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REPORT

ON THE

FAMINE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

1899–1902.

VOLUME II.—APPENDICES.

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APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

(Referred to in Paragraphs 1, 12 and 15 of the Report).

Comparative Statement of Area and Population affected in 1896-97, 1899-1900, 1900-01 and 1901-02.

District.	1896-97.				1899-1900.			
	Total.		Affected.		Total.		Affected.	
	Area.	Population (Census of 1891).	Area.	Population (Census of 1891).	Area.	Population (Census of 1891).	Area.	Population (Census of 1891).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.	
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	3,819	921,712	3,819	921,712
Kaira	...	...	...	...	1,596	871,589	1,596	871,589
Panch Mahâls	...	. .	...	...	1,606	313,417	1,606	313,417
Broach	...	...	...	...	1,463	341,490	1,463	341,490
Surat	...	...	...	...	1,653	649,989	1,551	490,000
Thâna	...	...	...	...	3,578	819,580	345	101,000
Khándesh	10,700	1,460,851	10,700	1,460,851	10,454	1,460,851	10,454	1,460,851
Násik	5,817	843,582	5,817	843,582	5,940	843,582	5,557	800,000
Ahmednagar	6,645	888,755	6,645	888,755	6,645	888,755	6,645	888,755
Poona	5,349	1,067,800	5,349	1,067,800	5,352	1,067,800	5,241	832,000
Sholápur	4,542	750,689	4,542	750,689	4,542	750,689	4,542	750,689
Sátára	4,825	1,225,989	4,825	1,225,989	4,987	1,225,989	4,622	1,094,000
Bijápur	5,627	796,339	5,627	796,339	5,668	796,339	3,100	402,000
Belgaum	4,674	1,013,261	1,642	353,000	4,652	1,013,261	1,642	353,000
Dhárwár	4,603	1,051,314	857	157,000	...	.....	...	...
Thar and Párkar	...	...	....	...	13,438	298,203	8,482	156,000
Total ...	52,782	9,098,580	46,004	7,544,005	75,393	12,263,246	60,665	9,776,503

District.	1900-1901.				1901-1902.			
	Total.		Affected.		Total.		Affected.	
	Area.	Population (Census of 1901).	Area.	Population (Census of 1901).	Area.	Population (Census of 1901).	Area.	Population (Census of 1901).
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.	
Ahmedabad		795,967	3,819	795,967			3,819	795,967
Kaira		716,332	1,596	716,332			1,596	716,332
Panch Mahâls		261,020	1,606	261,020			1,606	261,020
Broach		291,763	267	43,000			706	86,000
Surat		637,017	812	241,000			436	66,000
Thâna		.....	...	...			...	...
Khándesh		1,427,382	3,578	312,000			3,578	312,000
Násik		816,504	2,900	423,000			...	...
Ahmednagar		837,695	6,645	837,695			5,448	681,000
Poona		995,330	5,241	832,000			1,020	167,000
Sholápur		720,977	4,542	720,977			3,095	377,000
Sátára		1,146,559	4,622	1,094,000			...	...
Bijápur		735,435	3,810	471,000			3,823	456,000
Belgaum		993,976	1,642	353,000			1,162	162,000
Dhárwár	4,603	1,113,298	357	46,000			...	...
Thar and Párkar		.....	...	...		363,894	10,219	109,000
Total ...	62,980	11,489,255	41,437	7,145,991	60,888	8,776,788	36,498	4,189,319

The same as in Column 6.

The same as in Column 11.

APPENDIX 2.

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of the Report.)

[In a separate card board case.]

APPENDIX 3.

(Referred to in Paragraph 3 of the Report.)

Statement showing the Rainfall in inches *of the seasons of 1899 and 1896 and the Average.*

District.		April.	May.	June.	July.	August	September.	October	November.	December.
Ahmedabad.										
Ahmedabad ...	1899	...	0·06	3·08	0·13	0·02	1·43	...	...	...
	1896	...	..	5·24	9·18	16 17	0·77	...	1·04	..
	Average	...	0·12	5·24	12·57	8·44	4·61	0·60	0 53	0 02
Paránti	1899	...	0·61	2·50	0·30	0·05	0·11	0 12	...	...
	1896	...	...	4 91	15·99	17 51	0·26	...	0 58	...
	Average	...	0·13	5·71	12·16	8·80	4·07	0·30	0·53	...
Viramgám ...	1899	..	0 38	4·04	0·10	...	0·06	...	...	0·07
	1896	...	0 05	...	3 91	13·20	16 60	0·86	...	0·96	...
	Average	..	...	0·48	4·91	13 76	7·03	4 50	0·19	0·82	...
Dhandhuka ...	1899	..	...	0·51	3·16	0·09	3·82	1·92	...	.	...
	1896	...	0·02	0 05	7·18	7 49	7·34	2 65	...	0·63	
	Average		...	0 24	4 77	10·42	5·62	4·45	1·06	0·43	...
Gogha ...	1899	...	...	0 07	4·64	0·01	...	2·00	.	...	...
	1896	.	...	...	7·05	18 46	6·36	0·94	...	1 63	0·02
	Average	...	...	0·14	4 97	9 69	6·11	4·04	1·19	0·60	..
Kaira.										
Kaira ...	1899	...	...	0·15	3·91	0·20	0 14	1 65	...	...	...
	1896	.	...	...	5·95	13 66	18·66	0 89	...	1·12	...
	Average	...	0·03	0 30	5·56	16·16	9 31	4 59	0·65	0·71	0 03
Kapadvanj ...	1899	...	...	0·70	4·15	1·10	...	0 23	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	8 67	13·94	9·86	1·39	...	0 62	...
	Average	.	...	0·24	6 75	13·53	9 46	5·24	0·72	0 58	...
Thásra ...	1899	...	...	...	2·84	0·94	0·04	0 36	...	...	0 10
	1896	...	...	...	12·52	19·18	14 47	0·12	...	0 30	0·03
	Average	...	...	0 28	6 37	13·72	9·30	5 43	0·70	0·38	...
Nadiád ...	1899	...	...	0 26	6 08	0·37	0·01	2 40	0·04	...	. .
	1896	...	.	...	9 04	18 73	22·50	0 89		1·17	0 02
	Average	.	...	0 24	6·10	15·1	11·70	5 44	0·79	0·68	.
Borsad ...	1899	...	...	0 42	2·79	0 17	0·07	2·69	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	8·11	23 39	11·19	0 55	..	1·01	0·10
	Average	...	...	0·21	6·28	14·90	9·67	5·13	1·04	0·35	...
Panch Mahals.										
Godhra ...	1899	...	...	0·96	6 27	1·24	...	0·14	0·03	...	0 03
	1896	...	...	...	7·09	19·68	18·45	1 10	..	0·67	0·18
	Average	...	0·01	0·40	6·82	14·79	11 85	5·54	0·81	0·38	0·11
Hálol	1899	.	...	0 65	3·43	0 68	0·31	1·96	0 07	...	0·13
	1896	.	...	...	10 10	16·74	13 06	0 90	...	0·49	0·17
	Average	...	...	0·12	5 72	16·35	11·74	5·95	1 54	0 28	...
Dohad	1899	...	...	0·79	7·40	1·90	...	4·95	...	...	0·28
	1896	.	...	...	3·51	11·34	11·39	0 31	...	0·64	0·43
	Average	..	...	0·59	4·43	8·87	8·71	5·70	1·20	0·34	..
Broach.										
Broach	1899	...	...	...	8·22	0·29	0·66	0·44	...	...	...
	1896	..	...	...	9·33	48·69	9·12	2 29	...	0 33	0·23
	Average	...	0 01	0·13	9·69	17 72	8 17	5·29	1 44	0 25	0 02
Jambusar ...	1899	.	...	...	5·89	...	0·03	1·47	0·03	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	5·68	19·27	8·23	1·28	...	1 26	0 04
	Average	...	...	0 06	7 18	13·37	7 09	4 37	1·17	0·39	...
Hánsot ...	1899	...	...	...	9·44	0 07	0·21	0 15	...	. .	...
	1896	..	...	...	5·56	30 27	3·25	0 48	...	0 59	1 60
	Average	...	...	0·06	6·99	15 12	6·56	4 81	1·51	0·26	..
Vagra	1899	...	...	. .	4 64	0·04	...	0·48	0·03	...	...
	1896	...	..	...	7·63	29·38	5 40	0·97	...	0 98	0 43
	Average	...	...	0·07	7·38	13·81	6·21	4·71	1·32	0·24	...
Surat.										
Surat	1899	..	...	0 02	16 32	0·87	0·74	0·54	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	6·48	28 74	5·60	1·22	...	0 79	...
	Average	...	0·02	0·07	9·58	21 40	7·17	5·78	1·99	0·30	0 02

APPENDIX 3—*continued.*

District.		April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
***Surat*—continued.**										
Olpád ...	1899	...	...	8·99	0·43	0·86	0·94	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	5·37	29·39	6·12	2·50	...	0·45	...
	Average	...	0·03	7·45	18·21	6·78	4·58	1 45	0·18	...
Mándvi ...	1899	...	0·33	9·16	1·58	1·50	0·28	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	8·17	38·62	9·00	1·46	...	0·85	0 05
	Average	...	0·01	9·71	24·22	10·95	6 45	1·54	0·54	...
Chikhli ...	1899	...	...	16·72	2·57	4·39	0·78	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	16·47	39·17	16·55	5 73	...	0·40	...
	Average	...	0·16	13·21	29·41	14·38	8·79	1·09	0 59	...
Párdi	1899	...	...	24·50	1·58	4·35	0·73	...	...	...
	1896	...	0·05	15·10	31 22	17·47	2·98	...	0·49	...
	Average	...	0·05	13·89	32·65	16·78	11·27	1·40	0·50	...
Thána.										
Thána	1899	...	0·36	0.78	20·02	8·65	8·24	3·79	0·03	...
	1896	...		0·60	33·23	63·93	32 94	2·40	0 02	0 58
	Average	...	0·01	0·34	22·81	42·39	25·20	11·84	2·23	0 57
Dáhánu ...	1899	...	...	...	19·30	2·04	3·31	1·78	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	17·90	39·73	18·12	2·44	...	0 21
	Average	...	...	0·19	17·70	27·36	16·86	7·83	1·11	0 33
Bassein ...	1899	...	0·14	...	17 69	6·57	1·87	4·49	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	33 32	68·83	24·88	1·93	0·02	0 07
	Average	...	...	0·25	22·31	35·90	19·42	11·33	1·77	0 30
Sháhápur ...	1899	...	0·11	0·18	27·21	13·44	11·47	1·42	0·57	...
	1896	...	...	0 85	29·51	69·00	35·57	3·94	0·51	0·56
	Average	...	...	0·87	20·22	48·00	28 10	13·33	3 23	0·50
Váda	1899	...	0·56	...	27·16	7·51	9·53	2·42	0·20	...
	1896	...	...	0·30	21·58	53·07	27·78	2 93	0·12	0·10
	Average	...	...	0·36	16·89	37·17	25·66	10·90	2·38	0·22
Bhiwndi ...	1899	...	0·02	0·15	21·58	10·26	5·99	3 76	0 08	...
	1896	...	...	0·91	26 55	74·21	32·70	2·66	0 27	0·99
	Average	...	...	0 44	23 51	43 36	27·22	12·43	2 38	0·69
Khándesh.										
Dhulia ...	1899	...	0·30	0·20	4 43	1·41	1·52	1 68	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	6 29	16 56	2 18	...	..	0 16
	Average	...	0·12	0·10	6·30	6·77	3·85	6·19	1 24	1 02
Sindkheda ...	1899	...	...	0·21	6·11	1·03	1·80	2·28	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	4·85	12·47	1 91	0·12	...	0·06
	Average	...	...	0·16	4 42	6·39	3·96	3 80	1·13	0·60
Chálisgaon ...	1899	...	...	0·15	3·19	0·35	2·88	0 51	0·29	...
	1896	...	...	0·30	7·89	26 06	3·62	0 35	...	...
	Average	...	...	0·71	5 87	8·36	7·02	9 21	1·70	0 85
Bhusáwal ...	1899	..	0·26	0·15	1·75	1·58	1·68	1·68	...	...
	1896	...	...	..	3 71	10 58	4 76	...	...	0 31
	Average	...	...	0·26	4·48	9·27	6·01	6·01	1·72	0·49
Násik.										
Násik	1899	...	0·25	1·90	7·18	1·02	0·89	3 31	...	...
	1896	...	...	0·45	12·17	17·69	3 93	1·23	0·51	0 25
	Average	...	0·14	0·65	6·15	8·74	4·18	6·04	3·17	0·58
Igatpuri ...	1899	...	0·55	...	28·75	21 84	11 22	2·42	...	...
	1896	...	...	0 38	30 05	79·35	46·40	4·99	1·11	0·85
	Average	...	...	0·72	23·27	59·00	40·40	15 96	3·53	0·63
Sinnar	1899	...	...	0·86	5·92	0·77	0·88	1·23	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	7·61	11·80	3·78	0·37	1·41	0 09
	Average	...	...	0·47	4·71	6·84	4·16	6·28	2·53	0·68
Málegaon ...	1899	...	0·04	0 82	3·09	0·60	1 03	2·56	0·02	...
	1896	...	...	0 19	6·22	14·61	1 58	0 32	0·10	0·10
	Average	...	...	0·71	4 35	4·49	3·22	6 86	1·68	0·61
Peint	1899	...	0·10	2·19	20·10	7·51	6·68	1·64	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	18·69	68·05	29 35	3·56	0 08	0·42
	Average	...	...	0·23	14·01	37·93	25 08	13 20	2·46	1·12

APPENDIX 3—*continued.*

District.		April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Ahmednagar.										
Ahmednagar ..	1899 ...	1·16	0·45	6 19	0·35	0·71	3·36	0·12	...	...
	1896 ...	0 43	0 74	8 82	5 76	1·06	0·45	0·18	1·30	0·74
	Average ...	0·20	0·91	4·61	2 87	2·37	6 87	3·50	1·23	0·47
Párner ...	1899 ...	2·27	4 69	4 54	0·45	0·21	4 85	0·15	...	...
	1896 ..	0·11	0·92	14·17	6·95	2 63	0·30	0·59	1·20	0·22
	Average ..	...	1 30	5 48	3 10	2·48	7·01	3·90	1·42	...
Karjat... ...	1899 .	0·91	1·54	1·24	0 36	1·26	7·58	...	. .	...
	1896 ...	0 73	0 58	5 35	3·75	1·52	0·89	...	4·30	0·11
	Average ...	...	0·75	3·75	2·40	2·43	7 65	2 62	1·00	...
Jámkhed ...	1899 ...	0·38	2·32	3·89	0·15	2·48	9·39	...	...	...
	1896 ...	...	0·37	6·52	4 58	1 86	1·48	0·05	2·09	0·30
	Average ...	...	1 19	4 85	4·74	4·11	9 15	2·67	1 01	...
Akola	1899 ...	1·23	0·81	6·64	0 62	0·70	1·32	...	...	...
	1896 .	1·06	0·27	11·91	11·45	4 32	0·18	1·07	0·05	...
	Average ...	...	0 54	4·60	6 69	3·02	4 77	2·69	0·62	...
Poona.										
Poona (Háveli).	1899 ..	2·41	0 47	3 75	1·39	0·63	2·67	1·05	...	...
	1896 ...	2·57	4·66	8·86	16 78	9 19	0·42	0 15	0·78	
	Average ...	0·75	1·41	6·23	8·98	3 95	5 88	6 06	1 47	0·18
Vadgaon (Maval).	1899 ...	1·87	1·39	8 82	2·77	1 80	1 35	0·56	...	...
	1896 ...	0 06	0 46	9·89	24 29	15·99	0·50	1·29	0·21	.
	Average ...	...	0·72	8 14	15 95	9 05	5·56	3 37	0 98	...
Jumar ...	1899 ...	0·93	1·12	6·71	2 49	1 42	3·48	0 19	...	...
	1896 ...	1·01	0·67	6·89	18·67	8·70	0 12	1·16	0·54	0 04
	Average ...	...	0·59	6 08	10·23	5 32	6·37	3 56	1 39	...
Ghodnadi (Sirúr).	1899 .	4 13	0·82	3 45	0·03	0 27	4 22	...	...	...
	1896 ...	...	1 57	10 79	5·60	1 34	0·47		1·55	0 08
	Average ...	...	1 78	4·24	2·28	1 61	8·10	3 65	1·30	...
Indápur ...	1899 ...	0·42	5·12	0·88	0·23	0·54	11 80	0·03	...	...
	1896 .	0 64	0·02	5 71	1 79	1·82	1·32	0 01	3 08	0·27
	Average ...	...	1·19	3·35	2·50	2·21	7·02	3 89	1·35	...
Sholápur.										
Sholápur ...	1899 ..	0·19	0·71	1·12	0 13	1·84	8·71	...	...	...
	1896 ...	0·05	1 16	3 19	4 38	2·33	0·09	0·44	6 76	...
	Average ...	0·55	1 21	3·77	3·88	4 53	8·26	4·03	1 66	0 14
Bárai	1899 ...	0·61	3·32	3·04	0·51	1·88	6 10	...	...	.
	1896 ...	...	0 82	6 12	6·80	2·65	0·10	1·40	1 08	0·06
	Average ..	...	0·86	5·07	5·48	4·72	8·68	3 55	1·57	...
Sángola ...	1899 ...	1·31	1·94	0·98	0·15	1·47	9·28	0 05	...	...
	1896 ...	0·78	1 47	6 22	2·06	1·40	0 62	0·06	0·65	0·02
	Average ...	...	1·16	3·38	1·61	3·72	7·00	4·00	1 06	...
Malsiras ...	1899 ..	0·73	4·05	2·11	0·21	0·32	10 96	0 02	...	...
	1896 ...	...	1·78	4·79	3 64	0 90	...	0·38	1·77	0·18
	Average ...	...	1·30	2·72	2 47	2·72	7·72	4·49	1·42	...
Sátára.										
Sátára ...	1899 ...	3·90	0·36	5 37	3 24	1·95	4 81	0·71	...	...
	1896 ...	0 66	1·30	12 96	20·57	14·21	0 46	0·28	0·39	.
	Average ...	0·66	2·06	7 69	14 88	7 83	4·15	5·60	0 94	0·26
Koregaon	1899 ...	0·63	...	3 96	1·82	0·70	8·44	0·33	.	...
	1896 ...	2 70	4 38	7 15	13·13	7·72	0·56	...	0·90	...
	Average ..	...	1·78	4·40	7 98	4·09	4·88	4·82	1·12	...
Pátan	1899 .	1 30	0·07	9·05	6·68	3·18	3·99	0 55	...	...
	1896 ..	0 79	1·44	18·48	39·86	26 09	0·75	0·79	0 53	0·06
	Average ...	...	1·81	12·34	30 75	16·16	5·00	4 84	1 63	...
Dahivadi (Mán).	1899 ...	0 52	1·06	0·66	...	0 10	9 37	0·48	...	...
	1896 ..	1·14	2·89	5·37	4 47	2·95	1·66	0·26	3·14	0·14
	Average ...	...	1·32	3 36	2·64	1·76	6·05	5·41	1 49	...
Tásgaon	1899 ...	2 60	0 72	2 87	0·51	0·20	6·62	0·35	...	..
	1896 ..	1·02	5·47	3·44	5·24	4 21	0 50	0 50	1·94	1·76
	Average ...	...	2 30	3 13	3 96	2 79	5 74	4·57	1·40	..

APPENDIX 3—*concluded.*

District.		April.	May.	June.	July	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Bijápur.										
Bijápur ...	1899 ...	1·24	1·44	2·35	0·24	2 93	10·48	...	...	
	1896 ...	0·57	1 89	2 03	1·95	1·40	1·13	0·11	1·60	0·34
	Average ...	0·96	1 87	4·00	2 17	2·54	7·38	4·48	1 60	0·09
Sindgi	1899 ...	0·94	1·30	1·55	0·67	1·06	5·60	0·50	...	...
	1896 ...	0·19	0·82	0 72	2·16	2 28	1·60	...	1·96	0·37
	Average ...	...	1·12	4·16	3 81	4·33	7·21	4·19	2 06	...
Muddebihál ...	1899 ...	0·84	0·41	1·84	1 00	1·97	12·62	0·92	...	...
	1896 ...	0·52	0·92	3·35	2 27	1 39	2·29	0·03	1·82	0·48
	Average ...	...	1·96	3·96	2·75	3 83	7 41	6·17	1·71	...
Bágalkot ...	1899 ...	0·42	3 53	2·48	0·12	0·15	15·00	0·47	...	...
	1896 ...	0 41	0·68	1 24	1·35	1·56	1·48	0·10	2·32	..
	Average ...	...	1 99	3·36	2·12	2·83	5·85	4 68	1·44	...
Hungund ...	1899 ...	1·62	1·09	0·94	0·37	0·90	12·93	0·69	...	...
	1896 ...	0 84	1·96	0·92	1·93	1 93	0 91	0·13	1·25	...
	Average ...	...	1·63	2·20	2 40	2 64	6·32	4·10	1·49	...
Belgaum.										
Belgaum ...	1899 ...	3 23	0·90	9 15	4·11	1·88	8·01	1·21	...	...
	1896 ...	2·49	2·13	16·24	21 97	15·18	1·33	1·73	1·02	1·57
	Average ...	1·93	2·79	8·67	15 42	8·73	4 78	6·51	1·76	0·19
Athni ...	1899 ...	2·91	1·22	1·70	0·30	0 26	12·22	0·08	...	...
	1896 ...	0·19	4·74	1 70	2 08	2 39	0 93	1·87	0·70	...
	Average ...	...	2·82	2·87	2·31	2·37	5·34	4·70	1·25	...
Gokák	1899 ...	4·20	1·84	2 40	0 56	0·13	5·10	0·75	...	...
	1896 ...	1·33	1·21	3·32	2·59	4·40	0·06	0 56	0·45	0·38
	Average ...	...	2·57	3·90	2·76	2·29	4·52	6·34	1·25	...
Dhárwár.										
Dhárwár ...	1899 ...	3 04	1·55	4·73	2·53	0·88	6·28	3·30	..	..
	1896 ...	1·78	2·66	9·59	11·59	6·13	2·73	3 24	1·22	0·49
	Average ...	2·16	3·14	4·71	6·47	4·07	5·16	6·08	1·46	0·13
Gadag	1899 ..	6·71	3·26	1 58	0·11	0·39	9·29	0·12	...	...
	1896 ...	0·08	1·53	1·42	3·11	0·83	1·41	0·40	3 76	0·15
	Average ...	...	2·45	2·70	2·63	3·18	5·21	3·93	1·67	...
Mundargi ...	1899 ...	4·13	1·30	1·20	3·20	0·65	6·12	0·20	...	...
	1896 ...	...	2·39	2·33	1·56	0·47	0·50	1·86	0·51	...
	Average ...	...	3·04	2·38	1·66	1·64	4·54	3·84	1·65	...
Nargund ...	1899 ...	1·73	1·63	1·76	0·34	0·27	9·15	0·23	..	.
	1896 ...	1·65	5·74	3·46	2·62	2 61	1 59	0 16	2·66	0·42
	Average ...	...	3·05	2·99	1·76	3·14	5·88	6·08	1·39	...

APPENDIX 4.

(Referred to in Paragraph 9 of the Report.)

Statement showing the Rainfall in **inches** *of the season of 1900 as compared with the normal.*

District.	Station.	June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.	
		Normal.	1900.	Normal.	1900.	Normal.	1900.	Normal.	1900.	Normal.	1900.	Normal	1900.
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	5·24	...	12 57	4 73	8·44	7·95	4·61	3·53	0 60	...	0 53	...
	Dhandhuka	4·77	...	10·42	4 72	5 62	14 15	4 45	3·23	1 06	...	0·43	...
	Dholka	4·90	0 03	14 14	0·91	8·58	12 21	5·03	1·43	0·38	...	0·75	...
Kaira	Kaira...	5·56	...	16·16	2 29	9 31	16·64	4·59	2 61	0·65	...	0·71	...
	Mátar...	5 22	...	14·28	3 75	10·12	16·00	5·05	2 22	0·48	...	0·67	...
	Thásra	6 37	...	13·72	2·18	9·30	14 90	5·43	4·64	0·70	...	0 38	...
Panch Mahála ...	Godhra	6·82	0·54	14·79	5·32	11·85	16 40	5·54	10·19	0·81	..	0 38	...
	Hálol...	5·72	0 08	16·35	3·00	11 74	17·29	5 95	6·06	1·54	...	0 28	...
	Jhálod	5·67	0 27	10 20	3·13	8·72	13 80	5·12	7·30	0 82	...	0·60	...
Broach	Broach	9 69	...	17 72	4·33	8 17	20·46	5·29	8·01	1·44	...	0·25	..
	Vágra	7·38	...	13 81	7·28	6·21	20·37	4·71	7 55	1 32	...	0·24	...
	Jambusar	7·18	...	13 37	2·56	7·90	16 14	4·37	4·99	1·17	...	2 39	..
Surat	Surat...	9 58	0·10	21·04	13·38	7·17	17 84	5·78	2·77	1·99	...	0·30	...
	Olpád...	7·45	...	18 21	6·29	6 78	14 88	4·58	2·32	1 45	...	0·18	...
	Párdi...	13 89	2·85	32·65	32·38	16 78	48 32	11·27	6·29	1·40	...	0 50	...
Khándesh	Dhulia	6 30	0·41	6·77	3 05	3·85	6·84	6·19	3·50	1·24	...	1·02	...
	Jalgaon	5 89	3 03	9 98	9·63	7·33	10 34	6 72	2·36	1 30	...	0·62	...
	Bhusával	4 48	1·91	9·27	8 05	6·01	7·17	6·01	2·15	1·72	...	0·49	...
Násik	Násik	6·15	3·36	8·74	9·43	4·18	10·36	6 04	8 51	3·17	...	0·58	...
	Málegaon	4·35	2·27	4 49	3·70	3 22	3·23	6·86	3·70	1·68	...	0·61	...
	Yeola	4·29	6·61	5·19	10·27	2·85	2·44	7·50	0·89	2·17	...	1·23	...
Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar... ...	4 61	6·15	2·87	5 21	2·37	2·71	6·87	3·77	3 50	0·01	1·23	...
	Shrigonda	3·10	4·29	2·09	3·78	1·53	2 19	7·21	0·17	3·01	0 30	1·24	..
	Kopargaon	4·07	4·19	3 65	5·77	2·39	2 67	5 99	0·95	1·82	...	1·28	..
Poona	Poona...	6·23	1·77	8·98	12 11	3·95	11·60	5·88	3 10	6·06	1·95	1·47	...
	Ghodnadi (Sirúr) ...	4·24	5·90	2·28	6 69	1·61	1·61	8·10	1·10	3·65	0 91	1·30	...
	Dhond	5·38	2·47	3·16	3·15	1·73	1 59	6·82	1 36	3 45	0·72	0·94	..
Sholápur	Sholápur	3·77	6·36	3·88	4 05	4 53	1·23	8 26	4·18	4 03	1·69	1·66	0 05
	Karmála	3 38	4·70	2 91	5·56	2·96	3·01	9·45	0·41	3·52	0 47	1·17	..
	Sángola	3 38	6·44	1·61	3 62	3·72	0·79	7·00	1·43	4·00	3·11	1·06	0 01
Sátára	Sátára	7 69	4·65	14 88	14·49	7·83	18·89	4·15	1·17	5·60	1 95	0·94	0·62
	Khandála	4·04	1·77	4·07	9·74	2·37	4·38	4 34	1·29	4 37	0·22	0·94	..
	Dahivadi (Mán) ...	3·36	7·02	2·64	3·31	1·76	2·24	6·05	0 18	5·41	0·88	1·49	0·30
Bijápur	Bijápur	4·00	3·97	2·17	4·50	2 54	0·53	7·38	1·34	4·48	1·04	1·60	0 41
	Indi	3 72	6·67	2·72	3·25	4·06	0·68	7·76	2 88	5 27	1·05	1·15	0 86
	Muddebihál	3·96	5·97	2·75	1·97	3·83	1·67	7·41	3·15	6·17	3·08	1·71	0·20
Belgaum	Belgaum	8·67	10·82	15·42	20·29	8 73	24·71	4·78	0·88	6 51	4·26	1 76	0·03
	Athni	2·87	2·85	2·31	1·95	2·37	2 43	5·34	1·63	4 70	1·84	1·25	...
	Murgod	4·19	2 78	3·51	4 74	2·20	5·64	5 05	...	5·30	2·19	1·46	...

NOTE.—The rainfall shown under 'Normal' is the average of eleven years—1887 to 1897.

APPENDIX 5.

(Referred to in Paragraph 13 of the Report.)

Statement showing the Rainfall in **inches** *of the season of 1901 as compared with the normal.*

District.	Station.	June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.	
		Normal	1901.	Normal.	1901.	Normal	1901.	Normal.	1901.	Normal.	1901.	Normal.	1901.
Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad	5·24	1·30	12·57	8·92	8·44	8 11	4·61	0·22	0·60	0·08	0·53	...
	Dhandhuka	4·77	...	10·42	9 49	5·62	8·95	4·45	1·30	1·06	0·75	0·43	...
	Viramgám	4·91	0·71	13·76	3 59	7·03	6 25	4·50	0 12	0·19	...	0·82	...
Kaira	Kaira...	5·56	0·09	16·16	8·23	9·31	9·13	4·59	0·02	0·65	0·25	0·71	...
	Mátar	5·22	0·38	14 28	6 35	10·12	5 01	5 05	0 10	0·48	...	0 67	...
	Thásra	6·37	3·37	13·72	7·17	9·30	10·18	5·43	0·39	0·70	...	0·38	...
Panch Mahálş ...	Godhra	6 82	3 59	14·79	8·48	11·85	11·49	5·54	1·15	0 81	0·04	0·38	...
	Hálol...	5·72	2·38	16·35	11·25	11·74	11 72	5 95	0 95	1·54	0·53	0·28	0·06
	Jhálod	5·67	1·95	10·20	11·41	8·72	5·19	5·12	0 38	0 82	0·27	0·60	...
Broach	Broach	9 69	...	17 72	16·86	8·17	4 57	5 29	0·24	1·44	0·37	0·25	...
	Vágra	7·38	0·25	13 81	11·04	6·21	6 99	4·71	0·95	1·32	1 96	0·24	...
	Jambusar	7·18	0·17	13·37	17 71	7·09	3·43	4 37	0·13	1·17	3 14	0·39	...
Surat	Surat...	9·58	0·21	21·04	12·27	7·17	3 45	5·78	0 35	1·09	0·44	0·30	...
	Olpád	7 45	0·98	18·21	11·76	6·78	2 20	4·58	0·47	1 45	1·85	0·18	...
	Mándvi	9·71	1·98	24 22	17 33	10·95	8 19	6·15	2 00	1 54	1 74	0 54	...
Khándesh ...	Dhulia	6·30	6 22	6·77	4·32	3·85	3 14	6 19	1·02	1·24	3·59	1·02	...
	Taloda	7·09	3 58	11·30	9·09	6·79	8·50	4·55	0·46	1 19	3 77	0·33	...
	Sháháda	6·09	2·47	8·45	9 27	5·79	4·39	4 78	0·48	1·15	3·12	0·31	...
Násik	Násik	6 15	2·84	8 74	4·78	4·18	5·23	6·04	2·62	3·17	0·80	0·58	...
	Málegaon	4·35	6 36	4·49	2·33	3 22	1·91	6 86	1·18	1·68	3·30	0·61	...
	Yeola...	4 29	3 91	5·19	2 01	2·85	3·17	7·50	2·25	2·17	2·82	1·23	0·02
Ahmednagar ...	Nagar	4·61	7 84	2·87	1 22	2·37	1·16	6·87	2 32	3·50	1·71	1·23	...
	Shrigonda	3·10	3·48	2·09	1·26	1·53	0 89	7·21	2·47	3·01	3 05	1·24	0·17
	Kopargaon	4 07	2·44	3·65	1·17	2·39	2 75	5·99	4·02	1·82	3·67	1·28	...
Poona	Poona	6·23	4·02	8·98	8 32	3·95	6·13	5·88	3·73	6·06	2·78	1·47	...
	Ghodnadi (Sirur) ...	4·24	2·78	2·48	1·65	1·61	1 46	8·10	1·54	3 65	3·73	1·30	1·15
	Dhond ...	5·38	1·44	3·16	2 68	1·73	2 29	6 82	3·75	3·45	2·56	0·94	1·18
Sholápur	Sho'ápur	3 77	7·81	3·88	5·36	4·53	4·06	8 26	2·83	4·03	0·74	1·66	0·03
	Karmála	3 38	2·50	2·91	2·39	2·96	2 28	9·45	6 17	3·52	1·70	1·17	0·69
	Mángola	3·38	1·28	1 61	1·88	3·72	0·87	7 00	5·10	4 00	1 92	1·06	0·63
Satára	Satára	7·69	2 67	14·88	11·26	7 83	9 77	4·15	5·25	5·60	3 23	0·94	0 19
	Khandála	4·04	2·55	4 07	5 33	2·37	4·54	4·34	4·49	4·37	3·58	0·94	0 17
	Dahivadi (Mán) ..	3·36	2·41	2 64	2·48	1·76	1·82	6 05	5·37	5·41	2 51	1·49	...
Bijápur	Vijápur	4·00	7·07	2·17	0 92	2·54	0 67	7 38	5·15	4·48	2 34	1·60	0·92
	Indi	3·72	2·51	2 72	3·69	4·06	1·61	7·76	3·37	5 27	5·39	1·15	0·12
	Sindgi	4·16	1·56	3 81	6·33	4·33	0·46	7·21	3·12	4 19	1·60	2·06	0 92
Belgaum	Belgaum	8 67	9 60	15 42	11·81	8 73	9·40	4·78	9·38	6·51	6 38	1·76	0·33
	Athni	2 87	0·95	2·31	1·68	2·37	1·19	5·34	5·29	4·70	2 18	1·25	0·56
	Gokák	3 90	2·60	2·76	0·96	2·29	1·07	4 52	4 97	6·34	3·18	1·25	0 10

NOTE.—The rainfall shown under 'Normal' is the average of eleven years—1887 to 1897.

APPENDIX 6.

(Referred to in Paragraph 4 of the Report)

Extracts from reports of Divisional Commissioners and Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, concerning the failure of the harvests in 1899-1900.

Northern Division.

In the British districts of the Northern Division, the famine of 1899-1900 lay heaviest on Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahâls and Broach. With the exception of 1897-98, previous seasons for eight years had not been good. Cotton and sugarcane, the two chief crops grown for sale, had also fallen in price. Altogether in the early part of 1899 the agricultural interest was depressed. In the ensuing monsoon season it may be said generally that no useful rain fell after the month of June. This meant that after a first scanty outcrop of young grass there was no fodder on the land, and it also meant the failure of the kharif harvest. Very little was saved by wells even where they existed, for the people had never known the rain to hold off till the end, and could not bring their minds to believe it possible. Hence, they delayed to irrigate the withering crops, for it was believed that rain falling after artificial watering would rot them. An estimate of the kharif outturn is supplied by the Director of Agriculture. The Commissioner from general observation would not put it at more than one anna in the rupee. Much land was put under rabi cultivation by means of wells, but the result was poor. The hot weather crops of fodder were good, but in quantity sown of not much account.

The ordinary agricultural capital of these districts consists of (1) the matured crops of the year, (2) the hoards of the money-lenders, and (3) the savings of the cultivators which took the shape of land, cattle (young stock, milch and draught), ornaments and metal utensils. The first never existed in 1899-1900. The second were largely locked up in land, or if liquid were withheld from use by the money-lenders, who as a body refused to make advances. The third class of assets was devoted to the maintenance of family and cattle, the demand on account of the latter being the more exhausting of the two. Hence, from an early date the wage-fund began to fail. Most of the rural labouring classes became destitute, except those who lived by eating roots and other jungle produce, or by selling sticks, or the materials of their houses or make-shifts for fodder, such as leaves and chopped twigs. More and more of these latter had to give up the struggle and become dependants of Government in a more or less emaciated state as the year wore on, and the ranks were also swelled by the lower classes of cultivators as one after another they had to abandon the desperate effort to keep alive their cattle. Towards June and July this steady breakdown had reached a higher though not the highest stratum. Many took relief who till then had kept themselves independent.

Another incident of the year was the destruction of mango and other trees, an important element of wealth in Ahmedabad and Kaira and, to some extent, in the Panch Mahâls district. No exact statistics are available, but the number lost to the country is enormous, partly withered by drought, and partly destroyed by the people for the sake of fodder and fuel.

Famine in the Surat district was but slight in comparison. Rice, the staple of large areas, failed and other crops were poor, but there was no lack of fodder and the deficiency all round was largely made up by high prices, both of grain and straw. The real distress was limited to the Kâliparaj (black-complexioned) who owing to their low intelligence and improvident habits always live a hard life for half the year.

In the Thâna district there was some pressure on account of high prices, but the only classes seriously affected were the hill tribes. Mr. Orr notes in this district, too, a wholesale destruction of trees owing to the reckless sale by occupants for the sake of a little ready money.

Central Division.

In Sâtâra, the scarcity of 1896-97, though it told far less upon the people than that of 1876-77, was appreciable. The chief distress in 1896-97 was in the hills, where the kharif crops had been lost owing to excessive rain. There was very little rabi crop anywhere in the district and the harvest of the year on the whole did not exceed 40 per cent. of the average. Thus the people entered on the year 1899-1900 with resources more or less exhausted. The rainfall of 1899 was far below the average. East of the Krishna River, *i.e.*, in the Man, Khatâo, Khanapur and Tasgaon tâlukas, the drought was specially marked. The kharif crops in the district varied from *nil* to six annas. The September rains were generally good, but as practically no showers followed, the rabi crops very generally failed. In 1899 things to the west and in the hills were a little better than in 1896, and distress was consequently first felt in the east. The labouring classes resorted at once to relief works. The distress continued till October 1900, though it still lingers in the eastern tâlukas and in the Khândala Petha and the Pâtan tâluka in the west.

Poona in 1896-97 suffered more than the Sâtâra district, inasmuch as the whole district was affected. The Ghât or the westerly portion suffered as in Sâtâra from the excessive rain of the earlier period of the monsoon, and here, too, the plague in Bombay prevented the population in as great numbers as usual seeking work in Bombay. In 1899 the practical cessation of the rain, from the middle of September onward, removed all hope of a satisfactory kharif

harvest and resulted in widespread failure of the rabi crops. The Dhond Petha suffered most, as there the failure of both dry crop harvests was complete. Next came the rabi-dependent tálukas of Indápur, Bhimthadi and Sirur and the eastern portions of the Purandhar, Haveli, Khed and Junnar tálukas. In the Mulshi and Ambegaon Pethas the distress was also severe. In the rest of the district the crops averaged nearly 8 annas and the villages on the Nira and Mutha Canals were only lightly affected. The yield on the dry uplands, even of irrigated villages, fared, however, no better, and this general failure coupled with high prices told on the labouring classes.

Sholápur lies on the high plateau of the Deccan, and there is hardly ever a year in which both the early and the later rains are copious. During the last 25 years there have been four ruinous famines, the first two being those of 1876-77 and 1896-97; the third is under report and the fourth is in progress. In 1896-97 the kharif crops withered and the outturn was estimated at from 1 to 2 annas. A heavy fall of rain in November gave a fair rabi crop in parts of two tálukas and in scattered spots elsewhere, while the bulk of the rabi lands only produced a small supply of inferior fodder. The harvest of 1898-99 had been exceptionally good in the Sholápur district, which was a material help to the people called upon to pass through what proved to be two consecutive years of drought. The early rains of 1899 failed and the kharif came to naught, but a copious fall in September permitted a general sowing of rabi which came up well. The sudden cessation of the rain, however, almost entirely destroyed the crop, and by the middle of November famine was certain.

The famine of 1899-1900 was immensely more severe in Ahmednagar than that of 1896-97. The outturn of the harvests in the latter year is recorded as 29·2 or 39·8 per cent. In 1899 the narrative of failure is similar to that told by the Collector of Sholápur. The rains opened well; the long drought of July and August ruined the kharif crop, the outturn of which was estimated at only one anna. September rain enabled rabi sowings to be made and the October and November drought brought these to naught. The rabi outturn was consequently *nil*. The shortness of water in wells restricted the irrigated crops. The year 1900 yielded a slightly better kharif, which was 5 to 6 annas for the whole district, but very unequally distributed. The rabi ranged from *nil* to 4 annas. Consequently the famine continues.

In 1876-77 the distressed area in the Násik district was limited to some 2,000 square miles and in that area the distress did not assume famine proportions. In 1896-97 the distress was mainly due to high prices of food and did not reach the acute stage. The years 1897 and 1898, though not quite normal, yet gave the district good kharif and fair rabi harvests. But before the district had time to recover from the depletion of stocks and resources occasioned by the strain of the year 1896-97, the people had to face the almost total failure of the rains of 1899. How complete this failure was the following figures will indicate. At headquarters, the total rainfall was 12 inches and 40 cents compared with the average of a trifle over 30 inches. In the tálukas the fall varied from less than 4 inches in Niphad (average 25 inches 31 cents) to 64 inches 23 cents (average 143 inches 83 cents) in Igatpuri. And these figures include some unseasonable and useless showers in April and May 1899. Sowings were confined to about 62 per cent. of the normal area and the yield on unirrigated lands varied from *nil* in Yeola in the east to some 10 annas in parts of Igatpuri and Peint in the west. The Collector estimates the total outturn to be about 19 per cent. of that of an ordinary year. The entire district was thus affected though not all in equal degree.

Khándesh had always been classed as 'protected from famine' until the calamity of 1899-1900 came to dispel this illusion and plunged the whole district along with Gujarát, which had similarly been considered as immune, into the woes of one of the worst famines known during the century. In Khándesh there was severe scarcity in 1876, and in 1896 the population suffered from a general rise in the prices of food. The early rains in 1896 were excellent and the kharif did not fail. The hill tribes did not suffer at all and West Khándesh was free from the pinch of the high prices. But in 1899 a terrible scourge swept over all parts of the district and the distress lasted for 14 months and has not yet wholly ceased in the hilly tracts. The monsoon of 1899 began fairly but quickly weakened. The rainfall is described as follows:—

June ...	...	... Slightly below normal.
July ...	...	... Only over one inch.
August	...	... 1¾ inches.
September	...	... 1¼ inches.
October	...	... *Nil.*

The total rainfall was 9 inches compared with 28 inches, the average of five preceding years, during which the rainfall was defective. The kharif crop was a total failure and the rabi area was not sown, except in irrigated lands, there being no late rains. This was a disaster of the first magnitude.

Southern Division.

In nearly the whole of the Southern Division, including parts described in the Famine Atlas as not liable to famine, there was more or less scarcity resulting from deficiency of rainfall, short crops and high prices. Indeed two test works were opened in Dhárwár, one in Kolába and three in Ratnágiri, but they failed to attract an appreciable number of labourers. Real famine was confined to the Indi, Sindgi and Bádámi tálukas of Bijápur: and intense scarcity to the other

tálukas of that district and the Athni, Gokák, Parasgad and Chikodi (part only) tálukas of Belgaum. In the Bijápur district the villages of the Don and lands in favoured situations and the Bágalkot táluka produced fair crops: while in the rest of the district the crops stunted and sickened and either failed entirely or produced from one to two annas.

Sind (Thar and Párkar).

The rains of 1898 almost entirely failed in the four Desert tálukas, *viz.*, Nagar, Mithi, Ghádhro and Diplo, and in the Desert portions of the Umarkot and Khipro tálukas, and the year 1898-99 was therefore one of great scarcity in this tract, the area of which is approximately 10,000 square miles, and which is the westernmost portion of what is known as the 'Great Indian Desert'. Hardly any cultivation was undertaken, and the small area sown yielded absolutely nothing. The cattle perished by tens of thousands, and by the end of June 1899 not 30 per cent. of the original stock was left. But as the Desert people live more by the profits of cattle-breeding and the sale of *ghi* than by agriculture, and as the preceding year had been one of the best ever known, and had left them with large profits in hand, they managed to tide over this first year of scarcity without having recourse to the State for relief, and what would have been a year of severe famine in any other part of the Bombay Presidency passed by without an official declaration of famine.

Still, the year 1898-99 was for all this the worst year experienced in the Desert since the great famine of 1868-69, known as the 'Pachisa,' and so the people had reached the very end of their resources when the monsoon of 1899 again failed, and they were of course utterly unable to withstand the gigantic calamity which this failure implied, and relief measures at the expense of the State were therefore commenced at the end of September 1899. It should here be explained that the Nára Valley portion of the Thar and Párkar district enjoys a perennial supply of irrigation water, and is thereby rendered absolutely safe from famine. It was the immediate proximity of this rich and prosperous tract which helped more than anything else to mitigate the losses and distress of the Desert people.

In the Desert of the Thar and Párkar district, more than nine-tenths of the population depend for their living directly and entirely either upon agriculture or upon cattle or upon both—in most cases, upon both. The remaining one-tenth of the population is composed of petty traders, whose trade is almost wholly confined to grain, cattle and ghi, and nearly all of whom own cattle themselves. It is therefore obvious that a famine, so prolonged and intense as the recent one has been, pressed heavily upon the entire population. Field labour there is none in the Desert. Every one cultivates his own small holding, and it is incorrect to speak of the labouring classes, for the reason that the Bhils, Kolis and Menghwars—the low castes, who, in adjoining parts of India, subsist mainly by labour—have in the Desert nearly all got their own small holdings and a cow or a donkey or two. All were therefore reduced to great poverty by the famine. The population is naturally largely nomadic, as the water supply is precarious, and the graziers in particular are accustomed to wander over the Desert with their cattle. Sind and the Nára Valley have always afforded a grand field for labour and agricultural employment, and after the failure of the monsoon of 1898 quite a quarter of the entire Desert population had emigrated and found employment there. When, therefore, in August 1899, the monsoon had for a second time entirely failed, the Desert people again began to emigrate in thousands, and in October it is certain that more than half the entire population had already left their homes and come into Sind. By the end of November, when the rice harvest had begun, only about one-third remained, and this state of things continued until May 1900, when people began coming back so as to be in good time to start cultivation when the first rain should fall. The population of the Desert in 1891, including the Desert portion of the Umarkot táluka, was about 156,000. The most careful inquiries and estimates made every week in each táluka from the very commencement of the famine showed that by the end of November quite 100,000 persons had emigrated. Of these about two-thirds settled down comfortably in the Nára Valley, and the other one-third in the Lar of the Hyderabad district. Thousands found occupation as cultivators and field labourers, in the clearance of zamindári water courses and on the numerous Government irrigation works (principally connected with the Jamrao Canal) that were in progress. Thousands made a living by harvesting and cotton picking, as private and menial servants, and by the performance of miscellaneous jobs for the lazy and well-to-do Sindhis. Thousands settled at the larger villages, and there carried on their professions as potters, weavers, dyers and artisans. It was never found necessary to provide any State relief for these Desert emigrants, and the solitary relief work that was opened in the Nára Valley in April 1900 was for the comparatively few immigrants, from Native States, who had failed to obtain private employment. The remaining third of the Desert population which stayed at home was composed of the Banias, who, of course, were well off; the Rajputs, who were unaccustomed to migrating and who stayed at home either from family reasons or from pride; the well-to-do cattle-breeders and large landowners who had the means to tide over the famine; and the residue of Bhils, Kolis, Menghwars and the poorer Muhammadans, who feared the long journey across the Desert sands, and clung to some forlorn hope of withstanding the famine, were prevented by family ties from leaving their homes, or—and these last were the aged, infirm and indolent—made up their minds from the first to throw themselves upon the State.

APPENDIX 7.

(Referred to in Paragraph 5 of the Report.)

Statement showing the variation in the area of crops sown and matured in 1899-190 as compared with 1898-99.

No.	District.	Net cropped area.		
		Sown.	Matured.	
			Acres.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
		Acres (000 omitted).		
	Presidency Proper.			
1	Ahmedabad	—902	—1,098	—93·1
2	Kaira	—394	—598	—91·2
3	Panch Mahâls	—210	—408	—96·4
4	Broach	—460	—524	—92·9
5	Surat	—120	—342	—70·6
6	Khándesh	—424	—2,476	—83·5
7	Násik	—679	—1,321	—70·9
8	Ahmednagar	—402	—2,125	—80·8
9	Poona	—262	—1,408	—75·8
10	Sholápur	—79	—1,654	—82 2
11	Sátára	—91	—1,008	—66·1
12	Belgaum	—66	—950	—52·9
13	Bijápur	—304	—1,876	—67·3
14	Dhárwár	—159	—729	—35·0
15	Thána	—83	—164	—35·8
16	Kolába	—30	—76	—18·9
17	Ratnágiri	—10	—16	—13·1
18	Kánara	—9	—50	—21·2
	Sind.			
19	Karáchi	—21	—190	—47·0
20	Hyderabad	—6	—240	—29·7
21	Shikárpur	+38	—80	—10·1
22	Upper Sind Frontier	+25	—35	—9 5
23	Thar and Párkar	—313	—362	—52·8

APPENDIX 8.

(Referred to in Paragraph 5 of the Report.)

Statement showing the areas cultivated with food and non-food crops in 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

Area in Acres (000 omitted).

Crops.	Presidency Proper.					Sind.		
	1898-99.	1899-1900.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) of area.		1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
		Sown.	Matured.	Sown.	Matured.	Sown.		
Food Crops.								
Cereals.								
Jowári	7,542	8,313	2,232	+10·2	—70·4	515	627	+21·7
Bájri	4,189	2,722	944	—35·0	—77·4	770	388	—49·6
Paddy	1,726	1,251	800	—27·5	—53 6	898	899	+0·1
Wheat...	1,850	812	486	—56·1	—73 7	351	347	—1·1
Others...	1,628	1,409	775	—13·4	—52·4	19	14	—26·3
Total, Cereals ...	16,935	14,507	5,237	—14·3	—69·1	2,553	2,275	—10·8
Pulses.								
Tur	616	300	117	—51·3	—81·0	...	...	...
Gram	759	342	158	—54 9	—83·5	53	50	—5·6
Others...	1,503	815	276	—45·7	—81·6	184	163	—11·4
Total, Pulses ...	2,878	1,457	551	—49 3	—80·8	237	213	—10·1
Other food crops	226	245	218	+8 4	—3 5	42	46	+9·5
Total, Food crops ...	20,039	16,209	6,006	—19·1	—70·0	2,832	2,534	—10 5
Non-food crops.								
Tobacco	94	35	27	—62·7	—71·2	9	7	—22 2
Other narcotics	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	1,590	1,115	350	—29·8	—77·9	293	322	+9·9
Cotton...	2,645	2,050	972	—22 4	—63 2	92	91	—1·0
Other non-food crops	320	188	137	—41 3	—57·2	59	42	—28 8
Total, Non-food crops ...	4,650	3,389	1,487	—27·1	—68·0	453	462	+1·9
Total, Crops ...	24,689	19,598	7,493	—20 6	—69·6	3,285	2,996	—8·8

APPENDIX 9.

(Referred to in Paragraph 5 of the Report.)

Statement showing the outturn of crops in 1894-95 @ 1899-1900 (except 1897-98).

Indian Maunds.

District.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97 (Famine).	1898-99.	1899-1900 (Famine).	Percentage of the outturn in 1899-1900 to that in 1898-99.
Ahmedabad	7,849,056	6,644,424	4,790,650	8,102,759	411,445	5·1
Kaira	8,795,417	6,488,341	3,628,411	7,343,682	411,110	5·6
Panch Maháls ...	3,485,893	3,443,248	1,873,293	3,684,376	33,392	0·9
Broach	3,266,737	2,700,990	2,265,449	3,031,088	39,042	1·3
Surat	5,060,723	4,956,430	2,546,524	4,548,353	279,934	6·2
Thána	5,886,385	6,349,316	2,314,362	4,988,949	1,578,669	31 6
Khándesh	12,298,914	12,119,392	3,995,479	10,801,913	344,433	3·2
Násik	11,372,114	10,943,998	3,657,351	9,235,038	1,798,057	19·4
Ahmednagar ...	12,277,329	12,018,577	4,833,510	8,997,960	1,216,493	13·5
Poona	10,520,759	10,397,438	2,863,135	7,951,428	1,098,467	13·8
Sholápur	10,147,839	7,742,611	810,000	9,151,884	847,192	9·2
Sátára	9,709,852	9,920,905	6,122,210	9,791,305	2,533,354	25·8
Bijápur	9,875,461	10,125,032	401,183	10,307,463	837,130	8·1
Belgaum	10,207,635	14,069,317	3,042,413	10,197,795	2,086,827	20·4
Dhárwár	10,490,938	13,252,823	5,301,750	11,628,056	2,680,527	23·0
Kolába	6,000,329	5,861,062	2,550,335	4,883,214	2,326,028	47·6
Ratnágiri	6,661,619	6,360,338	3,403,432	Not reported.		
Kánara	3,349,744	3,558,581	1,593,710	3,034,747	1,018,470	33 5
Total ...	147,256,744	146,952,823	55,993,197	127,680,010	19,540,570	15·3

APPENDIX 10.

(Referred to in Paragraph 7 of the Report.)

Statement showing the number of persons relieved in each of the affected Districts in 1899-1900 and 1896-97.

	1899-1900					1896-97.				
	Kind of Relief.					Kind of Relief.				
	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
Ahmedabad.										
September	9,825	167	2	9,994	349,790	...	...	...	...	...
October	10,565	215	93	10,872	304,416	...	...	...	...	...
November	16,930	614	238	17,782	497,896	...	...	...	...	..
December	25,463	5,349	5,134	35,946	1,258,110	...	..	...	...	...
January	54,736	18,416	9,766	82,918	2,321,704	...	...	.	...	...
February	78,373	30,329	11,774	120,476	3,373,328	...	...	...	...	...
March	90,864	34,425	11,948	137,237	4,803,295	..	...	...	...	...
April	115,612	31,927	12,601	160,140	4,483,920	...	...	...	...	...
May	85,909	24,896	16,175	126,980	3,555,440	..	...	...	...	...
June	71,542	18,909	40,699	131,150	4,590,250	...	...	...	...	...
July	100,985	23,165	64,432	188,582	5,280,296	...	...	...	...	...
August	82,073	22,447	88,389	192,909	5,401,452	...	...	...	...	...
September	32,655	9,585	98,274	140,514	4,917,990	...	...	...	..	...
October	6,595	1,877	30,007	38,479	1,077,412	...	.	...	...	...
November	2,202	540	14,085	16,827	471,156	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during entire period.	52,288	14,857	26,908	94,053	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira.										
September	4,775	...	...	4,775	167,125	...	...	...	...	...
October	6,617	15	409	7,041	197,148	...	...	...	...	...
November	9,910	857	2,949	13,716	384,048	...	...	...	...	...
December	11,849	1,793	2,058	15,700	549,500	...	...	...	...	...
January	13,853	1,752	3,059	18,664	522,592	...	...	...	...	...
February	31,475	3,838	6,664	41,977	1,175,356	...	...	...	...	...
March	66,185	7,436	11,286	84,907	2,971,745	...	...	..	...	...
April	84,592	7,524	14,829	106,945	2,994,460	...	...	...	...	...
May	61,029	7,022	18,467	86,518	2,422,504	...	...	...	...	...
June	89,552	10,089	25,426	125,067	4,377,345	...	...	...	...	...
July	143,221	13,079	67,572	223,872	6,268,416	...	...	...	...	...
August	91,025	8,476	112,619	212,120	5,939,360	...	...	...	...	...
September	21,460	2,413	85,736	109,609	3,836,315	...	...	...	...	...
October	5,886	633	62,746	69,265	1,939,420	...	..	...	...	...
November	150	...	9,085	9,235	258,580	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during entire period.	42,772	4,328	28,194	75,294	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahals.										
September	1,886	...	...	1,886	66,010	...	...	...	..	.
October	5,154	59	2	5,215	146,020	...	...	.	.	...
November	11,049	541	28	11,618	325,304	...	...	...	..	...
December	13,202	1,696	44	14,942	522,970	...	...	...	...	...
January	15,276	2,112	93	17,481	489,468	.	...	...	...	...
February	15,238	2,244	1,123	18,605	520,940	...	...	...	...	...
March	15,628	2,094	2,961	20,683	723,905	...	...	...	...	...
April	39,593	4,989	4,204	48,786	1,366,008		...	.	...	.
May	25,840	4,667	6,880	37,387	1,046,836	...	...	..	...	...
June	42,356	4,817	25,816	72,989	2,554,615	...	...	...	..	...
July	63,714	7,490	40,283	111,487	3,121,636	...	...	...	...	...
August	45,040	3,945	75,188	124,173	3,476,844	..	...	...	...	...
September	17,937	1,640	73,884	93,461	3,271,135	...	..	...	...	...
October	2,530	390	29,449	32,369	906,332	...	...	...	...	...
November	1,052	166	14,193	15,411	431,508	...	..	...	...	...
Daily average during entire period.	21,033	2,457	18,276	41,766	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX 10—*continued.*

	1899-1900.					1896-97.				
	Kind of Relief.					Kind of Relief.				
	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
Broach.										
September	3,826	...	...	3,826	133,910	...	...	...	...	...
October	15,207	75	422	15,704	439,712	...	...	...	...	...
November	28,539	1,041	1,372	30,952	866,656	...	...	...	...	...
December	54,800	6,733	2,183	63,716	2,230,060	...	...	...	...	
January	79,673	12,022	2,649	94,344	2,641,632	...	...		.	...
February	92,176	14,039	4,026	110,241	3,086,748	...	...	...	...	...
March	84,449	14,673	5,065	104,187	3,646,545	...	...	...	...	.
April	67,068	10,871	7,407	85,346	2,389,688	...	...	...	..	..
May	61,133	9,432	8,416	78,981	2,211,468	...	...	..	...	...
June	52,477	7,575	15,236	75,288	2,635,080	...	...	...	...	...
July	62,458	7,983	52,806	123,247	3,450,916	...	...	...	..	. .
August	34,699	5,020	72,473	112,192	3,141,376	...	...	..	...	...
September	13,907	2,287	60,545	76,739	2,685,865	...	...	...		...
October	6,217	876	56,775	63,868	1,788,304		...	...	...	
November	2,695	362	33,414	36,471	1,021,188	...	...	...	.	...
Daily average during entire period.	43,955	6,199	21,519	71,673	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat.										
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
November	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	4,726	...	...	4,726	165,410	...	...	...	...	...
January	8,336	352	...	8,688	243,264	...	...	...	.	...
February	10,102	564	268	10,934	306,152	...	...	.	...	..
March	13,482	1,032	705	15,219	532,665	...	...	...	.	...
April	13,105	1,664	1,666	16,435	460,180	...	...	...		..
May	5,337	1,220	3,027	9,584	268,352	...	..	...	...	...
June	6,325	1,786	15,103	23,214	812,490	...	. .	...	..	...
July	5,737	1,369	28,845	35,951	1,006,628	...	...	...	...	...
August	331	64	32,492	32,887	920,836		...	...	...	...
September	...	...	14,051	14,051	491,785	...	...	..	...	...
October	...	..	7,396	7,396	207,088	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	233	233	6,524	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during entire period.	5,623	671	8,649	14,943	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tha'na.										
September	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January	2,090	...	...	2,090	58,520	...	...	...	...	...
February	3,504	...	...	3,504	98,112	...	...	...	...	...
March	3,130	232	53	3,415	119,525	..	...	...	...	..
April	6,888	524	459	7,871	220,388	...	...	...	...	...
May	8,746	743	812	10,301	288,428	...	...	...	...	...
June	3,064	511	1,189	4,764	166,740	...	...	...	...	...
July	662	101	2,410	3,173	88,844	...	...	.	...	...
August	280	101	2,608	2,989	83,692	...	...	...	...	...
September	411	93	4,189	4,693	164,255	...	...	...	...	...
October	40	12	1,626	1,678	46,984	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	662	662	18,536	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during entire period.	2,619	211	1,273	4,103	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX 10—*continued.*

	1899-1900.					1896-97.				
	Kind of Relief.					Kind of Relief.				
	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
Kha'ndesh.										
September	1,913	435	...	2,348	82,180	...	...	...	...	...
October	24,733	9,169	1	33,903	949,284	...	...	...	...	...
November ..	69,554	30,743	6	100,303	2,808,484	443	...	...	443	9,303
December	140,123	47,138	94	187,355	6,557,425	878	367	...	1,245	34,860
January	173,753	57,547	3,480	234,780	6,573,840	11,200	4,558	...	15,758	551,530
February	183,513	61,636	7,529	252,678	7,074,984	22,437	9,501	...	31,938	894,264
March	189,298	67,519	13,706	270,523	9,468,305	25,783	8,625	...	34,408	963,424
April	161,397	42,941	11,525	215,863	6,044,164	26,814	9,746	...	36,560	1,279,600
May	163,276	41,280	14,676	219,232	6,138,496	17,886	5,400	...	23,286	652,008
June	144,998	36,177	22,879	204,054	7,141,890	12,591	3,875	...	16,466	461,048
July	140,726	34,345	31,737	206,808	5,790,624	10,468	3,173	71	13,712	479,920
August	109,599	28,624	40,863	179,086	5,014,408	4,714	1,735	486	6,935	194,180
September ...	57,265	16,070	63,817	137,152	4,800,320	1,285	586	567	2,438	68,264
October	14,274	5,208	51,988	71,470	2,001,160	452	232	218	902	31,570
November	1,458	398	12,755	14,611	409,108	...	...	...	...	.
Daily average during entire period.	105,059	31,948	18,337	155,344	...	11,246	3,983	112	15,341	...
Na'sik.										
September	17	...	...	17	595	...	...	...	...	...
October	978	...	73	1,051	29,428	...	...	..	...	...
November ...	4,177	151	155	4,483	125,524	2,954	1,133	...	4,087	85,827
December .	13,800	2,722	209	16,731	585,585	8,106	3,608	...	11,714	327,992
January	40,864	9,836	379	51,079	1,430,212	16,547	8,925	13	25,485	891,975
February	62,964	24,324	642	87,930	2,462,040	19,750	10,209	107	30,066	841,848
March ...	75,507	28,910	1,247	105,664	3,698,240	22,907	12,720	145	35,772	1,001,616
April	62,688	17,910	1,886	82,484	2,309,552	21,679	8,994	165	30,838	1,079,330
May	62,536	21,722	2,664	86,922	2,433,816	19,205	7,128	434	26,767	749,476
June	64,833	24,156	4,312	93,301	3,265,535	13,500	5,838	885	20,223	566,244
July	65,346	20,469	9,064	94,879	2,656,612	10,493	4,250	1,585	16,328	571,480
August	59,677	17,913	11,088	88,678	2,482,964	4,256	1,575	1,692	7,523	210,644
September	57,060	17,340	12,207	86,607	3,031,245	3,051	1,243	1,182	5,476	153,328
October	35,351	10,479	8,075	53,905	1,509,340	865	331	484	1,680	58,800
November	12,962	2,961	2,567	18,490	517,720	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during entire period.	41,251	13,259	3,638	58,148	...	11,942	5,496	553	17,996	...
Ahmednagar.										
September	351	...	...	351	12,285	...	...	...	...	...
October	5,183	...	4	5,187	145,236	..	...	...	...	...
November	9,579	...	134	9,713	271,964	2,685	...	...	2,685	56,385
December	35,446	5,485	459	41,390	1,448,650	10,548	3,761	...	14,309	400,652
January	73,818	18,056	8,051	99,925	2,797,900	28,041	13,581	20	41,642	1,457,470
February	131,685	34,625	14,266	180,576	5,056,128	52,847	27,618	1,026	81,491	2,281,748
March	170,848	45,732	23,626	240,206	8,407,210	60,651	31,976	2,257	94,884	2,656,752
April	182,655	47,916	18,915	249,486	6,985,608	62,736	24,243	4,686	91,665	3,208,275
May	176,977	41,851	25,545	244,373	6,842,444	48,870	11,228	5,844	65,942	1,846,376
June	194,239	46,682	28,494	269,415	9,429,525	38,116	12,025	7,268	57,409	1,607,452
July	180,906	42,415	29,205	252,526	7,070,728	56,069	16,771	12,538	85,378	2,988,230
August	154,769	37,606	26,831	219,206	6,137,768	51,326	14,936	17,401	83,663	2,342,564
September	118,949	30,623	25,898	175,470	6,141,450	67,249	19,496	23,084	109,829	3,075,212
October	52,131	14,273	24,317	90,721	2,540,188	32,887	9,467	15,515	57,869	2,025,415
November	22,211	4,185	17,185	43,581	1,220,268	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during entire period.	100,650	24,630	16,195	141,475	...	42,669	15,425	7,470	65,564	...

APPENDIX 10—*continued.*

	1899-1900.					1896-97.				
	Kind of Relief.					Kind of Relief.				
	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
Poona.										
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
October	254	...	...	254	7,112	...	...	...	..	
November	2,893	...	..	2,893	81,004	5,741	3,010	860	9,611	201,831
December	11,222	.	670	11,892	416,220	8,037	3,789	1,035	12,861	360,108
January	17,713	1,832	3,058	22,603	632,884	14,669	7,384	2,356	24,409	854,315
February	32,923	6,907	5,982	45,812	1,282,736	15,763	6,133	2,754	24,650	690,200
March	52,178	13,277	10,189	75,644	2,647,540	13,583	2,981	4,951	21,515	602,420
April	65,258	17,180	11,447	93,885	2,628,780	16,857	2,629	5,743	25,229	883,015
May	65,717	17,236	13,237	96,190	2,693,320	22,223	3,345	6,566	32,134	899,752
June . ..	58,827	16,855	16,226	91,908	3,216,780	19,324	3,111	9,085	31,520	882,560
July	46,145	13,046	22,282	81,473	2,281,244	8,548	1,977	11,432	21,957	768,495
August	36,416	9,757	26,522	72,695	2,035,460	13,037	3,114	13,852	30,003	840,084
September	36,163	9,051	28,536	73,750	2,581,250	14,835	3,247	23,993	42,075	1,178,100
October	24,136	6,207	21,518	51,861	1,452,108	11,444	2,485	23,998	37,927	1,327,445
November	18,436	4,637	10,893	33,966	951,048	5,958	1,754	5,414	13,126	367,528
Daily average during entire period.	33,448	8,285	12,182	53,915	...	12,518	3,249	8,184	23,951	...
Shola'pur.										
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	1,470	64	220	1,754	49,112	...	...	...	...	
November . ..	7,858	2,920	839	11,617	325,276	8,447	1,891	1,170	11,508	241,668
December	46,421	18,039	3,582	68,042	2,381,470	34,029	10,696	1,170	45,895	1,285,060
January	88,998	39,467	8,084	136,549	3,823,372	43,506	20,685	2,827	67,018	2,345,630
February	99,265	42,133	11,436	152,834	4,279,352	63,114	32,217	5,967	101,298	2,836,344
March	115,881	41,965	11,530	169,376	5,928,160	76,870	36,577	6,260	119,707	3,351,796
April	116,452	40,338	13,501	170,291	4,768,148	84,460	35,438	7,651	132,549	4,639,215
May	107,225	38,035	17,083	162,343	4,545,604	87,750	27,179	8,565	123,494	3,457,832
June	112,530	38,879	19,926	171,335	5,996,725	80,524	23,632	8,276	112,432	3,148,096
July	101,297	31,434	24,958	157,689	4,415,292	72,591	22,741	10,085	105,417	3,689,595
August	83,480	23,513	25,174	132,167	3,700,676	79,445	25,420	12,428	117,293	3,284,204
September	60,063	14,413	21,668	96,144	3,365,040	81,005	25,317	15,621	121,943	3,414,404
October	41,546	9,645	16,690	67,881	1,900,668	40,655	12,068	11,747	64,470	2,256,450
November	51,092	10,138	16,323	77,553	2,171,484	12,497	2,733	3,943	19,173	536,844
Daily average during entire period.	73,827	25,070	13,644	112,541	...	55,603	19,793	6,982	82,378	...
Sa'ta'ra.										
September	313	...	...	313	10,955	...	.	...	...	...
October	623	..	.	623	17,444	...	...	...	...	...
November	1,798	...	...	1,798	50,344	666	177	23	866	18,186
December	6,987	236	6	7,229	253,015	6,740	1,270	...	8,010	224,280
January	16,196	1,580	70	17,846	499,688	17,479	3,837	4	21,320	746,200
February	20,261	3,699	98	24,058	673,624	22,698	4,575	13	27,286	764,008
March	25,584	4,556	421	30,561	1,069,635	26,896	3,504	18	30,418	851,704
April	41,267	5,903	854	48,024	1,344,672	27,311	4,019	31	31,361	1,097,635
May	47,758	7,671	2,339	57,768	1,617,504	11,183	1,944	171	13,298	372,344
June	44,166	7,750	4,164	56,080	1,962,800	7,575	1,498	384	9,457	264,796
July	26,104	4,805	9,153	40,062	1,121,736	10,214	1,537	1,405	13,156	460,460
August	25,570	5,231	15,681	46,482	1,301,496	7,450	632	3,365	11,447	320,516
September	13,916	3,160	17,067	34,143	1,195,005	11,528	1,260	5,378	18,166	508,648
October	6,796	1,290	10,891	18,977	531,356	6,237	949	3,459	10,645	372,575
November	3,985	497	4,866	9,348	261,744	1,951	352	137	2,440	68,320
Daily average during entire period.	18,755	3,092	4,374	26,221	...	12,148	1,966	1,107	15,221	...

APPENDIX 10—*continued.*

	1899-1900.					1896-97.				
	Kind of Relief.					Kind of Relief.				
	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
Bija'pur.										
September	163	12	...	175	6,125	...	...	...	...	...
October	224	...	...	224	6,272	...	...	...	...	...
November	455	...	...	455	12,740	9,536	1,524	3	11,063	232,323
December	1,737	8	...	1,745	61,075	25,382	6,869	224	32,475	909,300
January	5,905	484	...	6,389	178,892	50,825	16,705	3,708	71,238	2,493,330
February	6,529	1,316	395	8,240	230,720	58,449	21,407	6,594	86,450	2,420,600
March	10,350	1,700	1,393	13,443	470,505	56,851	19,003	8,556	84,410	2,363,480
April	17,861	3,266	3,471	24,598	688,744	52,391	15,907	9,458	77,756	2,721,460
May	16,381	3,424	3,952	23,757	665,196	48,363	10,440	10,396	69,199	1,937,572
June	14,356	2,910	4,650	21,916	767,060	50,928	6,877	11,700	69,505	1,946,140
July	10,986	3,064	5,140	19,190	537,320	78,090	11,220	13,878	103,188	3,611,580
August	6,611	1,844	3,452	11,907	333,396	104,301	15,266	14,426	133,993	3,751,804
September	4,320	1,078	2,739	8,137	284,795	103,483	13,885	16,829	134,197	3,757,516
October	3,323	791	2,610	6,724	188,272	19,786	2,967	13,370	36,123	1,264,305
November	1,913	401	2,411	4,725	132,300	1,286	110	49	1,445	40,460
Daily average during entire period.	6,741	1,353	2,014	10,108	...	47,177	10,167	7,799	65,143	...
Belgaum.										
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	...	...	...	743	...	...	743	15,603
December	1,538	...	...	1,538	53,830	1,186	280	19	1,485	41,580
January	1,339	...	3	1,342	37,576	2,074	636	190	2,900	101,500
February	1,741	20	29	1,790	50,120	2,555	815	415	3,785	105,980
March	2,073	58	64	2,195	76,825	4,111	1,141	559	5,811	162,708
April	2,478	67	149	2,694	75,432	7,647	2,169	559	10,375	363,125
May	1,830	84	242	2,156	60,368	10,615	3,044	596	14,255	399,140
June	2,363	389	415	3,167	110,845	6,925	1,848	674	9,447	264,516
July	3,226	719	732	4,677	130,956	11,348	1,719	766	13,833	484,155
August	1,000	327	822	2,149	60,172	15,055	2,189	851	18,095	506,660
September	...	...	934	934	32,690	16,845	2,189	1,049	20,083	562,324
October	...	...	1,079	1,079	30,212	5,746	686	779	7,211	252,385
November	...	...	280	280	7,840	927	54	185	1,166	32,648
Daily average during entire period.	1,465	139	396	2,000	...	6,186	1,198	474	7,858	...
Dha'rwa'r.										
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	50	...	...	50	1,750	777	...	...	777	16,317
January	256	...	...	256	7,168	977	...	...	977	27,356
February	101	...	...	101	2,828	876	...	...	876	30,660
March	43	...	...	43	1,505	...	...	5	5	140
April	50	...	...	50	1,400	182	...	633	815	22,820
May	144	...	...	144	4,032	342	...	893	1,235	43,225
June	256	...	...	256	8,960	476	...	913	1,389	38,892
July	...	...	...	...	...	383	...	929	1,312	36,736
August	...	...	...	...	...	1,160	...	972	2,132	74,620
September	...	...	...	...	...	2,508	...	1,041	3,549	99,372
October	...	...	...	...	...	3,403	...	1,041	4,444	124,432
November	...	...	...	...	...	960	...	1,025	1,985	69,475
						55	...	247	302	8,456
Daily average during entire period.	128	...	...	128	...	930	...	592	1,522	...

APPENDIX 10—*concluded.*

	1899-1900.					1896-97.				
	Kind of Relief.					Kind of Relief.				
	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
Thar and Parkar.										
September	117	1	302	420	14,700	...	..	...	..	...
October	681	37	508	1,226	34,328	..	...	...	...	...
November	696	47	981	1,724	48,272	..	...	...	...	
December	1,349	73	1,548	2,970	103,950	...	...		...	.
January	1,205	51	2,000	3,256	91,168	...	...	...	...	...
February	1,793	112	1,987	3,892	108,976	.	...		...	...
March	1,881	126	1,818	3,825	133,875	...	.	...	...	...
April	6,609	509	1,503	8,621	241,388	...	...	...	...	...
May	6,850	582	1,362	10,794	302,232	...	...	...	...	...
June	4,207	289	1,432	5,928	207,480	...	. .	...	...	...
July	1,650	146	1,811	3,607	100,996		...	...	...	
August	819	71	1,309	2,199	61,572	...	..	..	...	...
September	35	3	554	592	20,720	...	...	...	...	...
October	...	...	35	35	980	...	.	..	...	..
November	..	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...
Daily average during entire period.	2,135	146	1,225	3,506	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of the Presidency.*										
September	23,186	615	304	24,105	843,675	...	...	...	...	...
October	71,689	9,634	1,731	83,054	2,325,512	...	...	...	...	...
November	163,438	36,914	6,702	207,054	5,797,512	31,992	7,735	2,056	41,783	877,443
December	368,713	89,272	15,987	473,972	16,589,020	95,883	30,640	2,448	128,971	3,611,188
January	594,011	163,507	40,692	798,210	22,349,880	185,217	76,311	9,118	270,646	9,472,610
February	771,643	225,786	66,219	1,063,648	29,782,144	257,613	112,475	16,881	386,969	10,835,132
March	917,381	263,735	96,012	1,277,128	44,699,480	287,834	116,527	23,379	427,740	11,976,720
April	983,573	233,530	104,417	1,321,520	37,002,560	305,237	103,145	29,186	437,568	15,314,880
May	898,688	219,865	134,877	1,253,430	35,096,040	266,704	69,708	33,485	369,897	10,357,116
June	906,091	217,774	225,967	1,349,832	47,244,120	229,937	58,704	39,201	327,842	9,179,576
July	953,163	203,630	390,430	1,547,223	43,322,244	258,981	63,388	52,732	375,101	13,128,535
August	731,389	164,939	595,511	1,431,839	40,091,492	282,092	64,867	65,542	412,501	11,550,028
September	434,141	107,756	510,099	1,051,996	36,819,860	302,741	67,223	88,749	458,713	12,843,964
October	198,825	51,681	325,202	575,708	16,119,824	119,195	29,185	72,571	220,951	7,733,285
November	118,156	24,285	138,952	281,393	7,879,004	22,674	5,003	9,975	37,652	1,054,256
Daily average during entire period.	542,273	134,195	172,873	849,341	...	190,109	57,580	32,134	279,823	...

*The 1896-97 figures include numbers relieved in Kolába.

APPENDIX 11.

[Referred to in Paragraphs 12 and 15 of the Report.]

Statement showing the number of persons relieved in each of the affected Districts in 1900-1901 and 1901-1902.

	Kind of Relief.					Kind of Relief.				
	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
	Ahmedabad.					**Panch Mahals.**				
December 1900 ...	722	199	6,508	7,429	260,015	1,119	173	7,505	8,797	307,895
January 1901 ...	587	35	6,427	7,049	197,372	1,835	150	3,224	5,209	145,852
February „ .	2,054	6	6,836	8,896	249,088	2,679	159	3,106	5,944	166,432
March „ ...	4,775	...	4,902	9,677	338,695	4,388	125	4,180	8,693	304,255
April „ ...	12,555	...	5,340	17,895	501,060	10,746	104	5,704	16,554	463,512
May „ ...	20,612	...	6,990	27,602	772,856	12,095	110	4,788	16,993	475,804
June „ ...	25,151	...	9,598	34,749	1,216,215	12,355	86	3,550	15,991	559,685
July „ ...	22,053	...	13,958	36,011	1,008,308	8,537	44	4,468	13,049	365,372
August „ ...	7,063	...	19,158	26,221	917,735	4,767	44	6,801	11,612	406,420
September „ ...	873	...	9,212	10,085	282,380	4,448	4	4,030	8,482	237,496
October „ ...	226	...	2,992	3,218	90,104	1,977	...	142	2,119	59,332
Average for the entire period...	8,788	22	8,356	17,166	...	5,904	91	4,318	10,313	...
November 1901 ...	135	...	3,847	3,982	139,370	2,821	...	36	2,857	99,995
December „ ...	7,745	956	5,999	14,700	411,600	16,831	...	63	16,894	473,032
January 1902 ...	25,446	3,546	8,881	37,873	1,060,444	44,658	121	1,163	45,942	1,286,376
February „ ...	41,758	5,245	12,872	59,875	1,676,500	58,084	409	3,080	61,573	1,724,044
March „ ...	42,762	5,254	16,236	64,252	2,248,820	61,245	1,377	7,778	70,400	2,464,000
April „ ...	39,250	6,307	17,845	63,402	1,775,256	42,956	1,234	7,822	52,012	1,456,336
May „ ...	48,679	8,254	19,584	76,517	2,678,095	43,086	1,350	7,023	51,459	1,801,065
June „ ...	52,949	9,823	22,008	84,780	2,373,840	40,783	1,154	8,917	50,854	1,423,912
July „ ...	64,397	11,729	25,385	101,511	2,842,308	35,222	1,524	12,241	48,987	1,371,636
August „ ...	89,992	17,214	29,614	136,820	4,788,700	42,936	2,155	18,698	63,789	2,232,615
September „ ...	33,120	7,681	42,846	83,647	2,342,116	5,862	582	30,211	36,655	1,026,340
October „ ...	1,807	701	37,129	39,637	1,387,295	386	25	6,351	6,762	236,670
Average for the entire period .	37,337	6,392	20,187	63,916	...	32,906	827	8,615	42,348	...
	Kaira.					**Broach.**				
December 1900 ..	...	...	245	245	8,575	1,511	192	4,013	5,716	200,060
January 1901 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,725	193	1,298	4,216	118,048
February „ ..	127	...	3	130	3,640	1,204	43	604	1,851	51,828
March „ ...	6,236	12	188	6,436	225,260	843	...	433	1,276	44,660
April „ .	31,921	574	1,373	33,868	948,304	845	...	774	1,619	45,332
May „ ...	44,591	1,825	2,314	48,730	1,364,440	913	...	793	1,706	47,768
June „ ...	43,150	1,841	2,621	47,612	1,666,420	1,345	..	809	2,154	75,390
July „ ...	32,249	1,272	2,555	36,076	1,010,128	920	...	805	1,725	48,300
August „ ...	1,294	32	953	2,279	79,765	...	..	418	418	14,630
September „ ..	...	...	328	32:	9,184	...	...	121	121	3,388
October „ ...	...	...	254	254	7,112	...	...	10	10	280
Average for the entire period...	15,957	556	1,083	17,596	...	937	39	916	1,892	...
November 1901 ...	89	...	262	351	12,285	...	...	...	...	...
December „ ...	3,322	...	824	4,146	116,088	514	...	...	514	14,392
January 1902 ...	11,866	360	1,557	13,783	385,924	760	...	...	760	21,280
February „ ...	35,953	1,032	3,067	40,102	1,122,856	1,291	...	61	1,352	37,856
March „ ..	56,960	1,309	4,031	62,300	2,180,500	2,876	...	298	3,174	111,090
April „ ...	49,504	1,267	4,492	55,263	1,547,364	2,472	...	381	2,853	79,884
May „ ...	48,038	1,554	4,715	54,307	1,900,745	2,834	...	419	3,253	113,855
June „ ...	34,812	1,639	4,372	40,823	1,143,044	2,654	...	432	3,086	86,408
July „ ...	31,169	1,895	3,347	36,411	1,019,508	271	...	429	700	19,600
August „ ..	22,486	1,788	2,980	27,254	953,890	...	...	429	429	15,015
September „ ...	6,217	598	3,422	10,237	286,636	...	...	107	107	2,996
October „ ..	651	19	1,652	2,322	81,270	...	...	...	...	...
Average for the entire period...	25,089	959	2,893	28,941	...	1,367	...	255	1,622	...

APPENDIX 11—*continued.*

	Kind of relief.					Kind of relief.				
	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
	Surat.					**Kha'ndesh.**				
December 1900 ..	...	...	11	11	385	1,413	75	2,169	3,657	127,995
January 1901 ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	653	653	18,284
February „ ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	553	553	15,484
March „ ...	...	...	176	176	6,160	46	...	834	880	30,800
April „ ...	...	...	947	947	26,516	39	...	2,985	3,024	84,672
May „ ...	..	...	1,538	1,538	43,064	580	...	5,410	5,990	167,720
June „ ...	...	...	2,082	2,082	72,870	1,972	...	14,143	16,115	564,025
July „ ...	...	...	1,829	1,829	51,212	1,432	...	41,201	42,633	1,193,724
August „ ...	..	.	...	...	...	1,722	..	31,005	32,727	1,145,445
September „ ...		..	...	...	...	273	...	1,586	1,859	52,052
October „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average for the entire period...	...	...	1,097	1,097	...	748	7	10,054	10,809	..
November 1901 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1902 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,043	...	...	1,043	29,204
February „ ...	35	...	...	35	980	2,035	...	84	2,119	59,332
March „ ...	924	...	...	924	32,340	1,723	...	546	2,269	79,415
April „ ...	1,442	...	...	1,442	40,376	2,123	30	2,084	4,237	118,636
May „ ...	2,059	...	97	2,156	75,460	3,631	238	3,453	7,322	256,270
June „ ..	1,678	...	203	1,881	52,668	2,853	296	5,266	8,415	235,620
July „ ...	1,998	...	205	2,203	61,684	1,557	373	7,715	9,645	270,060
August „ ...	157	...	200	337	11,795	413	338	13,443	14,194	496,790
September „ ..	...	...	170	170	4,760	...	72	4,920	4,992	139,776
October „ ...	...	...	101	101	3,535	..	...	...	...	...
Average for the entire period...	919	...	108	1,027	...	1,709	149	4,168	6,026	...
	Tha'na.					**Na'sik.**				
December 1900 ...	...	..	150	150	5,250	3,114	263	51	3,428	119,980
January 1901 ...	...	...	93	93	2,604	1,600	...	37	1,637	45,836
February „ ...	...	...	27	27	756	1,480	...	70	1,550	43,400
March „ .	...	...	...	...	...	2,545	...	290	2,835	99,225
April „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,346	149	713	5,208	145,824
May „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	6,296	285	1,701	8,282	231,896
June „ ..	...	..	...	...	...	5,743	342	5,031	11,116	389,060
July „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,480	316	6,295	13,091	366,548
August „ ..	..	...	...	...	...	6,035	179	6,418	12,632	442,120
September „ ...	..	..	...	...	...	5,702	182	3,700	9,584	268,352
October „ ...	...	...	...	..	...	2,871	214	733	3,818	106,904
Average for the entire period...	...	...	90	90	...	4,201	175	2,277	6,653	...
November 1901 ...	...	...	...	...	...	198	52	47	297	10,395
December „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1902 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February „ ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March „ ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April „ ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	16	16	448
May „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	560
June „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	448
July „ ...	...	...	...	.	...	5	...	254	259	7,252
August „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,051	...	892	1,943	68,005
September „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	377	...	529	906	25,368
October „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	199	...	9	208	7,280
Average for the entire period...	...	...	...	...	...	229	6	222	457	...

APPENDIX II—*continued.*

	Kind of Relief.					Kind of Relief.				
	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
	Ahmednagar.					**Shola'pur.**				
December 1900 ...	24,128	4,000	9,194	37,322	1,306,270	65,364	13,677	15,026	94,067	3,292,345
January 1901 ...	34,339	5,472	9,028	48,839	1,367,492	57,165	13,349	12,868	83,382	2,334,696
February „ ...	40,405	6,207	10,108	56,720	1,588,160	42,956	11,720	11,549	66,225	1,854,300
March „ ...	40,998	6,405	11,872	59,275	2,074,625	35,758	9,510	11,047	56,315	1,971,025
April „ ...	50,455	7,798	16,473	74,726	2,092,328	39,240	9,083	12,594	60,917	1,705,676
May „ ...	66,950	11,081	22,071	100,102	2,802,856	44,670	9,723	12,858	67,251	1,883,028
June „ ...	76,889	13,472	28,554	118,915	4,162,025	54,141	14,427	14,339	82,907	2,901,745
July „ ...	78,339	14,127	32,811	125,277	3,507,756	62,505	16,661	16,410	95,576	2,676,128
August „ ...	81,586	14,646	28,913	125,145	4,380,075	55,980	14,198	17,189	87,367	3,057,845
September „ ...	79,419	14,153	24,467	118,039	3,305,092	39,610	8,311	16,633	64,554	1,807,512
October „ ...	36,734	6,430	20,676	63,840	1,787,520	24,141	4,311	12,745	41,197	1,153,516
Average for the entire period. .	55,476	9,436	19,470	84,382	...	47,412	11,361	13,932	72,705	...
November 1901 ...	5,469	737	10,320	16,526	578,410	8,986	1,347	3,922	14,255	498,925
December „ ...	3,563	507	7,306	11,376	318,528	2,358	...	851	3,209	89,862
January 1902 ...	2,668	454	7,422	10,544	295,232	1,312	...	970	2,282	63,896
February „ ...	4,554	790	7,490	12,834	359,352	1,135	44	1,095	2,274	63,672
March „ ...	6,629	1,142	7,189	14,960	523,600	2,511	246	1,668	4,425	154,875
April „ ...	9,723	1,831	7,666	19,220	538,160	4,720	522	2,394	7,636	213,808
May „ ...	11,897	2,638	8,989	23,524	823,340	6,327	808	3,114	10,249	358,715
June „ ...	8,388	2,109	12,150	22,647	634,116	7,543	1,122	3,644	12,309	344,652
July „ ...	7,345	2,313	14,075	23,733	664,524	9,937	1,590	3,801	15,328	429,184
August „ ...	7,922	2,496	14,389	24,807	868,245	11,480	1,943	4,346	17,769	621,915
September „ ...	9,189	2,436	14,426	26,051	729,428	10,893	2,062	5,873	18,828	527,184
October „ ...	1,345	570	10,655	12,570	439,950	6,122	1,286	6,637	14,045	491,575
Average for the entire period ..	6,558	1,502	10,173	18,233	...	6,110	914	3,193	10,217	...
	Poona.					**Sa'ta'ra.**				
December 1900 ..	15,869	5,018	1,342	22,229	778,015	5,627	214	1,549	7,390	258,650
January 1901 ...	13,661	4,632	1,164	19,457	544,796	8,501	343	1,092	9,936	278,208
February „ ...	11,230	3,710	1,654	16,594	464,632	7,652	459	1,160	9,271	259,588
March „ ...	11,509	4,162	1,954	17,625	616,875	7,276	1,328	1,738	10,342	361,970
April „ ...	13,005	4,583	2,589	20,177	564,956	7,705	1,568	2,895	12,168	340,704
May „ ...	17,729	5,506	3,385	26,620	745,360	8,611	1,925	3,990	14,526	406,728
June „ ...	23,040	6,771	4,190	34,001	1,190,035	9,909	2,137	6,207	18,253	638,855
July „ ...	23,468	7,590	4,776	35,834	1,003,352	12,394	2,266	10,405	25,065	701,820
August „ ...	19,103	6,435	4,441	29,979	1,049,265	12,988	2,578	12,410	27,976	979,160
September „ ..	14,075	5,206	4,921	24,202	677,656	9,255	1,895	8,285	19,435	544,180
October „ ...	5,463	2,158	3,687	11,308	316,624	2,710	563	3,089	6,362	178,136
Average for the entire period...	15,287	5,070	3,100	23,457	...	8,420	1,389	4,802	14,611	...
November 1901 ...	429	170	506	1,105	38,675	33	5	55	93	3,255
December „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1902 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May „ ..	602	...	601	1,203	42,105	...	..	...	...	...
June „ ...	619	...	1,193	1,812	50,736	...	...	...	...	...
July „ ...	409	...	1,851	2,260	63,280	...	...	...	..	...
August „ ..	75	...	2,512	2,587	90,545	...	...	...	...	...
September „ ...	2,198	...	3,492	5,690	159,320	...	...	...	...	...
October „ ...	1,276	...	3,776	5,052	176,820	...	...	...	...	...
Average for the entire period...	801	24	1,990	2,815	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX 11—*continued.*

	Kind of relief.					Kind of relief.				
	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers	Dependants	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
	Bija'pur.					**Dha'rwa'r.**				
December 1900 ...	4,168	409	2,369	6,946	243,110	...	...	...	...	...
January 1901 ...	6,369	637	2,848	9,854	275,912	...	...	...	...	...
February „ ...	5,666	1,046	3,647	10,359	290,052	360	...	...	360	10,080
March „ ...	7,856	1,488	4,463	13,807	483,245	1,131	...	53	1,184	41,440
April „ ...	11,920	2,182	4,810	18,912	529,536	1,434	...	171	1,605	44,940
May „ ..	14,634	2,922	5,427	22,983	643,524	1,784	...	108	1,892	52,976
June „ ...	19,415	4,233	6,025	29,673	1,038,555	876	...	120	996	34,860
July „ ...	22,025	4,549	6,956	33,530	938,840	557	...	17	574	16,072
August „ ...	24,163	4,511	7,800	36,474	1,276,590	328	..	17	345	12,075
September „ ...	32,291	5,755	8,613	46,659	1,306,452	437	...	16	453	12,684
October „ ...	20,568	4,131	8,952	33,651	942,228	..	...	22	22	616
Average for the entire period ..	15,370	2,897	5,628	23,895	...	768	...	58	826	...
November 1901 ...	11,699	2,454	5,177	19,330	676,550	...	...	12	12	420
December „ ...	6,413	1,450	1,896	9,759	273,252	...	...	12	12	336
January 1902 ..	7,031	1,513	2,014	10,558	295,624	...	...	..	...	...
February „ ...	6,276	1,420	2,989	10,685	299,180	...	...	.	...	...
March „ ...	5,048	1,325	4,340	10,713	374,955	..	...	...	...	...
April „ ...	6,460	1,600	5,967	14,027	392,756	...	...	...	...	...
May „ ...	8,668	2,089	7,388	18,145	635,075	...	...	...	...	
June „ ...	9,267	2,396	7,689	19,352	541,856	...	...	...	...	...
July „ ...	9,609	2,390	8,456	20,455	572,740	...		...	..	.
August „ ...	11,150	2,777	9,429	23,356	817,460	.	...	...	...	
September „ .	10,017	2,613	10,626	23,256	651,168	...	...		..	...
October „ ...	5,888	1,713	10,580	18,181	636,335	...	...	...	...	...
Average for the entire period...	8,127	1,978	6,379	16,484	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum.					**Thar and Pa'rkar.**				
December 1900 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1901 ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
February „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March „ ...	297	...	93	390	13,650	...	...	...	...	...
April „ ...	934	...	962	1,896	53,088	.	..	...	...	...
May „ ...	728	...	1,758	2,486	69,608	..	...	...	...	...
June „	4,598	993	2,377	7,968	278,880	...	...	...	...	...
July „	11,851	3,762	3,793	19,406	543,368	...	.		...	...
August „ ..	16,313	5,672	4,937	26,922	942,270	...	.		.	...
September „ ...	13,329	3,734	5,876	22,939	642,292		...		...	...
October „ ...	10,992	2,119	5,816	18,927	529,956	...	...		...	...
Average for the entire period...	7,380	2,035	3,202	12,617	...	...		...	...	...
November 1901 .	2,168	613	3,126	5,907	206,745	...	...	25	25	875
December „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	141	3,948
January 1902 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	142	3,976
February „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	156	4,368
March „ ...	116	20	236	372	13,020	...	...	217	217	7,595
April „ ...	60	44	1,411	1,515	42,420	...	...	225	225	6,300
May „ ...	84	80	2,868	3,032	106,120	...	...	267	267	9,345
June „ ...	1,663	309	3,628	5,605	156,940	...	...	352	352	9,856
July „ ...	2,549	512	3,297	6,358	178,024	..	...	460	460	12,880
August „ ...	1,908	434	2,255	4,597	160,895	..	...	531	531	18,585
September „ ...	2,147	434	2,312	4,893	137,004	...	...	237	237	6,636
October „ ...	1,253	253	2,972	4,478	156,730	...	...	64	64	2,240
Average for the entire period	1,328	299	2,456	4,083	...	...	...	235	235	...

APPENDIX 11—*concluded.*

	Kind of relief.				
	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average	Total units.
Total of the Presidency.					
December 1900	123,035	24,220	50,132	197,387	6,908,545
January 1901	126,782	24,811	38,732	190,325	5,329,100
February „	115,813	23,350	39,317	178,480	4,997,440
March „	123,658	23,030	42,223	188,911	6,611,885
April „	185,145	26,041	58,330	269,516	7,546,448
May „	240,193	33,377	73,131	346,701	9,707,628
June „	278,584	44,302	99,646	422,532	14,788,620
July „	282,810	50,587	146,279	479,676	13,430,928
August „	231,342	48,295	140,460	420,097	14,703,395
September „	199,712	39,240	87,788	326,740	9,148,720
October „	105,682	19,926	59,118	184,726	5,172,328
Average for the entire period	182,978	32,522	75,872	291,372	.....
November 1901	32,027	5,378	27,335	64,740	2,265,900
December „	40,746	2,913	17,092	60,751	1,701,028
January 1902	94,784	5,994	22,149	122,927	3,441,956
February „	151,121	8,990	30,894	191,005	5,348,140
March „	180,794	10,673	42,539	234,006	8,190,210
April „	158,710	12,835	50,303	221,848	6,211,744
May „	175,905	17,011	58,534	251,450	8,800,750
June „	163,214	18,848	69,870	251,932	7,054,096
July „	164,468	22,326	81,516	268,310	7,512,680
August „	189,550	29,145	99,718	318,413	11,144,455
September „	80,020	16,478	119,171	215,669	6,038,732
October „	18,927	4,567	79,926	103,420	3,619,700
Average for the entire period	120,856	12,929	58,254	192,039	.....

APPENDIX 12.

[Referred to in Paragraphs 7, 12 and 15 of the Report.]

Statement showing the daily average and maximum numbers relieved in 1896-97 and 1899-1900, 1900-1901 and 1901-1902.

District.	Daily average numbers relieved (000 *omitted*).	Percentage of the daily average to affected population.	Maximum daily average number relieved (000 *omitted*).	Percentage of the maximum number to affected population.	Month in which maximum occurred.	Daily average numbers relieved (000 *omitted*).	Percentage of the daily average to affected population.	Maximum daily average number relieved (000 *omitted*).	Percentage of the maximum number to affected population.	Month in which maximum occurred.
	1896-97.					1899-1900.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ahmedabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	94	10	193	21	August.
Kaira	...	...	..	...	...	75	9	224	26	July.
Panch Mahâls ...	...	...	..	..	...	42	13	124	40	August.
Broach	...	...	..	...	...	72	21	123	36	July.
Surat	...	...	...	..	...	15	3	36	7	„
Thána	..	...	...	...	...	4	4	10	10	May.
Khándesh	15	1	36	2	April	155	11	270	19	March.
Násik	18	2	36	4	March ...	58	7	106	13	„
Ahmednagar ...	66	7	110	12	September	141	16	269	30	June.
Poona	24	2	42	4	„ ..	54	6	96	12	May.
Sholápur	82	11	132	17	April ...	112	15	171	23	June.
Sátára	15	1	31	2	„ ..	26	2	58	5	May.
Bijápur	65	8	134	17	September	10	2	25	6	April.
Belgaum	8	2	20	6	„ ...	2	0·6	5	1	July.
Dhárwár	2	1	4	3	„ ..	...	..	...	...	...
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	11	7	May.
Presidency ...	*280	4	*459	6	September	*849	9	*1,547	16	July.

District.	Daily average numbers relieved (000 *omitted*).	Percentage of the daily average to affected population.	Maximum daily average number relieved (000 *omitted*).	Percentage of the maximum number to affected population.	Month in which maximum occurred.	Daily average numbers relieved (000 *omitted*).	Percentage of the daily average to affected population.	Maximum daily average number relieved (000 *omitted*).	Percentage of the maximum number to affected population.	Month in which maximum occurred.
	1900-1901.					1901-1902.				
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ahmedabad ..	17	2	36	4	July ...	64	8	137	17	August.
Kaira	18	2	49	7	May ...	29	4	62	9	March.
Panch Mahâls ...	10	4	17	6	„ ...	42	16	70	27	„
Broach	2	4	2	5	June ...	2	2	3	4	May.
Surat	1	0·5	2	0 9	„ ...	1	1	2	3	July.
Thána	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khándesh	11	3	43	14	July ...	6	2	14	4	August.
Násik	7	2	13	3	„ ...	...	..	...	..	...
Ahmednagar ...	84	10	125	15	„ . .	18	3	26	4	September
Poona	23	3	36	4	„ ...	3	2	6	3	„
Sholápur	73	10	95	13	„ .	10	3	19	5	„
Sátára	15	1	28	2	August ...	. .	...	...	...	...
Bijápur	24	5	47	10	September	16	4	23	5	August.
Belgaum	13	4	27	8	August ...	4	2	6	4	July.
Dhárwár	0 8	2	2	4	May ..	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	0 5	0·5	August.
Presidency ...	*291	4	*480	7	July ..	*192	5	*318	8	August.

* These figures represent the daily averages or maxima for the whole area and not the totals of the district figures.

APPENDIX

(Referred to in Paragraph

Statement showing the proportions of different

Class.	1899-1900.									
	Percentage of each class on total number of relief workers.					Percentage of each class on total recorded population of the class.				
	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
Ahmedabad.										
Cultivators	71·3	66·4	67·9	65·8	63·6	5·7	12·1	16·3	14·2	18 8
Labourers	3 0	2·8	2·2	2·4	1·4	23·4	37·1	44·7	35·6	60·2
Weavers	0·9	0·9	0·8	1·2	1·0	1·9	4·5	5·3	6·9	8·2
Depressed Classes ...	6·8	6·3	7·6	8·9	12·0	2·6	5·8	9·3	9·8	18·2
Shepherds	5·6	9·9	9·6	8·2	8·6	5·2	20·3	25·7	19·4	27·6
Wild tribes	1·1	1·2	0·8	1·0	1·0	1·5	3·7	3·5	4·7	5·3
Other Hindus... ...	5·8	7·5	6·8	7·7	7·8	1·2	3·4	4·5	4·4	6·2
Non-Hindus	5·5	5·0	4·3	4·8	4·6	2·7	5 6	6·4	6·4	8·2
Kaira.										
Cultivators	65·9	67·7	66·4	63·6	58·8	1·8	2·1	5·3	8·8	10·1
Labourers	4·0	2·7	2·5	0·7	1·3	18·2	13·9	74·1	16·9	36·6
Weavers	0·3	0·6	0·4	0·4	0·5	1·5	3·6	5·7	11·7	16·8
Depressed Classes ...	18·1	18·4	17·7	23 3	25·8	3·1	3·7	9·2	21·4	29·0
Shepherds	2·2	0·8	1·1	0·7	1·6	2·4	0·9	3·4	4·2	10·9
Wild tribes	0·1	0·1	0·5	0·3	0·6	0·1	0·1	1·4	1·5	3·8
Other Hindus... ...	4·5	4·9	4·0	3·4	3·9	0·5	0·7	1·3	1·9	2·8
Non-Hindus	4·9	4·8	7·4	7·5	7·5	0·9	0·9	3·8	6·9	8·4
Panch Mahals.										
Cultivators	40·4	41·9	45·4	55·3	34·0	6·0	6·3	8·0	6·1	13·5
Labourers	0·7	3·6	3 7	5·1	2·8	26·3	...	...	...	...
Weavers	0 2	0·5	0·4	1·0	0·9	0·7	2·2	2·4	3 3	10 4
Depressed Classes ...	1·0	0·4	0·4	0·7	2·1	1·3	0·5	0·6	2·1	8·0
Shepherds	0·5	0·1	0·1	0·2	...	5·6	1·3	1·1	0·7	1·1
Wild tribes	52·0	48·1	43·4	27·5	48·0	7·3	7·5	7·9	3·1	19·8
Other Hindus ...	4·1	4·7	5·9	7·2	10·8	2·7	2·8	6·0	5·4	18·1
Non-Hindus	1·1	0·6	0·7	3·0	1·4	0·9	0 6	0·6	2·06	3·4
Broach.										
Cultivators	34·6	34·3	36·8	37·9	34·2	36·7	67·1	65·1	63·5	48·8
Labourers	1·1	0·7	0·9	1·2	1·3	28·1	31·3	37·2	44·7	42·2
Weavers	0·8	1·2	1·0	0·7	0·5	37·3	110·2	81·4	49·4	32·5
Depressed Classes ...	15·5	13·2	12·5	13·3	11·7	37·7	59·7	48·1	48·1	36·1
Shepherds	0·4	0·5	0·7	1·0	1·2	9·1	17·4	19·8	3·0	29·3
Wild tribes	29·3	34·8	31·8	32·2	35·9	23·8	52·5	39·9	38·4	36·2
Other Hindus... ...	3·2	2·0	2 6	2·6	2·3	2·4	2·8	2·9	2·8	2·1
Non-Hindus	15·1	13·3	13·7	11·1	12·9	13·1	21·3	18·5	14·2	13·4
Surat.										
Cultivators	57·6	23·1	37·5	17·4	13·2	1·0	1·8	2·6	1·5	1·5
Labourers	12·2	8·4	18·3	20·5	21·2	0·4	1·0	2·0	2·7	4·2
Weavers	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	2·6	...	...
Depressed Classes ...	6·0	2·4	4·7	2 8	1·8	0·5	0·9	1·6	1·1	0·9
Shepherds	...	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·2	...	0·0	0·1	0·3	0·4
Wild tribes	23·6	65·7	33·4	58 0	62 2	1·1	6·1	3·1	5·8	8·6
Other Hindus... ...	...	0·3	0·3	0 5	0·6	...	0·0	...	0·0	0·1
Non-Hindus	0·6	0·1	0·5	0·6	0 8	...	0·0	0·1	0·1	0·2

13.

8 of the Report.)

classes of people on relief works in 1899-1900 and 1897.

1897.						
Percentage of each class on total number of relief workers.			Percentage of each class on total recorded population of the class.			
January.	May.	September.	January.	May.	September.	
						Ahmedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
						Kaira.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
						Panch Mahals.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
						Broach.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
						Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX

Class.	1899-1900.									
	Percentage of each class on total number of relief workers.					Percentage of each class on total recorded population of the class.				
	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
Tha'na.										
Cultivators	...	18·4	32·8	20·8	24·7	...	0·2	0·3	0·19	0·5
Labourers	...	21·4	27·6	30·8	29·4	...	2·3	3·5	2·47	5·3
Weavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Depressed Classes ...	...	6·1	24·5	9·1	5·2	...	0·3	0·5	0·42	0·5
Shepherds	...	...	...	13 6	...	...	...	...	1·04	...
Wild tribes	...	30·0	...	25·7	33·0	...	0·9	...	0·66	1·9
Other Hindus... ...	...	24·1	14·8	...	7·6	...	1·3	1·4	...	1·3
Non-Hindus	...	...	0·3	...	0·1	...	...	0·03	...	...
Kha'ndesh.										
Cultivators	43·3	45·7	41·0	47·8	45·0	8·5	11·1	15·6	8·4	16·2
Labourers	1·0	1·5	0·7	0·5	0·6	7·2	11·3	6·6	6·2	5·2
Weavers	0·6	0·4	1·7	1·9	2·4	5·0	5·8	28 0	14·8	38·5
Depressed Classes ...	30·6	28·3	23·3	24·2	22·9	27·6	31·2	40·4	19·2	37·5
Shepherds	1·8	2 3	1·6	1·2	1·4	5·3	8·3	9·5	3·6	7·8
Wild tribes	14·5	10·5	17·1	9·5	12·1	6·6	6·0	15·4	3·9	10·6
Other Hindus... ...	5·3	6·7	8·9	8·9	9·0	2·8	4·4	9·5	4·2	8·2
Non-Hindus	2·9	4 6	5·7	6·0	6·6	3·1	6·0	11·7	5·7	12·9
Na'sik.										
Cultivators	29·2	36·6	41·5	41·9	47·6	1·0	3·9	6·8	8·5	7·1
Labourers	0·9	2·1	0·3	0·4	0·5	...	...	10·5	12·9	14·2
Weavers	1·2	0·6	1·2	0·7	0·2	2·6	3 8	13 9	7·3	1·5
Depressed Classes ...	41·8	37·4	40·2	40·8	37·8	7·4	19·5	31·4	39·7	27·0
Shepherds and cowherds.	11 1	3·6	4·1	3·5	0·8	8·6	8·4	14·1	14·9	2·5
Wild tribes	10·5	11·8	8·0	8·4	9·8	2·7	6 5	6·8	8·9	9·9
Other Hindus... ...	3·8	4·9	2·7	2·6	1·5	0·6	2·3	2·1	2·5	1·1
Non-Hindus	1·5	3·0	2·0	1·7	1·8	0·5	3·4	3·3	3·6	2·7
Ahmednagar.										
Cultivators	52·5	40 5	46·7	45·5	47·7	3·2	9·4	21·1	23 3	26·0
Labourers	3·1	4·6	5·0	5·5	6·1	1·8	10·6	22·3	28·0	33·1
Weavers	0·2	0·7	0 4	0·3	0·8	0 3	4·0	3·8	3·6	10·7
Depressed Classes ...	26·4	34·4	30·1	29·9	27·7	5·4	26·6	45·5	51·2	50·6
Shepherds	3 8	4·4	5·0	4 7	4·7	1·9	8·3	19 0	20 0	21·4
Wild tribes	6·9	6·0	4·3	4 9	4·6	6 4	20·3	28·4	36·2	36·0
Other Hindus ...	3·8	4·7	4·4	4·2	4·1	0 9	4·0	6 0	6·8	7·0
Non-Hindus	3·3	4·7	4·1	5·0	4·3	1·6	8·9	15·1	20·9	19·1
Poona.										
Cultivators	49·6	50·4	56·6	58·1	58·1	1·1	1·7	4·4	6·7	7·9
Labourers	2·5	2·8	2·3	1·8	1·3	5·2	13·5	16·5	16·2	14·2
Weavers	...	...	0·0	0·1	0·1	...	0·1	0·1	0·7	0 8
Depressed Classes ...	35·6	35·1	29·6	28·3	29·0	3·8	5·4	10·5	14·6	17·8
Shepherds	2·2	2·8	2·8	2·2	1 1	0·6	1·2	2·7	3·1	1·8
Wild tribes	5 9	5·5	5·1	5·3	5·2	3 7	5·0	7·9	11·5	14·1
Other Hindus... ...	2·4	2·4	2·0	2·1	3·3	0·3	0·3	0·6	0·9	1·5
Non-Hindus	1·8	1·0	1·3	1·8	1·9	0·4	0·3	1·1	2·4	3·0

13—*continued.*

1897.						Class.
Percentage of each class on total number of relief workers.			Percentage of each class on total recorded population of the class.			
January.	May.	September.	January.	May.	September.	
						Tha'na.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
						Kha'ndesh.
...	7·00	2·05	...	0·22	·006	Cultivators.
...	75·00	83·10	...	7·97	·90	Labourers.
...	3·5	2·51	...	2·19	·18	Weavers,
...	14·5	12·32	...	0·85	·072	Others.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
						Na'sik.
8·23	10·32	7·18	0·4	0·5	·03	Cultivators.
81 24	79·20	67·16	8·0	7·0	0·6	Labourers.
4·34	3·93	22·26	4·0	3·0	2·0	Weavers,
6·19	6 55	3·40	...	...	...	Others.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
						Ahmednagar.
36·3	37 1	35·59	...	2·8	...	Cultivators.
54·4	54·3	58·52	...	16·5	...	Labourers.
1·0	3·1	·23	...	2·5	...	Weavers,
8·3	5·5	5·66	...	1·1	...	Others.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
						Poona.
36·9	41·8	47·3	1·5	2·3	3·4	Cultivators.
56·1	51·4	39 0	5·2	6·2	6·2	Labourers.
0·1	0·3	0·3	0·4	1·0	1·4	Weavers.
6·9	6·5	13·4	1·1	1·4	3·8	Others.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	

Class.	1899-1900.									
	Percentage of each class on total number of relief workers.					Percentage of each class on total recorded population of the class.				
	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
Shola'pur.										
Cultivators	39·7	40·1	44·9	45·0	45·5	11·0	18·7	20·9	24·1	25·0
Labourers	1·5	1·5	2·4	2·4	2 1	9·4	16·1	20·2	23·8	21·5
Weavers	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·4	1·7	2·4	2·4	2·3	2·4
Depressed Classes ...	35·0	34·6	32·6	34·3	33·3	24·7	41·5	39·4	47·7	47·4
Shepherds	12·4	9·5	7·5	6·5	8·2	11·7	14·9	11·9	12·3	15·8
Wild tribes	2·5	2·8	1·9	1·8	1·6	19·6	35·9	33·5	35·8	32·4
Other Hindus... ...	4·5	5·4	5·4	4·9	4·7	4·6	8·1	7·0	7·5	7·3
Non-Hindus	3·9	5·7	4·9	4·8	4·2	5·8	14·4	12·3	14·0	12·6
Sa'ta'ra.										
Cultivators	38·1	29·7	36·3	34·5	37·5	0·4	0 6	1 0	1·0	2·1
Labourers	3 7	2·4	1·8	3·6	2·1	7·0	4·3	5·2	19·8	20·0
Weavers	0·1	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·03	0·07	...	0·1
Depressed Classes ...	45 2	57·3	51·9	49·8	49·7	2·2	5·3	6·8	7·0	12·4
Shepherds	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·1	...	...	0 03	0·08	...	...
Wild tribes	10·4	7·6	6·7	9·7	7·5	3·5	4·9	6·2	9·6	13·4
Other Hindus ...	0 6	1·3	1·3	0·6	0·5	...	0·1	0·2	...	0·3
Non-Hindus	1·5	1·6	1·7	1·7	2·7	0·2	0·5	0·8	0·8	2·4
Bija'pur.										
Cultivators	39·3	30·5	35·6	29·3	29·5	0·2	0·8	1·1	1·8	2·6
Labourers	0·8	9·8	10·2	12·9	19·9	0·04	0·9	1·1	3·4	7·4
Weavers	1·9	0·3	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·5	0·5	0·3	0 07	0·7
Depressed Classes ...	3·9	25·6	20·8	23·4	19 5	0 08	3·0	1·6	4·4	5·1
Shepherds	42·4	18·0	10·8	14·6	17·1	0·3	0 7	0·5	1·7	2·8
Wild tribes	...	0·3	...	0·1	1·2	...	85 0	14·3	100·0	...
Other Hindus... ...	3·7	2·2	1·8	1·6	3·0	0·04	0·2	0·2	0·6	0·5
Non-Hindus	8·0	13·3	20·5	17·6	9·7	0·07	0·7	1·3	2·7	2·1
Belgaum.										
Cultivators	34·0	24·0	30·4	33·4	33·0	0·2	0 04	0·1	0·1	0·2
Labourers	6·8	11·9	22·2	16·6	16·0	0·3	0·2	0 8	0·8	1·1
Weavers	0·7	2·4	0·1	0·2	...	0·8	0·9	0·03	...	...
Depressed Classes ...	34·5	30·9	13·8	13·1	14·7	1·2	0·3	0 3	0·4	0·6
Shepherds	12·8	15·8	23·2	26·4	27·9	0·5	0·2	0·6	0·9	1·4
Wild tribes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Hindus ...	1·2	3·6	3·7	2·6	2·1	0·1	0·1	·2·1	0·5	0·3
Non-Hindus	10·0	11·4	6·6	7·7	6·3	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·3
Dha'rwa'r.										
Cultivators	...	74·6	81·5	86·5	93·3	...	0·3	...	...	0·03
Labourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Depressed Classes ...	...	1·4	...	...	...	...	·01	...	...	...
Shepherds	...	16·7	18·5	13·5	6·7	...	·02	...	...	...
Non-Hindus	...	7·3	...	...	...	...	·007	...	...	...

13—*concluded.*

1897.						Class.
Percentage of each class on total number of relief workers.			Percentage of each class on total recorded population of the class.			
January.	May.	September.	January.	May.	September.	
						Shola'pur.
29·8	42·4	...	11·8	10·8	...	Cultivators.
59·3	43·7	...	55·0	36·9	...	Labourers.
3·4	3·2	...	14·1	5·2	...	Weavers.
7·5	10·7	...	4·3	4·3	...	Others.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
						Sa'ta'ra.
24·07	19·82	33·23	1·99	·68	1·85	Cultivators.
71 77	77·43	58·45	55·58	16·11	19·58	Labourers.
0·33	0·42	0·04	1·67	·84	·15	Weavers.
3·83	2·33	8·28	1·70	·44	2·51	Others.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
						Bija'pur.
29·1	45·6	40·0	11·9	6·0	...	Cultivators.
62·6	27·4	43·0	43·8	13·2	...	Labourers.
1·3	14·8	14·0	3·9	7·6	...	Weavers.
7·0	12·2	3·0	3·1	2·4	...	Others.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
						Belgaum.
8·9	16·3	14·1	...	...	...	Cultivators.
73 2	65·5	67·2	...	...	...	Labourers.
3·1	3·2	2·9	....	...	...	Weavers.
14·7	14·8	15·5	...	...	...	Others.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
						Dha'rwa'r.
...	28	27	...	...	...	Cultivators.
...	72	69	...	...	...	Labourers.
...	...	3	...	...	...	Weavers.
...	...	1	...	...	...	Others.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX 14.

(Referred to in Paragraph 10 of the Report.)

Statement showing cultivated area and estimated outturn in 1900-1901 compared with those of a normal year (1898-99).

District.	1898-99.		1900-1901.			Percentage of	
	Area.	Outturn.	Area.		Outturn.	Column 5 on column 2.	Column 6 on column 3.
			Sown.	Matured.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Ind. mds.	Acres.	Acres.	Ind. mds.		
Ahmedabad	819,162	8,102,759	584,991	335,902	1,647,237	41	20
Kaira	633,533	7,343,682	484,538	393,900	3,335,813	62	45
Panch Mahâls ...	454,205	3,684,376	157,560	86,177	489,788	19	13
Broach	349,335	3,031,088	259,832	225,895	1,475,119	65	49
Surat	414,372	4,548,353	391,257	358,780	3,514,917	87	77
Thána...	433,319	4,988,949	434,627	432,622	4,983,544	100	100
Khándesh	1,647,444	10,801,913	1,777,390	1,689,745	8,475,009	102	78
Násik...	1,598,431	9,235,038	1,405,134	1,228,987	4,510,468	77	49
Ahmednagar	2,385,298	8,997,960	2,093,158	1,110,886	2,289,511	47	25
Poona...	1,753,338	7,951,428	1,453,005	882,548	2,459,477	50	31
Sholápur	1,818,178	9,151,884	1,562,032	654,229	1,559,786	36	17
Sátára	1,497,927	9,791,305	1,310,135	999,514	4,440,284	67	45
Bijápur	2,260,833	10,307,463	2,171,352	837,467	1,335,364	37	13
Belgaum	1,487,454	10,197,795	1,374,899	929,407	4,971,728	62	49
Dhárwâr	1,536,149	11,628,056	1,580,682	1,056,704	5,995,522	69	52
Kolába	397,730	4,883,214	400,556	352,221	3,994,081	89	82
Kánara	210,558	3,034,747	205,713	203,802	2,579,729	97	85
Total ...	19,697,266	127,680,010	17,646,861	11,778,786	58,057,377	60	45

APPENDIX 15.

(Referred to in Paragraph 14 of the Report.)

Statement showing percentages of area and outturn of kharif and rabi harvests of 1901-1902 to average kharif and rabi harvests.

District.	Percentage of matured area to average cultivated area.			Percentage of reported anna estimates of outturn to average outturn.		
	Kharif, 1901.	Rabi, 1902.	Total kharif and rabi.	Kharif, 1901.	Rabi, 1902.	Total kharif and rabi.
Gujárat.						
Ahmedabad	27·8	25·4	27·3	17·6	10·7	15·9
Kaira	46·5	15·9	43·6	29·8	11·6	28·3
Panch Mahâls	23·0	1·3	18·5	10·9	0·31	8·3
Broach	60·6	29·7	45·6	66·8	33·1	51·5
Surat	82·6	29·3	73·3	66·6	17·1	57·9
Deccan.						
Khándesh	90·8	27·6	82·6	71·0	10·8	63·7
Násik	78·8	48·1	69·9	44·6	24·0	38·7
Ahmednagar	86·5	35·3	58·5	66 2	27·5	45·4
Poona	93·3	31·2	63·6	83·5	27·2	56·8
Sholápur	113·9	62·2	74·9	145·4	68·7	82·1
Sátára	106·4	71·4	97·4	117·7	67·3	104·0
Karnátak.						
Belgaum	80·1	43·8	66·2	62·1	31·3	50·5
Bijápur	75·0	42·1	53·4	28·8	14·8	19·2
Dhárwár	90·7	73·5	82·3	95·5	62 6	78·3
Konkan.						
Thána	101·5	35·9	96·1	87·3	29·8	83·6
Kolába	90·5	50 9	88·0	83·1	44·7	80·9
Ratnágiri	93·5	57·7	91·3	73·5	41·6	71·3
Kánara	104·8	59·3	97·6	87·1	36·1	78·5

APPENDIX 16.

(Referred to in Paragraph 14 of the Report.)

Extracts from the reports of Collectors describing the extent of damage caused to crops by rats, locusts and other insects in 1901.

Ahmedabad.

Cotton pods are torn to pieces by rats as soon as they ripen: and the 'til' crops in the Bhál, which might have produced some outturn even after the locust invasion, are being reaped wholesale by the rats, which gnaw the thick stalk through at the base and eat the green pods when the plant has fallen. They are also injuring the young wheat and will probably cause very heavy damage as soon as the ears begin to form and ripen. Nevertheless the people refuse to protect themselves by attempting to destroy the rats: and it is only in Modása that good progress has been made in this direction. The Bhils and wild Kolis of that Mahál are not restrained by religious scruples from earning the Government reward.

In the Daskroi charge the main damage was done in the Daskroi táluka, where about 22 villages round about Ahmedabad and in the tract of country to the north were completely stripped of their standing crops, the damage varying from 12 to 16 annas in the rupee: many other villages were damaged, but their losses were not so heavy, varying from 3 to 8 annas.

The bájri crop in Sánand táluka fared better than in Daskroi and the damage to the standing crops nowhere exceeded 8 annas and averaged about 5. On the other hand, the jowári and banti crops were completely destroyed and castor oil suffered heavily, the damage being estimated at 10 annas. The pulses had already withered from want of rain. The damage done to cotton was estimated at 8 annas, but though fresh leaves sprouted after the departure of the locusts, it is feared that there will not be any appreciable outturn.

The principal kharif cereals grown in the Viramgám táluka are bájri and jowári: they had suffered severely from drought and grasshoppers before the locusts came, and it may be estimated roughly that perhaps 20 per cent. of such of these crops as had come to maturity were saved.

Cotton was also attacked: plants which were completely stripped of their leaves put out fresh leaves in a few weeks and bear no apparent marks of damage. But the effect has been to stunt and retard the plants, and it is doubtful if they will come to maturity. The outturn in any case will be but small.

Even in the Bhál many fields of young wheat were devoured and very heavy damage was done to the standing kharif crops of bájri, tal, bávto, banti and fodder jowári. The damage was probably greater owing to the concentration of the locust swarms on a comparatively small area of standing crops. In the village of Sinaj, out of a total cropped area of 250 acres of bájri the unreaped stalks and ears are still standing in no less than 100 acres; the locusts have removed all that was worth removing.

The same is true of the Western Nalkántha tract; the only matured crop of which the people have been able to save a little perhaps 2 to 4 annas has been bájri.

Kaira.

Locusts arrived in the district on the 8th October 1901 and have devastated huge tracts wherever they settled.

The locusts first appeared in the Mehmadabad táluka from the Ahmedabad side, staying in the villages where they settled for the whole night, and devouring the promising bájri and bávto crops, which had not been reaped. The estimated yield of several of the crops was therefore lowered and towards this result rats contributed in a much greater degree than locusts. In fact, but for rats Thásra would have had fair crops, and there would have been no talk even of relief measures in Borsad, Anand and Nadiád. The early sown bájri crop varied between three annas in Mátar and nine annas in Anand and Borsad, while bávto, kodra and rice, through the withholding of the later rains, proved total failures, thus making the situation in the Daskosi villages most serious and pressing. Bávto, kodra and even rice would not have suffered much in certain tracts where the early rains were sufficient but for the ravages of rats. Rewards were offered for their destruction (one rupee for 100 tails) and about Rs. 500 were spent in Thásra and there the matter ended. The Thásra people gave it up after a time as hopeless and in most places owing to the teaching of the Swámi Náráyan sect, the people could not be induced even to make a start. The prospects of the rabi crops are also very poor generally. The water in the wells is insufficient to irrigate anything like the normal area, and the rats come in again to increase the woe by grubbing up and devouring any seed sown and young seedlings, and so deterring people from trying. The rats have been so numerous that they have driven the quail away and about Mehmadabad, Kapadvanj and Thásra they disturbed one's rest at night. About Kaira, Katakpur and Aklácha (all in Mehmadabad) they were very bad in December. Chipdi way (Kapadvanj) they were not nearly so numerous. About Antroli (Kapadvanj) they were bad, but not nearly so bad as at Aklácha. About Chikhlod (Kapadvanj) they were constantly falling into and being drowned in a good drinking water well. The people did not seem to mind, and left them to be devoured by frogs or to be macerated, I had to insist before they would fish out 3 highly putrified ones; at Thásra they were said to be fewer than they were in November; at Sui (Thásra) Mr. Hughes killed 22 one evening without stirring with a stick,

Panch Maha'ls.

The early maize and jowári crops had promised to be bumper ones throughout the district, and another fall of rain would have made them so. The later kharif crops suffered severely from drought, while rice and rabi crops were both valueless. The damage done by the short rainfall was enormously increased by the plague of rats. Great efforts were made to get rid of these, and many thousands were killed. For a time it seemed as if these efforts were being successful, but the apparent decrease was probably due to the rats leaving the crops temporarily for the wild rice. With the destruction of the latter, of which there was little this year, they returned to the crops, and in many cases ensued scarcity where want would not have otherwise been felt. Every crop, including cotton and oilseed, seems to come alike to them, and it was not possible for the cultivators to cope with their constantly increasing numbers. It is to be hoped that these numbers will lead to their dying from starvation in the hot weather. Locusts scarcely visited the district, but a species of grasshopper did considerable damage.

Khandesh.

In the tálukas of Taloda, Nandurbár, including Navápur Petha, and Pimpalner and in the western portions of Sháháda and Dhulia tálukas insufficient and untimely rainfall produced very little or no crop while locusts and rats damaged what little was produced.

Ahmednagar.

The insects, supposed to be grasshoppers, which have been damaging the bájri crops in Nevása, Shevgaon and Ráhuri, have been difficult to identify. Specimens were sent to the Divisional Forest Officer who pronounced them to be grasshoppers. The Professor of Botany at the Poona College of Science thought that the insects, which I sent to him, were locusts, but recommended me to make a reference to the Government Entomologist, India Museum, Calcutta. This I did. Of the five specimens sent to the Government Entomologist three are pronounced to be grasshoppers (one a new variety), and two to be locusts, viz., *acridium æruginosum* and *acridium peregrinum*. These specimens were from Nevása. But it is probable that the damage in Shevgaon and Ráhuri is being caused by the same insects. I have now sent specimens from Shevgaon to the Government Entomologist and I will also forward specimens from Ráhuri. The curious thing about these locusts is that they do not behave like locusts They are only attacking the ears of bájri eating perhaps half the grain in the ear. They do not seem to fly or to settle in swarms or to devour green leaves. And the cultivators have not identified them as locusts. In Nevása the insects have not as yet touched the growing rabi crops. The probability is that the number of locusts is small compared with the number of grasshoppers, but it is also probable that the damage is mostly caused by the locusts. The Mámlatdár of Ráhuri estimates the damage done by these insects at 4 annas in the rupee in fields which the insects are attacking in force. This may be taken as the maximum damage done. It is found that the insects chiefly live in fields abounding in grass and weeds, whilst clean black soil fields are nearly free. I understand that the fields in which serious damage is done are comparatively scattered.

APPENDIX 17.

(Referred to in Paragraph 18 of the Report.)

Statement showing the imports and exports of food-grains from August 1899 to August 1900.

(In Thousands of Indian Maunds.)

District.	August 1899.	September.	October	November.	December.	January 1900.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Total.	Net Imports (+) or Exports (—).
	IMPORTS.														
Ahmedabad	271	545	304	257	290	367	287	374	296	358	488	349	252	4,528	...
Kaira	128	163	205	117	193	158	173	234	160	177	257	216	190	2,371	...
Panch Mahâls	20	24	45	38	107	79	86	174	100	115	184	105	73	1,150	...
Broach	66	134	127	79	101	66	87	134	111	134	184	148	110	1,481	...
Surat	59	153	194	107	137	127	159	279	210	265	348	164	171	2,371	...
Thâna	44	29	29	16	25	26	27	34	31	24	27	13	23	348	...
Khândesh	66	289	314	268	231	208	226	316	162	159	270	190	171	2,870	...
Nâsik	46	60	83	100	114	147	107	178	145	165	166	111	108	1,530	.
Ahmednagar	13	10	51	156	99	156	98	249	105	157	190	165	99	1,547	...
Poona	60	38	98	250	258	193	133	312	225	232	334	238	153	2,529	..
Sholápur	30	20	30	43	68	51	45	230	86	70	117	134	41	974	..
Sátára	51	18	12	53	110	101	83	167	112	175	209	187	153	1,461	...
Bijápur	17	7	6	21	18	18	8	67	23	16	27	21	7	256	...
Belgaum	49	37	25	51	37	75	33	63	29	51	108	70	33	631	...
	EXPORTS.														
Ahmedabad	71	62	99	10	31	21	20	24	15	14	36	32	46	481	+4,047
Kaira	26	19	14	9	16	19	16	14	10	10	10	5	7	175	+2,196
Panch Mahâls	70	35	6	1	5	5	3	3	2	2	6	2	3	143	+1,007
Broach	21	41	20	12	24	11	12	21	22	22	17	4	8	235	+1,246
Surat	53	20	21	11	27	71	52	11	14	15	23	15	14	347	+2,024
Thâna	25	23	17	7	10	7	14	9	10	13	12	9	16	172	+176
Khândesh	30	16	7	8	11	21	2	5	6	3	10	3	4	127	+2,743
Nâsik	79	55	32	7	10	8	7	11	13	10	6	4	5	247	+1,283
Ahmednagar	43	78	39	2	5	7	8	6	4	1	3	4	10	210	+1,337
Poona	25	45	25	8	5	8	2	4	1	2	5	2	4	130	+2,393
Sholápur	195	224	78	20	6	5	1	3	2	1	1	2	16	554	+420
Sátára	10	14	18	2	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	1	4	56	+1,405
Bijápur	89	148	117	38	12	12	8	12	4	3	4	6	46	499	—243
Belgaum	14	13	66	16	9	7	9	13	2	1	2	1	1	154	+507

APPENDIX 18.

(Referred to in Paragraph 20 of the Report.)

Extract from the report of the Collector of Kaira regarding the extent of scarcity of fodder.

The failure of the early fodder throughout the district was complete. There was no grass and there was only an insignificant crop of bájri and jowári stalks. The large number of wells in the district enabled very fair crops of jowári to be raised from December to May and the fortunate owners of the wells were thus enabled to keep their own plough cattle alive. For the great bulk of the people however there was no fodder in the district. The existing stocks had been exhausted before October if not earlier and from that time onward until their cattle died or until they purchased some of the grass imported by Government they had to feed them on the leaves of trees and on such weeds and creepers as could be found in the hedges. The trees of the district have received injuries from which they will not recover for years. Not only were the leaves plucked from them but branches of all sizes were cut off them and hacked off them to facilitate the collection of the foliage. The tálukas which suffered most from the want of fodder were Mátar, Mehmadabad, Thásra and Kapadvanj.

APPENDIX 19.

(Referred to in Paragraph 20 of the Report.)

Statement showing the average price of Kadbi (Jowári straw) in the affected districts of the Bombay Presidency from December 1899 to October 1901 as compared with the normal.

(Per 1,000 lbs.)

Month.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Surat.	Ahmednagar.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Sátára.	Bijápur.	Belgaum.	Dhárwár.
	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.
Normal ...	15 10 0	10 3 0	6 0 0	16 10 0	6 14 0	6 4 0	10 13 0	6 12 0	5 8 0	4 6 0
1899.										
December .	34 6 0	20 13 0	9 2 0	22 10 0	20 0 0	12 1 0	12 4 0	7 0 0	...	4 0 0
1900.										
January ...	36 9 0	21 6 0	13 0 0	20 13 0	20 0 0	11 9 0	12 4 0	7 0 0	3 5 0	5 7 0
February ...	34 11 0	18 12 0	14 3 0	18 12 0	20 0 0	11 6 0	12 4 0	7 0 0	3 5 0	5 7 0
March... ...	23 2 0	18 12 0	16 3 0	18 12 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	12 4 0	6 4 0	3 5 0	5 7 0
April	17 7 0	20 2 0	16 3 0	19 8 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	12 4 0	6 4 0	3 7 0	5 7 0
May	11 5 0	17 6 0	16 3 0	20 13 0	21 4 0	12 0 0	12 4 0	6 4 0	3 14 0	5 7 0
June	16 11 0	23 4 0	18 4 0	22 6 0	25 5 0	12 0 0	12 4 0	6 4 0	3 14 0	5 7 0
July	29 7 0	24 4 0	27 0 0	20 9 0	32 13 0	12 0 0	12 4 0	6 4 0	3 14 0	5 7 0
August... ...	25 10 0	...	27 0 0	13 4 0	33 7 0	9 12 0	12 4 0	6 4 0	...	5 7 0
September ...	20 0 0	...	16 3 0	11 1 0	28 12 0	8 0 0	16 6 0	6 4 0	...	...
October ...	.....	...	13 9 0	10 2 0	20 10 0	8 0 0	16 6 0	6 4 0	...	...
November ...	5 4 0	...	10 12 0	9 6 0	17 8 0	8 0 0	16 6 0	6 4 0	...	...
December ...	8 12 0	...	9 11 0	9 6 0	14 1 0	9 5 0	16 6 0	8 13 0	...	...
1901.										
January ..	7 8 0	...	5 6 0	9 6 0	12 8 0	10 10 0	16 6 0	11 11 0	4 7 0	...
February ...	7 8 0	4 11 0	4 7 0	9 4 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	16 6 0	12 8 0	4 7 0	...
March	7 13 0	4 11 0	4 5 0	8 5 0	10 0 0	8 10 0	16 6 0	12 8 0	4 7 0	...
April	9 4 0	4 11 0	3 15 0	8 5 0	10 0 0	8 11 0	16 6 0	...	4 1 0	...
May	9 15 0	4 11 0	4 1 0	8 5 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	16 6 0	12 8 0	4 5 0	...
June	10 13 0	4 11 0	4 4 0	10 7 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	16 6 0	12 8 0	4 7 0	...
July	10 5 0	4 11 0	5 5 0	10 7 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	16 6 0	12 8 0	...	...
August ...	9 6 0	4 11 0	5 3 0	9 6 0	10 0 0	9 15 0	15 6 0	12 8 0	...	...
September ...	9 13 0	..	3 12 0	8 7 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 8 0	12 8 0	...	...
October ...	10 5 0	...	4 1 0	8 5 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	5 12 0	12 8 0	...	...

NOTE.—Information for other affected districts is not available.

APPENDIX 20.

(Referred to in Paragraph 21 of the Report.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF IMMIGRATION INTO BRITISH DISTRICTS FROM NATIVE STATES.

Telegram from the Government of Bombay dated 19th September 1899.

Commissioner, N.D., reports relief measures in Ahmedabad greatly complicated by influx from adjoining Native States, notably from Jodhpur, Márwár, Baroda, Rádhanpur, Pálanpur, Káthiawár. They beset streets, overwhelm relief works, create serious danger of pestilence. Eight thousand on one relief work from Jodhpur, five thousand from Márwár, with more arriving daily. Commissioner has addressed States concerned. Pálanpur and Káthiawár have arranged to take charge of their subjects. Replies from Baroda, Márwár and Jodhpur not yet received. As matter is serious, this Government will be obliged if India will address Baroda, Márwár, Jodhpur and any other States under India's control urging them to prevent further efflux by taking immediate measures for relief of their subjects.

Telegram from the Government of India dated 28th September 1899.

Your telegram 19th. Agent, Governor General, Rájputána, and Resident, Baroda, instructed to communicate directly with Commissioner, Northern Division, informing him what relief works are open in Márwár and Baroda to which emigrants could be advised to go and take whatever steps are possible to direct and control emigration. Please instruct your local officers to make enquiries as suggested in last paragraph, (Famine) Commission's Report, regarding cause of movement; to communicate facts ascertained directly to Political officers concerned, to ascertain directly from the Political officers concerned what relief works existed in the Native States from which emigrants came, and to advise them to go back to these works. Where this is impossible emigrants must be placed on relief in British territory pending further arrangements.

Extract from a letter dated 24th October 1899 from the Agent to the Governor General, Rájputána, to the Government of India.

The difficulty is intensified by the absence of water in Márwár, Bikáner and Jesalmir, from which most of the emigrants flow. As the Government of India are aware, it has hitherto been the practice in these States for a large number of persons to migrate with their cattle even in normal years. In unfavourable years the Darbárs, so far from checking emigration, have encouraged it, being thoroughly aware of their inability, arising from slender resources, inadequate machinery and scanty supplies of grain, fodder and water, to support the entire mass of the distressed population. Probably for the first time on record, the emigration expedient has this year altogether failed. Applications have been received from all the districts adjoining Rájputána, to which emigrants from this province usually resort, asking that aliens may be recalled. The several Darbárs in Rájputána have been addressed accordingly, and are engaged in organizing measures to enable them to meet this embarrassing demand. They are arranging for loans, increasing their establishments, and starting relief works where water can be found in sufficient quantity to supply large numbers. In some instances agents have already been sent with money to recall emigrants and to find them employment within the State. Within the next month earthwork will be commenced on railways traversing many of the most affected tracts.

But arrangements of this kind and on an unprecedented scale take time to mature; and it would, in my opinion, be extremely imprudent to insist on the immediate return to their own country of the many thousands of persons who have sought maintenance abroad. Their enforced transfer in large numbers before measures were complete for their reception would be attended by grave danger, and not improbably with serious disturbance and plundering of grain stores both by the way and wherever they found themselves eventually deposited. I am informed that many persons have already been sent back from the Bombay Presidency prematurely.

Extract from a letter from the Government of India dated 30th October 1899.

The Government of India agree generally in the views expressed by Mr. Martindale, and I am to express a hope that the Bombay Government will issue instructions accordingly. It is of course very inconvenient to a Local Government to have its relief works and poor-houses crowded by foreign refugees, and this is a very proper ground for complaint and remonstrance; but the Governor in Council will no doubt concur in the principle that emigrants from Native States should not be sent back to their States, until the State authorities are in a position to take over and provide for them. The only thing to be done in such cases is therefore to endeavour to collect the refugees of each State on separate works and to arrange with the Political officers concerned for the removal of the refugees to relief works in their own States.

Extract from a report of the Commissioner, Northern Division, dated 11th May 1901.

Immigrants were of two classes: (1) gangs generally of some size who wandered aimlessly about from place to place, living on what they could get by begging and with no intention of working: many of these filled our poor-houses: (2) persons who came to our relief works presumably because there were none or none so convenient in their own territory. The influx of both classes began early in the famine. In September 1899 the city of Ahmedabad was flooded with refugees from Jodhpur, Baroda, Pálanpur and Káthiawár. On the 15th September, an average day, 1,214 arrivals were registered at a single *chauki*. Some went to work, some infested the streets and died in the fields outside. In Viramgám, another wealthy centre, 'are crowds of lusty beggars attracted by private charity,' writes Mr. Mead in February, 'and though evidence is wanting there is no doubt that many came from the neighbouring States of Káthiawár and Pálanpur Agency.' The northern táluka of the same district, being interlaced with villages of the Mahi Kántha, was overrun with wandering immigrants. 'They are simply swarming in Módása,' writes Mr. Reuther in July, who in seven mornings personally collected and took to the poor-house an average of 155 per day. Of 157 in the Módása Hospital nine-tenths were wanderers, and he was 'morally certain that they all belonged to the I'dar State.' In the first week of September 194 out of 300 in the Kapadvanj poor-house (Kaira district) were Native State subjects. Similarly at Mátar. In the Panch Mahál, Mr. Ryan wrote that every morning two or three hundred new-comers from Lúnávada State appeared for dole in the small town of Shera. At last it was found necessary to order all who came back to their territory, for about 2,000 were in and about the town seeking relief. The Collector of Broach reported in September 1899 that large numbers were flocking into his district from Káthiawár as also from Ahmedabad. They showed no inclination to stop or to work, and were in a pitiable condition. The Collector of Surat in the same month reported that over 1,000 refugees from Káthiawár and Márwár 'sleep outside the city at night and come inside to beg by day.' Over 1,000 were reported in the same district to have come into the Válod Mahál from the Vyára Mahál of Baroda territory. Parties were also landing on the Bassein coast in the Thána district, having come by sea from Káthiawár. In June 1900 there were 305 Baroda subjects in the Ahmedabad poor-house, 102 from Rewa Kántha in Broach poor-house, and large numbers were reported from others. On works immigrants were still more in evidence. On the Chandola Tank, one of the first works started near the City of Ahmedabad, 5,000 out of a total of 8,000 were from Jodhpur. In Kaira district at the same period a census on the Bobha Tank disclosed 2,500 Baroda subjects and on the Anklao Tank 2,300 out of a total of 10,251 workers. Later in the year (July 1900) there were said to be two works in the Petlád Táluka of Baroda Division employing 778 persons and a third on which the number is not stated. In the adjoining British táluka of Borsad the numbers were at that time 55,000. In October the Amod-Pálej Road was taken in hand in Broach district, not because it was a desirable work, but because the need was emergent and there was nothing else ready. It was quickly swamped by people from across the Baroda border, who numbered 4,000 (from 37 villages) out of a total of 9,000, when no more could be taken on and further arrivals of our own people had to be sent elsewhere. 500 sickly people from Rájpipla State swelled the mortality on the Sukaltirth work in July. Colonel Ferris, Political Agent of the Mahi Kántha, wrote in December: 'At Ahmednagar (in I'dar State) I was told there were no starving poor. I found the town swarming with emaciated men, women and children. At Hathmati Canal Works (British) I found 879 I'dar subjects.' Such are a few of the facts that came to the Commissioner's personal notice. The course followed with reference to these people was that indicated in paragraph 596 of the Famine Commission Report, 1898. The various Residents and Political Agents were communicated with and also report was made to the Local Government, who in their turn brought the facts to the notice of the Government of India. The Jodhpur immigrants who came in at the beginning of the year were cleared off, and this Division has no reason to complain of Rájputána, Káthiawár or the Pálanpur Agency. Baroda, the I'dar State and some of the Rewa Kántha States have throughout the year imposed an undue share of their burden upon us. It must be remembered that our own subjects, too, wander. People from Ahmedabad were picked up in Thána district; people from Khándesh, &c., in Central India.

Extract from a letter to the Government of India, No. 3585, dated 26th October 1900.

When in the month of March 1900 the scale of wages was reduced on the relief works to the north of the Narbada in the Broach district and the labourers on those works were given the option of going to relief works to the south of that river where the Code scale of wages was in force, 2,113 persons, who were all subjects of His Highness the Gáikwár, preferred to be sent back to works in Baroda territory, and were accordingly drafted to Miagam and Valan. In the month of April 1900 the Collector of Khándesh reported that he had had to start a poor-house at Navápur mainly on account of the influx of destitute persons from the neighbouring territory of His Highness the Gáikwár, and stated that apparently no relief was being given in that territory up to the middle of March last. This was pointed out to the Resident at Baroda, who was at the same time requested to ask His Highness the Gáikwár to give adequate relief in that part of his State, and in particular to establish a poor-house in Songad. In reply this Government were informed that the Baroda Darbár had instructed their Subha in the Navsári Division to open immediately a poor-house at Songad, and that steps had also been taken to open relief works in that part of the district.

Letter from the Collector of Ahmednagar to the Commissioner, C. D., No. 5718, dated 30th March 1900.

I have the honour to submit a report on immigration from the territory of His Highness the Nizám into this district and of the steps taken in respect of it, as promised in paragraph 2 of my No. 3348, dated 2nd instant, and called for in Government memorandum No. 1636, Famine Department, dated 19th idem.

2. On receipt of Government Resolution No. 8165, Revenue Department (Famine), dated 15th November 1899, orders were issued for showing in Forms 15 and 16 the number and cost of persons from foreign territory relieved on work or in kitchen. These orders were to some extent complied with, but not fully.

3. Meanwhile, a circular, dated 8th November 1899, had been issued by the Nizám's Famine Commissioner, forbidding migration across the frontier; a copy of this reached me with your No. R.—5683, dated 13th December 1899. Consequent on this circular, I addressed Sub-divisional Officers in my No. 11768, dated 27th idem, in which I directed that applicants for relief from the Moglái should be sent (or if too weak to travel, relieved until fit and then sent) to the nearest work in that country; and if the nearest work in that country were not known, then to the nearest village in that country. The intention was to relieve the pressure on our famine relief works, which was very severe; and it probably served the purpose to some extent and for a time. But it could not do so wholly, or for long, the weak points being that no works were known of in the Moglái and that there was nothing to prevent people sent back to their villages drifting back on to our works.

4. The actual result was that immigrants from the Hyderabad country concealed the names of their villages and represented themselves as British subjects. Owing to this cause, and to the pressure of dealing daily with hundreds of applicants for work, the orders mentioned in paragraph 2 fell almost wholly into neglect, and though I repeated them, both myself and through the Executive Engineer, early in February, I fear they are still not acted up to with any regularity except on a very few works.

5. Meanwhile there was no doubt that very large migration was still going on; and you addressed the Resident, Hyderabad, in your Nos. F.—122 and 474, dated 5th and 27th January 1900. At the same time His Highness' Famine Commissioner (Mr. Dunlop) addressed me direct with an enquiry whether I had still any complaints to make, informing me that he had opened 'a relief work' on the Aurangabad-Toke Road, some two months before, which had attracted no large number of persons; saying he was prepared to take measures to bring back any of his people that I might have on any of my works, and adding that he would be glad if I refused all new-comers from his side. On 8th February 1900 I replied informing him of the orders and their results which have been mentioned in the preceding paragraphs; stating that I had had a rough count kept at Karhe Takli opposite Paithan of immigrants at that point, and found them 120 all emaciated in six days; estimating that, therefore, the famine-stricken were crossing the border at the rate of at least 50 a day*; and begging for more works to be opened on his side of the border.

*An exceedingly low estimate.

6. I collected various facts bearing on the point in addition to the rough count on the frontier mentioned in my last paragraph:—

(1) Shevgaon Mámlatdár—17th February 1900—questioned poor-house inmates who gave Khárvandi (a British village on the frontier) as their home, and found that 50 of them were Nizám's subjects.

(2) 15th February 1900—Mr. Hudson, Personal Assistant, checked 24 admissions to Nagar poor-house and found 7 of them were Nizám's subjects.

(3) Shevgaon Mámlatdár reports, in diary of 17th February 1900, having visited two Moglái villages* near the frontier; population 1,007 and 571; 700 and 200, respectively, left village and gone to works in Shevgaon táluka; deaths for 3 months, 0, 1, 6 and 0, 1, 5; no blind or cripples to be found; 4 or 5 emaciates; no dole; nor any other relief.

*Páregaon and Tembhurni, táluka Georái, District Aurangabad.

(4) The Jámkhed Mámlatdár at my direction made a tour in British villages which are enisled in Nizám's country and noted the state of things in the latter's villages. He reported that there was the same distress as in the adjoining British villages and that there was no dole and no other relief. His tour was from February 8th to 22nd.

(5) Shevgaon Mámlatdár's diary, 24th February 1900—At Gogalgaon met 11 men coming from Moglái to Shevgaon famine relief work. Village officers of Khárvandi and Kámbi (British villages on the frontier) having been ordered to register immigrants for one week recorded 288 and 270, respectively.

(6) Same Mámlatdár at Tákli (frontier village—British) found boy of 18 in last stage of emaciation in *chávdi*, who said he came from táluka Jálna and was

going to Shevgaon poor-house. Jálna to Shevgaon is about 80 miles. He also found eight Nizám's subjects on dole in one or two of our frontier villages.

(7) Máládevi Tank in the extreme west of the district reported a few Moglái immigrants on the work. Sangamner táluka also has a few.

7. These numerous indications decided me to have a regular enquiry on a few selected famine relief works. Accordingly I directed the Nagar Relief Mámlatdár, Ráo Sáheb Palshikar, to hold such an enquiry at Bhátodi Tank, which is right on the frontier and had been placidly returning no Moglái workers at all on it. Mr. Palshikar made his investigation with much tact and acumen and found that out of 7,000 people on the work 2,400 were immigrants from the Moglái. (I give round numbers; the detailed lists are with the Mámlatdár.) The Shevgaon táluka Mámlatdár and Relief Mámlátdar at the same time made enquiries on the Shevgaon and Samangaon and other camps. They were not in my judgment so successful as Mr. Palshikar in getting through the deception of immigrants who had no desire to leave; but still 1,658 were found on the Shevgaon famine relief work and 1,550 on Samangaon and two other camps. Táluka Mámlatdárs and Mr. Palshikar have now been told to make similar investigations on all famine relief works in frontier talukas. No regular enquiry at the Shevgaon poor-house has been reported to me, but in a report of 5th March the District Deputy Collector mentions about 150 Moglái people having been found there in the preceding week and sent (after relief) to their own country.

8. While this was going on I was in communication with Mr. Dunlop. On 26th February 1900, he sent me copy of an order directing a famine relief work with tools for 5,000 workers to be opened at Ashti, District Bid. Again on 3rd March 1900 he informed me of two works having been opened additional to the two already intimated to me (Aurangabad-Toka Road and Ashti-Jámkhed Road), viz., Gangapur-Lassura Road (somewhere up north opposite Kopargaon táluka) and Paithan Road near Paithan. I addressed the Tálukdár of Bid direct and learnt from him (dated 12th March 1900) that besides the Ashti-Jámkhed Road famine relief works are open on Ravatvadi Ghát Road (between Patoda and Bid) and on the Savtara-Patoda Road (this is north-east of Jámkhed). Lastly, I have been informed that poor-houses are open at Paithan, Ashti and Patoda and have been verbally informed by the Tahsildár of Ashti that famine relief work is also started at Bid and in the Gaorái Táluka of the Bid District on the Bid-Jalna Road.

9. On 25th March 1900 I visited Ashti and found that the work on the Nagar-Jámkhed Road near Ashti had been opened on the 22nd idem. There were some 5,000 people and the officer in charge expected that there would, in a very short time, be 10,000. The arrangements were in a very callow condition. The officer in charge said he was paying the workers cash for the grain equivalents of 20 chataks men, and 15 chataks women; cash allowances for children; no kitchen. If he goes on at these rates and does not exact tasks or enforce discipline, his works will soon attract workers from our works. This is not really to be anticipated however; the lack of supervision and of '*bandobast*' will not draw people from our side of the border. The 2,400 mentioned in paragraph 7 had been drafted from Bhátodi and 800 had arrived. I also saw the so-called poor-house at Ashti. The village officers throughout the Tahsil (125 villages) are ordered to send to Ashti all the people that we should put on dole under Section 57; these people are allowed to squat on a site indicated to them for the purpose; they have to attend the kacheri daily to receive the dole in grain; I saw it distributed (by measure) to a good many; and was told that from 27th it would be distributed in the shape of cooked food. The numbers on the register reached 714; but as each of many serial numbers covered several individuals, it was not possible to ascertain the actual numbers being relieved. Plainly this is no poor-house; it is merely collecting all the dole recipients at head-quarters (that is, all who can come; those who cannot must do without) and giving them grain dole, or (hereafter) cooked food, with no provision for hutting or sanitation (somewhat necessary for such large numbers of decrepit and weakly persons). There are no medical arrangements on the famine relief work or in the 'poor-house.' On the 28th I passed by the famine relief work in progress on the section of the Nagar-Jámkhed between Kada and the Nagar border. An overseer in charge; he said he had opened a week ago and had 2,500 on the work; was paying 3 annas men, and in proportion women and children (Hyderabad State currency = 2 annas 3 pies British); there was no bazár, no organization and no tasking or discipline.

10. Regarding the absence of dole in villages, Mr. Dunlop has kindly explained to me that he does not find it possible with the means at his disposal; and that it is in accordance with his orders that people are sent up to táluka head-quarters for gratutious relief.

11. The distress around Ashti (Moglái) and Kada (British) is markedly less severe than elsewhere, while in the Godávari Valley, on both sides of the river, British and Moglái, it is very much more acute than in any other part of this district. I have not seen or received any reports of what the actual state of relief measures is in the Gaorái Táluka of the Bid District or in the Aurangabad District, where the famine is at its worst.

12. From the foregoing concise statement of facts, I have the honour to submit that it is clear that—

(1) from the very beginning of the distress there has been a large and constant migration of famine-stricken people from the Hyderabad country into this district, reaching from as far as 80 miles off on that side to the remotest western limit on this;

(2) up to the end of February nothing whatever had been done on that side to meet the distress, except the opening of one work which was so managed as to attract no considerable number of persons needing relief;

(3) during this period, and up to now, the recording of the exact number of immigrants on our works has not been possible owing partly to the extreme pressure on the works, and partly (and more largely) to the concealment by the immigrants of the fact that they were immigrants;

(4) consequently it is not possible to state accurately the number of immigrants relieved or the cost of relieving them;

(5) the absence of relief measures on that side caused the majority of the immigrants to be in all stages of emaciation;

(6) at present the relief offered in the adjoining districts of His Highness' dominions (so far as information is available here) consists of eight famine relief works and three poor-houses. No gratuitous relief being given in villages; as contrasted with 36 famine relief works sending separate returns (which include some subsidiary camps), two poor-houses and gratuitous relief in every village on this side;

(7) the organization of famine relief on that side, while the best that the Famine Commissioner finds feasible with the means at his disposal is on a very different grade of efficiency from ours;

(8) consequently the migration still continues, and is likely to continue, while the same causes will continue to render correct record of numbers and cost unattainable.

13. At present as immigrants are discovered by the enquiries mentioned in paragraph 7 they are drafted under escort to the nearest famine relief work across the frontier. But there is no guarantee against people drifting back from Moglái relief works or poor-houses, or of their being discovered except by perpetually renewed inquiries under paragraph 7 above.

14. It is a question whether our famine relief works should not be opened to immigrants without restriction, *i. e.*, with no intention of drafting them off to Moglái works as soon as it was discovered that they are immigrants. If this were done, the immigrants would have no cause for concealing their real domiciles, and we should be able to record correctly the numbers and cost of relieving subjects of foreign states. The labour and trouble of keeping such record would however not be worth incurring unless it were intended to recover the cost from the State concerned. Such intention there has not been so far, either in the last famine or in this, any indication of Government entertaining, and in the absence of it the record would merely serve statistical purposes. The facts reported above show that for such purposes the record is already irretrievably vitiated; and therefore it is not worth attempting now; it adds not a little to the already heavy clerical work of the relief camp. On the whole, now that there are works opened and more being opened in the Moglái, which, it may be hoped, will attract the people in need of relief on that side and check the flow to this, no special steps seem to be necessary. It will suffice to admit foreigners to our works as they come; to take no special steps about drafting them; but when in ordinary course drafts are made from a work, foreigners should be drafted to a work in foreign territory and not to one in British territory.

Letter to the Government of India No. 1440, dated 13th March 1900.

I am directed to request that you will be so good as to lay the following facts before the Government of India for their consideration and for such action as may be deemed expedient.

2. In the táluka of Bársi in the district of Sholápur, the number of people on relief works some days ago amounted to about 36 per cent. of the population, and the number of new applicants is sometimes more than 2,000 in a day. Within a few days there was an increase of nearly 10,000. The population of the town of Bársi does not appear to be seriously affected by famine and it forms about one-seventh of the population of the táluka. Inquiry at villages did not indicate that an unusually large number of local inhabitants had gone to the works. There can be little doubt that the enormous demand for relief in that táluka is due to an influx of distressed people from the territory of His Highness the Nizám by which it is entirely surrounded. In accordance with the orders contained in the communications from the Government of India noted in the margin, considerable numbers have been sent back, but it is alleged that they have not been kept or do not remain for many days on works in His Highness' territory, and that they on their return as well as others who have become aware of the result of admitting that they belong to that territory falsely state that they come from British villages. Crowds of people are met coming from the direction of Latur, but they all, though often in a hesitating manner and after correction, claim to be British subjects. It is of course impossible in the circumstances to obtain evidence one way or other, but it is incredible that so many of the inhabitants of the Bársi táluka as are represented by the number of persons employed on relief works can be in need of relief.

Telegram No. 1963, dated 28th September 1899 (Department of Revenue and Agriculture).
Letter No. 3194-I.A., dated 30th October 1899 (Foreign Department).

3. It is believed that works in other parts of the Sholápur district as well as of the Ahmednagar district which adjoin Hyderabad territory are similarly, although not to the same extent, made use of by His Highness' subjects. The number of people relieved on all works in the Sholápur district amounts to about 21 per cent. of the population.

4. The situation is one of extreme gravity. It is quite impossible to have ready an establishment sufficient to cope with such enormous influxes or even tools for their immediate employment and the grant of relief without a condition of work adds to the attraction besides demoralizing the whole body of workers.

5. The only remedy is the provision of sufficient relief by His Highness the Nizám for his own subjects. There is frequently difference of opinion as to the measure of relief which is sufficient, but I am to suggest that the Resident may be instructed to obtain some definite statistics of the number of works open within say 20 miles of the whole frontier, of the number of people employed on them, and of the rates of wages paid. It is impossible in the circumstances described to be satisfied with a general statement that relief is provided, and unless some effective measures are taken to secure the provision of adequate relief for His Highness' subjects in His Highness' territory, it is difficult to over-estimate the seriousness of the result in the Sholápur district, where work suitable for famine labour is becoming rapidly exhausted.

6. In view of the urgency of the case, I am to request that the Resident at Hyderabad may be asked to obtain early information of the nature above indicated and to press on His Highness the need of establishing sufficient relief works in Hyderabad territories.

Letter from the Collector of Sholápur, No. D.—3031, dated 28th May 1900.

In compliance with the instructions conveyed in Government memorandum No. 1638, Famine Department, of the 19th March 1900, I have the honor to submit a report on the influx into this district of distressed people from the territory of His Highness the Nizám.

2. The probability of a large immigration of famine-stricken people from Hyderabad was one of the principal subjects which engaged my attention at the beginning of the famine. The situation last October was this. Practically the whole of the north and north-east frontier of Sholápur is conterminous with His Highness' territory, while one táluka, Bársi, is an island in the midst of it. Distress was at least as severe there as here, while the administrative machinery of the State, far less efficient than ours, held out little prospect of prompt and thorough organization of relief. With numerous famine works in progress on one side of the frontier, and very few (if any) open on the other (and those probably mismanaged) it would be natural, at any rate during the first-half of the famine, that distressed people should cross the boundary in large numbers in search of that relief which they could not obtain in their own neighbourhood. My apprehensions were soon realised: the stream of immigration set in as soon as our works were opened and continued in growing volume.

3. The first test work we opened in the frontier tálukas was the Sholápur-Tuljápur Road. It was started on the 10th October 1899 and it filled in a few days. Report was made to me that a number of people employed on it were undoubtedly from Hyderabad, though it was difficult to discover them, since they usually gave the names of British villages to avoid being turned off. Hotgi tank was opened soon afterwards, also in Sholápur táluka, and the same thing happened there. It will be seen that, from the very commencement, these foreigners realised they were unwelcome guests, and took measures accordingly to conceal their origin. I immediately put myself into communication with Mr. Dunlop, His Highness' Famine Commissioner. His ready and cordial co-operation from that day onwards I wish most gratefully to acknowledge. He immediately sent two officers to remove all Hyderabad subjects from our works and they took away 350 people. In the meantime Mangi tank in Karmála had been opened on the 27th November 1899: it filled with great rapidity, until, within a month, 18,000 people were employed on it—practically its full complement. Of these it was reported to me that about 4,000 were from Hyderabad, though as before it was difficult to identify them as they represented themselves to be British subjects. I visited the work on the 15th December and found it full, with 1,200 fresh applicants waiting for admission. On this I again wrote to Mr. Dunlop and he again caused officers to be sent to remove all Hyderabad is that could be discovered. They took away 2,100 people. At the same time Mr. Dunlop informed me that some works had been opened in His Highness' territory near the frontier and requested me to send back to them all subjects of His Highness that might resort to our works in future. But this it was impossible to do with people coming on, as so many did, in an emaciated condition requiring immediate relief.

4. The situation of Bársi táluka showed me from the first that the main stream of immigration would direct itself to that part of the district, and so, when it became necessary to open works there, I took special precautions to prevent them from being immediately swamped. The Páthri Tank was opened on 21st October 1899, and when it reached its full complement of 2,500 which it did in a few days, further admission was refused to all but the emaciated. The Bársi-Tadval Railway extension was opened on 21st December 1899, and here I gave orders

that no able-bodied applicant was to be admitted who could not produce a certificate from his village officers, or the Mámlatdár of the táluka, showing him to be a British subject. This system checked the usual rush from Hyderabad at the commencement of the work, and I believe would have continued to do so to a great extent, but it lasted only a fortnight, being stopped in consequence of the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 11 in the Famine Department, dated 2nd January 1900. The work was then thrown open to all comers. In a few days, when this became generally known, an influx of distressed people from Hyderabad set in and continued for the next two months. The Railway work was soon full, and, no more could be taken on. I had, therefore, to open the Kuslambe-Yermála Road work, and, while that was being got ready, to pay minimum wage for two days to 1,100 applicants for work whose condition was very bad. The number of workers (exclusive of dependants and children), which on 1st January was 14,188, rose by the 15th idem to 20,094. 9,000 were then drafted to works in the south of the district. On the 30th January the number was 13,376; on 15th February it was 17,325; on the 28th February it was 25,040; and on the 10th March it was 26,081. The corresponding figures during the last famine, when there was little distress in Hyderabad, were—January 4,080, February 5,724, March 8,879. On the 28th February, at the height of the rush, the Honourable Mr. Monteath visited Bársi, and I had the advantage of accompanying him. He saw distressed people travelling in an almost continuous stream towards Bársi along the roads leading from the Hyderabad frontier; he questioned a number and found that they invariably represented themselves as British subjects, though in many cases they could only give the names of British villages with hesitation and often under correction. He learnt that during the last 13 days hard on 8 000 workers had been admitted, forming with dependants and children a company of nearly 12,000 people, and that on some days the number of new applicants had been more than 2,000, while many others were wandering about Bársi town, begging. It was impossible in the circumstances to obtain conclusive evidence, but there was small doubt that a large proportion of these people were from Hyderabad.

5. To stop this serious evil Mr. Monteath desired that admission to all local works should be closed, save to emaciated persons in urgent need of immediate relief, and that all able-bodied applicants should be directed to works further south. This was immediately done. Mr. Monteath then took the further steps described in the accompaniments to Government Resolution No. 2278 of the 14th May 1900. As a result the local officials of His Highness the Nizám's Government have removed 1,429 of their people whom they discovered in Bársi town and on our works, have made more strenuous efforts to provide relief on their side of the frontier, and are guarding the roads to prevent immigration into British territory.

6. These measures have proved on the whole successful. I do not believe that more than a small proportion of the Hyderabad people employed on our works or wandering round Bársi town have been discovered and removed. The difficulty of identification is too great. The vast majority prefer to remain where they are, rather than return to their own country. Nor has immigration been entirely stopped: a steady trickle is still coming in across country from the villages, avoiding the high roads. But the main stream has undoubtedly been checked. I have just been over the two principal roads leading from the frontier to Bársi. Save for the usual strings of loaded carts, they are practically deserted—a most striking contrast to the scene they presented in February, when they were everywhere dotted, as far as the eye could reach, with batches of famine-stricken people, bearing their few scanty chattels on their heads and hastening towards Bársi in search of relief. But were our works again thrown open to all comers, those scenes would be repeated even now, and the numbers on the works would go up 20,000 in a fortnight.

7. I beg now to report the result of the special inquiries which I have had made on selected works as directed by Government in their memorandum No. M.—258 of the 22nd April 1900. The works I chose for this purpose were in Karmála the Mángi tank, in Bársi the Railway work and the Páthri tank, in Sholápur the Hotgi tank and Hiraj Ballast-breaking work. I also had enquiry made at the Sholápur and Bársi poor-houses. The Mámlatdárs of the three tálukas have paid several visits to the works and poor-houses and tried their best to find out the truth. They all report great difficulty in identifying Hyderabad people, since the majority will not own to their real villages for fear of being drafted back. So far as can be ascertained, however, the facts are these: at Mángi there are now 454 subjects of the Nizám on the work and in the kitchen, while 2,100 more have been drafted back over the frontier. Since the work was commenced 19,000 people of all sorts have been drafted to other works in the district, and of these 4,000 are estimated to have come from Hyderabad. On the two Bársi works the Mámlatdár was unable to discover any Hyderabadi people, and he says that the 975 handed over to the Nizám's officials from these works represent all whom it was possible to detect. As previously stated, besides these, 454 others had been handed over from Bársi town, but there are now 300 more Hyderabad people on dole there, and 200 in the poor-house, while others are coming in every day. On the Hotgi tank the Sholápur Mámlatdár has discovered 528, 350 others having been previously drafted back; on the Hiraj work there are 24, while he is sure that the real number on both works is far greater. In the Sholápur poor-house 104 Hyderabad people have been discovered, and there are probably many more who have escaped detection. To the Ashti Tank work, where I am now encamped, 900 people have recently been drafted from this poor-house; of these 126 belong to the Hyderabad State.

8. I doubt whether it is worth while to keep on deporting these people across the frontier. They merely drift back in the guise of British subjects, having no confidence of

getting relief in their own territory, where the arrangements are similar to those described by Mr. Lamb as existing on the Hyderabad-Ahmednagar frontier. Dole is given at the head-quarter stations only, and both this and the works in progress are said to be very badly managed. The helpless poor who are too feeble to walk simply die, I suppose, where they are, and of those who can move many prefer to apply to our works or wander into our towns and villages in order to get the dole.

9. The condition of things in Bársi still continues to cause some anxiety. In other tálukas the works are now open to all comers, so that with the approach of the rains the people may be employed as near their homes as possible. This cannot be done in Bársi, because of the rush which would inevitably follow from the encircling Hyderabad territory. Consequently all new applicants for employment have been hitherto directed to the work at Bársi Road, 21 miles to the south. Most of them have utterly refused to go and have preferred to hang on, begging round the town. They all say they are British subjects, but, in view of the numbers already on our works in the táluka, many of them must be from Hyderabad. Again, the somewhat indiscriminate and ill-considered charity of the merchants of Bársi (which it is impossible to stop) has collected a large number of distressed people from all the country round, who do not want work, but clamour for alms only. These people equally represent themselves as British subjects, but in view of our carefully supervised system of dole in every village the greater part of them must be from Hyderabad. On my recent visit to Bársi, I found five or six thousand destitute people wandering about the town subsisting on charity. Of these 1,200 of the worst cases were on the dole, the rest had been directed to the Bársi Road work, but had refused to go; besides these there were 1,400 in the poor-house, where the accommodation was really only sufficient for 600. To remedy this evil I adopted the following plan which is now being carried out under the personal supervision of Major Hardy, I.S.C. The poor-house is being rapidly enlarged and as fresh sheds are built the Police arrest a proportionate number of destitute wanderers and take them there. They are then sorted out, and the able-bodied are marched under Police escort to Yedshi, the head-quarters of the Railway extension, 27 miles off, where they are entered on the work. The emaciated are compelled to stay in the poor-house where they are employed on such light work as can be given them. Already over 900 have, in this manner, been drafted to Yedshi and an equal number prevented from wandering about. In a fortnight more I hope that I shall have thus remedied the whole evil to the great benefit of the wanderers themselves and the intense relief of the townspeople, to whom the influx of this horde of beggars was a most intolerable nuisance. By the same device I have almost entirely suppressed mendicity at Sholápur itself.

10. The foregoing narrative shows that what has happened in Ahmednagar has happened here also. Thus the general statements in Mr. Lamb's paragraph 12 apply textually to this district as well. But I cannot agree with him in the opinion he expresses in his paragraph 14 that all foreigners should be admitted to our works without restriction. I feel certain that the result of that step would be an influx so enormous that we should be quite unable to cope with it. This is what things were coming to in Bársi last March and I consider that the right way of meeting the difficulty was the course that we actually adopted.

Statement showing the number of immigrants detected on certain relief works and in some poor-houses in Gujarát.

District.	Relief works or poor-houses.	Numbers mustered.	Number of immigrants detected.	Percentage of column 4 to 3.	Date on which census was taken.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ahmedabad ...	Dhuliakot poor-house	1,331	522	39·21	29th May 1900.
	Parántij poor-house	428	137	32·01	31st May 1900.
	Viramgám poor-house	761	336	44 15	10th June 1900.
	Lambha Tank (Daskroi)	3,158	274	8·67	11th June 1900.
	Timba Tank (Parántij)	2,771	249	8·28	22nd June 1900.
	Gangasar Tank (Viramgám)	4,655	832	17 87	6th June 1900.
Kaira	Wansar Tank work	4,900	9	·18	20th May 1900.
	Karamsad Drainage work	1,287	16	1·24	Do.
	Kapadvanj poor-house	1,003	230	22 93	Do.
	Borsad poor-house	172	26	15·11	Do.
Panch Mahals ...	Ratanpur Tank work (Godhra)	3,066	3	·09	May 1900.
	Wádatalao Tank (Hálol)	1,300	17	1·31	Do.
	Jhálod Tank (Jhálod)	6,504	755	11 61	Do.
	Dohad poor-house	460	17	3 69	Do.
	Hálol poor-house	1,008	68	6·74	Do.
	Jhálod poor-house	712	287	40·31	Do.
Broach... ...	Broach poor house	299	132	44·15	28th May 1900.
	Mataria Tank work (Broach Reservoir) ...	2,465	626	25·39	Do.
Surat	Puni Relief work	Not reported	54	...	Not reported.
	Pallan Tank work		12	...	

Extracts from Famine Progress Reports of Collectors.

Ahmedabad.

3rd May 1900.

The number of starving immigrants into Ahmedabad increases; many of these persons are persons who object to go to work or even to remain in poor-houses. Beggars may be seen lying on the road near a poor-house preferring freedom and occasional dole of dry grain from the charitable, to decent food and quarters with confinement. Ambulances are working to pick up persons unable to walk.

4th July 1900.

The wandering round Ahmedabad, I regret to say, is not decreasing and the poor-house is fuller than ever. We expected to have to keep only 1,200 for the rains, but considerable difficulty is experienced in getting rid of people. The Baroda authorities sent to take away some of their subjects but after being railed to Dehgám and Talod many of them reappeared again in Ahmedabad, having apparently walked back. The Superintendent says they stated no provision had been made for them in their own territory.

19th July 1900.

The number of wanderers in and near Ahmedabad tends to increase and the poor-house at Dhuliákot (Ahmedabad), when I last visited it, contained 3,600 inmates. At your suggestion I have taken steps to open a separate poor-house for deserted children and another poor-house for all classes. This will be started as soon as buildings can be erected. A Náik and eight sepoys of the Erinpura Field Force arrived last Sunday and are employed in supervising the ambulance parties in Ahmedabad. These are now to be managed and paid for by the Municipality; *ekkás* are employed for the removal of the sick to the poor-house. Eight sepoys of the 2nd Grenadiers have been sent to Viramgám, Dholka and Dholera on similar work. Whatever is done, till good rains come wanderers will increase and numbers will die. These wanderers come, many of them, from Native States and a large proportion of them (all of those who are inhabitants of this district) are persons who are averse to regular work and wander about begging and getting gradually weaker and weaker. It must be remembered that large numbers of the Kolis and other poorer classes never do hard regular work for long together but make a living by odd jobs, watching crops, mango trees, &c., and pilfering.

10th September 1900.

I do not think any cultivators are now left on the works; there are a great many from the city and also from a long distance off (a good many I think from Native States) on Chandola, the Daskroi work, and I am told three-fourths of the numbers on Modása works are Native States subjects.

Kaira.

31st July 1900.

Looking to the fact that in the Borsad táluka alone there are over 50,000 people on works it seems most likely that Gáikwádi and perhaps Cambay subjects are coming to our works. I am having inquiry made into this and will in all probability have to ask you to move Government to bring pressure to bear on the Government of His Highness the Gáikwár with a view to some relief works being opened in Baroda territory near Petlád and Sojitra. In this connection it may not be out of place for me to state that a considerable number of people from a large Baroda village near Nadiád presented petitions to me the other day asking for relief of various kinds, none according to their account being afforded them by their own Government.

22nd September 1900.

The poor-house population has again slightly increased, but it appears that our numbers are swelled by the admission of a very large proportion of Native State subjects. At the Kapadvanj poor-house I found 194 Native State people out of a total of 300 and at Mátar also there is a considerable number. I have just sent to their homes over 50 residents of Baroda and Káthiáwár, despatching them by rail at the expense of private charity from the Kaira poor-house and on the receipt of complete returns from the other poor-houses, I hope to be able to bring down the population of these institutions very considerably.

Panch Mahals.

9th May 1900.

The (Eastern) Mahals are bounded on the east by the States under the Central India Agency and though I believe works have been started there, there is no doubt that a considerable number of people has taken advantage of our works and poor-houses and contributed their quota to the large mortality recorded in this district.

9th August 1900.

When at Dohad last week I met the Reverend Mr. Mulligan of Irish Presbyterian Mission, who lives at Jhálod and knows the country about there thoroughly. He told me that he was quite surprised at the number of people who were turning up in their villages after being believed dead and he said he was convinced that a very large proportion of the deaths in Jhálod (and the same will apply to Dohad) has been due to immigrants from the neighbouring Native States. Owing to the fact that so many of the people give false names and addresses, and particularly that people from Native States do so lest they should be sent back, it is impossible to verify this statement at present but I think the coming census will prove Mr. Mulligan to be correct.

Broach.

31st May 1900.

Many people of the adjoining districts and States resorted to our relief works, not because the works were popular, but because there were no works in the other districts and States.

22nd July 1900.

On some of the works in the district there are a number of foreigners from the Native States. The Baroda Darbár had sent an official of its own to carry the residents of Baroda territory to their villages at my request. The Baroda authorities have asked me to arrange for taking back the Broach residents that are now fed in the Kathor poor-house of the State. I have requested the Resident at Baroda to send them back to Broach. I have written to the authorities of the different Native States to make early arrangement to take back their people. To facilitate the work of handing over the foreigners to the officials sent by the respective States' authorities, I have directed that all foreign subjects employed on our works be sent to the Broach reservoir work.

8th August 1900.

But I must here point to the fact that the people of the neighbouring Native States resort greatly to our poor-houses and works. I have frequently called upon the authorities of the States to send State-officers to carry back these people; but up till now the results do not appear to have been satisfactory. The presence and the frequent invasion of these people increase our death-rate. It is not possible to drive these people away from our works and poor-houses. They are sure to wander in the district and get more emaciated. Indeed the rains raise hopes that they may return to their villages.

Surat.

9th June 1900.

Mr. Kadri complains of the migration into the Bárdoli and Mándvi tálukas of famine-stricken persons from Ságbára Wádi, Bánsda and Gáikwári territory. The Bánsda Darbár and the Political Agent concerned are being addressed. There are still many refugees from Káthiawár and Northern Gujarát begging in Surat city, for whose deportation I am making arrangements.

10th August 1900.

The Mahálkari (of Válod) complains of the trouble caused at Buhári by famine-stricken wanderers from the adjoining Gáikwári territory who, as often as they are sent back to their villages, return.

Kha'ndesh.

23rd May 1900.

A few immigrants are coming in from His Highness the Nizám's territory in the south. When I visited the Mhasáwad-Neri camp I found new-comers being admitted from Mogláí villages, and a few rather emaciated cases from there in the kitchen. Such immigrants have also been attracted by the private charity given at Chálisgaon, Jámner and Páchora and will go to swell the population of the poor-houses there.

8th June 1900.

In the poor-houses at Jámner, Páchora and Chálisgaon there are about 300 destitute immigrants from Hyderabad territory. The Famine Commissioner, Aurangabad, has been asked whether he can take them over.

12th July 1900.

At the Raipur tank and the Mhasawad-Neri Road some 700 to 800 workers from His Highness the Nizám's territories have come on. The Famine Commissioner, Aurangabad, has been asked whether he can take them over on the Ajanta Road.

I visited the Chálisgaon and Páchora poor-houses. At both places some extremely emaciated cases had recently come in from Hyderabad territory. The Famine Commissioner, Aurangabad, informed me that the inmates from Hyderabad would be taken over at three poor-houses over the border. Those who are able to be moved have been and are being sent there. From Jámner over one hundred were sent.

25th July 1900.

Some extremely emaciated new-comers have arrived from Hyderabad territory at the camps on the Párola-Erandol Road.

10th September 1900.

The Mámlatdár of Ráver reports that there has been an influx of destitutes from Burhánpur probably owing to a contraction of the relief given there. They are being put on the dole as the Támaswádi camp is now closed. The Mámlatdár has been told to maintain the kitchen if it is required for these wanderers. Before this the Deputy Commissioner, Khandwa, was sending by rail to Ráver drafts of Khándeshis to be taken on at Támaswádi. Very few of them stayed. Some belonged to the Berárs and numbers made their way back to Burhánpur again. The Deputy Commissioner has been asked to send only persons belonging to this district.

25th September 1900.

There has been a slight increase (in the number of workers) at the Yeoti Camp in Bhusával. The new-comers are not in very good condition, but the large majority are from Hyderabad territory. They are allowed to remain on our works till they get into better condition. I have heard, though not officially, that of the draft of 900 Hyderabadis made from the Ráipur Tank none arrived at Ajanta.

26th October 1900.

At Yeoti and at Máheji the condition of some of the applicants for relief has been bad, but it has generally been found that such people have come from the Ghát villages in Hyderabad territory.

Na'sik.

12th July 1900.

A good number of emaciated persons are found in the kitchens (in Peint táluka), but this is due to the influx of wanderers from Dharampur State. I am about to address the Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat on the subject.

27th July 1900.

In Peint kitchen there are some cases of extreme emaciation said to have come from the Dharampur State.

13th September 1900.

The number of inmates in the poor-house (Nándgaon) is increasing owing to wanderers from the Nizám's territory and Khándesh. Wanderers from Dharampur are somewhat on the increase (in Peint táluka).

Ahmednagar.

11th January 1900.

At Shevgaon and Nevása immigration of famine-stricken folk from His Highness the Nizám's territory is reported as continuing and causing trouble.

2nd March 1900.

The difference between east and west continues to be very marked; the amount of emaciation being small and death-rate normal in the west and large and abnormal in the east. This is, I am convinced, due to no defect in the district administration, but to the absence of any adequate relief operations across the frontier.

11th April 1900.

There are now 40 separate sites of work sending in daily returns under the heading large relief works; and there are two small relief works under civil agency. The average daily numbers have varied somewhat largely :—

Week ending	Workers and kitchen population.
17th March	... 223,478
24th "	... 202,469
31st "	... 224,263

The heavy fall in the intermediate week is due, I think, to three causes:—

(1) Holiday-making at the Shimga;

(2) Drafting of immigrants back to Moglái;

(3) Drafting within the district.

(1) calls for no comment; it is only illustrative of the well-known fact that not all famine relief workers are devoid of all resources, and some can manage to do without work for a bit when they feel so disposed.

(2) did not become possible until we knew what Moglái immigrants we had on our works and what works in Moglái to send them to. As separately reported I found out these things. The exact number drafted out I have not at hand, but it is not less than 6,000.

7th June 1900.

We have the usual crowd of Moglái people on the Bodhegaon-Sakli Road which is close to the frontier. And there is no keeping them out of the poor-house. Though carted away to Ashti under escort, not a few turn up again at Nagar before very long.

24th June 1900.

The proximity of certain works to the Nizám's border is causing them to be very much crowded with very emaciated and nearly naked people, undoubtedly immigrants. There is no help for these things apparently. Certainly it is not possible to remove the works in question further away from the frontier, for they are roads under construction and must of course be continued until completed.

19th July 1900.

Many cases of nearly naked women and quite naked children continue to be noticed on famine relief works, especially near the Nizám's border. There is so little relief given there (and no charitable relief I believe) that when clothes are given they are sold and the recipient goes as nude as before. It is difficult to devise a system for preventing the sale of charitable gifts.

Shola'pur.

26th May 1900.

The physical condition of the people on works and in villages was as a rule good. Their appearance was generally normal. The only place where much emaciation was observed was in Bársi Town, where the charity of the merchants attracted a number of immigrants from Hyderabad territory, many of them in a very bad condition and some almost at their last gasp. These would not go on to works, but preferred to linger about the town begging and getting worse day by day. Measures have been taken to enlarge the poor-house, arrest all beggars and convey them there retain emaciated persons and draft those fit to labour under police escort to works at some distance from the town.

Sa'ta'ra.

28th June 1900.

I have recently arranged with the Political Agent, Southern Marátha Country, for relieving some of the works in this district of the presence of people from the Southern Marátha States.

APPENDIX

(*Referred to in Paragraph*

Statement showing the total of extra establishments entertained

CIVIL

District.	Special Relief Officers.			District Medical Officers and Subordinate Medical Establishment.		
	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.
Ahmedabad	11	6	(*a*) 11	D. M. O. 2 A. Surgn. 5 H. A. & C. 27	D. M. O. 1	D. M. O. 1
Kaira	15	6	4	D. M. O. 1 A. Surgn. 5 H. A. & C. 20	D. M. O. 1	D. M. O. 1
Panch Mahâls	11	7	7	D. M. O. 1	D. M. O. 1	D. M. O. 1
Broach	(*b*) 13	2	...	D. M. O. 2 A. Surgn. 3 H. A. & C. 15	D. M. O. 1	.....
Surat	...	...	...	H. A. & C. 6	.....	.....
Thána	1	...	...	H. A. & C. 3	.....	.....
Khándesh	10	2	...	D. M. O. 2 A. Surgn. 3 H. A. & C. 21	.....	.....
Násik	4	2	...	D. M. O. 1 A. Surgn. 3 H. A. & C. 16	.....	.....
Ahmednagar	10	3	2	D. M. O. 1 A. Surgn. 2 H. A. & C. 35	D. M. O. 1	.....
Poona	3	2	...	D. M. O. 1 H. A. & C. 12	D. M. O. 1	.....
Sholápur	9	5	...	D. M. O. 1 A. Surgn. 4 H. A. & C. 23	D. M. O. 1	.....
Sátára	3	2	...	D. M. O. 1 H. A. & C. 8	.....	.....
Bijápur	2	...	...	D. M. O. 1 C. 2	D. M. O. 1	.....
Belgaum	...	2	...	H. A. 1	.....	.....
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....

D. M. O. = District Medical Officer.
A. Surgn. = Assistant Surgeon.
H. A. = Hospital Assistant.
C. = Compounder.

(*a*) Exclusive of one Volunteer, Rev. Mr. J. F. King.

(*b*) Exclusive of one Volunteer, Mr. C. B. Jefferson.

21.

39 of the Report.)

in connection with the Famine of 1899—1902.

DEPARTMENTS.

Mámlatdárs.			Head Kárkuns.			Special Civil Officers.			Circle Inspectors.		
1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.
(c) 2	...	...	9	10	2	57	1	36	62	27	20
1	...	1	22	1	2	13	...	10	31	16	15
3	...	...	18	6	6	14	...	8	51	31	38
...	...	...	12	3	...	29	21	...	47	12	...
...	...	...	5	3	1	7	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	26	5	...	54	...	1	56	22	12
...	...	...	11	1	...	12	5	...	22	11	...
6	1	2	21	22	8	66	22	14	69	76	54
1	1	1	10	4	4	11	9	...	24	6	4
1	...	...	7	8	3	18	6	3	30	29	17
...	1	...	8	3	...	11	4	...	14	15	...
...	...	...	2	6	8	2	6	4	2	10	11
...	...	...	2	3	2	2	7	3	2	15	6
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(c) Besides these one Deputy Collector was specially appointed for the acquisition of lands required for relief works.

District.	CIVIL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*			PUBLIC
	Police.			Relief Executive Engineers.			Temporary Engineers.		
	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.
Ahmedabad ...	A. S. 1 H. C. 48 C. 192	H. C. 10 C. 30 V. P. 50	A. S. 1 H. C. 48 C. 38 V. P. 187	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira	H. C. 18 C. 219	H. C. 11 C. 56 V. P. 23	H. C. 14 C. 10 V. P. 80	...	...	...	1	2	1
Panch Mahâls ...	H. C. 23 C. 144	...	H. C. 20 C. 159	1	1	1	1	...	2
Broach	H. C. 8 C. 73 V. P. 61	...	H. C. 2 C. 6	...	...	...	2	2	...
Surat	H. C. 6 C. 61	...	C. 10						
Thâna	H. C. 9 C. 72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khândesh	I. 1 H. C. 58 C. 282	H. C. 1 C. 10	C. 86	2	1	...	3	3	...
Nâsik	H. C. 30 C. 132	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ahmednagar ...	H. C. 10 C. 100	H. C. 7 C. 186	H. C. 1 C. 43	2	2	...	5	4	...
Poona	H. C. 4 C. 54	H. C. 19 C. 14	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sholâpur	H. C. 17 C. 160	H. C. 15 C. 125	H. C. 6 C. 42	1	1	...	4	4	1
Sâtâra	H. C. 8 C. 60	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Bijâpur	H. C. 5 C. 50	H. C. 1 C. 20	H. C. 2 C. 16	1		...	...	1	2
Belgaum	H. C. 5 C. 50	H. C. 5 C. 24	H. C. 3 C. 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Párkar ...	H. C. 2 C. 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A. S. = Assistant Superintendent.
I. = Inspector.
H. C. = Head Constable.
C. = Constable.
V. P. = Village Police.

21—*concluded.*

WORKS DEPARTMENT.

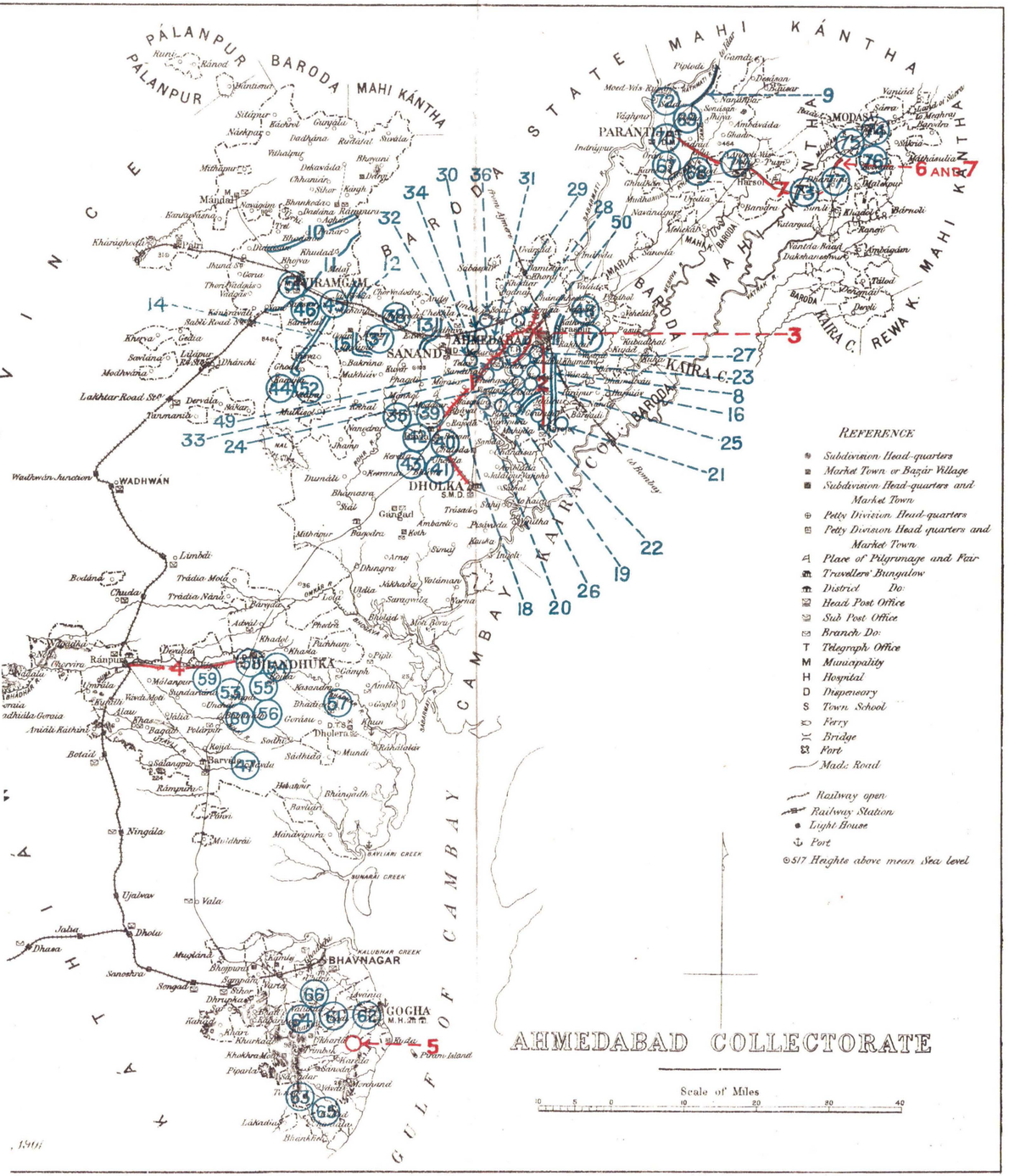
Temporary Sub-Engineers.			Temporary Supervisors.			Temporary Overseers.			Temporary Sub-Overseers.		
1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1899 1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.
...	...	...	3	...	...	6	...	9	28	2	56
1	1	...	3	3	2	5	10	8	17	35	40
...	1	...	3	3	6	2	5	1	9	14	20
1	1	...	1	1	...	12	14	...	13	12	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	...	6	5	...	13	13	...	20	23	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	11	13	...
5	2	1	5	...	...	8	4	5	48	35	25
1	1	...	1	2	...	3	7	...	22	26	3
3	2	1	...	1	1	6	7	2	12	20	8
1	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	10	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	4	1	1	4
1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—During 1899-1900 and 1900-01 a number of officers (on small salaries), other than those specified in the statement, were employed in the Khándesh, Ahmednagar and Sholápur Districts under the Public Works Department.

APPENDIX 22.

(Referred to in Paragraph 49 of the Report.)

District Maps showing the situation of Relief Works and dates of their commencement and termination in the year 1899-1900.

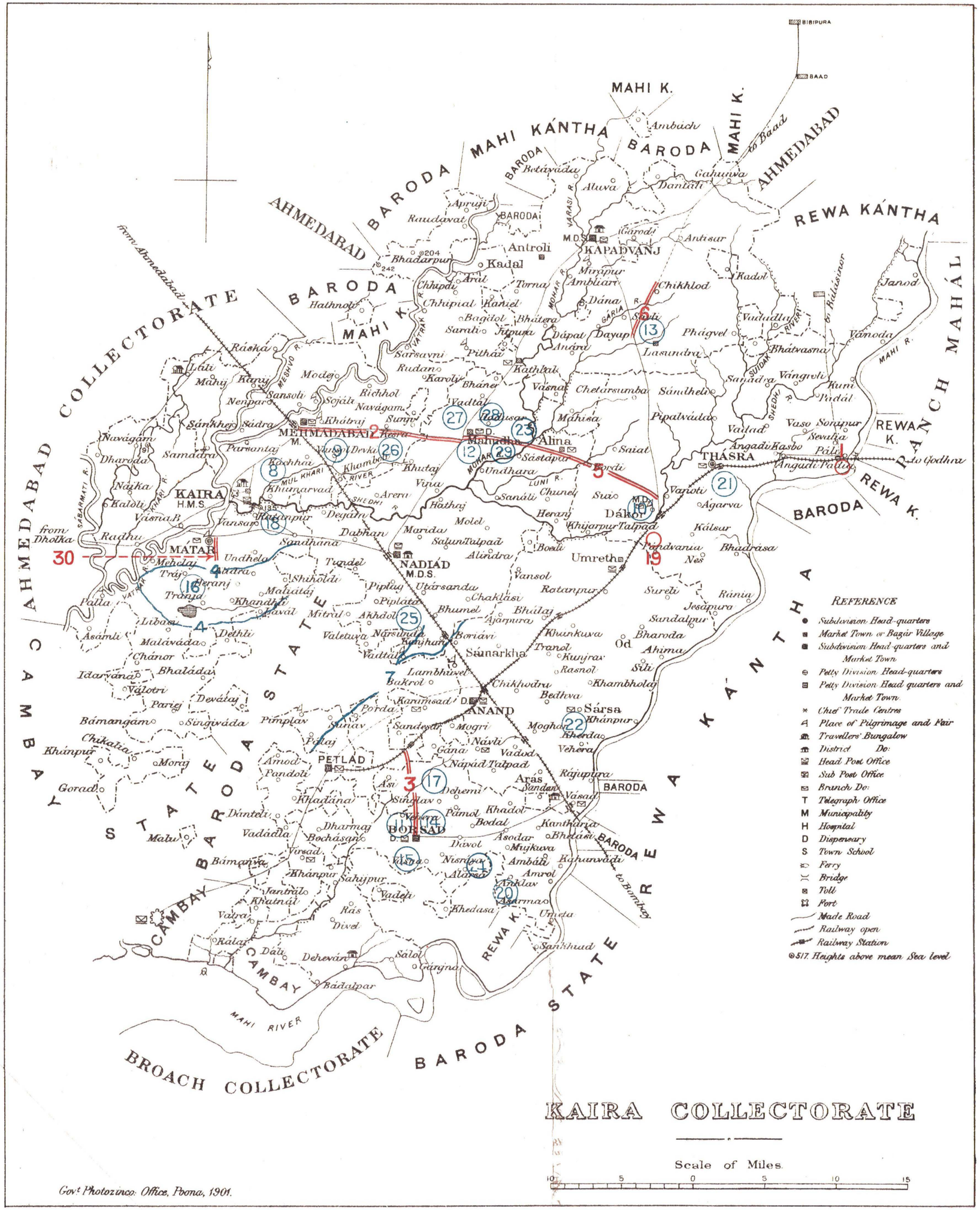


Statement showing the Relief Works in the Ahmedabad Dist undertaken during the Famine of 1899-1900.

№	Name and Nature of Work	Date of opening of work	Date of closing of work	№	Name and Nature of Work	Date of opening of work	Date of closing of work
1	Sabarmati Dholka Railway — Constructing	15-12-99	6-9-00	40	Rupal Irrigation Tank — Improving	27-6-00	20-8-00
2	Ahmedabad Bareja Road — Collecting Metal	6-8-00	4-10-00	41	Salijda Irrigation Tank — „	11-6-00	16-8-00
3	Sabarmati Bowla Road — „	2-8-00	26-1-01	42	Kocheria Irrigation Tank — „	5-3-00	21-4-00
4	Dhandhuka Ranpur Road — „	16-7-00	6-10-00	43	Bhayla Irrigation Tank — „	29-1-00	11-4-00
5	Local Fund Roads in Gogha Taluka — „	19-7-00	17-10-00	44	Kumarkhan Tank — Deepening	21-6-00	29-8-00
6	Harsol Modasa Road — „	23-6-00	26-1-01	45	Jukhvada Tank — Improving	14-5-00	30-7-00
7	Talad Modasa Road — „	23-10-99	7-3-00	46	Gher Tank at Hansalpur — „	29-3-00	10-9-00
8	Khari Cut Canal — Extension	26-12-99	16-8-00	47	Navda Tank — Deepening	21-5-00	14-7-00
9	Hathmati Canal — Deepening	6-12-99	1-10-00	48	Naroda Village Tank — „	12-3-00	20-5-00
10	Panar Dediasan Drainage Channel — Excavating	25-10-99	26-6-00	49	Sukry Village Tank at Sarkhej — „	1-1-00	14-3-00
11	Doig's Ditch Drainage — Widening	12-9-99	19-3-00	50	Malkani Village Tank at Sarkhej — „	3-1-00	14-3-00
12	Narsingpur Drainage Channel — Excavating	15-10-99	6-12-99	51	Gangasur Tank at Viramgam — „	19-2-00	27-9-00
13	Drainage Channel from Godhavi to Goraj	26-7-00	12-12-00	52	Zijra Tank — „	14-5-00	16-8-00
14	Ghoda Feeder — Widening	22-11-99	19-1-00	53	Tagdi Tank — „	12-2-00	21-4-00
15	Ogan Valasar Drainge Channel — Excavating	24-7-00	1-12-00	54	Rajka Tank — „	30-10-99	8-1-00
16	Chandola Tank — Improving	21-9-99	11-10-00	55	Kharad Tank — „	30-11-99	12-2-00
17	Malek Shaban Tank — „	11-9-99	26-1-00	56	Akroo Tank — „	22-1-00	19-4-00
18	Lambha Irrigation Tank — „	14-1-00	9-8-00	57	Aliasar Tank — „	28-12-00	7-2-00
19	Village Tank at Ashlali — „	7-1-00	11-10-00	58	Pirasar Tank — „	20-7-00	4-8-00
20	Ode Tank — „	22-4-00	22-8-00	59	Jaska Tank — Improving	16-4-00	20-5-00
21	Bareja Tank — „	7-5-00	22-8-00	60	Jhinger Tank — Deepening	16-4-00	20-5-00
22	Jetalpur Tank — „	16-4-00	16-8-00	61	Tagdi Tank — „	15-1-00	4-4-00
23	Khan and Gangajali Tanks — „	19-2-00	18-4-00	62	Sud Tank at Gogha — „	2-4-00	20-5-00
24	Khodiar Tank — „	30-4-00	9-5-00	63	Tansa Tank — „	25-6-00	9-8-00
25	Ghodasar Tank — Deepening	7-1-00	4-4-00	64	Valukad Tank — „	21-5-00	12-7-00
26	Man Tank at Ode — Improving	22-1-00	15-4-00	65	Kukad Tank — „	12-7-00	22-8-00
27	Susker and Dedki Tanks — „	15-1-00	7-3-00	66	Sonaria Tank — „	15-12-99	1-4-00
28	Wastrapur Village Tank — „	11-7-00	22-8-00	67	Balisna Tank — „	19-2-00	14-4-00
29	Gam Talao at Sahijpur — „	15-3-00	6-5-00	68	Talod Tank — „	5-3-00	29-8-00
30	Tamrasar Tank — „	12-7-00	24-8-00	69	Poglu Tank — „	25-2-00	14-4-00
31	Bedar Tank at Surkhej — „	19-2-00	14-4-00	70	Bhakharia Tank — „	12-2-00	20-5-00
32	Kanzao Tank at Makarba — „	19-2-00	10-4-00	71	Timba Tank — „	21-5-00	28-1-01
33	Kajishri Tank at Changodar — „	20-2-00	12-4-00	72	Salal Village Tank — „	30-7-00	9-8-00
34	Makarba Village Tank — Deepening	31-12-00	27-9-00	73	Gam Tank of Batal — „	7-5-00	6-12-00
35	Vasna Dhedal Tank — Improving	7-5-00	21-8-00	74	Dodpa Tank — „	31-5-00	20-9-00
36	Malao Tank at Thaltej — „	26-7-00	30-8-00	75	Ranasayad Tank — „	2-8-00	20-9-00
37	Village Tank at Shiawada — „	5-3-00	30-5-00	76	Limbha Tank — „	12-2-00	30-5-00
38	Chharodi Village Tank — Deepening	31-5-00	25-7-00	77	Gam Talav at Dhansura — „	15-1-00	6-5-00
39	Adroda Irrigation Tank — Improving	9-4-00	21-8-00				

NOTE

METAL COLLECTION ON ROADS
RAILWAY EARTH WORK
METAL QUARRIES
TANKS
NEW CANALS OR DRAINAGE CHANNELS
OLD CANAL OR DRAINAGE CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT
THE NUMBERS CORRESSPOND WITH THOSE IN THE ATTACHED STATEMENT.

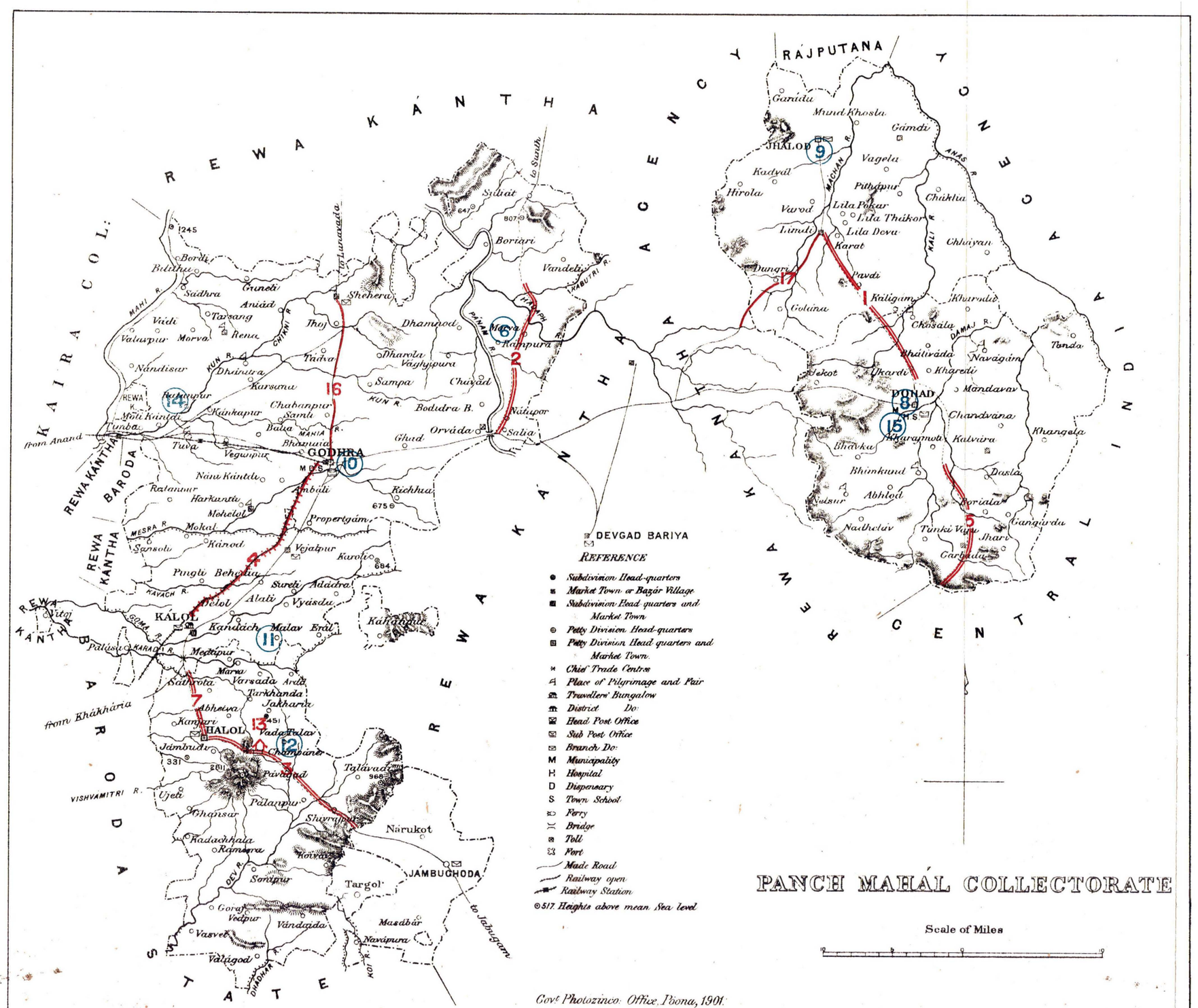


Statement showing Relief Works in Kaira District carried out during the Famine of 1899-1900, (from November 1899 to November 1900).

No.	Name and nature of work	Date of opening of work	Date of closing of work
1	Collecting metal (for L.F. Roads) at Pali	2-10-99	17-4-00
2	Mehmadabad Mahudha Road — Constructing	9-10-99	24-2-00
3	Agas Borsad Road — Do.	10-10-99	22-9-00
4	Matar Taluka — Clearing Drains in	12-10-99	1-10-00
5	Dakor Alina Road — Constructing	23-10-99	4-4-00
6	Ladvel Road — Metalling	15-11-99	28-4-00
7	Karamsad Drain — Constructing	4-12-99	13-9-00
8	Tank at Egaon — Deepening	29-1-00	30-4-00
9	Tank at Vansol Devki — Do.	17-2-00	1-8-00
10	Tank at Dakor — Do.	19-2-00	23-9-00
11	Bhoba Tank at Borsad — Do.	23-2-00	20-9-00
12	Vadoo Tank at Mahudha — Do.	14-3-00	4-8-00
13	Rateoul and Gopal Tank — Do.	19-3-00	30-8-00
14	Jakli Tank at Borsad — Do.	9-4-00	20-9-00
15	Vasna Tank Do. — Do.	9-4-00	20-9-00
16	Tank at Traj — Do.	9-4-00	4-9-00
17	Tank at Napa — Do.	10-4-00	23-5-00
18	Tank at Vansar — Do.	10-4-00	23-8-00
19	Collecting Gravel for B.B. & C.I. Ry. at Karkhara	11-4-00	22-4-00
20	Tank at Anklav — Deepening	16-4-00	23-8-00
21	Tank at Thasra — Do.	23-4-00	24-6-00
22	Tank at Sarsa — Do.	21-5-00	7-9-00
23	Patel Tank at Mahudha — Do.	5-7-00	23-8-00
24	Tank at Alarsa — Do.	6-7-00	24-8-00
25	Tank at Narsunda — Do.	17-7-00	2-8-00
26	Tank at Wanthwali — Do.	23-7-00	1-11-00
27	Karsalia Tank at Mahudha — Do.	26-7-00	27-9-00
28	Finao — " — " — Do. — Do.	4-8-00	11-10-00
29	Sunjia — " — " — Do. — Do.	9-8-00	21-10-00
30	Matar Cambay Road — Constructing	17-9-00	1-10-00

NOTE.

ROADS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED
TANKS
OLD CANALS IMPROVING
METAL OR BALLAST DEPÔTS
THE NUMBERS CORRESPOND WITH THOSE IN THE ATTACHED STATEMENT.



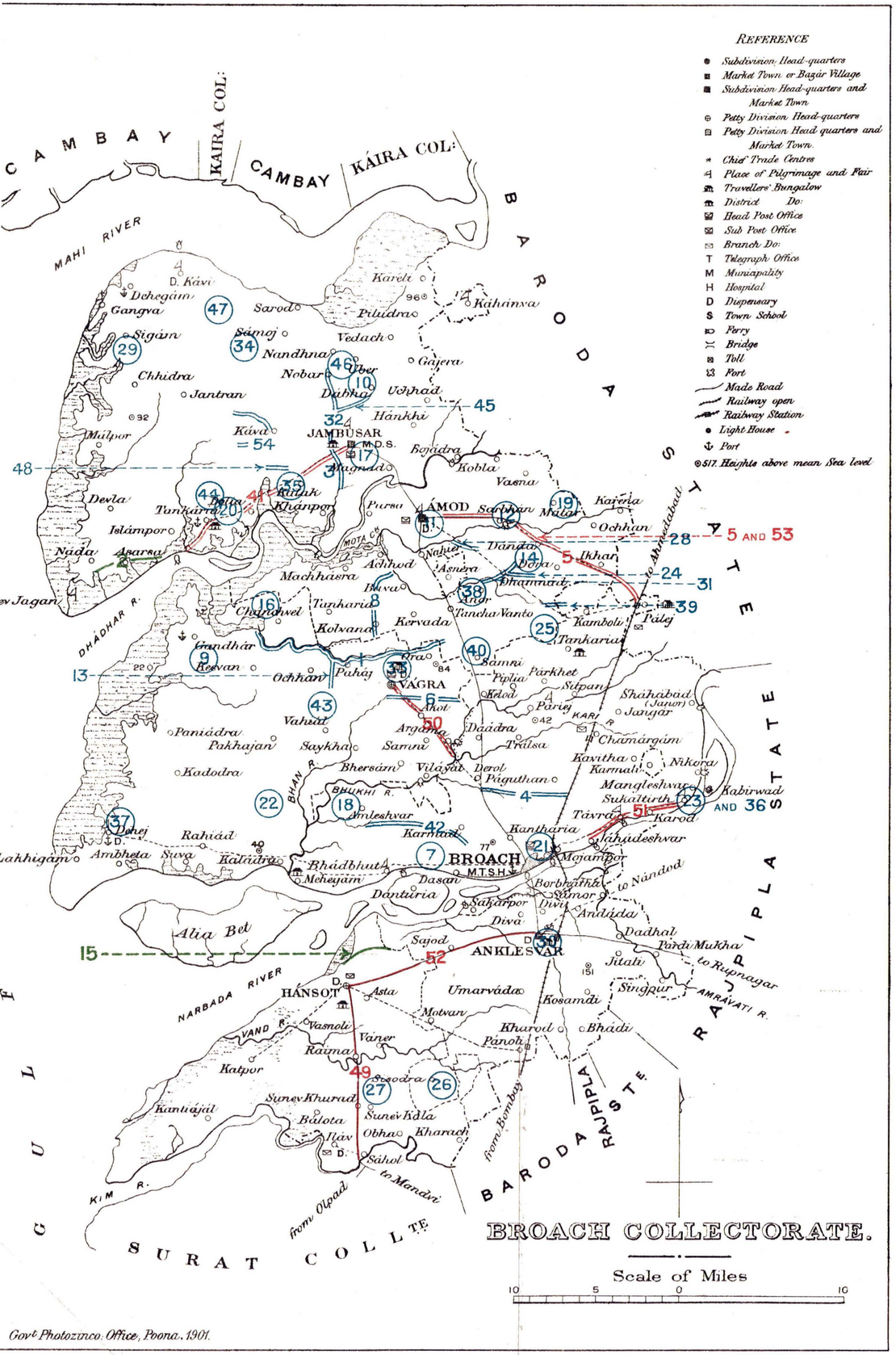
Govt Photozinco: Office, Poona, 1901.

Statement showing Relief Works in Panch Mahal District carried out during the Famine of 1899-1900 (from November 1899 to November 1900).

No.	Name and nature of work		Date of opening of work	Date of closing of work
1	Limdi Dohad Road	Constructing the	10-9-99	10-4-00
2	Godhra Sunth Road	Improving by metalling	18-9-99	11-10-00
3	Halol Jambughoda Road	Constructing the	11-10-99	17-3-00
4	Godhra Baroda Chord Railway	———	15-10-99	In progress
5	Dohad Alirajpur Road	Constructing the	23-10-99	24-9-00
6	Morva Tank	— Deepening —	26-2-00	1-9-00
7	Halol Kalol Road	— Metalling —	27-2-00	13-9-00
8	Dohad Tank	— Deepening —	15-3-00	10-5-00
9	Jhalod Tank	——— Do. ———	19-3-00	8-9-00
10	Kanelao Tank	——— Do. ———	17-3-00	26-4-00
11	Malav Tank	——— Do. ———	28-3-00	26-8-00
12	Vada Tank	——— Do. ———	29-3-00	21-8-00
13	Champaner Buildings	Clearing trees &c from	26-3-00	12-7-00
14	Ratanpur Tank	— Deepening —	1-5-00	10-8-00
15	Mawalia Reservoir	— Constructing —	7-5-00	In progress
16	Godhra Shehera Road	Collecting metal on	14-6-00	1-11-00
17	Limkheda Jhalod Road	— Do. —	15-8-00	16-10-00

NOTE:—

METAL COLLECTION ON ROADS
ROADS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED
TANKS
RAILWAY WORK
CLEARING CHAMPANER BUILDINGS
THE NUMBERS CORRESPOND WITH THOSE IN THE ATTACHED STATEMENT.

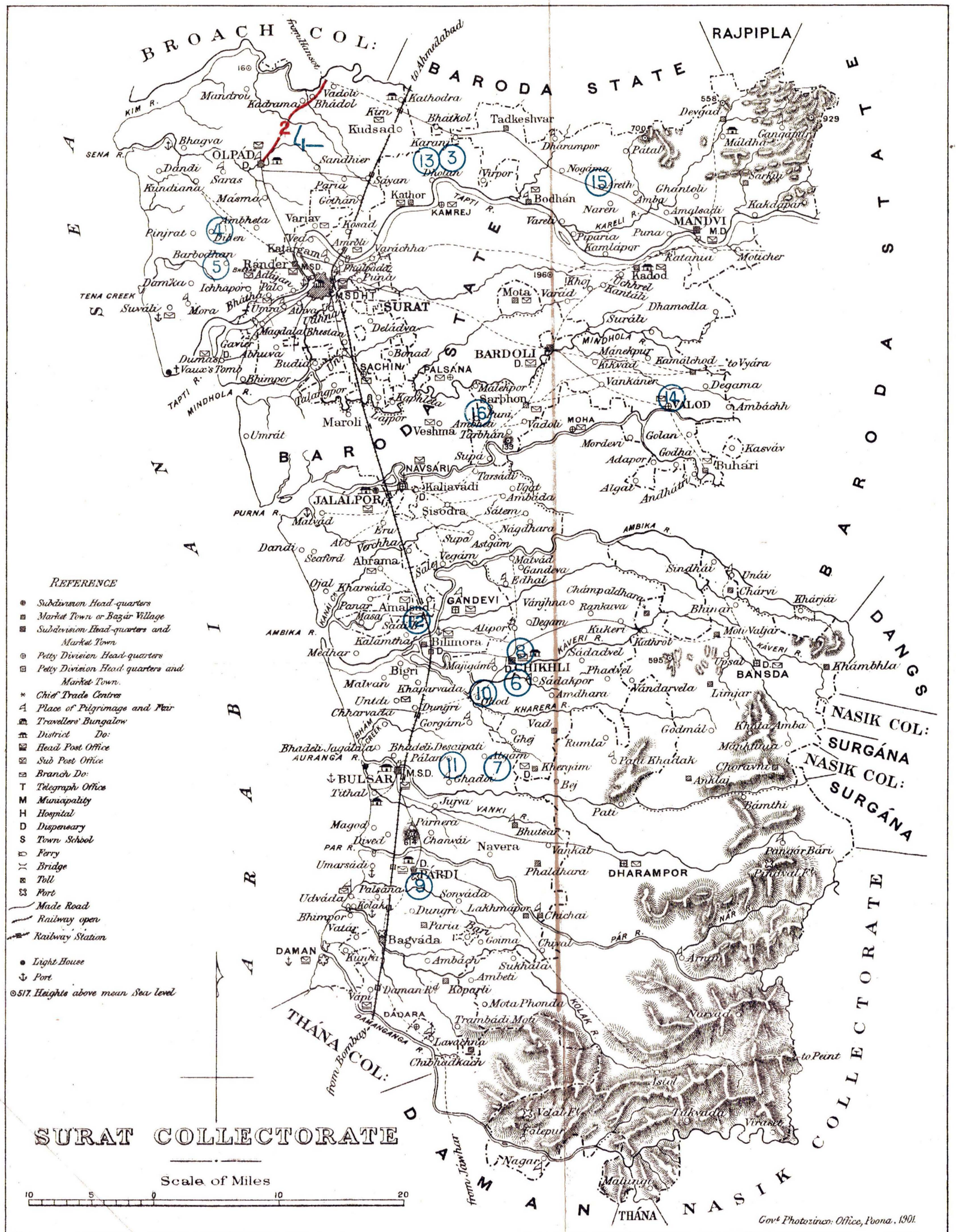


Statement showing the Relief Works in Broach Dist. carried out during the Famine of 1899-1900.

No	Name and Nature of Work	Date of opening of work	Date of closing of work	No	Name and Nature of Work	Date of opening of work	Date of closing of work
1	Ora Vichad Channel (Drainage) ____ Excavating	4-9-99	27-10-99	28	Ninum Channel _ Drainage ____ Excavating	5-3-00	21-3-00
2	Asarsa Reclamation ____	24-9-99	6-4-00	29	Sigam Tank ____ Deepening	6-3-00	31-7-00
3	Nober Umra Drainage Channel ____ Excavating	28-9-99	9-12-99	30	Anklesvar Tank ____ ,,	22-3-00	26-8-00
4	Paguthan Channel (Drainage) ____ ,,	28-9-99	31-12-99	31	Drainage Channel from Danda to Dhamnad _ Excavating	17-5-00	6-6-00
5	Amod Palej Road ____ Improving	12-10-99	25-11-99	32	Nandhna Nobar Channel _ Drainage ____ Excavating	17-5-00	30-5-00
6	Rahad Channel (Drainage) ____ Excavating	16-10-99	2-12-99	33	Vagra Tank ____ Deepening	18-5-00	15-8-00
7	Asha Tank ____ Deepening	19-10-99	28-2-00	34	Kawli Tank ____ ,,	18-5-00	25-7-00
8	Kolvana Itola Channel ____ Excavating	19-10-99	15-11-99	35	Kalak Tank ____ ,,	18-5-00	14-7-00
9	Puneshwar Tank ____ Deepening	24-10-99	7-3-00	36	Sukaltirth Tank ____ ,,	21-5-00	17-8-00
10	Dabha Tank ____ ,,	26-10-99	9-3-00	37	Dehej Tank ____ ,,	21-5-00	17-8-00
11	Amod Tank ____ ,,	2-11-99	27-12-99	38	Anor Tank ____ ,,	28-5-00	29-8-00
12	Sarbhan Tank ____ ,,	9-11-99	30-3-00	39	Simaltha Channel _ Drainage ____ Excavating	4-6-00	4-7-00
13	Mosam Branch (Ora Vichad Drainage Channel) Excavating	13-11-99	5-12-99	40	Samni Tank ____ Deepening	4-6-00	12-8-00
14	Dora Tank ____ Deepening	16-11-99	11-4-00	41	Jambusar Tankaria Road ____ Constructing	11-6-00	10-11-00
15	Hansot Reclamation ____	20-11-99	8-3-00	42	Wansi Channel _ Drainage ____ Excavating	28-6-00	In progress
16	Chanchvel Tank ____ Deepening	7-12-99	17-5-00	43	Pisad Tank ____ Deepening	12-7-00	6-8-00
17	Jambusar Tank ____ ,,	8-12-99	20-6-00	44	Dolia Tank ____ ,,	16-7-00	15-8-00
18	Amleshvar Tank ____ ,,	11-12-99	28-2-00	45	Uber Dabha Channel _ Drainage ____ Excavating	23-7-00	29-8-00
19	Matar Tank ____ ,,	14-12-99	20-6-00	46	Uber Tank ____ Deepening	30-7-00	29-8-00
20	Tankaria Tank ____ ,,	27-12-99	7-7-00	47	Kangam Tank ____ ,,	2-8-00	29-8-00
21	Broach Tank ____ ,,	27-12-99	17-11-00	48	Vanseta Channel _ Drainage ____ Excavating	6-8-00	23-9-00
22	Nadiad Tank ____ ,,	8-1-00	20-6-00	49	Hansot Sahol Road ____ Collecting Metal	9-8-00	7-1-01
23	Sukaltirth Tank ____ ,,	6-2-00	7-4-00	50	Bhuki Vagra Road ____ ,,	16-8-00	27-9-00
24	Dhamnad Channel _ Drainage ____ Excavating	12-2-00	6-6-00	51	Jahadeshvar Sukaltirth Road ____ Constructing	18-8-00	11-11-00
25	Watersa Tank ____ Deepening	15-2-00	29-8-00	52	Anklesvar Hansot Road ____ Collecting Metal	21-8-00	17-11-00
26	Sisodra Tank ____ ,,	1-3-00	9-8-00	53	Amod Palej Road ____ Improving	27-8-00	11-11-00
27	Parwat Tank ____ ,,	1-3-00	20-6-00	54	Kowawad Channel ____ Excavating	8-9-00	23-9-00

NOTE

METAL COLLECTION ON ROADS
ROADS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED
TANKS
NEW CANALS OR DRAINAGE CHANNELS
RECLAMATION
THE NUMBERS CORRESPOND WITH THOSE IN THE ATTACHED STATEMENT.



REFERENCE

- Subdivision Head-quarters
- Market Town or Bazár Village
- Subdivision Head-quarters and Market Town
- Petty Division Head-quarters
- Petty Division Head-quarters and Market Town.
- Chief Trade Centres
- Place of Pilgrimage and Fair
- Travellers' Bungalow
- District Do:
- Head Post Office
- Sub Post Office
- Branch Do:
- T Telegraph Office
- M Municipality
- H Hospital
- D Dispensary
- S Town School
- Ferry
- Bridge
- Toll
- Fort
- Made Road
- Railway open
- Railway Station
- Light House
- Port
- ⊙517. Heights above mean Sea level

Scale of Miles

10 5 0 10 20

Statement showing Relief works in Surat District carried out during the Famine of 1899-1900 (From Nov. 1899 to Nov. 1900.)

№	Name and Nature of Work		Date of opening of works	Date of closing of works
1	Morthan Drainage Channel		27-11-99	20-12-99
2	Olpad Sahol Road_Collecting Metal.		27-11-99	20-12-99
3	Nawa Tank R.S.№190 at Karanj	Deepening	6-12-99	18-4-00
4	Dihen Tank (Olpad Taluka)	,,	11-12-99	23-12-99
5	Motu Tank R.S.№258 of Barbodhan	,,	19-12-99	28-4-00
6	Desai Tank R.S.№255 at Samroli	,,	4-1-00	18-1-00
7	Gam Tank R.S.№56 at Fanaswada	,,	8-1-00	4-2-00
8	Motu Tank R.S.№51 at Chikhli	,,	18-1-00	27-1-00
9	Gam Tank R.S.№676 at Pardi	,,	18-1-00	18-7-00
10	Dhed Tank R.S.№408 at Ohod	,,	25-1-00	18-7-00
11	Do R.S.№188 at Pálan	,,	5-2-00	11-7-00
12	Tanks Nos 1 & 7 of Amalsad.	,,	14-2-00	26-5-00
13	Gam Tank R.S.№183 at Karanj	,,	15-2-00	23-7-00
14	Dharamun Tank R.S.№98 at Butwada	,,	23-3-00	21-4-00
15	Gadedia Tank R.S.№190 at Areth	,,	19-4-00	18-7-00
16	Motu Tank R.S.№201 of Puni, Bardoli Taluka	,,	7-5-00	6-8-00

NOTE.

METAL COLLECTION ON ROADS
TANKS
DRAINAGE CHANNEL IMPROVING
THE NUMBERS CORRESPOND WITH THOSE IN THE ATTACHED STATEMENT.

— NOTE: —

ROADS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED

TANKS

THE NUMBERS CORRESPOND WITH THOSE IN THE ATTACHED STATEMENT

REFERENCE

- Subdivision Head-quarters
- Market Town or Bazár Village
- Subdivision Head-quarters and Market Town
- Petty Division Head-quarters
- Petty Division Head quarters and Market Town.
- Chief Trade Centres
- Place of Pilgrimage and Fair
- Travellers' Bungalow
- District Do:
- Head Post Office
- Sub Post Office
- Branch Do:
- T Telegraph Office
- M Municipality
- H Hospital
- D Dispensary
- S Town School
- Ferry
- Bridge
- Toll
- Fort
- Made Road
- Railway open
- Railway Station
- Light House
- Port
- ⊙517. Heights above mean Sea level

THÁNA COLLECTORATE

Scale of Miles

10 5 0 10 20

Statement showing Relief Works in Thana District carried out during the Famine of 1899-1900

No.	Name and nature of work	Date of opening of work	Date of closing of work
1	Sanjan Nargol Road with two branches to Saronda Constructing	3-1-00	31-8-00
2	Sanjan Talsari Road_from Sanjan to Kavad_ D°_	29-4-00	29-9-00
3	Vangaon Chinchni Road _D°_	4-1-00	19-5-00
4	Boisar Maswan Road _D°_	26-4-00	29-9-00
5	Thana Ghodbandar Road _D°_	10-4-00	30-5-00
6	Tank at Pokhran ___ Improving ___	10-4-00	4-7-00

KHANDESH COLLECTORATE WEST

NOTE
METAL COLLECTION ON ROADS
ROADS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED
TANKS
RAILWAY BALLAST DEPÔT
THE NUMBERS CORRESPOND WITH THOSE IN THE STATEMENT ATTACHED TO THE EAST KHANDESH MAP

Scale of Miles
10 5 0 10 20 30 40

MEWÁSI KÁNTHA MATHWAR BARWÁNI STATE HOLKAR'S

BÁNSDA BARODA STATE

DHARAMPOR

NÁSIK COLLECTORATE

KATHI

TALODA

SHÁHÁDA

NANDURBAR

NIZAMPUR

PIMPALNER

SURGANA

SINDKHEDA

DHULIA

AMALNER

SHIRPUR

PÁROLA

Dhadgaon
Akkalkuva
Taloda
Shahada
Sultanpur
Nandurbar
Nizampur
Pimpalner
Surgana
Sindkheda
Dhulia
Amalner
Shirpur
Parola
Navapur
Dhayta
Chhadvel
Betavad
Dangri
Jalod
Bahadarpur
Songir
Varsa
Ranala B.
Mandana
Nimgul
Sarangkheda
Tarhad
Vadala
Amba
Karvand
Dondaicha
Virdel
Varul
Mudavad
Thalner
Veloda
Ajnad
Dabhasi
Patan
Kamkhed
Adha
Rhurda B.
Mhasvad
Unarkheda
Tamasvadi
Talvada
Vinchur R.
Sarud
Ambodia
Mukti
Gurutar
Jalna
Junavana
Borkuna
Velana B.
Bila
Chopra
Nyahalod
Mohadi
Shirsala B.
Vavda
Kapadia
Songir
Gorane
Malvad
Gandhi
Mudi B.
Kalamsar
Amalgaon
Pilkoda
Dahivad
Saravan
Ner
Deur
Khedare
Gondur
Nakhede
Mehergaon
Khandlay B.
Bhadna
Samoda
Sakri
Sevali
Kalambhir
Bhamer
Ghorda
Mohana
Dahivel
Chaupala
Satarpada
Ranpur
Vasurna
Umbrani
Kurhada
Karjuli
Amala
Malgawhan
Sonda
Mandanda
Chankal
Dudha
Pimpladevi
Gharvi
Pimpri
Chuchmuda
Ambonia
Jamanyapada
Surmal
Derbhati
Shivbara
Umbarpata
Kalmadi
Baramhara
Chakdara
Bardipada
Singpur
Navapur
Amla
Gunch
Nila
Budhaval
Amlad
Gawhali
Satona
Khapur
Pati
Bej
Chikhli
Mukarmunda
Nijhar
Velda
Raygad
Dhanora
Devmogra
Kothli B.
Narayanpur
Kurod
Bhadvad
Dhong
Nesu R.
Sarpani R.
Raigan R.
Yarkhuta
Kolda
Dhanrat
Khairi
Mudi
Haldani
Visarvadi
Pethapur
Anandpur
Thanepada
Ashta
Mahual
Amravati
Mulpur
Brahmanvel
Jaytana
Dusana
Shevada
Lambkani
Dangurna
Vaijpur
Boris
Devpharna
Khapur
Mohadi
Nyahalod
Surud
Chopra
Bahadarpur
Ambodia
Mukti
Gurutar
Jalna
Junavana
Borkuna
Velana B.
Bila
Tamasvadi
Talvada
Vinchur R.
Sarud
Unarkheda
Mhasvad
Saravan
Dahivad
Amalgaon
Pilkoda
Jalod
Dangri
Betavad
Varul
Gorane
Malvad
Gandhi
Mudi B.
Kalamsar
Shirsala B.
Vavda
Kapadia
Songir
Dondaicha
Virdel
Varul
Mudavad
Thalner
Veloda
Ajnad
Dabhasi
Patan
Kamkhed
Adha
Rhurda B.
Mhasvad
Unarkheda
Tamasvadi
Talvada
Vinchur R.
Sarud
Ambodia
Mukti
Gurutar
Jalna
Junavana
Borkuna
Velana B.
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Chopra
Nyahalod
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Shirsala B.
Vavda
Kapadia
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Malvad
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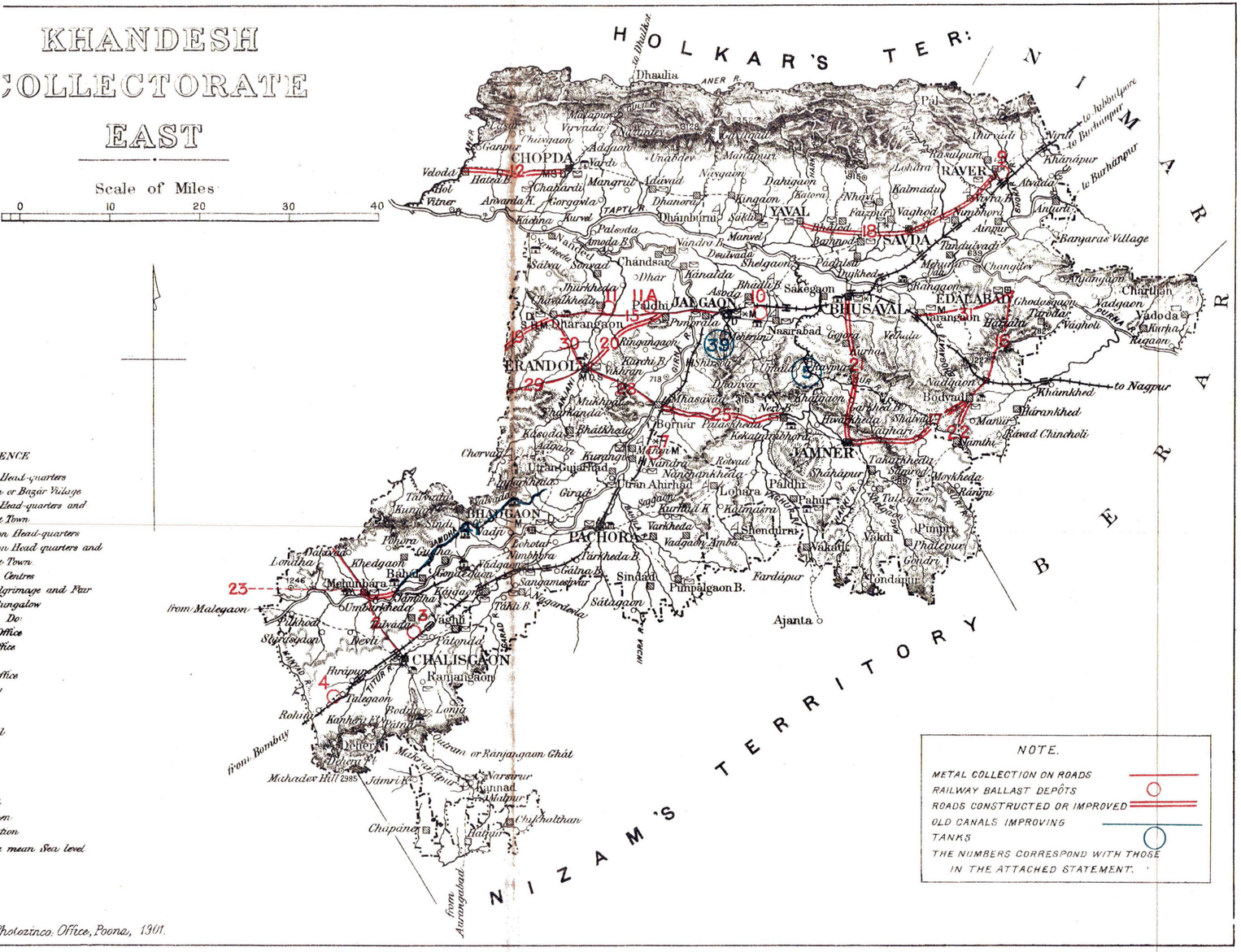
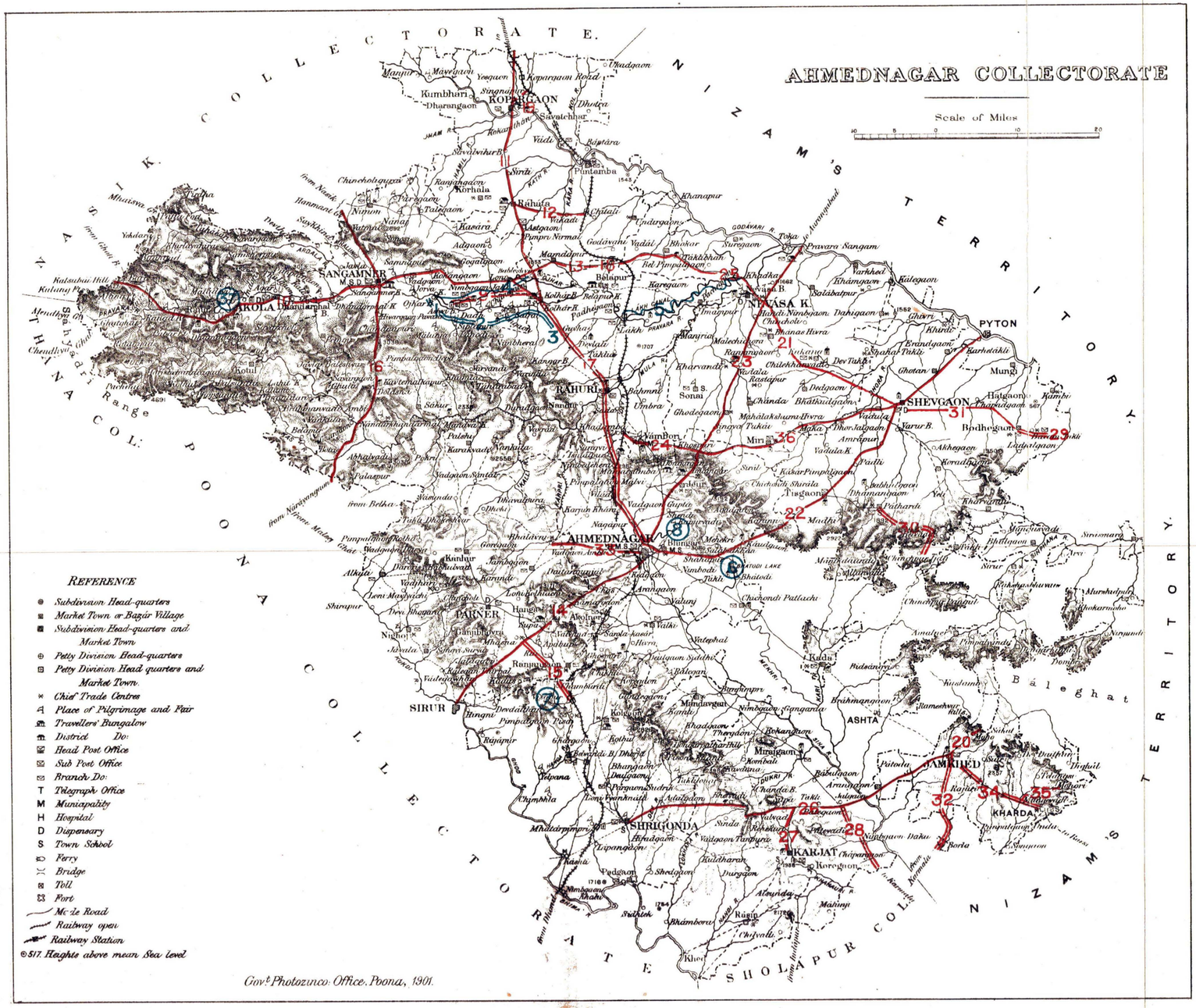
Kalamsar
Amalgaon
Pilkoda
Jalod
Dangri
Betavad
Varul
Dondaicha
Virdel



Statement showing Relief Works in Khandesh District carried-out during the Famine of 1899-1900 (from Nov: 1899 to Nov: 1900)

No.	Name and Nature of Work.	Date of opening of work	Date of closing of work	Remark
1	Bombay Agra Road — Collecting metal on	21-9-99	17-10-00	Was undertaken during the Famine 1896-97
2	Dhulia Chalisgaon Road — Dº	4-1-00	10-10-00	— Dº —
3	Vaghli Ballast Depôt for G.I.P.Ry.	19-6-00	12-9-00	
4	Hirapur Ballast Depôt — Dº	15-3-00	27-6-00	
5	Raypur Tank — Constructing	18-5-00	27-10-00	
6	Machibardi Ballast Depôt for Tapty Valley Railway	15-2-00	18-9-00	
7	Maheji Ballast Depôt for G.I.P.Ry.	24-6-00	10-10-00	
8	Chikli Nullah — Dº — Dº	23-3-00	28-11-00	
9	Tamusvadi — Dº — Dº	4-4-00	4-9-00	
10	Jalgaon Khurd Ballast Depôt for G.I.P.Ry.	19-4-00	23-6-00	
11	Chinchpada — Dº — for Jalgaon Amalner Railway	1-8-00	27-10-00	
11A	Eklagna — Dº — Dº	12-4-00	17-10-00	
12	Shirpur Chopda Road 1st & 2nd Sections Constructing	2-11-99	17-10-00	
13	Parola Amalner Road — Collecting metal on	2-10-99	14-6-00	Was undertaken during the Famine 1896-97
14	Parola Dhulia Road — Dº	13-11-99	10-10-00	
15	Jalgaon Dharangaon Road — Dº	6-11-99	17-10-00	
16	Edlabad Bodvad Road — Dº	19-9-99	18-9-00	Was undertaken during the Famine 1896-97
17	Bodvad Jamner Road — Constructing	19-10-99	26-6-00	
18	Yaval Raver Road — Dº	15-11-99	8-9-00	
19	Parola Dharangaon Road — Dº	26- -00	26-9-00	
20	Erandol Paldhi Road — Dº	1-3-00	15-5-00	
21	Bhusaval Jamner Road — Dº	25-1-00	4-7-00	
22	Bodvad Jamthi Road — Dº	22-1-00	10-10-00	
23	Mehunbara Jamdha Rv. Stn. Road — Dº	23-3-00	10-10-00	
24	Nardana Station Road — Dº	9-8-00	11-10-00	
25	Mhasavad Nira Road — Inproving the	18-10-99	24-8-00	
26	Kajgaon Parola Road — Collecting metal	21-3-00	26-6 00	
27	Dhulia Amalner Road — Dº	22-2-00	9-6-00	
28	Mhasavad Erandol Road — Dº	8-2-00	5-9-00	
29	Erandol Parola Road — Dº	13-11-99	5-9-00	
30	Erandol Dharangaon Road — Dº	18-1-00	12-9-00	
31	Edlabad Varanguon Road — Dº	1-3-00	16-3-00	
32	Amalner Tapti Road — Dº	15-1-00	14-6-00	
33	Songir Nandurbar Road — Dº	26-10-99	20-3-00	
34	Taloda Nandurbar Road — Dº	28-12-99	22-3-00	
35	Dhulia Surat Road — Dº	13-9-99	15-3-00	Was undertaken during the Famine 1896-97
36	Sakri Pimpalner Road — Dº	18-9-99	10-1-00	
37	Ghorda Chinchpada Road — to Kondaibari — Constructing	1-3-00	17-10-00	
38	Dondaicha Shahada Road — Collecting metal	22-3-00	19-5-00	
39	Jalgaon Wafer Supply — Improving	9-10-99	18-10-00	Was undertake during the Famine 1896-97
40	Talvada Tank — Constructing	10-11-99	10-10-00	
41	Jamda Left Bank Canal — Silt clearance	16-10-99	15-5-00	Was undertaken during the Famine 1896-97
42	Purmapada Tank — Constructing	27-1-00	30-12-00	
43	Dudhala Tank (Nandurbar Water Supply) Constructing	21-6-00	14-10-00	
44	Taloda Shahada Road — Constructing	2-4-00	17-10-00	



Statement showing the Works in the Ahmednagar District Carried out during the Famine of 1899-1900

No	Name and Nature of Work	Date of opening of Work	Date of closing of Work	Remark
1	Ojhar Right Bank Canal Section I... Constructing the	10-12-99	In progress	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97
2	..... Do. ..... Section II ..... Do.	20-1-00	..... Do.	
3	..... Do. ..... Section III ..... Do.	8-5-00	..... Do.	
4	Ojhar Left Bank Canal.... Silt Clearance	18-2-00	10-11-00	
5	Lakh Canal ..... Do.	27-4-00	31-10-00	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97
6	Bhatodi Tank ..... Do.	4-1-00	8-6-00	
7	Visapur Tank ..... Constructing	7-12-99	In progress	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97
8	Kapurvadi Tank ..... Do.	23-11-99	..... Do.	..... Do.
9	Ashvi to join Kolhar Bari Road.. Do.	3-5-00	10-11-00	
10	Kolhar Bari Road Collecting metal on	31-5-00	10-11-00	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97
11	Nagar Malegaon Road Section II. Do.	1-12-99	10-11-00	..... Do.
12	Rahata Chitali Road ..... Do.	22-5-00	23-11-00	
13	Loni Bellapur Road ..... Do.	30-12-99	12-9-00	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97
14	Ahmednagar Poona Road.... Improving the	30-12-99	10-11-00	
15	Visapur Feeder Road. Constructing and Collecting metal on	9-3-00	8-11-00	
16	Nasik Poona Road. Collecting metal on	30-12-99	17-8-00	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97
17	Nagar Malegaon Road Section I.. Improving the	17-8-00	In progress	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97
18	Bellapur Station Feeder Road. Collecting metal on	12-9-00	10-11-00	
19	Kopargaon Singnapur Road ..... Do.	20-9-00	10-11-00	
20	Jamkhed Mohoghat Road ..... Do.	11-1-00	5-5-00	
21	Nevasa Shevgaon Road ..... Do.	11-1-00	28-10-00	
22	Nagar Shevgaon Road ..... Do.	13-2-00	11-10-00	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97
23	Imampur Ghat Toka Road ..... Do.	23-11-99	27-4-00	..... Do.
24	Khospuri Ismalpur Road ..... Do.	15-3-00	12-9-00	..... Do.
25	Nevasa Bellapur Road ..... Do.	8-1-00	10-10-00	..... Do.
26	Kharda Shrigonda Road ..... Do.	30-12-99	25-10-00	..... Do.
27	Karjat Chincholi Road ..... Do.	4-12-99	19-9-00	
28	Mahi Jalgaon Sholapur Frontier Road.... Constructing the	25-1-00	26-10-00	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97
29	Bodhegaon Sukli Road ..... Do.	17-5-00	29-10-00	
30	Pathardi Moho Road ..... Do.	23-3-00	28-10-00	
31	Shevgaon Bodhegaon Road.... Collecting metal on	1-5-00	15-10-00	
32	Jamkhed Karmala Road..... Constructing the	6-6-00	23-10-00	
33	Nagar Anna Ghat Road..... Collecting metal on	15-6-00	30-8-00	
34	Jamkhed Kharda Road..... Constructing the	11-8-00	29-9-00	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97
35	Kharda Jategaon Road..... Collecting metal on	5-5-00	8-10-00	
36	Nagar Pyton Road ..... Do.	11-9-99	21-6-00	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97
37	Maladevi Tank ..... Constructing the	30-11-99	17-10-00	..... Do.

NOTE

METAL COLLECTION ON ROADS

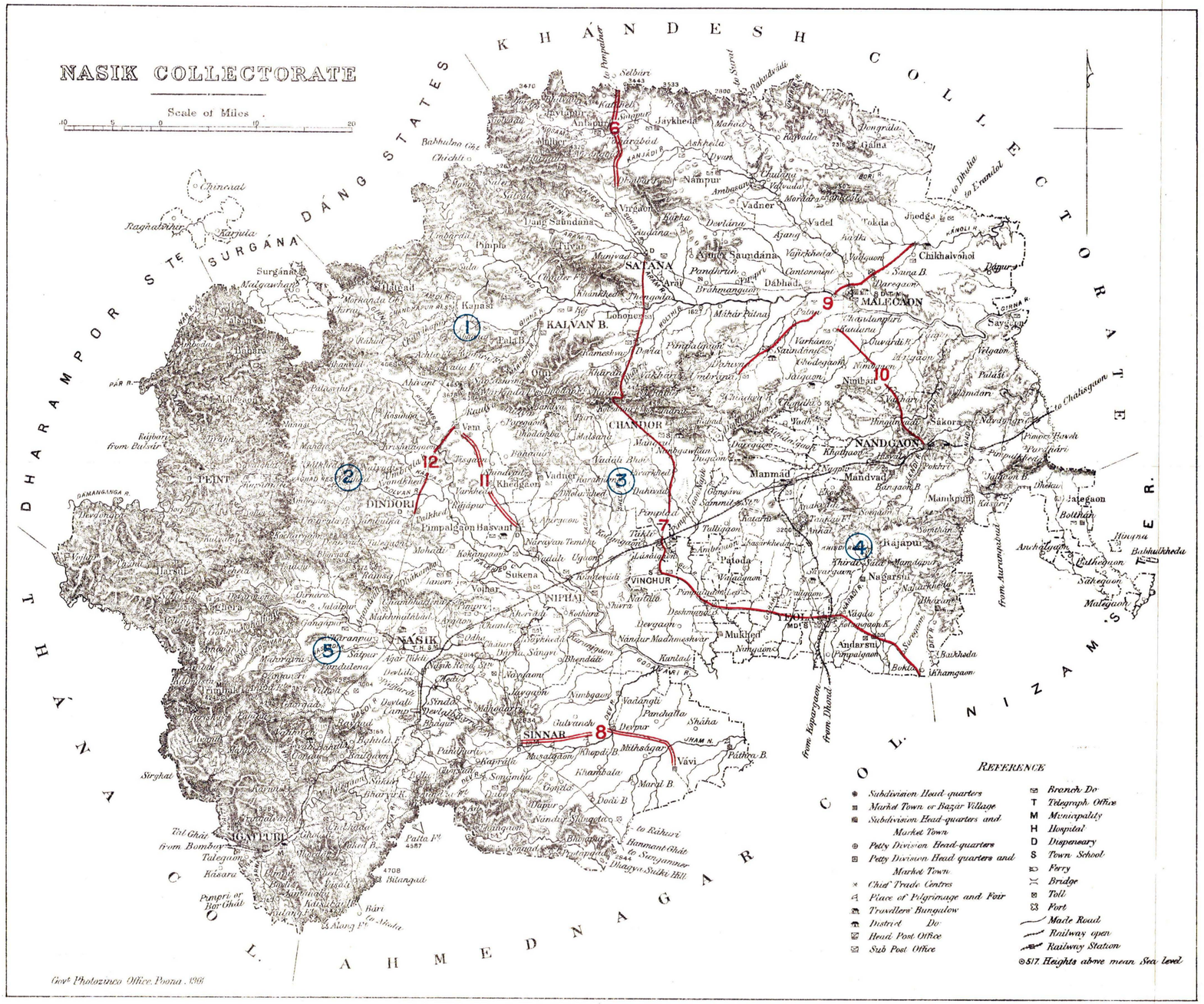
ROADS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED

TANKS

OLD CANALS IMPROVING

NEW CANALS

THE NUMBERS CORRESPOND WITH THOSE IN THE ATTACHED STATEMENT



Statement showing the Works in the Nasik District, carried out during the Famine of 1900-1901 (from November 1899 to November 1900).

No.	Name and nature of work		Date of opening of work	Date of closing of work	Remark
1	Chandkapur Tank	Constructing	8-4-1900	7-7-1900	
2	Vaghad Tank	Do.	30-4-1900	10-10-1900	Was undertaken during the Famine 1896-97
3	Odol Tank	Do.	24-2-1900	31-10-1900	
4	Khirdi Sata Tank	Do.	13-1-1900	31-10-1900	Was undertaken during the Famine 1896-97.
5	Wasali Tank	Do.	16-4-1900	31-10-1900	Do.
6	Dholbara Selbari Road	Do.	5-4-1900	31-10-1900	
7	Khandesh Nizam's Frontier Road	Collecting Metal	26-9-99	5-5-1900	Was undertaken during the Famine 1896-97
8	Sinnar Vavi Road	Constructing	7-1-1900	20-11-1900	
9	Bombay Agra Road	Collecting Metal	8-1-1900	28-11-1900	Was undertaken during the Famine 1896-97
10	Nandgaon Malegaon Road	Do.	27-12-1900	31-10-1900	Do.
11	Vani Pimpalgaon Road	Do.	10-6-1900	30-11-1900	
12	Nasik Kalvan Road	Do.	10-5-1900	31-11-1900	Was undertaken during the Famine, 1896-97.

NOTE

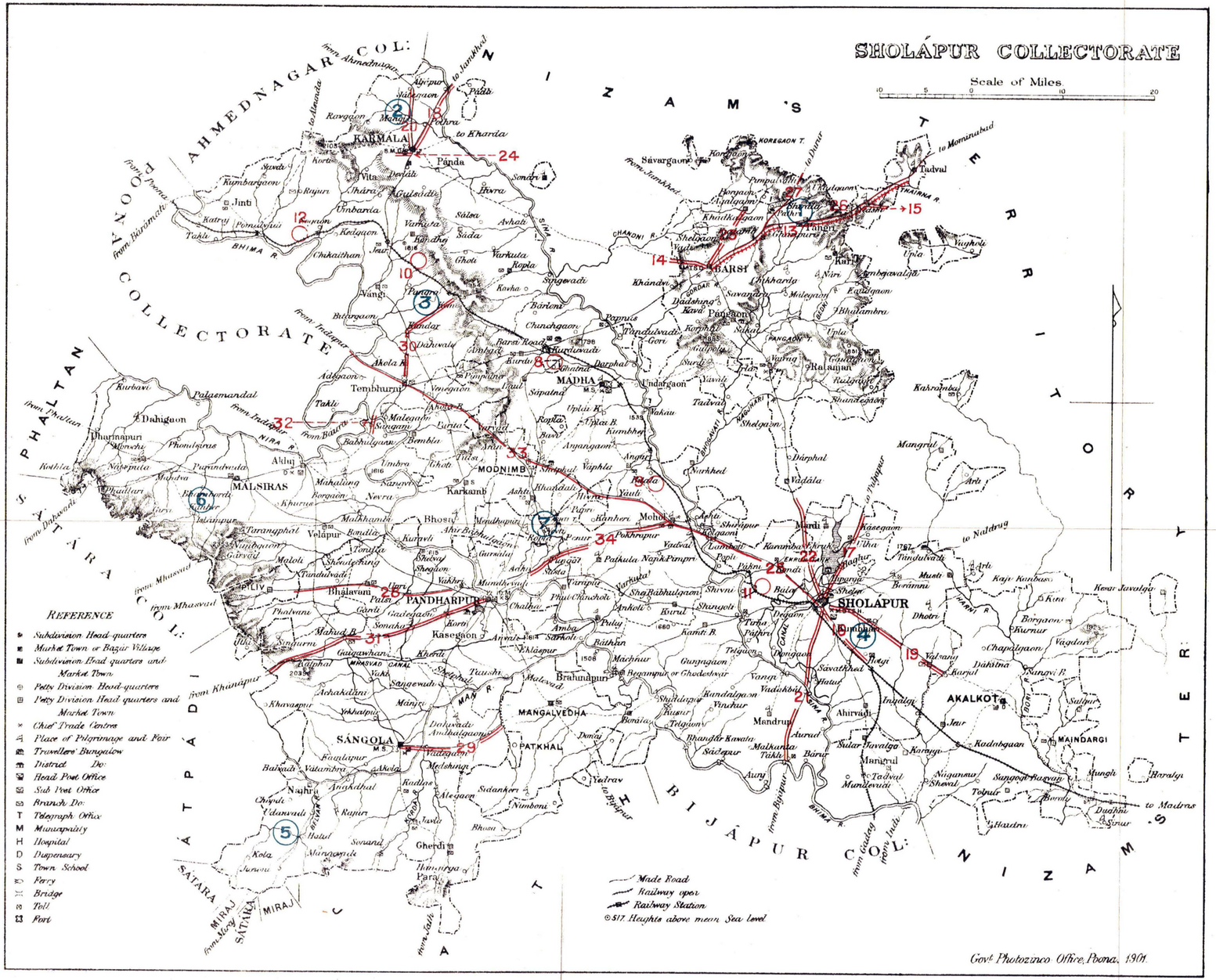
METAL COLLECTION ON ROADS
ROADS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED
TANKS
THE NUMBERS CORRESPOND WITH THOSE IN THE ATTACHED STATEMENT.

Statement showing Relief Works in Poona District carried out during the Famine of 1899-1900 (From November 1899 to November 1900.)

No.	Name and Nature of Work	Date of opening of work	Date of closing of work	Remark
1	Bombay Poona Road ____ Collecting metal on	20-10-99	15-11-00	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97
2	Poona Nasik Road ____ Do ____	20-10-99	29-11-00	____ Do ____
3	Poona Ahmednagar Road ____ Do ____	20-10-99	16-1-01	
4	Poona Sholapur Road ____ Do ____	1-11-99	30-6-00	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97
5	Indapur Baramati Road ____ Improving ____	17-2-00	7-12-00	____ Do ____
6	Dhimba Bhimashankar Road ____ Constructing the	12-3-00	12-12-00	
7	Junnar Narayangaon Road ____ Collecting metal on	5-4-00	5-11-00	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97
8	Paud Bhorkas Road ____ Constructing the	5-4-00	12-7-00	
9	Khadkala Talegaon Ambegaon Road ____ Do ____	5-4-00	15-11-00	
10	Talegaon Ry. St.n to Bombay Road ____ Easying gradients on	21-4-00	15-11-00	
11	Bombay Poona Road ____ Do ____	14-4-00		
12	Rajewadi Railway St.n to Malsiras ____ Constructing the	29-5-00	20-1-01	
13	Junnar Ghoda Road ____ Do	21-6-00	29-11-00	
14	Purandhar ____ Cleaning tanks at	23-5-00	11-7-00	
15	Shetphal Tank ____ Constructing the	27-11-99	In progress	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97
16	Khamgaon Tank ____ Do ____	26-5-00	Do.	

NOTE

METAL COLLECTION ON ROADS
ROADS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED
TANKS
THE NUMBERS CORRESPOND WITH THOSE IN THE ATTACHED STATEMENT



REFERENCE

- Subdivision Head-quarters
- Market Town or Bazar Village
- Subdivision Head quarters and Market Town
- Petty Division Head-quarters
- Petty Division Head quarters and Market Town
- Chief Trade Centres
- Place of Pilgrimage and Fair
- Travellers' Bungalow
- District Do:
- Head Post Office
- Sub Post Office
- Branch Do:
- T Telegraph Office
- M Municipality
- H Hospital
- D Dispensary
- S Town School
- Ferry
- Bridge
- Toll
- Fort

Made Road
Railway open
Railway Station
517 Heights above mean Sea level

Statement of Relief Works in the Sholapur District carried out during the Famine of 1899-1900 (from Nov: 1899 to Nov: 1900.)

No	Name and nature of work.	Date of opening of work	Date of closing of work	Remark
1	Pathri Tank ___ Constructing the ___	19-10-99	In progress	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97
2	Mangi Tank ___ Do ___	27-11-99	Do	___ Do ___
3	Wadshivne Tank ___ Do ___	5-3-00	Do	
4	Hotgi Tank ___ Do ___	28-11-00	Do	
5	Budhipal Tank ___ Do ___	17-11-99	Do	
6	Bhambordi Tank ___ Do ___	30-11-99	Do	
7	Ashti Tank Dam ___ Restoring & widening the ___	30-10-99	Do	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97.
8	Barsi Road Station ___ Ballast breaking for G.I.P.RY. at ___	28-3-00	21-9-00	
9	Bitala Depôt ___ Do ___ Do ___	16-7-00	21-12-00	
10	Loha Depôt ___ Do ___ Do ___	20-3-00	4-7-00	
11	Hiraj Depôt ___ Do ___ Do ___	12-3-00	15-8-00	
12	Washimbe Depôt ___ Do ___ Do ___	3-4-00	13-12-00	
13	Barsi Tadval Railway extension ___	12-12-99	11-11-00	
14	Barsi Parendu Road ___ constructing the ___	17-7-00	12-12-00	
15	Yedshi Dharasir Road ___ Do ___	24-7-00	1-11-00	
16	Sholapur Hotgi Road ___ Do ___	22-3-00	13-7-00	
17	Sholapur Tuljapur Road ___ Improving the ___	16-10-99	25-12-99	
18	Karmala Jategaon Road ___ Do ___	23-12-99	26-9-00	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97
19	Sholapur Akalkot Road ___ Do ___	6-7-00	15-11-00	
20	Karmala Aljapur Road ___ Do ___	4-1-00	26-1-00	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97.
21	Sholapur Takli Road ___ Do ___	16-7-00	17-11-00	
22	Sholapur Barsi Road ___ Do ___	16-8-00	15-11-00	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97
23	Barsi Agalgaon Road ___ Do ___	7-6-00	12-12-00	
24	Approach road to Municipal Bungalow at Karmala ___ Improving	2-7-00	29-12-00	
25	Poona Hyderabad Road Section II ___ Collecting metal on ___	26-12-99	12-9-00	
26	Barsi Tadval Road ___ Do ___	29-12-99	25-4-00	
27	Kuslamb Yermala Road ___ Do ___	25-12-99	9-7-00	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97
28	Pandharpur Satara Road ___ Do ___	18-12-99	29-12-99	
29	Sangola Sholapur Road ___ Improving the ___	17-10-99	15-1-00	
30	Tembhurni Kem Road ___ Do ___	8-2-00	24-3-00	
31	Pandharpur Karad Road ___ Do ___	4-12-99	27-5-00	
32	Tembhurni Malsiras Road ___ Do ___	21-3-00	14-7-00	
33	Poona Hydrabad Road Section I ___ Collecting metal on ___	4-1-00	15-9-00	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97
34	Mohol Pandharpur Road ___ Improving the ___	19-7-00	15-12-00	___ Do ___

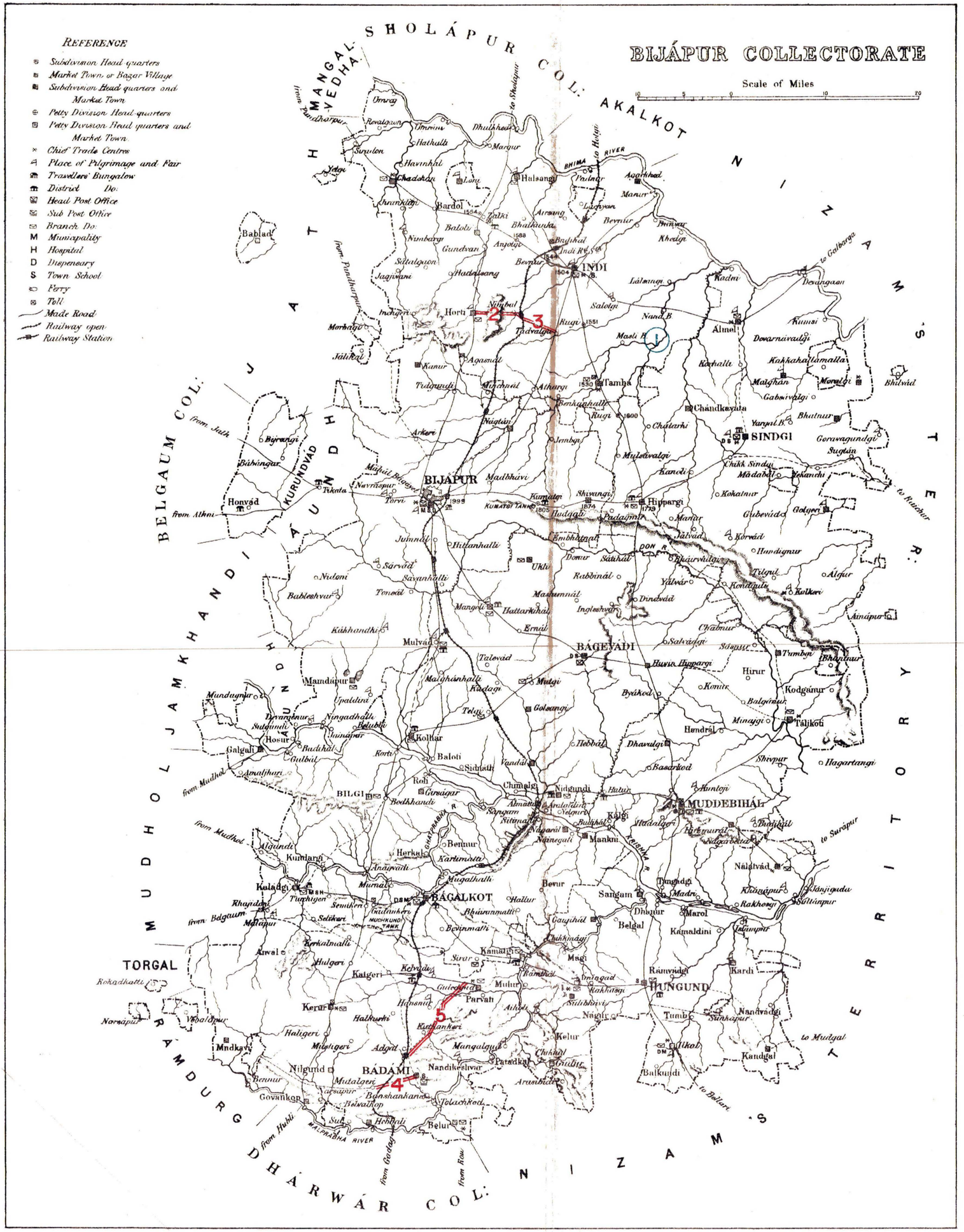
NOTE.

METAL COLLECTION ON ROADS
RAILWAY BALLAST DEPÔTS
ROADS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED
TANKS
RAILWAY EARTH WORK
THE NUMBERS CORRESPOND WITH THOSE IN THE ATTACHED STATEMENT.

Statement showing the Works in the Satara District, carried out during the Famine of 1899-1900 (from November 1899 to November 1900) as shown in the attached Map

№	Name and nature of work	Date of opening of work	Date of closing of work	Remark
1	Tasgaon Pingli Road improving the	18-9-99	12-7-00	
2	Satara Pandharpur Road ..... Do	5-10-99	31-10-00	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97
3	Khandala Lonand Road ..... Do	21-11-99	1-3-00	
4	Satara Tasgaon Road ..... Do	10-12-99	5-7-00	
5	Pusesavli Shingnapur Road Do	18-12-99	30-6-00	
6	Tarla Targaon Road ..... Constructing	18-2-00	8-7-00	
7	Takari Islampur Road ..... Do	19-3-00	26-7-00	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97
8	Ashta to Ashta Road Station Road ..... Do	9-4-00	12-7-00	..... Do .....
9	Malharpeth Pandharpur Road Improving the	4-6-00	20-9-00	
10	Raising Mayni Tank Dam	12-3-00	In progress	
11	Nehr tank Dam Berm to	12-3-00	21-11-00	
12	Yerla Right Bank Canal	2-3-00	14-6-00	
13	Pingli Tank Dam Berm to	1-1-00	5-7-00	
14	Bidal Channel Improving the	14-3-00	14-6-00	
15	Goregaon Tank ... Constructing the	8-5-00	26-9-00	
16	Poona Bangalore Road Collecting metal on	11-1-00	24-2-00	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97
17	Karad Chiplun Road ..... Do	16-4-00	14-6-00	..... Do

METAL COLLECTION ON ROADS
ROADS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED
TANKS
OLD CANALS IMPROVING
NEW CANALS
THE NUMBERS CORRESPOND WITH THOSE IN THE ATTACHED STATEMENT


BIJÁPUR COLLECTORATE
Scale of Miles
REFERENCE
Subdivision Head quarters
Market Town or Bazar Village
Subdivision Head quarters and Market Town
Petty Division Head quarters
Petty Division Head quarters and Market Town
Chief Trade Centres
Place of Pilgrimage and Fair
Travellers' Bungalow
District Do:
Head Post Office
Sub Post Office
Branch Do:
M Municipality
H Hospital
D Dispensary
S Town School
Ferry
Toll
Made Road
Railway open
Railway Station
SHOLÁPUR COL:
AKALKOT
NIZAM'S TERRITORY
BELGAUM COL:
MUDHOLJAMKHANDI
RAMDURG
DHÁRWÁR COL:
BIJAPUR
INDI
SINDGI
HUNGUND
BÁGEVÁDI
MUDDEBIHÁL
BÁGALKOT
BÁDÁMI
TORGAL
BILGI
Horti
Tamba
Almel
Hippargi
Kolhar
Mulvad
Kerur
Kaigeri
Kamaldini
Belgal
Marol
Nandikeshvar
Parvati
Kamalgi
Kulalgi
Jamkhandi
Bijaragi
Honvad
Babladi
Indi Rd. Sta.
Bijapur Bhimrayi
Kurundvad
Tekata
Torvi
Kumatgi
Shivangi
Hudgali
Pedajampi
Embhattnal
Domnal
Sattihal
Rabbinal
Mashunnal
Inglesh var
Ernal
Talevad
Malghanhalli
Kadagi
Mulgi
Goleangi
Teligi
Hebbal
Dhavalgi
Basarkod
Shivpur
Hagartangi
Hunteji
Nidgundi
Almatti
Aralaldinni
Selgiri
Kalgi
Mankni
Nagaral
Nainegali
Bevur
Hallur
Gaujhal
Chikkangi
Ramthal
Sirur
Kelvadi
Gulednal
Muttur
Hanasnal
Kattankeri
Adgal
Mangalgati
Patadkal
Aralibhavi
Kelur
Chikkal
Ilkal
Balkundi
Tumbgi
Bhantnur
Hirur
Kodgánur
Balgánur
Tálikoti
Hándral
Minaggi
Konur
Byákod
Yalvar
Kondgulli
Kolkeri
Álgur
Ámápur
Tilgul
Korvad
Handignur
Gubevad
Golgeri
Chikk Sindgi
Mádabal
Yekanchi
Sugtan
Goravagundgi
Bhutnur
Yarnal R.
Chándkavata
Kandgal
Nandvadgi
Sunkapur
Kardi
Ramvadgi
Tumbi
Jalvad
Kohalnur
Kandi
Mulsavalgi
Chalarki
Rugi 1600
Benhattihalli
Athargi
Minchnal
Tadvalga
Rugi 1551
Nimbal
Horti
Jalihal
Kanur
Agasnal
Tidgundi
Arkere
Jembgi
Naglapur
Bijaragi
Bábingar
Honvad
Navrapur
Mádhavi
Kumatgi Tank
Hutganhalli
Jumnal
Sárvad
Nuloni
Bableshvar
Tonsad
Savanhalli
Mangoli
Hattarkihal
Kákhandki
Mulvad
Mandapur
Mundagnur
Devanenur
Nidgundi
Belubbi
Hosur
Galgali
Budihal
Gulbal
Amalzhari
Kolhar
Baloti
Sidhnath
Vandal
Roli
Giraigar
Bolkhandi
Kundargi
Kuladgi
Tughlgeri
Semikeri
Gudadkeri
Muchkund Tank
Selikeri
Mallapur
Rhyadgi
Anal
Kerkalmatti
Hulgeri
Kelvadi
Rekadhatti
Narsápur
Vbalapur
Halkurki
Halgeri
Mudkavi
Nilgund
Bennur
Govankop
Bánshankara
Belwatkop
Sulebhavi
Hebbali
Belur
Mutalgeri
Adgal
Kattankeri
Gulednal
Hanasnal
Muttur
Parvati
Aihole
Naglur
Tumbgi
Sunkapur
Nandvadgi
Ilkal
Kandgal
Balkundi
Aralibhavi
Patadkal
Nandikeshvar
Mangalgati
Chikkal
Kelur
Ramthal
Sirur
Kamalgi
Chikkangi
Gaujhal
Bennurmatti
Bhimrayanmatti
Gudadkeri
Muchkund Tank
Selikeri
Mallapur
Kerkalmatti
Hulgeri
Kelvadi
Katgeri
Rekadhatti
Narsápur
Vbalapur
Halkurki
Halgeri
Mudkavi
Nilgund
Bennur
Govankop
Bánshankara
Belwatkop
Sulebhavi
Hebbali
Belur
Kundargi
Kuladgi
Tughlgeri
Semikeri
Gudadkeri
Selikeri
Mallapur
Rhyadgi
Anal
Kerkalmatti
Hulgeri
Kelvadi
Katgeri
Rekadhatti
Narsápur
Vbalapur
Halkurki
Halgeri
Mudkavi
Nilgund
Bennur
Govankop
Bánshankara
Belwatkop
Sulebhavi
Hebbali
Belur
Mutalgeri
Adgal
Kattankeri
Gulednal
Hanasnal
Muttur
Parvati
Aihole
Naglur
Tumbgi
Sunkapur
Nandvadgi
Ilkal
Kandgal
Balkundi
Aralibhavi
Patadkal
Nandikeshvar
Mangalgati
Chikkal
Kelur
Ramthal
Sirur
Kamalgi
Chikkangi
Gaujhal
Bennurmatti
Bhimrayanmatti
Gudadkeri
Muchkund Tank
Selikeri
Mallapur

REFERENCE

- Subdivision Head-quarters
- Market Town or Bazár Village
- Subdivision Head-quarters and Market Town
- Petty Division Head-quarters
- Petty Division Head quarters and Market Town.
- Chief Trade Centres
- Place of Pilgrimage and Fair
- Travellers' Bungalow
- District Do:
- Head Post Office
- Sub Post Office
- Branch Do:
- T Telegraph Office
- M Municipality
- H Hospital
- D Dispensary
- S Town School
- Ferry
- Bridge
- Toll
- Fort
- Made Road
- Railway open
- Do: in progress
- Railway Station

⊙517 Heights above mean Sea level

Statement showing Relief Works in Belgaum District. during the Famine of 1899-1900.

No.	Name and Nature of Work	Date of opening of work	Date of closing of work	Remarks
1	Gokak Nargund Road II Section_Collecting Metal	13-5-1900	23-7-1900	Was undertaken during the Famine of 1896-97.
2	Shedbal Athni Road__Constructing	1-2-1900	21-8-1900	____ Do ____

NOTE.

METAL COLLECTION ON ROADS ——

ROADS CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED ═══

THE NUMBERS CORRESPOND WITH THOSE IN THE ATTACHED STATEMENT.

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE

Scale of Miles

Gov't Photozinco Office Poona. 1901

APPENDIX 23.

(Referred to in Paragraph 49 of the Report)

List of Famine Relief Works in the affected districts carried out during the years 1900—1902 with the dates of their commencement and closure.

No.	Name of Work.	Date of commencement.	Date of closure.
	AHMEDABAD.		
	Railway Earthwork.		
1	Constructing Sábarmati-Dholka Railway	9-12-01	3-4-02
	Constructing Irrigation Reservoirs.		
2	Constructing the Wasai Reservoir in Daskroi Táluka	27-4-02	9-10-02
3	Constructing the Bokh Reservoir near Parántij	14-2-02	29-9-02
4	Extending and improving the Chandola Tank	14-11-01	23-7-02
	Canal Excavation.		
5	Extension of Kharí Cut Canal ...	2-2-02	24-8-02
6	Making the Chharodia Cut in Dhandhuka Táluka...	13-2-02	28-5-02
7	Making the Nawda water supply channel in Dhandhuka Táluka ...	15-5-02	8-7-02
	Excavation of Drainage Channels.		
8	Constructing a drainage channel at Bagodra in Dholka Táluka	16-12-01	26-4-02
9	Excavating the drainage channel from Godhávi to Goraj in Sánand Táluka.	28-11-01 29-5-02 8-9-02	23 4-02 12-6-02 18-9-02
10	Making the Chekla drainage in Sánand Táluka	24-4-02 18-9-02	9-9 02 23-9-02
	Collecting Road Metal.		
11	Providing 10 years' supply of metal for Talod-Modása Road	21-2-02	18-9-02
12	Conveying metal quarries to roadside on Harsol-Modása Road	6-12-01	9-10-02
13	Collecting and conveying metal for the portion of Modása-Bibipura Road from Dhansura to Bibipura	6-12-01	22-9-02
14	Collecting and conveying 10 years' supply of metal for the portion in the last 3 miles of Kapadvanj-Bibipura Road	27-3-02	2-4-02
15	Collecting 10 years' supply of gravel for the first ten miles of Dhandhuka-Ránpur Road...	23-8-02	2-9-02
	Improvements to Roads.		
	(*Earthwork.*)		
16	Improving Ahmedabad-Dholka Road .	11-9-02	16-10-02
17	Improving Ahmedabad-Kapadvanj Road	9-9-02	9-11-02
	Excavation of Irrigation Tanks. (*Improvements and Repairs.*)		
	Major Works.		
18	Repairing the Malek Shahabán Tank Embankment...	17-7-02	2-10-02
	AHMEDABAD—*continued.*		
	Major Works—continued.		
19	Improvements to the Wanderwan Tank in Daskroi Táluka	6-3-02	13-5-02
20	Improving the Irrigation Bánd at Sindhráj in Dholka Táluka ..	16-1-02	23-2-02
21	Excavating the village tank at Sindhráj in Dholka Táluka	11-2-02	29-5-02
22	Improving the tank at Walthera in Dholka Táluka	14-4-02	13-7-02
23	Excavating the village tank at Rupavati in Dholka Táluka	13-2-02	14-5-02
24	Improving the tank at Jholápur in Sánand Táluka	16-12-01 29-5-02	4-5-01 28-8-02
25	Improving the Sher Tank at Hansalpur in Viramgám Táluka	28-11-01	4-9-02
26	Deepening the village tank at Bhojwa in Viramgám Táluka...	7-8-02	4-9-02
27	Improving the tank at Pánár in Viramgám Táluka	27-3-02	2-9-02
28	Excavating the village tank Bhanasar at Bhankoda in Viramgám Táluka...	28-3-02	4-8-02
29	Improving the Sathlu Tank at Chhaniár in Viramgám Táluka	30-1-02	2-5-02
30	Excavating the village tank at Jaláipur-Godhneswar in Dholka Táluka...	14-4-02	11-6-02
31	Excavating the tank at Shawáda in Dholka Táluka	14-4-02	23-7-02
32	Deepening the village tank at Aghar in Viramgám Táluka	12-12-01	28-3-02
33	Improving the Jambhu Tank at Komtia in Viramgám Táluka ...	24-7-02	1-9-02
34	Improving the Pansar Tank at Dekáwáda in Viramgám Táluka	2-5-02	10-6-02
35	Improving the Patasar Tank at Sadatpur in Viramgám Táluka	5-5-02	2-9-02
36	Repairing the Arha Tank near Walthera in Dholka Táluka ...	16-6-02	13-8-02
37	Improving the village tank at Salijda in Dholka Táluka	11-8-02	25-9-02
38	Improving the Dhunia Tank at Ashláli in Daskroi Táluka	26-6-02 14-8-02	14-7-02 7-9 02
39	Excavating the tank at Návda in Dhandhuka Táluka	26-2-02	23-8-02
40	Improving the Ledia Tank at Dhanváda in Dholka Táluka	30-6-02	13-9-02
41	Improving the Wadu Tank at Ramol in Daskroi Táluka	3-8-02	2-10-02
42	Improving the village tank at Mahijda in Daskroi Táluka	10-7-02	4-8-02
43	Improving the Rájeshwar Tank at Valána in Viramgám Táluka	2-8-02	18-9-02
44	Improving the tank at Bhadána in Viramgám Táluka	4-8-02	12-11-02
45	Improving the Pipla Tank at Báreja in Daskroi Táluka	1-8-02	8-9-02
46	Improving the Khumán Tank at Báreja in Daskroi Táluka	1-8-02	29-8-02
47	Repairs to Mahádev Tank at Jaláipur in Dholka Táluka	26-7-02	11-9-02
48	Improving the Mota Tank at Sarandi in Dholka Táluka	14-8-02	11-9-02
49	Repairing the Sád Tank at Ramol in Daskroi Táluka	10-8-02	14-9-02

APPENDIX 23 —*continued.*

No.	Name of Work.	Date of commencement.	Date of closure.
	AHMEDABAD—*continued.*		
	Major Works—continued.		
50	Repairing the Teja Tank at Ramol in Daskroi Táluka	11-8-02	14-9-02
51	Repairing the Dedki Tank in Daskroi Táluka	26-7-02 17-9-02	13-9-02 22 9-02
52	Repairing the Od Tank in Daskroi Táluka	7-8-02	4-9-02
53	Excavating the Kalod Tank at Shihor in Viramgám Táluka	1-8-02	2-9-02
54	Improving the Jhakla Tank at Shihor in Viramgám Táluka	14-8-02	2-9-02
55	Constructing the Sodhi Bánd in Dhandhuka Táluka	24-4-02	10-6-02
	Minor Works.		
56	Repairing the old earthen Bánds in Wasai village	17-7-02	14-8-02
57	Improving the Buban Tank in Daskroi Táluka	20-1-02	21-2-02
58	Repairing the Jambadi Tank in do. ...	14-7-02	13-8-02
59	Improving the Balada Tank at Ashláli in Daskroi Táluka	26-6-02 14-8-02	3-7-02 7-9-02
60	Improving the Dhumoli Tank at Báreja in Daskroi Táluka	14-8-02	29-8-02
61	Improving the Mandola Tank at Báreja in Daskroi Táluka	14-8-02	8-9-02
62	Improving the Wanjári Tank at Naj in Daskroi Táluka	11-8-02	2-9-02
63	Improving the Soori Tank at Jetalpur in Daskroi Táluka	29-8-02	4-9-02
64	Improving the Bhutadi Tank at Báreja in Daskroi Táluka	1-8-02	8-9-02
65	Improving Ghumatia Tank at do. ...	14-8-02	8-9 02
66	Improving Gole Tank at do. ...	1-8-02	29 8-02
67	Improving Bhaidawadi Tank at do. ...	11-8-02	24-8 02
68	Improving Wanjari Tank at do. ...	14 8-02	29 8-02
69	Improving Báriawadi Tank at do. ...	16-8-02	8 9-02
70	Improving the Babudi Tank at do. ...	7-8 02	8-9-02
71	Repairing the Mán Tank in Daskroi Táluka	3-8-02	7-8-02
72	Repairing the Máma Tank at Ramol in Daskroi Táluka	14-8-02	14-9-02
73	Deepening the village tank at Hansalpur in Viramgám Táluka	14-8-02	2-9-02
74	Improving the Guhi Tank at Jetalpur in Daskroi Táluka	23-8-02	29-8-02
75	Repairing the Ashláli Tank in Daskroi Táluka	4-9-02	11-9-02
76	Improving the Bandhia Tank at Ramol in Daskroi Táluka	8-9-02	14-9-02
77	Improving the Beda Tank at Wasai in Daskroi Táluka	8-9-02	18-9-02
78	Deepening the Bhát Tank at Báreja in Daskroi Taluka	29-8-02	11-9-02
79	Repairing the Lambha Tank in Daskroi Táluka	6-9-02	25-9-02
	EXCAVATION OF VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY (TANKS.)		
	Major Works.		
80	Improving the Dhamasar Tank in the cattle farm at Chárodi in Sánand Táluka	5-5-02	16-7-02
81	Deepening the Soneria Tank at Gogha.	14-2-02	27-3-02
82	Excavating the bed of Gangasar Tank at Viramgám	2-1-02	27-3-02
83	Deepening the Kupasar Tank in the cattle farm at Chárodi in Sánand Taluka	17-7-02	28-8-02

No.	Name of Work.	Date of commencement.	Date of closure.
	AHMEDABAD—*concluded.*		
	Major Works—continued.		
84	Improving the tank at Ghadkan in Parántij Táluka	14-8-02	11-9-02
85	Improving the tank of Karol in Parántij Táluka	8-8-02	8-9-02
86	Deepening the Pirasar Tank at Dhandhuka	14-8-02	5-9-02
	Minor Works.		
87	Repairing the Poliu Tank at Dekáváda in Viramgám Táluka	5-6-02	12-6-02
88	Improving the village tank at Kalána in Sánand Táluka	28-8-02 11-9-02	4-9-02 24-9-02
	KAIRA.		
	Major Works.		
	Construction or repairs of unmetalled roads.		
1	Constructing Mehmadabad-Dákor Road, first Section	1-2-02	24-9-02
	Metalling or remetalling roads.		
2	Metalling the Ladvel Branch Road of Kapadvanj-Bibipura Road	3-1-02	10-9-02
3	Completing Agas-Borsad Road ...	13-3-02	18-10-02
	Collecting metal.		
4	Collecting metal for repairing the first 8 miles of Dákor-Kapadvanj Road	18-4-02	21-9-02
	Canal excavation.		
5	Constructing Karamsád Drainage ...	3-4-01	16-6-01
	Constructing or deepening tanks.		
6	Deepening a tank at Heranj ..	11-3-01	17-7-01
7	Do. Bhetáshi ...	8-4 01	20-7-01
8	Do. Amiyad Devil...	27-3-01	12-7-01
9	Do. Alarsa	14-4-01	7-8-01
10	Do. Pálej	17-6 01	13-7-01
11	Do. Ras	24-6-01	21-7-01
12	Do. Tráj	27-6 01	2-8 01
13	Constructing a tank at Goblej ...	28-11-01	30-9-02
14	Do. Tránja ..	16-12-01	4-9-02
15	Do. Wángroli ...	4-1-02	11-9-02
16	Do. Nagráma ...	24-1-02	11-10-02
17	Do. Machel ...	30-1-02	12-3-02
18	Do. Pariaj ..	6-2-02	29-9-02
19	Do. Sayat ..	6-2-02	29-8-02
20	Do. Kanbha ..	6-2-02	31-8-02
21	Do. Kanthária ...	13-2-02	28-8-02
22	Do. Sach ...	13-2-02	10-9-02
23	Do. Khatraj ..	14-2-02	26-6-02
24	Improving the tank at Deoki Wansol	15-2-02	9-6-02
25	Constructing a tank at Ras	21-2-02	31-8-02
26	Do. Khandli ...	13-3-02	18-6 02
27	Do. Amiyad ...	20-3-02	15-6-02
28	Improving a tank at Asodar ...	27-3-02	3-7-02
29	Do. Anklao	15-5-02	28-8-02
30	Do. Sinjiwáda ...	13-6-02	21-7-02
31	Do. Nápa	11-8-02	28-8-02
32	Do. Kathawáda ...	7-4-02	9-7-02
	MINOR WORKS.		
	Constructing or deepening tanks.		
33	Repairs to village tank at Areri ...	7-4-02	26-6-02

APPENDIX 23—*continued.*

No.	Name of Work.	Date of commencement.	Date of closure.
	PANCH MAHA'LS.		
	MAJOR WORKS.		
	Construction or repairs of unmetalled roads.		
1	Constructing Limdi-Dohad Road ...	2-1-02	18-5-02
2	Do. Dohad-A'lirájpur Road.	6-1-02	5-4-02
	Metalling or remetalling roads.		
3	Metalling the road from Godhra to Sunth	23-1-02	24-9-02
	Railway earthwork.		
4	Constructing Godhra-Baroda Chord Railway	15-10-99	12-6-02
	Constructing or deepening tanks.		
5	Deepening a tank at Dohad	2-1-02	28-8-02
6	Do. Ratanpur ...	15-1-02	9-9-02
7	Do. Wáda	17-1-02	7-9-02
8	Do. Orwáda	20-1-02	1-9-02
9	Do. Dhandhalpur ...	7-2-02	21-6-02
10	Do. Wansdelia ...	13-3-02	31-8-02
11	Do. Mindalo ...	20-3-02	24-9-02
12	Do. Lilva Thákor ...	26-2-02	23-9-02
13	Do. Ramiyor... ...	6-3-02	6-8-02
14	Do. Karatkhedi ...	15-2 02	30-4-02
15	Do. Lilva Deva ...	15-2-02	4-7-02
16	Do. Wandeli... ...	5-6-02	22-7-02
17	Do. Bhensal	12-6-02	31-8-02
18	Do. Bodidra	21-8-02	31-8-02
19	Do. Rupakheda ...	8-3-02	24-3-02
20	Constructing a reservoir at Muwália .	7-3-00	7-10-02
	BROACH.		
	IMPERIAL IRRIGATION.		
	Excavation of Channels.		
1	Excavating Wansi Channel	28-6-00	14-2-01
	Excavation of Tanks.		
2	Deepening the Gám Tank at Kathodra R. S. No. 2 in Anklesvar Táluka	9-12-01	20-12-01
3	Deepening the tank at Jantran ...	17-2-02	25-6-02
	LOCAL.		
	Metal collection.		
4	Embanking and metalling Hansot-Shahol Road	9-8-00	7-1-01
	Kanker collection.		
5	Collecting Kanker for A'mod-Palej Road	12-12-01	25-6-02
	Earthwork for embankment.		
6	Embanking Jambusar-Tankaria Road.	11-2-01 1-4-01 11-12 01	22-3-01 20-4-01 25-6-02
7	Do. Jadeshvar-Sukaltirth Road	10-12-01	24-12-01
8	Do. Vágra-Bhuki Road ...	14-12-01 3-2-02	22-12-01 10-3-02

No.	Name of Work	Date of commencement.	Date of closure.
	BROACH—*continued.*		
	Excavation of Tanks.		
9	Deepening Pakhajan Tank	4-2-02	19-6-02
	KHA'NDESH.		
	MAJOR WORKS.		
	Earthwork.		
1	Improving Ghorda-Kondaibári Road.	26-6-01	28-8-01
2	Constructing Warsa-Pimpalner Road.	30-5-01	11-9-01
3	Do. Sháháda-Táloda Road ...	27-2-02	31-8-02
	Excluded Local.		
4	Dudhála Tank...	12-1-02	1-8-02
5	Purmapáda Tank	23-1-02	4-8-02
	Silt clearance of old Channels.		
6	Mosum River	18-7-02	4-9-02
7	Girna River	26-7-02	5-9-02
8	Aram River	12-8 02	11-9-02
9	Panjhra River...	21-8-02	15-9-02
10	Kán River	2-5-01	24-6-01
	NA'SIK.		
	Major Works.		
1	Odal Tank	6-3-01	31-10-01
2	Dápur Tank	22-4-01	22-7-01
3	Sinnar-Wavi Road	1-5-01	31-10-01
	Minor Works.		
	Clearing silt from channels below the following Bándhárás.—		
	Chándor Táluka.		
4	Bándhára in mile No. 37 at Mongrul.	9-8-02	27-9-02
5	Do. in mile 38 do. ...	9-8-02	30-9-02
6	Do. in mile 35 do. ...	10-8-02	2-10-02
7	Do. Chirat Wadner	11-8-02	28-8-02
8	Do. Bahirao do.	11-8-02	2-10-02
9	Do. Chir at Bhutyane	14-8-02	11-11-02
10	Do. at Bhyal	16-8-02	2-10-02
11	Do. Dhoti at Ganner	9-9-02	2-10-02
12	Do. at Digwad	9-9-02	22-9-02
13	Do. at Koltek	9-9-02	22-9-02
14	Do. at Narayen at Bhutyane ...	11-9-02	18-9-02
15	Do. at Malsane	11-9-02	2-10-02
16	Do. at Sigorsane	11-9-02	2-10-02
17	Do. at Waheguonsal	12-9-02	22-9-02
18	Do. at Malsaneshire at Shirsane	12-9-02	23-9 02
19	Do. at Susardoho at Shirsane...	12-9-02	23-9-02
20	Do. at Parsul	14-9-02	25-9-02
21	Do. at Bhatgaon	15-9-02	23-9-02
22	Do at Borála	25-9 02	2-10-02
23	Do. at Pimpalnára	25-9-02	2-10-02
	Niphád Táluka.		
24	Bándhára at Behed	9-8-02	10-9-02
	Sinnar Táluka.		
25	Bándhára Belambe at Sinnar ...	8-8-02	15-8-02
26	Do. at Harsul	12-8-02	13-8-02
27	Do. Zagadia Nuddel at Sinnar..	16-8-02	6-9-02
28	Do. at Mapura at Sinnar ...	21-8-02	2-9-02
29	Do. Upper Zagadia Lower at Sinnar	21-8-02	2-9-02

APPENDIX 23—*continued.*

No.	Name of Work.	Date of commencement.	Date of closure.
	NA'SIK—*continued.*		
	Sinnar Taluka—continued.		
30	Bándhára Warandal at Zagadia Lower at Sinnar...	8-9-02	15-9-02
31	Do. Khathan at Sinnar ...	16-9-02	23-9-02
32	Do. Wadgaon Bibi	12-9-02	15-9-02
33	Do. at Pachora at Sinnar ...	4-9-02	11-9-02
34	Do. at Wajanaran at Sinnar ...	16-9-02	1-10-02
35	Do. Kutee at Sinnar	24-9-02	25-9-02
36	Do. Balak at do.	23-9-02	27-9-02
37	Do. Deonal at do.	2-10-02	3-10-02
38	Do. Kotum Kolhar at Sinnar...	29-9-02	3-10-02
	AHMEDNAGAR.		
	MAJOR WORKS		
	Earthwork.		
1	Improvements to the Ahmednagar-Málegaon Road, Section I, from Ráhuri to Kolhar—		
	Camp Guaha	6-9-00	23-1-01
	Do. Kolhár	23-1-01	9-2-01
	Do. Gondwádi	24-6-01	7-10-01
2	Improvements to the Ahmednagar-Paithan Road—		
	Camp Dhungarwádi	11-9-01	17-10-01
	Do. Shingwakeshav. ...	3-3-02	18-9-02
3	Improvements to the Ahmednagar-Málegaon section from Suna river up to 3 miles north of Ráhuri—		
	Camp Vilad...	13-6-01	3-10-01
	Do Kadamba	3-10-01	23-10-01
4	Improvements to the Shendi-Wámboi Road, Camp Dongargaon	7-6-01	19-9-01
5	Improvements to the Ráhuri Station Feeder Road, Camp Gondewádi ...	9-9-01	7-10-01
6	Improvements to the Shevgaon-Bhodhegaon Road Camp, Mile No 26	26-4-01	25-7-01
7	Improvements to the Nagar-Annághát Road, Camp Jakhangaon	24-1-02	10-5-02
8	Improvements to the Shrigonda-Kharda Road, Camp Bhavdi.	22-1-02	13-5-02
9	Embanking Nagar-Karmála Road, Camp Máhijalgaon	21-8-02	27-9-02
	II.—Construction or repairs of roads.		
10	Constructing Kopargaon-Sangamner Road—		
	Camp Talegaon	22-6-02	12-10-02
	Do. Pohegaon	22-9-02	9-10-02
11	Constructing Mahijalgaon to Sholápur Frontier, Camp Nimbgaon Dháka ...	7-6-01	19-7-01
12	Constructing Pathardi-Moho Road (indentical with 1st Section from Pathardi in Shevgaon Táluka to Moho Ghat in Jamkhed Talnka) from Pathardi to Chinchpur Ijda, Camp Koregaon	25-4-01	21-8-01
13	Constructing Jamkhed-Karmala Road up to Sholápur frontier, Camp Jikri	11-4-01	20-10-01
14	Constructing Chincholi-Alkuti Road, Camp Wadzira	30-1-02	18-9-02
15	Extension of the Visápur Feeder Road to join the Supa-Parner Road, Camp Mhásna	25-4-01	17-9-01
16	Constructing Kopargaon-Puntamba Road—		
	Camp Kokamthán	11-4-01	21-10-01
	Do. Shingwa	6-5-01	13-11-01
	Do. Saiday	25-7-01	3-10-01
	Do. Puntamba quarry	26-9-01	30-9-01
	AHMEDNAGAR—*continued.*		
	II—Construction or repairs of roads—continued.		
17	Repairs to the Nimbagaon-Jali-Loni-Mandur Road—		
	Camp Gogalgaon	17-1-02	7-5-02
	Do. Wadziri	7-5-02	13-5-02
	Do. Talegaon	1-6-02	21-9-02
	Do. Pohegaon	22-9-02	13-10-02
	IV.—Collecting metal.		
18	Collecting and breaking metal and improvements to the Kolhárbári Road—		
	Camp Somnapur...	5-5-01	1-7-01
	Do. Aurangpur	25-5-01	19-9-01
	Do. Khrandgaon	15-7-01	15-1-02
	Do. Sangamner	1-7-01	22-10-01
19	Collecting and breaking metal on Rahata-Chitali Road, Camp Ekrukh.	22-5-00	12-12-00
	VI.—Canal Excavation.		
20	Constructing Visápur Canal, Camp Pimpalgaon-Pisa	9-5-01	17-9-01
21	Constructing Ojhar Right Bank Canal—		
	Camp Dhád	1-10-00	30-4-01
	„ Guha	3-1-01	15-8-01
	„ Kolhar, ...	23-1-01	5-5-01
	VII.—Constructing and deepening tanks.		
22	Reservoir at Kapurwádi in connection with the water supply to the town of Ahmednagar, Camp Kapurwadi ...	23-11-99	30-7-01
23	Constructing Visápur Tank, Camp Pimpalgaon-Pisa	7-12-99	22-10-02
	POONA.		
	MAJOR WORKS.		
	Construction of unmetalled roads.		
1	Constructing Dimbha-Khurd-Bhimashankar Road...	15-4-01	21-7-01
2	Constructing a road from Paud to Bhorkas...	2-5-01	11-7-01
3	Constructing a road from Walha Railway station to Parincha and Vir.	2-5-01	31-10-01
	Earthwork.		
4	Shetphal Tank	27-11-99	1-11-01
	MINOR WORKS.		
	Earthwork.		
5	Khámgaon Tank	26-5-00	3-10-01
6	Victoria Tank at Wárwand	1-2-01	28-10-01
	SHOLA'PUR.		
	Minor Works.		
1	Páthri Tank	19-10-99	17-11-01
2	Mángi Tank	27-11-99	28-11-01
3	Wadshivne Tank	5-3-00 2-12-01	8-11-01 12-3-02
4	Hotgi Tank	28-11-99	27-7-01
5	Budhihál Tank	17-11-99	1-11-02
6	Bhámburdi Tank	30-11-99 17-2-02	14-11-01 30-11-02
7	Ashti Tank Dam	24-10-99 1-4-01	18-2-01 3-8-01
8	Karkamb Tank...	5-8-01 14-4-02	18-11-01 16-10-02

APPENDIX 23—*concluded.*

No	Name of Work.	Date of commencement.	Date of closure.
	SA'TA'RA.		
	Major Works.		
	Metal collection.		
1	Breaking metal on Karád-Chiplún Road	2-5-01	19-6-01
	Minor Works.		
	Earthwork.		
2	Improving Pusesáwli-Shingnápur Road	6-1-01	23-4-01
3	Do. Khandála-Lonand Road ...	11-4-01	25-4-01
4	Do. Pátan-Tarla Road	8-6-01	30-10-01
5	Do. Sátára-Pandharpur Road ...	2-8-01	20-10-01
	Irrigation, Earthwork.		
6	Improving Máyni Tank	13-2-00	29-3-01
7	Constructing Goregaon Tank	19-1-01	24-10-01
8	Making a berm in rear of Nehr Tank Dam	1-4-01	20-10-01
9	Constructing additional length of waste weir, Nehr Tank	9-5-01	1-8-01
	BIJA'PUR.		
	MAJOR WORKS.		
	Imperial Irrigation.		
	Construction of Earthen Storage Dams.		
1	Sangogi Tank	1-3-00	15-11-02
2	Hullur Tank	27-1-01	14-11-02
	Repairs to Dams.		
3	Repairs to Sankeri and Dodkeri Tanks at Mámadapur	12-4-02	30-6-02
	LOCAL.		
	Communications.		
	Construction of unmetalled roads.		
4	Completing Hungund-Nandwadgi Road	7-3-01	22-8-01
5	Constructing Mulwad-Mámadapur Road	1-9-01	3-2-02
6	Constructing Bágalkot-Sangam Road	10-9-01	11-11-02
7	Constructing Bádámi-Kerur Road ...	1-10-01	7-12-01
8	Constructing Road from Ukali to Mulwad *vid* Mangoli...	4-2-02	5-3-02
	Improvements to existing roads. LOCAL.		
9	Sholápur-Bellary Road, 4th Section ...	4-12-00	5-11-01
10	Do. 5th Section ...	2-7-01	20-11-01
11	Bijápur-Indi Road, portion from Nagthán to Hatharga	8-5-01	28-8-01

No.	Name of Work.	Date of commencement	Date of closure.
	BIJA'PUR—*continued.*		
	Collection of metal.		
	PROVINCIAL.		
12	Sholápur-Hubli Road, 3rd Section ...	13-5-01	21-11-01
	LOCAL.		
13	Sholápur-Bellary Road, 5th Section ...	7-12-00	16-3-01
	BELGAUM.		
	MAJOR WORKS.		
	Communications.		
	II.—Unmetalled Roads.		
1	Constructing Bijápur-Kágvád Road, Section from Athni to Kágvád *via* Shedbál Railway Station (earthwork and muruming)	4-6-01	23-11-01
2	Constructing a branch road from the Shedbál village to meet the Bijápur-Kágvád Road (earthwork and muruming)	19-9-01	23-11-01
3	Constructing Bijápur-Shedbál Road, section from Honvad to Athni (earthwork and muruming)	3-6-01 4-3-02	23-11-01 8-10-02
4	Constructing Anantpur-Navalyál Road (earthwork)	4-6-01	7-9-01
5	Breaking metal on the Nipáni-Mabalinghpur Road (metal collection and berm levelling)	26-7-01	31-10-01
6	Breaking metal on the Gokák-Nárgund Road (metal collection and berm levelling)	24-7-01	31-10-01
7	Improving the Murgod-Bailhongal Road (earthwork and muruming) ...	27-6-01	28-10-01
8	Constructing Murgod-Yekundi Road (earthwork)	5-9-01	9-10-01
9	Improving the Saundatti-Dhárwár Road (metal and murum collection and berm levelling)	8-9-01	30-10-01
	I.—Metalled Road.		
10	Improving the Halki-Murgod Road (earthwork and muruming)	17-6-01	16-10-01
	II.—Unmetalled Road.		
11	Repairing the Kudchi-Terdal Road (earthwork and muruming) ...	16-6-02	29-10-02

APPENDIX 24.

(Referred to in Paragraph 61 of the Report.)

Standard Tables of task work and piece-work rates for Famine Labour :—Orders directing adoption of—

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. F.—538 OF 1900.

Bombay Castle, 5th March 1900.

RESOLUTION.—The disadvantages arising from the want of a satisfactory standard task table for famine labour have lately been brought to the notice of Government. In order, therefore, to secure uniformity of system in the tasking of labour on famine works, the following orders, framed after consulting the Superintending Engineers concerned, are issued for the information and guidance of all officers in charge of relief works.

2. The task work tables given in Appendix III of the present Famine Code should be cancelled, and the accompanying tables substituted for them for general adoption.

3. These should be considered as standard tables of task work and of piece-work rates. It is not intended that Executive Engineers should rigidly adhere to the figures given in all cases but any important deviation from them should have the approval of the Superintending Engineer of the Division (see Famine Code, paragraph 80). Such deviations should generally take the form of a percentage addition to, or deduction from, the figures.

4. The modifications referred to in paragraph 3 may be made for various reasons, such as the following :—expertness or otherwise of the labourers, their physical condition, the state of the weather, &c. The modifications may be made applicable to the whole body of labourers, to selected gangs, or to sub-gangs.

5. The tables are prepared on certain defined principles, and the proportions therefore between the tasks for classes and for various leads and lifts should be maintained. Any proposed modification involving a departure from the standard proportions will require the sanction of Government in the Public Works Department.

6. The special attention of the Superintending and Executive Engineers is drawn to the notes at foot of Table IV, and they should make arrangements for the supply to the metal breakers of small rubble as specified.

STANDARD TABLES OF TASKS AND PIECE-WORK RATES FOR FAMINE LABOUR.

General Notes.

1. The daily tasks are given to the nearest cubic foot, and the rates per 100 cubic feet for piece-work to the nearest pice.

2. The tasks and rates are applicable to reduced leads half way above and below the figures given. Thus, the figures opposite 150 feet apply to all values of the reduced lead between 125 and 175 feet, and those opposite 800 feet for all values between 750 and 850 feet.

3. The proportion of the tasks is taken at the maximum limit laid down in paragraph 76, Famine Code, *viz.*, I Class, II Class, III Class as 3 : 2 : 1 for all work, except metal breaking, where the proportion is as $2\frac{2}{3}$: 2 : 1.

TABLE I.

Table of Tasks and Rates for Digging.

Materials.	Task per day in cubic feet.	Piece-work rates per 100 cubic feet, corresponding to the following grain rates expressed in lbs. per rupee.							
	Class I.	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
		a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.
Ordinary Earth	120	3 0	2 6	2 3	1 9	1 9	1 6	1 6	1 6
Soft Muram	90	4 0	3 6	3 0	2 6	2 6	2 3	1 9	1 9
Average Muram	60	6 0	5 0	4 6	3 9	3 9	3 3	2 9	2 9
Hard Muram	40	9 0	7 6	7 0	5 6	5 6	4 9	4 3	4 3
Metal and Gravel (filling) ...	240	1 6	1 3	1 3	1 0	1 0	0 9	0 9	0 9

Notes.—1. The digger's task includes filling into baskets.
2. Where pickaxes are not required the operation is pratically that of filling only.
3. The tasks should be modified according to the material dealt with. The above classes of materials are those most commonly met with; but intermediate classification will often be necessary, and the corresponding task values and rates can be readily interpolated.
4. The equation used in calculating the rates for piece-work is—

$$R = D\ w_1,$$

where R = rate in annas per 100 cubic feet.

„ D = number of diggers for 100 cubic feet $= \frac{100}{\text{task}}$

„ w_1 = daily wage + ⅛ rest day wage, in annas, for I Class labourers.

TABLE II.

Table of Tasks and Rates for carrying materials of all kinds.

Reduced Leads in feet.	Tasks per day in cubic feet			Piece-work rates per 100 cubic feet, corresponding to the following grain rates expressed in lbs. per rupee.							
	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
				a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.
50	174	116	58	2 6	2 3	2 0	1 9	1 6	1 6	1 3	1 3
100	110	74	37	4 0	3 6	3 0	2 9	2 6	2 0	2 0	2 0
150	81	54	27	5 6	4 9	4 3	3 9	3 3	3 0	2 9	2 9
200	64	42	21	7 0	6 0	5 3	4 9	4 3	3 9	3 6	3 6
300	45	30	15	9 9	8 6	7 6	6 6	6 0	5 6	5 0	5 0
400	34	23	11	12 9	11 0	9 9	8 6	7 9	7 0	6 9	6 6
500	28	19	9	15 6	13 3	11 9	10 6	9 3	8 6	7 9	7 9
600	24	16	8	18 6	16 0	14 0	12 3	11 0	10 3	9 3	9 3
700	20	14	7	21 0	18 3	15 0	14 3	12 9	11 6	10 9	10 6
800	18	12	6	24 6	21 3	18 6	16 6	14 9	13 6	12 6	12 3
900	16	11	5	26 9	23 3	20 3	18 0	16 0	14 9	13 6	13 3
1,000	14	10	5	29 0	25 0	22 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	14 0

Notes.—1. Higham's formula has been used in calculating the tasks, *viz*, $T = D\ (36 + H + 12V)$
where D = task per day in cubic feet.
„ H = horizontal lead in feet
„ V = vertical lift in feet
„ T = 15,000 for I Class, 10,000 for II Class, and 5,000 for III Class.
2. The "Reduced Lead" = H + 12V, when V is 3 feet or over
= H + 36, when V is 3 feet or under.
3. The equation used in calculating the rates for piece-work is

$$R = C\ (\tfrac{2}{3}w_2 + \tfrac{1}{3}w_3)$$

where R = rate in annas per 100 cubic feet
„ C = number of carriers of the II Class required for 100 cubic feet
w_2 w_3 = daily wage + ⅛ rest day wage of II and III Class labourers, respectively, in annas.

TABLE III.

Table of Tasks for Digging and Carrying, combined.

Reduced Leads in feet.	Earth.			Soft Muram.			Average Muram.			Hard Muram.		
	Tasks per day in cubic feet.			Tasks per day in cubic feet.			Tasks per day in cubic feet.			Tasks per day in cubic feet.		
	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
50	71	47	24	59	39	20	44	30	15	32	22	11
100	58	38	19	50	33	17	39	26	13	29	19	10
150	48	32	16	43	28	14	34	23	11	27	18	9
200	41	28	14	37	25	12	31	20	10	25	16	8
300	33	22	11	30	20	10	26	17	9	21	14	7
400	26	17	9	24	16	8	21	14	7	18	12	6
500	22	15	7	21	14	7	19	12	6	16	11	5
600	20	13	7	19	13	6	17	11	6	15	10	5
700	18	12	6	17	11	6	16	10	5	14	9	5
800	16	10	5	15	10	5	14	9	5	12	8	4
900	13	9	4	13	8	4	12	8	4	11	7	4
1,000	13	9	4	13	8	4	12	8	4	11	7	4

Notes.—1. The above tasks are calculated by adding together the number of units (III Class) required to excavate (from Table I) and carry (from Table II) 100 cubic feet of material, and dividing the figure thus obtained into 100.

2. The piece-work rates per 100 cubic feet for combined digging and carrying can be found by adding the rates of Table I to those of Table II.

3. To find the tasks for the various classes of labourers in any gang, and the requisite numbers of diggers and carriers: calculate the full quantity of work to be done by the gang from Table III; divide the result by the task shown in Table I; the quotient will give the number of diggers required. The remainder of the gang will be employed in carrying, the tasks for which are given in Table II.

TABLE IV.

Table of Tasks and Rates for Breaking Metal.

Tasks in cubic feet.			Piece-work rates per 100 cubic feet, corresponding to the following grain rates expressed in lbs. per rupee.											
Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	12		14		16		18		20		22		24		26	
			a.	p.	a.	p.	a.	p.	a.	p.	a.	p.	a.	p.	a.	p.	a.	p.
8	6	3	48	0	41	3	36	0	32	3	29	9	26	3	24	0	22	0

Note.—The tasks and rates given are for metal to be broken from "average trap" stone, prepared as rubble of a convenient size for reduction by the light hammers in use. They should be modified, therefore, for work done with material differing from that above specified.

TABLE V.

Table of Tasks for Filling, Carrying and Stacking Metal, combined.

Reduced Leads in feet.	Tasks per day in cubic feet.		
	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
50	101	67	34
100	76	51	25
150	61	40	20
200	50	33	17
300	38	25	13
400	29	19	10
500	24	16	8
600	22	15	7
700	19	13	6
800	17	11	6
900	14	9	5
1,000	14	9	5

Note.—This is a combination of the tasks given in Table I (filling) and Table II (carrying). See notes at foot of Table III.

APPENDIX 25.

(Referred to in Paragraph 63 of the Report.)

EFFECT OF THE PENAL WAGE ON RELIEF WORKERS.

Government Resolution, Famine Department, No. 2180, dated 5th May 1900.

These reports do not afford sufficient grounds for a definite conclusion as to the effect of the reduction of the minimum wage in excluding from the works persons not really in need of relief, the ascertainment of which was the main object Government had in view. It can scarcely be doubted that the measure has had some result in this direction, but in Sholápur only have the local officers formed a decided opinion on the point, and the figures as given in a tabular statement do not seem to support it. If the estimate of the District Medical Officer in Khándesh, which however is not accepted by the Collector, is at all approximate to the truth, there is an enormous number of people on the works in that district who prefer the penal wage without substantial work to a higher wage on condition of honest work. Two reasons are indicated—first, that some have some other resources, second, that beef is at present so cheap that such as eat it find the penal wage sufficient for their absolute wants. The figures given for Sholápur indicate that after the introduction of the penal wage fining has been almost universal, but it is not shown how many have been fined to the full extent. On the Sangogi Tank in Bijápur apparently few able-bodied persons earned more than the reduced minimum, but the organization of the work is scarcely complete yet. The introduction of even that minimum in the Sátára district is said to have attracted so many that it was abandoned and the system of entire payment by results resumed. These facts indicate that in these districts as in Khándesh there are circumstances which to some extent frustrate the effect of the penal wage which was intended. On the other hand the proportion of workers in Ahmednagar who are fined to the full extent is very moderate; and in Ahmedabad there is said to have been no occasion to apply the penalty at all. For other districts no definite information on this point is given.

2. All the officers who have reported regarding works on which the penal wage has been given are agreed that there has been no deterioration in physical condition, although a different opinion seems to have been expressed by some subordinate officers. There can be no question therefore as to the expediency of continuing it. Even if through causes such as are above mentioned with regard to Khándesh it has not the effect of eliminating all who could do without aid from the State, it at any rate tends to economy, which is very desirable so long as it is not attended with evil results. But the greatest care must be taken that such as work honestly are not subjected to the penalty. The remarks of the Collector and District Medical Officer of Khándesh that the increase of the task will result in an increase of those getting only the penal wage raise a doubt whether proper attention is paid to the repeated instructions on this point. The metal breaking task referred to seems to be an exceedingly moderate one, and it is remarkable that in Ahmednagar, where it is understood to be the same, metal breaking is preferred to earth-work, and the condition of the people on metal breaking works in Sholápur is said to be better than that of those employed on earth-work. But much depends on the nature of the stone and on the manner in which it is broken up before being supplied to those employed with small hammers as well as on the capacity and experience of the workers, and all these circumstances should be taken into account before it is held that workers are contumaciously idle.

3. The Governor in Council concurs in the view of most of the officers who have expressed an opinion on the point that it is not desirable to carry the reduction further. Such a measure might be applied without injurious effects to such as have other resources or eat flesh, and might have the result of inducing some of them who are not in absolute want of assistance to leave the works and of stimulating others to work, but for other classes the present penal wage is probably as low as is safe. It is to be remembered that individuals who persist in contumacious idleness may be fined down to the value of the work done by them. The Collector of Sátára should be informed that his instructions to dispense altogether with a minimum are approved only on the condition that he satisfies himself that the establishment, European and Native, is competent to detect promptly either on the works or in the villages any persons who are suffering from insufficiency of relief. There is a strong presumption that those who remained on the works without earning a living wage were not contumaciously idle.

4. Further reports should be submitted as to the effect of the reduction by the end of the current month. It is especially necessary to show the proportion of the workers to whom the penal wage is paid and if possible to contrast it with the proportion of those to whom the minimum was paid before the reduction. There should be no difficulty in obtaining this information, but it may be given for selected works which can be regarded as fair specimens of those in various tracts. * * * *

B 1352—17 *ap*

Government Resolution, Famine Department, No. 3321, dated 14th September 1900.

The delay which has occurred in obtaining these reports has to a large extent frustrated the object of calling for them. It is to be hoped that the time when most relief works can be closed is now not far distant, and if there had been reason to believe that the application of the penal wage had evil effects incompensurate with any advantages gained, it should have been discontinued as soon as possible.

2. Fortunately it is clear that there has been in very few cases any physical deterioration as a result of the reduction of the minimum, and that in these cases the result has been due to the improper application of the penal wage, while the defects have been remedied before any serious effect was produced. In all cases in which it has appeared that excessive fining was not entirely due to the idleness of the workers, and that the establishment could not be relied on to apply the penal wage properly, fining below the Code minimum has, it is understood, been discontinued.

3. The opinions as to the general effect of the penal wage are very various, and on the whole the reports do not afford grounds for more definite conclusions than are recorded in Government Resolution No. 2180, dated 5th May 1900. There are cases in which people who were not in need of relief have been induced to leave the works, but there continue to be large numbers of people who remain in good condition without attempting to earn more than the penal wage, and who must be presumed to have other resources. There is, however, abundant evidence that the reduction of the minimum has had a very material effect in checking idleness and thus preventing extensive demoralization.

APPENDIX 26.

(Referred to in Paragraph 65 of the Report.)

Instructions regarding selection of the most suitable works for employment of famine labourers after the commencement of the rainy season.

Government Resolution, Famine Department, No. 2128, dated 30th April 1900.

The Commissioners of Divisions should be requested to take into very early consideration in consultation with the Superintending Engineers the question of selecting the most suitable works for employment of famine labourers after the rains commence. Their attention is invited to Government Resolution No. 1179-FAM.,* dated 14th May 1897, the general instructions contained in which were, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, on the whole shown by experience to be appropriate. There are, however, some conditions peculiar to this famine of which account must be taken.

2. In the districts which are severely affected the number of people in need of relief is so large that practically all the works available are being used to their fullest capacity. It is improbable that there will be before the sufficiency of the early rains is beyond doubt such a reduction in the number that it will be possible to close many works. Further while the number of cultivators employed in the last famine was not, it is believed, on the whole very large, the great bulk of the workers in most of the districts must now belong to that class.

3. It has always been recognized that it is not desirable to keep cultivators at a great distance from their homes on the approach of the monsoon. It would however be altogether impracticable to provide on small or village works for such large numbers of people as are now employed or even as were in the last famine employed in some districts. All that is possible is to permit cultivators to be employed on the works nearest their homes and this course should be followed as far as it conveniently can be from the beginning of June. The works in almost all the districts are now so numerous that under this arrangement cultivators should experience no difficulty in taking all necessary steps for the resumption of agricultural operations before they finally leave the works, while in the other districts it is probable that comparatively few of the workers are cultivators. At that time also the condition of compulsory residence should cease to be applied, and it is hoped that the hutting available will suffice for those who are not within easy reach of their homes or unable to obtain accommodation in villages near the works.

4. It may be expected that if the early rains are favourable almost all cultivators and most agricultural labourers will leave the works by the middle of July in Gujarát and Khándesh, and many will probably leave the works in the Deccan which are within kharif tracts

* Printed as an accompaniment to this Appendix.

about the same time. It is feared that in the Eastern Deccan there will be no great reduction in numbers until the sowing of rabi crops has begun. In anticipation of the decrease the works most suitable for employment of people during the rains should be selected and those who remain in need of relief should be concentrated on them.

5. As regards the class of works most suitable for this purpose the views expressed in Government Resolution No. 1179-FAM., dated 14th May 1897, were found to be generally correct. Work on the large irrigation tanks was carried on without difficulty throughout the rainy season, the camps being established on high dry ground, with shelter from the prevailing wind where possible, in the vicinity. Such works are not however available in Gujarát and Khándesh and there is no alternative to the selection of the largest of the works which are in progress in these places. Where however embankments have been thrown up for roads, famine labour should as far as possible be employed in the rains for the consolidation of the surface, without which the roads instead of being improved will have been rendered impassable for a considerable time.

6. When the number of works is largely reduced, there will probably remain ample material for huts on the works kept open. Although most of the huts used in the rains of 1897 were found fairly water-tight, it is feared that considerable sickness resulted from damp and exposure. Efforts should be made to have as water-tight material as possible used. Instructions on this point are being issued in the Public Works Department.

7. When there is reason to believe that the people left on any works are of the class of professional labourers and there is no considerable proportion of them in a weak state, a system of pure payment by results with a limit of earnings sufficient only for the subsistence of the workers and their dependants should be introduced, the weak only being dealt with under the Code rules. As soon as the number on any work is so small that all can conveniently be employed on another work which it is necessary to keep in progress, the former should be closed and the people drafted to the latter. In the course of this process of concentration works which there is a prospect of completing should be kept open longest.

8. While these measures are being taken, village inspection should be carried on with, if possible, more vigilance than ever, and there should be such an expansion of village relief as the circumstances require. When cultivators, including agricultural labourers, find employment in the fields, they may nevertheless be unable to support their dependants, and these will in that case be fit recipients of the village dole unless they are within easy reach of a kitchen and can be induced to go to it. It is also very necessary to see that those engaged in cultivation are by advances for subsistence or otherwise, if they need assistance, prevented from falling into bad physical condition.

9. The foregoing instructions apply only to relief in the open country. Small works have been opened where they seemed to be needed to provide relief to members of aboriginal tribes who would not go far from home. From the nature of the case hutting is not needed at them. These small works should be carried on as long as they can be while the need for aid lasts, but it will not be possible to keep open those amongst the hills in heavy rain. It will then be necessary to rely on the other measures recommended by the Famine Commissioners for the relief of aboriginal tribes or such of them as are found practicable.

10. The Commissioners should be requested to bring to notice any difficulty experienced in carrying out these orders and to report in due course the precise arrangements made by them.

Government Resolution, Revenue Department (Famine), No. 1179-FAM.,
dated 14th May 1897.

The Commissioner, C. D., and Commissioner, S. D., are requested to consider in consultation with the Superintending Engineers which of the works in the several districts affected by famine will be most suitable for relief after the rainy season has commenced. It is understood that some kinds of earth-work can be carried on most advantageously after a moderate fall of rain, but they are not available in sufficient quantities. As selection should be made of the works which it is desirable to keep open for the longest periods, and it will probably be necessary to provide at them more substantial shelter than has sufficed in the fair season both for the workers and the establishments. On this account the metal breaking works and road repairs which involve the moving of the workers from place to place at comparatively short intervals will not be very suitable, but it is feared that in some places no others are available.

2. It may be expected that in the kharif tracts the great majority of cultivators and agricultural labourers will leave as soon as the rainy season commences. In the rabi tracts they may not leave so soon, but in them also the preparation of the land for sowing will require a large amount of labour. As the numbers become reduced, works should be closed and the remaining workers should be drafted to the most suitable works. This process will be particularly necessary after the rabi sowing season commences, for then all reason for keeping the workers in the vicinity of their homes will have ceased. No works should be kept open after the number has been reduced to a point when establishment cannot be fully employed.

3. It is probable that a proportion of the people will need relief until at any rate the kharif harvest is assured and prices have greatly fallen. As already directed it should be considered whether it is desirable to introduce the modified piece-work system when the people remaining in need of relief are the landless classes accustomed to labour on public works. If, however, that system is introduced, great care should be taken to fix such a scale of payment as will provide merely for subsistence and will not compete with the wages obtainable in private employment.

APPENDIX 27.

(Referred to in Paragraph 70 of the Report.)

Regulations for village works in Broach district.

One sub-overseer for two groups representing 20 villages and 4 works.

Sub-overseer's duties.

To select work, prepare sketch and estimate of each work, calculate the tasks, mark out the work (enough for at least a week) setting out separate tasks for gangs. Visit each work once a week and check, measure up the work done giving result of the measurements to the "Panch" and copy to Mámlatdár, reporting cases where he finds anything wrong or the tasks not being properly done. Should make his check measurements in presence of the "Panch" or a certain number of its members and point out and explain any mistakes he finds and their remedy.

Panch's duties.

The "Panch" (a village council) to generally superintend and be responsible for the people doing a fair day's work, also to see that "gangs," either large or small as may best suit, be formed with certain reliable heads who will be entered in the rolls as representing the gang and who under the Panch will see that the tasks are fairly divided amongst the gang and the amounts earned in like manner fairly divided. The Panch will receive from the sub-overseer the sketch and estimate of work to be done with the tasks to be allotted and the amount to be paid for each task and will with the sub-overseer see check measurements taken and take such steps as may be necessary to stop abuse or swindling under his advice.

Kárkún's duties.

The Panch will have under its control one or two kárkúns, as the case may be, whose duty it will be to enter in the form which will be supplied to him the name of heads of gangs with their number, and daily muster these gangs and measure up the amount of work executed of the task set and enter such measurements in the proper column of the form supplied for the purpose and calculate the amounts earned by the different gangs for each day, making a total at the end of the week, showing the amount due to each gang with its proportion for men, women and children, based on the rates supplied to him by the sub-overseer and Panch. The Panch or a certain member of it will sign these rolls at the end of the week, and on such rolls the cashier will make payment.

Cashier's duties.

The cashier will work directly under the orders of the Mámlatdár and will visit each work in his group once a week on fixed days and make payments on the rolls the Panch produce, taking these rolls with him as vouchers and at once submitting them with his accounts to the Mámlatdár. The cashier should also show the sub-overseer the rolls he is paying or has paid, so that the sub-overseer can point out to him anything radically wrong in them or on the other hand certify to their general correctness.

General.

Tasks set will be lenient and will enable a fair sustenance wage to be earned by completing ¾ of the full task, but on the other hand there will be no minimum payment, and when under ¼ the task is done no payment will be made for that day though the amount of work done may be counted into next day's measurement, in other words where under 33 per cent. of task is done no entry will be made in the rolls for that gang on the day in question. A fixed rate of payment will be fixed for each group and this will not be subject to alteration, except under the written order of the Mámlatdár who will advise the Executive Engineer when there be any large alteration in price of grain justifying an alteration in rates of payment, and on which a new scale will be supplied to the sub-overseer and Mámlatdár for use in the group affected. The basis of the proposed scheme of relief is more or less "Local Self Government", the village Panch with the assistance of Government advisers and responsible cashiers being entrusted with the task of seeing that the money given by Government for relief be expended in the best manner possible in providing relief to those requiring it, who on the other hand should be made to do an easy day's work in effecting local village improvements in return for the money given them.

The scheme further is intended only for application to distressed and run down people who cannot go to any great distance from their homes without overtaxing their strength or neglecting such home work as they still may have. People in good condition and able to leave their villages, who simply are in want of employment and are prepared to do a normal task of work for fair payment, will have to go to the larger works which may be opened as necessity arises, but no one should be refused work except by order of the Mámlatdár or superior officer.

APPENDIX 28.

APPEN

(Referred to in Paragraph

Statement showing the daily average numbers of men, women and children among relief

Serial No.	District.	September 1899.				October 1899.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	4,168 44	3,459 36	1,865 20	9,492	6,235 41	6,051 40	2,810 19	15,096
2	Kaira	4,677 57	2,758 33	812 10	8,247	4,256 50	3,158 37	1,117 13	8,531
3	Panch Mahâls...	2,371 49	1,465 31	958 20	4,794	3,586 48	2,670 35	1,278 17	7,534
4	Broach...	2,519 48	2,138 40	622 12	5,279	9,626 42	9,683 43	3,409 15	22,718
5	Surat	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
6	Thâna	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
7	Khándesh	1,966 29	3,313 48	1,585 23	6,864	11,982 29	19,748 48	9,732 23	41,462
8	Násik	36 42	41 48	9 10	86	672 39	759 44	283 17	1,714
9	Ahmednagar	590 39	667 45	235 16	1,492	2,957 43	3,080 45	817 12	6,854
10	Poona	...	...	...	...	316 31	457 45	242 24	1,015
11	Sholápur	...	...	...	...	1,459 39	1,646 44	636 17	3,741
12	Sátára	248 29	331 38	237 33	866	214 34	269 42	150 24	633
13	Bijápur	28 6	347 77	77 17	452	87 31	176 63	16 6	279
14	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
15	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
16	Thar and Párkar	266 45	186 32	136 23	588	287 43	203 30	178 27	668
	Total ...	16,869 44	14,705 39	6,586 17	38,160	41,677 38	47,900 43	20,668 19	110,245

Serial No	District.	February 1900.				March 1900.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	36,579 38	42,897 45	16,669 17	96,145	35,986 39	41,006 45	14,644 16	91,636
2	Kaira	17,433 39	19,149 42	8,374 19	44,956	27,077 39	31,097 44	12,111 17	70,285
3	Panch Mahâls	7,507 46	6,575 40	2,392 14	16,474	9,093 39	9,927 43	4,080 18	23,100
4	Broach... .	37,556 40	41,314 43	15,901 17	94,771	28,700 39	33,851 46	10,792 15	73,343
5	Surat	5,744 54	4,408 41	486 5	10,638	4,310 45	3,947 42	1,270 13	9,527
6	Thâna	1,174 35	1,630 50	502 15	3,356	1,360 34	1,954 48	723 18	4,037
7	Khándesh	62,411 33	80,883 42	47,580 25	190,874	53,791 31	79,823 43	49,094 26	187,708
8	Násik	22,974 37	33,105 53	6,435 10	62,514	25,899 35	36,747 49	12,101 16	74,747
9	Ahmednagar	49,523 33	71,660 47	29,784 20	150,967	59,241 33	84,374 48	33,927 19	177,542
10	Poona	13,206 33	17,886 45	8,502 22	39,594	19,159 33	26,041 45	13,046 22	58,246
11	Sholápur	37,770 35	47,001 44	22,693 21	107,464	42,563 35	52,464 44	25,266 21	120,293
12	Sátára	7,349 35	9,019 43	4,490 22	20,858	10,521 37	12,995 45	5,119 18	28,635
13	Bijápur	2,162 33	2,932 45	1,405 22	6,499	4,880 32	6,891 46	3,300 22	15,071
14	Belgaum	587 30	888 46	466 24	1,941	774 30	1,115 44	655 26	2,544
15	Dhárwár	11 25	31 70	2 5	44	20 33	36 59	5 8	61
16	Thar and Párkar	745 36	631 30	717 34	2,093	598 38	526 33	469 29	1,593
	Total ...	302,731 36	380,059 45	165,398 19	849,188	328,972 35	422,794 45	186,602 20	938,368

NOTE.—The block figures show the percentage of the

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workers in the last week of each month from September 1899 to October 1902.

November 1899.				December 1899.				January 1900.				Serial No.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total	Men.	Women	Children.	Total.	
8,434	8,366	3,091	19,891	15,424	15,763	6,196	37,383	22,429	24,914	9,122	56,465	1
42	42	16		41	42	17		40	44	16		
6,426	5,135	2,351	13,912	5,261	4,812	1,734	11,807	6,280	6,087	2,564	14,931	2
46	37	17		44	41	15		42	41	17		
6,495	4,903	1,860	13,258	6,207	5,280	1,874	13,361	6,785	5,856	2,189	14,830	3
49	37	14		46	40	14		46	39	15		
15,006	14,064	5,770	34,840	26,361	26,543	11,166	64,070	33,272	35,775	14,345	83,392	4
43	40	17		41	41	18		40	43	17		
...	...	...	...	2,510	2,157	632	5,299	4,195	2,908	424	7,527	5
				47	41	12		56	38	6		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,410	1,812	715	3,937	6
								36	46	18		
29,522	37,206	22,075	88,803	52,924	70,384	40,782	164,090	56,824	69,873	41,887	168,584	7
33	42	25		32	43	25		34	41	25		
2,765	3,658	1,315	7,738	6,691	9,588	3,122	19,401	18,992	26,984	9,628	55,604	8
36	47	17		35	49	16		34	49	17		
6,178	6,938	2,186	15,302	20,509	25,058	7,938	53,505	23,520	45,576	16,987	91,083	9
41	45	14		38	47	15		31	50	19		
1,252	1,608	532	3,392	4,658	5,933	1,594	12,185	8,537	11,089	4,061	23,687	10
37	47	16		38	49	13		36	47	17		
4,853	5,404	2,162	12,419	23,697	29,345	11,636	64,678	33,452	42,651	17,252	93,355	11
39	44	17		37	45	18		36	46	18		
966	1,154	475	2,595	4,848	5,360	2,274	12,482	6,825	7,796	3,814	18,435	12
37	45	18		39	43	18		37	42	21		
146	349	105	600	1,218	1,924	719	3,861	1,989	3,184	1,446	6,619	13
24	58	18		31	50	19		30	48	22		
...	...	...	...	512	832	350	1,694	514	825	481	1,820	14
				30	49	21		28	45	27		
...	...	...	...	52	91	56	199	38	93	31	162	15
				26	46	28		24	57	19		
347	215	163	725	620	443	372	1,435	442	257	415	1,114	16
48	30	22		43	31	26		40	23	37		
82,390	89,000	42,085	213,475	171,492	203,513	90,445	465,450	230,504	285,680	125,361	641,545	
38	42	20		37	44	19		36	44	20		

April 1900.				May 1900.				June 1900.				Serial No.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
53,232	51,892	18,834	123,958	25,718	25,165	8,838	59,721	34,240	34,015	11,789	80,044	1
43	42	15		43	42	15		43	42	15		
31,699	37,548	14,086	83,333	22,211	28,212	9,440	59,863	39,567	52,060	17,668	109,295	2
38	45	17		37	47	16		36	48	16		
17,012	17,059	5,902	39,973	9,806	10,601	3,544	23,951	21,854	25,951	8,202	56,007	3
42	43	15		41	44	15		39	46	15		
25,381	32,356	8,895	66,632	18,365	22,166	6,273	46,804	21,153	27,961	8,032	57,146	4
38	49	13		39	47	14		37	49	14		
4,294	3,794	836	8,924	2,171	2,431	504	5,106	3,070	4,075	1,061	8,206	5
48	43	9		42	48	10		37	50	13		
3,232	3,994	1,534	8,760	2,230	2,530	987	5,747	442	496	185	1,123	6
37	46	17		39	44	17		39	44	17		
52,473	68,244	43,777	164,494	47,425	67,664	45,704	160,793	43,024	60,785	38,113	141,922	7
32	41	27		30	42	28		30	43	27		
21,300	28,596	15,383	65,279	22,838	31,827	9,676	64,341	21,533	33,447	9,410	64,395	8
33	44	23		36	49	15		33	52	15		
64,679	90,579	35,939	191,197	60,075	82,740	32,783	175,598	64,751	96,131	36,148	197,030	9
34	47	19		34	47	19		33	49	18		
22,619	31,261	15,087	68,967	21,090	29,100	13,026	63,216	18,805	26,161	10,019	54,985	10
33	45	22		33	46	21		34	48	18		
39,192	51,408	27,047	117,647	33,536	44,951	22,807	101,294	36,320	53,191	25,475	114,986	11
33	44	23		33	44	23		32	46	22		
17,663	20,672	9,120	47,455	15,775	19,504	8,737	44,016	11,630	14,401	5,980	32,011	12
37	44	19		36	44	20		36	45	19		
6,343	8,623	4,212	19,178	4,974	6,897	3,258	15,129	4,087	6,162	2,872	13,121	13
33	45	22		33	46	21		31	47	22		
586	795	435	1,816	552	626	266	1,444	930	1,261	660	2,851	14
32	44	24		38	43	19		33	44	23		
20	39	14	73	59	88	28	175	23	65	13	101	15
27	54	19		34	50	16		23	64	13		
4,322	3,586	2,371	10,279	3,846	2,926	1,550	8,322	574	494	551	1,619	16
42	35	23		46	35	19		35	31	34		
364,047	450,446	203,472	1,017,965	290,671	377,428	167,421	835,520	322,008	436,356	176,178	934,842	
36	44	20		35	45	20		34	47	19		

numbers in each class to the total number of workers.

APPENDIX

Serial No.	District.	July 1900.				August 1900.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	50,439 42	50,886 43	17,767 15	119,092	23,168 40	26,048 45	8,737 15	57,953
2	Kaira...	61,027 38	72,630 46	24,907 16	158,564	17,920 36	24,777 49	7,786 15	50,483
3	Panch Mahâls ...	20,934 37	27,328 48	8,189 15	56,451	13,273 36	18,319 50	5,297 14	36,889
4	Broach	21,230 38	26,579 48	7,793 14	55,602	9,468 37	12,576 50	3,302 13	25,346
5	Surat	608 37	811 50	208 13	1,627	.....	.....	...	.....
6	Thána	315 38	384 46	135 16	834	192 43	180 40	77 17	449
7	Khándesh	43,220 31	59,669 43	36,246 26	139,135	27,207 33	36,131 43	20,377 24	83,715
8	Násik	21,546 34	32,816 51	9,554 15	63,916	20,118 35	29,305 52	7,292 13	56,715
9	Ahmednagar	56,478 33	85,317 49	31,313 18	173,108	45,527 33	70,500 50	24,430 17	140,457
10	Poona	13,074 33	19,394 49	7,224 18	39,692	12,159 34	17,526 48	6,574 18	36,259
11	Sholápur	30,333 31	45,844 47	21,444 22	97,621	22,894 31	33,580 46	16,636 23	73,110
12	Sátára...	9,031 36	11,557 45	4,848 19	25,436	7,760 36	10,187 47	3,832 17	21,779
13	Bijápur	2,849 32	4,205 46	2,020 22	9,074	1,397 30	2,041 45	1,134 25	4,572
14	Belgaum	1,108 34	1,436 44	715 22	3,259	443 47	393 41	111 12	947
15	Dhárwár	...	...	....	...	.....	.....	...	... ..
16	Thar and Párkar	785 38	644 32	606 30	2,035	84 38	84 39	50 23	218
	Total ...	332,977 35	439,500 47	172,969 18	945,446	201,610 34	281,647 48	105,635 18	588,892

Serial No.	District.	December 1900.				January 1901.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	187 47	160 40	50 13	397	438 41	459 43	167 16	1,064
2	Kaira	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
3	Panch Mahâls	455 30	841 55	227 15	1,523	643 31	1,132 56	263 13	2,038
4	Broach...	412 33	651 51	207 16	1,270	609 27	1,184 53	451 20	2,244
5	Surat	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
6	Thána	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
7	Khándesh	484 37	539 42	267 21	1,290	.....	.....	...	.....
8	Násik	503 39	678 52	120 9	1,301	559 38	744 51	152 11	1,455
9	Ahmednagar	9,726 34	13,336 47	5,429 19	28,491	12,588 34	17,803 48	6,789 18	37,180
10	Poona	4,689 32	7,275 49	2,750 19	14,714	4,008 33	5,864 49	2,172 18	12,044
11	Sholápur	18,086 29	28,700 47	14,889 24	61,675	15,019 29	24,225 47	12,031 24	51,275
12	Sátára	2,148 28	4,300 55	1,349 17	7,797	2,335 28	4,584 55	1,414 17	8,333
13	Bijápur	1,958 26	3,830 51	1,740 23	7,528	1,326 25	2,886 55	1,085 20	5,297
14	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
15	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
16	Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	38,648 31	60,310 48	27,028 21	125,986	37,525 31	58,881 49	24,524 20	120,930

28—*continued.*

September 1900.				October 1900.				November 1900.				Serial No.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
5,977	7,166	2,350	15,493	1,452	1,403	391	3,246	881	809	259	1,949	1
39	46	15		45	43	12		45	42	13		
3,752	6,204	1,547	11,503	604	945	255	1,804	...	...	...	...	2
33	54	13		34	52	14						
1,489	1,706	489	3,684	556	880	204	1,640	319	461	105	885	3
41	46	13		34	54	12		36	52	12		
3,142	4,265	1,304	8,711	1,507	2,241	564	4,312	766	1,365	448	2,579	4
36	49	15		35	52	13		30	53	17		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
69	59	21	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
46	40	14										
12,116	18,469	9,758	40,343	872	1,095	572	2,539	367	561	363	1,291	7
30	46	24		34	43	23		28	44	28		
20,321	29,821	7,923	58,065	8,291	11,755	2,900	22,946	3,362	5,491	1,407	10,260	8
35	51	14		36	51	13		33	53	14		
33,338	49,570	17,876	100,784	11,803	15,402	6,514	33,719	5,813	7,468	3,392	16,673	9
33	49	18		35	46	19		35	45	20		
12,057	17, 819	5,672	35,048	6,652	9,576	3,502	19,730	6,195	8,529	2,988	17,712	10
34	50	16		34	48	18		35	48	17		
15,520	22,590	10,150	48,260	12,325	17,998	10,132	40,455	17,825	26,819	17,487	62,131	11
32	47	21		30	45	25		29	43	28		
3,351	5,006	1,877	10,234	1,626	2,288	765	4,679	1,471	2,257	782	4,510	12
33	49	18		35	49	16		33	50	17		
1,272	2,076	968	4,316	869	1,280	587	2,736	538	781	405	1,724	13
30	48	22		32	47	21		31	45	24		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
112,404	164,251	59,935	336,590	46,557	64,863	26,386	137,806	37,537	54,541	27,636	119,714	
33	49	18		34	47	19		31	46	23		

February 1901.				March 1901.				April 1901.				Serial No.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1,224	1,907	544	3,675	1,700	2,622	537	4,859	5,475	7,972	1,538	14,985	1
33	52	15		35	54	11		37	53	10		
107	185	73	365	4,241	6,541	2,463	13,245	14,303	20,682	6,781	41,766	2
29	51	20		32	49	19		34	50	16		
948	1,601	368	2,917	2,552	4,143	982	7,677	5,313	7,394	1,693	14,400	3
32	55	13		33	54	13		37	51	12		
275	539	171	985	241	475	176	892	280	418	127	825	4
28	55	17		27	53	20		34	51	15		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	70	68	35	173	...	...	...	...	7
				41	39	20						
583	771	158	1,512	1,505	1,833	420	3,758	1,771	2,158	435	4,364	8
39	51	10		40	49	11		41	49	10		
13,920	19,745	7,341	41,006	14,594	20,388	7,335	42,317	19,204	26,887	9,974	56,065	9
34	48	18		35	48	17		34	48	18		
3,814	6,170	2,135	12,119	4,007	5,414	1,850	11,271	5,371	7,121	2,297	14,789	10
31	51	18		36	48	16		36	48	16		
11,257	18,982	8,437	38,676	9,988	17,254	7,972	35,214	11,180	19,726	10,259	41,165	11
29	49	22		28	49	23		27	48	25		
2,521	5,010	1,573	9,104	1,827	4,034	1,255	7,116	1,868	4,221	1,329	7,418	12
28	55	17		26	57	17		25	57	18		
1,427	3,841	1,367	6,135	2,159	4,414	1,936	8,509	3,301	6,692	3,028	13,021	13
23	55	22		25	52	23		25	52	23		
...	...	...	...	190	223	79	492	480	607	160	1,247	14
				39	45	16		38	49	13		
167	262	22	451	564	730	197	1,491	715	963	145	1,823	15
37	58	5		38	49	13		39	53	8		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
36,243	58,513	22,189	116,945	43,638	68,139	25,237	137,014	69,261	104,841	37,766	211,868	
31	50	19		32	49	19		33	49	18		

Serial No.	District.	May 1901.				June 1901.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	8,358 36	12,375 53	2,440 11	23,173	9,622 36	14,884 55	2,389 9	26,895
2	Kaira	13,540 31	22,345 52	7,513 17	43,398	15,207 30	26,554 52	9,185 18	50,946
3	Panch Mahals	5,916 47	5,413 43	1,228 10	12,557	5,802 44	6,015 46	1,300 10	13,117
4	Broach	377 34	621 55	124 11	1,122	391 28	860 62	141 10	1,392
5	Surat	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
6	Thána	...	...	...	...	... ..	.....	...	.....
7	Khándesh	639 50	439 34	212 16	1,290	792 38	918 44	382 18	2,092
8	Násik	2,395 36	3,461 52	767 12	6,623	2,175 37	3,085 52	671 11	5,931
9	Ahmednagar	23,756 34	35,569 50	11,485 16	70,810	28,669 36	40,078 50	11,652 14	80,399
10	Poona	6,796 35	9,650 50	2,930 15	19,376	8,981 36	12,560 50	3,530 14	25,071
11	Sholápur	12,161 26	22,251 47	12,983 27	47,395	17,568 29	28,995 47	14,959 24	61,522
12	Sátára	2,052 23	5,301 59	1,679 18	9,032	2,791 26	6,183 57	1,881 17	10,855
13	Bijápur	4,343 25	9,212 52	4,062 23	17,617	5,801 27	11,309 52	4,471 21	21,581
14	Belgaum	244 36	334 49	103 15	681	2,662 31	4,266 50	1,590 19	8,518
15	Dhárwár	580 37	829 53	148 10	1,557	369 38	521 53	86 9	976
16	Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	81,157 32	127,800 50	45,674 18	254,631	100,830 33	156,228 50	52,237 17	309,295

Serial No.	District.	October 1901.				November 1901.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	223 46	177 36	85 18	485
2	Kaira	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	*444
3	Panch Mahals	700 40	818 47	222 13	1,740	2,041 38	2,626 49	660 13	5,327
4	Broach	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	... ..
5	Surat	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	... ..
6	Thána	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	... ..
7	Khándesh	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
8	Násik	508 37	763 55	110 8	1,381	.....	.....	...	.....
9	Ahmednagar	6,145 37	8,241 50	2,238 13	16,624	1,858 40	2,148 47	607 13	4,613
10	Poona	1,453 39	1,833 50	412 11	3,698	.....	.....	...	.....
11	Sholápur	5,179 30	8,268 47	4,059 23	17,506	1,071 29	1,683 45	980 26	3,734
12	Sátára	270 28	558 58	137 14	965	.....	.....	...	.....
13	Bijápur...	5,158 30	8,778 52	3,085 18	17,021	1,944 29	3,491 51	1,383 20	6,818
14	Belgaum	2,809 33	4,097 48	1,591 19	8,497	237 28	376 44	240 28	853
15	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....
16	Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
	Total ..	22,222 33	33,356 49	11,854 18	67,432	7,374 34	10,501 48	3,955 18	22,274

* Details not reported.

28—*continued.*

July 1901.				August 1901.				September 1901.				Serial No.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
6,205	11,256	1,652	19,113	1,041	1,163	142	2,346	425	373	63	861	1
32	59	9		44	50	6		50	43	7		
3,123	6,525	2,363	12,011	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
26	54	20										
2,277	4,212	1,233	7,722	1,400	2,214	652	4,266	1,494	1,847	521	3,862	3
29	55	16		33	52	15		39	48	13		
48	144	21	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
22	68	10										
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
464	646	308	1,418	434	521	696	1,651	...	...	...	...	7
33	45	22		26	32	42						
2,487	3,625	717	6,829	2,216	3,368	625	6,209	2,115	2,977	607	5,699	8
36	53	11		36	54	10		37	52	11		
26,607	39,686	11,198	77,491	28,903	40,457	11,840	81,200	26,178	36,723	10,074	72,975	9
34	51	15		36	50	14		36	50	14		
8,135	11,155	2,815	22,105	6,166	8,351	1,894	16,411	4,681	6,642	1,277	12,600	10
37	50	13		38	51	11		37	53	10		
19,059	30,751	12,905	62,715	14,074	21,949	9,263	45,286	10,940	17,110	9,110	37,160	11
30	49	21		31	49	20		29	46	25		
3,236	7,561	2,121	12,918	3,629	6,676	1,830	12,135	2,164	4,255	1,138	7,557	12
25	59	16		30	55	15		29	56	15		
6,217	11,226	4,187	21,630	8,039	13,448	4,864	26,351	8,747	14,480	5,113	28,340	13
29	52	19		31	51	18		31	51	18		
4,065	5,987	2,100	12,152	5,096	6,609	1,877	13,582	4,771	6,235	2,250	13,256	14
34	49	17		37	49	14		36	47	17		
44	30	7	81	99	147	21	267	...	...	...	...	15
54	37	9		37	55	8						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
81,967	132,804	41,627	256,398	71,097	104,903	33,704	209,704	61,515	90,642	30,153	182,310	
32	52	16		34	50	16		34	50	16		

December 1901.				January 1902.				February 1902.				Serial No.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.	
5,582	5,997	1,662	13,241	14,029	15,952	3,603	33,584	18,619	20,305	5,111	44,035	1
42	45	13		42	47	11		42	46	12		
1,865	3,737	1,015	6,617	5,423	9,051	2,969	17,443	18,487	25,574	8,753	52,814	2
28	57	15		31	52	17		35	48	17		
11,524	12,544	3,025	27,093	22,468	23,140	6,421	52,029	26,355	28,646	9,199	64,200	3
43	46	11		43	45	12		41	45	14		
438	630	156	1,224	201	330	98	629	668	1,081	372	2,121	4
36	51	13		32	52	16		31	51	18		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*142	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	..	934	901	585	2,420	709	863	496	2,068	7
				39	37	24		34	42	24		
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
965	1,325	335	2,625	1,019	1,300	356	2,675	1,786	2,412	645	4,843	9
37	50	13		38	49	13		37	50	13		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	10
539	761	241	1,541	394	651	162	1,207	366	753	213	1,332	11
35	49	16		33	54	13		27	57	16		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
1,987	3,452	1,322	6,761	1,958	3,519	1,282	6,759	1,680	2,998	1,183	5,861	13
29	51	20		29	52	19		29	51	20		
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	16
22,900	28,446	7,756	59,102	46,426	54,844	15,476	116,746	68,670	82,632	25,972	177,416	
39	48	13		40	47	13		39	46	15		

* Details not reported.

APPENDIX

Serial No	District.	March 1902.				April 1902.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	14,983 42	16,678 47	3,706 11	35,367	17,945 42	20,363 48	3,994 10	42,302
2	Kaira	18,556 37	23,505 48	7,223 15	49,284	18,978 39	22,273 46	7,034 15	48,285
3	Panch Mahals...	18,427 43	19,380 46	4,728 11	42,535	17,475 42	19,008 46	4,888 12	41,371
4	Broach	742 35	1,064 51	293 14	2,099	750 33	1,176 53	307 14	2,233
5	Surat	339 40	440 52	70 8	849	790 35	1,159 52	283 13	2,232
6	Thána	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
7	Khándesh	430 30	530 38	456 32	1,416	731 27	999 38	942 35	2,672
8	Násik	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
9	Ahmednagar	2,688 36	3,791 50	1,087 14	7,566	3,664 33	5,794 52	1,729 15	11,187
10	Poona	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
11	Sholápur	917 28	1,781 55	569 17	3,267	1,579 26	3,353 56	1,078 18	6,010
12	Sátára	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
13	Bijápur	1,548 31	2,496 51	880 18	4,924	2,163 31	3,511 50	1,372 19	7,046
14	Belgaum	23 16	86 58	38 26	147	9 15	52 85	...	61
15	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
16	Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	58,653 40	69,751 47	19,050 13	147,454	64,084 39	77,688 48	21,627 13	163,399

Serial No	District.	August 1902.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	38,779 44	42,206 47	8,379 9	89,364
2	Kaira	7,866 39	10,052 49	2,378 12	20,296
3	Panch Mahals	9,761 40	11,442 46	3,546 14	24,749
4	Broach...	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Surat	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Thána...	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Khándesh	44 42	45 43	16 15	105
8	Násik	223 37	268 45	104 18	595
9	Ahmednagar	2,915 32	4,727 52	1,449 16	9,091
10	Poona	116 31	174 47	83 22	373
11	Sholápur	3,447 31	6,064 55	1,613 14	11,124
12	Sátára	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Bijápur	3,491 30	6,083 53	1,960 17	11,534
14	Belgaum	717 36	1,080 54	212 10	2,009
15	Dhárwár	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Thar and Párkar	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	67,359 40	82,141 48	19,740 12	169,240

28—*concluded.*

May 1902.				June 1902.				July 1902.				Serial No
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
22,344	26,196	4,618	53,158	20,054	24,884	4,655	49,593	24,949	30,368	5,297	60,614	1
42	49	9		41	50	9		41	50	9		
16,246	21,236	6,172	43,654	8,925	12,682	3,812	25,419	4,127	6,801	1,566	12,494	2
37	49	14		35	50	15		33	54	13		
17,676	22,381	6,560	46,617	14,423	19,770	5,294	39,487	7,376	13,834	4,275	25,485	3
38	48	14		37	50	13		29	54	17		
882	1,747	506	3,135	424	1,222	342	1,988	...	..	...	...	4
28	56	16		21	62	17						
646	1,051	296	1,993	596	824	207	1,627	167	382	92	641	5
32	53	15		36	51	13		26	60	14		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	6
1,378	1,701	1,020	4,099	465	783	444	1,692	417	608	325	1,350	7
34	41	25		28	46	26		31	45	24		
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	3	22	8
								50	36	14		
3,271	6,100	1,796	11,167	2,200	3,903	1,177	7,280	2,091	4,009	1,115	7,215	9
29	55	16		30	54	16		29	56	15		
519	67	48	634	511	60	108	679	225	22	51	298	10
82	10	8		75	9	16		76	7	17		
1,545	3,497	1,078	6,120	2,132	4,643	1,400	8,175	3,046	5,741	1,616	10,403	11
25	57	18		26	57	17		29	55	16		
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	12
2,608	4,524	1,713	8,845	2,604	4,645	1,803	9,052	2,803	5,326	1,841	9,970	13
30	51	19		29	51	20		28	53	19		
12	76	...	88	744	1,287	136	2,167	655	993	196	1,844	14
14	86			34	60	6		35	54	11		
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	16
67,127	88,576	23,807	179,510	53,078	74,703	19,378	147,159	45,867	68,092	16,377	130,336	
38	49	13		36	51	13		35	52	13		

September 1902.				October 1902.				Serial No.
Men.	Women.	Children	Total.	Men.	Women	Children	Total	
5,222	5,978	1,255	12,455	239	312	99	650	1
42	48	10		37	48	15		
1,402	1,873	375	3,650	...	...	...	...	2
39	51	10						
597	627	231	1,455	...	...	...	...	3
41	43	16						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5
...	...	..	...	...	...	...		6
255	274	43	572	..	...	...	...	7
45	48	7						
2,369	3,680	984	7,033	...	...	...	...	8
34	52	14						
748	1,047	339	2,134	209	294	125	628	9
35	49	16		33	47	20		
3,050	5,748	1,757	10,555	630	1,052	357	2,039	10
29	54	17		31	52	17		
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	12
2,634	4,734	1,586	8,954	1,016	1,668	484	3,168	13
29	53	18		32	53	15		
803	1,193	180	2,176	89	120	26	235	14
37	55	8		38	51	11		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	16
17,080	25,154	6,750	48,984	2,183	3,446	1,091	6,720	
35	51	14		33	51	16		

APPENDIX 28A.

Statement showing the incidence of wages and fines per working unit relieved during 1899-1902.

District.	1899-1900.							
	Number of working units relieved under		Amount paid to workers under		Incidence of wages per working unit relieved under		Amount of fines inflicted (000 omitted).	Incidence of fines per working unit relieved.
	Code task system (000 omitted).	Payment by result system (000 omitted).	Code task system (000 omitted).	Payment by result system (000 omitted).	Code task system.	Payment by result system.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.	As. p.	As. p.	Rs.	Pies.
Ahmedabad	21,635	1,649	22,68	1,94	1 8	1 10	66	0·5
Kaira	19,132	12	26,34	1,72	1 7	1 6	98	0 9
Panch Mahâls	7,581	1,881					1,32	2 7
Broach	18,922	818	21,47	1,82	1 8	1 11	58	0 6
Surat	1,366	695					8	0·7
Thána	853	...	75	...	1 5	...	4	0 8
Khándesh	47,422	419	38,80	33	1 4	1 3	7,27	2 9
Násik	18,071	733	17,98	49	1 7	1 1	5,19	5·3
Ahmednagar	42,820	3,069	40,00	3,66	1 6	1 11	9,27	3·9
Poona	13,727	485	11,90	55	1 5	1 9	2,81	3·8
Sholápur	31,153	124	27,11	9	1 4	1 2	2,21	1·3
Sátára	47	8,467	4	6,38	1 5	1 2	2,59	5 8
Bijápur	2,761	285	2,51	16	0 11	0 11	26	1·6
Belgaum	20	249	1	23	1 1	1 6	0 5	0·3
Thar and Párkar ..	...	890	. .	91	...	1 11	...	...
Total ...	225,510	19,776	2,09,59	18,28	1 6	1 6	33,27	2·6

District.	1900-1901.					1901-1902.				
	Number of working units relieved (000 omitted)	Amount paid to workers (000 omitted).	Incidence of wages per working unit relieved.	Amount of fines inflicted (000 omitted).	Incidence of fines per working unit relieved.	Number of working units relieved (000 omitted)	Amount paid to workers (000 omitted).	Incidence of wages per working unit relieved.	Amount of fines inflicted (000 omitted).	Incidence of fines per working unit relieved.
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	As. p.	Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	As. p.	Rs.	Pies.
Ahmedabad	2,971	2,36	1 3	0·4	0·03	138,29	11,93	1 4	13	0·2
Kaira	4,823	4,75	1 1	5	0·1	95,27	14,67	1 1	31	0 6
Panch Mahâls... .	1,977					121,10			17	0 3
Broach...	314	22	1 1	1	0·8	4,23	39	1 5	1	0·4
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	2,54	23	1 5	...	...
Khándesh	245	28	1 9	0·5	0·4	4,71	44	1 6	2	0·7
Násik	1,416	1,32	1 6	0·9	0·1	61	4	1 1	...	...
Ahmednagar	18,652	15,52	1 4	1,28	1·3	24,36	2,44	1 7	23	1·8
Poona	5,195	4,40	1 4	32	0·1	...	...	...	...	...
Sholápur	16,082	11,34	1 1	1,23	1·5	23,01	1,33	0 11	1	0·1
Sátára	2,844	1,91	1 1	40	2 7	...	...	...	...	...
Bijápur	5,123	3,69	1 2	39	1·5	30,28	2,24	1 2	7	0·5
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	3,73	33	1 5	0·1	0·06
Total ...	59,642	45,79	1 3	3,70	1·2	446,13	34,04	1 2	95	0·4

APPENDIX 29.

(Referred to in Paragraph 79 of the Report.)

Statement of works classified according to their utility.

1899-1900.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

No	Name of Work	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.	Rs.	Rs.
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A).		
1	Constructing Sábarmati-Dholka Railway.	1,54,419	74,215
2	Extension of Khári Cut Canal	1,61,381	1,07,446
3	Deepening the Háthmáti Canal	41,895	31,684
4	Excavating the Panár-Dediasan Channel in Viramgám Táluka	2,04,881	1,31,550
5	Widening the Doig's ditch	39,853	35,410
6	Excavating the Narsingpura Drainage Channel	6,884	4,884
7	Excavating the Drainage Channel from Gothávi to Goraj	23,074	14,130
8	Widening the Ghoda Feeder	15,231	10,550
9	Excavating the Drainage Channel from the north-west of Ogan to the Valasar Tank of the Rum village	10,944	7,251
10	Extending and improving the Chandola Tank	1,68,290	1,12,092
11	Improving the Malek-Shahhán Tank ...	57,043	36,427
12	Improving the village tank of Lambha ...	92,767	57,325
13	Improving the village tank at Ashláli ..	62,433	32,873
14	Improving the village tank of Od in Daskroi Táluka	17,693	9,569
15	Improving the Irrigation Tank at Bareja.	36,070	18,621
16	Improving the Irrigation Tank at Jetalpur	40,642	21,430
17	Improving the Khán and Gangájali Tanks at Sháhawádi in Daskroi Táluka ...	11,505	6,621
18	Improving the Khodiar Tank at Laxmipur in Daskroi Táluka	17,402	14,692
19	Excavating the village tank at Ghodasar in Daskroi Táluka	19,580	11,343
20	Improving the Mán Tank at Od in Daskroi Táluka	36,194	20,201
21	Improving the Susker and Dedki Tanks near Kankaria at Rájpur-Hirgur in Daskroi Táluka	12,261	9,689
22	Improving the village tank of Wastrápur in Daskroi Táluka	13,675	5,961
23	Improving the Gám Talav at Shahijpur in Daskroi Táluka	16,761	12,762
24	Improving the Irrigation Tank Tennasar of Bodakdeo in Sánand Táluka ...	8,183	4,858
25	Improving the Bedar Tank at Sarkhej in Sánand Táluka	9,154	8,080
26	Improving the Irrigation Tank Kanzav at Makerba in Sánand Táluka	2,603	1,981
27	Improving the Kajesari Tank at Changodar in Sánand Táluka	2,478	1,743
28	Excavating the village tank at Makerba in Sánand Táluka	34,190	18,970
29	Clearing the tank at Wásna Dhedal in Sánand Táluka	39,170	19,223
30	Improving the Malav Tank at Thultej in Sánand Táluka	9,435	4,453
31	Improving the village tank at Shiawada in Sánand Táluka	48,981	30,832
32	Excavating the village tank at Charodi in Sanand Táluka	35,302	27,440
33	Improving the Irrigation Tank at Adioda in Dholka Táluka	39,084	21,331
34	Improving the Irrigation Tank at Rupal in Dholka Táluka	12,277	5,872
35	Improving the Irrigation Tank at Salijda in Dholka Táluka	27,553	10,307
36	Improving the Irrigation Tank at Kocheria in Dholka Táluka	7,882	5,106
37	Improving the Irrigation Tank at Bhayla in Dholka Táluka	50,314	31,650
38	Deepening the Kumerkhán Tank in Viramgám Táluka	25,638	13,575
39	Improving the tank at Jakhwáda in Viramgám Táluka	14,998	10,729
40	Improving the Sher Tank at Hansalpur in Viramgám Táluka	79,561	49,032
41	Excavating a tank at Návda in Dhandhuka Táluka	18,951	14,928
	Total ...	17,26,632	10,66,836
	Works of temporary utility (Classed B)		
1	Collecting metal for Ahmedabad-Báreja Road	3,029	1,172
2	Collecting metal for the first 6 miles of the Sábarmati-Bawla Road	28,806	6,545
3	Collecting 10 years' supply of metal for for Dhandhuka-Ránpur Road ...	19,819	12,224
4	Collecting metal for Local Fund Roads in Gogha Táluka	22,836	10,683
5	Conveying metal from quarries to the road side on Harsol-Modása Road ..	30,827	8,912
6	Providing 10 years' metal supply on Talod-Modasa Road	69,066	36,321
7	Excavating the village tank of Naroda in Daskroi Taluka	54,239	26,588
8	Excavating the village tank Sakri at Sarkhej in Sanand Táluka .. .	10,515	5,813
9	Excavating the village tank Malkáni at Sarkhej in Sánand Táluka	4,207	4,061
10	Excavating the Gangásar Tank at Viramgám	1,49,645	87,236
11	Excavating the tank at Zigra in Viramgám Táluka	14,196	8,298
12	Deepening the tank at Tagdi in Dhandhuka Táluka	32,734	28,503
13	Excavating the tank at Rojka in Dhandhuka Táluka	14,435	11,981
14	Excavating the tank Karad in Dhandhuka Táluka	22,883	19,394
15	Excavating the tank at Akrao in Dhandhuka Táluka	23,701	20,616
16	Excavating the tank at Aliasar in Dhandhuka Táluka	5,612	4,247
17	Deepening the Peerasar Tank in Dhandhuka Táluka	13,204	6,120
18	Improving the Jaska Tank in Dhandhuka Táluka	16,612	13,865
19	Excavating the tank at Zinjar in Dhandhuka Taluka	12,901	12,706
20	Deepening the Tagdi Tank in Gogha Táluka	13,874	11,476
21	Improving the Sad Tank at Gogha ...	27,170	18,524
22	Deepening the tank at Tánsa in Gogha Táluka	8,954	5,084
23	Excavating the tank at Valuked in Gogha Táluka	22,448	13,569
24	Deepening the tank at Kukad in Gogha Táluka	8,353	4,249
25	Deepening the Soneria Tank in Gogha Táluka	31,180	21,921
26	Excavating the tank at Balisna in Parántij Táluka	21,916	13,902

APPENDIX 29—*continued.*

No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—*contd*	Rs.	Rs.
	Works of temporary utility (Classed B)—continued.		
27	Excavating the tank at Talod in Parántij Táluka	98,332	50,428
28	Excavating the tank at Paglod in Parántij Táluka	18,161	12,182
29	Excavating the Bhakaria Tank in Parántij Táluka	44,667	32,417
30	Excavating the Timba Tank in Parántij Táluka	29,317	20,650
31	Excavating the village tank of Salal in Parántij Táluka	2,913	739
32	Deepening the Gám Tank at Bhutal in Modása	65,884	31,261
33	Excavating the Dodpa Tank at Modása ...	55,711	25,133
34	Excavating the Rána Sayad Tank in Modása	8,831	4,122
35	Excavating the Limbla Tank at Modasa...	47,745	23,554
36	Excavating the Gam Talav at Dhansura in Modása	62,139	29,463
	Total ...	11,16,862	6,43,959
	Work of doubtful utility (Classed C).		
1	Expenditure incurred in preliminary arrangements for works which were not opened	699	...
	Total ...	699	...
	Total for Ahmedabad District ...	28,44,193	17,10,795
	KAIRA AND PANCH MAHA'LS DISTRICT.		
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A).		
1	Constructing Godhra-Baroda Chord Railway	1,15,209	59,331
2	Constructing a Reservoir at Muwália ...	1,02,784	22,264
3	Constructing the Karamsad Drainage ...	1,38,720	93,415
4	Constructing a road from Dákor to Alina .	39,323	27,353
5	Constructing Limdi-Dohad Road... ...	73,393	29,528
6	Constructing Dohad-Alirájpur Road ...	98,803	32,485
7	Constructing a road from Mehmedabad to Mahudha	23,422	25,819
	Total ...	5,91,654	2,90,195
	Works of temporary utility (Classed B).		
1	Metalling the road from Godhra to Sunth B. P.	48,149	28,896
2	Metalling the Kalol-Halol Road	10,663	4,824
3	Constructing Halol-Jambughoda Road B. P.	30,930	26,195
4	Deepening and widening the Wáda Tank .	21,373	8,436
5	Excavating the village tank R. S. No. 265 of Malao in Kalol Táluka ...	54,715	20,315
6	Improvements to the tank at Morwa ...	60,358	20,152
7	Deepening the tank at Kanelao near the town of Godhra	31,632	1,807
8	Deepening and widening the tank at Ratanpur	44,945	8,251
9	Excavating the tank at Dohad	29,766	16,968
10	Deepening the tank at Jhálod	1,97,975	78,078
11	Clearing and improving drains in Mátar Táluka	43,524	39,558
12	Metalling the Ladvel branch of Kapadvanj-Bibipura Road	22,827	9,835
13	Collecting gravel for B. B. & C. I. Railway at Kharkhara	2,151	491
14	Collecting 10 years' supply of metal at Páli quarry for repairs to Local Fund Roads in Kaira District	77,926	13,208

No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.
	KAIRA AND PANCH MAHA'LS DISTRICT—*continued.*	Rs.	Rs.
	Works of temporary utility (Classed B)—continued.		
15	Deepening the tank at Thásra	43,903	28,226
16	Deepening and widening the Rateval and Gopal Tanks at Ladvel in Thásra Táluka	77,465	34,779
17	Deepening and widening the Gomti Tank at Dákor	1,71,881	65,695
18	Deepening and widening the tank at Tráj	1,29,626	99,395
19	Deepening and enlarging the tank at Wansar in Mátar Táluka	1,33,710	1,14,007
20	Deepening and widening the tank at Deoki Vansol	1,20,143	1,04,829
21	Deepening the Fata Tank at Eyawa ..	69,649	57,465
22	Do. the Bobha Tank at Borsad ...	3,45,444	1,19,998
23	Do. the Jhakli do. ...	53,030	8,428
24	Do. the Váv do. ..	25,391	20,415
25	Do. the tank at Nápa	7,139	2,306
26	Do. the Gangati Tank at Ankláo ...	95,888	1,07,389
27	Do. the Gomti and Boresar Tanks at Sarsa	57,381	38,501
28	Do. the Gám Tank at Alarsa ...	25,733	9,111
29	Do. the Wádoo Tank at Mahudha...	79,766	69,746
30	Do. the Patel do. ...	8,926	8,767
31	Do. the Karsalia do. ...	5,602	4,119
32	Do. the Finao do. ...	12,301	8,590
33	Do. the Wadesari Taláo at Narsanda	13,545	13,992
34	Do. the Semjia Tank at Mahudha .	3,240	3,913
35	Do. the Wanthvali Tank at Mehmedabad	30,142	20,600
	Total ...	21,86,839	12,17,285
	Works of doubtful utility (Classed C).		
1	Collecting 10 years' supply of metal at the quarries for repairs to the Godhra-Shehra Road	10,353	2,257
2	Collecting 10 years' supply of metal at the quarries for repairs to Limkheda-Jhálod Road	31,584	791
3	Constructing Agas-Borsad Road	44,348	17,425
4	Constructing the 1st section of road from Mátar towards Cambay	136	139
	Total ...	86,421	20,612
	Total for Kaira and Panch Mahals District	28,64,914	15,28,092
	SURAT DISTRICT.		
	Works of temporary utility (Classed B).		
1	Deepening the Gám Tank R. S. No. 676 of Pardi	37,295	41,582
2	Deepening the Dhed Tank R. S. No. 188 of Pallon...	25,825	23,627
3	Enlarging the tank R. S. No. 408 of Houd	33,527	29,247
4	Deepening the Khanbhu and Deo Tanks Nos. 1 and 7 of Amalsad	23,115	23,390
5	Deepening the Dharmin Tank No. 98 of Bulwáda	19,265	5,586
6	Deepening Motu Tank No. 201 of Puni-Bárdoli	13,198	6,707
7	Tank at Fanaswáda	1,834	3,147
8	Motu Tank at Chikhli	1,437	3,284
9	Deepening Nava tank No. 190 of Karanj-Mandur	32,027	19,521
10	Deepening Gám Tank No. 183 of Karanj-Mandur	14,700	9,735
11	Deepening Motu Tank No. 258 of Barbodhan	41,857	34,720

APPENDIX 29—*continued.*

No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost
	SURAT DISTRICT—*continued.*	Rs.	Rs.
	Works of temporary utility (Classed B)—continued.		
12	Repairs to Dessai Tank No. 255 of Samroli	1,728	2,470
13	Deepening the Gadhedia Tank at Areth in Manduri	17,208	11,798
14	Deepening Nava Tank R. S. No. 13 of Bhalkol	39	...
15	Olpád-Shahol Road	442	379
	Total ...	2,63,497	2,15,193
	Work of doubtful utility (Classed C)		
1	Morthan Channel in Olpád	454	583
	BROACH DISTRICT.		
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A)		
1	Excavating the Ora Vichiad and Bádalpur Drainage Channel	28,303	16,907
2	Excavating the Wapusson Drainage Channel	17,325	15,158
3	Do. the Kolwa Itola Drainage Channel	4,762	3,930
4	Do. the Rahád Drainage Channel...	2,827	2,282
5	Do. the Wansi do. ...	17,707	6,228
6	Do. the Ghamnad do. ...	13,277	10,717
7	Do. the Simaltha Branch Drainage Channel	2,634	1,799
8	Do. the Nabar Umra and Kotishwar Drainage Channel ..	11,560	12,947
9	Do. Uber Dabha Drainage Channel	2,617	1,120
10	Do. Channels Nos. 1 and 2 from Káva village to meet the Amanpur-Nadiad Channel near Kava	342	17
11	Hánsot Land Reclamation	72,653	96,514
12	Nimam Channel	596	465
13	Channels from Dánda to Ghamnad ..	1,036	843
14	Nandhana Nobar Channel	262	291
15	Wansitta Channel	287	169
16	Embanking and metalling Hánsot-Shahol Road	22,401	7,170
	Total ...	1,98,589	1,76,557
	Works of temporary utility (Classed B)		
1	Deepening and enlarging the Gám Tank No. 1 of Wápa	15,842	9,451
2	Improving the Gám Tank No. 207 of Chanchwil	57,216	28,877
3	Deepening the Gám Tank No. 1 of Sisodra	1,22,138	93,157
4	Do. do. No. 2 of Parvat.	69,981	57,868
5	Do. do. No 48 of Kosambdi ...	906	...
6	Rundh Tank No. 399 of Katpur-Anklesvar	11,151	...
7	Deepening and extending the Gám Tank at Anklesvar	1,00,982	80,406
8	Deepening and enlarging the A'sha Tank No. 54 of Hinglot	1,05,685	81,726
9	Clearing Amleshwar Tank, Táluka Broach	47,661	33,066
10	Improving the Motu Tank No. 658 of Sukaltirath	50,166	29,524
11	Repairing the Puneshwar Tank	77,231	45,070
12	Improving the Gám Tank at Nardirda ..	72,061	39,593
13	Deepening and extending the Gám Tank No. 1 of Dehej	10,605	5,748
14	Clearing the tank at Samni	17,482	7,405
15	Excavating the Motu tank No. 225 of A'mod	29,703	18,133
	BROACH DISTRICT—*continued.*		
	Works of temporary utility (Classed B)—continued.		
16	Excavating and enlarging the Gám Tank 498 of Saibhan	88,449	74,258
17	Excavating Gám Tank No. 223 of Dora...	54,530	43,584
18	Do. do. No. 235 of Mátar ..	84,781	77,841
19	Do. the village tank No. 1 of Watusa	71,887	41,873
20	Deepening and extending the village tank of Anor	31,889	13,385
21	Clearing and excavating tank at Dábha ...	1,12,412	64,700
22	Deepening the Jambusa Tank	94,137	92,767
23	Do. the Tankaria Tank in Jambusar	1,44,508	82,039
24	Do. the tank at Sijam	1,21,555	70,247
25	Do. the Kolak at Sijam	11,753	7,928
26	Do. the Kooli at Sijam	41,600	24,632
27	Do. Peshad Tank at Jambusar ...	8,590	4,998
28	Do. the main tank at Dotia in Jambusar Táluka	6,164	2,391
29	Do. and enlarging the Tank at Uber in Jambusar Táluka	11,018	368
30	Do. and enlarging the tank at Kangam	7,807	440
31	Storing two years' supply of metal for repairs to Anklesvar-Hánsot Road ...	11,955	3,679
	Total ...	16,91,845	11,35,154
	Works of doubtful utility (Classed C).		
1	Broach Tank Reservoir	4,55,269	3,13,795
2	Improving the road from A'mod to Palej...	28,481	17,688
3	Consolidation of earthwork on A'mod-Palej Road	6,297	2,988
4	Embanking Jambusar-Tankaria Road ...	24,678	6,874
5	Repairing the road from Wápa to Bhukhi	2,205	71
6	Road from Zadesa to Sukaltirath ..	10,382	2,433
7	Asarsa Reclamation Works	31,750	37,292
	Total ...	5,59,062	3,81,141
	Total for Surat and Broach Districts ...	27,13,447	19,08,628
	THA'NA DISTRICT.		
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A)		
1	Constructing road from Sanján to Talásari (1st section, Sanján to Kawad) ...	13,910	9,591
2	Constructing road from Sanján to Nárgol.	24,354	22,926
3	Constructing road from Wángaon to Chinchni	18,359	15,869
4	Constructing road from Thána Wawla to Ghodbandar	5,803	2,211
5	Constructing road from Boisar to Máswán	16,342	9,757
6	Improving the tank at Pokhran	8,182	3,653
	Total ...	86,950	64,007
	Work of temporary utility (Classed B).		
1	Improving the tank at Wáda	3,617	3,492
	Total for Thána District ...	90,567	67,499

APPENDIX *29—continued.*

CENTRAL DIVISION.

No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure	Normal Cost.
	KHA'NDESH DISTRICT.	Rs.	Rs.
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A).		
1	Constructing Shirpur-Chopda Road, 1st Section ..	43,507	27,546
2	Do. do. 2nd Section...	49,832	18,591
3	Constructing Párola-Dharangaon Road ...	2,19,324	23,235
4	Feeder Road from Mehunbára to Jámda Railway Station	28,243	7,427
5	Nardána Station Road	4,515	1,825
6	Constructing Bodvad-Jámner Road ...	1,18,880	28,636
7	Do. Bodvad-Jamti Road ..	82,476	15,768
8	Do. Yával-Ráver Road ...	52,2?6	30,579
9	Improving Mhásvad-Neri Road ...	69,832	11,885
	Total ...	6,68,845	1,65,492
	Works of temporary utility (Classed B)		
1	Metal collection on Dhulia-Chálisgaon Road	1,28,432	38,357
2	Metal collection on Bombay-Agra Road in Dhulia Sub-division	2,37,701	65,057
3	Metal collection on Bombay-Agra Road in Shirpur Sub-Division		
4	Metal collection on Dhulia-Párola Road .	1,79,889	20,254
5	Do. on Kajgaon-Párola Road	76,570	10,103
6	Constructing Amalner-Párola Road ...	3,40,571	66,335
7	Metal collection on Amalner-Tápti Road .	66,954	13,984
8	Metal collection for Dhulia-Amalner Road	20,867	3,511
9	Metal collection for Tápti Valley Railway at Machibardi	23,811	2,834
10	Metal collection for G. I. P. Railway at Chikhali Nála	2,06,016	29,077
11	Metal collection for Manmád-Páchora Section	45,580	9,038
12	Metal collection for Mhásvad-Erandol Road	1,86,525	16,130
13	Metal collection for Erandol-Párola Road.	3,31,395	35,712
14	Do. for Erandol-Dharangaon Road	1,09,058	8,454
15	Metal collection for Erandol-Páldhi Road	16,373	2,982
16	Do. for Edlabad-Bodvad Road	2,43,987	26,308
17	Do. for Jalgaon-Dharangaon Road	3,54,539	25,449
18	Metal collection for Bhusával-Jámner Road	46,745	11,444
19	Metal collection for G. I. P. Railway at Támaswádi	40,284	6,960
20	Metal collection for G. I. P. Railway at Jalgaon Khurd	3,170	311
21	Metal collection for G. I. P. Railway at Mahej near Páchora	27,337	1,738
22	Metal collection for G. I. P. Railway at Jalgaon-Dharangaon Section of Jalgaon-Amalner Railway	87,493	10,590
	Total ...	27,73,297	4,04,628
	Works of doubtful utility (Classed C).		
1	Constructing Ráipur Tank	48,063	7,092
2	Metal collection for Edlabad-Varangaon Road	521	...
	Total ...	48,584	7,092
	Total for Khándesh District ...	34,90,726	5,77,212

No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.
	KHA'NDESH IRRIGATION DISTRICT.	Rs.	Rs.
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A).		
1	Constructing Purmapada Tank	2,01,370	96,472
2	Do. Talwáda Tank	1,00,041	57,581
3	Do. Dudhála Tank	25,174	2,317
4	Improvements to water-supply at Jalgaon	75,199	55,679
5	Constructing Sháháda-Taloda Road ...	32,481	4,679
6	Improving Ghorda-Kondaibári Road ...	58,075	13,523
	Total ...	4,92,340	2,30,251
	Works of temporary utility (Classed B).		
1	Silt clearance, Jámda Right and Left Bank Canal	23,728	18,897
2	Metal collection for Sákri-Pimpalner Road	7,792	3,432
3	Metal collection for Songír-Nandurbár Road	87,020	31,638
4	Constructing a road from Visarwádi to Chinchpáda Railway Station	39,685	3,342
5	Metal collection for Taloda-Nandurbár Road	34,236	8,526
6	Metal collection for Dhondaicha-Sháháda Road	15,453	4,015
7	Metal collection for Dhulia-Surat Road ...	89,453	31,380
	Total ...	2,97,367	1,01,230
	Total for Khándesh Irrigation District	7,89,707	3,31,481
	AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.		
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A).		
1	Reservoir at Kapurvádi in connection with water-supply to the town of Ahmednagar	3,21,812	1,70,509
2	Constructing Visápur Tank	3,87,522	1 04,204
3	Do. Ojar Right Bank Canal ...	5,69,747	2,41,553
4	Do. Kharda-Jategaon Road ...	1,31,094	8,753
5	Do. Jámkhed-Kharda Road ...	20,219	833
6	Do. a road from Máhi-Jalgaon to Sholápur Frontier ...	1,56,223	22,676
7	Do. Visápur Feeder Road ...	1,60,900	95,236
8	Do. Páthardi-Moho Road ...	1,43,751	89,580
9	Extension of Shevgaon-Bodhegaon Road to Sukali...	86,817	15,690
10	Construction of road from Ashvi to join Kolharbári Road	44,239	14,493
11	Constructing Jámkhed-Karmála Road ...	41,812	5,971
12	Improvement to Ahmednagar-Poona Road, Section from Ahmednagar to Ghod River	84,003	45,081
13	Improvement to Ahmednagar-Málegaon Road	18,392	9,133
14	Collecting and breaking metal on Ahmednagar-Malegaon Road		
15	Improvements to the Belápur Station Feeder Road	11,243	6,860
16	Collecting and breaking metal on Ahmednagar-Málegaon Road, Section II ...	5,07,085	67,145
17	Improvements to Ahmednagar-Málegaon Road, Section II		
	Total ...	26,84,859	8,97,717

APPENDIX 29—*continued.*

No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.
	AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT—*continued.*	Rs.	Rs.
	Works of temporary utility (Classed B).		
1	Silt clearance, Ojar Left Bank Canal ...	50,000	32,817
2	Do. Bhátodi Tank	92,542	19,772
3	Do. Lákh Canal	46,381	12,372
4	Collecting and breaking metal on Ahmednagar Cantonment Roads	17,790	10,551
5	Collecting and breaking metal on Ahmednagar-Poona Road, section from Ahmednagar to Ghod River	1,12,572	33,605
6	Collecting and breaking metal on Ahmednagar-Paithan Road	2,77,290	87,514
7	Collecting and breaking metal on Násik-Poona Road, section from Nandur-Shingota to Ali Khind	85,700	23,110
8	Improvements to the Násik-Poona Road		
9	Collecting and breaking metal on Imámpur Ghát to Toka Road...	78,709	28,770
10	Collecting and breaking metal on Kolharbári Road	66,594	4,465
11	Improvements to Kolharbári Road ...		
12	Collecting and breaking metal on Kopargaon-Shingrápur Road	27,476	1,018
13	Improvements to Kopargaon-Shingrápur Road		
14	Collecting and breaking metal on Loni-Belápur Road	96,037	15,097
15	Improvements to Loni-Belapur Road ...		
16	Collecting and breaking metal on Ahmednagar-Shevgaon Road	2,33,134	1,88,568
17	Collecting and breaking metal on Nevása-Belápur Road	2,49,726	24,806
18	Collecting and breaking metal on Jámkhed-Mohoghát Road	57,512	17,082
19	Collecting and breaking metal on Nevása-Shevgaon-Bodhegaon Road	4,20,432	47,479
20	Collecting and breaking metal on Khospuri-Ismálpur Road	85,746	15,286
21	Collecting and breaking metal on Shenoli-Vámbori Road	39,261	3,165
22	Collecting and breaking metal on Rahata-Chitali Road	88,299	8,731
23	Improvements to Rahata-Chitali Road ...		
24	Collecting and breaking metal on Kharda-Shrigonda Road	1,18,970	21,985
25	Collecting and breaking metal on Karjat-Chincholi Road	71,003	11,328
26	Collecting and breaking metal on Nagar-Annághát Road...	30,014	2,392
	Total ...	23,45,188	6,09,913
	Total for Ahmednagar District ...	50,30,047	15,07,630
	NA'SIK DISTRICT.		
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A)		
1	Constructing Wani-Pimpalgaon Road ...	1,20,362	14,150
2	Do. Dholbári-Shelbári Road ...	47,634	6,738
3	Do. Nándgaon-Málegaon Road.	3,19,741	60,561
4	Do. Sinnar-Wávi Road ...	2,11,065	59,403
5	Do. Khirdi Sáthe Tank ...	1,72,575	59,775
6	Do. Odal Tank...	2,68,091	43,000
7	Do. Wághad Tank	34,902	4,836
8	Do. Chankápur Tank	44,706	10,100
9	Do. Máládevi do.	4,52,790	1,09,086
10	Do. Wasáli do.	72,008	11,006
	Total ...	17,43,874	3,78,655

No	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.
	NA'SIK DISTRICT—*continued.*	Rs.	Rs.
	Works of temporary utility (Classed B).		
1	Collecting metal on Násik-Dindori Road,	63,460	9,910
2	Do. do. on Bombay-A'gra Road	3,74,247	69,569
3	Do. do. on Khándesh-Nizam's Frontier Road	37,436	8,782
	Total ...	4,75,143	88,261
	Total for Násik District ...	22,19,017	4,66,916
	SHOLA'PUR DISTRICT.		
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A).		
1	Constructing Páthri Tank	96,367	62,508
2	Do. Mangi Tank	3,37,359	71,996
3	Do. Wadshivne Tank... ...	1,78,148	95,695
4	Do. Hotgi Tank	2,03,483	92,197
5	Restoring and widening Ashti Tank Dam.	1,32,795	27,394
6	Constructing Bhamburdi Tank	2,90,785	72,513
7	Do. Budhihál Tank	4,86,503	1,67,035
8	Do. Bársi-Parenda Road ...	7,667	3,690
9	Do. Yedsi-Dhárásiv Road ...	8,825	3,716
10	Do. Sholápur-Hotgi Road ...	13,246	7,180
11	Do. Temburni-Malsiras Road...	18,370	13,343
12	Bársi-Tadwala Railway Extension ...	2,46,721	1,60,467
	Total ...	20,20,269	7,77,734
	Works of temporary utility (Classed B).		
1	Improving Sholápur-Tuljápur Road ...	10,055	8,533
2	Repairs to Karmála-Jategaon Road ...	4,830	2,596
3	Do. to Mohol-Pandharpur Road ...	61,663	26,626
4	Do. to Pandharpur-Karád Road ...	1,33,826	65,273
5	Do. to Sángola-Sholápur Road ...	14,721	8,382
6	Do. to Sholapur-Akalkot Road ...	3,681	1,809
7	Do. to Karmála-Aljápur Road ...	3,346	1,498
8	Do. to Sholápur-Takli Road... ...	1,876	642
9	Do. to Sholápur-Bársi Road ...	1,833	687
10	Special repairs to Bársi-Agalgaon Road ..	4,902	1,002
11	Improving Approach Road to Municipal Bungalow at Karmála	1,445	493
12	Repairs to Pandharpur-Sátára Road ...	3,860	1,221
13	Do. to Tembhurni-Kem Road ...	3,29,352	5,297
14	Do to and collection of metal on Poona-Hyderabad Road, Section I ...		60,630
15	Repairs to and collection of metal on Poona-Hyderabad Road, Section II ...	43,917	18,935
16	Collection of metal on Bársi-Tadval Road	26,259	5,124
17	Collection of metal on Kuslumb-Yermála Road	43,712	20,466
18	Ballast collection at Loha	2,18,820	5,948
19	Do. do. at Wáshimbe ...		9,581
20	Do. do. at Hiraj		4,856
21	Do. do. at Bársi Road ...		10,652
22	Do. do. at Bitala		7,896
	Total ...	9,08,098	2,68,147
	Total for Sholápur District ...	29,28,367	10,45,881

APPENDIX 29—*continued.*

No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.
	POONA DISTRICT.	Rs.	Rs.
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A).		
1	Constructing a road from Bhimáshankar to Dimbha Khurd	79,658	33,087
2	Constructing a portion of Páud-Bhorkas Road	20,152	8,917
3	Constructing a road from Rájevádi Railway Station to Málsiras	78,785	31,884
4	Constructing a road from Junnar to Ghoda	43,242	20,965
5	Improvements to road from Indápur to Bárámati	1,48,653	55,657
6	Constructing a cart-road from Khandála to join Talegaon-A'mbegaon Road *viâ* Bhor Khind	12,976	4,861
7	Improvements to road from Talegaon Railway Station to Bombay Mail Road	12,444	4,168
8	Easing gradients on the Bombay-Poona Mail Road	1,279	646
9	Easing gradients on the Poona-Násik Road	714	475
	Total ...	3,97,903	1,60,660

No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.
	POONA DISTRICT—*continued.*	Rs.	Rs.
	Works of temporary utility (Classed B).		
1	Collecting metal on the Bombay-Poona Mail Road	94,088	18,311
2	Collecting metal on the Poona-Sholápur Road	1,58,367	62,524
3	Collecting metal on the Junnar-Náráyangaon Road	18,808	4,979
4	Collecting metal on the Poona-Ahmednagar Road...	3,21,778	80,251
5	Collecting metal on the Poona-Násik Road	2,00,794	64,911
6	Clearing tanks at Purandhar	632	644
	Total ...	7,94,467	2,31,620
	Total for Poona District ...	11,92,370	3,92,280
	POONA IRRIGATION DISTRICT.		
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A).		
1	Khámgaon Tank	51,523	22,700
2	Shetphal Tank	2,38,805	1,11,000
	Total for Poona Irrigation District ...	2,90,328	1,33,700

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

	SA'TA'RA DISTRICT.	Rs.	Rs.
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A).		
1	Construction of the Goregaon Tank ...	90,703	29,710
2	Extending the Yerla Right Bank Canal .	9,413	4,907
3	Making a berm in rear of Pingli Dam ...	42,720	20,479
4	Do. do. do. Nehr Tank ...	77,519	27,884
5	Additions and alterations to the waste weir of Nehr Tank	15,837	25,624
6	Raising the Máyni Dam and making a berm in its rear	1,30,501	16,420
7	Raising the banks of the Bidal Channel	14,536	6,742
8	Constructing Takarí-Islámpur Road ...	4,785	4,148
9	Do. a road from Ashta to Ashta Road Station	17,303	8,516
10	Constructing Tarla-Targaon Road ...	31,903	8,861
11	Improving Sátára-Tásgaon Road ..	34,670	23,784
12	Do. Tásgaon-Pingli Road, 1st Section	57,371	26,553
13	Improving Tásgaon-Pingli Road, 2nd Section		6,916
14	Improving Malhárpeth-Pandharpur Road	10,665	5,549
15	Do. Sátára-Pandharpur Road, miles 33 to 39	76,362	34,010
16	Improving Sátára-Pandharpur Road, miles 47 to 60		13,285
17	Improving Sátára-Pandharpur Road, miles 40 to 47		12,204
18	Improving Khandála-Lonand Road ...	...	1,366
19	Do. Pusesávli-Shingnápur Road .	95,611	98,091
	Total ...	7,09,899	3,75,049
	Works of temporary utility (Classed B.)		
1	Metal collection on Karád-Chiplún Road .	1,059	648
2	Do. do. on Poona-Bangalore Road	5,469	1,939
	Total ...	6,528	2,587
	Total for Sátára District ...	7,16,427	3,77,636

	BELGAUM DISTRICT.	Rs.	Rs.
	Work of permanent utility (Classed A)		
1	Constructing Shedbal-Athni Road ...	21,101	21,291
	Total ...	21,101	21,291
	Work of temporary utility (Classed B).		
1	Collecting and stacking reserve metal on Gokák-Nargund Road, 2nd Section ...	12,825	8,294
	Total ..	12,825	8,294
	Total for Belgaum District ...	33,926	29,585
	BIJA'PUR DISTRICT.		
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A).		
1	Constructing and collecting metal on Horti-Nimbál Road	23,222	7,829
2	Constructing and collecting metal on Bádami Mudkavi Road	14,697	11,759
3	Constructing Nimbal-Tadvalga Road ...	11,555	10,285
4	Do. Bádámi-Kamatgi Road ..	34,681	27,534
5	Do. Sangogi Tank	2,14,890	1,14,857
	Total for Bijápur District ...	2,99,045	1,72,262

APPENDIX 29—*continued.*

No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.	No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.
	SIND DIVISION.						
	EASTERN NA'RA DISTRICT.	Rs.	Rs.		**FULELI CANALS DISTRICT.**	Rs.	Rs.
	Work of permanent utility (Classed A).				*Work of doubtful utility (Classed C).*		
1	Extension of the Bhaiti Bund	33,645	49,692	1	Hassanáli Wah project	1,548	740
	Total for Eastern Nára District ...	33,645	49,692		Total for Fuleli Canals District ...	1,548	740

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NORTHERN DIVISION.

	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.	Rs.	Rs.		**AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—*contd.***	Rs.	Rs.
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A).				*Works of temporary utility (Classed B)*—continued.		
1	Constructing Sábarmati-Dholka Railway...	10,082	5,547	17	Excavating the village tank at Jalálpur Godhaneshwar in Dholka Táluka ...	7,619	3,871
2	Constructing the Wasai Reservoir in Daskroi Táluka	59,327	38,318	18	Excavating the tank at Shiawáda in Dholka Táluka	13,983	8,825
3	Constructing the Bokh Reservoir near Parántij	94,243	61,057	19	Deepening the village tank at Aghar in Viramgám Táluka	37,798	29,600
4	Extending and improving the Chandola Tank	81,821	57,652	20	Improving the Gambhu Tank at Kointia in Viramgám Táluka	8,323	5,191
5	Extension of Khári Cut Canal	66,612	34,718	21	Improving the Pansar Tank at Dekawada in Viramgám Táluka	11,609	8,506
6	Making the Nawda water supply channel .	17,143	13,481	22	Improving the Patasar Tank at Sadatpur in Viramgám Táluka	30,147	18,066
7	Constructing a drainage channel at Bagodra	12,217	9,330	23	Repairing the Arba Tank near Walthera in Dholka Táluka	8,019	7,437
8	Excavating the drainage channel from Godhávi to Goráj	35,767	27,125	24	Improving the village tank at Salijda in Dholka Táluka	9,622	2,718
9	Making the Chekla drainage	35,983	26,410	25	Improving the Dhunia Tank at Ashláli in Daskroi Táluka	2,807	3,057
10	Repairing the Malek-Shahaban Tank ...	5,438	4,146	26	Improving the Ledia Tank at Dhanwada in Dholka Táluka	12,216	11,871
11	Improving the Sher Tank at Hansalpur in Viramgám Táluka	1,15,126	84,560	27	Improving the Wadu Tank at Ramol in Daskroi Táluka	10,828	9,971
12	Excavating the tank at Nawda in Dhandhuka Táluka	33,029	23,795	28	Improving the village tank at Mahijda in Daskroi Táluka	7,286	8,000
	Total ...	5,66,788	3,86,139	29	Improving the Rájeshwar Tank at Valána.	25,083	6,030
	Works of temporary utility (Classed B).			30	Improving the tank at Bhadána in Viramgám Táluka	21,717	8,405
1	Making the Chharodia Cut in Dhandhuka Táluka	13,848	12,764	31	Improving the Piplia Tank at Báreja in Daskroi Táluka	4,989	3,753
2	Providing 10 years' supply of metal for Talod-Modása Road	35,545	15,805	32	Improving the Khuman Tank at Bareja in Daskroi Táluka	2,915	2,367
3	Conveying metal from quarries to road side on Hársol-Modása Road	64,211	31,124	33	Repairs to Mahádev Tank at Jalálpur in Dholka Táluka	9,608	9,320
4	Collecting and conveying metal for the portion of Modása-Bibipura Road from Dhansura to Bibipura	45,511	17,344	34	Improving the Mota Tank at Sarandi in Dholka Táluka	3,081	2,442
5	Collecting 10 years' supply of metal for the portion of the last 3 miles of Kapadvanj-Bibipura Road	315	182	35	Repairing the Sat Tank at Ramol in Daskroi Táluka	3,034	3,059
6	Collecting 10 years' supply of gravel for the first 10 miles of Dhandhuka-Ránpur Road	9,684	5,909	36	Repairing the Teja Tank at Ramol in Daskroi Táluka	2,426	2,365
7	Improvements to the Wanderwan Tank in Daskroi Táluka	5,545	4,308	37	Repairing the Dedki Tank in Daskroi Táluka	4,148	3,927
8	Improving the Irrigation Bánd at Sindhráj in Dholka Táluka	8,159	7,575	38	Repairing the Od Tank in Daskroi Táluka	4,200	3,428
9	Excavating the village tank at Sindhráj in Dholka Táluka	15,821	12,678	39	Excavating the Kálol Tank at Shihor in Viramgám Táluka	11,205	5,380
10	Improving the tank at Walthera in Dholka Táluka	27,908	15,882	40	Improving the Jhakla Tank at Shihor in Viramgám Táluka	5,214	2,402
11	Excavating the village tank at Rupavati in Dholka Táluka	6,926	3,483	41	Constructing the Sodhi Bánd in Dhandhuka Táluka	6,227	5,832
12	Improving the tank at Jholápur in Sánand Táluka	31,092	24,997	42	Repairing the old earthen Bánds in Wasai village	1,263	1,222
13	Deepening the village tank at Bhojwa in Viramgám Táluka	9,011	5,219	43	Improving the Buban Tank in Daskroi Táluka	2,179	1,378
14	Improving the tank at Panar in Viramgám Táluka	1,10,243	70,510	44	Repairing the Jambudi Tank in Daskroi Táluka	2,062	2,545
15	Excavating the village tank Bhanasar at Bhankoda in Viramgám Táluka ...	34,821	17,991	45	Improving the Baláda Tank at Ashláli in Daskroi Táluka	2,332	2,182
16	Improving the Sathlu Tank at Chaniar in Viramgám Táluka	23,810	14,920	46	Improving the Dhumoli Tank at Báreja in Daskroi Táluka	432	402

APPENDIX 29—*continued.*

No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.
	Works of temporary utility (Classed B)—continued.		
47	Improving the Mandola Tank at Báreja in Daskroi Táluka	2,042	1,801
48	Improving the Wanjári Tank at Náj in Daskroi Táluka	1,359	1,180
49	Improving the Suri Tank at Jetalpur in Daskroi Táluka	405	377
50	Improving the Bhutadi Tank at Báreja in Daskroi Táluka	1,394	1,055
51	Improving the Gumatia Tank at Báreja in Daskroi Táluka	1,475	1,311
52	Improving the Golé Tank at Báreja in Daskroi Táluka	1,956	1,613
53	Improving the Bhaidawádi Tank at do. ...	1,380	1,399
54	Improving the Wanjári Tank at do. ...	1,031	991
55	Improving the Bariawádi Tank do. ...	752	726
56	Improving the Babudi Tank at do. ...	1,604	2,025
57	Repairing the Mán Tank in Daskroi Táluka	525	633
58	Repairing Máma Tank at Ramol in do. ...	1,892	1,371
59	Repairing and deepening the village tank at Hansalpur in Viramgám Táluka ...	1,124	637
60	Improving the Guhi Tank at Jetalpur in Daskroi Táluka	537	431
61	Repairing the Ashláli Tank in do. ...	548	563
62	Improving Bundhia Tank at Ramol in do.	322	160
63	Improving Bada Tank at Wasai in do. ...	2,232	3,048
64	Deepening Bhat Tank at Báreja in do. ...	403	294
65	Repairing Lambha Tank in do. ...	1,959	1,750
66	Improving the Damasar Tank in the cattle farm at Charodi in Sánand Táluka	12,268	5,480
67	Deepening the Soneria Tank at Gogha ...	3,001	837
68	Excavating the bed of Gangasar Tank at Viramgám	45,877	30,363
69	Deepening the Kupasar Tank in the cattle farm at Charodi in Sánand Táluka ...	4,997	3,112
70	Improving the tank at Ghadkan in Paránti Táluka	5,697	2,105
71	Improving the tank at Karol in Paránti Táluka	9,594	4,458
72	Deepening the Pirasar Tank at Dhandhuka	6,562	4,535
73	Repairing the Poliu Tank at Dekawáda in Viramgám Táluka	731	717
74	Improving the village tank at Kalána in Sánand Táluka	1,617	300
	Total ...	8,28,046	5,17,515
	Works of doubtful utility (Classed C).		
1	Improving Ahmedabad-Dholka Road ...	4,948	5,455
2	Improving Ahmedabad-Kapadvanj Road .	3,774	1,801
3	Expenditure on works not opened ...	762	...
	Total ...	9,484	7,256
	Total for Ahmedabad District ...	14,04,318	9,10,910
	KAIRA AND PANCH MAHA'LS DISTRICT.		
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A).		
1	Constructing Mehmedabad-Dákor Road, 1st Section	46,031	42,180
2	Constructing Karamsad Drainage ...	8,694	8,192
3	Constructing Limbdi-Dohad Road ...	10,630	7,053
4	Constructing Dohad-Alirájpur Road ...	8,424	8,617
5	Constructing Godhra-Baroda Chord Railway	47,755	35,140
6	Constructing a Reservoir at Muwalia ...	1,82,797	1,39,765
	Total ...	3,04,331	2,40,947

No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.
	KAIRA AND PANCH MAHA'LS DISTRICT—*continued.*	Rs.	Rs.
	Works of temporary utility (Classed B).		
1	Metalling the Ladvel Branch road of Kapadvanj-Bibipura Road	26,759	23,579
2	Collecting metal for repairing the first 8 miles of Dákor-Kapadvanj Road ...	7,799	4,370
3	Deepening a tank at Heranj	25,505	33,835
4	Deepening a tank at Bhetashi	33,323	35,155
5	Deepening a tank at Amiyad Devil ...	46,883	36,868
6	Deepening a tank at Alarsa	60,166	38,288
7	Deepening a tank at Palej	4,426	5,650
8	Deepening a tank at Ras	12,329	7,454
9	Deepening a tank at Tráj...	3,950	6,387
10	Constructing a tank at Goblej	86,944	1,09,393
11	Constructing a tank at Tranja	90,811	1,00,731
12	Constructing a tank at Wángroli ...	68,099	92,250
13	Constructing a tank at Nagráma... ...	57,475	70,002
14	Constructing a tank at Machel	8,754	9,828
15	Constructing a tank at Pariaj	72,823	54,206
16	Constructing a tank at Sayat	56,764	57,172
17	Constructing a tank at Kánbha	66,455	85,570
18	Constructing a tank at Kantharia ...	62,114	67,554
19	Constructing a tank at Sáoli	80,777	1,05,804
20	Constructing a tank at Katraj	8,721	11,897
21	Improving the tank at Deoki Vansol ...	11,832	13,782
22	Constructing a tank at Rás	18,705	20,097
23	Constructing a tank at Khándli	8,176	11,406
24	Constructing a tank at Amiyad	1,861	1,367
25	Improving a tank at Asodar	4,292	6,130
26	Improving a tank at Ankláo	2,155	2,521
27	Improving a tank at Sinjiwáda	1,403	1,745
28	Improving a tank at Nápa	1,084	1,275
29	Improving a tank at Kathawáda	3,108	5,120
30	Repairs to village tank at Areri	1,535	...
31	Metalling the road from Godhra to Sunth	24,490	26,785
32	Deepening a tank at Dohad	7,729	6,957
33	Deepening a tank at Ratanpur	24,020	34,720
34	Deepening a tank at Wáda	30,689	30,981
35	Deepening a tank at Orwáda	54,134	54,646
36	Deepening a tank at Dhandhalpur ...	17,354	21,630
37	Deepening a tank at Wansdelia	22,931	22,516
38	Deepening a tank at Mindalo	22,458	24,140
39	Deepening a tank at Lilva Thákor ...	6,774	7,377
40	Deepening a tank at Raniyor	8,866	11,364
41	Deepening a tank at Karat Khedi ...	1,818	1,964
42	Deepening a tank at Lilva Deva	4,574	3,872
43	Deepening a tank at Wandeli	4,309	4,010
44	Deepening a tank at Bhensal	14,732	17,310
45	Deepening a tank at Bodidra	882	295
46	Deepening a tank at Rupakheda	730	491
	Total ...	11,81,518	12,94,494
	Work of doubtful utility (Classed C).		
1	Completing Agas-Borsad Road	41,916	45,182
	Total ...	41,916	45,182
	Total for Kaira and Panch Maháls District ...	15,27,765	15,80,623
	BROACH DISTRICT.		
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A).		
1	Excavating Wansi Channel	4,138	4,047
2	Embanking and metalling Hánsot-Shahol Road	3,035	1,327
	Total ...	7,173	5,374

APPENDIX 29—*continued.*

No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.
	BROACH DISTRICT—*continued.*	Rs.	Rs.
	Works of temporary utility (Classed B).		
1	Collecting Kanker for Amod Pálej Road	10,341	15,283
2	Deepening Pakhajan Tank	3,811	5,749
	Total ...	14,152	21,032
	Works of doubtful utility (Classed C).		
1	Deepening the Gám tank at Kathodra ...	1,075	65
2	Do. Jantiam ...	10,620	17,989
3	Embanking Jambusar-Tankária Road ...	8,402	11,974
4	Embanking Jadeshwar-Sukaltirath Road .	281	18
5	Do. Wágra-Bhuki Road	166	5
	Total ...	20,544	30,051
	Total for Broach District ...	41,869	56,457
	Total for Northern Division ...	29,73,952	25,47,990

CENTRAL DIVISION.

	KHA'NDESH DISTRICT.		
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A).		
1	Improving Ghorda-Kondaibári Road ...	1,640	2,811
2	Constructing Warsa-Pimpalner Road ...	5,402	4,620
3	Do. Sháháda-Táloda Road ...	5,848	4,187
	Total for Khándesh District ...	12,890	11,618
	KHA'NDESH IRRIGATION DISTRICT.		
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A).		
1	Dudhála Tank	4,165	3,569
2	Purmapáda Tank	10,738	5,481
	Total ...	14,903	9,050
	Works of temporary utility (Classed B).		
1	Clearing silt from Mosum River channel	1,574	2,618
2	Do. Girna River channel...	863	1,072
3	Do. Aram River channel...	612	1,118
4	Do. Pánjhra River channel.	180	203
5	Do. Kán River channel ...	1,070	1,521
	Total ...	4,299	6,532
	Total for Khándesh Irrigation District ...	19,202	15,582
	AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.		
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A).		
1	Improvements to the Ahmednagar-Málegaon Road, Section I, from Ráhuri to Kolhár	34,901	23,008
2	Improvements to Ahmednagar-Poona Road, Section from Ahmednagar to Ghod river	7,453	4,048
3	Improvements to Ahmednagar-Paithan Road	22,677	15,131
4	Improvements to Ahmednagar-Málegaon Road, Section from Suna river up to three miles north of Ráhuri	75,005	9,589
	AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT—*continued.*		
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A)—continued.		
5	Improvements to Nagar-Málegaon Road, Section II	13,090	3,673
6	Improvements to Shendi-Wámbori Road.	52,901	19,160
7	Do. Belápur Station Feeder Road	3,684	2,940
8	Improvements to Ráhuri Station Feeder Road	1,210	697
9	Improvements to the Sheogaon-Bodhegaon Road	11,471	7,259
10	Improvements to Nagar-Annaghát Road .	5,238	797
11	Do. Shrigonda-Kharda Road.	8,505	1,611
12	Embanking Nagar-Karmála Road ..	302	302
13	Constructing Kopargaon-Sangamner Road	20,351	8,559
14	Constructing Kharda-Jategaon Road ...	1,286	...
15	Do. Máhi-Jalgaon Road to Sholápur Frontier	16,176	5,816
16	Constructing Visápur Feeder Road ...	23,175	10,543
17	Do. Pathardi-Moho Road, from Páthardi to Chinchpur Ijda	35,468	35,308
18	Constructing a road from Ashvi to join Kolhárbári Road	—1,515	...
19	Constructing Jámkhed-Karmála Road, up to Sholápur Frontier	83,539	24,864
20	Constructing Chincholi-Alkuti Road ...	16,236	10,094
21	Extension of the Sheogaon-Bodhegaon up to Sakli Road	11,384	5,538
22	Extension of the Visápur Feeder Road to join the Supa-Párner Road... ...	35,557	11,435
23	Constructing Kopargaon-Puntamba Road	3,05,610	71,733
24	Constructing Jámkhed-Kharda Road ...	—17	...
25	Do. Visápur Canal	7,185	3,033
26	Do. Ojár Right Bank Canal ...	4,95,096	3,44,030
27	Reservoir at Kapurvádi in connection with the water-supply to the town of Ahmednagar	2,03,943	89,042
28	Constructing Visápur Tank	5,10,800	1,68,014
	Total ...	20,00,711	8,76,224
	Works of temporary utility (Classed B).		
1	Repairs to the Nimbagaon-Jali-Loni-Mandur Road	38,476	21,807
2	Collecting and breaking metal on the Ahmednagar-Poona Road, Section from Ahmednagar to Ghod River ...	581	...

APPENDIX 29—*continued.*

No	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.
	AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT— *continued.*	Rs.	Rs.
	Works of temporary utility (Classed B)—continued.		
3	Collecting and breaking metal on the Ahmednagar-Paithan Road	295	...
4	Collecting and breaking metal on the Násik-Poona Road, Section from Nandur-Shingota to Alli Khind ...	3,841	3,534
5	Collecting and breaking metal on the Ahmednagar-Málegaon Road, Section II	40,372	24,565
6	Collecting and breaking metal and improvements to the Kolhárbári Road ...	1,72,941	21,430
7	Collecting and breaking metal on Kopargaon-Singnapur Road	1,758	1,113
8	Collecting and breaking metal on Loni-Belápur Road	3,064	2,952
9	Collecting and breaking metal on Ahmednagar-Sheogaon Road	244	...
10	Collecting and breaking metal on Nevása-Belápur Road	1,555	224
11	Collecting and breaking metal on Nevása-Sheogaon-Bodhegaon Road	2,016	...
12	Collecting and breaking metal on Khospuri-Islámpur Road	7,368	...
13	Collecting and breaking metal on Shendi-Wámbori Road	589	...
14	Collecting and breaking metal on Rahata-Chitali Road	14,214	8,537
15	Collecting and breaking metal on Khardá-Shrigonda Road	571	306
16	Collecting and breaking metal on Karjat-Chincholi Road	22	...
17	Collecting and breaking metal on Nagar-Annághát Road	—97	...
18	Silt clearance Lákh Canal	9,749	...
19	Do. from Ojár Left Bank Canal	10,023	3,020
20	Do. Bhátodi Tank	18	...
	Total ...	3,07,600	87,488
	Total for Ahmednagar District ...	23,08,311	9,63,712
	NASIK DISTRICT.		
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A).		
1	Odal Tank	22,941	16,306
2	Dapur Tank	14,111	6,921
3	Constructing Sinnar-Wavi Road ...	36,574	24,500
	Total ...	73,626	47,727
	Work of temporary utility (Classed B).		
1	Clearing silt from channels below certain Bándhárás (35 in number) in Chándor, Niphád and Sinnar Tálukas ..	1,463	3,024
	Total ...	1,463	3,024
	Total for Násik District ...	75,089	50,751

No.	Name of Work	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.
	SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.	Rs.	Rs.
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A).		
1	Pathri Tank	1,95,590	82,397
2	Mángi „	1,00,818	39,238
3	Wadshivne Tank	1,45,899	1,04,295
4	Hotgi Tank	67,839	35,044
5	Budhihál Tank	5,21,532	3,74,483
6	Bhámburdi „	2,14,762	1,00,714
7	Ashti Tank Dam	48,879	11,808
	Total ...	12,95,319	7,47,979
	Work of temporary utility (Classed B).		
1	Karkamb Tank	29,374	11,952
	Total ...	29,374	11,952
	Total for Sholápur District ...	13,24,693	7,59,931
	POONA DISTRICT.		
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A).		
1	Constructing a road from Bhimashankar to Dimbha Khurd	25,007	8,405
2	Constructing a portion of Paud-Bhorkas Road	18,098	13,620
3	Constructing a road from Walha Railway Station to Parincha and Vir	17,446	7,531
4	Constructing a road from Rájewádi Railway Station to Malsiras and Maodi ...	16,258	7,965
5	Constructing a road from Junnar to Ghoda	1,205	...
6	Constructing a cart road from Khadkala, *vid* Bhor Khind to join Talegaon-Ambegaon Road	707	...
7	Improvements to Indápur-Barámati Road	2,125	682
8	Improvements to the road from Talegaon Railway Station to Bombay Road	527	...
9	Easing gradients on Poona-Násik Road ...	—5	...
10	Do. on Bombay-Poona Mail Road	6	...
	Total ...	81,374	38,203
	Works of temporary utility (Classed B).		
1	Collecting metal on Bombay-Poona Mail Road	1,207	...
2	Collecting metal on Poona-Ahmednagar Road	16,179	3,016
3	Collecting metal on Poona-Sholápur Road	—347	...
4	Collecting metal on Poona-Násik Road ..	1,672	...
5	Collecting ten years' supply of metal on Junnar-Naráyangaon Road ...	47	...
	Total ...	18,758	3,016
	Total for Poona District ...	1,00,132	41,219

APPENDIX 29—*concluded.*

No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.
	POONA IRRIGATION DISTRICT	Rs.	Rs.
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A).		
1	Shetphal Tank	2,01,905	1,07,004
2	Khámgaon Tank	1,08,668	43,170
3	Victoria Tank at Wárwand	1,17,396	38,613
	Total for Poona Irrigation District ...	4,27,969	1,88,787
	Total for Central Division ...	42,68,286	20,31,600

Note.—Expenditure shown against works Nos. 2, 5, 7, 14, 16, 18, 21 and 24 under Class A and Nos. 2 to 5, 7 to 13 and 15 to 20 under Class B of the list for the Ahmednagar District and works Nos. 4 to 10 under Class A and all works under Class B of the list for the Poona District, which were closed before the end of November 1900, is due to either to the payment of establishment and hospital charges and payment of liabilities on hutting and other incidental charges or to the transfer of expenditure from one work to another and adjustment of famine duty allowance to military men, after November 1900.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.
	SATA'RA DISTRICT.		
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A).		
1	Improving Pusesáwali-Shingnapur Road .	6,081	1,400
2	Do. Khandala-Lonand Road ...	552	552
3	Do. Pátan-Tarla Road	30,505	8,282
4	Do. Sátára-Pandharpur Road ...	7,335	3,840
5	Do. Máyni Tank	44,628	42,902
6	Constructing Goregaon Tank	99,897	44,135
7	Making a berm in rear of Nehr Tank Dam	1,03,441	53,120
8	Constructing additional length of waste weir Nehr Tank	2,449	2,449
	Total ...	2,94,888	1,56,680
	Work of temporary utility (Classed B).		
1	Breaking metal on Karád-Chiplun Road .	2,849	755
	Total ...	2,849	755
	Total for Sátára District ...	2,97,737	1,57,435
	BELGAUM DISTRICT.		
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A).		
1	Constructing Bijápur-Kágvád Road, Section from Athni to Kágvád, *viâ* Shedbal Railway Station	20,134	16,843
2	Constructing a branch road from the Shedbal village to meet the Bijápur-Kágvád Road	1,784	2,480
3	Constructing Bijápur-Shedbal Road, Section from Honwad to Athni	67,413	25,571
4	Constructing Anantpur-Navalval Road .	6,253	3,359
5	Improving the Murgod-Bail-Hongal Road	51,789	45,261
6	Constructing Murgod-Yekundi Road ...	4,245	4,934
7	Improving the Saundatti-Dhárwár Road .	31,045	10,757
8	Do. Halki-Murgod Road ...	12,666	12,336
9	Repairing the Kudchi-Terdal Road ...	12,472	11,100
	Total ...	2,07,791	1,32,641
	BELGAUM DISTRICT—*continued.*		
	Works of temporary utility (Classed B).		
1	Breaking metal on the Nipáni-Mahálingpur Road	19,624	8,109
2	Breaking metal on the Gokák-Nargund Road	16,677	10,508
	Total ...	36,301	18,617
	Total for Belgaum District ...	2,44,092	1,51,258
	BIJA'PUR DISTRICT.		
	Works of permanent utility (Classed A).		
1	Sangogi Tank	2,07,463	86,319
2	Hullur „	1,65,495	82,499
3	Repairs to Sankeri and Dodkeri Tanks at Mámadapur	7,465	5,867
4	Completing Hungund-Nandwadgi Road .	20,240	14,363
5	Constructing Mulwad-Mamadápur Road .	30,633	25,277
6	Do. Bágalkot-Sangam Road ...	58,744	48,095
7	Do. Bádámi-Kerur Road ...	10,244	4,319
8	Do. a road from Ukali to Mulwad *viâ* Mangoli	3,003	2,123
9	Improving Sholápur-Bellary Road, 4th Section	50,125	16,432
10	Improving Sholápur-Bellary Road, 5th Section	22,708	5,945
11	Improving Bijápur-Indi Road, portion from Nagthan to Hatharga	20,301	6,811
	Total ..	5,96,421	2,98,050
	Works of temporary utility (Classed B).		
1	Collecting metal on Sholápur-Hubli Road, Section III	75,173	13,433
2	Collecting metal on Sholápur-Bellary Road, Section V	12,392	3,761
	Total ...	87,565	17,194
	Total for Bijápur District ...	6,83,986	3,15,244
	Total for Southern Division ...	12,25,815	6,23,937

APPENDIX

(Referred to in Paragraph

Statement showing the famine expenditure and values at normal rates, with the percentages of the latter
Bombay Presidency from the commencement

Division and District.	Metal collection. (1)			Constructing and repairing roads. (2)			Constructing and deepening tanks. (3)		
	Famine expenditure.	Normal cost.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.	Famine expenditure.	Normal cost.	Percentage of column 6 on column 5.	Famine expenditure.	Normal cost.	Percentage of column 9 on column 8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmedabad	1,75,082	75,857	43	...	...	...	20,10 549	12,17,818	60
	1,55 266	*70 364*	*45*	*8,722*	*7,256*	*83*	*10,48,678*	*7,03,915*	*67*
	3.30.348	1.46,221	44	8,722	7.256	83	30.59.227	19.21.733	63
Kaira and Panch Mahâls ...	2,34,583	60,302	25	2,79,424	1,58,944	56	20.63,454	11,16.542	54
	7,799	*4 370*	*56*	*1,58,250*	*1 53,396*	*97*	*13,05,267*	*13,79,525*	*106*
	2.42,382	64.672	27	4,37.674	3,12 340	71	33.58.721	24,96.067	74
Surat and Broach	12,397	4,058	32	94,444	87,224	39	23,98,213	16,60,084	69
	10 341	*15,283*	*148*	*11 884*	*13,324*	*112*	*15,506*	*23 803*	*154*
	22,738	19,341	85	1.06,328	50.548	48	24,13.719	16,83.887	70
Thána	..	...	...	78,768	60,354	76	11,799	7,145	60
	...	...	...	..	...	...	... ..	...	...
	..	..	.	78.768	60.354	76	11.799	7.145	60
Total ...	4,22,062	1,40,217	33	4,52,636	2,56,522	56	64,74,015	40,01,589	61
	1,73,406	*90,017*	*52*	*1,78,856*	*1,73 976*	*97*	*23,69,451*	*21,07,243*	*89*
	5.95,468	2,30,234	39	6,31.492	4.30.498	68	88.43,466	61,08.832	69
Central Division.									
Khándesh	27,73,816	4,04,628	14	6,68,847	1,65,492	24	48,063	7,092	14
	...	...	. .	*12,890*	*11,618*	*90*	... ..	...	...
	27,73,816	4.04.628	14	6,81.737	1,77.110	26	48 063	7.092	14
Khándesh Irrigation ...	2,33,956	78,991	33	1,30,240	21,544	16	4,01,784	2,12,049	52
	...	...	...	...	...	...	*14 903*	*9,050*	*61*
	2.33.956	78,991	33	1.30.240	21.544	16	4.16.687	2.21.099	53
Ahmednagar	26,63,350	6,12,097	22	8,98,693	3,14,306	34	7,09,334	2,74,713	38
	2,49 334	*62,661*	*25*	*8 22,163*	*2,93,912*	*36*	*7,14 761*	*2,57,056*	*36*
	29,12,684	6.74.758	23	17,20,856	6.08,218	35	14,24,095	5,31,769	37
Násik	3,74,247	69,569	18	7,99,698	1,59,544	19	10,45,072	2,37,803	22
	..	...	...	*36,574*	*24,500*	*67*	*37,052*	*23,227*	*63*
	3.74.247	69,569	18	8.36,272	1,84.044	22	10,82,124	2,61.030	24
Sholápur	6,62,060	1,44,088	21	2,94,146	1,51,988	51	17,25,440	5,89,338	34
	...	...	...	...	..	...	*13,24,693*	*7,59,931*	*57*
	6,62,060	1.44.088	21	2.94.146	1.51.988	51	30,50,133	13,49,269	44
Poona	7,93,835	2,30,976	29	3,97,903	1,60,660	40	632	644	101
	18,758	*3.016*	*16*	*81,374*	*38 203*	*47*	.....	...	...
	8.12,593	2.33,992	29	4.79.277	1.98.863	41	632	644	101
Poona Irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,90,328	1.33,700	46
	...	...	...	...	...	...	*4,27,969*	*1,88 767*	*44*
	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.18.297	3,22.467	45
Total ...	75,01,264	15,40,349	20	31,89,527	9,73,534	30	42,20,653	14,55,339	34
	2,68,092	*65,677*	*25*	*9,53,001*	*3,68,233*	*39*	*25,19,378*	*12,38,051*	*49*
	77.69,356	16,06,026	21	41,42,528	13.41,767	32	67.40,031	26,93,390	40
Southern Division.									
Sátára	6,523	2,587	39	3,28,669	2,43,283	74	3,57,281	1,20,117	33
	2 849	*755*	*27*	*44.473*	*14,074*	*32*	*2,50,415*	*1,42,606*	*57*
	9.377	3.342	36	3.73,142	2.57,357	69	6.07.696	2.62.723	43
Belgaum	12,825	8,294	64	21,101	21,291	100	... ..	...	...
	67,346	*29,374*	*44*	*176,746*	*1,21 684*	*69*	. .....	...	.
	80.171	37.668	47	1.97.847	1.43.175	72	.....	...	...
Bijápur	...	...	...	84,155	57,405	68	2,14,890	1,14,857	53
	87,565	*17,194*	*20*	*2,15 998*	*1,23,365*	*57*	*3,80,423*	*1 74,685*	*46*
	87.565	17.194	20	3.00.153	1.80,770	60	5,95,313	2.89.542	49
Total ...	19,353	10,881	56	4,33,925	3,21,979	71	5,72,171	2,34,974	41
	1,57,760	*47,323*	*30*	*4 37,217*	*2,59,323*	*59*	*6,30,838*	*3,17,291*	*50*
	1.77.113	58.204	33	8.71.142	5,81.302	67	12,03,009	5,52,265	46
Sind	..	...	...	. .	...	...	.. ...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...	...
Grand total ..	79,42,679	16,91,447	21	40,76,088	15,52,035	38	1,12,66,839	56,91,902	50
	5,99,258	*2,03,017*	*34*	*15,69,074*	*8,01,532*	*51*	*55,19,667*	*36,62,585*	*66*
	85.41,937	18,94,464	22	56,45,162	23,53,567	42	1,67,86,506	93,54,487	56

Note.—The figures in ordinary type show the expenditure from the commencement of famine in 1899 to end of November 1900; those
2. The figures of famine expenditure given in this statement are inclusive of liabilities and no account

30.

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on the former, on different classes of works carried out for relief purposes in each district of the of famine in 1899 to end of October 1902.

Railway embankments. (4)			Excavating canals. (5)			Drainage channels. (6)			Division and District
Famine expenditure.	Normal cost.	Percentage of column 12 on column 11	Famine expenditure.	Normal cost.	Percentage of column 15 on column 14	Famine expenditure	Normal cost.	Percentage of column 18 on column 17.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		*Northern Division.*
1,54,419	74,215	48	2,03,276	1,39,130	68	3,00,867	2,03,775	67	Ahmedabad.
10,082	*5,547*	*55*	*97,603*	*60,963*	*62*	*83,967*	*62,865*	*75*	
1.64 501	79.762	48	3.00.879	2,00,093	67	3.84.834	2.66.640	69	
1,15,209	59,331	51	.....	..	...	1,82,244	1,32,973	72	Kaira and Panch Mahals.
47,755	*35,140*	*74*	. ..	...	...	*8,694*	*8,192*	*94*	
1.62.964	94.471	58	.... .	...	...	1.90.938	1.41.165	74	
...	..	...	2,181	1,768	81	2,06,212	2,05,494	99	Surat and Broach.
...	...	...	.....	...	...	*4,138*	*4,047*	*98*	
...	. .	.	2,181	1,768	81	2,10.350	2.09,541	99	
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	Thána.
...	...	. .	.....	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
2,69,628	1,33,546	49	2,05,457	1,40,898	68	6,89,323	5,42,242	78	Total.
57,837	*40,687*	*70*	*97,603*	*60,963*	*62*	*96 799*	*75,104*	*78*	
3.27,465	1.74.233	53	3,03.060	2.01.861	67	7.86.122	6,17,346	78	
									Central Division.
...	...	...	.....	..	...	...	...	. .	Khándesh.
...	...	...	.. ...	...	...	...	...	...	
. .	...	.	... .	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	23,727	18,897	79	...	...	...	Khándesh Irrigation.
...	...	..	*4,299*	*6,532*	*152*	...	...	...	
...	...	...	28.026	25.429	91	...	...	...	
...	...	...	7,58,670	3,06,514	40	...	...	...	Ahmednagar.
..	...	...	*5,22,053*	*3,50,083*	*67*	...	...	...	
.	...	...	12,80,723	6,56.597	51	...	...	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	Násik.
...	..		*1,463*	*3,024*	*207*	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,463	3,024	207	...	...		
2,46,721	1,60,467	65	.....	...	..	...	...	...	Sholápur.
...	...	...	... ..	...	...	..	...	...	
2.46,721	1.60,467	65	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
...	..	...	.. ...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.	...	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	
.	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...		Poona Irrigation.
...	...	...	.....	...	.	...	..	.	
..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
2,46,721	1,60,467	65	7,82,397	3,25,411	41	...	...	...	Total.
...	...	...	*5 27 815*	*3,59,639*	*68*	...	...	...	
2.46.721	1.60.467	65	13,10,212	6.85.050	52	...	...	...	
									Southern Division.
14,536	6,742	46	9,413	4,907	52	...	...	...	Sátára.
..	...	...	.....	...	..	...	...	...	
14.536	6,742	46	9.413	4.907	52	...	...	...	
...	...	...	....	...	...	...	..	...	Belgaum.
...	...	...	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
. .	...	..	.....	...	...	...	..	...	Bijápur.
...	...	.	. ..	...	...	. .	...	...	
...	...	...	.....	..	...	...	...	.	
14,536	6,742	46	9,413	4,907	52	...	...	...	Total.
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14.536	6.742	46	9,413	4.907	52	...	...	...	
...	...	...	35,193	50,432	143	...	...	...	*Sind.*
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.	
...	...	...	35.193	50,432	143	...	...	...	
5,30,885	3,00,755	56	10,32,460	5,21,648	50	6,89,323	5,42,242	78	Grand total.
57,837	*40,687*	*70*	*6.25,418*	*4,20 603*	*67*	*96,799*	*75,104*	*78*	
5,88,722	3.41,442	58	16,57,878	9,42,250	57	7,86,122	6,17,346	78	

In italics from December 1900 to end of October 1902, and those in block type for the whole period as taken of credits on account of normal cost charged to ordinary heads in cases of certain irrigation works.

Division and District.	Total. Famine expenditure.	Total. Normal cost.	Total. Percentage of column 21 on column 20	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Gratuitous relief disbursed by the P. W. Department.	Total famine expenditure.
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Northern Division—continued.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	28,44,193	17,10,795	60	26,892	95,355	72,458	30,38,898
	14,04,318	*9,10,990*	*65*	*24,606*	*19,366*	*35,335*	*14,83,625*
	42 48.511	26 21,785	62	51,498	1.14.721	1.07,793	45,22,523
Kaira and Panch Maháls... ...	28,64,914	15,28,092	53	34,365	60,096	1,33,590	30,92,965
	15,27,765	*15,80,623*	*103*	*47,952*	*17,136*	*9,144*	*16 01 997*
	43.92,679	31.08.715	71	82,317	77.232	1.42,734	46.94.962
Surat and Broach	27,13,447	19,08,623	70	31,385	67,895	35,121	28,47,848
	41,869	*56,457*	*135*	*2,265*	*1,368*	*165*	*45,667*
	27,55,316	19,65.085	71	33,650	69,263	35,286	28,93.515
Thána	90,567	67,499	74	.....	14,471	.....	1,05,038
	... ..	.....	..	... ..	.....	.....	.....
	90,567	67,499	74	.. ...	14.471	.....	1.05.038
Total ...	85,13,121	52,15,014	61	92,642	2,37,817	2,41,169	90,84,749
	29,73,952	*25,47,990*	*86*	*74,823*	*37,870*	*44 644*	*31,31,289*
	1.14,87,073	77,63,004	68	1,67,465	2,75,687	2,85,813	1,22,16.038
Central Division—continued.							
Khándesh	34,90,726	5,77,212	16	54,482	2,08,563	2,81,467	40,35,238
	12,890	*11 618*	*90*	*8,659*	*594*	*480*	*22,623*
	35,03,616	5.88.830	17	63.141	2,09.157	2,81.947	40,57.861
Khándesh Irrigation	7,89,707	3,31,481	41	28,380	33,590	37,459	8,89,136
	19,202	*15,582*	*81*	*3,249*	*208*	*1,095*	*23,754*
	8,08.909	3.47.063	43	31,629	33,798	38.554	9,12,890
Ahmednagar	50,30,047	15,07,630	29	70,455	2,38,787	50,835	53,90,124
	23,08,311	*9,63,712*	*42*	*1,14,006*	*35,938*	*51,222*	*25,09,477*
	73,38.358	24,71,342	34	1 84.461	2,74.725	1.02.057	78,99.601
Násik	22,19,017	4,66,916	21	39,189	1,39,814	... ..	23,98,020
	75,089	*50 751*	*68*	*14,276*	*1 068*	*162*	*90,595*
	22,94,106	5.17.667	23	53,465	1.40,882	162	24.88.615
Sholápur	29,28,367	10,45,881	35	59,285	1,68,363	1,73,005	33,29,020
	13,24,693	*7,59,931*	*57*	*69 833*	*45,265*	*25,574*	*14,65,365*
	42,53.060	18.05.812	42	1,29,118	2,13.628	1,98.579	47 94.385
Poona	11,92,370	3,92,280	32	10,713	1,30,218	21,840	13,55,141
	1,00,132	*41,219*	*41*	*15,640*	*—10,003*	*4,611*	*1,10,380*
	12,92,502	4,33,499	34	26,353	1,20,215	26,451	14.65.521
Poona Irrigation	2,90,328	1,33,700	46	2,906	14,901	1,012	3,09,147
	4,27,969	*1,88,787*	*44*	*7,730*	*20 002*	*5,860*	*4 61,561*
	7.18,297	3,22,487	45	10,636	34 903	6.872	7.70.708
Total ...	1,59,40,562	44,55,100	27	2,65,410	9,34,236	5,65,618	1,77,05,826
	42,68,286	*20,31,600*	*48*	*2,33,393*	*93,072*	*89,004*	*46,83,755*
	2,02,08.848	64,86,700	32	4 98,803	10,27,308	6,54.622	2,23,89.581
Southern Division—continued.							
Sátára	7,16,427	3,77,636	52	11,762	29,278	4,226	7,61,673
	2,97,737	*1,57,435*	*53*	*5,044*	*1,195*	*1,857*	*3,05 833*
	10.14.164	5.35.071	53	16,806	30,453	6,083	10.67.506
Belgaum	33,926	29,585	87	.....	11 804	14	45,744
	2,44,092	*1,51,258*	*62*	*926*	*20 768*	*850*	*2,66,636*
	2,78.018	1.80,843	65	926	32.572	864	3.12.380
Bijápur	2,99,045	1,72,262	57	24,403	12,429	8,833	3,44,710
	6,83,986	*3,15,244*	*46*	*24,846*	*14 892*	*17,018*	*7,40 742*
	9.83,031	4,87.506	50	49,249	27,321	25.851	10.85.452
Total ...	10,49,398	5,79,483	53	36,165	53,491	13,073	11,52,127
	12,25,815	*6 23 937*	*51*	*30,816*	*36,855*	*19 725*	*13,13,211*
	22.75.213	12,03.420	53	66 981	90.346	32.798	24.65.338
Sind	35,193	50,432	143	601	5,041	2,909	43,744
	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	35,193	50.432	143	601	5,041	2,909	43.744
Grand total ...	2,55,38,274	1,03,00,029	40	3,94,818	12,30,585	8,22,769	2,79,86,446
	84,68,053	*52,03.527*	*61*	*3 39,032*	*1,67 797*	*1,53 373*	*91 28,255*
	3.40.06.327	1,55,03.556	46	7,33,850	13.98.382	9.76,142	3,71,14,701

Note.—The figures in ordinary type show the expenditure from the commencement of famine in 1899 to end of November 1900; those
2. The figures of famine expenditure given in this statement are inclusive of liabilities and no account

—*concluded.*

Famine expenditure (exclusive of Establishment, Tools and Plant and Gratuitous Relief).		Works of permanent utility		Works of temporary utility.		Works of doubtful utility.		Division and District.
Works, Major.	Works, Minor.	Famine expenditure.	Normal cost	Famine expenditure.	Normal cost.	Famine expenditure.	Normal cost.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	*Northern Division*—contd.
28,38,558	5,635	17,26,632	10,66,836	11,16,862	6,43,959	699	...	Ahmedabad.
13,67,319	*36,999*	*5,66,788*	*3,86,139*	*8,28,046*	*5,17,515*	*9,484*	*7,256*	
42,05,877	42,634	22,93,420	14,52,975	19,44,908	11,61,474	10,183	7,256	
28,57,914	7,000	5,91,654	2,90,195	21,86,839	12,17,285	86,421	20,612	Kaira and Panch Mahâls.
15,18,452	*9 313*	*3,04 331*	*2,40,947*	*11,81,518*	*12,94,494*	*41,916*	*45,182*	
43,76,366	16,313	8,95,985	5,31,142	33,68,357	25,11,779	1,28,337	65,794	
26,96,052	17,395	1,98,589	1,76,557	19,55,342	13,50,347	5,59,516	3,81,724	Surat and Broach
40,628	*1,241*	*7,173*	*5,374*	*14,152*	*21,032*	*20,544*	*30,051*	
27,36,680	18,636	2,05,762	1,81,931	19,69,494	13,71,379	5,80,060	4,11,775	
90,567	...	86,950	64,007	3,617	3,492	...	...	Thâna.
... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	
90,567	...	86,950	64,007	3,617	3,492	..	...	
84,83,091	30,030	26,03,825	15,97,595	52,62,660	32,15,083	6,46,636	4,02,336	Total.
29,26,399	*47,553*	*8,78,292*	*6,32,460*	*20,23,716*	*18,33,041*	*71,944*	*82,489*	
1,14,09,490	77,583	34,82,117	22,30,055	72,86,376	50,48,124	7,18,580	4,84,825	
								Central Division—contd.
34,88,677	2,049	6,68,845	1,65,492	27,73,297	4,04,628	48,584	7,092	Khándesh.
11,250	*1,640*	*12,890*	*11,618*	.....		...	..	
34,99,927	3,689	6,81,735	1,77,110	27,73,297	4,04,628	48,584	7,092	
7,89,707	...	4,92,340	2,30,251	2,97,367	1,01,230	...	..	Khándesh Irrigation.
14,903	*4,299*	*14 903*	*9,050*	*4,299*	*6,532*	...	...	
8,04,610	4,299	5,07,243	2,39,301	3,01,666	1,07,762	...	...	
50,30,047	.	26,84,859	8,97,717	23,45,188	6,09,913	...	..	Ahmednagar.
23,06,799	*1,512*	*20,00,711*	*8,76,224*	*3,07,600*	*67,488*	...	...	
73,36,846	1,512	46,85,570	17,73 941	26,52,788	6,97,401	...	..	
22,19,017	...	17,43,874	3,78,655	4,75,143	88,261	.	..	Násik.
73 626	*1,463*	*73,626*	*47,727*	*1,463*	*3,024*		...	
22,92,643	1,463	18,17,500	4,26,382	4,76,606	91,285			
29,21,015	7,352	20,20,269	7,77,734	9,08,098	2,68,147	...	...	Sholápur.
13,24,693	...	*12,95,319*	*7,47,979*	*29,374*	*11,952*		...	
42,45,708	7 352	33,15,588	15,25,713	9,37,472	2,80,099	...	...	
11,90,605	1,765	3,97,903	1,60,660	7,94,467	2,31,620	..	...	Poona.
1,00,131	*1*	*81,374*	*38,203*	*18 758*	*3,016*	...	...	
12,90,736	1,766	4,79,277	1,98,863	8,13,225	2,34,636	...	.	
2,90,328	...	2,90,328	1,33,700	.....	...	...	...	Poona Irrigation.
4,27,969	...	*4,27,969*	*1 88,787*	.....	...	...	...	
7,18,297	...	7,18,297	3,22,487	.....	...	...	...	
1,59,29,396	11,166	82,98,418	27,44,209	75,93,560	17,03,799	48,584	7,092	Total.
42,59,371	*8 915*	*39,06,792*	*19,19,588*	*3,61,494*	*1,12,012*		...	
2,01,88,767	20,081	1,22,05,210	46,63,797	79,55,054	18,15,811	48,584	7,092	
								Southern Division—contd.
7,15,779	648	7,09,899	3,75,049	6,528	2,587	...	...	Sátára.
2,97,185	*552*	*2 94,888*	*1,56,680*	*2,849*	*755*	...	...	
10,12,964	1,200	10,04,787	5,31,729	9,377	3,342	...	...	
33,926	...	21,101	21,291	12,825	8,294	...	...	Belgaum.
2 42,308	*1 784*	*2,07,791*	*1,32 641*	*36,301*	*18,617*	...	...	
2,76,234	1,784	2,28 892	1,53,932	49,126	26,911	...	...	
2,99,045	...	2,99,045	1,72,262	...	...	...	...	Bijápur.
6,83 986	...	*5,96,421*	*2,98 050*	*87,565*	*17,194*	...	..	
9,83,031	...	8,95,466	4,70,312	87,565	17,194	...	...	
10,48,750	648	10,30,045	5,68,602	19,353	10,881	...	...	Total.
12,23,479	*2,336*	*10,99,100*	*5,87,371*	*1,26,715*	*36,566*	...	...	
22,72,229	2 984	21,29,145	11,55,973	1,46,068	47,447	...	...	
35,193	...	33,645	49,692	.. ..	...	1,548	740	*Sind.*
.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	
35,193	...	33,645	49,692	.....	...	1,548	740	
2,54,96,430	41,844	1,19,65,933	49,60,098	1,28,75,573	49,29,763	6,96,768	4,10,168	Grand total.
84,09,249	*58,804*	*58,84,184*	*31,39,419*	*25,11,925*	*19,81,619*	*71,944*	*82,489*	
3,39,05,679	1,00,648	1,78,50,117	80,99,517	1,53,87,498	69,11,382	7,68,712	4,92,657	

In italics from December 1900 to end of October 1902, and those in block type for the whole period is taken of credits on account of normal cost charged to ordinary heads in cases of certain irrigation works.

APPENDIX 31.

(Referred to in Paragraph 79 of the Report.)

Notes by the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department on the utility of the works carried out by famine labour in the Bombay Presidency.

1899-1900.

I find it very difficult to say anything definite on the subject as so much depends on the meaning given to the word 'useful.' In the statement (Appendix 30) the expenditure in each district has been classified under three heads "Works of permanent utility," "Works of temporary utility" and "Works of doubtful utility." For the whole Presidency the total expenditure in the Public Works Department, exclusive of Establishment and Tools and Plant and Gratuitous Relief, was Rs. 2,55,38,274, which has been classified as follows:—

	Famine expenditure.	Value at normal rates.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works of permanent utility	1,11,50,613	47,62,696
Works of temporary utility	1,36,90,893	51,27,165
Works of doubtful utility	6,96,768	4,10,168
Total ...	2,55,38,274	1,03,00,029

2. Attached to the statement are detailed lists of all the works (Appendix 29) included under the three heads.

3. It is all of course a matter of opinion and I will simply state the principles on which the statements have been prepared.

4. As works of permanent utility we have included with a few exceptions all irrigation tanks. I think it is admitted that though such tanks in the Bombay Presidency do not return a revenue nearly equivalent to the interest on the capital sunk in their construction they are of undoubted benefit to the lands under their command. It goes without saying that until these tanks are completed there will be no return either in revenue or indirect benefit from the expenditure incurred, but still the figures of normal cost represent so much solid work done towards attaining the object aimed at. With the projects which have been submitted for most of these tanks we have received figures which show that when completed they will at the least pay their working expenses; many of them will yield considerably in excess of this and possibly further investigation will show that the calculations were too sanguine in some cases. At present I have no data to enable me to differentiate between them. A special officer is now engaged on the inquiry. We have also included under this head such works as railway embankments, drainage channels and improving certain irrigation tanks in Gujarát. Also the making of new and improvement of old roads where such improvement did not consist mainly in providing a supply of metal. The railway embankments will all eventually be taken over at normal cost by the Company concerned, the drainage channels included are of undoubted permanent utility; the enlarging of the irrigation tanks will not result in any great increase in revenue but the existing cultivation will be rendered more certain; as regards the roads it must be admitted that the utility of the expenditure will depend, in a great measure, on whether it will be possible to maintain them in the future, but as I have said in regard to the large tanks there is so much solid work done.

5. Under works of temporary utility we have included all metal collection works. There again it is a question of definition. The metal when spread will wear away and will have to be renewed hereafter. From this point of view the expenditure must be looked upon as of purely temporary utility but it might be, indeed has been, held by some that having so large stocks of metal available will result in a reduction in road maintenance charges for many years; and so should be looked upon as of permanent utility. I cannot see that this view is correct and class all metal collecting works under the second head. In some cases it is possible that money will not be available for spreading and consolidation for many years and in such the expenditure should be considered as of doubtful utility. At present, however, I have no information nor has any one, which would enable us to further classify the works. Under this head has been included, also, most of the expenditure incurred in Gujarát on deepening and improving village tanks. A large number of tanks has been enlarged and deepened and these works will for many years be of advantage to the villages concerned. But I do not see where the funds for keeping them in repairs are to come from, and in course of time they will silt up. I therefore class the works as of temporary utility only. In the Deccan districts certain works called 'Improvements to roads' have been classed as of temporary utility. In these cases the work done was mainly collecting metal and no real improvement to the roads was effected. There may have been some mistakes made in that classification but the general result will not be altered by them.

6. The greater part of the expenditure which has been classified as of 'doubtful utility' was in the Surat and Broach District, the Broach Reservoir being responsible for Rs. 4,55,269.

This work was started at a time when people were clamouring for relief and no other work was available for them. I am afraid that instead of being classed as 'doubtful' it should be considered 'useless.' Certain road improvement works in Broach are classed under this head because it has been reported that there is very little chance of their ever being completed. The expenditure on the Rájpur Tank has been classed as of doubtful utility, because it was largely incurred on hutting and such incidental matters in preparation for the large number of people who would have had to be provided for had the rains failed in Khándesh, which happily they did not.

7. It will be possible, from the detailed statements attached (Appendices 29 and 30), to modify the figures giving the general results as was done in regard to the expenditure during the Famine of 1896-97 in paragraph 397 of the Famine Commission report, if such a course seems desirable, but as I have said above, it is all a matter of opinion and having given the figures and the general principles on which the statements have been prepared I leave it to others to criticise them.

1900—1902.

I need add scarcely anything to my note on the expenditure up to November 1900.

2. In some few cases, nine in all, the classification differs from that given to the same works in the former statements (Appendices 29 and 30). On two tanks, the Dedki and Oad in the Ahmedabad District, the work done previous to November 1900 was considered to have been of the nature of improvement and was, therefore, classed as of permanent utility.

The work done afterwards, however, was simple deepening which has been classed, for the reasons given in paragraph 5 of my former note, as of temporary utility.

3. The classification of two road works in the Kaira and Panch Mahâls District, one in the Broach District and four in Ahmednagar has been changed from temporary to permanent utility. It has been decided to complete some of these roads from ordinary funds and it is probable the others will be taken up before very long.

4. The whole expenditure in the Public Works Department from December 1900 to end of October 1902, exclusive of Establishment and Tools and Plant and Gratuitous Relief, was Rs. 84,68,053, which has been classified as follows :—

	Famine expenditure.	Value at normal rates.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works of permanent utility	58,84,184	31,39,419
Works of temporary utility	25,11,925	19,81,619
Works of doubtful utility	71,944	82,489
Total ...	84,68,053	52,03,527

5. For the whole famine, that is from its commencement in 1899 to end of October 1902, the expenditure in the Public Works Department, excluding Establishment and Tools and Plant and Gratuitous Relief, was Rs. 3,40,06,327, which I classify as follows after making some corrections referred to in paragraph 3 *ante* :—

	Famine expenditure.	Value at normal rates.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works of permanent utility	1,78,50,117	80,99,517
Works of temporary utility	1,53,87,498	69,11,382
Works of doubtful utility	7,68,712	4,92,657
Total ...	3,40,06,327	1,55,03,556

These figures will, of course, require some modification when the final accounts are made up.

6. One feature which a comparison of the statements for the two periods of the famine brings prominently to notice is the much more favourable results obtained in the Northern and Central Divisions in the second as regards the normal value of the work done. In the Southern Division the percentage, which was a high one in the first period, remained practically the same. I attribute the more favourable result in the other two Divisions to three causes: One, which mainly had effect in the Central Division, was the greatly reduced proportion which metal breaking bore to the whole work done. Another was, doubtless, improved management as every one concerned gained experience. While a third must have been that the people in the second period had got accustomed to unusual forms of work and also realised that it was better to endeavour to do a proper task and receive full wages than to sit idle and be content with the minimum.

APPENDIX 32.

(Referred to in Paragraph 90 of the Report.)

Report by Mr. W. Santo Crimp, M.Inst.C.E., dated January 1900.

I have the honour to report that upon the receipt of your letter of the 19th December 1899, I at once began to study the geology of the Presidency of Bombay for the purposes of this report.

2. The general map of India has been of great assistance, as the principal geological formations are shown thereon with sufficient accuracy for my purpose, whilst the 'Articles on the geology of portions of the Bombay Presidency' have been of use also.

3. I may preface my remarks by stating the general conditions necessary for the establishment of artesian wells. In the first place there must be a large catchment area of porous rocks such as chalk or oolite or some of the sandstones which will permit of a portion of the rain falling upon them being absorbed in its pores.

4. In the second place the porous formation must extend underneath a plain, some part of which must be of clay, so that the water is confined in the porous strata.

5. When these conditions exist water may be obtained by boring through the impervious clays to the water bearing formations below, the water thus liberated overflowing the surface if the hydrostatic pressure is sufficient; if not the water will rise in the boring to the balance level.

6. An example of the conditions mentioned may be found in the Thames Valley. The chalk hills of Surrey are connected with those of Hertfordshire to the north of London, the plain occupied by a great part of the metropolis being filled in with tertiary beds, the London clay portion of which prevents the water in the chalk from escaping until wells are sunk.

7. As my firm have made a large number of wells in this and other formations, we are familiar with the subject, and can say that so far as London is concerned, the water level is gradually being lowered, and wells that formerly overflowed continuously no longer do so; I mention this, because even in the case of the great chalk formation, which is nearly 700 feet in thickness, the volume of water available is by no means unlimited.

8. With regard to the Bombay Presidency, I may at once say that the great area south of the Narbada river is devoid of all the essentials of an artesian supply. The area is mainly composed of the trap rocks of the Deccan, rocks which do not absorb water. It is hopeless to expect to find water by boring anywhere in this large area.

9. The geology of the area lying between the Narbada and the Indus is more diversified in character, consisting of great tracts of loess, or blown sand and loam, underlaid by old beds of alluvium deposited by great rivers in remote times.

10. The plains are bounded on the east by the Salambar range of hills and mountains which are of primary rocks, such as granite, sienite, hornblend, gneiss and mica slate; none of these are porous or water bearing. There is a fringe along the edge of the volcanic rocks, known as the Bagh group, but this fringe, even if porous, is much too small in extent to afford much water. There is, moreover, no evidence to show that it extends westwards to any distance under the alluvial plains.

11. To the westward, in the peninsula of Káthiawár, there is a mountain range of granites, gneiss, &c., as in the case of Salambar range, but these are not water bearing formations. If they were and both ranges extended in an unbroken sheet under the alluvial plains, we should have one of the essentials for artesian wells.

12. I regret to say that nowhere in the Presidency have I been able to discover any formations that afford a remote hope that artesian wells would be successful.

13. I made particular inquiries at Surat and at Baroda with respect to water-supplies, and I found that at Surat the wells are in the bed of the river Tápti, from which the water is pumped. There is nothing of an artesian character about this supply.

14. I was informed at Baroda that there was an artesian well in the bed of the river Máhi and I inspected it. This well is a tube well, sunk in the bed of the river, and it overflows constantly, but it is artesian only because it is in the river bed. The general experience in this district is that when wells are sunk to a depth of about 70 feet, the water bearing stratum is reached, when the water rises to within 20 to 30 feet from the surface. Pumping or other means for obtaining the water must therefore be resorted to.

15. As artesian wells in this part of India are not likely to be successful, it would be unwise in the extreme to raise hopes at a time of dire distress like the present, unless there was at least a probability of their being realised. Attention would be diverted from the more immediately pressing work of deepening the existing wells and of sinking fresh ones. I was informed at Baroda that unlined wells were being sunk at a cost of only one rupee per foot of depth, and although comparatively small amounts of water are obtainable, some good is done in growing fodder crops for the purpose of keeping alive breeding cattle.

16. In conclusion, I think surveys of the great rivers discharging into the sea around Káthiawár should be made in order to ascertain whether it would not be practicable to form great reserves of water for meeting emergencies like the present one. It is possible that as in the case of the Nile, the Narbada or the Máhi or some of the rivers flowing from the granite mountains of Gujarát would afford water for irrigation purposes in times of drought, thus preventing some at least of the miseries now experienced, but obviously such undertakings cannot meet the existing wants, which indeed appear to be beyond mitigation by human means.

APPENDIX 33.

(Referred to in Paragraph 106 of the Report.)

Government Resolution No. 2680, dated the 30th June 1900.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 7206, dated 25th June 1900 :—

"The Commissioner, N. D., presents compliments, and with reference to paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 2587 of 19th instant, has the honour to submit for the approval of Government copies of the following Circular orders issued by him :—

* * * *

No. 7125, dated 23rd instant, regarding the expansion and regulation of the village dole.

No. 7192, dated 25th instant, containing detailed instructions regarding the relief of people until and after the rains come down heavily and for encouraging and affording facilities for cultivation."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 7260, dated 26th June 1900—Submitting in continuation of his memorandum No. 7206, dated 25th idem, copies of two more Circulars Nos. 7190 and 7191, dated 25th idem.

RESOLUTION.—The instructions issued by the Commissioner are approved, but he should be asked to make it clearer that kitchens are not intended solely for people in the villages in which they are established. In Circular No. 7192, dated 25th June, paragraph 10, it is stated that a kitchen for a circle of three or four villages may be possible in the Panch Mahâls, and the same is likely to be the case in other tracts, although not perhaps in black-soil country owing to the difficulty of travelling in it in the rains. It is said in paragraph 2 of that Circular that it is agreed that persons from other villages should not be compelled to come to a kitchen, but in the Central Provinces it has been ordered that children within two miles of a kitchen should rarely be put on the dole lists and the same course may be followed in tracts of Gujarât other than the black-soil country and extended to people entitled to gratuitous relief who are able to walk. The correct principle is stated in paragraph 2 of Circular No. 7191 not to include in a kitchen list any one living inconveniently far off.

Accompaniments to the above.

CIRCULAR.

No. 7125, dated 23rd June 1900.

His Excellency the Viceroy has wired his wish that the present emergency should be "boldly and generously handled."

2. In the spirit of this message the following instructions are issued.

3. It is presumed that since the dispersion of the people by cholera all persons found in danger of starvation, whether able-bodied or not, have been put on the dole list.

4. All who are too weak to work and all others who have some good excuse for remaining in the village, such as to take care of cattle or to begin cultivating the land, should be kept on the dole list. Destitute cultivators will in due time receive a separate allowance for subsistence, but meanwhile may be kept on dole if they are doing any *bonâ fide* work.

5. If a person is strong and able-bodied and remains idling in the village without doing any work, the first inspecting officer who comes (from Circle Inspector upwards) should warn him that he cannot be kept on the dole list for ever. He should make the note "warned" on his name in the dole list. If he is still not gone to work at the next visit of an inspecting officer, he should be taken off the list and pressed to go to work. At subsequent visits all persons so taken off should be specially enquired after and replaced for a few days more on the list if in danger of starvation. In short every dole list should be scrutinized by all inspecting officers with reference to (1) those who ought to be on it and who are not, (2) those who are on it but ought not to be, and (3) those who were on it and have been removed.

6. Inspecting officers should be on their special guard against men who, being deprived of dole, continue in the village and eke out a living from the allowance made to their dependants.

7. The above also applies to kitchen lists in places where there are village kitchens.

B 1352—25 *ap*

CIRCULAR.

No. 7192, dated 25th June 1900.

In the Central Provinces cooked food is given in kitchens in every village to all comers whether able-bodied or not, and this is to be continued during the rains. The scheme has been accepted by the Government of India on the assumption that in the circumstances of the Central Provinces it is the one sure way of preventing much mortality.

2. The Commissioner thinks all the Collectors will agree with him that kitchens on such a very extensive scale are out of the question in Gujarát; but the above fact shows the spirit with which the Government of India expects the crisis to be met. Eliminating people with means of their own, the majority of the population will have to be fed—

I. Until the rains come down heavily—

(1) By employment on the regular works and on "small" works more of which should even now be opened wherever possible and likely to be useful.

(2) By dole for all those remaining in the villages, *vide* this office Circular No. 7125 of 23rd instant.

(3) By poor-houses. Can any more poor-houses be started with advantage? They may be used as kitchens afterwards. The rule for admission into these places must not be too strict. Persons *beginning* to run down may be admitted and treated as directed in the Circular above noted for dole. There is too much of a feeling among subordinates that an overfull poor-house means bad management.

II. When the rain comes down heavily—

(1) By monthly allowance from the Charitable Fund for three months. On reconsideration the Commissioner thinks this should be made a little more attractive than the dole, say Rs. 5 per month for two adults. It will be dependent on the recipients cultivating *bonâ fide* land either of their own as holder or tenant or on the share system. If the táluka has been divided into circles it will not be difficult for the officer in charge to ascertain from the headmen of each village by the end of the first month if the condition has been fulfilled. It is presumed that the amount of rupees (*vide* margin) already allotted from the Charitable Fund to (*vide* margin) is being all or nearly all applied to the provision of subsistence and also of seed. The Collector will kindly furnish information as to this.

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	2,65,000
Kaira	2,28,000
Panch Mahâls	1,24,000
Broach	1,29,500
Surat	20,000
Thána	5,250

(2) By takávi for subsistence. May be lent on the same condition to such cultivators (presumably of a better class) as have not received free gift from the Fund. It is hoped also that larger land-holders may be induced to extend their cultivation by the loan of takávi to be spent as wages.

(3) By employment on such works as can be kept open.

(4) All the rest will have to be kept (1) on dole or (2) fed in village kitchens. The Commissioner will be obliged if the Collector will consider at an early date in what villages kitchens can be started. There are difficulties in the way, but the Government of India evidently approves of kitchens and there need be little delay in changing the dole machinery into kitchen machinery. One of their advantages is that they make it possible to put pressure on the loafer. A good Superintendent or a sensible "Panch" will see that each woman and child eats her or its own ration and does not carry it away to be gobbled up by a sturdy man of the family lying at home. Efforts should be made to start a kitchen wherever possible and the Commissioner requests the favour of a brief report of what has been and can be done. It is not clear why there should not be one at every village of size, but it is agreed that persons from *other* villages should not be compelled to come to it. Where there is no kitchen there should be dole in full force and where there is no dole there should be a kitchen. Care must be taken to prevent them from becoming call-houses for vagrants. If started in only a few centres people will flock to them from far and near. To prevent this no one should be entered in the list but residents within a specified area. The lists should be scrutinized in the same way as dole lists.

3. It should be impressed on all responsible for village inspection that every one except those who have means of their own must be included in one or other of the above classes.

4. Special note should be taken of the dependants of persons who are in receipt of a free grant of cash from the Fund or of takávi for subsistence. It is not intended that these grants should be enough to keep the non-working members of a family as well. They are to get dole at the sanctioned rates or rations from the kitchen.

5. Too often it will happen that the rayat having got money (either free gift or takávi) for seed and for subsistence will say "How am I to cultivate without bullocks?" It will be impossible to supply all with bullocks not so much for want of money as for want of bullocks.

But it is hoped the Collector will suggest and adopt any expedient for increasing the number that occurs to him. If Mr. Molison's hand-implements are rejected, it will still be possible to work with the ordinary kodáli and pávra. This should be urged on the people. They should be told that help has been given them on condition that they do *something*. If all officers keep pressing them it is likely they will comply and that the question of resuming or stopping the grants will not practically arise. It is undesirable that it should.

6. Cultivators should be clearly informed that any crops which they may grow by hand-implements or by kodáli will not be attached for assessment. They will be allowed to remove it on condition that it is for their own eating, not to sell.

7. It is a question how and where payments of free gifts and takávi for subsistence and seed should be made. The Commissioner has already expressed his personal opinion that they should be made in each Circle by the best man the Collector can command in the presence of the village patel and taláti, and that they should be made in two instalments at least. In black-soil tracts it may be necessary to give the whole in one sum. There will be great danger, in handling so many small sums of money, of peculation. Any easy check that can be devised against this will be desirable. It is suggested that each recipient should be given at the time of payment a chit clearly stating under each head the amount he has received. A percentage of these chits should be afterwards tested by questioning the recipient and comparing them with the books.

8. The class of persons who will not through pride go to work nor receive dole requires special looking to. The better sort will get takávi, but of the poorest a separate list should be kept (if there are any in a village) and cash dole should be offered to them on nominal *loan*. This may soothe their pride.

9. In some villages there are small things to be done such as levelling ground, removing prickly-pear, mending roads, &c. The Circle Inspectors should report these and get them done through the patel in the rains, if employment is needed.

10. In the Panch Mahals are many villages where there are no Banias' shops. The best plan is believed to be to pay dole in cash and leave people to get their own grain. For the country is no more inaccessible than it is on the coast and the roads are clear even in the rains. The Collector is requested to be good enough to once more carefully reconsider this matter and say if anything more can be done to ensure provision of food to all the villagers. A kitchen for a circle of three or four villages may be possible in places and, if so, should certainly be tried.

CIRCULAR.

No. 7190, dated 25th June 1900.

It has been stated to the Commissioner by a high placed officer that there is some confusion still existing in the minds of some district officers as to the respective limits of village dole, Charitable Fund and takávi for subsistence. It is difficult to understand how this can be, but, as it is most desirable that there should be uniformity in the main lines of action in the Division, the Collectors are requested to be good enough to see that the principles followed are as stated below.

2. All but a fraction of the grants from the Central Relief Fund should be spent in grants for seed and maintenance to the poorest class of cultivators. These should be selected by the takávi officer mainly by the test already laid down (*viz.*, having resorted to relief works) and should be awarded seed and one month's allowance to begin with on the condition that they cultivate as much land as they can by whatever means they can.

3. Probably the grants up to date will not be enough to cover all on this list, but more money comes in from time to time and is distributed at once among the Collectors.

4. It must be distinctly understood by officers and people that the Central Fund grants are not sufficient and are not intended to provide for dependants. They are for the maintenance of the adult working members of the family. *Dependants are to be put on the village dole or kitchen list.*

5. Next must be taken up those poor cultivators who may receive takávi for seed, subsistence and bullocks. This too is to be given on condition of the recipient cultivating as much land as he can by what means he can. This too does not provide for dependants who are to be put on the dole or kitchen list. In order to spread the help as wide as possible, advances should not be made for the purchase of more than one bullock per cultivator.

6. Lastly will come takávi to the better class of cultivators.

7. A practical difficulty may arise through the want of finality in the Central Relief Fund grants. Two lákhs came in to-day and it may be hoped more will come. Each awarding officer will perhaps keep a margin in his list of poorest cultivators which can be filled up from subsequent grants. If, when the Charitable Fund failed, he gave takávi to all the rest, it may still be possible to change the takávi into free gift for the most deserving. Great care will have, however, to be taken in such cases to prevent confusion of accounts and fraud. The Commissioner can only promise to send on any further grants at once when received.

CIRCULAR.

No. 7191, dated 25th June 1900.

The objections to village kitchens are mainly against making people from other villages go to them or else are such as apply equally to village dole on a liberal scale.

2. It is not proposed to include in a kitchen list any one living inconveniently far off.

3. The immediate management should be in the hands of the most reliable local persons, generally by preference a Panch of not too many members, including the patel and one or two leading men. The Mámlatdár and other officers can do a good deal to interest such men in the work by explaining to them all that Government is doing and how it is their duty to help. "If Government gives the food, won't you look after your own villagers?" is an appeal which will meet with a response, if urged in the right way.

4. The taláti should keep the accounts and in short the machinery should be that already in work for the daily dole.

5. When cooking pots cannot be otherwise obtained, the Panch should be persuaded to lend or get others in village to lend them, at any rate to begin with. A couple of large pots are all that are required. Here again a little tact and vigour on the part of táluka officers will do wonders.

6. The same rules to apply to the kitchen list as to the dole list. Wanderers from other villages to be fed for the day and sent back to their own villages. If their numbers increase or if foreigners come, special report to be made.

7. Steps should be taken to let the people know how much ration they are entitled to. If they once know, they will protect themselves. The Circle Inspector or other officer should take an early opportunity of getting the ration weighed and cooked in his own presence so that the people may know by eye how much to expect.

Government Resolution No. 2745, dated 6th July 1900.

Circular letter from the Commissioner, N. D., to the Collectors of his Division, No. 7333, dated 27th June 1900:—

"With reference to my Circular No. 7125 of 23rd instant and other recent Circulars, I have the honour to remark that of the large number of destitute people whom we shall have to support in some way when the rains fall it is far better that most should be employed on the land rather than on comparatively useless and troublesome relief works. That in short is the object of recent orders to make sure against wandering and starvation when the rain comes and to get the people back on the land.

"2. It has been suggested that a large cultivator may employ labourers to till his land and get them paid at the expense of Government by putting them on the dole. That will not however be possible if the inspecting officers understand the orders. A man who works for another certainly has 'means of subsistence' in the shape of a claim on his employer to whom he should be referred.

"3. It has also been suggested that the list of persons who will not receive help from feelings of pride and who are allowed to take it on nominal loan should be strictly limited. I quite agree as to this. Even Pátidárs who give themselves such airs should not I think be humoured. The people contemplated were Girássia Bhayats, Mussalmáns of good family and the like.

"4. As to the general situation I need not remind you that it is quite novel in Gujarát and no one can say beforehand how it will develop. It is probable—indeed it is to be hoped—that the first heavy fall of rain will cause a general dispersal from the works of persons who have no means of living. In the villages there is already a large population of men, women and children already worn down by a year of famine and ill-fitted to stand the strain of a change of season and of hard field work. I feel confident that the first step as indicated in my Circulars is in accord both with the policy of Government and with ordinary prudence, viz., to make sure against a further deterioration in the condition of the people and further mortality. At the same time I am very strongly of opinion that an uncertain situation like the present is not to be governed by hard and fast rule. We must keep our hands upon the facts as they develop and feel our way changing the course of the ship as the weather may indicate. To make this possible the Collectors must have well organised inspection throughout their villages. *Vide* this office No. 7261 of 26th instant. This is the foundation stone of success.

"5. I cannot but hope that in most parts the people will respond themselves to the call to cultivate. If it be insistently pressed on them that Government will only give continued help to the able-bodied who do some work to increase the coming

crop they will admit the reasonableness of it. The patels and other village leaders will also bring influence to bear in the same direction if the inspecting officer will only take the trouble to enlist their aid. But if this is found to be over-sanguine, if the instructions of Circular No. 7125 result in excessive abuse (*some* abuse there must be) and in an unmanageable number of idle paupers, the formality of 'warning' may be dispensed with and the idle at once removed, though a careful eye should be kept upon them as desired in the Circular.

"6. In conclusion I need scarcely ask you to favour me at short intervals with information as to how things are going and suggestions."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 7334, dated 27th June 1900:—

"Submitted to Government for approval."

RESOLUTION.—The instructions issued by the Commissioner, N. D., are approved.

APPENDIX

(Referred to in Paragraph

Statement showing the daily average numbers of men, women and children receiving

Serial Number.	District.	September 1899.				October 1899.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	2	2	3	7 0	123	115	118	356 2
2	Kaira	...	...	...	...	411	317	323	1,051 12
3	Panch Mahâls	..	...	...	...	2	2	1	5 0·1
4	Broach	...	...	...	...	1,044	...	...	1,044 4
5	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khándesh	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1 0 0
8	Násik	...	...	..	...	46	63	9	118 7
9	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	10	3	4	17 0·2
10	Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Sholápur	...	...	...	...	112	195	51	358 9
12	Sátára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bijápur	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...
14	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Thar and Párkar	530	437	543	1,510 257	151	140	200	491 73
	Total .	532	439	546	1,517 4	1,899	836	706	3,441 3

Serial Number.	District.	February 1900.				March 1900.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	1,854	1,389	1,500	4,743 5	1,444	1,463	1,270	4,177 4
2	Kaira	1,037	1,046	1,274	3,357 7	3,011	3,243	3,625	9,879 14
3	Panch Mahâls...	85	25	130	240 1	421	50	438	909 4
4	Broach...	2,744	207	93	3,044 3	4,450	289	945	5,684 8
5	Surat	304	89	20	413 4	766	108	193	1,067 11
6	Thána	...	...	...	...	30	64	45	139 3
7	Khándesh	4,268	4,217	2,721	11,206 6	7,158	5,959	3,084	16,201 9
8	Násik	452	241	144	837 1	813	426	238	1,477 2
9	Ahmednagar	5,462	4,448	1,444	11,354 7	14,104	10,227	3,387	27,718 16
10	Poona	3,233	1,781	1,035	6,049 15	7,877	3,376	1,852	13,105 22
11	Sholápur	6,125	4,373	1,754	12,252 11	5,295	4,245	1,951	11,491 9
12	Sátára	51	51	11	113 0 5	239	307	53	599 2
13	Bijápur	669	48	22	739 11	1,570	800	671	3,041 20
14	Belgaum	11	25	10	46 2	25	72	18	115 4
15	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
16	Thar and Párkar	28	46	82	156 7	20	33	53	111 7
	Total ...	26,323	17,986	10,240	54,549 6	47,223	30,667	17,823	95,713 10

NOTE.—The block figures show the

34.

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village relief in the last week of each month from September 1899 to October 1902.

November 1899.				December 1899.				January 1900.				Serial Number
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women	Children.	Total.	
114	164	102	380 2	1,054	1,534	1,562	4,150 11	1,971	1,555	1,904	5,430 10	1
800	845	772	2,417 17	488	325	240	1,053 9	681	587	560	1,828 12	2
11	7	11	29 0·2	30	14	51	95 1	49	16	84	149 1	3
1,553	29	27	1,609 5	3,953	...	...	3,953 6	2,765	41	161	2,967 3	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
6	2	2	10 0 01	59	71	68	198 0 1	1,771	1,298	1,450	4,519 3	7
64	84	27	175 2	67	100	51	218 1	224	183	68	475 1	8
53	61	42	156 1	911	347	113	1,371 2	6,874	3,132	1,282	11,288 12	9
...	...	...	...	1,321	99	15	1,435 12	3,013	648	434	4,095 17	10
443	608	147	1,198 10	1,876	2,298	896	5,070 8	4,727	3,435	1,550	9,712 10	11
...	...	...	...	10	13	5	28 0·2	54	29	14	97 0 5	12
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	7	2	10 0 5	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
323	348	616	1,287 177	564	546	916	2,026 141	636	661	1,026	2,323 208	16
3,367	2,148	1,746	7,261 3	10,333	5,347	3,917	19,597 4	22,766	11,592	8,535	42,893 7	

April 1900.				May 1900.				June 1900.				Serial Number.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1,061	1,326	783	3,170 2	3,724	4,178	4,013	11,915 20	11,420	15,386	18,251	45,057 56	1
3,272	3,968	4,303	11,543 14	4,745	5,578	6,586	16,909 28	7,420	9,022	11,817	28,259 26	2
449	157	287	893 2	1,868	2,389	2,872	7,129 30	4,621	7,169	11,553	23,343 42	3
2,943	1,303	1,889	6,135 9	2,655	1,213	2,397	6,265 13	5,978	7,442	8,557	21,977 38	4
1,536	254	392	2,182 24	2,232	729	876	3,837 75	5,283	8,003	7,450	20,736 252	5
181	389	160	730 8	202	328	145	675 12	321	610	459	1,390 124	6
4,041	4,081	1,802	9,924 6	2,665	3,613	1,732	8,010 5	3,674	6,015	2,639	12,328 9	7
876	557	338	1,771 3	968	468	527	1,963 3	1,630	902	1,143	3,675 6	8
8,033	6,826	2,377	17,236 9	11,004	10,858	4,445	26,307 15	11,592	11,655	4,762	28,009 14	9
5,211	2,915	1,626	9,752 14	7,627	3,707	2,116	13,450 21	8,934	4,985	3,017	16,936 31	10
6,073	4,363	2,348	12,784 11	6,298	4,892	2,879	14,069 14	6,707	6,452	3,839	16,998 15	11
370	558	336	1,264 3	1,771	975	619	3,365 8	3,222	1,917	1,314	6,453 20	12
1,676	979	848	3,503 18	2,469	952	692	4,113 27	2,642	1,306	892	4,840 37	13
51	146	26	223 12	93	228	32	353 24	200	258	50	508 18	14
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	15
33	68	99	200 2	24	35	67	126 1	94	148	202	444 27	16
35,806 a	27,890	17,614	81,310 8	48,345	40,143	29,998	118,486 14	73,738	81,270	75,945	230,953 25	

percentage ratio to relief workers.

APPENDIX-

Serial Number.	District.	July 1900.				August 1900.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	17,150	22,371	26,021	65,542 55	27,732	37,145	40,626	105,503 182
2	Kaira	22,925	30,384	34,198	87,507 55	27,162	33,191	43,228	103,581 205
3	Panch Mahâls	10,747	15,581	21,577	47,905 85	20,741	27,525	34,495	82,761 224
4	Broach	16,442	24,881	27,758	69,081 124	14,425	22,528	26,266	63,219 249
5	Surat	6,659	11,493	13,569	31,721 1,949	4,978	8,096	12,418	25,492
6	Thâna	549	1,093	1,141	2,783 333	913	1,302	1,228	3,443 766
7	Khándesh	6,094	10,187	6,864	23,145 17	8,786	14,961	13,369	37,116 44
8	Násik	2,830	2,559	2,795	8,184 13	2,576	3,013	2,451	8,040 14
9	Ahmednagar	11,128	11,620	4,572	27,320 16	10,367	10,615	3,785	24,767 18
10	Poona	12,017	6,427	4,391	22,835 57	13,923	7,934	4,531	26,388 73
11	Sholápur	7,466	7,763	4,363	19,592 20	7,542	7,653	4,520	19,715 27
12	Sátára	4,199	3,356	3,283	10,838 43	5,066	4,811	4,650	14,527 67
13	Bijápur	2,597	1,531	968	5,096 56	1,756	311	221	2,288 50
14	Belgaum	307	384	77	768 23	447	292	81	820 86
15	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
16	Thar and Párkar	166	304	468	938 46	88	212	343	643 295
	Total ...	121,276	*149,934	152,045	423,255 45	146,502	179,589	192,212	518,303 88

Serial Number.	District.	December 1900.				January 1901.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	895	1,870	1,410	4,175 1,051	1,100	2,308	2,169	5,577 524
2	Kaira	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
3	Panch Mahâls	792	1,014	1,850	3,656 240	662	792	1,372	2,826 138
4	Broach	450	578	248	1,276 100	422	138	103	663 29
5	Surat	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
6	Thâna	11	34	48	93	14	19	39	72
7	Khándesh	49	114	33	196 15	156	321	126	603
8	Násik	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
9	Ahmednagar	3,358	3,966	829	8,153 29	3,874	4,391	884	9,149 25
10	Poona	466	33	5	504 3	517	335	99	951 8
11	Sholápur	5,823	4,176	1,717	11,716 19	5,643	4,030	1,397	11,070 21
12	Sátára	505	374	287	1,166 15	346	571	330	1,247 15
13	Bijápur...	1,233	196	92	1,521 20	1,318	417	209	1,944 37
14	Belgaum	..	...	...	..	.....	.....	...	.....
15	Dhárwár	..	...	. .	...	.....	.....	...	.....
16	Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	...	.. ...	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	13,582	12,355	6,519	32,456 26	14,052	13,322	6,728	34,102 28

34—*continued.*

September 1900.				October 1900.				November 1900.				Serial Number.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
13,199	18,692	32,577	64,468 416	3,629	6,723	7,173	17,525 540	1,873	3,842	3,773	9,488 487	1
17,103	21,032	40,131	78,266 680	7,736	9,386	24,333	41,455 2,298	301	581	957	1,839	2
10,931	14,575	23,749	49,255 1,337	3,957	6,091	10,931	20,979 1,279	2,007	2,822	6,310	11,139 1,258	3
20,604	23,881	24,855	69,340 796	15,113	17,305	18,627	51,045 1,184	8,720	8,642	8,737	26,099 1,012	4
2,501	2,959	4,484	9,944	1,251	1,708	2,526	5,485	...	...	...	...	5
594	1,096	1,297	2 987 2,004	206	362	502	1,070	41	80	215	336	6
15,751	26,179	27,594	69,524 172	6,796	10,416	6,476	23,688 933	1,842	2,821	1,352	6,015 466	7
3,050	2,936	3,515	9,501 16	1,173	1,080	774	3,027 13	575	603	220	1,398 14	8
10,562	10,997	3,953	25,512 25	9,589	9,601	2,894	22,084 65	5,503	5,679	1,374	12,556 75	9
13,755	7,538	4,801	26,094 74	6,061	4,819	3,065	13,945 71	2,400	1,662	1,141	5,203 29	10
6,797	5,790	3,048	15,635 32	6,232	4,972	2,230	13,434 33	6,348	4,823	2,125	13,296 21	11
4,380	4,432	4,645	13,457 131	3,412	2,766	2,225	8,403 179	982	1,066	946	2,994 66	12
1,652	202	108	1,962 45	1,299	182	97	1,578 58	1,028	172	86	1,286 74	13
510	366	166	1,042	508	417	200	1,125	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
3	4	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
121,392	140,679	174,931	437,002 130	66,962	75,828	82,053	224,843 163	31,620	32,793	27,236	91,649 76	

February 1901.				March 1901.				April 1901				Serial Number.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1,031	2,171	2,054	5,256 143	660	1,785	1,675	4,120 85	764	1,912	2,252	4,928 33	1
4	6	1	11 3	85	206	240	531 4	343	788	759	1,890 4	2
743	1,107	1,581	3,431 118	1,018	1,628	2,350	4,996 65	1,037	1,717	2,286	5,040 35	3
384	79	54	517 52	393	101	49	543 67	438	247	222	907 110	4
...	...	...	...	305	177	179	661	482	474	230	1,186	5
...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
53	151	70	274	125	360	172	657 380	686	2,112	1,850	4,648	7
25	49	40	114 7	92	189	194	475 13	139	327	347	813 19	8
4,302	4,827	993	10,122 25	5,701	6,268	1,497	13,466 32	7,146	9,815	2,599	18,560 33	9
545	348	106	999 8	1,398	927	304	2,629 23	1,411	997	346	2,754 19	10
5,029	3,673	1,113	9,815 25	5,167	4,315	1,262	10,744 30	5,071	4,779	1,466	11,316 27	11
416	627	265	1,308 14	807	1,009	608	2,424 34	849	1,463	977	3,289 44	12
1,805	583	286	2,674 43	1,868	716	317	2,901 34	2,105	769	367	3,241 25	13
...	...	...	...	152	102	36	290 59	563	409	207	1,179 94	14
...	...	...	...	265	...	...	265 18	143	...	...	143 8	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
14,337	13,621	6,567	34,525 29	18,036	17,783	8,883	44,702 33	21,177	24,809	13,908	59,894 28	

Serial Number.	District.	May 1901.				June 1901.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	985	2,634	3,305	6,924 30	1,333	3,745	4,595	9,673 36
2	Kaira	473	897	1,402	2,772 6	565	939	1,204	2,708 5
3	Panch Mahals...	1,133	1,534	1,657	4,324 34	966	1,162	1,268	3,396 26
4	Broach	222	289	249	760 68	261	366	214	841 60
5	Surat	951	765	433	2,149	756	862	502	2,120
6	Thána	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
7	Khándesh	884	2,874	2,508	6,266 486	5,035	9,619	10,888	25,542 1,221
8	Násik	557	1,151	999	2,707 41	1,221	2,505	2,221	5,947 100
9	Ahmednagar	9,056	11,064	4,629	24,749 35	10,306	13,633	6,957	30,896 38
10	Poona	1,804	1,440	519	3,763 19	2,039	2,051	824	4,914 20
11	Sholápur	4,403	5,231	1,445	11,079 23	4,956	6,275	1,897	13,128 21
12	Sátára	1,101	2,191	1,742	5,034 56	1,686	3,169	2,475	7,330 67
13	Bijápur...	2,218	842	355	3,415 19	2,294	856	344	3,494 16
14	Belgaum	1,055	726	451	2,232 328	1,162	856	537	2,555 30
15	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	17	.....	..	17 2
16	Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	24,842	31,638	19,694	76,174 30	32,597	46,038	33,926	112,561 36

Serial Number	District.	October 1901.				November 1901.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	487	772	1,286	2,545	691	1,166	1,654	3,511 724
2	Kaira	62	104	70	236	61	169	151	381 86
3	Panch Mahals...	12	16	4	32 2	13	14	11	38 07
4	Broach	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	... ..
5	Surat	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
6	Thána	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
7	Khándesh	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
8	Násik	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
9	Ahmednagar	7,740	7,829	3,410	18,979 114	3,222	3,205	1,188	7,615 165
10	Poona	1,519	1,304	386	3,209 87	.....	.....	...	.....
11	Sholápur	4,517	4,851	1,388	10,756 61	234	461	67	762 20
12	Sátára	211	574	167	952 99	.....	.....	...	.....
13	Bijápur...	2,307	1,202	616	4,625 27	1,655	429	174	2,258 33
14	Belgaum	1,340	1,454	1,120	3,914 46	510	454	367	1,331 156
15	Dhárwár	4	...	...	4	14	.....	.....	14
16	Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	18,699	18,106	8,447	45,252 67	6,400	5,898	3,612	15,910 71

84—*continued.*

July 1901.				August 1901.				September 1901.				Serial Number
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
2,821	5,953	6,589	15,363 80	4,009	6,705	7,235	17,949 765	631	1,652	2,382	4,665 542	1
396	916	932	2,244 19	118	280	207	605	47	111	73	231	2
1,750	1,890	1,770	5,410 70	2,769	2,149	1,624	6,542 153	600	851	685	2,136 55	3
245	311	127	683 321	52	132	79	263	7	11	16	34	4
544	724	286	1,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
12 055	16,474	17,025	45,554 3,212	6,447	6,684	3,022	16,153 978	...	...	...	...	7
1,387	2,761	2,009	6,157 90	1,244	2,313	1,842	5,399 87	553	940	571	2,064 36	8
10,553	14,074	7,511	32,138 41	9,367	11,055	5,889	26,311 32	9,090	9,949	4,799	23,838 33	9
2,037	1,958	663	4,658 21	1,800	1,575	530	3,905 24	2,238	2,158	702	5,098 40	10
5,573	7,121	2,334	15,028 24	5,934	7,676	2,658	16,268 36	5,666	6,986	2,432	15,084 41	11
2,948	5,488	4,044	12,480 97	2,804	5,624	2,447	10,875 90	1,569	3,352	1,441	6,362 84	12
2,583	896	362	3,841 18	2,686	1,022	406	4,114 16	2,801	1,294	668	4,763 17	13
1,712	1,491	1,033	4,236 35	1,789	2,054	1,506	5,349 39	2,088	2,409	1,844	6,341 48	14
11	...	...	11 14	12	...	...	12 4	19	...	...	19	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
44,615	60,057	44,635	149,357 58	39,031	47,269	27,445	113,745 54	25,309	29,713	15,613	70,635 39	

December 1901.				January 1902.				February 1902.				Serial Number.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
993	2,440	2,847	6,280 47	2,634	4,871	5,819	13,374 40	2,964	5,755	7,113	15,832 36	1
228	503	489	1,220 18	363	954	782	2,099 12	724	1,509	1,299	3,532 7	2
27	28	15	70 03	615	653	550	1,818 3	1,174	1,312	1,428	3,914 6	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	...	...	159 7	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	162	106	336 16	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
3,088	2,999	1,192	7,279 277	3,182	3,149	1,233	7,564 283	3,250	3,219	1,002	7,501 155	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
273	595	72	940 61	276	645	73	994 82	442	752	75	1,269 95	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
1,023	310	98	1,431 21	1,395	441	175	2,011 30	1,755	1,036	376	3,167 54	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	15
...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
5,637	6,876	4,715	17,228 29	8,515	10,713	8,632	27,860 24	10,536	13,775	11,399	35,710 20	

APPENDIX

Serial Number	District.	March 1902.				April 1902.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	2,743	6,101	6,371	15,215 43	3,085	6,780	7,365	17,230 41
2	Kaira	1,120	2,067	1,264	4,451 9	1,251	1,839	1,207	4,297 9
3	Panch Mahâls	1,992	2,961	4,118	9,071 21	1,597	2,463	2,409	6,469 16
4	Broach	358	...	...	358 17	415	.....	...	415 19
5	Surat	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	... ..
6	Thâna	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
7	Khándesh	394	621	150	1,165 82	827	1,456	832	3,115 117
8	Násik	...	...	...	...	16	.....	...	16
9	Ahmednagar	3,186	3,069	798	7,053 93	3,597	3,572	866	8,035 72
10	Poona	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
11	Sholápur	804	1,085	120	2,009 61	1,071	1,327	158	2,556 42
12	Sátára	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
13	Bijápur	2,216	1,729	803	4,748 96	2,553	2,320	1,219	6,092 86
14	Belgaum	411	344	202	957 651	660	620	427	1,707 2,798
15	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
16	Thar and Párkar	2	6	5	13	2	8	8	18
	Total ...	13,226	17,983	13,831	45,040 30	15,074	20,385	14,491	49,950 30

Serial Number	District.	August 1902.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	5,214	11,671	11,940	28,825 32
2	Kaira	969	1,353	797	3,119 15
3	Panch Mahâls	3,865	6,736	10,012	20,613 83
4	Broach	429	.....	.....	429
5	Surat	92	75	22	189
6	Thâna	... ..	.....	.....	.....
7	Khándesh	9,720	2,836	3,037	15,593 14,850
8	Násik	295	482	215	992 117
9	Ahmednagar	5,802	6,286	2,427	14,515 160
10	Poona	1,166	1,109	334	2,609 699
11	Sholápur	1,746	2,442	366	4,554 41
12	Sátára	.....	.....	... ..	.....
13	Bijápur	3,596	3,318	2,795	9,709 84
14	Belgaum	821	894	561	2,276 113
15	Dhárwár	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Thar and Párkar	9	19	17	45
	Total ...	33,724	37,221	32,523	103,468 61

34—*concluded.*

May 1902.				June 1902.				July 1902.				Serial Number
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
3,353	7,157	8,208	18,718 35	3,727	8,066	9,866	21,659 44	4,311	9,918	10,310	24,539 40	1
1,306	2,167	1,474	4,947 11	1,108	1,664	1,152	3,924 15	927	1,384	761	3,072 25	2
1,808	2,916	2,551	7,275 16	2,105	3,811	4,089	10,005 25	2,687	4,659	5,606	12,952 51	3
415	...	...	415 13	429	...	...	429 21	429	...	...	429	4
96	73	16	185 9	96	80	17	193 12	103	82	22	207 32	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6
1,289	1,474	857	3,620 88	1,983	2,157	1,605	5,745 339	4,393	2,340	2,115	8,848 655	7
16	...	...	16	16	...	...	16	144	250	171	565 2,568	8
4,111	4,324	1,210	9,645 86	5,103	5,337	1,965	12,405 170	5,399	6,000	2,643	14,042 195	9
545	264	44	853 134	799	483	106	1,388 204	1,128	933	209	2,270 762	10
1,305	1,824	271	3,400 55	1,402	2,025	284	3,711 45	1,480	2,191	265	3,936 38	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
3,199	2,653	1,793	7,645 86	3,312	2,719	1,881	7,912 87	3,433	2,991	2,266	8,690 87	13
1,019	1,343	1,454	3,816 4,336	829	810	640	2,279 105	1,375	1,180	1,423	3,978 216	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	15
9	29	32	70	10	29	32	71	9	22	22	53	16
18,471	24,224	17,910	60,605 34	20,919	27,181	21,637	69,737 47	25,818	31,950	25,813	83,581 64	

September 1902.				October 1902.				Serial Number
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
12,388	21,321	15,993	49,702 399	5,447	9,933	9,427	24,807 3,816	1
1,025	1,419	993	3,437 94	81	187	109	377	2
12,612	14,301	8,736	35,649 2,450	...	..	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
89	72	21	182	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
47	17	4	68 12	...	...	...	...	8
5,870	6,257	2,301	14,428 205	2,613	2,563	955	6,131	9
1,605	1,628	585	3,818 179	1,472	1,503	593	3,568 568	10
1,998	2,680	439	5,117 48	2,036	2,637	459	5,132 252	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
3,710	3,537	3,098	10,345 115	3,615	3,377	2,914	9,906 313	13
848	855	574	2,277 105	848	877	626	2,351 1,000	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
1	8	6	15	6	17	29	52	16
40,193	52,095	32,750	125,038 255	16,118	21,094	15,112	52,324 778	

APPEN

(Referred to in Paragraph

Statement showing the daily average numbers of men, women and children among dependants of relief kitchens, from September

Serial Number.	District.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.
		September 1899.							October 1899.						
1	Ahmedabad ...	8	5	309	322	3	322	100	5	4	168	177	1	177	100
2	Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	56	59	1	59	100
3	Panch Mahals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	209	217	3	217	100
4	Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	126	149	1	...	...
5	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khándesh... ...	...	2	1,523	1,525	22	...	...	1	34	15,980	16,015	39	389	2
8	Násik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Sholápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	255	7	...	...
12	Sátára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bijápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Thar and Párkar...	...	...	8	8	1	...	...	...	...	35	35	5	...	...
	Total ...	8	7	1,840	1,855	5	322	17	20	58	16,829	16,907	15	842	5

Serial Number.	District.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens	Percentage to total dependants.
		January 1900.							February 1900.						
1	Ahmedabad ...	626	1,067	21,477	23,170	41	21,056	91	1,782	2,746	31,523	36,051	37	30,828	85
2	Kaira	10	32	1,694	1,736	12	1,736	100	78	86	4,936	5,100	11	5,100	100
3	Panch Mahals ...	172	208	1,809	2,189	15	2,189	100	233	291	1,827	2,351	14	2,289	97
4	Broach	699	1,029	11,011	12,739	15	11,025	86	1,046	1,548	12,892	15,486	16	14,534	94
5	Surat	13	35	260	308	4	248	80	44	82	536	662	6	495	75
6	Thána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khándesh... ...	1,558	5,035	49,989	56,582	33	51,582	91	1,872	6,029	50,558	58,459	31	52,127	89
8	Násik	758	719	14,708	16,185	22	10,443	64	1,224	1,570	25,124	27,918	45	19,792	71
9	Ahmednagar ...	453	1,281	22,481	24,215	26	17,307	71	1,486	3,059	36,923	41,468	27	30,471	73
10	Poona	26	128	2,729	2,883	12	2,671	93	375	625	8,732	9,732	24	8,671	89
11	Sholápur	723	1,936	42,776	45,435	49	15,951	35	883	2,238	37,758	40,929	38	23,940	58
12	Sátára	82	195	2,041	2,318	12	2,318	100	175	335	3,902	4,412	21	4,269	97
13	Bijápur	5	2	1,115	1,122	17	1,122	100	15	15	1,363	1,393	21	1,391	100
14	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	41	47	2	47	100
15	Thar and Párkar...	...	...	47	47	4	...	...	...	1	171	172	8	...	...
	Total ...	5,125	11,667	172,137	188,929	29	137,653	73	9,215	18,679	216,286	244,180	29	193,954	79

DIX 35.

119 of the Report.)

workers in the last week of each month and their proportion to workers, and also the proportion fed in 1899 to October 1902.

Men.	Women.	Children	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens	Percentage to total dependants	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants	Serial Number.
November 1899.							December 1899.							
64	188	929	1,181	6	994	84	226	795	8,468	9,489	25	7,386	78	1
8	37	1,428	1,473	10	1,460	99	17	39	1,809	1,865	16	1,865	100	2
22	46	575	643	5	617	96	146	174	1,799	2,119	16	2,119	100	3
211	99	1,838	2,148	6	467	22	202	569	8,318	9,089	14	5,142	56	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1,310	2,904	29,124	33,338	37	6,570	20	909	3,186	34,916	39,011	24	35,492	91	7
...	22	580	602	8	...	...	...	116	2,767	2,883	15	...	...	8
13	32	440	485	3	...	...	197	561	7,187	7,945	15	6,858	86	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
2	22	4,788	4,812	39	...	...	227	600	21,725	22,552	35	8,086	36	11
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	120	1,060	1,180	9	1,180	100	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	79	79	11	...	...	...	...	68	68	5	...	...	15
1,630	3,350	39,781	44,761	21	10,108	22	1,924	6,160	88,117	96,201	21	68,128	71	

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Serial Number.
March 1900.							April 1900.							
1,572	2,619	29,135	33,326	36	28,763	86	1,171	1,398	36,434	39,003	31	31,680	81	1
499	510	8,062	9,071	13	8,488	93	220	280	6,259	6,759	8	6,744	100	2
94	141	1,634	1,869	8	1,743	93	284	391	5,550	6,225	15	5,241	84	3
678	911	11,064	12,653	17	12,427	98	846	1,396	9,785	12,027	18	11,541	96	4
98	359	926	1,383	14	1,155	83	148	239	874	1,261	14	1,143	91	5
3	5	139	147	4	147	100	84	136	663	883	10	640	72	6
3,685	11,541	45,233	60,459	32	46,152	76	2,574	6,314	29,622	38,510	23	34,795	90	7
829	1,772	23,702	26,303	35	16,343	62	1,450	2,168	10,846	14,464	22	14,464	100	8
2,336	5,344	40,802	48,482	27	36,153	74	2,104	5,453	36,673	44,230	23	38,013	86	9
689	1,297	13,451	15,437	26	12,783	83	821	1,552	15,634	18,007	26	14,725	82	10
1,812	3,901	35,397	41,110	34	30,847	75	2,137	3,705	32,187	38,029	32	36,336	95	11
356	616	4,399	5,371	19	5,054	94	335	591	3,878	4,804	10	4,278	89	12
16	15	2,246	2,277	15	2,277	100	38	35	4,543	4,616	24	2,501	54	13
5	5	49	59	2	59	100	4	5	71	80	4	80	100	14
1	1	117	119	7	...	...	4	7	749	760	7	...	...	15
12,673	29,037	216,356	258,066	27	202,391	78	12,220	23,670	193,768	229,658	22	202,181	88	

Serial Number.	District.	May 1900. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	June 1900. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.
1	Ahmedabad ...	832	941	12,819	14,592	24	11,400	78	1,202	1,300	17,353	19,855	25	14,789	74
2	Kaira	382	497	6,804	7,683	13	7,125	93	207	330	10,276	10,813	10	10,012	92
3	Panch Mahâls ...	295	469	3,914	4,678	19	4,030	86	300	453	5,098	5,851	10	5,696	97
4	Broach	500	742	4,744	5,986	13	5,599	93	554	1,211	5,726	7,491	13	6,822	91
5	Surat	153	266	828	1,247	24	1,197	96	358	529	1,241	2,128	26	1,832	86
6	Thâna	43	58	398	499	9	417	83	46	104	219	369	33	369	100
7	Khándesh	2,936	6,885	31,975	41,796	26	38,729	93	2,797	5,604	23,483	31,884	22	29,732	93
8	Násik	1,538	2,854	19,981	24,373	38	16,611	68	1,197	1,980	18,972	22,149	34	15,869	72
9	Ahmednagar ...	2,575	6,033	32,182	40,790	23	36,788	90	2,657	7,152	37,435	47,244	21	38,652	82
10	Poona	789	1,448	13,851	16,088	25	12,497	77	839	1,465	15,176	17,480	32	13,383	76
11	Sholápur	2,917	5,045	28,120	36,082	35	33,234	92	2,406	4,714	29,595	36,715	32	33,488	91
12	Sátára	716	1,504	6,152	8,372	19	6,974	83	677	1,410	3,207	5,294	16	4,079	77
13	Bijápur	107	169	3,633	3,909	26	3,197	82	41	61	2,952	3,054	23	2,570	84
14	Belgaum	7	8	81	96	7	96	100	6	27	612	645	22	645	100
15	Thar and Párkar ...	3	3	550	556	7	...	...	1	1	119	121	7	...	...
	Total ...	13,793	26,922	166,032	206,747	25	177,894	86	13,288	26,341	171,464	211,093	22	177,938	84

Serial Number.	District.	September 1900. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	October 1900. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.
1	Ahmedabad ...	82	121	4,240	4,443	29	3,930	88	18	28	740	786	24	602	76
2	Kaira	55	65	1,015	1,135	10	1,091	96	20	22	447	489	27	484	99
3	Panch Mahâls ...	76	83	618	777	21	645	83	17	11	212	240	15	162	67
4	Broach	91	170	1,288	1,549	18	1,509	97	66	105	519	690	16	652	94
5	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thâna	16	17	28	61	41	61	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khándesh	977	2,050	9,065	12,092	30	11,186	92	174	209	603	986	39	857	87
8	Násik	896	1,486	14,212	16,594	28	11,834	71	414	785	5,652	6,851	30	4,334	63
9	Ahmednagar ...	1,502	4,525	21,442	27,469	27	20,938	76	644	1,665	6,494	8,803	26	6,659	76
10	Poona	428	976	7,291	8,695	25	6,057	70	279	600	4,109	4,988	25	3,607	72
11	Sholápur	636	1,143	9,185	10,964	23	10,488	96	655	1,198	7,146	8,999	22	8,647	96
12	Sátára	136	415	1,184	1,735	17	1,080	62	84	312	607	1,003	21	541	54
13	Bijápur	23	32	996	1,051	24	896	85	14	18	655	687	25	570	83
14	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,918	11,083	70,564	86,565	26	69,715	80	2,385	4,953	27,184	34,522	25	27,115	78

35—*continued.*

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Serial Number.
July 1900.							August 1900.							
1,217	1,210	24,274	26,701	22	18,171	68	423	561	17,689	18,673	32	15,946	85	1
483	598	12,820	13,901	9	13,331	96	196	255	3,373	3,824	7	3,440	90	2
271	332	6,186	6,789	12	6,248	92	187	263	2,200	2,650	7	2,615	99	3
735	1,540	6,165	8,440	15	7,109	84	204	350	2,337	2,891	11	2,759	95	4
68	71	159	298	18	232	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
17	24	71	112	13	112	100	15	19	59	93	21	93	100	6
3,367	6,587	23,371	33,325	24	31,035	93	1,950	3,808	17,424	23,182	28	21,383	92	7
1,082	1,828	16,617	19,527	30	14,108	72	865	1,554	15,011	17,430	31	12,536	72	8
2,390	5,502	31,491	39,383	23	33,733	86	2,054	5,224	28,432	35,710	25	29,222	82	9
563	1,019	9,489	11,071	28	8,185	74	450	916	7,966	9,332	26	6,738	72	10
1,394	3,108	24,369	28,871	29	27,663	96	939	1,990	16,803	19,732	27	19,160	97	11
377	1,120	3,517	5,014	20	3,768	75	429	1,175	3,121	4,725	22	3,104	66	12
30	46	2,487	2,563	28	2,188	85	23	41	1,406	1,470	32	1,302	88	13
22	40	651	713	22	713	100	24	24	262	310	33	310	100	14
...	...	188	188	9	....	...	...	...	28	28	13	...	...	15
12,016	23,025	161,855	196,896	21	166,596	84	7,759	16,180	116,111	140,050	24	118,608	85	

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Serial Number.
November 1900.							December 1900.							
16	19	382	417	21	307	74	...	...	36	36	9	...	...	1
..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2
10	10	128	148	17	112	76	18	13	127	158	10	118	75	3
3	17	140	160	6	160	100	19	21	198	238	19	238	100	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
60	46	102	208	16	162	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
109	160	1,717	1,986	19	1,555	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
109	316	2,472	2,897	17	2,358	81	144	464	4,135	4,743	17	3,873	82	9
272	671	3,707	4,650	26	3,303	71	348	805	3,965	5,118	35	3,632	71	10
550	1,156	10,038	11,744	19	11,066	94	682	1,609	11,641	13,932	22	13,213	95	11
20	102	156	278	6	115	41	21	39	261	321	4	95	29	12
7	14	276	297	17	233	78	7	13	506	525	7	334	64	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	15
1,156	2,511	19,118	22,785	19	19,371	85	1,239	2,963	20,869	25,071	20	21,503	86	

Serial Number	District.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.
		January 1901.							February 1901.						
1	Ahmedabad ...	...	...	37	37	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Panch Mahâls ..	12	19	134	165	8	114	69	7	14	134	155	5	105	68
4	Broach	13	13	85	111	5	111	100	2	2	13	17	3	17	100
5	Surat	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thâna	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khândesh .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Násik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ahmednagar ...	178	591	5,077	5,846	16	4,819	82	197	680	5,133	6,010	15	5,073	84
10	Poona	258	639	2,813	3,710	31	2,599	67	283	743	2,822	3,848	32	2,686	70
11	Sholápur	759	1,703	10,462	12,929	25	12,259	95	600	1,389	8,476	10,465	27	10,037	96
12	Sátára	21	68	221	310	4	120	39	22	62	823	907	10	670	74
13	Bijápur	11	29	726	766	14	592	77	15	36	1,161	1,212	20	829	68
14	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Thar and Párkar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,252	3,067	19,555	23,874	20	20,524	86	1,126	2,926	18,562	22,614	19	19,417	86

Serial Number.	District.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens	Percentage to total dependants.
		May 1901.							June 1901.						
1	Ahmedabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Kaira	38	48	1,912	1,998	4	1,978	99	36	66	1,971	2,073	4	2,047	99
3	Panch Mahâls ...	14	12	76	102	1	100	98	5	8	65	78	0 6	78	100
4	Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thâna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khándesh... ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Násik	23	51	233	307	5	289	94	26	46	278	350	6	334	95
9	Ahmednagar ...	426	1,201	10,682	12,309	17	9,630	78	475	1,651	12,123	14,249	18	11,903	83
10	Poona	392	1,112	4,306	5,810	30	3,405	58	400	1,293	5,534	7,227	29	4,205	58
11	Sholápur	489	1,401	8,159	10,049	21	9,591	95	850	2,152	13,117	16,119	26	15,456	96
12	Sátára	133	608	1,231	1,972	22	1,107	56	162	586	1,405	2,153	20	1,197	55
13	Bijápur	44	133	3,293	3,470	20	2,965	85	135	275	4,449	4,859	22	4,136	85
14	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	48	1,884	1,964	23	1,964	100
15	Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	1,559	4,566	29,892	36,017	14	29,065	81	2,121	6,125	40,826	49,072	16	41,320	84

35—*continued.*

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Serial Number.
March 1901.							April 1901.							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	57	57	0·4	57	100	11	18	1,004	1,033	2	1,028	99	2
6	14	89	109	1	103	94	7	11	90	108	0·7	99	92	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	26	148	184	4	182	99	8
248	817	5,806	6,871	16	5,745	83	278	892	7,743	8,913	16	6,885	77	9
342	912	3,113	4,367	39	3,043	70	337	988	3,414	4,739	32	3,268	69	10
546	1,277	7,149	8,972	25	8,503	95	482	1,242	7,512	9,236	22	8,749	95	11
53	151	1,229	1,433	20	1,172	82	103	315	1,386	1,804	24	1,372	76	12
25	69	1,584	1,678	20	1,372	82	29	80	2,256	2,365	18	1,971	83	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
1,220	3,240	19,027	23,487	17	19,995	85	1,257	3,572	23,553	28,382	13	23,554	83	

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Precentage to total dependants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Serial Number.
July 1901.							August 1901.							
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1
3	...	183	186	1	186	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2
1	6	44	51	0 6	51	100	...	2	33	35	1	35	100	3
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
18	16	121	155	2	140	90	17	17	154	188	3	169	90	8
457	1,633	11,883	13,973	18	11,540	82	491	1,758	12,314	14,563	18	11,007	75	9
396	1,337	5,556	7,289	33	4,379	60	380	1,291	4,274	5,945	36	3,448	58	10
733	2,184	13,753	16,670	26	15,873	95	568	1,766	9,130	11,464	25	10,671	93	11
170	545	1,699	2,414	19	1,404	58	161	511	1,722	2,394	20	1,471	61	12
91	202	3,779	4,072	19	3,431	84	92	235	4,398	4,725	18	4,050	86	13
66	140	4,146	4,352	36	4,329	99	192	413	5,175	5,780	42	5,775	100	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
1,935	6,063	41,164	49,162	19	41,333	84	1,901	5,993	37,200	45,094	21	36,626	81	

Serial Number.	District.	September 1901.							October 1901.						
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.
1	Ahmedabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Panch Mahâls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thâna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khándesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Násik	14	19	142	175	8	155	88	12	29	197	238	17	220	92
9	Ahmednagar ...	364	1,303	11,056	12,723	17	8,290	65	158	321	2,863	3,342	20	1,773	53
10	Poona	303	1,068	3,211	4,582	36	2,493	54	115	360	832	1,307	35	682	52
11	Sholápur	460	1,199	4,572	6,231	17	5,669	91	260	676	2,341	3,277	19	2,932	89
12	Sátára	88	294	924	1,306	17	730	56	24	73	134	231	24	95	41
13	Bijápur	109	290	4,922	5,321	19	4,661	87	99	292	3,058	3,449	20	2,935	85
14	Belgaum	120	304	2,680	3,104	23	2,900	93	86	179	1,351	1,616	19	1,443	89
15	Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,458	4,477	27,507	33,442	18	24,898	74	754	1,930	10,776	13,460	20	10,080	75

Serial Number.	District.	January 1902.							February 1902.						
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.
1	Ahmedabad ...	100	188	3,754	4,042	12	3,408	84	156	281	4,871	5,308	12	3,830	72
2	Kaira	16	32	521	569	3	569	100	29	46	1,237	1,312	2	1,216	93
3	Panch Mahâls ..	15	12	219	246	0·5	246	100	29	40	527	596	1	477	80
4	Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thâna	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khándesh	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Násik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ahmednagar ..	11	46	403	460	17	389	84	39	99	739	877	18	703	80
10	Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Sholápur	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	5	4	58	67	5	62	92
12	Sátára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bijápur	54	146	1,241	1,441	21	1,333	92	74	160	1,183	1,417	24	1,355	95
14	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	196	424	6,138	6,758	6	5,945	88	332	630	8,615	9,577	5	7,643	80

35—*continued.*

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Serial Number.
November 1901.							December 1901.							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	85	2,191	2,339	18	1,271	54	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	8
23	75	459	557	12	441	79	12	47	398	457	17	390	85	9
...	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	12
58	163	1,341	1,562	23	1,373	88	49	146	1,303	1,498	22	1,358	90	13
25	47	142	214	25	196	91	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	14
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
106	285	1,942	2,333	10	2,010	86	124	278	3,892	4,294	7	3,019	70	

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Serial Number.
March 1902.							April 1902.							
153	240	4,434	4,827	14	3,742	77	190	300	6,204	6,694	16	5,334	80	1
35	38	1,077	1,150	2	851	74	39	79	1,236	1,354	3	927	68	2
85	129	1,102	1,316	3	1,050	80	57	92	1,116	1,265	3	1,235	97	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	48	48	2	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	8
75	156	1,119	1,350	18	1,076	80	86	198	1,918	2,202	20	1,437	65	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	10
29	58	250	337	10	304	90	42	128	465	635	10	571	90	11
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
62	133	1,179	1,374	28	1,266	92	66	170	1,492	1,728	24	1,567	91	13
...	...	41	41	28	41	100	...	9	28	37	60	37	100	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	15
439	754	9,202	10,395	7	8,330	80	480	976	12,507	13,963	8	11,108	79	

Serial Number	District.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens	Percentage to total dependants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.
		May 1902.							June 1902.						
1	Ahmedabad ...	226	420	8,614	9,260	17	7,194	78	193	420	8,494	9,107	18	7,117	78
2	Kaira	70	121	1,525	1,716	4	1,105	64	141	199	1,165	1,505	6	930	62
3	Panch Mahals ...	57	96	1,164	1,317	3	1,284	97	51	148	893	1,092	3	967	88
4	Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khándesh	19	39	226	284	7	137	48	13	75	175	281	16	144	51
8	Násik	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ahmednagar ..	233	305	1,949	2,487	22	1,422	57	298	783	1,235	2,316	32	2,030	87
10	Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Sholápur	41	195	641	877	14	800	91	53	267	960	1,280	16	1,164	91
12	Sátára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bijápur	94	266	1,934	2,294	26	2,133	93	90	264	1,955	2,309	25	2,155	93
14	Belgaum	9	29	80	118	134	118	100	9	31	383	423	19	423	100
15	Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	749	1,471	16,133	18,353	10	14,193	77	866	2,187	15,260	18,313	12	14,930	81

Serial Number.	District.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.
		September 1902.						
1	Ahmedabad ...	684	98	3,452	4,234	34	3,267	77
2	Kaira	21	40	214	275	7	154	56
3	Panch Mahals ..	10	11	153	174	12	139	80
4	Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khándesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Násik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ahmednagar ...	171	452	901	1,524	22	1,227	80
10	Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Sholápur	92	526	1,379	1,997	19	1,793	90
12	Sátára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bijápur	79	253	2,079	2,411	27	2,271	94
14	Belgaum	31	111	280	422	19	422	100
15	Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,088	1,491	8,458	11,037	22	9,273	84

35—*concluded.*

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Serial Number.
July 1902.							August 1902.							
245	486	10,415	11,146	18	8,749	78	386	772	17,590	18,748	21	12,772	68	1
93	212	999	1,304	10	953	73	113	227	1,462	1,802	9	1,102	61	2
42	87	1,606	1,735	7	1,436	83	50	78	1,876	2,004	8	1,555	77	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
46	150	213	409	30	267	65	53	129	133	315	300	279	88	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
380	793	1,222	2,395	33	2,087	87	410	832	1,345	2,587	28	2,201	85	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
79	387	1,217	1,683	16	1,521	90	85	528	1,355	1,968	18	1,767	90	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
100	243	2,093	2,436	24	2,271	93	93	285	2,496	2,874	25	2,659	92	13
25	112	331	468	25	468	100	33	128	270	431	21	431	100	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	15
1,010	2,470	18,096	21,576	13	17,752	...	1,223	2,979	26,527	30,729	18	22,766	...	

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Serial Number.
October 1902.							
12	26	246	284	44	199	70	1
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	3
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	4
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	5
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	6
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	7
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	8
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	9
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	10
50	195	286	531	26	443	83	11
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	12
51	136	808	995	31	934	94	13
19	76	39	134	57	134	100	14
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	15
132	433	1,379	1,944	29	1,710	88	

APPENDIX

(Referred to in Paragraph

Statement showing the daily average numbers of men, women and children relieved in

Serial Number	District.	September 1899.				October 1899.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad								
2	Kaira					100	61	149	310 4
3	Panch Mahals								
4	Broach								
5	Surat								
6	Thána								
7	Kháudesh								
8	Násik								
9	Ahmednagar								
10	Poona								
11	Sholápur								
12	Sátára								
13	Bijápur								
14	Belgaum								
15	Dhárwár								
16	Thar and Párkar								
	Total					100	61	149	310 03

Serial Number.	District.	February 1900.				March 1900.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	2,062	2,339	3,164	7,565 8	2,084	2,448	3,420	7,952 9
2	Kaira	992	1,216	2,726	4,934 11	926	1,091	2,223	4,240 6
3	Panch Maháls	290	349	1,254	1,893 11	676	850	1,572	3,098 13
4	Broach	516	257	440	1,213 1	652	428	691	1,771 2
5	Surat								
6	Thána								
7	Khándesh								
8	Nasik								
9	Ahmednagar	829	878	1,186	2,893 2	740	779	986	2,505 1
10	Poona					94	155	260	509 9
11	Sholápur	39	39	43	121 01	126	125	141	392 03
12	Sátára								
13	Bijápur					4	4	8	16 01
14	Belgaum								
15	Dhárwár								
16	Thar and Párkar	425	458	772	1,655 79	379	432	728	1,539 97
	Total	5,153	5,536	9,585	20,274 2	5,681	6,312	10,029	22,022 2

Note.— The block figures show the

36.

120 of the Report).

poor-houses in the last week of each month from September 1899 to October 1902.

November 1899.				December 1899.				January 1900.				Serial Number.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men	Women.	Children.	Total.	
3	3	4	10 0·05	948	1,024	1,698	3,670 10	1,480	1,591	2,164	5,235 9	1
58	32	51	141 1	202	240	411	853 7	472	546	1,223	2,241 15	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	3
...	...	...	...	220	58	112	390 0·6	374	105	205	684 1	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	278	307	837 1	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	... ..	11
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	13
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. ...	16
61	35	55	151 0 07	1,370	1,322	2,221	4,913 1	2,578	2,520	3,899	8,997 1	

April 1900.				May 1900.				June 1900.				Serial Number.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
2,911	3,331	4,452	10,694 9	2,179	2,719	2,978	7,876 13	1,544	1,707	1,626	4,877 6	1
1,006	1,252	2,079	4,337 5	963	1,145	1,578	3,686 6	457	447	538	1,442 1	2
848	990	1,614	3,452 9	955	992	1,189	3,136 13	1,241	1,436	1,473	4,150 7	3
640	692	955	2,287 3	451	481	734	1,666 3	575	677	949	2,201 4	4
...	...	...	...	87	136	168	391 8	123	223	371	717 9	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	31	57	95 8	6
492	822	966	2,280 1	1,980	3,470	4,100	9,550 6	2,671	4,886	6,340	13,897 10	7
118	128	186	432 0·6	321	351	322	994 1	401	518	495	1,414 2	8
823	812	970	2,605 1	963	936	1,093	2,992 2	752	723	803	2,278 1	9
130	163	248	541 1	262	393	597	1,252 2	319	574	942	1,835 3	10
764	855	982	2,601 2	1,006	1,054	1,225	3,285 3	1,449	1,615	2,102	5,166 4	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	8	18 0 06	12
14	9	15	38 0·2	18	11	36	65 0 4	28	32	62	122 1	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	15
315	347	644	1,306 13	286	321	574	1,181 14	218	257	462	937 58	16
8,061	9,401	13,111	30,573 3	9,471	12,009	14,594	36,074 4	9,788	13,133	16,228	39,149 4	

percentage ratio to relief workers.

APPENDIX

Serial No.	District.	July 1900.				August 1900.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	2,649	3,120	2,767	8,536 7	1,622	1,904	1,834	5,360 9
2	Kaira	583	568	694	1,845 1	407	396	588	1,391 3
3	Panch Mahâls	1,501	1,615	1,512	4,628 8	1,068	1,009	1,034	3,111 8
4	Broach	549	514	898	1,961 3	351	326	800	1,477 6
5	Surat	141	299	303	743 46	126	202	217	545
6	Thána	74	103	190	367 44	80	88	172	340 76
7	Khándesh	2,903	4,981	6,362	14,246 10	2,171	3,487	4,806	10,464 12
8	Násik	911	926	907	2,744 4	804	929	946	2,679 5
9	Ahmednagar	503	543	685	1,731 1	365	364	492	1,221 1
10	Poona	231	424	656	1,311 3	228	299	478	1,005 3
11	Sholápur	1,623	1,996	2,384	6,003 6	1,502	1,802	1,962	5,266 7
12	Sátára	93	213	222	528 2	191	399	530	1,120 5
13	Bijápur	29	52	78	159 2	135	232	300	667 15
14	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	... ..	.....
16	Thar and Párkar	269	315	621	1,205 59	102	96	191	389 178
	Total ...	12,059	15,669	18,279	46,007 5	9,152	11,533	14,350	35,035 6

Serial No	District.	December 1900.				January 1901.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad...	347	293	247	887 223	291	210	199	700 66
2	Kaira	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Panch Mahâls	71	57	35	163 11	62	59	38	159 8
4	Broach	...	...	...	...	.. ...	.....	.....	.....
5	Surat	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Thána	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	... ..
7	Khándesh	107	96	137	340 26	96	90	129	315
8	Násik	9	18	12	39 3	10	20	12	42 3
9	Ahmednagar	..	. .	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Poona	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Sholápur	527	622	544	1,693 3	417	458	377	1,252 2
12	Sátára	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.... .
13	Bijápur	168	317	448	933 12	198	384	611	1,193 22
14	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	.....	... ..	... ..	.....
15	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	... .	.. ...
16	Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	. ...	.....
	Total ...	1,229	1,403	1,423	4,055 3	1,074	1,221	1,366	3,661 3

36—*continued.*

September 1900.				October 1900.				November 1900.				Serial No.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1,147	1,229	1,504	3,880 25	430	349	241	1,020 31	317	240	181	738 38	1
301	303	399	1,003 9	114	118	205	437 24	23	25	52	100	2
466	402	354	1,222 33	168	148	141	457 28	113	92	86	291 33	3
190	165	469	824 9	86	57	142	285 7	20	22	60	102 4	4
59	74	101	234	33	51	68	152	11	18	24	53	5
62	116	165	343 230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1,813	2,636	3,520	7,969 29	772	962	1,481	3,215 127	182	191	335	708 55	7
717	851	963	2,531 4	295	324	401	1,020 4	16	27	19	62 0 6	8
283	252	270	805 1	75	71	79	225 0 6	...	...	...	..	9
216	298	391	905 2	14	39	51	104 0·5	...	...	..	...	10
801	1,089	1,158	3,048 6	642	942	1,114	2,698 7	787	1,174	1,462	3,423 5	11
121	267	330	718 7	50	101	128	279 6	...	...	...	...	12
177	287	426	890 21	172	331	474	977 36	158	289	402	849 49	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	15
25	18	57	100	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
6,378	7,987	10,107	24,472 7	2,851	3,493	4,525	10,869 8	1,627	2,078	2,621	6,326 5	

February 1901.				March 1901.				April 1901.				Serial No.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
253	188	167	608 16	245	190	231	666 14	365	309	410	1,084 7	1
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
60	52	31	143 5	41	34	34	109 1	34	29	37	100 1	3
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	6
86	79	106	271	94	98	134	326 188	65	88	55	208	7
12	24	9	45 3	13	25	11	49 1	17	29	20	66 1	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	10
364	380	364	1,108 3	363	388	366	1,117 3	411	476	482	1,369 3	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	12
253	472	676	1,401 23	207	558	758	1,613 19	344	639	889	1,872 14	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	14
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	16
1,028	1,195	1,353	3,576 3	1,053	1,293	1,534	3,880 3	1,236	1,570	1,893	4,699 2	

APPENDIX

Serial No.	District.	May 1901.				June 1901.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	302	291	382	975 4	244	276	405	925 3
2	Kaira	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
3	Panch Mahálś	26	23	21	70 05	16	15	16	47 03
4	Broach	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
5	Surat	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
6	Thána	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
7	Khándesh	46	48	52	146 11	13	14	10	37 2
8	Násik	29	37	29	95 1	125	155	108	388 6
9	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
10	Poona	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
11	Sholápur	508	651	642	1,801 4	549	721	740	2,010 3
12	Sátára...	...	...	...	...	13	26	249	288 3
13	Bijápur	383	758	1,059	2,200 12	483	938	1,394	2,815 13
14	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
15	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
16	Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	1,294	1,808	2,185	5,287 2	1,443	2,145	2,922	6,510 2

Serial No.	District.	October 1901.				November 1901.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	241	187	135	563	447	334	258	1,039 214
2	Kaira	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
3	Panch Mahálś	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
4	Broach...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
5	Surat	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
6	Thána	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
7	Khándesh	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
8	Násik	97	127	81	305 22	.....	.....	...	.....
9	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
10	Poona	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
11	Sholápur	129	183	120	432 25	.....	.....	...	.....
12	Sátára...	10	28	68	106 11	.....	.....	...	.....
13	Bijápur	638	1,382	1,996	4,016 23	103	352	324	779 11
14	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
15	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
16	Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	...	6	15	8	29
	Total ...	1,115	1,907	2,400	5,422 8	556	701	590	1,847 8

36—*continued.*

July 1901.				August 1901.				September 1901.				Serial No.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
288	328	452	1,068 5	217	224	237	678 29	190	191	150	531 62	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2
2	11	7	20 0 2	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7
127	171	131	429 6	161	214	190	565 9	171	256	213	640 11	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
591	750	688	2,029 3	350	499	371	1,220 3	242	315	296	853 2	11
25	55	327	407 3	38	79	320	437 4	8	42	254	304 4	12
562	1,143	1,700	3,405 16	623	1,259	1,953	3,835 14	707	1,494	2,217	4,418 16	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
1,595	2,458	3,305	7,358 3	1,389	2,275	3,071	6,735 3	1,318	2,298	3,130	6,746 4	

December 1901.				January 1902.				February 1902.				Serial No.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total	Men	Women.	Children.	Total.	
548	451	365	1,364 10	609	549	474	1,632 5	598	498	387	1,483 3	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	11	6	7	24 1	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	12
43	102	98	243 4	44	114	105	263 4	34	84	67	185 3	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
24	63	68	155	13	60	62	135	23	69	83	175	16
615	616	531	1,762 3	666	723	641	2,030 2	666	657	544	1,867 1	

Serial Number	District.	March 1902.				April 1902.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	562	504	373	1,439 4	450	466	421	1,337 3
2	Kaira	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
3	Panch Mahals	28	46	29	103 0 2	36	56	43	135 0 3
4	Broach...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	...	1 0 04
5	Surat	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
6	Thána	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
7	Khándesh	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
8	Násik	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
9	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
10	Poona	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
11	Sholápur	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
12	Sátára...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
13	Bijápur	52	140	116	308 6	79	210	221	510 7
14	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
15	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
16	Thar and Párkar	27	83	102	212	27	80	102	209
	Total ...	669	773	620	2,062 1	593	812	787	2,192 1

Serial Number.	District.	August 1902.					
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total	Men.	Women.
1	Ahmedabad	1,013	1,052	1,106	3,171 3	1,129	944
2	Kaira	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	Panch Mahals	45	80	86	211 1	23	49
4	Broach	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5	Surat...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
6	Thána	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
7	Khándesh	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
8	Násik	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
9	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
10	Poona	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
11	Sholápur	52	130	191	373 3	252	481
12	Sátára	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
13	Bijápur	65	113	135	313 3	94	178
14	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
15	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
16	Thar and Párkar	81	154	207	442	19	54
	Total ...	1,256	1,529	1,725	4,510 3	1,517	1,706

36—*concluded.*

May 1902.				June 1902.				July 1902.				Serial Number.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
440	462	454	1,356 2	503	542	504	1,549 3	590	669	652	1,911 3	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
40	87	75	202 0·4	47	81	87	215 0 5	62	110	127	299 1	3
...	2	1	3 0·1	1	2	1	4 0·2	...	..	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	40	114	184	338 20	65	204	344	613 45	7
...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	. .	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	15
32	84	110	226	55	104	165	324	75	141	234	450	16
512	635	640	1,787 1	646	843	941	2,430 2	792	1,124	1,357	3,273 2	

September 1902.		October 1902.				Serial Number.
Children.	Total.	Men.	Women	Children	Total.	
832	2,905 23	292	206	110	608 93	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	2
44	116 8	... ..	... ..	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	... ..	.....	... ..	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	7
.....	... .	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
422	1,155 11	312	694	671	1,677 82	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
209	481 5	35	76	84	195 6	13
... ..	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	... ..	15
52	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
1,559	4,782 10	639	976	865	2,480 3	

APPENDIX

(Referred to in Paragraph

Statement showing the percentage proportion to affected population of (1) workers

Serial Number.	District.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.
		September 1899.			October 1899.			November 1899.		
1	Ahmedabad	1·06	0·02	1 08	1·15	0 03	1·18	1·83	0·10	1·93
2	Kaira	0·55	...	0·55	0·76	0·05	0·81	1·14	0·43	1·57
3	Panch Mahâls	0·60	...	0 60	1·64	0·02	1·66	3 53	0·18	3·71
4	Broach	1·12	...	1 12	4·45	0·14	4 59	8 36	0 70	9·06
5	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thâna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khándesh...	0 13	0 03	0 16	1·69	0·63	2·32	4 76	2·10	6·86
8	Násik	...	...	...	0·12	0 01	0·13	0 52	0·04	0·56
9	Ahmednagar	0·04	...	0·04	0·58	0·00	0·58	1·08	0 01	1·09
10	Poona	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·03	0 35	...	0 35
11	Sholápur	...	...	...	0·19	0·04	0·23	1·05	0·50	1·55
12	Sátára	0·03	. .	0·03	0·06	...	0·06	0·17	...	0·17
13	Bijápur	0·04	0·00	0·04	0·05	...	0·05	0 11	...	0·11
14	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Thar and Párkar	0·08	0·19	0·27	0·44	0·34	0·78	0·44	0·66	1·10
	Total ...	0 24	0·01	0·25	0·73	0·12	0·85	1·67	0 45	2·12

Serial Number.	District.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.
		May 1900.			June 1900.			July 1900.		
1	Ahmedabad	9·32	4 45	13 77	7·76	6·47	14 23	10·96	9 50	20·46
2	Kaira	7·00	2·92	9·92	10·27	4·08	14·35	16·43	9 26	25·69
3	Panch Mahâls	8·24	3·69	11·93	13·51	9·78	23·29	20 33	15·24	35·57
4	Broach	17·90	5·23	23·13	15·37	6 68	22 05	18·29	17·80	36·09
5	Surat	1·08	0·87	1·95	1·29	3·44	4·73	1·17	6 17	7·34
6	Thâna	8·66	1·53	10·19	3·03	1·68	4·71	0 66	2 48	3·14
7	Khándesh	11·18	3·82	15·00	9·92	4·05	13 97	9 64	4·52	14·16
8	Násik	7 82	3·04	10·86	8 10	3 56	11·66	8·17	3 69	11·86
9	Ahmednagar	19 91	7·58	27·49	21·85	8 46	30·31	20·36	8·05	28·41
10	Poona	7 90	3·66	11 56	7·07	3·98	11·05	5·55	4 24	9·79
11	Sholápur	14·28	7·34	21 62	14 99	7·83	22·82	13·49	7·51	21·00
12	Sátára	4·37	0·91	5 28	4 03	1·09	5·12	2·38	1·28	3 66
13	Bijápur	4·08	1·83	5·91	3·57	1·88	5 45	2·73	2 04	4·77
14	Belgaum	0·52	0·09	0·61	0·67	0·22	0·89	0·91	0·41	1·32
15	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Thar and Párkar	5·67	1·24	6 91	2·70	1·10	3 80	1·06	1·25	2·31
	Total ...	9·20	3·62	12·82	9 27	4 54	13 81	9·75	6·07	15·82

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and (2) gratuitously relieved in each month from September 1899 to October 1902.

Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Serial Number.
December 1899.			January 1900.			February 1900.			March 1900.			April 1900.			
2·76	1·14	3·90	5 94	3·05	8·99	8 50	4·57	13 07	9 86	5 03	14 89	12 54	4·83	17·37	1
1·36	0 44	1·80	1·59	0·55	2 14	3·61	1·20	4 81	7·60	2 14	9 74	9 71	2·56	12·27	2
4·21	0 56	4·77	4·87	0·70	5 57	4 86	1 07	5 93	4 98	1 61	6·59	12·63	2·93	15 56	3
16·04	2 61	18·65	23 33	4·30	27·63	26 99	5·29	32 28	24 73	5·78	30 51	19·64	5 35	24 99	4
0·96	...	0 96	1·70	0·07	1 77	2·06	0·17	2 23	2·75	0·35	3 10	2 67	0·68	3·35	5
...	...	...	2·07	...	2 07	3 47	....	3 47	3·10	0·28	3 38	6·82	0·97	7·79	6
9·59	3·23	12 82	11·89	4·18	16·07	12·56	4 73	17 29	12 96	5 56	18·52	11·04	3·73	14 77	7
1·72	0·37	2·09	5 11	1·27	6·38	7 87	3 12	10 99	9 44	3·77	13 21	7 83	2·48	10·31	8
3·99	0 67	4 66	8·30	2·94	11 24	14 82	5 50	20 32	19·22	7 80	27 02	20·55	7·52	28 07	9
1·35	0·08	1·43	2 13	0·59	2·72	3 95	1·55	5·50	6 27	2·82	9·09	7·84	3·44	11·28	10
6·18	2·88	9·06	11 85	6·34	18·19	13·22	7·14	20·36	15 43	7·13	22 56	15·51	7·17	22·68	11
0·64	0·02	0·66	1·48	0·15	1 63	1·85	0 35	2·20	2 34	0 45	2·79	3·77	0·62	4 39	12
0·43	0·00	0·43	1·47	0·12	1·59	1·62	0·43	2·05	2 57	0·77	3·34	4·44	1·67	6·11	13
0 43	...	0·43	0 38	0·00	0 38	0 49	0·01	0·50	0 59	0 03	0 62	0 70	0·06	0 76	14
...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
0·86	1·04	1·90	0·77	1·31	2 08	1 15	1 34	2 49	1·21	1·24	2 45	4·24	1·28	5·52	16
3·77	1·07	4 84	6 07	2·09	8 16	7·90	2·98	10 88	9 38	3·68	13 06	10 06	3·46	13·52	

Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved	Total	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total	Workers	Gratuitously relieved	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Serial Number.
August 1900.			September 1900.			October 1900.			November 1900.			From September 1899 to November 1900.			
8·90	12 03	20·93	3·54	11·70	15·24	0 72	3 45	4·17	0 23	1 59	1 82	5·67	4·53	10·20	1
10·45	13 89	24·34	2·46	10·23	12 69	0·68	7 27	7 95	0 02	1·04	1 06	4·91	3 73	8·64	2
14·37	25 25	39 62	5·72	24·10	29 82	0 81	9 52	10·33	0·34	4 58	4·92	6 71	6·61	13·32	3
10·16	22 69	32 85	4·07	18 40	22 47	1 82	16 88	18·70	0·79	9·89	10 68	12 87	8 12	20·99	4
0·07	6·64	6·71	...	2·87	2 87	....	1·51	1 51	...	0·05	0·05	1·15	1·90	3·05	5
0·28	2·63	2·96	0·41	4·23	4·61	0 04	1·62	1·66	...	0·65	0·65	2 59	1·47	4·06	6
7·50	4·76	12·26	3·92	5 47	9·39	0·98	3·91	4 89	0 10	0 90	1 00	7 19	3·44	10·63	7
7·46	3·62	11·08	7 13	3 69	10 82	4·42	2 32	6 74	1·62	0·69	2·31	5·15	2 11	7·26	8
17·41	7·25	24·66	13·38	6·36	19 74	5·87	4·34	10 21	2·50	2 40	4·90	11·32	4·59	15·91	9
4 38	4·36	8·74	4·34	4·52	8 86	2 90	3·33	6 23	2 21	1·87	4·08	4 02	2 46	6·48	10
11·12	6·48	17·60	8 00	4·80	12 80	5·53	3 51	9 04	6·80	3 53	10 33	9 83	5 15	14·98	11
2 34	1·91	4·25	1·27	1·85	3·12	0·62	1·11	1 73	0·36	0·49	0 85	1·71	0·69	2·40	12
1·64	1·32	2 96	1·07	0·95	2·02	0 82	0 85	1 67	0·47	0·70	1·17	1 68	0 83	2 51	13
0·28	0·32	0·60	...	0·26	0·26	...	0 31	0·31	...	0 08	0·08	0 41	0 15	0 56	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	15
0 52	0·89	1·41	0·02	0·36	0 38	...	0·02	0·02	...	...	...	1 37	0·88	2·25	16
7·48	7·16	14 64	4 44	6 32	10 76	2·03	3·85	5·88	1·21	1 67	2 88	5 55	3·14	8·69	

APPENDIX

Serial Number.	District.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.
		December 1900.			January 1901.			February 1901.		
1	Ahmedabad	0·08	0·72	0 80	0·06	0·70	0·76	0·22	0·74	0·96
2	Kaira	...	0·03	0·03	...	...	...	0·01	0·00	0·01
3	Panch Mahála	0 35	2 45	2·80	0·58	1 08	1·66	0·86	1·04	1 90
4	Broach	0·44	1·23	1·67	0·80	0 43	1 23	0·35	0·19	0·54
5	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thána	...	0·15	0·15	...	0 09	0·09	...	0·02	0·02
7	Khándesh	0·10	0·15	0·25	...	0·04	0 04	...	0 04	0·04
8	Násik	0·38	0 05	0·43	0·19	0·01	0·20	0 18	0 01	0·19
9	Ahmednagar	2·72	1·48	4 20	3·86	1·63	5·49	4·55	1·83	6·38
10	Poona	1·91	0·76	2·67	1·64	0 70	2·34	1·35	0·64	1·99
11	Sholápur	8 71	3·82	12 53	7·61	3·49	11·10	5·72	3·10	3·82
12	Sátára	0·51	0·16	0·67	0·78	0·13	0 91	0 70	0·15	0 85
13	Bijápur	1·04	0·69	1·73	1 58	0·87	2·45	1·41	1·16	2·57
14	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 78	...	0·78
16	Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1·26	0·76	2·02	1·30	0·65	1·95	1·18	0·64	1·82

Serial Number.	District.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.
		August 1901.			September 1901.			October 1901.		
1	Ahmedabad	0·89	2·41	3·30	0·11	1 15	1·26	0·03	0·37	0·40
2	Kaira	0·18	0·13	0 31	...	0·04	0·04	...	0·03	0·03
3	Panch Mahála	1·83	2·62	4·45	1·70	1·55	3 25	0 76	0 05	0·81
4	Broach	...	0·97	0·97	...	0·28	0 28	...	0·02	0·02
5	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khándesh	0·55	9·94	10·49	0·09	0·50	0·59	...	...	...
8	Násik	1·43	1·56	2·99	1·35	0·92	2 27	0·68	0·22	0 90
9	Ahmednagar	9·74	5·20	14 94	9·48	4·61	14 09	4·38	3·24	7·62
10	Poona	2·30	1·30	3·60	1·69	1·21	2 90	0·66	0·70	1·36
11	Sholápur	7·76	4·35	12·11	5·50	3·45	8·95	3·35	2·36	5·71
12	Sátára	1·19	1·37	2·56	0·85	0 93	1·78	0·25	0·33	0·58
13	Bijápur	5·13	2·61	7·74	6·85	3·05	9·90	4·37	2·77	7·14
14	Belgaum	4·62	3·01	7·63	3·77	2 72	6·49	3·11	2·25	5·36
15	Dhárwár	0·71	0·04	0·75	0·95	0·03	0 98	...	0·05	0·05
16	Thar and Párkar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3·23	2·64	5·87	2·79	1·78	4·57	1·48	1·10	2·58

37—*continued.*

Workers	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Serial Number.
March 1901.			April 1901.			May 1901.			June 1901.			July 1901.			
0·60	0·62	1·22	1·58	0·67	2·25	2·59	0·88	3·47	3·16	1·21	4·37	2 77	1·75	4 52	1
0·87	0·03	0·90	4·46	0·27	4 73	6 23	0·57	6·80	6·03	0·62	6·65	4 50	0 54	5 04	2
1·68	1 65	3·33	4·11	2·23	6 34	4 63	1·88	6·51	4·73	1·40	6·13	3·27	1·73	5·00	3
1·96	1·01	2·97	1·96	1·80	3·76	2·12	1·85	3·97	3·13	1·88	5·01	2·14	1·87	4·01	4
...	0 07	0 07	...	0·39	0·39	...	0·64	0 64	...	0 86	0·86	...	0 76	0·76	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
0 01	0 27	0·28	0·01	0·96	0 97	0 19	1 73	1·92	0·63	4·53	5·16	0·46	13·20	13·66	7
0 60	0 07	0·67	1·03	0·20	1·23	1·49	0·47	1·96	1·36	1·27	2·63	1·54	1·56	3 10	8
4 90	2·18	7·08	6·02	2 90	8 92	8·00	3·95	11·95	9·18	5 01	14 19	9·35	5·61	14·96	9
1·38	0·74	2·12	1·56	0·86	2·42	2·13	1·07	3·20	2 77	1·31	4·08	2·82	1·48	4·30	10
4·96	2 85	7 81	5·44	3 01	8 45	6·20	3·13	9·33	7·51	3·99	11·50	8·67	4·59	13 26	11
0·66	0 28	0·94	0·70	0 41	1·11	0·79	0·54	1 33	0·91	0 76	1·67	1 13	1·16	2 29	12
1·67	1·26	2 93	2 53	1·48	4 01	3·10	1·78	4 88	4 12	2 18	6·30	4 68	2·45	7·13	13
0·08	0·03	0·11	0·26	0·27	0 53	0·20	0 50	0·70	1·30	0·95	2·25	3·36	2 14	5 50	14
2·46	0·11	2·57	3·12	0·37	3·49	3·88	0·23	4·11	1 90	0·26	2·16	1·21	0·04	1·25	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	16
1·73	0·91	2·64	2·59	1·18	3 77	3·36	1·49	4 85	3 90	2·01	5 91	3 96	2·75	6 71	

Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Serial Number.
From December 1900 to October 1901.			November 1901.			December 1901.			January 1902.			February 1902.			
1·10	1·05	2·15	0 02	0·48	0·50	0 98	0 87	1·85	3·20	1·56	4·76	5·25	2 28	7·53	1
2·23	0·23	2·46	0 01	0·03	0·04	0·46	0·11	0 57	1·66	0 26	1·92	5·02	0·58	5·60	2
2 26	1·69	3·95	1·08	0·01	1 09	6·45	0·02	6·47	17·11	0·49	17·60	22·25	1·34	23·59	3
2·18	2·22	4·40	...	...	...	0·59	...	0·59	0·88	...	0·88	1 50	0·07	1·57	4
...	0 45	0 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·05	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	6
0·24	3·22	3·46	.	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	0·33	0·65	0·03	0·68	7
1·00	0 58	1·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
6·62	3·45	10·07	0 80	1·62	2·42	0·52	1·15	1 67	0·39	1·15	1·54	0·67	1·21	1 88	9
1·84	0·98	2·82	0·26	0·40	0·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
6·57	3 51	10 08	2 38	1·40	3·78	0·62	0·23	0·85	0 35	0·25	0·60	0 30	0·30	0·60	11
0·77	. 0 56	1·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
3·26	1·81	5·07	2 57	1·67	4·24	1·41	0·73	2·14	1·54	0·77	2·31	1·38	0·96	2·34	13
2 09	1·48	3 57	1 34	2·30	3·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
1·67	0·12	1·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	15
...	...	...	...	0·02	0·02	...	0·13	0·13	...	0·13	0·13	...	0·14	0·14	16
2 56	1 51	4 07	0·76	0·78	1·54	0 97	0·48	1·45	2·26	0·67	2·93	3·60	0·95	4·55	

APPENDIX

Serial Number.	District.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved	Total	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.
		March 1902.			April 1902.			May 1902.		
1	Ahmedabad	5 38	2·70	8·08	4·94	3·03	7·97	6 11	3 50	9·61
2	Kaira	7·96	0·74	8 70	6 91	0·80	7·71	6·70	0·88	7·58
3	Panch Mahâls	23·47	3·50	26·97	16·46	3·46	19·92	16 50	3·21	19·71
4	Broach	3·35	0·34	3 69	2·88	0·44	3·32	3 30	0 48	3·78
5	Surat	1·40	...	1·40	2·19	...	2·19	3·12	0 14	3·26
6	Thâna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khándesh...	0·55	0·18	0·73	0·68	0·68	1·36	1·17	1·18	2 35
8	Násik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ahmednagar	0·97	1·22	2·19	1·42	1·39	2·81	1·74	1·71	3 45
10	Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	0 36	0·72
11	Sholápur	0·67	0·50	1·17	1·25	0 77	2 02	1·68	1·04	2·72
12	Sátára	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bijápur	1 11	1·24	2·35	1·41	1·66	3·07	1 90	2·03	3·93
14	Belgaum	0 07	0·16	0 23	0·04	0·90	0·94	0·05	1·82	1 87
15	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Thar and Pârákr...	...	0·20	0·20	...	0·20	0·20	..	0 24	0·24
	Total ...	4·31	1·27	5·58	3·80	1·50	5·30	4·20	1·80	6·00

Serial Number.	District.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.
		From November 1901 to October 1902.		
1	Ahmedabad	4·69	3·34	8·03
2	Kaira	3·50	0·54	4 04
3	Panch Mahâls	12·60	3·62	16·22
4	Broach	1·59	0·29	1·88
5	Surat	1·39	0·17	1·56
6	Thâna	...	...	...
7	Khándesh	0·55	1 38	1·93
8	Násik	...	...	...
9	Ahmednagar	0 96	1·71	2·67
10	Poona	0·48	1·21	1·69
11	Sholápur	1·62	1·09	2·71
12	Sátára	...	...	...
13	Bijápur	1·78	1·83	3·61
14	Belgaum	0·82	1·70	2·52
15	Dhárwár	...	..	...
16	Thar and Párkar	...	0·21	0·21
	Total ...	2·88	1·70	4 58

37—*concluded.*

Workers	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Serial Number.
June 1902.			July 1902.			August 1902.			September 1902.			October 1902.			
6·65	4 00	10·65	8·09	4·66	12·75	11·31	5·88	17·19	4·16	6 35	10 51	0 23	4·75	4·98	1
4·86	0·84	5·70	4·35	0 73	5·08	3·14	0·66	3 80	0 87	0·56	1·43	0·09	0·23	0·32	2
15·62	3·86	19·48	13·49	5·27	18·76	16·45	7·99	24·44	2·24	11 80	14·04	0·15	2·44	2·59	3
3·09	0·50	3 59	0·31	0·50	0·81	...	0·50	0·50	...	0·12	0·12	..	...	...	4
2·54	0·31	2·85	3·03	0·31	3·34	0·21	0·30	0 51	...	0 26	0·26	...	0·17	0·17	5
...	...	...	..	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	..		...	..	6
0·92	1 73	2·70	0·50	2·59	3·09	0·13	4·41	4·54	.	1·60	1·60	..	.	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	8
1·23	2·09	3·32	1·08	2·40	3·48	1·16	2 48	3·64	1·35	2·47	3·82	0 20	1·65	1·85	9
0·37	0·71	1·08	0·24	1 11	1·35	0·05	1·50	1·55	1·31	2·09	3·40	0·76	2·26	3·02	10
2·00	1·26	3·26	2 63	1·43	4·06	3·04	1 67	4·71	2·89	2·10	4·99	1·62	2 10	3 72	11
...	.	...	.	..	...	..		...	.	..	...	...		...	12
2·03	2·21	4·24	2·11	2·37	4·48	2 44	2·68	5·12	2 20	2·90	5·10	1 29	2·70	3·99	13
1·03	2·43	3·46	1·57	2·35	3·92	1·18	1 66	2·84	1·32	1·70	3·02	0 77	1·99	2·76	14
	...	...	..	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	0·32	0·32	...	0·42	0·42	...	0·49	0·49	...	0·22	0·22	...	0 06	0·06	16
3·90	2 11	6·01	3·92	2·48	6·40	4·52	3·08	7·60	1 91	3·24	5·15	0 45	2·01	2·46	

APPENDIX 38.

(Referred to in Paragraph 121 of the Report.)

Statement showing the incidence of cost per unit of work relief and gratuitous relief.

District.	1899-1900. Units. Workers. (000 omitted.)	Gratuitously relieved. (000 omitted.)	Total. (000 omitted.)	1899-1900. Expenditure. Workers. (000 omitted.)	Gratuitously relieved. (000 omitted.)	Total. (000 omitted.)	1899-1900. Cost per unit. Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	1900-1901. Units. Workers. (000 omitted.)	Gratuitously relieved. (000 omitted.)	Total. (000 omitted.)
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.			
Ahmedabad ...	23,573	19,113	42,686	29,05	14,28	43,33	1 11	1 2	1 7	2,971	2,863	5,834
Kaira	19,321	14,683	34,004	31,15	17,25	48,40	1 8	1 1	1 5	4,823	500	5,323
Panch Mahals ...	9,471	9,499	18,970							1,977	1,515	3,492
Broach	19,927	12,442	32,369	28,46	11,95	40,41	2 0	1 2	1 8	314	335	649
Surat	2,061	3,360	5,421							...	200	200
Thána	853	501	1,354	1,06	26	1,32	1 11	0 10	1 6	...	...	...
Khándesh ..	47,860	22,995	70,855	47,24	17,36	64,60	1 7	1 2	1 5	245	3,155	3,400
Násik	18,804	7,734	26,538	23,10	4,69	27,79	1 11	0 11	1 8	1,416	843	2,259
Ahmednagar ...	45,912	18,595	64,507	54,15	13,13	67,28	1 10	1 1	1 8	18,652	9,722	28,374
Poona	14,221	8,687	22,908	15,74	5,99	21,73	1 9	1 1	1 6	5,195	2,757	7,952
Sholápur ...	31,284	16,366	47,650	31,80	9,69	41,49	1 7	0 11	1 4	16,081	8,557	24,638
Sátára	8,514	3,397	11,911	6,78	2,71	9,49	1 3	1 3	1 3	2,844	2,104	4,948
Bijápur	3,048	1,516	4,564	3,34	1,01	4,35	1 9	1 0	1 6	5,123	2,845	7,968
Belgaum	534	192	726	46	16	62	1 4	1 4	1 4	1,802	1,271	3,073
Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	16	226
Thar and Párkar .	890	581	1,471	99	35	1,34	1 9	0 11	1 5	...	...	...
Total ...	246,273	139,661	385,934	2,73,32	98,83	3,72,15	1 9	1 1	1 6	61,653	36,683	98,336

District.	1900-1901. Expenditure. Workers. (000 omitted.)	Gratuitously relieved. (000 omitted.)	Total. (000 omitted.)	1900-1901. Cost per unit. Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	1901-1902. Units. Workers. (000 omitted.)	Gratuitously relieved. (000 omitted.)	Total. (000 omitted.)	1901-1902. Expenditure. Workers. (000 omitted.)	Gratuitously relieved. (000 omitted.)	Total. (000 omitted.)	1901-1902. Cost per unit. Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.
Ahmedabad ...	2,79	2,02	4,81	1 6	1 1	1 3	13,829	9,896	23,725	15,00	5,39	20,39	1 9	0 10	1 4
Kaira	5,74	1,48	7,22	1 4	1 2	1 3	9,327	1,423	10,750	17,56	5,03	20,59	1 4	1 0	1 3
Panch Mahals ...							12,110	3,486	15,596						
Broach	45	59	1,04	2 4	1 9	1 11	423	79	502	62	10	72	1 6	1 5	1 5
Surat							254	30	284						
Thána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khándesh ...	36	1,87	2,23	2 4	0 11	1 1	471	1,214	1,685	44	69	1,13	1 6	0 11	1 1
Násik	1,52	65	2,17	1 8	1 3	1 6	61	58	119	5	4	9	1 3	1 3	1 3
Ahmednagar ...	21,99	5,83	27,82	1 10	0 11	1 7	2,436	4,337	6,773	3,25	2,65	5,90	2 1	1 0	1 4
Poona	5,35	1,64	6,99	1 7	0 11	1 5	...	448	448	...	26	26	...	0 11	0 11
Sholápur ...	12,65	5,52	18,17	1 2	1 0	1 2	2,301	1,557	3,858	2,05	88	2,93	1 5	0 11	1 4
Sátára	2,20	1,60	3,80	1 2	1 2	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijápur	4,41	1,97	6,38	1 4	1 1	1 3	3,028	3,139	6,167	2,56	1,84	4,40	1 4	1 0	1 2
Belgaum	2,49	69	3,18	2 2	0 10	1 8	373	785	1,158	31	46	77	1 1	0 11	1 0
Dhárwár... ...	17	11	28	1 4	10 9	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Párkar .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	87	...	5	5	...	0 10	0 10
Total ...	60,12	23,97	84,09	1 6	1 0	1 4	44,613	26,539	71,152	41,84	15,39	57,23	1 6	0 11	1 1

APPENDIX 39.

(Referred to in Paragraph 124 of the Report.)

Statement showing the details of special relief to weavers in their own craft during the famine of 1899—1902.

Names of places at which relief was given.	Total period for which relief was conducted.		Daily average number of individuals relieved during the entire period (approximately).	Source from which the scheme was financed.	Total expenditure incurred.	Amount recovered by (*a*) sale of cloth, (*b*) repayment of advances by the recipients, and (*c*) in other ways.	Approximate value of (*a*) stock in hand or (*b*) advances outstanding, &c.	Amount of net loss on the scheme either to Government or the Local Body who financed the scheme.	Remarks.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Y. m. d.	**Kha'ndesh District.**		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sávda	From 15th April 1900 to 5th January 1902.	1 8 22	40	Government advance ... Rs. 3,000 Municipal Grant ... „ 500	3,500	(*a*) 3,153	None ...	347	The Government advance was repaid into the Government Treasury.
			Na'sik District.						
Násik	.....	0 7 15	28	Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.	14,047	(*a*) 1,796	.....	7,072	The amounts marked with an asterisk shown in column 8 represent the value of cloth distributed free to relief workers.
Sinnar	.. ...	0 4 15	Not reported.		1,663	(*a*) 2,141	.....	5,179*	
Pimpalgaon-Basvant ...	...	0 6 0	7						
Shivdi	.....	0 6 0	1						
Nandurdi	......	0 6 0	1		396	(*a*) 27	.....	52 317*	
Niphád	.....	0 6 0	9						
			Ahmednagar District.						
Ahmednagar	From 23rd May to 25th October 1900	0 5 3	1,100 (of whom 400 were dependants).	Government loan ...Rs. 10,000	24,743	(*a*) 24,886	.....	...	
Bhingar	From 4th June to 30th September 1900.	0 3 27	40	Government loan ... Rs. 1,000 Charitable Funds ... „ 1,000	2,135	(*a*) 2,300	7	...	
Sangamner	From 18th June 1900 to 31st October 1902.	2 4 13	516	Government loan ... „ 5,000	4,962	(*b*) 2,426	(*b*) 2,536	...	The Municipality incurred an expenditure of Rs. 54½ on establishment. A further loss of Rs. 150 is anticipated.
			Poona District.						
Poona	From 1st August to 5th December 1900.	0 4 5	Numbers relieved during the entire period ... 2,658 Daily average numbers not reported.	Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.	13,772	(*a*) 1,216	.....	12,556	The amount shown in column 8 represents the value of cloth distributed free to poor people at relief camps, &c.
			Shola'pur District.						
Sholápur	From 15th July 1900 to 31st October 1902.	2 3 17	210	Charitable Funds ...	63,023	(*a*) 44,952 (*b*) 4,363 (*c*) 233	(*a*) 16,527 (*b*) 8,546	...	
			Bija'pur District.						
			Government.						
103 villages in Bijápur District.	For various periods between 28th December 1900 and 25th November 1902.	...	Numbers relieved during entire period ... 1,855 Daily average numbers not reported.	Allotment from Government ... Rs. 28,700 and from Charitable Funds ... „ 3,706	47,405	(*a*) 14,718 (*b*) 279 14,997*	(*a*) 6,620 (*b*) 2,288	23,500	*Inclusive of Rs. 4,475 representing the value of cloth purchased from charitable funds for free distribution to the poor.
			Municipal.						
Bijápur Municipality ...	.....	0 3 8	Numbers relieved during entire period ... 768 Daily average numbers not reported.	Municipal Funds ... Rs. 1,005 Charitable Funds ... „ 2,591	5,305	(*a*) 1,708	(*a*) -12 (*b*) 2,440	1,145	
Bágalkot do. ...	September to November 1901.	...	Do. 50	Municipal Funds ... Rs. 500	500	.....	(*b*) 250	250	
Ilkal do. ...	5th November 1901.	0 0 1	Do. 40	Do. „ 500	500	... ..	(*b*) 500	...	
			Belgaum District.						
Athni	From 13th September to 21st November 1901	0 2 9	126	Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.	1,467	1,171	(*a*) 214 (*b*) 82	...	
Gokák	From 27th June to 31st December 1901.	0 6 5	155	Government loan ... Rs. 5,000 Charitable Funds ... „ 5,000	10,000	3,239	6,694	67	

APPEN

(Referred to in Paragraph

Statement showing takávi advances made under the Land Improvement

District.	DISBURSEMENTS UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT XIX OF 1883.											
	For wells.					For other Land Improvements.						
	From 1st September 1899 to 31st March 1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	From 1st April to 31st October 1902.	Total.	From 1st September 1899 to 31st March 1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	From 1st April to 31st October 1902.	Total.	From 1st September 1899 to 31st March 1900.	1900-1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad... ...	1,20,151	47,190	89,367	32,792	2,89,500	2,700	200	10,835	295	14,030	1,22,851	47,390
Kaira	1,48,164	55,758	26,175	14,680	2,44,777	16,635	2,625	...	...	19,260	1,64,799	58,383
Panch Mahals ...	14,360	1,425	13,225	4,125	33,135	1,172	125	2,965	825	5,087	15,532	1,550
Broach	1,38,322	6,330	2,400	200	1,47,252	40	...	400	...	440	1,38,362	6,330
Surat	79,810	47,001	23,900	6,925	1,57,636	55,587	38,945	14,055	1,980	1,10,567	1,35,397	85,946
Gujarát ...	5,00,807	1,57,704	1,55,067	58,722	8,72,300	76,134	41,895	28,255	3,100	1,49,384	5,76,941	1,99,593
Khándesh	2,12,050	72,255	28,050	1,150	3,13,505	1,755	560	10,400	250	12,965	2,13,805	72,815
Násik	1,34,241	1,26,452	54,893	25,840	3,41,426	...	790	100	150	1,040	1,34,241	1,27,242
Ahmednagar ...	2,71,903	1,19,609	81,470	12,875	4,85,857	3,650	5,020	4,410	450	13,530	2,75,553	1,24,629
Poona	2,00,012	66,245	56,595	8,290	3,31,142	28,328	27,465	23,158	5,360	84,311	2,28,340	93,710
Sholápur	50,710	1,81,400	72,005	9,815	3,13,930	3,235	3,765	8,465	4,770	20,235	53,945	1,85,165
Sátára	1,92,065	1,52,326	1,05,420	5,400	4,55,211	26,384	17,794	26,895	2,780	73,853	2,18,449	1,70,120
Deccan ...	10,60,981	7,18,287	3,98,433	63,370	22,41,071	63,352	55,394	73,428	13,760	2,05,934	11,24,333	7,73,681
Bijápur	26,625	49,925	91,045	70,075	2,37,670	56,610	1,01,300	1,14,610	1,08,905	3,81,425	83,235	1,51,225
Belgaum	99,603	41,207	59,505	13,390	2,13,705	1,34,407	1,28,143	64,520	9,825	3,33,895	2,34,010	1,69,350
Dhárwár	800	1,000	...	...	1,800	36,650	20,900	24,175	...	81,725	37,450	21,900
Karnátak ...	1,27,028	92,132	1,50,550	83,465	4,53,175	2,27,667	2,47,343	2,03,305	1,18,730	7,97,045	3,54,695	3,39,475
Thána	2,270	250	...	...	2,520	26,130	24,905	...	...	51,035	28,400	25,155
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	2,270	250	...	...	2,520	26,130	24,905	...	...	51,035	28,400	25,155
Total ...	16,91,086	9,68,373	7,04,050	2,05,557	35,69,066	3,93,283	3,69,537	3,04,988	1,35,590	12,03,398	20,84,369	13,37,910

District.	DISBURSEMENTS UNDER THE AGRICULTURISTS'											For
	For Fodder.					For Subsistence.						
	From 1st September 1899 to 31st March 1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	From 1st April to 31st October 1902.	Total.	From 1st September 1899 to 31st March 1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	From 1st April to 31st October 1902.	Total.	From 1st September 1899 to 31st March 1900.	1900-1901.
1	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	24,468	1,776	...	...	26,244	1,690	86,896	3,957	1,542	94,085	1,16,781	28,425
Kaira	1,377	23,585	...	...	24,962	50	99,975	...	1,022	1,01,047	1,05,759	13,853
Panch Mahals ...	395	10	...	...	405	50	39,314	325	...	39,689	36,948	2,071
Broach	1,54,357	1,09,166	...	1,078	2,64,601	240	1,14,455	...	...	1,14,695	79,284	32,711
Surat	1,334	25,036	202	1,155	27,727	...	31,765	...	3,488	35,253	11,600	6,614
Gujarát ...	1,81,931	1,59,573	202	2,233	3,43,939	2,030	3,72,405	4,282	6,052	3,84,769	3,50,372	83,174
Khándesh	155	65,995	...	290	66,440	...	38,685	4,335	...	43,020	6,860	20,301
Násik	12,309	68,768	3,501	2,213	86,791	...	20,301	1,144	10	21,455	112	505
Ahmednagar ...	39,752	2,17,630	16,281	30,792	3,04,455	...	16,556	39,248	3,963	59,767	29,424	12,807
Poona	10,555	28,262	2,440	707	41,964	720	42,911	5,585	846	50,062	340	6,439
Sholápur	2,608	45,593	63,516	43,581	1,55,298	...	3,301	567	10	3,878	...	...
Sátára	17,078	922	94	190	18,284	...	26,967	366	...	27,333	380	375
Deccan ...	82,457	4,27,170	85,832	77,773	6,73,232	720	1,48,721	51,245	4,829	2,05,515	37,116	40,427
Bijápur	2,015	10,223	22,675	7,724	42,637	...	7,496	27,238	1,056	35,790	...	5
Belgaum	...	2,376	1,598	737	4,711	...	1,225	7,692	26	8,943	...	...
Dhárwár	...	2,063	2,399	...	4,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnátak ...	2,015	14,662	26,672	8,461	51,810	...	8,721	34,930	1,082	44,733	...	5
Thána	...	...	...	...	...	158	23,106	...	...	23,264	25	979
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	63,421	36,046	...	...	99,467	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	63,579	59,152	...	...	1,22,731	25	979
Total ...	2,66,403	6,01,405	1,12,706	88,467	10,68,981	66,329	5,88,999	90,457	11,963	7,57,748	3,87,513	1,24,585

DIX 40.

129 of the Report.)

Loans Act XIX of 1883 and the Agriculturists' Loans Act XII of 1884.

DISBURSEMENTS UNDER THE AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT XII OF 1884.												
TOTAL.			FOR SEED.					FOR PLOUGH CATTLE.				
1901-1902.	From 1st April to 31st October 1902.	Total.	From 1st September 1899 to 31st March 1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	From 1st April to 31st October 1902.	Total.	From 1st September 1899 to 31st March 1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	From 1st April to 31st October 1902.	Total.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,00,202	33,087	3,03,530	1,38,978	7,38,514	2,10,272	2,53,971	13,41,735	9,214	4,36,661	3,87,049	1,34,859	9,67,783
26,175	14,680	2,64,037	9,756	3,46,633	58,959	1,04,684	5,20,032	26,470	5,42,324	2,15,401	75,592	8,59,787
16,190	4,950	38,222	245	1,09,118	99,695	38,001	2,47,059	359	1,45,946	3,28,503	1,831	4,76,639
2,800	200	1,47,692	56,813	3,91,879	34,245	1,57,632	6,40,569	17,040	4,79,064	3,97,317	41,711	9,35,132
37,955	8,905	2,68,203	4,777	1,62,449	8,008	44,750	2,19,984	21,445	34,350	33,462	22,253	1,11,510
1,83,322	61,822	10,21,684	2,10,569	17,48,593	4,11,179	5,99,038	29,69,379	74,528	16,38,345	13,61,732	2,76,246	33,50,851
38,450	1,400	3,26,470	2,319	4,57,297	74,667	97,644	6,31,927	1,515	4,18,623	3,06,780	1,55,474	8,82,392
54,993	25,990	3,42,466	727	80,989	29,241	30,331	1,41,288	5,599	2,92,843	1.04,658	1,20,205	5,23,305
85,880	13,325	4,99,387	32,285	4,23,752	3,61,329	2,93,159	11,10,525	2,996	3,57,907	2,71,902	38,086	6,70,891
79,753	13,650	4,15,453	489	1,95,600	1,19,871	93,541	4,09,501	529	90,546	76,512	73,460	2,41,047
60,470	14,585	3,34,165	2,887	1,08,425	79,233	63,796	2,54,341	3,630	51,500	1,67,848	64,677	2,87,655
1,32,315	8,180	5,29,064	11,728	1,27,076	45,771	2,504	1,87,079	8,257	47,143	77,879	10,547	1,43,826
4,71,861	77,130	24,47,005	50,435	13,93,139	7,10,112	5,80,975	27,34,661	22,526	12,58,562	10,05,579	4,62,449	27,49,116
2,05,655	1,78,980	6,19,095	1,615	83,791	2,55,071	3,44,404	6,84,881	7,945	49,725	1,47,731	51,595	2,56,996
1,24,025	23,215	5,47 600	240	67,708	67,041	58,689	1,93,678	...	35,534	57,927	21,113	1,14,574
24,175	...	83,525	...	40	5,768	...	5,808	...	7,862	10,247	...	18,109
3,53,855	2,02,195	12,50,220	1,855	1,51,539	3,27,880	4,03,093	8,84,367	7,945	93,121	2,15,905	72,708	3,89,679
...	.	53,555	922	11,083	...	...	12,005	700	16,392	..	.	17,092
...	...	...	...	51,904	..	...	51,904	...	9,585	..	...	9,585
...	...	53,555	922	62,987	...	...	63,909	700	25,977	...	...	26,677
10,09,038	3,41,147	47,72,464	2,63,781	33,56,258	14,49,171	15,83,106	66,52,316	1,05,699	30,16,005	25,83,216	8,11,403	65,16,323

LOANS ACT XII OF 1884.								TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS UNDER BOTH ACTS.				
OTHER PURPOSES.			TOTAL.									
1901-1902.	From 1st April to 31st October 1902.	Total.	From 1st September 1899 to 31st March 1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	From 1st April to 31st October 1902.	Total.	From 1st September 1899 to 31st March 1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	From 1st April to 31st October 1902	Total.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12,273	1,795	1,59,274	2,91,131	12,92,272	6,13,551	3,92,167	25,89,121	4,13,982	13,39,662	7,13,753	4,25,254	28,92,651
2,669	734	1,22,515	1,43,412	10,25,870	2,77,029	1,82,032	16,28,343	3,08,211	10,84,253	3,03,204	1,96,712	18,92,380
1,517	65	40,601	37,997	2,96,459	4,30,040	39,897	8,04,393	53,529	2,98,009	4,46,230	44,847	8,42,615
1,264	75	1,13,334	3,07,734	11,27,275	4,32,826	2,00,496	20,68,331	4,46,096	11,33,605	4,35,626	2,00,696	22,16,023
4,007	1,060	23,281	39,156	2,60,214	45,679	72,706	4,17,755	1,74,553	3,46,160	83,634	81,611	6,85,958
21,730	3,729	4,59,005	8,19,430	40,02,090	17,99,125	8,87,298	75,07,943	13,96,371	42,01,689	19,82,447	9,49,120	85,29,627
2,082	225	29,468	10,849	10,00,901	3,87,864	2,53,633	16,53,247	2,24,654	10,73,716	4,26,314	2,55,033	19,79,717
338	221	1,176	18,747	4,63,406	1,38,882	1,52,980	7,74,015	1,52,988	5,90,648	1,93,875	1,78,970	11,16,481
14,855	4,672	61,758	1,04,457	10,28,652	7,03,615	3,70,672	22,07,396	3,80,010	11,53,281	7,89,495	3,83,997	27,06,783
260	387	7,426	12,633	3,63,758	2,04,668	1,68,941	7,50,000	2,40,973	4,57,468	2,84,421	1,82,591	11,65,453
3,625	16,469	20,094	9,125	2,08,819	3,14,789	1,88,533	7,21,266	63,070	3,93,934	3,95,259	2,03,118	10,55,431
325	865	1,945	37,443	2,02,483	1,24,435	14,106	3,78,467	2,55,892	3,72,603	2,56,750	22,286	9,07,531
21,485	22,839	1,21,867	1,93,254	32,68,019	18,74,253	11,48,865	64,84,391	13,17,587	40,41,700	23,46,114	12,25,995	89,31,396
...	14,138	11,143	11,575	1,51,240	4,52,715	4,18,917	10,34,447	94,810	3,02,465	6,58,370	5,97,897	16,53,542
25	...	25	240	1,06,843	1,34,233	80,565	3,21,931	2,34,250	2,73,193	2,58,308	1,03,780	8,69,531
...	...	...	...	9,965	18,414	...	28,379	37,450	31,865	42,589	...	1,11,904
25	14,138	14,168	11,815	2,68,048	6,05,412	4,99,482	13,84,757	3,56,510	6,07,523	9,59,267	7,01,677	26,34,977
...	...	1,004	1,805	51,560	...	...	53,365	30,205	76,715	...	...	1,06,920
..	...	...	63,421	97,535	...	...	1,60,956	63,421	97,535	...	...	1,60,956
...	...	1,004	65,226	1,49,095	...	...	2,14,321	93,626	1,74,250	...	.	2,67,876
43,240	40,706	5,96,044	10,89,725	76,87,252	42,78,790	25,35,645	1,55,91,412	31,74,094	90,25,162	52,87,828	28,76,792	2,03,63,876

APPENDIX 41.

(Referred to in Paragraph 130 of the Report.)

Statement showing areas of land irrigated from wells built from takávi advances and from other wells.

District.	Number of wells constructed or repaired by means of takávi advances from the commencement of the famine up to the end of September 1900.	Areas of land irrigated from these wells.	Average amount of cost per well.	Average area irrigated from each well.	Areas irrigated from other wells.	Total of columns 3 and 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ahmedabad	1,315	3,165	109	2·4	77,195	80,360
Panch Mahals	291	341	50	1·2	7,123	7,464
Kaira	840	9,354	236	11·1	58,404	67,758
Broach	891	907	201	1	4,129	5,036
Surat	605	363	187	0·6	10,879	11,242
Thána	19	35	330	1 9	4,872	4,907
Ahmednagar	3,231	7,910	96	2·4	87,192	95,102
Poona	1,257	2,583	192	2	35,111	37,694
Khándesh	2,229	4,238	110	2	40,616	44,854
Násik	1,919	2,355	97	1·2	35,389	37,744
Sátára	1,485	8,088	176	5 4	48,473	56,561
Sholapur	433	2,498	199	5·7	79,281	81,779
Belgaum	439	970	238	2 2	31,634	32,604
Bijápur	288	746	145	2 6	11,503	12,249
Dhárwár	29	84	302	3,	3,112	3,196
Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	...	3,360	3,360
Total ...	15,271	43,637	140	2 9	533,273	581,910

APPENDIX 42.

(Referred to in Paragraph 140 of the Report.)

Government Circular No. 9704, dated 2nd December 1896.

I am directed to request that you will now submit with the least possible delay a statement of the extent to which in your opinion it will be necessary, if at all, to suspend the collection of the land revenue in each táluka of your district. You have already in Government Circular No. 9292, dated 21st November 1896, been asked to furnish a report as to the areas sown and the estimated outturn. The information collected on this matter will give a general indication of the suspensions which will probably be needed. I am however to point out that if occupants have the means of paying the assessment it is not to their own interest that the levy of it should be postponed. It is to be remembered that if they have been able to sell any produce even of previous years, they have probably received a very high price for it and may be in a better position even than in ordinary years to pay what is due in money. In districts in which there has been only a partial failure of crops many are likely to have some surplus even of this year's produce, which will fetch a high price, and in some cases fodder which is available for sale will probably realize more than enough to pay the assessment. But the principle * that as far as possible nobody should be forced to borrow in order to pay the assessment should be carefully borne in mind, and estimates of the suspensions needed should be framed on that basis. In any case in which for special reasons the levy of assessment due from a land-owner who does not cultivate himself is postponed, it should only be on the condition that the levy of rent due to him from tenants is also postponed and the condition should be strictly enforced.

* Laid down by the Famine Commission.

2. In connection with this question it will be desirable to ascertain how far, if at all, small occupants and tenants are already in such distress that they resort to the relief works and how far substantial land-holders have ceased to employ the labourers who ordinarily work for them. Careful inquiries should be made on this point from the labourers employed on the works or otherwise.

3. As soon as the information on the points above noted is ready for any táluka, it should be forwarded without waiting for that for other tálukas. The estimates should be corrected and observations on them made by the Assistant Collector or Deputy Collector, Collector and Commissioner, with the aid of such independent information as they may be in possession of. The effect of the recent rain will, of course, be carefully taken into account.

By Government Resolution No. 98-Famine, dated 9th January 1897, the following instructions issued by the Collector of Poona were approved and it was directed that the course proposed for Poona should be adopted in all the affected districts and also in Thána, Kolába and Ratnágiri:—

"Notices of demand should issue only to—

(*a*) all non-agriculturist occupants,

(*b*) all non-agriculturists directly interested as mortgagees or otherwise in land,

(*c*) all agriculturists whom the Mámlatdár knows to be either well-to-do (irrespective of outturn of the crop) or occupants, who are not well-to-do, of fields which have yielded a crop of four annas or over, and

(*d*) all agriculturist mortgagees and others interested directly in lands in the occupancy of class (*c*).

"Notices should not issue to agriculturist occupants or agriculturists interested in land who are not well-to-do and have had less than a four-anna crop."

APPENDIX 43.

(Referred to in Paragraph 140 of the Report.)

Extract from Government Resolution No. 1965, *dated 7th April* 1900.

To prevent possibility of mistake His Excellency the Governor in Council repeats, and he wishes it to be clearly understood, that no coercion should be used to recover from an occupant assessment which he cannot pay out of resources other than those needed for the efficient resumption of agricultural operations. The benefit of any reasonable doubt should be given to the occupant, more especially in the Deccan, where the recurrence of severe famine after an interval of but two not very favourable seasons must have exhausted the savings of many cultivating occupants. At the same time Government see no reason to modify the instruction contained in paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 236, dated 16th January 1900, that if a man who sublets land or lends money asks for a postponement of levy ample proof will be required of the absence of other resources than the means of gaining a livelihood by cultivation before it is held that he is entitled to have payment suspended. Even in such cases postponement is not prohibited if such proof is forthcoming, and the condition on which the levy of assessment due from a land-owner who does not cultivate himself may be suspended has been stated in Government Resolution No. 9704, dated 2nd December 1896. But if a person has hitherto been receiving rents and interest on loans, there is a strong presumption that he can without difficulty pay his assessment and the burden of proving the contrary lies on him. The orders which have been issued relate only to the suspension of the levy of assessment. In 1896-97 Government followed the course recommended by the Famine Commission of 1878 that as a rule in the first instance postponement should be allowed where needed and the question of remission decided subsequently according to the nature of future seasons and other circumstances and the same course will be followed now. But the same principle will be applied in deciding the question of remission as that of suspension. And if in any case it is clear that there is no chance of an occupant being able for several years to come to pay what is due without borrowing, a remission may be granted at once. In existing circumstances it may be expedient to adopt that course somewhat freely in the Deccan where it will save thrifty cultivators from being completely disheartened by an accumulation of misfortunes. It is presumed that in all cases in which the issue of notices is followed by a decision that the levy of the assessment should be suspended the notice fees are remitted. If orders to that effect have not already been issued by the Collectors they should now be given.

Extract from Government Resolution No. 2671, dated 30th June 1900.

In accordance with Government Resolution No. 236, dated 16th January 1900, notices should be issued only to those who are *primâ facie* able to pay, and others should at once be regarded as unable to pay their assessment within the year and may of course be so informed. If there is reason to suppose that the Mámlatdárs have issued notices to people who are not *primâ facie* able to pay without being thereby forced to borrow, there is no objection to the revision of the lists by the Collectors under the orders of the Commissioner. It has been directed that the benefit of any reasonable doubt should be given to the occupant. But if any one is presumed to have means to pay other than what are needed for efficient cultivation and maintenance, it must of course rest with him to show that he has not, if he wishes collection to be suspended. If the Commissioner is satisfied that an occupant will not for several years to come have such means, he is authorized by paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 1965, dated 7th April 1900, to grant a remission at once.

APPENDIX 44.

(Referred to in Paragraph 140 of the Report.)

Government Resolution No. 3265, dated 5th September 1900.

As the revenue year 1899-1900 has now closed His Excellency the Governor in Council considers it desirable to issue the following further instructions with regard to the collection of land revenue pertaining to that or previous years and at the same time to call attention to certain provisions of the law which there may be some risk of being misconstrued.

2. If, as is hoped, the harvests of the current year are good, it will be legitimate and no doubt in many cases expedient to adopt the precautionary measures authorized in Sections 140 and 141 of the Land Revenue Code. The revenue of the current year is properly a first charge on the crop, and the lien should be enforced where the crop is good and leaves after discharge of the Government dues a balance sufficient for the maintenance until another harvest of the cultivator and those dependent on him. But it is important to bear in mind that this lien is only to the extent of the current year's revenue and the utmost care must be taken to avoid any action likely to lead to the mortgage of the crops on account of arrears of revenue of past years. When the crops are reaped, it will be a question for consideration whether the outturn is or is not such as will enable the occupant without borrowing to pay also part or the whole of what is due for the previous year.

3. In any case in which land has not been cultivated owing to the occupant's want of means the responsibility for the assessment in consequence of notice of relinquishment not having been given before the date prescribed in Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code should not be enforced. In almost all such cases it will be in accordance with the principles which have been laid down to remit the arrears of previous years. But care should be taken to confine the benefit of these concessions to persons who being in actual occupation directly under Government have not the means of cultivation. Superior holders, whether registered as occupants or not, who are not impoverished but who for reasons other than inability to provide the cost of cultivation have allowed land to remain fallow are not entitled to it.

4. In the recovery of arrears the orders already issued should be very strictly carried out. There should be no further delay in rigorously enforcing the provisions of the law against defaulters about whose possession of means to pay there is no doubt. For the present others should be in no way pressed. The instruction that no order of distraint, which of course should be held applicable to forfeiture of land, shall be issued by an officer below the grade of Assistant or Deputy Collector must be adhered to pending further orders without any modification whatever, and Government will notice with severe displeasure any departure from it which comes to their knowledge. The Collectors should make all subordinate officers clearly understand that the adoption by them of any measures which are not authorized by the law or orders will meet with punishment.

5. When however the condition of the crops is definitely known, it should be considered whether the outturn is such as to admit of the payment of a part or whole of the arrears as well as of the current year's revenue without unduly curtailing the cultivators' means of subsistence. Such occupants as get good crops on a considerable area of land may be able to discharge all their dues without difficulty. In other cases in which the occupants are not clearly well-to-do it may be desirable to recover a part only of the arrears and leave the balance for levy in future years. In cases in which owing to the small size of the holding or the poverty of the crop the outturn is not such as will leave any balance after discharging the year's assessment and supplying the means of subsistence until another harvest, the arrears may be at once remitted.

6. His Excellency the Governor in Council recognizes that considerable trouble will be involved in carrying out these orders, but it is impossible otherwise to combine the recovery of such revenue as in the interests of the State ought to be levied with such relief as may be fairly accorded to impoverished cultivators, and he confidently relies on the officers of Government to spare no pains to secure that object. Timely steps should be taken to obtain such detailed information as is necessary for the purpose, the Circle Inspectors being required to complete their inspections and write up their books without any avoidable delay. As regards the kharif crops Village Form No. 3, Part I, should be filled up by village officers before the end of September. The Circle Inspectors should conduct their inspections and checks of the forms not merely after the completion of the form by the village officers but during its compilation in order that its progress and the genuineness of the field inspections by the village officers may be assured. A second inspection of the rabi-sown areas should be made by the village officers in November, and should be subjected to similar check by the Circle Inspectors. The check should be principally directed to the correct registration of the areas left unsown. Returns of such areas should be compiled number by number for each village and submitted to the Collector under the certificate of the Circle Inspector that he has personally inspected the village and believes the return to be correct. The work of the Circle Inspectors must be diligently supervised and checked by the Mámlatdárs and Assistant and Deputy Collectors as well as by the District Inspector and Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture. As soon as possible after the prospects of the rabi harvest are known there should be submitted to Government estimates of the amounts likely to be collected on account of the revenue of the year and on account of arrears, also of the amount of arrears which should be held over for recovery in future years and of the amount which should be remitted at once.

APPENDIX 45.

APPEN

(Referred to in Paragraph

Statement showing the state of land revenue

District.	Demand.				Collec	
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Total.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	15,43,031	15,21,828	14,89,353	45,54,212	5,42,193	8,86,909
Kaira	21,24,639	21,27,790	20,28,029	62,80,458	10,47,277	13,63,427
Panch Maháls ...	3,24,040	3,23,402	3,15,990	9,63,432	1,50,175	1,45,793
Broach	22,46,894	22,34,906	22,50,727	67,32,527	6,39,578	16,30,167
Surat	23,24,411	22,74,822	22,00,816	68,00,049	22,63,751	21,15,201
Gujarát ...	85,63,015	84,82,748	82,84,915	2,53,30,678	46,42,974	61,41,497
Khándesh	42,39,198	42,10,882	42,53,794	1,27,03,874	37,52,824	36,99,044
Násik	16,39,476	16,33,781	16,17,580	48,90,837	14,22,194	13,08,473
Ahmednagar ...	16,70,068	16,61,622	16,63,570	49,95,260	9,57,713	6,63,140
Poona	13,53,279	13,45,673	13,52,747	40,51,699	10,01,053	9,17,527
Sholápur	11,32,538	11,44,526	11,38,279	34,15,343	10,05,853	9,87,835
Sátára	19,42,763	19,53,260	19,41,992	58,38,015	16,66,700	15,84,825
Deccan ...	1,19,77,322	1,19,49,744	1,19,67,962	3,58,95,028	98,06,337	91,60,844
Bijápur	14,08,228	14,09,447	14,04,672	42,22,347	12,04,867	9,07,165
Belgaum (affected tálukás only) ...	5,96,798	5,94,077	5,95,001	17,85,876	5,91,494	5,52,663
Dhárwár	24,84,256	24,85,267	24,85,520	74,55,043	24,83,491	24,67,896
Karnátak ...	44,89,282	44,88,791	44,85,193	1,34,63,266	42,79,852	39,27,724
Thána	13,06,708	13,19,433	13,22,291	39,48,432	12,95,857	13,15,914
Thar and Párkar ...	5,037	1,18,512	93,341	2,16,890	1,851	89,252
Total ...	2,63,41,364	2,63,59,228	2,61,53,702	7,88,54,294	2,00,26,871	2,06,35,231

* Includes Rs. 5,42,279 on account of remissions

DIX 45.

143 of the Report.

collections and remissions on 1st August 1902.

TIONS.		REMISSIONS.				Percentage of column 13 on column 5.
1901-1902.	Total.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Total.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
7,02,038	21,31,140	10,00,838	6,34,919	7,87,315	24,23,072	53
8,69,672	32,80,376	10,77,362	7,64,363	11,58,357	30,00,082	48
1,22,003	4,17,971	1,73,865	1,77,609	1,93,987	5,45,461	57
15,19,613	37,89,358	16,07,316	6,04,739	7,31,114	29,43,169	44
20,13,087	63,92,039	60,660	1,59,621	1,87,729	4,08,010	6
52,26,413	1,60,10,884	39,20,041	23,41,251	30,58,502	93,19,794	37
37,36,329	1,11,88,197	4,86,374	5,11 838	5,17,465	15,15,677	12
9,77,511	37,08,178	2,17,282	3,25,308	6,40,069	11,82,659	24
9,45,622	25,66,475	7,12,355	9,98,482	7,17,948	24,28,785	48
8,85,012	28,03,592	3,52,226	4,28,146	4,67,735	12,48,107	31
9,22,181	29,15,869	1,26,685	1,56,691	2,16,098	4,99,474	14
17,30,729	49,82,254	2,76,063	3,68,435	2,11,263	8,55,761	14
91,97,384	2,81,64,565	21,70,985	27,88,900	27,70,578	77,30,463	21
6,27,942	27,39,974	2,03,361	5,02,282	7,76,730	14,82,373	35
4,88,431	16,32,588	5,304	41,414	1,06,570	1,53,288	9
24,48,083	73,99,470	765	17,371	37,437	55,573	0 8
35,64,456	1,17,72,032	2,09,430	5,61,067	9,20,737	16,91,234	13
13,22,201	39,33,972	10,851	3,519	90	14,460	0·4
8,943	1,00,046	3,186	29,260	84,398	1,16,844	54
1,93,19,397	5,99,81,499	63,14,493	57 23,997	68,34,305	*1,8[illegible],72,795	24

due to ordinary causes.

APPENDIX 46.

(Referred to in Paragraph 144 of the Report.)

Comparative statement showing the amount of pressure used to recover land revenue during the years 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-1901 and 1901-1902.

District.	Notices served.					Cases of penalty under Section 148 of the Land Revenue Code.					Cases of distraint and sale of moveable property under Section 154.				
	Average of five years ending 1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	Average of five years ending 1897-98.	1898 99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	Average of five years ending 1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01	1901-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ahmedabad	3,021	6,070	15,411	2,843	3,703	3	29	...	3	...	37	136	7	20	1
Kaira...	10,239	16,273	81,492	...	30,141	777	177	377	...	2	28	67	...	...	10
Panch Maháls ...	1,205	2,053	2,642	2,945	1,525	127	149	79	273	156	5	2	...	1	...
Broach	20,419	11,756	13,064	19,978	20,962	7	9	...	18	16	49	61	85	41	27
Surat	3,099	4,142	13,953	11,171	9,416	288	122	80	18	42	5	23	6	36	42
Thána...	13,971	14,883	27,586	24,628	...	615	183	222	67	...	153	89	263	283	...
Khándesh	13,985	16,287	76,739	44,766	9,778	138	182	306	114	17	48	32	27	85	1
Násik	6,058	9,336	26,604	19,932	15,121	13	21	10	...	...	15	31	...	1	...
Ahmednagar ..	11,019	23,262	19,624	11,249	7,823	2	20	4	1	20	7	786	12	107	75
Poona...	11,851	32,280	36,357	24,650	5,864	7	3	39	36	...	12	80	70	45	...
Sholapur	7,656	9,543	17,086	15,492	10,850	0·2	2	...	3	...	13	13	6	...	...
Sátára	11,363	12,301	38,065	39,421	...	...	7	1	1	...	21	12	20	8	...
Bijápur	3,633	12,969	10,345	8,919	4,376	17	14	2	...	...	23·6	304	72	21	9
Belgaum	752	1,206	4,319	3,366	2,371	1 4	4	...	...	...	1·4	6	16	1	..
Thar and Párkar ...	205	129	12	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	118,466	177,490	383,799	229,360	121,998	1,995·6	922	1,120	534	253	418	1,642	534	649	185

District.	Cases of sale of immoveable property under Section 155.					Forfeiture and sale of the occupancy under Section 153.									
						Number of cases.					Area sold to the public or remaining with Government.				
	Average of five years ending 1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	Average of five years ending 1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900	1900-01.	1901-02.	Average of five years ending 1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
											Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ahmedabad	3	4	...	...	..	233	225	162	1,131	2,972	2,256	2,489	2,873	15,559	21,093
Kaira...	0·4	2	...	...	...	121	108	35	...	10,551	708	478	199	...	38,440
Panch Maháls ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	...	709	255	70	91	...	7,963	1,826
Broach	12	5	...	...	..	32	727	16	125	195	296	13,229	103	2,490	4,289
Surat	...	...	...	1	...	9	7	2	1,363	...	113	23	31	8,653	...
Thána...	...	1	..	22	...	130	119	393	174	...	25	19	28	6,574	...
Khándesh	0 2	...	...	5	...	178	264	91	38	34	1,975	2,223	1,197	1,111	444
Násik	...	...	...	...	...	50	144	375	95	37	1,735	3,011	13,225	2,540	959
Ahmednagar ...	...	1	...	...	...	4	242	25	22	26	49	1,352	415	430	899
Poona...	...	3	3	...	...	4	1	13	...	...	135	...	259	...	...
Sholápur	...	...	...	...	...	0 4	1	1	4	...	10	...	39	137	...
Sátára	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
Bijápur	...	1	1	...	...	3	292	170	...	3	178	5,711	2,192	...	316
Belgaum	1	1	1	...	...	3	1	4	7	...	63	11	54	75	...
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16·6	18	5	28	...	773 4	2,146	1,287	3,668	14,073	7,627	28,637	20,609	45,532	68,266

APPENDIX 47.

(Referred to in Paragraph 144 of the Report.)

Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8932, dated 23rd December 1901.

The following general orders are issued for the guidance of Collectors and other officers concerned.

2. It should be clearly intimated to táluka authorities as well as to all village officers that in each and every case before making any distraint an express order must be obtained from the Mámlatdár, Mahálkari or other officer, duly empowered under Section 154 of the Land Revenue Code, and that any violation of this rule by the village officers will meet with severe punishment. When asking for orders in such cases the village officers should state the amount of arrears due, the approximate outturn of the defaulter's crop, the extent of his general means and the reasons for supposing him to be contumacious. In proposing the attachment of cattle the area of the holding and the number of cattle that will remain should be noted.

3. It is of extreme importance that the record of coercive process of every kind should be complete and trustworthy, and the Governor in Council is pleased therefore to direct that a separate register should be kept in every village of all distraints made by the village officers with a note of the orders authorizing the same. An abstract of the entries in this register should be forwarded annually to the táluka to form the basis of Jamábandi Form No. 9. The village register of coercive processes and the táluka returns should be most carefully examined by Assistant and Deputy Collectors and compared with the files of the various cases with the object of securing that all cases of distraint are brought on record and no distraints are made without full legal authority. The Commissioner, N. D., should be requested to prepare, in consultation with the other Commissioners, and submit to Government a form of the register to be kept under these orders.

4. The Governor in Council is also pleased to direct that the attachment of such articles as cots, children's cradles, household utensils, grinding-stones and the like should not be permitted in future except with the sanction of the Sub-divisional Officer, which should be given only when a special reason, such as the removal of more valuable property, is shown.

APPENDIX 48.

(Referred to in Paragraph 148 of the Report.)

Summary of a report by Mr. R. C. Wroughton, Conservator of Forests, on Famine Fodder Operations undertaken during 1899-1900.

Famine Fodder Operations were initiated under Government Resolution No. 6372, dated 9th September 1899, in the Revenue Department, which also sanctioned my proposals for collection, baling and the supply of grass to famine-stricken areas. Under the same Government Resolution I was deputed as Special Officer to undertake and control the Famine Grass Operations in the Bombay Presidency.

The work was divided into five Famine Grass Divisions, one Divisional Officer being placed in charge of each division. Besides this the undermentioned staff was deputed to assist.

	Extra Assistant.	Range Forest Officer.
G. I. P. R., South Section	...	2
Do. North Section	2	2
B. B. & C. I. Railway	2	3
Navápur	2	2
Southern Circle...	1	3

For the efficient working of Famine Fodder Operations, only such hands of the permanent Forest establishment were entertained as were found necessary to carry on the work at each depôt and office. Temporary men were also entertained in this connexion.

The cost of establishment debited to Famine Fodder was as under :—

Section.	Number of depôts.	Cost.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Direction	...	1,543	5	9
G. I. P., South Section	17	2,839	9	4
Do. North Section	12	2,988	14	5
B. B. & C. I. Railway	25	1,829	9	6
Navápur	12	2,226	9	3
Southern Circle	10	.....		
Total ...	76	11,428	0	3

At first it was contemplated to work local forest and to supply grass to Gujarát from the Northern Circle and to Cavalry from the Southern Circle; this programme was sanctioned by Government.

Demand for large supplies in the Deccan districts developed later on, and consequently local grass was reserved for the Deccan (for the most part) under telegraphic orders of Government.

Further arrangements for the purchase of fodder from the Forest Department, Central Provinces and Mr. Abbott of Jhánsi were made especially for Gujarát.

Fodder was obtained and supplied from three sources as under :—

Forests.	Quantity.	Supplied to
(1) Local Forests.	Lbs.	
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	7,134,762	Gujarát.
	323,048	Assistant Collector, Thána.
Navápur	6,644,841	Gujarát.
	5,002,330	Deccan.
G. I. P., North Section ...	10,939,731	•Do.
	114,787	Commissariat, Deoláli.
Do. South Section ...	6,583,292	Deccan.
Southern Circle	2,019,905	Do.
	3,739,647	Cavalry.
	224,643	Sold locally.
Other sources	122,198	Gujarát.
Total ...	42,849,184=	
	Tons. mds. lbs.	
	19,129 2 60	
(2) Central Provinces.		
Northern Circle	11,833 11 56	Gujarát.
Southern Circle	3,121 10 58	Deccan.
(3) Mr. Abbott ...	2,869 19 26	Gujarát.
Total ...	36,953 17 36	

Supply from Local Forests.

Southern Circle was originally established to furnish 100 lákhs, but later on Mr. Murray reported that 50 lákhs only could be obtained, and even that with difficulty. The Commissariat Department having asked for 30 lákhs for the use of the 1st Cavalry, that amount was so allotted by Government Memorandum No. 273-Fam., dated. 22nd October 189[illegible], and the quantity actually furnished was 37 lákhs; the balance, 20 lákhs, was absorbed by Sátára.

G. I. P. Railway North and South Sections were estimated to produce 70 and 30 lákhs, respectively, but thanks to the exertions of the Section Officers, Messrs. Edie and Fagan, they produced 110 and 72 lákhs, respectively. It is not likely the South Section will ever produce a better outturn, but the grass is of excellent quality. The North Section, as will be seen from Mr. Edie's report, could furnish double, but one-seventh only of that produced this time could be counted on as good; any amount above this would necessarily be very coarse.

The B. B. and C. I. Section was estimated to produce 60 lákhs, but this was reckoning on occupied lands. The Native States of Káthiawár sent agents everywhere, and the result was that this grass was found to be unobtainable at reasonable prices, and the operations had to be pushed backwards, giving longer leads to the Railway. Thanks to Mr. Fisher's energetic action, however, the estimated amount was collected, and all of good to fair quality. Fourteen lákhs of green and dry grass were furnished from this section by direct arrangement between the Commissioner, N. D., and the Conservator of Forests, N. C. This was done to tide over the interval before the dry grass of the regular operations was ready for export.

The area in Khándesh, which on the last occasion furnished a very large amount of grass, was found to have none available for export. Fortunately the construction of the Tápti Valley Railway made the grass of the Navápur Petha available, and Mr. Pearson succeeded in collecting and exporting over 100 lákhs, of which 50 were sent to Khándesh and the balance to Gujarát.

Collection of grass was as under :—

Section.	Number of depôts.	Opened on	Closed on	Weight paid for	Price paid.	Per 1,000 lbs.	Remarks.
				Lbs.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	
G. I. P., South Section	17	23 10 99	16 4 00	7,217,909	21,121 7 3	2 14 9	Estimate, Rs. 3 per 1,000 lbs.
Do. North Section	12	13 10 99	13 1 00	8,550,188	22,853 9 3	2 1 1	
B. B. & C. I.	25	15 10 99	...	7,384,695	27,819 10 9	3 12 3	
Navápur	12	26 10 99	13 1 00	12,158,907	15,958 5 9	1 5 0	
Southern Circle	10	5 11 99	17 2 00	5,988,295	14,377 8 10	2 7 3	
Total ...	76	..	...	41,299,994	1,02,130 9 10	2 7 6	

The grass was cut and collected by Government Agency except in B. B. & C. I. Section, where contractors were employed for collecting and stacking grass. The grass collected in the G. I. P. Railway Section and B. B. & C. I. Section was chiefly "Bondia," "Telia," "Fulgawat" and "Mota-bare."

Carriage of grass from the forests to the pressing depôts and to the Railway stations was done partly by contract and partly by piece labour, the rates varying according to distance.

The cost incurred on carting was as under :—

	Rs. a. p.
B. B. & C. I.	13,453 0 6
G. I. P., North Section	9,222 1 9
Do. South Section	2,517 6 2
Navápur	9,409 9 4
Southern Circle	6,297 13 9
Total ...	40,899 15 6

Labour in Baling.

Section.	Bales.	Presses.	Cost of baling.	Average lbs. per bale.
		Lbs.	Rs. a. p.	
B. B. & C. I.	37,514	5,732,971	4,121 7 6	152-8
G. I. P., North Section ...	83,434	11,064,636	5,222 15 7	132-6
Do. South Section ...	43,782	6,583,296	3,267 0 9	150-0
Navápur	70,033	11,734,764	5,437 9 6	167-0
Southern Circle	38,390	5,984,195	2,894 9 9	156-0
Total ...	273,153	41,099,862	20,943 11 1	150

20 Gahagan.
1 Mitchel.
34 Richardson and Cruddas.
1 Mackenzie.

Fifty-six new hand-presses were bought as per margin, and were distributed for working as under :—

G. I. P., North Section ...	...	15
Do. South Section ...	...	6 plus 3 old Gahagan presses.
Navápur	...	15 plus 5 presses lent by Mr. Sorabji, and 1 press lent by Mr. Mackenzie.
B. B. & C. I.	...	14
Southern Circle... ...	...	6 plus 1 old press.
	Total	... 56 plus 10 presses.

Pressing was carried on day and night.

Wire ties (9′ 6″ to 7′ 10″) were purchased from the Tramway Company and Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, and were supplied to—

Mr. Edie ...	...	...	...	...	355,400
„ Fisher ...	...	...	...	...	174,200
„ Fagan ...	...	...	...	...	138,000
„ Murray ...	...	...	...	...	134,500
„ Pearson ...	...	...	...	...	352,000
			Total	...	1,154,100

Besides, some articles of presses and other dead-stock were purchased.

The total cost incurred on deadstock was Rs. 74,799-15-6.

The cost incurred on loading was—

	Rs.	a.	p.
G. I. P., South Section	1,251	3	0
G. I. P., North Section	2,240	4	0
B. B. & C. I.	671	4	0
Navápur	7,915	13	9
Southern Circle	516	5	0
Total ...	12,594	13	9

The capacity of railway wagons (open) was found to be—

H. type	47 to 52 bales.
G. and E	46 to 50 „
K. F.	42 to 45 „

Closed wagons were practically of no use as they only carried from 28 to 36 bales each.

Supply from Central Provinces Forests.

Under Government orders I visited Nágpur in October 1899 and arranged with Mr. Hearle, the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, Central Provinces, for the supply of 3,000 tons from Piparia Station, G. I. P. Railway, at Rs. 12 per ton loaded, we supplying the presses and ties. Mr. Hearle shortly after went on leave, and there were frequent changes of Conservators, and on 30th January 1900, when I visited Nágpur, I found but little progress had been made and ultimately only 1,360 tons were received from this source, which we distributed to various Deccan Divisions. Later on 24th March 1900, 4,000 tons, which had been collected for local consumption but were not required, were offered from Warora at Rs. 11 per ton. Under Government Resolution No. 2016, dated 12th April 1900, Famine Department, Mr. Iráni, Forest Ranger, was specially deputed to Warora to take over and despatch this grass. Mr. Iráni between the 13th April 1900 and 23rd May 1900 succeeded in despatching 1,762 tons to various destinations in the Deccan, when he was recalled as the supply ready for despatch failed.

On the 13th October 1899 I visited Jabalpor and arranged with Mr. Fernandez for the supply of 12,000 tons at the marginally noted stations on the G. I. P. Railway at Rs. 10¼ per ton pressed and loaded, we supplying the presses. As there were expected to be large supplies at Jabalpor and Sohagpur, it was arranged that the two steam presses purchased under Government Resolution No. 6372, dated 9th September 1899, should be furnished to those stations, hand-presses being furnished to the remainder. Later on 12th Nov-

Jabalpor	1,700
Sohagpur	1,600
Itársi (H)	1,200
Seoni (H)	1,200
Harda	1,000
Itársi (B)	4,400
Seoni (B)	900

ember 1899 it was found that the available supplies had been miscalculated, and though enough was furnished from Sohagpur and Jabalpor to keep the steam-presses going, the balance had to be obtained mostly from the Saugor District, loading Indian Midland Railway. This change of programme threw out all my calculations of cost, &c., as the rates of the two Railways were different, and of course the distances were all changed. I shall refer to this again later. The total amount supplied by the Central Provinces Forests was as follows:—

	Amount.	Supplied to	Cost.
Southern Circle—	Tons.		Rs.
Piparia	1,360 0 0	Deccan	17,000
Warora	1,762 0 0	„	19,374
Northern Circle—			
Steam-pressed	4,000 0 0	Gujarát	128,114
Hand-pressed	7,833 11 56		
Total ..	11,833 11 56		

The cost of steam-presses, hand-presses and wire ties, &c., articles furnished to the Central Provinces, was as under:—

	Steam and hand presses.	Ties.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Southern Circle...	3,680 0 0	6,693
Northern Circle	35,611 8 0	35,502
Total ...	39,291 8 0	42,195

Besides, Rs. 12,502-2-2 incurred by the Conservator, Northern Circle, Central Provinces, in purchasing presses and other articles are being adjusted.

Supply from Mr. Abbott.

Finally arrangements were made under Government Telegram No. 485, dated 13th November 1899, with Mr. Abbott of Jhansi to supply 100,000 maunds of fodder (karbi, &c.), at 8 annas per maund, of which 75,133 maunds in all were supplied at a total cost of Rs. 37,566. Complaints were received from time to time of the bad quality of consignments of fodder made by Mr. Abbott, but on the whole the supply was satisfactory, considering the circumstances. I had calculated that the whole of this one lákh maunds could be delivered at about Rs. 13 per 1,000 lbs., but my calculations were badly upset. Owing to the refusal of the Indian Midland Railway to grant the same rates as the B. B. & C. I. (*see* later) and partly to undoubted heavy thefts of material *en route*, the final cost of the consignment was very much heavier than expected, amounting to Rs. 16 or 17 per 1,000 lbs. A further arrangement was made with Mr. Abbott for 27,768 maunds under Government Resolution No. 679, dated 7th February 1900, but this time having learnt by experience, the rate was fixed on material delivered at destination at Rs. 15 per 1,000 lbs. Only 3,259 maunds, however, were delivered under this arrangement, the former one even not being completed. This was largely due to the complete break down of the Indian Midland Railway arrangements for carrying the fodder.

Pressing Machinery.

Two steam-presses were purchased from Messrs. Jessop and Company. The ideal press is one that will turn out grass pressed to 90 cubic feet to the ton, or, say, 25 lbs. to the cubic foot. These presses are supposed to do this and possibly could do it under favourable circumstances. I am, however, of opinion that no press is possible which should combine this with the other characteristics necessary for famine fodder operations, *viz.*, mobility and simplicity. Mr. Fernandez, who worked these presses, has gone home on furlough, and I have not been able to obtain details of the working, but I gather that 15 to 16 lbs. per cubic foot is the best that can be expected of them. Only under most exceptional circumstances are they suitable. They require steady supplies of coal and water, and even then when worked against time, as they must be for such operations, are constantly breaking down and require workshops for their repair.

All the rest of the pressing was done with hand-presses, mostly of one pattern supplied by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas and Gahagan. At their best these can do no better than 8 lbs. to the cubic foot and the average is about 6 lbs., but they are simple and can be easily repaired *in situ*. They have, however, several drawbacks, the chief of which is that they are actuated by a chain over a cog wheel. If the chain does not exactly fit or is not absolutely true in all its links, the result is constant and vexatious breakages, and this all the more when the parts are of inferior material. Both the above firms met the sudden and extensive demands made on them most promptly.

Railway Freight.

All the Railways concerned, except the Southern Marátha Railway, quoted substantially reduced rates for freight.

The B. B. & C. I. issued a special mileage maund rate with a terminal charge of 3 pies per wagon. The minimum load was 96 maunds, but later they accepted 81 maunds for closed wagons.

The G. I. P. Railway quoted a wagon rate—

Re. 0-2-9 per mile for 1st 100 miles,
Re. 0-2-6 do. 2nd do.
Re. 0-2-3 do. above 200 miles,

with a minimum of 96 maunds for open and 81 maunds for closed wagons.

The Indian Midland Railway quoted the same as the B. B. & C. I., but would accept nothing less than a 96 maund minimum. Moreover, for the short section to Ujjain worked by them they worked out the rate separately from the mileage on their own line. No open wagons were furnished.

The Southern Marátha Railway demanded 2 annas per mile for closed wagons (no open were furnished), which corresponds to 4 annas per mile for standard gauge.

On the whole the B. B. & C. I. rate was slightly more favourable than the G. I. P., except for steam-pressed grass, which could be loaded up to 200 maunds per wagon. On this being represented, however, they agreed to accept the G. I. P. rate at our option. The Indian Midland Railway also accepted this rate for steam-pressed, but as they broke up their mileage into two sections, as stated above, the advantage over their lines was very small, if any.

The G. I. P. Railway furnished throughout open wagons on which 96 maunds of hand-pressed grass could ordinarily be loaded. The B. B. & C. I. while furnishing open wagons also furnished a large proportion of closed ones, in which it was nearly impossible to load 81 maunds, so that in this way freight over their system, though more favourable on paper, was really higher than on the G. I. P.

The Indian Midland Railway, as stated, furnished only closed wagons and these in very small quantities; and when these failed, they furnished 3rd class carriages borrowed from the G. I. P, in which still less could be loaded. As they refused to recognize a lower minimum than 96 maunds, freight over their system was very high.

As noted above, the Northern Circle, Central Provinces, arranged to supply grass to be loaded on the G. I. P., but had to change their programme owing to miscalculation and furnish on the Indian Midland Railway, with the result, as explained, that all my calculations were thrown out, as freight over the Indian Midland Railway system was more than 20 per cent. higher than it would have been if the grass had been loaded in open wagons on the G. I. P. with a minimum of 96 maunds instead of in closed wagons which would not carry 70 maunds at the same minimum of 96 maunds.

On the G. I. P. 21,751 tons were loaded and carried without delay or hitch.

On the B. B. & C. I, including the Tápti Valley, 8,922 tons were despatched to Gujarát; there was considerable congestion and consequent delay in obtaining wagons at one time owing to the enormous quantities of grass, other than Government, requiring to be carried and which were being carried at the same rate as Government grass, but the Company made the greatest exertions to meet the demand, and the whole quantity given above was delivered at destination in fair time.

The Indian Midland Railway broke down hopelessly, although they borrowed wagons and 3rd class carriages from the G. I. P. 3,470 tons only were delivered, though arrangements had been made for the supply of 4,675 tons, besides supplies which would have been available from the Central Provinces Forests estimated by Mr. Fernandez in his Annual Report at more than 40,000 tons.

Although, as stated, grass was largely carried in open wagons by the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I., yet no case of fire in wagons occurred; yet the danger of this was the reason given by the Indian Midland Railway for refusing open wagons. On the other hand the grass loaded in open wagons was delivered safely, while that loaded in closed wagons in the Indian Midland Railway and in open wagons over that system was subjected to extensive thefts before reaching its destination.

There were a few complaints of obstruction, &c., on the part of local Railway officials, but I have to acknowledge with thanks the courteous manner in which such complaints were listened to, enquired into and dealt with, as well as for the general help given to me by the Administrators of the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways, especially the former.

Financial Results.

The total expenditure, as shown below, amounts to Rs. 11,13,712, as shown by the accounts to date, only allowing for an invoice of Rs. 12,500 due to the Central Provinces still awaiting adjustment. Besides this there are still some small outstandings due, but the whole amount is small, and probably Rs. 11,14,000 will cover the lot. In all 36,541 tons are claimed to have been delivered, which works out to a rate of Rs. 30-6-0 per ton, which is Rs. 13-9-0 per 1,000 lbs. As already stated, the sanctioned all round rate was Rs. 13, and it has, therefore, been exceeded by Re. 0-9-0 per 1,000 lbs.

This excessive rate is due to conditions which could not have been foreseen.

The local operations were carried out well within the sanctioned figure. They averaged under Rs. 11 per 1,000 lbs., equal to Rs. 24 per ton.

The Central Provinces grass to some extent and Mr. Abbott's fodder largely exceeded the sanctioned rate.

Under the section "Railway Freights" it has been recorded that the Indian Midland Railway while charging freights on the same scale as the B. B. & C. I. Railway, refused to recognize any but a 96 maunds minimum load. At the same time they refused to supply any but closed wagons. An open wagon with G. I. P. loading can just carry 96 maunds of hand-pressed grass, but a closed one takes only 70 maunds and even less of loose fodder. Consequently on all fodder loaded in the Indian Midland Railway the freight was at least 20 per cent. higher than estimated, and in the case of Mr. Abbott's loose fodder the difference was still greater. Further, the arrangements on the Indian Midland Railway were very slack, and in spite of protests by Mr. Abbott, no proper arrangements were made for sealing the wagons, and the result was very heavy loss by thefts *en route*.

Revenue.

The actual figures to date give the receipts as Rs. 9,47,025, but there are large sums still outstanding owing to the non-receipt of invoices. A further Rs. 1,30,000 to Rs. 1,40,000 are still expected to be credited, giving an expected revenue of Rs. 10,80,000 to Rs. 10,90,000.

Of the total of 36,541 tons claimed as delivered, 34,456 have been invoiced at Rs. 13, the sanctioned rate. 1,721 tons delivered to the Commissariat and 1st Lancers have been charged at Rs. 12 per 1,000 lbs.

244 tons sold locally have been charged at about Rs. 5 per 1,000 lbs., while finally 120 tons of Mr. Abbott's second contract (for free delivery at destination) have been charged at Rs. 15 per 1,000 lbs.

The revenue at the above rates should be Rs. 10,90,126.

The difference between Expenditure and Revenue shows a net loss of about Rs. 24,000 against which, however, have to be set 76 presses (hand) still in hand.

The chief lesson learnt in the matter of expense is that, in future, any fodder purchased from contractors should invariably be on the condition of free delivery at destination. But for the mistake made in not following this rule in Mr. Abbott's first contract the results would not have differed from the estimate as they have done to my great regret.

Revenue in connection with Famine Fodder Operations during 1899-1900.

Section.	By sale of grass.	By sale of dead stock articles.	Refund.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
G. I. P. Railway, South	85,639 3 6	3,871 8 11	.....
G. I. P. Railway, North	1,43,571 12 11	92 7 9	10 8 0
B. B. & C. I. Railway	79,840 3 5	31 8 0	.....
Navápur	1,51,442 8 8	198 2 0	19 11 2
Southern Circle	70,747 1 8	293 5 7	413 11 2
Northern Circle, Central Provinces ...	2,94,677 15 11	14,865 0 0	.....
Other sources	1,310 3 6	.....	.....
Total ...	9,27,229 1 7	19,352 0 3	443 14 4
Estimated Revenue	1,43,000 0 0	.....	.....
Grand total ...	10,70,229 1 7	19,352 0 3	443 14 4

Expenditure incurred in connection with Famine Fodder Operations undertaken during 1899-1900.

Section.	Quantity purchased.	Cost of grass.	Dead stock articles.	Establishment.	Contingency.	Total.	I. M. Railway Freight.	G. I. P. Railway.	B. B and C. I. Railway.	S. M. Railway.	Grand total.	Rate.
	Tons. m. s.	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.	
G. I. P., South ...	3,222 7 55	29,463 4 4	8,370 5 10	2,839 9 4	1,038 1 2	41,711 4 8						
G. I. P., North ...	4,939 15 46	40,717 4 8	24,102 6 3	2,988 14 5	1,180 10 6	68,989 3 10						
B. B. and C. I. ...	3,329 10 0	47,740 1 0	13,388 11 7	1,829 9 6	1,098 10 3	64,057 0 4						
Navápur	5,428 2 23	42,612 15 8	20,141 5 9	2,226 9 3	456 11 10	65,437 10 6						
Southern Circle ...	2,742 16 43	25,552 15 8	8,797 2 1	.....	295 11 7	34,645 13 4						
Other sources ...	54 15 34	1,212 10 3	.....	.....	.....	1,212 10 3	72,575 11 0	3,34,531 12 10	91,008 13 8	26,495 7 0	11,13,712 15 0	
Northern Circle, Central Provinces	11,833 11 56	1,28,114 13 2	93,615 10 2	.....	... ..	2,21,730 7 4						
Southern Circle, Central Provinces	3,121 10 58	37,052 14 3	10,373 0 0	... ..	.. ...	47,425 14 3						
Mr. Abbott ...	2,869 19 26	41,487 7 9	.....	.....	.....	41,487 7 9						
Direction	.....	.....	.....	1,543 5 9	860 4 6	2,403 10 3						
Total ...	37,540 26 13	3,93,954 6 9	1,78,788 9 8	11,428 0 3	4,930 1 10	5,89,101 2 6	72,575 11 0	3,34,531 12 10	91,008 13 8	26,495 7 0	11,13,712 15 0	29·6

APPENDIX 49.

(Referred to in Paragraph 148 of the Report.)

Government Resolution No. 8361, dated 22nd November 1899.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 5485, dated 14th November 1899 :—

"In forwarding for careful attention to the Collectors of Gujarát, except Surat and others in charge of cattle camps, &c., copies of the Grass Depôt Rules the Commissioner would add the following remarks.

"2. The Commissioner has accepted all the depôts proposed by the Collectors, but in view of the need of strict supervision and the difficulty and expense of getting reliable Depôt-Keepers and staff it should be considered whether some of the smaller depôts could not be doubled up. Where there is a camp the man in immediate charge of it may often be made Depôt-Keeper also with advantage.

"3. The Collectors are again reminded of the great expense and trouble saved by having the depôt *close to the railway*.

"4. Proposals for staff and charges should be made with strict economy consistently with honest management. It is not clear to the Commissioner that anything is wanted but an open piece of ground away from houses and on the railway. It seems unnecessary to make an all round enclosure as chowkeywallas will be needed in any case.

"5. It will be seen that the officer authorized under paragraph 4 may not give grass to the persons mentioned in Class II of paragraph 17. He may only give to genuine cultivators at reduced price and to others at the full price of Rs. 20 with the limit of 2,000 lbs. (*vide* paragraph 9) ; the rest is reserved to the Collector ; but of course the Collector may delegate his powers. What is meant is that for the present issues to Class II should be made sparingly and should on no account be made by a Mámlatdár.

"6. The Commissioner attaches much importance to the rule forbidding sale in large quantities to one person (Rule 5). To begin with it is only by so doing that we can distribute our limited supply over a wide surface. Then a man who demands a large quantity is presumably able to get it by private enterprise, which our depôts should by no means compete with or discourage. The issue of large quantities to individuals increases the danger of its being misapplied, and also tends to waste. A man who got ten or twenty thousand pounds would be tempted to sell some of it at a profit or to keep less useful animals alive with it, whereas if he only gets 1,000 at a time he will husband it, give it only to his best, and not part with a straw of it.

"The object of depôt-sale is to enable men who already have a crop of fodder or other little resources to eke them out to the end of the year. It is *not* to give a destitute man enough to last from beginning to end ; such a man must send his cattle to the camps. If we have to keep them altogether it is much better to do so in camps, where we are sure that our grass is used economically and is spent in keeping alive only first class cattle belonging to agriculturists (none others being taken in).

"It is important the people should not be led to expect that Government will supply them with enough grass in their own homes to keep their cattle going for most of the year, and if that idea is prevalent it is hoped the Collector will disabuse them of it.

"7. Quantities sold must be multiples of the average weight of bales. The Commissioner awaits more accurate information about weight of bales and will supply it when received. Meanwhile it may be assumed that three hand-pressed bales contain 500 lbs.

"8. The prices in paragraph 17 will be notified as occasion arises. For the present the price for both Classes I and II is Rs. 10. Collectors are invited to express their views on this point from time to time with reference to the demand.

"9. Attention is invited to the necessity of accurate accounts of receipts (paragraph 1) and of issue (paragraph 20).

"10. For the present if the buyer does not bring ropes (paragraph 21) he need not be required to take the tie off the bale on delivery.

"11. Finally it may be noted that this grass is being provided by Government at great expense, and it rests with the District Officers to see that it is honestly distributed to the animals for whom it is meant with as little worry and expense as possible."

The following directions for stacking grass in Cattle Depôts and Camps have been drawn up by Mr. Mollison, and should be carefully attended to by all concerned. At the same time it is not meant that practical local experience should be disregarded :—

(1) The grass will be supplied when regular operations begin in pressed bales. These bales will not be materially damaged by rain, unless the rain is heavy. There is little or no chance of heavy rain now, so it is unnecessary to arrange for thatching the stacks during the fair season by chupper or other means.

(2) There is grave risk of damage by white ants, especially in the very sandy soils of Ahmedabad and to less extent in Kaira and Panch Mahâls. The white ants may work up through the centre of a stack and do much harm before the damage is detected. If local agriculturists of experience are consulted, they may be able to suggest useful precautionary measures. If no better precaution is suggested, household ashes mixed freely with common salt should be spread in a thin layer on the site where a stack is intended to be built.

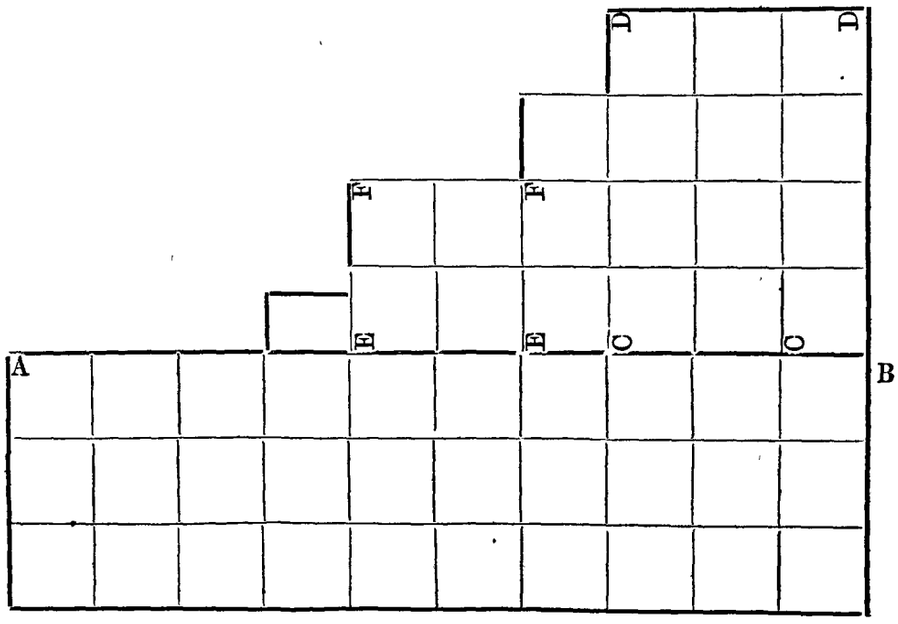
(3) Over the ashes and salt a layer of strong branchwood should be laid of sufficient thickness to keep the bales quite clear of the soil, or where obtainable stones or broken bricks.

(4) The stacks of a cattle camp should be built conveniently near the cattle pens or yards, but well away from any house or place where fires for cooking, &c., are usually lit. Stacks should not be built close to a railway with the risks of fire from passing trains. Smoking by attendants should be strictly prohibited near the stacks; also the lighting of fires for cooking, &c., in the vicinity.

(5) The hay of any particular cattle camp or depôt should be built in several stacks placed if possible, say, a hundred yards apart. A temporary fence of post and rails should be made round each stack to protect it from trespassing cattle, &c.

(6) It will economise labour considerably in building the bales and in removing them if the stacks are made narrow and not too high. The stacks may be of any reasonable length. It is suggested that a stack five bales wide and four bales high to the eaves will be sufficiently wide and high. During the fair season it is unnecessary to build the stacks with tops, but on the approach of next monsoon the bales should be built up as shown in the accompanying sketch which represents an end section of a stack. A stack so built could be protected from rain by chuppers, or better still, by tarpaulins if such are procurable.

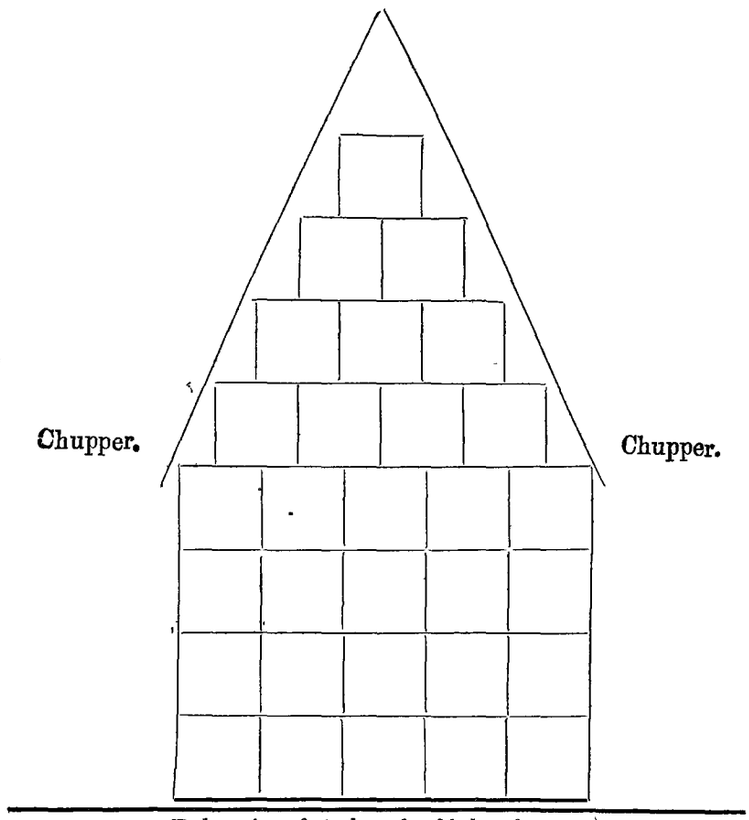
(7) In building a stack of baled hay the body of the stack three bales high should first be completed throughout the full length of the stack. Afterwards the stack may be finished to its full height in sections—each section being in length equal to, say, three bales. This arrangement will facilitate work. The following diagram represents the work in progress:—



A B—Body of rick built up 3 bales high.

C D
C D } Section completely built to full height.

E F
E F } Another section being built.



End section of stack made of bales of grass.

General rules for the distribution of cut grass supplied by Government for sale at a reduced price to cultivators and on special terms to others.

1. The Collector should place in charge of each depôt a carefully selected and responsible man, whose name should be communicated to the officer in command of the despatching area or areas from which the depôt is to be supplied. He may be called the Depôt-Keeper. All invoices of grass shall be sent to him. He shall take delivery of each consignment, have it weighed if necessary, checked by the invoice, and entered in a Receiving Book kept as ordered by the Collector.

The Book should contain such details as—

Date.

No. of truck.

From what area consigned.

From what station consigned.

Weight.

2. Distinct from the work of receiving will be that of distributing. If the Collector thinks it necessary a man should be appointed for each work. But one of the two should be the head of the whole depôt and responsible for keeping an eye on all the operations. The Collector's proposals for staff and other charges should be submitted for sanction to the Commissioner.

3. The bales will be distributed as follows:—

(1) To buyers bringing chits.

(2) To public officers and others upon order from the Collector (*vide* paragraph 16).

(3) To Cattle Camps.

(4) Or it may be stored at the depôt as ordered by the Collector.

4. The Collector should authorize the Assistant and Deputy Collectors and also any other officer he may think fit to issue signed chits addressed to the Depôt-Keeper for the purchase of grass. The chits shall be of two classes—white issued on takávi, and red issued on payment of cash.

5. Genuine cultivators in real need, who may be trusted to use the grass for their own animals, shall be charged the reduced price as per paragraph 17. Every such applicant must produce a certificate singed by himself and verified by two reputable persons of his village, of whom one must be the patel or the talâti, stating the amount of land he holds and the number of cattle he possesses. At the most he shall not be allowed more than a supply to last up till the end of June at the rate 300 lbs. per animal per month. If he applies again the date of the previous grant must be entered and the talâti is responsible that this is done. Except in very special cases more than 2,000 lbs. should not be given to any one man. Ordinarily 1,000 lbs., *i.e.* one cart load, will be enough. A man who applies for a second grant shall ordinarily give way to a man who has had none.

6. If such cultivators have no ready money and if the officer authorized under paragraph 4 above is empowered to grant takávi under Rule 4 of the Rules under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, then the price may be advanced as takávi. Care should be taken that the officer has a sufficient allotment. The Accountant General has been asked to sanction the opening in the treasury of a new heading "Famine Grass Account," to which credit should be made corresponding to debits to takávi.

7. (*a*).—On the cultivator appearing before the officer authorized under paragraph 4 and applying for takávi in the shape of grass, his application, if not made in writing, will be reduced to writing by the officer. Forms of application should be locally printed and kept ready.

(*b*).—The officer authorized under paragraph 4 will satisfy himself that the applicant is a fit subject to get grass under paragraph 5 and to receive takávi.

(*c*).—If the officer decides to give the takávi the applicant will pass the agreement referred to in paragraph 2 of Rule 9 of the Rules under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. *Vide* Appendix B to the Rules.

(*d*).—The officer will then issue a white chit as per paragraph 4.

(*e*).—At the close of the day the officer will prepare under his signature a memorandum showing for all the white chits issued by him, (1) the name and residence of the applicant, (2) the amount of takávi and (3) the date of issue of the chit, and forward it to the Mámlatdár of the táluka to which the applicant belongs.

(*f*).—On receipt of the list the Mámlatdár will prepare the usual cheque under his signature (as if the takávi were granted by him) and debit the amount thereof in Táluka Form No. 15 and the Day Book by transfer to the credit of "Sale of grass" under "Famine Grass Account," the cheque to be stamped "Paid by Transfer." It will be forwarded with the Daily Sheet as a voucher in support of the amount debited.

8. The white chit shall contain the following:—

1. Serial Number.
2. Name of Depôt on which it is issued.
3. Name and Village of the recipient.
4. Quantity of Grass.
5. Price of the whole quantity in takávi.
6. Signature of Officer issuing.
7. Date of issue of chit.
8. Date of issue of grass.
9. Signature of Depôt-Keeper.

and the following note:—

"This chit is to be given up in exchange for the grass. Neither this chit nor the grass received under it is transferable."

9. The officer authorized under paragraph 4 may issue red chits for payment in cash to cultivators at the same price as for takávi. The requirements of paragraph 5 apply also to applicants for purchase on cash. He may also issue red chits for quantities not exceeding 2,000 lbs. for payment in cash (Rs. 20 per thousand) to non-cultivators belonging to Class III in paragraph 17.

10. The red chits shall contain precisely the same details as the white, except that in (5) "cash" shall be substituted for "takávi" and between (7) and (8) shall be entered "Cash received Rs..... dated (signature of) Sub-Treasury Officer."

11. On receiving a red chit the recipient shall take it to the Táluka Treasury and pay the money. The Sub-Treasury Officer shall sign a receipt in the proper place on the chit and return the chit and credit the money to "Famine Grass Account." At the end of each day on which money is taken a statement of receipts shall be sent to the issuing officer, who shall carefully file it so as to be available whenever necessary for comparison.

12. The books of blank chits shall contain counterfoils which shall be filled as far as possible by the officer when issuing the chit. At the close of each day the officer issuing chits shall send to the Depôt-Keeper a list of chits issued by him on the depôt that day, showing for white and red separately the names of the persons to whom issued and the amount of grass to be given to each. This list shall be compared by the Depôt-Keeper with the chits received and filed. It is not necessary for the Depôt-Keeper to wait for the arrival of the list before giving grass according to the chit.

Similarly the Collector shall send to the Depôt-Keeper a list of orders issued by him under paragraph 17 of the Rules.

13. Grass shall be sold by the bale. Bulk shall on no account be broken. Further information about the weight of bales will be furnished hereafter.

14. The Depôt-Keeper shall issue grass as per white or red chit duly filled up and presented to him. He must fill in the date of issue of grass and his own signature. He must keep the chits as vouchers. At the close of every day of issue he must send a statement of all the chits, both white and red he has received, to the officer or officers respectively who issued them. Such officer shall check the statement by his counterfoils and, if correct, file it according to date in his office. From time to time he shall compare these statements with the chits and distribution books at the depôt.

15. Neither the Depôt-Keeper nor any member of his staff shall have anything to do with the payment for the grass.

16. The Depôt-Keeper shall also dispose of grass coming under (2), (3) and (4) of paragraph 3 as per written order from the Collector, which after complying with he shall carefully file with the receipt or receipts of an authorized person. The Collector may give such written order at the prices mentioned in paragraph 17, but he shall not give an order to any one other than a Government servant so long as there is a demand from cultivators. Payment should in every case be arranged for beforehand. To cattle camps it should be debited in the accounts at cost price.

17. The following prices shall be charged for grass whether on a chit issued under paragraph 8 by the officers authorized under paragraph 4 or on an order by the Collector under paragraph 16.

I.	To genuine cultivators in real need of grass for use of their agricultural animals as per paragraph 5— cash or takávi	Rs.	per 1,000 lbs.
II.	For Government savárs, Government servants with a travelling allowance of Rs. 20 or under, and a limited number of poor owners whom the Collector may think specially deserving of the concession, as for instance, poor hackney carriage owners who are bound by law to fixed rates of hire	Rs.	per 1,000 lbs.
III.	For Government servants drawing more than Rs. 20 travelling allowance. Also persons other than the above classes for animals actually in use, so long only as there is no demand by cultivators ...	Rs. 20	per 1,000 lbs.

18. The utmost care should be taken to prevent grass being taken for useless animals, or at reduced prices by persons who can afford to pay more. Every recipient should be warned that if he transfers any, the rest will be confiscated and he will get no more on any account whatsoever. The patel and talâti are hereby ordered to report any case in which a man gets grass under these Rules who is not entitled to it, or in which a man having got grass under these Rules transfers it to any one else, other than a member of his own family.

19. It is expected that most of the imported grass will be delivered within three months of commencement. Hence it will be necessary to make some arrangements for storing, as to which reference should be made to Circular forwarded with this office No. 4922, dated 25th October 1899.

20. All grass however disposed of by the Depôt-Keeper shall be carefully recorded by him in a distributing book or books as required by the size of the depôt. He shall also keep a Ledger account. The Collector will arrange for this in each case.

21. The grass will arrive in pressed bales and it will perhaps be necessary to send back the ties. A trained man will be sent round as soon as the depôts are fixed to show how they should be wound off for return. The steam-pressed tie requires somewhat different handling from the hand-pressed. Large quantities should be allowed by the Depôt-Keeper to be taken away without being unloosed, and their ties should be arranged for afterwards. Cultivators and other buyers of small quantities should be required * to bring a rope with them for each bale to take the place of the tie. Otherwise when the tie is taken off the bale will gradually swell to an inconvenient size.

* This should be well advertised to prevent harassment.

22. Probably it will be often found convenient to give delivery to recipients direct from the Railway Station. As however the Railway Company will object to the grass being stored within their compound, it will be necessary to select some land for the depôt. For obvious reasons it should be quite close to the railway and should contain ample room for storing grass for a while. Careful arrangements should be made to guard against theft and fire.

23. At the end of every week every Depôt-Keeper shall fill up a return as below and send it to the Collector for transmission to the Commissioner. He shall also send a duplicate to the Assistant or Deputy in charge of the táluka.

*Receipts and issues of grass at the*_____*Depôt for the week ending the*_____

	Receipts in lbs. from.						Disposed of to							
							Class I.*							
Balance from previous week_____lbs.	Central Provinces steam-pressed.	Central Provinces hand-pressed.	West Khándesh (Navápur).	Thána.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Cash.	Takávi.	Class II.*	Class III.*	Cattle Camps.	Total.	* See Rule 17.
During week under report.													

Balance in stock_____lbs.

Signed

Depôt-Keeper.

Note.—The above form is only a specimen. The Collectors should have forms locally printed, leaving sufficient space in each column for at least five figures to be entered clearly.

RESOLUTION.—The instructions issued by the Commissioner, Northern Division, are approved.

2. Government consider it advisable that Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Mámlatdárs should keep a list of the names of persons receiving chits and of their villages, and should take pains to visit the villages and ascertain how the grass is disposed of.

3. In the rules about stacking grass an instruction should be given that the stacks when placed in line should be at right angles to the prevailing wind as otherwise should one catch fire the whole batch will be destroyed.

4. Copies of the rules should be forwarded to the Commissioner, C. D., and to Collectors of the affected districts of that Division for information.

APPENDIX 50.

(Referred to in Paragraph 150 of the Report.)

Description of the nutritive value of fodder by Mr. J. Mollison, M.R.A.C.

It was observed very early that the fodder supplied from the Bombay forests and by the contractor (Mr. Abbott) did not suit the Gujarát cattle. The contractor's grass and karbi were to some extent inferior owing to damage by rain and coarseness induced by manipulation. A proportion of the Central Provinces forest grass was to some extent spoiled by abnormal rain which fell in January apparently after the bales were pressed. But on the whole the Central Pro-

vinces forest grass might be classed as of good quality in comparison with ordinary dried grass in India. Big Gujaráti cattle might possibly have existed on the best of the Central Provinces grass or on the best of Mr. Abbott's karbi without extra feeding, but on Thána, Tápti Valley and inferior Central Provinces grass or karbi they got weaker day by day in the cattle camps. There is no doubt that the majority of the cattle collected in cattle camps would have died on grass alone. The effect of continuous feeding on grass alone was not only reduced condition but also bowel complaints, the most serious of which was impaction of the rumen. The power of digestion of an average Gujaráti bullock was in fact not sufficient to overcome the coarse fibrous character of the grass and inferior karbi. The fibrous undigested material collected as a hard dry mass in the third stomach and stopped digestion altogether. This difficulty was overcome by giving a daily allowance of oil-cake varying from ½ lb. to 1½ lbs. according to the size of the animal. The oil of the oil-cake added nutriment to the daily ration and exercised a softening effect during digestion on the dried grass. Without cake a big Gujarát bullock could not be induced to eat more than 12 lbs. of dry grass per day. With cake he ate about 15 lbs. of it. I was curious to know the real nutritive value of the grass, &c., as supplied to us by the Forest Departments of Bombay and the Central Provinces and by contractors. I sent samples to Dr. Leather, Assistant Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India. The result of his analysis is given below. I do not quite agree with Dr. Leather in his conclusions. He estimates the various samples as having about half the feeding value of good karbi. I do not think they are worth so much on an average. Mr. Abbott's grass (contract No. 3) and the Thána grass show by analysis that they were most inferior. This was recognized in Gujarát by practical experience. The Thána grass contained more than two-fifths of its weight of crude fibre and sand and 12 per cent. moisture. These constituents have no nutritive value. Considering that a big Gujarát bullock would not eat more than 12 lbs. of grass per day naturally he starved on such stuff. The 1½ lbs. of cake which he was given in addition per day contained really more nutrition than the whole of the grass which he could be induced to eat. The Central Provinces grass from Saugor and Jabalpor I considered generally of fair quality and this is borne out by analysis. The Navápur-Tápti Valley Railway grass looked good but Gujarát cattle would not eat it. Its analysis is not bad. This grass has a peculiar aromatic smell and the stalks are exceedingly hard and shining and there is no doubt that it was very difficult to digest. Sample No. 6 was damaged by rain. It was "fusty" and therefore condemned.

Composition of 10 samples of grass and 2 samples of bhusa, analysed by Dr. Leather, Assistant Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India.

No.	Samples.	Moisture.	Albuminoids.	Soluble carbohydrates.	Woody fibre.	Mineral matters exclusive of sand.	Sand and silicate.	Total nitrogen.	Albuminoid nitrogen.
		Per cent	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent	Per cent.	Per cent.
1	Grass from Navápur	12·33	2·12	51 28	27·16	2·83	4 28	0·37	0·34
2	Grass from Thána	12·21	1·50	39 13	35 54	4·30	7·32	0 25	0·24
3	Grass from Saugor, Central Provinces.	12·59	2·07	47·89	28 11	2 55	6·79	0 35	0·33
4	Grass from Jabalpor, Central Provinces.	11·78	2·31	43·51	33·66	2·38	6·36	0·37	0·37
5	Grass from Budni, Central Provinces.	11·36	1·31	44·42	35·24	1·99	5·68	0 21	0·21
6	Grass (condemned) from Mr. Abbott.	11·77	1·50	47·59	27·69	2·50	8·97	0·31	0·24
7	Grass good Kulphar...	11·89	1·37	49·94	26·86	2·09	7·85	0 22	0 22
8	Bhusa, 1st consignment	13 23	2·19	46 53	24·77	8·57	4·71	0·66	0·35
9	Bhusa, 2nd consignment	10·07	2 50	41·03	19 82	9·77	16·81	0 50	0·40
10	Mr. Abbott's grass contract No. 3, Bhopál.	10·78	0·94	43 92	34·98	1·14	8 24	0·15	0·15
11	Mr. Abbott's grass "Hirania" ...	11·58	1·31	46 33	31·80	2 14	6·84	0·22	0 21
12	Sohagpur grass	10·91	1·37	48·24	32·98	1 51	4·96	0·29	0·22

Dr. Leather remarks that—

"In these analysis the true albuminoids have been determined as well as the total nitrogenous substance. In most cases nearly the whole of the nitrogenous substance existed in the form of albuminoids which is usual in fully ripe and over-ripe crops. I have separated the sand and silica from the remainder of the mineral matters. This, the 'pure ash,' consists principally of phosphates of lime and potash. Of the sand and silica a large part is silica belonging to the plant, and in no case do I think that earth had been deliberately mixed with either grass or bhusa. But earth naturally does get mixed with both, with

the former from the air and with the latter on the threshing floor. In sample No. 2 the grass roots held a little earth. Apparently this grass had been pulled up rather than cut. Regarding the feeding qualities of these grasses, they are similar to other samples of Indian grass which have at various times come to my notice. They consist of the refuse stem of the grass after the seed has been scattered and are consequently characterised by a high proportion of the woody fibre with a low proportion of albuminoids. They are worth about half as much as good jowár fodder."

APPENDIX 51.

(Referred to in Paragraph 151 of the Report)

Statement showing imports and exports of Fodder in various Districts of the Bombay Presidency.

Figures in Indian Maunds.

District.	Imports by rail during							
	October 1899.	November.	December.	January 1900.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Ahmedabad	Figures not available.		146,125	225,708	245,537	266,436	273,982	136,226
Kaira			5,904	14,795	31,516	57,771	37,780	27,226
Panch Mahals			5,484	6,660	5,154	6,507	22,234	14,182
Broach			123,120	132,603	148,360	170,495	182,728	198,292
Surat			3,899	8,549	15,340	3,814	6,251	17,893
Khándesh	19,127	21,355	20,113	20,770	12,154	17,718	42,474	98,124
Násik	...	324	6,647	9,130	405	405	34,702	18,072
Ahmednagar	324	4,877	1,806	4,806	540	32,755	36,380	39,051
Poona	297	1,891	4,769	29,651	40,987	30,880	47,957	1,765
Sholápur	Figures not available.			10,304	26,109	16,392	6,735	1,640
Thána	Figures not available.							
Kolába								

District.	Exports by rail during							
	October 1899.	November.	December.	January 1900.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Ahmedabad	Figures not available.		3,795	4,563	8,060	5,434	5,391	14,960
Kaira			282	338	1,824	360	409	796
Panch Mahals			713	1,294	344	Figures not available.		
Broach	35,570	43,763	16,452	43,715	39,786	5,059	7,366	2,395
Surat	94,378	105,695	243,146	253,147	219,000	135,183	174,607	205,779
Khándesh	40,661	54,225	58,488	108,831	115,252	98,259	215,020	145,296
Násik	1,812	891	2,201	3,888	15,744	20,160	9,449	14,253
Ahmednagar	...	794	1,161	1,620	Figures not available			162
Poona	1,134	3,672	2,733	8,424	13,850	8,030	6,214	9,309
Sholápur	19,779	10,148	2,171	135	1,134	378	1,959	12,696
Thána	153,195	125,835	121,527	176,664	273,736	347,673	342,641	441,283
Kolába	Figures not available.				3,908	5,923	8,992	1,382

APPENDIX 52.

(Referred to in Paragraph 152 of the Report.)

General Rules for Cattle Camps.

(1) Each cattle camp should, if possible, be managed by a gentleman of local position and influence, who for the sake of the good work will spare no pains in looking after it.

(2) Every good citizen, whether official or unofficial, is expected to help the camp and assist in supervision in such manner as can be practically arranged.

(3) Respectable people should be cordially welcomed at the camp and should be invited to inspect the cattle and the general arrangements.

(4) A paid establishment will be necessary to carry out daily details of work. The extent of such establishment may necessarily be different at different camps. The Manager shall submit for the sanction of the Collector his proposed list of paid establishment and menial labourers.

Careful provision should be made for—

(*a*) receiving and branding cattle as they arrive and keeping such registers and records as are referred to under paragraphs 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of these rules,

(*b*) issuing in fairly exact quantities or exact weights the fodder or other food for daily requirements and for preventing any waste of fodder,

(*c*) feeding and watering the animals at regular times and herding during the day,

(*d*) keeping the camp quite clean and storing or selling the manure,

(*e*) detecting and segregating at once any case of sickness.

(5) The camp should, if possible, be in a shady place with plenty of water conveniently near. Running water in a perennial stream would be the least expensive source of supply, and if at a little distance, it does not matter, as the cattle can be driven to it, but streams which are usually perennial may partially dry up in the hot weather and a good well would give a purer supply for the camp. The arrangement of the camp need not cost more than a trifling amount. It should be divided into sections so that small, medium-sized and large cattle can be kept separate when being watered and fed. Such classes should be kept always separate, otherwise the large and strong will get the better of the small and weak at feeding times. There should be a separate section or enclosure for weak new arrivals and also a separate small camp for animals which show symptoms of disease. Should the camp site not be shaded by trees, shelter of the cheapest possible construction may be necessary for the weakest cattle in the hot weather; but for cattle in fair condition possibly such protection will not be needed. It will save great trouble and expense if the camp adjoins the railway, so that the fodder can be delivered straight into it from the railway trucks.

(6) In the event of disease breaking out at a camp, segregation of affected animals and their attendants should be at once arranged and application made to the Collector for qualified veterinary assistance.

(7) A private fund should be subscribed locally to meet, if possible, preliminary expenses, the pay of the establishment and the cost of such cattle as are bought. Government will supply all the grass needed which will be debited to the Camp Fund at cost price.

(8) Animals may be received in one of four ways—

(*a*) by gift unconditionally,

(*b*) by gift conditionally,

(*c*) by purchase unconditionally,

(*d*) by purchase conditionally.

(9) In cases of conditional gifts or purchases the condition must be written and given to the presenter of each animal so received, and this agreement should bear the signatures of the Manager and presenter. These conditions should also be entered briefly in the remark column of the cattle register. In cases of unconditional purchase a receipt should be taken from each seller stating the fact of sale and the price. Such receipt should be kept on the records.

(10) Any price given should not generally exceed the value of the animal's hide, horns and bones, but a higher price up to Rs. 7 may be given, but only for such young animals as will be specially valuable as work-cattle during next monsoon.

(11) Preference will be given to young bullocks or bulls ranging in age from 18 months to 8 years if of good Gujaráti breed, and especially so, if such are sold unconditionally. Heifers and young cows of good class, also good young she-buffaloes from 2 to 7 years old, will also be received if the Manager or committee wish. Lean animals should not be rejected because, if young and sound, they can be fed up.

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(12) Each animal as admitted shall be entered in the appended form of register and lightly branded with a distinguishing number if received conditionally, or with a particular form of brand if received unconditionally. The Manager should initial the register daily as long as the camp is being filled as a guarantee of correctness of entries and punctuality in making entries :—

Date of admission.	Brand, mark or number.	Description, *i.e.*, bullock, cow, &c.	Owner's name and address.	Price.		Remarks.	Disposal.
				Rs.	as.		

(13) It is impossible to fix definitely the amount of fodder required daily for maintaining a given number of cattle in fairly thriving condition. So much will depend upon the relative size of the cattle and their class and condition. The animals should get morning and evening such quantity of grass as they can eat up greedily *without any waste.* If the requirements of young and old, large and small, are considered, probably 15 lbs. per animal per day would be a sufficient maximum limit, perhaps less will actually suffice. Weak cattle when first brought in should be sparingly fed for a day or two and get small quantities often (say four times a day) with water three times. A lb. or at most two lbs. per day continued for a fortnight of oil cake or wheat bran will help to strengthen such cattle. Large animals will require the the larger amount. The bran should be moistened with water and the oil-cake broken into pieces about one inch in diameter. Such concentrated food should be given in two meals daily and at different times from the grass. Cotton seed is unsuited for weak cattle, not being easily digestible. The camp cattle will thrive best if they get a little salt occasionally. Rock salt will be most economical. If a hole is bored through a lump and the lump suspended by a thin rope to a tree within reach of the cattle it will be licked regularly with no waste. Any description of coarse salt will do.

(14) A grass register in the Form B will be kept and the Manager will initial it daily as a guarantee that it is punctually and honestly kept. The receipts shall from time to time be compared with the accounts of the local grass depôt-keeper.

(15) A cash book should be kept as per Form C in which all payments and receipts shall be entered supported by proper vouchers.

(16) The names of all paid employés shall be entered in a muster roll and marked present or absent daily. The muster roll should also show wages paid.

(17) All correspondence must be properly recorded.

Subsequent modifications in the above.

In the light of experience gained at the Ahmedabad Cattle Camps, the rules for cattle camps previously issued may be modified to the extent noted below.

2. Cattle ranging in age from one to eight years if in moderate condition when admitted begin to improve almost immediately, whereas emaciated cattle or lean cattle, particularly those previously fed on green leaves, lose condition for some time after admission. The change from green leaves, &c., to dry grass is extreme and exercises an irritating effect on the bowels and intestines of weak cattle causing diarrhœa or dysentery or other bowel disorders. Such cases require veterinary treatment and easily digested food and careful nursing to pull them through. Such expenditure cannot possibly be incurred in a cattle camp. We can only arrange that cattle be fed and watered with unfailing regularity; that a fair allowance of hay or other fodder be given morning and evening, and in addition, during the first fortnight, a small allowance of cake (sesamum, *i.e.*, Til is best) to such animals as appear to be somewhat listless and which do not greedily eat at feeding times. The moral of the foregoing remarks is that only such cattle as are likely to thrive from the start should be admitted. We can only hope to save a certain number; that number should be of the best as there is no difficulty in finding a sufficient number to select from.

3. In the rules it was suggested that cattle as admitted should be separated into various classes. This rule should be strictly adhered to when cattle in small numbers are received from numerous villages. If a number of cattle (say 50) come from one village it is better to leave such cattle in one lot. They know each other and the large and strong will not disturb the small or weak at feeding times. Cattle from two or three villages may be kept together in one lot, provided the feeding yard and fodder rack are sufficiently roomy. Generally not

more than 100 animals should occupy one enclosure. A feed rack arranged so that the cattle can feed on each side and 60 yards long will accommodate 100 animals. Detailed information regarding construction of feed racks, size of enclosures and a cheap method of starting a cattle camp on thoroughly practical lines may be got by inspecting the Sábarmati Camp. The overseer will give full information as regards details of management.

4. Buffaloes should occupy a yard by themselves. They are hardier than bullocks or cows and can be fed on inferior fodder. A certain proportion, say 1/7th to 1/10th of the total number of cattle admitted to each camp, should be she-buffaloes, ranging in age from two to seven years. Some of the grass received from Thána and elsewhere is so coarse that part is rejected by bullocks and cows. Buffaloes will eat this inferior stuff. Such therefore should be removed from the racks in the cattle yards daily, placed in an enclosed space under full exposure to the sun and air for a day, and put in the racks in the buffalo yards the following day. It will certainly be eaten to a considerable extent by buffaloes. They may need a supplementary feed of good grass daily—say 5 lbs. per head. As regards this the Manager of a camp must exercise his discretion. The point to be kept in view is that no fodder should be wasted. At the same time buffaloes must get sufficient nutritive food to keep them in fair condition.

5. The morning feed for cattle should be in the racks before 7-30. The cattle will continue to eat off and on until about 10 A.M. They should be turned out to water by 10-30. If they can be under shade near water during the day they will lie and ruminate and go backwards and forwards to the water in twos and threes at a time—thus drinking at pleasure as they feel thirsty. They should have the opportunity of drinking at 4-30. It is wrong to walk the cattle backwards and forwards to water twice a day if the distance is more than half a mile. Each lot should be brought to the respective yards at 5 P.M. The evening feed of grass should be previously put in the racks. The cattle will eat greedily when they are brought in. Any animal found listlessly standing away from the feed rack at this time may be considered sick or out of sorts and should be removed. Such sickness is mostly due to obstructed digestion. A pint or one pound of sweet oil given in the evening and a like quantity next morning and a pound of oilcake daily for a few days will exercise a softening effect on the other food consumed and probably remedy the disorder referred to. Absolute regularity in feeding and watering will probably prevent such sickness and as already shown is a means of detecting sickness.

6. If a stream adjoins a cattle camp buffaloes should have free access to it daily. They will be in the water during the heat of the day. They should have access to the water at a point down stream and 200 or 300 yards from the place where the cattle drink.

7. If grass from various districts is received at a cattle camp it will be found to vary in quality, &c. Cattle, like human beings, have palates and any little change that can be arranged to give variety to the food will be enjoyed. Karbi instead of grass once a week or one kind of grass one day, another kind the next and so on will prove excellent changes.

8. A big Gujaráti bullock will eat without waste about 16 pounds of grass of fair quality in a day. Ordinary Gujarát cattle as admitted—young and old, large and small—will eat on an average less than 12 pounds and sometimes not more than 10 pounds daily. An observant Manager will soon satisfy himself how much should be allowed for each yard daily. The evening allowance should be somewhat larger than the morning. Rock or other salt is absolutely necessary. This has been proved by experience at the Sábarmati and other Ahmedabad Camps.

APPENDIX 53.

(Referred to in Paragraph 153 of the Report.)

Extract from the Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for 1899-1900.

The cattle camps since October 1899 have had something like 7,000 animals through them, and up to the end of April the total casualties from debility (famine), accidents and common diseases amounted to 615 and from rinderpest to only 68. I do not know any similar case in this country, when dealing with rinderpest, where it has been possible amongst so large a number of animals to record statistics that are both accurate and reliable in every way. In this instance every animal was counted once a day, placed in an enclosed yard during the night, fed from a trough and inspected daily by qualified Veterinary Graduates. On the slightest symptom of disease they were at once removed to yards especially set apart for the purpose, and if contagious segregated. I have already stated that rinderpest broke out in four camps, that 140 animals were attacked, of which 68 died and 72 recovered; this out of a total of nearly 7,000 animals.

When it was proposed to inoculate all the animals in these camps, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining virulent blood, and with this object in view four calves were at different times inoculated intravenously with 10 c. c. of virulent blood and others were placed alongside of animals suffering from rinderpest. But in no single instance were we successful in reproducing the disease, and not a single animal showed the slightest reaction. I think that there can be no doubt that nearly all the buffaloes in No. 2 camp (Sháhibág) and 80 per cent. of the cattle in another camp had the disease in a modified form, although no visible symptoms were apparent. These facts are valuable, in that they prove rinderpest is a disease considerably affected by the conditions under which it is placed and the class of cattle attacked. In the cattle camps we had great heat, direct action of the sun on most of the yards, dry absorbent sandy soil and good sanitary arrangements. Under these conditions the disease did not spread, but confined itself to the yards in which it originated, although nothing but post and rails divided the yards, and cattle were in the habit of licking each other through the rails; had these conditions been reversed, and instead of the great heat and dryness, moisture and cold had prevailed, the disease would most probably have spread rapidly and the mortality would have been great. The disease was of the most virulent type, as the majority of deaths occurred within five days. Our unsuccessful efforts to reproduce the disease, the small number actually attacked in proportion to the number unavoidably exposed to contagion, can only be accounted for in the two following ways: that the great heat and desiccating effects of the sun are antagonistic to the disease, or that a very large percentage of the Gujarát cattle are immune.

The great mortality from debility (famine) in Nos. 2 and 7 camps (Sháhibág and Nadiád) was due to the fact that many animals were admitted in the beginning that should have been rejected. It is well known that cattle starved to a certain point never recover. When in this state, even if placed under the most favourable conditions, they linger on a few weeks and eventually die. Mr. Mollison and I endeavoured to some extent to rectify this, and sent many animals, that had already been accepted, to the Pinjrápol.

Should the misfortune ever arise again to form similar camps, no efforts should be spared to procure men with sufficient knowledge of famine cattle to be able to tell at a glance whether animals ought to be accepted or rejected, as I feel sure that on this first careful selection the success or otherwise of a famine cattle camp mainly depends. Those camps, where animals were at first carefully selected, have shown a very slight mortality and scarcely above what was to be expected under normal conditions; but those, on the contrary, where all animals were taken regardless of conditions, show a very high mortality, entirely due to the above cause.

Review by the Commissioner, Northern Division, of the Cattle Camp Scheme.

On the 4th August 1899, Government recognizing the enormous economic importance of efforts to save the cattle made a small grant for an experimental relief camp. One was opened by private subscription near the Sháhibág in Ahmedabad under the management of Mr. Lambert, Superintendent of Police, who devoted himself to it with great energy. About a thousand animals were collected but mortality among them soon became excessive. They had not been selected by an expert and were many of them of an inferior class. They were also unhealthy being mostly taken from the droves of Sindhi and other wandering graziers which had felt the pinch of scarcity for two years. The pressure had not yet become severe enough to bring forward the best cattle of the district. The grass sent from Thána district was not only of an inferior description to that of Gujarát but being at that time cut green and insufficiently dried it was more or less decomposed on arrival. The consequence was bowel disorders and other sickness with a very high death rate. The general equipment of the camp was also unnecessarily expensive. All the cost except that of part of the fodder supplied by Government was met by private persons and though mistakes were made they supplied a useful lesson for the rest of the year. On the 20th November the management was handed over to Mr. Mollison and his subordinates of the Agricultural Department. All the animals not considered worth keeping were weeded out and accepted by the Pinjrápol (Native cattle relief institution). Their places were filled up by sound and useful stock, and the camp on regular and economical lines played a useful part throughout the year. Eight others were subsequently started under the general supervision of Mr. Mollison, *viz.*, four at Ahmedabad, one at Nadiád, one at Broach, one at Godhra and one at Umreth. Four of these were immediately managed by non-officials, *viz.*, one at Ahmedabad by Ráo Bahádur Lalshankar Umiashankar, another at Ahmedabad by Ráo Bahádur Manibhai Premabhai, the one at Nadiád and the one at Umreth by Local Committees. The charge per month for which the animal was redeemable was fixed according to size at from Rs. 5 down to Rs. 2-8-0 per month so as to cover the cost of grass.

Appended is a statement of the financial results of all the nine camps. In this the Cow Camp comes out the most satisfactorily, for though the animals were paid for at an average of Rs. 14-3-9 each the loss per head saved was only Rs. 1-11-4. The average cost to Government on all the camps of each animal saved to the country was Rs. 7-13-8. This would have been less but for the high rate at Nadiád of Rs. 58-1-2 per head owing to the inferior management there shown both in selection and in treatment.

It should not be forgotten that in these accounts grass is charged at cost price and not at the price of Rs. 10 per thousand pounds at which it was sold to cultivators. If it is intended to compare results with the system of direct sale to cultivators this should not be overlooked.

Furthermore all the ordinary labour in these camps was as much relief labour as that employed on the recognized relief works.

The following are lessons of the year's experience of cattle camps :—

(1) They should only be extended so far as careful and intelligent management can be secured, with the advice of an expert always available.

(2) Admissions should be made by an expert according to a high standard of breed, age and health. Animals that are debilitated cannot be restored or only at the cost of trouble and money that can ill be spared. Animals that have been fed largely on leaves or other green food cannot stand the change to dry grass.

(3) The big Gujaráti bullock requires three times as much fodder as the hardy little Deccani and cannot live only on the coarse grass of Thána and Khándesh. A small daily ration of sesamum cake was found necessary to carry him through.

It is needless to bring to the notice of Government that the whole success attained by the camps was due to the skilful and unremitting care of Mr. Mollison.

Private camps were started at Ankleshvar, Mandal and elsewhere but the only one of sufficient importance to deserve special mention was that of the Mahájan at Ahmedabad. The "Pinjrápol" in that city has besides its head-quarters two extensive grazing grounds at the villages of Ranchorda and Nesdi, 10 and 12 miles respectively from Ahmedabad. All these places are well equipped with buildings, wells, &c.

The institution was run entirely on religious lines. Hence no animal, however emaciated or valueless, was refused admission and food. In all 21,543 cattle and 202 horses were taken in charge of which 16,712 died.

Agents were sent in every direction to buy grass but they, like the Government officers, were much hampered by failure to get carriage. In all 469,684 local maunds of grass and karbi were delivered. This was supplemented by concentrated food including 40,184¾ local maunds of grain.

The surviving cattle have been and are being sold to cultivators only, to recoup expenses. Over 300 well-bred cows have been sold to the Northcote Gowshála for breeding purposes.

The total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 3,50,000 defrayed out of the general funds of the Pinjrápol and also out of a special subscription amounting to Rs. 80,000.

Statement showing the financial results

Name of Cattle Camp.	Number of cattle purchased since opening of camps.	Total price paid.	Number obtained gratis.	Total of Columns 2 and 4.	Average price per head (Column 3 divided by Column 4).	Number of cattle received on terms.	Number of cattle newly born.	Total number of cattle	Details showing casualties — Number		
									Sold by one camp to another.	Died.	Strayed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.						
Cow Camp, Ahmedabad ..	359	6,262 0 0	81	440	14 3 9	...	14	454	...	28	...
Sháhibág Camp, No. I ...	67	1,247 0 0	526	593	2 1 8	442	14	1,049	(a) 249	160	1
Dhuliakot ,, No. II ...	255	388 8 0	407	662	0 9 5	278	...	940	...	80	2
Sábarmati ,, No. III ...	54	13 0 0	29	83	0 2 6	1,038	3	1,124	(b) 144	78	6
Saraspur ,, No. IV ...	39	70 11 6	334	373	0 3 0	196	5	574	...	158	...
Total, Ahmedabad ...	774	7,981 3 6	1,377	2,151	3 11 4	1,954	36	4,141	393	504	9
Cattle Camp, Nadiád	281	323 10 0	214	495	0 10 6	34	8	537	...	404	...
,, Umreth	...	.....	95	95	...	638	...	733	...	176	4
Total, Kaira ...	281	323 10 0	309	590	0 8 10	672	8	1,270	...	520	4
Cattle Camp, Godhra, Panch Mahals.	14	25 8 0	22	36	0 11 4	185	...	221	...	23	2
Cattle Camp at Broach, Broach.	...	.....	7	7	...	1,080	...	1,087	...	164	10
Grand total ...	1,069	8,330 5 6	1,715	2,784	2 15 11	3,891	44	6,719	393	1,211	25

Name of Cattle Camp.	Receipts—*continued.*			Expenditure mostly met from			
	Value of cattle sold by one camp to another (adjustment).	Miscellaneous receipts (such as sale of rafters, &c.).	Total.	Opening and closing of the camp	Feeding charges (including value of oil-cake, gowar, &c.)	Medicines and rock-salt.	Miscellaneous.
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cow Camp, Ahmedabad ...	... ..	83 8 0	12,991 8 0	561 1 6	1,227 9 9	27 4 0	135 5 7
Sháhibág Camp, No. I ...	4,463 0 0	35 15 3	18,075 6 10	389 6 1	2,447 1 8	140 13 1	139 9 0
Dhuliakot ,, No. II ...	. ...:	329 12 4	15,875 4 5	208 13 0	2,407 10 8	151 8 3	333 15 8
Sábarmati ,, No. III ...	2,785 0 0	17 13 3	26,356 12 10	353 6 5	2,918 7 2	68 3 3	118 15 10
Saraspur ,, No. IV ...	.....	161 9 6	11,033 7 9	830 1 8½	2,199 5 9½	205 6 8	118 7 7
Total, Ahmedabad ...	7,248 0 0	628 10 4	84,332 7 10	2,337 12 8½	11,200 3 0½	593 3 3	846 5 8
Cattle Camp, Nadiád	.....	162 15 9	4,814 1 2	338 15 7	1,410 14 0	.....	495 5 4
,, Umreth	.....	.....	7,412 14 0	921 12 4	313 7 3	.. ...	111 15 9
Total, Kaira ...	... ..	162 15 9	12,226 15 2	1,260 11 11	1,724 5 3	.....	607 5 1
Cattle Camp, Godhra, Panch Mahals.	.....	354 15 5	3,985 8 7	299 10 6	237 15 4	.....	588 14 6
Cattle Camp at Broach, Broach.	.....	.. ...	20,296 4 4	.....	1,980 5 4	.....	.....
Grand total ..	7,248 0 0	1,146 9 6	1,20,841 3 11	3,898 3 1½	15,142 12 11½	593 3 3	2,042 9 3

(a) Sold to the Cow Camp at Ahmedabad.

(b) Includes 79 sold to the Cow Camp at Ahmedabad and 65 to the Sháhibág Camp.

of Cattle Camps in Gujarát.

AMONG CATTLE OR OF CATTLE OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF					RECEIPTS.					
of cattle.					Amount collected by private donation.	Sale of skins, &c.	Sale of rubbish, grass and dung, &c.	Value of manure	Amount obtained for returned cattle for up-keep	Amount obtained for cattle sold or otherwise disposed of.
Sent to "Pinjrá-pole"	Sold to Rabaris and others.	Returned to owners	Given away gratis	Total.						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
					Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.
...	418	...	8	454	3,124 0 0	11 4 0	... ..	125 0 0	.....	9,647 12 0
10)	194	341	4	1,049	1,821 9 7	180 4 0	83 6 0	396 8 0	.....	11,094 12 0
220	387	251	...	940	3,485 7 7	87 4 0	446 2 6	500 0 0	6,081 10 0	4,945 0 0
...	...	896	...	1,124	3,156 6 5	77 0 0	220 13 0	400 0 0	19,699 12 2	.....
2	293	88	33	574	2,332 1 6	145 3 9	61 5 0	.....	431 4 0	7,902 0 0
322	1,292	1,576	45	4,141	13,919 9 1	500 15 9	811 10 6	1,421 8 0	26,212 10 2	33,589 8 0
...	102	31	...	537	2,568 12 11	727 2 0	4 14 6	181 0 0	326 0 0	843 4 0
...	106	507	...	733	1,347 3 4	156 0 0	884 7 9	57 0 0	3,906 2 11	1,062 0 0
...	208	538	...	1,270	3,916 0 3	883 2 0	889 6 3	238 0 0	4,232 2 11	1,905 4 0
...	36	160	...	221	797 0 11	17 2 0	83 3 3	28 6 0	2,494 0 0	210 13 0
...	22	891	..	1,087	1,980 5 4	131 0 0	355 4 0	30 7 0	17,629 0 0	170 4 0
322	1,558	3,165	45	6,719	20,612 15 7	1,532 3 9	2,139 8 0	1,718 5 0	50,567 13 1	35,875 13 0

EXPENDITURE.

private funds in		Establishment charges, including supervision and herding cattle.	Contingencies.	Miscellaneous.	Feeding charges met from special Government grant	Grass consumed by the cattle of the camps (at Rs. 13 per 1,000 lbs)		Price paid for cattle purchased from other cattle camps.	Total expenditure.
Purchase of cattle.	Total.					Quantity, in lbs.	Value.		
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
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.
259 0 0	2,210 4 10	321 1 6	...	... ..	.....	398,896	5,185 10 4	6,003 0 0	13,720 0 8
2 0 0	3,118 13 10	2,113 1 10	...	.....	1,200 0 0	1,187,989	15,443 13 8	1,245 0 0	23,120 13 4
388 8 0	3,485 7 7	1,055 5 1	39 12 7	20 7 11	600 0 0	1,136,980	(d)15,225 13 2	... .	20,426 14 4
13 0 0	3,472 0 8	1,468 4 10	14 4 0	.....	2,208 8 6	1,931,550	25,110 2 4	.....	32,273 4 4
70 11 6	3,424 1 3	908 15 5	...	.....	.....	840,597	(e)11,589 8 5	.....	15,922 9 1
735 3 6	15,710 12 2	5,866 12 8	54 0 7	20 7 11	4,008 8 6	5,496,012	72,554 15 11	7,248 0 0	1,05,463 9 9
323 10 0	2,568 12 11	531 5 4	...	150 0 0	.....	714,459	9,287 15 6	.....	12,538 1 9
... ..	1,347 3 4	743 12 3	.	21 5 1	138 4 8	668,154	8,686 0 0	... ..	10,936 9 4
323 10 0	3,916 0 3	1,275 1 7	...	171 5 1	138 4 8	1,382,613	17,973 15 6	.....	23,474 11 1
25 8 0	1,152 0 4	322 3 7	...	.....	.....	230,834	3,000 13 5	.....	4,475 1 4
.....	1,980 5 4	1,174 1 5	...	(c)1,705 8 9	... ..	1,776,557	23,095 3 10	.....	27,955 3 4
1,082 5 6	22,759 2 1	8,638 3 3	54 0 7	1,897 5 9	4,146 13 2	8,886,016	1,16,625 0 8	7,248 0 0	1,61,368 9 6

(c) Includes charges of carting grass from depôt to the camp, of drawing water from wells, of construction of camps, medicines, &c.
(d) Includes Rs. 445 1-4 paid by Mr. Wroughton for *Kadbi*.
(e) Includes Rs. 661-13 3 paid by Mr. Wroughton for *Kadbi*.

Abstract.

Name of Cattle Camp.	Number of cattle received in camps.	Number of casualties among cattle and of cattle strayed and sent to Pinjrapole	Total number of cattle saved.	Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Loss to Government.	Loss per head of cattle received in camps.	Loss per head of cattle saved.
1	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cow Camp, Ahmedabad	454	28	426	12,991 8 0	13,720 0 8	728 8 8	1 9 8	1 11 4
Shahibag Camp, No. I ...	1,049	261	788	18,075 6 10	23,120 13 4	5,045 6 6	4 12 11	6 6 5
Dhuliakot „ No. II ...	940	302	638	15,875 4 5	20,426 14 4	4,551 9 11	4 13 5	7 2 1
Sabarmati „ No. III ...	1,124	84	1,040	26,356 12 10	32,273 4 4	5,916 7 6	5 4 3	5 11 0
Saraspur „ No. IV ...	574	160	414	11,033 7 9	15,922 9 1	4,889 1 4	8 8 3	11 12 11
Total, Ahmedabad ..	4,141	835	3,306	84,332 7 10	1,05,463 9 9	21,131 1 11	5 1 8	6 6 3
Cattle Camp, Nadiad	537	404	133	4,814 1 2	12,538 1 9	7,724 0 7	14 6 2	58 1 2
„ Umreth	733	120	613	7,412 14 0	10,936 9 4	3,523 11 4	4 12 10	5 12 11
Total, Kaira ...	1,270	524	746	12,226 15 2	23,474 11 1	11,247 11 11	8 13 9	15 1 3
Cattle Camp, Godhra, Panch Mahals	221	25	196	3,985 8 7	4,475 1 4	489 8 9	2 3 5	2 7 11
Cattle Camp at Broach, Broach...	1,087	174	913	20,296 4 4	27,955 3 4	7,658 15 0	7 0 9	8 6 2
Grand total ...	6,719	1,558	5,161	1,20,841 3 11	1,61,368 9 6	40,527 5 7	6 0 6	7 13 8

Review by the Commissioner, N. D., of the different methods adopted for preserving cattle.

Loans to the people and other aid and encouragement to growing fodder crops by irrigation may be placed in the front rank. It has however its limitations. The mass of people have not the energy to dig wells and could not safely be trusted with money to do so. Much land too is from one cause or another altogether unsuited for such treatment.

Importation of grass by Government is said to be interference with private trade and therefore as unjustifiable as would be importation of grain. The argument would have more force if there existed an organized trade in grass in touch with the great body of consumers. As a matter of fact there were no grass merchants except for the supply of the townspeople, and it was pretty certain that none would spring up owing (1) to the difficulties of getting railway carriage and (2) to the inability of the cultivators at large to pay remunerative prices. Outside the towns the question was not whether Government or private traders should supply the market but whether any should be supplied at all. Hence the operations of Government being confined to "genuine cultivators in real need, who might be trusted to use the grass for their own animals" did not touch the sphere of private trade at all.

If the sale of fodder to the cultivators at a price adapted to their means be admitted as legitimate the next question is whether it should all be so disposed of or whether camps of selected animals have been proved advisable. In favour of sale to the people it is argued that they are better able to look after their own cattle than hired servants in a big camp; that they can do it more economically being able to supplement small stocks of grass by various pickings; that there is more risk of disease in a camp. Finally it is urged to be morally objectionable to do for the rayat what he can do for himself and so complete the lesson of dependence he has learned from the famine.

On the other hand it is pointed out that the cultivators in their own homes tried at first to keep alive all their animals, wasting fodder on the inferior ones. The object of a camp is to select the very best and make sure of them. Disease may be more likely to appear but it is also certain of skilful treatment. As a matter of fact rinderpest broke out twice in the camps but was promptly checked. So was an outbreak of foot and mouth disease. It is impossible to get statistics but it is highly probable that a larger proportion of animals died of disease in the

villages than in the camps. Inoculation is easy in the latter. As for the moral effect on the people they had to pay as heavily for feeding charges in the one case as the other.

On the whole in the case of another famine of equal severity the Commissioner would advocate the fullest extension, consistently with skilled supervision, of camps for cows (which have once calved) only and a limited number of bulls. The people at first tried to save these, but soon gave them up and devoted all their energies to their draught bullocks. The great mass of cows belonged to the professional breeders who had no ready money to buy grass even at a reduced price and to whom it was impossible to lend takávi. Consequently their herds all died, and the number of female animals and entire bulls is so small as to threaten the breed with extinction. The number of cows in the Government camps of 1899-1900 was limited because they were organized with a view to the balance sheet. They were expected to pay their way or nearly so and it was recognized that cows would fetch but a small price in the market compared with bullocks. The latter are immediately more useful but in view of the future the former are immeasurably more valuable.

APPENDIX 54.

(Referred to in Paragraph 154 of the Report.)

Report by Mr. G. Monteath, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Thána, No. 127, dated 28th January 1901, describing the distant grazing operations in Thána District.

It was decided in September or October 1899 to send a certain number of cattle from the affected districts of Gujarát, where fodder had failed, to the Thána district, for grazing in specified areas of Government forest during the dry weather. By the end of November, some 15,000 head of cattle had been sent to Pálghar and Dáhánu Stations and drafted thence to forest areas in the Dáhánu, Wáda and Bhiwndi tálukas.

I was not in charge of those sent to Dáhánu during a considerable part of the time they were in the district. As about 11,000 head were sent to Pálghar and only 4,000 or so to Dáhánu, and as both lots fared about the same, I imagine it will be sufficient for the purposes of this report if I give details regarding the former only, of which I was in charge from first to last.

10,267 head arrived at the grazing areas upwards of 30 miles from Pálghar, the rest having died on the way owing to their weak condition, or strayed, generally because their attendants had deserted them. Of these 6,604 were from Broach, 2,512 from Ahmedabad, 764 from the Panch Mahál and 387 from Kaira. The Broach cattle were chiefly bullocks in charge of owners or their servants, those from the other districts mostly cows and calves, in charge of Rahabáris and Bharwáds. There were some buffaloes also from each district.

When they arrived the Broach cattle were, generally speaking, in fairly good condition. The others were mostly in poor or bad condition.

The death-rate was large from the beginning. Of about 7,000 in the week ending on November 5th, 117 died: in that ending November 12th, 165. Up to November 24th, by which time all the cattle (10,267) had arrived at the grazing areas, there were 379 deaths. Many of these deaths at the beginning resulted from surfeit—animals in weak condition eating and drinking more than they could stand as soon as they found food and water abundant.

At the end of November, however, rinderpest appeared in one area in the north of Wáda. It was contracted no doubt from the village cattle among which it had been, and continued to be rife. There is no reason to believe that the disease was imported from Gujarát. In spite of all the measures taken—segregation, shifting of the herds, and splitting them up into smaller ones—it continued till March by which time 3,900 cattle had died, appearing or increasing in one area as it decreased or disappeared in another. Foot and mouth disease was also rife for some time, aggravated no doubt by the nature of the ground to which the cattle were unaccustomed.

Till the beginning of the hot weather those cattle which were not affected by disease kept fairly good condition, the Broach cattle remaining the best. After the beginning of the hot weather, however, the state of things was changed. Though disease had disappeared mortality continued. The Broach cattle lost their condition rapidly and very soon the survivors amongst them presented a wretched appearance. The Rahabáris' and Bharwáds' cattle on the other hand stood the hot weather better, though they had arrived in much worse condition. The Panch Mahál cattle on the whole fared best through the hot weather.

The mortality figures were pretty much the same, averaging about 200 each week from the beginning. They fluctuated a little with the spread and decrease of rinderpest, but on the whole may be said to have remained pretty constant—some 200 a week to the end—though rinderpest disappeared in the beginning of March. That is to say, of course, the percentage of mortality increased every week. Finally, 1,202 head were sent back by rail—541 to Ahmedabad, 325 to Broach, 40 to Kaira and 296 to the Panch Mahál. But 3,964 head had already been returned from time to time to the owners who came for them. These were mostly Broach cattle. That is, of the 10,267 head which reached the grazing grounds, 5,166 were returned. I cannot say how many of these survived ultimately. Judging by their condition when they

went I am afraid a good many must have died. A certain number of cattle were sold in the district by permission—not enough however to make it necessary to take count of them here.

The Dáhánu cattle, 4,000 odd of which arrived at the grazing grounds in that táluka, fared much the same. They suffered likewise from rinderpest and foot and mouth disease and stood the hot weather no better. The percentage of mortality was higher amongst these than among the others, but they had started in worse condition. Roughly, 400 head were finally sent back by rail. A number had already been returned to their owners. I may say counting these some 1,500 were returned in all, but I have not figures from the beginning of those returned to owners who came for them.

Water and grazing were sufficient throughout. Owing to an apprehension that grazing might be insufficient in the hot weather some 12 lákhs of pounds of grass, to which all the cattle had access, had been cut and stacked at different places in the grazing areas as well as along the route back to the railway station by January. Water never failed up to the end. A good deal of the grass remained uneaten. The cattle did not absolutely refuse to eat it, but appeared unable to assimilate it. They could have disposed of twice the amount if they had had any appetite for it. Moving them from one part of the táluka to another was of no avail to stop the mortality.

The reason why the Broach cattle fared rather worse than the others in the hot weather is, I take it, that they had been from the first unaccustomed to roughing it. They were nearly all bullocks and buffaloes belonging more or less to well-to-do owners—Boráhs chiefly. They were unused to moving about and sleeping in the open to any extent, and I gathered that they were accustomed at sometimes at any rate during the year to be hand-fed. I do not think the fact that their herdsmen deserted them wholesale almost at the beginning of things made very much difference to them. The Rahabáris' cattle on the other hand were hardier from their wandering life. But all were unable to withstand the effects of an entirely different climate, different grazing, and different ground from those to which they had been accustomed in Gujarát. That the Panch Maháls cattle did slightly—but only slightly—better in the hot weather may perhaps be due to their having seen country a little less different from the Thána district than the others.

Of 208 head sent to Ráo Bahádur Appáji Ganesh Dándekar, 138 were returned. These cattle did a shade better than those sent to the jungles, possibly because the grazing grounds of the coast patti are (or seem to me) rather more like those of Gujarát. Of 1,000 head or so sent by two Mahájans of the Ahmedabad district, without reference to the Government undertaking, so far as I know, hardly one survived.

APPENDIX 55.

(Referred to in Paragraph 160 of the Report.)

Instructions framed by Ráo Bahádur A. Sabhápati Moodeliar for the preparation of prickly pear fodder.

The instruments consist of a knife, a pair of tongs and a pincer.

The tongs are intended to hold the leaf and the knife to cut it and the pincers to pluck out the thorns.

After this is done, the leaf should be washed in water to remove any stray thorns that may be sticking to the gummy matter on the leaves and then have the leaves cut into pieces of one inch square, and sprinkle a handful of horse-gram or chenna-gram flour mixed with a little salt over the pieces, when the cattle usually will take to it without any difficulty.

But in the case of such cattle which do not take to it willingly, a few pieces may be put into their mouth, and the two lips be held together till they chew the pieces, and acquire a taste for them.

Report by Mr. J. Mollison, M.R.A.C., No. 195, dated 12th April 1901, on the result of his experience regarding the use of prickly pear as food for cattle.

My experience is that cattle can be forced to eat prickly pear by starving them; but until they are so starved they do not take to it at first. The experiment of forcing cattle to take the prickly pear would in a famine year be less risky with the small hardy cattle in the Deccan than with big soft debilitated cattle in Gujarát. The change to prickly pear from dry inferior fodder and such other food scraps as an owner of cattle can collect in a famine year would be severe. Extra food of a dry and fairly concentrated nature is in my opinion essential, otherwise debilitated cattle will be subject to diarrhœa and other bowel complaints.

A few buffaloes at the Nadiád Cattle Camp took to the prickly pear and ate the stuff greedily, but without absolute starvation for days other cattle would not take to the stuff. I thought it inadvisable to take the risk in the Gujarát Cattle Camps. At Nadiád the prickles

were deftly removed by toasting each leaf separately over a fire, first one side then the other. The fuel used was cow-dung cakes. This in my opinion is a cheaper method of removing the thorns than by scooping them out with pincers.

Prickly pear in ordinary years occupies ground which if cleared would be more profitably used in growing grass or other crops. No doubt, prickly pear in the Deccan occupies bare barren ground which would grow very poor grass. Still prickly pear spreads with alarming rapidity in good or fairly good land. All things considered I would remove prickly pear as a weed rather than preserve it in the neighbourhood of villages on account of its utility in a famine year.

The construction of wells in favourable positions, and extended cultivation of fodder crops would in my opinion in any part of the Presidency have far greater effect in preserving cattle in a famine year.

Reports by Ráo Bahádur N. C. Soman on the experiments made by him of feeding cattle on prickly pear fodder.

I have the honour to report that on 3rd December 1899 two young bullocks and one buffalo heifer were purchased in the Athni market for the purpose of trying prickly pear as food. The animals began to eat it after two days' starvation, and now they are subsisting entirely on prickly pear.

As grass and kadbi are scarce and dear it is proposed to feed as many useful animals on the weed as possible.

A subscription list has been started, and Rs. 800 have already been subscribed.

The Committee of the Prince Albert Edward Victor Land Improvement Fund have also agreed to use the fund towards the saving of agricultural cattle. The amount at their disposal is about Rs. 4,300.

I beg to propose the following scheme:—

A cattle camp should be established in the Gadda (island) at Kudchi. There is ample accommodation and excellent shade and water. About one mile from it there is any amount of prickly pear on the outskirts of Ainápur.

The camp should be managed generally on the lines indicated in the accompaniment to Government Resolution No. 7824, dated 4th November 1899.

Except in the case of new arrivals, which would require chuni (tur flour) or bran or similar other food for mixture for the first 3 or 4 days, the cattle should be fed entirely on prickly pear.

The thorns should be removed and the leaves prepared for use by relief workers of Classes I, III and IV. The majority should be of Classes III and IV. About 3 persons of Class I may be employed on cutting prickly pear, and about 20 of Classes III and IV on removing thorns, &c., for, say, every hundred head of cattle.

The leaves may be prepared near the prickly pear thicket. When ready they may be removed on carts to the camp—the bullocks in camp to be used for carts.

The Committee of the Prince Albert Edward Victor Land Improvement Fund wish that the fund may be used in buying bullocks, and they should be reimbursed from the sale-proceeds, if any. Any loss which may result will be borne by them.

The subscribers to the fund of Rs. 800 desire that not only bullocks but useful cows should also be preserved. They are actuated by a religious sentiment. They would be content even if the ratio between bullocks and cows be 4 to 1 or even 6 to 1. The fund, which I expect would be augmented, is of course a gift to the camp.

These are the outlines. If the scheme is approved details can be easily settled.

The great advantage of the scheme is that the labour of relief workers of Classes III and IV and even of the recipients of village dole can be utilized to the best advantage. Another important thing is that the experiment will serve as an object lesson, and the use of prickly pear would be general.

The requirements of the camp may be estimated as follows:—

(1) A Superintendent with an adequate paid establishment under him.
(2) Contingencies, ropes for tethering, &c.
(3) Relief workers—say, three of Class I and 20 of Classes III and IV per 100 head of cattle.
(4) A few carts for removing the leaves to camp.
(5) Cost of chuni, &c.
(6) Cost of apparatus for cutting the pear and removing thorns.

If Government undertake to provide the establishment under heads 1 and 3, a start may be made at once with the funds we have.

There is a large thicket of prickly pear and sufficient supply of water at Telsang in the Athni táluka and other places. The Gokák hills abound in it with water-supply close at hand from the Ghataprabha and the Márkandi rivers. Any number of cattle would be accommodated.

The use of prickly pear as food for cattle has already been recommended by Government (Government Resolution No. 8939, dated 11th November 1896, paragraph 6).

You have seen the cattle experimented on during your stay at Athni in the third week of December 1899.

I was at Athni again from 3rd to 13th December 1899, and I am able to report from personal observation that the three animals are fed entirely on prickly pear and that they are in good condition, especially the two bullocks. It may be said they have improved. For want of the necessary appliances no record has been kept of their weight. They devour prickly pear like oil-cake. About twenty pounds is given to each daily.

In the beginning the leaves were cut into small pieces. Now they eat large pieces about two inches square and even the stems.

As the removal of thorns is a tedious affair a device has been introduced. The branches of prickly pear are scorched. This burns the thorns and renders the preparation of the leaves very easy. In fact, the only thing that remains to be done is the removal of the roots of the thorns which do not pierce in any way. After the thorns are burnt it is almost as easy as any vegetable or fruit-stuff. The scorched leaves are eaten with as much taste as the green ones.

To a layman like myself it appears to be a complete success, and I am respectfully of opinion that any number of cattle can be saved by feeding entirely on prickly pear, a little salt being of course added. Prickly pear is to be found in abundance in the above-Ghát districts of the Southern and I believe of the Central Division also. I have no knowledge of Gujarát, but if it is available there it would be of invaluable use.

Its chief recommendations are abundance and cheapness.

Nothing has as yet been done to establish a camp in the Athni táluka for the following reasons:—

(*a*) The stunted growth of jowári grass (kadbi) is still available in most places.

(*b*) The prices of cattle which had gone down tremendously in November have risen slightly owing to the above reason and those of useful animals are still above one-half of the normal.

If necessary, an inspection of the three animals may be made by any officer of the Veterinary Department.

I have the honor to report that from 3rd December 1899 to 31st January 1900 Rs. 17-4-6 were spent on the feed and keep of the three head of cattle. The details are as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Grass	0	2	0
Salt	0	3	0
Chaff	0	10	6
Pulse (Chuni)	0	4	0
Purchase of prickly pear leaves by contract	2	3	3
Pay of a servant who prepared leaves at Rs. 6 per mensem ...	11	9	9
Pay of a boy kept for tending the cattle and watering them at Rs. 2 per mensem...	2	4	0
	17	4	6

The above is for 60 days for three head of cattle. The cost per day per head is, therefore, anna 1 pies 6½.

One man paid at Rs. 6 a month ought to prepare the leaves for six head of cattle. We had however to pay the same amount for three head, partly because we had not more cattle and the man won't receive less as he could not get work elsewhere for half time, and partly owing to the reluctance of the labourers to do this work which involves dealing in thorns. The boy also could very easily tend ten head of cattle. The man who prepared prickly pear leaves could have been employed on watering, &c., but he refused to do it. He knew that we were anxious to carry out the experiment, and that owing to false fears (probably proclaimed by himself) nobody would come forward to do the work. The boy is his own relation and we had to engage him at his suggestion, simply because we wanted to see how the cattle thrived, and did not

much mind expense. I knew that once the people were satisfied by ocular proof that the cattle thrived on it the expense could be easily curtailed. The above figures need not therefore be taken as a standard. I would reduce them by half, which means that the cost per head per day would be 9 pies. Even if relief labourers of Classes III and IV were employed on this work, the cost per head of cattle would not exceed one anna at the most. Their labour which generally brings little useful outturn would be best utilized. At any rate it may safely be said that the cost would be nothing compared to grass operations now carried on on an extensive scale.

As to feeding on dried prickly pear, it has been found that it is eaten when moistened with salt. I am not yet able to say how it acts on their condition. I shall report separately after it is tried for a sufficiently long time.

APPENDIX 56.

(Referred to in Paragraph 161 of the Report.)

Notes by Mr. J. Mollison, M.R.A.C., Deputy Director of Agriculture, on manual power tillage implements.

I.

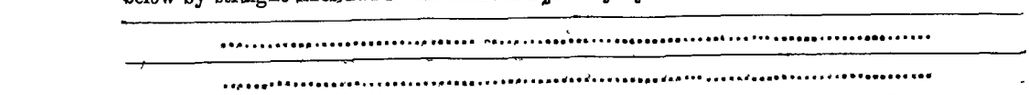
The mortality amongst cattle in Gujarát has been great and there will be great scarcity of work cattle for tillage operations during the next sowing season. It has therefore been considered necessary to determine whether ordinary native field implements can be so adapted that they can be worked by men without the aid of work cattle. I take no credit for initiative action. The enquiry was started by several people some months ago, in particular by Mr. Whittle, Wadhwán, and Mr. Seddon, Special Famine Officer, Káthiawár.

2. The chief tillage implement in use throughout the Presidency is, of course, the plough which in different districts varies very considerably in size, construction and effectiveness at work. The lightest bullock power plough in use is the hal of Gujarát. But light though this implement is I do not see how it can readily be adapted for manual draught. The plough is not used every year except in the deep alluvial sandy and loam soils of Northern Gujarát.

3. In many parts of the Presidency particularly in black soil districts the land is prepared for sowing at less expense by means of the ordinary country harrow called vákhar in the Deccan and karab or rámp in Gujarát. The effective working part of this implement is an iron blade ranging in length in different districts from 2 to 2½ feet. This blade at work in the fair season scrapes the surface soil and fills the cracks which in black soil are large and deep. The rámp works more effectively after the rains set in. It then penetrates and loosens the moist soil to a depth of about 3 inches and prepares an excellent seed-bed in any description of soil.

4. Fields are not likely to be prepared for sowing by manual power, until the monsoon rains set in. The recent rain at Ahmedabad moistened the surface soil sufficiently to allow by means of manual draught a practical test with the rámp and other implements. The rámp, which was used, was lighter in all its parts but otherwise similar in construction to the ordinary bullock power implement excepting that the neck yoke was replaced by a handle suitable for manual draught. The implement was tried in a field of sandy soil stocked to a considerable extent with harialli and other deep rooted weeds and grasses. The trial was made purposely severe. It was found that the blade did not penetrate the soil to any extent. It merely scraped the surface. It was possible by means of the guiding handle to lever the blade into the soil and thus increase its penetrative power, but then, the draught became too much for four men. It became clear that sandy soil in weedy condition must be otherwise broken up before the rámp could work effectively.

5. An implement with tines or teeth was considered necessary for the purpose. The ordinary country seed drill appeared to be suitable. It has tines or coulters which as ordinarily worked, open furrows for the reception of seed. The seed drill is convertible into a "grubber" by removing the seed bowl and seed tubes. The tines are of wood pointed with iron. Weedy sandy soil and I believe any description of soil in moist condition can be broken up very well by the tines of this "grubber." I first tried one with three tines placed a foot apart. The work was done well but for four labourers was too heavy. I then tried a "grubber" with two tines set 18 inches apart. This implement did excellent work and the draught was easy for four men. The furrows opened by this implement in the forward journey across a field are shown below by straight lines and in the backward journey by dotted lines:—



Thus furrows were opened 9 inches apart although the tines were actually 18 inches apart and the soil between the furrows was also to some extent stirred. The handle which is used to guide the implement can also be used to lever the tines into the ground. This increases the

depth of furrows. The grubber should first be worked lengthwise, then across a field and an interval of at least a day allowed between these operations. The work is heaviest during the first operation.

6. The rámp works easily and well after the grubber. It should be worked (I at present think) along the furrows last made by the grubber. A practical test in the sowing season will determine the correctness of this conclusion. One turn of the rámp was found sufficient. The soil was left friable to a depth of quite 3 inches and in excellent condition for the reception of seed. The extent of preparatory tillage can very well be left to the option of the rayat.

7. The seed drill should in drilling the seed be worked across the lines made by the rámp. The rámp can be used after the drill to cover the seed and level the surface. This work can also be done by a plank roller (samar) horizontally drawn over the surface.

8. The kind of seed drill to be used will depend upon the crop to be sown and the kind of soil. A three coulter drill lighter in construction but otherwise similar to an ordinary three coulter drill with coulters 10 or 11 inches apart will be suitable for sowing the principal kharif grain crops (bájri, jowári, kodra, &c.,) in the sandy or sandy loam (gorádu) soils extensively found in Ahmedabad, Kaira, &c. In any district, however, particular crop should be drilled in rows the usual distance apart, and suitable drills can easily be locally arranged for.

9. The three implements mentioned above, viz., grubber, rámp and a three coulter seed drill each constructed lightly to suit manual draught were subjected to a practical test on a small plot of ground 2 gunthás (one-twentieth acre) in extent. The grubber was worked lengthwise and across the plot in 31 minutes. One turn with the rámp took less than 14 minutes. The soil was now in good order for sowing as proved by working the drill for two or three turns. The preparatory tillage was done at the rate of ¾ acre in a working day of 10 hours, but the plot being small a good deal of time was lost through the numerous turnings. In actual practice in an ordinary field the work could have been done more expeditiously. A field prepared like the experimental plot could have been sown and the seed covered at the rate of 2 acres per day and under pressure at a still faster rate. The draught of the drill in well prepared soil is very light and four labourers pulling ought to swing along at a rapid pace particularly in fields which are neither sticky nor wet.

10. Four labourers (women would probably work as well as men) were required for drawing each implement; also a man to guide or steer. Each implement was fitted with a draught pole not quite so long or so heavy as required for bullocks, but fitted to the implement in precisely the same way as for bullocks. A stout handle or yoke about four feet long is adjusted to the draught pole in the same way as a bullock neck yoke. This handle is extended for two labourers one on each side of the draught pole. They each grasp the cross handle or yoke with both hands and use their strength not by pulling but by shoving. A rope attached to the body of the implement and extending beyond the length of the draught pole is fixed at its free end to the middle of a handle or yoke. The labourers one on each side of the rope grasp the handle with both hands and exert their strength by shoving like the pair of labourers working behind them. The draught rope should be looped up loosely to the draught pole to keep it in proper position.

11. Under the orders of the Commissioner, N. D., I have arranged to get a set of implements such as I have described made for each of the famine-affected Collectorates of the Northern Division, and I am also sending one set to Mr. Seddon, Special Famine Officer, Káthiawár, the object being to give patterns which can be copied and possibly be improved upon by village carpenters. The implements when sent will be properly adjusted for work as regards means of draught, &c.

12. It is unnecessary at the present time to demonstrate how other tillage implements can be adapted for manual draught. The cultivators can I believe easily arrange for themselves regarding implements used for interculture and weeding. In fact I am not at all sure that a Gujaráti cultivator of average intelligence requires an object lesson to teach him how to apply manual draught to his tillage implement.

13. It has been suggested that famine labour might possibly be profitably employed in field work with these implements after the rains set in, but I am of opinion that cultivators could make their own arrangements. The employment of home labour would be more satisfactory than hired labour. The work on account of rain would be intermittent and should be pushed on very rapidly when the conditions were favourable for working the land, and no doubt the working hours on particular days would be very long.

Circular to Agriculturists in Gujarát.

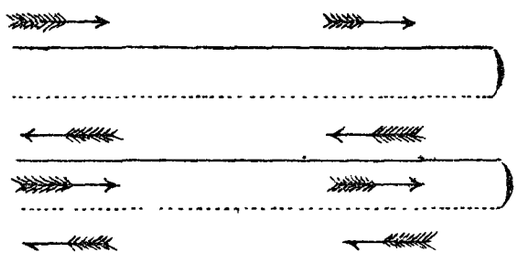
II.

Many of your work cattle have died through unavoidable starvation. Many of those that have been kept alive are weak. In many villages you cannot hope to get all the fields prepared by your work cattle in proper season for sowing. If men or women or boys do part of the work ordinarily done by work cattle, you may expect to get most of your fields sown in good time.

The plough (hal) cannot easily be drawn by men. But the surface soil can be loosened hand power by means of the two rowed seed drill (phadko) and the bladed harrow (rámp), these implements are modified so as to suit human traction.

2. The Sarkár has had strong light sets of these implements made and it has been pro by working them in moist soil that they can easily be drawn by four men or women and that the soil can be properly prepared for sowing.

3. The modified hand power phadko has the seed bowl (chadoo) and seed tubes (nario) removed. The tines (dánta) do the work of opening and stirring the soil; they should be 18 inches apart. This implement should first be worked lengthwise and then across the field with an interval of a day between these operations. The furrows (chás) made in a field in the forward journey are shown below by straight lines and in the back journey by dotted lines.



The work is made lighter by this method and the furrows (chás) are opened 9 inches apart. The soil between the furrows is also to some extent stirred. The furrows can be made deeper if the tines (dánta) are forced into the soil by using the guiding handle (rumbhanu) as a lever.

4. The rámp works easily and well after the phadko. The blade (pás) should be straight for the gorádu soils of Kaira, Ahmedabad, etc., and bent for the black soils of Surat, Broach, &c. The implement should be worked first in the same direction as the last furrows made by the phadko and across this direction if a second turn is necessary to make the soil friable to a depth of three inches or more. The blade (pás) in the modified rámp is much lighter than usual and therefore to give it sufficient strength it should be made of hardened iron or steel. One man guiding or driving and four people pulling can prepare for sowing 1 bigha of land per day and the work is not hard.

5. The kind of seed drill to be used will depend upon the crop to be sown and the kind of soil. A three tined seed drill (tarfen), lighter in construction but otherwise similar to the ordinary implement with tines (dánta) 10 or 11 inches apart, will be suitable for the principal grain crops (bájri, kodra, &c.) of gorádu soils; but for crops in black soil such as jowári, cotton, &c., the rows must be further apart and a light phadko would be more suitable than a tarfen.

6. The means of traction in the hand implements has been arranged much in the same way as for work cattle. The draft pole (dándi) is shorter and lighter than in the bullock power implements. A stout wooden handle about four feet long is adjusted to the dándi in the same way as the neck yoke (jusari). This handle is intended for two labourers, one on each side of the dándi. They each grasp the handle with both hands and exert their strength by shoving not by pulling. A doubled rope, fixed at its double end round the body (lodhio) of the implement, should be looped up loosely to the dándi at two points along its length. The free ends of the rope should extend beyond the dándi and should be attached to the middle of another handle. Two labourers, one on each side of the rope, grasp the handle and exert their strength, by shoving like the pair of labourers working behind them.

7. The Sarkár has sent specimens of these modified implements to the various districts to be seen and tried by you and as patterns for village carpenters.

8. You will yourselves be able to adapt for manual work the various sizes of bullock hoes (karpi) which you work between the rows of growing crop to kill weeds and stir the soil.

APPENDIX 57.

(Referred to in Paragraph 169 of the Report.)

Statement showing the total number and value of sales and mortgages of land registered under the Indian Registration Act III of 1877 during the years 1899-1900—1901-02 as compared with the average of the preceding nine years.

Serial Number.	District.	Average for nine years ending 1898-99.				1899-1900.			
		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	2,756	13,86,152	3,206	16,05,315	2,665	12,94,169	3,676	23,91,074
2	Kaira	3,151	13,06,285	3,785	13,57,984	2,883	9,94,022	3,607	12,36,376
3	Panch Mahâls	386	1,50,689	264	75,790	585	2,39,735	394	1,12,522
4	Broach...	1,624	7,52,563	2,303	10,72,202	969	3,79,614	1,708	6,01,441
5	Surat	3,208	14,91,689	1,868	9,85,770	3,415	17,50,204	1,744	9,21,502
	Gujarát ...	11,125	50,87,378	11,423	50,97,061	10,517	46,57,744	11,129	52,62,915
6	Khándesh	10,233	35,34,870	13,364	42,89,748	8,062	27,59,943	11,188	33,18,893
7	Násik	4,278	11,55,257	5,245	14,40,116	3,821	10,18,505	5,418	13,87,241
8	Ahmednagar	2,378	7,01,699	2,700	7,22,120	2,598	7,73,785	2,396	6,20,141
9	Poona	3,578	17,76,197	5,149	19,65,650	3,174	13,76,810	3,415	11,99,783
10	Sholápur	2,538	6,46,662	1,683	4,88,742	3,049	6,96,013	1,462	3,66,945
11	Sátára...	2,593	8,64,975	4,345	12,06,418	2,390	9,32,353	4,311	11,13,053
	Deccan ...	25,598	86,79,660	32,486	1,01,12,794	23,094	75,57,409	28,185	80,06,056
12	Bijápur	2,698	4,75,143	2,591	6,38,038	3,115	6,18,277	3 096	7,39,391
13	Belgaum	3,045	9,29,771	5,747	19,16,232	3,069	10,05,388	6,521	18,26,697
14	Dhárwár	3,674	9,93,664	4,615	14,70,730	4,057	12,46,474	4,912	15,63,819
	Karnátak ...	9,417	23,98,578	12,953	40,25,000	10,241	28,70,139	14,529	41,29,407
15	Thána...	3,224	11,04,480	2,345	8,38,768	3,386	13,68,379	1,913	7,03,724
16	Kánara	1,433	5,24,604	1,490	5,87,467	1,497	5,61,430	1,628	5,69,150
17	Ratnágiri	1,662	5,24,376	2,900	10,85,465	1,924	5,17,729	3,143	9,91,961
18	Kolába...	2,645	8,67,045	2,828	9,56,761	2,937	9,93,262	2,935	9,52,148
	Konkan ..	8,964	30,24,505	9,563	34,63,461	9,744	34,40,800	9,649	32,16,983
	Total ...	55,104	1,91,90,121	66,423	2,27,03,316	53,596	1,85,26,092	63,492	2,06,15,361

Serial Number	District.	1900-01.				1901-02.			
		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number	Value.
	1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	2,301	13,55,880	3,314	13,16,280	2,723	14,64,700	3,385	26,63,784
2	Kaira	2,632	9,77,629	3,937	12,41,887	2,366	9,08,932	3,842	13,00,885
3	Panch Mahâls	631	2,76,581	391	1,15,365	418	1,94,298	321	1,24,829
4	Broach...	682	2,55,011	1,098	4,90,253	1,075	4,79,070	1,624	6,96,355
5	Surat	4,065	15,80,965	1,940	10,60,083	4,457	19,57,813	1,498	7,87,300
	Gujarát ...	10,311	44,46,066	10,680	42,23,868	11,039	50,04,313	10,670	55,73,153
6	Khándesh	10,666	36,66,062	11,581	31,13,693	14,719	54,36,681	10,991	36,57,511
7	Násik	4,197	11,11,308	5,385	12,57,363	4,042	12,79,133	3,546	8,44,489
8	Ahmednagar	6,662	6,97,622	6,790	6,15,461	2,197	6,76,951	1,669	5,09,172
9	Poona	3,711	17,86,314	3,730	17,17,755	3,759	19,51,651	3,113	15,40,988
10	Sholápur	3,394	8,22,957	1,398	3,83,224	2,467	6,21,216	979	3,34,147
11	Sátára...	2,553	8,53,810	3,594	9,07,103	2,440	9,10,100	2,836	7,89,334
	Deccan .	31,183	89,38,073	32,478	79,94,589	29,624	1,08,75,732	23,134	76,75,641
12	Bijápur	4,059	7,92,407	5,048	11,41,644	3,274	6,64,752	3,493	7,74,885
13	Belgaum	4,272	13,09,759	9,224	24,30,633	4,370	13,84,978	7,734	20,54,957
14	Dharwár	5,452	16,63,426	8,043	22,40,580	5,086	14,35,438	6,979	18,10,008
	Karnátak ...	13,783	37,65,592	22,315	58,12,857	12,730	34,84,668	18,206	46,39,850
15	Thána	3,932	15,49 644	2,360	7,55,819	4,301	16,22,049	2,102	7,47,163
16	Kánara	1,612	5,98,485	1,721	5,65,408	1,793	6,72,928	1,806	6,28,097
17	Ratnágiri	1,978	5,62,105	3,348	10,52,575	2,197	6,86,522	3 232	10,27,785
18	Kolába	3,633	12,03,699	3,594	9,96,447	3,552	12,60,409	3,208	9,30,387
	Konkan ...	11,205	39,13,933	11,023	33,70,249	11,843	42,41,908	10,348	33,33,432
	Total ...	66,482	2,10,63,634	76,496	2,14,01,563	65,236	2,.16,06,621	62,358	2,12,22,076

APPENDIX 58.

(Referred to in Paragraph 169 of the Report.)

Statement showing the number and value of sales and mortgages of land between agriculturists and agriculturists registered under the Indian Registration Act III of 1877 during the years 1899-1900 and 1901-02 as compared with the average of the preceding nine years.

Serial Number.	District.	Average for nine years ending 1898-99.				1899-1900.			
		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.	
		Number	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number	Value
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	354	1,56,872	829	4,14,174	447	1,82,913	1,219	4,85,064
2	Kaira	665	2,46,502	1,524	5,52,922	803	2,55,441	1,766	5,80,531
3	Panch Mahâls	50	9,305	77	14,307	116	14,305	123	17,646
4	Broach	253	1,42,290	754	3,49,210	130	75,718	485	1,68,018
5	Surat	657	2,39,188	659	3,13,761	775	2,95,130	651	2,67,225
	Gujarát ...	1,979	7,94,157	3,843	16,44,374	2,270	8,23,507	4,244	15,18,484
6	Khándesh	5,009	22,53,121	2,520	11,14,192	5,114	21,56,297	2,892	12,76,766
7	Násik	1,417	4,19,129	2,663	7,92,786	1,256	3,79,012	2,899	8,45,283
8	Ahmednagar	615	1,65,916	1,730	3,84,789	996	2,62,244	1,768	4,12,901
9	Poona	692	2,75,934	1,707	4,99,296	868	3,47,202	1,325	3,96,703
10	Sholápur	565	1,35,043	693	1,78,498	583	1,36,516	569	1,64,447
11	Sátára	1,473	4,78,605	3,306	8,59,763	1,768	5,48,923	3,099	9,16,831
	Deccan ...	9,771	37,27,748	12,619	38,29,324	10,585	38,30,194	12,552	40,12,931
12	Bijápur	338	69,301	592	1,53,606	640	1,04,312	921	1,80,948
13	Belgaum	493	1,71,274	1,677	5,00,828	676	3,03,585	1,969	6,73,715
14	Dhárwár	699	2,77,199	1,551	6,09,160	871	4,04,596	1,681	8,03,728
	Karnátak ...	1,530	5,17,774	3,820	12,63,594	2,187	8,12,493	4,571	16,58,391
15	Thána	988	2,51,249	1,137	2,98,783	1,146	2,72,353	931	2,71,413
16	Kolába	1,074	3,11,186	1,648	4,48,903	1,205	3,11,477	1,815	4,54,462
17	Ratnágiri	548	1,40,168	1,250	3,27,166	598	1,44,829	1,191	3,22,215
18	Kánara	251	1,07,491	322	1,35,976	241	1,03,202	429	1,79,701
	Konkan ...	2,861	8,10,094	4,357	12,10,828	3,190	8,31,861	4,366	12,27,791
	Total ...	16,141	58,49,773	24,639	79,48,120	18,232	62,98,055	25,733	84,17,597

Serial Number.	District.	1900-01.				1901 02.			
		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.	
		Number.	Value.	Number	Value.	Number	Value.	Number	Value
	1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	321	1,15,070	1,065	3,42,615	372	1,41,800	773	2,89,979
2	Kaira	828	2,78,403	2,059	6,43,788	671	2,41,928	1,967	6,52,994
3	Panch Mahâls	82	12,623	102	13,961	40	9,496	50	9,726
4	Broach...	84	56,426	265	99,466	201	1,03,510	367	1,75,549
5	Surat	1,112	4,05,251	756	3,12,929	1,046	4,13,159	418	1,72,173
	Gujarát ...	2,427	8,67,773	4,247	14,12,759	2,330	9,09,893	3,575	13,00,421
6	Khándesh	5,240	21,90,399	3,862	18,84,374	5,912	25,72,205	4,905	28,53.185
7	Násik	1,698	5,26,473	3,046	7,82,098	1,451	4,83,934	1,809	5,20,171
8	Ahmednagar	790	2,22,780	1,206	3,03,986	615	2,00,725	894	3,82,921
9	Poona	1,111	4,58,837	1,472	4,49,517	1,080	5,54,221	1,258	3,64,648
10	Sholápur	682	1,72,703	557	1,33,069	467	1,41,528	466	1,81,639
11	Sátára	1,847	5,36,578	2,927	6,95,068	1,813	6,01,341	2,264	5,46,501
	Deccan ...	11,368	41,07,770	13,070	42,48,062	11,338	45,53,954	11,596	48,49,065
12	Bijápur	692	1,21,615	1,336	2,44,210	619	1,24,691	1,070	1,98,956
13	Belgaum	927	3,13,787	2,689	7,60,033	1,156	3,98,654	2,458	7,82,228
14	Dhárwár	1,233	6,08,890	2,522	8,60,360	1,147	5,26,735	2,163	8,71,780
	Karnátak ...	2,852	10,44,292	6,547	18,64,603	2,922	10,50,080	5,691	18,52,964
15	Thána	1,352	3,85,875	1,262	3,13,824	1,599	4,28,590	1,225	3,11,523
16	Kolába	1,414	4,00,217	1,930	5,55,123	1,434	4,47,652	1,935	5,37,372
17	Ratnágiri	607	1,31,539	1,090	2,98,255	682	1,33,343	1,207	3,27,480
18	Kánara	816	1,30,952	434	1,42,055	290	1,24,275	464	1,72,351
	Konkan ...	3,639	10,48,583	4,725	13,09,257	4,005	11,83,860	4,831	13,48,726
	Total ...	20,336	70,68,418	28,589	88,34,681	20,595	76,97,787	25,693	93,51,176

APPENDIX 59.

(Referred to in Paragraph 169 of the Report.)

Statement showing the number of sales and mortgages of land registered under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879 during the years 1899-1900—1901-02 as compared with the average of the preceding nine years.

District.	Average for Nine Years ending 1898-99.						1899-1900.					
	Sales.			Mortgages			Sales.			Mortgages.		
	Between agriculturists and agriculturists.	Between agriculturists and non-agriculturists.	Total.	Between agriculturists and agriculturists.	Between agriculturists and non-agriculturists.	Total.	Between agriculturists and agriculturists.	Between agriculturists and non-agriculturists.	Total.	Between agriculturists and agriculturists	Between agriculturists and non-agriculturists.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ahmednagar ...	1,683	1,363	3,046	2,314	5,355	7,669	2,075	1,913	3,988	2,827	5,188	8,015
Poona	1,798	1,306	3,104	5,670	7,603	13,273	2,167	1,472	3,639	5,134	6,533	11,667
Sholápur ..	1,700	882	2,582	938	1,193	2,131	2,516	1,005	3,521	1,065	967	2,032
Sátára	2,499	1,024	3,523	11,413	7,171	18,584	3,451	1,369	4,820	12,694	7,113	19,807
Total ...	7,680	4,575	12,255	20,335	21,322	41,657	10,209	5,759	15,968	21,720	19,801	41,521

District.	1900-01.						1901-02.					
	Sales.			Mortgages.			Sales.			Mortgages.		
	Between agriculturists and agriculturists.	Between agriculturists and non-agriculturists.	Total.	Between agriculturists and agriculturists.	Between agriculturists and non-agriculturists	Total.	Between agriculturists and agriculturists.	Between agriculturists and non-agriculturists.	Total.	Between agriculturists and agriculturists.	Between agriculturists and non-agriculturists.	Total.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Ahmednagar ...	2,105	1,772	3,877	2,688	4,812	7,500	1,501	1,042	2,543	1,920	2,798	4,718
Poona	2,675	2,068	4,743	5,737	7,259	12,996	2,397	1,518	3,915	4,516	4,737	9,253
Sholápur ...	3,574	1,075	4,649	1,181	933	2,114	2,263	536	2,799	829	485	1,314
Sátára	4,373	1,849	6,222	14,566	9,345	23,911	4,056	1,234	5,290	10,396	4,690	15,086
Total ...	12,727	6,764	19,491	24,172	22,349	46,521	10,217	4,330	14,547	17,661	12,710	30,371

APPENDIX 60.

(Referred to in Paragraph 176 of the Report)

Statement showing the number of deaths in the famine affected districts from September 1899 to August 1902 as compared with the normal.

Month.	Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	Deaths			Rate per mille.	Mean death-rate for 10 years 1889-1898.
					Total.	From Cholera.	From Plague.		
Ahmedabad.									
September 1899 ...	2,624	628	164	820	1,612	...	9	1·75	2·89
October „ ...	2,982	831	324	1,226	2,381	...	11	2·59	3·24
November „ ...	3,380	993	474	1,761	3,228	...	20	3·50	3·67
December „ ...	3,460	1,472	713	2,531	4,716	...	1	5·12	3·76
January 1900 ...	3,165	2,036	1,027	3,682	6,745	...	...	7·32	3·44
February „ ...	2,790	1,902	844	4,164	6,910	...	...	7·50	3·03
March „ ...	2,933	2,653	875	5,065	8,593	...	...	9·33	3·19
April „ ...	2,665	3,292	873	5,701	9,866	36	...	10·71	2·89
May „ ...	2,181	4,655	1,629	20,111	26,395	7,377	14	28·66	2·37
June „ ...	1,802	2,976	1,311	11,454	15,741	2,313	14	17·09	1·96
July „ ...	1,898	2,860	1,414	11,640	15,914	1,524	1	17·28	2·06
August „ ...	2,269	3,784	1,888	10,465	16,137	984	1	17·52	2·46
Total, ...	32,154	28,082	11,536	78,620	118,238	12,234	71	128·37	34·96
September 1900 ...	...	4,825	1,649	7,373	13,847	218	...	15·03	...
October „ ...	...	5,410	1,718	8,396	15,524	1	...	16·86	...
November „ ...	...	4,568	1,352	7,594	13,514	...	1	14·67	...
December „ ...	...	2,900	1,169	6,097	10,166	...	...	11·04	...
January 1901 ...	...	1,320	717	3,718	5,755	...	4	6·25	...
February „ ...	...	850	508	3,000	4,358	...	12	4·73	...
March „ ...	...	729	568	3,487	4,784	1	121	6·02	...
April „ ...	...	523	305	2,068	2,896	...	13	3·64	...
May „ ...	...	527	252	1,708	2,487	...	4	3·13	...
June „ ...	...	445	247	1,222	1,914	...	...	2·41	...
July „ ...	...	364	142	963	1,469	...	...	1·86	...
August „ ...	...	803	236	1,176	2,215	...	...	2·79	...
Total ...	...	23,264	8,863	46,802	78,929	220	155	88·43	...
September 1901 ...	...	1,359	325	1,687	3,371	...	...	4·24	...
October „ ...	...	1,420	405	2,083	3,908	...	...	4·92	...
November „ ...	...	1,256	514	2,402	4,172	...	2	5·25	...
December „ ...	...	950	605	3,016	4,571	...	...	5·75	...
January 1902 ...	...	694	440	2,805	3,939	...	...	4·95	...
February „ ...	...	647	428	2,954	4,029	...	...	5·07	...
March „ ...	...	757	392	3,276	4,425	2	8	5·56	...
April „ ...	...	682	271	2,074	3,027	3	1	3·80	...
May „ ...	...	618	192	1,346	2,156	...	...	2·71	...
June „ ...	...	525	144	1,050	1,719	...	...	2·16	...
July „ ...	...	633	176	1,058	1,867	...	...	2·35	...
August „ ...	...	958	199	1,339	2,496	...	...	3·14	...
Total ...	...	10,499	4,091	25,090	39,680	5	11	49·90	...

APPENDIX 60—*continued.*

Month.	Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	Deaths			Rate per mille.	Mean death-rate for 10 years 1889-1898.
					Total.	From Cholera.	From Plague.		
				Kaira.					
September 1899 ...	2,456	904	324	796	2,024	...	107	2·33	2·86
October „ ...	2,812	1,019	424	1,026	2,469	...	37	2·83	3·23
November „ ...	2,918	1,154	753	1,404	3,311	...	2	3·79	3 35
December „ ...	2,505	1,473	1,242	2,210	4,925	...	...	5·65	2·87
January 1900 ...	2,473	1,956	1,885	3,633	7,474	...	5	8·57	2·84
February „ ...	2,189	1,644	1,495	3,827	6,966	...	3	7·99	2·51
March „ ...	2,602	2,387	1,885	6,252	10,524	...	7	12·07	2·96
April „ ...	2,532	3,283	1,702	8,196	13,181	1,120	3	15·12	2·90
May „ ...	2,345	3,471	2,346	13,510	19,327	6,161	6	22·17	2·69
June „ ...	2,047	2,077	1,557	6,621	10,255	1,664	...	11·77	2·35
July „ ...	2,416	2,434	1,813	8,917	13,164	2,358	...	15·10	2·77
August „ ...	2,647	3,180	2,220	8,249	13,649	1,006	...	15·66	2·92
Total ...	29,942	24,982	17,646	64,641	107,269	12,309	170	123·05	34·25
September 1900 ...	...	3,565	1,882	5,845	11,292	141	...	12·96	...
October „ ...	...	3,445	1,670	5,337	10,452	3	...	11·99	...
November „ ...	...	2,545	1,051	4,184	7,780	...	...	8·93	...
December „ ...	...	1,618	811	2,874	5,303	...	...	6·08	...
January 1901 ...	...	768	441	1,727	2,936	...	...	3·37	...
February „ ...	...	485	338	1,355	2,178	...	2	2·50	...
March „ ...	...	434	392	1,736	2,562	...	4	3·58	...
April „ ...	...	366	254	1,313	1,933	...	2	2·70	...
May „ ...	...	361	162	975	1,498	...	1	2·09	...
June „ ...	...	474	149	809	1,432	...	...	2·01	...
July „ ...	...	448	130	689	1,267	...	3	1·77	...
August „ ...	...	945	230	901	2,076	...	...	2·90	...
Total ...	...	15,454	7,510	27,745	50,709	144	12	60·88	...
September 1901 ...	...	1,677	487	1,758	3,922	...	4	5·48	...
October „ ...	...	2,223	860	2,644	5,727	...	111	8·00	...
November „ ...	...	1,688	762	2,471	4,921	...	116	6·88	...
December „ ...	...	1,053	693	2,444	4,190	...	126	5·87	...
January 1902 ...	...	735	540	2,451	3,726	...	385	5·20	...
February „ ...	...	555	615	3,682	4,852	...	1,306	6·77	...
March „ ...	...	636	668	5,821	7,125	...	2,581	9·94	...
April „ ...	...	589	357	2,335	3,281	10	663	4·58	...
May „ ...	...	533	167	931	1,631	...	8	2·28	...
June „ ...	...	540	138	706	1,384	...	...	1·93	...
July „ ...	...	639	155	782	1,576	...	...	2·20	...
August „ ...	...	869	168	940	1,977	...	71	2·76	...
Total ...	...	11,737	5,610	26,965	44,312	10	5,371	61·89	...

APPENDIX 60—*continued.*

Month.	Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	Deaths			Rate per mille.	Mean death-rate for 10 years 1889—1898.
					Total.	From Cholera.	From Plague.		
Panch Mahals.									
September 1899 ...	587	152	53	214	419	...	...	1·34	1·94
October „ ...	676	191	65	244	500	...	...	1·60	2·16
November „ ...	829	220	106	390	716	...	...	2·28	2·65
December „ ...	663	432	237	842	1,511	...	...	4·82	2·12
January 1900 ..	762	784	466	1,753	3,003	...	...	9·59	2·43
February „ ...	618	764	545	2,634	3,943	...	...	12·59	1·97
March „ ...	699	1,003	683	4,171	5,857	...	...	18·69	2·23
April „ ...	677	1,223	775	6,601	8,599	195	...	27·44	2·16
May „ ...	598	1,721	1,149	14,073	16,943	3,317	...	54·07	1·91
June „ ...	496	1,042	741	8,199	9,982	716	...	31·85	1·58
July „ ...	573	1,156	1,086	11,061	13,303	862	...	42·45	1·82
August „ ...	589	1,300	905	9,140	11,345	652	...	36·20	1·88
Total ...	7,767	9,988	6,811	59,322	76,121	5,742	...	242·92	24·85
September 1900 ...	...	1,377	456	4,386	6,219	28	...	19·84	...
October „ ...	...	1,152	396	2,548	4,096	...	...	13·07	...
November „ ...	...	865	310	1,833	3,008	...	...	9·59	...
December „ ...	...	515	204	1,062	1,781	...	...	5·68	...
January 1901 ...	...	259	129	657	1,045	...	...	3·33	...
February „ ...	...	140	89	472	701	...	...	2·24	...
March „ ...	...	90	73	430	593	...	...	2·26	...
April „ ...	...	87	55	432	574	...	...	2·20	...
May „ ...	...	68	37	301	406	...	1	1·55	...
June „ ...	...	62	27	244	333	...	...	1·27	...
July „ ...	...	73	100	104	277	...	...	1·06	...
August „ ...	...	111	36	195	342	...	...	1·31	...
Total ...	...	4,799	1,912	12,664	19,375	28	1	63·40	...
September 1901 ...	...	186	36	229	451	...	...	1·72	...
October „ ...	...	221	46	306	573	...	...	2·19	...
November „ ...	...	194	60	288	542	...	...	2·07	...
December „ ...	...	193	68	352	613	...	...	2·34	...
January 1902 ...	...	183	81	481	745	...	8	2·85	...
February „ ...	...	193	89	607	889	40	...	3·40	...
March „ ...	...	176	77	649	902	...	95	3·45	...
April „ ...	...	176	41	466	683	...	118	2·62	...
May „ ...	...	186	28	272	486	...	25	1·85	...
June „ ...	...	168	40	252	460	...	3	1·76	...
July „ ...	...	173	38	223	434	...	...	1·66	...
August „ ...	...	211	36	239	486	...	31	1·86	...
Total ...	...	2,260	640	4,364	7,264	40	280	27·77	...

APPENDIX 60—*continued.*

Month.	Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	Deaths			Rate per mille.	Mean death-rate for 10 years 1889—1898.
					Total.	From Cholera.	From Plague.		
Broach.									
September 1899 ...	1,038	394	131	386	911	...	66	2·67	3·07
October „ ...	1,255	444	158	424	1,026	...	15	3·00	3·68
November „ ...	1,382	466	249	600	1,315	...	...	3·86	4·44
December „ ..	1,326	657	382	920	1,959	...	...	5·74	3·88
January 1900 ...	1,178	1,006	588	1,595	3,189	...	...	9·34	3·45
February „ ...	1,053	1,077	533	1,883	3,493	...	...	10·23	3·03
March „ ...	1,208	1,720	598	2,479	4,797	...	...	14·05	3·54
April „ ...	1,207	1,592	444	2,074	4,110	2	...	12·03	3·53
May „ ...	1,032	1,990	823	7,985	10,798	3,921	...	31·62	3·02
June „ ...	816	983	454	2,672	4,109	475	...	12·03	2·38
July „ ...	988	1,022	672	3,625	5,319	731	...	15·57	2·89
August „ ...	1,046	1,273	715	3,055	5,043	255	...	14·77	3·06
Total ...	13,529	12,624	5,747	27,698	46,069	5,384	81	134·91	40·02
September 1900 ...	...	1,400	520	2,030	3,950	48	...	11·57	...
October „ ...	...	1,772	513	1,992	4,277	1	...	12·52	...
November „ ...	...	1,461	435	1,773	3,669	...	...	10·74	...
December „ ...	...	846	385	1,328	2,559	...	...	7·49	...
January 1901 ...	...	368	245	879	1,492	...	...	4·37	...
February „ ...	...	203	170	514	887	...	...	2·59	...
March „ ...	...	170	179	656	1,005	...	...	3·45	...
April „ ...	...	159	110	473	742	...	...	2·55	...
May „ ...	...	158	86	383	627	...	...	2·95	...
June „ ..	...	152	72	324	548	...	...	1·88	...
July „ ...	...	199	55	259	513	...	...	1·76	...
August „ ...	...	349	91	404	844	...	27	2·89	...
Total ...	...	7,237	2,861	11,015	21,113	49	27	64·76	...
September 1901 ...	...	536	210	1,230	1,976	...	640	6·78	...
October „ ...	...	515	249	1,201	1,965	...	446	6·74	...
November „ ...	...	539	254	1,331	2,124	...	392	7·29	...
December „ ...	...	388	232	1,335	1,955	...	393	6·71	...
January 1902 ...	...	322	220	1,273	1,815	...	419	6·22	...
February „ ...	...	330	225	1,487	2,042	...	665	7·00	...
March „ ..	...	291	204	1,520	2,015	3	579	6·90	...
April „ ...	...	250	112	652	1,014	...	137	3·48	...
May „ ...	...	236	66	349	651	...	23	2·24	...
June „ ...	...	244	51	276	571	...	15	1·96	...
July „ ...	...	350	73	300	723	...	9	2·47	...
August „ ...	...	374	69	334	777	...	...	2·66	...
Total ...	...	4,375	1,965	11,288	17,628	3	3,718	60·45	...

APPENDIX 60—*continued.*

Month.	Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	Deaths			Rate per mille.	Mean death-rate for 10 years 1889—1898.
					Total.	From Cholera.	From Plague.		
Surat.									
September 1899 ...	1,558	610	324	965	1,899	...	303	2·93	2·39
October „ ...	1,664	596	308	1,031	1,935	...	311	2·98	2·56
November „ ..	1,905	626	364	869	1,859	...	120	2·87	2·93
December „ ...	1,943	801	410	947	2,158	...	62	3·32	2·99
January 1900 ...	1,930	1,068	614	1,177	2,859	...	48	4·40	2·97
February „ ...	1,894	1,211	586	1,258	3,055	...	23	4·71	2·91
March „ ...	2,115	1,439	696	1,609	3,744	...	26	5·76	3·25
April „ ...	2,101	1,556	675	2,542	4,773	652	12	7·34	3·23
May „ ...	1,778	1,976	1,114	6,517	9,607	3,494	4	14·78	2·74
June „ ...	1,426	1,602	902	4,031	6,535	1,820	1	10·06	2·19
July „ ...	1,597	1,350	863	3,005	5,218	584	13	8·03	2·46
August „ ...	1,672	1,266	847	2,419	4,532	178	36	6·98	2·57
Total ...	21,583	14,101	7,703	26,370	48,174	6,728	959	74·16	33·19
September 1900 ...	...	1,001	663	1,866	3,530	53	55	5·43	...
October „ ..	...	962	672	1,559	3,193	41	39	4·91	...
November „ ...	...	880	498	1,146	2,524	....	21	3·88	...
December „ ...	...	776	488	1,044	2,308	....	16	3 55	...
January 1901 ...	...	585	503	1,122	2,210	...	67	3·40	...
February „ ...	...	532	449	1,417	2,398	...	125	3·69	...
March „ ...	...	587	563	1,588	2,738	...	145	4·30	...
April „ ...	...	439	324	1,020	1,783	...	120	2·80	...
May „ ...	...	424	258	896	1,578	...	127	2·48	...
June „ ...	...	408	203	701	1,312	...	92	2·06	...
July „ ...	...	460	210	895	1,565	2	207	2·46	...
August „ ...	...	443	272	1,174	1,889	...	501	2·97	...
Total ...	....	7,497	5,103	14,428	27,028	96	1,515	41·93	...
September 1901 ...	...	417	268	1,245	1,930	...	380	3 03	...
October „ ...	...	418	305	1,039	1,762	...	324	2·77	...
November „ ...	...	469	355	1,268	2,092	...	506	3·29	...
December „ ...	...	489	345	1,213	2,047	...	400	3·22	...
January 1902 ...	...	453	326	1,110	1,889	...	280	2·97	...
February „ ...	...	404	327	1,226	1,957	1	292	3·07	...
March „ ...	...	470	393	1,660	2,523	...	487	3·96	...
April „ ...	...	419	232	1,142	1,793	...	378	2·81	...
May „ ...	...	410	212	691	1,313	...	99	2·06	...
June „ ...	...	446	181	641	1,268	...	36	1·99	...
July „ ...	...	572	240	926	1,738	...	263	2·73	...
August „ ...	...	615	295	1,274	2,184	...	527	3·43	...
Total ...	...	5,582	3,479	13,435	22,496	1	3,972	35·33	...

APPENDIX 60—*continued.*

Month.	Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	Deaths			Rate per mille.	Mean death-rate for 10 years 1889—1898.
					Total.	From Cholera.	From Plague.		
Thana.									
September 1899 ...	1,685	814	259	1,150	2,223	...	226	2·70	2·06
October „ ...	1,487	675	238	1,070	1,983	...	175	2·42	1·82
November „ ...	1,799	707	236	1,093	2,036	...	103	2·49	2·20
December „ ...	2,008	727	354	1,123	2,204	...	152	2·69	2·45
January 1900 ...	2,375	894	411	1,585	2,890	...	152	3·53	2 90
February „ ...	2,165	850	408	1,535	2,793	...	181	3·41	2·64
March „ ...	2,308	1,068	382	1,946	3,396	...	300	4·14	2·82
April „ ...	2,030	1,088	365	1,845	3,298	5	309	4·03	2·48
May „ ...	1,646	1,197	474	3,021	4,692	984	243	5·73	2·01
June „ ...	1,507	1,904	884	10,713	13,501	8,938	34	16·47	1·84
July „ ...	1,518	1,484	698	7,320	9,502	5,764	32	11·60	1·85
August „ ...	2,063	1,526	721	4,803	7,050	2,474	123	8·61	2·52
Total ...	22,591	12,934	5,430	37,204	55,568	18,165	2,030	67·82	27·59
September 1900 ...	...	988	473	2,644	4,105	297	249	5·01	...
October „ ...	...	648	436	1,723	2,807	18	173	3 42	...
November „ ...	...	605	300	1,308	2,213	...	76	2·70	...
December „ ...	...	715	337	1,361	2,413	...	96	2·95	...
January 1901 ...	...	808	394	1,821	3,023	...	203	3·69	...
February „ ...	...	686	456	2,353	3,495	...	539	4·27	...
March „ ...	...	525	553	2,717	3,795	...	757	4·69	...
April „ ...	...	397	282	1,413	2,092	...	380	2·58	...
May „ ...	...	388	169	1,101	1,658	...	345	2·04	...
June „ ...	...	364	141	668	1.173	...	62	1·45	...
July „ ...	...	384	150	717	1,251	2	115	1·54	...
August „ ...	...	498	190	1,085	1,773	6	284	2·19	...
Total ...	...	7,006	3,881	18,911	29,798	323	3,279	36·53	...
September 1901 ...	...	410	170	1,068	1,648	...	332	2·04	...
October „ ...	...	387	192	877	1,456	...	146	1·80	...
November „ ...	...	469	215	932	1,616	...	116	2·00	...
December „ ...	...	474	259	969	1,702	...	113	2·10	...
January 1902 ...	...	472	292	1,116	1,880	...	133	2·31	...
February „ ...	...	432	256	1,108	1,796	...	194	2·21	...
March „ ...	...	482	224	1,127	1,833	...	181	2·26	...
April „ ...	...	556	134	1,001	1,691	...	155	2·08	...
May „ ...	...	514	112	801	1,427	1	83	1·75	...
June „ ...	...	591	123	781	1,495	1	52	1·84	...
July „ ...	...	537	131	791	1,459	...	87	1·80	...
August „ ...	...	734	158	1,009	1,901	...	233	2·34	...
Total ...	...	6,058	2,266	11,580	19,904	2	1,825	24·53	...

APPENDIX 60—*continued.*

Month.	Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	Deaths			Rate per mille.	Mean death-rate for 10 years 1889-1898.
					Total.	From Cholera.	From Plague.		
Kha'ndesh.									
September 1899 ...	5,103	2,042	429	1,160	3,631	...	47	2·50	3·60
October „ ...	4,015	1,974	528	1,144	3,646	...	5	2·49	2·74
November „ ...	3,898	1,921	762	1,460	4,143	...	...	2·83	2·67
December „ ...	3,849	2,449	940	1,927	5,316	...	...	3·64	2·63
January 1900 ...	4,032	3,208	1,277	3,333	7,818	352	...	5·35	2·76
February „ ...	3,155	3,572	1,374	3,957	8,903	484	3	6·09	2 16
March „ ...	4,004	5,215	1,883	9,744	16,842	4,430	1	11·54	2·74
April „ ...	4,568	5,896	1,646	12,522	20,064	8,323	...	13·74	3·14
May „ ...	4,307	3,528	1,092	4,692	9,312	915	...	6·38	2 95
June „ ...	3,288	3,136	1,064	5,019	9,219	954	...	6·31	2·25
July „ ...	3,977	5,111	2,105	9,632	16,848	3,231	...	11·54	2·72
August „ ...	5,806	7,702	2,555	8,836	19,093	1,488	...	13·07	3·98
Total ...	50,002	45,754	15,655	63,426	124,835	20,177	56	85·48	34·34
September 1900 ...	...	6,548	2,015	5,897	14,460	123	1	9·90	...
October „ ...	...	3,150	1,538	3,903	8,591	1	1	5 88	...
November „ ..	...	1,925	1,021	2,832	5,778	...	...	3·96	...
December „ ...	...	1,367	876	1,981	4,224	...	...	2·89	...
January 1901 ...	...	1,127	745	1,750	3,622	...	...	2·48	...
February „ ..	...	933	547	1,467	2,947	...	43	2·02	...
March „ ..	...	1,464	756	2,113	4,333	...	380	3·00	...
April „ ...	...	1,181	605	1,549	3,335	...	103	2·31	...
May „ ...	...	1,024	306	1,039	2,369	...	12	1·64	...
June „ ..	...	722	208	756	1,686	...	1	1·17	...
July „ ...	...	707	232	766	1,705	...	...	1·18	...
August „ ...	...	1,093	316	1,044	2,453	8	...	1·70	...
Total ...	...	21,241	9,165	25,097	55,503	132	541	38·13	...
September 1901 ...	...	1,703	470	1,429	3,602	...	85	2·50	...
October „ ...	...	1,397	458	1,835	3,690	...	388	2·56	...
November „ ...	...	1,361	499	2,205	4,065	...	689	2·80	...
December „ ...	...	1,490	742	2,558	4,790	...	975	3 32	...
January 1902 ...	...	1,021	540	2,295	3,856	...	1,129	2·70	...
February „ ...	...	1,256	818	4,345	6,419	14	2,819	4·50	...
March „ ..	...	1,304	842	4,800	6,946	...	3,296	4·87	...
April „ ..	...	1,354	531	2,642	4,527	...	1,085	3·17	...
May „ ...	...	1,340	246	882	2,468	...	30	1·73	...
June „ ...	...	1,255	179	747	2,181	...	...	1·53	...
July „ ...	...	1,315	230	759	2,304	...	...	1 61	...
August „ ...	...	1,890	333	1,554	3,777	...	435	2·65	...
Total ...	...	16,686	5,888	26,051	48,625	14	10,931	33·94	...

APPENDIX 60—*continued.*

Month.	Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	Deaths			Rate per mille.	Mean death-rate for 10 years 1889-1898.
					Total.	From Cholera.	From Plague.		
Na'sik.									
September 1899 ...	2,936	1,657	401	3,701	5,759	...	2,976	6·85	3·54
October „ ...	2,575	1,305	312	2,380	3,997	...	1,608	4·76	3·09
November „ ...	2,682	1,161	386	1,116	2,663	...	155	3·16	3·16
December „ ...	2,611	1,104	476	1,135	2,715	...	27	3·23	3·10
January 1900 ...	2,691	1,366	519	1,340	3,225	...	25	3·84	3·19
February „ ...	2,135	1,336	504	1,224	3,064	...	56	3·64	2·54
March „ ...	2,396	1,943	604	2,265	4,812	919	35	5·72	2·85
April „ ...	2,513	2,974	709	5,045	8,728	2,908	2	10 37	2·99
May „ ...	2,351	1,965	537	2,954	5,456	1,042	...	6·48	2 79
June „ ...	2,543	1,898	577	3,631	6,106	1,316	...	7·26	3·02
July „ ...	3,034	2,436	876	5,643	8,955	2,388	...	10 65	3·61
August „ ...	3,558	2,695	938	4,802	8,435	971	30	10·04	4 23
Total ...	32,025	21,840	6,839	35,236	63,915	9,544	4,914	76·00	38·11
September 1900 ...	...	2,042	683	2,955	5,680	67	373	6·75	...
October „ ...	...	1,250	624	2,320	4,194	1	756	4·99	...
November „ ...	...	956	465	1,456	2,877	...	131	3·42	...
December „ ...	...	968	418	1,357	2,743	...	11	3·26	...
January 1901 ...	...	928	377	1,510	2,815	...	7	3·34	...
February „ ...	...	819	399	1,494	2,712	...	19	3 22	...
March „ ...	...	784	483	1,688	2,955	...	16	3·61	...
April „ ...	...	684	225	975	1,884	...	1	2·30	...
May „ ...	...	604	219	770	1,593	...	...	1·94	...
June „ ...	...	608	150	682	1,440	...	...	1·76	...
July „ ...	...	602	177	712	1,491	...	1	1·82	...
August „ ...	...	883	218	616	1,717	1	...	2·09	...
Total ...	...	11,128	4,438	16,535	32,101	69	1,315	38·50	...
September 1901 ...	...	807	223	687	1,717	9	7	2 10	...
October „ ...	...	1,732	210	787	2,729	...	91	2·11	...
November „ ...	...	716	279	1,037	2,032	...	313	2·48	...
December „ ...	...	701	326	1,131	2,158	...	231	2·63	...
January 1902 ...	...	701	296	1,265	2,262	...	307	2·77	...
February „ ...	...	530	309	1,185	2,024	...	180	2·48	...
March „ ...	...	614	343	1,380	2,337	...	203	2·87	...
April „ ...	...	766	239	1,066	2,071	...	64	2·54	...
May „ ...	...	839	159	688	1,686	...	25	2 06	...
June „ ...	...	885	154	587	1,626	...	21	2·00	...
July „ ...	...	1,099	181	695	1,975	...	53	2·42	...
August „ ...	...	1,278	331	1,710	3,319	...	1,015	4·07	...
Total ...	...	10,668	3,050	12,218	25,936	9	2,510	30·53	...

APPENDIX 60—*continued.*

Month.	Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	Deaths			Rate per mille.	Mean death-rate for 10 years 1889—1898.
					Total.	From Cholera.	From Plague.		
Ahmednagar.									
September 1899	3,085	1,261	457	1,718	3,486	...	1,173	3·87	3·58
October „	2,735	1,090	433	1,345	2,868	...	839	3·24	3·08
November „	2,314	901	376	788	2,065	...	146	2·33	2·61
December „	1,983	1,067	499	981	2,547	....	51	2·87	2·23
January 1900	1,898	1,292	773	1,028	3,093	...	43	3·48	2·14
February „	1,620	1,684	771	1,213	3,668	...	30	4·13	1·82
March „	1,855	2,485	851	1,775	5,111	...	35	5·76	2·09
April „	2,160	2,996	951	3,385	7,332	1,336	29	8·26	2·43
May „	2,325	2,870	1,065	3,747	7,682	1,912	...	8·65	2·62
June „	2,425	1,931	774	3,269	5,974	743	...	6·73	2·73
July „	3,858	2,313	1,238	4,433	7,984	1,317	...	8·99	4·34
August „	4,029	2,296	1,409	3,222	6,927	742	1	7·80	4 54
Total ...	30,287	22,186	9,597	26,904	58,687	6,050	2,347	66·11	34·21
September 1900	...	1,500	910	1,665	4,075	109	6	4·59	...
October „	...	945	643	1,155	2,743	3	4	3·09	...
November „	...	771	551	953	2,275	...	1	2·56	...
December „	...	629	477	812	1,918	...	...	2·16	...
January 1901	...	548	501	824	1,873	...	...	2·11	...
February „	...	619	503	870	1,992	...	...	2·24	...
March „	...	719	622	1,069	2,410	...	...	2·88	...
April „	...	676	338	721	1,735	...	...	2·07	..
May „	...	724	316	624	1,664	1	...	1·99	...
June „	...	476	227	730	1,433	...	...	1·71	...
July „	...	862	283	624	1,769	...	1	2·11	...
August „	...	915	279	664	1,858	...	...	2·22	...
Total ...	...	9,384	5,650	10,711	25,745	113	12	29·73	...
September 1901	...	918	312	769	1,999	57	...	2·39	...
October „	...	805	302	768	1,875	17	1	2·23	...
November „	...	723	320	700	1,743	...	9	2·08	...
December „	...	641	376	737	1,754	...	9	2·09	...
January 1902	...	644	350	704	1,698	...	11	2·03	...
February „	...	557	305	692	1,554	...	3	1 85	...
March „	...	652	373	778	1,803	...	...	2·16	...
April „	...	819	373	846	2,038	...	1	2·43	...
May „	...	910	301	668	1,879	...	...	2·24	...
June „	...	853	226	647	1,726	...	...	2·06	...
July „	...	1,210	301	633	2,144	...	...	2·56	...
August „	...	1,331	316	661	2,308	...	9	2·76	...
Total ...	...	10,063	3,855	8,603	22,521	74	43	26·88	...

APPENDIX 60—*continued.*

Month.	Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	Deaths			Rate per mille.	Mean death-rate for 10 years 1889—1898.
					Total.	From Cholera.	From Plague.		
Poona.									
September 1899	3,177	1,653	757	5,452	7,862	...	4,839	7·41	3·09
October „	2,837	1,704	592	3,707	6,003	...	2,873	5·65	2·67
November „	2,733	928	530	1,755	3,213	...	882	3 02	2·57
December „	2,556	812	484	1,220	2,516	...	233	2·37	2·41
January 1900	2,344	1,051	646	1,249	2,946	...	109	2·77	2·21
February „	1,998	1,022	483	920	2,425	...	35	2·30	1·88
March „	2,439	1,361	542	1,125	3,028	...	49	2·85	2.29
April „	2,586	1,539	475	1,017	3,031	2	12	2 85	2·44
May „	2,733	1,716	610	1,669	3,995	615	1	3·76	2·57
June „	2,728	1,611	684	2,988	5,283	1,893	...	4·97	2 57
July „	4,234	2,171	1,215	4,608	7,994	3,108	3	7·53	3·99
August „	4,793	2,401	1,316	3,881	7,598	1,763	150	7·16	4·51
Total ...	35,158	17,969	8,334	29,591	55,894	7,381	9,186	52·64	33·20
September 1900	...	1,826	1,004	3,120	5,950	290	1,273	5·61	...
October „	...	1,202	923	3,406	5,531	39	2,353	5·21	...
November „	...	878	639	1,841	3,358	1	836	3 16	...
December „	...	837	577	1,431	2,845	3	266	2·68	...
January 1901	...	692	490	1,139	2,321	...	43	2·19	...
February „	...	714	420	1,224	2,358	...	40	2·22	...
March „	...	934	710	1,573	3,217	...	54	3·23	...
April „	...	800	464	1,065	2,329	...	21	2·34	...
May „	...	737	319	811	1,867	...	11	1·88	...
June „	...	780	282	733	1,795	...	4	1·80	...
July „	...	947	314	833	2,094	5	9	2·10	...
August „	...	1,177	390	1,102	2,669	23	73	2·68	...
Total ...	...	11,524	6,532	18,278	36,334	361	4,983	35·10	...
September 1901	...	1,023	389	1,215	2,627	3	317	2·64	...
October „	...	867	397	1,746	3,010	2	781	3·02	...
November „	...	871	517	2,243	3,631	2	1,281	3·65	...
December „	...	898	619	2,592	4,109	...	1,624	4·13	...
January 1902	...	731	531	2,502	3,764	...	1,824	3·80	...
February „	...	609	400	1,542	2,551	...	907	2·58	...
March „	...	747	392	1,197	2,336	...	311	2·36	...
April „	...	766	335	895	1,996	...	64	2 02	...
May „	...	841	299	710	1,850	...	4	1·87	...
June „	...	814	265	663	1,742	...	2	1·76	...
July „	...	1,105	288	805	2,198	1	41	2·22	...
August „	...	1,264	394	1,246	2,904	4	438	2·94	...
Total ...	...	10,536	4,826	17,356	32,718	12	7,594	32·99	...

APPENDIX 60—*continued.*

Month.	Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	Deaths			Rate per mille.	Mean death-rate for 10 years 1889—1898.
					Total.	From Cholera	From Plague.		
Shola'pur.									
September 1899 ...	2,412	1,128	289	741	2,158	...	80	2·87	3·37
October „ ...	2,235	1,250	388	1,119	2,757	...	289	3·68	2·98
November „ ...	2,040	843	398	1,243	2,484	...	476	3·31	2·72
December „ ...	1,859	851	491	1,439	2,781	...	695	3·71	2·48
January 1900 ...	1,619	878	407	1,398	2,683	...	566	3·57	2·16
February „ ...	1,383	1,216	353	1,038	2,607	1	208	3·48	1·84
March „ ...	1,533	1,421	400	910	2,731	...	101	3·64	2·04
April „ ...	1,821	1,592	339	1,527	3,458	455	2	4·61	2·42
May „ ...	1,924	1,955	712	2,641	5,308	1,311	...	7·07	2·56
June „ ...	1,704	1,644	773	2,183	4,600	1,176	...	6·13	2·27
July „ ...	2,574	2,068	542	3,952	6,562	2,212	...	8·75	3·43
August „ ...	2,825	1,809	614	2,129	4,552	269	...	6·06	3·76
Total ...	23,929	16,655	5,706	20,320	42,681	5,424	2,417	56·88	32·03
September 1900 ...	...	1,425	365	1,569	3,359	106	...	4·48	...
October „ ...	...	809	282	1,132	2,223	33	...	2·96	...
November „ ...	...	533	260	710	1,503	5	...	2·00	...
December „ ...	...	515	279	605	1,399	...	...	1 86	...
January 1901 ...	...	475	260	653	1,388	...	...	1·85	...
February „ ...	...	454	305	629	1,388	...	...	1·85	...
March „ ...	...	511	301	633	1,445	...	...	2·00	...
April „ ...	...	588	258	568	1,414	...	...	1·96	...
May „ ...	...	454	162	519	1,135	...	...	1·57	...
June „ ...	...	520	177	500	1,197	...	...	1·66	...
July „ ...	...	639	293	718	1,650	11	2	2·28	...
August „ ...	...	1,119	328	1,158	2,605	418	25	3·61	...
Total ...	...	8,042	3,270	9,394	20,706	573	27	28·08	...
September 1901 ...	...	975	273	715	1,963	78	41	2·73	...
October „ ...	...	780	222	850	1,852	17	100	2·57	...
November „ ...	...	549	185	742	1,476	...	62	2·05	...
December „ ...	...	515	314	727	1,556	...	57	2·15	...
January 1902 ...	...	437	637	571	1,645	...	333	2·28	...
February „ ...	...	433	302	1,283	2,018	...	757	2·80	...
March „ ...	...	468	314	1,122	1,904	...	592	2·64	...
April „ ...	...	633	280	793	1,706	...	102	2·37	...
May „ ...	...	812	210	668	1,690	...	2	2·34	...
June „ ...	...	500	200	460	1,160	...	1	1·61	...
July „ ...	...	754	265	651	1,670	...	45	2·32	...
August „ ...	...	918	326	802	2,046	...	180	2·84	...
Total ...	...	7,774	3,528	9,384	20,686	95	2,272	28·70	...

APPENDIX 60—*continued.*

Month.	Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	Deaths			Rate per mille.	Mean death-rate for 10 years 1889—1898.
					Total.	From Cholera.	From Plague.		
Sa'ta'ra.									
September 1899 ...	4,034	1,799	672	3,102	5,573	...	2,085	4·54	3·29
October „ ...	4,102	1,686	704	3,383	5,773	...	2,353	4·71	3·35
November „ ...	3,466	1,291	600	1,758	3,649	...	688	2·99	2·83
December „ ...	3,023	1,083	632	1,338	3,053	...	207	2·49	2·47
January 1900 ...	2,706	898	549	1,119	2,566	...	144	2·09	2·21
February „ ...	2,245	807	504	964	2,275	...	91	1·86	1·83
March „ ...	2,589	950	601	1,203	2,754	...	70	2·25	2·11
April „ ..	2,836	1,013	539	1,003	2,555	23	32	2·09	2·31
May „ ...	3,623	1,416	543	2,129	4,088	1,135	8	3·34	2·96
June „ ...	3,324	2,047	1,070	6,125	9,242	5,445	...	7·54	2·71
July „ ...	3,983	1,923	1,162	5,679	8,764	4,172	...	7·15	3·25
August „ ...	4,455	1,697	978	2,805	5,480	758	...	4·47	3 63
Total ...	40,386	16,610	8,554	30,608	55,772	11,533	5,678	45·52	32·95
September 1900 ...	...	1,604	958	2,034	4,596	307	5	3·75	...
October „ ...	...	1,187	875	1,375	3,437	31	15	2·80	...
November „ ...	...	887	599	1,204	2,690	...	23	2·19	...
December „ ...	...	830	549	1,017	2,396	...	36	1·95	...
January 1901 ...	...	613	497	1,035	2,145	...	35	1·75	...
February „ ...	...	451	346	1,145	1,942	...	28	1·58	...
March „ ...	...	646	633	1,321	2,600	...	12	2·27	...
April „ ...	...	727	522	1,145	2,394	...	6	2·09	...
May „ ...	...	711	399	862	1,972	...	10	1·72	...
June „ ...	...	718	399	861	1,978	...	7	1·73	...
July „ ...	...	859	475	1,170	2,504	...	241	2·18	...
August „ ...	...	974	623	2,453	4,050	34	1,411	3·53	...
Total ...	...	10,267	6,875	15,622	32,704	372	1,829	27·54	...
September 1901 ...	...	1,096	891	4,972	6,959	8	4,330	6·07	...
October „ ...	...	1,293	819	6,338	8,450	...	6,215	7·37	...
November „ ...	...	1,339	819	5,796	7,954	8	5,366	6·94	...
December „ ...	...	1,120	718	4,895	6,733	...	4,414	5·87	...
January 1902 ..	...	859	637	3,896	5,392	...	3,510	4·71	...
February „ ...	...	723	503	3,501	4,727	...	3,004	4·12	...
March „ ...	...	744	448	3,055	4,247	...	2,357	3·70	...
April „ ...	...	613	310	1,469	2,392	...	676	2·09	...
May. „ ...	...	668	256	1,028	1,952	...	195	1·70	...
June „ ...	...	648	277	945	1,870	...	184	1·63	...
July „ ...	...	1,143	407	1,896	3,446	...	1,138	3·00	...
August „ ...	...	1,450	601	4,163	6,214	...	3,724	5·42	...
Total ...	...	11,696	6,686	41,954	60,336	16	35,113	52·62	...

APPENDIX 60—*continued.*

Month.	Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	Deaths			Rate per mille.	Mean death-rate for 10 years 1889—1898.
					Total.	From Cholera.	From Plague.		
Bija'pur.									
September 1899 ...	2,000	826	360	1,120	2,306	2	526	2·89	2·51
October „ ...	1,931	962	363	1,519	2,844	20	752	3·57	2·42
November „ ...	1,837	796	442	1,243	2,481	...	538	3·12	2·31
December „ ...	1,634	747	426	1,003	2,176	21	250	2·73	2·05
January 1900 ...	1,413	572	357	827	1,756	21	128	2·20	1·77
February „ ...	1,562	470	275	607	1,352	...	48	1·70	1·59
March „ ...	1,548	584	415	677	1,676	...	2	2·10	1·94
April „ ...	1,758	634	384	747	1,765	5	...	2·21	2·21
May „ ...	2,240	844	369	826	2,039	48	...	2·56	2·81
June „ ...	2,132	912	322	877	2,111	131	...	2·65	2·68
July „ ...	2,360	1,474	532	1,625	3,631	974	...	4·56	2·96
August „ ...	2,313	1,440	563	1,357	3,360	460	...	4·22	2·90
Total ...	22,728	10,261	4,808	12,428	27,497	1,682	2,244	34·51	28·15
September 1900 ...	...	1,056	408	992	2,456	89	...	3·08	...
October „ ...	...	745	370	860	1,975	42	...	2·48	...
November „ ...	...	602	384	891	1,877	96	...	2·36	...
December „ ...	...	468	294	635	1,397	44	...	1·75	...
January 1901 ...	...	395	268	536	1,199	8	...	1·51	...
February „ ...	...	332	260	507	1,099	...	...	1·38	...
March „ ...	...	398	364	808	1,570	77	...	2·14	...
April „ ...	...	543	476	1,015	2,034	194	...	2·77	...
May „ ...	...	571	304	711	1,586	91	...	2·16	...
June „ ...	...	530	235	688	1,453	136	...	1·98	...
July „ ...	...	640	234	972	1,846	359	1	2·51	...
August „ ...	...	625	287	706	1,618	169	3	2·20	...
Total ...	...	6,905	3,884	9,321	20,110	1,305	4	26·32	...
September 1901 ...	...	752	261	942	1,955	267	5	2·66	...
October „ ...	...	779	321	916	2,016	125	3	2·74	...
November „ ...	...	654	346	717	1,717	5	...	2·34	...
December „ ...	...	533	310	664	1,507	...	30	2·05	...
January 1902 ...	...	399	326	553	1,278	...	6	1·74	...
February „ ...	...	354	275	538	1,167	...	8	1·59	...
March „ ...	...	390	227	571	1,188	...	9	1·62	...
April „ ...	...	477	241	592	1,310	...	2	1·78	...
May „ ...	...	629	240	559	1,428	...	...	1·94	...
June „ ...	...	489	226	450	1,165	...	...	1·59	...
July „ ...	...	663	283	580	1,526	...	...	2·07	...
August „ ...	...	706	272	585	1,563	...	3	2·12	...
Total ...	...	6,825	3,328	7,667	17,820	397	66	24·24	...

APPENDIX 60—*continued.*

Month.	Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	Deaths			Rate per mille.	Mean death-rate for 10 years 1889—1898.
					Total.	From Cholera.	From Plague.		
Belgaum.									
September 1899 ...	2,610	1,103	611	3,165	4,879	176	2,353	4·82	2·66
October „ ...	2,825	1,163	640	3,335	5,138	249	2,376	5·07	2·79
November „ ...	2,501	936	618	2,014	3,568	25	1,174	3·53	2·47
December „ ...	2,318	807	610	1,343	2,760	...	357	2·73	2·29
January 1900 ...	2,142	641	553	1,081	2,275	...	225	2·25	2·12
February „ ...	2,101	617	524	999	2,140	...	149	2·11	2·08
March „ ...	2,569	728	647	1,312	2,687	...	101	2·65	2·54
April „ ...	3,016	786	586	1,217	2,589	...	67	2·55	2·98
May „ ...	3,033	1,042	548	1,289	2,879	320	18	2·84	2·99
June „ ...	3,057	1,495	746	2,680	4,921	2,124	7	4·86	3·02
July „ ...	3,134	1,659	774	2,092	4,525	874	32	4·47	3·09
August „ ...	3,150	1,739	948	2,303	4,990	605	205	4·93	3·11
Total ...	32,456	12,716	7,805	22,830	43,351	4,373	7,064	42·81	32·14
September 1900 ...	...	1,477	848	2,591	4,916	250	1,114	4·86	...
October „ ...	...	1,191	807	2,499	4,497	172	1,205	4·44	...
November „ ...	...	990	827	2,204	4,021	119	964	3·97	...
December „ ...	...	952	672	1,796	3,420	96	562	3·38	...
January 1901 ...	...	774	650	1,949	3,373	310	499	3·33	...
February „ ...	...	815	643	2,165	3,623	195	869	3·58	...
March „ ...	...	977	843	2,647	4,467	417	889	4·49	...
April „ ...	...	1,087	767	2,280	4,134	532	358	4·16	...
May „ ...	...	1,255	678	2,177	4,110	414	492	4·13	...
June „ ...	...	1,305	617	2,835	4,757	561	1,047	4·78	...
July „ ...	...	1,197	774	3,183	5,154	191	2,017	5·17	...
August „ ...	...	1,173	800	3,796	5,769	109	2,761	5·80	...
Total ...	...	13,193	8,926	30,122	52,241	3,366	12,777	52 09	...
September 1901 ...	...	1,182	982	6,027	8,191	95	5,263	8·24	...
October „ ...	...	1,281	1,196	8,928	11,405	25	8,467	11·48	...
November „ ...	...	1,204	1,066	6,940	9,210	2	6,594	9·26	...
December „ ...	...	1,074	985	5,106	7,165	...	4,547	7·20	...
January 1902 ...	...	846	735	4,040	5,621	1	3,321	5·66	...
February „ ...	...	661	659	3,048	4,368	...	2,300	4·40	...
March „ ...	...	649	563	2,320	3,537	...	1,396	3·57	...
April „ ...	...	596	427	1,542	2,565	...	594	2·60	...
May „ ...	...	660	376	1,175	2,211	...	189	2·23	...
June „ ...	...	700	402	1,178	2,280	...	293	2·30	...
July „ ...	...	893	411	1,631	2,935	...	812	2·96	...
August „ ...	...	990	525	2,812	4,327	...	1,986	4·36	...
Total ...	...	10,736	8,332	44,747	63,815	123	35,762	64·26	...

APPENDIX 60—*concluded.*

Month.	Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	Deaths			Rate per mille.	Mean death-rate for 10 years 1889—1898.
					Total.	From Cholera.	From Plague.		
Thar and Pa'rkar.									
September 1899 ...	267	96	98	197	391	...	...	1·18	0·87
October „ ...	342	175	204	378	757	...	...	2·28	1·03
November „ ...	456	424	306	663	1,393	...	...	4·19	1·37
December „ ...	640	573	349	823	1,745	...	...	5·25	1·93
January 1900 ...	730	595	323	966	1,884	...	...	5·67	2·20
February „ ...	634	315	271	818	1,404	...	...	4·22	1·91
March „ ...	607	282	220	711	1,213	...	...	3·65	1·83
April „ ...	523	260	169	497	926	...	...	2·78	1·57
May „ ...	413	270	123	445	838	48	...	2·52	1·24
June „ ...	324	295	148	1,433	1,876	905	...	5·64	0·97
July „ ...	361	395	266	2,320	2,981	1,945	...	8·97	1·08
August „ ...	260	307	208	1,337	1,852	746	...	5·57	0·78
Total ...	5,557	3,987	2,685	10,588	17,260	3,644	...	51·92	16·78
September 1900 ...	...	256	149	609	1,014	72	...	3·05	...
October „ ...	...	503	209	674	1,386	...	...	4·17	...
November „ ...	...	751	184	769	1,704	..	...	5·12	...
December „ ...	...	597	211	687	1,495	...	...	4·50	...
January 1901 ...	...	374	270	685	1,329	...	...	4·00	...
February „ ...	...	232	170	654	1,056	...	...	1·15	...
March „ ...	...	222	188	808	1,218	...	...	3·35	...
April „ ...	...	162	134	543	839	...	...	2·30	...
May „ ...	...	145	85	419	649	...	...	1·79	...
June „ ...	...	89	66	270	425	...	...	1·17	...
July „ ...	...	72	246	42	360	...	...	0·98	...
August „ ...	...	67	43	188	298	...	...	0·82	...
Total ...	...	3,470	1,955	6,348	11,773	72	...	32·40	...
September 1901 ...	...	53	21	158	232	...	...	0·64	...
October „ ...	...	85	58	251	394	...	...	1·08	...
November „ ...	...	204	109	419	732	...	...	2·01	...
December „ ...	...	167	110	511	788	...	...	2·14	.
January 1902 ...	...	187	184	649	1,020	...	...	2·80	...
February „ ...	...	133	122	565	825	...	...	2·27	...
March „ ...	...	143	110	578	831	...	1	2·29	...
April „ ...	...	145	66	414	625	...	...	1·72	...
May „ ...	...	132	42	319	493	...	...	1·35	...
June „ ...	...	99	29	228	356	...	...	0·98	...
July „ ...	...	88	55	261	404	9	...	1·11	...
August „ ...	...	62	28	187	277	1	...	0·76	...
Total ...	...	1,503	934	4,540	6,977	10	1	19·15	...

APPENDIX 61.

(Referred to in Paragraph 176 of the Report.)

Statement showing the increase in mortality in 1899-1900, 1900-01 and 1901-02.

District.	Deaths.				Increase (+) or Decrease (−).				Death-rate (per mille).			
	Annual average of ten years ending 1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Total.	Annual average of ten years ending 1899	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Ahmedabad	32,154	118,238	78,929	39,680	+86,084	+46,775	+7,526	+140,385	34 96	128·37	88·43	49·90
Kaira	29,942	107,269	50,709	44,312	+77,327	+20,767	+14,370	+112,464	34·25	123·05	60·68	61 89
Panch Mahâls ...	7,767	76,121	19,375	7,264	+68,354	+11,608	—503	+79,459	24·85	212·92	63·40	27 77
Broach	13,529	46,069	21,113	17,628	+32,540	+7,584	+4,099	+44,223	40·02	134·91	64·76	60·45
Surat	21,583	48,174	27,028	22,496	+26,591	+5,445	+913	+32,949	33 19	74·16	41·93	35 33
Gujarát ...	104,975	395,871	197,154	131,380	+290,896	+92,179	+26,405	+409,480	33·88	127·77	73·00	48·62
Khándesh	50,002	124,835	55,503	48,625	+74,833	+5,501	—1,377	+78,957	34·34	85·48	38·13	33·94
Násik	32,025	63,915	32,101	25,936	+31,890	+76	—6,089	+25,877	33·11	76·00	38·50	30·53
Ahmednagar	30,287	58,687	25,745	22,521	+28,400	—4,542	—7,766	+16,092	34·21	66·11	29·73	26·88
Poona	35,153	55,894	36,334	32,718	+20,736	+1,176	—2,440	+19,472	33·20	52·64	35·10	32 99
Sholápur	23,929	42,681	20,706	20,686	+18,752	—3,223	—3,213	+12,286	32 03	56·88	28·08	28·70
Sátára	40,386	55,772	32,704	60,336	+15,386	—7,682	+19,950	+27,654	32·95	45·52	27 54	52·62
Deccan ...	211,787	401,784	203,093	210,822	+189,997	—8,694	—965	+180,338	33·95	64·41	34·13	35·46
Bijápur	22,728	27,497	20,110	17,820	+4,769	—2,618	—4,908	—2,757	23·15	34·51	26·32	24·24
Belgaum	32,456	43,351	52,241	63,815	+10,895	+19,785	+31,359	+62,039	32 14	42·81	52·09	64·26
Karnátak (affected) ...	55,184	70,848	72,351	81,635	+15,664	+17,167	+26,451	+59,282	30·49	39·15	41·63	47·20
Thána	22,591	55,568	29,798	19,904	+32,977	+7,207	—2,687	+37,497	27·59	67·82	36 53	24 53
Thar and Párkar ...	5,557	17,260	11,773	6,977	+11,703	+6,216	+1,420	+19,339	16·78	51·92	32·40	19·15
Total ...	400,094	941,331	514,169	450,718	+541,237	+114,075	+50,624	+705,936	32 63	76·76	42·17	41 97

APPENDIX

(Referred to in Paragraph

Statement showing the death-rate per mille during the year 1900 from all causes

FROM ALL CAUSES

Serial No.	District.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
		Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.
1	Ahmedabad ..	7·32	3·36	7·50	2·89	9·33	3·08	10·71	2·83	28 65	2·64	17·08	2·36
2	Broach ..	9·34	3·22	10·23	2·89	14·05	3·44	12·03	3·67	31·62	3·25	12·03	2·59
3	Kaira ..	8·57	2·74	7·99	2·40	12·07	2·86	15·12	2·82	22·17	2·75	11·77	2·54
4	Panch Mahals ..	9·59	1·65	12·59	1·71	18·69	2·07	27·44	2·12	54·07	1·25	31·85	1·67
5	Surat ..	4·33	2·65	4 66	2·57	5·72	2·93	7·33	3·28	14·77	2·93	10·06	2·49
6	Thána ..	3·34	2·48	3·19	2·27	3·78	2·31	3·65	2·35	5·43	2 06	16·44	2·07
7	Ahmednagar ..	3·44	2·03	4·10	1·74	5·72	1·97	8·22	2·28	8·65	2·49	6·73	2·79
8	Khándesh ..	5·35	2·52	6·09	2·02	11·54	2·55	13·74	2·92	6·38	2·83	6·31	2·22
9	Násik ..	3·80	2·81	3·58	2·28	5·68	2·66	10 37	2·98	6·48	2·87	7·26	2·89
10	Poona ..	2·67	2·00	2·27	1 59	2·81	1·87	2 84	2·21	3·76	2·32	4·97	2·15
11	Sátára ...	1·98	2·02	1·78	1·71	2·19	1·95	2·06	2·13	3·33	2·55	7·54	2·58
12	Sholápur ..	2·82	1·98	3·20	1·69	3·51	1·82	4·61	2·13	7·07	2·36	6·13	2·32
13	Belgaum ...	2·03	1·85	1·97	1·84	2·56	2·15	2·49	2·30	2·83	2·69	4·86	2 82
14	Bijápur ..	2·04	1·59	1·64	1·45	2·10	1·77	2·21	2·15	2·56	2·50	2·65	2·63
15	Thar and Párkar ...	5·67	1·89	4·22	1·66	3·65	1·54	2·78	1·34	2·52	1·11	5·64	0·98
	Total ...	4·35	2·30	4·41	2·00	6·27	2·31	7·64	2·50	10·51	2·55	8·31	2·42

FROM

1	Ahmedabad ..	...	...	...	...	...	·01	·04	·03	8·01	·29	2·51	·42
2	Broach ..	...	·01	...	·03	...	·13	·01	·35	11 49	·44	1·39	·30
3	Kaira ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·28	·01	7·07	·47	1·91	·18
4	Panch Mahals ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	·62	·04	10·58	·16	2·29	·10
5	Surat ..	...	·01	...	·01	...	·12	1·00	·64	5·37	·47	2 80	·35
6	Thána ..	...	·02	...	·01	...	·02	·01	·10	1·20	·17	10·91	·32
7	Ahmednagar ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·51	·04	2·15	·19	·84	·29
8	Khándesh ..	·24	...	·32	...	3 04	·03	5·70	·04	·63	·16	·65	·16
9	Násik ..	...	·01	...	·02	1·09	·08	3·46	·21	1·24	·28	1·56	·30
10	Poona ..	...	·02	...	...	...	·01	...	·14	·58	·41	1·78	·16
11	Sátára ...	...	·01	...	...	...	...	·02	·03	·93	·38	4·44	·38
12	Sholápur ...	...	·01	...	...	...	...	·61	·08	1·75	·35	1·57	·35
13	Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	·01	...	·10	31	·36	2·10	·43
14	Bijápur ...	·02	...	...	...	...	·04	·01	·24	06	·55	·17	·60
15	Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·14	...	2·72	·03
	Total ...	·03	·01	·04	...	·44	·03	1·23	·12	2·65	·30	2·49	·30

62.

178 of the Report.)

exclusive of Plague, and from cholera, small-pox, fever, dysentery and diarrhœa and plague.

EXCLUSIVE OF PLAGUE.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Death-rate per mille for the year 1900.	Average annual death-rate per mille for ten years ending 1896.	Serial No.
Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.			
17·28	2·16	17·52	2·61	15·03	2·96	16·86	3·33	14·67	3·71	11·04	3·76	173·30	35·69	1
15·57	3·05	14·77	3·10	11·57	3·07	12·52	3·56	10·74	3·98	7·49	3·74	161·96	39·56	2
15·10	2·79	15·66	2·83	12·96	2·81	11·99	3·36	8·93	3·44	6·08	2·87	148·40	34·21	3
42·45	1·76	36·20	1·83	19·84	1·84	13·07	2·12	9·59	2·63	5·68	2·03	281·02	22·68	4
8·01	2·56	6·91	2·66	5·35	2·46	4·85	2·38	3·85	2·75	3·53	2·84	79·42	32·50	5
11·57	1·97	8·48	2·37	4·71	1·92	3·22	1·72	2·60	2·06	2·83	2·33	69·25	25·91	6
8·99	4 38	7·80	4·12	4·58	3·75	3·09	3·00	2·56	2·50	2·16	2·19	66·04	33·24	7
11·54	2·76	13·07	3·78	9·90	3·08	5·88	2·28	3·96	2·47	2·89	2·49	96·23	31·92	8
10·65	3·28	9·99	3 67	6·31	3·05	4·10	2·36	3·27	3·00	3·26	2·87	74·76	34·72	9
7·53	3·11	7·01	3·61	4·41	2·80	2·99	2·38	2·38	2·24	2·43	2·22	45·95	28·50	10
7·15	3·13	4·47	3·42	3·74	3·03	2·80	2·79	2·18	2·39	1·92	2·25	41·15	29·95	11
8·75	3·52	6·06	3·71	4·48	3·05	2·96	3·79	2·00	2·39	1·86	2·20	53·43	30·96	12
4·44	2·81	4·73	2·62	3·91	2·24	3·37	2·18	3·02	2·03	2·83	2·08	39·03	27·61	13
4·56	2·82	4·22	2·76	3·08	2·36	2·48	2·21	2·36	2·05	1·75	1·91	31·67	26·20	14
8·97	1·00	5·57	·68	3·05	·73	4·17	·88	5·12	1·20	4·50	1·75	55·91	14·76	15
10·63	2·05	9·73	3·15	7·05	2·78	5·73	2·61	4·62	2·58	3·70	2·48	83 55	29·72	

CHOLERA.

1·65	·09	1·07	·05	·23	·02	...	·02	...	·01	...	...	13·52	·93	1
2·14	·28	·70	·13	·14	·04	...	·02	...	·06	...	·02	15·91	1·78	2
2·71	·13	1 15	·04	·16	·01	...	·01	...	·02	...	...	14·29	·59	3
2·75	·17	2·08	·08	·09	·02	...	·03	...	·01	...	...	18·41	·61	4
·89	·17	·28	·10	·08	·08	·06	·03	...	·04	...	·02	10·50	2·03	5
7·02	·33	3·02	·23	·36	·09	·02	·06	...	·05	...	·05	22·54	1·46	6
1·48	·70	·84	·49	·12	·21	...	·13	...	·02	...	...	6·93	2·07	7
2·21	·38	·96	·48	·08	·15	...	·02	...	...	...	...	13·84	1·42	8
2·84	·28	1·15	·20	·08	·07	...	·02	...	·03	...	·01	11·43	1·50	9
2·93	·49	1·66	·52	·27	·24	·04	·10	...	·06	...	·04	7·27	2·19	10
3·40	·42	·62	·38	·25	·25	·02	·18	...	·06	...	·03	9·69	2·11	11
2·95	·65	·36	·35	·14	·15	·04	·08	·01	·08	...	·01	7·42	2·12	12
·86	·31	·60	·15	·25	·06	·17	·08	·12	·03	·09	·07	4·51	1·61	13
1·22	·46	·58	·26	·11	·11	·05	·03	·12	·04	·06	·02	2·40	2·43	14
5·85	·28	2·24	·02	·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·17	·33	15
2·61	·36	1·08	·27	·18	·12	·03	·07	·02	·03	·01	·02	10·80	1·63	

APPENDIX

FROM

Serial No.	District.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
		Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.
1	Ahmedabad ...	...	·00	...	·00	·01	·02	·03	·02	·03	·01	·01	·00
2	Broach	...	·02	...	·03	...	·03	...	·02	...	·02	...	·01
3	Kaira	...	·00	...	·00	...	·00	·03	·02	·02	·02	·04	·00
4	Panch Mahals ...	·07	·00	·05	·01	·11	·04	·14	·04	·07	·02	...	·00
5	Surat	...	·01	...	·02	·01	·04	·04	·05	·02	·03	·01	·01
6	Thána	·21	·02	·35	·02	·29	·03	·22	·05	·11	·04	·04	·02
7	Ahmednagar ...	·01	·01	·02	·01	·03	·02	·03	·02	·01	·01	·01	·00
8	Khándesh	·07	·03	·20	·07	·25	·12	·21	·12	·09	·07	·06	·03
9	Násik	...	·04	·02	·05	·06	·06	·05	·06	·02	·04	·02	·02
10	Poona	·03	·02	·06	·03	·10	·03	·08	·03	·09	·03	·05	·02
11	Sátára	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
12	Sholápur	·02	·01	·02	·01	·02	·01	·02	·01	...	·01	...	·01
13	Belgaum	·01	·01	·01	·02	·01	·02	·02	·02	·02	·01	·01	·01
14	Bijápur	·04	·02	·03	·02	·03	·03	·04	·02	·01	·02	·02	·01
15	Thar and Párkar ...	...	·00	...	·01	...	·01	...	·02	...	·01	·01	·01
	Total ...	·03	·01	·06	·02	·07	·04	·07	·04	·04	·03	·02	·01

FROM

1	Ahmedabad ...	4·55	2·97	4·17	2·52	5·43	2 62	6·35	2·34	13·29	1·92	9·73	1·57
2	Broach	5·26	2·81	5·52	2·48	7·58	2·87	6·76	2·87	11·94	2·42	6·88	1·96
3	Kaira	2·06	2·34	2·13	2·02	3·56	2·41	3·69	2·32	4·74	2·06	3·41	1·85
4	Panch Mahals ...	7·31	2·07	8·50	1·63	12·54	1·95	13·32	1·85	25·21	1·60	19·25	1·45
5	Surat	2·24	2·31	2·37	2·21	2·97	2·34	3·49	2·14	5·49	1·99	4·39	1·72
6	Thána	1·90	2·05	1·72	1·30	2·23	1·89	2·10	1·73	2·21	1·40	2·69	1·23
7	Ahmednagar ...	0·57	1·49	0·61	1·24	0·87	1·47	1·59	1·71	2·17	1·66	1·88	1·76
8	Khándesh... ...	2·56	2·08	2·72	1·60	3·80	1·95	3·96	2·24	2·73	2·08	2·64	1·58
9	Násik	1·59	2·14	1·24	1·67	1·58	1·90	2·41	2·03	1·91	1·85	2·29	1·83
10	Poona	0·93	1·47	0·81	1·17	1·24	1·40	1·23	1·60	1·86	1·53	1·43	1·47
11	Sátára	0·35	1·65	0·30	1·40	0·45	1·63	0·38	1·77	0·48	1·75	0·72	1·72
12	Sholápur	1·24	1·56	1·30	1·35	1·47	1·48	1·57	1·70	2·08	1·61	1·99	1·51
13	Belgaum	0·19	1·00	0·20	1·08	0·35	1·34	0·34	1·37	0·27	1·35	0·33	1·27
14	Bijápur	0·28	1·03	0·21	0·97	0·39	1·24	0·47	1·42	0·60	1·37	0·65	1·35
15	Thar and Párkar ...	5·59	1·88	4·06	1·60	3·57	1·53	2·68	1·31	2·24	1·09	2·72	0·94
	Total ...	1·90	1·86	1·84	1·60	2·11	1·81	2·71	1·88	3·77	1·73	3·14	1·56

62—*continued.*

SMALL POX.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Death-rate per mille for the year 1900.	Average annual death-rate per mille for ten years ending 1896.	Serial No.
Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.			
...	·00	·00	·00	...	·00	...	·00	...	·00	...	·00	·10	·06	1
...	·00	...	·00	...	·00	...	·00	...	·00	...	·00	·00	·14	2
...	·00	...	·00	...	...	...	·00	...	·00	...	·00	·08	·05	3
·02	·00	...	·00	·01	...	...	...	...	·00	...	·00	·47	·12	4
...	·00	·00	·00	...	·00	...	·00	...	·00	·00	·00	·09	·17	5
·01	·02	...	·01	...	·01	...	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	1·27	·27	6
...	·00	...	·00	...	·00	...	·00	·00	·00	·01	·01	·13	·09	7
·04	·02	·02	·01	...	·00	·01	·00	·01	·01	·02	·02	·95	·50	8
·01	·02	·01	·00	·01	·00	...	·00	·01	·01	·00	·04	·21	·35	9
·05	·01	·03	·01	...	·00	...	·01	·01	·01	·02	·01	·51	·20	10
...	·00	·00	·00	...	·00	...	·00	·01	·00	·03	·00	·10	·06	11
·01	·01	·00	·01	...	·00	...	·00	·01	·00	·00	·01	·09	·10	12
·01	·01	·01	·00	·01	·00	...	·00	·00	·00	·04	·00	·16	·12	13
·01	·01	·01	·01	...	·00	·01	·00	·01	·00	·01	·01	·19	·16	14
...	·01	...	·00	...	·00	...	·00	...	·00	...	·01	·01	·08	15
·01	·01	·00	·01	·00	·00	·00	·00	·01	·00	·01	·01	·34	·18	

FEVER.

10·73	1·62	11·18	2·03	10·58	2·40	13·32	2·85	12·40	3·23	9·55	3·32	111·27	29·88	1
7·65	2·35	8·40	2·54	7·16	2·65	9·05	3·13	7·95	3·49	5·19	3·33	89·30	32·94	2
4·61	2·09	5·39	2·22	4·63	2·26	5·50	2·82	4·70	2·91	3·44	2·42	47·92	27·74	3
22·53	1·47	21·07	1·66	13·95	1·73	10·71	1·99	8·47	2·52	4·91	1·96	167·77	21·82	4
4·30	1·94	4·03	2·10	3·12	1·96	2·94	1·95	2·47	2·30	2·11	2·38	39·90	25·22	5
2·34	1·15	2·96	1·29	2·74	1·40	2·12	1·30	1·80	1·65	2·05	1·88	26·86	18·99	6
2·27	2·58	2·08	2·79	1·40	2·24	1·16	2·03	1·22	1·82	1·07	1·58	16·90	22·39	7
3·99	1·85	5·41	2·61	5·03	2·36	3·43	2·03	2·48	2·07	1·71	2·05	40·46	24·50	8
3·32	2·08	3·71	2·40	2·62	2·07	1·83	1·91	1·60	2·26	1·77	2·16	25·88	24·53	9
2·07	1·91	2·14	2·20	1·82	1·81	1·35	1·65	1·17	1·62	1·40	1·63	16·96	19·47	10
1·00	2·06	0·82	2·23	0·78	2·08	0·81	1·99	0·68	1·86	0·71	1·80	7·51	21·97	11
1·66	2·14	1·84	2·50	1·31	2·18	1·09	2·03	0·78	1·84	0·88	1·74	17·23	21·66	12
0·43	1·24	0·54	1·19	0·37	1·04	0·42	1·01	0·65	1·02	0·56	1·08	4·66	14·02	13
0·90	1·52	1·00	1·58	0·77	1·42	0·78	1·36	0·92	1·33	0·68	1·23	7·66	15·85	14
2·90	0·71	3·27	0·64	2·71	0·66	4·08	0·85	5·07	1·17	4·42	1·72	43·31	14·10	15
3·31	1·82	4·03	2·08	3·37	1·93	3·29	1·92	2·91	2·01	2·33	1·96	35·53	22·20	

APPENDIX 62

FROM DYSENTERY

Serial No.	District.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
		Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.
1	Ahmedabad ...	·57	·06	·52	·05	·70	·05	1·10	·05	2·68	·06	1·74	·07
2	Broach	·92	·02	1·40	·02	2·32	·03	1·80	·03	3·12	·04	·97	·03
3	Kaira	1·21	·04	1·59	·04	3·25	·04	4·05	·04	2·36	·04	1·36	·05
4	Panch Mahals ...	·80	·01	1·75	·01	4·08	·01	6·45	·01	13·75	·01	7·79	·01
5	Surat	·16	·10	·23	·10	·40	·10	·61	·12	·84	·13	·41	·11
6	Thána	·24	·10	·18	·07	·25	·08	·27	·08	·50	·10	·72	·10
7	Ahmednagar ...	·73	·16	1·49	·15	2·60	·13	3·28	·16	3·75	·19	2·94	·22
8	Khándesh ...	1·48	·27	1·70	·23	2·77	·29	2·46	·33	1·75	·33	1·97	·30
9	Násik	·87	·25	1·03	·22	1·32	·27	1·70	·29	1·25	·29	1·57	·32
10	Poona	·63	·11	·63	·09	·74	·11	·84	·11	·99	·12	1·00	·14
11	Sátára	·39	·12	·35	·10	·48	·10	·46	·10	·65	·14	·92	·18
12	Sholápur	1·18	·14	1·35	·12	1·48	·12	1·87	·12	2·57	·13	2·06	·15
13	Belgaum	·27	·32	·27	·27	·33	·28	·36	·31	·50	·41	·64	·52
14	Bijápur	·31	·19	·26	·15	·33	·15	·33	·15	·43	·19	·50	·25
15	Thar and Párkar ...	·01	·01	·08	...	·02	...	·05	·01	·04	·01	·03	...
	Total ...	·69	·15	·85	·13	1·35	·14	1·57	·15	1·83	·18	1·47	·19

FROM

1	Ahmedabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·01	...	·01	...
2	Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Kaira	·01	...	...	...	·01	...	...	...	·01	...	...	...
4	Panch Mahals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Surat	·07	...	·04	...	·04	...	·02	...	·01	...	...	...
6	Thána	·18	...	·22	...	·37	...	·38	...	·29	...	·04	...
7	Ahmednagar ...	·05	...	·03	...	·04	...	·03	...	...	...	...	...
8	Khándesh... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Násik	·03	...	·07	...	·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Poona	·10	...	·03	...	·05	...	·01	...	...	...	...	...
11	Sátára	0 11	...	·07	...	·06	...	·02	...	·01	...	...	...
12	Sholápur	·75	...	·28	...	·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Belgaum	·22	...	·15	...	·10	...	·07	...	·02	...	...	...
14	Bijápur	·16	...	·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	·12	...	·07	...	·06	...	·04	...	·02	...	...	...

—*concluded.*

AND DIARRHŒA.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Death-rate per mille for the year 1900.	Average annual death-rate per mille for ten years ending 1896.	Serial No.
Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.			
2·04	·08	1·83	·10	1·51	·09	1·08	·06	·50	·06	·31	·05	14·59	·78	1
1·81	·06	1·48	·06	·94	·04	·61	·04	·31	·04	·17	·02	15·86	·43	2
1·96	·05	2·36	·06	2·29	·05	1·69	·04	·94	·04	·47	·03	23·53	·52	3
12·92	·01	9·85	·01	4·17	·01	1·49	·01	·70	·01	·40	·01	64·16	·12	4
·53	·12	·53	·13	·39	·10	·22	·09	·10	·09	·08	·10	4·47	1·29	5
·72	·14	·71	·18	·51	·13	·21	·10	·14	·08	·13	·10	4·73	1·26	6
3·98	·39	3 55	·36	2·14	·33	1·33	·27	·84	·19	·62	·17	27·26	2·72	7
3·57	·35	4·48	·47	3·26	·39	1·37	·29	·70	·25	·55	·26	26·06	3·76	8
1·78	·42	2·13	·52	1·56	·41	·84	·35	·61	·28	·52	·27	15·19	3·89	9
1·60	·20	2·08	·25	1·57	·23	·95	·19	·63	·15	·46	·14	12·13	1·84	10
1·18	·26	1·30	·31	1·16	·29	·81	·24	·49	·17	·37	·15	8 56	2·16	11
3·38	·25	3·04	·32	2·54	·30	1·46	·28	·65	·20	·54	·18	22·13	2·31	12
·91	·63	1·12	·64	·93	·54	·75	·52	·49	·42	·44	·37	6·99	5·23	13
·84	·35	·98	·40	·80	·38	·51	·33	·34	·26	·23	·23	5·87	3·03	14
·11	...	...	·01	·01	·01	...	·01	...	...	·01	·01	·36	0·07	15
2·18	·26	2·27	·30	1·64	·26	·94	·22	·54	·18	·39	·16	15·72	2·32	

PLAGUE.

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·04	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·03	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
·02	...	·06	...	·08	...	·06	...	·03	...	·03	...	·45	...	5
·03	...	·12	...	·29	...	·21	...	·11	...	·11	...	2·37	...	6
...	...	...	...	·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·17	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	·04	...	·44	...	·88	...	·14	...	...	...	1·66	...	9
...	...	·15	...	1·20	...	2·23	...	·78	...	·25	...	4·80	...	10
...	...	...	...	·01	...	...	...	·02	...	·03	...	·34	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·17	...	12
·03	...	·20	...	·95	...	1·08	...	·94	...	·56	...	4·32	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·22	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
·01	...	·04	...	·24	...	·36	...	·17	...	·08	...	1·20	...	

APPENDIX 63.

(Referred to in Paragraph 181 of the Report.)

Sanitary Commissioner's review of mortality from September 1899 to October 1900.

The mortality for the famine affected districts is not quite three times the decennial mean; but in the four worst affected districts of Gujarát, and Khándesh and Thar and Párkar, this is exceeded. I need only then explain as far as I can the mortality in the districts in which it exceeded three times the normal rate. In Gujarát the Collectors of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Maháls and Broach showed these higher rates. The mortality was below the average ten years' mean for the months of September, October and November 1899. In December 1899 it began to rise and continued rising till the maximum was reached in the month of May 1900 and then declined, but was still at the end of October very much above the mean. In Khándesh the death-rate began to rise above the mean in October 1899 and was very high in March and April and again in July and August, and was still double the mean in October 1900. In the Thar and Párkar district of Sind, the death-rate was above the mean in September and continued so till the end of the period under review. The causes of the high mortality in Gujarát are just briefly recapitulated here. They are:—

(1) The restriction in the food of the people who supplemented it with deleterious and indigestible substances.
(2) People clung to their homes on this insufficient food to look after their cattle and then came on to works in an impoverished condition and were, therefore, unable or unwilling to do the task imposed in consequence of which the minimum* wage was given; being dissatisfied with such wage they would leave and wander away to end by dying in the villages.
(3) The large influx of people from the Native States round each Collectorate, many of whom arrived in poor condition.
(4) The disinclination of the mass of the people to leave their homes and go to work for a living wage till too late.
(5) The great rise in mortality in May, much of which is attributable to the intense heat which prevailed throughout Gujarát.

In Khándesh the cause of the excessive mortality is due to the habits of the Bhils who prefer to live alone and avoid coming to relief works. They got into very low condition. So early as March 1900 the District Medical Officer reported—

> 'The miserable condition of the Bhils as compared with the Hindu castes and in a lesser degree with the Mahomedans is marked. Famine is undoubtedly extremely severe among the aboriginal tribes in the northern tálukas of the Collectorate; and it cannot be denied that in spite of all efforts hundreds of these people have died and are dying of slow starvation.'

As regards Thar and Párkar the increase in the death-rate was undoubtedly due to the number of outsiders who marched across the desert, not properly equipped for the journey, and arrived in such a feeble state that recovery from any ailment attacking them was almost hopeless. The cold weather in December and January had, I think, some part in increasing the mortality in Gujarát and the northern parts of Khándesh; but this was but a contributing cause, as the mortality continued steadily to increase: later on, when the rain fell, the change of temperature, acting on weakened frames which could not readily recover, even with liberal relief, caused the mortality to remain high. An examination of the figures showing the percentage of workers relieved and of those gratuitously relieved to the population of the affected area indicates that, in the most affected districts, however large the relief (which by the middle of November was high in Broach and moderate in the Panch Maháls and Khándesh, whilst it was low in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Thar and Párkar), it made no difference in the steady rise in the death-rates of these Collectorates, and the explanation appears to be that the people in Gujarát and those in parts of Khándesh were suddenly left without resources to fall back on, and delayed too long to avail themselves of the relief works. It seems that there is no practice of storing grain in Gujarát, and the wild tribes of Khándesh habitually live from hand to mouth. In Thar and Párkar it is curious to note how low the percentage of workers and those gratuitously relieved to population is, considering the fact reported, that large numbers came across the desert for work. The influx of outsiders coming in a weak state and filling the hospitals and poor-houses no doubt raised the mortality.

Sex.—In every district the deaths of males exceed those of females. For the whole of the affected area deaths are 53·32 per cent. males to 46·68 females, but the excess is much greater in the districts of Kaira, Panch Maháls and Thar and Párkar. These are the districts stated to be most affected by immigration and perhaps this may account for the large excess of male deaths.

Age.—If the age periods are examined and divided into periods 'below ten years,' 'above ten years' and 'below 50 years' 'and above 50 years,' it will be seen that in the Gujarát

* This statement does not appear to be borne out by facts and figures. From the time the Code system was introduced on relief works people received full wages for an appreciable interval after joining the works. The average fine per worker unit relieved from September 1899 to November 1900, was ·5 pie in Ahmedabad, ·9 pie in Kaira, 2·7 pies in the Panch Maháls and ·6 pie in Broach, which shows that fining for short work or deduction from wages was very moderate.

districts, except Surat, the mortality was heaviest in what may be called the wage earning period of life; and this is especially noticeable in the Ahmedabad and Panch Mahâls Collectorates, especially in the Panch Mahâls in which more than 50 per cent. of the mortality occurred amongst people at this period of life. The same is noted in the Thâna and Thar and Párkar Collectorates. In all the Deccan districts, except Poona and in Belgaum, the mortality amongst children is in excess.

In the districts of Surat, Poona and Belgaum the percentage of deaths amongst those 'below ten years' and those 'above ten and under 50' is about equal. The mortality amongst those 'over 50 years' of age as compared with the total mortality varies from 17·43 in the Panch Mahâls to 27·14 in the Kaira district. The only explanation I can offer as to why the percentage of mortality amongst those between '10 and 50 years' should be so heavy in Gujarát is that of immigration. The districts most subject to this, Ahmedabad and Panch Mahâls, show high rates and it is not improbable that many children died at home in the outside areas before the parents went out to seek relief and also that on their journeys many infant deaths escaped registration, the child dead being roughly buried as soon as possible. This high mortality amongst adults is also to be noted in the Thâna and Thar and Párkar districts into both of which there was immigration. The mortality from different causes will now be briefly alluded to. It must be borne in mind that accuracy in putting the causes of death under their right headings, especially in time of stress, cannot be expected, as the following table giving the mortality per cent. of the total deaths from different causes for the four Collectorates of Gujarát from September 1899 to the end of August 1900 shows:—

District.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.
Ahmedabad	10·4	0·07	57·6	9 1	0·4	22·5
Kaira	11·5	0·06	26·7	15 5	0 7	45·5
Panch Mahâls	7·5	0·20	56·7	23·7	0·2	11·6
Broach	11·7	0·00	50·3	10 8	0·4	26·7

It is noticeable that where the fever rate is lowest the ratio of deaths attributed to 'other causes' is high, and also in the case of the Panch Mahâls the low rate of cholera deaths is counterbalanced by a high ratio of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa. Cholera from September 1899 to the end of the year was only slightly prevalent in the Southern Division. In January 1900 it practically ceased there, and commenced in Khándesh, appearing first in the Edalabad Petha which borders on Native territory, and then spreading to Bhusával and Ráver tálukas adjoining. In the next month February cholera returns were received from the Jalgaon, Párola and Chopda tálukas, and in March the whole Collectorate was affected, and there was a heavy increase in the next month April, after which it gradually declined, except for a recrudescence in July, and the district was free in October. In the adjoining Collectorate of Násik, cholera appeared in March; and there was an outbreak not so severe as in Khándesh but following the same lines, being at its height in April and subsiding afterwards but not so rapidly, with the same recrudescence in July. In the Gujarát districts the disease was widespread and severe. It was reported first in the Surat district on the 3rd April; then Thásra, a village in the Kaira district, was affected on the 16th, and Nadiád and Borsad, towns in the same district, on the 21st, on which date it also appeared in Godhra town in the Panch Mahâls, and on the day previous in Ahmedabad town. The epidemic spread over the whole district; and in May it attained its greatest virulence. As it began to decline in Gujarát there was a severe outburst in Thána Collectorate though the disease began in April and increased in May. In July there was a general distribution of the disease in the famine affected districts, due to the rains washing the surface dirt into rivers and other unprotected sources of water supply. It is impossible to say that infection was carried from one district to another. The people scattering from an infected camp helped to spread the infection, but the widespread incidence of the disease is more probably due to the decreasing purity of the water supply aided by the heat and the weakened condition of the people, who were unable to withstand any disorder as they would have done in better times. About one-seventh of the total deaths are ascribed to this cause. The incidence of *small-pox* was very light. Vaccinators visited camps regularly and afforded protection to those requiring it. The mortality from *fever* was very heavy being most noticeable in the Gujarát districts. It began to rise above the normal in January being attributed to the cold weather; but it continued steadily through the hot weather, being especially noticeable in the Panch Mahâls. Although a careful watch was kept, and expert bacteriological investigation was made, relapsing fever could not be detected. I consider that the trying and prolonged heat was in part the cause during the months of May and June, and later on the damp in the rains acting on weakened frames was the cause of its keeping up so much above the normal. Seeing that it was not subsiding so quickly as it should, and as the period of the year at which fever is very rife in Gujarát was approaching, on the suggestion of the Commissioner, N. D., an extensive system of medical relief was organised, and medicines to combat fever and intestinal disorders were freely distributed up to the end of the year 1900 and much appreciated by the people. The mortality from fever is curiously low in the Collectorates

of Sátára, Belgaum and Bijápur; and it is difficult to account for this, as the mortality from cholera and dysentery and diarrhœa is not exceptionally high. It may be due to more careful registration on account of plague; but it has not occurred in other areas similarly affected. These three districts however show the lowest death-rates of all the famine affected areas except that the mortality of Poona is slightly lower than that of Sátára. The mortality from *dysentery and diarrhœa* was also high, and I am inclined to think it should have been higher, if all the deaths had been entered under their proper headings. It is highest in the Panch Maháls district, and this is probably due to many deaths being entered under this heading which were caused by cholera. *Plague* did not occur in the Famine Camps or Poor-houses; and the mortality from this in the famine affected districts was comparatively slight, Poona and Belgaum districts alone showing high figures.

Opinion of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

The undersigned would suggest that the following causes materially contributed to the the increase of mortality:—

(1) The use of grain and other food stuffs, not necessarily unwholesome, to which the people were unaccustomed;
(2) Deficiency of milk and butter, and perhaps also of oil;
(3) Unwholesome and deficient water;
(4) Imperfect cooking;
(5) Unwonted exposure to changes of temperature in camps, and whilst moving from place to place;
(6) Scantiness of clothing.

Although the consumption of old and unsound grain as food in times of scarcity is probably becoming less frequent, it may have played a part in the causation of ill-health and mortality.

Précis of the report of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarát, No. 190, dated 12th January 1901.

The total number of deaths recorded in Ahmedabad city during the 6 months June to November 1900 was 15,263 against 3,083, the average of the same period for the five years ending 1898. Of the total number, 7,766 deaths were among males and 7,497 among females. The population of the city according to the Census of 1891 was 144,000. If an addition be made to this on account of the natural increase at the rate at which the population increased during the decade 1881-1891, the deduced population would be 168,000. This would probably be below the mark as a great part of the Mill industry of the city has sprung up during the preceding ten years and must have contributed to the increase in population at a higher rate than during the ten years 1881-1891. The temporary increase owing to famine cannot be even approximately estimated, but the number of deaths among destitute immigrants has been calculated with fair accuracy and amounts to 3,757 for the six months under review. Deaths were registered as occurring among strangers only after careful inquiries failed to elicit any connection of the deceased with the city. Deducting the deaths ascertained to have occurred among destitute immigrants the death-rate on the deduced population works out to 68 *per mille* against 20 *per mille* for the six months. If a further deduction of 10 *per mille* be made on account of the deaths in the poor-houses and orphanages within the city limits (of which there were 3 or 4 in existence at different times) the death-rate among the estimated resident population of the city would be 58 *per mille* for six months. On the whole therefore it may be stated that the mortality was not more than three times the normal, which cannot be considered excessive in a year of famine.

The following table shows the number of deaths for the six months by diseases:—

Causes.	Six months, June to November 1900.	Average of 5 years ending 1898.
Cholera	612	49
Small-pox	3	1
Fever	(*a*) 7,390	1,739
Dysentery and Diarrhœa...	1,027	117
Injuries	30	24
Other causes	(*b*) 6,201	1,153
Total ...	15,263	3,083

(*a*) Plague 18

(*b*) Starvation 2,048
Bronchitis 449
Phthisis 541
Asthma 747
Capillary Bronchitis 1,199
Measles 54
Want of lactation 579
Erysipelas 195

Cholera prevailed in an epidemic form during June to September. Out of the total 612 deaths from this disease, 70 occurred in June, 150 in July, 315 in August and 77 in September. The Municipal water supply deteriorated during the hot weather, but repeated examination failed to show any contamination with cholera germs. Certain circumstances strongly point to the water of Sabarmati as one of the sources, if not the chief source, of infection. In spite of a good water supply there are many wells still in use within the city limits, and these wells and the wayside pools of water which formed after the fall of the rains no doubt helped to spread the contagion for several months. Fever was answerable for nearly one-half of the total deaths. Eighteen of the deaths under this head were due to plague and there is no reason to suppose that a greater number occurred from this cause than were actually reported. The number of deaths by months was—

June ...	... 855	September ...	... 1,605
July ...	... 1,152	October ...	... 1,024
August ...	... 1,772	November ...	.. 982

It was generally remarked that a type of malarial fever associated with jaundice was very prevalent and all classes, Europeans and Natives, suffered. A careful microscopic examination made in June of the blood taken from 41 fever patients in the poor-houses in and around Ahmedabad and from the Civil and Police Hospitals gave negative results as regards famine fever. Deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa increased nearly ten-fold. The diseases were most prevalent during August, September and October. Damp and chill added to privation and consequent use of unsuitable food no doubt were responsible for many of these deaths, but no classes were exempt from attack and many Europeans suffered. The mortality from other causes increased over five-fold. Starvation was credited with 2,048 or over one-third of these deaths. Most of them were among destitute immigrants. Bronchitis, phthisis, asthma and capillary bronchitis—all diseases of the respiratory organs—gave a total of 70 per cent. of deaths from 'other causes' minus deaths from starvation. This denotes a marked increase on the average of 58 per cent. and points to an increase in diseases of the respiratory organs. There has evidently been an increase in respiratory diseases during the last ten years, no doubt a result of the increasing Mill industry which has attracted a class of people who pass their days in impure atmosphere and their nights in crowded and insanitary dwellings. 'Want of lactation' follows next in pre-eminence among 'other causes,' but no adequate explanation of this as a cause of death can be given for want of insight into the real significance of the term.* Deaths by castes are shown below :—

Mahomedan	... 2,373	Jains	... 527
Hindus of castes ...	. 10,789	Parsis	... 28
Hindus of low caste ...	... 1,505		

It would appear that Hindus † of caste have suffered proportionately more than other classes. All classes suffered, but none to such an extent as the Hindus of caste. In the following table the number of deaths by age is compared with the average :—

Age periods.	During six months, June to November 1900.	Average.
Under 1 year	2,126	771
1 and under 5 years	2,934	630
5 and under 10 years	960	104
10 and under 15 years	772	77
15 and under 20 years	579	91
20 and under 30 years	1,480	266
30 and under 40 years	1,464	246
40 and under 50 years	1,299	221
50 and under 60 years	1,285	242
Over 60 years	2,304	435

The most striking feature is that while the mortality was high in all age periods the two periods (5 to 10 and 10 to 15) which are usually the healthiest were proportionately the greatest sufferers. In these cases the mortality increased nine-fold and ten-fold. Amongst these again boys suffered more than girls. Stated briefly there were 12,180 deaths in excess of the average during the six months, of which one-sixth were due to starvation and the remainder were mainly caused by ordinary diseases acting on constitutions enfeebled by want and privation.

* The Sanitary Commissioner explains the term as follows :—

"The mother has not sufficient breast milk for the infant. Consequently additional unsuitable food was given to the infant, who gets weaker and eventually succumbs."

† The Sanitary Commissioner notes that only Dheds, Wághris and Bhangis are classed as Hindus of low caste.

APPENDIX 64.

(Referred to in Paragraph 186 of the Report.)

Statement showing the proportion of population on relief and death-rates (exclusive of plague) in the affected districts in 1900.

District.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
	All Relief.	Village Relief.	Death rate.	All Relief.	Village Relief.	Death-rate.	All Relief.	Village Relief.	Death-rate.	All Relief.	Village Relief.	Death-rate	All Relief.	Village Relief.	Death-rate.	All Relief.	Village Relief.	Death-rate.
Ahmedabad	9 0	0 5	7·32	13 1	0 5	7·50	14·9	0 4	9 88	17·4	0 3	10 71	13·8	0 8	28 65	14·2	3 8	17 03
Kaira	2 1	0·2	8 57	4 8	0 3	7·99	9 7	0 7	13 07	12 3	1 2	15·12	9 9	1 7	23 17	14 4	2 7	11 77
Panch Mahâls .	5 6	0 02	9 59	5·9	0 05	12 59	6·6	0 1	18 69	15 6	0 2	27·44	11 9	1 2	54 07	23 3	7 1	31·85
Broach	27·6	0 6	9 34	32·3	0 9	10 25	30 5	1 0	14 05	25 0	1·5	13·03	23 1	1·3	31·62	22 1	3 8	13 03
Surat	1 8	..	4 53	2·2	0 05	4·66	3 1	0·1	6·72	3 4	0 3	7 33	2 0	0 6	14·77	4 7	3 0	10 06
Thâna	2·1	...	3·34	3 5	.	3·19	3 4	0 05	3 78	7·8	0 5	3 65	10 2	0 8	5·43	4 7	1 2	16 44
Khândesh ...	16·1	0·2	5·35	17·3	0 5	6·09	18·5	0·9	11 54	14·8	0·7	13 74	15 0	0 6	6·38	14·0	0 7	6·31
Násik	6·4	0 04	3·80	11·0	0 1	3·58	13 2	1·2	5 68	10 3	0 2	10 37	10·9	0·2	6 48	11·7	0·4	7·20
Ahmednagar ..	11 2	0·9	3·44	20 3	1·3	4·10	27·0	2 4	5 72	28 1	1·8	8 22	27·5	2·6	8 65	30 3	3·9	6·73
Poona... .. .	2 7	0 4	2·67	5 5	0 7	2 27	9 1	1·2	2·81	11·3	1 3	2 84	11 6	1·5	3 76	11·1	1 8	4 97
Sholâpur	18·2	1 1	2 82	20 4	1 5	3 90	22·6	1·5	3·51	22·7	1·6	4 61	21·6	1 8	7 07	22·8	2·0	6 13
Sátára ...	1·6	...	1·98	2 2	...	1·73	2·8	0·03	2 19	4 4	0 07	2 06	5 3	0·2	3 33	5 1	0 4	7·54
Bijápur	1·6	...	2·04	2 1	0·1	1 64	3 3	0·3	2·10	6 1	0 9	2·21	5 9	1 0	2·56	5 5	1 1	2 65
Belgaum	0 4	...	2·03	0·5		1 97	0·6	0 01	2·56	0 8	0 04	2·49	0·6	0 06	2 83	0·9	0 1	4·86
Thar and Párkar ..	2 1	1·3	5 67	2 5	0 7	4 22	2 5	0·09	3 65	5 5	0 07	2 78	6 9	0·08	2 52	3 8	0·3	5 64

District.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November			December		
	All Relief.	Village Relief.	Death-rate.	All Relief.	Village Relief	Death-rate	All Relief	Village Relief.	Death-rate.	All Relief	Village Relief.	Death-rate.	All Relief	Village Relief	Death-rate.	All Relief.	Village Relief.	Death-rate.
Ahmedabad	20 5	6·3	17·28	20·9	8 9	17 52	16 2	10·1	15·03	4 2	3·1	16 86	1 8	1 4	14 67	0 8	0 6	11 04
Kaira	25·7	7 6	15 10	24 3	13 3	15 66	12 7	9 8	12·96	8 0	7·1	11·99	1·1	1 0	8 93	0 03	0 03	6 08
Panch Mahâls ..	35 6	11 3	42 45	39 6	22 8	36·20	29 8	22 9	19 84	10·3	9 2	13 07	4 9	4·4	9·59	2 8	2 3	5 68
Broach ...	36 1	14 9	15 57	32 9	20 7	14·77	22 5	17 4	11 57	13 7	16 5	12 52	10 7	9·7	10 74	1 7	1 2	7·49
Surat	7 3	5 7	8·01	6 7	6 5	6 91	2 9	2 3	6 35	1·5	1·5	4 85	0 1	0 03	2 85	..	...	3 53
Thâna	3·1	2 1	11 57	3·0	2 3	8 43	4 6	3 8	4 71	1 7	1 5	3 22	0·7	0 7	2 60	0·2		2 33
Khândesh	14·2	1·1	11 54	12 3	2 0	13 07	9 4	3 8	9·90	4 9	3 2	5 88	1 0	0·8	3 96	0·3	0 1	2 69
Násik	11·9	0 8	10 65	11·1	1·0	9·99	10 8	1·2	6 81	6 7	0 8	4 10	2 3	0 8	3 27	0 4	...	3 26
Ahmednagar... .	28·4	3·1	8 99	24·7	2 9	7·80	19 7	2 8	4·58	10·2	2 7	3 09	4·9	1·9	2 56	4·2	1 4	2 16
Poona.. ...	9·8	2·5	7 53	8·7	3·0	7 01	8 9	3 3	4 41	6 2	2 6	2 93	4 1	1 3	2 38	2 7	0 2	2·43
Sholâpur	21 0	2 6	8 75	17·6	2 6	6·06	12·8	2 4	4·48	9 0	1 9	2 96	10 3	1 8	2 00	12 5	1 8	1 86
Sattara	3 7	0·8	7 15	4 3	1·4	4 47	3·1	1 5	3 74	1·7	1·0	2 80	0 9	0·4	2 18	0 7	0 1	1·92
Bijapur	4 8	1·3	4 56	3·0	0·7	4 22	2 0	0·5	3 08	1·7	0 4	2 48	1 2	0·4	2 36	1 7	0 3	1 75
Belgaum	1·3	0 2	4 44	0·6	0 2	4 73	0 3	0 3	3 91	0 3	0 3	3·37	0 1	0·1	3 01	...	...	2 33
Thar and Párkar ..	2·3	0·5	3 97	1·4	0 4	5 57	0·4	0 2	3 05	0·2	0 01	4 17	.	...	5·13	...	...	4 50

APPENDIX 65.

[Referred to in Paragraph 187 of the Report.]

Statement showing the mortality on relief works and in poor-houses during the famine of 1899—1902.

Month and Year	District Death-rate (exclusive of Plague).	Relief Works.		Poor-houses.		Deaths on relief works and poor-houses from					Death-rates on Relief Works and in poor-houses from				
		Number.	Death-rate.	Number.	Death-rate.	Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Fever.	Other causes.	All causes.	Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Fever.	Other causes.	All causes.
Ahmedabad.															
1900.															
ıuary ...	7·32	180	2·46	556	115·33	...	449	125	162	736	...	5·75	1·61	2·08	9·44
ıruary ...	7·50	364	3·35	579	84 86	...	603	116	224	943	. .	5·22	1·00	1 94	8·16
rch .	9 33	1,132	9·04	1,291	164·02	..	1,698	339	386	2 423	...	12·75	2 55	2·90	18 20
il ...	10·71	1,022	6·92	1,182	123 52	9	1,356	371	468	2,204	0·06	8 63	2·36	2·98	14·03
y ...	28·65	4,915	44·36	1,703	191 09	2,274	1,505	592	2,247	6,618	18·99	12·59	4·94	18·76	55·28
ıe	17·08	1,813	20·04	830	146 69	441	1,026	341	835	2,643	4·59	10 67	3 55	8·69	27 50
y ...	17·28	1,369	11·03	715	107·00	303	987	237	557	2,084	2·32	7·55	1·80	4·26	15 93
gust ...	17·52	1,294	12 38	606	93·13	164	1,186	346	204	1,900	1·43	10·68	3 11	1·84	17 11
tember ...	15·03	167	3 95	805	167 53	9	764	78	121	972	0·19	16·24	1·66	2 57	20 66
ober ...	16·86	64	7·55	296	163·26	...	155	66	139	360	...	15 07	6·42	13 51	35 00
vember ...	14·67	·37	13·49	402	497·52	...	256	76	107	439	...	72·11	21·41	30·14	123 66
ember ...	11 04	10	10·86	236	295·37	...	138	45	63	246	...	80 23	26·16	36·63	143 02
1901.															
ıuary to October ...	...	3	...	894	...	0	443	181	273	897	...	...	...	...	...
vember 1901 to October 1902 ...	...	1,172	...	1,398	. .	0	1,051	649	870	2,570	.	...	. .	..	...
Kaira.															
1900.															
ıuary ...	8·57	118	7·56	176	102·98	...	202	40	52	294	...	11·67	2·31	3·00	16 98
ıruary ...	7·99	185	5 24	450	118·33	...	438	92	105	635	...	11·18	2 36	2·69	16·23
rch ...	12·07	1,568	21·29	1,309	268·62	. .	1,962	499	416	2,877	...	24·99	6 37	5·29	36 65
il ...	15·12	1,835	19·40	922	215 22	327	1,859	359	212	2,757	3·31	18·80	3 63	2 14	27·88
y ...	22·17	2,279	33·49	1,339	370 00	2,057	1,105	234	222	3,618	28 70	15·42	3·26	3·10	50·48
ıe ..	11 77	923	9·26	600	285·58	190	871	228	234	1,523	1·87	8·56	2·24	2 30	14·97
y ...	15·10	1,421	9·09	273	164·36	287	851	250	306	1,694	1 82	5·38	1 58	1·94	10 72
gust ...	15·66	904	9·09	467	329 34	135	868	162	206	1,371	1·33	8·60	1·61	2 04	13 58
tember ...	12 96	162	6·78	299	246 90	2	321	44	94	461	0·08	12·80	1·75	3 75	18 38
ober ...	11 99	37	5·67	106	178 75	...	95	33	15	143	...	13·36	4·64	2 11	20 11
vember ...	8 93	...	...	61	283·72	...	37	8	16	61	...	101·37	21 92	43·83	167·12
ember ...	6 08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
1901.															
ıuary to October ...	...	4	...	0	...	0	0	...	4	4	...	...	..	...	...
vember 1901 to October 1902 .	...	110	..	0	. .	0	27	37	46	110	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Maha'ls.															
1900.															
ıuary ...	9 59	114	6·53	...	...	...	96	3	15	114	...	5·49	0·19	0·87	6·55
ıruary ...	12·59	169	9·66	, 20	, 20·77	...	139	11	39	189	...	7 54	0 60	2·11	10 25
rch ...	18·69	265	14·95	920	364·79	...	742	326	117	1,185	...	36·65	16·10	5·78	58·53
il ...	27·44	957	21·47	1,210	345·12	...	1,095	804	268	2,167	...	22 77	16·72	5 57	45 06
y ...	54·07	1,946	63·79	2,735	848·85	660	2,477	941	600	4,681	19·57	73 43	27·98	17·80	138 78
ıe ...	31·85	1,284	27·22	1,506	434·88	131	1,661	617	381	2,790	2 59	32 80	12 19	7·52	55·10
y ...	42·45	1,968	27 64	2,878	579·07	145	1,847	698	2,156	4,846	1·90	24·25	9 60	28·31	63·62
gust ...	36 20	1,356	27·68	1,307	338·34	10	1,773	271	609	2,663	0·19	33 55	5·13	11·52	50·39
tember ...	19 84	453	23 14	984	486 88	...	626	296	515	1,437	...	28 98	13·71	23·84	66·53
ober .	13 07	68	23·28	224	306 43	...	149	89	54	292	...	40 83	24·37	14·80	80·00
vember ...	9 59	43	35·30	186	532·95	...	127	83	19	229	...	81 05	52 97	12·12	146·14
ember ...	5 68	51	39 47	44	220·00	...	69	19	7	95	...	46 24	12·73	4·70	63·67
1901.															
ıuary to October ...	...	57	...	58	...	...	52	22	41	115	...	...	...	...	...
vember 1901 to October 1902 ...	...	180	...	63	...	...	94	37	112	243	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX 65—*continued.*

Month and Year.	District Death-rate (exclusive of Plague).	Relief Works.		Poor-houses.		Deaths on Relief Works and poor-houses from					Death-rate on Relief Works and in poor-houses from				
		Number.	Death-rate	Number.	Death-rate.	Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Fever.	Other causes.	All causes.	Cholera	Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Fever.	Other causes.	All causes.
Broach.															
1900.															
January ...	9·34	30	0·32	95	158·33	...	94	8	23	125	...	1·02	0 08	0·25	1·35
February ...	10·23	200	1 88	97	93·45	...	233	22	42	297	...	2 17	0·20	0·40	2·77
March ...	14 05	1,032	10 41	300	186 33	...	747	365	220	1,332	...	7 42	3·62	2·18	13 22
April ...	12·03	632	8·11	176	75·89	...	452	161	195	808	...	5 63	2 01	2·43	10 07
May ...	31 62	2,058	29 16	338	160·87	1,409	603	187	197	2,396	19 39	8·30	2·57	2 71	32·97
June ...	12·03	697	11·60	373	172·68	224	499	166	181	1,070	3·60	8·02	2 67	2 91	17·20
July ...	15·57	670	9 51	295	144 75	90	559	158	158	965	1·24	7 71	2·18	2 18	13·31
August ...	14·77	587	14·78	225	123·42	78	493	129	112	812	1·87	11 88	3·10	2·70	19·65
September ...	11 57	175	10·81	81	80·67	1	173	42	40	256	0·06	10·06	2·44	2·32	14·88
October ...	12·52	39	5·49	35	74·15	...	49	13	12	74	...	6·47	1 72	1·59	9·78
November .	10·74	6	1 96	35	243·05	...	20	13	8	41	...	6 25	4·06	2·50	12 81
December ...	7·49	2	1·17	3	115·38	...	2	1	2	5	...	1·16	0·58	1·16	2·90
1901.															
January to October ..	...	1	...	0	...	0	0	0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
November 1901 to October 1902 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat.															
1900.															
January ...	4·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	4·66	10	1·00	...	...	...	2	1	7	10	...	0·20	0·10	0 70	1·00
March ...	5 72	188	14·03	...	...	...	102	48	38	188	...	7·61	3·58	2·84	14·03
April ...	7 33	183	12 39	...	...	12	114	36	21	183	0·81	7·72	2 44	1·42	12·39
May ...	14 77	535	81 59	...	...	279	206	13	37	535	40·49	29 89	1·89	5·38	77·65
June ...	10·06	291	35·88	...	..	40	175	28	48	291	4·59	20·06	3·21	5·50	33·36
July ...	8 01	124	17·45	...	...	...	108	5	11	124	...	13 63	0·63	1·39	15·05
August ..	6·91	19	48 10	...	...	...	6	2	11	19	...	6·02	2·01	11 05	19·08
September ...	...	13	...	...	...	...	4	...	9	13	...	11·77	...	26 47	38·24
October ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901.															
January to October ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November 1901 to October 1902 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tha'na.															
1900.															
January ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	3·65	18	2·62	23	...	...	13	15	13	41	...	1·89	2·19	1 89	5·97
May ...	5·43	9	0·95	31	...	...	16	7	17	40	...	1 69	0·74	1·79	4 22
June ...	16 44	150	41·96	24	...	132	16	8	18	174	36·72	4·45	2 23	5 01	48·41
July ...	11·57	17	22·28	...	...	2	5	5	5	17	1·83	4·57	4·57	4·57	15·54
August ...	8·48	33	86 61	...	...	...	30	1	2	33	...	42·49	1·42	2 83	46·74
September ...	4 71	17	33 61	...	...	...	15	1	1	17	...	17 20	1·15	1·15	19·60
October ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
1901.															
January to October ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November 1901 to October 1902 .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX 65—*continued.*

Month and Year.	District Death-rate (exclusive of Plague).	Relief Works.		Poor-houses.		Deaths on Relief Works and poor-houses from					Death-rate on Relief Works and in poor-houses from				
		Number.	Death-rate.	Number	Death-rate.	Cholera	Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Fever.	Other causes	All causes.	Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Fever.	Other causes.	All causes
1900.						**Kha'ndesh.**									
anuary	6·35	92	0·39	...	...	29	27	3	33	92	0·13	0 11	0.01	0·14	0 39
ebruary	6·09	87	0·36	...	...	14	25	3	45	87	0·06	0 10	0·01	0·19	0·36
Iarch	11·54	1,596	6·21	...	...	498	421	258	419	1,596	1·94	1 64	0·99	1·64	6·21
pril	13 74	1,402	6·86	46	38 78	432	222	233	561	1,448	2·10	1·08	1·13	2·73	7 04
lay	6 38	711	3·47	401	62 14	29	388	207	488	1,112	0·14	1·84	0·98	2·31	5·27
une	6·31	853	4·71	920	74·45	68	1,052	316	337	1,773	0·35	5 44	1·63	1·74	9·16
uly	11 54	1,447	8·27	1,424	94 80	238	1,260	425	948	2,871	1·25	6 63	2·22	5·00	15 10
ugust ...	13·07	1,273	9·21	1,179	99 61	23	1,259	321	849	2,452	0·15	8·39	2·14	5·66	16·34
eptember ...	9·90	306	4·17	584	64·74	...	401	134	355	890	...	4 87	1·63	4 31	10·81
ctober	5·88	43	2 21	253	52·54	...	93	43	160	296	...	3·53	1·77	6·58	12·18
Iovember ...	3·96	4	2·15	115	88 05	...	25	19	75	119	...	7·90	6 01	23·72	37 63
ecember ...	2·89	...	...	19	40 60	...	4	6	9	19	...	2·04	3·07	4 60	9·71
1901.															
anuary to October	...	4	...	59	...	0	23	12	28	63	...	...	...	...	...
ovember 1901 to October 1902 ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1900.						**Na'sik.**									
anuary	3 80	3	0·07	...	...	...	2	1	..	3	...	0 05	0·02	...	0 07
ebruary ...	3·58	29	0·35	...	...		17	...	12	29	...	0 20	0·15	..	0·35
arch	5·68	275	2·63	...	...	96	127	12	40	275	0·92	1·21	0·12	0·38	2·63
pril	10·37	796	9 87	...	...	438	119	46	193	796	5·43	1 48	0·56	2·38	9·85
ay	6·48	424	5·03	1	1·18	139	80	18	188	425	1·63	0·94	0·21	2 21	4·99
ne	7·26	648	7·28	84	64·56	86	202	64	380	732	0·95	2 24	0 71	4·20	8·10
ly	10·65	738	8·60	93	39·61	175	195	64	397	831	1·99	2·21	0·73	4·50	9·43
ugust	9·99	656	8 46	176	63·79	108	341	99	284	832	1·35	4 24	1·23	3·53	10 35
ptember ...	6·31	299	4 02	109	40 22	17	178	53	160	408	0·22	2·31	0·69	2·07	5·29
ctober	4·10	196	4·28	47	29 58	14	95	47	87	243	0·30	2·00	0·99	1·84	5·13
ovember ...	3 27	80	5·02	12	33·52	...	18	20	54	92	...	1·10	1·23	3·32	5·65
ecember ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901.															
anuary to October	...	16	...	66	...	0	24	13	45	82	...	...	...	..	...
ovember 1901 to October 1902 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1900.						**Ahmednagar.**									
anuary	3·44	15	0·16	...	...	...	9	2	4	15	...	0 10	0·02	0·04	0·16
ebruary... ...	4 10	71	0 42	...	...	...	51	5	15	71	...	0·30	0·03	0·09	0·42
arch	5·72	810	3 74	198	73 94	19	680	52	257	1,008	0 09	3·09	0·24	1·17	4·59
pril	8·22	1,402	6·08	...	...	239	570	56	537	1,402	1·02	2·44	0·25	2·30	6 01
ay	8·65	1,269	5 79	48	17·92	203	605	68	441	1,317	0 92	2 73	0·31	1·99	5 95
ne	6·73	798	3·31	68	29·15	58	415	41	352	866	0·24	1·70	0·17	1·45	3 56
ly	8·99	1,449	6·49	58	29 00	439	626	91	351	1,507	1·95	2 78	0·40	1·56	6·69
ugust	7·80	1,071	5·57	36	25 26	72	581	66	388	1,107	0·37	3 00	0·34	2·00	5·71
ptember ...	4·58	378	2·53	11	11·94	1	183	31	174	389	0 00	1·21	0·21	1·16	2 58
ctober	3 09	105	1·58	11	22·82	...	53	3	60	116	...	0·79	0·05	0·89	1·73
ovember ...	2 56	31	1·18	...	...	...	9	4	18	31	...	0 34	0·15	0·68	1·17
ecember ...	2·16	31	1·10	...	...	...	10	10	11	31	...	0·35	0·35	0·40	1·10
1901.															
anuary to October	...	1,025	...	0	...	0	399	200	426	1,025	...	...	...	...	...
ovember 1901 to October 1902 ...	...	84	...	0	...	0	32	14	38	84	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX 65—*continued.*

Month and Year.	District Death-rate (exclusive of Plague).	Relief Works.		Poor-houses.		Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor-houses from					Death-Rates on Relief Works and in Poor-houses from				
		Number.	Death-rate	Number.	Death-rate.	Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Fever.	Other causes.	All causes.	Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Fever.	Other causes.	All causes.
Poona.															
1900.															
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February... ...	2·27	5	0·13	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	...	0·03	0·03	0·07	0·13
March	2·81	123	1·88	...	...	...	42	15	66	123	...	0·64	0·23	1·00	1·87
April	2·84	166	2·03	4	8·73	...	70	35	65	170	...	0·85	0·43	0·79	2·07
May	3·76	227	2·76	7	7·23	70	56	21	87	234	0·83	0·67	0·25	1·04	2·79
June	4·97	304	4·02	48	29·34	142	101	29	80	352	1·84	1·30	0·38	1·03	4·55
July	7·53	395	6·67	36	20·93	152	157	31	91	431	2·49	2·60	0·50	1·49	7·08
August	7·01	263	5·69	39	32·75	37	155	25	85	302	0·78	3·28	0·54	1·79	6·39
September ...	4·41	110	2·43	29	30·95	...	90	16	33	139	...	1·95	0·35	0·71	3·01
October	2·99	51	1·68	6	21·27	...	30	5	22	57	...	0·98	0·16	0·72	1·86
November ...	2·38	31	1·34	1	40·00	...	20	2	10	32	...	0·87	0·09	0·43	1·39
December ...	2·43	27	1·29	...	...	...	7	2	18	27	...	0·33	0·10	0·86	1·29
1901.															
January to October	...	514	...	0	...	0	194	131	189	514	...	...	...	...	...
November 1901 to October 1902 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shola'pur.															
1900.															
January	2·82	32	0·25	...	...	...	15	...	17	32	...	0·12	...	0·13	0·25
February... ...	3·20	52	0·37	...	...	...	31	...	21	52	...	0·22	...	0·15	0·37
March	3·51	928	5·88	...	...	...	483	97	348	928	...	3·06	0·61	2·20	5·87
April	4·61	896	5·71	...	...	93	388	156	259	896	0·59	2·45	0·98	1·64	5·66
May	7·07	1,577	10·85	21	5·82	540	532	175	351	1,598	3·62	3·57	1·18	2·36	10·73
June	6·13	1,895	12·51	...	...	549	630	156	560	1,895	3·51	4·03	1·00	3·58	12·12
July	8·75	1,170	8·81	189	32·60	217	688	103	351	1,359	1·57	4·97	0·74	2·53	9·81
August	6·06	1,008	9·42	207	38·24	14	751	119	331	1,215	0·12	6·68	1·06	2·95	*10·81
September ...	4·48	356	4·78	91	23·89	...	287	33	127	447	...	3·67	0·42	1·62	5·71
October	2·96	156	3·05	55	20·33	...	110	25	76	211	...	2·05	0·46	1·41	3·92
November ...	2·00	136	2·22	70	22·04	...	86	42	78	206	...	1·34	0·65	1·21	3·20
December	1·86	132	1·67	29	12·38	...	68	50	43	161	...	0·84	0·61	0·53	1·98
1901.															
January to October	...	1,810	...	272	...	280	1,022	390	390	2,082	...	...	...	...	...
November 1901 to October 1902 ...	...	102	...	31	...	2	48	23	60	133	...	...	...	...	...
Sa'ta'ra.															
1900.															
January	1·98	1	0·63	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	0·65	...	...	0·63
February... ...	1·78	7	0·65	...	...	...	6	...	1	7	...	0·56	...	0·09	0·65
March	2·19	22	0·74	...	...	...	13	...	9	22	...	0·44	...	0·30	0·74
April	2·06	39	0·84	...	...	9	18	1	11	39	0·19	0·39	0·02	0·24	0·84
May	3·33	46	0·83	...	...	1	34	...	11	46	0·02	0·61	...	0·20	0·83
June	7·54	421	8·11	...	...	221	105	19	76	421	4·26	2·02	0·37	1·46	8·11
July	7·15	67	2·17	13	49·62	20	32	1	27	80	0·64	1·03	0·03	0·87	2·57
August	4·47	117	3·80	41	43·62	9	96	11	42	158	0·28	3·03	0·35	1·32	4·98
September ...	3·74	29	1·70	58	66·90	...	38	4	45	87	...	2·12	0·22	2·51	4·85
October	2·80	13	1·61	18	48·52	...	21	3	7	31	...	2·48	0·85	0·83	3·66
November ...	2·18	5	1·11	6	43·47	...	5	1	5	11	...	1·03	0·22	1·08	2·38
December ...	1·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901.															
January to October	...	101	...	0	...	0	53	15	33	101	...	...	...	...	...
November 1901 to October 1902 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX 65—*concluded.*

Month and Year.	District Death-rate (exclusive of Plague).	Relief Works.		Poor-houses.		Deaths on Relief Works and in poor-houses from					Death-rates on Relief Works and in poor-houses from				
		Number.	Death-rate.	Number	Death-rate.	Cholera	Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Fever.	Other causes.	All causes.	Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Cholera.	Other causes.	All causes.
1900.						**Bija'pur.**									
anuary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ebruary... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
larch	2 10	3	0·29	...	..	...	3	...	...	3	...	0·29	...	...	0·29
pril	2·21	1	0·04	1	25 00	...	2	...	...	2	...	0·09	...	...	0·09
lay	2 56	13	0 65	...	...	1	7	1	4	13	0·05	0·35	0·05	0·20	0·65
ne	2 65	113	6·54	1	10·87	1	11	3	99	114	0·06	0·64	0·17	5·70	6·57
ly	4 56	259	18·45	2	16·95	79	6	...	176	261	5·58	0·42	...	12·42	18·42
ugust	4 22	49	5·79	1	1 79	3	10	2	35	50	0·33	1·11	0·22	3·89	5·55
eptember ..	3·08	12	2 22	2	2 51	1	1	1	11	14	0·16	0 16	0·16	1·78	2·26
ctober	2·48	2	0 49	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	0 20	...	...	0·20	0·40
ovember ...	2·36	4	1·73	...	...	3	...	...	1	4	0·93	...	...	0·31	1·24
ecember ...	1 75	2	0·44	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	0·18	0·18	0·36
1901.															
nuary to October	...	725	...	21	...	222	190	123	211	746	...	...	...	...	...
ovember 1901 to October 1902 ...	...	248	...	12	...	0	73	76	111	260	...	...	...	...	...
1900.						**Belgaum.**									
nuary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
bruary... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
arch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ril	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ay	2·83	9	4·70	...	...	...	8	...	1	9	...	4·18	...	0·52	4·70
ne	4·86	13	4·72	...	...	12	1	...	...	13	4·36	0·36	...	...	4·72
ly	4·44	2	0·52	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	0·26	...	0·25	0·51
gust	4 73	1	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	0·75	0·75
ptember ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tober	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
vember ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
cember ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901.															
nuary to October	...	109	...	...	...	11	25	10	63	109	...	...	...	...	...
vember 1901 to October 1902 ...	...	4	...	0	...	0	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX 66.

(Referred to in Paragraph 188 of the Report)

Statement showing number of deaths from starvation.

Month.	Ahmedabad.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals	Broach.	Surat.	Thána.	Khándesh.	Násik.	Ahmednagar.	Poona.	Sholápur and Sátára.	Bijápur.	Belgaum.	Dhárwár.	Thar and Parkar.	Total.
September 1899	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
October „	1	1	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
November „	38	1	18	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	88
December „	8	10	26	9	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	59
January 1900	261	4	52	26	3	...	24	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	378
February „	551	...	97	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	. .	...	2	...	...	658
March „	593	...	47	10	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	659
April „	660	...	20	...	19	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	701
May „	708	1	12	...	38	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	759
June „	402	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	410
July „	468	1	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	21	...	...	1	...	...	497
August „	371	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	..	...	...	386
September „	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	..	1	...	...	285
October „	349	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	354
November „	178	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179
December „	111	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
January 1901	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	1	...	...	72
February „	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
March „	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	35
April „	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
May to August 1901	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September 1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
October „	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
November „	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3
December „	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
January 1902	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
February „	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1
March „	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
April „	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
May „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
June „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
July „	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
August „	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
September „	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
October „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,151	23	279	96	84	3	27	4	1	50	...	4	8	2	...	5,732

APPENDIX 67.

(Referred to in Paragraph 191 of the Report.)

Statement of Crime.

Description of Crime.	Ahmedabad.		Kaira.		Panch Mahals.		Broach.		Surat.		Thana.		Khandesh.		Nasik.	
	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1900.	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1900.	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1900.	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1900	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1900.	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1900.	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1900.	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1900.
Murders	13	15	25	24	3 5	9	9 5	3	3	4	7	9	30	43	20	9
Attempts to murder and culpable homicide.	12 5	12	12	15	3 5	1	6 5	3	4	8	6	10	15	32	12	15
Dacoities	18 5	46	10	13	5 5	47	3	5	2	11	39	26	376	1,528	50	41
Robberies	16 5	52	23	25	2	23	5 5	9	3	3	32	28	272	701	49	69
House-breaking and thefts ..	148 5	446	167	360	39 5	163	162·5	191	34	117	257	428	716	2,135	348	630
Thefts	495	1,289	350	784	64	229	249	279	137	355	802	1,036	1,340	4,682	792	1,359
Receiving stolen property ...	65	178	47	94	14	32	18 5	21	19	45	32	28	63	240	26	41
Other miscellaneous offences .	537	520	636	1,180	673	636	285 5	235	2,519	1,863	917	974	1,502	2,235	548	855
Total ..	1,306	2,563	1,270	2,494	805	1,143	740	746	2,721	2,406	2,092	2,539	4,314	11,596	1,845	2,989

Description of Crime.	Ahmednagar.		Poona.		Sholapur.		Satara.		Bijapur.		Belgaum.		Thar and Parkar.	
	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1900.	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1900.	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1900.	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1900.	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1900.	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1900.	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1900.
Murders	15	12	7	15	14	18	28	25	15 5	17	25 5	22	...	1
Attempts to murder and culpable homicide.	5	2	5	3	2	8	13	25	3 5	10	13 5	14	...	1
Dacoities	45	76	6	17	31	36	37	35	29·5	60	23·0	29	...	5
Robberies	52	86	19	20	51	62	52	88	19·0	23	30·0	47	9	16
House-breaking and thefts ...	181	291	102	154	164	210	329	439	191·0	277	287 5	332	23	32
Thefts	454	701	410	609	585	864	570	893	291·0	359	343 5	431	242	264
Receiving stolen property ..	36	40	33	25	18	49	17	12	17 5	21	7·5	13	2	4
Other miscellaneous offences ...	270	316	715	1,006	468	421	332	432	325·5	387	230 5	263	48	54
Total ...	1,058	1,474	1,297	1,849	1,333	1,668	1,428	1,949	892 5	1,154	966	1,151	324	377

APPENDIX 68.

(Referred to in Paragraph 195 of the Report.)

Statement showing the variations in the number of cattle in the affected districts during the period between June 1899 to June 1902 as compared with total cattle in 1896-97.

District.	June 1899.	June 1900.	June 1901.	June 1902.	Decrease (—) or increase (+) in			Percentage of decrease (—) or increase (+) in		
					1900.	1901.	1902	1900.	1901.	1902.
Plough Cattle.										
Ahmedabad	129,029	66,457	83,932	94,386	—62,572	+17,475	+10,454	—48 49	+26 29	+12·45
Kaira	110,469	68,844	81,727	85,723	—41,625	+12,883	+3,996	—37·68	+18 71	+4·89
Panch Mahlás ...	116,204	45,784	69,999	74,632	—70,420	+24,215	+4,633	—60·60	+52·89	+6·62
Broach	52,283	33,995	44,895	44,895	—18,288	+10,900	.....	—34·98	+32·06	...
Surat	112,517	100,111	98,551	98,551	—12,406	—1,560	.....	—11·02	—1·56	...
Gujarát ...	520,502	315,191	379,104	398,187	—205,311	+63,913	+19,083	—39 44	+20·28	+5·03
Khandesh	347,047	233,403	295,915	306,252	—113,644	+62,512	+10,337	—32·74	+26·78	+3·49
Násik	239,337	186,676	189,361	189,361	—52,661	+2,685	.....	—22·00	+1·44	...
Ahmednagar	261,287	183,138	185,336	195,913	—78,149	+2,198	+10,577	—29·91	+1·20	+5 70
Poona	238,058	198,432	194,484	194,484	—39,626	—3,948	.....	—16·65	—1·99	..
Sholápur	172,802	146,149	130,231	134,527	—26,653	—15,918	+4,296	—15·42	—10·89	+3·30
Sátára	221,645	189,710	180,851	180,851	—31,935	—8,859	.....	—14 40	—4 67	...
Deccan ...	1,480,176	1,137,508	1,176,178	1,201,388	—342,668	+38,670	+25,210	—23·15	+3·40	+2·11
Bijápur	170,287	163,723	142,372	142,372	—6,564	—21,351	.....	—3 85	—13 04	...
Belgaum	208,439	189,771	172,990	172,990	—18,668	—16,781	.....	—8 95	—8 84	...
Dhárwár	235,112	224,067	219,980	219,980	—11,045	—4,087	.....	—4·70	—1·82	...
Karnátak ...	613,838	577,561	535,342	535,342	—36,277	—42,219	.....	—5·91	—7·31	...
Thána	169,387	166,184	169,606	166,644	—3,203	+3,422	—2,962	—1·89	+2·06	—1·74
Thar and Párkar (Desert portion only).	6,617	222	...	...	—6,395	—222	.....	—96·64	...	...
Total ...	2,790,520	2,196,686	2,260,230	2,301,561	—593,854	+63,564	+41,331	—21·28	+2 90	+1·83
Milch Cattle.										
Ahmedabad	196,603	46,375	50,258	63,096	—150,228	+3,883	+12,838	—76·41	+8·37	+25 25
Kaira	163,422	63,169	61,602	72,901	—100,253	—1,567	+11,299	—61·34	—2·48	+18 34
Panch Mahála ...	113,421	27,374	29,601	40,582	—86,047	+2,227	+10,981	—75·86	+8·13	+37·09
Broach	43,135	21,741	18,783	18,783	—21,394	—2,958	.....	—49·59	—13·60	...
Surat	115,125	102,957	94,500	94,500	—12,168	—8,457	.....	—10·57	—8·21	...
Gujarát .	631,706	261,616	254,744	289,862	—370,090	—6,872	+35,118	—58 58	—2·62	+13·78
Khándesh	259,638	119,310	129,949	149,890	—140,328	+10,639	+19,941	—54·05	+8 92	+15 34
Násik	174,495	120,599	117,634	117,634	—53,896	—2,965	.....	—30·89	—2·46	...
Ahmednagar	159,128	111,111	111,134	119,629	—48,017	+23	+8,495	—30·17	+0·02	+7·64
Poona	175,137	143,122	136,497	136,497	—32,015	—6,625	.....	—18 28	—4·63	...
Sholápur	97,456	85,447	78,611	80,877	—12,009	—6,836	+2,266	—12 32	—8·00	+2·88
Sátára	196,807	160,745	153,958	153,958	—36,062	—6,787	.....	—18·32	—4·22	...
Deccan ...	1,062,661	740,334	727,783	753,485	—322,327	—12,551	+30,702	—30·33	—1·70	+4 16
Bijápur	111,443	116,097	103,331	103,331	+4,654	—12,766	.....	+4·18	—10·99	...
Belgaum	181,537	157,508	140,244	140,244	—24,029	—17,264	.....	—13 23	—10 96	...
Dhárwár	192,016	182,270	171,396	171,396	—9,746	—10,874	.....	—5 07	—5·96	...
Karnátak ...	484,996	455,875	414,971	414,971	—29,121	—40,904	.....	—6·00	—8·97	...
Thána	125,746	121,905	124,856	124,933	—3,841	+2,951	+77	—3·05	+2·42	+0·06
Thar and Párkar (Desert portion only).	73,413	1,587	...	...	—71,826	—1,587	.....	—97·83	...	...
Total ...	2,378,522	1,581,317	1,522,354	1,588,251	—797,205	—58,963	+65,897	—33·51	—3·63	+4·33

APPENDIX 68—*continued.*

District.	June 1899.	June 1900.	June 1901.	June 1902.	Decrease (—) or increase (+) in			Percentage of decrease (—) or increase (+) in		
					1900.	1901.	1902.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Young Stock.										
Ahmedabad	110,819	35,147	30,367	40,481	—75,672	—4,780	+10,114	—68·28	—13·60	+33·30
Kaira	144,257	52,383	39,899	53,239	—91,874	—12,484	+13,340	—63·69	—23 83	+33 44
Panch Mahâls ...	93,421	25,859	18,407	32,384	—67,562	—7,452	+13,977	—72·32	—28·82	+75 93
Broach	38,125	18,444	13,087	13,087	—19,681	—5,357	.....	—51·62	—29 04	...
Surat	110,381	105,144	92,834	92,834	—5,237	—12,310	.....	—4·74	—11·70	...
Gujarát ...	497,003	236,977	194,594	232,025	—260,026	—42,383	+37,431	—52·32	—17·89	+19·23
Khándesh	218,799	87,794	75,109	111,912	—131,005	—12,685	+36,803	—59·87	—14·46	+49 00
Násik	118,068	76,837	64,452	64,452	—41,231	—12,385	.....	—34·92	—16·12	...
Ahmednagar	119,425	87,817	81,667	92,568	—31,608	—6,150	+10,901	—26·46	—7·00	+13·34
Poona	115,019	94,778	78,497	78,497	—20,240	—16,281	.....	—17·59	—17·18	...
Sholápur	83,064	83,001	74,383	73,065	—63	—8,618	—1,318	—0·08	—10 38	—1 77
Sátára	145,346	122,814	109,552	109,552	—22,532	—13,262	.....	—15·50	—10 80	..
Deccan ...	799,720	553,041	483,660	530,046	—246,679	—69,381	+46,386	—30·84	—12·55	+9 59
Bijápur	108,685	125,985	122,964	122,964	+17,300	—3,021	.....	+15·91	—2·40	...
Belgaum	149,848	134,058	111,687	111,687	—15,790	—22,371	.....	—10·54	—16·69	...
Dharwár	209,436	203,427	176,276	176,276	—6,009	—27,151	.....	—2·87	—13 35	...
Karnátak ...	467,969	463,470	410,927	410,927	—4,499	—52,543	.....	—0·96	—11·34	...
Thána	109,292	101,951	103,349	109,147	—7,341	+1,398	+5,798	—6·72	+1·37	+5·12
Thar and Párkar (Desert portion only).	84,775	28,703	...	...	—56,072	—28,703	.....	—66·14	...	...
Total ...	1,958,759	1,384,142	1,192,530	1,282,145	—574,617	—191,612	+89,615	—29·33	—12·02	+7 51
Total.										
Ahmedabad	436,451	147,979	164,557	197,963	—288,472	+16,578	+33,406	—66·09	+11·20	+20·36
Kaira	418,148	184,396	183,228	211,863	—233,752	—1,168	+28,635	—55·90	—0·63	+15 63
Panch Mahâls ...	323,046	99,017	118,007	147,598	—224,029	+18,990	+29,591	—69·35	+19·18	+25 07
Broach	133,543	74,180	76,765	76,765	—59,363	+2,585	.....	—44·45	+3·48	...
Surat	338,023	308,212	285,885	285,885	—29,811	—22,327	.....	—8·82	—7·24	...
Gujarát ...	1,649,211	813,784	828,442	920,074	—835,427	+14,658	+91,632	—50·65	+1·80	+11·06
Khándesh	825,484	440,507	500,973	568,054	—384,977	+60,466	+67,081	—46·64	+13·73	+13·39
Násik	531,900	384,112	371,447	371,447	—147,788	—12,665	.....	—27·78	—3·29	...
Ahmednager	539,840	382,066	378,137	408,110	—157,774	—3,929	+29,973	—29·23	—1·02	+7·92
Poona	528,213	436,332	409,478	409,478	—91,881	—26,854	.....	—17·39	—6·15	...
Sholápur	353,322	314,597	283,225	288,469	—38,725	—31,372	+5,244	—10·96	—9·97	+1·85
Sátára	563,798	473,269	444,361	444,361	—90,529	—28,908	.....	—16·05	—6·10	...
Deccan ...	3,342,557	2,430,883	2,387,621	2,489,919	—911,674	—43,262	+102,298	—27·27	—1·78	+4·28
Bijápur	390,415	405,805	368,667	368,667	+15,390	—37,138	.....	+3·94	—9 15	...
Belgaum	539,824	481,337	424,921	424,921	—58,487	—56,416	.....	—10·83	—11·72	...
Dhárwár	636,564	609,764	567,652	567,652	—26,800	—42,112	.....	—4·21	—6·90	...
Karnátak ...	1,566,803	1,496,906	1,361,240	1,361,240	—69,897	—135,666	.....	—4·46	—9·06	...
Thána	404,425	390,040	397,811	400,724	—14,385	+7,771	+2,913	—3·56	+1·99	+0·73
Thar and Párkar (Desert portion only).	164,805	30,512	...	...	—134,293	—30,512	.....	—81·49	...	...
Total ...	7,127,801	5,162,125	4,975,114	5,171,957	—1,965,676	—187,011	+196,843	—27·58	—3·05	+4·15

APPENDIX 68—*concluded.*

District.	Total Cattle in 1896-97.				
	June 1896.	June 1897.	Decrease.	Percentage of decrease.	
Ahmedabad	.....	.....	.....	...	
Kaira	.....	.....	.....	...	
Panch Mahâls .	...	.....	... ..	...	
Broach	... ..	.....	.....	...	
Surat	.....	.. ...	.....	...	
Gujarát ..	... ..	.....	.....	...	
Khándesh . ..	925,088	821,582	103,506	11·19	
Násik	575,424	504,697	70,727	12·29	
Ahmednagar	743,453	591,996	151,457	20·37	
Poona	587,234	536,250	51,984	8·84	
Sholápur	511,958	338,506	173,452	33·88	
Sátára	689,065	631,401	57,664	8·37	
Deccan ...	4,033,222	3,424,432	608,790	15·09	
Bijápur	613,035	331,433	281,602	45 93	
Belgaum	212,114	185,108	27,006	12·73	Affected tálukas—Athni, Gokák and Parasgad only.
Dhárwár	137,267	109,675	27,592	20·10	Affected tálukas—Navalgund, Gadag and Ron only.
Karnátak ...	962,416	626,216	336,200	34·93	
Thána	.....	.. ...	... ..	...	
Thar and Párkar (Desert portion only).	.....	.....	....	...	
Total ..	4,995,638	4,050,648	944,990	18 91	

APPENDIX 69.

(Referred to in Paragraph 196 of the Report.)

Note by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture regarding the traffic in hides, skins, bones and horns.

With a view to ascertaining to what extent the exports of hides, horns and bones from Gujarát had increased in consequence of the heavy mortality among cattle, the Price Inspector, Northern Division, was deputed to obtain figures of exports from railway stations in Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panch Mahals and Broach. Surat was excluded from the enquiry as the mortality among cattle was not likely to be heavy in that district, grass and fodder being fairly sufficient. During the five months ending December 1899, 170,000 maunds of hides, 12,000 maunds of skins, 113,000 maunds of bones and 4,400 maunds of horns were exported from railway stations in Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panch Mahals and Broach. The export trade in hides is confined to certain centres in each district to which hides from smaller stations are sent for transmission to their ultimate destinations. In this way certain quantities of hides appear twice in the district totals of exports. To gauge approximately the actual exports, the exports from the centres alone have been taken into account. The following statement shows the different trade centres with their exports during the period under review:—

District.	Station.	Quantity in Indian maunds.
Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad	40,591
	Viramgám	19,929
	Ránpur	13,834
	Total ...	74,354
Kaira	Nadiád	20,409
Panch Mahals ...	Godhra	32,583
	Dohad	2,616
	Total ..	35,199
Broach	Anklesvar	2 360
	Broach	1,555
	Baroda	1,107
	Total ...	5,022
	Grand Total ...	134,984

During the six months ending December 1898, the exports of hides from Gujarát and Káthiáwár amounted to only 8,475 maunds, or 6 per cent. of the exports under review. Hides are mostly exported to Cawnpore and Bombay and in smaller quantities to Madras and even to Calcutta. The greater part of the exports to Bombay are intended for shipment to Europe. The exports from Ahmedabad and Kaira reached the highest point in November and those from the Panch Mahals and Broach in December. Assuming that 6 hides go to an Indian maund, the above figures represent a mortality amounting to more than 800,000 head of cattle. Native States are no doubt responsible for a large proportion. There is not much increase in the exports of skins (of sheep and goats), which are mostly sent from Ahmedabad, Godhra, Dákor and Baroda to Máhim and Kurla, where the Bombay tanneries are located. Bones are exported from different stations directly to Bombay, where they are crushed for shipment to Europe. The occasional consignments to Thána are apparently intended for the local bone-crushing factory. Horns are all sent to Bombay for shipment to Europe. Besides the above exports considerable quantities of bones and horns are said to have been sent by sea from Broach and Anklesvar.

APPENDIX 70.

(Referred to in Paragraph 200 of the Report.)

Statement showing the rainfall in **inches** *at principal stations in the affected Native States of the Bombay Presidency in 1899 and 1900 as compared with the average of eleven years ending 1897.*

State or Agency.	Station.	1899.			Average.	1900.		
		Rainfall up to end of August.	Rainfall from September to December.	Total.		Total.	Rainfall up to end of August.	Rainfall from September to December.
Káthiawár ...	Rájkot	7 61	0·80	8·41	29·50	38·06	36·45	1·61
	Morvi	1·23	0·14	1·37	25 81	24·94	20·69	4·25
	Navánagar... ...	2·32	3·54	5·86	24·40	21·91	21·24	0 67
	Gondál	2·57	1·32	3·89	26·28	39·78	37·53	2·25
	Junágad	6·40	2 55	8·95	42·02	62·23	58·58	3·65
	Porbandar	3·04	0·24	3·28	20·54	46·66	45·89	0·77
	Bhávnagar	6·02	1·05	7·07	25·13	38·45	29·69	8·76
	Wadhwán	3·20	1·14	4 34	20·93	12·99	9·95	3·04
	Dhrangadra ...	2 58	0·37	2·95	21·45	14·28	11·22	3·06
Cutch	Bhúj	0·63	0·35	0·98	13·36	17·06	15·96	1·10
Cambay	Cambay	3·76	0·92	4·68	31·12	25·42	19·82	5·60
Pálanpur ...	Pálanpur	3·43	0·06	3·49	30·18	30·73	23·73	7·00
	Rádhanpur... ...	0·79	0·29	1·08	21·46	17·47	14·33	3·14
Rewa Kántha...	Mandod (Rajpipla) .	10·26	1·19	11·45	40·99	32·28	26·12	6·16
	Lúnáváda	6·49	1·27	7·76	38·58	24·20	13·97	10·23
	Bálásinor	9·04	1·27	10·31	39·33	26·88	20·28	6·60
Mahi Kántha ...	Sádra	2·80	0·44	3·24	31·71	22·56	17·58	4·98
	I'dar	5·76	0·66	6 42	41·18	27·95	20·13	7·82
Surat	Dharampur ..	37·29	0·67	37·93	98·60	104·11	89·57	14·54
	Bánsda	28·17	0·48	28·65	91·59	120·21	102·66	17·55
Bhor	Bhor	14·14	10·81	24·95	36·57	43·79	38·13	5·66
Phaltan	Phaltan	7·71	5·96	13·67	23·95	14·54	11·51	3·03
Kolhápur ...	Kolhápur	14·43	6·24	20·67	46·05	42·46	39·03	3·43
Southern Marátha Country.	Sángli	10·43	6·08	16·51	27·37	19·24	16·30	2·94
	Miraj	8·34	3·98	12·32	29·03	21·12	16·24	4 88
	Kurundvád (Senior).	8·52	9·04	17·56	26·94	13·60	11·31	2·29
	Jamkhandi ...	3·65	10·56	14·21	25·34	9·72	5·98	3·74
	Mudhol	5·21	17·59	22·80	22·31	10 38	6·56	3·82
	Rámdurg	12·93	5·68	18·61	22·94	20·96	13·96	7·00
Jath	Jath	3·99	9·62	13·61	26·48	10 74	7·92	2·82

APPENDIX 71.

(Referred to in Paragraph 200 of the Report.)

Statement showing the affected area and population of the affected Native States in 1899-1900, 1900-1901 and 1901-1902.

State.	1899-1900.				1900-01.	
	Total.		Affected.		Total.	
	Area.	Population (Census of 1891).	Area.	Population (Census of 1891).	Area.	Population (Census of 1901).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.	
Káthiawár... ...	20,880	2,752,404	20,880	2,752,404	20,882	2,329,196
Cutch	6,500	558,415	6,500	558,415	...	...
Cambay	350	89,722	350	89,722	...	...
Pálanpur Agency...	7,775	645,526	7,775	645,526	8,000	467,271
Rewa Kántha ...	4,980	733,506	4,980	733,506	4,980	479,063
Mahi Kántha ...	3,528	581,568	3,528	581,568	...	...
Dharampur ...	794	120,498	320	68,000	...	...
Bánsda	215	41,373	215	41,373	...	...
Akalkot	498	75,774	498	75,774	498	82,052
Bhor	1,491	155,669	1,491	155,669	...	...
Aundh	447	65,146	215	33,344	447	63,921
Phaltan	397	66,383	100	3,000	397	45,739
Kolhápur	2,855	913,131	825	240,000	2,855	910,011
S.M. Country States.	3,040	639,320	1,674	287,208	3,173	631,102
Jath	846	71,443	846	71,443	848	61,868
Total ...	54,596	7,509,878	50,197	6,336,952	42,080	5,070,223

State.	1900-01.		1901-02.			
	Affected.		Total.		Affected.	
	Area.	Population (Census of 1901).	Area.	Population (Census of 1901).	Area.	Population (Census of 1901).
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.	
Káthiawár ...	16,889	2,258,000	20,882	2,329,196	16,889	2,258,000
Cutch	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambay	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pálanpur Agency...	8,000	467,271	8,000	467,271	8,000	467,271
Rewa Kántha ...	3,460	353,000	4,980	479,063	4,980	479,063
Mahi Kántha ...	...	...	3,528	361,545	3,528	361,545
Dharampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bánsda	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akalkot	62	9,000	...	...	...	...
Bhor	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aundh	215	33,000	...	...	...	...
Phaltan	30	1,000	...	...	...	...
Kolhápur	825	24,000	...	...	...	...
S.M. Country States.	2,120	278,848	2,347	437,089	1,064	172,771
Jath	848	61,868	848	61,868	848	61,868
Total ...	32,449	3,485,987	40,585	4,136,032	35,309	3,800,518

APPEN

[Referred to in Paragraph

Statement showing the prices of food grains in lbs. per rupee *in the last week of*

Month.	Káthiawár.		Cutch.		Cambay.		Pálanpur.		Rewa Kántha.		Mahi Kántha.		Dharampur.		Bánsda.		Akalkot.	Bhor.		Aundh.	
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Maize.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Nágli.	Rice.	Nágli.	Rice.	Jowári.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.
October 1899 ...	18	15	16	14	17	16	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November „ ...	18	16	17	14	17	16	16	15	16	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December „ ...	20	17	18	15	19	16	17	16	17	14	18	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	15
January 1900 ...	18	16	17	14	18	15	16	15	16	14	18	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	19
February „ ...	18	16	15	13	18	16	15	14	15	14	17	16	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	21	19
March „ ...	17	15	14	12	18	16	15	14	15	14	17	16	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	16
April „ ...	18	15	13	12	18	16	15	14	15	14	17	16	24	21	22	20	18	16	15	18	17
May „ ...	17	15	14	12	17	16	15	14	14	14	17	16	25	21	22	20	17	16	15	18	16
June „ ...	17	15	14	12	17	14	14	13	14	14	16	15	24	20	20	18	18	16	15	18	14
July „ ...	16	14	14	12	16	14	15	13	13	13	16	14	24	20	20	18	19	...	...	18	15
August „ ...	17	14	14	13	16	13	14	16	14	13	15	16	24	19	20	18	21	...	...	20	16
September „ ...	19	17	17	14	24	17	17	17	15	19	18	18	25	21	23	18	20	...	...	20	17
October „ ...	17	17	17	15	29	24	17	16	22	18	18	20	26	21	32	20	19	...	...	17	19
November „ ...	24	24	18	17	32	27	20	22	25	22	21	22	24	20	32	20	19	...	...	17	20
December 1900 ...	29	26	...	..	...	...	26	28	31	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	21
January 1901 ...	29	25	...	...	...	...	35	30	32	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	23	23
February „ ...	30	26	...	...	...	...	35	30	32	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	25	23
March „ ...	33	28	.	...	...	...	35	31	39	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	24	24
April „ ...	33	27	...	...	...	...	36	32	41	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	25	24
May „ ...	30	27	...	...	...	...	32	28	35	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	24	24
June „ ...	30	26	...	...	...	..	28	26	28	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	22	21
July „ ...	30	26	...	...	...	...	27	25	32	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	22	22
August „ ...	30	27	...	...	...	...	29	27	35	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	23	22
September „ ...	27	24	...	...	...	..	25	23	31	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	23	24
October „ ...	23	25	...	...	...	...	24	22	33	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	25	28
November 1901 ...	30	26	...	...	...	..	25	24	36	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December „ ...	30	26	...	..	...	...	25	23	35	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1902 ...	29	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February „ ...	28	26	...	...	...	...	24	22	29	25	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March „ ...	27	24	...	...	...	...	24	23	28	25	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April „ ...	27	24	...	...	...	...	24	23	28	25	27	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May „ ...	26	23	...	...	...	...	23	21	27	24	25	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June „ ...	25	23	...	...	...	...	21	19	25	23	23	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July „ ...	25	23	...	...	...	..	20	19	24	21	23	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
August „ ...	24	22	...	...	...	...	19	19	25	22	25	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
September „ ...	28	25	...	...	...	...	20	20	29	24	26	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
October „ ...	32	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DIX 72.

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each month in the affected Native States during 1899-1900, 1900-1901 and 1901-1902.

Phaltan.		Kolhápur.	Jamkhandi.		Miraj (Senior).		Miraj (Junior).		Sángli.		Mudhol.		Rámdurg.		Kurundvád (Senior).		Jath.		Daphlápur.		Month.
Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	October 1899.
...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	November „
...	...	...	21	20	18	20	20	18	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	22	22	December „
...	...	...	22	16	20	20	21	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	24	21	January 1900.
...	...	21	20	18	21	21	20	18	17	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	17	20	20	February „
18	16	19	18	18	18	20	18	18	17	17	20	18	...	..	...	...	16	16	20	19	March „
18	16	19	20	19	20	20	19	19	18	...	21	19	22	...	...	...	17	16	19	19	April „
19	16	19	19	16	19	19	19	19	18	18	21	...	20	...	17	18	17	16	19	19	May „
19	16	18	18	15	18	18	18	15	18	18	19	18	21	21	18	17	16	15	20	19	June „
17	16	19	19	16	19	17	18	12	19	16	20	18	22	...	20	19	19	16	20	19	July „
18	16	20	21	20	20	23	21	16	19	16	22	19	24	...	20	18	19	18	22	20	August „
19	21	20	18	19	16	16	...	...	20	17	18	18	...	...	...	...	19	19	19	19	September „
17	19	...	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	18	19	18	20	October „
19	21	...	18	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	20	...	...	...	...	19	21	20	22	November „
20	21	...	19	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	22	...	...	...	...	18	21	22	22	December 1900.
25	25	...	23	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	24	...	...	...	...	21	22	24	24	January 1901.
28	27	25	22	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	22	...	...	...	...	22	25	24	24	February „
28	26	26	24	26	...	...	...	...	25	26	22	24	24	...	...	..	22	24	25	25	March „
27	25	26	23	24	...	...	26	25	27	26	23	24	24	...	...	...	22	23	25	25	April „
25	23	24	22	23	...	...	24	23	22	24	21	23	24	...	...	..	19	21	24	24	May „
24	23	22	22	23	...	...	24	22	23	24	21	22	24	...	...	...	20	21	24	24	June „
27	24	25	23	23	...	...	24	24	23	24	22	22	24	...	...	...	20	21	24	24	July „
28	25	25	23	24	...	...	24	25	24	25	22	22	26	...	...	...	21	22	25	25	August „
29	29	24	21	23	...	...	25	26	25	24	22	23	24	...	...	...	17	20	25	25	September „
27	29	...	23	25	...	...	26	32	26	29	22	24	...	...	...	...	21	26	24	25	October „
...	...	...	26	32	...	...	29	35	28	32	23	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	November 1901.
...	...	...	29	34	...	...	39	25	...	...	30	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	December „
...	...	...	31	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	January 1902.
...	...	...	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	February „
...	...	...	31	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	March „
...	...	...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	April „
...	...	...	27	28	...	...	30	30	25	27	26	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	May „
...	...	...	26	26	...	...	29	28	25	26	26	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	June „
...	..	...	27	28	...	...	29	25	25	23	26	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July „
...	..	...	27	28	...	...	28	25	26	25	26	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	August „
...	...	...	28	...	...	...	30	27	27	26	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	September „
...	...	...	34	45	...	...	...	...	32	40	36	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	October „

APPENDIX 73.

(Referred to in Paragraph 205 of the Report.)

Statement showing the loans borrowed for famine purposes by the Native States in the Bombay Presidency from 1899-1900 up to the 15th November 1901.

States.	Government Loans.			Total Government loans.	Guarantee loans.	Total famine loans.
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.			
Káthiawár States.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I Class.						
Navánagar	...	15,00,000	...	15,00,000	1,40,000	16,40,000
Bhávnagar	6,01,250	...	...	6,01,250	30,00,000	36,01,250
Dhrangadra	3,05,278	4,50,000	...	7,55,278	...	7,55,278
II Class.						
Vánkáner	1,44,500	2,80,000	...	4,24,500	...	4,24,500
Dhrol...	71,000	30,000	...	1,01,000	...	1,01,000
Rájkot	...	1,69,500	...	1,69,500	...	1,69,500
Wadhwán	1,38,000	2,71,500	...	4,09,500	...	4,09,500
Other States and Thána Circles.	8,46,273	14,99,000	1,93,599	25,38,872	9,34,436	34,73,308
Total, Káthiawár States ...	21,06,301	42,00,000	1,93,599	64,99,900	40,74,436	1,05,74,336
Cambay	...	...	...	.....	3,00,000	3,00,000
Dharampur	40,000	1,00,000	...	1,40,000	...	1,40,000
Pálanpur.						
Pálanpur	3,07,861	5,42,139	...	8,50,000	...	8,50,000
Rádhanpur	80,000	2,50,000	...	3,30,000	...	3,30,000
Other States	2,17,064	3,18,045	65,756	6,00,865	...	6,00,865
Total, Pálanpur ...	6,04,925	11,10,184	65,756	17,80,865	...	17,80,865
Rewa Kántha.						
Rájpipla	75,000	1,50,000	...	2,25,000	...	2,25,000
Other States	15,000	1,15,000	53,000	1,83,000	...	1,83,000
Total, Rewa Kántha ...	90,000	2,65,000	53,000	4,08,000	...	4,08,000
Mahi Kántha.						
I'dar	10,000	3,40,000	...	3,50,000	...	3,50,000
Other States	34,297	2,63,186	47,420	3,44,903	32,877	3,77,780
Total, Mahi Kántha ...	44,297	6,03,186	47,420	6,94,903*	32,877	7,27,780
Total, Gujarát States ...	7,79,222	20,78,370	1,66,176	30,23,768	3,32,877	33,56,645
Akalkot	...	...	...	.....	1,50,000	1,50,000
Jath	40,000	2,00,000	3,00,000	5,40,000	1,00,000	6,40,000
Daphlápur	...	...	12,000	12,000	...	12,000
Vádi Estate	...	5,000	...	5,000	...	5,000
Total, Deccan and Southern Marátha Country States .	40,000	2,05,000	3,12,000	5,57,000	2,50,000	8,07,000
Grand total ...	29,25,523	64,83,370	6,71,775	1,00,80,668	46,57,313	1,47,37,981

* This is exclusive of Rs. 3,859 distributed among the several States on account of establishment and contingencies.

APPENDIX 74.

(Referred to in Paragraph 206 of the Report.)

Statement showing the numbers of persons receiving relief in Native States during the famine of 1899-1900, 1900-1901 and 1901-1902.

Month.	Kind of relief.					Kind of relief.				
	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
	Ka'thiawa'r.					Cutch.				
September 1899 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October „ ...	50,000	...	...	50,000	1,400,000	12,860	...	1,154	14,014	392,392
November „ ...	165,446	15,547	17,606	198,599	5,560,772	25,029	...	2,753	27,782	777,896
December „ ...	150,333	19,500	10,086	209,919	7,347,165	25,153	...	2,870	28,023	980,805
January 1900 ...	162,375	15,208	13,142	190,725	5,340,300	32,032	...	3,926	35,958	1,006,824
February „ ...	168,750	17,708	15,964	202,422	5,667,816	41,611	...	4,715	46,326	1,297,128
March „ ...	203,000	23,300	18,505	244,805	8,568,175	42,368	...	3,852	46,220	1,617,700
April „ ...	247,709	39,000	29,464	316,173	8,852,844	34,139	...	3,332	37,471	1,049,188
May „ ...	249,844	41,500	38,036	329,380	9,222,640	28,591	...	3,156	31,747	888,916
June „ ..	188,267	28,934	27,057	244,258	8,549,030	23,290	...	2,643	25,933	907,655
July „ ...	178,084	26,417	40,322	244,823	6,855,044	18,231	...	2,114	20,345	569,660
August „ ...	94,838	14,904	32,821	142,613	3,993,164	3,676	...	444	4,120	115,360
September „ ...	47,067	5,407	18,571	71,045	2,486,575	646	...	8	654	22,890
October „ ...	20,244	2,825	9,666	32,735	916,580	971	...	50	1,021	28,588
November „ ...	4,367	422	2,216	7,005	196,140	428	...	10	438	12,264
Daily average during the entire period	140,027	17,905	19,532	177,464	...	20,645	...	2,216	22,861	..
December 1900 ...	1,052	143	1,196	2,391	83,685	72	...	7	79	2,765
January 1901 ...	502	80	679	1,261	35,308	...	...	...	...	...
February „ ...	191	54	528	773	21,644	...	...	...	...	...
March „ ...	15	...	333	348	12,180	...	..	...	...	...
April „ ...	35	...	577	612	17,136	...	...	..	...	...
May „ ...	2,768	35	988	3,791	106,148	. .	..	...	...	...
June „ ...	8,613	294	1,669	10,576	370,160	...	...	...	...	...
July „ ...	6,016	146	1,039	7,201	201,628	...	...	...	...	...
August „ ...	4,152	102	1,009	5,263	184,205	...	...	...	...	...
September „ ...	3,257	...	1,301	4,558	127,624	...	...	...	...	...
October „ ...	3,725	...	1,445	5,170	144,760	.	...	...	...	...
Daily average during the entire period	2,757	78	978	3,813	...	...	...	...	...	...
November 1901 ...	6,308	1,361	66	7,735	270,725	...	...	...	.	...
December „ ...	8,642	1,763	112	10,517	294,476	...	...	...	...	...
January 1902 ...	8,075	1,705	279	10,059	281,652	...	...	...	...	...
February „ ...	10,116	2,351	414	12,881	360,668	...	...	...	...	...
March „ ..	10,290	2,420	581	13,291	465,185	.	...	...	...	...
April „ ...	11,939	2,661	578	15,228	426,384	...	...	...	...	...
May „ ...	12,910	4,111	590	17,611	616,385	...	...	...	...	...
June „ ...	11,572	4,715	943	17,230	482,440	...	...	...	...	...
July „ ..	10,841	6,063	941	17,845	499,660	...	...	.	...	...
August „ ...	21,389	8,104	1,873	31,366	1,097,810	...	...	...	...	...
September „ ...	8,826	468	7,055	16,349	457,772	...	...	...	...	...
October „ ...	3,316	82	2,441	5,839	204,365	...	...	...	.	...
Daily average during the entire period	10,356	2,984	1,323	14,663	...	...	...	...	...	..

APPENDIX 74—*continued.*

Month.	Kind of relief.					Kind of relief.				
	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
	Cambay.					**Palanpur.**				
September 1899 ...	...	...	...	...	...	226	...	...	226	7,910
October „ ...	616	...	21	637	17,836	16,309	2,372	269	18,950	530,600
November „ ...	1,778	...	93	1,871	52,388	51,004	12,312	1,336	64,652	1,810,256
December „ ...	3,086	...	634	3,720	130,200	56,300	22,343	1,963	80,606	2,821,210
January 1900 ...	2,276	...	989	3,265	91,420	51,120	18,976	3,265	73,361	2,054,108
February „ ...	3,174	...	1,158	4,332	121,296	53,692	19,771	4,466	77,929	2,182,012
March „ ...	1,942	...	1,201	3,143	110,005	57,474	24,151	4,884	86,509	3,027,815
April „ ...	1,493	...	1,914	3,407	95,396	58,508	22,357	5,542	86,407	2,419,396
May „ ...	1,486	...	1,894	3,380	94,640	61,316	22,114	6,353	89,783	2,513,924
June „ .	590	...	1,948	2,538	88,830	49,684	16,029	6,801	72,514	2,537,990
July „ ...	282	...	1,269	1,551	43,428	63,421	20,198	8,729	92,348	2,585,744
August „ ...	...	...	291	291	8,148	38,089	13,649	6,912	58,650	1,642,200
September „ ...	...	...	263	263	9,205	5,776	1,720	3,564	11,060	387,100
October „ ...	...	...	112	112	3,136	735	322	1,668	2,725	76,300
November „ ...	...	...	83	83	2,324	353	116	805	1,274	35,672
Daily average during the entire period	1,194	...	848	2,042	...	37,601	13,095	3,770	54,466	...
December 1900 ...	...	...	56	56	1,960	304	91	504	899	31,465
January 1901 ...	...	...	52	52	1,456	101	48	280	429	12,012
February „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	123	3,444
March „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	111	3,885
April „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	72	73	2,044
May „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	76	84	2,352
June „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	293	...	96	389	13,615
July „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	992	...	146	1,138	31,864
August „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,327	...	221	2,548	80,180
September „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	162	4,536
October „ .	...	...	...	...	...	363	...	204	567	15,876
Daily average during the entire period	...	...	...	...	...	399	13	181	593	...
November 1901 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,653	312	64	3,029	106,015
December „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	7,100	577	64	7,741	216,748
January 1902 ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,787	801	64	11,652	326,256
February „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,402	1,577	64	14,043	393,204
March „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	8,439	1,670	64	10,173	356,055
April „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,400	1,394	64	8,858	248,024
May „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,739	1,393	64	6,196	216,860
June „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,056	2,024	533	6,613	185,164
July „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	4,374	2,624	584	7,582	212,296
August „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,673	3,646	685	9,004	315,140
September „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,697	156	2,083	4,936	138,208
October „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	254	22	301	577	20,195
Daily average during the entire period	...	...	...	...	...	5,798	1,350	386	7,534	...

APPENDIX 74—*continued.*

Month.	Kind of relief.					Kind of relief				
	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
	Rewa Ka'ntha.					Mahi Ka'ntha.				
September 1899 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October „ ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November „ ...	825	7	3	835	23,380	...	...	...	...	..
December „ ...	3,565	57	63	3,685	128,975	2,929	290	1,314	4,533	158,655
January 1900 ...	14,690	309	1,042	16,041	449,148	6,424	210	2,032	8,666	242,648
February „ ...	18,432	984	3,234	22,650	634,200	10,433	596	2,868	13,897	389,116
March „ ...	21,059	1,612	5,336	28,007	980,245	11,727	1,336	2,593	15,656	547,960
April „ ...	28,809	2,189	6,251	37,249	1,042,972	18,183	2,056	4,076	24,315	680,820
May „ ...	22,699	2,301	6,234	31,234	874,552	20,989	2,123	5,133	28,245	790,860
June „ ...	24,926	2,099	5,156	32,181	1,126,335	20,959	2,094	4,563	27,616	966,560
July „ ...	20,994	1,084	4,255	26,333	737,324	22,926	2,323	5,625	30,874	864,472
August „ ..	7,953	138	4,119	12,210	341,880	9,961	1,436	3,589	14,986	419,608
September „ ...	3,473	97	2,914	6,484	226,940	5,845	906	2,269	9,020	315,700
October „ ...	1,655	55	914	2,624	73,472	1,365	138	501	2,004	56,112
November „ ..	677	20	298	995	27,860	136	...	204	340	9,520
Daily average during the entire period	13,058	842	3,063	16,963	...	10,990	1,125	2,897	15,012	..
December 1900 ...	513	28	123	664	23,340	...	...	35	35	1,225
January 1901 ...	753	36	172	961	26,908	...	...	...	...	...
February „ ...	718	44	60	822	23,016	...	...	...	...	..
March „ ...	326	21	57	404	14,140	...	...	...	...	...
April „ ...	339	1	76	416	11,648	...	...	...	..	...
May „ ...	1,364	14	99	1,477	41,356	...	..	...	...	...
June „ ...	1,318	6	112	1,436	50,260	447	...	...	447	15,645
July „ ...	602	1	108	711	19,908	314	..	...	314	8,792
August „ ...	660	...	105	765	26,775	...	...	...	...	...
September „ ...	502	...	104	606	16,963	...	...	...	..	...
October „ ...	204	..	107	311	8,708	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during the entire period	633	14	102	779	..	254	...	12	266	...
November 1901 ...	492	...	64	556	19,460	...	...	...	...	...
December „ ...	1,081	...	58	1,139	31,892	...	...	...	...	...
January 1902 ...	3,740	...	102	3,842	107,576	...	...	...	...	...
February „ ..	7,087	...	154	7,241	202,748	1,302	32	...	1,334	37,352
March „ ...	9,726	116	144	9,986	349,510	7,823	41	102	7,965	278,775
April „ ...	9,534	139	580	10,253	287,084	11,920	70	194	12,184	341,152
May „ ...	11,470	196	339	12,005	420,175	12,269	90	250	12,609	441,315
June „ ...	10,173	675	370	11,218	314,104	12,169	101	360	12,630	353,640
July „ ...	8,003	631	417	9,051	253,428	13,060	167	453	13,680	383,040
August „ ...	3,533	580	331	4,444	155,540	11,225	200	519	11,944	418,040
September „ ...	758	51	269	1,078	30,184	5,660	38	618	6,316	176,848
October „ ...	...	...	119	119	4,165	1,195	8	89	1,292	45,220
Daily average during the entire period	5,466	199	246	5,911	...	6,385	62	216	6,663	...

APPENDIX 74—*continued.*

Month.	Kind of relief.					Kind of relief.				
	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
	Dharampur.					Ba'nsda.				
September 1899 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1900 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
February ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April ,, ...	5,060	..	95	5,155	144,340	1,095	...	115	1,210	33 880
May ,, ...	4,904	...	164	5,068	141,904	4,808	...	320	5,128	143,584
June ,, ...	3,239	...	179	3,418	119,630	4,544	...	597	5,141	179,935
July ,, ...	1,283	...	221	1,504	42,112	1,909	...	514	2,423	67,884
August ,, ...	97	...	215	312	8,736	474	...	285	759	21,252
September ,, ...	114	...	330	444	15,540	201	...	92	293	10,255
October ,, ...	78	...	191	269	7,532	53	...	64	117	3,276
November ,, ...	77	.	68	145	4,060	...	...	25	25	700
Daily average during the entire period	1,856	..	183	2,039	...	1,635	...	252	1,887	...
December 1900 ...	18	...	9	27	945	...	...	15	15	525
January 1901 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April ,, ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ,, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ,, ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ,, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ,, ...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during the entire period	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November 1901 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1902 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during the entire period	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX 74—*continued.*

Month.	Kind of Relief.					Kind of Relief.				
	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved	Total daily average.	Total units.
	Bhor.					Akalkot.				
ptember 1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
ctober ,,	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .
ovember ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...
ecember ,,	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
nuary 1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
bruary ,,	...	...	...	...	...	672	190	191	1,053	29,484
arch ,,	365	69	47	481	16,835	3,178	1,377	1,208	5,763	201,705
ril ,,	1,963	83	91	2,137	59,836	5,048	2,594	1,784	9,426	263,928
y ,,	1,665	24	82	1,771	49,588	4,833	2,574	2,000	9,407	263,396
ne ,,	597	3	96	696	24,360	5,457	2,898	2,063	10,418	364,630
ly ,,	1	...	16	17	476	5,665	2,650	2,084	10,399	291,172
gust ,,	...	...	. .	...	...	3,445	995	1,957	6,397	179,116
ptember ,,	...	...	...	..	...	1,973	384	1,680	4,037	141,295
ctober ,,	...	...	...	...	...	749	7	980	1,736	48,608
ovember ,,	...	...	...	...	...	281	...	482	763	21,364
aily average during the entire period ...	918	36	66	1,020	...	3,130	1,367	1,443	5,940	...
ecember 1900	...	...	...	...	. .	245	...	268	513	17,955
nuary 1901	...	.	...	. .	..	199	...	44	243	6,804
bruary ,,	...	.	...	...	..	161	...	37	198	5,544
arch ,,	...	...	...	...	..	207	...	69	276	9,660
ril ,,	...	...	.	...	...	227	1	138	366	10,248
ay ,,	...	...	.	...	...	428	1	148	577	16,156
ne ,,	...	...	...	...	...	469	3	182	654	22,890
ly ,,	...	...	...	...	...	429	4	194	627	17,556
gust ,,	...	...	...	...	...	528	7	204	739	25,865
ptember ,,	...	...	...	...	...	180	1	193	374	10,472
ctober ,,	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	138	263	7,364
aily average during the entire period ...	...	..	...	. .	...	291	1	147	439	...
ovember 1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ecember ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anuary 1902	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...
ebruary ,,	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
arch ,,	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
pril ,,	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...
ay ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
ne ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ly ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...
gust ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ptember ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ctober ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during the entire period ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX 74—*continued.*

Month.	Kind of Relief.					Kind of Relief.				
	Relief workers.	Dependants	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
	Aundh.					**Phaltan.**				
September 1899 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December „ ...	285	25	3	313	10,955	...	...	...	...	...
January 1900 ...	782	344	36	1,162	32,536	...	...	...	...	...
February „ ..	755	387	33	1,175	32,900	...	...	...	...	...
March „ ...	682	295	25	1,002	35,070	174	10	2	186	6,510
April „ ...	942	374	38	1,354	37,912	771	154	21	946	26,488
May „ ..	1,268	420	44	1,732	48,496	980	294	12	1 286	36,008
June „ ...	1,699	659	117	2,475	86,625	558	177	10	745	26,075
July „ ...	954	229	154	1,337	37,436	465	100	12	577	16,156
August „ ...	307	11	108	426	11,928	470	90	6	566	15,848
September „ ...	223	4	32	259	9,065	255	27	3	285	9,975
October „ ...	78	2	15	95	2,660	90	1	2	93	2,604
November „ ...	42	...	7	49	1,372	140	...	1	141	3,948
Daily average during the entire period	668	229	51	948	...	434	95	7	536	...
December 1900 ...	75	...	5	80	2,800	309	20	4	333	11,655
January 1901 ...	121	...	6	127	3,556	254	62	3	319	8,932
February „ ...	201	...	19	220	6,160	165	43	4	212	5,936
March „ ...	91	2	19	112	3,920	191	35	3	229	8,015
April „ ...	96	...	20	116	3,248	209	33	5	247	6,916
May „ ...	100	4	21	125	3,500	212	25	8	245	6,860
June „ ...	109	11	24	144	5,040	182	23	12	217	7,595
July „ ...	54	5	29	88	2,464	228	16	19	263	7,364
August „ ...	57	5	27	89	3,115	185	12	10	207	7,245
September „ .	57	6	26	89	2 492	218	13	13	244	6,832
October „ ...	35	3	26	64	1,792	77	...	..	77	2,156
Daily average during the entire period	91	3	20	114	...	202	26	7	235	...
November 1901 ...	31	1	20	52	1,820	...	...	...	...	...
December „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1902 .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
February „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April „ ...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
May „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
June „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July „ ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
August „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September „ ..	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
October „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during the entire period	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX 74—*continued.*

Month.	Kind of relief.					Kind of relief.				
	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
	Kolha'pur.					Jamkhandi.				
ptember 1899 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tober „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
vember „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	...	145	4,060
cember „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	444	42	...	486	17,010
nuary 1900 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,198	417	..	1,615	45,220
bruary „ ...	982	188	67	1,237	34,636	1,131	407	...	1,538	43,064
arch „ ..	2,048	577	213	2,838	99,330	1,601	598	1	2,200	77,000
ril „ ..	5,323	925	521	6,769	189,532	2,149	1,061	6	3,216	90,048
ay „ ...	4,791	808	592	6,191	173,348	2,185	1,239	16	3,440	96,320
ne „ ...	2,867	731	467	4,065	142,275	2,302	1,333	90	3,725	130,375
ly „ ...	1,804	270	393	2,467	69,076	2,695	879	103	3,677	102,956
gust „ ...	467	...	566	1,033	28,924	2,834	1,444	139	4,417	123,676
ptember „ ...	110	...	272	382	13,370	2,350	1,366	131	3,847	134,645
tober „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,958	1,104	153	3,215	90,020
ovember „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,629	739	191	2,559	71,652
ily average during the entire period	2,299	437	386	3,122	...	1,740	817	64	2,621	...
ecember 1900 ..	...	...	...	..	...	2,189	1,173	136	3,498	122,430
nuary 1901 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,902	1,146	121	3,169	88,732
bruary „ ...	364	1	...	365	10,220	1,813	1,160	362	3,335	93,380
arch „ ...	497	...	8	505	17,675	1,776	1,054	345	3,175	111,125
pril „ ...	580	..	9	589	16,492	1,834	738	360	2,932	82,096
ay „ ...	509	...	4	513	14,364	1,700	435	374	2,509	70,252
une „ ...	808	4	3	815	28,525	1,863	409	390	2,662	93,170
uly „ ...	1,240	4	2	1,246	34,888	2,104	540	404	3,048	85,344
ugust „ ...	726	3	1	730	25,550	2,913	862	404	4,179	146,265
eptember „ ...	87	...	...	87	2,436	2,733	1,034	405	4,172	116,816
ctober „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,948	516	379	2,843	79,604
aily average during the entire period	601	2	3	606	...	2,070	824	335	3,229	...
ovember 1901 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,182	182	331	1,695	59,325
ecember „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	763	74	294	1,131	31,668
anuary 1902 ...	...	...	...	...	...	298	...	292	590	16,520
bruary „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	272	422	11,816
larch „	...	...	...	...	...	323	...	264	587	20,545
pril „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	428	...	281	709	19,852
lay „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	516	...	295	811	28,385
une „ ..	...	...	..	...	...	210	...	279	489	13,692
uly „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	248	...	278	526	14,728
ugust „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	646	...	267	913	31,955
eptember „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	559	...	263	822	23,016
ctober „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	253	8,855
aily average during the entire period	...	...	...	...	...	444	21	281	746	...

APPENDIX 74—*continued.*

Month.	Kind of Relief.					Kind of Relief.				
	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
	Sa'ngli.					Miraj (Senior.)				
September 1899 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	35	16	...	51	1,785
January 1900 ...	233	138	28	399	11,172	272	124	...	396	11,088
February „ ...	1,036	900	88	2,024	56,672	2,319	1,292	...	3,611	101,108
March „ ...	6,588	4,426	262	11,276	394,660	4,817	2,749	...	7,566	264,810
April „ ...	9,287	5,256	199	14,742	412,776	5,139	2,882	...	8,021	224,588
May „ ...	9,273	3,614	390	13,277	371,756	3,821	1,860	...	5,681	159,068
June „ ...	9,210	3,384	431	13,025	455,875	1,728	728	...	2,456	85,960
July „ ...	9,374	3,727	493	13,594	380,632	2,296	1,008	...	3,304	92,512
August „ ...	5,462	1,599	539	7,600	212,800	1,574	683	...	2,257	63,196
September „ ...	3,263	1,140	343	4,746	166,110	248	155	...	403	14,105
October „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	39	17	...	56	1,568
November „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during the entire period	5,969	2,687	308	8,964	...	2,026	1,047	...	3,073	...
December 1900 ...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
January 1901 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March „ ...	400	99	...	499	17,465	...	...	...	...	...
April „ .	1,628	634	...	2,262	63,336	...	...	...	...	...
May „ ...	2,474	907		3,381	94,668	...	...	...	...	...
June „ ...	4,599	1,774	13	6,386	223,510	...	...	...	...	...
July „ ...	5,205	2,334	37	7,576	212,128	..	...	...	...	...
August „ ...	6,183	2,720	143	9,046	316,610	...	...	...	...	...
September „ ...	6,746	2,569	98	9,413	263,564	...	...	...	...	...
October „ ...	4,232	1,687	199	6,118	171,304	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during the entire period	3,933	1,591	61	5,585	...	..	...	...	...	...
November 1901 ...	552	264	52	868	30,380	...	...	...	...	...
December „ ...	375	195	52	622	17,416	...	...	...	...	...
January 1902 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March „ ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May „ ...	116	...	71	187	6,545	...	...	..	...	...
June „ ...	669	...	192	861	24,108	...	...	...	...	...
July „ ...	694	...	283	977	27,356	...	...	...	...	...
August „ ..	338	..	313	651	22,785	...	...	...	...	...
September „ ...	22	...	360	382	10,696	...	...	...	...	...
October „ ...	...	...	235	235	8,225	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during the entire period	346	57	195	598	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX 74—*continued.*

Month.	Kind of Relief.					Kind of Relief.				
	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
	Miraj (Junior).					Mudhol.				
September 1899 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
November „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December „ ...	40	11	...	51	1,785	...	...	...	...	...
January 1900 ..	177	75	...	252	7,056	...	...	...	...	...
February „ ...	876	515	...	1,391	38,948	...	...	...	...	...
March „ ...	2,302	1,500	...	3,802	133,070	106	...	..	106	3,710
April „ ...	2,926	1,712	...	4,638	129,864	340	...	...	340	9,520
May „ ...	3,335	1,881	...	5,216	146,048	624	...	...	624	17,472
June „ ...	2,723	1,507	...	4,235	148,225	1,248	...	...	1 248	43,680
July „ ...	1,233	736	...	1,969	55,132	1,191	2	...	1,193	33,404
August „ ...	290	144	...	434	12,152	441	3	...	444	12,432
September „ ...	41	9	...	50	1,750	556	3	...	559	19,565
October „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	681	4	...	685	19,180
November „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	471	4	...	475	13,300
Daily average during the entire period ...	1,395	809	...	2,204	...	628	2	...	630	...
December 1900 ...	...	...	...	...	...	699	3	...	702	24,570
January 1901 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,097	4	...	1,101	30,828
February „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,411	3	...	1,414	39,592
March „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,566	4	...	1,570	54,950
April „ ...	35	20	7	62	1,736	1,181	4		1,185	33,180
May „ ...	193	72	10	275	7,700	1,495	3	...	1,498	41,944
June „ ...	378	160	17	555	19,425	2,500	...	2,439	4,939	172,865
July „ ...	634	290	19	943	26,404	2,265	...	2,259	4,524	126,672
August „ ...	672	281	18	971	33,985	2,084	...	1,231	3,315	116,025
September „ ...	606	235	19	860	24,080	2,347	...	1,151	3,498	97,944
October „ ...	139	63	8	210	5,880	1,361	...	1,017	2,378	66,584
Daily average during the entire period ...	379	160	14	553	...	1,637	2	736	2,375	..
November 1901 ...	13	...	1	14	490	922	...	749	1,671	58,485
December „ ...	16	...	...	16	448	680	...	83	763	21,364
January 1902 ...	...	...	..	..	...	253	...	...	253	7,084
February „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	...	157	4,396
March „ ...	...	.	...	...	...	183	...	4	187	6,545
April „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	61	411	11,508
May „ ...	26	8	...	34	1,190	533	...	81	614	21,490
June „ ...	91	24	4	119	3,332	242	...	148	390	10,920
July „ ..	100	29	5	134	3,752	136	...	200	336	9,408
August „ ...	128	41	5	174	6,090	147	...	105	252	8,820
September „ ...	104	39	16	159	4,452	208	...	...	208	5,824
October „ ...	33	13	2	48	1,680	186	...	...	186	6,510
Daily average during the entire period ...	64	19	4	87	...	333	...	119	452	...

APPENDIX 74—*continued.*

Month.	Kind of Relief.					Kind of Relief.				
	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
	Ramdurg.					**Kurundvad (Senior).**				
September 1899 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1900 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
March ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
April ,, ...	532	86	9	627	17,556	...	...	...	...	...
May ,, ...	971	147	17	1,135	31,780	299	21	175	495	13,860
June ,, ...	1,218	187	76	1,481	51,835	601	39	820	1,460	51,100
July ,, ...	953	100	116	1,169	32,732	450	33	819	1,302	36,456
August ,, ...	670	73	58	801	22,428	84	4	442	530	14,840
September ,, ...	105	14	...	119	4,165	5	...	203	208	7,280
October ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during the entire period	741	101	46	888	...	288	19	492	799	...
December 1900 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1901 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ,, ...	106	16	...	122	4,270	...	...	...	...	...
April ,, ...	152	13	...	165	4,620	...	...	...	...	...
May ,, ...	245	16	...	261	7,308	...	...	...	...	..
June ,, ...	364	18	...	382	13,370	...	...	...	...	...
July ,, ...	379	25	...	404	11,312	...	...	...	...	...
August ,, ...	413	40	...	453	15,855	...	...	...	...	...
September ,, ...	490	34	...	524	14,672	...	...	...	..	...
October ,, ...	64	...	...	64	1,792	...	...	...	..	...
Daily average during the entire period ...	277	20	...	297	...	...	...	...	...	...
November 1901 ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
December ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1902 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May ,, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ,, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during the entire period ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX 74—*continued.*

Month.	Kind of Relief.					Kind of Relief.				
	Relief workers.	Dependants	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Dependants	Gratuitously relieved	Total daily average.	Total units.
	Jath.					Daphla'pur.				
September 1899 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November „ ...	236	...	...	236	6,608	...	...	...	...	...
December „ ...	1,557	230	18	1,805	63,175	6	2	...	8	280
January 1900 ...	2,978	1,411	75	4,464	124,992	9	3	...	12	336
February „ ...	3,269	1,196	88	4,553	127,484	30	8	...	38	1,064
March „ ...	4,930	2,126	112	7,168	250,880	84	15	...	99	3,465
April „ ...	6,867	3,946	110	10,923	305,844	123	31	...	154	4,312
May „ ...	7,769	4,684	179	12,632	353,696	188	33	..	221	6,188
June „ ...	8,296	5,122	257	13,675	478,625	253	31	...	284	9,940
July „ ...	7,717	4,894	433	13,044	365,232	217	47	...	264	7,392
August „ ...	6,219	3,777	553	10,549	295,372	208	52	.	260	7,280
September „ ...	5,432	2,482	525	8,439	295,365	172	53	...	225	7,875
October „ ..	3,869	1,743	438	6,050	169,400	147	50	...	197	5,516
November „ ...	2,857	1,381	462	4,700	131,600	...	...	42	42	1,176
Daily average during the entire period	4,769	2,538	250	7,557	...	120	27	3	150	...
December 1900 ...	4,572	2,023	503	7,098	248,430	...	...	19	19	665
January 1901 ...	5,958	2,557	553	9,068	253,904	...	...	5	5	140
February „ ...	6,440	2,635	599	9,674	270,872	4	...	12	16	448
March „ ...	7,850	3,514	657	12,021	420,735	20	...	14	34	1,190
April „ .	12,256	5,898	682	18,836	527,408	83	...	17	100	2,800
May „ ...	10,950	3,977	918	15,845	443,660	277	..	34	311	8,708
June „ ...	11,887	4,397	1,113	17,397	608,895	429	...	74	503	17,605
July „ ...	10,468	3,930	1,102	15,500	434,000	504	...	98	602	16,856
August „ ...	7,742	3,103	1,049	11,894	416,290	494	.	116	610	21,350
September „ ...	5,761	2,517	1,068	9,346	261,688	486	...	110	596	16,688
October „ ...	2,308	1,139	498	3,945	110,460	197	...	50	247	6,916
Daily average during the entire period	7,835	3,245	795	11,875	...	227	...	50	277	...
November 1901 ...	254	131	86	471	16,485	47	...	7	54	1,890
December „ ...	..	..	...	...	...	39	...	3	42	1,176
January 1902 ...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
February „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May „ ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July „ ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
August „ ...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..
September „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
October „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during the entire period	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX 74—*concluded.*

Month.	Kind of Relief.				
	Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units
	Grand Total.				
September 1899	226	.....	.....	226	7,910
October „	79,785	2,372	1,444	83,601	2,340,828
November „	244,463	27,866	21,791	294,120	8,235,360
December „	273,733	42,516	16,951	333,200	11,662,000
January 1900	274,566	37,215	24,535	336,316	9,416,848
February „	307,162	44,142	32,872	384,176	10,756,928
March „	364,445	64,141	38,241	466,827	16,338,945
April „	436,406	84,706	53,568	574,680	16,091,040
May „	436,639	85,637	64,797	587,073	16,438,044
June „	354,261	65,955	53,371	473,587	16,575,545
July „	342,145	64,697	67,672	474,514	13,286,392
August „	177,609	39,002	53,044	269,655	7,550,340
September „	77,855	13,767	31,200	122,822	4,298,770
October „	32,712	6,268	14,754	53,734	1,504,552
November „	11,458	2,682	4,894	19,034	532,952
Daily average during the entire period	227,564	38,731	31,942	298,237	.....
December 1900	10,048	3,481	2,880	16,409	574,315
January 1901	10,887	3,933	1,915	16,735	468,580
February „	11,468	3,940	1,744	17,152	480,256
March „	13,045	4,745	1,616	19,406	679,210
April „	18,656	7,342	1,963	27,961	782,908
May „	22,723	5,489	2,680	30,892	864,976
June „	34,259	7,099	6,144	47,502	1,662,570
July „	31,434	7,295	5,456	44,185	1,237,180
August „	29,136	7,135	4,538	40,809	1,423,315
September „	23,470	6,409	4,650	34,529	966,812
October „	14,778	3,408	4,071	22,257	626,196
Daily average during the entire period	19,991	5,480	3,423	28,894	.....
November 1901	12,454	2,251	1,440	16,145	565,075
December „	18,696	2,609	666	21,971	615,188
January 1902	23,153	2,506	737	26,396	739,088
February „	31,214	3,960	904	36,078	1,010,184
March „	36,783	4,247	1,159	42,189	1,476,615
April „	41,621	4,264	1,758	47,643	1,334,004
May „	42,579	5,790	1,698	50,067	1,752,345
June „	39,182	7,539	2,829	49,550	1,387,400
July „	37,456	9,514	3,161	50,131	1,403,668
August „	42,079	12,571	4,098	58,748	2,056,180
September „	18,834	752	10,664	30,250	847,000
October „	4,984	125	3,440	8,549	299,215
Daily average during the entire period	29,086	4,677	2,713	36,476	.....

APPENDIX 75.

(Referred to in Paragraph 210 of the Report.)

Statement showing the expenditure reported to have been incurred in Native States on famine relief operations during 1899-1900.

States.	Famine expenditure.								
	Salaries and establishment.	Relief Works	Relief to people otherwise than on relief works	Gratuitous relief.				Miscellaneous.	Total.
				Poor-houses.	Kitchens.	Village relief.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
iawár	.....	(a) 15,93,376	...	...	...	.	.....	.....	15,93,376
h	.....		(Details not reported)					.....	(b) 21,31,410
ay	.....	48,371	...	23,804	...	8,628	32,432	.....	80,803
apur Agency ...	(c) 88,637	16,38,924	17,087	1,03,211	1,51,591	...	2,54,802	57,111	20,56,561
Kántha	.....	5,23,790	..	72,226	11,549	13,371	97,146	.....	6,20,936
Kántha	7,207	3,29,777	.	7,151	2,353	355	9,859	(d) 1,30,124	4,76,967
ampur	... ..	62,485	...	(Details not reported)			4,678	.....	67,163
da	.....	50,703	...				6,027	.....	56,730
.. ..	.....	43,000	...				1,590	.....	(e) 44,590
ot	2,622	1,32,922	10,685	1,563	..	10,756	(f) 15,124	1,468	1,62,821
h	.....		(Details not reported)					...	15,369	
an	.....	26,133	...	(Details not reported)			(g) 1,924	.....	28,057
ápur and S. M. untry	.....	5,75,734	48,989	7,123	...	6,581	(h) 26,173	... ..	6,50,896
... ...	4,573	1,80,817	...	5,385	27,433	1,537	34,355	5,887	2,25,632
lápur	.. ...	1,923	..	...	...	...	. ..	.....	1,923
Total ...	1,03,039	52,07,955	76,761	2,20,463	1,92,926	41,228	4,84,110	1,94,590	82,13,234

) Includes expenditure on gratuitous relief to dependants of relief workers.

) The total expenditure incurred in connection with famine relief is reported to be Rs. 24,10,000, but no details have been given Elsewhere in the report it is that Rs 2,77,340 were disbursed as advances, loans, &c., and that Rs. 1,250 were spent in connection with measures for the preservation of cattle. These two items been excluded from the famine expenditure shown in this statement.

) Exclusive of Rs. 66,203 on account of salaries and allowances of officers on special duty chargeable to General Revenues.

) Includes expenditure the distribution of which under different heads has not been reported.

) Besides this amount Rs. 17,000 were expended on the construction of new and the repairs of old buildings to provide work for carpenters and other artizans, Rs. 883 ra Police establishment and Rs. 3,289 on grain compensation.

) Includes Rs. 2,605 on account of advances to weavers in cash and yarn.

) Includes expenditure on account of grain compensation which has not been separately reported.

) Includes Rs. 12,469 expended on poor-houses, kitchens and village relief for which separate figures have not been reported.

APPENDIX

(Referred to in Paragraph

Statement showing the total direct expenditure on

District.		Government expenditure on famine relief.						
		I Salaries and establishments.	II Relief works in charge of Civil Officers.	III Relief works in charge of Public Works Department.	IV Relief to people employed otherwise than on relief works.	V Gratuitous relief.	VI Miscellaneous.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	1899 1900 ...	76,345	76,683	29,83,304	6,446	12,73,648	1,544	44,17,970
	1900-1901 ...	38,081	2,44,136	—68,368	17,573	1,66,191	48,717	4,46,330
	1901-1902 ...	43,952	58,891	14,66,561	7,424	4,61,812	3,476	20,42,116
	Total ...	1,58,378	3,79,710	43,81,497	31,443	19,01,651	53,737	69,06,416
Kaira and Panch Maháls.	1899-1900 ...	76,538	1,47,693	30,96,475	11,187	15,08,402	82,279	49,22,574
	1900-1901	48,810	2,73,762	2,70,559	1,600	1,26,921	24,374	7,46,026
	1901-1902 ...	71,639	3,94,340	13,28,462	6,586	2,59,265	1,181	20,61,473
	Total ...	1,96,987	8,15,795	46,95,496	19,373	18,94,588	1,07,834	77,30,073
Broach ...	1899-1900 ...	29,034	30,753	28,48,240	73,549	8,59,529	34,537	40,76,416
	1900-1901 ..	14,764	18,310	15,375	8,467	21,282	—14,169	89,641
	1901-1902 ...	318	10,094		7,859	—258	—8	
	Total ...	44,116	59,157		89,875	8,80,553	20,360	
Surat	1899-1900 ...	4,259	1,235		14,302	1,79,958	1,020	
	1900-1901 ...	209	6,581		2,959	16,962	—1,099	
	1901-1902 ...	597	23,965	34,026	471	—2,505	—10	74,549
	Total ...	5,065	31,781	28,97,641	17,732	1,94,415	—89	42,40,606
Thána	1899-1900	2,203	426	1,05,038	1	24,168	4,760	1,36,596
	1900-1901 ...	111	120	—104	...	86	5,518	5,731
	1901-1902 ...	—2	6,429	.....	200	117	..	6,744
	Total ...	2,312	6,975	1,04,934	201	24,371	10,278	1,49,071
Khándesh ...	1899-1900 ...	36,099	99,880	49,14,566	1,35,642	12,45,045	56,227	64,87,459
	1900-1901 ...	16,849	11,676	53,275	4,453	1,65,063	—2,473	2,48,843
	1901-1902 ...	640	27,753	16,623	5,815	62,206	1,264	1,14,301
	Total ..	53,588	1,39,309	49,84,464	1,45,910	14,72,314	55,018	68,50,603
Násik	1899-1900 ..	15,578	74,173	23,32,844	24,451	3,61,263	19,310	28,27,619
	1900-1901 ...	2,021	57,738	—3,070	2,667	60,686	2,903	1,22,945
	1901-1902 .	529	13,498	4,854	376	1,525	—62	20,720
	Total . .	18,128	1,45,409	23,34,628	27,494	4,23,474	22,151	29,71,284
Ahmednagar ...	1899-1900 ...	61,907	74,053	53,90,587	1,23,644	10,77,735	41,332	67,69,258
	1900-1901 ...	32,055	1,11,735	21,02,208	59,463	4,44,858	577	27,50,896
	1901-1902 ...	22,897	46,829	3,21,202	30,981	2,01,010	—36	6,22,883
	Total ...	1,16,859	2,32,617	78,13,997	2,14,088	17,23,603	41,873	1,01,43,037

Note.—The *minus* figures are due to adjustments in the accounts.

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famine relief, and amounts of advances and remissions.

Expenditure incurred by Local Boards on famine relief (including that on improvement of water-supply).	Expenditure incurred by Municipalities on famine relief.	Expenditure incurred out of the charitable funds up to end of March 1902.	Total expenditure (columns 8+9+10 +11).	Loans and advances.			Remission of land revenue.	Remissions of takávi advanced during the famine.
				Under the Land Improvement Loans Act.	Under the Agriculturists Loans Act.	Total.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19,758	20,700	8,89,996	78,36,870	3,03,530	25,89,121	28,92,651	24,23,072	8,43,778
36,142	17,920	10,87,296	88,71,431	3,02,259	24,32,736	27,34,995	35,45,543	5,20,160
27,814	5,558	3,91,151		1,47,692	20,68,331	22,16,023	29,43,169	8,00,377
66,536	2,419	1,17,766	48,51,850	2,68,203	4,17,755	6,85,958	4,08,010	96,671
39,509	2,728	9,364	2,00,672	53,555	53,365	1,06,920	14,460	....
2,531	...	7,58,002	76,11,136	3,26,470	16,53,247	19,79,717	15,15,677	2,31,395
50,480	...	3,03,808	33,25,572	3,42,466	7,74,015	11,16,481	11,82,659	73,732
11,054	23,116	6,25,462	1,08,02,669	4,99,387	22,07,396	27,06,783	24,28,785	5,44,148

District.		Government expenditure on famine relief.						
		I Salaries and establishments.	II Relief works in charge of Civil Officers	III Relief works in charge of Public Works Department.	IV Relief to people employed otherwise than on relief works.	V Gratuitous relief.	VI Miscellaneous.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Poona ...	1899-1900 ...	15,120	68,762	16,20,406	89,015	4,72,592	44,545	23,10,440
	1900-1901 ...	15,775	4,336	4,43,674	4,829	1,32,728	11,176	6,17,518
	1901-1902 ...	3,117	8,358	—49,264	6,602	16,562	—6,148	—20,773
	Total ..	34,012	81,456	20,19,816	1,00,446	6,21,882	49,573	29,07,185
Sholápur ...	1899-1900 ...	42,154	24,635	33,27,422	70,231	6,84,202	58,093	42,06,737
	1900-1901 ..	38,233	25,512	12,68,455	42,359	4,43,118	—29,573	17,88,104
	1901-1902 ..	5,518	23,619	1,84,142	9,596	70,294	10	2,93,179
	Total ...	85,905	73,766	47,80,019	1,22,186	11,97,614	28,530	62,88,020
Sátára ...	1899-1900 ...	7,966	6,526	7,61,300	36,940	2,22,427	—698	10,34,461
	1900-1901 ..	10,923	1,751	1,34,705	10,798	1,36,177	—83	2,94,271
	1901-1902 ..	655	8	4,754	59	4,288	...	9,764
	Total ...	19,544	8,285	9,00,759	47,797	3,62,892	—781	13,38,496
Bijápur ...	1899-1900 ...	1,750	2,139	3,40,930	32,695	57,875	...	4,35,389
	1900-1901 ..	6,450	15,582	4,38,740	47,908	1,28,893	...	6,37,573
	1901-1902 ...	4,914	13,322	2,59,157	53,063	1,22,983	105	4,53,544
	Total ...	13,114	31,043	10,38,827	1,33,666	3,09,751	105	15,26,506
Belgaum ...	1899-1900 ...	708	337	45,743	3,878	11,466	59	62,191
	1900-1901 ...	9,684	9,817	1,76,418	10,903	48,509	3	2,55,337
	1901-1902 ...	3,380	4,602	89,913	7,769	33,987	17	1,39,668
	Total ...	13,772	14,756	3,12,074	22,553	93,962	79	4,57,196
Dhárwár ...	1899-1900 ...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
	1900-1901 ...	...	17,553	.....	10,812	...	...	28,365
	1901-1902 ...	4	—305	.....	1,376	...	...	1,075
	Total ..	4	17,248	.....	12,188	...	...	29,440
Thar and Párkar.	1899-1900 ...	894	57,606	43,744	...	31,279	267	1,33,790
	1900-1901 ...	...	—3,217	1,922	...	—2,057	258	—3,094
	1901-1902 ...	126	...	.....	...	4,726	...	4,852
	Total ...	1,020	54,389	45,666	...	33,948	525	1,35,548
Others ...	1899-1900 ...	41,830	4,290	.....	...	230	24,460	70,810
	1900-1901 ..	—37,510	1,175	.....	17,000	5	41,825	22,495
	1901-1902 ..	2,138	...	.....	...	...	8,022	10,160
	Total ...	6,458	5,465	.....	17,000	235	74,307	1,03,465
Total of	1899-1900 ...	4,12,385	6,69,191	2,78,10,599	6,21,981	80,09,819	3,67,735	3,78,91,710
	1900-1901 ...	1,96,455	7,96,567	48,38,789	2,41,794	18,89,422	87,954	80,50,981
	1901-1902 ..	1,60,422	6,31,403	36,60,430	1,38,177	12,36,012	7,811	58,34,255
	Grand total ...	7,69,262	20,97,161	3,63,09,818	10,01,952	1,11,35,253	4,63,500	5,17,76,946

NOTE.—The *minus* figures are due to adjustments in the accounts.

76—concluded.

Expenditure incurred by Local Boards on famine relief (including that on improvement of water-supply).	Expenditure incurred by Municipalities on famine relief.	Expenditure incurred out of the charitable funds up to end of March 1902.	Total expenditure (columns 8+9+10+11).	Loans and advances.			Remission of land revenue.	Remissions of takávi advanced during the famine.
				Under the Land Improvement Loans Act.	Under the Agriculturists Loans Act.	Total.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,397	...	3,08,633	32,33,215	4,15,453	7,50,000	11,65,453	12,48,107	32,227
8,000	21,542	4,78,823	67,96,385	3,34,165	7,21,266	10,55,431	4,99,474	98,346
45,638	...	1,82,978	15,67,112	5,29,064	3,78,467	9,07,531	8,55,761	18,774
19,764	15,253	64,888	16,26,411	6,19,095	10,34,447	16,53,542	14,82,373	1,44,692
17,555	10,200	24,560	5,09,511	5,47,600	3,21,931	8,69,531	1,53,288	29,652
794	...	8,521	38,755	83,525	28,379	1,11,904	55,573	...
4,288	..	1,10,778	2,50,614	... ..	1,60,956	1,60,956	1,16,844	1,67,921
...	...	.....	70,810 22,495 10,160 1,03,465	.. . .	...	.....	.. ..	38,314
3,67,260	1,19,436	53,62,026 3,88,000*	5,80,13,668	47,72,464	1,55,91,412	2,03,63,876	1,88,72,795†	36,40,187

* Incurred after 31st March 1902.

† Includes Rs. 5,42,279 on account of remissions due to ordinary causes.

APPENDIX 77.

(Referred to in Paragraph 217 of the Report.)

Statement showing the indirect expenditure incurred in connection with the famine of 1899—1902 under the different service heads.

District.	3—Land Revenue	4.—Opium.	5.—Salt.	6—Stamps	7.—Excise	9—Customs.	10.—Assessed taxes.	11—Forests.	12.—Registration.	15—Post Office.	17—Mint	18.—General Administration.	19-A.—Law and Justice, Courts of Law.	19-B—Law and Justice, Jails.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	81,043	19	...	42	323	...	63	4,577	21	1,100	...	16,147	12,568	2,612
Kaira and Panch Mahals ...	1,65,811	...	...	...	44	3,696	30	14,921	40	454	...	21	13,203	199
Broach ...	51,454	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	21	459	...	127	3,286	185
Surat	23,334	...	.	44	266	...	67	3,464	22	489	...	33	3,341	193
Thána	18,687	...	...	1	230	...	42	28,388	41	1,304	...	...	11,171	1,919
Khándesh ...	75,001	...	...	...	812	...	..	47,487	48	1,405	...	41	7,284	2,292
Násik	42,980	...	...	...	...	...	11	21,369	20	843	...	24	6,051	168
Ahmednagar .	1,88,470	...	...	24	8	...	5	4,873	824	587	...	24	13,700	645
Poona	73,138	...	...	22	20	...	85	27,388	739	966	...	9,185	8,873	1,650
Sholápur	69,261	..	...	...	...	...	2	3,831	421	601	...	4	4,019	710
Sátára	31,229	...	...	...	...	...	30	7,486	743	487	...	25	7,498	1,147
Bijápur	53,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,983	15	494	..	85	1,602	731
Belgaum	15,612	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,721	18	1,076	...	3,214	2,119	129
Dhárwár... ...	5,987	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,225	14	417	...	577	3,529	868
Thar and Párkar.	5,052	...	1,144	11	52	..	12	1,026	25	21	...	9	2,068	1,592
Others	73,801	356	1,57,788	1,843	8,133	31,778	797	26,915	519	4,467	1,030	1,67,849	21,182	4,455
Total ...	9,74,139	375	1,58,932	1,987	9,888	35,674	1,150	2,00,654	3,531	15,170	1,030	1,97,306	1,21,514	18,788

District.	20—Police	21.—Marine	22—Education.	23—Ecclesiastical.	24.—Medical	25.—Political.	26—Scientific.	30.—Stationery.	32.—Miscellaneous.	45—Civil Works.			Grand total.
										Reported by Accountant General.	Reported by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts.	Total.	
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	1,10,690	...	721	114	97,557	37,590	107	253	20,809	39	1,26,991	1,27,030	5,13,386
Kaira and Panch Mahals ...	81,312	...	279	21	94,411	129	78	...	10,962	34	52,701	52,735	4,38,546
Broach	22,312	...	147	42	49,259	...	...	...	12,163	...	45,294	45,294	2,45,346
Surat	23,132	...	240	66	5,884	22	...	...	...	...			
Thána	32,719	...	261	73	2,661	...	25	...	...	37	6,130	6,167	1,03,682
Khándesh ..	58,593	...	470	22	52,942	235	68	...	...	63	26,645	26,708	2,73,408
Násik	28,013	...	132	142	25,304	...	43	...	100	157	30,745	30,902	1,56,102
Ahmednagar ...	56,178	...	94	44	56,808	...	528	765	...	256	1,08,115	1,08,371	4,31,948
Poona	46,683	...	1,378	483	21,996	80	433	55	51	174	37,840	38,014	2,31,139
Sholápur... ...	40,394	...	119	34	57,388	...	47	..	...	17	1,07,483	1,07,500	2,83,731
Sátára	30,458	...	247	142	24,643	59	48	...	27	203	16,068	16,271	1,20,540
Bijápur	21,077	...	93	47	19,482	..	...	...	...	45	19,653	19,698	1,20,536
Belgaum	19,686	...	179	70	8,655	259	5	...	...	53	9,221	9,274	64,017
Dhárwár... ...	13,212	...	324	52	1,992	...	...	...	...	41	148	189	28,392
Thar and Párkar .	23,425	...	201	46	1,770	...	...	...	...	...	16,996	17,431	10,18,075
Others	2,09,000	585	3,162	1,562	33,617	43,833	842	1,70,575	90	435			
Total ...	8,16,884	585	8,047	2,960	5,54,369	82,207	2,224	1,71,648	44,202	1,554	6,04,030	6,05,584	40,28,948

APPENDIX 78.

(Referred to in Paragraph 217 of the Report.)

Statement showing the indirect expenditure of different classes incurred from the commencement of the Famine in 1899 to 31st October 1902.

District.	Civil Department.						
	Salaries.	Temporary establishment	Grain compensation.	Travelling allowances.	Supplies and services and contingencies.	Extra allowances and charges in connection with famine	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	60,583	1,23,211	58,301	52,047	85,975	6,278	3,86,395
Kaira and Panch Mahals ...	90,077	1,28,162	36,259	48,494	52,001	30,852	3,85,845
Broach	25,787	36,539	17,391	18,805	32,112	8,821	1,39,455
Surat	849	4,107	26,860	13,347	10,790	4,644	60,597
Thána	151	2,341	65,954	18,864	7,899	2,343	97,552
Khándesh...	27,028	67,441	48,683	43,722	55,461	4,428	2,46,763
Násik	15,392	26,708	27,601	23,756	24,218	7,682	1,25,357
Ahmednagar	28,733	1,48,634	35,121	41,098	49,404	20,843	3,23,833
Poona	12,394	52,564	51,557	32,978	33,663	10,143	1,93,299
Sholápur	33,210	73,254	18,237	27,703	18,504	5,340	1,76,248
Sátára	13,377	17,574	40,287	21,974	10,851	409	1,04,472
Bijápur	10,214	24,984	13,999	12,070	10,574	29,042	1,00,883
Belgaum	1,782	14,819	20,848	8,614	8,733	...	54,796
Dhárwár	3,285	2,575	20,395	1,098	861	...	28,244
Thar and Párkar	2,236	2,475	21,775	9,988	...	...	36,474
Others	1,00,672	81,471	4,41,749	1,53,806	1,82,833	4,104	9,64,605
Total ...	4,25,770	8,06,859	9,45,017	5,28,364	5,83,679	1,34,929	34,24,818

District.	Public Works Department.				Total of columns 8 and 12.
	Grain compensation.	Survey and land charges.	Establishments.	Total.	
1	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	439	84,785*	41,767	1,26,991	5,13,386
Kaira and Panch Mahals ...	229	32,552	19,920	52,701	4,38,546
Broach	280	37,081	7,933	45,294	2,45,346
Surat					
Thána	263	4,957	910	6,130	1,03,682
Khándesh...	672	10,882†	15,091	26,645	2,73,408
Násik	402	22,058	8,285	30,745	1,56,102
Ahmednagar	479	86,985	20,651	1,08,115	4,31,948
Poona	3,625	22,762	11,453	37,840	2,31,139
Sholápur	341	84,627	22,515	1,07,483	2,83,731
Sátára	242	10,163	5,663	16,068	1,20,540
Bijápur	116	13,674‡	5,863	19,653	1,20,536
Belgaum	156	1,128	7,937	9,221	64,017
Dhárwár	148	...	...	148	28,392
Thar and Párkar...	8,129	...	8,867	16,996	10,18,075
Others					
Total ...	15,521	4,11,654	1,76,855	6,04,030	40,28,848

* Exclusive of Rs 2 188 on account of compensation paid for land taken up for the Sabarmati-Dholka Railway
† Exclusive of Rs 699 on account of compensation paid for land taken up for the Jalgaon water works as the amount is to be ultimately debited to Excluded Local Funds
‡ Exclusive of Rs. 8,945 spent on test works.

APPENDIX 79.

(Referred to in Paragraph 222 of the Report.)

List of non-official gentlemen who rendered useful service during the famine of 1899-1902.

Name.	Place of residence, occupation, &c.	Nature of service rendered.
Ahmedabad.		
Mr. A. Whittle ...	Wadhwan. Part owner of mills in Viramgám, Ránpur, Wadhwán, &c.	Distributed large sums in charity in the district in 1899-1900.
Mr. Joseph Benjamin.	A private medical practitioner and Municipal Commissioner at Ahmedabad.	Was indefatigable in relieving wanderers and the destitute in the city and managed near Gomtipur, not far from Ahmedabad, a private poor-house containing some 300—500 persons in 1899-1900. Distributed food, clothes and medicine from charitable funds, 1901-02.
Mr. Trikamlal Ranchoddas, B.A., LL.B.	Ahmedabad. Practises as a pleader in Bombay.	Managed a poor-house outside Ahmedabad city near Sarangpur Gate from March to August 1900. He acted as Honorary Secretary with a committee of twenty.
Rev. Mr. J. F Steele, M.A., B.D. Mrs. Steele (deceased). Mrs. Taylor, wife of Rev. G. P. Taylor. Rev. Mr. H. V. Andrews.	Irish Presbyterian Mission, Ahmedabad.	Distributed private funds in relief of distress, co-operating with local officers and worked with unremitting energy. In addition to its own particular work the Mission helped the cultivators of 19 villages in Daskroi táluka by the distribution of bullocks (149), money (Rs 1,895), seed and grain (1,295 maunds), the funds being Mission relief funds, 1899-1900.
Rev Mr. T. F. King.	Sánand. The Christian and Missionary Alliance.	Co-operated with the local officers in the same thorough manner as the Irish Presbyterian Mission. In 1901-02 Revd. Mr. King managed a special relief scheme for benefit of distressed weavers with marked success.
Rev. Mr. Borup...	Viramgam. The Christian and Missionary Alliance.	Worked throughout the year in 40 villages, supervising gratuitous relief, inspecting works, and generally did invaluable work. Mr. Borup in 1899-1900 supervised test works and managed Gangasar relief work kitchen and Viramgam poor-house with great success at a time when such assistance was much needed. In 1901-02 he helped with gratuitous relief in the cold weather (*i.e.*, until he went home on leave).
Rev. Mr. Back ...	Dholka. The Christian and Missionary Alliance.	
Mr. Adamia Karmikhan.	Viramgam Landowner and Kasbati.	Liberally assisted his tenants and lent his Dharamsála near the town for a poor-house in the rains, 1899-1902.
Mr Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai.	Ahmedabad. Mill owner and landowner.	Made creditable efforts for the preservation of cattle in the cattle camp maintained by the Mahájan of Ahmedabad.
Mr. Parmanandas Jivandas Vakil.	Gogho. Landowner and Honorary Magistrate.	Did excellent work as Honorary Superintendent of Gogho poor-house in 1899-1900 and 1901-02.
Mr. Jivajibhai Bapabhai.	Ranpur. Tálukdar and Honorary Magistrate.	Acted as Honorary Superintendent of Ránpur poor-house in 1899-1900 and 1901-02.
Mr. Dulabhram Jethalal.	Dholka. Municipal Secretary.	Did hard work as Superintendent of Dholka poor-house (1899-1900) and also supervised test works (1899-1900) very conscientiously.
Mr. Keshavlal Jivabhai.	Ahmedabad. Contractor.	Managed a poor-house near Shahpur Gate, 1901-02. The average number of inmates was 75. Funds were privately contributed and partly by Mr. Keshavlal himself.
Mr. Vadilal Jamnadas.	Parántij. Bania...	Acted as Honorary Superintendent of the poor-house at Parántij, December 1899 to December 1900.
Mr. Valavdas Bapuji Desai. Mr. Ranchodlal Bhaichand.	Modása. Banias.	Acted as Honorary Superintendents of the poor-houses at Modása, October 1899 to September 1900.
Mr. Rajpal Daya.	Sánand. Bania...	Acted as Honorary Superintendent of the poor-house at Sánand, November 1899 to January 1901.
Mr. Harjibhai Madhavji.	Dholera. Trader and Shroff.	Acted as Honorary Superintendent of the poor-house at Dholera, January to October 1901.
Mr. Tribhovandas Govindji.	Dholera. Trader and Shroff.	Acted as Honorary Superintendent of the poor-house at Dholera, December 1899 to November 1900 and February to October 1902.
Mr. Jethalal Ranchoddas.	Dhandhuka. Cultivator, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner.	Acted as Honorary Superintendent of the poor-house at Dhandhuka, January to November 1900 and March 1901 to October 1902.
Mr. Girdharlal Harivalavdas.	Viramgám. Kunbi cultivator and moneylender.	Acted as Honorary Superintendent of the poor-house at Viramgám through rains of 1901 and following cold weather and did very good service. Also gave much assistance to his tenants throughout the famine.
Mr. Jibhai Kevaldas.	Viramgám. Millowner and land owner.	Lent his Dharamsála for a Government poor-house in rains of 1902.

APPENDIX 79—*continued.*

Name.	Place of residence, occupation, &c.	Nature of service rendered.
Kaira.		
Mr. R. Boyd,	Irish Presbyterian Mission, Anand.	Unceasingly assisted the distressed people; cordially assisted in distributing money and grain to the cultivators, and spared no efforts to give relief.
Mr. R. Henson, M.A.	Irish Presbyterian Mission, Borsad.	
Mr. G. W. k. (Awarded Kaisar-i-nd" silver dal, Class II, 1902)	Methodist Episcopal Mission, Nadiád.	
Mr. Hudson ice deceased).	Methodist Episcopal Mission, Umreth.	
Mr. S. P milton.	Christian and Alliance Mission, Mehmadabad.	
Jivram Ranod.	Umreth ...	Rendered specially good service in the administration of famine relief.
Sáheb Maganechand.	Kapadvanj ...	
Ranchhodbhai mbhai.	Borsad	Rendered assistance in the administration of famine relief.
Mohanlal Midlal.	Mátar	
ir Ráo Bahár Bechardas haridas.	Nadiád	
Parsotamdas haridas.	Nadiád	
Desaibhai Kaas.	Public Prosecutor, Kaira district (residing in Ahmedabad).	
Gordhandas rgovandas.	Nadiád	
Amritlal Maklal Desai.	Thásra	
Panch Maha'ls.		
h Hemchand iaver.	Godhra. Merchant.	Managed a cheap grain shop on behalf of the Assistant Collector in 1899-1900, and freely contributed towards relief.
l Musa Jamal.	Godhra. Police Patel; Farmer.	Managed a kitchen; helped in organizing and managing the poor-house; helped in the purchase and distribution of tagái bullocks, 1900-01.
Balvantrai Saaram.	Goraj, Hálol Mahál. Manager of the Inámdar of Goraj.	Gave relief on behalf of the Inámdár to his own people by opening tank works and by giving bullocks and tagai, 1901-02.
Chagan Tulsias.	Malao of Kalol táluka, Police Patel, Inámdár and Cultivator.	Acted as a Circle Inspector; made useful suggestions to the responsible officers of the táluka, 1901-02.
Panch Maha'ls—*continued.*		
Mr. Fardunji Cawasji.	Dohad. Abkári Contractor.	Liberally contributed towards relief, particularly in sending a free supply of milk to the Muwalia kitchen. Made himself useful in many ways to the táluka and subdivisional officers, 1901-02.
Mr. Bomanji Ardeshir Dalál.	Ahmedabad. Abkári Contractor and Landholder in Hálol Mahál.	Gave relief and advances to all the people residing in Rustumpura village and took all other measures necessary for the preservation of life; improved the water-supply, and imported fodder for the benefit of his cultivators.
Broach.		
Mr. C. B. Jeafferson.	Bombay. Assistant in the firm of Messrs Grindlay Groom & Co.	Voluntarily served as a relief officer in Jambusar táluka from 17th July to 14th August 1900.
Mr Hormusji Kharsedji Avasia.	Broach. Railway Station Master (now retired).	Rendered excellent and timely assistance in connection with the importation of grass and bullocks and deportation of animals to Thána during the whole famine period of 1899-1900.
Khán Bahádur Adarji Mancherji Dalál. (The title of Khán Bahádur was conferred in 1901.)	Broach. Merchant	Took the greatest pains to assist the poor It was by his exertions that a private poor-house was started at Broach. It was creditably managed by him in 1899-1900.
The Honourable Ráo Bahádur Chunilal Venilal, C I.E.	President, Broach Municipality.	Was an invaluable coadjutor to the Collector in the administration of famine relief.
Mr. Pirsaheb Amirsaheb.	Inámdár of Bhiwa.	Did good work in distributing the charitable fund money to Mahomedans and Hindus in the city of Broach during the famine of 1899-1900.
Mr. Dinshaw Fardunji Jinwalla.	Broach. Gin-owner.	
Mr. Hiralal Chunilal	Broach. Government Pleader.	
Dr Barjorji Sorabshaw Munsifna.	Private Practitioner.	Was Joint Secretary to the private poor-house at Broach, and gave his services gratuitously in spite of a considerable practice in his profession.
Surat.		
Khán Bahádur Burjorji N. Vakil (The title of Khán Bahádur was conferred in 1901).	Surat. Vakil ...	Rendered special service in raising subscriptions and in organizing and managing the cheap grain fund in Surat city, from 3rd October 1899 to 26th October 1900.
Ráo Sáheb Herachand Motichand (The title of Ráo Sáheb was conferred in 1901).	Surat. Pearl Merchant.	

APPENDIX 79—*continued.*

Name.	Place of residence, occupation, &c.	Nature of service rendered.
Surat—*continued.*		
Rev. Mr. H. R. Scott, M.A.	Surat. Irish Presbyterian Mission.	Distributed grants to cultivators of villages in the Mándvi and Bárdoli tálukas; opened and managed cheap grain shops at Areth and Bárdoli from 10th June to 27th October 1900; and received orphans into the Mission Orphanages at Areth and Bárdoli.
Mr Hardevram Nanabhai Haridas.	Surat. Barrister-at-Law,	Organized and managed the Mahájan Orphanage in Surat city opened 8th July 1900.
Mr. Araf Ismail Nakhuda.	Merchant of Ránder.	He and his family managed the Araf Ismail Mehtar cheap grain shop at Ránder from 2nd November 1899 to 30th September 1900.
Mr Kavasji Dhanjibhai Dhanbhurava'a.	Merchant of Bulsár.	Made liberal donations in cash and kind for the relief of the distressed and managed a private kitchen at Bulsár, 1900.
Tha'na.		
Mr. Haji Bakir Saheb Faki (deceased).	Bhiwndi. Trader and landlord.	Spent some thousands in employing people on private field work and also on clearance of public tanks in several villages from January to June 1900.
Mr. Hormusji Dorabji Davierwala (deceased) Mr. Ardesir Dorabji Davierwala.	Dehri. Landlords.	Provided work for many persons of the Warli caste on their farms and helped them with food; took charge of several hundred head of cattle sent from Gujarát; kept them in good condition for several months at their own expense and sent back to Gujarát those that survived, about 80 per cent.; opened cheap grain shops at Kochai, Kawád and Deheri at which rice was sold at rates considerably below the rates prevailing in the bazár, and also sold Rs. 3,000 worth of rice to the petha Relief Committee at rates below the bazár rates; subscribed Rs. 300 to the Charitable Relief Fund for distribution in Dáhánu táluka; purchased 50 pairs of bullocks and sent them to Broach district, charging only the actual cost of purchase and bearing other expenses.
Mr. Chhabildas Lallubhai.	Bombay. Proprietor of 9 Khoti villages in Sálsette, and Merchant.	Took charge of orphans from 1900 up to date and maintained them at his own expense. He had 40 orphans on his hands in March 1901 and has still 19.
Ráo Bahádur Appaji Ganesh Dandekar. (The title of Ráo Bahádur was conferred in 1900).	Kelwa-Máhim. Landlord.	Took charge of a number of cattle from Gujarát; fed a large number of poor people gratuitously for some 2 months in 1900.
Mr. Vicaji Meherjibhai.	Tárápur, Máhim táluka, Landlord.	Employed a considerable number of persons on private relief work in 1900.

Name.	Place of residence, occupation, &c.	Nature of service rendered.
Tha'na—*continued.*		
Mr. Ratansi Muljí.	Bombay. Merchant.	Maintained a poor-house on the relief work at Pokhran near Thána, opened for destitute immigrants into Bombay from Gujarát and Káthiáwár from 10th April to 13th June 1900. Over 1,000 persons were fed there.
Mr. Balkrishna Wamnaji Galwankar.	Bassein. Landlord.	Employed a large number of people on private field work in Bassein táluka by way of relief at a cost of about Rs. 3,000 in 1900.
Mr. Damodar Kisandas (deceased).	Bassein. Sub. Government Pleader	Distributed cooked food to poor and employed Káthiáwári beggars in excavating tanks in Bassein at his own cost in 1900.
Mr. Hargovan Wanmali.	Bassein. Landlord and money-lender.	Assisted wandering Káthiáwáris by feeding them and helping them on their way to Bombay and elsewhere; had those that were sick taken care of and tended till they recovered.
Mr. Ruttonji Bomanji Dubash.	Bassein. Salt merchant.	Gave Rs. 200 for employment of famine labourers on a dam by which water was stored for famine stricken cattle.
Mr. Naro Raghunath Babre.	Chinchani, Dáhánu táluka. Pensioner, Special Magistrate, 3rd Class.	Assisted in the management of the Famine Orphanage at Chinchani from 24th July 1900 to 19th February 1901.
Seth Narsilal Hiralal.	Chinchani, Dáhánu táluka. Land-owner and money-lender.	Managed a Famine Orphanage started at Chinchani; also took a leading part in collecting subscriptions for famine relief fund.
Mr. Haribhai Premanand.	Sanján, Umbargaon petha. Money-lender and dealer in timber.	Distributed cooked food to about 400 persons daily from 1st June to 31st July 1900; contributed Rs. 100 towards a famine relief fund for the petha; supervised distribution of dole in Sanján from 25th June to 9th November 1900.
Mr. Ismail Daud...	Sanján, Umbargaon petha. Timber merchant.	Supervised purchase and distribution of dole in Uplat from 16th June to 7th November 1900.
Mr. R. J. Sharman (deceased).	Nagwas, Umbargaon petha. Pensioned A'bkári Inspector and landlord.	Gave much assistance in the distribution of famine charitable relief fund in 1900.
Mr. Tribhowandas Gandabhai.	Sanján, Umbargaon petha. Trader and money-lender.	Assisted in distribution of famine charitable relief fund in 1900.
Mr. Gangadhar Moreshwar Dandekar.	Kelwa-Máhim. Landlord.	Took charge of 5 orphans in 1900. Made free grants of food to the poor.
Mr. M. L. Bhandare.	Do. ...	Made free grants of food to the poor; assisted local committee in the distribution of relief to the poor in 1900.
Mr. Ramchandra Dhondev Dalvi.	Do. ...	
Mr. Ravji Gopal Dandekar.	Do. ...	

APPENDIX 79—*continued.*

Name.	Place of residence, occupation, &c.	Nature of service rendered.
Kha'ndesh.		
Sorabji Dadabai Hormusji Ibash.	Á'bkári Contractors, Dhulia.	Rendered valuable assistance in various ways by lending labour for baling Government grass, suppliying carts on an occasion when carts could not be got to convey grass to the cattle camp at Dhulia, and lending the services of their employés for the management of Government relief institutions, &c.
Kawasji Dadabai Hormusji Ibash.		
Mr. James ckburn.	Páchora. Missionary, Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission, America.	Assisted people of Páchora táluka and Bhadgaon petha in every way during the famine of 1900-01, by giving them advances and charitable relief for cultivating their lands and for maintaining themselves.
n Sáheb Dadaya Anwarkha shmukh.	Páchora	Took great pains in assisting distribution of charitable relief during the famine of 1900-01.
Na'sik.		
Lakshmanrao adhavrao nchurkar.	Vinchur. Late Honorary Diván of Surgána State.	Did excellent famine work as Special Civil Officer at Rangari tank and Avankhed relief works, the first of which was carried on under Civil Agency and was solely managed by him. The service was rendered by him from 17th May to 31st October 1900.
Hari Vinayak le.	Násik. At present Diván of Surgána State.	He was the Special Civil Officer at Odal and Khokad tanks. He managed both the works very efficiently, the first without pay. The service was rendered from 27th February 1900 to 2nd June 1901.
Bahádur nesh Pandung Vaidya.	Násik. Vakil, District Court, Public Prosecutor.	Assisted Government officials in the proper distribution of takávi, clothes, &c., out of the Charitable Relief Fund, helped towards the collection of subscriptions towards the funds and supervised the management of kitchens, doles, &c. Rendered service from 1st April 1900 to 30th November 1901.
a Bahádur ir Gayasudin ir Jalalodin zi of Násik.	Násik. Honorary Second Class Magistrate at Násik.	
Na'sik—*continued.*		
Ráo Bahádur Krishnarao Jairam.	Pleader. Vice-President of the Táluka Local Board, Málegaon.	Assisted Government officials in the proper distribution of takávi, clothes, &c., out of the Charitable Relief Fund, helped towards the collection of subscriptions towards the funds and supervised the management of kitchens, doles, &c., at the same time superintending small works. The work done was very laborious. He rendered service from 1st April to 30th November 1900.
Khán Sáheb Haji Usman.	Málegaon. Merchant and a member of the Municipality and Táluka Local Board of Málegaon.	Assisted Government officials in the proper distribution of takávi, clothes, &c., out of the Charitable Fund, helped towards the collection of subscription towards the funds and supervised the management of kitchens, doles, &c. They rendered service from 1st April to 30th November 1900.
Mr. Jijaji Ramchandra.	Nándgaon. Contractor and Vice-President, Táluka Local Board, Nándgaon.	
Mr. Kisan Nandram Marwadi.	Yeola. A Sávkár of Mukhed in the Yeola táluka and member of the District Local Board and Táluka Local Board, Yeola.	
Mr. Kawasji Dajibhoy.	A merchant of Peint and member of the District Local Board and Táluka Local Board, Peint.	
Ahmednagar.		
Rev. R. A. Hume, M.A., D.D. (Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal awarded in 1901).	Ahmednagar. American Maráthi Mission.	The Rev. Dr. Hume in charge of the American Maráthi Mission and his co-adjutors worked most heartily and ably, devoting their time and labour without stint to distributing the large sums which the charity of their fellow countrymen placed at their disposal and to co-operating with the district officers in their efforts to relieve distress. The Rev. Dr. Hume also rendered valuable service as a member of the Nagar city Weavers Relief Committee. They worked continuously from November 1899 to 31st October 1902.

APPENDIX 79—*continued.*

Name.	Place of residence, occupation, &c.	Nature of service rendered.
Ahmednagar—*continued.*		
Rev Canon J. Taylor.	Ahmednagar. S. P. G. Mission.	The Rev. Canon Taylor in charge of the S. P. G. Mission and the other Rev. gentlemen and the ladies of the Mission did much good in helping the poor and assisting the local officers in their efforts to relieve distress. They worked continuously from November 1899 to 31st October 1902.
Rev. Father O. Weishaupt, S.J.	Sangamner. R. C. Mission.	Rev. Father Weishaupt in charge of the R. C. Mission and the Rev. Fathers under him spared no exertions in assisting the poor and aiding the local officers in their efforts to alleviate distress. The Rev. Father supported the local officers with his influence over the Bhils on the works in the Sangamner and Kopargaon tálukas and assisted in bringing them under control. They worked continuously from November 1899 to 31st October 1902.
Mr. J. S. Haig ...	Ahmednagar. Christian Literature Society.	Took great interest in the Nagar city weavers' relief visited the Famine Relief Works and kitchens and saw that relief was properly given and rendered valuable assistance as a visitor of the Nagar poor-house He worked from November 1899 to 31st October 1902.
Khán Sáheb Edulji Rustomji Nagarwalla. (The title of Khán Sáheb was conferred in 1902)	Ahmednagar city. Merchant.	Worked exceedingly well throughout the three famines, *i.e.*, from November 1899 up to 31st October 1902, as Honorary Secretary, Ahmednagar District Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee; President, Nagar City Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee; Visitor of the Nagar poor-house; Member of the Nagar City Weavers' Relief Committee, and rendered valuable service to the local officers in their efforts to check distress.
Khán Sáheb Byramji Sorabji Cardmaster, B.A., LL B.	Ahmednagar city. Pleader.	Was Chairman of the Nagar City Weavers' Relief Committee, Visitor of the Nagar poor-house and member of the Nagar city Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee. He took very great interest in the weavers' relief operations and worked hard rendering valuable service to the local officers in their efforts to relieve distress.
Mr. Mohanlal Hiralal.	Ahmednagar. Pleader.	Was a visitor of the Nagar poor-house and took very great interest in the institution and was also the managing member of the Nagar City Relief Committee. He worked from January 1900 to 31st October 1902.
Mr. Sahadev Raoji Bagade.	Nagar city. Weaver. Merchant.	Were members of the Nagar City Weavers' Relief Committee and devoted their time and labour to managing the operations and making them a success. They worked from 23rd May to 25th October 1900.
Mr. Haridas Damodhardas Parekh.	Nagar city. Cloth Merchant.	

Name.	Place of residence, occupation, &c.	Nature of service rendered.
Ahmednagar—*continued.*		
Mr. Assaram Kanhiyalal Shet.	Bhingár, táluka Nagar. Merchant and Sávkár.	Were members of the Bhingár Weavers' Relief Committee and devoted much time and labour to the general management of the weavers' relief operations. They worked from 4th June to 30th September 1900.
Mr. Laxuman Mahadeo Lakare.	Bhingár, táluka Nagar. Weaver, Merchant.	
Mr. Shankar Keshav Varade.	Do. do. ...	
Mr. Keshav Bapuji Parashram.	Sangamner. Pleader.	Were members of the Sangamner Weavers' Relief Committee and rendered invaluable assistance in the successful conduct of the scheme by their influence among the weavers and intimate knowledge of their circumstances. They worked from 18th June 1900 to 31st October 1902.
Mr. Madhavrao Gangadhar Deshpande.	Do. do. ...	
Mr. Hayat Saheb Munim Saheb.	Akola. Landlord and Kazi.	Ably assisted in the distribution of charitable fund money and in the supervision of gratuitous relief. They worked from November 1899 to 31st October 1901.
Mr. Rupchand Jivandas Marwadi.	Akola. Sávkár...	
Mr. Rambakas Jethiram Marwadi.	Do. ...	Ably assisted in the distribution of charitable relief fund money and in the supervision of gratuitous relief and contributed liberally to the Táluka Charitable Relief Fund Committee. Worked from November 1899 to 31st October 1902.
Mr. Vaman Jivanrao Deshmukh.	Jámkhed. Landlord.	Ably assisted the local officers in the distribution of charitable relief fund money and thoroughly supervised the distribution of dole and the village kitchen arrangements at Jámkhed to which they devoted much attention. They worked from November 1899 to 31st October 1901.
Mr. Amirkhan Hirekhan.	Jámkhed. Pensioned Chief Constable and Landlord.	
Mr. Pandharinath Dadaji Mangi.	Karjat. Landlord.	Was a member of the Táluka Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee; ably assisted the local officers in their efforts to relieve distress and supervised the distribution of dole and the village kitchen arrangements at Karjat. Worked from November 1899 to 30th November 1902.
Mr. Narayan Shiwaji Nagarkar.	Párner. Landlord	Ably assisted the local officers in the supervision of dole and village kitchen arrangements at Párner. They worked from November 1899 to 31st October 1902.
Mr. Pandharinath Bapuji Bhalerao.	Párner. Pleader.	
Mr. Raghunath Balvant Kulkarni.	Do. do. ...	

APPENDIX 79—*continued.*

Name.	Place of residence, occupation, &c.	Nature of service rendered.
Ahmednagar—*concluded.*		
Narayan puji Kale.	Shrigonda. Landlord.	Ably assisted the local officers in supervising dole and village kitchen arrangements and distributing charitable relief fund money. They worked from November 1899 to 31st October 1902.
Parimia Mirdsha.	Do. Inámdár	
Sayad Alam yad Ali.	Shrigonda. Pensioned Chief Constable.	
Govindrao lvantrao shmukh.	Do. Landlord.	
Sardarkhan deknan.	Nevása. Pensioned Police Inspector.	
Madhavrao rayan Deshde.	Do. Landlord.	
Poona.		
lar Coopooamy V. udliar.	First Class Sardar of the Deccan, member of the Poona City Municipality and of the District Local Board, Poona.	Took an active share in distribution of charitable relief during famine, organization of relief of weavers, &c.
Mr. D. O. ox.	Poona. Missionary.	
Mr. G. D. alhar.	Do. ...	
n Bahádur azi Sayad zmudin valad azi Sayad ulamudin.	Bench Magistrate and member of the District Local Board, Poona.	
Raghunath aji Nagarkar.	Poona. Pleader...	
Ram Narayan merchand.	Poona. Merchant.	
Atmaram Tarakchand.	Talegaon Dhamdhere. Merchant.	Specially good work in the distribution of charitable relief, funds having been entrusted to him on a large scale. A public spirited man who has a large influence for good in his táluka.
Mr. R. Vinsor.	Sirur. Missionary.	Did good work as member of the charitable relief fund committee.
Babaji Appaji hosle.	Patil of Khanaota	Special services in distribution of famine charitable relief in Dhond petha.
Harjirao Janao Deshmukh.	Pátas. Landholder.	
Khanderao hankarrao atil.	Dhond. Police Patil.	

Name	Place of residence, occupation, &c.	Nature of service rendered.
Poona—*continued.*		
Ráo Bahádur Moro Gopal Pandhari.	Indápur. Pensioner.	Special services in distribution of famine charitable relief in Dhond petha.
Mr. Yeshwantrao Appaji.	Bhigwan. Patil.	
Mr. Gopal Narayan.	Patil of Bawda...	Did good work as member of the famine charitable relief fund committee.
Shola'pur.		
Mr. Virchand Dipchand, C.I.E.	Bombay and Sholápur. Millowner.	Subscribed Rs. 2,000 himself and the same sum from his company to the local charitable fund; kept open a cheap grain shop at his own expense in Sholápur for the greater part of the year; and advanced Rs. 30,000 worth of yarn in aid of the scheme of relief to weavers in their own craft, 1899-1901.
Mr. Lakshmidas Khimji (since deceased).	Bombay and Shola'pur. Millowner and Merchant.	Subscribed Rs. 1,000 himself and Rs. 1,000 from his company to the charitable fund and maintained a cheap grain shop at his own expense at Sholápur, 1899-1900.
Ráo Sáheb M. B. Warad. (The title of Ráo Sáheb was conferred in 1901).	Sholápur. Millowner and Merchant.	Subscribed Rs. 1,000 himself to the local charitable fund and fed at his own expense hundreds of people of his caste throughout the year and distributed clothes among the poor generally, 1899-1901.
Ráo Bahádur Hanmandas Singi (The title of Ráo Bahádur was conferred in 1901).	Sholápur. Merchant and Government Opium Contractor.	Helped the Collector very largely in the distribution of relief to *pardanashin* women at Shola'pur and advances of money for seed to the rayats of the neighbouring villages, where he set on foot a scheme already attaining some success of storing grain against a bad year, 1899-1902.
Mr. T. J. Pitre ...	Secretary, Shola'pur Municipality.	Gave the Collector most invaluable help in the scheme of weavers' relief and ably and zealously supervised it; also helped in the distribution of charity to the respectable poor, 1899-1902.
Messrs. Kisanlal Ramgopal and Abansaheb Fulmamdi.	Non-official members of the Shola'pur Municipality and merchants connected with the weaving trade.	Assisted Mr. Pitre in managing the scheme for weavers' relief. Their services were not entirely gratuitous, nevertheless they deserve great credit for the way in which they managed the business, 1899-1901.
Khán Bahádur Pir Mahamad Shaikh Husein Dafedar (The title of Khán Bahádur was conferred in 1901).	Non-official member of the Sholápur Municipality, Moulvi of the Mussalmans and merchant.	Gave the utmost assistance in finding out and relieving cases of distress among *pardanashin* families and helped in the weavers' relief scheme, 1899-1901.
Mr. Adarjee C. Cursetjee.	Ahmednagar and Sholápur, Government Abkari Farmer.	All through famine and plague has rendered the utmost assistance to Government officers and distributed a large amount in private charity.

APPENDIX 79—*continued.*

Name.	Place of residence, occupation, &c.	Nature of service rendered.
Shola'pur—*continued.*		
Mr Bapuji Raoji Devle.	Karmála. Retired contractor.	Several times during the famine fed all the poor of Karmála town and besides gave away all he could spare in charity.
Mr. Phulchand Gopalchand Bhaiya.	Sholápur. Merchant.	All through plague and famine has given away thousands of rupees in cash and food to the poor in the most generous and modest manner.
Mr. Devchand Ganesh Sholapurkar.	Karmála. Merchant.	Distributed charity and gave a dinner to the poor of Karmála.
Mr. Ghulam Husein Hasanbhai.	Karmála. Merchant.	Distributed charity during the famine and on several occasions fed the poor of Karmála.
Bija'pur.		
Ráo Sáheb Raghavendra Krishna.	Bijápur. Pleader and Vice-President of the Bijápur Municipality.	Inaugurated and superintended relief measures whenever required in Bijapur. At one time these consisted of metal-breaking, at others of a poor-house and doles to *pardanishins.*
Mr. Ramdas Vithaldas Durbar.	Bijápur. Money-lender.	Mr. Ramdas in conjunction with his two brothers maintained an 'Annachhatra' for relieving the poor from July 1900 to October 1901, in the town of Bijápur. The daily attendance which was never less than 400 amounted at one time to 1,500. He also provided work for a considerable body of labourers by undertaking the clearance, excavation and rebuilding of the Chandchand Bavdi and the levelling of the land (5 acres) in which it is situated. The number of hands employed daily generally exceeded 100. The total expenditure incurred on the 'Annachhatra' is calculated at not less than Rs. 4,000. The well which cost nearly Rs. 5,000 is a reproductive work.
Mr. S. B. Phipps.	Bágalkot. Manager of Binny's Cotton Press and Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Bágalkot Municipality.	Organized relief measures in Bágalkot Municipality and superintended them.
Belgaum.		
Mr. Nrivanappa Balappa Ghodgeri.	Gokák. Merchant and money-lender, Member and Chairman, Gokák Municipality and Member, District Local Board.	Has been serving as Chairman of the Municipality for the last 10 years. His services in the famine of 1896-97 were acknowledged by the Government of Bombay by certificates. In the year 1900-01 he worked zealously for the well-being of the distressed townspeople. He rendered every assistance to the Vice-President in starting relief at Gokák and collecting subscriptions therefor. All the streets of Gokák were in a very bad condition, not having undergone repairs for years. He maintained strict supervision over the work at which about 210 famine-stricken people were engaged and distributed in person, every evening, doles and wages in kind, so that the work turned out was pronounced to be very economical and well done throughout the period of 6 months for which the relief works were in progress. He also supervised the working of the cloth shop opened in the famines of 1896-97 and 1900-01 for the relief of famine-stricken weavers.
Mr. Nurandappa Basalingappa Shetti.	Athni. Trader, Vice-President Athni Municipality, and Member, Táluka Local Board, Athni.	Took interest in supervising the tank work at Athni undertaken by the Municipality in 1900 to relieve distressed people, as also in supervising the Athni poor-house, 1900 and 1901.
Mr. Govind Shankar Datwadkar.	Shedbal, Táluka Athni. Landholder and Member of the District and Athni Táluka Local Boards.	Supervised the works of excavation at Shedbal and Kagwad carried on under the Civil Agency from March 1901 to October 1902, and also took interest in the distribution of dole to the poor.