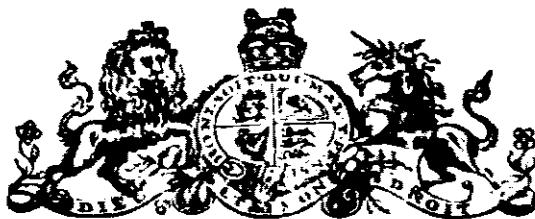


REPORT
ON THE
FAMINE
IN THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
1905-06



BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1907

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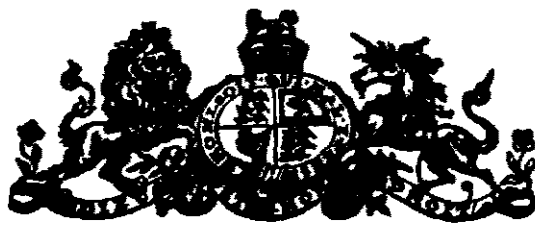
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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th November 1907.

From

THE HON. MR. R. P. BARROW, I. C. S.,
Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Famine).

Sir,

As required by Nos. 24 and 25 of the Rules in Appendix II to the Bombay Famine Code, I am directed to submit the final report on the famine of 1905-06 in this Presidency. As distress was confined to a relatively small area, the report has been made as brief as possible consistent with the requirements of the Government of India.

CONDITION OF THE AFFECTED TRACTS BEFORE THE FAMINE.

2. The plain tracts of the Deccan and Karnatak which were affected during the season of 1905-06 are well known to be constantly liable to famine. A large portion of the area is generally arid and the rainfall usually scanty and capricious, though in the infrequent event of a favourable monsoon it is possible to raise excellent crops. The area under irrigation is proportionately very small, being only 2.25 per cent. of the whole cultivable area, and moreover a large proportion of this grows crops other than the food-staples. The whole tract is more or less traversed by the two great systems of the G. I. P. and S. M. Railways with their feeder lines, which help towards the maintenance of the grain supply.

3. Of late years the population of these tracts has largely decreased owing to plague and famine and in some measure owing to the permanent migration of the inhabitants to more favoured localities. The people, it has been noticed, no longer cling to their homes as tenaciously as they used to and, as soon as signs of impending trouble manifest themselves, set out for other parts of the country in search of a livelihood. The decrease of population has had a compensating influence in improving the material condition of the landless classes. The demand for field labour is now generally, in ordinary years, in excess of the supply, and labour moves freely in accordance with demand.

THE CAUSE OF THE FAMINE AND THE EXTENT OF CROP FAILURE.

4. The cause of the famine was the premature cessation of the earlier, and the almost complete failure of the later, rains. In Appendix 1 the rainfall of 1905 at selected stations from May to November is compared with the average of normal years. In the Deccan the early rains were favourable and the area placed under kharif crops expanded except in Sholapur, a district which is always largely dependent upon the later rains. The fall in August was generally deficient, particularly in the eastern tracts, and the failure of rain in September caused crops to wither in many places. There was some rain in the middle of October but it was useful only in places where the crops had not been hopelessly damaged and for rabi sowings. The absence of rain during the next two months considerably restricted the area and much

of the crop sown withered, particularly in Sholapur and Ahmednagar. In the Karnatak where rain fell at the beginning of the season, the land was sown as usual in anticipation of more. The July rains were light and partial, and kharif sowings were not finished, especially in the eastern portion, till the rain in August which also helped the early sown crops. The six weeks drought, which followed, however, had a very disastrous effect and a large proportion of the crops in light soil was lost. Rabi sowings were made only after the October rains, but there being practically no rain later on, these crops also suffered considerably.

5. The deficient rainfall of the season greatly affected the sources of irrigation. In all but the largest rivers water flowed for only a few days in the rains. The sub-soil water level, which had already been lowered by successive seasons of drought, fell lower still, and consequently only a small proportion of the irrigation wells could be used, many of them only after considerable expenditure on deepening. Even canal irrigation partially failed, the water running short in many of the canals before the close of the year, and the *pats*, or irrigation channels, being dried up long before they could do any good. The consequence of all this was that in the affected tracts the area under irrigation declined by 130,000 acres. The decline was most marked in the Karnatak districts where the area under irrigation from tanks alone was reduced from 82,000 to 19,000 acres. The area cropped more than once decreased by nearly 10,000 acres or about 15 per cent.

6. The extent of crop failure in the affected area may be gathered from the following statistics regarding the area sown and crops matured :—

Crops.		Area sown.	Area on which crops failed to mature.	Area on which crops matured.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
<i>Food-grains.</i>					
Cereals...	Jowari	Kharif	1,514,985	654,314	860,671
		Rabi	3,771,361	2,845,184	926,177
	Bajri	Kharif	3,139,997	1,302,596	1,837,401
	Rice	Kharif	399,530	167,071	232,459
	Wheat	Rabi	626,810	170,787	456,023
	Others	Kharif	582,045	139,891	442,154
Rabi		9,970	3,533	6,437	
Pulses ...	Tur	Kharif	307,302	176,020	131,282
		Rabi	242,408	102,251	140,155
	Others	Kharif	810,930	444,493	366,437
		Rabi	28,472	4,793	23,679
Total food-grains		11,433,808	6,010,933	5,422,875	
<i>Crops other than food-grains.</i>					
Cotton		1,419,940	503,780	916,160	
Others		1,108,259	475,231	633,028	
Total non-food-grain crops		2,528,199	979,011	1,549,188	
Grand Total		13,962,007	6,989,944	6,972,063	

Large tracts were left unsown and the area under jowari fell by nearly 20 lakhs of acres and that under wheat by 8 lakhs. On the sown area a very deficient crop was reaped and the percentage of failure to the area sown works out to nearly 50. The outturn in some of the affected districts was from one-seventh to one-eighth and on the whole only one-fourth of the normal.

THE AREA AND POPULATION AFFECTED.

7. Distress extended over all the districts of the Deccan except Khândesh and the Karnatak and affected 23,000 square miles and 3 millions of people,

out of a total area of 42,000 square miles and population of 7 millions. The details for districts are shown below :—

District	Total.		Affected.	
	Area.	Population (Census of 1901).	Area.	Population.
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.	
Násik	5,850	816,504	923	131,959
Ahmednagar	6,586	837,695	5,913	745,000
Poona	5,349	995,330	2,644	351,000
Sholápur	4,541	720,077	3,719	478,600
Sátára	4,823	1,146,559	2,226	350,000
Bijápur	5,669	735,435	5,669	735,435
Belgaum	4,652	993,973	1,862	416,000
Dhárwár	4,603	1,113,298	455	96,894
Total	42,075	7,359,774	23,411	3,834,369

8. There were fair harvests in other parts of the Presidency and in the adjacent Native States, and this conduced greatly to a lessening of the strain by encouraging extensive emigration. The agricultural labourers emigrated in large numbers to favoured tracts or to great labour centres like Bombay. The non-agricultural labourers had also to seek fresh fields as the factories in the affected districts were closed earlier than in ordinary years. People of the depressed classes were the first to come on to test works and were joined later on by small cultivators. Very few of the cultivators with large holdings were compelled to accept relief.

RELIEF MEASURES AND ADMINISTRATION; ORGANISATION OF THE RELIEF SYSTEM; PUBLIC WORKS RELIEF; NON-DEPARTMENTAL RELIEF; CHARITABLE RELIEF.

9. As soon as it appeared that there was a probability of a failure of the monsoon, orders were issued to the Collectors for the submission of special reports on the state of crops and the condition of the cattle and the people. At the same time they were requested to draw up a list of works, which might be started as necessity arose, and to report the amounts of land revenue and takávi which they considered would have to be remitted or suspended. The reports submitted in accordance with these instructions were closely examined and Government were thus enabled to watch the situation and to take prompt measures suited to each development.

10. Early steps were taken for the strengthening of the permanent establishments. Under section 268 of the Famine Code a general scale of establishments for each of the several branches of famine relief was laid down, and the Commissioners authorised to entertain temporary establishment as required. For the more efficient inspection of the affected tracts, relief circles were organised in accordance with section 28 of the Famine Code, and additional Circle Inspectors entertained. Special head kárkúns were employed to help the Mámlatdárs. Subordinate officers in the Public Works Department, such as Overseers and Sub-Overseers, and Charge Officers were entertained on the relief works in accordance with the scale laid down in the Code, and establishments for village works, poor-houses, kitchens and grass depôts were employed wherever necessary. Hospital Assistants and Compounders were entertained for the hospitals attached to relief works, and additional Police enlisted for the performance of the duties laid down in the Code for the guarding of relief works, etc. The Collector of Bijápur was given a Personal Assistant to carry on the ordinary routine of the office at head-quarters. The other superior officers posted to that district in addition to the ordinary strength were a Sub-Divisional Officer, an Executive Engineer

and an Assistant Superintendent of Police. Under section 245 of the Famine Code, travelling auditors were appointed to audit the accounts, both in the Civil and Public Works Branches, the men being selected from the offices of the Accountant General and Examiner of Public Works Accounts. The conduct of the establishment, both special and permanent, appears to have been remarkably good, and no cases of fraud have been brought to light.

11. With a view to being prepared for all possible contingencies and to avoid waste of money on useless works, orders were issued as early as October 1905, directing the particular attention of the Collectors to the necessity of selecting works, which would be of public or, failing that, of private utility so far as possible. In order to gauge the existence and intensity of distress, test-works were opened under the supervision of Public Works Department officers in the months mentioned below :—

Ahmednagar	...	...	...	December 1905.
✓ Sholapur	...	...	...	" "
Bijapur	...	...	...	" "
Belgaum	...	...	...	" "
Sátára	...	...	...	January 1906.
Poona	...	...	...	February "

These consisted mostly of the clearance of village tanks but included a few road works. In Ahmednagar the terracing of fields and the clearance of prickly-pear were undertaken on a large scale as test-works. The famine wage, however, failed to attract the people in numbers, and in places the test-works had to be temporarily closed. The low castes, such as the Mahárs, Bhils, etc., residing near by kept a certain number of them open, but even these resorted to them only in comparatively small numbers. Though the numbers on test-works showed no material rise, signs of distress became more apparent as time went on and famine was consequently declared in the six districts mentioned above, regular relief works with allowance for dependants being then opened.

12. A statement showing the date of the commencement and termination of the Public Works Department relief works from time to time will be found in Appendix 2. The works were managed in accordance with the principles of the Famine Code but, in the peculiar circumstances of the season, failed to draw people at the outset. The reason for this is not far to seek. Prices being low the money value of the wage appeared inadequate to the people, who failed to reflect that it was adjusted to the prices of grain or to take into account the rest-day wage and the separate provision of relief for dependants. Officers of experience brought to the notice of Government this failure to attract and urged the need for the provision of work on a system resembling the ordinary public works method of employment and payment, if those in distress were to be brought on works before their physical condition had deteriorated. Their advice was accepted and it was decided to try an experiment on the Godávári, Nira and Gokák protective irrigation schemes, on each of which the Public Works Department was instructed to open two works arranged to suit all classes in need of relief. Payment was by results, the wages given being 20 per cent. below the ordinary Public Works Department wage; there was no allowance for dependants, no Sunday wage, no maximum limit to the earnings of the workers and weekly or bi-weekly, instead of daily, payments without the intervention of middle-men or petty contractors; and it was calculated that the expense of relief of each working unit, together with the persons dependent on him who would ordinarily receive relief under the Code system, would be little if at all larger than it would be under that system. The introduction of this system, which meant a departure from the principles laid down in the Famine Code, was reported to the Government of India, but failed to obtain their approval and the works were, therefore, closed except on the Godávári Canal, where the Famine Code system was enforced. The daily

average numbers employed on the three works, while they remained open on the modified system, are shown below :—

Week ending.	Godávari.	Nisá.	Gokák.
31st March 1906 ...	.....	.....	1,186
7th April " ...	1,971	388	.....
14th " " ...	2,715	639	1,768
21st " " ...	3,162	663	.....
28th " " ...	2,896	612	3,030
5th May 1906 ...	2,790	430	.....
12th " " ...	.....	233	3,460
25th " " ...	.....	.....	504

13. The small relief works consisted of the construction and repair of *táls* or field embankments and the improvement of village tanks. A short description of the former and the mode of management, as given by the Collector of Ahmednagar, will be found in Appendix 3. The reports on these works submitted from time to time by the Collector of Ahmednagar were circulated to other Collectors who were authorised to try them if considered suitable. *Tál* works were in due course opened in Poona, Sholápur and Bijápur Districts and proved to be useful.

14. Advantage was taken of the cheapness of labour and many useful works were carried out by well-to-do land-holders from their own resources and by others with the aid of *takávi*, to the profit both of the employers and of the State, which was thus spared the necessity of providing labour for large numbers of people who would otherwise have been forced to come on to the relief works. These private works comprised the construction and repair of wells, *táls* and other improvements to fields and in some places improvements to village tanks. In the Poona District remarkable enterprise was displayed by certain cultivators who constructed three irrigation tanks, one costing Rs. 4,000, another about Rs. 6,000 and the third about Rs. 12,000, part of the expense being met from *takávi* loans, but more than half from the private means of the owners themselves. A few free grants-in-aid of works useful for relief carried out by land-holders were also made in the Bijápur and Dhárwár Districts.

15. The hill tracts not being affected, no special works were provided for the hill and forest tribes, nor were any special measures necessary for the relief of weavers, as there was a sufficient demand for their goods on account of the Swadeshi movement.

16. Gratuitous relief at the expense of the State was given—

- (a) in villages, by dole in cash or kind, and by cooked food in kitchens;
- (b) in poor-houses;
- (c) on the works, to dependants of workers in cash or in kitchens attached to the works.

17. In accordance with the instructions laid down in the Code the villages were carefully inspected and dole registers drawn up by the village officers and checked by Circle Inspectors. The dole consisting of the cheapest kind of grain or its money value was generally distributed in strict accordance with the Code, but in a few instances, in order to economise supervision and account work, a weekly dole of grain was given in a central village to recipients from a group of small adjacent villages. Relief in the shape of cooked food in village kitchens was given in the Ahmednagar District only. A number of village servants, whom it was necessary to retain in the villages for the performance of their duty, were brought on the dole registers, their wives and children, if fit for work, being required to find employment on relief works. The number of servants relieved in this manner was in one district (Poona) greater than that of the infirm who received the dole, while in Násik this form of relief was entirely confined to village servants. A few *Pátils* and *Kulkarnis*, whose emoluments and private means were not sufficient for their support, were given extra remuneration. In the Bijápur District dole was allowed to such school children as were incapable of work and whose parents, being on famine works

or in receipt of gratuitous relief, were unable to support them. The municipalities of Bijapur, Bágalkot and Ilkal in the Bijápur District distributed dole to the poor at their own expense.

18. Poor-houses were opened only in Bijápur and Belgaum, but even there only one was opened in each and the numbers relieved in them were very small. The poor-house in Bijápur was opened in March and closed at the end June; the Belgaum poor-house was opened in February and closed in March.

19. The dependants of workers were either paid in cash the allowance prescribed by the Famine Code or relieved by cooked food in kitchens attached to the works. Special care was taken to see that relief was not given to dependants whose able-bodied relatives were either not on the work at all or had sent to it only one or a few of their number with an unduly large proportion of dependants.

20. Although distress was not so widespread or severe as to warrant an appeal to the general public for a charitable relief fund, it was found that there were many persons requiring help in the shape of clothes, and many others whose credit both with Government and the sáykár was so far exhausted that they were unable to obtain the seed and cattle required to bring their fields under cultivation once more. In Bijápur and Belgaum funds were started locally to meet such cases. The money collected in the Bijápur District was spent on the free distribution of grain or the opening of cheap grain shops, and in the Belgaum District for clothing dole recipients. In the Ahmednagar District a large balance was available from a donation of Rs. 10,000 made by a wealthy pleader in the famine of 1899-1900, and this was distributed among the needy for the purpose of seed, fodder, clothes and hire of bullocks. A small fund was raised locally in the Kopargaon Táluka of the district. In the Bijápur District a stock of clothes bought by Government from weavers during the last famine was still available, and of these, clothes valued at Rs. 2,600 were distributed to deserving people in villages and on relief works through the medium not only of Government officials but also of private gentlemen and missionaries.

STATISTICS AND COST OF RELIEF, AND NATURE AND UTILITY OF WORKS CONSTRUCTED WITH FAMINE LABOUR.

21. In Appendix 4 is given a detailed list of works, classed according to utility, carried out during the famine period in each district, the famine expenditure on each work being contrasted with the normal cost. Appendix 5 shows the famine and normal expenditure on different classes of works by districts. Famine labour was employed on 19 tanks, 8 roads and 4 canals, and the work done classed as of permanent utility, except in three cases. The total famine expenditure upon them exceeded the normal by 26 per cent.

22. Appendix 6 gives the daily average numbers relieved in different ways, month by month, during the season under report, and Appendices 7 and 8 show the daily average numbers of men, women and children among relief workers and their dependants and among persons gratuitously relieved in villages and poor-houses in the last week of each month. The total and maximum daily average numbers relieved and their proportion to the affected population are shown below :—

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.
Ahmednagar ...	12	1.42	24	2.92	May 1906.
Poona ...	4	0.97	9	2.03	June "
Sholápur ...	7	1.40	13	2.75	" "
Sátára ...	7	1.25	13	2.48	" "
Bijápur ...	11	1.52	19	2.56	May "
Belgaum ...	8	1.46	14	2.57	July "
Total ...	47	1.41	92	2.76	June 1906.

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may be

23. The following table gives the daily average numbers of relief works and dependants and of persons gratuitously relieved in villages during each month and their proportion to the total numbers :—

Month.	Daily average numbers of			
	Relief Workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved in villages and poor-houses.	Total.
December 1905	950	.....	8,943	4,839
January 1906	19	.....	81	
	5,056	350	7,750	13,156
February	38	3	59	
	8,091	1,253	15,181	24,525
March	33	5	62	
	15,776	2,720	27,139	45,625
April	35	6	59	
	24,515	5,173	37,073	66,711
May	36	6	56	
	33,235	6,286	44,242	83,763
June	40	7	53	
	38,971	6,755	46,482	91,258
July	43	7	50	
	38,948	6,128	40,776	80,852
August	42	8	50	
	25,544	4,513	36,829	66,886
September	38	7	55	
	10,238	1,606	25,482	37,276
October	27	5	68	
	1,446	103	3,871	5,420
	27	2	71	
Total average	17,979	3,172	26,237	47,888
	39	6	55	

It will be seen that the numbers increased steadily till June and then declined gradually till relief measures were stopped in October. The absence of outbreaks of cholera or other epidemics which generally act as disturbing factors accounts, it may be inferred, for the steady rise and fall on works without intervening violent fluctuations. The large excess of the numbers drawing gratuitous relief over those relieved by work was a feature peculiar to this famine, and was solely due to the unprecedented emigration of able-bodied labourers. In the following statement the total daily average numbers of destitute persons on dole are shown separately from those of village servants relieved in each district :—

District.	Destitutes relieved under section 146 of the Code.	Village servants relieved under section 156 of the Code.	Total.
Násik	.....	645	645
Ahmednagar	3,773	2,267	6,040
Poona	1,119	1,303	2,422
Sholápur	3,201	1,020	4,291
Sátára	4,074	1,188	5,262
Bijápur	2,906	2,624	5,530
Belgaum	2,925	951	3,873
Dhárwár	53	27	82

24. Appendix 9 gives the figures of direct expenditure on famine relief under the different heads of account, the expenditure by Local Boards and the amounts of takávi advances and land revenue remissions, while Appendix 10 shows the indirect expenditure under different classes. The total direct cost to Government on account of famine amounted to nearly Ra. 12 lakhs and to

or in ~~palit~~ may be added Rs. 10 lakhs on account of remissions of land revenue. The direct expenditure amounted to nearly Rs. 10 lakhs, bringing the total expenditure to about Rs. 32 lakhs.

25. The following statement shows the incidence of cost per unit relieved, both on works and gratuitously :—

District.	Units.			Expenditure.			Cost per unit.		
	On works (including dependants.)	On gratuitous village relief.	Total.	On works.	On gratuitous relief.	Total.	On works.	On gratuitous relief.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nasik ...	₹ 2,110	..	82,110	13,174	...	13,174	0 2 6	...	0 2 6
Ahmednagar ...	1,988,503	1,326,507	3,265,010	1,63,959	84,816	2,48,775	0 1 4	0 1 0	0 1 2
Poona ...	688,274	374,486	1,012,760	59,897	18,840	78,287	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 1 3
Sholapur ...	646,894	875,042	1,521,936	77,122	50,202	1,27,324	0 1 11	0 0 11	0 1 4
Satara ...	385,581	1,120,532	1,506,113	47,350	67,833	1,15,183	0 2 0	0 0 11	0 1 3
Bijapur ...	1,886,815	966,595	2,853,410	2,21,470	51,101	2,72,571	0 1 10	0 0 10	0 1 6
Belgaum ...	1,433,208	985,341	2,418,549	1,62,892	55,738	2,18,630	0 1 10	0 0 11	0 1 5
Dhárwár ...	14,035	14,000	28,035	793	606	1,399	0 0 11	0 0 8	0 0 9
Total ...	7,025,420	5,662,503	12,687,923	7,46,657	3,28,636	10,75,293	0 1 9	0 0 11	0 1 4

INDIRECT RELIEF: THE SUSPENSION OF LAND REVENUE AND OTHER DUES, LOANS AND ADVANCES.

26. Early in the season the attention of the Collectors in the Central and Southern Divisions was drawn to the provisions of section 22 of the Famine Code, regarding the suspension of land revenue, and detailed orders providing for suspensions and remissions of land revenue were issued. In accordance with the rules, anna valuations of the crops were made as expeditiously as possible, and remissions and suspensions declared before the first instalment fell due. The introduction of revised rates of assessment was generally postponed wherever they fell due. In Appendix 11 will be found the figures of demand, recoveries, suspensions and remissions of land revenue during the year 1905-06. The proportions are given below :—

District.	Percentage.		
	Recovered.	Suspended.	Remitted.
Nasik ...	48	40	12
Ahmednagar ...	14	81	5
Poona ...	29	68	3
Sholapur ...	15	80	5
Satara ...	42	52	6
Bijapur ...	19	72	9
Belgaum ...	51	46	3
Dhárwár ...	42	54	4
Total ...	33	61	6

27. The extent to which it was found necessary to resort to coercive measures for the realisation of revenue during the period under report may be gathered from the following table :—

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.	Cases of sale of immovable property under section 155.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153.		
					Number of cases.	Area sold to the public or remaining with Government.	
						A.	B.
Ahmednagar	4,901	3	123	4	24	411	31
Poona... ..	14,094	12	354	...	16	286	36
Sholapur	1,832	1	40	...	7	152	26
Sátára (affected talukas) ...	10,151	...	6	2	10	448	0
Bijápur	1,533	12	33	1	29	553	38
Balgaum	1,459	2	4	49	126	1,797	24
Total	33,970	30	560	58	212	3,630	35

28. Takávi was freely given and additional establishments entertained to ensure its prompt disbursement. Some portion of the usual formality of procedure in the grant of loans was dispensed with and the powers of officers entrusted with the work enlarged. Trusted Mámldárs were authorized to grant loans not exceeding Rs. 250 each under the Land Improvement Loans Act, and the usual prohibition against the making of advances to revenue defaulters removed, more especially in the case of those the recovery of whose arrears of land revenue or takávi it was intended to suspend. The disbursing officers were given large permanent advances and drew advances on abstract bills so that they were able to distribute on the spot and without delay a large number of small loans.

29. Appendix 12 details the amount of takávi advanced in each district. The advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 10,98,866. Excluding Násik and Dhárwár, for which details are not available, Rs. 4,85,313 or 51 per cent. were utilised for the construction and repair of wells and the balance for other objects amongst which repairs to field embankments or "táls" bulked largely. These advances were of great assistance to the landholders in improving their lands and provided congenial employment near their homes for many people who would otherwise have had to resort to relief works. Particular care was taken to ascertain by personal inspection of works that the money advanced was not misapplied; a few cases of misapplication were discovered in Ahmednagar. The total advanced under the Agriculturists Loans Act during the period under report amounted to Rs. 17,92,711. Exclusive of Násik and Dhárwár, Rs. 5,18,691 or 33 per cent. were granted for seed, Rs. 3,66,215 or 23 per cent. for cattle, and Rs. 5,94,665 or 37 per cent. for fodder. These advances were of great utility in enabling cultivators to resume agricultural operations on the setting in of the rains. A considerable quantity of grass was imported by Government from the forests of Thána, Khándesh and Kánara and given out as takávi instead of cash and was, it is believed, the means of preserving for the rayat many of his most useful cattle. A sum of Rs. 15,383 was advanced as subsistence money to the poorer cultivators. The suspensions and remissions of takávi granted are shown below :—

District.	Suspensions.	Remissions.
	Rs.	Rs.
Násik	94,294	2,049
Ahmednagar	16,70,000	151
Poona	6,54,674	80
Sholapur	4,66,491	.....
Sátára	69,194	17,278
Bijápur	8,62,213	.....
Balgaum	1,71,163	.....
Dhárwár	91,044	7,022

FOOD STOCKS AND PRICES.

30. The long series of bad or indifferent years had left the trade in a depressed condition and the local stocks of grain were generally exhausted. The year 1904-05 was a lean one and the outturn of that year was below the estimated annual consumption. The deficit was probably made good from such small stocks as were left over from previous years. Very little could have been left to help to make up the serious deficiency in 1905-06, and the affected districts had to depend mainly on grain brought from outside. Bijápur is the only district from which it is reported that in several talukas there were at the outset sufficient stocks to last at least to the end of the famine, but these were depleted early in the season by export to Bombay and other places where high prices were obtainable. There was no difficulty in supplying the deficiency of grain as the whole country is traversed by railways. The main sources of supply were His Highness the Nizám's territory, the Berárs and Khándesh. Appendix 13 shows the exports and imports of grain during 1904-05 and 1905-06 between the four blocks mostly comprising the affected districts. From these figures it will be seen that in the first period the exports exceeded the imports by 2,789,000 maunds, and in the second, the imports were in excess by 6,706,000 maunds or nearly 240,000 tons.

31. Appendix 14 shows the prices of the staple food-grains, jowári and bájri, at the head-quarters of the affected districts, as compared with the normal. From September 1905 onwards the prices continued to rise slowly till April or May 1906, when they were generally at their highest. In June and July they remained steady or showed a slight fall and from August onwards fell rapidly. Compared with the normal, prices rose very high almost throughout the Presidency except the Konkan, and in some affected districts they were more than double the normal. Famine caused but a slight and comparatively insignificant increase in crime.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE MORTALITY OF THE FAMINE PERIOD.

32. During the period under report there was no such increase in the death-rate of the affected districts as is generally to be expected in a famine. Except for cholera and small-pox, epidemic diseases were almost entirely absent from the affected tracts and the public health was abnormally good. No cases of emaciation or starvation were reported. In Appendix 15 is given a comparative statement showing the deaths from all causes with the rate per thousand of the population and the mean of previous five years. Side by side with these are given similar figures exclusive of plague, which may be considered an abnormal factor, and the decennial mean of the years 1887-1896 in which plague was not present.

33. Of the total deaths (235,062) in the eight districts, cholera was responsible for 28,369. Cholera broke out in February and March, gained strength in April, continued through the next three months during which it claimed no less than 15,000 victims, and then began to decline steadily, disappearing in September and October. The following are the numbers of deaths due to this disease which occurred during the whole period in the several districts:—

Násik	...	...	...	4,353
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	2,835
Poona	...	...	...	6,463
✓Sholápur	...	...	...	2,892
Sátára	...	...	...	5,426
Bijápur	...	...	...	2,728
Belgaum	...	...	...	2,575
Dhárwár	...	...	...	1,097

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

34. There was practically no immigration from outside the Presidency, but the residents of certain of the neighbouring Native States which were also affected by famine resorted in small numbers to the tent and relief works in

the Bijápur and Belgaum Districts. In the latter district the numbers of immigrants on the works, most of whom came from the Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country States, were as shown below :—

January 1906	...	...	490
February 1906	...	...	668
March 1906	...	...	757
April 1906	...	...	720
May 1906	...	...	852
June 1906	...	...	1,330
July 1906	...	...	1,235
August 1906	...	...	1,148
September 1906	...	...	190

The Political Agent's attention was drawn to the presence of these outsiders on the works and he was asked to arrange for their being taken back to their respective States and provided with work there. The famine was over, however, before any effective steps could be taken in that direction.

35. There is from the affected districts an annual exodus to the neighbouring territories and districts varying in degree according to the nature of the season. This year the exodus was on an unprecedentedly large scale. An almost uninterrupted succession of bad or indifferent seasons from 1896 onwards and the severe plague epidemics which have been synchronous with them, besides decreasing the population, have given a very considerable incentive to emigration. This was further encouraged by the news of good harvests in the neighbouring tracts, especially Khándesh, the Boráras and Hyderabad, and a large increase in the demand for labour in Bombay and other industrial centres. In Khándesh alone, owing to good harvests and industrial development as shown by the increase in ginning factories, the demand for labour was so great that in spite of the unprecedented immigration into the district the wages of unskilled labour rose by half. Migration commenced in some districts as early as October 1905, but was not general till November and December; it continued till March in the Deccan districts and till February in the Karnátak. On this occasion the people did not wander forth aimlessly in search of work, but knew exactly where they were going. Men were sent out in advance from the different villages as soon as signs of trouble arose, and on receipt of definite news from them as to the prospects of work elsewhere the general exodus commenced. The earlier emigrants were mostly of the labouring classes, but cultivators soon followed taking their cattle with them. Their exact number cannot be computed but it is roughly estimated as :—

Ahmednagar	..	...	58,000
Poona	...	...	100,000
Sátára	...	...	67,000
Bijápur	...	...	40,000
Belgaum	...	...	30,000

Some villages were entirely depopulated, while in many the population was reduced by more than 50 per cent. The emigrants continued to return till July 1906 in the Karnátak and till September in the Deccan.

36. This extensive exodus proved to be of great service. Although the distress was severe, the numbers on relief were very low and a great saving in expenditure to the State resulted. The emigrants left their dependants behind them and a large proportion of these, who were helpless, had to be brought on the dole lists and relieved gratuitously. On the other hand the returning emigrants brought back with them savings sufficient to carry them on till normal times returned.

WATER AND FODDER-SUPPLY AND THE PRESERVATION OF THE CATTLE.

37. The rainfall of 1904 having been very deficient, the attention of the Collectors was called in that year to the great urgency of guarding all sources of water-supply and making all practicable arrangements for storing water in suitable places in beds of *nalas*, &c., in accordance with the instructions given in Appendix VIII to the Famine Code, and special grants for the improvement of the supply were made. The rainfall of 1905 being still more

deficient, the difficulty of obtaining water was considerably aggravated. In many places the supply gave out altogether; most of the rivers ran dry and even the Krishna and the Bhima were reduced to a series of stagnant pools.

38. Every effort was made to meet this scarcity of water by the erection of temporary dams in streams, digging of temporary wells and water-pits, clearing and deepening of existing wells and removing silt from tanks. For these purposes special grants were made by Government and these were supplemented by grants from Local Funds. The following allotments were made by Government for the purpose:—

			Rs.
Násik	...	...	30,000
Ahmednagar	...	...	45,000
Poona	...	...	20,000
Sholápur	...	...	39,000
Sátára	...	...	13,500
Bijápur	...	...	26,000
Total			1,73,500

The expense reported to have been incurred from Local Funds was:—

			Rs.
Ahmednagar	...	...	28,691
Sátára	...	...	19,809
Belgaum	...	...	2,907
Total			51,407

In the Ahmednagar District jumping bars were utilised for testing the existence of subterranean supply and proved eminently successful.

39. The failure of fodder was extensive and prices rose very high. *Kadbi* (jowári or bájri straw) was sold for three to four times its ordinary price in the affected area. The high price stimulated private enterprise, and large quantities of fodder were imported specially from the neighbouring Native State territories. Scarcely any stocks of fodder remained over from previous years except in Sholápur, which imported very little from outside. The cultivators finding it impossible to save all their cattle sold off the least useful. At first the price which these fetched was very low, but as news spread, buyers from outside the Presidency—Berárs, Hyderabad, &c.,—flocked to the markets to replenish their stocks, with the consequence that better prices were obtained. Large numbers of cattle were sent or taken away by their owners to distant grazing grounds generally out of the Presidency.

40. The measures adopted for the preservation of cattle consisted in throwing open Government forests to free grazing, granting permission to cut grass from closed forest, importing grass by Government agency into the affected districts and advancing some portion of it as takávi. The general supervision and control of the operations for the supply of grass was entrusted to the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, and the distribution of the grass when received was effected by the Collectors concerned. In Appendix 16 will be found a general report of the operations by the Conservator. The distribution of the total quantity of grass collected is shown below:—

	Quantity of grass supplied.	Supplied from
	Libs.	
Ahmednagar	7,332,000	Navápur in West Khandesh.
Poona	4,995,000	South Thána.
Sholápur	111,000	
Bijapur	2,514,000	From a contractor in Poona District.
Belgaum	1,428,000	
Dhárwár	378,000	
Jath State	298,000	
Superintendent, Manjri Farm	70,000	
Forest Contractors and District Officers	54,000	Navápur in West Khandesh. Belgaum.
Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Ahmednagar	999,000	
Director, Military Farms, Kirkee and Poona	1,090,000	
Total	19,259,000	

For the receipt and disposal of this grass, depôts were opened at convenient places near the railway, 10 in Ahmednagar, 2 each in Poona and Sholapur, 3 in Bijapur, and 4 each in Belgaum and Dhárwár. The Railway Companies again gave specially reduced rates for the carriage of famine grass. The average cost of grass to Government came to a little over Rs. 10 per 1,000 lbs., and the price for sale to cultivators was fixed at not less than Rs. 8 per 1,000 lbs., with the proviso that even this low rate might be relaxed in very special cases. The imported grass found ready sale in all districts except Bijapur, where cattle owners looked on it with disfavour. The net loss to Government on account of grass operations amounted to Rs. 66,000, which was debited to "33-Famine Relief."

41. As mentioned above, the cultivators began to sell off their cattle very early in the season and many of the old and useless cattle were allowed to die. The last cattle census was taken in July 1905 and no fresh enumeration will take place till 1910. It is not therefore possible to give the figures of mortality due to famine. In some districts the loss is estimated at from one-third to one-fourth of the total, while in others large tracts of land have been left uncultivated for want of plough cattle. That the mortality among the cattle was far heavier than that of the previous year may be inferred from the following figures of export of hides, skins, bones and horns to foreign countries from this Presidency :—

	1904-05.	1905-06.
Hides No.	4,798	9,230
Skins "	45,964	1,490,009
Bones Tons.	18,883	29,750
Horn and Hornmeal Cwt.	31,005	39,987

INFLUENCE OF RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE MITIGATION OF DISTRESS.

42. All the affected districts are served by railways. The Ahmednagar District is traversed by the Dhond-Mánmad Railway, Poona by the G. I. P. Railway, Sholapur by the G. I. P. and Bársi Light Railways, and Sátára, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dhárwár by the S. M. Railway. These lines were of great value for the transport of grain and grass and also in facilitating migration.

43. There are but few irrigation works in the affected districts at present and such as there are are of no great size. Some of these works, however, were of great benefit in saving the crops raised under them and in giving employment to cultivators and labourers. In Appendix 17 will be found a note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in the Bombay Presidency and statements comparing with the average for the triennium ending 1904-05 areas irrigated during 1905-06 from works depending on Ghat supplies and other sources together with the estimated value of crops raised with their assistance. From these statements it will be seen that crops worth over 90 lakhs of rupees were raised in the affected districts by means of these works during the year under report. In parts of Sholapur, Sátára and Belgaum Districts well irrigation is said to have been fairly successful, and the protective effect of the wells was most marked in providing useful and well-paid employment for the people at their very doors.

GENERAL REMARKS.

44. The provisions of the Famine Code were on the whole found to be suitable and no great difficulty was experienced in giving effect to them. The preceding chapters demonstrate that the relief measures adopted were on the whole timely, adequate and successful. Sufficient work was provided for the needy, and gratuitous relief promptly extended wherever necessary. The timely announcement of suspensions and remissions of land revenue and a liberal grant of takávi advances went far towards relieving the burden of the

agriculturists and were, it is believed, appreciated by them. Emigration on a large scale of the able-bodied population will, if any conclusions can be drawn from the experience of 1905-06, be one of the most important economic factors in future Deccan famines, and the organization which will require the most careful attention in future will be that of systematic village inspection in the affected area and the distribution of gratuitous relief to those who are unfit for work and have no means of support, combined of course with measures which pertain to all famines with a view to keeping the cultivator on his legs and enabling him to save his useful cattle and sow his land in the year succeeding that of famine. A direct result of the late emigration is a large increase in cotton cultivation in the season of 1906, as returning emigrants from the cotton country brought back not only the conviction that cotton is a good paying crop, but also seed to experiment with. The fortitude, self-reliance and moderation, which the people of the Deccan displayed during this famine, inspire the liveliest hopes for their future, and as long as favourable harvests are to be found in not too distant tracts and can provide employment there is no room for apprehension that during scarcity in the Presidency the people will not endeavour to help themselves rather than accept relief on works. Prevention rather than cure of distress is, however, being steadily sought after and several large Irrigation works have been sanctioned or are undergoing further examination specially on behalf of the precarious tracts of the Deccan and Karnátak, which, when completed, will, it is estimated, add over four million acres to the protected area.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. P. BARROW,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX 1.

(Referred to in paragraph 4 of the Report.)

Statement showing the rainfall in inches of the season of 1905 compared with the average.

District and Station.		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
<i>Ahmednagar.</i>								
Nagar	1905	0.08	4.04	2.62	2.80	1.07	2.80	0.42
	Average	1.16	5.84	3.41	2.06	7.12	2.00	0.41
Nevasa	1905	0.01	2.81	2.25	0.23	2.27	0.42	0.18
	Average	0.93	4.78	3.97	2.13	7.22	1.22	0.61
Bahuri	1905	0.02	2.08	2.16	0.44	0.78	1.59	0.20
	Average	0.89	5.31	2.23	1.70	5.69	1.22	0.66
<i>Poona.</i>								
Poona	1905	2.45	1.81	3.85	1.27	0.17	2.54	0.24
	Average	1.42	6.02	6.63	4.77	4.22	5.12	4.42
Sirur	1905	1.10	2.00	1.97	1.02	1.51	2.55	0.55
	Average	1.41	5.01	2.70	1.50	6.53	2.86	0.82
Indapur	1905	0.09	2.29	2.41	1.52	0.19	2.30	...
	Average	1.17	2.89	2.06	1.72	0.92	2.66	0.76
<i>Sholapur.</i>								
Sholapur	1905	0.21	2.24	2.20	2.19	1.22	5.25	...
	Average	1.02	4.26	3.41	3.11	2.91	3.01	0.89
Madha	1905	0.26	1.61	0.87	1.02	1.62	1.55	...
	Average	1.01	4.72	3.04	2.52	6.78	2.21	0.82
Karmala	1905	...	6.24	0.66	1.07	0.25	1.51	...
	Average	1.04	3.92	2.51	2.21	2.29	2.40	0.99
<i>Sátara.</i>								
Sátara	1905	1.61	2.02	12.25	2.66	1.24	2.81	1.27
	Average	1.42	7.42	12.55	3.06	2.74	4.64	0.42
Dahivadi (Mán)	1905	0.92	2.62	1.15	1.40	0.29	4.74	0.12
	Average	1.15	3.44	2.51	1.72	5.62	2.57	0.22
Vita (Khanapur)	1905	0.40	4.22	1.62	0.22	0.12	2.56	...
	Average	1.42	4.01	2.87	2.20	5.22	2.24	0.27
<i>Bijapur.</i>								
Bijapur	1905	0.51	2.47	0.29	4.16	1.04	4.42	0.02
	Average	1.12	4.25	2.12	2.12	6.24	2.72	0.99
Indi	1905	0.71	2.10	1.27	2.25	0.22	2.22	...
	Average	0.87	3.22	2.27	2.11	7.12	4.25	0.72
Bilgi	1905	1.17	1.10	0.10	2.24	0.22	0.22	...
	Average	1.92	4.40	1.22	2.10	6.22	4.10	0.77
<i>Belgaum.</i>								
Belgaum	1905	2.62	4.02	12.22	2.20	0.61	4.12	0.20
	Average	2.72	9.72	14.22	2.22	2.42	2.22	1.22
Gokak	1905	2.42	4.02	0.22	2.24	2.01	2.24	0.22
	Average	2.10	4.42	2.20	2.00	2.42	2.20	0.44
Athai	1905	2.50	1.12	0.71	1.42	0.42	2.22	0.07
	Average	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.02	2.22	4.22	0.24

APPENDIX 2.

(Referred to in paragraph 12 of the Report.)

List of Famine Relief Works in the affected districts carried out during the Famine of 1905-06
with the dates of their commencement and closure.

No.	Name of Work.	Date of commencement.	Date of closure.	No.	Name of Work.	Date of commencement.	Date of closure.
CENTRAL DIVISION.				SOUTHERN DIVISION—continued.			
AHMEDNAGAR.				BIJAPUR DISTRICT—continued.			
MAJOR WORKS.				LOCAL—continued.			
<i>Construction or Repair of Roads.</i>				<i>Village Water-supply Tanks.</i>			
1	Constructing Ghodagaon-Wambari Road, via Soani	1-2-1906	23-4-1906	5	Improving the tank at Janmatti ...	19-2-1906	2-5-1906
2	Constructing Rajur-Samsherpur Road	3-5-1906	15-7-1906	6	Do. do. at Amingad ...	19-2-1906	5-5-1906
<i>Constructing and Deepening Tanks.</i>				7	Constructing a feeder channel for the Begum Tank at Bijapur ...	19-2-1906	9-9-1906
3	Constructing Vlasapur Tank ...	26-2-1906	3-9-1906	8	Improving the tank at Bevinmatti ...	6-5-1906	28-8-1906
4	Do. Musalwadi Tank ...	1-2-1906	3-9-1906	9	Do. the Subhedar Tank at Sunag	3-5-1906	13-10-1906
5	Do. Nipani-Pimpalgaoon Tank	2-4-1906	3-9-1906	SATARA.			
6	Do. Miri Tank	24-4-1906	28-7-1906	MAJOR WORKS.			
POONA.				<i>Improvements to Roads.</i>			
MAJOR WORKS.				1	Improving Puseasahi-Shingapur Road—Metal Collection, Finishing Road Surface, Building Drains, &c., and Earthwork	12-3-1906	15-9-1906
<i>Construction of Unmetalled Roads.</i>				MINOR WORKS.			
1	Special repairs to Road from Sirur to Pabul	18-3-1906	15-9-1906	<i>Construction of Earthen Dams.</i>			
POONA IRRIGATION.				2	Constructing Goregaon Tank ...	12-3-1906	15-9-1906
MINOR WORKS.				JATH STATE.			
<i>Earthwork.</i>				1	Vhaspath Tank	3-2-1906	30-9-1906
1	Victoria Tank at Warwand	7-5-1906	14-9-1906	2	Improving the Jath-Satara Road ..	10-6-1906	10-9-1906
2	Constructing Nira Right Bank Canal	12-3-1906	3-5-1906	BELGAUM.			
SHOLA'PUR.				88.—FAMINE RELIEF IRRIGATION—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.			
MAJOR WORKS.				<i>Canal Excavation.</i>			
<i>Earthwork.</i>				1	Gokak Canal Extension	16-3-1906	25-5-1906
✓ 1	Budhihal Tank	9-5-1906	1-9-1906	MAJOR WORKS—PROVINCIAL ORIGINAL WORK.			
MINOR WORKS.				<i>Communications—I. Metalled Roads.</i>			
2	Mangli Tank	20-4-1906	29-7-1906	<i>(B.—Partially bridged and drained.)</i>			
3	Bhamburdi Tank	4-8-1906	10-9-1906	<i>Construction of Roads.</i>			
NA'SIK AND AHMEDNAGAR IRRIGATION DISTRICT.				2	Road from Gokak Mills to Gokak Town. (Earthwork and Metal breaking)	24-5-1906	17-6-1906
<i>Canal Excavation.</i>				<i>II. Unmetalled Roads.</i>			
1	Godaveri Right Bank Canal— as Ordinary as Relief Work	17-3-1906 10-5-1906	9-5-1906 11-8-1906	3	Improving Gotur-Targaon Roads (Section from Chikodi to Ankli) Earthwork	15-7-1906	7-9-1906
SOUTHERN DIVISION.				MAJOR WORKS—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC.			
BIJAPUR DISTRICT.				<i>Improvements.—5 Water-supply.</i>			
PROVINCIAL IRRIGATION.				<i>Constructing or Deepening Tanks.</i>			
MINOR WORKS.				4	Enlarging Rainapur Tank, Mehal Murgod (Earthwork and murewing)	7-1-1906	7-3-1906
<i>Construction of Earthen Storage Dams.</i>				5	Constructing a tank at Budikop. (Earthwork and puddle filling) ...	5-2-1906	31-3-1906
1	Kalaskop Tank	19-3-1906	10-10-1906	6	Constructing a tank at Murgod. (Earthwork and puddle filling) ..	1-3-1906	5-10-1906
2	Filling in the Puddle Trench of the bangogi Tank	14-3-1906	31-7-1906	7	Constructing a tank at Shedbal. (Earthwork and puddle filling, &c.)	16-4-1906	29-9-1906
LOCAL.				<i>Improvements.—5 Water-supply.</i>			
<i>Communications.</i>				<i>Constructing or Deepening Tanks.</i>			
<i>Construction of Unmetalled Roads.</i>				3	Constructing Road from Bilgi to Konur, via Galgali	3-2-1906	20-10-1906
3	Constructing Road from Bilgi to Konur, via Galgali	3-2-1906	20-10-1906	4	Constructing Road from Gulegad to Kamatgi	22-2-1906	18-6-1906
4	Constructing Road from Gulegad to Kamatgi	22-2-1906	18-6-1906				

APPENDIX 3.

(Referred to in paragraph 13 of the Report.)

Extracts from the Report by Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., Collector of Ahmednagar, regarding the organization and management of Tal works and their results.

The chief village works undertaken however were *Tals*, on which Rs. 39,952 have been spent up to date in 100 villages of 9 talukas. From what I had seen of the D. ocean in previous famines (1896-97 and 1899-1900) I was convinced that the erection of *Tals* on slopes, subject to annual erosion by rainfall, would be a most useful work and lead to great improvement of the land, and in the early part of my famine tour, I found that such work was very badly needed in parts of this district to save lands belonging to cultivators who had been impoverished by the calamities of the last ten years and had had to leave their land uncultivated for several years from being irretrievably spoilt by erosion. I therefore asked permission to try to get this work done as a famine relief work. Government granted me Rs. 1,000 to experiment with, by Government Resolution No. 9432 of 22nd November 1905; but, for a long time, in spite of continuous efforts, I was unable to make much headway, because until the pinch of famine became serious, people even under the spur of self-interest (for they recognized that the *Tals* would improve their lands) would not work at my rates, which were based on those prescribed in the Famine Code for village works. Gradually, however, the people were won over and every month the number of *Tal* works increased, till on 2nd June there were 7,288 workers employed on *Tal* works in 100 villages.

By January the system of work had, after many experiments, been fully organized. The system differed from those of the Famine Code in that payment was made not by the day but by the work done; each unit pit of 50, 100 or 200 cubic feet was paid for separately, no matter how many people dug it or how long they took over it; every man knew the dimensions of the pit he had to dig and how much he would get for digging it. No payment was made except for complete units: and as each pit was paid for, it was numbered and entered in the payment register. Payments were made either daily or every few days. No one was compelled to work during particular hours. No muster rolls were kept. The arrangements were all worked out with a view to simplicity and to economising supervision. Pits were measured and payments made by selected kulkarnis or Missionary Agents under the supervision of the Circle Inspector, and the Local Board Overseers were required to see to the proper laying out and execution of the work from an engineering stand-point. *Tals* were to be erected only in poor people's land and always at short intervals from the top of a slope downwards, across the lines of erosion. Every *Tal* was to have a level top with an adequate waste weir; and, where stones were procurable, they were to be used as a facing to the waste weir end. The rates were made dependent on grain prices in such a way that an ordinary cultivator, working hard, could just earn the famine wage every day. Professional Wadars could have earned much more, so they were not admitted to these works; and though Government thought it necessary to fix two annas per day as the limit that a man should be allowed to earn, no one ever earned so much. It was quite exceptional for any one to earn more than the full famine wage; the great majority earned about one pice less; but they were content to do with less for the sake of being near their homes and seeing their own or their friends' land improved.

In February the *Tal* system was elaborated, so as to allow workers to earn by their work an extra allowance for a limited number of dependants. The B rates, as these higher rates were called, were allowed, only in selected villages, to workers specially selected by the Mamlat-dar or Extra Head Karkun: they were actually paid in only 18 villages.

The *Tal* system caught on very quickly after January; it was found easily workable by men of the best Kulkarni class and intelligent school-masters, but it was not yet adaptable to work with stones. In the hot weather, when my tour brought me into stony country near the hills, I tried to adapt my system, which is primarily for earth or murum *Tals*, to stone *Tals*, but failed to work out a system in which the management of stone *Tals* could safely be left to a Kulkarni. A man with at least the training and experience of a P. W. D. Overseer is required to fix rates of piece-work according to the material used and the facilities for getting it. Nevertheless, I was able to get a few stone *Tals* erected under my personal supervision by paying the cultivators advances from time to time and finally getting the work done measured by the Executive Engineer and paid for at rates from one-third to one half of normal rates, which gave something like famine wages for a hard day's work. These stone *Tals* were of two kinds; one, the ordinary hill country field *Tal* of small boulders, surmounted by smaller stones and backed by rammed earth; the other practically an irrigation dam (*Bandhara*) formed of huge boulders (some requiring 8 or 10 men each to put them into place) arranged across a stream with a backing of silt to hold up a few feet of water, the surplus pouring over the dam. On the former kind the Executive Engineer and I spent Rs. 57; on the latter Rs. 49.

Meanwhile the Divisional Forest Officer was under my instructions experimenting in a third kind of *Tal*, a series of simple low stone-walls thrown at short intervals across hill-side streamlets, with the object not of impounding water but of retarding it and forming silt pockets as it were. These *Tals* were

formed of surface stones and averaged about 60 cubic feet each ($10 \times 3 \times 2$), the rate paid for them was 4 annas per 100 cubic feet and the ghat side Thakurs, for whom no other work could be found, readily took to this *Tál* work and earned from 1 anna to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per day at it. The total amount spent on these *Táls* was Rs. 150-10-6.

The report received as to many *Táls* having been breached by unprecedentedly heavy rainfall made me doubt whether the *Táls* would prove worth their cost; but all doubt on this point has been removed by my special inspection of those most seriously damaged. The damage was greatest in *Táls* made, where only black soil was available and no earth or murum, and was generally due to neglect of instructions as to keeping the top of each *Tál* at one level and providing ample waste weirs: but even the *Táls* that were breached and not repaired have done a great deal of good, in holding up water for a time and arresting some of the silt brought by the water that ultimately escaped; while those that were repaired have, of course, more silt behind them, and above those that stood the rains without breaking, there is always to be seen if the land has been cultivated; a crop far better than that of the rest of the field. Unfortunately many of the holders of the lands on which *Táls* were constructed were, for want of cattle, etc., unable to cultivate their lands this season, but next season they will reap great advantage from these *Táls*, as the borrow pits will have been filled in with good silt-laden soil and the experience of this monsoon will have taught the people what defects in their *Táls* need remedying.

Tagai Táls were, as a rule, better constructed than Government *Táls* and nearly all of them have already yielded a profit to their owners, and will yield still more in future. They were mostly constructed on Government pit system but strengthened by stones brought in cart-loads; there was no provision for cart-work in the Government *Tál* system.

The Divisional Forest Officer reports that the stone *Táls* erected in hill forests have, as a rule, been successful in holding up silt in which seedlings have already sprouted. A few of the stone-faced field *Táls* erected in Akola got breached, but still effected a great improvement in the land. The few boulder *Táls* thrown across streams as *Bandhóras* have served their purpose very well. A large area has been improved by the water they have held up.

APPENDIX 4.

(Referred to in paragraph 21 of the Report.)

Statement showing works classified according to the utility, 1905-06.

No.	Name of Work.	Famine expenditure.	Normal cost.	No.	Name of Work.	Famine expenditure.	Normal cost.
CENTRAL DIVISION.				SOUTHERN DIVISION.			
AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.				BIJAPUR DISTRICT.			
<i>Works of Permanent Utility (Class A).</i>				<i>Works of Permanent Utility.</i>			
1	Constructing Ghodegaon-Wambori Road, vid Sonai	5,748	6,494	1	Constructing Road from Bilgi to Koonur, vid Galagali	50,578	59,911
2	Do. Rajur-Khamsherpur Road	8,826	7,565	2	Improving the Tank at Janmatti	2,810	1,345
3	Do. Visapur Tank	22,435	17,196	3	Do. Amingad	4,363	2,333
4	Do. Musaliwadi Tank	51,684	72,694	4	Constructing a feeder channel for the Begum Tank at Hijapur	8,841	8,708
	Total	96,588	1,09,909	5	Do. a road from Guledgad to Kamalgi	12,676	7,033
<i>Works of Temporary Utility (Class B).</i>				<i>Works of Temporary Utility.</i>			
1	Constructing Nipani-Pimpalgaon Tank	14,895	11,739	6	Improving the Subbedar Tank at Sunag	18,020	6,316
2	Do. Miri Tank	7,466	3,923	7	Do. at Bevinmatti	7,866	4,570
	Total	22,361	15,662	8	Kalashop Tank	53,848	22,201
	Total for Ahmednagar District	1,20,749	1,19,571		Total	1,59,091	84,428
POONA DISTRICT.				SATARA DISTRICT.			
<i>Works of Permanent Utility (Class A).</i>				<i>Works of Permanent Utility.</i>			
1	Special repairs to Road from Sirur to Pabul	22,365	19,084	1	Filling in Puddle Trench of the Sangoli Tank	14,582	9,325
	Total	22,365	19,084		Total	14,582	9,325
POONA IRRIGATION DISTRICT.				SATARA DISTRICT.			
<i>Works of Permanent Utility (Class A).</i>				<i>Works of Permanent Utility.</i>			
1	Victoria Tank at Warwand	7,468	4,836	1	Construction of the Goregaon Tank	10,102*	5,495
2	Constructing Nira Right Bank Canal	6,619	3,436	2	Improving Pasesawli-Shilgaonpur Road	16,966*	6,578
	Total	14,087	8,272		Total	27,068	12,073
SHOLA'PUR DISTRICT.				SATARA DISTRICT.			
<i>Works of Permanent Utility (Class A).</i>				<i>Works of Permanent Utility.</i>			
1	Budihal Tank	24,821	10,343	1	Construction of the Goregaon Tank	10,102*	5,495
2	Mangi Tank	6,297	1,964	2	Improving Pasesawli-Shilgaonpur Road	16,966*	6,578
3	Bhamburdi Tank	33,359	11,923		Total	27,068	12,073
	Total	64,477	24,230		Total for Satara District	27,068	12,073
NASIK AND AHMEDNAGAR IRRIGATION DISTRICT.				JATH STATE.			
<i>Works of Permanent Utility (Class A).</i>				<i>Works of Permanent Utility.</i>			
1	Godaveri Right Bank Canal	21,953	20,248	1	Vhaspath Tank	22,710	18,544
	Total	21,953	20,248	2	Improving the Jath-Satara Road	4,548	2,571
	Total for Central Division	2,53,631	1,91,348		Total	27,258	21,115
NASIK AND AHMEDNAGAR IRRIGATION DISTRICT.				BELGAUM DISTRICT.			
<i>Works of Permanent Utility (Class A).</i>				<i>Works of Permanent Utility.</i>			
1	Godaveri Right Bank Canal	21,953	20,248	1	Road from Gokak Mills to Gokak Town	1,224	922
	Total	21,953	20,248	2	Improving Gokar-Taagaon Road. (Section from Chikodi to Ankli)	5,119	2,064
	Total for Central Division	2,53,631	1,91,348	3	Enlarging Hainapur Tank in Murgud Mahal	8,872	6,260
	Total for Central Division	2,53,631	1,91,348	4	Constructing a tank at Budikop in Murgud Mahal	10,501	10,288
	Total for Central Division	2,53,631	1,91,348	5	Do. a tank at Murgud	60,278	50,181
	Total for Central Division	2,53,631	1,91,348	6	Do. a tank at Shadbal, Taluka Athni	48,848	43,233
	Total for Central Division	2,53,631	1,91,348	7	Gokak Canal Extension	17,244	22,272
	Total for Central Division	2,53,631	1,91,348		Total for Belgaum District	1,48,904	1,28,818
	Total for Central Division	2,53,631	1,91,348		Total for Southern Division	2,76,229	2,72,376

* Inclusive of establishment, tools and plant charges and gratuitous relief charges.

APPENDIX

(Referred to in paragraph

Statement showing the famine expenditure and values at normal rates with the percentages of the affected districts during the

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 3 on column 2.	Famine expenditure.	Normal cost.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Central Division.</i>									
Ahmednagar	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmednagar	14,569	14,019	96	1,03,180	1,05,552	99
Nasik and Ahmednagar Irrigation
Sholapur	64,477	24,218	87
Poona	82,865	19,034	59	...	...	...
Poona Irrigation	7,468	4,836	65
Total for Central Division	46,934	33,058	70	1,78,126	1,34,606	75
<i>Southern Division.</i>									
Bijapur	63,248	86,944	58	1,10,425	60,907	55
Satara	12,747	8,578	67	8,687	5,095	65
Jath State	4,548	2,871	63	22,710	18,568	82
Belgaum	6,468	8,886	60	1,24,467	1,12,559	90
Total for Southern Division	87,006	52,274	60	2,68,319	1,97,129	74
Grand Total	1,33,940	85,327	63	4,44,444	3,32,835	74

Division and District.	Total.			Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Gratuitous relief disbursed by the Public Works Department.	Total famine expenditure.
	Famine expenditure.	Normal cost.	Percentage of column 21 on column 20.				
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
<i>Central Division.</i>							
Ahmednagar	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	1,20,719	1,19,571	99	5,178	537	6,693	1,33,167
Nasik and Ahmednagar Irrigation ...	81,953	20,248	92	4,868	983	795	88,599
Sholapur	64,477	24,218	87	3,597	1,630	4,490	74,194
Poona	82,865	19,034	59	3,218	...	1,180	86,763
Poona Irrigation	14,087	8,272	59	2,608	...	1,770	18,555
Total for Central Division ...	2,58,631	1,91,343	75	19,559	3,150	14,928	2,91,263
<i>Southern Division.</i>							
Bijapur	1,78,973	97,851	56	11,930	10,162	20,658	2,16,413
Satara	21,434	14,265	67	...	...	5,654	27,088
Jath State	27,258	21,439	78	...	...	4,942	32,300
Belgaum	1,48,804	1,38,818	93	2,70	1,823	7,393	1,80,226
Total for Southern Division ...	3,70,669	2,72,376	73	14,637	19,94	28,643	4,35,933
Grand Total ...	6,24,300	4,63,719	74	34,196	34	62,570	7,27,300

5.

21 of the Report.)

later on the former, on different classes of works carried out for relief purposes in certain famine of 1905-06.

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	
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		<i>Central Division.</i>
...	Ahmednagar.
...	21,958	20,248	92	...	...	...	Nashik and Ahmednagar Irrigation.
...	Sholapur.
...	Poona.
...	6,619	8,458	50	...	...	...	Poona Irrigation.
...	28,578	29,684	82	...	...	...	Total for Central Division.
...	<i>Southern Division.</i>
...	Bijapur.
...	Satara.
...	Jath State.
...	17,844	22,378	...	...	...	...	Belgaum.
...	17,844	22,378	...	...	...	...	Total for Southern Division.
...	45,916	46,067	...	...	...	...	Grand Total.

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.
Major Works.	Minor Works.	Famine expenditure.	Normal cost.	Famine expenditure.	Normal cost.	Famine expenditure.	Normal cost.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	<i>Central Division.</i>
1,20,740	...	96,586	1,05,900	22,161	15,662	...	...	Ahmednagar.
21,958	...	21,958	20,248	.....	...	...	...	Nashik and Ahmednagar Irrigation.
64,477	...	64,477	21,218	.....	...	...	...	Sholapur.
32,865	...	32,865	10,034	.....	...	...	...	Poona.
14,087	...	14,087	8,278	.....	...	...	...	Poona Irrigation.
2,58,631	...	2,31,470	1,75,681	22,161	15,662	...	...	Total for Central Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Southern Division.</i>
1,73,678	...	1,50,091	88,526	.....	...	14,583	9,325	Bijapur.
21,434	...	27,038	14,368	.....	...	...	...	Satara.
27,758	...	32,277	21,479	.....	...	...	...	Jath State.
1,46,970	1,334	1,48,304	1,28,818	.....	...	...	...	Belgaum.
3,69,335	1,334	3,68,000	2,63,051	.....	...	14,583	9,325	Total for Southern Division.
6,32,906	1,334	6,38,334	4,88,732	22,161	15,662	14,583	9,325	Grand Total.

APPENDIX 6.

(Referred to in paragraph 23 of the Report).

Statement showing the number of persons relieved in the affected districts of the Presidency during 1905-06.

	1905-06.					1905-06.				
	Relief workers.	Depend-ants.	Gratuitously relieved in villages and poor-houses.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Depend-ants.	Gratuitously relieved in villages and poor-houses.	Total daily average.	Total units.
	Na'sik.					Sa'ta'ra.				
December 1905	...	...	...	...	...	296	...	...	296	6,288
January 1906	...	...	...	...	...	844	...	87	411	11,508
February	...	...	722	722	20,216	...	97	2,644	8,097	108,895
March	...	...	838	838	20,880	856	...	7,146	8,654	242,312
April	...	...	690	690	19,820	997	511	10,256	12,028	336,728
May	221	82	746	1,089	30,492	1,149	621	10,727	13,198	401,860
June	907	385	608	2,125	74,375	1,850	619	6,866	9,864	282,192
July	577	199	704	1,540	43,120	1,914	584	6,023	8,834	288,852
August	158	48	183	369	10,832	1,789	245	3,627	4,740	165,900
September	...	...	574	574	20,090	868	...	...	...	...
October	...	...	468	468	12,964	...	...	...	...	...
Average	210	72	645	934	260,289	1,054	854	5,282	6,680	1,830,585
	Ahmednagar.					Bija'pur.				
December 1905	185	...	884	1,069	87,418	268	...	1,278	1,546	54,110
January 1906	1,009	...	2,845	3,857	98,996	946	...	1,847	2,793	78,204
February	1,963	234	4,672	6,859	192,052	1,641	275	4,246	6,169	172,536
March	5,886	784	7,035	13,155	400,425	5,281	1,153	6,792	13,286	462,910
April	8,876	1,388	8,671	16,780	525,840	7,090	1,795	7,797	16,692	467,096
May	13,111	1,782	9,566	24,459	681,852	8,571	2,062	8,197	18,830	527,240
June	11,827	1,611	10,178	23,046	627,610	8,726	1,475	8,174	18,375	645,125
July	6,552	1,132	10,170	17,854	439,912	9,055	1,320	7,472	17,847	499,716
August	5,142	868	9,160	15,190	425,820	6,700	850	6,924	14,474	405,272
September	1,712	275	3,362	5,849	204,715	3,824	867	5,350	9,281	324,835
October	81	...	...	81	567	1,286	99	2,757	4,142	86,982
Average	5,076	729	6,040	11,845	3,952,704	4,985	849	5,530	11,214	3,722,026
	Poona.					Belgaum.				
December 1905	...	...	588	538	18,830	497	...	1,243	1,740	60,900
January 1906	...	...	842	852	23,858	2,088	350	2,708	5,091	142,548
February	205	...	1,622	1,727	48,356	8,217	744	5,582	7,523	210,644
March	1,021	58	2,874	3,928	137,460	2,964	584	4,787	8,345	292,075
April	2,635	300	2,935	5,970	164,860	8,306	941	4,931	9,176	256,984
May	2,681	255	8,119	7,155	200,340	3,780	711	4,808	9,299	280,372
June	4,781	534	8,882	9,087	318,395	6,889	1,106	4,788	12,225	427,980
July	3,429	570	8,860	7,859	220,069	8,308	1,410	4,717	14,430	404,040
August	2,121	392	8,858	8,866	178,248	6,802	1,188	5,118	13,108	366,984
September	620	147	2,003	3,335	127,225	2,602	615	5,578	8,690	304,150
October	...	...	588	588	16,464	79	4	466	549	11,529
Average	1,695	219	2,422	4,329	1,453,606	3,634	689	3,876	8,198	2,738,106
	Shola'pur.					Dha'rwa'r.				
December 1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1906	767	...	...	767	5,869	...	...	...	...	...
February	731	...	870	1,101	30,328	...	...	...	...	...
March	698	109	2,085	2,882	101,220	...	...	20	30	280
April	1,523	298	4,871	6,696	187,208	70	...	74	144	5,040
May	2,581	078	7,441	10,696	299,460	89	...	52	171	4,788
June	4,364	095	7,312	13,171	460,985	141	...	69	210	5,860
July	4,116	913	6,835	11,666	332,248	147	...	173	320	11,200
August	2,827	655	5,485	3,357	250,796	...	...	98	92	2,576
September	612	117	3,708	4,485	155,225	98	93	2,604
October	72	72	2,520
Average	2,024	415	4,291	6,730	1,923,339	49	...	82	131	35,728

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APPENDIX 6—continued.

				1905-06.				
				Relief workers.	Depend- ants.	Grati- tously relieved in villages and poor- houses.	Total daily average.	Total units.
				Total.				
December 1905	...	...	...	850	.....	8,943	4,808	171,365
January 1906	..	...	...	5,058	850	7,750	13,156	353,261
February "	...	...	...	8,091	1,258	15,181	24,525	606,420
March "	...	..	..	15,776	2,720	27,139	45,625	1,506,875
April "	...	...	...	24,615	5,178	37,023	66,711	1,847,906
May "	...	...	...	33,235	6,288	44,343	83,768	2,345,364
June "	...	..	...	35,971	6,755	46,483	92,158	2,325,530
July "	...	...	...	33,948	6,128	40,776	80,863	2,210,355
August "	...	...	...	25,544	4,518	36,829	63,846	1,677,908
September "	...	...	...	10,238	1,806	25,452	37,376	1,304,660
October "	...	...	...	1,446	108	3,371	5,420	129,346
Average ...				17,979	3,172	26,237	47,338	15,816,333

APPENDIX 7.

(Referred to in paragraph 22 of the Report.)

Statement showing the numbers of men, women and children on relief works during the last week of each month.

District.	Workers.				Dependants.				
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
				December 1905.					
Násik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	168 43	189 49	29 8	378	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sátára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijápur	467 85	674 50	199 15	1,340	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	324 29	570 50	238 21	1,132	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	957 34	1,427 50	466 16	2,850	...	...	...	...
				January 1906.					
Násik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	188 44	189 46	43 10	415	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	223 29	465 61	79 10	767	...	...	...	...
Sátára	126 30	222 53	74 17	422	...	...	...	...
Bijápur	415 32	677 52	206 16	1,298	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	816 31	1,342 51	454 18	2,611	1	2	508	511 20	
Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,762 32	2,895 52	856 16	5,513	1	2	508	511 9	

NOTE.—The figures in block type in columns 2, 3 and 4 show the proportion of men, women and children to the total and those in column 9 of total dependants to total workers.

APPENDIX 7—continued.

District.	Workers.				Dependants.				
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
				February 1908.					
Násik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	1,352	1,401	411	3,164	9	50	384	443	
	43	44	13					14	
Poona	149	253	81	483	...	...	...	...
	31	52	17						
Sholápur	156	308	91	555	...	...	...	...
	29	55	16						
Sátára	125	252	83	460	...	...	...	...
	27	55	18						
Bijápur	803	1,371	435	2,609	84	162	576	822	
	31	52	17					31	
Belgaum	1,125	1,817	525	3,467	...	...	882	882
	33	52	15					25	
Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,710	5,402	1,628	10,738	93	212	1,812	2,147	
	35	50	15					20	
				March 1908.					
Násik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	3,076	3,046	858	6,980	85	122	809	966	
	44	44	12					14	
Poona	494	750	334	1,578	2	2	161	165	
	31	48	21					10	
Sholápur	847	675	213	1,235	9	19	182	210	
	28	55	17					17	
Sátára	145	246	60	451	2	7	246	255	
	32	55	13					57	
Bijápur	1,939	3,244	1,173	6,356	108	265	1,104	1,477	
	30	51	19					23	
Belgaum	1,085	1,806	603	3,494	12	33	265	310	
	31	52	17					9	
Dhárwár	33	28	23	84	...	...	...	...
	40	33	27						
Total	7,119	9,795	3,264	20,178	168	448	2,767	3,383	
	35	49	16					17	

Note.—The figures in block type in columns 2, 3 and 4 show the proportion of men, women and children to the total and those in column 9 of total dependants to total workers.

APPENDIX 7—continued.

District.	Workers.				Dependants.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	April 1906.							
Násik ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	4,409	4,716	1,176	10,301	35	137	1,206	1,378
	43	46	11					13
Poona ...	1,159	1,604	625	3,388	8	17	239	264
	34	47	19					8
Sholápur ...	450	907	211	1,568	4	28	295	327
	29	58	13					21
Sátára ...	303	534	161	998	6	10	495	511
	30	54	16					51
Bijápur ...	2,082	3,540	1,847	6,949	181	396	1,439	2,016
	30	51	19					29
Belgaum ...	1,019	1,672	521	3,212	28	49	893	970
	32	52	16					30
Dhárwár ...	81	38	17	86	...	...	...	...
	36	44	20					
Total ...	9,483	13,011	4,058	26,502	262	637	4,567	5,466
	36	49	15					21
	May 1906.							
Násik ...	169	185	55	409	5	14	145	164
	41	45	14					40
Ahmednagar ...	6,052	6,850	1,932	14,834	31	119	1,704	1,854
	41	46	13					12
Poona ...	1,808	1,865	600	3,773	13	23	335	371
	35	49	16					10
Sholápur ...	1,081	1,942	414	3,437	10	20	914	944
	31	57	12					27
Sátára ...	377	774	245	1,396	13	9	680	702
	27	55	18					50
Bijápur ...	3,131	5,153	1,910	10,194	57	109	1,860	2,026
	30	51	19					20
Belgaum ...	1,620	2,500	838	4,958	...	1	728	729
	33	50	17					15
Dhárwár ...	55	77	30	162	...	...	...	...
	34	48	18					
Total ...	18,793	19,346	6,024	39,163	129	295	6,366	6,790
	35	49	16					17

Note.—The figures in block type in columns 2, 3 and 4 show the proportion of men, women and children to the total and those in column 9 of total dependants to total workers.

APPENDIX 7—continued.

District.	Workers.				Dependants.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
June 1906.								
Násik ...	349	485	115	949	12	83	895	140
	37	51	12				46	
Ahmedabad ...	2,715	4,073	1,234	8,022	22	89	1,338	1,449
	34	51	15				18	
Poona ...	1,116	2,072	638	3,826	13	21	530	564
	29	54	17				15	
Sholápur ...	1,281	2,256	502	4,039	11	26	833	870
	32	56	12				21	
Sátára ...	485	951	329	1,765	10	26	619	655
	27	54	19				31	
Bijápur ...	2,457	4,040	1,858	7,855	20	48	1,171	1,289
	31	52	17				16	
Belgaum ...	2,020	3,197	1,189	6,856	16	48	1,059	1,123
	32	50	18				18	
Dhárwár ...	5	5	...	10	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10,428	17,079	5,310	32,817	104	291	5,845	6,240
	32	52	16				19	
July 1906.								
Násik ...	183	237	77	497	3	14	186	158
	37	48	15				31	
Ahmednagar ...	2,154	2,861	902	5,917	18	69	876	958
	37	48	15				16	
Poona ...	823	1,478	523	2,824	18	20	458	491
	29	52	19				17	
Sholápur ...	1,871	1,948	409	3,728	17	39	776	832
	37	52	11				22	
Sátára ...	700	991	256	1,947	11	30	565	606
	38	51	13				31	
Bijápur ...	2,324	3,393	1,129	6,846	17	39	988	1,024
	35	49	16				15	
Belgaum ...	2,767	3,827	1,376	7,970	16	56	1,338	1,405
	35	48	17				17	
Dhárwár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10,322	14,730	4,672	29,724	90	267	5,112	5,469
	35	50	15				18	

NOTE—The figures in block type in columns 2, 3 and 4 show the proportion of men, women and children to the total and those in column 9 of total dependants to total workers.

APPENDIX 7—continued.

District.	Workers.				Dependants.				
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			August 1906.						
Nasik ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	1,865	2,376	710	4,951	12	61	797	870	
	38	48	14					17	
Poona ...	586	1,041	357	1,984	6	9	333	348	
	30	52	18					18	
Sholapur ...	787	1,174	261	2,222	11	24	444	479	
	35	53	12					22	
Satara ...	595	830	295	1,720	7	21	459	487	
	35	48	17					28	
Bijapur ...	2,088	3,132	1,158	6,378	15	21	718	754	
	33	49	18					12	
Belgaum ...	2,085	3,045	1,183	6,313	8	48	1,054	1,110	
	33	48	19					18	
Dharwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,006	11,538	3,954	23,568	59	184	3,605	4,048	
	34	49	17					17	
			September 1906.						
Nasik ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	60	39	6	105	...	...	...	...
	57	37	6					...	
Poona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Satara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijapur ...	685	1,208	458	2,351	2	4	176	182	
	29	51	20					8	
Belgaum ...	280	485	163	933	3	19	192	214	
	30	52	18					23	
Dharwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,025	1,732	632	3,389	5	23	369	396	
	30	51	19					12	

Note—The figures in block type in columns 2, 3 and 4 show the proportion of men, women and children to the total and those in column 9 of total dependants to total workers.

APPENDIX B.

(Referred to in Paragraph 23 of the Report.)

Statement showing the men, women and children among persons on gratuitous relief during the last week of each month.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.
	December 1905.				January 1906.				February 1906.				March 1906.	
Nasik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	722	...	...	722	838	...
Ahmednagar	1,804	6	...	1,810	2,580	554	137	3,271	2,937	1,778	467	5,179	4,160	8,141
Poona	471	...	...	471	1,294	26	6	1,326	2,016	187	7	2,190	2,235	538
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	844	59	1	904	1,857	893
Satara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	121	54	243	978	2,061
Bijapur	1,640	...	...	1,640	1,868	419	91	2,378	2,868	1,752	460	5,080	2,466	2,434
Belgaum	561	909	627	2,097	840	1,247	954	3,041	1,535	1,471	1,184	4,190	1,808	1,800
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24	2	28	20	51
Total	3,976	915	627	5,518	6,582	2,945	1,178	10,005	10,987	5,849	2,178	19,011	16,780	11,210

	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	March 1906—contd.		April 1906.				May 1906.				June 1906.			
Nasik	...	838	690	...	...	690	785	1	...	786	802	1	...	803
Ahmednagar	828	8,132	4,532	3,578	944	9,054	4,751	3,900	1,169	9,820	4,731	4,110	1,387	10,128
Poona	168	4,258	2,003	784	185	2,922	1,330	772	225	2,217	1,907	923	326	2,115
Sholapur	269	3,019	2,351	2,400	829	5,580	2,542	2,511	1,440	7,993	2,008	2,755	1,251	3,114
Satara	1,186	4,222	3,054	2,810	2,198	5,062	2,385	4,046	2,240	10,771	2,239	2,450	2,076	6,775
Bijapur	981	7,205	4,148	2,676	993	7,316	4,353	2,859	1,169	8,491	4,271	2,631	1,006	7,908
Belgaum	1,922	4,933	1,892	1,782	1,252	4,928	1,865	1,741	1,170	4,794	1,538	1,667	1,138	4,743
Dharwar	9	141	86	46	7	153	8	43	8	96	123	42	8	173
Total	4,713	32,695	18,680	14,026	6,406	29,114	19,829	16,873	8,550	46,253	19,909	16,806	7,143	43,749

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	July 1906.				August 1906.				September 1906.				October 1906.			
Nasik	764	...	...	764	168	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	4,752	2,983	1,323	10,068	4,273	2,164	1,205	8,642	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Poona	2,018	1,230	257	3,505	2,076	1,073	209	3,448	1,347	298	154	1,804	11	23	10	44
Sholapur	2,667	2,897	755	6,319	2,371	2,141	630	5,042	1,615	961	208	2,784	...	...	...	...
Satara	3,033	2,539	1,063	6,635	2,863	2,067	908	5,838	1,756	...	...	1,756	...	...	...	...
Bijapur	4,084	2,404	878	7,366	2,558	2,057	718	5,333	2,137	1,008	292	4,434	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	1,792	1,750	1,228	4,770	1,904	2,073	1,539	5,516	1,718	1,897	1,456	5,071	24	...	...	24
Dharwar	41	44	8	93	43	43	9	96	25	23	6	54	...	...	...	...
Total	19,151	14,852	5,517	39,520	17,566	12,618	5,253	35,437	9,623	4,220	2,118	16,976	25	23	10	68

Note—The figures in black type show the proportion to total workers.

APPENDIX 9.

(Referred to in paragraph 24 of the Report.)

Statement showing the total direct expenditure on famine relief and amounts of takdvi advances and land revenue remissions.

District.	Government expenditure on famine relief.						Total.
	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.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nasik ...	...	.....	18,174	.....	.....	.....	18,174
Ahmednagar ...	2,283	37,371	1,26,688	14,891	84,816	22,393	2,38,292
Poona ...	518	7,645	52,252	-272	18,340	10,808	89,291
Sholapur ...	583	361	76,741	16,382	50,202	605	1,44,794
Satara ...	482	.....	47,850	.....	67,838	88	1,15,753
Bijapur ...	1,920	642	2,20,828	.....	51,101	34,342	3,08,133
Belgaum ...	826	.....	1,62,892	12,045	55,783	239	2,31,240
Dhárwár ...	288	793	.....	.....	608	-2,324	-687
Total ...	5,550	46,782	6,99,925	42,996	3,28,836	66,151	11,89,990

District.	Expenditure incurred by Local Boards on famine relief (including that on improvement of water-supply).	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Loans and advances.			Remissions of land revenue.
			Under Land Improvement Loans Act.	Under Agriculturists Loans Act.	Total.	
1	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nasik ...	.....	18,174	43,585	67,373	1,10,958	2,34,874
Ahmednagar ...	45,174	3,83,466	1,12,233	4,23,881	5,36,104	1,28,450
Poona ...	.....	89,291	1,92,273	2,15,869	4,07,642	68,854
Sholapur ...	.....	1,44,794	1,70,820	4,22,428	5,93,248	88,949
Satara ...	19,909	1,35,562	74,865	2,37,361	3,12,226	1,46,593
Bijapur ...	.....	3,08,133	3,24,520	1,73,448	4,97,768	1,73,284
Belgaum ...	2,907	2,34,147	79,750	1,17,226	1,96,976	51,804
Dhárwár ...	.....	-687	1,01,030	1,36,625	2,37,655	1,04,451
Total ...	67,890	12,57,890	10,98,866	17,92,711	28,91,577	9,92,259

APPENDIX 10.

(Referred to in paragraph 24 of the Report.)

Statement showing the indirect expenditure of different classes incurred during the famine of 1905-06.

District,	Civil Department.					
	Salaries.	Temporary establishment.	Grain compensation.	Travelling allowance.	Supplies and services and contingencies.	Extra allowances and charges in connection with famine.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Násik ... ..	...	4,355	13,555	2,276	28,988	15,942
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	32,089	6,626	3,585	28,369	26,543
Poona ... ..	...	14,201	22,672	556	3,31,295	37,856
Sholápur ... ..	...	8,609	2,438	2,414	21,994	17,199
Sátára ... ..	...	12,574	18,436	1,997	—13,266	26,117
Bijápur	5,909	11,078	2,935	2,400	21,024	54,805
Belgaum ... ..	...	8,700	9,287	943	—8,812	14,730
Dhárwár	184	...	6,941	1,106	—686	8,821
Others ... ..	...	3,320	1,54,217	57	19,530	1,863
Total	6,098	94,924	2,37,107	16,384	4,23,996	2,08,906

District.	Civil Department— <i>contd.</i>	Public Works Department.				Total of Expenditure in both Departments.
	Total.	Grain compensation.	Survey and land charges.	Establishment.	Total.	
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Násik	65,116	178	2,374	172	2,724	67,840
Ahmednagar	92,212	22	493	1,780	2,295	94,507
Poona	4,06,580	728	3,140	482	4,346	4,10,925
Sholápur	52,654	2	304	1,163	1,469	54,123
Sátára	45,868	67	...	...	67	45,935
Bijápur	98,149	32	229	1,999	2,250	1,00,409
Belgaum	25,378	127	1,981	468	2,521	27,899
Dhárwár	16,416	51	...	...	51	16,467
Others	1,78,987	437	...	150	587	1,79,574
Total	9,81,360	1,639	8,471	6,209	16,319	9,97,679

APPENDIX 11.

(Referred to in paragraph 26 of the Report.)

Statement showing the land revenue demand, collections, remissions and suspensions during the year 1905-06.

District.	Demand			Collections		
	For 1905-06.	For former years.	Total.	For 1905-06.	For former years.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Násik ...	16,32,212	4,06,232	20,38,444	8,84,879 54	1,01,410	9,86,289 48
Ahmednagar ...	16,55,495	9,08,762	25,74,257	3,49,289 21	21,976	3,71,265 14
Poona ...	13,98,585	8,63,761	22,62,346	5,73,147 41	96,049	6,69,196 29
Sholápur ...	12,24,708	3,70,569	16,95,277	2,30,402 19	13,976	2,44,378 15
Sátára ...	20,16,310	7,55,032	27,71,342	10,17,114 51	1,54,204	11,71,318 42
Bijápur ...	14,89,237	4,22,567	18,61,804	2,94,925 20	51,243	3,46,168 19
Belgaum ...	15,66,657	2,96,796	18,63,453	9,08,896 58	44,981	9,53,877 51
Dhárwár ...	25,21,917	2,40,127	27,62,044	11,25,739 45	36,265	11,62,004 42
Total ...	1,34,65,121	42,68,846	1,77,28,967	53,84,391 40	5,20,104	59,04,495 33

District.	Remissions			Balance outstanding			
	On account of 1905-06.	On account of former years.	Total.	On account of 1905-06.		On account of former years.	Total.
				Suspended.	Not suspended.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Násik ...	2,14,577 13	20,297	2,34,874 12	5,12,346 33	20,410	2,34,525	8,17,281 40
Ahmednagar ...	78,608 5	49,642	1,28,450 5	11,94,932 74	42,666	8,36,944	20,74,542 81
Poona ...	43,485 3	20,369	63,854 3	6,38,971 56	1,42,982	7,47,343	15,29,296 68
Sholápur ...	55,489 4	33,460	88,949 5	8,90,339 77	48,478	3,23,133	12,61,950 80
Sátára ...	1,44,448 7	2,145	1,46,593 6	6,58,296 42	1,98,452	5,98,683	14,53,431 52
Bijápur ...	1,56,252 11	17,032	1,73,284 9	9,76,018 69	12,042	3,54,292	13,42,352 72
Belgaum ...	39,105 2	12,699	51,804 3	5,53,358 40	65,298	2,39,116	8,57,772 46
Dhárwár ...	1,01,034 4	3,417	1,04,451 4	12,53,011 51	42,133	2,00,445	14,95,589 54
Total ...	8,32,998 6	1,59,261	9,92,259 6	66,75,271 54	5,72,461	35,84,481	1,08,32,213 61

NOTE.—The figures in block type show percentages to demand.

APPENDIX 12.

(Referred to in paragraph 29 of the Report.)

Statement showing the takávi advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act XIX of 1883 and the Agriculturists Loans Act XII of 1884.

District.	Disbursement under the Land Improvement Loans Act XIX of 1883.			Disbursements under the Agriculturists Loans Act XII of 1884.	
	For walls.	For other land improvements.	Total.	For seed.	For plough-mills.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Násik ...	.....	.....	43,585	.....	.....
Ahmednagar ...	92,467	19,756	1,12,228	1,38,768	1,17,072
Poona ...	1,16,900	75,373	1,92,273	96,157	44,493
Sholápur ...	1,25,491	45,329	1,70,820	1,16,813	1,25,601
Sátára ...	69,235	5,630	74,865	83,872	25,846
Bijápur ...	48,745	2,80,575	3,24,320	73,223	81,755
Belgaum ...	37,475	42,275	79,750	59,858	21,448
Dhárwár ...	.....	.....	1,01,080	.....	.....
Total ...	4,85,313	4,68,938	10,98,896	6,18,691*	3,69,216

District.	Disbursements under the Agriculturists Loans Act XII of 1884.				Total disbursements under both Acts.
	For fodder.	For subsistence.	For other purposes.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Násik ...	.....	...	...	67,373	1,10,963
Ahmednagar ...	1,22,652	13,703	80,687	4,22,881	5,35,104
Poona ...	71,727	797	2,195	2,15,369	4,07,642
Sholápur ...	1,44,803	...	85,211	4,22,428	5,93,249
Sátára ...	1,77,568	...	75	2,37,361	3,12,223
Bijápur ...	49,446	705	18,319	1,73,448	1,49,768
Belgaum ...	28,469	179	7,272	1,17,226	1,96,976
Dhárwár ...	.....	...	...	1,36,625	2,37,635
Total ...	5,94,665	15,383	93,759	17,92,711	23,91,577

APPENDIX 13.

(Referred to in paragraph 80 of the Report).

Statement showing the imports and exports of food-grains during the four quarters from October 1904 to September 1905.

(Figures in thousands of Indian Maunds.)

Blocks.	IMPORTS.					Net imports (+) or exports (-).
	Quarter ending December 1904.	Quarter ending March 1905.	Quarter ending June 1905.	Quarter ending September 1905.	Total.	
1. North Deccan (Khândesh and Násik) .	205	336	359	120	1,020	...
2. East Deccan (Ahmednagar, Sholápur and Bijápur).	69	101	122	80	372	...
3. West Deccan (Poona and Sátára) ...	338	394	441	352	1,525	...
4. S. M. Country (Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kolhápur and S. M. Country).	105	126	104	167	502	...
Total ...	717	957	1,026	719	3,419	...
Blocks.	EXPORTS.					Net imports (+) or exports (-).
	Quarter ending December 1905.	Quarter ending March 1906.	Quarter ending June 1906.	Quarter ending September 1906.	Total.	
1. North Deccan (Khândesh and Násik) .	191	241	530	277	1,239	-219
2. East Deccan (Ahmednagar, Sholápur and Bijápur).	758	934	1,377	1,091	4,160	-3,788
3. West Deccan (Poona and Sátára) ...	21	22	89	17	99	+1,426
4. S. M. Country (Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kolhápur and S. M. Country).	122	184	281	123	710	-208
Total ...	1,092	1,381	2,227	1,508	6,208	-2,789

Note.—The imports and exports above include traffic from internal as well as external blocks.

Statement showing the imports and exports of food-grains during the four quarters from October 1905 to September 1906.

(Figures in thousands of Indian Maunds.)

Blocks.	IMPORTS.					Net imports (+) or exports (-).
	Quarter ending December 1905.	Quarter ending March 1906.	Quarter ending June 1906.	Quarter ending September 1906.	Total.	
1. North Deccan (Khândesh and Násik) .	300	476	302	129	1,207	...
2. East Deccan (Ahmednagar, Sholápur and Bijápur).	360	638	414	224	1,636	...
3. West Deccan (Poona and Sátára) ...	599	803	725	549	2,676	...
4. S. M. Country (Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kolhápur and S. M. Country).	672	863	925	724	3,184	...
Total ...	1,931	2,780	2,366	1,626	8,703	...
Blocks.	EXPORTS.					Net imports (+) or exports (-).
	Quarter ending December 1905.	Quarter ending March 1906.	Quarter ending June 1906.	Quarter ending September 1906.	Total.	
1. North Deccan (Khândesh and Násik) .	254	171	91	164	680	+527
2. East Deccan (Ahmednagar, Sholápur and Bijápur).	377	188	187	315	1,067	+569
3. West Deccan (Poona and Sátára) ...	15	29	20	20	84	+2,592
4. S. M. Country (Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kolhápur and S. M. Country).	43	44	41	33	166	+3,018
Total ...	724	432	349	532	1,997	+6,706

Note.—The imports and exports above include traffic from internal as well as external blocks.

APPENDIX 14.

(Referred to in paragraph 31 of the Report.)

Statement of Prices.

District.	Normal.	September 1905.	October 1905.	November 1905.	December 1905.	January 1906.	February 1906.	March 1906.	April 1906.	May 1906.	June 1906.	July 1906.	August 1906.	September 1906.	October 1906.
Jowar.															
Ahmednagar	42½	38½	38	24½	27½	26½	22	22	23½	28½	24½	24½	27½	30½	30½
Poona	38	29½	27½	25½	25½	23	20½	20½	20½	20½	21½	23½	23½	24½	26½
Sholapur	45	37	35½	32½	31½	27½	25½	24	25	26½	27½	26½	27½	31½	33½
Satara	33½	26½	26½	25½	24	22½	21½	19	19½	19½	20½	21½	21½	23½	28½
Bijapur	45½	38½	29½	28½	28½	26½	23½	22½	24½	24½	24½	24½	33½	31½	35½
Belgaum	40½	33½	31½	27	27	24½	24½	23½	22½	22½	21½	21½	27	28	26½
Bajri.															
Ahmednagar	42½	32½	29½	23½	26½	23½	20½	20½	22	24½	21½	23½	26½	24½	24½
Poona	38	23½	23½	21½	21½	20	18½	18½	18½	18½	20	21½	21½	21½	23½
Sholapur	45	26½	25½	25½	25½	24	25	24	26	25	25	25	25½	31½	37½
Satara	33½	20½	26½	25	23½	20½	20½	19½	19½	19½	19½	20½	20½	16	20½
Bijapur	45½	34½	31½	29½	27½	24½	23½	23½	23½	25½	26	25½	31½	34½	26
Belgaum	40½	30½	27½	24½	25½	23½	23½	23½	22½	23½	27½	21½	23½	24½	26½

APPENDIX

(Referred to in paragraph

Statement showing deaths from 'all causes,' deaths from 'all causes' exclusive of plague, of the previous five years (with and without plague),

District.		Number of Deaths.							
		December 1906.	January 1906.	February 1906.	March 1906.	April 1906.	May 1906.	June 1906.	July 1906.
Nasik	Total deaths (all causes) ...	2,289	2,010	2,081	2,769	4,447	3,804	2,384	3,059
	Do. (exclusive of plague) ...	2,037	1,819	1,879	2,690	4,434	3,300	2,334	3,059
	Quinquennial mean 1901-05 (all causes) ...	3,424	3,389	2,818	2,998	2,372	1,910	1,716	1,947
	Do. (exclusive of plague) ...	2,443	2,467	2,245	2,357	2,122	1,579	1,707	1,897
	Decennial mean of normal years 1887-96 ...	2,411	2,363	1,917	2,284	2,505	2,418	2,432	2,708
Ahmednagar	Total deaths (all causes) ...	1,772	1,644	1,456	1,625	2,265	2,685	2,118	3,977
	Do. (exclusive of plague) ...	1,763	1,616	1,412	1,770	2,228	2,675	2,118	3,977
	Quinquennial mean 1901-05 (all causes) ...	2,962	2,993	2,772	2,849	2,812	1,975	1,772	2,316
	Do. (exclusive of plague) ...	2,159	2,061	2,001	2,139	2,059	1,962	1,768	2,271
	Decennial mean of normal years 1887-96 ...	1,943	1,803	1,543	1,751	2,029	2,211	2,477	3,866
Poona	Total deaths (all causes) ...	3,408	2,029	1,864	3,408	5,812	3,938	2,583	3,908
	Do. (exclusive of plague) ...	2,383	2,010	1,827	3,382	5,593	3,930	2,680	3,799
	Quinquennial mean 1901-05 (all causes) ...	3,963	3,907	3,338	3,775	2,306	2,074	2,027	2,327
	Do. (exclusive of plague) ...	2,549	2,154	2,013	2,285	2,276	2,065	2,022	2,226
	Decennial mean of normal years 1887-96 ...	2,863	2,126	1,692	1,986	2,345	2,360	2,278	3,301
Sholapur	Total deaths (all causes) ...	1,765	1,520	1,297	1,709	3,147	2,457	1,816	3,208
	Do. (exclusive of plague) ...	1,721	1,488	1,276	1,646	3,122	2,457	1,816	3,208
	Quinquennial mean 1901-05 (all causes) ...	2,955	3,188	3,122	2,281	1,728	1,470	1,305	2,187
	Do. (exclusive of plague) ...	1,837	1,694	1,471	1,418	1,536	1,453	1,277	1,996
	Decennial mean of normal years 1887-96 ...	1,664	1,485	1,207	1,305	1,599	1,772	1,739	2,638
Satara	Total deaths (all causes) ...	2,454	2,177	1,623	2,037	4,566	4,215	2,733	3,058
	Do. (exclusive of plague) ...	1,953	1,743	1,429	1,945	4,531	4,210	2,730	2,865
	Quinquennial mean 1901-05 (all causes) ...	5,465	4,525	3,650	3,253	2,435	2,080	2,085	3,037
	Do. (exclusive of plague) ...	2,447	2,202	1,879	2,067	1,990	1,958	1,903	2,244
	Decennial mean of normal years 1887-96 ...	2,762	2,374	2,004	2,397	2,618	3,131	3,169	3,832
Belgaum	Total deaths (all causes) ...	2,061	1,812	1,706	2,058	3,231	3,236	3,423	2,767
	Do. (exclusive of plague) ...	1,684	1,608	1,515	1,865	3,153	3,228	3,418	2,751
	Quinquennial mean 1901-05 (all causes) ...	5,415	4,684	4,087	3,856	3,072	2,632	3,084	3,976
	Do. (exclusive of plague) ...	2,514	2,391	2,241	2,493	2,433	2,348	2,469	2,402
	Decennial mean of normal years 1887-96 ...	2,102	1,874	1,861	2,178	2,622	2,722	2,851	2,844
Dhárvar	Total deaths (all causes) ...	2,316	1,907	1,761	2,070	1,844	2,118	2,270	2,490
	Do. (exclusive of plague) ...	1,914	1,725	1,623	1,963	1,532	2,118	2,220	2,490
	Quinquennial mean 1901-05 (all causes) ...	6,440	5,788	4,851	4,187	3,985	3,996	3,762	4,004
	Do. (exclusive of plague) ...	3,369	3,181	3,009	3,202	3,629	3,727	2,863	2,670
	Decennial mean of normal years 1887-96 ...	2,666	2,416	2,392	2,830	2,846	2,757	2,644	2,783
Rijapur	Total deaths (all causes) ...	1,617	1,668	1,457	1,870	2,262	3,363	3,470	2,956
	Do. (exclusive of plague) ...	1,563	1,623	1,451	1,879	2,262	3,363	3,470	2,956
	Quinquennial mean 1901-05 (all causes) ...	3,209	2,603	2,202	1,856	1,800	1,616	1,586	2,100
	Do. (exclusive of plague) ...	1,713	1,443	1,288	1,414	1,666	1,593	1,512	1,880
	Decennial mean of normal years 1887-96 ...	1,320	1,263	1,153	1,413	1,711	1,993	2,093	2,216

15.

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from December 1905 to October 1906, in the famine affected districts, compared with the mean and the decennial mean of normal years 1887-1896.

Rains per 1,000 of population per annum.													
August 1905.	September 1905.	October 1905.	December 1905.	January 1906.	February 1906.	March 1906.	April 1906.	May 1906.	June 1906.	July 1906.	August 1906.	September 1906.	October 1906.
3,175	2,348	2,032	2-74	2-45	2-49	2-29	5-45	4-05	2-85	2-75	2-89	2-58	2-49
3,172	2,348	2,029	2-69	2-23	2-30	2-29	5-43	4-05	2-85	2-75	2-89	2-58	2-49
2,925	2,468	2,521	4-20	4-09	2-45	2-67	2-91	2-24	2-10	2-29	2-59	4-22	4-32
2,349	2,219	2,109	2-00	2-02	2-75	2-89	2-08	2-30	2-09	2-38	2-88	2-72	2-59
2,085	2,568	2,270	2-98	2-90	2-35	2-74	2-07	2-96	2-98	2-29	2-72	2-14	2-78
2,487	2,564	2,219	2-12	1-96	1-74	2-12	2-69	2-21	2-52	4-72	4-17	2-06	2-77
2,407	2,267	2,060	2-11	1-93	1-69	2-11	2-65	2-29	2-53	4-75	4-07	2-71	2-46
2,209	2,468	2,224	2-54	2-58	2-21	2-40	2-76	2-28	2-11	2-77	2-22	4-14	4-67
2,635	2,470	2,383	2-58	2-48	2-39	2-55	2-48	2-34	2-11	2-71	2-15	2-95	2-65
2,964	2,032	2,664	2-22	2-16	1-24	2-09	2-42	2-64	2-96	4-64	4-74	2-62	2-18
2,601	2,971	2,186	2-50	2-05	1-88	2-44	2-67	2-08	2-71	2-95	2-06	2-96	2-22
2,735	2,186	2,576	2-41	2-03	1-85	2-42	2-65	2-97	2-71	2-64	2-78	2-22	2-69
2,502	2,466	2,625	4-01	2-95	2-27	2-21	2-22	2-10	2-05	2-25	2-54	2-50	2-66
2,311	2,995	2,201	2-58	2-12	2-03	2-21	2-29	2-99	2-04	2-22	2-35	2-02	2-63
2,227	2,970	2,524	2-29	2-15	1-71	2-01	2-27	2-59	2-20	2-24	2-27	2-00	2-85
2,290	1,927	1,899	2-45	2-11	1-60	2-27	4-27	2-41	2-52	4-45	4-01	2-67	1-62
2,229	1,920	1,294	2-29	2-07	1-77	2-22	4-24	2-41	2-52	4-45	4-01	2-66	1-89
2,507	2,122	2,274	4-10	4-49	4-22	2-16	2-40	2-04	1-61	2-27	4-27	4-22	4-54
2,042	2,125	2,169	2-55	2-25	2-04	1-97	2-12	2-01	1-77	2-77	4-22	2-95	2-09
2,720	2,291	2,049	2-29	2-06	1-78	1-89	2-22	2-45	2-41	2-22	2-22	2-12	2-24
2,202	2,214	2,219	2-14	1-90	1-42	1-72	4-00	2-69	2-22	2-27	2-29	2-17	2-16
2,272	2,201	2,541	1-79	1-52	1-25	1-79	2-25	2-69	2-22	2-29	2-22	2-12	2-22
4,970	2,724	2,210	4-77	2-25	2-19	2-24	2-12	1-21	1-22	2-25	4-24	2-22	2-24
2,729	2,692	2,429	2-14	1-92	1-64	1-89	1-74	1-71	1-66	1-95	2-42	2-27	2-17
4,192	2,719	2,422	2-41	2-07	1-22	2-09	2-22	2-72	2-72	2-24	2-22	2-24	2-29
2,742	2,542	2,212	2-06	1-88	1-72	2-07	2-26	2-26	2-45	2-72	2-72	2-27	2-22
2,521	2,274	2,162	1-70	1-62	1-59	1-68	2-12	2-25	2-44	2-77	2-00	2-29	2-12
2,159	2,227	2,227	2-46	4-72	4-12	2-29	2-10	2-68	2-11	4-01	2-29	2-22	2-24
2,447	2,256	2,297	2-52	2-41	2-29	2-51	2-45	2-27	2-49	2-42	2-47	2-27	2-29
2,222	2,226	2,201	2-12	1-89	1-22	2-19	2-24	2-72	2-27	2-27	2-27	2-22	2-22
2,225	2,270	2,292	2-06	1-71	1-52	1-22	1-66	1-29	1-99	2-24	2-24	2-19	2-15
2,293	2,247	2,268	1-72	1-55	1-42	1-72	1-65	1-29	1-29	2-24	2-21	2-27	2-12
2,559	2,222	2,422	2-72	2-12	4-22	2-76	2-22	2-09	2-72	2-25	4-22	2-22	2-62
2,242	2,279	2,215	2-02	2-26	2-72	2-22	2-22	2-45	2-22	2-42	2-22	2-21	2-44
2,522	2,259	2,259	2-40	2-17	2-12	2-24	2-25	2-42	2-22	2-29	2-22	2-02	2-22
2,229	1,222	1,447	2-29	2-27	1-22	2-24	2-07	4-27	4-72	4-02	2-19	2-42	1-97
2,229	1,229	1,447	2-12	2-21	1-97	2-24	2-07	4-27	4-72	4-02	2-19	2-42	1-97
2,202	2,042	2,222	4-22	2-24	2-29	2-27	2-45	2-29	2-16	2-22	2-24	4-12	2-12
1,972	1,929	2,255	2-22	1-22	1-75	1-22	2-27	2-17	2-11	2-56	2-22	2-79	2-22
2,209	1,229	1,772	2-07	1-72	1-27	1-22	2-22	2-71	2-24	2-06	2-29	1-29	2-41

APPENDIX 16.

(REFERRED TO IN PARA. 40 OF THE REPORT.)

Famine Fodder Report.

FAMINE FODDER REPORT FOR 1905-06.

During the 1904 fodder famine the demand for grass came from the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency and was nearly altogether confined to the Collectorates of Broach and Surat which were supplied respectively during the period of scarcity with 154 and 27 lakhs of pounds of fodder from the Navápur works in Khándesh. Owing to seasonable rainfall in Gujarát in 1905 there was fortunately no demand for grass from any of the Northern districts and in that year the fodder famine now reported on was confined to the dry eastern parts of the Deccan and Karnátic with an average annual rainfall in normal years of less than 20 inches.

1.—Arrangements for the supply.

2. As late as September 1905 it was doubtful whether there would be any necessity for special fodder operations, and it was only gradually found out that there was a widespread and strong demand in the affected areas.

3. In the probable event of a fodder famine occurring in the Deccan and in anticipation of scarcity, Government, in Government Resolution No. 8214, dated 9th October 1905, asked for information about the available sources of supply and almost immediately afterwards on the 17th October 1905, in Government memorandum No. P.—472, issued definite instructions to begin operations if such were on inquiry found necessary. After communicating with the Commissioners and Collectors two indents for 8 and 35 lakhs of grass, respectively, were received on the 1st and 20th November from the Collector of Ahmednagar, who at that comparatively early period was able to foresee what his requirements were likely to be. Another indent early in November was also received from the Superintendent of the Remount Depôt at Ahmednagar for 11 lakhs of pressed fodder. On the strength of these indents orders were telegraphed on the 1st November to the Divisional Forest Officer, West Khándesh, to begin cutting and pressing work in the grass lands between the Navápur and Nandurbár stations along the Tápti Valley Line of Railway, where three depôts, *vis.*, Khandbara, Navápur and Chinchpáda, were opened. Subsequently when other Deccan districts appeared likely to want assistance a preliminary programme of operations was drawn up and submitted to Government as directed in Government Resolution No. 9182, dated 10th November 1905. In this same Resolution the control of the famine fodder work throughout the Presidency was placed under the control of the Conservator, Central Circle, and a general consolidated account of the season's fodder operations throughout the Presidency was kept in his office.

4. Owing to the widespread nature of the scarcity which was felt from the Deccan districts of Poona and Ahmednagar as far south as Dhárwár and Belgaum in the Southern Mahrátta Country, it was necessary to select the most convenient centres where the best kinds of grass were to be found in sufficient abundance.

5. At first it was thought that the Northern Deccan districts could be supplied from West Khándesh. East Khándesh could have given large quantities of good grass, but the areas were too far away from the railway line for economical working. The Belgaum forests were also expected to be able to satisfy the possible requirements of the Southern Mahrátta Country and Bijápur. A subsequent and late indent from Poona, as well as uncertainty about the probable future demands of several districts principally (Bijápur and Sátára), suggested the urgency of commencing work in the Tansa catchment area of South Thána to supplement the other sources of supply.

6. In consequence of the above three principal famine fodder centres were opened in West Khándesh, South Thána and Belgaum, each under the control of an experienced Divisional Officer, to assist whom the following staff was deputed from the permanent Forest establishment. In Khándesh Mr. Copleston along with Extra Assistant Mr. Abdul Rasul and the Ranger Mr. Irani were instrumental with their experience of former famines in successfully completing the operations within the shortest possible time.

In South Thána Mr. Madan was ably assisted by Mr. Hinge, a Senior Extra Assistant, and by the Ranger Mr. G. D. Ghaisas whose services were reported to be of great value.

In Belgaum the Divisional Officer Mr. Napier had two Extra Assistants and three Rangers to help him. In addition to the above controlling staff a number of experienced subordinates, in fact the best of the permanent establishment of guards and foresters, were placed on special duty and many temporary coolies were employed on the pressing machines as night watchmen or on other duties. So many permanent guards on special duty took a large proportion of the protective Forest establishment away from their legitimate work and disorganized the routine of forest management, principally in the West Khándesh, South Thána and Belgaum Divisions. For example, in West Khándesh 40 subordinates from an already undermanned establishment as well as the Divisional Officer himself have for the greater part of two consecutive cold seasons been on special famine duty. The effect on forest administration is bad, demoralizing both to the guards and to the forest villagers.

7. Besides the three main centres of production just mentioned, large quantities amounting to 9 lakhs of pounds of grass were cut and stacked in different parts of the Ahmednagar forests and smaller amounts in Sátára at Helwak and in the Mundgod Peta of North Kánaṛa. These minor operations will be referred to in paragraph 11 of this report.

8. On reference to Government Resolution No. 10193, dated 14th December 1905, it will be seen that the total available quantity for export early in December was estimated at 200 lakhs of pounds and it was expected that the total demand from all sources would not exceed 153 lakhs of pounds. Subsequently, however, the Collector of Poona increased his indent from 3 to 50 lakhs, and as there was uncertainty about the demands of Sátára and Bijápur, especially the latter, it was decided to cut all the grass available in the Tansa area and Mr. Madan was asked to act accordingly. The total supply from this source amounted to 59 lakhs of pounds which was ultimately despatched to the Poona, Bijápur and Ahmednagar Districts. Owing, however, to lateness in the season (cutting and collecting were continued until April when the grass would scarcely stand pressing) the quality of this fodder was inferior to that obtained in Navápur and Belgaum. It was estimated that in the Southern Division the Belgaum and North Kánaṛa supplies would amount to 25 lakhs of pounds; however, 31 lakhs of pounds were obtained from these sources.

9. As this quantity was not sufficient for all the demands from the Southern Division districts, Dhárwár, Bijápur, and Belgaum itself, Bijápur had eventually to be supplied partly from Thána (5 lakhs) and partly by 10 lakhs of pressed hay purchased from a grass contractor at Talegaon in the Poona District, in addition to Southern Circle supply referred to above which amounted to 10 lakhs of pounds. Details of the collection and distribution of the fodder can be seen in the following statement.

11.—Supply of Fodder.

Forests.	Quantity collected.	Supplied to	Quantity supplied.	At cost of
				Rs. a. p.
Navápur ...	9,174,540	Collector of Ahmednagar . Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Ahmednagar.	7,332,017 999,225	70,887 1 1 10,991 7 7
South Thána ...	5,924,088	Collector of Poona ...	4,995,177	47,512 4 1
Belgaum ...	3,162,826	Collector of Sholápur ... Director, Military Farms, Kirkee and Poona.	110,762 1,089,705	1,216 3 3 7,133 5 0
Purchased from a contractor named Mr. Haji Tarmahomed at Talegaon in Poona District.	1,000,180	Superintendent, Mánjri Farm. Collector of Bijápur ... Collector of Belgaum ... Collector of Dhárwár ... Jath State ... Forest contractors and District officers.	70,274 2,514,497 1,422,934 378,339 293,115 53,589	577 15 0 34,902 11 2 12,013 8 0 4,019 13 6 2,620 9 2 311 11 1
Total ...	19,259,634		19,259,634	1,92,186 8 11

10. It is necessary to note that if the operations, begun late in November, had been commenced a few weeks earlier in the season, the Navápur grass lands could have yielded a larger quantity than 91 lakhs of pounds, probably without difficulty ten times that amount, also the quality of the material would have been better. The experience gained in this and last season's operations indicate that the advantages of cutting early far outweigh the risk there is of having a surplus of grass on hand later on. Grass cut in October or earlier makes good hay, heavy and nutritious. If it is not wanted it could be sold for the Bombay market probably at a profit to Government.

These remarks apply equally well to the operations in the Southern Division and in the Tansa catchment area. During the first fortnight in October very little fodder is brought into the depôts. The people have to cut and dry it first so that an order given in October could be cancelled in November without much loss. After November the quality of the fodder deteriorates and it is remarkable how soon, owing to fires and other causes, the available sources of supply diminish. The Khándesh works were completed and closed as early as the 11th February 1906. As an example of the difficulties attending uncertainty of demand, the case of Bijápur may be taken. At first it was supposed that the requirements of that district could be supplied from Belgaum, and the Commissioner, S. D., wrote to that effect on the 4th December 1905. Afterwards in Government Resolution No. 10193, dated 14th December 1905, 50 lakhs of pounds of grass were ordered to be kept in readiness for despatch on demand. When some of this indent was ready and as there was great danger of fire in the congested Thána depôts, and difficulty about securing suitable open railway waggons, the Collector was asked if he could take delivery, but was unable to

arrange to do so. Subsequently after 10 lákhs had been purchased for this district from a contractor to supplement the existing supply, the Bijápur indent was reduced to 25 lákhs and ultimately 5 lákhs of pounds only were required from the Tansa works which left us with a balance of 17½ lákhs at the end of the season. This was disposed of after much trouble and correspondence to the Collector of Ahmednagar who at first objected to the quality of the stuff, but in the end took 6½ lákhs of pounds. The balance of 10½ lákhs was taken by the Director of Military Farms, Poona, who would, however, only consent to the purchase on condition that the material was delivered at the Kirkee Railway Station at Rs. 7 per thousand pounds. As there was no prospect of obtaining a better price for this balance the proposed terms were agreed to at a loss of Rs. 435 on the transaction. The whole of the grass cut in Thána was therefore disposed of before the end of the dry season of 1906.

11. As stated in paragraph 7 grass was cut and stacked departmentally in three divisions as under.

In Ahmednagar a quantity estimated at 9 lákhs of pounds was collected in the forests of the Nagar, Shrigonda, Jámkhed, Sangamner and Akola ranges, at a total cost of Rs. 1,727 including all charges. Of this quantity 3 lákhs were sold for Rs. 1,743 up to the 15th of August 1906 and a balance of 6 lákhs still remains on the hands of the Forest Department for disposal. The Divisional Forest Officer reports that there is no one to blame in the matter as the material was in such out-of-the-way places that it could not be locally disposed of. The Collector in his remarks on the Divisional Officer's annual report appears to agree with this opinion. There was, however, no suggestion made in time to have the grass pressed and put on the market and the facts were not brought to notice until it was too late to take action. It appears, however, probable that this grass which was of better quality than that obtained from Tansa could have been pressed and put on the market at less than Rs. 10 per 1,000 pounds, the cost to Government of Tansa grass delivered at the Ahmednagar District railway stations.

In the Sátára District 46,000 pounds of good grass were collected at Helwak at a cost of Rs. 100 as an experiment. As there was no demand for this material in the district it was subsequently disposed of at a loss of Rs. 11. A cart-load of the stuff was sent to Karád for sale, but did not pay the cost of carriage.

In the Southern Division half a lákhs of bundles of grass were cut and stacked in convenient places in the Mundgod Range forests of North Kánara at a cost of Rs. 110 and sold for the same price to people from the Dhárwár District. The Mundgod forests were also opened to the free cutting of grass, and the people preferred this plan of supplying their wants and exported to the Dhárwár District several thousand cart-loads of grass cut by themselves.

III.—Departmental Collection of Grass.

12. The following statement gives details of the departmental collection at the three principal centres:—

Section.	Number of depôts.	Opened on	Closed on	Weight.	Price of collection paid.	Per 1,000 lbs.	Remarks.
Navápur	3	10th November 1905.	23rd December 1905.	9,172,540 lbs.	85,235 Rs.	2 12 0	Selected grass only was purchased.
South Thána	12	9th December 1905.	20th March 1906.	5,924,068	11,375	1 15 0	* This is the quantity actually pressed although the quantity purchased was 4,593,063 at Rs. 2-8-0 per 1,000 lbs.
Belgaum	12	8th November 1905.	18th February 1906.	3,162,825	8,285	2 9 0	
Ahmednagar	...	.....	.....	900,000	1,195	1 4 6	These are the local operations referred to in paragraph 11.
Sátára	...	.....	.....	46,458	80	1 11 6	
S. D., Kánara	...	.....	.....	50,000 Pallas or lbs.	110	2 3 0	
Total	27			19,255,918	46,241	2 6 5	

* The excess was due to 25 to 40 per cent. deducted at the time of purchase to allow for shortage due to dryage, wastage, &c.

13. *Quality and kinds of grass collected in the Navápur section.*—As the cutting was begun comparatively early in the season at Navápur when grass was abundant it was possible to select the best kinds, and only—

- Sheda (*Ischaemum laxum*, Br.),
- Kunda or Kawa (*Ischaemum pilosum*, Hack),
- Mawlya or Marwel (*Andropogon annulatus*, Forsh),
- Bathod (*Anthistiria tremula*, Nees),

fodder were accepted at the depôts at first. It was necessary, however, to exercise close supervision over the material arriving as the Bhils were inclined to bring in whatever was most convenient and easy to collect, usually very inferior stuff. There were also a number of other kinds mixed with the abovementioned species. It was estimated that "Kunda," a grass found principally on black soil, furnished nearly 50 per cent. of the famine fodder cut at Navápur. It is heavier than the others and the weight of the pressed bales of this kind of grass averaged 196 pounds each.

Bathod or Phulghas is very common throughout the forests of this Presidency and forms the bulk of the fodder in the Thána, Dhárwár and Belgaum Districts. When cut young in October it is nutritious, but the hay soon after flowering becomes light and in districts with a heavy rainfall the large hollow culms yield a coarse and very poor fodder.

Sheda, a grass common on well drained and hilly slopes, yields an excellent fodder and is considered the best horse fodder obtainable. It weighs 176 pounds to the pressed bale.

Marwel or Mawlya is considered the best and choicest grass for milch cattle and is a valuable famine fodder as it does not die down early. It is fairly plentiful near Navápur where standard bales of sun-dried Mawlya are found to weigh 173 pounds each.

14. In South Thána *Anthistiria tremula*, Nees, locally called Bondani, and Bhatani, *Anthistiria scandens*, Roxb., as well as *Ischaemum conjugatum*, were the best kinds of grass available and would have furnished much better fodder if they had been collected earlier in the season.

15. The best kinds of grass only were collected in the Belgaum division operations. The Divisional Officer gives the vernacular names of the species as (1) Bhandal or Pandri, Bhandal, (2) Bora, (3) Dhondga and (4) Kasandal, but does not state what the botanical names are. Probably the kinds known in Khándesh as Kunda and Bathod formed the bulk of the material collected in this district.

16. Labour was plentiful in Khándesh, but very difficult to procure in Thána; however, with the assistance of the Collector of Ahmednagar, coolies were obtained from the Akola Taluka of that district for the Tansa works. A few also came on these from Igatpuri in the Násik District.

17. In the Southern Circle the cutting season coinciding as it did with the harvest, it was difficult to procure sufficient labour, and it is stated that some pressure was necessary to obtain the requisite supply.

IV.—Pressing and Baling.

18. The system in practice throughout the different works were as follows.

In Navápur pressing and loading were done by contract at 10 annas per 1,000 pounds and the contractor, who did his work satisfactorily, is reported to have made a profit on the transaction.

In South Thána pressing and baling were done by labour on piece-work, under the direct supervision of Mr. Madan himself, at 7 annas 7 pies per 1,000 pounds. The general rate was 1 anna per bale of 150 pounds and 1½ annas for bales above 150 pounds each. As the Thána loading charges were 2 annas 2 pies per thousand pounds, the cost of these operations at Navápur and Thána were approximately the same.

In Belgaum the pressing was done by ordinary labour. The details can be seen by referring to the statement in section VIII, from which it will be seen that the pressing and baling and loading charges were only 7 annas 4 pies per 1,000 pounds or less by about 2 annas 5 pies than in the other centres. The baling was on the whole satisfactory. There was one complaint from Ahmednagar that some of the bales in the trial consignment from Thána were packed wet and the grass bad.

The Director, Military Farms, also reported that some of the grass from the Atgaum Depôt in Thána was damp and that small stones were found in some of the bales. These were the only complaints of the way the baling had been done. After the heavy rains in February a few bales were packed damp and the mixing of stones with the grass evidently to increase the weight of the bale was quite exceptional.

19. The details of pressing and baling are as under:—

Section.	Bales.	Quantity pressed.	Cost.	Average weight per bale.
Navápur	53,291	9,172,540	Rs. a. p. 3,300 0 0*	lbs. 172.12
South Thána	42,996	5,927,288	2,807, 4 0	138
Belgaum	17,846	3,162,826	1,136 10 2	177.23
Total	114,133	18,262,654	7,243 14 2	160.0

* This sum is shown approximately. The actual cost is included in the amount of Rs. 5,643 incurred on baling, weighing, carting and loading done by one contractor.

20. Wire ties were purchased as under:—

Name of firm.	For Section.	Number of ties.	Cost.
Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas and Tramway Company.	Navápur	215,000	Rs. 7,087 8 0
Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas and Bombay market.	South Thána	63,000 and 68 cwt. of wire.	3,683 4 0
Tramway Company	Belgaum	91,000	3,412 8 0
	Total		14,183 4 0

21. Four ties to each bale was the usual number. In the Belgaum-Khánápur section, owing to the shortness of the grass, five ties were employed instead of the usual four. In South Thána it was found that the cheapest and best ties were made from No. 16 gauge plain iron wire which could be purchased in the Bombay market at Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per cwt. The cost of tying each bale was 8 pies to 1 anna, a saving of 1 anna 1 pie per bale when compared with the cost of the galvanized iron ties obtained from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas. The plain wire ties were in every way satisfactory and there will be a large saving in future operations if this method of tying the bales is employed.

Pressing Machinery.

22. The pressing was done both with the new "Irani" and the old hand-pressing machines which were in stock at Navápur, Mánjri and Belgaum. The distribution of the machines was as follows:—

Navápur, 30 Irani presses.

In South Thána 5 Irani and 15 hand-presses and subsequently after February 18 Irani presses were employed.

In Belgaum 6 hand-presses in stock and 4 Irani presses sent from Manjri were employed.

23. It was found that the old hand-presses were always getting out of order and required constant repairs, whereas the Irani presses worked satisfactorily and were acknowledged by all the officers to be the best pressing machines available.

V.—Carting.

24. In the Navápur or Khándesh works the cost of carting was included in the general charge of pressing, baling and loading. The distance of all the depôts from the railway stations was very short.

25. In South Thána the depôts were at a considerable distance from 4 to 12 miles each from the railway line and stations.

26. In Belgaum the longest distance between the depôts and the stations was 24 miles. As carting charges depended on the distance to be traversed as well as the condition of the roads, the cost of transport per bale varied accordingly.

	Rs.	a.	p.
In South Thána	7,457	8	0
In Belgaum	3,664	3	0

were the amounts spent on carting charges.

VI.—Loading of Grass.

27. In South Thána and Belgaum the loading of the bales on the railway waggons was done by hamáls and coolies. The rates varied according to the distance the bales had to be carried and the total cost for the loading was in—

	Rs.	a.	p.
South Thána	792	0	0
Belgaum	294	6	6
Navápur	(By contract.)		

28. Each waggon contained on an average—

	Bales.	Weighing.
Navápur (broad gauge open waggon) ...	55'56	9,564'69
South Thána (do.) ...	44'08	6,184
Belgaum (narrow gauge closed waggons) ...	{ 18	3,190'14
	{ 24	4,253'52

29. The capacity of the waggons on the different lines was found to be—

B. B. & C. I. (open)—

A type, 56 bales.

C " 52 "

G. I. P. Ry. (open)— ...

Tapti Valley Section—

A, E, G, &c., 48 to 58 bales

In South Thána Section—

A, C, E, F, G, H, K, 42 to 47.

Southern Mahrátta Railway (covered)—

C, G, N, &c., 18 to 24.

30. Satisfactory arrangement for the supply of railway waggons was made by the different companies. The Deputy Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, wanted to employ closed as well as open waggons on the Thána Section of the line, but after explanation of the necessity for open waggons the use of the former was not insisted on.

31. One hundred and seventeen bales of Thána and Talegaon grass consigned to Bijápur were lost. It is probable they either disappeared at Hotgi, where owing to break of gauge the bales had to be transhipped and many were damaged in consequence, or they were stolen from the depôts in the Bijápur District itself. The bales were certainly despatched from the Talegaon and Atgaon railway stations. After close inquiry no trace of the missing material could be found and a sum of Rs. 105 on account of the value of the bales was written off the accounts of the consignee, the Collector of Bijápur.

VII.—Railway Freight.

32. The G. I. P. quoted an all-round rate of 2 annas 6 pies per truck per mile. The Traffic Manager was asked to adopt the telescopic waggon rate of the 1899-1900 famine, but on examination it was found that the two rates worked out at nearly the same figure, so the 2 annas 6 pies rate was accepted.

33. The authorities of the B. B. & C. I and S. M. Railway Companies were asked to reduce their rates for famine fodder, but refused to do so. However, under the orders of Government contained in Government Resolution No. 626, dated 23rd January 1906, the Companies were again approached through the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Railway), and agreed to the following concession rates for the carriage of famine fodder in future :—

According to Government Resolution No. 5509, dated 6th June 1906, Revenue Department—

The B. B. & C. I. Railway will charge 2 annas 6 pies per waggon per mile.

The G. I. P. Railway, 2 annas 6 pies per waggon per mile.

The S. M. Railway—

Rs. a. p.

0 1 6 for the first 100 miles,

0 1 3 from 101 to 250 miles, and

0 1 0 from 251 miles and above with a minimum charge of Rs. 10 per waggon.

34. The cost incurred for railway freight was as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Navápur ...	49,098	3	0
South Thána ...	33,050	0	0
Belgaum ...	12,635	0	0
Total ...	94,783	3	0

35. As the B. B. & C. I. Railway had charged freight at the non-concession rate of 2 annas 9 pies on the Tapti Valley line, they have been requested to refund the difference, amounting to Rs. 1,271-4-3, between the two rates. The question is being discussed. The

Agent of the S. M. Railway Company is not prepared to entertain any claim for similar refunds and writes that "the reduced rates were brought into force on and from the 15th March 1906."

VIII.—Financial Results.

36. The total expenditure as shown in the accompanying statement amounts to Rs. 1,93,971-4-1 and the receipts to Rs. 1,81,402-8-7. The expenditure on account of local grass operations in Ahmednagar and Sátára has been met from forest allotments and has not been debited to the famine accounts.

37. The total quantity of fodder supplied and the cost rates were as under:—

Section.	Quantity in thousands.	Total cost including freight.		Rate per 1,000 pounds.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Navápur	9,172½	90,498	1 10	9 13	10
South Thána	6,924½	72,565	9 10	10 7	8
Belgaum	3,162½	30,583	12 11	9 10	9
Total	19,259½	1,93,647	8 7	10 0	10

38. The comparison of the average actual cost per 1,000 pounds in the different operations excluding the railway freight charges is as under:—

Particulars.	Navápur.		South Thána.		Belgaum.		Remarks.
	1904-05.	1905-06.	1899-1900.	1905-06.	1899-1900.	1905-06.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Purchase of grass	2 9 10	2 12 0	2 1 1	1 15 0	2 7 3	2 9 11	<i>Navápur.</i> —In order to obtain better fodder and to save Rs. 7,220 in freight extra cost was spent in the purchase of grass. <i>The figures for 1904-05 exclude the cost of wire ties (Rs. 1,70,000) and other minor items.</i> <i>South Thána shows a total saving of Rs. 6,000.</i> <i>Belgaum.</i> —The difference is chiefly due to— (1) the cost of canes used as ties in 1899-1900; (2) the purchase of hay presses in 1899-1900; while no such expenditure was incurred in 1905-06.
Pressing ... ..	...	0 9 10	0 7 7	0 7 7	0 9 4	0 5 10
Loading	1 4 6	...	0 3 3	0 2 2	0 1 5	0 1 6	
Wire ties ... ..	...	0 12 10	1 3 0	0 9 11	0 14 3	1 1 3
Carting ... ..	...	...	1 4 2	1 4 2	1 1 2	1 2 6
Establishment	0 0 9	0 1 2	0 4 4	...	...	...
Dead stock	0 0 7	0 2 6	0 12 5	0 5 3	0 8 9	0 1 6	
Stationery	0 0 2	0 0 10	...	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 0 5	
Miscellaneous	0 2 1	0 0 9	...	0 5 0	0 4 9	0 2 11	
Total	4 1 11	4 7 11	6 3 10	5 2 1	5 15 0	5 10 10	

39. The total expenditure incurred on famine fodder works amounted to Rs. 1,93,971-4-1. The receipts, Rs. 1,81,402-8-7, have been credited up to end of September 1906. A further sum of Rs. 11,168-6-9 is still however under correspondence on account of grass supplied to the Collector of Bijápur from Belgaum, giving a total expected revenue of Rs. 1,92,570-15-4.

40. The difference between expenditure and revenue shows a net loss of Rs. 1,400-4-9 against which Rs. 800 were paid to Mr. Irani as per Government Resolution No. 75, dated 4th January 1906, Revenue Department, and Rs. 400 were spent in purchasing a weighing machine at Navápur, the balance being on account of miscellaneous and last year's petty charges.

41. The General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, has been requested to refund Rs. 1,271 on account of freight paid according to old rates before the concession rates were agreed to. The question has not yet been decided. If this amount is recovered, the receipts and expenditure will about balance.

42. Profit on account of grass sold in Belgaum and to the Remount Depot, Ahmednagar, is included in the amount of total receipts which partly counterbalanced the loss sustained by the sale of 10 lakhs Thana grass to the Military Department at the reduced price of Rs. 7 per 1,000 pounds.

43. The sanctioned expenditure on grass operations was Rs. 2,10,400. The actuals were Rs. 1,93,971-4-1, leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 16,428-11-11, which is due to curtailment of the original indents from Bijapur.

General Remarks.

44. The chief lesson learnt during the present operations is, as remarked in paragraph 10, to begin grass cutting even in anticipation of a demand as early in the season as possible. Each day's delay means a distinct and increasing loss in the quality and quantity of the material eventually put on the market.

45. As an offer to supply Government with as many lakhs of fodder as might be required has been received from a leading Bombay grass merchant at favourable rates, it might be taken into consideration in case of future famines whether the operations could not with advantage be entrusted to private rather than to Forest departmental agency.

46. The superintendence of the work in the three centres—Thana, Khândesh and Belgaum—was satisfactorily carried out by the Divisional Forest Officers, Messrs. Madan, Copleston and Napier. Mr. Madan's time was fully occupied during the entire season and he had little or no time to spare for ordinary forest duties.

47. Finally, I would venture to record the excellent work done by the second clerk in my office, Mr. T. G. Mahajan, who superintended and practically carried out the whole of the heavy correspondence and account work in connection with the operations without a hitch.

W. A. TALBOT,
Conservator of Forests, C.C.

Poona, 21st November 1906.

*Summary of Revenue and Expenditure on account of Famine Fodder from
1st October 1905 to 30th September 1906.*

REVENUE.

	Revenue to end of 1905-06.	Revenue during 1906-07.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY—			
(e) Grass and other minor produce.	1,52,157 9 7	29,112 12 8	1,81,270 6 3
V.—MISCELLANEOUS —			
(b) Refunds.. .. .	.....	6 6 8	6 6 8
(c) Other sources	39 8 0	86 3 8	125 11 8
Total ..	1,52,197 1 7	29,205 7 0	1,81,402 8 7

EXPENDITURE.

	Expenditure to end of 1905-06.	Expenditure during 1906-07.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>A—Conservancy and Works.</i>			
I.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY—			
(e) Grass and other minor produce.	69,746 2 9	1,041 9 4	70,787 12 1
II.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY CONSUMERS OR PURCHASERS ..	5 5 6	1 5 3	6 10 9
VI.—LIVE STOCK, STORES, TOOLS AND PLANT—			
(c) Purchase of stores, tools and plant	9,068 7 6	11 2 8	9,079 10 2
VII.—COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS—			
(b) Buildings	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0
IX.—MISCELLANEOUS —			
(b) Other charges	72,040 15 0	40,637 9 9	1,12,678 8 9
Total ..	1,50,880 14 9	41,691 11 0	1,92,572 9 9
<i>B—Establishments.</i>			
I.—SALARIES—			
(d) Office establishment	162 3 8	.....	162 3 8
II.—TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES—			
(b) Superior officers	19 8 8	.....	19 8 8
(c) Subordinate forest and depôt establishments	25 11 11	21 2 0	46 13 11
(d) Office establishments	59 6 5	.....	59 6 5
III.—CONTINGENCIES—			
(a) Stationery	148 0 9	6 3 0	154 3 9
(b) Carriage of tents and records .	0 12 0	1 5 0	2 1 0
(c) Official postage	158 0 0	3 0 0	161 0 0
(f) Sundries	764 1 9	29 3 2	793 4 11
Total ..	1,337 13 2	60 13 2	1,398 10 4
Grand Total ..	1,52,218 11 11	41,752 8 2	1,93,971 4 1

APPENDIX 17.

(Referred to in para. 48 of the Report).

Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

The irrigation on the irrigation works with storage on Ghát-fed rivers such as the Nira and Mutha Canals where much sugarcane is grown was very similar to the average of the preceding triennium, the necessity for reserving water for sugarcane preventing any large expansion of irrigation. On the Kadva river works they were a little less as the amount of storage is small compared with the supply drawn from the rivers and this was low during the farming season in the cold weather.

For irrigation works depending on Ghát rivers without storage the area increased, especially on the Jámnda, Krishna and Gokák Canals; on the Pánjhra and Pravara there was a reduction probably owing to the diminution of the cold weather supply.

The works depending on local rainfall in the Deccan varied; the large tanks of Lakruk and Mhaswad showed increase. For the smaller tanks the supplies obtained during the year of deficient rainfall were less than usual but all obtained some storage and good use was made of the water available. The general result was that 105,716 acres were irrigated in the year of deficient rain compared with 107,585 in the triennium ending 1904-1905.

(Signed) A. HILL,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Kinds of Crops.	Rate.	Nira Canal.			Shetphal Tank.			Ghat sup	Storage.	
		Area irrigated		Estimated value.	Area irrigated	During 1904-05.				Estimated value.
		During triennium ending 1904-05.	During 1905-06.			During 1904-05.	During 1905-06.			
				During 1904-05.	During 1905-06.					During 1904-05.	During 1905-06.
Gardens and orchards. { Vegetables ... Sugarcane... { fruit and other trees ...	150	...	71	Rs. 10,650	1	1	...	...
		5,803	...	23,44,950	675	1,0	...	...
Cereals ... { Wheat ... Barley ... Rice ... Maize ... Jowari ...	50	...	790	89,500	108	5,400	150	...		
		...	11	550	...	...	...	150
		...	1,660	78,000	18	900	...	250		
		...	69	3,450	3	150	...	...
		...	16,819	8,40,950	797	39,850	...	...
Cereals ... { Ohino, Rági, Ráls Vari. Báji ...	40	...	4	160	1	40	...	...
		...	7,048	2,81,840	613	24,520	...	4,088		
		...	...	...	33	990	...	1
Pulses ... { Gram, Uddi, Mug ... Tur ... Peas ... Groundnut ... Miscellaneous ...	50	...	698	34,900	236	11,800	...	27		
		...	844	17,200	13	650	...	5		
		...	2,455	1,22,750	307	15,850	...	127		
			
		...	88,188	...	1,419	...	8,615	...		
Fodder crops. { Fodder ... Lucerne, &c. ...	50	...	258	12,800	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... { Cotton ... Tág (Hemp) ...	40	...	298	11,840	92	3,680	...	...
		...	7	290	...	...	...	...
Dyes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Narcotics. { Tobacco... Bhang ...	50	...	10	500	...	...	...	...
			
Oil-seeds... { Mustard, sesam linseed, castor oil ...	40	...	16	640	...	...	...	...
			
Condi-ments. { Chilly and onions ... Garlic, turmeric and Methi.	50	...	964	48,200	33	1,650	...	...
			
Miscellaneous ...	30	...	194	5,820	29	870	...	...
Land insufficiently irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	88,188	86,912	88,54,980	1,449	2,960	2,07,400	8,615	
Area on which consolidated assessment is levied ...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* For the Nira and Mutha Canals, the estimated value of ...

District.

Irrigation District.

						Local supply.			
River.						Storage.			
Pravara River Works.						Bhatodk.			
Other.			Lakh.						
Area irrigated.		Estimated value.	Area irrigated.		Estimated value.	Area irrigated.		Estimated value.	
During Triennium ending 1904-05.	During 1905-06.		During Triennium ending 1904-05.	During 1905-06.		During Triennium ending 1904-05.	During 1905-06.		
		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
	10	1,500		20	8,000				
	28	4,200		6	900				
	180	19,500		2	300		8	400	
	911	45,550		62	3,100		7	350	
	1	50		1	50		1	50	
	2	100		1	50		9	450	
	443	22,250		251	12,550		143	7,150	
	1	40							
	2,422	96,880		252	10,080		6	340	
	587	28,350		91	4,500		8	400	
	1	50							
	1	50							
328	35	1,750	640	1	50	620	421	21,080	
	0	450					3	150	
	7	350							
	8	300		20	800		11	440	
	1	40							
	3	150		51	1,550		8	150	
							170	8,500	
	6	340		1	40				
	17	850		9	450		6	300	
	3	150							
							20	600	
	4,608	2,21,700	619	746	37,470	629	811	40,290	

Kinds of Crops	Area in Acres	Irrigation		Value	
		Area irrigated	Value	Area irrigated	Value
		By canals	By other works	By canals	By other works
Gardens and Orchards			95	1,950	9
Sugarcane	150		25	2,700	41
Cereals	Wheat		60	1,000	50
	Barley		100	1,000	50
	Rice		60	1,000	50
	Maize		25	1,000	50
	Other		10	1,000	50
	Miscellaneous		2	1,000	50
Pulses	Gram		97	1,350	14
	Other		75	1,750	18
Fodder Crops	Guar			150	
	Other				
Fibres	Coconut				78
	Other				
Dyes	Indigo				
	Other				
Drugs and Narcotics	Opium				
	Other				
Oil-seeds, etc.	Mustard				
	Other				
Condiments	Chilli and other				
	Onion, turmeric and other				
Miscellaneous	Other				
	Land insufficiently irrigated				
Total		2,319	2,312	1,35,670	2,271

Area in which crop is raised past season is less

DIVISION.

Irrigation District.

Local Supply.										
Storage.										
Hartala. Mhaswa. Parul.										
Estimated value.	Area irrigated.		Estimated value.	Area irrigated.		Estimated value.	Area irrigated.		Estimated value.	River.
	During Triennium ending 1904-05.	During 1905-06.		During Triennium ending 1904-05.	During 1905-06.		During Triennium ending 1904-05.	During 1905-06.		
Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
1,350		2	800							
6,150										
8,400					2	450				
49,250					165	8,250		37	1,850	
3,850					3	150				
150										
14,000					7	350				
120										
8,900					86	4,300		94	4,700	
700					1	50				
250	5			383	6	300	663			
50					9	400				
3,160								3	120	
40										
100										
300										
900					1	50				
250										
180								1	30	
96,100	5	2	300	383	280	14,300	663	136	6,700	

Kind of Crops	Quantity	Average Price	Irrigated Bank		Total
			Area Irrigated	Value	
Gardens and Orchards					
Vegetables					110
Fruit and other trees	150		10	1,500	82
Sugarcane			256	23,299	534
Wheat			13	750	259
Barley			17	30	19
Rice	30		13	1,500	100
Maize			12	1,100	10
Jowar			15	1,500	17
Chickpea, Peas, Lentils, etc.			5	1,000	2
Majra	40		15	1,000	2
Soybeans	8				1
Common Field Crop			108	13,300	64
Tobacco			2	1,000	13
Pulses			17	234	12
Green Gram			17	234	12
Black Gram					6
Yellow Gram			30	1,200	87
Field Crops					
Cotton			8	100	1
Soybeans			3	100	70
Condiments					
Mustard					
Turmeric					
Miscellaneous					
Land Improvements			11	100	43
			6,874	3,10,230	6,412
Area for which consolidated assessment is levied					

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

W 1102-10 ap

Kind of Crop	Rate	Storage	Chat Supply		Estimated Value	Upper Wan River Works		Estimated Value	
			Kishna Canal			Area irrigated			
			During Triennium ending 1905-06	During 1905-06		During Triennium ending 1904-05	During 1905-1906		
					Rs.			Rs.	
	160			170	21,000			450	
				390	43,800			2,850	
				127	31,350			...	
	60			106	5,160			850	
				16	1,200			800	
				60	3,180		16	800	
				73	2,580		11	440	
				17	1,260		63	2,150	
	60			17	1,020			30	
				53	3,870			...	
	50							...	
				3,000	1,18,000			8,850	
				36	1,400			...	
Fooder Crops...				38	1,450			350	
								...	
Fibres				91	1,760			...	
				68	2,320			...	
Drugs (incl Narcotics)	50			18	900			...	
								...	
Oil-seeds	40							...	
								...	
Condiments	50			269	13,450			450	
				20	21,450			...	
Miscellaneous	80			15	450			30	
Land insufficiently irrigated								...	
Total				6,070	10,107	5,49,640	743	236	12,820
Area on which consolidated assessment is levied	50							...	

Kinds of Crops.		Estate.	Cult. Supply.		River.	Irrigated.	
			Storage	Madag. Tank.		Area irrigated.	Area irrigated.
			During Triennium ending 1905-06.	Estimated Value.		During Triennium ending 1904-05.	During 1905-06.
Gardens and Orchards	Veg. tubers	...	18	5,700		12	12
	Fruits and other trees	150	1	150		12	12
Cereals	Wheat	...	...	...		...	2
	Barley	...	...	...		...	...
Cereals	Rice	10	241	...		...	...
	Maize	...	...	...		...	...
Cereals	Jowari	...	36	...		...	...
	Chino, Fáci, Bala, Bajri, Vari	40	...	...		...	...
Pulses	Miscellaneous	30	...	...		...	...
	Udd. Mug, Gram	...	...	...		...	...
Pulses	Tur	...	...	...		...	...
	Peanut	50	...	...		...	...
Pulses	Groundnut	...	...	...		...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	874	...		...	...
Fodder Crops	Fodder	...	...	...		...	...
	Lucerne, etc.	30	...	...		...	...
Fibres	Cotton	...	...	...		...	...
	Jag (Hemp)	40	...	...		...	...
Drugs and Narcotics	Tobacco	...	...	...		...	...
	Bhang	50	...	...		...	...
Oil seeds	Mustard, sensu...	...	...	...		...	...
	Linseed, castor-oil	40	...	...		...	...
Condiments	Chilly and onions	...	...	...		...	...
	Garlic, turmeric, Musti	50	8	100		...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	353	17,750		...	...
	Land insufficiently irrigated	...	5	...		...	...
Total		...	874	741	43,330	307	122
Area on which consolidated assessment is levied		50	...	...	...	...	144

Kinds of Crops.		Rate.	Bijapur.					
			Ghat Supply.		Local Supply.			
			Storage.	River.	Storage.		River.	
					MuchkundijTank.			
					Area irrigated.		Estimated Value.	
				During Triennium ending 1904-05.	During 1905-06.	Rs.		
Gardens and Orchards.	Vegetables...	...	150	...	...	2	300	...
	Fruits and other trees ...	...					
Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cereals	Wheat ...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
	Barley ...	...					
	Rice ...	...					
	Maize ...	...					
	Jowari ...	...					
	Chino, Ragi, Rala, Vari	...						
	Bajri ...	...					
Miscellaneous	...	80	...	...	...	...	...
Pulses	Gram, Udid and Mung ...	...	50	...	...	48	...	...
	Tur ...	...					
	Peas ...	...					
	Groundnut	...						
Fodder Crops.	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fodder ...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres	Lucerne, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton ...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...
Tag (Hemp)	...							
Dye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Narcotics.	Tobacco ...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhang ...	...					
Oil-seeds	Mustard, sesam	...	40	...	...	...	...	...
	Linseed, castor-oil	...						
Condiments	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
	Chilly and onions	...						
Miscellaneous	Garlic, turmeric and Methi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
Land insufficiently irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	48	2	300	...
Area on which consolidated assessment is levied		...	50	...	...	...	...	...

Local Supply		Local Supply		Local Supply		Local Supply	
Storage		Storage		Storage		Storage	
Oxidation Tank		Oxidation Tank		Oxidation Tank		Oxidation Tank	
During 1905-06		During 1905-06		During 1905-06		During 1905-06	
During 1905-06	During 1905-06	During 1905-06	During 1905-06	During 1905-06	During 1905-06	During 1905-06	During 1905-06
During 1905-06	During 1905-06	During 1905-06	During 1905-06	During 1905-06	During 1905-06	During 1905-06	During 1905-06
100	12000	100	12000	100	12000	100	12000
200	24000	200	24000	200	24000	200	24000
300	36000	300	36000	300	36000	300	36000
400	48000	400	48000	400	48000	400	48000
500	60000	500	60000	500	60000	500	60000
600	72000	600	72000	600	72000	600	72000
700	84000	700	84000	700	84000	700	84000
800	96000	800	96000	800	96000	800	96000
900	108000	900	108000	900	108000	900	108000
1000	120000	1000	120000	1000	120000	1000	120000
1100	132000	1100	132000	1100	132000	1100	132000
1200	144000	1200	144000	1200	144000	1200	144000
1300	156000	1300	156000	1300	156000	1300	156000
1400	168000	1400	168000	1400	168000	1400	168000
1500	180000	1500	180000	1500	180000	1500	180000
1600	192000	1600	192000	1600	192000	1600	192000
1700	204000	1700	204000	1700	204000	1700	204000
1800	216000	1800	216000	1800	216000	1800	216000
1900	228000	1900	228000	1900	228000	1900	228000
2000	240000	2000	240000	2000	240000	2000	240000
2100	252000	2100	252000	2100	252000	2100	252000
2200	264000	2200	264000	2200	264000	2200	264000
2300	276000	2300	276000	2300	276000	2300	276000
2400	288000	2400	288000	2400	288000	2400	288000
2500	300000	2500	300000	2500	300000	2500	300000
2600	312000	2600	312000	2600	312000	2600	312000
2700	324000	2700	324000	2700	324000	2700	324000
2800	336000	2800	336000	2800	336000	2800	336000
2900	348000	2900	348000	2900	348000	2900	348000
3000	360000	3000	360000	3000	360000	3000	360000
3100	372000	3100	372000	3100	372000	3100	372000
3200	384000	3200	384000	3200	384000	3200	384000
3300	396000	3300	396000	3300	396000	3300	396000
3400	408000	3400	408000	3400	408000	3400	408000
3500	420000	3500	420000	3500	420000	3500	420000
3600	432000	3600	432000	3600	432000	3600	432000
3700	444000	3700	444000	3700	444000	3700	444000
3800	456000	3800	456000	3800	456000	3800	456000
3900	468000	3900	468000	3900	468000	3900	468000
4000	480000	4000	480000	4000	480000	4000	480000
4100	492000	4100	492000	4100	492000	4100	492000
4200	504000	4200	504000	4200	504000	4200	504000
4300	516000	4300	516000	4300	516000	4300	516000
4400	528000	4400	528000	4400	528000	4400	528000
4500	540000	4500	540000	4500	540000	4500	540000
4600	552000	4600	552000	4600	552000	4600	552000
4700	564000	4700	564000	4700	564000	4700	564000
4800	576000	4800	576000	4800	576000	4800	576000
4900	588000	4900	588000	4900	588000	4900	588000
5000	600000	5000	600000	5000	600000	5000	600000

Kinds of Crops.		Rate.	Bijapur.				
			Ghat Supply.		Local Supply.		
			Storage.	River.	Storage.		
					Muchkundi/Tauk.		
					Area irrigated.		Estimated Value.
		During Triennium ending 1904-05.	During 1905-06.				
				Rs.			
Gardens and Orchards.	Vegetables...	...	150	2	300
	Fruits and other trees ...	...				
Sugarcane
Cereals	Wheat	50
	Barley ...	...				
	Rice ...	...				
	Maize ...	...				
	Jowari ...	...				
	Chino, Bagi, Rala, Vari	...					
Pulses	Bajri	40
	Miscellaneous ...	...				
	Gram, Udid and Mug ...	...				
	Tur ...	...				
Fodder Crops.	Peas	50
	Groundnut ...	...				
	Miscellaneous ...	...				
	Fodder ...	...				
Fibres	Lucerne, etc.	50
	Cotton ...	...				
Dyes	Tng (Hemp)	40
					
Drugs and Narcotics.	Tobacco	50
	Bhang ...	...				
Oil-seeds	Mustard, sesam	40
	Linsced, castor-oil ...	...				
Condiments	Chilly and onions	50
	Garlic, turmeric and Methi ...	...				
Miscellaneous	30
Land insufficiently irrigated
Total		48	2	310
Area on which consolidated assessment is levied		...	50

