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PART I.

Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th December 1892.

No. 7431.—The following Rule made by Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and issued as an experimental rule for one year from the 1st January 1892, in substitution for Rules III, IV and V, Criminal Circular No. 31, on pages 21 and 22 of the Criminal Circulars for the Thána Sessions Division (under the sanction contained in Government Notification* No. 6709 dated the 16th December 1891, has been sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor in Council as a General Rule for the Thána Sessions Division under 24 and 25 Vict., C. 104, S. 15, from the 1st January 1893:—

“Whenever a Magistrate in the course of enquiry into a case determines to commit it for trial by the Court of Session, he shall send intimation to the Sessions Judge naming the offence, or offences, with which the accused person or persons will be charged, the number of probable witnesses, and the locality from which they come, and the probable date by which the case will be ready for trial. The Sessions Judge will then, with due regard to the convenience of the witnesses in the case and other cases pending or to be tried in his Court, fix the earliest day possible for which the commitment should be made and forthwith inform the committing Magistrate of the date so fixed. Such day may be in the ordinary monthly Sessions or at a Special Sessions for which due arrangements should be made. If a Magistrate discharges or determines him-

self to try the accused person or persons in any case so reported, he should immediately intimate the fact to the Sessions Judge."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th December 1892.

No. 269.—The following letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, is published for general information:—

"No. 1567.

From

S. HARVEY JAMES, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Legislative Department.

Calcutta, the 2nd December 1892.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 217, dated the 17th September 1892, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, forwarding a letter from the Honorary Secretaries, Sárva-janik Sabha, Poona, No. 247, dated the 26th July 1892, addressed to this Department, praying that the Governor General's assent may be withheld from the Bill to amend the Bombay A'bkári Act, 1878, the authentic copy of which, with the assent of His Excellency the Governor General signified thereon, was returned to you with my letter No. 1535, dated the 15th ultimo.

2. Representations in regard to the Bill have also been received from the persons named in the margin.

(1) Mr. Ratanji Jiwaji Tarapoorwala and others, inhabitants of the districts of Thána and Kolába, in the Bombay Presidency, dated 23rd April 1892.

(2) Mr. Pestonjee Byramjee Dantra, dated 27th August 1892.

(3) Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association, dated 26th September 1892.

3. The Bill has attracted a good deal of attention in the Bombay Presidency, and with reference to this fact and the memorials that have been received it is considered desirable to state briefly the considerations which have led His Excellency the Governor General to decide that it should be allowed to become law.

4. That the habit of drinking to excess is widely prevalent among the people of Thána, and of part of Kolába, has, unhappily, been established beyond doubt, and is generally acknowledged by the public bodies which have opposed the Bill. During the year 1890-91 the people of Thána consumed 22·8

drams of licit liquor, of 25° U. P., per head, as compared with 4·6 drams consumed in Násik, 1·6 in Ahmednagar, 7·0 in Poona, and 0·9 in Sátára. In Kolába, where the habit of intemperance prevails in a part of the district only, the average consumption was 12·6 drams per head.

5. In addition to the licit consumption, however, a very large quantity of illicit liquor is also consumed in these two districts. The following table shows the number of offences against the A'bkári laws detected during each of the last ten years. The figures do not include Sind:—

Year.	NUMBER OF A'BKÁRI OFFENCES IN				Proportion of offences in Thána and Kolába to total of Presidency.
	Thána.	Kolába.	Rest of Bombay Presidency.	Total.	
1882-83	490	27	1,365	1,921	27·38
1883-84	470	57	1,420	1,947	27·07
1884-85	356	42	1,612	2,010	19·8
1885-86	379	47	1,377	1,803	23·63
1886-87	312	33	1,394	1,769	21·20
1887-88	413	29	1,200	1,642	26·32
1888-89	743	116	1,291	2,150	39·95
1889-90	647	116	1,384	2,147	35·54
1890-91	529	22	1,327	1,878	29·34
1891-92	657	45	1,437	2,169	33·75

6. The following table shows the number of offences of illicit distillation and illegal possession of materials in each year since 1886-87:—

Year.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES OF ILICIT DISTILLATION AND ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF MATERIALS.				Proportion of offences in Thána and Kolába to total of Presidency.
	Thána.	Kolába.	Rest of Bombay Presidency.	Total.	
1886-87	234	17	237	488	51·43
1887-88	373	14	503	690	66·69
1888-89	606	93	487	1,186	58·94
1889-90	492	94	428	1,014	57·79
1890-91	408	5	162	575	71·84
1891-92	466	31	415	912	54·5

NOTE.—It is stated that about 90 per cent. of these offences were of distillation of mhowra.

7. The population of Thána and Kolába, according to the census of 1891, represents 8·8 per cent. of the population of the whole Presidency, excluding Sind. The figures therefore show that in proportion to population the combined districts of Thána and Kolába are responsible for from 3 to 4 times as many offences of all kinds against the A'bkári laws as the rest of the Presidency, and from 6 to 8 times as many cases of illicit distillation. It is impossible that this state of things should be allowed to continue.

8. It is evident, moreover, that the efforts of the Bombay A'bkári Department, during the past ten years, working under the present law, have entirely failed, not merely to reduce the number of A'bkári offences in Thána and Kolába to the level that obtains in other districts, but even to keep them in check. A small improvement was effected in 1884-87, though even then the number of cases of illicit distillation was more than 5 times as great as in the rest of the Presidency. But excluding the two years 1888-90, during which the price of licit liquor was temporarily enhanced, and a violent outbreak of illicit distillation ensued, it will be seen that the number of offences during 1890-91 and 1891-92 was greater than in any other year of the past decade. The figures for the year 1891-92, which ended on the 31st July 1892, could not be laid before the Legislative Council while the Bill was under consideration, for the reason that the year had still some time to run. They have since been obtained. They show a serious increase over those for the previous year, and indicate that the prevalence of offences against the A'bkári laws is considerably greater now than it was ten years ago, and is nearly double what it was six years ago. This lamentable result has ensued, notwithstanding that during the last two years special punitive police have been quartered on the districts of Thána and Kolába at a cost of Rs. 20,000 per annum, a measure which the Government of Bombay rightly regards as open to serious objection.

9. It has been alleged that the wide prevalence of illicit distillation in these districts is due, not to the natural facilities which they offer for procuring mhowra flowers, but to the high rates of still-head duty levied by Government, and to the high selling price of licit liquor. This statement will not bear examination. For a number of years past the still-head duty and the maximum selling price of liquor have been lower in Thána and Kolába than in any neighbouring district, except Surat and Násik. In Násik, where consumption is comparatively insignificant, the rates have been the same as in Thána and Kolába. In Surat the still-head duty has been the same, and the maximum selling price slightly lower; but the circumstances of this district are exceptional, owing to its situation with regard to the frontier of Baroda and three smaller Native States. In Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Bombay, both still-head duty and the maximum selling price of liquor have long been higher than in Thána and Kolába, (except in 1888-89), yet in these districts, as well as in Surat and Násik, illicit distillation has been kept well in check. It is evident that the abnormal prevalence of illicit distillation in Thána and Kolába is due to other causes; and His Excellency has no doubt that prominent among these is the readiness with which the materials can be procured in those districts.

10. The Governor General has given careful consideration to the statements that have been put forward to the effect that in the districts concerned mhowra flowers are commonly used as an article of food by men and cattle. On this head a large mass of evidence has been collected, an examination of which has satisfied His Excellency that the flowers are not used as a staple article of food. They are used by some of the hill tribes to supplement their ordinary food as a relish, and also as medicine, to a

very small extent. The legitimate use of the flowers for these purposes is, in His Excellency's opinion, sufficiently provided for in the Bill. The fact that mhowra flowers are nearly as expensive as rice, and are considerably more expensive than nágli, is conclusive against their being used as food for cattle. Special weight attaches to the testimony of the Honourable Mr. Wadia, C. I. E., who made personal local enquiries on the subject, and who failed to induce members of the hill tribes to eat the flowers, except in very small quantities, even by the offer of payment. Weight is also due to the opinion of the Honourable Mr. Nulkar, who, as a former President of the Poona Sarvajánik Sabha, had opposed the Mhowra Bill of 1882. This gentleman, in his speech on the second reading of the present Bill, said:

'I have no hesitation in saying that, in the districts concerned, mhowra flowers do not form a material portion of human food, and only rich or well-to-do people can afford to feed their cattle with it. . . . Any person who is accustomed to wade through such a mass of conflicting evidence and to endeavour to draw fair conclusions on the probabilities of the case, cannot fail to see that the chief use for which the article is prized in Thána is distillation.'

11. It has been urged by some of those who have opposed the Bill that the proper course is to provide additional facilities for procuring liquor at a moderate price, and to take steps to reduce the price of raw toddy. A fatal objection to such proposals is that they would tend to intensify the vice of intemperance to which many of the people of Thána and Kolába are unhappily addicted, and which it is the main object of the present Bill to restrain. In these districts mhowra liquor is even now procurable at a lower price than in most of the surrounding districts. Raw toddy, the alcoholic strength of which is equal to that of London porter, is now sold at tree foot-booths at 4 pies per quart bottle in the Umbargaon Taluka, and at 6 pies per quart bottle in the remainder of the two districts. These low prices bring toddy within the reach of the poorest classes; and His Excellency could not approve any measures the object of which was to cheapen it still further.

12. The experience gained during the past ten years has satisfied His Excellency that the existing law is insufficient to enable the officers of Government to cope with the widespread intemperance which prevails in the districts of Thána and Kolába, or to repress the great and growing evil of illicit distillation. He considers that the measures embodied in the Bill, to which he has now given his assent, afford the best chance of dealing with those evils, and he is of opinion that the objections which have been adduced against it are not such as should prevail against the considerations which make in its favour. Unlike the Bill which was disapproved by His Excellency's predecessor on a previous occasion, the present measure has been adopted by the Bombay Legislative Council, not merely without a dissentient voice, but with the active support and approval of all the members, official and non-official alike. His Excellency trusts that this unanimous decision, arrived at after the fullest public discussion, will tend to reassure those who had regarded the measure adversely.

13. I am to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, an expression of the

Governor General's views may be communicated to the memorialists, and that this letter may be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India."

*By order of His Excellency the Right
Honourable the Governor in Council,*

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th December 1892.

No. 116.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

INDIA—WEST COAST.

GULF OF OUTCH.

ALTERATION IN BEIT HARBOUR (SAMIANI
ISLAND) LIGHT.

Information has been received through the Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, that an additional new red sector has been placed in the Beit Harbour (Samiani Island) Light, extending over the Pága Sand-bank lying to the south-east of Chinri Reef, visible through an arc of 30°, and lying between the bearings of S. 80° 30' W. and N. 69° 30' W (magnetic.)

No. 117.—The following Notice to Mariners issued by the Port Officer, Akyab, on the 16th instant is published for general information :—

Notice to Mariners.

ARAKAN DIVISION—KYOUK PYU HARBOUR.

All buoys marking the channel are painted in accordance with the International System of Buoyage, namely, entering, the Starboard hand buoys painted Red and Port, Black.

No. 119.—The following telegram from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 22nd December 1892, is published for general information with reference to Government Notification No. 93, dated 12th October 1892 :—

"411. Owing to non-arrival of an important part of new apparatus, alteration of Krishna Shoal Light is postponed one month."

*By order of His Excellency the Right
Honourable the Governor in Council,*

C. A. CUNINGHAM, Brigadier-General,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th December 1892.

No. 4788.—The following letter from the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, No. 802, dated 28th November 1892, and enclosure are published for general information :—

"No. 802 of 1892.

From

THE POLITICAL RESIDENT IN TURKISH
ARABIA ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF BOMBAY IN THE GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

*British Residency, Baghdad,
November 28th, 1892.*

Sir,

I have the honour, in continuation of my letter, No. 750, dated 11th instant, to submit, for the information of the Government of Bombay, copy of a letter No. 72, dated 27th idem, from the Sanitary Inspector, Baghdad, intimating the establishment of a Military Cordon on the Turco-Persian Frontier owing to the appearance of cholera at Kermanshah.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) E. MOCKLER, Colonel,
Political Resident in Turkish Arabia.

Copie.

Baghdad, 15-27 November 1892.

No. 72.

MONSIEUR LE CONSUL GENERAL.

Par suite de l'apparition du cholera morbus. à Kermanshah, les stations quaranténaires sur la frontière Turco-Persane a Khanakin men-deli et Zerbathia ont été supprimées et remplacées par un Cordon Militaire dont le but est de maintenir comme par le passe la prohibition du passage aux provenances Persanes.

En vous priant d'en donner avis à vos administrés.

J'ai l'honneur, &c.

(Signe) DR LUBIEZ.

Monsieur le Colonel Mockler,

Consul General de S. M. Britannique,
Baghdad."

*By order of His Excellency the Right
Honourable the Governor in Council,*

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th December 1892.

No. 10118.—The following famine reports for the months of January to July 1892 are published for general information:—

“No. $\frac{F}{125}$ of 1892.

From

J. F. FLEET, Esquire, C.I.E.,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

Belgaum Districts,

Camp Saundatti, 11th February 1892.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the monthly reports submitted by the Collectors of Belgaum, Bijápúr and Dhárwár under the Famine Relief Code, Appendix IV, for the month of January 1892, and to make the following remarks.

2. *Clause III.*—No change is reported in the area affected as given in paragraph 15 of my report No. $\frac{F}{45}$, dated the 16th ultimo.

3. *Clause IV (a) and (b).*—Information under this clause has been given in my report referred to above.

4. *Clause V.*—As yet no poor houses have been opened and no gratuitous relief is being granted. The following table shows particulars of relief works opened or announced as ready to be opened in the three districts:—

Locality.	Name of Work.	Whether Professional or Civil Agency Work.	Number of labourers.
<i>Belgaum District.</i>			
Athni. ...	(1) Athni-Kempwad road ...	Professional ...	.....
	(2) Small Local Fund works ...	Civil	1,322
Gokák ...	(1) Kurbet-Yádvád road ...	Professional ...	19
	(2) Small Local Fund repair works.	Civil ...	117
<i>Bijápúr District.</i>			
Bijápúr and Sindgi ...	(1) Bijápúr-Sindgi road ...	} Professional ...	.....
Bádámi ...	(2) Kerur-Katgeri road ...		.....
<i>Dhárwár District.</i>			
Navalgund Táluka ...	6 tanks ...	Civil Agency ...	593 Daily average for the month.

The Collectors of Belgaum and Bijápúr have given reasons for the fact that there is as yet no particular recourse to relief works. Judging by the newspapers the affected parts of this Division are not exceptional in this respect; as, in the Bellary District, which borders on Dhárwár, the harvest operations still prevent people flocking to relief works in any appreciable numbers.

I may mention that a few days ago, at Murgod, in the Paragad Táluka, I came across a body of fifty or sixty people, who have come down to these parts from the Sátára District, in the hope of obtaining employment.

5. *Clause VI.*—In Bijápúr prices have appreciably become easier in six out of the eight tálukas; this is specially noticeable in the Bijápúr Táluka itself, where jowári, which at the beginning of the month was selling at 28 lbs. to the rupee, has now fallen to 35 lbs. In Dhárwár also prices have fallen throughout, except in the Navalgund Táluka. In Belgaum, jowári is selling about one pound cheaper than before.

6. *Clause VII.*—No particular remarks seem called for here.

7. *Clause VIII.*—The Collectors were instructed to give, in each monthly report, information as to the general progress of the revenue collections. It is satisfactory to be able to note that the collection of the first kharif instalment is well in hand. From Dhárwár Mr. Crawley-Boevey reports that even postponements will probably have to be given in only comparatively few cases. In Bijápur 80 per cent. has been collected without the slightest pressure, and it was expected that a considerable amount of what remained outstanding would be paid in a few days. In Belgaum it is expected that perhaps Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 may have to be suspended in consequence of cultivators having left their villages.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. F. FLEET,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

P.S.—The Collector of Dhárwár has since reported that the whole of the first kharif instalment has been collected with the exception of Rs. 122-8-0.

(Signed) J. F. FLEET,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

*Monthly Report for the Belgaum District under the Famine Relief Code, Appendix IV,
Clause II, for the month of January 1892.*

Cluses III and IV.—Information already supplied; no change except that under clause IV (a) the original estimate of numbers expected on relief works up to end of January was over-estimated; the total number actually employed at the end of January at famine wages on both Public Works Department and Civil Works being about 1,500.

Clause V.—A Public Works Department famine camp was opened at Athni on 2nd January and one at Tigadi in Gokák Táluka on January 26th. No labourers have joined the Athni Camp, as all objected both to the wage and to living in camp.

On ordinary Local Fund Works in Athni Táluka at famine wages, Civil Agency, there were 1,322 labourers at the end of the month.

In Gokák Táluka the numbers were—Public Works Department at Tigadi Camp 19; on Civil Agency Local Fund Repair Works 117.

In Parasgad Táluka there are contracts going on on the Manoli-Dhárwár road. The contractors employ labourers at rates far beyond the Famine Code rates and no famine works proper have been opened, there being no demand for labour at famine rates.

Clause VI.—There has been no great rise or fall of prices. Jowári is about a pound to the rupee cheaper than in the beginning of the month and is now sold at from 28 to 30 lbs. to the rupee.

Clause VII.—There has been hardly any expenditure during the month, except on the Local Fund ordinary repair works, and in forming the huts for the two Public Works Department Camps at Athni and Tigadi.

Clause VIII.—No land revenue has been suspended. Most of the first instalment has been collected. About Rs. 40,000 only remain uncollected, and about 25,000 of this will be collected. Perhaps from 10,000 to 15,000 of this first instalment may have to be suspended owing to cultivators leaving their villages.

I have estimated 1 to 1½ lakhs of rupees in all, as likely to be suspended for all instalments.

Clause IX.—No other officers are required at present.

Clause X.—The area will remain affected till the rains of 1892 appear.

(Signed) F. L. CHARLES,
Collector, Belgaum District.

No. 745.

Camp Dhupdal, dated 4th February 1892.

Forwarded to the Commissioner, S. D.

(Signed) F. L. CHARLES,
Collector, Belgaum District.

Monthly Report for the Bijápur District under the Famine Relief Code, Appendix No. IV.

1. *Clause IV (a).*—The information as to this was dealt with in my No. 37 of 5th ultimo, giving the report for December last, and I am not in a position to make any further remarks except that the harvest-

ing operations have given more employment than was anticipated, and that I consider *my own* estimates are, with a good average rains next year, not understated; and I anticipate now that fewer persons than I then thought will come upon works and will do so, and for a shorter period.

2. *Clause IV (b).*—The particulars mentioned in this paragraph were also very fully dealt with last month; but I have been able during January to personally visit and inspect the Bagevadi, Muddebihal and Hungund talukas, and to correct to some extent the valuations of the crops I had formed at that time.

3. I find I was in error in stating that the cotton had completely withered up. In the three talukas in question some, of course, has completely failed, but a very considerable portion (and the crop is largely sown in these three talukas) has produced a crop which I take to be, as a rule, about 3 or 4 annas of an average crop, some fields being better than this and others worse. In the Bagalkot and Badami talukas also some cotton has similarly come to maturity, though perhaps the crop is not so good as what I have described, and the same is the case in Sindgi. In Bijapur and Indi alone cotton seems to have quite failed; and it is much less sown in these talukas than in those further south.

4. As to the other crops on the whole I think they are slightly better, except in Bagalkot and Bijapur, than I anticipated, and they are certainly distinctly better in most parts of Hungund, which seems to be the best off in the district.

5. *Clause V.*—No poor houses nor gratuitous relief has been started anywhere, but the Public Works Department have had work available in the Bijapur and Sindgi talukas on the Bijapur-Sindgi road during the month. No one, however, has accepted work upon it at relief wages.

6. Towards the close of the month they have also had work ready in the Badami Taluka on the Kerur-Katgeri road; but according to the latest information I have received no labourers have yet joined.

7. The reasons for this are various. In the first place there has been a general harvest almost in every village, and in the vast majority of fields, though in many cases there was no grain, only withered fodder to cut. This has, however, employed a great deal of labour: I should think probably half the usual amount. In the next place the well-to-do, partly from charitable motives and partly owing to the cheapness of labour, have chosen this time for a large number of agricultural operations (for some of which they have received or are receiving Government advances) and also for building houses, and this is giving a good deal of extra labour. There has also been some emigration, and the fact that prices have fallen and thereby the wages admissible under the Famine Code have diminished and appear so small in comparison with the ordinary wages paid to labourers, that people hold off and prefer using all their resources (naturally going further with cheaper prices) to taking to relief works.

8. *Clause VI, Prices.*—The prices of the three standard grains used as food in the district during the month are shown in the following statement:—

Talukas.	Jowari.						Bajri.						Wheat.						
	During the week ending 31st January 1892.	4th January 1892.	10th January 1892.	16th January 1892.	23rd January 1892.	30th January 1892.	Average in January 1891.	2nd January 1892.	9th January 1892.	16th January 1892.	23rd January 1892.	30th January 1892.	Average in January 1891.	2nd January 1892.	9th January 1892.	16th January 1892.	23rd January 1892.	30th January 1892.	Average in January 1891.
Indi	31½	31½	31½	33½	33½	56	28	28	28	28	28	28	50½	17½	17½	16½	16½	16½	33½
Sindgi	31½	29½	31½	33½	35	54½	31½	29½	31½	31½	35	56	14	14	17½	17½	19½	38½	
Bijapur	28	28	31½	31½	35	53½	28	28	31½	31½	31½	52½	14½	14½	14½	14½	15½	33	
Bagevadi	33½	31	...	30½	31½	52½	29	33½	...	30½	29½	53½	17½	17½	...	19½	21	38½	
Muddebihal	27½	27½	31½	31½	32½	51½	31½	31½	31½	33½	33½	53½	15	15	16½	16½	16½	45	
Bagalkot	26	28	28	30	32	48½	26	28	28	30	30	47½	16	16	16	16	16	32	
Badami	28	28	28	28	28	53½	30	28	28	28	28	52½	13	15	14	15	16	36	
Hungund	27	28	27	30	30	53½	28	28	28	30	30	50	14	16	16	19	30	44	

They rose slightly at the commencement of the month, but have fallen perceptibly towards the close. This is no doubt a good deal due to the fact that the instalments due to Government are being paid, but on the whole they must be considered as satisfactory, and are in most places much above famine rates.

9. *Clause VII.*—As no labourers have as yet joined the Public Works Department works, no expenditure on relief labour has been incurred, but no doubt in hutting, survey and other preliminaries expenditure has been incurred. I have, however, not got details of these, and as they must be inconsiderable I do not delay this report in order to ascertain the exact particulars.

As previously pointed out, Government have granted (Government Resolution No. ^{Local} 1526 P.—111 of 23rd December 1891) Rs. 15,000 as a provincial grant to the Kerur-Katgeri Railway feeder road and also (Government Resolution No. ^{Local} 1517 P.—93 of 16th November 1891) expenditure on the Bijapur-Sindgi road pending allotment.

10. They have further granted (Government Resolution No. 56 of 6th January 1892) Rs. 10,000 for water-supply in places where such scarcity is probable that persons or castes may not be otherwise able to get it. During the month no expenditure was incurred from this amount.

11. *Clause VIII.*—As previously pointed out, no general suspensions of land-revenue were considered necessary, the land revenue being collected in the ordinary way, but the Assistants had full power to suspend in all cases of poverty, and no forcible measures were to be taken to recover land revenue without individual enquiry.

The first instalments of land revenue have, when due, been uniformly very fairly paid. The details are given below and show that over 80 per cent. has been paid without the slightest pressure:—

Progress of Land Revenue Collections.

Taluks.	INSTALMENTS DUE.		PAID.		OUTSTANDING.	
	Government.	Local Fund.	Government.	Local Fund.	Government.	Local Fund.
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Irdi	Not received.					
Sindgi	33,695 0 10	4,798 12 10	25,682 14 1	3,574 1 5	8,012 2 9	1,184 11 5
Bijápur... ..	36,527 11 0	5,804 1 3	34,082 14 3	5,348 8 10	2,444 12 9	455 8 5
Bágevádi	39,271 13 8	6,129 3 2	28,349 6 2	4,333 5 11	10,922 7 6	1,795 13 3
Muddebihál	36,528 1 9	6,344 5 6	28,926 6 7	4,725 8 1	7,601 11 2	1,618 13 5
Bágalkot	62,528 6 8	9,785 2 5	62,437 0 8	9,779 8 5	91 6 0	5 10 0
Bádámi... ..	54,531 13 5	8,360 13 2	46,478 14 6	6,739 9 3	8,106 14 11	1,624 9 11
Hungund	67,383 12 9	10,426 4 0	64,598 1 2	9,836 11 0	2,785 11 7	589 9 0

A considerable amount of what is still outstanding will also no doubt be paid in a few days.

In the case of the second instalments the outstandings are likely to be much larger, but the general relative prosperity of the agricultural population of the district is shown by the readiness with which they have paid their dues in such a new year.

No. 496 of 1892.

Camp Hungund, 5th February 1892.

Forwarded to the Commissioner, S. D., with reference to his No. $\frac{F}{63}$ of 21st January 1892.

(Signed) J. DAVIDSON,
Acting Collector, Bijápur District.

Monthly Report for the Dhárwár District under the Famine Relief Code, Appendix IV, Clause II, for the month of January 1892. Government Resolution No. 8538A of 10th December 1891.

APPENDIX IV, RELIEF CODE.

Clause III.—The area affected has been clearly shown in this office No. 7304 of 20th December 1891, but for ready reference it is repeated below:—

No.	Sub-division.	Square Miles.	Population, 1891.	Land Revenue, 1890-91.
				Rs.
1	Navalgund-Nargund Petha	562	105,716	3,89,166
2	Gadag with Mundargi Petha	699	123,800	2,66,467
3	Ron	370	91,683	1,85,048

A sketch map showing the area affected received from the Executive Engineer, Dhárwár District, was submitted to the Commissioner, S. D., with this office No. 775, dated 3rd instant.

Clause IV (a).—Three lists of proposed larger relief works for the affected area have already been submitted (*vide* para. 17 of this office No. 7304 of 20th December 1891) and two lists (A and B), one of small Local Board works in progress and the other of works ready for execution, were submitted on 23rd ultimo with this office No. 457. A rough estimate of the maximum number of people each work is likely to support has also been given therein.

Clause IV (b).—The information under this head has already been once furnished in this office No. 7304 of 20th December 1891—*vide* also this office No. 3 of 4th January 1892.

Clause V.—The number of people mustered during the week ending 22nd January 1892 on extra Local Board works opened up to date in the Navalgund Táluka is as shown below :—

Name of Work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total Weekly Muster.
Tank at Nalvádi	318	397	14	729
Do. Belhar	326	379	32	737
Do. Karalvád	361	283	29	673
Do. Tadhál	439	539	22	1,000
Do. Khánápur	42	16	...	58
Do. Hal-Hallikeri	247½	112	...	359½
				3,556½ or Daily Average 593

No relief works are at present opened in other tálukas. No private charity is reported.

Clause VI.—I give below the retail prices reported at the date of the submission of my last monthly report (No. 3 of 4th January 1892) and those that were reported during the week ending 30th January 1892 for the affected area :—

Táluka and Petha.	Prices of staple food Jowári during the week ending 3rd January 1892. Lbs. per Rupee.	Prices of staple food Jowári during the week ending 30th January 1892. Lbs. per Rupee.	Remarks.
Navalgund... ..	30	29½	Rise
Nargund Petha	26¼	30	Fall.
Gadag	29	33	Do
Mundarg j Petha	28½	30½	Do.
Ron	28¾	32¾	Do.

The above table will show that the retail prices of staple food-grain (jowári) have very slightly risen in Navalgund, but have fallen in the other tálukas. The fall may have been caused by the grain newly harvested.

Clause VII.—No relief works out of Provincial funds have yet been deemed necessary to be undertaken, and how far such funds are available is not known.

Clause VIII.—The extent to which suspension of land revenue may be necessary cannot yet be ascertained. But under the orders conveyed in the Commissioner's No. F, dated 6th January 1892, and under the present circumstances it is very probable that postponements will have to be given in comparatively few cases.

The information as regards the revenue collections as directed by the Commissioner, S. D., to be given under this head (*vide* the 2nd para. of his memorandum No. F, dated 21st January 1892,) not having been yet received from all the Mámlatdárs of the affected tálukas, I cannot include it in the present monthly report. It will, however, be sent immediately on receipt from the Mámlatdárs concerned.

(Signed) A. C. BOEVEY,
Collector of Dhárwár.

No. 862 of 1892.

Camp Mishrikot, 6th February 1892.

Forwarded to the Commissioner, Southern Division, with compliments, as directed in his Ncs. 4997 and F₆₃, dated 15th December 1891 and 21st January 1892.

(Signed) A. C. BOVEY,
Collector of Dhárwár.

No. $\frac{F}{292}$ OF 1892.

From

J. F. FLEET, Esquire, C.I.E.,
Acting Commissioner, S. D. ;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department (Famine Branch), Bombay.

Dhárwár Districts, Camp Gadag, 15th March 1892.

SIR,

Belgaum—No. 1319, dated 3rd March 1892.
Bijápur—No. 1006, dated 8th March 1892.
Dhárwár—No. 1650, dated 11th March 1892.

I have the honour to forward the monthly reports for February submitted by the Collectors of Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár under the Famine Relief Code, Appendix IV, and to make the following remarks.

2. *Clause III.*—The affected area remains unchanged.

3. *Clause V.*—During the month no poor-houses were opened, and no gratuitous relief became necessary. The following sums have been contributed by private persons for the purposes of charity when it may be needed :—

				Rs.
Bijápur District	...	...	...	1,100
Dhárwár District	...	...	...	1,600

The following table contrasts the numbers of relief works in the three districts during the month with those in the preceding month :—

Name of Work.	Whether Professional or Civil Agency Works.	Average daily number of Labourers at the end of the month.		Increase	Decrease
		February.	January.		
<i>Belgaum District.</i>					
(1). Athni-Kempwad road	Professional ... ..	...	...	...	...
(2). Kurbet-Yádvád road	Do.	78	19	59	...
(3). Local Fund works in the Athni Táluka	Civil	1,347	1,322	25	...
(4). Local Fund works in the Gokák Táluka	Do.	199	117	82	...
<i>Bijápur District.</i>					
(1). Bijápur-Sindgi road	Professional ... ..	...	...	...	...
(2). Kerur-Katgeri road	Do.	23	...	23	...
<i>Dhárwár District.</i>					
(1). Local Board work	Civil	751	593	158	...
(2). Local Board works	Professional	879	...	879	...
	Total	3,277	2,051	1,226	...

These numbers are considerably below what was expected, but the circumstance is a subject for congratulation. The principal causes which have led to it are (1) that the general outturn of the crops, though still below the standard which, according to the Famine Commissioners' report on the experiences of 1876-77, is indicative of the approach of severe famine, has been better than was estimated; so that a good deal of agricultural employment, which was not anticipated, has been available; (2) that the very large takávi advances made by Government have created a still further supply of private employment; and (3) that the unexpected easy prices of the staple grain, which are still continuing, have enabled the private employers of labour to give wages in excess of the rates that would be earned under the Relief Code, and have also enabled many people to hold out longer on their private resources without resorting to unusual means of subsistence at all.

4. *Clause VI.*—In Belgaum the prices of jowári have hardly altered. In Dhárwár they have fallen in two tálukas and are steady in the others. In Bijápúr there has been a slight rise in two tálukas, but a perceptible fall in the others.

5. *Clause VII.*—No particular remarks seem called for here.

6. *Clause VIII.*—The current revenue collections have been going on satisfactorily, the first kharif and rabi instalments having been mostly realized, and that without any pressure at all. Some postponements may become necessary in Belgaum and Bijápúr, and perhaps in the Navalgund Táluka of Dhárwár; but not to any really perceptible extent in comparison with the totals for collection.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. F. FLEET,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

Monthly Report for the Belgaum District under the Famine Code, Appendix IV, Clause II, for the month of February 1892.

**Clauses III and IV.*—No change. At the end of February, the average numbers on Professional and Civil Agency works together was 1,624.

**Clause V.*—No new camp has been opened, but orders have been given to start a Civil Agency tank clearance work at Chulki, táluka Parasgad.

There are no labourers at the Public Works Department camp at Athni, but the numbers at the Tigadi Public Works Department camp have increased to 78.

The average numbers on Civil Agency works at the close of February were:—

				Rs.
Athni Táluka	...	...	...	1,347
Gokák Táluka	...	...	...	199

The Desai of Kawjalgi in Gokák has lately opened a private relief work where 800 persons are employed. He is said to pay adult males 1 anna 6 pies per day. Much private work out of takávi is also going on.

**Clause VI, Prices.*—The prices of jowári and hájri have hardly changed. Jowári now varies from 28 to 32 lbs. per rupee in different tálukas.

**Clause VII.*—The only expenditure on Public Works Department works during the month has been at Tigadi, where Rs. 167 have been spent.

The remaining labourers have been paid out of ordinary local Fund repair allotments.

**Clause VIII, Suspension of Revenue.*—No land revenue has been suspended.

Of the first kharif and first rabi instalments, amounting in all to about seven lákhs, all but about Rs. 31,000 have been collected.

Much of this balance of Rs. 31,000 will be collected soon; but in Athni Táluka from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 may have to be postponed till next year owing to occupants having left their homes or being unable to pay up.

Perhaps 1½ lákhs in all may have to be suspended, including the second instalments not yet due.

**Clause IX.*—An additional Assistant Collector has been granted, and no more are required for the present. It is proposed to depute two Mámlatdárs on relief duty.

**Clause X.*—The area will remain affected till the rains of 1892 appear.

(Signed) F. L. CHARLES,
Collector, Belgaum District.

No. 1319.

Camp *Khánápur*, dated 3rd March 1892.

Forwarded to the Commissioner, S. D.

(Signed) F. L. CHARLES,
Collector, Belgaum District.*Monthly Report of the Bijápur District for the month of February 1892, as directed in the Famine Relief Code, Appendix No. IV.*

PARA. IV—(a) and (b).

This matter was fully dealt with in the monthly report for December 1891. In that report I gave the numbers of persons who would come on relief works upon various dates as anticipated by the various Mámlatdárs. The totals were as follows:—

15th January	...	...	...	8,400
15th March	...	...	...	25,500
15th May	...	...	...	42,030
15th July	...	...	...	51,700

At that time I stated that "I did not attach any very great value to these estimates, but that generally I expect that from 10,000 to 15,000 persons *may* require work for eight months, and 3,000 or so for a longer period." I stated then that I offered this opinion with great hesitation, and without much confidence in its correctness. As the amount of distress has been as yet much less than was anticipated, and as the crops have turned out, in places where the ground lay low, considerably better than was expected, I have again asked the Mámlatdárs to give me their opinions as to the numbers. All have given them most reluctantly and state that it is impossible to be at all certain how long people can manage to support themselves.

The figures now given are as follows:—

Táluka.	Number of Persons believed to require work and who will from poverty be compelled to come on Relief Works on the following dates.							
	15th March.	15th April.	15th May.	15th June.	15th July.	15th August.	15th Sept.	15th Oct.
Indi ... ..	...	250	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,500	1,000	...
Sindgi ... ..	...	...	200	300	...	...	...	...
Bijápur ... ..	...	...	500	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Bágevádi ... ..	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...
Muddebihál	1,000	1,500	2,000	1,500	800	800	800	800
Hungund ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bágalkot... ..	500	1,000	1,500	...	...	...	...	...
Bádámi ... ..	...	The Mámlatdár declines to offer an opinion.						
	1,500	2,750	5,700	4,800	4,300	3,800	3,300	2,300

In the Muddebihál and Bágalkot tálukas the Mámlatdárs state these numbers will only come if the works are opened in their tálukas and in places that suit the people. I do not put any great confidence in these figures, but they show that the original anticipations of distress held by every one in the district have proved to have been greatly over the mark. The reasons are various. The crops were certainly slightly under-estimated, but still in five of the tálukas the average crop—now it is reaped—is considerably under a four-anna one, and in only one, Hungund, it possibly slightly exceeds 4 annas, an amount of crop which according to all accounts is one that should only accompany a severe famine.

Prices have, however, fallen steadily as soon as the holders of stocks, which were, and still are, large, found that large importations at once followed high prices.

Most of all, however, the grants of takávi by Government have aided in preventing distress. These have been in all 91,000 odd rupees and most has been already distributed. This has been almost entirely utilized for small agricultural improvements, wells, embankments, destruction of grass, and has employed a very great deal of labour in the village itself. In this country I have already found that when a few persons begin any particular useful work, their example is followed, and, unaided by Government, very many

land-holders have been making improvements on their own account, while others have commenced improvements pending grants of takávi asked for from Government. The full amounts asked for, Government have been unable to grant; but if these are granted as soon as the year 1892-93 is commenced, I believe they will stave off distress to a very great extent, and will also improve the fertility of the district. If this should be followed by an early and abundant rains, I believe the numbers that will need Government assistance will be very small, but on the other hand, should the monsoon burst late, and be a sparse one, there will be very keen distress through the months from June to October.

Clause V.—It has not been found necessary to open poor houses, nor has any necessity for gratuitous relief arisen. Two relief works under Public Works Department management have been opened, and another one is ready for opening. On the first of these, the Bijápur-Sindgi road, no labourers have joined. On the other, the Kerur-Katgeri road in the Bádámi Taluka, a few women and children have accepted work, the numbers for the week ending February 13th, 20th and 27th being as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Week ending 13th ...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. 20th ...	...	7	3	10
Do. do. 27th ...	2	8	13	23

I have received three contributions from persons outside the district, amounting to Rs. 1,100, to be spent in charity. If no special kind of charity appears necessary, I mean to utilize these sums for the purchase of seed for poor agriculturists at the commencement of the rains.

Clause VI.—The prices of the staple grains are forwarded to Government weekly.

The prices in the various talukas of jowári and bájri at the commencement and close of the month are shown in the following statement:—

Talukas.	Jowári.			Bájri.		
	Ordinary price.	Price on 1st February.	Price on 29th.	Ordinary price.	Price on 1st February.	Price on 29th.
Indi ...	56	33½	36½	54	28	28
Sindgi ...	56	35	42	58½	35	35
Bijápur ...	63	35	31½	59½	31½	31½
Bágeráti ...	56	31½	35½	56	25½	29½
Muddebihal ...	51½	32½	34½	63½	39½	33½
Bágerhot ...	47	32	28	49	30	30
Bádámi ...	54	28	30	59½	26	32
Hungund ...	56	30	32	56	30	30

They have kept wonderfully constant; jowári which is most used has fallen slightly in six of the talukas and risen in two, while bájri has not varied except in one taluka in which it has fallen. These results are most satisfactory.

Clause VII.—Omitting takávi advances the grants to this district (Civil Department) have been confined to Rs. 10,000 granted in Government Resolution No. 56 of 6th January for temporary water-supply in urgent cases.

Out of this sum I have sanctioned during the month Rs. 2,524 for small works in 30 villages. These mostly consist in removing silt and deepening existing wells or making temporary wells in small nálas. The allotments made for expenditure under the Public Works Department are, as previously pointed out, Rs. 15,000 to the Kerur-Katgeri road (Government Resolution No. ^{Local} 1529 P.—111 of 23rd December 1891), and expenditure without allotment (Government Resolution No. ^{Local} 1517 P.—03 of 16th November 1891) on the Bijápur-Sindgi road. According to the latest returns received from the Assistant Engineers the expenditure up to the end of the month has been as follows:—

	Rs.
Huvim-Hippargi-Telgi road ...	85
Bijápur-Sindgi road ...	417
Kerur-Katgeri road ...	373-0-4

... informs me, however, that on each of these roads there is a liability of about ... brought down for the benefit of labourers, and that on the Bijápur-Sindgi ... (stone-masons) for the erection of the bridges and masonry portion of the ... stones, lime, &c. The liabilities to these for the month he considers ... with they will probably amount to Rs. 8,000 more. Had a large

number of persons joined the work, this would have been absolutely necessary, but owing to the reluctance people at present show to working at famine rates, I think that it would be better not to proceed further than the foundations of the masonry work.

Clause VIII.—The measures adopted as to suspension of land revenue have been fully reported, and are working well without pressure; over 80 per cent. of the first instalments have been collected, and a considerable amount of the outstandings are sure to be received. In the case of the second instalments, however, a large portion of the revenue will have to be postponed in individual cases.

Camp Bágalkot, 8th March 1892.

(Signed) J. DAVIDSON,
Acting Collector, Bijápúr District.

No. 1006 of 1892.

Camp Bágalkot, 8th March 1892.

Submitted to the Commissioner, S. D.

(Signed) J. DAVIDSON,
Acting Collector, Bijápúr District.

Monthly Report for the Dhárwár District under the Famine Relief Code, Appendix IV, Clause II, for the month of February 1892.—Government Resolution No. 8538A of 10th December 1891.

APPENDIX IV—RELIEF CODE.

Affected area. *Clause III.*—This has been already notified—*vide* Government Resolution No. 914, dated 6th February 1892.

Clause IV (a).—Information under this head has already been submitted in the last monthly report. During the month of February 1892 a sum of Rs. 32,872 was allotted for the construction, when necessary, of the Mulgund-Gadag road out of the Local Fund balance of Rs. 1,50,000 as requested by the Commissioner, S. D. (his No. ^{F.} 117, dated 10th February 1892). No provincial work has yet been started in this district, as there are sufficient number of Local Board works of the class approved by Government ready for execution for some time to come. Under existing circumstances in Dhárwár the repair of small tank works is the most useful form of work that can be started for relief purposes.

Economic condition. *Clause IV (b).*—The information under this head has already been once furnished in this office No. 7304 of 20th December 1891.

Clause V.—The number of people mustered during the latest week ending 27th February 1892 on Local Board Civil and Professional Agency relief works opened up to date in the Navalgund Táluka is as shown below:—

Agency.	Name of Work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total weekly muster.
Professional Civil.	Improving the work Karalvad ...	324½	250½	10	591
	Ditto Tadhál ...	339	400	...	739
	Ditto Salkanhal ...	1,535	1,118	28	2,681
	Ditto Radcagnur ...	379	120	...	499
	Ditto Halkusugal ...	1,169½	1,324	88	2,581½
	Ditto Melgiriraddi ...	1,055	1,043	426	2,524
	Ditto Annigeri ...	52	71	4	127
	Ditto Gudisagar ...	17	23	1	41
	Total ...	4,871	4,355½	557	
	Daily average ...	...	...	...

These figures are moderate, but it must be borne in mind that the wage at which the men have been employed is not the famine wage prescribed by Section 128, Relief Code, but the rate of 2 annas a man, 1½ anna a woman and one anna a child, as fixed by the Collector's No. 1209 of 20th February 1892, which is now before the Government. A famine scale of wages would probably reduce these figures materially.

in doing so; but the reduction of the Local Board wage has been deprecated for reasons shown. Under the circumstances shown, it will be understood that the figures given include many persons who in ordinary years are dependent on daily labour.

The following sums have been received on account of private charity :—

	Rs.
From His Highness the Mahārāja Holkar	1,500
From Mr. Burjorji Máneckji, A'bkári Farmer, Pen and A'libág	50
From Mr. Híráji Hormasji Bária of Pajari of A'libág	50
Total Rs.	1,600

Clause VI (Prices).—I give below the retail prices of the staple food-grain (jowári) for the four weeks in February 1892 for the affected area :—

Name of Táluka and Petha.	Prices of jowári for the week ending 30th January 1892.	Prices of jowári for the week ending 6th February 1892.	Prices of jowári for the week ending 13th February 1892.	Prices of jowári for the week ending 20th February 1892.	Prices of jowári for the week ending 27th February 1892.
Navalgund	29½	29	31	32¾	32¾
Nargund Petha	30	30	33	33¾	30
Gadag	33	31	33	33	33
Mundargi Petha	30¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	33 ¹⁰
Ron	32¾	33¼	34¼	34¼	33¼

It will be seen from the above table that the prices have fallen considerably in Navalgund and Mundargi and slightly in Ron since the 1st February; in Gadag they are nearly steady and in Nargund they have risen again.

Provincial and Imperial expenditure.

Clause VII.—Nothing to add to what was stated last month.

Clause VIII.—No general suspension of land revenue will be necessary in any of the affected tálukas.

Suspension of Land Revenue. The first kharif instalment has been completely collected without any pressure being used in the Gadag and Ron tálukas. Only one notice in the Ron Táluka was issued and none in Gadag. The single notice that was issued to the Jáhírdár of Gajehdragad villages in respect of the one-anna cess, the recovery of which was delayed on account of the disputes among the sub-sharers of the jághír. A statement showing the collection of revenue during the month of February 1892 is herewith forwarded as required by the Commissioner S. D.'s No. ^F/₆₃ of 21st January 1892 (para. 2). In Navalgund the balance of the first rabi instalment to be recovered (Rs. 74,742) appears comparatively large; steps are being taken to collect it. The great ease with which the first kharif instalment has been collected in Gadag and Ron tálukas speaks well for the material condition of the cultivators and confirms the views expressed in paragraph 7 of my letter No. 7304 of 20th December 1891, submitting a report under Section 18, Relief Code.

(Signed) A. C. BOVEY,
Collector of Dhárwár.

No. 1650 OF 1892.

Camp Hubli, 11th March 1892.

Compliments to the Commissioner, S. D., as directed in his Nos. 4997 and ^F/₆₃, dated 1st January 1892, respectively.

(Signed) A. C. BOVEY,
Collector of Dhárwár.

Statement, showing the Amount of Revenue collected during February 1892 in the affected talukas of Navalgund, Gadag and Ron.

No.	Taluka.	Amount to be collected.	Amount collected during the month.	Amount still to be collected.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Navalgund ...	1,97,127 15 9	1,22,385 3 8	74,742 12 1	} First rabi instalment.
2	Gadag ...	1,18,951 11 4	1,11,577 5 0	7,374 6 4	
3	Ron ...	86,396 1 0	85,569 6 3	826 10 9	
	Total ...	4,02,475 12 1	3,19,531 14 11	82,943 13 2	

(Signed) A. C. BOEVEY,
Collector of Dhárwár.

11th March 1892.

Monthly Report for the Belgaum District under the Famine Code, Appendix IV, Clause II, for the month of March 1892.

Clauses III and IV.—No change. At the end of March the numbers on Professional and Civil Agency works together were 947.

The civil works had been closed owing to completion and to the end of the financial year.

Clause V.—In the Parasgad Taluka the tank clearance at Chulki was commenced at famine rates on 8th March and the number at work at the end of the last month was 218.

In Athni Camp, although opened on the 2nd January, there were no people at work up to the last week. On Saturday last, viz., on the 2nd of this month, there were 116 people at work.

In Tigadi the number is largely increasing. On the 2nd April the number was 549. A Hospital Assistant has been attached to this Camp.

The civil works started out of Local Fund are almost completed and closed. The number of labourers at the close of March was only 64.

Clause VI.—The prices of jowári and bájri have hardly changed. Jowári varies from 28 to 32 lbs. per rupee in different talukas.

Clause VII.—The expenditure on Public Works Department works during the month has been at

Tigadi, Gokák Taluka ...	...	...	...	Rs. 899
and Athni ...	...	...	...	836
Total ...	...	...	...	1,735

The remaining labourers have been paid out of ordinary Local Fund allotments.

In Chulki, taluka Parasgad, the expenditure is Rs. 144, and it is not settled to what head this should be debited.

Suspension of Land Revenue.

Clause VIII.—No land revenue has been suspended.

I have nothing more to add to what has already been given in my last report. In the affected part of the district most of the villages are rabi and their second instalment is due in the current month.

In the rest of the district there is only a small balance uncollected.

Clause IX.—In addition to the Personal Assistant already granted, two Mámlatdárs have been ed on relief duty,— Government Resolution No. 1998, dated 23rd March 1892. The affected district is divided into two circles, Northern and Southern, separated by the river Ghatprabha and put in charge of one Mámlatdár. He, in addition to the duties given in Section 27 of the Act, has been ordered to inspect takávi works in his charge.

Clause X.—The area affected will remain unchanged till the rains of 1893.