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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

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STATEMENT A.

STATISTICS

RELATING TO THE

DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

N. B.—This statement consists of extracts from the information furnished by the Government of Bombay on November 4th, 8th and 15th, 1876, in accordance with the telegram from the Government of India of the 22nd October, and of summaries submitted by that Government of the reports of each taluka called for by the Government of India on November 30th, 1876.

KEY to the alphabetical headings in the following statement:—

(*a*)—a careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately: if there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned:

(*b*)—an estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount or revenue to be remitted:

(*c*)—information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future:

(*d*)—the nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any:

(*e*)—the course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages:

(*f*)—the local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation:

(*g*)—the character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse:

(*h*)—the movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable:

(*i*)—the relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity:

(*j*)—the nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work:

(*k*)—the number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at date of report for relief (1) by works, (2) by charitable measures, and the number, roughly estimated, which it is likely to have on its hands on March 1st, May 1st and July 1st.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—MR. L. R. ASHBURNER, C.S.I.

KHANDEISH DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—MR. W. H. PROPERT.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	*Kharif.* Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Dhulia	759	66,929	1,69,915	159,239	6,319	23·83	12·73
2. Amalner	529	79,863	2,58,024	173,204	20,022	21·83	15·15
3. Erandol	467	76,689	2,30,127	158,192	18,073	30·4	14·79
4. Páchora	542	84,880	2,86,181	170,697	6,906	28·31	12·86
5. Chálisgaon	511	44,568	1,27,905	91,373	8,837	28·19	13·21
6. Pimpalner	1,039	60,125	1,19,345	109,393	12,891	26·78	16·81
7. Nundurbár	647	45,285	1,25,676	46,333	22,502	24·74	16·57
8. Taloda	1,135	35,278	59,304	9,370	17,510	29·4	29·32
9. Sháháda	468	46,228	2,05,913	65,943	40,865	21·36	16·6
10. Virdel	507	63,350	2,41,838	153,056	27,593	18·27	7·05
11. Shirpur	780	34,642	1,29,830	58,625	17,235	21·39	11·24
12. Chopra	495	51,584	1,60,482	86,912	11,622	Information not available.	11·97
13. Sauda	867	124,519	2,78,744	182,518	27,206		13·4
14. Bhusáwal	570	84,245	2,46,223	154,127	11,264	26·47	8·41
15. Nasirabad	319	60,109	2,11,532	83,326	30,307	Information not available.	12·31
16 Jámner	527	70,351	1,75,088	140,514	714		13·26
TOTAL ...	10,162	1,028,642	30,26,127	1,842,822	279,896	...	...

The kharif yield is 4 annas, and the rabi, which is cultivated only in irrigated lands, promises well. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The total amount of revenue is not given, but the probable remissions are Rs. 15,000.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and the pasturage is abundance of grass.	[illegible] the scarcity of the water-supply, there will be a total failure of the ordinary supply. To meet this, ziras are being made, and wells deepened and repaired.	

HUNIA Taluka (Assistant Collector [illegible])

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.			
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowari.	Tur Dall.
7th October 1876 ...	29¾	31½	42	28
15th " ...	28	28	32⅔	28
22nd " ...	27½	28	31½	28
31st " ...	26½	26½	31½	28
7th November 1876 ...	22½	24½	28	22½
15th " ...	23½	23⅔	28	19½
22nd " ...	23½	26½	28	19½
30th " ...	26⅔	26½	29⅔	21
7th December 1876 ...	24½	26½	31½	21
15th " ...	24½	27½	31½	21⅔
22nd " ...	25⅔	29½	31½	21·
31st " ...	25⅔	29⅔	31½	23⅔
Average of six years ...	30½	31⅔	51⅓	23½

PIMPALNER Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. C. G.

The kharif yield may be taken at 8 annas, and the rabi, which is cultivated only in irrigated lands, promises an average crop. No further sowings are probable this season.	The total amount of land revenue is not given, but the remissions are estimated at Rs. 500.	There is no mortality from starvation amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated.	There will be no scarcity of water, though there is less than usual.	

For the week ending	Prices—lbs. per Rupee.			
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Tur Dall.	Jowári.
7th October 1876 ...	38½	38½	28	...
14th " ...	31½	31½	28	...
21st " ...	28	28	28	...
28th " ...	28	28	28	...
4th November 1876 ...	28	28	28	...
11th " ...	28	28	28	31½
18th " ...	31½	31½	24½	...
25th " ...	28	28	21	...
2nd December 1876 ...	28	28	21	...
9th " ...	24	28	21	...
16th " ...	28	28	21	35
23rd " ...	27	28	28	34
30th " ...	27	27	21	34
Average of six years ...	...	33	26	...

DES[illegible]

Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).

There are about 900,480 lbs. of grain in store, and it is imported from the Central Provinces and Cawnpore *viâ* Chálisgaon.	The bulk of the population consists of Kunbis who are poor. Sowkars will assist the ryots who work under them.	No emi[illegible] any [illegible]	[illegible] ...ks, nor [illegible] be needed.	Rs. [illegible] ...en [illegible] by the Municipality for charitable purposes, no expenditure has been made	Government [illegible] at present affording relief to any persons either on works or by charity, nor is it probable that help will be required from Government.	

Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).

Most of the well-to-do ryots have a year's supply of grain for their own consumption; the amount in store or for sale is not given; but no scarcity is anticipated, though prices are high. If necessary, grain can be imported from Dhulia and Málegaon.	The population is almost purely agricultural; and there are no land-holders likely to aid their tenants should they require help.	No emigration has taken place, nor is any probable.	No relief works are in progress, nor will any be needed.	No charitable relief is given, and none is sought by any one.	It is improbable that Government will have any people to support either on works or by charity.

c	d	e
In the kharif villages the kharif crop has yielded in the past it has been from 10 to 12 annas. The rabi crops have been equal to above the average. There are no prospects of further sowing this season.	The total amount of revenue is not given, but the probable remissions are Rs. 1,500.	No unusual mortality has occurred, nor is any to occur among the cattle.

NIZÁMPUR PETHA, Pirgalna Taluka (1st Assistant

There will be no distress owing to scarcity of the water-supply, though 10 less than usual.

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.			
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	38½	38½	45½	31½
8th " ...	38½	38½	45½	31½
16th " ...	31½	31½	38½	31½
24th " ...	31½	31½	38½	31½
1st November 1876 ...	28	24½	29½	31½
8th " ...	28	26½	31½	31½
16th " ...	24½	24½	28	24
24th " ...	24½	24½	28	24½
1st December 1876. ...	28	28	31½	31½
8th " ...	28	28	31½	28
16th " ...	28	28	31½	28
24th " ...	28	28	31½	28
1st January 1877 ...	28	28	31½	28
Average of six years ...	40½	43½	49	28½

SHÁHÁDA Taluka (1st Assistant Collector

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield has been an average one. The rabi crop is good, with the exception of gram and linseed, which will yield only 8 annas.	No remissions are necessary.	No mortality from starvation has taken place, or is anticipated.	There will be no failure of water, the usual amount of rain having fallen.	

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.			
	Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Tur Dall.
8th October 1876 ...	42⅝	43½	38½	42
15th " ...	42⅝	43½	30	42
23rd " ...	40	43½	30	42
31st " ...	32	32½	28	31 11/16
8th November 1876 ...	32	32½	26½	27
15th " ...	24½	28	22	24 1/16
23rd " ...	28 1/16	28	26½	28½
30th " ...	31	36½	26½	27
8th December 1876 ...	20	36½	27 1/16	3
15th " ...	32	36½	28	8
23rd " ...	32	34	22	28
31st " ...	31	32½	27 1/16	28
Average of six years ...	54½	62½	35⅝	34½

NANDURBÁR Taluka (1st Assistant Collector

a	b	c	d	e
The crop, both kharif and rabi, has reached the average. There are no prospects of further sowings this year.	The total amount of land revenue is not given, but the probable remissions are Rs. 1,000.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, nor is any anticipated.	There will be no distress from scarcity of water.	

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.			
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
7th October 1876 ...	36½	38	41	37
15th " ...	36½	38	41	37
25th " ...	28½	29½	33	37
31st " ...	28½	29½	41	37
7th November 1876 ...	24	25	27 1/10	28
15th " ...	26	24	27 1/10	28
22nd " ...	22	22	26	18
30th " ...	22	22	26	18
8th December 1876 ...	25	26	30½	24 1/10
15th " ...	25	28	31	24 1/10
21st " ...	27	31	33	28
30th " ...	27	31	33	28
Average of six years ...	40⅝	49½	63	33½

Mr. C. G. Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e
Most of the ryots have kept sufficient corn for their own consumption. There are no large grain markets.	There are no grain-dealers, sowkars, or cattle-keepers, are agriculturists and are poor. There are no large landholders.	There has been no emigration, and none anticipated.	There are no relief works, nor are any necessary.	It is highly unlikely that Government will be called upon to afford relief either on works or by charity.

Mr. C. G. Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e
There are 1,344,000lbs. of grain in store, and this is sufficient for local consumption.	The population consists of Bheels, Guzars, and Kunbis. The Guzars and Kunbis, and some of the Bheels, are employed in agriculture. The rest of the Bheels in labour. There are no large landholders.	No emigration has taken place, nor is any probable.	No relief works are in progress, nor are any required.	No special arrangements are necessary for relief either on works or by charity.

Mr. C. G. Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e
There is sufficient grain for local use.	Half the population consists of Bheels, and the other half of Kunbis; the former are labourers and the latter agriculturists. Their condition will be nearly the same as in ordinary years.	There has been no emigration, and none is probable.	No relief works are in progress, nor are they necessary.	No special charitable aid is required.

No relief on works or by charity will be required.

TALODA Taluka (1st Assistant Collector

The khar[if] crop will be an average one, 12 annas, and the rabi promises the same.

The [pro]bable amount of revenue is not given, and the probable remissions will be Rs. 1,000.

[Cat]tle have died or are likely to die, from starvation.

There will be no failure in the water-supply.

For the week ending.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Bájri.	Wheat.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
8th October 1876 ...	42	37½	42	42
15th „ ...	42	37½	42	42
23rd „ ...	30½	30½	35	42
31st „ ...	28	28	35	33½
8th November 1876 ...	24½	28	28	26½
15th „ ...	24½	24½	26½	25½
23rd „ ...	25½	25½	26½	25½
30th „ ...	25½	25½	26½	28
8th December 1876 ...	28	28	28	33½
15th „ ...	30½	30½	33½	33½
23rd „ ...	28	28	31½	28
31st „ ...	28	28	31½	28
Average of six years ...	51½	42 7/8	56 7/8	50½

AMALNER Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assistant Collector

The kharif yield is 5, and the rabi 3, annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.

The probable remissions will be Rs. 30,000. The total amount of revenue is not given.

There has as yet been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, but the Collector thinks many will die. Government have opened forest reserves, and sanctioned advances to Wanjaries.

According to the Assistant Collector, the water-supply is not a matter of anxiety. Old wells are being repaired, and new ones dug. The Collector, however, anticipates a serious failure.

Date.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	31	35	39	28
8th „ ...	28	28	38	28
16th „ ...	24	28	35	28
23rd „ ...	24	28	35	[illegible]
31st „ ...	22	24	31	28
8th November 1876 ...	20	24	28	20
16th „ ...	21	24	28	20
23rd „ ...	22	28	30	[illegible]
30th „ ...	22	28	30	20
8th December 1876 ...	24	28	31	21
16th „ ...	24	28	30	21
23rd „ ...	24	28	30	21
30th „ ...	26	28	30	21
Average of six years ...	32	42	56	22

PAROLA PETHA, AMALNER Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assistant

The kharif yield is 5 annas. There is no rabi. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.

The probable remissions are Rs. 4,000. The total revenue is not given.

Some slight mortality amongst the old and worn-out cattle is expected, but no Government aid is necessary.

The water-supply generally has not failed, but the town of Párola itself is badly off. Large wells are being dug there, and failing them a pumping arrangement from a well on the Bori River would be a success, so far as supplying the town is concerned, but enormously expensive.

Date.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	30	37	42	30
8th „ ...	30	32	32	30
16th „ ...	26	28	31	30
23rd „ ...	24	28	32	30
31st „ ...	24	28	32	25
8th November 1876 ...	23	24	28	23
16th „ ...	23	23	25	18
23rd „ ...	23	23	28	21
30th „ ...	20	22	27	23
8th [illegible]ber 1876 ...	22	24	30	23
16th „ ...	23	26	28	24
23rd „ ...	24	29	29	25
30th „ ...	24	29	29	25
Average of six years ...	28	42	56	28

[illegible] 389

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] Report, dated 10th January 1877).

The supply of grain will be sufficient for the year.

[illegible] of the population are very poor, and the rest are Kunbis and Guzars. The bulk of the people consists of cultivators, but some are labourers. There are no large landholders able materially to aid their tenants.

There has been, and will be, no emigration.

No relief works are in progress, nor are any required.

[illegible] arrangements necessary for relief either on works or by charity.

Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 6th January 1877).

There are no large stocks of grain in store; it is imported as required from Holkar's territories and Jalgaon and Bhasáwad Railway stations. No fall in prices is anticipated, but private enterprize will supply the market.

About one-half of the population consists of cultivators, one-fourth of artizans and traders, and the rest of labourers, mendicants, &c. There are no landholders likely to aid their tenants, but the sowkars may do so.

No emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.

One road work, the Amalner-Párola road, is in progress, and is at present sufficient. Should it be necessary, the Amalner-Jalgaon road can be commenced.

A fund of Rs. 350, Rs. 100 being Government money, has been raised for feeding the incapable poor.

600 are at present on works, and none supported by charity. The probable numbers requiring relief will be on—

	On Works.	By Charity.
1st March ...	1,500	100
1st May ...	2,000	150
1st July ...	2,000	150

Collector Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 6th January 1877).

There are 1,680,000 lbs. of grain in store; it is imported from the western talukas, from Holkar's territories, and the G. I. P. Railway. Private enterprize will supply the market, but prices are unlikely to fall.

The population amounts to 28,000, of whom 10,000 are cultivators and a large number are weavers living in the town of Párola. Half the cultivators are well-to-do, and the other half poor. There are no large landholders, but the cultivators have good credit with the sowkars.

There has been some emigration chiefly from Párola itself on account of the scarcity of water there, but it is not likely to become general.

The Mhasawad Tank and the Amalner-Párola road are in progress. The Bhokar Tank and Amalner-Jalgaon road may have to be commenced, and will probably prove sufficient.

No charitable relief has yet been given, but a fund of Rs. 350 (Rs. 100 being Government money) has been collected, and will be used, if necessary, in feeding the infirm poor.

There are now about 600 persons on the works. There will be on—

	On Works.	By Charity.
1st March ...	1,500	200
1st May ...	2,000	200
1st July ...	2,000	300

ERANDOL Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assistant

The kharif yield may be taken at 4, and the rabi at 3 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.

The probable remissions are Rs. 30,000. The total amount of revenue is not given.

No unusual mortality has yet occurred amongst the cattle, though it is anticipated to a small extent among the old and worn-out ones. The Satpuras are not far, and the people are sending their cattle there, or importing grass.

The water-supply is not a matter of anxiety, though in some villages it will have to be brought from a distance, and other villages may have to be abandoned for a few months.

Date.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.			
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	30	24	32	28
8th " ...	30	27	32	28
16th " ...	30	26	30	24
23rd " ...	26	26	30	24
31st " ...	22	24	27	22
8th November 1876 ...	20	21	24	16
16th " ...	20	21	24	16
23rd " ...	20	24	32	16
30th " ...	20	24	28	16
8th December 1876 ...	24	24	28	16
16th " ...	24	24	28	16
21st " ...	24	24	28	16
Average of six years ...	32	38	48	22

CHALISGAON Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assistant

The kharif yield may be taken at 9, and the rabi at 7, annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.

The amount of land revenue is not given; but the remissions are estimated at Rs. 6,000.

There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, nor is there any reason to anticipate any, as Government have thrown open the forests of the taluka.

There is no danger of a serious failure in the water-supply. The rivers Girna and Titur and several large nullahs will hold sufficient for the year. In about 15 villages it may be necessary to undertake repairs to wells.

Date.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.			
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	32	38	45	32
8th " ...	29	31	38	32
16th " ...	23	27	36	28
23rd " ...	25	26	32	25
31st " ...	25	26	32	28
8th November 1876 ...	21	25	27	21
16th " ...	20	21	27	17
23rd " ...	27	24	32	18
30th " ...	27	24	32	19
8th December 1876 ...	25	28	33	21
16th " ...	24	28	34	21
23rd " ...	25	28	31	24
30th " ...	27	28	32	28
Average of six years ...	36	50	[illegible]	20

PACHORA Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assistant Collector

The kharif yield may be taken at 7, and the rabi at 2, annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.

The total amount of land revenue is not given; but the remissions will probably amount to Rs. 15,000.

No unusual mortality amongst the cattle has occurred, and none is anticipated, except in the case of old and worn-out animals.

This taluka is well watered by the Girna and its tributary streams from the Satmalas. There need be no apprehension of a failure in the water-supply.

Date.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.			
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	32	38	46	28
8th " ...	25	30	33	28
16th " ...	25	30	36	28
23rd " ...	24	28	35	28
31st " ...	22	24	29	24
8th November 1876 ...	18	21	28	18
16th " ...	18	23	28	18
23rd " ...	24	28	32	22
30th " ...	24	28	31	17
8th December 1876 ...	24	31	36	23
16th " ...	27	28	32	22
23rd " ...	27	28	32	22
30th " ...	27	28	34	24
Average of six years ...	32	45	49	31

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Collector Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 6th January 1877).

10,752,000 lbs. of grain are estimated to be in store; it is imported chiefly from Jalgaon and Bhúsawal Railway stations. Prices have fallen, but are not likely to decline further, and private enterprize will supply the market.	About one-half the population consists of cultivators, one-fourth of artizans and traders, and the rest of labourers, mendicants, &c. A fair proportion of the first two classes is well off. There are no large landholders, but the sowkars will aid the people.	There has been no noticeable emigration, and none is expected.	The Erandol-Mehejí and Jalgaon-Girna River roads are in progress. If a further grant is made for the former, and the latter is extended to Dharangaon or Amalner, they will prove ample.	The usual petty relief works will be opened if private contributions fail.	At present there are 125 people supported on works, and 50 by charity. The number requiring support will be on—

	On Works.	By Charity.
1st March ...	1,000	100
1st May ...	1,500	150
1st July ...	2,000	150

Collector Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 7th January 1877).

There is at present a six months' supply of grain in store. It is imported from the Chálisgaon Railway station and the Nizam's dominions. Private enterprize will supply the market, but prices are not likely to fall further.	Out of a population of 45,000, 33,750 are high, and 11,250 low, caste. About one-half may be put down as fairly well off. There are 9,000 cultivators, a small proportion of whom combine other occupations with agriculture. There are no large landholders.	There has been no noticeable emigration, and none is anticipated.	There are no relief works in progress at present; it will, however, be necessary to start one shortly, and improving the Utrán Ghát road to the foot of the ghát is proposed. Should another work be necessary, the Chalisgaon-Lohara road can be improved between Ozur and Waghli.	Demands for charitable aid are met by voluntary subscriptions.	At present Government have no people to support. Relief on works may be sought by—

On 1st March ...	500
„ 1st May ...	1,000
„ 1st July ...	1,000

The spontaneous liberality of the richer people will obviate all necessity for Government charity.

Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 7th January 1877).

There are at present about 1,344,000 lbs. of grain in store; it is imported by rail and from the Nizam's territories. Private enterprize will supply the market, but prices are unlikely to fall.	One-half the population is well off and the other half poor. Of the latter three-fourths are cultivators and one-fourth labourers. One or two large landholders will probably aid their tenants.	No emigration has taken place, and none is expected.	The road from Páchora to the Titur River is in progress. On its completion, portions of the Chálisgaon-Lohara road will be undertaken.	No expenditure on charity has been incurred.	At present there are 124 persons, chiefly immigrants, on the Páchora road. There will probably be on—

	On Works.	By Charity.
1st March ...	300	50
1st May ...	500	50
1st July ...	500	50

KHANDE

a	b	c	d
The kh... annas. prospec... sowings	The kharif yield, which takes up more than three-fourths of the area of the Petha, may be taken at 7 annas and the rabi at 3 annas. Fodder, but no grain, may be sown.	The total amount of the revenue is not given, but the remissions will probably be Rs. 20,000.	No unusual mortality amongst the cattle has occurred, and none is anticipated, except in the case of the old and worn-out animals.

BHADGAON PETHA, PACHORA Taluka (Acting Extra 2

Many villages to the north of the taluka will suffer from scarcity of water; the only remedial measure is to repair such old wells as are promising. The Jamda Canal will, however, greatly alleviate the inconvenience.

Date.	Prices—Lbs. Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.
1st October 1876 ...	32	35	38
8th „ ...	31	32	36
16th „ ...	24	28	32
23rd „ ...	24	28	32
31st „ ...	24	28	32
8th November 1876 ...	24	24	31
16th „ ...	18	22	25
23rd „ ...	18	24	26
30th „ ...	19	25	27
8th December 1876 ...	1[illegible]	25	27
16th „ ...	20	28	29
23rd „ ...	22	28	29
30th „ ...	23	28	29
Average of six years ...	26	43	49

VIRDEL Taluka (District Deputy Collec

The khar... be take... the rabi. There a... pectsof... ings this...

The kharif yield is estimated at from 8 pies to 8 annas, and the rabi from 1 to 6 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.

The total amount of land revenue is not given, but the Collector estimates the remissions at Rs. 25,000.

There has been no mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated, as Government have thrown open the forest-grazing.

The water-supply is chiefly derived from rivers and good wells, and is on the whole sufficient to last till the next monsoons. There will, however, be scarcity in about eight villages, in which wells must be cleared and deepened.

For the week ending.	Prices—Lbs. Rupee. Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.
7th October 1876 ...	37	43	32
15th „ ...	30	36	28
22nd „ ...	28	41	27
31st „ ...	24	32	23
7th November 1876 ...	25	32	24
15th „ ...	24	27	23
22nd „ ...	22	28	22
30th „ ...	28	34	24
7th December 1876 ...	28	34	26
15th „ ...	28	34	26
22nd „ ...	28	36	24
31st „ ...	28	34	25
6th January 1877 ...	28	34	24
Average of six years ...	42¾	52⅛	35⅝

SHIRPUR Taluka (District Deputy Colle

The khari... be take... the rabi. There a... pects ... sowings...

The kharif crop is from 2 to 10, and the rabi from 1 to 6 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.

About Rs. 55,000 will probably have to be remitted. The total revenue is not stated.

There has been no unusual mortality among cattle, and none is anticipated. Fodder is plentiful.

There is no fear of the water-supply failing at present. But in 24 villages wells will have to be cleared out and deepened before the hot season.

For the week ending.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.
7th October 1876 ...	36	37	34⅜
15th „ ...	29⅜	45	26
22nd „ ...	28⅜	41½	27½
31st „ ...	24[illegible]	32⅜	23⅜
7th November 1876 ...	25[illegible]	32⅜	24
15th „ ...	23[illegible]	32[illegible]	22[illegible]
22nd „ ...	28[illegible]	32½	24
30th „ ...	26	30	24
7th December 1876 ...	32	34⅜	27[illegible]
15th „ ...	28½	34⅜	25⅜
22nd „ ...	28	31	24
31st „ ...	28[illegible]	34⅜	25
6th January 1877 ...	28½	34⅜	25
Average of six years ...	46	54	34

—continued.

e	f	g	h	i	j

Assistant Collector Mr. H. T. C...ney's Report, dated 7th January 1877.

The local stocks of grain are not large, but there is no fear of any scarcity. Supplies are imported by rail and from the Nizam's territory. A fall in prices is not anticipated.

The poorer class preponderates over the wealthier. The population, except in the town of Bhadgaon, is almost purely agricultural. There are no large landholders.

No noticeable emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.

These relief works are in progress. On the completion, the people must go on to the Chálisgaon-Lohárs road.

No [illegible] is given.

There are 32 persons on the works. The number on rel...

	On	By
1st March ...	[illegible]	50
1st May ...	500	50
1st July ...	[illegible]00	50

Mr. Shriniwas Balaji's Report, dated 8th January 1877).

Supplies of grain can be drawn from the railway stations of Mhasáwad and Chálisgaon; and private enterprize will supply the market.

The population, which is about 20,800, are for the most part high caste, Kunbis and Rájputs, and purely agricultural. About 1,300 are urban or artizan. About ten large landholders may aid their tenants.

No emigration has taken place, and none is likely.

The present relief works, consisting of the Songir-Nándurbar road and a tank, will prove sufficient.

No demands have yet been made for charitable assistance, but the sum of Rs. 3,768 has been raised for the purpose by private subscriptions.

At present 1,219 persons are supported on the works, and none by charity. There will probably be, on—

	On Works.	By Charity.
1st March ...	4,000	200
1st May ...	8,000	600
1st July ...	3,000	600

Mr. Shriniwas Balaji's Report, dated 9th January 1877).

The local stocks are estimated at 1,050 tons. Supplies are drawn from the province of Nimad, bordering on the taluka, and the large importations have lowered prices. Private enterprize will meet all demands.

The population consists chiefly of Bheels and Kolis, and is almost purely agricultural. The proportion of the urban or artizan to the whole agricultural class is about 2 per cent. There are few well-to-do people. There are 8 or 10 large landholders able to aid their tenants.

No emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.

The only relief work in progress is the repairing of the Agra road. The Shirpur-Chopra road, which has been sanctioned as a relief work, will soon be started. If this proves insufficient, the District Deputy suggests the repairing of the Shirpur-Sháhada and Amalner road.

The public have subscribed Rs. 1,537 for charitable relief, but none of this sum has yet been expended.

There are 286 persons on the hands of Government for relief on works, and 25 for gratuitous relief according to the Mámlatdár's report, but the District Deputy doubts the latter statement. The Mámlatdár estimates the number to be relieved by works at, on the—

1st March ...	300
1st May ...	700
1st July ...	600

The District Deputy, however, disputes the correctness of this estimate, and is of opinion that the numbers will be more than double; and that the numbers to be gratuitously relieved will be, on the—

1st March ...	100
1st May ...	300
1st July ...	400

NUSSEERABAD Taluka and Assistant Collector

The yield of the kharif crop is 6 annas, that of the rabi 3 annas. There will be no further sowings this	Rs. 65,000 will have to be remitted out of a revenue demand of Rs. 2,15,532.	Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock has as yet been little more than nominal; but it is expected that many will die from want of fodder and water before the end of the hot weather. The cultivators are taking every precaution for the preservation of their cattle, and have secured large stocks of hay, and all the cattle not in immediate use have been sent to the hills and forest reserves to graze. The Second Assistant can suggest no further remedies than those already adopted by Government.	The only sources of water-supply are rivers and wells; many of the latter will soon run dry. Deepening them and digging pits in beds of rivers are the only remedial measures possible.		

	Weekly Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.			
	Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Tur Dall.
1st Week, October 1876...	32	44½	31	31½
2nd „ ...	22	37	27½	31½
3rd „ ...	28½	34⅔	23⅓	22½
4th „ ...	27½	37	24	24½
1st Week, November 1876	25	27⅔	20⅔	18½
2nd „ ...	25	31	20⅔	19½
3rd „ ...	25	31	24⅔	21
4th „ ...	28½	32½	24	22½
1st Week, December 1876	28½	32½	24	22½
2nd „ ...	28½	34⅔	24⅔	24½
3rd „ ...	30½	34⅔	27⅔	24½
Average of six years ...	49½	58½	33½	28

CHOPRA Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. J. Pollen's

The kharif crop is estimated at 6, and the rabi at 2½ annas.	Out of a revenue demand of Rs. 1,60,482, about Rs. 50,000 will probably have to be remitted.	No unusual mortality has occurred among cattle and agricultural stock, but it is anticipated that before the end of the hot weather many will die from want of fodder and water. All the cattle not in immediate use have been sent into the hills and forest reserves to graze. The Second Assistant is not prepared to suggest any further action in the matter.	The only sources of water-supply are rivers and wells. Many of these wells will run dry before the end of hot season. The only remedial measures possible to improve the water-supply are deepening the wells and digging pits in the beds of streams.		

Year 1876.	Weekly Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.			
	Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Tur Dall.
1st Week, October 1876...	36½	41½	31½	31½
2nd „ ...	30½	33	28⅝	31½
3rd „ ...	30½	33	27½	28
4th „ ...	28½	33	24½	24
1st Week, November 1876	28½	31½	23½	18½
2nd „ ...	28½	28⅝	20⅝	18½
3rd „ ...	28½	33	23½	21
4th „ ...	28½	33	23½	21
1st Week, December 1876	31	33	24½	22½
2nd „ ...	28½	31½	24½	24
3rd „ ...	28½	30	25½	24
Average of six years ...	53	52	35	38

SAUDA Taluka, with its Pethas of Yáwal and Raver, (2nd

The kharif crop is estimated at 5½, and the rabi at 4½, annas.	The remissions will amount to about Rs. 57,000 out of a revenue demand of Rs. 2,78,743.	There has been no unusual mortality among cattle and agricultural stock, but before the end of the hot weather many deaths are anticipated from want of fodder and water. All the cattle not in immediate use have been sent into the hills and forest reserves to graze. The Second Assistant has no further suggestions to offer on this head.	The only sources of water-supply are rivers and wells; many of the latter will run dry before the end of the hot weather, and should be deepened. Jhiras also should be dug in the beds of rivers.		

Year 1876.	Weekly Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.			
	Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Tur Dall.
1st Week, October 1876...	48	53	31	28
2nd „ ...	42⅔	45½	30	28
3rd „ ...	33⅓	29½	27½	28½
4th „ ...	28⅔	34⅔	25⅔	24½
1st Week, November 1876	26	34⅔	22⅓	22½
2nd „ ...	25	27½	22½	18½
3rd „ ...	25	30	24	18½
4th „ ...	31⅓	31	24	20½
1st Week, December 1876	31⅓	31	24	20½
2nd „ ...	28½	31	24	20½
3rd „ ...	28½	31	24	20½
Average of six years ...	41	45½	29⅓	24½

Mr. J. Pollen's Report, dated 30th December 1876).

No trustworthy information is obtainable as to the extent of the local stocks of grain, but they are supposed to be small, and importations will be necessary. Supplies to meet all local wants can be readily procured from the large markets of Jalgaon and Bhusáwal.	The population is chiefly agricultural, and the vast majority of the cultivators are in debt; not more than 10 per cent. can commence agricultural operations without the aid of sowkars. These sowkars are the capitalists of the taluka, and many of them are large landholders, both able and willing to aid their constituents.	There has been no unusual emigration.	No large relief works have been opened in this taluka.	About Rs. 50 have been spent in relieving travellers and the infirm poor; besides which, Rs. 1,000 have been granted for expenditure on light labour relief gangs employed in improving the cleaned tracts of the taluka.	The number of persons, who on Government had on their hands at date of report, was on works 378, on charity 39. The numbers on works will hereafter be— On 1st March ... 700 „ 1st May ... 1,000 „ 1st July ... 1,000 The numbers, who may have to be relieved by charity, are not given.

Report, dated 30th December 1876).

No trustworthy information can be obtained as to the extent of the local stocks of grain, but they are believed to be small. Grain can, however, be imported in any quantity which may be required from the large markets of Jalgaon and Bhusáwal.	The population is chiefly agricultural, and the vast majority of the cultivators are said to be hopelessly in debt; not more than 10 per cent. can commence agricultural operations without the aid of sowkars. They are the capitalists of the taluka. Many of them are large landholders, and are both able and willing to aid their constituents.	No unusual emigration has taken place.	No large relief works have been opened in this taluka.	About Rs. 50 have been spent in charitable relief to travellers and infirm poor in the larger towns. In addition to this, Rs. 1,000 have been granted for expenditure on light labour relief gangs. These gangs are employed in improving the cleaned tracks of the taluka.	The number of persons, who on Government had on their hands at date of report, was on works 378, on charity 39. The numbers on works will hereafter be— On 1st March ... 700 „ 1st May ... 1,000 „ 1st July ... 1,000 The numbers, who may have to be relieved by charity, are not given.

Assistant Collector Mr. J. Pollen's Report, dated 30th December 1876).

No reliable information is procurable as to the extent of the local stocks of grain, but they are supposed to be small. Grain, however, can be imported in any quantities required from Jalgaon and Bhusáwal.	The population is chiefly agricultural, and the great majority of the cultivators are said to be deeply in debt; not more than 10 per cent. can commence agricultural operations without the aid of sowkars. These are the capitalists of the taluka, and many of them are large landholders, and both able and willing to aid their constituents.	There has been no unusual emigration.	Only small relief works are in progress.	Rs. 50 have been expended in relieving needy travellers and the infirm poor; besides which, Rs. 1,000 have been granted for expenditure on light labour relief gangs, who are employed in improving the cleaned tracks throughout the taluka.	The number employed on works at date of report was 325, and that relieved gratuitously 32. The numbers will hereafter be— On 1st March ... 2,600 „ 1st May ... 3,700 „ 1st July ... 1,700

KHANDESH.

B[illegible] and Assistant Collector

The kharshi crop in Bt. 65 villages will yield [illegible] annas. There are no probable prospects of further savings this season.	Revenue to be suspended is estimated at Rs. 2,50,000, and remissions are Rs. 70,000.	No mortality has occurred amongst the cattle, nor is any anticipated.	In about 70 villages, where the wells and nullahs are dry, the people will have to go some distance to fetch water. It is proposed to excavate new wells and deepen old ones, and to attach cattle-troughs to them.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PRICES—IN [illegible] RUPEE.

Date.	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Pulse.	Oodids.	Moog.	Gram.	Rice.
8th Oct. 1876	28	29½	42	28	28	28	38½	14
16th „ ...	29½	28	40½	28	28	31½	36	14
22nd „ ...	26½	26½	35	26½	26½	28	29½	14
30th „ ...	26½	24½	35	26½	26½	28	31½	14
6th Nov. 1876	22½	22½	26½	22½	22½	28	28	13½
13th „ ...	22½	22½	28	22½	22½	28	26½	13½
20th „ ...	24½	26½	31½	22½	22½	34½	28	14
27th „ ...	24½	26½	31½	22½	22½	28	28	14
4th Dec. 1876	24½	28	33½	22½	22½	28	29½	14
11th „ ...	26½	29½	33½	22½	22½	28	29½	14
18th „ ...	28	31½	33½	22½	22½	28	29½	14
25th „ ...	28	31½	33½	22	22½	28	29½	14
Average of 6 years ...	32½	40	49½	37½	...	...	...	...

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 15 talukas and 3 pethas, the crops in 10 seem fair and in 8 indifferent.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 4,66,000.

The condition of the cattle, except in 4 talukas, appears satisfactory.

The recent heavy rain in Khandesh has probably dissipated all fears regarding the water-supply.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this, as of all other, collectorates is either agricultural, or [illegible] with agriculture.

There has been scarcely any migration from the district.

The chief relief works are the Dhulia-Pimpalner and Songir-Nandurbár roads.

The expenditure upon charity has been very trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is—

On March 1st	16,950
On May 1st	28,200
On July 1st	16,650

No return of the Jámner Taluka has been received; it is reported to be unaffected by scarcity.

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

Mr. H. W[illegible] Report[illegible] January 1877.

The local stocks of grain are sufficient for the year; if necessary, [illegible] ported from the Central Provinces, Berar, and Indore. Prices have fallen, and private enterprize will supply the market.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] emigration has taken place in the direction of the Central Provinces, Indore, and Berar. Further emigration is expected.

The relief works are in progress, [illegible] of a task to [illegible] are sufficient [illegible] their [illegible] only works [illegible] can afford [illegible] deepening [illegible] vating

A sum of about Rs. [illegible] is available for charitable relief, but no demands have been made.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] have been relieved [illegible] charity. The [illegible] the future as

	On Works.	By Charity.
1st March ...	10[illegible]	[illegible]
1st May ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st July ...	[illegible]	40

C. G. M. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

The 7th February 1877.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—Mr. L. R. ASHPURNER, C.S.I.

NÁSIK DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. H. N. B. ERSKINE.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realizable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
				Kharif. Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Násik	445	89,377	39,802	79,764	33,567	29·41	15·97
2. Sinnar	507	64,872	1,37,078	141,876	44,003	22·49	10·65
3. Igatpura	672	57,735	81,778	71,274	25,383	109·59	11·57
4. Dindori	560	68,626	1,15,823	81,618	47,909	25·57	17·65
5. Niphar	370	86,017	2,16,202	90,345	63,551	17·94	12·39
6. Chándor	299	50,130	83,509	85,239	20,907	32·55	12·58
7. Yeola	482	59,313	59,744	68,877	48,600	26·62	14·96
8. Nándgaon	424	30,230	55,782	69,825	11,743	26·15	13·66
9. Málegaon	774	62,716	1,59,091	111,364	57,495	24·60	10·42
10. Báglán	1,420	59,051	1,24,835	174,736	56,092	38·6	14·32
11. Kalwan	1,200	54,152	75,780				10·10
12. Peint State	960	47,033	45,571	...		38·2	77·40
Total ...	8,113	729,252	12,48,995	974,918	409,250		

...OR Taluka (Second Assistant Collector Mr. V. L. Charles' Report,

The kharif yield will be 9 annas, and the rabi 4 annas; vegetables and pepper will be sown be... after in gar... lands.	T...	...ere has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle. They are being sent to graze in Dindori and the hills near Chandor, where there is plenty of fodder. Government aid is unnecessary.	The water-supply is failing. There are no large rivers, but a number of small nullahs, the flow of which has already stopped, though there are pools at intervals. In the hot weather water to the north of these nullahs will be scarce, and some villages will have to be abandoned on this account; but to the south water will be plentiful. Some wells will have water throughout the year, but others must be deepened.				

Date.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.			
	Rice.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Jowári.
1st to 15th October ...	21	30½	27½	40
16th to 31st „ ...	21	24½	24½	39
1st to 15th November...	18	24½	22	30
16th to 30th „ ...	21	24½	24½	30
1st to 19th December ...	18	27½	27½	30
Average of six years ...	20	43½	33½	57

NIPHÁD Taluka (Collector Mr. H. W. B. Erskine's

The kharif yield will be 6 annas, the rabi 5 annas. Indian corn, jowári for fodder, methi, carrots, ratala, onions, and vegetables will be sown in garden lands.	The remissions may perhaps be Rs. 80,000, but the Collector considers this high.	No cattle have died from starvation. The people have sown Indian corn and methi for the support of their cattle, and will afterwards sow "khonde." Some have brought grass from the Dindori and Chandor Talukas, whither cattle to the number of 3,000 have been sent to graze, as also to Baglan and Pimpalner. Government aid seems unnecessary.	There will be a scarcity of water from March to June in about 40 villages, to relieve which ziras should be dug in the beds of rivers at a cost of Rs. 500. Most of the villages have a good water-supply from the Godavery and other smaller rivers, and as yet want is not felt.				

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs per Rupee.			
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Rice.
7th October 1876 ...	33	36	44	24
15th „ ...	31	27	38	21
23rd „ ...	30	27	36	21
31st „ ...	28	27	32	20
7th November 1876 ...	12	22	27	18
15th „ ...	12	22	26	16
23rd „ ...	12	22	28	15
30th „ ...	12	22	28	15
7th December 1876 ...	27	24	28	16
15th „ ...	27	24	28	18
23rd „ ...	27	24	28	18
Average of six years ...	35½	40	...	20½

IGATPURI Taluka (Assistant Collector Mr. J. A. Baines' Report,

The kharif and rabi yield may each be taken as 8 annas. There is no prospect of further sowings this season.	The remissions will be about Rs. 8,000.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated; precautions are, therefore, unnecessary.	There will be about six weeks' scarcity of water, to relieve which it is proposed to deepen wells and to construct a dam across the Kadwa.

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.				
	Rice.	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Nagli.
1876.					
7th October ...	32 5/16	37 1/2	36 7/16	45 3/8	39 5/16
14th „ ...	32 5/16	39 1/2	34 3/8	45 3/8	39 7/16
21st „ ...	32 5/16	35 1/2	33 1/16	47 7/16	42 3/8
28th „ ...	30 1/4	31 3/8	31 3/8	45 3/8	43 5/16
4th November ...	26 3/8	28 5/16	28 5/16	35 3/8	37 3/8
11th „ ...	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/16	35 1/2	35 1/2
18th „ ...	30 1/4	29 5/16	29 7/16	37 1/2	39 5/16
25th „ ...	33	33	33	37 1/2	40 7/16
2nd December ...	32 5/16	32 5/16	31 3/8	52 1/4	44
9th „ ...	32 5/16	33 1/16	30 1/16	45 3/8	41 1/16
16th „ ...	32 5/16	31 3/8	31 3/8	45 3/8	45 3/8
23rd „ ...	34 3/8	31 3/8	32 5/16	46 1/2	40 7/16
Average of four years	34 3/8	45 3/8	61 1/2	68 1/16	77 1/2

...without date, forwarded with the Collector's remarks, dated 6th ...

No large stocks are kept. What is required for consumption is brought in by train. Probably large exportations have taken place to the Deccan. Private enterprise will keep up the supply, if grain is largely imported, the prices will fall. No Government interference is deemed necessary.	The population is purely agricultural, being mainly Kunbis. In the southern villages the people are well off; in the north and east they are poor. The Chief of Vinchur is the only large landholder, and he may assist his tenants; no aid from other landholders is expected.	No emigration has taken place, except in the case of people in charge of cattle.	One road-work ... has been undertaken. These ... will cease ... month. On the completion the Assistant Collector proposes the road from Chandor to Munmad station. The Collector, however, is of opinion that no further ... be necessary.	... report as to the wants of persons ... Government for relief by works ... 7/2; by charity none. There will be on— 1st March ... 3,000 1st May ... 3,500 1st July ... 1,000 to 1,500. None are being supported by charity, and it is impossible to say if any such demands will be made.			

Report, dated 6th January 1877).

There is a stock of about 9,910 tons; 3,303 tons will probably be imported. Merchants will probably do all that is required to supply the taluka without Government interference. The Collector observes that a large stock of grain is unnecessary, as the G. I. P. Railway runs through the taluka.	The population is almost purely agricultural, and consists mainly of Kunbis. The Chief of Vinchur is the only large landholder likely to aid his tenants.	There has been no emigration; the people are moving towards the relief works.	Three small road-works are in progress, and two more are required.	Rs. 200 have been granted by Government to aid the helpless, and Rs. 70 have been spent.	On works, 8,926; by charity 30. 1st March, May, and July about 13,000.

without date, forwarded with Collector's remarks, dated 8th January 1877).

There are no large stores of grain, but the Assistant Collector hopes to make arrangements with dealers for grain and fodder till the first rain falls.	The majority of the population are agriculturists, and about 3,000 are employed on railway works. Few only of the landholders are able to assist the labouring classes.	No emigration has taken place; but it is expected that after "Shinga" (27th and 28th February) many will go in search of a livelihood.	There are no relief works in progress, but the Sinnar and Goti road will soon reach the taluka; it is, however, a small work, and the dam at Walvihir may have to be undertaken.	A few isolated instances of private charity have occurred.	As no relief works have been started, no correct estimate of the probable number requiring relief from Government can be framed.

YEOLA Taluka (Second Assistant Collector Mr. F. L. Charles' Report

The kharif yield will be 4 to 5 annas and the rabi 2 to 3 annas. No further sowings are expected, except a few plots of pepper and vegetables and methi for fodder.	The revenue is Rs. 16-10-1, and the probable remissions will be Rs. 45,000.	No unusual mortality has occurred, but large numbers of cattle have been sent to the hills on the Nándgaon of Khandesh. Beyond this no measures have been taken, nor are any deemed necessary.	The water-supply will probably fail in the hot weather, in which case the best remedial measure would be for the people to emigrate as they have done in former years, to the banks of the Godavery. The Collector thinks that the water-supply of the town of Yeola will prove sufficient.

Date.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.					
	Rice.	Wheat.	Bájri.	Tur Dall.	Gram.	Jowári.
1876.						
15th October...	18	26	26	22	28	28
31st do. ...	18	24	24	20	26½	28
15th November	14	15	18	18	22½	28
30th do. ...	14	23	24	19	24	28
15th December	17	24	25	21	26	28
Average of six years ...	...	20½	30,5	...	22,½	42½

SINNAR Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector Mr. J. A. Baines'

The yield of kharif and rabi is estimated at between 4 and 5 annas; the yield of each is not stated. There will be no further sowings this season.	The remissions will probably range between Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 1,00,000. The amount of the ordinary revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, many of which have been sent away by the ryots to Khandesh and the hills to graze. Government interference will not be necessary.	There will be great scarcity of water in many villages, to alleviate which "Scindis" will have to be dug, and wells sunk, cleared and deepened.

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.				
	Bájri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Jowári.	Nagli.
8th October 1876...	31¼	31½	21	...	...
15th „ ...	31¼	31½	21	...	...
22nd „ ...	28½	28½	21	37½	48
29th „ ...	28½	28½	21	37½	42
5th November 1876	28½	28½	21	37½	42
12th „ ...	23	23	15	28½	31½
19th „ ...	25½	23	15½	28½	31½
26th „ ...	25½	23	18¼	31½	34½
2nd December 1876	25½	23	18¼	31½	34½
10th „ ...	25½	25½	21	31½	34½
17th „ ...	28¼	25½	21	34½	34½
24th „ ...	28¼	25¼	21	34½	34½
Average of six years	44	32½	23¼	38¼	...

DINDORI Taluka (Acting Second Assistant Collector Mr. F. L. Charles'

The kharif yield may be taken at 6 to 7 annas, the rabi at 5½ to 6½, and the bagayet from 8 to 10. There are no prospects of further sowings this season, with the exception of a few isolated patches of vegetables.	The revenue is Rs. 1,15,578, and the remissions will probably amount to Rs. 40,000.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle, and none is anticipated.	Scarcity of water will be severely felt in those villages, 20 or 30 in number, which are dependent on wells alone for their supply. In such villages it will be necessary to deepen and clear the wells, and failing obtaining water by this means, the villagers must move to the nearest river.

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.		
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Nagli.
1st October 1876 ...	35½	35½	46½
8th „ ...	33	33	44
15th „ ...	30½	30½	41½
29th „ ...	28½	27½	41½
12th November 1876 ...	23⅜	22	38½
19th „ ...	24½	23⅜	44
26th „ ...	24½	27½	38½
9th December 1876 ...	24⅜	23⅜	41½
16th „ ...	24¼	24⅜	38½
Average of six years ...	38½	43	57

continu

without date, forwarded with Collector's Remarks, dated 4th January 1877).

There are no large stocks of grain in the taluka itself, but it can always be had in times of real scarcity from the Lasulgaon Railway Station, where piles of grain bags are heaped, and from the north *vid* Manmad. Prices have fallen, and private enterprize will be able to supply the market.	The population of Yeola is almost wholly agricultural, the bulk of the people being Kunbis and Mhars. There are a few of Yeola itself contains 17,461 inhabitants, who are principally manufacturers. There are a few landholders, notably the Vinchurkar, who will aid their tenants.	Out of a population of 89,[illegible]2, some 5,000 weavers have left for the neighbouring talukas and for Benares. Further emigration, are probable, unless relief works are started within the taluka.	There are at present no charitable relief works in progress, but two roads will shortly be commenced.	Out of Rs. 200 granted for charitable purposes, 97 persons have been relieved, each adult receiving 1 lb. of bájri, 4 ozs. of pulse and 6 pies cash, and each child 8 ozs. bájri, and 1 oz. pulse, and 3 pies cash.	[illegible] works, and [illegible] by charity. [illegible] ment will have to [illegible] will be on—

On	Works.	Charity.
1st March	5,000	100
1st May	7,000 to 8,000	150
1st July	2,000 to 3,000	200

Report, without date, forwarded with Collector's Remarks, dated 8th January 1877).

The present store of grain is estimated by the Mámlatdár at about 74,000 lbs. The Assistant and Collector make no remarks on this estimate. The market will be supplied by private enterprize without any aid from Government.	No reliable information is procurable as to the number of high and low caste people. There are no landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	A few people have emigrated to Bombay and elsewhere in hopes of employment. Others will follow if relief works are started.	The relief work at Ghorwadi is sufficient for the present, but two roads will shortly have to be commenced.	Out of Rs. 200 granted for charitable purposes, 97 persons have been relieved, each adult receiving 1 lb. of bájri, 4 ozs. of pulse and 6 pies cash, and each child 8 ozs. bájri, and 1 oz. pulse, and 3 pies cash.	At present 6,000 people are being supported on the works, and 16 by charity. On 1st March 10,000 people will require relief on works, on 1st May 14 to 15,000, and considerably less on 1st July. The infirm requiring support on 1st March and 1[illegible] May will be about 150, and on 1st July 300.

Report, forwarded with Collector's Remarks, dated 8th January 1877).

There is no deficiency of grain, but no estimate can be made of the stocks. Large importations are made from Niphád and the Peint State. Prices have fallen, and private enterprize will supply the market.	The total population amounts to 68,626, and is almost purely agricultural. The people are chiefly Kolis, and are very poor, and much in debt. There are no landholders who will aid their tenants.	No unusual emigration has taken place, and none is expected.	No relief works are in progress at present; but it may be necessary to start three road works, and make approaches to the Kadwa river.	No charitable relief has yet been given.	No people at present on relief works. There will be probably on— 1st March 3,000 to 4,000; 1st May 4,500 to 5,000; and very few on 1st July.

NÁSIK

NÁSIK Taluka (Assistant Collector Mr. J. A. Paines' Report

The khárif yield [illegible] rabi [illegible] annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions are Rs. 30,000, and the total revenue is Rs. [illegible].	There have been no deaths from starvation arising [illegible] cattle.	The water-supply is [illegible] and scarcity will [illegible] than are deemed necessary.		

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Rice.	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Nágli.
4th October 1876	14	20	18	32	30
11th „ ...	14	18	18	26	28
18th „ ...	14	18	18	26	28
25th „ ...	14	20	18	26	28
1st November 1876	12	14	14	20	23
8th „ ...	11	16	14	20	24
15th „ ...	12	16	16	20	28
22nd „ ...	12	17	16	21	26
29th „ ...	12	18	17	21	26
6th December 1876	12	18	17	23	28
13th „ ...	13	17	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Average of six years	22 5/16	20 1/16	13 1/8	49 1/8	54 1/4

MALIGAON Taluka (Acting First Assistant Collector

The khárif yield will be 6, and the rabi 2 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions are Rs. 40,000. The total revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle, and none is anticipated.	About Rs. 5,000 may be required for deepening wells.

For each Week in Oct., Nov., and Dec. 1876.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Nágli.
1st Week, Oct. 1876	20	25	21¼	37½	...
2nd „ ...	18½	21¼	21½	37½	...
3rd „ ...	17½	22½	18½	37½	...
4th „ ...	15	18½	14⅝	37½	...
1st Week, Nov. 1876	15	18½	13½	37½	...
2nd „ ...	20	18½	15	37½	...
3rd „ ...	17½	21¼	16	37½	...
4th „ ...	18½	21¼	16⅝	37½	...
1st Week, Dec. 1876	18½	22½	17½	37½	...
2nd „ ...	18½	21½	17½	37½	...
3rd „ ...					

NANDGAON Taluka (Acting First Assistant Collector

The khárif yield will be 10, and the rabi 4 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions are Rs. 2,500. The total revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle, and none is anticipated. About 2,000 animals have been sent for grazing to the Chaligaon Taluka, Khandesh.	It may be necessary to expend about Rs. 4,000 in improving the wells of 15 villages.

For each Week in Oct., Nov., and Dec. 1876.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Rice.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Nágli.
7th October 1876...	21	35	42	32	...
15th „ ...	21	28	35	28	...
22nd „ ...	21	28	38½	28	...
31st „ ...	21	28	35	25	...
7th November 1876	15	21	28	21	...
15th „ ...	17½	28	35	24½	...
23rd „ ...	18½	28	29½	24½	...
30th „ ...	19	28	33	26	...
7th December 1876	16½	28½	31½	24½	...
15th „ ...	17½	31½	35	28	...
22nd „ ...	17½	31½	35	28	...
Average of six years	46	17½	32½	55	...

...SIK

...rwarded with Collector's Remarks, dated 4th January 1877).

There is [illegible] of grain in the [illegible] and the railway is [illegible] and to bring whatever may be required. The rates will probably rise after the grain has begun to move from Bombay and other centres. Private enterprize will be equal to the demand.	There is no reliable information on this point. There are no large landholders capable of assisting their tenants.	[illegible] have no relief works in progress, but the [illegible] works of repairing [illegible] Trimbak from [illegible] and deepening [illegible] large tank [illegible] any shall have to distress relief [illegible] those on the Ghats may possibly emigrate, but at present they have no such intention.	No charitable aid has been necessary. A grant of Rs. [illegible] is available when required.	No [illegible] made [illegible] now, will probably be necessary.	[illegible] maintained by [illegible] Government [illegible] to esti- [illegible] for the year can be [illegible]

Mr. W. Woodward's Report, dated 8th January 1877).

The local stocks of grain are estimated at 740,000 lbs. Supplies are imported by railway from Nandgaon. Prices may fall, and private enterprize will supply the market.	The people are chiefly agricultural, with a sprinkling of well-to-do high caste people. There are no large landholders likely to assist their tenants.	No unusual emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	No relief works are in progress at present, but it may be necessary before long to commence the Málegaon-Nandgaon road and some tanks.	A grant of Rs. 200 for charitable expenditure in the taluka has been made. But none of it has yet been spent.	At present no persons are on the hands of Government for relief either by works or charity. It is possible that later on in the year there may be 5,000 people on relief works.

Mr. W. Woodward's Report, dated 8th January 1877).

The grain supply is ample; the railway station at Nandgaon is the centre for imports. Prices have fallen since October, but are likely to rise three or four months before the harvest. Private enterprize will supply the market.	The population is chiefly agricultural. There are no large landholders able to help their tenants if required.	There has been no emigration, and none is anticipated.	No relief works are at present in progress; but in March it may be necessary to commence the Malegaon-Nandgaon road, and the Rájpur Ghát between Nandgaon and Yeola.	No charitable relief has been necessary. A grant of Rs. 150 is available when required.	At present there are no persons on the hands of Government for relief either on works or by charity. The numbers on relief works may be on— 1st March ... ... 500 „ May ... ... 1,100 „ July 1,300

NASIK

BAGLAN Taluka (Acting First Assistant Collecto

a.	b.	c.	d.	e.
The kharif yield will be and the rabi 3, annas.	The probable remissions Rs. 10,000. The total revenue not given.	No unusual mortality among the cattle has occurred or is anticipated. About 10,000 animals have been sent to the Dangs, and the Pimpalner taluka, Khandesh.	The supply of drinking water is sufficient.	

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.				
	Wheat.	Rice.	Bájri.	Nagli.	Jowári.
7th October 1876	32½	16 4/5	35 5/8	37½	26½
15th „	25½	16 1/5	25½	37½	26½
22nd „	25½	16 4/5	25½	37½	26½
29th „	25½	16½	25½	37½	26½
5th November 1876	25½	16½	25½	37½	26½
12th „	22 2/5	15½	23 1/5	37½	26½
19th „	22 2/5	15½	23 1/5	37½	26½
26th „	22 1/5	15½	26 2/5	37½	25½
3rd December 1876	23 1/10	15½	26 2/5	37½	26½
10th „	23 1/10	16 3/10	24½	37½	15
17th „	23 1/10	16 3/10	24½	37½	15
24th „	23 1/10	19 7/10	24½	37½	15
29th „	23 1/10	19 1/10	24½	37½	15
Average of 6 years	35½	17 1/10	45 1/10	49 1/10	46 2/10

KALWAN Taluka (Acting First Assistant Collector Mr. W. Woodward's

a.	b.	c.	d.	e.
The kharif yield will be 8, and the rabi 8, annas. No further sowings will take place this season.	The probable remissions are Rs. 9,000. The total revenue is not given.	No unusual mortality among the cattle has taken place or is anticipated. The people of the eastern villages have, however, sent their cattle towards the Dangs.	The water-supply is sufficient.	

For the Week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.				
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Rice.	Nagli.
7th October 1876	32 5/10	35 1/10	...	21 3/5	...
15th do. do.	34 7/10	32 1/10	32½	20½	...
22nd do. do.	26½	27½	...	19 1/10	...
29th do. do.	33 1/10	28 3/10	32	21 4/5	...
5th November 1876	26 3/10	29½	...	21 4/5	...
12th do. do.	26 1/10	30	32	21 4/5	...
19th do. do.	24½	27 1/10	27½	19 1/10	...
26th do. do.	25 4/5	27 3/10	...	14 2/10	...
3rd December 1876	24 1/10	28 7/10	27½	17 1/10	39
10th do. do.	24 1/10	26½	...	19 1/10	...
17th do. do.	24 1/10	28 1/10	26½	18 1/10	36
22nd do. do.	25	27½	32½	17 1/10	36
Average of 6 years	33 1/10	43 1/10	...	23 1/10	56

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 11 talukas the crops in 8 seem fair, and in 3 indifferent.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 3,69,500.

The condition of the cattle throughout the Collectorate appears satisfactory.

In 5 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seems satisfactory, and in 6 indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either purely agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.

There has been very little emigration.

The chief relief works are the Bawanbari-Vinchur, Kapralla Ghát, Vinchur-Niphar and Niphar-Deopur roads.

The expenditure upon charity has been very trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is about—

On March 1st	...
On May 1st	43,000
On July 1st	53,100
	36,300

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

(conclu

Mr. W. Woodward's report, dated 3rd December 1876).

e.	f.	g.	h.	i.
Each man has his own seed, and the amount of the taluka will prove sufficient.	The population is entirely agricultural. There are no large landholders able to aid their tenants, if required.	No emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	No relief works are in progress at present. The pressure will soon be commenced.	No charitable expenditure has been incurred.

k.
There are at present no persons on relief works, and at the worst there will not be more than 2,000 on them.

Report forwarded with Collector's Remarks, dated 16th January 1877).

e.	f.	g.	h.	i.
There is enough grain in the taluka for its wants.	The population is almost entirely agricultural. There are no large landholders who could help their tenants, were it required.	No emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	In September and October a few small works were undertaken for the relief of the Bheels. The pressure lasted only till the kharif harvest commenced. In March it may be necessary to commence the Diwathari Kalwan road.	No expenditure has been incurred on charitable relief.

k.
No persons are at present on the hands of Government, and it is doubtful whether there will be any. At the outside there may be 500 on relief works where the pressure is the greatest.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

The 3rd February 1877.

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SOUTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—Mr. E. P. ROBERTSON.

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. H. E. JACOMB.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
				Kharif. Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Nagar	548	109,888	1,32,838	73,855	120,903	27·99	8·64
2. Párner	731	82,422	1,12,500	133,433	102,298	23·3	5·28
3. Shrigonda	610	64,936	1,17,726	56,491	176,968	28·12	15·29
4. Karjat	567	48,766	2,07,464	49,242	127,795	21·38	6·70
5. Jámkhed	550	72,994		81,054	62,266	28·76	8·77
6. Sheogaon	682	83,226	1,52,406	95,232	125,506	29·34	20·0
7. Newása	621	62,418	1,29,815	47,875	149,271	24·57	13·49
8. Ráhuri	469	59,093	1,34,536	68,836	104,373	23·6	10·57
9. Kopargaon	505	60,839	1,32,831	90,534	143,159	23·57	10·5
10. Sangamner	688	68,765	1,24,110	154,679	56,879	20·16	6·45
11. Akóla	676	60,591	77,814	136,984	11,925	21·33	8·98
Total ...	6,647	773,938	13,22,040	988,215	1,181,343		

a	b	c	d	h	i	k

KOPARGAON Taluka (Assistant Collector Mr. [illegible]'s Report, dated 21st December 1876.)

a	b	c	d	h	i	k
5 to 6 annas with the yield of the [illegible] and 2 annas the rabi crop. No prospect of further sowings this season.	The Assistant Collector estimates the remissions at Rs. 78,000, which estimate the Revenue Commissioner considers too high.	No cattle are known to have died from starvation. At the commencement of the scarcity many were sent into the Konkan. The cultivators who have irrigated land are sowing kadwal. Rs. 650 have been given as tagai advances to assist in the purchase of fodder and the improvement of existing wells.	One-third of the villages are situated on or near the Godáveri, and will be well supplied unless the river runs dry. The greater number of the other villages have wells which, with a little outlay, will last for the season. Some few villages are situated on nalas which have already dried. Ziras are being dug; and if this source should fail, the villages will probably be abandoned for the season.	In the [illegible] about 330 tons are stored. Manmád, on the G. I. P. Railway, is 30 miles from Kopargaon, and grain is brought thence in large quantities into the taluka. Prices will probably fall before long, and there is little fear of any subsequent considerable rise.	Out of 72,000 people, about 50,000 are high caste, about 11,000 are purely agricultural, and about 5,000 combine agriculture with other occupations. There are only 3 considerable landholders, and there is no chance of their assisting their tenants.	About 18,000 people have left the taluka. None have returned, nor is it known whether they have bettered themselves. 1,000 more may yet emigrate.	Three main road works are in progress, and 3 more may be undertaken on their completion. Tank and prickly-pear may also be cleared, but sufficient work for more than 2 months cannot be found, unless the Dhond and Manmád Railway or some large irrigation work on the Godáveri be commenced.	So far no large sums have been given in charity, what has been given has been raised from private subscriptions. Government have made a grant which will be availed of later in the season if the distress increases.	On works [illegible] charity, 29. If only those belonging to the taluka be counted, the number will be about 3,000 on 1st March, 6,000 on 1st May, and probably none on 1st July, if rain falls seasonably. The plan of transferring labourers from one taluka to another will interfere with the calculation of each taluka.

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.
1st week in October 1876 ...	42	33	33
2nd " " ...	42	33	33
3rd " " ...	31½	30	27
4th " " ...	31½	30	27
1st week in Nov. 1876 ...	33	31½	28½
2nd " " ...	33	31½	28½
3rd " " ...	27	25½	24
4th " " ...	27	25½	24
1st week in Dec. 1876 ...	30	25½	24
2nd " " ...	30	25½	24
3rd " " ...	33	24	27
Average of 6 years ...	60	51	36

SANGAMNER Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. F. S. Hamilton's Report, dated 23rd December 1876.)

a	b	c	d	h	i	k
The kharif 6 annas, rabi 2 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	About Rs. 76,000 ...	About 300 cattle have died since September, the greater number probably from starvation. Many more will succumb as the season advances. The cultivators who have sufficient water are sowing kadwal. Rs. 750 have been granted as tagai for the purchase of fodder.	The water-supply is rapidly failing. Digging wells and tanks will be useful. Banding a stream at Pokhvi at a cost of Rs. 5,600 would give water to a few villages and provide work for many persons. Rs. 2,000 have been granted as tagai for wells.	There are very small stocks in the taluka, but grain comes from the Central Provinces *vid* Deolálí on the G. I. P. Railway. Competition is active, and there is no fear of prices being factitiously forced up.	The whole population 81,000 (except that of the chief town) is agricultural. About 1,000 combine trade with agriculture. There are no large land-holders likely to aid their tenants.	Out of a population of 81,000, about 7,000 have left in search of work. Perhaps 3,000 or 4,000 more will go.	Four main roads are in progress. The Dhond and Manmád Railway would afford relief to the whole of the taluka. The Pokhvi Tank would also be a useful work to undertake.	About Rs. 138 have been spent on charity. A travellers' grain depôt has been opened at Ambi Ghargaon on the Poona and Násik Road. Private subscriptions have been raised. Government aid will be required in the hot weather.	On works 5,620. By charity 111. On 1st March 8,000. On 1st May 10,000, and probably none in July.

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.
1st week in October 1876 ...	30	30	24
2nd " " ...	27	30	25½
3rd " " ...	26½	33	27
4th " " ...	25½	33	25½
1st week in Nov. 1876 ...	25½	31½	24
2nd " " ...	24	30	22½
3rd " " ...	24	30	24
4th " " ...	25½	31½	24½
1st week in Dec. 1876 ...	27	33	26½
2nd " " ...	27	33	27
Average of 6 years ...	61½	75½	37½

PARNER Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. F. S. Hamilton's Report, dated 23rd December 1876.)

a	b	c	d	h	i	k
2¼ annas of kharif crop, 2 annas of rabi. No prospect of further sowings this season.	About Rs. 90,000 ...	No cattle have died from starvation. Many have been sent to graze on the Ghats. The cultivators who have water enough are sowing kadwal to support their bullocks in the hot season. Rs. 2,785 have been granted as tagai for the purchase of fodder and the deepening of wells.	Unless rain falls about Christmas, the scarcity of water will prove fatal to cattle, and possibly to human beings. There is no large river, and the small streams are drying up. The villages to the western edges of the central plateau will be uninhabitable during the hot weather; those at the foot of the ravine will be best off. It is proposed to excavate a tank at Párner. Rs. 968 were given in various villages for improving their water-supply; large landarus for irrigation purposes might be made at Reewodi and Apdhup Dhond. The Collector opposes the earthen dam advocated by his Assistant, unless competent professional aid is available.	Grain is imported by road from Nagar. There is no Railway in the vicinity. It is thought that prices will continue to fall. There is no large store of grain in any village of the taluka.	Of the total population of 82,000 about half are Kunbis. Of these one-half combine agriculture with trade. There are a few large landholders, who may, the Assistant Collector thinks, be induced to help their tenants. The Collector, however, considers it improbable that the landholders will help their tenants either by making advances or by any other means.	15,000 people have left the taluka. Many went to Bombay, whence they are returning, having been unsuccessful in obtaining employment.	15 small roads are in progress, and 4 more and some tank clearances are proposed. When these are completed, unless some large work like the Dhond—Manmád Railway is commenced, it will be necessary to go on improving the existing roads, as no money will be available to keep any more new ones in repair.	About 250 poor people are daily fed at Párnar. The expenditure has been about Rs. 600.	On relief works 6,000. By charity 250: these will increase largely before long. The number of work people on 1st March will be 10,000 to 12,000, 1st May 20,000, 1st June 1,500 to 2,000.

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.
1st week in October 1876 ...	28½	30	24
2nd " " ...	28½	30	24
3rd " " ...	27	30	24
4th " " ...	27	30	24
1st week in Nov. 1876 ...	25½	30	24
2nd " " ...	25½	27	24
3rd " " ...	25½	27	24
4th " " ...	24	27	24
1st week in Dec. 1876 ...	24	27	24
2nd " " ...	24	27	24
Average of 6 years ...	40	29½	31½

AHMEDNAGAR.

a	b	c	d	e
In garden lands a kharif yield of 4 annas. There was no jirayet crop whatever, either kharif for rabi. There will be no further sowings this season.	The land revenue is Rs. 34,320 of which Rs. 32,643 will have to be remitted.	Of the 24,038 plough bullocks, half have been taken to the valley of the Godáveri and places north, where some have died, and others have been sold. Of the remainder, about 6,000 have already died, and 1,000 more may yet succumb. Nearly all the remaining cattle have been sent away. A large number have no doubt died, or been sold for trifling sums. Rs. 1,350 tagai have been given to help to purchase forage.	The water-supply is reduced to a half and will be very scarce in the hot weather. Wells are being cleared and deepened, and ziras in the beds of streams opened.	

KARJAT Taluka (Supernumerary

For each week in October, November and December.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.			
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Rice.
1st week in October ...	30	26	18	
2nd " " ...	31	30	26	16
3rd " " ...	27	24	22	16
4th " " ...	27	24	22	15
1st week in November ...	24	21	21	12
2nd " " ...	24	21	21	12
3rd " " ...	24	21	21	12
4th " " ...	24	21	21	12
1st week in December ...	24	21	21	15
2nd " " ...	24	22	21	13
3rd " " ...	25	24	2	13
Average of 6 years ...	58½	46½	33,½	16½

—continued.

g	h	i	j	k
Assistant Collector Mr. A. F. Woodburn's Report, dated 20th December 1876.				
The [illegible] supply [illegible] There was a large store of grain at Mirajgaon and smaller stores at 3 or 4 other places, from which grain is being exported; it is being imported from Deksál, Porwalwari, and Jámkhed. Prices have risen slightly. Private enterprize will keep up the supply.	The majority of the population belongs to the Kunbi and other inferior castes. The population is 52,983, of whom 3,447 are wealthy and 49,536 poor. Only 7,579 are reported purely agricultural, but the Assistant Collector believes the majority of the poor must belong to the agricultural class. There are no large landholders, except a few jaghirdars, from whom no aid can be expected.	22,916 people have migrated to the Godáveri and the country north, and probably to the Berars. Some having failed to obtain employment have returned and report that the others are badly off. The people who remain knowing this, will not be likely to emigrate.	3 road works which have been sufficient so far have been undertaken, but the sanctioned amount will be finished shortly. Six road works, to cost Rs. 14,100, and two tanks to cost Rs. 4,000, have been provisionally sanctioned, but will not suffice to give employment to the people. The Assistant Collector recommends clearing and repairing five large tanks.	Rs. 300 from Government and Rs. 50 from the Nagar Relief Fund have been given for feeding the aged and infirm; 1 lb. of jowári is given daily to adults and 12 ounces to children. Provision for assisting travellers is considered unnecessary. The amount actually spent is not stated.	On works 7,210. By charity 172. Labourers likely to be on 1st April ... 6,000 1st May ... 7,000 1st July ... 2,000

SHRIGONDA Taluka (Supernumerary

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield was 9 pies and the rabi 9 pies. No prospect of any further sowings except "Kadwal" in garden land for forage.	The land revenue is Rs. 1,08,000, of which Rs. 90,000 will have to be remitted.	It is impossible to give a correct estimate of mortality amongst the cattle. As soon as the forage failed, all the cattle, except those used for gardens, were taken to the Gungathori, or to the Nizam's territory, where many died or were sold for trifling sums. Some are returning in a worn-out state and will probably die. The bullocks used for drawing water will probably be saved. Advances from tagai have been made to about 30 people. Some well-to-do persons have imported grass from the Konkan. The people have been shewn how to prepare prickly-pear, but the process is too expensive to be adopted.	The water-supply for drinking purposes has not yet failed, but will be scarce before the next rains. All the small streams are dry, but there is water in the Bhima, Hanja, and Gornadi rivers. Wells can be deepened and Ziras excavated to provide water in the hot weather.	

Date.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.		
	Wheat.	Jowári.	Bájri.
15th Oct. 1876 ...	22½	27	24½
31st " ...	18½	24	21
7th Nov. 1876 ...	17½	19	20½
14th " ...	18	18½	20
21st " ...	18	19½	22
28th " ...	18	21	21½
5th Dec. 1876 ...	21	22½	22
12th " ...	22½	24	24
Average of 6 years ...	38	66	53½

Assistant Collector Mr. A. F. Woodburn's Report, dated 20th December 1876.)

g	h	i	j	k
The local stocks are sufficient to last for 3 months. Further supplies are being brought from Nagar, Mirajgaon, Karjat, and Dhond Station (G. I. P. Railway). Prices have fallen during the last month. Supplies will probably be kept up by private enterprize.	The population amounts to 64,936, of whom 10,234 are purely agricultural, and 5,058 are artizans. The remainder must, the Assistant Collector thinks, be connected with agriculture. The people on the whole are poor. There are no large landholders.	The population is 60,000. About 20,000 have left principally for the valley of the Godaveri and further north. There is no accurate information of what they are doing. A few have returned and many will probably follow. No further emigrations are expected.	Four large road works, three of which have been completed. Tank clearances and cutting prickly-pear are the works which have been undertaken. Seven more roads and a tank have been sanctioned. The works have hitherto been sufficient, but those remaining will not nearly suffice. If the earthworks of the Dhond and Manmád Railways are undesirable, a substitute must be found in some large irrigation work not yet discovered.	The aged and infirm received doles of grain daily, adults 1½ lbs. and children 12 ozs. of jowári. Government granted Rs. 500 for this purpose, the Ahmednagar Relief Fund Rs. 250 in grain and cash, and Rs. 56-8 have been raised locally. Travellers receive a day's food and enough to take them on to Nagar. The amount spent in charity is not given.	On works 3,846. By charity 200. The number of labourers will be as follows:— 1st March ... 8,000 1st May ... 8,000 1st July ... 4,000

JÁMKHED Taluká (Supernumerary

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield is 6 annas. The rabi 2 annas. There is no prospect of further sowings this season.	The revenue is Rs. 82,000. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 37,400 will have to be made.	The number of cattle is about 60,000; 29,000 have been taken to the Nizam's territory where many have died or been sold. Not more than 10,000 or 12,000 will return. Of those remaining in the taluka, 10,000 have died or will die. As there is no fodder in the taluka, the only measure that the ryots can take is to grow it in their gardens. Grants of tagai have been made for the purchase of fodder.	The water-supply is only from ½ to ¼ of what is usual, and it will be scarce in the hot weather. Rs. 2,000 are now being expended in deepening wells and excavating ziras in the beds of streams.	

Date.	Prices: lbs per Rupee.		
	Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.
7th Oct. 1876 ...	33	33	33
15th " ...	36	36	33
23rd " ...	33	33	27
31st " ...	33	33	27
7th Nov. 1876 ...	24	24	21
15th " ...	24	24	21
23rd " ...	24	24	21
30th " ...	25½	25½	22½
7th Dec. 1876 ...	25½	25½	22½
15th " ...	25½	25½	22½
Average of 6 years ...	54	66	42

Assistant Collector Mr. A. F. Woodburn's Report, dated 20th December 1876.)

g	h	i	j	k
The taluka has sufficient grain for itself. Prices have fallen owing to the large supplies of grain brought to Poona, Nagar, and other places. The Assistant Collector is of opinion that the Banias will import grain if it is required.	The population is 62,351, of which 1,200 are rich, 22,351 poor and partly connected with agriculture; 5,400 purely agricultural and 33,400 partly agricultural. The majority belong to the Kunbis and other inferior castes. No help is to be expected from any landholders to their tenants.	12,565 have emigrated to the Nizam's territory northwards. Some have returned, as they could not find employment. More are expected to emigrate after the rabi is reaped.	There are five road works in progress, and 9 small works for improving the water-supply. The money sanctioned for these will shortly be expended. The Collector has been asked to obtain sanction for 13 roads and 2 tanks. The works so far have been sufficient.	The aged and infirm are supplied with grain daily, adults receiving 1½ lbs. and children 12 ounces of jowári. Rs. 300 have been given for this purpose. A travellers' depôt has been opened at Kudeh, for which Rs. 100 have been sanctioned, where travellers and the aged and infirm of the locality are helped.	On works 2,365. By charity 282. Labourers likely to be on relief works— 1st March ... 6,000 1st May ... 5,000 1st July ... 2,000

a	c	d	e

SHEVGAON Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. A. H. Spry's Reports

The kharif yield will be 8 annas and the rabi 8 annas. No [illegible] except in garden [illegible] can be expected.

[illegible] the probable amount of remissions [illegible]

Some cattle brought in an enfeebled condition from other talukas have died, and some have gone on to the Nizam's territory.

The water-supply is sufficient.

For the week ending	Prices :—lbs. per Rupee. Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.
7th October 1876 ...	30	24	21
15th " ...	27	24	21
23rd " ...	27	25	21
31st " ...	28	28	24
7th November 1876 ...	30	24	21
15th " ...	27	24	21
23rd " ...	27	25	21
30th " ...	28	28	24
7th December 1876 ...	30	28	27
15th " ...	30	28	27
23rd " ...	32	30	28
31st " ...	30	28	27
Average of 4 years ...	24¼	60¼	36¾

NEWASA Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. A. H. Spry's

The kharif and rabi yield will each be 6 annas. No further sowings are expected this season.

The revenue is Rs. 1,30,000. The 1st Assistant Collector estimates the remissions at Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000; but the Revenue Commissioner sees no reason for remissions, except in some few cases.

Some cattle have died, though probably not from starvation, and a good many have been taken to places where fodder is more plentiful. No unusual mortality is anticipated. No advances have been made by Government.

The water-supply will be sufficient.

For the week ending	Prices :—lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowari.
7th October 1876 ...	30	36	36
15th " ...	30	36	36
22nd " ...	27	27	33
31st " ...	27	27	33
7th November 1876 ...	24	24	30
15th " ...	24	24	30
22nd " ...	24	24	30
30th " ...	24	24	30
7th December 1876 ...	27	27	30
15th " ...	30	30	33
22nd " ...	30	30	33
Average of 6 years ...	43	58	64

NAGAR Taluka (1st Assistant Collec

The kharif yield will be 4 annas and the rabi 10 annas in bagayet lands, from 1 to 4 in jirayet lands of most villages, and 4 to 8 in the others. The area of each is not given, but the rabi cultivation considerably preponderates over the kharif. No further sowings of grain crops are expected.

The revenue is Rs. 1,17,597, and the probable remissions Rs. 50,000.

600 cattle are reported to have perished, and 25,000 more are expected by the Mámlatdár to die. This estimate the Assistant Collector and the Revenue Commissioner consider high. A grant of Rs. 2,200 tagai has been made for the purchase of fodder, and two sums of Rs. 2,000 each have been allotted for improving the water-supply and growing kadwal. There are grazing places at Pimpri in the Sangamner Taluka on the bank of the Prawari at Kopargaon, Kokomton and Sannatchar in the Kopargaon Taluka on the bank of the Godáveri, and on the Ghats, where cattle can be accommodated. Some cultivators have purchased and sown fodder for the subsistence of their cattle. Others again are deporting them. The Mámlatdár proposes establishing six pounds for the admission of cattle, on the understanding that the owners relinquish all claims to them after they are put in; that Government should support them till the next monsoon and then sell them, but the Assistant Collector and the Revenue Commissioner are both opposed to entering the market. The Collector supports his Assistant's suggestion to establish temporary Panjrapoles.

Of the total number of villages, 59 are on the banks of rivers, and 59 are dependent on wells for their water-supply. There is no fear of a total failure, provided wells are deepened, ziras dug, tagai liberally advanced, and use made of Norton's screw where practicable.

Date.	Prices :—lbs. per Rupee. Rice.	Gram.	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.
1st October 1876 ...	18	39	30	30	33
9th " ...	18	30	28½	24	30
17th " ...	18	30	24	24	28½
24th " ...	16½	31½	24	24	30
31st " ...	16½	26½	22½	22½	27
8th Nov. 1876 ...	14½	24	20½	21	24¾
16th " ...	13½	25½	21½	21½	24¾
24th " ...	13½	28½	22½	22½	25⅝
1st Dec. 1876 ...	15	30	27	27	27½
9th " ...	15¾	31½	27	27	27¾
17th " ...	16½	32½	27	27	28⅝
24th " ...	16½	33	27¾	27½	30
Average of 6 years	18 1/16	36 1/16	33 7/16	44½	55 1/16

—continued.

dated 30th December 1876 and 6th January 1877

The local stocks of grain are not large. Importations are made by private persons from the Nizam's territory.

The Mámlatdár reports a total population of 87,974, out of which the Assistant Collector thinks 60,000 are partly agriculture, and belong to the Kunbi caste. Sir Dinkar Rao is the only large landholder, and he will doubtless afford relief to his tenants if necessary.

No emigrations are reported, but considerable immigrations have taken place.

No relief works are considered necessary at present.

Rs. 300 have been assigned for charity. Adults receive 1¼ lbs. of grain or flour and children 12 oz. daily.

[illegible] 50 persons are supported by charity. The number of emigrants who [illegible] on in the town is estimated at 7,000.

Report, dated 27th December 1876.

Grain is plentiful and is imported from the Nizam's dominions; it is also exported from this taluka to less-favoured localities. Prices have fallen. Private enterprize will supply the market.

The population is 75,000, consisting chiefly of kunbis and agriculturists. There are about 5,000 high-caste people and 4,500 artizans. There are a few jahagidars who may eventually give relief to their tenants.

There is more fear of immigration than of emigration, though some instances of the latter are reported.

No relief works are required for the present. Later on, however, a demand will be made which can well be met by constructing the earthworks of the Dhond and Munmád Railway. There is no other large works which can be undertaken with advantage.

About 50 infirm people are being charitably supported. Their numbers are likely to increase.

On works 50, by charity 50; this number will probably swell to 1,000 by 1st May. The numbers requiring relief on 1st March will probably be about 8,000, 1st May 20,000, 1st July 8,000. The Revenue Commissioner thinks that at the worst the numbers will never exceed 8,000 people.

tor, Mr. A. H. Spry's Report, dated 28th December 1876.

There is a stock of 3,303 tons of grain in store; this, with the Dhond and Manmár stations at a distance of 47 and 100 miles respectively, whence supplies are drawn, will suffice. The prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.

Out of a total population of 67,312, the majority of whom are agriculturists, 65,966 are poor, and 1,346 well-to-do. The proportion of artizans to the total number is about 6 per cent. In the city there are a few landholders likely to assist their tenants, but none in the taluka.

33,032 souls have emigrated, and this number will probably swell as the season advances; their condition cannot be ascertained, but none have yet returned.

There are six road-works and some minor works in progress which are insufficient, and must be supplemented by further road-works, tank-clearances and cutting prickly-pear unless the Dhond and Manmár Railway intersecting the taluka is commenced.

6,575 travellers have already been relieved, each receiving 1½ lbs. of jowári flour, 6 ozs. of gram flour, together with chillies, a little salt and 5 cow-dung cakes a day. The aged, infirm, &c., to the number of 15,641, have also been relieved, each receiving 1½ lbs. of grain with a little salt.

The number on relief works is 1,462, by charity 781. The probable number requiring support will be as follows :—

1st March ...	22,000
1st May ...	39,000
1st July ...	19,000

c	d	e	f	h	i	j	k

RAHURI Taluka (Mr. A. P. [illegible] Collector Mr.

For the fortnights ending	Prices.—lbs. per Rupee. Rice.	Dáli Tur.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájri.
15th Oct. 1876	17 3/5	22½	27½	25½	28½	26½
31st „ „	17 3/5	16½	27½	22½	25½	26½
15th Nov. „	13½	16½	23½	21	24	21 1/5
30th „ „	16½	19½	26½	23½	28½	26½
15th Dec. „	17 3/5	21	27½	25½	28½	26½
Average of 6 years ...	20 1/5	23 3/5	65½	33½	36½	49 1/5

The kharif and the rabi yield will each be 2—3 annas. No further sowings are expected this season.

The revenue is Rs. 2,20,368; the remissions will probably be Rs. 35,000.

No unusual mortality among cattle has occurred, and no great losses to be apprehended. Rs. 2,000 have been advanced for the purchase of fodder, and more will be given.

The water-supply is plentiful, most of the villages being on the banks of rivers.

AKOLA Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr.

For the months of	Prices—lbs. per Rupee. Rice.	Bájri.
October 1876	17½	35½
	16½	26½
	15	27
November „	15	25½
	15½	24
	16½	24
	16½	25½
December „	16½	26½
	16½	27
Average of 6 years ...	25½	61½

The kharif yield may be taken at 9 annas and the rabi at 2. There is no prospect of further sowings.

The remissions will probably amount to Rs. 36,000.

No unusual mortality among the cattle has taken place, and none is anticipated, as there is plenty of grazing on the Western Ghats.

The water-supply seems likely to fail altogether; the Pravara and Mula rivers still contain water, but a large outlay will have to be incurred on deepening wells.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 11 talukas, the crops in two seem to have been fair, in five bad, and in four very bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 5,77,943.

In six talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in two indifferent, and in three bad.

In four talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, but it is reported that in five, considerable, and in two large, expenditure on this account will have to be incurred; no calamity due to failure of water-supply is, however, anticipated by the Government.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain-supply.

The majority of the population of this, as of all other, Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.

128,553 people, out of a population of 773,958, appear to have migrated, but some have returned.

A further migration of upwards of 5,000 people is anticipated. The migration appears to this Government to be due mainly, if not entirely, to the cattle movements, and to the movement of the people towards relief-works.

A considerable number of relief works is in progress, but the local officers are unable to suggest sufficient to meet the future demand for labour, unless the Dhond and Manmar Railway earth-works are undertaken.

The expenditure on charity has not been large.

The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is—

On March 1st	98,900
„ May 1st	1,48,200
„ July 1st	47,500

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

H. P. Spry's Report, dated 5th December 1876.

Grain is plentiful and is imported from Jubbulpore *viâ* Dhond and Manmád stations. Prices have fallen and private enterprise will meet all demands.

The population is [illegible],000, consisting chiefly of Kunbis and other agriculturists. There are about 4,000 or 5,000 artisans. No aid can be expected from landholders.

No general emigration has taken or is likely to take place.

The only relief works started are road-repairs and clearances, which have hitherto sufficed. But the demand for labour will shortly increase, and much more money spent on petty works will simply be wasted: the Dhond and Manmád Railway could afford ample relief.

Rs. 300 have been allotted for charitable support to the aged; but more will be required.

Persons 7,000; by charity By works on 1st March 15,000, on 1st May 25,000, on 1st July 10,000, according to the 1st Assistant; but the Collector and Revenue Commissioner hope the numbers will not be quite so large.

F. S. Hamilton's Report, dated 27th December 1876.

There is no large stock of grain in the taluka; it is brought from Sangamner, and the prices will depend on the market rates ruling there.

Except about 500 artisans, the whole population is agricultural, and there are no large landholders among them.

About 1,800 peopled have emigrated, 300 of whom have gone to the Sinnar relief works adjoining Akola, and the rest probably to the Konkan.

Five road works are in progress; and as this is the only taluka in the zila where there are no roads, 6 more are proposed, as well as one or two tank-clearances.

About 50 persons are now being gratuitously supported at 1¼ lbs. of flour for an adult and 12 oz. for a child.

There are 650 people now on relief works. This number will rise to 900 in March, 1,200 in May, and fall to 500 in July. The aged and infirm will have to be supported to the extent of 150 in March, 300 in May, and 500 in July.

C. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

The 24th January 1877.

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SOUTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—Mr. E. P. ROBERTSON.

POONA DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. G. NORMAN.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	*Kharif* Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Junnar	600	106,876	1,58,586	154,483	48,986	22·34	17·9
2. Indápur	567	62,392	1,01,025	233,156	26,642	21·76	4·82
3. Khed	799	139,152	1,68,961	206,413	22,306	23·50	18·9
4. Sirur	558	76,984	1,40,392	115,501	116,538	17·3	10·94
5. Purandhar	442	75,732	83,934	70,984	58,308	23·24	17·54
6. Bhimthari	1,002	115,297	2,17,499	43,872	300,389	20·73	5·97
7. Haveli	766	155,082	1,89,197	182,857	9,402	33·10	14·90
8. Máwal	357	56,834	70,362	52,555	9,168	...	76·79
9. City of Poona	8	118,886	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,099	907,235	11,29,956	1,059,821	591,679	...	...

BHIMTHARI Taluka [First Assistan Collector Mr. [illegible] Keyser's Report, dated 27th December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif crop is estimated at 1 pie, and the rabi at 1½ pie. In the irrigated lands, where the water lasts, there may be sowings of different kinds of fodder crops. There will be no further sowings in dry-crop lands this season.	The First Assistant estimates the probable amount of remissions at about Rs. 2,15,000 on a revenue demand of Rs. 2,30,025. The Collector considers this estimate under the mark, and whether any revenue can be collected at all.	Out of 71,000 head of cattle, about 47,000 have been taken to the Berars, the Nizam's Dominions, and the Western Ghâts. The past mortality is estimated at 15,000, and the anticipated mortality at 7,000, besides such deaths as may take place among the cattle which have left the táluka. It is only the more worthless animals which have died. No further measures are practicable on the part of Government for cattle preservation than those already adopted.	The villages on the Bhima and Nira rivers will have plenty of water. The remaining villages are not so well off, and obtain their supply from wells, many of which will require to be deepened and improved; and a large expenditure (Rs. 40,000) will be necessary for this purpose.				The Mámlatdár estimates the local stock of grain at about 1,714 tons, but the importations are large and regular by railways, there being three railway stations in the táluka—Khedgaon, Kátas, and Dhond—which supplies are drawn, and these importations have lowered prices considerably; but the First Assistant Collector does not anticipate any further fall. There is no likelihood of the supply failing.	The population numbers about 116,274 souls, of whom 22,070 are of the agricultural class, 1,300 shepherds and cattle-owners, 8,200 artisans, 7,270 traders, shopkeepers and servants, &c., and the remaining 2,234 are pensioners, women and children, and people of no particular occupation. The landholders are nearly all of the class of peasant proprietors, and the few who sublet their land are either traders who will do nothing for their tenants, or Brahmins who are in debt. The Inámdárs are also quite dependent on their land for their livelihood, and are more likely to require assistance than to give it. The cultivators are of the Kunbi and Mali caste.	The people have emigrated in large numbers (upwards of 38,200) to the Berars, the Sátpura Hills, the Nizam's Dominions, and the Konkan, with their carts, families and cattle; and are not likely to return before the next harvest. Most of those who have gone are reported to be doing fairly, of others no information has been received. No further emigration is probable.	The chief relief works in progress are the Mutha Canal, employing about 18,000, and the Mokamal Tank, employing 5,000 persons, besides numerous minor works which will afford employment to 10,000 for two or three months. Works sanctioned and in progress under civil agency are: clearing the irrigation tank at Wadhan, clearing 7 small tanks for village water supplies, repairing 18 miles of road, making 47 miles of new road, cutting prickly pear, and excavating and deepening wells. As the numbers seeking employment are increasing, the First Assistant thinks that, in addition to the above, one large work is necessary, and names the Nira Canal as a work ripe for commencement and capable of relieving very large numbers. He gives also a list of minor works that might be undertaken.	But little money has as yet been expended on charitable relief to travellers. The aged and infirm poor are allowed [illegible] of grain [illegible] sides some cash at 1 chillie.	The number on relief works was about 21,804 at date of report. It will be on— 1st March ... 30,000 1st May about ... 20,000 1st July from ... 5,000 to 10,000

For the week ending	Prices:—lbs. per rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Rice.	Gram.
1876.					
1st October ...	22½	27	29½	18	27
8th do. ...	22½	27	29½	18	27
15th do. ...	18	18	22½	15½	18
23rd do. ...	18	18	22½	15½	18
1st November ...	18	18	22½	15½	18
8th do. ...	18	18	22½	15½	18
15th do. ...	18	18	20½	13½	18
23rd do. ...	18	18	20½	13½	20½
1st December ...	20½	20½	22½	15½	22½
8th do. ...	20½	20½	22½	15½	24½
15th do. ...	20½	20½	24½	18	24½
23rd do. ...	20½	20½	24½	18	24½
Average of three years ...	25½	47½	51	18	26

INDÁPUR Taluka (Report of Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey (Mr. W. M. Fletcher), on special duty, Indápur, dated 29th December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif crop has utterly failed, and the rabi is estimated at about 2 pies.	The total land revenue (Rs. 1,15,254) will probably have to be remitted.	The number of cattle in the taluka was 44,216, of which 32,560 have emigrated, about 2,285 have died, and about 7,319 deaths are anticipated, unless special steps be taken to prevent them. No advantage has as yet been taken of the Government permission to graze cattle in the Konkan and Mávals, owing to a belief that those districts are fatal to cattle from the Deccan. The Assistant suggests that Government should send pressed hay to Diksál Station, and advance it as tagai to the cultivators. This plan the Revenue Commissioner considers too expensive, and thinks that it would be cheaper to let the cattle die and then, if necessary, advance tagai for the purchase of others.	There is no fear of a water famine. 40 villages lie on the Bhima and Nira rivers; the remaining 46 depend on wells, some of which will require deepening and improving.				Of the original local stock of grain, there are about 1,029 tons still unconsumed, and a large quantity sufficient to remove all anxiety has also been imported by rail to Diksal and Pomulwári. Private enterprise is likely to meet all demands, and prices may yet fall to a slight extent when this season's harvest comes into the market.	Of the total population numbering 67,164 souls, 3,943 are artisans, 11,712 landholders, and 46,737 persons existing by other means. The mass of the population is agricultural. The higher rank of landholders, such as Patels, Kulkarnis, Deshmukhs, Deshpandes, &c., number about 10,000, including women and children, but few can live without work; and most of them differ in no way from the ordinary Kunbi. There are no wealthy landlords.	Of the total population (67,164) about 34,289 have migrated, but some are returning. Only the first to leave their villages appear to have bettered themselves. No further emigration is probable so long as relief works continue sufficient for the population.	The Assistant Superintendent submits a statement of 22 relief works in progress, chiefly roads, tanks and wells, and proposes similar works likely to cost Rs. 39,050, suggesting that wells should precede other works. He does not think that these works will be sufficient to provide employment for all who are likely to need it, but is of opinion that if one or two large works were undertaken, such as constructing dams at favourable sites in the villages of Bhadalwári, Shelgaon, and Kawtali, they would not only be sufficient to provide employment for all, but the prospective benefit, especially in a drought-stricken district like Indápur, would be very great.	Adults receive a daily allowance of 1 lb. of flour with salt and chillies, and those under 15 years of age receive ½ lb. flour with salt and chillies. Travellers in need of food receive the same allowance, but are forwarded at once to the head-quarters of the Mámlatdár, who provides them with work or suitable relief.	The number of persons on the hands of Government for relief by works at date of report was 9,600, and relieved by charity 500. The probable number will be as below:—

	On works.	By charity.
On 1st March ...	20,000	500
„ 1st May ...	25,000	500
„ 1st June ...	25,000	500

The number to be relieved by charity will not alter much, unless increased by strangers from other districts.

For the week ending	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Gram.	Rice.	Tur.
1876.						
1st October ...	25	32	31	30	21	44
8th do. ...	24	32	30	28	19	39
15th do. ...	20	27	27	23	19	35
22nd do. ...	19	22	23	23	17	32
29th do. ...	20	22	23	24	17	32
5th November ...	17½	20	20	18	17	...
12th do. ...	17½	20	20	18	17	...
19th do. ...	17½	18	18	21	17	...
26th do. ...	18½	19½	19	22	19	...
3rd December. ...	19½	20	19	23½	19	...
10th do. ...	22½	23	21½	23½	19	...
17th do. ...	22½	23	20	23½	19	...
24th do. ...	22½	23	20	23½	19	...
Average of six years ...	35	46	56	33	22	43½

PURANDHAR TALUKA (First Assistant Collector Mr. A.

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif crop is estimated at about 5 annas, and the rabi at about 4 annas. There will be no further sowings this season, except in irrigated lands.	The probable amount of remissions is estimated at about Rs. 32,000.	No unusual mortality among cattle has occurred or is anticipated. Many cattle were removed from the district early in the season. Fodder is sufficient, and Government interference unnecessary.	There will be no absolute failure of the water-supply; but as it has failed in some places, and is scanty in others, wells will have to be sunk, and people aided in securing a sufficient supply which will entail an expenditure of about Rs. 12,000.	

Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.

For the week ending	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Rice.	Gram.	Túr.
1876.						
3rd October	...	51½	22	32½	52½	
10th do.	31	43½	51½	22	32½	29½
17th do.	31	42½	52½	22	32½	29½
24th do.	32½	44½	52½	22	33½	29½
31st do.	30½	26½	57½	22	36½	...
7th November	29½	43½	56½	22	33½	67½
14th do.	29½	43½	53½	22½	33½	...
21st do.	31	45½	54½	23½	34½	70½
28th do.	31	43½	55½	23½	33½	28½
5th December	32½	44½	55½	22½	33½	70½
12th do.	33½	45½	53½	25½	33½	45½
19th do.	28½	44½	52½	24½	36½	42½
Average of six years, 1870-71 to 1875-76.	34	45	61	25	44	48

JUNNAR TALUKA (District Deputy Collector Mr. Balaji Gungadhur's

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif crop is 7, and the rabi 2 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	Out of the total revenue demand of Rs. 1,40,000, about 25 per cent., or Rs. 35,000, will have to be remitted.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle and agricultural stock, but it is anticipated that from 10 to 15 per cent. of the total number (77,200) will die from starvation. As the forest reserves have already been thrown open for free grazing, the District Deputy can suggest no further remedy.	Partial failure of the water-supply is anticipated later on in the season, and it will be necessary to deepen wells as they run dry.	

Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.

For each week in October, November, and December 1876.	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Rice.	Gram.	Túr.
1876.						
1st week, Oct.	28½	24	17	25½	30	48
2nd do.	22½	24	15	25½	28½	34½
3rd do.	21½	20	15	24	25½	34½
4th do.	20	20	15	24	24	30
1st week, Nov.	19½	20	16½	24	24	24
2nd do.	19½	20	16½	24	24	21½
3rd do.	19½	20	16½	24	24	21½
4th do.	19½	20	16½	24	24	21½
1st week, Dec.	19½	20	16½	24	24	21½
2nd do.	19½	20	16½	24	24	21½
Average of six years ...	23½	30½	28	79½	43½	46½

MAWAL TALUKA (District Deputy Collector Mr. Balaji Gungadhur's

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif crop is 5, and the rabi 2 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	The remissions are estimated at about Rs. 10,100 out of a revenue demand of Rs. 59,000.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle, nor is any anticipated. The measures already adopted by Government for the preservation of cattle are deemed sufficient.	There will be a scarcity of water during the hot weather, and wells must be deepened.	

Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.

For each week in October, November, and December 1876.	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Rice.	Gram.	Túr.
1876.						
1st week, Oct.	25	25	26	25	27½	25
2nd do.	25	25	26	25	27½	25
3rd do.	25	25	26	25	27½	22½
4th do.	20	20	25	18	26	20
1st week, Nov.	21	20	25½	17½	26	13
2nd do.	21	20	25½	17½	25½	12
3rd do.	20	20	24½	17½	25	13
4th do.	20	21	24½	17½	25	12
1st week, Dec.	20	21	24½	17½	25	14
2nd do.	21	22½	26½	20	25	16
3rd do.	21	22½	26½	20	25	18
4th do.	22½	23½	28	20½	27½	20
Average of six years ...	72	44½	49½	30½	38,5	29

continued.

f	h	i	j
Keyser's Report, dated 28th December 1876).			
There are no stocks of ascertainable local stocks, which are probably not large, but to prices are considerable, and no fear of grain proving insufficient is felt. The principal centres, whence supplies are drawn, are Poona, Sáswad, Jejuri, Walhi, and Kikwi.	The population are all of the ordinary Kunbi class, and small peasant proprietors. There are 10 inám villages among those suffering from distress, but the Inámdars are not in good circumstances, and do not assist their tenants.	Only a few have emigrated with their cattle to the Ghâts; the majority of those who have left their villages have gone to the relief works.	The relief works in progress are the Bâramati-Jejuri road, repairs to a small local road, excavating wells, and cutting prickly pear. Repairs to the main road connecting Jejuri with the railway, 15 miles, and a new road from Sáswad to Tásgaon have been sanctioned. A list is submitted by the First Assistant of other projects deemed necessary hereafter to provide employment and afford relief to the people. The First Assistant is of opinion that the Nira Canal, and the Jejuri Tank will absorb all the distressed work-people in the district. The present works are insufficient to provide relief, and some work on a large scale is urgently necessary.
Report, dated 27th December 1876).			
The local stocks of grain are considered sufficient to last for at least 3 months. The supplies are drawn chiefly from Poona, and to a small extent from Sangamner. Private enterprise will supply all demand. No great fall in prices is anticipated.	The population, numbering 106,876 souls, is of a mixed character: 6,294 are high caste, and 105,582 low caste; 99,876 are poor, and 7,000 well-to-do; 81,033 are purely, and 25,843 partly, agricultural; of artisans the number is 5,500. The landholders are mostly involved in debt, but the few who are well-to-do are likely to aid their tenants.	About 2,000 people have emigrated into the neighbouring districts and Bombay. About half the number annually go to Bombay during the fair season, and return before the monsoon. The increase this year is owing to the present scarcity.	No relief work is in progress, but the Sirur-Narayangaon Road, estimated to cost Rs. 9,000, will shortly be commenced. Some other works have been sanctioned, and some proposed, amounting in all to Rs. 1,48,000.
Report, dated 27th December 1876).			
The local stocks of grain, as far as ascertainable, are sufficient to last till March. Supplies are drawn from Lonauli, Khárkala, and Talegaon Railway Stations, and private enterprise will meet all demands. Prices are falling owing to large importations, and it is not thought likely that they will rise much.	The population is 56,834, and may be divided as follows: High caste 2,505, low caste 54,329, poor 55,034, and well-to-do 1,800; purely agricultural 51,634, and partly agricultural 5,200; artisans 1,000. The ryots are for the most part very poor and much involved. The few who are well-to-do will aid their tenants.	There has been no large emigration. Between 3,000 and 4,000 persons annually proceed to Bombay during the fair season and return when their presence is required in the fields. It is anticipated that the increase this year will be about 50 per cent.	No relief works have been started yet, but some tanks have been sanctioned and will soon be commenced. Estimates are being prepared for two roads—one from Kharkala to Ambegaon, 11 miles, and the other from Induri to Kusur, 24 miles, which the Collector considers will be of great use in opening out two important valleys.

g	k
	There are at present employed on relief works about 5,650 persons, and relieved by charity 71. The numbers will hereafter be on—
	On Works. / *By Charity.*
	1st March ... 9,000 ... 150
	1st May ... 6,000 ... 150
	1st July ... 1,000 ... 50
The charitable relief given has been trifling.	There are none on the hands of Government for relief either by works or by charity. The number requiring relief hereinafter will be on—
	On Works. / *By Charity.*
	1st March 2,000 ... 20
	1st May ... 10,000 ... 30
	1st July ... 2,000 ... 50
Charitable relief has been given, both in cash and in food, at the rate of 3 pies and 1 lb. of jowari per head per diem to 7 individuals.	Three persons have been fed on charity and 4 travellers relieved. Amongst the townsmen of Talegaon a subscription has been raised likely to amount to about Rs. 500 for charitable relief. The numbers of persons likely to be on the hands of Government will be as follows:—
	On Works. / *By Charity.*
	1st March 500 ... 25
	1st May 1,000 ... 100
	1st July 800 ... 150

POONA

a	b	c	d

KHED TALUKA (District Deputy Collector Mr. Balaji

a	b	c	d
The kharif crop is 6, the rabi 1, and the bagayet 2 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	Remissions will probably amount about Rs. 14,000.	There has been no unusual mortality among cattle or agricultural stock, but about 5,500 deaths are anticipated. The Ghodi sub-division of the taluka is the principal pasture ground for all the cattle of Indápur and Bhimthari, and also for a portion of Sholapur, whence thousands of cattle have poured in, thus seriously affecting the pasturage at the disposal of the cattle of the taluka. The District Deputy thinks that Government has done all that is possible in the matter.	Water has failed to some extent, and further failure is anticipated. To counteract this, wells are being deepened.

For each week in October, November and December 1876.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Bájri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Jowári.	Gram.	Túr.
1st week, Oct.	24	24	18 1/8	27	28 1/16	26 1/8
2nd do.	24	22 1/8	18 1/8	27	28 1/8	26 1/8
3rd do.	25 1/4	20 1/4	18 1/8	26	28 1/16	26 1/8
4th do.	22 1/8	17 1/8	16	24 1/8	27 1/4	20 1/4
1st week, Nov.	23 1/8	18 1/8	12 1/4	24 1/8	25	13 1/4
2nd do.	20 7/16	15 4/16	13 1/4	22 1/16	22 7/16	12
3rd do.	21 1/8	15 1/8	14	24 1/16	23	14 1/16
4th do.	21 1/16	15 1/16	14	24 1/16	23	14 1/16
1st week, Dec.	22 1/16	16 1/4	16	27	23 1/16	16 1/4
2nd do.	20 1/16	17 1/16	16	24 1/16	23 1/16	19 1/16
Average of six years ...	40	27 1/2	20	50	32 1/4	24

HAVELI TALUKA (Acting First Assistant Collector

a	b	c	d
The kharif and the rabi crops are each estimated at about 6 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	The revenue is Rs. 1,54,289, out of which the 1st Assistant thinks Rs. 25,000 must be remitted.	The mortality among cattle has been very small, from 75 to 100, and the measures adopted of throwing open forest reserves for free grazing are considered sufficient to prevent further loss.	In the east the water-supply will prove sufficient to last till near rains, but in the west there is always a scanty supply during the hot weather, and some expenditure will be necessary for clearing out wells, &c.

For the week ending	Prices. lbs. per Rupee.					
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Rice.	Gram.	Túr.
1st Oct. 1876	25	23	32 1/2	19 5/8	36 1/4	43 1/2
8th "	23	23	24	19 1/2	32 1/4	36
15th "	20 7/16	20 7/16	24	19 1/2	27 1/2	37
24th "	16	21 1/4	24	14 7/16	27 1/2	31
1st Nov. 1876	16	21 1/4	24	14 1/4	27 1/4	31
8th "	16	18 1/2	19 13/16	14 1/2	20 7/16	31
15th "	18 1/4	20 7/16	19 13/16	14 1/4	20 7/16	31
24th "	18 1/4	20 7/16	19 13/16	14 1/2	20 7/16	31
8th Dec. 1876	20 7/16	20 7/16	21 1/2	14 1/2	20 7/16	33 1/2
15th "	20 7/16	20 7/16	21 1/2	14 1/2	20 7/16	33 1/2
23rd "	20 7/16	20 7/16	21 1/2	14 1/2	27 1/2	33 1/2
Average of five years, 1871 to 1876 ...	24 13/16	36 7/16	44 1/16	18 1/16	28 1/2	36 1/2

—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k

Gungadhur ... dated 22nd December 1876).

f	g	h	i	j	k
The local stocks (quantity not stated) are considered sufficient till April. Grain is imported from the Talegaon and Poona Railway Stations, and private enterprise will meet all demands, but prices are not likely to fall to any appreciable extent.	The population, numbering 159,100 souls, is of a mixed character, and may be divided as follows: high caste 6,300, low caste 153,000; of these 123,150 are poor, and 15,950 well-to-do. Purely agricultural number 119,800, and partly so 19,300. The total number of artisans is 10,000. Of landholders there are 13,463, but only 185 of these hold more than 100 acres. These will probably aid their tenants, but many of them are much involved.	Emigration has not taken place to any great extent. About 1,500 people annually go to Bombay during the fair season to seek employment, and return about the time the fields are being prepared for sowing. This year about 15 or 20 per cent. more have emigrated. Further emigration is not probable, especially as the people find employment on relief works.	The only relief work in progress in this taluka is the Khed-Pabal Road. As this is not sufficient, the District Deputy proposes other works, such as road-making and tank and well-clearing.	There are 4 aged and infirm poor people, to whom relief is given in food at the rate of 1lb. of bajri per head daily.	The number on relief works is 300, that relieved by charity 4. The number to be employed hereafter will be on the— 1st March ... 4,000 1st May ... 5,000 1st July ... 2,000

Mr. A. Keyser's Report, dated 30th December 1876.)

f	g	h	i	j	k
No statistics of local stocks are obtainable. Poona is the great centre of the grain trade, and large importations continue to be made, which have lowered prices considerably; but a slight rise may be anticipated before the hot weather.	Of the total population, numbering 216,885 souls, 46,299 are agriculturists. The land-holders in the distressed part of the taluka are small and of the usual Kunbi or cultivating caste.	There has been little or no emigration; the Mutha Canal having given employment to those needing it directly the distress began to be felt.	The Mutha Canal and the Pimpri Ghát Road are the principal relief works in progress, and employ about 3,000 people of the taluka. The First Assistant states that these works, in conjunction with certain others he recommends, such as clearing wells and constructing tanks at Vagholé, Walti and Bosri, will afford sufficient relief to the people of the taluka.	The infirm and the aged poor obtain relief at Poona from the Municipality and the relief funds. Funds are also placed at the disposal of Patels to relieve persons of this class in outlying villages, each person being allowed 1 lb. of grain a day and an anna a week for chillies, &c.	The number of persons on relief works is about 3,500, and that relieved by charity 47. The numbers likely to be on hand hereafter will probably be on— *On Works. By Charity.* 1st March ... 5,000 60 1st May ... 3,500 75 1st July ... 500 75

POONA

b	c.	d	e
The kharif crop is estimated at 4, and the rabi at 1¼ annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	The remissions will probably amount to about Rs. 1,00,000, out of a revenue demand of Rs. 1,64,574.	Out of a total of 75,2[illegible] head of cattle, the village officers report that 2,093 have died from starvation, which the Assistant Collector thinks an exaggerated estimate. About 9,745 are reported to have been sold for nominal prices, but the Assistant Collector estimates the number so sold at about 5,000. About 19,751 have been sent out of the taluka for pasture. The cattle that are still left in the taluka will have to be fed with ordinary fodder or prickly pear. Cattle will eat prepared prickly pear, but at present the ryots will not go to the cost of preparing it.	The water-supply will prove sufficient when the necessary improvements to wells, &c., have been made.

SIRUR TALUKA (Assistant Collector Mr. E. C

For each week in October, November and December 1876.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Túr.
1st week, Oct.	24½	26	22½	14½	34½	39½
2nd do.	25	28½	23½	17½	28½	32½
3rd do.	24½	27½	22½	18½	25½	19½
4th do.	23	25½	19½	14½	25½	28½
1st week, Nov.	20	22½	16½	14½	22½	24
2nd do.	20	22½	16½	14½	22½	24
3rd do.	20½	22½	16½	14½	22½	25½
4th do.	20½	19½	16½	14½	22½	25½
1st week, Dec.	20	19½	16½	14½	24½	27½
2nd do.	23	19½	19½	14½	25½	27½
3rd do.	23	24½	21	14½	27½	27½
Average of six years ...	56½	38½	44½	18½	19½	55½

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 8 talukas, the crops in 3 seem good, in 3 indifferent, and in 2 bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 5,46,354.

In 5 talukas the condition of the cattle appears satisfactory, and in 3 rather the reverse.

Some expenditure of money will render the water-supply throughout the Collectorate satisfactory.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this as of all other Collectorates is either purely agricultural or very intimately connected with agriculture.

101,989 people seem to have migrated. The movement has now stopped; it appears to be to a great extent caused by the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle. The people are expected to return before or during the monsoon.

The chief relief works now in progress are the Moota Canal, the Yewut Tank, the Shirshophul Tank, and the Poona-Pond Road.

The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is—

On March 1	80,500
On May 1st	85,500
On July 1	45,300

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept as accurate or reliable all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

1389/74

—concluded.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Ozzanne's Report, dated 30th December 1876).					
The local grain stocks are considerable. The chief supplies are drawn from Ahmednagar, and importation by private enterprise have lowered prices. Private enterprise will continue to supply the demands of the taluka.	Of the population, numbering 76,984 souls, 51,063 are peasant proprietors, 8,547 are artisans, 1,023 traders, and the remainder labourers. The people are much in debt, and are highly improvident. There are no large landholders who will aid their tenantry. A few of the peasant proprietors are free from debt, and comparatively wealthy, and can bear a famine without ruin, but cannot help others. The Soukars have, to a large extent, become landholders, and the peasant proprietors, in many instances, their tenants. They can, but will not, aid their tenants, and are merciless landlords. Of the class of Inámdars, the chief is the Jagirdar of Malthan, a Sirdar of the 1st class, and wealthy. He declined to aid his tenants, and left the taluka for Dhar at the first symptoms of distress. No help can be expected from this class.	About 18,500 persons have left the taluka. Of these about 2,000 are at work in the neighbourhood. About 5,000 have gone to Bombay and to the Ghát districts, and about 3,500 to the Moglai; but they all went with the full intention of returning next rains or earlier. About 300 of those who went to Gangthari have returned with unfavourable accounts of the place. Further emigration is not probable.	There are sufficient useful works in progress in the taluka, such as tanks, roads, and prickly-pear cutting to afford employment to the people till March; and for the future the Assistant Collector submits a list of works which require inspection by the Irrigation Department.	A village register of persons requiring charitable relief has been prepared, and relief is given through the agency of the village officers —1¼ lbs. of grain to an adult, and 11 ounces to a child. One day's supply is given to needy travellers; and clothing for sick and needy persons has been provided from funds allotted by Poona Famine Relief Fund.	The number employed on relief works at date of report was about 6,000, and that relieved by charity about 500. Future numbers are estimated at on— On works. By charity. 1st March ... 10,000 ... 500 1st May ... 15,000 ... 800 1st July ... 4,000 ... 800

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

The 30th January 1877.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—Mr. E. P. ROBERTSON.

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. J. H. GRANT.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realizable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rain-fall.	Actual rain-fall this season.
			Rs.	*Kharif.* Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Sholapur	841	180,587	2,58,357	63,121	343,593	28·35	8·68
2. Bársi	605	130,853	2,01,863	79,848	198,596	29·4	11·14
3. Karmála	762	105,291	1,70,615	31,235	364,325	22·37	8·41
4. Mádha	612	103,981	1,51,797	36,436	266,412	25·32	6·45
5. Pandharpur	455	79,314	1,17,336	28,489	194,826	24·64	6·8
6. Sángola	647	62,960	85,207	162,704	111,738	21·76	4.29
7. Málsirás	574	55,048	88,730	...8	169,734	...	11·78
Total ...	4,496	718,034	1,073,905	445,091	1,649,224	...	...

SHOLA

SANGOLA Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector

SHOLAPUR

a	c	d
The kharif ... be ... rabi ... no ... this	... revenue is Rs. 74,000; ... Mámlatdár estimates the remissions at Rs. 8,000, which the Revenue Commissioner considers to high.	Out of the total number of 71,000 ... 20,000 have been sent to Mandalaj to graze, 30,000 have been killed by butchers, or have died of starvation, which statement, however, the Revenue Commissioner considers exaggerated, and 20,000 more are expected to perish. The Collector considers advancing ... to holders of garden lands the only practicable remedy.

SHOLAPUR ... (Deputy Collector's Report

In 67 villages the water-supply will be precarious, but the ... can in a measure be obviated by temporary wells. Some villages however, must be abandoned in the hot weather.

For the Week ending	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Bájri.	Dáll.
7th October 1876 ...	30	...	26
14th " ...	27	24	25
21st " ...	24	22	19
31st " ...	18	21	18
7th November 1876 ...	16	18	16
15th " ...	16	18	17
21st " ...	17	18	19
30th " ...	17	19	19
7th December 1876 ...	20	22	24
15th " ...	20	22	19
21st " ...	20	23	19
Average of 6 years ...	48	52	29

KARMALA Taluka (District Deputy Collector's Report

The kharif and rabi yield may each be taken at 1 anna. There are no prospects of further sowings this season, except fodder in garden lands.

The total revenue is Rs. 1,68,000, nearly the whole of which must be remitted.

There were about 130,000 cattle in the taluka, of which 85,000 have been taken away for grazing, 2,500 have perished, and further mortality to the extent of 5,000 is anticipated.

A failure in the water-supply of some of the villages distant from the rivers is apprehended; wells are being deepened and cleared.

For the Week ending	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Bájri.	Túr Dall.	Gram.
7th Oct. 1876	35	31⅓	17⅓	28	31⅓	35
15th "	28	21	17	21	28	29⅓
22nd "	24⅓	19½	15⅓	21	24⅓	26¼
31st "	21	20½	15¼	21	21	22⅝
7th Nov. 1876	19½	17½	14	17½	19½	21
15th "	18⅔	17⅓	14	17⅓	17½	17½
22nd "	18⅓	17⅓	14	18⅓	19½	21
30th "	19⅛	19½	14	20⅛	21	21
7th Dec. 1876	21	21	14	21	21	21
15th "	24½	22¾	14	21	22½	22½
22nd "	23⅓	22¼	14⅞	22¾	22½	22¼
Average of 6 years ...	54½	36⅔	19½	47	34½	38 1/10

—continued.

forwarded with Collector's remarks, dated 15th January 1877).

The local stocks are estimated at 740,000 lbs. Jowári. The railway station at Sholapur is the chief centre from which supplies can be drawn. Prices have fallen, and the Revenue Commissioner considers that private enterprize will do all that is required, though the local officers think that grain supplies will run short in the more distant villages of the taluka.

The total population is 176,500, of whom 12,000 are high caste, 160,000 low caste, 1,500 poor and 4,000 well-to-do; 82,000 agricultural, and 88,000 non-agricultural, of whom 28,000 are artizans. There are no landholders likely to aid their tenants.

About 20,000 people have emigrated into the Nizam's territory, but, failing to better themselves, are returning. No further emigration is probable.

The present state of works are not satisfactory; it is proposed to undertake tank clearances and two irrigation ... if these prove practicable.

2,800 infirm people are being charitably supported.

At present 17,991 persons are supported on works, 2,800 by charity. There will be on—

	On works.	*By charity.*
1st March ...	30,000	3,000
1st May ...	35,000	4,000
1st July ...	40,000	5,000

If rain fail seasonably, the number on works in July will be ... to about 55,000.

forwarded with Collector's remarks, dated 9th January 1877).

There are upwards of 825 tons of grain in store; it is imported chiefly from Khardi and Jeur. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.

The total population is 101,187, of whom 82,243 are high caste, and 18,944 low caste; 100,687 poor, and 500 well-to-do; 8,300 agricultural and 92,887 non-agricultural, of whom 5,000 are artizans. There are no large landholders able to assist their tenants.

Nearly half of the people have emigrated, some to the Nizam's territory and the Berars, others to the Konkan. They do not appear to have bettered themselves, and 2,000 have already returned, and more are returning. No further emigration is anticipated.

The relief works in progress are not sufficient; many others will be required.

Charitable relief to the extent of Rs. 295 has been given by Government in the shape of food.

The number of people on the hands of Government is at present 6,074 labourers, and 518 people receiving charity; and the estimate is, on—

	On works.	*By charity.*
1st March ...	12,000	900
1st May ...	15,000	1,050
1st July ...	15,000	1,200

The Collector, however, thinks the numbers on works will be greater.

SHOLAPUR

MALSIRAS Taluka (D... Deputy Collector's Report

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield may be taken at 3 annas and the rabi at 7 pies. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The total revenue is Rs. 85,900, nearly the whole of which must be remitted.	Out of the total number of 127,420 cattle, 637 have died from starvation, 12,300 more are expected to die, and 85,900 have been taken into other districts. Imported pressed grass is proposed as a remedial measure.	The water-supply will prove sufficient: 20 villages are on the Nira, and the rest are dependent on wells, which, when improved, will hold a sufficient supply.	For the Week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Kharif.	Jowari.	There are upwards of 763 tons of grain in store; it is reported from Powalwadi Deksal Road Station. Private enterprise will supply the market, but it may be necessary for Government to keep up a small amount of carriage for the grain transport.	The total population amounts to 52,127 are Marattas and 11,343 low caste; 60,993 are poor and 6,480 well-to-do; 48,000 are agriculturists and 12 per cent artizans. There are no land-holders able to assist their tenants.	35,500 have emigrated to the Nizam's dominions, the Berars, Nagpur, and the Konkan; 1,000 have returned, and many more are following. No further emigration is probable.	16 relief works are now in progress; they will prove sufficient, and 4 tanks and 2 roads are proposed.	Destitute people receive flour and a few pice. Rs. 1,687 have been spent in this way up to date.	Government at present supports 9,020 on works and 593 by charity. The number to be provided for will be on— On works. By charity. 1st March ... 17,000 800 1st May ... 26,000 900 1st July ... 14,000 1,100
				7th October 1876	...	27	30							
				15th „	...	20	25							
				21st „	...	18	20							
				30th „	...	15	15							
				7th November 1876	...	15	15							
				15th „	...	15	15							
				21st „	...	17	17							
				30th „	...	20	20							
				7th December 1876	...	20	20							
				15th „	...	20	20							
				21st „	...	20	20							
				Average of 6 years	...	44	51							

MADHA Taluka (Second Assistant Collector

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The crops have failed completely, and no further sowings are probable this season.	The total revenue is Rs. 1,51,681, and the probable remissions Rs. 1,51,019.	There were 102,221 cattle in the taluka, out of which 42,000 have left, 5,000 have perished, and it is expected that ½ or ⅔ of the remainder will emigrate; exportation is the only means of saving them.	The taluka is well watered by rivers, and has numerous wells and tanks, and its water-supply is not a matter of anxiety.	For the Week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowari.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájri.	Rice.	Dall.	— continued.					
				1876.												
				1st week in Oct.	28½	21 1/16	25 1/16	21	19	17½						
				2nd „ ...	25 5/16	19½	23 5/16	17½	19	17½						
				3rd „ ...	21 5/16	18	21 5/16	17½	17 1/16	15 15/16						
				4th „ ...	21 5/16	18	21 5/16	17½	17 1/16	15 15/16						
				1st week in Nov.	18	16 1/16	18	17½	17	15 15/16						
				2nd „ ...	18	15 15/16	17 1/16	16	15	15 15/16						
				3rd „ ...	21 5/16	18	21 5/16	19	17	17½						
				4th „ ...	23 1/16	21 3/16	23 1/16	21	18	16½						
				1st week in Dec.	25 1/16	21 3/16	25 1/16	21½	19	21						
				2nd „ ...	25 5/16	21 5/16	26	21½	19	21						
				3rd „ ...	25 5/16	21 5/16	22½	21½	19	25 1/16						
				Average of 6 years ...	71⅞	34⅛	36⅞	56½	24½	20⅝						

BARSI Taluka (Second Assistant Collector

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield may be taken at 1 anna 9 pies, and the rabi at 3 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The revenue is Rs. 2,05,180, and the probable remissions will be, according to the Assistant Collector, Rs. 1,51,672; but the Revenue Commissioner considers this amount too great.	The number of cattle, including sheep, is 102,164, about 18,000 of which have left the taluka. The Assistant Collector anticipates a mortality of half the remainder, but the Revenue Commissioner thinks the number exaggerated. The people do not take advantage of the means of transport to the Ghâts offered by Government, as they fear finding themselves in a helpless condition far from home.	A considerable sum of money must be spent in the taluka to improve the water-supply, but there is no reason for anxiety, except as regards the town of Bársi.	For the Week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowari.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Dall.	There are upwards of 3,071 tons of grain in store. Bársi Road Station, the chief centre of supply, is 21 miles from the kasba town. There are 5 large market towns well situated to supply the interior. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population amounts to 117,664, of whom 98,187 are high caste, and 19,447 low caste; 8,541 are cultivators. 109,123 non-cultivators, and 4,500 are artizans; about 15,000 are well-to-do and the rest poor. There are no landholhers who will aid their tenants.	Many have emigrated, but have not bettered thereby, and are returning: about 1,000 have already done so. Further emigration may be expected.	The relief works in progress are chiefly wells and tanks, and this class of works will be continued till the monsoon.	A number of persons are being fed daily in the kasba town, and all Patels have instructions to relieve and forward all travellers to the Mámlatdárs.	Government at present supports 310 on works and 2,450 by charity. On 1st March the Assistant Collector thinks there will be about 15,000 on works with an increase on 1st May. But the Revenue Commissioner is of opinion that the Assistant Collector's estimate of 15,000 will never be reached.
				1876.												
				1st week in Oct.	29	29½	36½	29	16½	29 4/16						
				2nd „ ...	27	26¼	26⅝	27	16½	27						
				3rd „ ...	26½	25	22⅞	25	15½	29						
				4th „ ...	24½	24	22	24	15	24½						
				1st week in Nov.	23	22⅞	20	22½	13	24½						
				2nd „ ...	22	21½	20	22	14	24½						
				3rd „ ...	21	20	19½	21	13	24½						
				4th „ ...	21	21	21	22⅞	14	24½						
				1st week in Dec.	21	21	21	24½	14	24½						
				2nd „ ...	22½	22½	21	24½	14	24½						
				3rd „ ...	21	21	21	24½	14	25½						
				The average prices for the last six years have not been given.												

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— continued.

forwarded ... Collector ... ks, dated 6th January 1877.)

Mr. H. A. Acworth's Report dated 1st January 1877.)

Mr. H. A. Acworth's Report dated 1st January 1877.)

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the seven talukas the crops in two seem bad, and in five very bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 10,01,169.

In one taluka the condition of the cattle appears indifferent, and in six bad.

In two talukas the prospects of the water-supply seems satisfactory, in three indifferent, and in two bad. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.

No apprehensions regarding the grain-supply are entertained.

The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either purely agricultural or very intimately connected with agriculture. The figures given by Mr. Acworth (and by the District Deputy as respects Karmála) regarding the cultivators and non-cultivators, are obviously absurd. He apparently classes khatedars alone as cultivators.

212,300, out of a population of 718,034, seem to have migrated. More are expected to follow their example, but, on the other hand, some have returned. This migration is, to a great extent, a cattle-movement.

The chief relief works are the Ashti Tank and the Barsi-Yedsi and Pandharpur-Wangi Roads.

The expenditure upon charity has been considerable.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is about—

On March 1st	...	140,000
„ May 1st	...	186,000
„ July 1st	...	132,000

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these Reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

The 31st January 1877.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—Mr. C. P. ROBERTSON.

SATARA DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. F. G. MOORE.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	*Kharif* Acres.	*Rabi* Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Karád ...	391	133,122	2,46,531	75,443	34,[illegible]	27·97	[illegible]·75
2. Wálwa ...	595	156,089	3,25,902	117,991	28,362	23·24	12·85
3. Satara ...	330	115,113	1,33,659	46,935	3,998	40·4	33·59
4. Wai	389	86,095	1,13,551	73,738	21,391	32·88	25·34
5. Jauli ...	412	59,836	60,299	41,759	5,741	74·3	59·84
6. Khánápur ...	508	76,783	1,22,269	156,079	21,015	23·34	11·4
7. Koregaon ...	333	82,344	1,69,554	79,032	27,707	27·77	20·19
8. Mán... ...	640	62,198	72,260	184,487	51,700	20·89	9·35
9. Pátan ...	510	115,491	92,433	61,809	2,975	61·71	48·82
10. Khatau ...	530	81,950	1,03,047	141,542	15,929	22·38	11·51
11. Tasgaon ...	345	87,975	1,11,467	108,563	16,100	25·77	9·79
12. Mahableshwar ...	5	4,006	3,357	451	25	[illegible]	243·18
Total ...	4,988	1,061,002	15,54,329	1,067,835	239,337		

WAI Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. W. A.

... village ... in 14 up to ... it is 10 annas in ... it varies from 6 to 3 annas, and in 5 it is *nil*. Kharif and rabi are not distinguished. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will be Rs. ...,059. The total amount of revenue is not given.	Five animals have died from starvation, and many have been taken to the Ghâts.	There is no fear of water-supply fa...

The course of weekly prices from 1st October to 25th December has not been given. The average fate for the last six years is—

Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Tur Dall.	Wari.	Nagli.
3...	36½	24½	18½	26½	23½	36½	57½

SATARA Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. W. A.

The kharif and rabi yields (between which no distinction has been made) will be from 7½ to 10½ annas. There is no prospect of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions, according to the Mámlatdár, will be Rs. 28,373, but the Assistant Collector and the Revenue Commissioner consider the amount much over-estimated. The amount of revenue is not given.	No unusual mortality amongst the cattle has taken place, nor is any probable.	No failure of water-supply is anticipated, except in the city, and camp of Satara, where it will be severely, if not dangerously, felt.

The course of weekly prices from 1st October to 25th December is not given. The average for the last six years is—

Jowári.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájri.	Rice.	Tur Dall.	Nachni.
41½	26½	28½	35½	21½	28½	34½

JAULI Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. W. A.

The kharif yield will be 7½ annas, and rabi in some villages will be up to the average, in 18 from 3 to 7½, and in one it will be *nil*. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will amount to Rs. 2,173. The total amount of revenue is not given.	No mortality amongst the cattle has occurred, or is likely to occur.	No failure of the water-supply is anticipated.

The course of weekly prices from 1st October to 25th December has not been given. The average rate for the last six years is—

Jowári.	Nachni.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Tur Dall.	Wari.
39	38 8/10	27¾	31 3/0	25½	29 9/0	26½	33

East's Report, dated 22nd December 1876).

The present stock of grain will probably last for 3 months. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The bulk of the population of 88,000 belong to the Maháratta caste; there is a small percentage of Bráhmins, Mussulmans, Mhárs, Mangs, &c.: 25,000 are wholly, and 53,000 partly, agriculturalists; there are artizans. There are a wealthy Inámdar who will probably aid their tenants.	About 2,500 people have emigrated to Bombay, and elsewhere, and have probably found employment.	No relief works are in progress. Waiting the commencement of the Nira Canal, which will absorb all available labour, estimates for 7 road-works are under preparation in case of necessity.	No gratuitous relief has yet been afforded except to one man.	As yet only ... dependent on ... or charity, but ... agriculturers will have ... employed through the hot weather.

East's Report, dated 22nd December 1876).

Grain is plentiful, and is imported from the coast and Poona. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population is 33,000, consisting chiefly of Maharattas; 5 per cent. are Brahmins, 10 per cent. outcastes, and 1 per cent. Mussulmans. About 25 per cent. are fairly off, and the remainder poor, 50,800 are purely, and 14,523 are partly, agriculturists. There are about 40 Inámdars likely to assist their tenants.	The usual number. About 300 have left for Bombay in hopes of employment.	No relief works are in progress. None are deemed necessary.	No charitable relief is given by Government.	It is unlikely that Government will have any persons on their hands for relief either by charity or by employment.

East's Report, dated 22nd December 1876).

The supply of grain has not failed, and it can easily be obtained from the Konkan and Satara.	The population of this Taluka is 58,565, of whom 1,500 are fairly off. Excluding Mahableshwar, only 2,000 are non-agricultural. The bulk of the people are Mahrattas, 2 per cent. are Brahmins, 4 per cent. outcastes, and 1½ Mussulmans. There are about 12 wealthy Inámdars.	About 500 people have left, as usual, for Bombay in search of employment.	No relief works are in progress, and none are likely to be required for the Taluka. Should it be deemed necessary to undertake any, the Kas water-supply scheme and 5 road-works would be suitable.	No charitable relief is required.	If relief works are undertaken, about 2,000 people will be on them on 1st March, 3,000 on 1st May, and 4,000 on 1st July, if rain does not fall seasonably.

SATARA

KOREGAON Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. W. A.

The kharif crop is in some villages up to the average in 18 from 8 to 10, in 12 from 6 to 7, and in 17 from 5 to 5 annas. Beyond the fact that the rabi crop is reported to look well, no mention is made of the probable yield. No further sowings will take place this season.	The probable remissions will amount to Rs. 25,000.	No unusual mortality among the cattle has taken place. 1,339 have left for the ghâts and Konkan. Some slight mortality may be expected before the rains, among the weakly cattle retained for field work.	There will be a scarcity of water in the hot weather in villages on the hill slopes. Takavi will be advanced, and grants from Local Funds made to improve the supply.	The course of weekly prices from 1st October to 25th December has not been given. The average rate for the last six years is—

Wheat.	Jowari.	Rice.	Bajri.	Tur Dall.	Gram.
29⅝	43⅝	20⅝	45⅛	21⅜	30⅝

WALWA Taluka (Extra 2nd Assistant Collector Mr. A. Shewan's

The kharif yield will be 10 annas, and the rabi 8 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season, except in irrigated lands.	The probable remissions will be Rs. 1,05,000, which the Revenue Commissioner considers high. The total amount of revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated.	There will be a general scarcity of water. Tagai must be advanced for deepening and digging wells.

Date.	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.							
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Tur Dall.	Wari.	Nachni.
1st Oct. 1876 ...	21⅜	21⅜	21 3/16	13⅛	21⅜	24 5/16	...	...
8th „ ...	13⅜	13¼	10⅜	10⅜	13½	13½	...	...
15th „ ...	21⅜	21⅜	16 1/16	16 1/16	16 1/16	18 5/16	...	...
22nd „ ...	21⅜	...	16 1/16	16 1/16	21 3/16	16½	...	...
29th „ ...	18 5/16	...	16 1/16	13⅛	16 1/16	14 13/16	...	...
6th Nov. 1876 ...	17½	16⅜	14	15 5/16	14 5/16	17 1/16	...	...
13th „ ...	15½	15½	15½	15 5/16	14 5/16	14⅜	...	...
20th „ ...	15½	15½	14	12½	16 1/16	12 1/16	...	...
27th „ ...	18 5/16	18	15½	18⅜	13½	17 1/16	...	...
4th Dec. 1876 ...	18 5/16	12	15½	18⅜	16 1/16	17 1/16	..	...
11th „ ...	20½	16 1/16	18⅜	15 5/16	17 1/16	17 1/16	...	...
18th „ ...	21 1/16	19 5/16	20 1/16	18⅜	17 1/16	17 1/16	...	...
Average of 6 years	37 1/16	33½	22½	19½	27 1/16	22⅜	61⅜	61⅜

TASGAON Taluka (Extra 2nd Assistant Collector Mr. A. Shewan's

The kharif yield will be 8 annas, and the rabi nothing. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will be Rs. 50,000. The total amount of revenue is not given.	Out of 51,674 cattle, 3,952 have died from starvation, and about 10,742 have been sent to the Konkan to graze. Further mortality is anticipated, unless the experiment of feeding cattle on prickly-pear proves a success.	There will be a general scarcity of water. Tagai advances must be made for digging and deepening wells.

Date.	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Dall Tur.
28th September 1876 ...	24½	22	22	16½	22	22
5th October „ ...	22	20½	20½	17½	22	22
12th „ ...	22	19½	17¾	12½	17⅜	17¾
19th „ ...	22	19¾	15	13½	16¾	16¾
26th „ ...	21⅜	16½	13	11 1/8	17 5/16	16½
2nd November 1876 ...	16½	15 1/16	12 5/16	10⅜	16⅜	16½
9th „ ...	15 2/16	16½	12 2/16	11 1/8	15 4/16	12 3/16
16th „ ...	16½	16½	12 5/16	11 1/8	14 7/16	13¼
23rd „ ...	16½	13	13¼	10⅜	16½	12½
30th „ ...	16½	16½	14 1/16	12 5/16	17 1/16	13¼
7th December 1876 ...	18½	17 1/16	14 1/16	13½	17 1/16	14 3/16
14th „ ...	20½	20 1/16	16½	13½	18 5/16	16½
Average of 6 years ...	48	42 1/16	32⅜	18	28⅜	26½

—continued.

East's Report, dated 22nd December 18

Grain is plentiful, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The bulk of the population is Mahratta, 25 per cent are agriculturists, 6 per cent Koltees, and 1 per cent Mahomedans. The bulk of the population are fairly off, and the remainder poor. The proportion of the agricultural to the partly agricultural and the artizans is as 4 to 2 and 4 to 1 respectively. There are 22 Inámdárs to assist their tenants.	23 [illegible] have left Bombay, Poona and elsewhere, and others are likely to follow.	Two relief works have been undertaken for relief purposes, others will be undertaken if the necessity for them arises.	No charitable relief seems necessary.	618 [illegible] now in the Satara. No [illegible] is expected.

Report forwarded with Collector's letter, dated 27th December 1876.)

896 tons of grain are estimated to be in store, independent of the current year's harvest; the Collector considers this amount under-estimated, and the Revenue Commissioner considers it quite impossible to form an approximate estimate on this subject. Grain is imported from Bombay *viâ* Chiplun and Poona. Private enterprise will supply the market; the Collector anticipates a rise in prices about two months hence.	The Collector's estimate of the population is 133,122; whereas the Mámlatdár fixes the number at 158,641, of whom 115,728 are high caste, and 42,913 low caste; 37,000 are purely, and 12,700 partly, agricultural. The majority of the people are Mahrattas, among whom there are no large landholders willing to aid their tenants.	No emigration has yet taken place, but it may be expected about the end of February.	The present relief works are sufficient for the present. As regards the future, the Revenue Commissioner is of opinion that irrigation works should be selected in preference to all others.	About 60 persons are being supported by a Relief Committee at Ashta.	The number at present on relief works is 1,285. Government will have to afford gratuitous relief on 1st March to 200, on 1st May and 1st July to 500; the number likely to be employed on works will be 3,000 in March, 5,000 in May, and 2,000 in July, provided rain falls freely: if it does not, about 10,000.

Report forwarded with Collector's letter, dated 27th December 1876.)

There are upwards of 2,866 tons of grain in the Taluka; imports are chiefly from Chiplun and Poona *viâ* Satara. The Collector anticipates a rise in prices two months hence; private enterprise will supply the market.	The Collector estimates the population at 115,491, the majority of whom are Mahrattas, poor and agricultural; whereas the Mámlatdár gives the following estimate:—3,797 high caste, 84,178 low caste, total 87,975, of whom 67,357 are purely, and 9,622 partly, agricultural. There are a few wealthy land-holders from whom, however, no aid can be expected.	14,505 people have emigrated, some to the Konkan, and others to the Berars and Hyderabad. Those who left for the Konkan are returning, the others have remained, having presumably bettered themselves. The Collector anticipates further emigration in a month or two, though the Revenue Commissioner cannot well see where the people can go, as there is distress all around.	The present 9 works consisting of tank clearances, road repairs, and cutting prickly pear are sufficient for the present.	About 323 infirm people are being supported daily from private subscriptions.	Government have at present 2,748 laborers on their hands, and none requiring charitable relief. The number of the former will swell to about 16,000 on 1st March, 24,500 on 1st May, but probably none will remain in July. The number requiring charitable relief on each of the above dates will be 700, 1,000, and 1,200, respectively.

SATARA

—continued.

forwarded with Collector's Memorandum, dated 6th January 1877.)

The present supply of grain is sufficient, and is imported from Poona, Satara, Chiplun and Patan. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	There is a population of 43,12[illegible] divided as follows:—[illegible],859 high caste, [illegible] from 55,199 and 11,660 [illegible] and 16,36[illegible] of whom 15,00[illegible] are poor, and 664 well-to-do. Of these, 60,552 are purely, and 22,875 partly, agricultural. There are no large landholders likely to assist their tenants.	[illegible] and Pimpri [illegible] and road re[illegible] are in progress, and are sufficient [illegible] this present [illegible] and bye-[illegible] Wai—Pusegaon Road, and plantain road-side [illegible] would be undertaken.	[illegible] present 118 incapables are being supported from private sources.	At present there are 681 labourers [illegible] of works; in addition to [illegible] employment may be [illegible] March, 12,000 on 1st May, and 6,000 on 1st July.

KHATAU Taluka (District Deputy Collector's Report

For the Week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Tur Pulse.
1st October 1876 ...	22½	20	20	15	22½	25
7th " ...	22	20	17½	15	20	17½
14th " ...	17½	15	15	15	15	15
21st " ...	22½	20	17½	15	17½	17½
28th " ...	22½	20	17½	15	17½	17½
4th November 1876 ...	22½	20	17½	15	17½	17½
11th " ...	20	17½	15	12½	17	12½
18th " ...	15	12½	12½	10	12½	12½
25th " ...	17½	15	15	12½	17½	15
2nd December 1876 ...	17½	15	15	12½	17½	15
9th " ...	18½	15	15	12½	16½	15
16th " ...	20	17½	17½	12½	15	17½
Average of 6 years ...	43½	40½	33⅜	18⅞	36½	24½

The yield of the kharif and rabi crops will each be at least 7 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions according to the Collector and his Assistant will be Rs. 50,170, but the Revenue Commissioner considers this amount capable of reduction. The total revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated.	The greater part of this Taluka will not suffer from want of water; in a few villages in the highland and to the north, it will be necessary to dig new wells and deepen old ones.	

PATAN Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. C. H. Jopp's Report, dated 24th December 1876.)

For the Week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.							
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Tur Pulse.	Gram.	Nachni.	Wari.
1st Oct. 1876...	19½	22	20½	16 7/10	22½	18 3/10	28 3/10	33½
7th Oct. 1876...	19½	22	20½	16 7/10	22½	18 3/10	28 3/10	33½
15th " ...	21½	22	17 1/2	14 1/8	20	18 1/10	28 1/10	33½
23rd " ...	21½	20⅝	16½	16 1/10	17½	18 1/10	28 1/10	33½
31st " ...	18½	18½	16½	15	17½	16½	26 3/10	31½
7th Nov. 1876...	16½	16½	13¾	13 1/10	16½	16½	26½	27½
15th " ...	15⅝	16½	15	13 1/10	15	16½	25½	27½
23rd " ...	17 3/10	16½	16½	13⅝	15	16½	25½	27½
30th " ...	18 1/10	19	17 1/2	15	15	16½	25½	28½
7th Dec. 1876...	18 1/10	19½	17 1/2	15	17½	20½	25½	30
15th " ...	18 1/10	22	20½	16 7/10	17½	21⅝	25½	30
Average of 6 years	40½	39½	28 7/8	23½	23	31 5/16	52 11/16	55

There are stores of about 256,000 lbs. of grain in the Taluka, besides which, almost each family has sufficient for its own consumption for a month or two. Grain is imported chiefly from Bombay and Chiplun. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population is 110,000; of this, 107,844 are low-caste, 1,000 being well-to-do, and 106,844 poor, and 2,000 are high caste, 500 being well-to-do and 1,500 poor, 40,350 are purely, and 69,494 partly, agricultural; a few landholders of alienated villages will grant remissions to their tenants.	About 115 people have emigrated to Bombay and to the relief works at Karad. Further emigration is expected in the hot weather.	There are at present no relief works in progress, but when absolutely necessary, 6 works can be undertaken.	No gratuitous support has been given.

KARAD Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. C. H. Jopp's Report, dated 24th December 1876.)

For the Week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.							
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Tur Dall.	Gram.	Nachni.	Wari.
1st Oct. 1876 ...	23 1/16	23 1/16	15 1/16	18½	19½	20½	21 1/16	26 1/16
8th " ...	23 1/8	23 1/16	13 1/16	16 1/16	17½	19 1/16	21 1/16	26 1/16
15th " ...	23 1/16	23 1/16	13 1/16	16 1/16	17½	19 1/16	21 1/16	26 1/16
22nd " ...	23 1/8	23 1/16	13 1/16	16 1/16	16½	18½	21 1/16	21 1/8
29th " ...	23 1/8	23 1/16	13 1/16	16 1/16	16½	18½	21 1/16	21 1/8
5th Nov. 1876...	21 1/16	18½	13 1/16	16 1/16	15½	16 1/16	21 1/16	19½
12th " ...	18 1/8	16½	13 1/16	14 1/16	15½	16 1/16	21 1/16	19½
19th " ...	16 1/8	16 1/16	12 1/16	13⅛	13½	16 1/16	16⅜	15½
26th " ...	15 1/16	16½	12 1/16	13⅛	13½	15 1/16	16⅜	15½
3rd Dec. 1876...	17 1/16	16½	13 1/16	14 1/16	15½	18½	18 1/16	15½
10th " ...	17 1/16	16½	13 1/16	14 1/16	15½	20½	18 1/16	16 1/16
17th " ...	17 1/16	19½	13 1/16	17⅛	16½	20½	21 1/16	19½
Average of 6 years	42½	39½	21⅛	28⅛	26½	31½	52½	50 1/2

The local stocks are estimated at 1,296,000 pounds. Grain is imported from Chiplun and Poona in large quantities, and prices have fallen; whether any further fall will take place is doubtful. Private enterprise will supply the market.	There are 13,337 high-caste people, 11,670 being well-to-do; and 1,667 poor; 117,573 low-caste, 29,394 being well-to-do, and 88,179 poor; 35,733 are purely, and 17,866 partly, agricultural; the rest are manufacturers, tradesmen, &c. There are no land-holders who will assist their tenants.	The usual number, viz., about 1,000, have left for Bombay for employment, and more will follow.	The present relief work, the Karad—Tasgaon Road, is found sufficient. Later in the season 4 other road-works will be undertaken.	No charitable aid has been given.

The kharif yield may be taken at 11 annas, and the rabi at 10 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The Assistant Collector estimates the remissions at Rs. 65,078, but the Collector sees no reason for any remissions save in exceptional cases. The total revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated.	There is no reason to dread a scarcity of water in any but a few hill-villages where wells will be deepened.	

The present supply of grain is sufficient, and is imported from Poona, Satara, Chiplun and Patan. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	There is a population of 43,12[illegible] divided as follows:—[illegible],859 high caste, [illegible] from 55,199 and 11,660 [illegible] and 16,36[illegible] of whom 15,00[illegible] are poor, and 664 well-to-do. Of these, 60,552 are purely, and 22,875 partly, agricultural. There are no large landholders likely to assist their tenants.	[illegible] and Pimpri [illegible] and road re[illegible] are in progress, and are sufficient [illegible] this present [illegible] and bye-[illegible] Wai—Pusegaon Road, and plantain road-side [illegible] would be undertaken.	[illegible] present 118 incapables are being supported from private sources.	At present there are 681 labourers [illegible] of works; in addition to [illegible] employment may be [illegible] March, 12,000 on 1st May, and 6,000 on 1st July.

There are stores of about 256,000 lbs. of grain in the Taluka, besides which, almost each family has sufficient for its own consumption for a month or two. Grain is imported chiefly from Bombay and Chiplun. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population is 110,000; of this, 107,844 are low-caste, 1,000 being well-to-do, and 106,844 poor, and 2,000 are high caste, 500 being well-to-do and 1,500 poor, 40,350 are purely, and 69,494 partly, agricultural; a few landholders of alienated villages will grant remissions to their tenants.	About 115 people have emigrated to Bombay and to the relief works at Karad. Further emigration is expected in the hot weather.	There are at present no relief works in progress, but when absolutely necessary, 6 works can be undertaken.	No gratuitous support has been given.

The local stocks are estimated at 1,296,000 pounds. Grain is imported from Chiplun and Poona in large quantities, and prices have fallen; whether any further fall will take place is doubtful. Private enterprise will supply the market.	There are 13,337 high-caste people, 11,670 being well-to-do; and 1,667 poor; 117,573 low-caste, 29,394 being well-to-do, and 88,179 poor; 35,733 are purely, and 17,866 partly, agricultural; the rest are manufacturers, tradesmen, &c. There are no land-holders who will assist their tenants.	The usual number, viz., about 1,000, have left for Bombay for employment, and more will follow.	The present relief work, the Karad—Tasgaon Road, is found sufficient. Later in the season 4 other road-works will be undertaken.	No charitable aid has been given.

The kharif yield may be taken at 11 annas, and the rabi at 10 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The Assistant Collector estimates the remissions at Rs. 65,078, but the Collector sees no reason for any remissions save in exceptional cases. The total revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated.	There is no reason to dread a scarcity of water in any but a few hill-villages where wells will be deepened.	

—contin

...LA...PUR Taluka (2nd ... Assistant Collector Mr. C. H...

...opp's Report dated ... December 1876.

...cal stocks of grain are estimated to amount to 3,360,000 lbs.; and weekly importations are made from Chiplun, Satara and Poona. Prices have risen, but the Collector anticipates a rise shortly. Private enterprise will supply the market.

The total population is 84,415, of which 71,440 are high-caste, 6,630 poor, and 6,345 well-to-do; 13,000 low-caste, 12,745 being poor and 255 well-to-do. Of these, 1,008 people have emigrated, some to Bombay, others to the Nehr, Pingli and Islampur works, and have not suffered in consequence. There will be further emigration to the Nehr Tank, and large numbers will accompany their cattle to the ghâts.

At present there are 3 road-works, one tank and digging pits for road-side trees in progress, but they should be supplemented by 3 more tanks.

No charitable expenditure has as yet been incurred.

At present there are 1,254 people on the works. The number of people requiring relief on works will be 2,000 on 1st March, 4,000 on 1st May, and 3,000 on 1st July; and by charity on each of the above dates there will be 400, 500, and 500.

The total number of horned cattle amounts to 90,000. About 3,042 have left the Taluka for the ghâts, and 251 have died from starvation, but these were chiefly useless animals, and 500 more of them are expected to perish within three months. Towards the end of March there will be a great scarcity both of fodder and water, and most of the cattle will have to be driven to the ghâts where, should the grazing prove insufficient, as is probable, about 20,000 more may perish. People have been told to try the prickly-pear, but as yet have not taken to it.

Villages on the Yerla have a plentiful supply of water; in other villages it is obtained from wells and holes dug in the beds of nullahs. Where the water-supply entirely fails, the villages must be moved, and where it has partially failed wells must be constructed or deepened.

For the Week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowari.	Bájri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Tur Pulse.	Gram.
7th Oct. 1876.	20¼	20½	14½	18½	14 3/10	13¾
15th „	20¼	20½	14½	18½	14 3/10	14 2/10
23rd „	20¾	20½	14½	18½	14 3/10	14 2/10
31st „	20½	20½	14½	18½	14 3/10	14 2/10
7th Nov. „	17½	16¾	11 3/10	15¾	12½	15¼
15th „	17¾	16¾	11 3/10	15¾	12½	15¾
23rd „	17½	12¼	9½	13½	12½	17 3/10
30th „	17¾	12½	9½	13½	9 3/10	18½
7th Dec. „	16½	15 3/10	12½	13½	12½	18¾
15th „ „	17¼	18 1/10	14½	17 2/10	13½	19 3/10
Average of 6 years	45½ 5/10	39 2/10	20 2/10	31 1/10	22 7/10	30 1/10

MÁN Taluka (District Deputy Collector's Report forwarded with Collector's remarks, dated 6th January 1877.)

The kharif yield is about 3 annas and the rabi nil. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.

Out of the total revenue of Rs. 70,656, the probable remissions will amount to Rs. 52,991.

The total numbers of horned cattle is 42,063, of which 523 have died, and 9,844 more will probably succumb. In fact the Deputy Collector thinks one-third of the live stock will be lost. No mortality has occurred amongst the 96,217 sheep. Leaves of trees and sugar-cane are being used as fodder. Preparing prickly-pear is found too expensive for the ryots to undertake.

Many villages will be short of water, wells are being deepened and excavated.

For the Week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Pulse.
1st Oct. 1876.	17½	20	21½	17 3/10	...	20 3/10
7th „	17½	20	21½	17 3/10	...	20 3/10
21st „	19½	17½	19½	14 3/10	...	16 3/10
28th „	16½	17½	16½	14 3/10	...	16 3/10
4th Nov. „	16½	17½	14½	14 3/10	...	13½
11th „	16½	17½	14½	14 3/10	...	13½
18th „	14½	15	14½	12½	...	11½
25th „	14½	15	14½	9½	...	11½
2nd Dec. „	16½	14½	14½	13 3/10	16½	16½
9th „	19½	16½	15½	14½	19½	19½
16th „	19½	16½	15½	14½	19 3/10	19½
Average of 6 years	44½	42½	29½	17½	...	23½

The present stock of grain is estimated at 380,856 maunds. It is imported from Satara, Pandharpur, and Diksal viâ Phaltan and the Mogoolo ghât. Prices have fallen and private enterprise will supply the market.

The population is 70,572, of whom 51,930 are high-caste, 39,606 being poor and 12,324 well-to-do; and 18,642 low-caste, 17,286 being poor and 1,356 well-to-do. Of these, 31,580 are purely, and 29,206 partly, agricultural, and 9,816 urban. There are no land-holders able to assist their tenants.

16,275 people have emigrated, 7,000 to relief works in the Taluka and the rest to Bombay, towards Berar, and the Nizam's territory, and have bettered themselves. None have returned and 5,000 are likely to follow.

The relief works in progress at present consist of two road-works, 3 wells, and a tank and miscellaneous projects for improving the water-supply, but they are not sufficient and must be supplemented by 5 more road-works and 2 tanks.

...ons are at present being charitably relieved.

At present there are 7,266 labourers on the works. Their numbers will increase on 1st March to 22,000, 1st May 27,000, and 1st July 17,000.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 11 talukas the crops in 7 seem to be fair, in 2 indifferent, and in 2 bad.

The proposed remissions amount, on what appears to be an outside estimate, to Rs. 507,621.

In 8 talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in 1 indifferent, and in 2 bad.

In 6 talukas the prospects of the water-supply appear satisfactory, and in 5 indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water-supply is anticipated by Government.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this as of all other Collectorates is either agricultural or very intimately connected with agriculture. 45,163 people out of a population of 1,064,002 seem to have emigrated, some have returned, but further emigration is expected. It appears to be partly a cattle movement, and partly the annual movement in search of labour intensified by the present scarcity.

The chief relief works are the Nehr and Pingli irrigation tanks.

The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is about—

On March 1st	70,500
On May 1st	92,500
On July 1st	45,500

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

KANARESE DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—Mr. A. J. D. GREY.

KALADGI DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. C. M. HOGG.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realizable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rain-fall.	Actual rain-fall this season.
				Kharif.	*Rabi.*		
			Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Indi	837	105,475	1,97,090	70,192	272,579	17·32	3·98
2. Muddebihál	552	83,848	1,25,681	102,846	100,123	24·46	5·14
3. Sindgi	792	99,798	2,12,567	30,618	328,824	20·83	6·53
4. Bágewári	757	93,738	1,84,134	91,803	194,701	23·98	6·18
5. Bágalkot	684	110,185	1,30,839	86,230	69,188	22·77	8·87
6. Bádámi	690	130,816	1,04,476	84,600	57,940	22·0	7·17
7. Hungund	518	105,866	1,19,694	69,357	96,714	20·22	7·49
8. Bijápur	865	86,311	1,33,635	227,845	84,602	17·90	3·71
Total ...	5,695	816,037	12,08,116	770,686	1,184,671		

KUKKOT (Acting First Assistant

The kharif harvest has yielded a half crop, and the rabi a quarter crop. There is no prospect of further sowings this season.

The Assistant Collector considers that about Rs. 30,000 will have to be remitted, but the Collector thinks it probable that the amount will be greater; but the exact sum can be ascertained only at the jamábundi.

As yet among agricultural cattle. Among other cattle about 1,000 have died. The taluka is better off for water than other parts of Kaládgi district, there is enough to last till the end of January. The experiment of prickly-pear as fodder has been tried but not with much success as yet. All valuable animals have been taken to the Kanara jungles to graze. It is anticipated that about a quarter (3,701) of the whole number in the taluka (13,215) may die hereafter. They will be the worst of the cattle, useless for agricultural purposes.

The water supply is chiefly from wells and from tanks in the larger villages; but in other parts of the water in the rivers is unusually low this year, it is feared that there will be a failure to a certain extent. Steps are being taken to clear out and deepen existing wells.

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per rupee.					
	Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Dall (Tur).	Bájri.
1st Oct. 1876	32	26	18	22	24	30
7th do. ...	24	22	16	18	20	24
15th do. ...	20	16	11	13	14	18
23rd do. ...	20	17	12	16	16	22
31st do. ...	16	14	12	17	14	15
7th Nov. 1876	14	13	11	15	14	14
15th do. ...	12	12	11½	14	12	12
23rd do. ...	12	11	11	14	13	15
30th do. ...	13	13	11½	15	13	13
7th Dec. 1876	15	14	12	16	13	15
15th do. ...	15	14	12	16	16	16
19th do. ...	17	15	12	17	16	16
Average for six years, 1870-75.	51	26	20	24	28	48

HUNGUND (Acting First Assistant

The kharif harvest has yielded a 2-pie, and the rabi a 1-pie crop. The crops have been almost a complete failure. There is no prospect of further sowings this year.

The Assistant Collector considers that about Rs. 30,000 will have to be remitted, but the Collector thinks it probable that the amount will be greater; but the exact sum can be ascertained only at the jamábundi.

About 1,500 deaths have occurred among cattle; how many of these are among agricultural stock is not stated, and about 2,500 more have been sold to butchers at prices varying from 4 annas to Rs. 2. The Assistant Collector thinks it possible that some 25,000 may die before the rains, but this will include a large number of worthless animals. Most of the really valuable cattle were driven out of the district at the commencement of the scarcity. Feeding on prickly-pear is being tried, but without much success.

This taluka is—excepting the villages on the Krishna and the Malprabha, badly off for water, and great scarcity is apprehended in the hot weather. The only remedy will be to clear out and deepen the wells in the hope of thereby reaching more copious springs.

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per rupee.					
	Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Dall (Tur).	Bájri.
7th Oct. 1876.	24	17	14	18	18	20
15th do. ...	20	17	13	16	16	18
23rd do. ...	20	17	12	16	16	20
31st do. ...	18	16	11	14	15	16
7th Nov. 1876	16	14	11	14	14	16
15th do. ...	12	12	10	12	12	12
23rd do. ...	13	12	10	13	12	14
30th do. ...	11	10½	10	14	12	12
7th Dec. 1876.	13	13	12	14	13	13
15th do. ...	14	14	12	16	14	16
23rd do. ...	14	12	12	14	14	14
Average for six years, 1870 to 1875.	62	40	16	40	36	62

SINDGI (Supernumerary Assistant

The kharif harvest has yielded a crop of 3, or at the utmost 4, annas. Rabi crop there is none. There is now no prospect of further sowings this season.

The Mámlatdár estimates that 4ths (Rs. 1,60,000) of the whole revenue (Rs. 2,00,000) will have to be remitted, and the Assistant Collector thinks this a fair estimate, but the Collector considers it a high one; but no correct estimate can be given before the jamábundi.

About 20,000 cattle have died or been sold to butchers, and an equal number have been conveyed to the Nizam's Dominions and the Ghâts in search of fodder. There is among the wealthy ryots sufficient fodder in this taluka for about 10,000 cattle for 3 or 4 months. The poorer classes are feeding their cattle on the leaves of trees. An attempt has been made to utilize prickly-pear as fodder, but as yet with little success. The Assistant Collector offers two suggestions for preserving the cattle: First, that the best cattle be selected by Government Officers and conveyed to the Ghâts; and secondly, that if prickly-pear can be used as food, Government undertake its preparation and feeding cattle thereon; the Collector thinks it would not be worth while to attempt conveying the cattle to the Ghâts, as many may not survive the journey.

The water-supply is very fair, the taluka being intersected in all directions by nullas, and water can always be had by digging holes in their beds. No scarcity of water is apprehended.

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Dall.
2nd Oct. 1876.	40	38	32	28	16	27
9th do. ...	32	32	26	26	16	24
16th do. ...	24	22	20	22	16	20
23rd do. ...	22	20	20	22	16	20
30th do. ...	24	24	18	18	16	16
6th Nov. 1876.	23	23	18	18	16	16
13th do. ...	16	16	16	16	14	16
20th do. ...	15½	16	14	14	12	16
27th do. ...	16	18	16	18	12	16
4th Dec. 1876.	18	18	16	20	14	18
11th do. ...	18	18	17	20	14	18
Average for the last six years.	72	...	...	...	...	...

Collector Mr. J. F. Fleet's Report, dated 27th December 1876.)

The local stock is estimated at 5,357 to 5,143 tons. Grain is imported in large quantities from Sholápur and Belgaum, and prices have in consequence declined to some extent and are likely to continue falling should importation be kept up; but some importers have lost by being undersold, and the local dealers have a great command over the market.

The proportions of high and low castes are about ¾ and ¼ respectively. The agricultural class numbers about 50,000, artisans, traders, Government servants, &c. about 40,000 and the remainder about 10,000, are agricultural and other labourers. The only wealthy landholders are the Amrapti and Hulginkai Desais, both of whom are likely to help their tenants and followers.

Emigration has been checked by relief works being opened and by the return of people who left the district early in the season for the Nizam's dominions and the Ghâts, but failed to better themselves, and brought back reports of cholera.

The chief special relief work in progress is the Sholápur-Bellary road, which passes through Hungund. The Hungund, Amingad, and Yerankeri tanks are also in hand, as well as ordinary local projects, such as roads and tank clearances. It is proposed to take up similar works as occasion may require.

The amount spent in gratuitous relief is small. Subscription funds had been formed at some of the principal towns, but the subscriptions have not been liberal.

In the Assistant Collector's opinion 38,820 will be the maximum number that the Government will have on their hands during the season, of which 34,597 can be employed on works, and 3,723 will have to be supported by charity. He puts down about 20,000 people on 1st March, 30,000 on 1st April, and the full number on the 1st May. The Collector considers these estimates somewhat high, and that about 25 per cent. of the population may require relief.

Collector Mr. H. Silcoke's Report, dated 22nd December 1876.)

It is difficult to ascertain exactly what the local stocks are, but they are not large; and the importations from Sholápur are barely sufficient to keep down prices to a fair level. There are not many wealthy merchants in the taluka, and there is a want of enterprise. The condition of the food supply will be a cause of anxiety throughout the season.

The population is of a mixed character. Agriculture is their chief occupation, and the ryots are in general fairly comfortable. The Inamdars are not wealthy, being mostly in debt, and will be unable to help their tenants.

Emigration to the Nizam's dominions has taken place to a considerable extent, the number being between 25,000 and 30,000. As a rule, the people have bettered themselves; it still continues towards the Konkan but at a decreasing rate. Some who left are returning to obtain employment on the relief works.

The relief works already started appear sufficient for the present. The Assistant Collector specifies others which can be taken up as occasion requires. He also recommends the construction, when the works in progress are concluded, of a tank at Hippargi.

No relief has yet been given to travellers, as they have not been found to require it. Private charity has done much to assist the aged and the infirm, &c. The Mámlatdar has been advanced Rs. 450 for charitable relief, which sum seems sufficient for present wants.

The number of persons now employed on relief works is about 4,000; that relieved by charitable measures only 14, which is likely to increase as private charity ceases. The number on relief works on the 1st March will probably amount to 15,000 or 20,000, and that receiving charitable reliefs to about 500, which number is likely to remain the same up to 1st May. By 1st July, if rain should fail, the number will probably have decreased to 8,000, but the number requiring charitable relief will remain the same.

KA

BAGAMI (Acting Assistant Collector)

For the Week ending.	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Tur Dal.	Bájri.
1st Oct. 1876.	32	28	20	18	20	22
8th "	32	26	18	18	16	22
15th "	22	18	16	14	16	22
22nd "	20	16	14	14	14	20
29th "	22	16	14	14	14	22
5th Nov. 1876.	18	16	13	14	14	18
12th "	13	13	12	13	12	13½
19th "	16	12	12½	14	13	18
26th "	12	11	13½	13	13	14
3rd Dec. 1876.	15	12	13	13	12	16
10th "	15	13	13	14	12	16
17th "	16	13	13	16	12	16
Average for six years 1870-71 to 1875-76 ...	52	26	24	26	30	52

The Assistant Collector estimates the yield of the kharif harvest at 4 annas, and that of the rabi at 5 annas 4 pies, but the Collector considers these estimates incorrect, as only half of the kharif and one quarter of the rabi are reported to have been sown. The Assistant's estimates may represent, he thinks, the yield of the land actually sown. No prospect of further sowings this season.

The Assistant Collector estimates the remissions to be allowed at about Rs. [illegible] which the Mámlatdár believes to be the mark. The exact amount can be determined only at the jamábandi.

[illegible] cattle are stated to have died during the current month among agricultural stock, viz., 1,500 bullocks, 500 cows, 500 calves, about 1,000 buffaloes and 1,000 sheep. It is estimated that the total number that may die this year will be, of agricultural stock about 21,000, and of other cattle about 7,000. Fodder is scarce, and numbers of cattle have been and are being sent off to the Ghats and Kanara. The experiment of utilizing prickly-pear as fodder may possibly be successful, but at present the owners do not care to undertake the trouble and expense of preparing the leaves on their own account.

The Assistant Collector does not recommend the sinking of wells, as water runs away shortly before the monsoon, as a year's supply was provided by the rains which fell late in the season. The Collector, however, anticipates a scarcity of water next hot season.

BAGEWÁRI Taluka (District Deputy Collector

For the Week ending.	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Tur Dall.
2nd Oct. 1876.	34	32	30	24	16	24
9th "	32	30	26	20	16	18
16th "	28	24	18	16	12	16
23rd "	24	20	16	16	12	16
30th "	22	18	18	15	11	16
6th November.	20	18	18	13	11	16
13th "	14	12	14	12	11	15
20th "	12	12	12	12	10	14
27th "	12	12	12	12	11	11
4th December.	16	16	16	16	12	16
11th "	16	16	16	16	12	16
18th "	16	16	16	16	13	17
Average for six years ...	66	90	36	34	18	32

The kharif harvest will yield a crop of one pie, and the rabi ¾ of a pie. No further sowings this season.

The amount that will have to be remitted is estimated by the District Deputy Collector at ¼ (Rs. 155,440) of the whole assessment Rs. 2,07,253. The Collector, however, considers this estimate too high.

Of cattle and agricultural stock numbering 53,875, exclusive of sheep, 8,400 are reported to have died from all causes, and 16,100 to have been taken to Kanara, the Nizam's Dominions, &c., in search of fodder. The Mámlatdár anticipates the future mortality at about 14,700. The permission accorded for free grazing of cattle in Government forests has not been taken advantage of, owing to the length of the journey. A few who can afford it have imported and laid in a stock of kirby, but those who cannot afford to do this feed their cattle on leaves of trees. Experiments to utilize the prickly-pear as fodder have as yet succeeded only to a very slight extent.

The chief source of water-supply is the river Krishna, which, however, is immediately available only to the eleven villages situate on it. The remaining villages depend for their water-supply on wells and pools in beds of nullahs. These sources are likely to fail earlier this year than in ordinary seasons. The remedial measures proposed are the clearance of wells and the sinking of new ones.

Mr. Balkrishna Devrao's Report, dated 28th December 1876.)

The Assistant Collector estimates the local stocks of grain at [illegible] small [illegible] is mistaken, each of the stocks amounts to 1,71[illegible] tons. Small quantities have been coming in from Sholápur and from the Hatli and Coomta directions, but prices have in consequence gone down. There are not many traders of wealth and position likely to enter into extensive importations.

There are no means of ascertaining with accuracy the local stocks, but the District Deputy Collector estimates the quantity as sufficient for about 5 months. Sholápur is the central railway station from which supplies are drawn. Private enterprise has imported grain largely, which has had the effect of slightly lowering prices, and of inducing private holders of stores to bring theirs to market. Private importation, if continued, will be sufficient to meet all wants, and another fall in prices may be expected; but it is apprehended that when the supply of fodder, which is not expected to last beyond a couple of months, is exhausted, the importations of grain will cease.

[illegible] people are in receipt of relief at the works about [illegible] [illegible] are traders, artizans, Government servants, &c., Ooddars who trade as well as cultivate. The only large landholders are Ghorepade of Jamádragad and the Deve Dessai. The former is [illegible] and enable [illegible] his tenants, the latter though well-to-do, is niggardly and not likely to do any thing in the way of help.

About 6,400 people have emigrated to Kanara and the Nizam's Dominions; but not faring well there, some have returned and others are expected to return. There is no likelihood of further emigration.

[illegible] December 1876

[illegible] people are in receipt of relief at the works about [illegible] [illegible] have bettered themselves by so doing is not known. The Collector does not think that further emigration is probable, but that, on the contrary, many of those who have left their homes will return.

Certain tank works are in progress, besides some minor works, such as clearing out wells, repairing roads, and cutting prickly-pear, giving employment to about 1,900 people. The Hubli and Sholápur road is also being metalled by the Public Works Department, and employs about 1,200 men. Certain new works (excavation of tanks in different localities) have been proposed by the District Deputy Collector as relief works, entailing an expenditure of Rs. 38,500. Also the completion of the tanks now in progress at Mulwar-Satibal and Bagewári, at an outlay of Rs. 6,000. These works are considered sufficient to give employment to the able-bodied.

A fund of about Rs. 2,200 has been raised by private subscription. The number of travellers and aged and infirm people [illegible] daily from this fund is 175 at Bágewári, and about 40 at Manogoli. The discretionary allowance made by Government will afford relief to some, and private charity will relieve others.

[illegible] in connection [illegible] for [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

KALA

B… Taluka (Superintendent of …)

	Prices for the week ending					
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Dal.	Rice.	
1st Oct. 1876	25½	...	26½	23	1	
8th „ ...	24¾	...	22½	19½	15½	14½
16th „ ...	21	...	19	15	13½	14½
23rd „ ...	21	...	19	18½	15	18
30th „ ...	17½	...	15	18½	15½	18
6th Nov. 1876	17	...	16	15	13½	16½
13th „ ...	13½	...	14	15	12½	15
20th „ ...	13½	...	15	15	13½	15½
27th „ ...	15½	15½	16½	17	13½	16½
4th Dec. 1876	16	17½	18	17½	13½	17
11th „ ...	16½	17½	17	17½	15	17
18th „ ...	16½	17½	17	17½	13½	17
Average of six weeks.	55½	56	36	39½	22	42

The yields this kharif and the rabi crops, when sown, only 1 anna each.

The Assistant Collector estimates the probable amount of remissions at about Rs. 1,01,000, or about three-fourths of the revenue, Rs. 1,34,000, which estimate the Collector thinks rather high, but no reliable information can be obtained till the jamabundi.

About 1,000 head of cattle, most of which useless, have died out of a total of 40,000. Some 20,000 have been driven to the distance for grazing purposes, and 20,000 or 40,000 remain, for which fodder is not obtainable. The Assistant has no other suggestions to offer regarding measures to be taken for their preservation than those proposed by him with reference to the Sholápur Taluka, *viz.*, that the best cattle be selected by Government Officers, and conveyed to the ghâts; and secondly, that Government undertake the preparation of, and feeding cattle on prickly-pear or other suitable food. The prickly-pear experiment has already been tried in this district, and cattle will eat the leaves when prepared, but the owners do not care to undertake the trouble and incur the expense of preparing them on their own account.

The water-supply is fair, the sources being wells and nullahs, and there is no apprehension of a scarcity.

MUDDEBIHAL Taluka (District Deputy Collector

The kharif and rabi yield will each be less than one pie. There is no prospect of any further sowings this season.

Last year's revenue amounted to Rs. 1,57,875, and the probable remissions will be Rs. 39,468.

Out of 77,615 cattle, 7,000 have perished, and 13,000 have left the taluka; the rest are emaciated and weak, and only about 20 per cent. will be saved. Government have permitted free grazing in Kanara and other forest districts; but the distances from this taluka are great, and only the more valuable animals are sent.

The taluka is on the whole well off for water, but wells will be dug where required.

	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowari.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Toor Dall.
Average price per Rupee from 1st October to 25th December 1876 ...	20	16	18	17½	12	16
6 years' average	72	72	32	30	24	23

The weekly statement of prices has not been given for this taluka.

M… Taluka (… 1876.)

The Assistant … for estimating … stock … small … which …

The … are … and … have … selves. A … of agriculturists … labourers … left … in search … work, but are now returning, preparing to work on their own villages. Further emigration to any great extent is not thought probable.

The works in progress … repairs … Hubli-Sholápur and Bijápur-Hungund roads; … the coat round … Arjuna in … and repairing the tanks … Dargad. … mound. … be found … for … 5 months … more … is … to the estimate. The … works are sufficient to give employment for 4 or 5 months to the inhabitants of the taluka, but as numbers from other parts are flocking in, and are employed, the work will be finished sooner. The Assistant Collector proposes, as one of the most useful future relief works, the Bijápur scheme, and station roads. Also repairing Begum Talao, so … hundred acres in extent, and once principal source … the water-supply … the city. He … proposes recurs to the large irrigation tanks at Mandepur, Koomatgi, and re… the Nagthan road.

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… subscriptions … been opened … chief of the … affirm, and … able to work. The amount … being large will have to be supplemented by Government. Rs. 145 per … has been promised. There is a daily distribution of food to the poor. Travellers are very few and no separate provision has been made for them.

The number … works … 7,000 … supported by … by Government; but … is given … 2 or 3 days to … coming … a distance … employment, and without … means … 5,000. The … number … works in future will be … 1st M… 2,5… 1st Ju… 5,000.

Mr. Ba…ishna Devrao's Report, dated 7th January 1877.

The present supply of grain is ample, and is drawn chiefly from Sholápur. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.

The population, amounting to 81,638, is purely agricultural consisting of Hindoos, Musulmans, Wadars and Lewans or wandering tribes. A few landholders have assisted their tenants.

Seven thousand five hundred people have emigrated to Kanara and the Nizam's territory, but are returning; there will probably be no further emigration, as those who have returned give unfavourable reports.

Six road works and 2 tanks are in progress, but as these will shortly be completed, they will have to be supplemented by 4 more tank works.

Private subscriptions relieve about 220 infirm people a day.

On works 1,826 and none by charity. It is impossible to say how many will be dependent on Government hereafter.

...NDI Taluka (Supernumerary) ... Rupee.

...ere is no ... reason to ... failure in the ... supply.

Date.	Wheat.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Pulse.	Rice.	Gram.
7th Oct. 1876	28	30	30	20	24	
15th „ ...	24	24	24	20	24	
23rd „ ...	20	20	20	16	22	
31st „ ...	22	22	20	18	20	
7th Nov. 1876.	16	18	14	16	18	
15th „ ...	16	18	10	16	18	
23rd „ ...	16	16	16	16	16	
... „ ...	16	16	16	16	16	
...th Dec. 1876.	16	16	16	16	16	
15th „ ...	16	20	20	18	20	20
23rd „ ...	16	18	18	18	18	20
31st „ ...	14	18	18	18	18	18
6th Jan. 1877.	14	16	16	16	18	16
Average of six years ...	21½	38½	53½	56½	29	35

...This revenue is Rs. 1,58,742, out of which it is estimated that Rs. 1,43,742 must be remitted.

...drawn ... ba... ...00 more will ... ...en taken to the Ghat districts. Prickly pear ... not a success, but if Government would carry ...ss to Sholapur it is thought that some of the ... ...dar ryots would buy.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 8 Talukas the crops in 3 seem to have been bad, and in 5 very bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 6,95,373. In one Taluka the condition of the cattle appears tolerably satisfactory, and in 7 bad.

In 5 Talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, and in 3 indifferent. No calamity, due to failure of water, is anticipated by Government.

The local officers appear slightly apprehensive regarding the grain-supply of 5 Talukas.

The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.

One hundred and twenty-three thousand nine hundred, out of a population of 8,16,037 appear to have migrated. This movement seems now to have nearly stopped. It is to a great extent due to the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle.

The chief relief works are the Sholápur-Hubli and the Sholapur-Bellary roads.

The ...nditure upon charity has been trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is about—

On March 1st	82,000
On May 1st	1,19,500
On July 1st	63,320

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these Reports; the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

—concluded.

...

...

...

KANARESE DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—Mr. A. E. D. GREY.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. T. BOSANQUET.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rainfall	Actual rainfall this season.
				Kharif.	*Rabi.*		*Up to 30th October 1876.*
			Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Belgaum	607	134,621	1,48,611	72,194	3,959	41·88	35·78
2. Sampgaon	409	131,504	2,39,918	132,852	11,784	32·52	17·97
3. Bidi	632	78,875	1,19,770	66,248	1,778	59·44	50·64
4. Chikori	848	248,685	2,64,841	142,157	26,491	19·86	15·56
5. Parasgad	638	120,691	1,86,441	106,047	51,535	21·38	15·77
6. Gokák	668	109,697	1,34,519	87,280	54,801	19·72	9·94
7. Athni	789	114,677	1,59,817	76,100	143,041	18·57	6·74
Total ...	4,591	938,750	12,53,917	682,875	293,389		

BEL

HUBLI Taluka. Assistant Collector

The khárif yield may be taken at annas, and the rabi at. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.

...probable ... between Rs. 6,000 and ... the total ... is not given.

...unusual mortality has occurred or is anticipated among the cattle of the talukas. About 5,000 cattle have been brought from other districts, one of which died; and it is expected that the rough scale of living will kill about 500 more of them.

The water-supply of the taluka need cause no apprehension.

For each week in October, November and December.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.				
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Rice.	Túr dhall.	Wheat.
7th Oct. 1876 ...	24	32	18	26	26
15th „ „	20	28	16	20	16
23rd „ „	18	24	16	20	16
30th „ „	16	22	16	16	14
6th Nov. 1876 ...	12	16	13	12	12
13th „ „	14	18	14	12	14
20th „ „	16	20	16	12	16
27th „ „	16	18	16	12	16
7th Dec. 1876 ...	16	20	15	12	14
15th „ „	16	20	15	12	16
19th „ „	16	20	16	12	16
Average of 6 years ...	39½	51½	28½	23	26½

BELGAUM Taluka (First Assistant Collector Mr.

The kharif yield will be 6 annas, and the rabi nil. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.

The Mamlatdar estimates the remissions at Rs. 7,000, and proposes to defer the collection of a like ... till another year. The Assistant Collector and the Revenue Commissioner think the amounts ought to be less.

No unusual mortality has taken place amongst the taluka cattle, but about 300 of those brought from other districts have perished. There will be sufficient fodder for all the cattle worth preserving.

There is a fair supply of drinking water in the taluka, and very slight remedial measures are considered necessary.

Dates.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.				
	Jowári.	Rice.	Bájri.	Rági.	Túr dhall.
7th Oct. 1876 ...	28	18	28	30	20
15th „ „	22	14	24	30	20
22nd „ „	18	14	22	26	18
31st „ „	18	18	18	22	14
7th Nov. 1876 ...	14	12	12	14	12
14th „ „	16	14	16	18	16
21st „ „	18	14	16	22	14
28th „ „	18	14	18	20	14
7th Dec. 1876 ...	18	14	18	20	14
15th „ „	20	14	18	20	14
Average of 6 years ...	36	24	38	38	22

SAMPGAON Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector

The kharif crop may be taken at 8 annas, and the rabi at 8 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.

The remissions will be slight.

No cattle have died of starvation, nor are any deaths anticipated from this cause.

The water-supply is not a matter of anxiety.

For each week in October, November and December 1876.	Prices: lbs per Rupee.				
	Jowári.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Pulse.
1st week in Oct. 1876	28	18	24	22	16
2nd „ „	22	12	18	16	16
3rd „ „	20	13	16	16	16
4th „ „	20	13	16	16	16
1st week, Nov. 1876	16	14	14	16	16
2nd „ „	14	13	14	16	12
3rd „ „	16	14	14	18	12
4th „ „	16	14	14	16	13
1st week, Dec. 1876	16	14	14	18	13
2nd „ „	16	14	14	18	15
3rd „ „					
Average of 6 years ...	43	32	36	40	40

GAU

A. Steward's Report, dated 26th December 1876).

...3,700,000 ... the two ... sent and sup... imported ... said from Bombay and Vingorla and Belgaum; there is no probability of the grain supplies brought by private enterprise failing.

The Shenvee Brahmins preponderate and are well off. These and the Lingayet Sonears at Nandgad form the wealthy section of the population; the rest are poor. The richer cultivators may possibly aid their tenants.

...immigration, and no emigration, has taken place. Hard cases may compel a few to go to Kanara or Goa for employment.

At present ... is ... only one ... work just been ... at Khánapur, but the amount of charity expended is small.

The Mámlatdar estimates the following numbers will require relief, but the Assistant Collector considers the numbers ... by charity to be under-estimated:

	On Works.	By Charity.
On 1st Jan.	400	150
1st M...	1,300	500
1...	1,300	800
1st J...		00

A. Steward's Report, dated 26th December 1876).

The local stocks of grain, are estimated at lbs. 10,165,380. There is no probability of the supply failing, as it is being largely imported from Bombay *vid* the Coast. Private enterprise will continue to supply the market.

There is no marked preponderance of one caste over another; the total population is 129,292; one-half of whom are engaged in agriculture, the rest are weavers and artisans. There are no landholders likely to assist their tenants.

There has been immigration, but no emigration.

At present labourers are employed on tank repairs and roads; other relief works will be started in January.

There is a relief house at Belgaum, towards which Rs. 7,000 have been subscribed and which has relieved 9,380 persons. When able-bodied men appear, they are given one cooked meal, and then sent to work on a neighbouring tank.

At present there are 1,000 people on the works; on 1st March there will be 3,000, on 1st May 5,000, and 1st July 5,000. The Assistant Collector considers the numbers over-estimated.

Mr. G. McCorkell's Report, dated 29th December 1876).

There is a vast quantity of grain in store, and large importations continue from Vingorla and Belgaum; but the Assistant Collector thinks prices will not fall. Private enterprise will supply the market.

The population is almost purely agricultural; by far the larger number are Lingayets by caste. There are no landholders willing to aid their tenants.

Not more than 1,300 have emigrated, but many more will follow unless relief works are started at once.

No relief works, except one road, are in progress at present, but 3 road works can be commenced when necessary.

A relief house has been opened, but up to the present no large demands for charity have been made.

At present there are no people on relief works, but the Assistant Collector expects that support will have to be provided for about—

	On Works.	By Charity.
On 1st Mar.	9,000	3,000
„ 1st May	9,750	3,250
„ 1st July	6,000	2,000

CHICKORI Taluka (First Assistant Collector Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]luka.

c	d	e	f	g	h
[illegible]	The Frist Assistant estimates the remissies at Rs. 4,000 and suggests that the collection of the [illegible] to the extent of Rs. 30,000 more may be deferred till next year.	Of the cattle and agricultural stocks numbering 18,[illegible] about 20,000 have been driven to the Ghats to graze, and about 4,000 worthless animals have already perished, and 5,000 more are likely to die from hunger. There are considerable stocks of kurbi in the taluka, and the Ghats are near, so there should be little difficulty in feeding the animals worth preserving. The poor will not go to the trouble and expense of preparing prickly pear for fodder.	Chickori is well wa[illegible]luka; 90 of the [illegible] lakes being upon the banks of rivers, and no serious inconvenience is likely to be experienced as regards the rest.

Date.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.						
	Jowari.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Tur (dall.	Mug.	Gram. Nachni.
5th Oct. 1876 ...	24	16	22	20	16	18	23
12th „ „ ...	24	16	22	11	14	17	22
19th „ „ ...	1[illegible]	15	13	16	16	[illegible]	
26th „ „ ...	16	12	14	16	18	18	
2nd Nov. 1876 ...	16	13	16	14	16	16	
9th „ „ ...	16	13	14	14	16	16	
16th „ „ ...	16	12	14	16	17	16	
23rd „ „ ...	16	13	14	15	18	19	
30th „ „ ...	16	13	14	15	18	19	
7th Dec. 1876 ...	17	14	15	15	18	20	
14th „ „ ...	19	18	16	15	18	20	
Average of 6 years ...	44	43	25	22	25	26	53

PARASGAD Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector Mr. [illegible]

[illegible] khar[illegible] will be [illegible] and rabi 4 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	[illegible] land revenue [illegible] about Rs. 1,95,000; [illegible] amount to Rs 65,000, and the outstanding collections a like amount.	There is a large balance of fodder, and up to the present there has been no mortality amongst the cattle; but the people refuse to send their valuable cattle to the distant Government grazing grounds, and will not use the prickly pear. Probably, as the pressure increases many animals will be sent to the Ghâts.	The water-supply in many villages is indifferent, but the Assistant Collector does not anticipate such a failure as to cause serious inconvenience.

For the weeks of—	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.							
	Jowari.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Dhall.	Mug.	Bajri.	Ragi.
1st week Oct. 1876	24	16	22	20	16	16	20	...
2nd „ „	18	12	18	16	12	14	1[illegible]16	
3rd „ „	17	14	18	18	12	14	18	16
4th „ „	11½	11	12	16	12	12	12	14
1st week, Nov. 1876	12	10½	12	14	12	12	16	14
2nd „ „	14	13	13	16	13	13	16	14
3rd „ „	16	14	14	17½	13	14	16	16
4th „ „	15½	14	16	18	14	14	16	16
1st week, Dec. 1876	16	14	16	17½	14	14	16	16
2nd „ „	17½	14	16½	18	14	16	18	18
3rd „ „	20	13	18	20	15	16	20	18
Average of 6 years...	48	28	40	32	48	40	52	...

GOKAK Taluka (District Deputy Collector Mr. J. A. Guerin's

The kharif yield will be 9 and the rabi 4 pies. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will amount to Rs. 72,273. The total revenue is not given.	Out of the total number of cattle, amounting to 36,466, 1,955 have died, 8,272 have been sold, and 3,474 sent to the Ghâts. Of the rest 15,000 may perish. Attempts are being made to introduce prickly pear as fodder.	Although this part of the district is watered by the River Ghatprabha, which will supply a number of villages, there will be a certain amount of inconvenience as regards water-supply in many villages distant from the Ghatprabha, as nullahs and wells are fast drying up. Wells and tanks are being deepened and cleared out on a large scale.

Dates.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Tor.	Gram
5th Oct. 1876 ...	16½	24	18	16	16	17
12th „ „ ...	18	20	[illegible]	[illegible]½	13	17
19th „ „ ...	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13 18
26th „ „ ...	[illegible]	18	12	[illegible]	14	18
2nd Nov. 1876 ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	18 16
9th „ „ ...	13	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	16
16th „ „ ...	13	17	[illegible]	15	12	18
23rd „ „ ...	14	16	12	14	14	16
30th „ „ ...	14	14	11	15	13	16
7th Dec. 1876 ...	15	16	12	15	12	18
14th „ „ ...	16	20	12	16	12	18
21st „ „ ...	19	20	14	15½	14	17
25th „ „ ...	18	...	13	18	...	20
Average of 6 years ...	45	47	23	25	25	35

[illegible] (December 1876).

[illegible]	[illegible] Weaving is the [illegible] carried on; [illegible] weavers are [illegible] well-to-[illegible] and the population is almost entirely agricultural, though the [illegible] class is a large one.	[illegible] 2,000 people have emigrated towards the Kanara jungles, and are employed in [illegible] works, and are supposed to have bettered themselves.	At present the [illegible] works [illegible] are sufficient [illegible] some late irrigation [illegible] in Hukeri Mahals require to be undertaken.	Relief houses under Government supervision are established at four villages, where the wants of travellers and incapables are administered to.	[illegible] are [illegible] on the [illegible] poor-houses; [illegible] numbers of [illegible] formerly [illegible] about [illegible] or 1,500 [illegible] dry [illegible] and the [illegible] 1,000.

G. McCorkell's Report, dated 30th December 1876).

There are upwards of 3,202 tons of grain in store; importations are large, and there is no probability of the supply failing. Prices have fallen since the large importations, but will rise as soon as the rains close the Southern Mahratta ports. Private enterprise will supply the market.	The prevailing caste is that of the Lingayats, the majority of the population is agricultural and in poor circumstances. There are no landholders capable of assisting their tenants.	About 3,000 people migrated with their cattle, but are returning. No further migration has taken place. There are a large number of immigrants from Dharwar, Kaládgi, and the neighbouring Jaghir States.	The greater number of the thirteen relief works undertaken are completed: in addition to these the Assistant Collector proposes fourteen tank-works and two roads.	A relief house has been established where the wants of incapables attended to.	At present there are 8,200 [illegible]: it is expected that there will be—

	On works.	By charity.
On 1st March	22,35[illegible]	[illegible]
1st [illegible]	16,[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Report, dated 10th January 1877).

There are upwards of 571 tons of grain in stores. Further supplies are being drawn from Vingorla, Chickori, Bidi, and Sampgaon Talukas. So long as importations from Vingorla continue, private enterprise will supply the market.	The population amounts to 109,697, and is almost entirely of Hindus, 40,063 being high caste and 60,060 low caste. There is a small percentage of Jains and Musalmans; about 27,424 purely and 3,428 partly agricultural; and the rest are urban, artisan, &c. The people, as a rule, are poor, and there are no landholders able to assist their tenants.	About 4,600 people have emigrated towards Mysore and the Western Ghâts; some have returned, and others have found employment. No further emigration is expected.	11 tank works, 1 well and 1 road are at present in progress, but will not meet the demand for labour; and it is proposed to commence the Gokak Canal.	A relief house has been established at Gokak, and the infirm and children are fed daily; the sick are supplied with medicines; and able-bodied travellers are assisted to relief works, partly by Government and partly by private charity.	7,759 persons are now on the works, and 57 are being supported by charity: the number will probably increase to—

	On works.	By charity.
On 1st March	20,000	400
„ 1st May	27,000	700
„ 1st July	22,000	900

| b | | | | d | | | |

KANARESE DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—Mr. A. E. D. GREY.

DHARWAR DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. F. B. RICHEY.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	*Kharif.* Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Dharwar	460	123,730	2,12,351	75,056	30,453	32·34	20·71
2. Hubli	310	101,238	2,19,355	41,562	34,669	27·83	14·18
3. Nawalgund	565	104,700	3,54,333	3,542	226,080	22·22	6·65
4. Gadag	701	120,655	2,55,267	74,584	170,794	25·67	11·1
5. Bankápur	341	83,175	1,49,052	61,985	19,274	21·83	15·23
6. Hángal	298	67,390	1,42,783	55,809	5,480	34·83	22·39
7. Karajgi	439	95,217	1,49,830	81,268	32,434	25·23	13·33
8. Ránibennur	403	86,601	1,33,472	82,820	27,281	22·53	10·9
9. Kod	399	79,099	1,53,384	92,188	4,738	21·26	15·46
10. Kalghatgi	279	52,729	1,01,844	50,750	730	33·09	20·23
11. Ron	369	73,503	1,61,620	17,424	140,296	23·48	4·70
Total ...	4,564	988,037	20,33,291	636,988	732,229		

HUBLI (a)—a

	Prices per Rupee					
	Jowári.	Rice.	Tur Dáll.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájri.
1st week in October ...	32	16	22	26	24	32
2nd " ...	24	16	18	20	22	24
3rd " ...	21	16	16	20	22	24
4th " ...	16	13	16	14	20	16
1st week in November ...	14	14	14	16	20	14
2nd " ...	16	14	14	16	18	16
3rd " ...	16	16	15	16	18	16
4th " ...	16	14	14	16	18	16
1st week in December ...	16	14	14	16	18	16
2nd " ...	16	14	14	16	18	16
Up to 22nd December ...	20	16	14	18	20	20
Average of six years ...	52	28	20	30	24	32

The total land revenue of the taluka is Rs. 2,25,000, and the remission to be given is estimated by the Mámlatdár at Rs. 25,000, which the First Assistant considers somewhat high, as the people are well-to-do.

No unusual mortality has occurred among the cattle, nor is any anticipated. Fodder plentiful. No special measures are required on this account.

The water-supply is fair, the chief sources being wells. No scarcity of water is apprehended.

For each week of October, November, and December 1876.

The Mámlatdár estimates the local stock of grain at 826 tons, which the First Assistant considers above the mark. He believes there are large stocks in the taluka. There are many rich traders in the town of Hubli, who are importing largely, as also are Messrs. Nicol and Co., of the Karwar Company (Limited); and the effect of this importation is a considerable fall in prices. If it continue, there is no need of apprehension for the taluka.

Of the total population (101,230) in the 4 talukas, 47,089 persons are purely agricultural, 23,400 artisans, and 30,741 of no special employment. The whole of these, about 500 persons are computed to be of independent means, but of these those of the landholding class are heavily involved, and there is no probability of their assisting their tenants.

According to the Mámlatdár's report about 10,000 people emigrated to the forests; but in consequence of suffering from fever and want of employment, many are returning to their homes. The First Assistant Collector observes that annually considerable numbers of the poorer classes emigrate to the western talukas for employment in reaping the rice crops, and return after harvest, and thinks that these persons form a considerable portion of the number in the Mámlatdár's estimate. Further emigration is not considered probable, if employment on relief works can be found in the taluka.

The relief works in progress are improving the tank at Dambul and making a road between Hurtee and Mulagund, 1,250 persons being employed on the former, and 1,500 on the latter work. A list of other relief works which can be undertaken is also submitted.

The amount of charitable relief has as yet been very small, nor is there any likelihood of its rising to anything very considerable.

At present only about 4,000 persons are employed on relief works. It is difficult to make a forecast of the numbers likely to be so employed in future, as it must entirely depend upon the seasonableness or otherwise of the rainfall. The Mámlatdár estimates the number that will require charitable relief at—

On 1st March ... 60 per diem.
" 1st May ... 80 do.
" 1st July ... 100 do.

GADAG Taluka (First Assistant Collector Mr. G

	Prices per Rupee					
	Jowári.	Rice.	Tur Dáll.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájri.
1st week in October ...	32	20	32	20	32	
2nd " ...	22	14	20	20	20	
3rd " ...	22	16	20	20	20	
4th " ...	13	12	16	14	16	
1st week in November ...	13	12	14	14	14	
2nd " ...	15	13	16	16	16	
3rd " ...	14	12	16	16	16	
4th " ...	14	12	15	15	16	
1st week in December ...	14	14	15	15	16	
2nd " ...	18	14	16	16	18	
3rd " ...	19	15	16	16	18	
Up to 26th December ...	19	15	16	16	18	
Average of six years ...	51	22	24	28	30	32

The yield of the kharif crop is estimated at 3 annas, and that of the rabi at 1 anna; the cultivable area has been sown. There will be no further sowings this season.

The Mámlatdár estimates the remissions at about Rs. 36,000, out of the total assessment of Rs. 2,46,522. The First Assistant Collector, however, thinks this estimate too low, and puts the amount at about Rs. 50,000.

No cattle have died from starvation, but some have been sent for grazing to the jungles. There are considerable stocks of fodder and the people will be able to keep alive the best of their cattle, but difficulty in procuring fodder will be felt by the owners of carts coming into the taluka with grain supplies, &c.

In some villages there is already a great scarcity of water, and in seven others there is no supply at all, the villagers having to go two or three miles for it; these are black soil villages and depend for their supply upon tanks, which are filled up by the rain. The only remedial measure that appears feasible to the First Assistant is the sinking of wells to a great depth (100 feet) where good water may be found, that found at a moderate depth being brackish.

For each week of October, November and December 1876.

Waddington's Report, dated 30th December 1876).

KALGHATGI Taluka (First Assistant Collector

The kharif crop is [illegible] [illegible] crop is 8 annas.		No unusual mortality has occurred among men, cattle, and fodder is [illegible] [illegible]. A considerable number of cattle, belonging to immigrants from Ranibennur and elsewhere, have died as their way through this taluka to the forests. Many of them were poor, with [illegible] less creatures; their deaths are partly attributable to the scarcity of food and over-driving, and partly to the coarse fodder of this taluka not suiting them.	The water-supply is fair [illegible] being much [illegible] holes sunk in the beds of nullahs. What there is will be likely to be [illegible] fell will be along the road, by carriers travelling with [illegible] carts from Gaukop [illegible] publi. Suggests the sinking of temporary wells at each of the halting places along the line.						
				For each week in October, November, and December 1876.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.				
					Jowari.	Rice.	Tur, pulse.	Wheat.	Gram.
				1st week in October ...	36	24	28	32	20
				2nd " ...	24	20	20	16	20
				3rd " ...	26	18	18	18	20
				4th " ...	20	18	20	18	20
				5th " ...	12	12	16	12	12
				1st week in November	20	20	16	16	16
				2nd " ...	16	16	16	14	16
				3rd " ...	16	16	16	14	16
				4th " ...	16	16	16	14	16
				1st week in December	18	15	16	14	16
				2nd " ...	17	15	17	14	16
				3rd " ...	18	16	14	14	20
				Up to 22nd December	20	18	16	12	20
				Average of six years...	46	26	18	20	18

HÁNGAL Taluka (Acting Second Assistant Collector

The kharif crop is following: jowari 5 annas; rice 4 annas; jowari 3 annas; [illegible] 5 annas. [illegible] been no [illegible] There will be no further savings this season.	Rs. 3,000 will probably have to be remitted.	No unusual mortality has occurred, or is anticipated. Fodder sufficient.	From February and March the water-supply will fail in some villages, but no special distress from scarcity of water will be felt, as the ryots will, as usual, sink temporary wells in nullahs, tanks, &c.						
				For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.				
					Bágri.	Jowári.	Tur, pulse.	Wheat.	Rice.
				1st October 1876 ...	48	32	28	28	24
				8th " ...	32	24	20	16	20
				15th " ...	32	24	22	16	20
				22nd " ...	32	22	20	16	20
				1st November 1876...	14	14	16	16	14
				8th " ...	24	20	16	10	16
				15th " ...	32	20	16	10	16
				22nd " ...	24	18	14	12	16
				1st December 1876 ...	24	20	16	11	16
				8th " ...	24	20	16	14	16
				15th " ...	32	22	16	12	20
				Average of six years...	104	69½	23½	26	34

RÁNIBENNUR Taluka (Acting Second Assistant Collector

The Assistant Collector estimates the kharif crop at 1½, and the rabi at 6½ annas. The Collector thinks the Assistant's estimate of the kharif crop is slightly too low. There will be no further savings this season.	About Rs. 10,000 will probably have to be remitted out of a revenue demand of Rs. 1,33,734.	3,000 cattle have died, of which one-half were valuable agricultural stock. About 33,500 valuable animals have been sent to Mysore and Kanara to graze; of these about 4,200 have died. It is anticipated that about 1,000 more will die, of which only 300 will be valuable animals. The Second Assistant has no other suggestions to offer for the preservation of cattle than those made with reference to Sindgi Taluka.	The tanks of ten villages are dry, and those of fifteen villages will also be dry in a fortnight, when, with the exception of three villages, the inhabitants of which will have to go three miles, all villagers will have to go from one to two miles for water.						
				Date.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.				
					Jowári.	Tur, pulse.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.
				1876.					
				1st to 14th October	32	24	24	24	24
				15th October ...	24	22	24	24	22
				22nd " ...	22	18	16	18	20
				1st November ...	20	16	14	14	18
				8th to 21st November.	18	16	14	14	18
				22nd November to 7th December ...	18	14	12	14	16
				8th December ...	17	12	12	14	14
				15th " ...	18	14	12	14	14
				22nd " ...	20	16	14	16	14
				29th " ...	21	16	16	16	16
				Average of six years	68½	23½	31	28½	24½

Mr. C. [illegible] (dated 30th December 1876).

The [illegible] grain [illegible] 3,117 tons. First [illegible] does not consider this estimate very reliable. [illegible] imports have been made from Karwar, and Messrs. Wadi and Co. have set up a grain shop at Kalghatgi. Private enterprise is likely to provide the requisite supply and prices, which have already fallen, are not likely to rise excessively.	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] very few persons [illegible] landholders in the taluka, the new first must be considered as such being involved in debt, and there is no probability of their assisting their tenants, though a few are taking advantage of the cheap labour obtainable to improve their lands.	No emigration has occurred or is likely to occur in this taluka, but about [illegible] persons have come into Kalghatgi and [illegible] the [illegible] daily.	No relief work has yet been started, nor is any at present needed, as there has been no demand for employment, except to a very limited extent. A list of works that may hereafter be necessary is submitted.	No expenditure has as yet been incurred on charitable relief, but hereafter it may be necessary to grant such relief to immigrants returning home in April or May, after the first showers.	The number of persons now employed on relief works is only 260. The Mámlatdár estimates the number on the— 1st March ... 1,000 1st May ... 1,500 1st July ... 1,000 [illegible] based entirely on the rainfall being early and plentiful or otherwise.

Mr. C. Wiltshire's Report, dated 23rd December 1876).

The Second Assistant Collector estimates the local stocks of grain at 11,826 tons, but the Collector does not consider much weight is to be attached to this estimate. As Hángal is favourably situated, as regards the ports of Karwar and Coompta, private enterprise is likely to meet all requirements.	Of the population numbering 67,390 souls, 28,412 are of high and 35,083 of low caste; 532 men are rich, and of the remainder half are well-to-do and half are poor. There are 36,974 agriculturists, 5,551 artisans, and 500 professional mendicants. Of the balance, one-half are petty shop-keepers, and the other labourers or private servants. There are six wealthy landholders, who are able and willing to aid their tenants. Of these, two at their own expense employ each from 400 to 500 immigrant labourers on works.	There has been and will be no emigration, but 1,000 beggars and 3,000 coolies have immigrated, who are now gradually returning to their homes.	The local fund works are very small. The sum of Rs. 4,331 for small works has been raised by local subscriptions and will be expended in deepening 3 kalwas and 12 tanks. The Collector does not anticipate much demand for relief employment from the population of Hángal itself, but there is a prospect of considerable immigration. At present there is sufficient work for the immigrants. Should the necessity for extensive relief arise, tank-digging is, in the opinion of the Collector, the proper object for expenditure.	No charitable relief has been given. The Second Assistant has on hand a reserve of Rs. 1,000, to be so spent.	The Second Assistant cannot give accurate information as to the number of persons on relief works. The number is likely to be on the— 15th March 1st May 1st July On each of these dates 50 persons unable to work will have to be supported by charity.

Mr. C. Wiltshire's Report, dated 29th December 1876).

The local stocks of grain, as far as ascertainable, are not less than 595 tons. A large quantity is also imported from Coompta and from Mysore. In the opinion of both the Second Assistant and the Collector, private enterprise is likely to be sufficient to meet all demands, but the importations will not be sufficiently large to lower prices to any great extent.	Of the population, 67,730 are high and 15,678 low caste; 1,077 are rich, 21,312 are well-to-do, and the remainder poor. Of the population, 29,200 are agriculturists, 38,720 artisans, 1,908 merchants, 3,800 dealers in cattle, 600 carriers of goods, 3,300 are Government and other servants, 880 are priests, and 3,700 compose the moneyed gentry. There are no large wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	There has been no emigration except an exodus of 300 persons, who have taken their cattle to Mysore and Kanara, and who are not likely to return till the scarcity is over. No further emigration is anticipated.	The metalling of the Poona-Hurryhur road is in progress; also the Medleri tank, the former employing 334, and the latter 150 labourers. The ryots have subscribed Rs. 6,440 for famine works. With this sum a well, houd, and dharmsala will be built, and several houds, tanks, and wells will be repaired. A list is submitted of other works, chiefly roads, which are suitable relief works.	No charitable relief has as yet been given.	Government have on their hands about 484 labourers. The number likely to require relief hereafter is, on the 1st March, 4,000 on works and 100 by charity; 1st May, 4,000 on works and 200 by charity; and on 1st July, 3,000 on works and 200 by charity.

KARAJGI Taluka (Superintendent Mr. [illegible] Assistant Collector

The kharif crop was about 1 anna and the rabi crop 3 annas.

Remissions will probably amount to nearly Rs. 30,000 out of a total demand of Rs. 1,50,500, but no estimate can be formed till the [illegible]di

No unusual mortality is yet among the cattle in the taluka, but it is anticipated. Of the cattle that have been sent to Malad for graze, about 1,000 have died from the effects of the climate, and some are returning thence. The Collector thinks the effect of the Malad climate exaggerated, and that the animals were weak when they arrived there. He considers that Government cannot do more for the cattle than is being done.

There is a Wand[illegible] through the taluka, formed [illegible] the centre, [illegible] part of the eastern side. But in villages where water is deficient measures are being taken to improve the supply.

	Jowári.	Túr (pulse).	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bajri.
1st week in Oct. ...	22	16	16	16	16	M
2nd " ...	20	16	16	16	16	
3rd " ...	20	16	16	16	16	
4th " ...	20	16	16	16	16	
1st week in Nov. ...	18	12	12	12	14	
2nd " ...	18	12	12	12	14	
3rd " ...	18	12	12	12	14	
4th " ...	18	12	12	13	14	
1st week in Dec. ...	18	12	12	12	14	
2nd " ...	18	12	12	12	14	
3rd " ...	18	12	12	12	14	
4th " ...	20	14	16	12	14	
Average of six years	68½	24½	32½	28½	23	

RON Taluka (District Deputy Collector Mr. J. C. Anding)

The kharif crop was ½ an anna; rabi crop *nil*. There will be no further sowings this season.

The District Deputy estimates the amount of remissions at about two-thirds (Rs. 64,000) of the total assessment, Rs. 1,62,679. The Collector thinks it may be brought below this.

About 7,000 cattle and agricultural stock have died from want of fodder, and about as many more deaths are anticipated. Permission to graze cattle in the forests has generally been taken advantage of. Some who could afford it have laid in a stock of fodder sufficient to last for two months or more. The attention of the people has been drawn to the advantage of utilising the leaves of prickly pear as fodder.

Of the 58 villages, 53 have a supply of water sufficient till next rains, the remaining 5 have tanks which are now dry; but temporary wells have been sunk in the beds of nalas, one or two miles distant, to supply their need; these wells will have to be made deeper as the dry season advances.

For the week ending	Jowári.	Túr (pulse).	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bajri.
5th Oct. ...	36	20	22	28	20	36
12th " ...	22	18	18	20	20	..
19th " ...	20	18	16	20	16	20
26th " ...	20	18	16	20	...	20
2nd Nov. ...	14	13	12	12	13	14
9th " ...	17	14	13	12	14	16
16th " ...	14	13	13	16	14	14
23rd " ...	16	14	14	14	14	14
30th " ...	16	14	14	14	18	14
7th Dec. ...	16	14	14	14	18	16
14th " ...	18	14	16	14	18	16
21st " ...	22	16	16	16	20	...
Average of six years ...	76	23	27	28	22½	61½

Report, dated 5th January 1877).

The local stock of grain is estimated at about 231 tons, besides which there have been large importations from the coast *viâ* Hubli, which is the centre depôt for grain, and from which other markets are supplied. The effect of these importations has been to lower prices, but there is no likelihood of any further considerable fall. Private enterprize is considered sufficient to meet all requirements.

Of the total population, numbering 73,606 souls, 9,200 are high caste and well-to-do, the remaining 64,406 are low caste and poor. Of the whole 55,200 are cultivators, 6,900 artisans, and 11,506 urban. The landholders are not very wealthy, and are not known to have aided their tenants.

About 8,000 persons are estimated to have migrated towards Kanara to assist in harvest operations. Of these some have returned owing to the breaking out of cholera and the prevalence of fever. It is expected that in February about 5,000 or 6,000 people will move into North Kanara to gather the seed of the bamboo which is in full bl[illegible] season.

The only relief work in progress is the new Ron-Nawalgund road, on which about 5,000 persons are employed. On its completion the District Deputy suggests the following works: the collecting of moorum for the Palla-Badami road, and improving the tanks at Naregal, Howjgerry, Belwanki, Yavgal, and Halkeri. The Collector and the Revenue Commissioner are of opinion that, where possible, relief works should take the form of tanks, instead of new roads, which over a black soil country are useless, unless metalled and which must in future years be a permanent charge on the local fund of the district.

About Rs. 451 have been spent in making relief works such as improving tanks, and Rs. 71 in giving private charitable relief to travellers, and to the aged and infirm poor.

The number employed on relief works is about 5,064, and that receiving charity about 514. The number in future is estimated by the District Deputy as follow: on the 1st March, 6,000 on works and 100 by charitable measures; 1st May, 8,000 on works and 200 by charitable measures; and on 1st July, 8,000 on works and 300 by charitable measures. The Collector assumes that the number seeking employment between 1st February and 1st May will [illegible] 8,000 after which date, if rain fall seasonably and copiously, the number will rapidly diminish.

...Collector

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowári.	Tur (pulse).	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Vál.
7th Oct. 1876	18	32	23	22	28	28
15th „	17	24	18	20	20	20
23rd „	16	22	18	21	20	20
31st „	14	15	16	20	15	16
7th Nov. 1876	15	16	16	19	16	16
15th „	15	16	16	19	16	16
23rd „	15	15	13	17	15	16
30th „	15	16	14	19	16	16
7th Dec. 1876	15	16	15	19	16	16
15th „	16	15	15	19	16	16
23rd „	16	20	16	20	16	16
Average of six years	26 1/4	45 5/11	22 1/11	22 4/11	26 5/11	26

The khari... Remission... only about 1 anna, and ... about Re. ... one-fourth ... assessment ... which ... the Collector ... revenue ... commissioner con... excessive, and ... of opinion ... remission ... not exceed ... 00.

No unusual mortality among ... and none is ap...

The water-supply is sufficient ... the commencement ... March, ... temporary wells ... of nalas ... the lands will have to be sunk and resorted to, as is usually done. The District Deputy recommends the sum of Rs. 400 to be placed in the Mamlatdar's hands to enable him to assist the people in the digging of temporary wells.

KOD Taluka (Second Assistant Collector

The yield of the kharif crop is 5 annas; ... the rabi ... 2 annas: as only seven villages grow rabi ... failure is not serious. There will be no further sowings this season.

Remission will probably amount to ... 1,000.

No unusual mortality among cattle or agricultural stock, nor is any anticipated.

The water-supply is good.

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.				
	Jowári.	Tur (pulse).	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.
1st Oct. 1876 ...	32	24	20	26	22
8th „ ...	28	20	20	23	22
15th „ ...	26	16	14	19	16
22nd „ ...	24	14	14	15	16
1st Nov. 1876 ...	22	16	14	15	16
8th „ ...	23	12	14	15	16
15th „ ...	22	12	12	15	16
22nd „ ...	20	14	14	15	16
1st Dec. 1876 ...	18	12	12	15	14
8th „ ...	18	16	12	15	16
15th „ ...	18	16	12	16	16
22nd „ ...	22	14	14	18	16
1st Jan. 1877 ...	20	18	12	14	16
Average of six years	66	30	28	30	28

BANKÁPUR Taluka (First Assistant Collector

The kharif ... is 6 annas, and the cotton crop 4 annas: relative areas not given. There is no rabi crop in this taluka. There will be no further sowings this season.

Rs. 1,500 will probably have to be remitted, out of a revenue demand of Rs. 1,77,836.

There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle in the taluka, nor is any anticipated. Fodder is tolerably abundant. The Mamlatdar reports that of the cattle that were sent to the jungles to graze, about 1,000 have died.

The water-supply of this taluka is fair, except in 2 or 3 black soil villages in the north-east extremity.

For each week in Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1876.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowári.	Tur (dhall).	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Dágli.
1st week in Oct.	72	48	52	56	44	...
2nd „ ...	44	32	32	26	32	...
3rd „ ...	56	32	40	44	32	...
4th „ ...	40	32	32	32	32	...
1st week in Nov.	28	32	28	28	32	...
2nd „ ...	40	27	32	28	32	...
3rd „ ...	40	32	32	28	32	...
4th „ ...	36	32	28	24	32	...
5th „ ...	36	32	28	24	32	...
1st week in Dec.	36	30	28	24	32	...
2nd „ ...	42	32	32	28	32	...
3rd „ ...	48	32	40	30	32	...
4th „ ...	48	32	34	30	32	...
Average of six years	120	84	64	56	44	24

The l... grain ... 3,117 ... cons... Even ... not ... consid... reliab... estimate ... ...

The khar[illegible] Remissions [illegible] ty about 1 anna, and [illegible] ly [illegible] as remis- to [illegible] anna.

[illegible] ly [illegible] about Rs. 50,5[illegible] nearly [illegible] e [illegible] formed [illegible] end,

No m[illegible] cattle have d[illegible] pa[illegible] of fodder, and [illegible] 0 more [illegible] are [illegible] tol[illegible] from the same [illegible] The people are taki[illegible] vantage of the permissi[illegible] accorded by Governm[illegible] to graze their cattle [illegible] in the forests. The att[illegible] on of the people has also been drawn by the local [illegible] rs to the advant- ge of u[illegible] sing the prickly pear leaves as fodder.

The water-supp[illegible] scanty, except [illegible] very few v[illegible] on the ri[illegible] prabha; [illegible] wells will have [illegible] sunk in the beds of n[illegible] las to m[illegible] the difficulty.

AWALGUN[illegible]

[illegible] Collector

For the week ending	Prices per Rupee.					
	Jowári.	Túr (pulse).	Rice.	Wheat.	Cum.	Bájri.
7th Oct. 1876	38	32	26	36	32	40
15th „	32	32	18	30	32	30
23rd „	24	32	16	20	32	24
31st „	24	32	16	24	32	24
7th Nov. 1876	17	13	14	17	17	17
15th „	16	14	12	16	16	16
23rd „	17	14	14	16	16	16
30th „	17	13	14	16	17	16
7th Dec. 1876	18	14	14	16	18	18
15th „	19	15	17	17	20	18
23rd „	24	15	17	18	20	24
31st „	24	18	18	20	22	24
Average of six years ...	31	24	24	32	24	47

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the eleven talukas, the crops in five seem to have been tolerable, in two bad, and in four very bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 2,70,000.

In seven talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in three indifferent, and in one bad.

In eight talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, but in one considerable, and in two large expenditure seems to be considered necessary. Government do not anticipate any calamity due to failure of water.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this as of all other Collectorates is either agricultural or very intimately connected with agriculture.

36,300, out of a population of 988,037, appear to have migrated, but many have returned, owing to outbreaks of sickness.

Upwards of 15,000 are shortly expected to go into the Kanara Ghâts to gather bamboo seeds.

The Poona-Harihar, Ron-Nawalgund, and Hubli-Kalâdgi roads and some irrigation tanks are the chief relief works in progress.

The expenditure on charity has been trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is—

On March 1st	58,000
May 1st	51,500
July 1st	43,000

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept as accurate or reliable all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

[illegible] Collector [illegible]

[illegible] Absti[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

SUMMARY

OF THE

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

APPENDED BY THE

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

TO THE FOREGOING

DISTRICT STATEMENTS.

l Observations on the Answers to the Questions asked by the Gover... of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, S...

a	c	d	e
HANI... talukas and the crops fair, and ...	Th... remissions a... to Rs. 4,...	The condition of the cattle, except in 4 talukas, appears satisfactory.	The recent h... saw in Khandesh has ... vissi[tude] ... years re... ... water-sup...

	For Oct., Nov., and Dec. 1876.	For six previous years.
Jowári ...	35½	50½
Bájri ...	28½	44½

NASIK ...	Of the 11 talukas, the crops in 8 seem fair, and in 3 indifferent.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 3,69,500.	The condition of the cattle throughout the Collectorates appears satisfactory.	In 5 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, and in 6 indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

	For October, November, and December 1876.	For six previous years.
Jowári ...	25½	48
Bájri ...	10½	40½

AHMEDNAGAR ...	Of the 11 talukas, the crops in 2 seem to have been fair, in 5 bad, and in 4 very bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 5,77,993.	In 6 talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in 2 indifferent, and in 3 bad.	In 4 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory; but it is reported that in 5 considerable, and in 2 large, expenditure on this account will have to be incurred; no calamity due to failure of water-supply is, however, anticipated by the Government.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

	For October, November, and December 1876.	For six previous years.
Jowári ...	26	59½
Bájri ...	25½	53½

POONA ...	Of the 8 talukas, the crops in 3 seem good, in 3 indifferent, and in 2 bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 5,46,354.	In 5 talukas the condition of the cattle appears satisfactory, and in 3 rather the reverse.	Some expenditure of money will render the water-supply throughout the Collectorate satisfactory.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

	For October, November, and December 1876.	For six previous years.
Jowári ...	27½	53½
Bájri ...	24½	47

In ... their letter No. ... of 30th ...vember ..., as regards the D... ... Belgaum, and Dharwar.

The majority of the ... of this, as ... other Colle... ... the agricul... ... connected ... agriculture.	There has hardly any emi... ... the district.	The chief relief ... are the ... Dhulia-Amalner, and Sóngir-Sandvad Roads.	The expenditure upon charity has been very trifling.	The ... ...

	1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
	16,950	28,200	16,...

The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either purely agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	There has been very little emigration.	The chief relief works are the Bhawarbari-Vinchur, Kapralla-Ghát, Vinchur-Niphád and Niphád-Decpur Roads.	The expenditure upon charity has been very trifling.	The number of labourers ... paid to be on the hands of Government is about on—

	1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
	43,000	53,100	36,300

The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	128,553 people out of a population of 773,958 appear to have emigrated, but some have returned. A further migration of upwards of 5,000 people is anticipated. The migration appears to this Government to be due mainly, if not entirely, to the cattle movements, and to the movement of the people towards relief works.	A considerable number of relief works is in progress, but the local officers are unable to suggest sufficient to meet the future demand for labour, unless the Dhond and Manmád Railway earthworks are undertaken.	The expenditure on charity has not been large.	The number of labourers ... pated to be on the hands of Government is on—

	1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
	98,900	98,200	47,5...

The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either purely agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	101,989 people seem to have migrated. The movement has now stopped. It appears to be to a great extent caused by the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle. The people are expected to return before ... during the monsoon.	The chief relief works now in progress are the Mutha Canal, the Yewut Tank, the Shirshopal Tank, and the Poona-Poud Road.	The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.	The number of labourers ... be on the ... Government ... is on—

	1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
	80,500	85,500	45,300

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
SOLAPUR	In the 7 talukas, the crops in 2 seem ba... in 5 very bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 10,01,...	In 1 taluka the condition of the cattle appears indifferent, and in 6 bad.	In 2 talukas the prospects of the water-supply satisfactory, indifferent, and i... Nocalamity ... of water ... by Government.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the ... supply. For October, November, and December 1876. Jowári ... 19½ Bájri ... 21		The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is about on— 1st March. 1st May. 1st July. 140,000 138,000 82,000
SATARA	In the 11 talukas, the crops in 7 seem to be fair, in 2 indifferent, and in 2 bad.	The proposed remissions amount on what appears to be an outside estimate to Rs. 5,07,621.	In 8 talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in 1 indifferent, and in 2 bad.	In 6 talukas the prospects of the water-supply appear satisfactory, and in 5 indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water-supply is anticipated by Government.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the ... supply. For October, November, and December 1876. Jowári ... 26½ Bájri ... 24½		
KALADGI	Of the 8 talukas, the crops in 3 seem to have been bad, and in 5 very bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 6,95,373.	In 1 taluka the condition of the cattle appears tolerably satisfactory, and in 7 bad.	In 5 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, and in 3 indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.	The local officers are slightly apprehensive regarding the grain ... of 5 talukas. For October, November, and December 1876. Jowári ... 19 Bájri ... 17½		
BELGAUM	Of the 11 talukas, the crops in 4 seem fair, and in 7 bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 2,50,772.	In 5 talukas the condition of the cattle appears satisfactory, and in 2 bad.	In 5 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seems satisfactory, and in 2 indifferent. No calamity due to the failure of water is anticipated by Government.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply. For October, November, and December 1876. Jowári ... 17 Bájri ... 17½		
DHARWAR	Of the 12 talukas the crops in 3 seem to have been tolerable, in 5 bad, and in 4 very bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 2,70,000.	In 7 talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in 3 indifferent, and in 1 bad.	In 8 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seems satisfactory; but in one considerable, and in 2 large, expenditure seems to be considered necessary. Government do not anticipate any calamity due to the failure of water.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply. For October, November, and December 1876. Jowári ... 22½ Bájri ... 19		
TOTAL ...	.....	Rs. 40,84,732	.....	.....	.....	No. 671,405	.....

I	J	K	L	M
... population of ... as of ... Collectorates, ... other purely agricultural, or very intimately connected with ... ture. The ... of Mr. ... with ... by the ... Deccan (as respects Karnata), regarding the cultivators and non-cultivators, are obviously absurd. He apparently classes Khatidars alone as cultivators.	212,... out of a population of 715,... have migrated. ... expected to ... example but, on the ... some have returned. ... is to a great ... a cattle movement.	The chief ... are the Ashti ..., and the Bársi-Yeds ... Pandharpur Roads.	The expenditure upon charity has been considerable.	The ... labourers ... pated ... ernment ... March ... 1st May. 1st July. ... 140,000 ... 138,000 ... 82,000
The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	45,163 people out of a population of 1,064,002 seem to have emigrated; some have returned, but further emigration is expected. It appears to be partly a cattle movement, and partly the annual movement in search of labour intensified by the present scarcity.	The chief relief works are the Nehr and Pingli irrigation tanks.	The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is about on— 1st March. 1st May. 1st July. 75,500 ... 85,600 ... 55,500
The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	123,900 out of a population of 816,037 appear to have migrated. This movement seems now to have nearly stopped. It is to a great extent due to the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle.	The chief relief works are the Sholapur-Hubli and the Sholapur-Bellary Roads.	The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is about on— 1st March. 1st May. 1st July. 82,700 ... 119,500 ... 63,320
The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either purely agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	22,900 out of a population of 938,750 appear to have migrated. This movement appears now to have nearly stopped. It is to a great extent due to the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle.	The chief relief works are roads.	The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is about on— 1st March. 1st May. 1st July. 87,650 ... 98,720 ... 79,800
The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	36,000 people out of a population of 988,037 appear to have migrated, but many have returned owing to outbreaks of sickness; upwards of 15,000 are shortly expected to go into the Kanara jungles to gather bamboo-seeds.	The Poona-Hurrihar, Ron-Nawalgund, and Hubli-Kaládgi roads, and some irrigation tanks, are the chief relief works in progress.	The expenditure on charity has been trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is on— 1st March. 1st May. 1st July. 58,000 ... 51,500 ... 43,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	677,500 ... 863,220 ... 509,370

(a) Out of the 69 talukas forming the Collectorates of Khandesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Kaládgi, Belgaum, and Dharwar, the returns for 59 would appear to be fair, of 13 indifferent, and of 7 bad. Caution, however, must be observed in using the respective terms of kharif and rabi, as they are not always given, it is also often difficult to judge of the position of a taluka from the answers received.

(b) The remission by the local officers of revenue to be remitted is Rs. 46,34,782. This would seem to be for the year 1876-77; but the question may have been interpreted in various ways.

(c) The condition of the cattle in 54 talukas appears to be satisfactory, in 14 indifferent, and in 21 bad. This Government are inclined to hope that, except in Sholápur and Kaládgi, the mortality among cattle will be confined almost entirely to the old and worthless animals.

(d) The water-supply of 58 talukas seems satisfactory, while in 11 considerable expense may have to be incurred. Government, however, do not anticipate any calamity due to failure of water-supply.

(e & f) Private enterprise appears quite able to supply the demand for grain, and there are large stocks in the Bombay markets, and on their way from Central India, the North-West Provinces, and elsewhere; but prices seem unlikely to fall materially, as they now appear to be close upon the margin of profit on importation. The average prices throughout the nine districts for October, November, and December are shown to be—

Jowári, 26¼ lbs. per rupee.
Bájri, 21⅝ lbs. per rupee.

And the average for the previous six years—

Jowári, 56 lbs. per rupee.
Bájri, 47 lbs. per rupee.

It must, however, be remembered that the great general rise of prices did not occur early in October. The average is now about 23¾ lbs. per rupee.

(g) This question has been variously understood. In some talukas Brahmins alone would appear to be entered as high caste; in others all, save Mhars, &c., are so entered. The population of the affected area may be said to be almost entirely agricultural.

(h) The migration is stated to amount to 671,405, and is chiefly from Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, and Kaládgi. It is probable that most of these people have simply moved from one part of British territory to another, either in search of work or pasture, and the majority will, no doubt, return to their villages next monsoon.

(i) The expenditure of Government money upon charity has not been large.

(k) The estimate of the number of people upon relief works is as follows:—

1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
677,500	863,220	509,370

The estimate made by this Government in November was an average of 750,000, 800,000, and 300,000 respectively for the above three months.

The return of the Jánner Taluka, which is reported to be unaffected by scarcity, has been received.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 10th February 1877.

STATEMENT B.

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT A

AND

OTHER INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE

DISTRESSED DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

N. B.—This Abstract is compiled from Statement A, the weekly progress statements issued by the Bombay Government, and the original reports of the Assistant and Deputy Collectors, Collectors, and Revenue Commissioners.

STATEMENT

ABSTRACT OF THE REVIEW AND FORECAST OF THE CONDI

	District	Amount of Rainfall in inches and parts of an inch during the year 1876.	SQUARE MILES. Affected.	Total.	POPULATION. Affected.	Total.	PRICES OF STAPLE GRAIN IN SEERS PER RUPEE. RA							
							Ordinary Prices 6 years' average.		Average Prices on					
									November 29th, 1876.		January 5th, 1877.		February 9th, 1877.			
							Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	5 years' average.	Up to February 9th, 1877.
1	Khándesh	...	10,162	5,500	1,028,642	646,944	56	54	31	26	31	28½	34½	28½	24·94	14
2	Násik	...	8,113	2,000	729,252	250,000	54	47	29	26	33	28	32	29	35·29	27·45
3	Ahmednagar	...	6,647	5,340	773,938	640,000	76	60	22½	20½	28	28	26	24	24·3	10·65
4	Poona	...	5,098	2,500	907,235	318,601	65	51	18½	18½	20½	20	25½	23½	30·6	20·79
5	Sholapur	...	4,496	4,496	718,034	718,034	66	60	17	...	20	...	20	...	25·21	8·41
6	Satara	...	4,988	2,682	1,061,002	461,000	39	35	16	17	19	19½	20	20	54·60	25·43
7	Kaládgi	...	6,695	6,695	816,037	816,037	56	76	12	...	16	...	17½	17½	22·43	6·13
8	Belgaum	...	4,591	2,600	938,750	501,000	43	54	16	...	18	20	19	19	30·48	21·34
9	Dhárwár	...	4,564	3,000	988,037	630,000	43	...	13	...	17½	...	18	...	26·31	13·81
	Total	...	54,355	33,813	7,963,927	4,361,616										

B.

TION AND PROSPECTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

	Khárif. Acres.	Khárif. Percentage.	Rabi. Acres.	Rabi. Percentage.	Approximate demand.	Estimated remissions.	Number of persons daily relieved: On Works. Christmas, 1876.	On Works. Actual on February 9th, 1877.	On Works. March 1st, 1877.	On Works. May 1st, 1877.	On Works. July 1st, 1877.	On Gratuitous Relief. Christmas, 1876.	On Gratuitous Relief. Actual on February 9th, 1877.	On Gratuitous Relief. March 1st, 1877.	On Gratuitous Relief. May 1st, 1877.	On Gratuitous Relief. July 1st, 1877.
					Rs.	Rs.										
1	1,842,822	84·81	279,896	15·19	30,26,127	4,66,000	201	532	920	1,540	1,740	4,598	3,480	16,950	28,200	16,650
2	974,918	58·02	409,250	41·98	12,48,995	3,69,500	1,782	7,859	250	300	500	14,926	17,000	43,900	53,100	36,300
3	988,215	16·35	1,181,343	83·65	13,22,040	5,77,943	2,215	3,953	650	1,300	500	37,703	5,716	98,900	148,200	47
4	1,059,821	55·83	591,679	44·17	11,29,956	5,46,354	1,129	20,704	1,255	1,655	1,625	46,854	19,700	80,500	85,[illegible]	45,300
5	[illegible]25,091	6·99	1,649,224	73·01	10,73,905	10,01,169	7,716	4,288	7,500	10,950	11,500	72,219	49,415	140,000	186,000	132,000
6	1,057,835	78·00	239,337	22·00	15,54,329	5,07,671	1	4,351	1,200	2,150	2,650	20,734	14,391	70,500	92,500	45,500
7	770,686	34·95	1,184,671	65·05	12,08,116	6,95,373	84	122	14,723	14,623	14,923	29,033	50,8[illegible]	82,000	119,500	63,320
8	682,875	57·04	293,389	42·96	12,53,917	2,50,772	547	491	6,300	2,000	6,800	[illegible],890	12,034	87,6[illegible]	98,726	79,800
9	636,988	13·01	732,229	86·99	20,33,291	2,70,000	571	Return not received.	810	1,055	1,050	[illegible],721	26,587	58,000	51,500	43,000
	8,489,251	77·29	6,561,018	22·71	1,38,50,676	46,84,732	14,246	42,360	33,608	35,873	41,288	2[illegible],728	249,158	677,500	963,220	503,370

STATEMENT

			Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and people where result, and suggestions for the future.	The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next harvest, and remedial measures possible, if any.	The course of prices within each of the principal food-grains for the year 1st up to the date of report in each case, and the five years' averages.
NASIK.	The local stocks, as far as ascertainable, the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies, if any, and the probability of prices rising being sufficient to attract them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.	The condition of the population, with reference to low caste, poor or aboriginal tribes, and of the latter, as to what proportions urban or artizan; also the number of the land-holders, and how large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and ready to do so or otherwise.	The movements of the people, how far emigration has taken place and to what result, have the people gone in search of labour or are they remaining, and whether further emigration is probable.		
	The local stocks are considerable in some talukas, and importations by railway and from the Nizam's dominions are equal to all demands.	The population is chiefly agricultural, and in some parts decidedly well-to-do. The western talukas which contain a large proportion of Bhils, who are poor and of unsettled habits, have fortunately escaped the drought almost entirely. There is no large land-holder class, but in three talukas a few individuals will help their tenants, and in six more the money-lenders are said to be ready to make advances freely.	There has been no noticeable emigration except from three talukas, where some further emigration is said to be probable.	There is no complete list of works, but it appears from the weekly report that on December 31st, 23 had been completed, and 38 were in progress, all small, except one tank at Mhasrul, which employed 5,000 persons. Of this, Pimpalgaon Baswant, it is said that [illegible] with the most relief works are in progress, [illegible] more in [illegible] will [illegible]	Scarcity and charitable relief have been given, though the public has raised subscriptions in several talukas, portions of these have been applied with questionable discretion and success. [illegible] with the most relief works are in progress, [illegible] more in [illegible] will [illegible]
	The crop saved is estimated as— Three-fourths in 3 talukas. Two-thirds " 2 " One-half " 2 " One-third " 2 " One-fourth " 1 taluka. One-sixth " 1 " Nil " 1 " 11 talukas.	The remissions are put at Rs. 3,69,000, but the Collector informed Sir R. Temple that they would probably not exceed 3 lakhs.	This district possesses the Ghât mountainous country to the westward, besides the Chandore range of hills, and other advantages of which the people have freely availed themselves: so the condition of the cattle is generally satisfactory.	In all except three or four talukas, the scarcity of water will be considerable, and in parts of some it will be severe. The habilitation of all existing wells, the digging of holes in beds of tanks and streams, and even temporary desertion of villages will be resorted to.	This district was rather pinched by a rise of prices about the middle of November, but they rapidly recovered, and have since further improved; though perhaps on the whole they are not quite so low as in Khandesh.
AHMEDNAGAR.	The local stocks in nearly all taluka are believed to be small, but the railway being everywhere within easy reach, no apprehensions are entertained, and private enterprize will keep up adequate supplies.	There may be said to be no land-holders, except the Chief of Vinchur, who are in a position to aid their tenantry.	Many people of this district are in the habit of going to Bombay and elsewhere every year, during the fair season, in search of a livelihood. This emigration and that of the people in charge of cattle sent away to graze may be be rather more extensive than usual and will tend to relieve local pressure.	Three roads have been completed, and three more, which two employ from 5,000 to 10,000 persons in progress.	No charitable relief has yet been found necessary in eight talukas, in eleven talukas, and in others the expenditure has been small.
	The crop saved is estimated as— Two-thirds in 3 talukas. One-half " 2 " One-third " 3 " One-fourth " 1 taluka. One-sixth " 1 " Nil " 1 " 11 talukas.	The remissions are stated by the local officers to be likely to reach Rs. 5,77,000, but the Revenue Commissioner appears to consider this estimate too high, as the assessment is very light, and people fairly well off ought to pay up.	The condition of the cattle seems satisfactory in six talukas, indifferent in two, and bad in three. One of the latter, which has suffered severely, is expected to lose one-half of its stock of 60,000 head.	There will be a serious deficiency of the water-supply in five out of nine talukas, and considerable expenditure must be incurred in well-deepening and other expedients, especially in two talukas, but the Government do not anticipate any calamity.	Prices appear to be on the whole somewhat easier than in the Nasik District.
	Considerable stocks exist in some talukas and importation is going on briskly from both the railway and the Nizam's Territory.	There are a few large land-holders, but a fair proportion of the population are tolerably well-to-do.	From eight of the talukas there has been a considerable emigration, estimated at one-sixth of the entire population of the district; some few have returned, but others are going and likely to go.	Fifty-five works have been completed, and 42 more are in progress.	Charitable relief is being dispensed in eight talukas, but on a small scale.
POONA.	The crop saved is believed to be— One-half in 3 talukas. One-third " 2 " One-fourth " 1 taluka. Nil " 2 talukas. 8 talukas.	The proposed remissions are Rs. 5,46,000 according to these reports, but 6 lakhs are mentioned by Sir R. Temple. The Revenue Commissioner, however, considers that much of the revenue proposed for remission can be collected either this year or next.	The cattle in Bhimthari and Indapur talukas have suffered considerably, and in three other talukas there has been some mortality. But the bulk of the cattle have been taken off to pastures out of the district.	Considerable expenditure on deepening wells, &c., is contemplated in order to supplement the water-supply, which is failing partially in most talukas.	There are some singular differences of price in different talukas, but on the whole the rates are scarcely as favourable as the average.
	The local stocks of grain in at least half the district are considerable, and the railway will supply all that may be needed.	There are no wealthy landlords in the district to help their tenantry, and the ryots are for the most part deeply in debt.	The emigration from three talukas has been unusually great, and, in all, the district has been relieved of above one-eighth of its population. The care of cattle has been one chief cause, but others have gone for employment. All who survive are expected to return.	56 relief works have been completed, and 99 more are in progress, including the Mooth canal, two large tanks, and a considerable road work. Many small works are also proposed for execution if required.	The demand for charitable relief has been considerable, chiefly for children under 7 years old whose parents are on relief works, and for women taking care of them.
SHOLAPUR.	In one taluka, one-fourth of the crop has been saved, but in the remaining six nothing whatever.	The proposed remissions amount to ten lakhs, or nearly the whole realisable revenue of the year, and it would appear that this estimate is not likely to be much improved upon.	Out of 720,646 animals, 344,700 have been sent to other districts for pasture, and 49,000 are believed to have died. Further large mortality is expected in at least four talukas.	The water-supply in three talukas is indifferent, and in two bad. Considerable expense will have to be incurred.	Prices are generally higher than in the Collectorates abovementioned, and especially so in the Sangola taluka.
	The stocks do not seem to be anywhere large, but the importation by rail will be ample.	The people generally are very poor, and there are no large land-holders.	About one-third of the population of the district have emigrated, and on the whole are understood not to have bettered their condition. Some have returned, and all who survive may be expected to return by the cultivating season.	Thirty-four works have been completed, and 192 are in progress. Some others are proposed, especially irrigation works which are considered to be most likely to be beneficial. The Dhond-Manmar Railway will be some help, but it is at a considerable distance from most parts of the district.	Considerable charitable relief has been given both by Government and the Sholapur Relief Committee, who have influential support from Bombay, and have been most conspicuous for their public-spirited exertions.

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STATE[illegible] concluded.

[illegible]	A[illegible] estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which [illegible] saved, calculated in annas on the assumption [illegible] average [illegible] represented by 12 annas, and rates should be shown separately. If [illegible] [illegible] of further relief it should be	An [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] may [illegible] be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the amount of revenue to be remitted.	Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; and measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result and suggestions for the future.	The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.	The course of prices [illegible] of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, with six years' averages.	The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of prices continuing to be sufficient to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to enable importation.	The character of the population, whether rich or low caste, poor or well-to-do, [illegible] or of a mainly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions, urban or artizans; also the character of the land-holders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants, and likely to do so, or the reverse.	The movements of the people, [illegible] emigration has taken place, and will not recruit [illegible] the people bettered themselves, or merely come elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.	The chief works [illegible] and their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in [illegible] order of their necessity.	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ans 5. 6-12 March 77
No 2
7963.
L 1359

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 21st February 1877.

AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE.

READ—

Telegram to the Government of Bombay, dated October 22nd 1876, requesting the submission of separate statements regarding each taluka in the distressed districts, showing its area, population, Government realizable average in 1875-76, rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation, average annual rain-fall, actual rain-fall up to date, ordinary prices of the staple food of the taluka at that season, actual prices on the date of the return, probable extent of failure of crops, and amount, if any, sanctioned for relief works and other relief, and adding that the statements might be prepared from the best information then available, and corrected or supplemented afterwards if necessary.

Letters from the Government of Bombay, Nos. 6331, 6406, and 6561, dated the 4th, 8th and 15th November, 1876, forwarding the statements required.

Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 459, dated 30th November 1876, requesting that the information received might be supplemented by a complete review of the situation, comprising—

"(*a*). A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately. If there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.

(*b*). An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.

(*c*). Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.

(*d*). The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.

(*e*). The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages.

(*f*). The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.

(*g*). The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse.

(*h*). The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.

(*i*). The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity.

(*j*). The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.

(*k*). The number of persons whom the Government has on its hands, at date of report, for relief (1) by works, (2) by charitable measures, and the number, roughly estimated, which it is likely to have on its hands on March 1st, May 1st, and July 1st."

Adding that the above information "should be given for each taluka separately, and should be, in the first instance, prepared by the Mamlatdars, the permission already given to place them on special duty being freely availed of for the purpose. The Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge should test, verify, or supplement the statements of each Mamlatdar, and then submit *as his own*, and in his own language, a complete report for the taluka on the points indicated, with full and free expression of his own opinions. Each taluka report should be passed on by the Collector with his remarks to the Commissioner, and by him similarly to the Bombay Government, who will forward it to this Department. No report of any one taluka should be detained anywhere because others have not come to hand, and the whole of the reports should have reached the Government of India by the 15th of January next. As many of the details above specified have already been partially collected, or are in process of collection, and the welding of the whole, including the new matter, into a complete form will be of obvious use to both Governments, the President in Council trusts that the call now made will not prove especially difficult or irksome.

Letters from the Government of Bombay of various dates between the 17th January and the 12th February 1877, forwarding the original reports received from each district, together with summaries of their contents, and a general summary of the whole.

Statement A, compiled from the returns and summaries received in reply to the telegram of October 2nd, and the letter of November 30th above referred to.

Statement B, being an abstract of statement A with additions from the Bombay weekly returns, and the reports of local officers now submitted.

OBSERVATIONS.

As soon as the Government of India became aware, from the official reports of the Government of Bombay, and other sources, that the scarcity shewing itself in that Presidency was not unlikely to assume formidable proportions, the submission was requested of statements, containing elementary statistical information, and a rough estimate of the probable failure of crops, regarding each taluka of the affected districts.

2. This information was supplied by the Government of Bombay with the utmost promptitude, and has since proved extremely valuable. It was, however, necessarily defective and temporary as regards the failure of crops, inasmuch as the careful field inspections which take place annually in the Bombay Presidency had at that date barely commenced, and the period during which local or general rain might have materially altered the aspect of affairs had not altogether passed away. At the same time the particulars which it comprised revealed the very serious nature of the calamity then imminent, and the necessity for full and searching enquiry upon various points not included in the previous returns, with the view of avoiding, on the one hand, expenditure in excess of the requirements of any locality, and, on the other, the occurrence of disaster owing to the deficiency of grain supplies, the failure of water, or the need for further relief, whether by works or charitable measures, having been anywhere overlooked. The Government of Bombay were therefore requested to supplement their previous returns by a complete review and forecast of the situation, and, in accordance with the precedents of the famine of 1874, and the West Behar scarcity of 1875, to forward the original opinions of the mass of local officers, to which, when given deliberately, fully, unreservedly, and promptly, considerable value has always been justly attached. Such a review and forecast, it may be added, is of inestimable service, not only to the high authorities by whom it is eventually considered, but to the local officers themselves, by directing the attention of every one of them to all the points which it is advisable to keep in view, and leading them to endeavour to form regarding each an opinion in the case of their individual charge.

3. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has now to express his warm acknowledgments of the punctuality, care, and ability with which this somewhat onerous requisition has been responded to. The reports of the Assistant and Deputy Collectors in charge of talukas now submitted contain ample evidence both of acquaintance with and attention to their charges on the part of the several Mamlatdars subordinate to them, and of energetic, watchful, and intelligent supervision on the part of the reporting officers themselves, while the remarks and criticisms of the Collectors and Revenue Commissioners shew that they have fully grasped the situation and the serious responsibilities which it imposes upon them, and will not fail to afford all necessary relief to the suffering multitudes dependent on their care, while not losing sight of the vigilant economy which the financial necessities of the State render indispensable. The Government of Bombay have very properly expressed a desire to "guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters." The Government of India fully acknowledge the difficulties pointed out, and will be careful not to attribute to the Government of Bombay the responsibility thus deprecated. His Excellency the Governor General in Council would have been glad to have fixed a more distant date for the submission of the reports if such a course would not have made them too late for the practical purposes for which they were intended; but, considering the advantages possessed by the Bombay Presidency in a complete system of

village agricultural statistics, in a strong staff of officials in each taluka (many in the custom of Assistant and Deputy Collectors travelling about their charges for a large portion of the year, no less than the general evidences of forethought and acquaintance with the subject afforded by the reports received, His Excellency in Council believes that the information now laid before the Government of India is as complete and trustworthy as it was possible to obtain in time to be of service. His Excellency in Council has much pleasure in making public his general commendation of these reports, leaving it to the Local Government to express, if they think fit, to express their own approval of individual complete and thoughtful documents comprised in the collection.

4. The review now submitted comprised 90 talukas and pettas or separately administered portions of talukas, making a total of 33 divisions of nine districts, all of which are situated above the Ghats, and extend from the Satpura range of mountains, north of the Tapti River, to the southern extremity of the Bombay Presidency. Some failure of crops has occurred in portions of two districts, Colaba and Ratnagiri, on the sea-coast, but their condition is not such as to cause any anxiety, or to call for extensive relief operations. The area and population, both total and affected, of the nine districts, are given by the Bombay Government in their weekly statements at the figures quoted in the margin. These figures of the affected tracts nearly correspond on the whole, though not always in the case of individual districts, with the area and population of the talukas in which, according to the present review, the crop saved is estimated at less than one-half. If talukas in which the crop saved amounts to one-half be also considered as famine-stricken, then the affected area and population will be raised to 41,251 and 6,180,209 respectively.

	Total.	Affected.
Area in square miles	54,355	33,873
Population	7,963,927	4,981,616

5. The rain-fall during the past season, as reported in the returns of November, since which date no fall of any importance has occurred, is shewn in the margin for 86 talukas, for which the information is complete. This summary, however, has an unduly favourable appearance, inasmuch as the rain was in many places not only scanty, but unseasonable, as, for instance, in Satara and Dharwar, where 23 inches out of 30, and 9 out of 15, respectively, fell in the month of July. These inequalities are apparent in the Bombay Government's published statement for the period ending October 31st, and in a useful return published by the Bombay Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the 19th of that month.

Population.	Number of talukas.
Full rain-fall	4
Three fourths	14
Two-thirds	12
One-half	26
One-third	21
One quarter	8
One-seventh	1
Total ...	86

6. The proportions of *kharif* and *rabi* crops which have been saved have been stated separately in the several Taluka reports with such accuracy as was under the circumstances practicable. Reducing these to one figure for the taluka, by the aid of the proportions of *kharif* and *rabi* cultivation in the preceding year 1875-76, as given in the returns of November, the proportions of crop saved were, in round numbers, as shewn in the margin. Contrasting these results with those obtained from the November estimates of failure, which were, as already observed, too early in date to be more than a very rough forecast, it is highly satisfactory to find that they shew a more favourable condition of affairs. Whereas, by the

Districts.	Number of talukas in which the crop was—							
	Full average.	Three-fourths.	Two-thirds.	One-half.	One-third.	One-fourth.	One-sixth.	Nil.
Khandesh ...	4	3	2	4	6	...	...	...
Nasik ...	...	1	3	4	2	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	3	2	3	...	1	1
Poona ...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	2
Sholapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Satara ...	2	3	2	1	1	...	1	...
Kaladgi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Belgaum ...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3
Dharwar ...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	3
Total ...	6	7	11	17	18	3	5	21

by the returns of November last, as summarized in the 5th paragraph of the [illegible] from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 2, dated 12th January, the crop saved was above half in eleven districts only; it is now found to be above that proportion in twenty-four. The districts in which there has been total, or almost total, failure, remain twenty-one in both cases, while the intermediate number (comprising from one-half to one-sixth of crop) has consequently reduced from fifty-nine to forty-eight, out of which seven have got a half crop.*

16. The [illegible] information now received on the important subject of remissions is satisfactory. The loss of revenue was reported in the 10th paragraph of the estimates which have been quoted as likely to reach sixty-six lakhs of rupees, of which [illegible] lakhs were to fall in the current *financial* year and twenty lakhs in 1877-78. Later on, the estimate of the Bombay Government for the two years was about seventy-six and a half lakhs; but Sir Richard Temple, somewhat later still, gave fifty lakhs as the amount stated to him by those local authorities with whom he had had an opportunity of conferring. The estimate under the present returns, which seems, like that of Sir Richard Temple, to be for the *revenue* year which ends on July 31st, is Rs. 46,84,732, and there is reason to hope, from the language used by many of the local officers, that this may prove to be an outside estimate. As regards the principles upon which remissions should be granted, the Government of India were in November last in correspondence with the Government of Bombay, and authorized them to abstain from selling the occupancy right of ryots for arrears of land revenue which were attributable to the unfavourableness of the season, and also to extend, by executive order, to the case of any sales of moveable property which might be indispensable, the exemptions which had been proposed in section 266 of the Civil Procedure Code Bill. Subsequently, Sir Richard Temple's suggestion for suspending arrears till the following year, instead of remitting them at once, was communicated to the Local Government for guidance; but on their pointing out objections to the system arising from the Bombay revenue system, the matter has been left entirely to their discretion, with the request that the local authorities may be again warned against too free remissions, and authorised to hold balances in suspense in cases in which it appears probable that the landholder will, without undue pressure, be able to pay up next season—a course, it may be observed, which is recommended by several officers in the reports now under consideration. The amount of loss of revenue which may occur in the financial and revenue years 1877-78, in consequence of less land being cultivated through the impoverishment of the ryots and their loss of agricultural stock, cannot at present be estimated, and none of the local officers have attempted to do so. Taking all the above circumstances into consideration, however, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council sees reason to hope that the entire loss of revenue in the two financial years may not be so great as was at first apprehended.

9. The question of the condition of the cattle and stock, at all times a highly important one, is especially so in the case of the Bombay affected districts, owing to their wealth in this respect, the proportion of animals to population being, it may be observed, 34 per cent. greater than in the affected districts of Madras. In some talukas the mortality has been most severe, the districts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Kaládgi having apparently been the greatest sufferers. The cattle have, however, been driven away in masses, in the case of Sholapur to the extent of one half their entire number, to the Ghauts or other accessible pastures, and the early steps taken by the Government of Bombay to throw open the forest reserves, and to facilitate the passage of cattle both by road and rail, have had a highly beneficial result. His Excellency the Governor General in Council concurs with that Government in the hope that the mortality will, except in certain cases, be found to have been confined to the more old and worthless animals, and trusts that its percentage will be found not to be high on the total number, and that the grant of takávi advances for the purchase of fresh cattle, when the ploughing season approaches,

Horses, Ponies, and Mules	... ...	100,997
Oxen, Cows, Bulls and Buffaloes	... ...	4,589,971
Sheep and Goats	... ...	2,549,027
		7,239,995

* The discrepancy of two is owing to the addition of three *petties* to, and the omission of Mahabaleshwar from, the present return.

which the Government of India have already given [illegible] event any great falling off in cultivation during the coming [illegible]

10. The condition of the water supply is intimately connected with that of the cattle. The Government of Bombay consider it to be satisfactory in forty-eight talukas, while in thirty-one others considerable expense may be incurred in clearing out or deepening existing wells, in sinking new ones, and in other remedial measures. His Excellency the Governor in Council has every confidence that such relief as may be [illegible] afforded, and is glad to learn that the local Government anticipate from this source.

11. The course of prices during the critical period from the [illegible] to the close of the year is very clearly shown in the summary of the [illegible] reports in statement A, column (e), and is remarkable for the sudden rise which in most cases occurred near the middle of November, and the almost equally rapid fall which followed as soon as the scanty crop became known, and private enterprise came forward to supply the deficiency. Severe and extensive, however, as the failure of crops has been, the prices have at no time been generally so high as those that are ordinarily understood to be famine prices, and they have become now so favourable that according to the latest accounts there are probably only two or at most three districts where they are on an average higher than ten seers per rupee, which is the rate long since fixed by the Government of India as that on prices rising beyond which grain batta may be allowed to public servants drawing Rs. 16 per mensem and under. The famine is not so much one of food as of money to buy it with, and it must not be overlooked that wherever failure of crops has been only partial, the crop saved will produce an amount far in excess of what it would have been worth in ordinary years. The activity and sufficiency of private trade in the Bombay presidency have been so fully established, chiefly in consequence of the policy from the first pursued, that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has every confidence that, even if, as anticipated by the Bombay Government, no further material fall should take place, no interference on the part of Government will be required, even in the Southern Mahratta Country, where difficulty of access and local combinations occasioned some anxiety before the close of last year.

12. The character of the population, which in some parts of India is a very important feature in the formation of an estimate of the State relief likely to be required in times of scarcity, would appear to be in Bombay tolerably uniform and little likely to effect the issue. The people are mostly agricultural, the number of peasant proprietors is very great, and there are few large and wealthy landholders who are able to assist their tenantry.

13. The emigration has amounted to 671,405, or about 13·5 per cent. on the affected population, and has been to a large extent induced by the necessity for driving the cattle to distant pastures. One body has passed to the north-west into the Nizam's Dominions, Berar, and even the Central Provinces, while another, probably the larger of the two, has resorted to the Western Ghats along their whole line. From certain talukas, which annually during the fair season send forth bands of labourers to Bombay, Gujerat and other parts, larger numbers than usual have gone in search of a livelihood. The condition of those who have thus left their homes it is not easy to ascertain, but for the most part they appear to have been fairly successful in their sojourn. Of all who survive, it may be safely predicted that they will return on the approach of the monsoon.

14. Upon the subject of relief works it is sufficient to observe that at the close of the year two hundred and seventy works, of which eighty-nine were roads and thirty-six were tanks, had been completed, while six hundred and eighteen were in progress, of which thirty-three gave employment to 2,000 labourers and upwards.

15. The Government grants for charitable relief have been large, but the demands on them up to the 9th instant have only amounted to Rs. 38,28[illegible] of which two-thirds have been spent in the Poona and Sholapur Districts. The relief is given to the aged and infirm poor, and, in two out of the three Divisions, to the young children of labourers employed on the works. As the total number of persons relieved on the above date was 42,800, there would appear some grounds for the belief that the estimates under this head, which

1389
55

(8)

...within the number, are likely to be considerably exceeded. Any notice of this subject would be incomplete without reference to the action of private charity. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is glad to embrace the opportunity of again recording with sympathy and appreciation the remarkable public spirit which has been displayed throughout the Presidency in raising subscriptions for various humane objects, and especially the conspicuous zeal and self-sacrifice displayed by the Sholapur Relief Committee and their coadjutors of the Deccan Famine Relief Fund in Bombay.

16. The Government of India is now in possession of three independent estimates of the number of persons likely to be on the relief works on the 1st of March, 1st of May and 1st of July. The first is an estimate submitted by the Bombay Government on the 30th of November last. It is in a monthly form, and, commencing with 200,000 as the average for December, gives 450,000 as the average of February, 750,000 as that of March, one million for April, and only 340,000 for July. These figures included charitable relief at ten per cent. The second estimate is that of Sir Richard Temple in his minute of January 11th, and allows 540,000 for March 1st, 870,000 for the 1st of May, and 340,000 for the 1st of July. The last is that of the local officers throughout the country, which was made almost simultaneously with Sir Richard Temple's, and amounts to 677,500 for March 1st, 863,220 for May 1st, and 599,370 for July 1st. Sir Richard Temple is thus in accord with the local officers as regards May 1st, but anticipates lower numbers both before and after that date than they do. These startling discrepancies at once show the extreme difficulty of dealing with the subject, and of being prepared, by a reserve of works to be started when indispensable but not otherwise, for any sudden access of distressed persons whom the exhaustion of private stocks or the failure of employment abroad may throw suddenly upon the hands of Government. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is, however, glad to note that the number on the works on the latest date (February 9th) was only 250,158, and to augur from it that possibly all the estimates may alike be falsified in a manner equally relieving to public suffering and the public purse.

17. In conclusion His Excellency the Governor General in Council has great satisfaction in recording that the reports now under consideration fully support and confirm the testimony already borne by Sir Richard Temple to "the zeal and ability with which the famine is being combated by the local officers," and in "congratulating the local Government on the manner in which the substantial safety of some five millions of people is being secured under circumstances of much danger.

ORDERED, that copies of this Resolution be communicated to the Secretary of State for India, the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Sir Richard Temple, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*. In the event of any part of British India being at any future time threatened with scarcity, the local Government should take measures for obtaining, at the earliest practicable date, information under the several heads comprised in Statement A, with the addition of an account of the nature of the two next preceding seasons and harvests.

(True Extract)

Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

To the Addl Secretary to the Government of Madras Revenue Department

1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE.
Famine.

OBSERVATIONS.

No. 212

Dated 21st February 1877.

SUBJECT.

Forwg. Copy of Resolution Granting the subscription of Telegraphic reports by the Govt. of Bombay

Government Central Press—No. 981, R., A. & C.—21-2-77.—120.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue.