

SETTLEMENT REPORT

HYDERABAD

DIST.

1906

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Sind.

Revision settlement of the Hāla Tāluka,
Hyderabad District.

No. 8761.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th September 1906.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 1143, dated 5th May 1906—Submitting,

Letter from the Assistant Collector, Hāla, No. 621, dated 15th April 1906, with accompaniments.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, No. 2820, dated 10th June 1906.

Letter from the Assistant Collector, Hāla, No. 1143, dated 18th July 1905.

Letter from the Collector of Hyderabad, No. 6484, dated 16th September 1905.

with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Hāla Tāluka of the Hyderabad District.

RESOLUTION.—The grouping and rates proposed by the Commissioner in Sind are sanctioned. The appended statement* shows the rates as sanctioned.

2. In view of the possible completion of the Rohri-Hyderabad Canal, the Governor in Council is of opinion that the period of guarantee should not exceed ten years, and is accordingly pleased to direct that the settlement should be introduced from 1st August 1906 and guaranteed for a period of ten years, subject to the usual reservation.

3. In giving out fresh land in the tāluka during the period of the new settlement the Collector should bear in mind the possibility of the construction of the canal.

4. The petitions of objections do not disclose any grounds to lead Government to modify the orders passed above.

5. The Governor in Council is pleased to endorse the commendation bestowed by the Commissioner on Mr. Moysey for the manner in which he has prepared this report.

G. MONTEATH,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind (with the maps. It is requested that the requisite number of copies of the same may be supplied to Government),

The Collector of Hyderabad (with the petitions of objections),

The Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division,

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,

The Accountant General,

The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,

E. L. Moysey, Esq., I.C.S.

The Government of India (by letter).

} With copies of the memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind and of its accompaniments.

* Printed on the reverse.

Rev 2767

No. of 1906.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Group.	KHARIF.						RABI.										Bābul plantations or huris.	RIVER KACHAS.				
	Gardens.	Rice now.	Other flow.	Lift.	Lift aided by flow.	Barani.	Bosi.	Bosi aided by lift.	Sailabi.	Sailabi aided by lift.	Lift.	Barani.	Dubāri.		Kharif and peshras.	Rabi.						
													Watered.	Unwatered.		Wheat and barley.		Land ploughed and sown with other crops.	Land un- ploughed.	Simko.		
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.		
I	...	4 4 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 4 0	} 3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	
II	...	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 2 0		3 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's office,
Karachi, 5th May 1906.

MEMORANDUM.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 6341, dated the 18th August 1904, the Commissioner

(1) Letter No. 621, dated the 15th April 1905, from the Assistant Collector, Hala, with accompaniments.

(2) Letter No. 6464, dated the 16th September 1905, from the Collector of Hyderabad.

(3) Letter No. 2620, dated the 10th June 1905, from the Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, to the address of the Collector of Hyderabad.

(4) Letter No. 1148, dated the 13th July 1905, from the Assistant Collector, Hala, to the address of the Collector of Hyderabad.

in Sind has the honour to submit the papers marginally noted, containing proposals for the revision of rates in the Hala taluka of the Hyderabad district.

2. Mr. Moysey's report is carefully prepared and well written, and shows that he thoroughly knows the taluka.

3. The Commissioner accepts the proposed grouping *in toto*. Mr. Moysey has given full and sufficient reasons for the changes proposed, and the Collector is in thorough agreement with him.

4. As regards the rates, the improvement in communications due to the Kotri-Rohri railway and the unmistakable rise in prices are factors which might have justified a larger increment in revenue than the 1.40 per cent. resulting from Mr. Moysey's proposals. No appreciable increase of revenue can, however, be obtained, unless the lift rate is enhanced, as Hala is mainly a lift taluka; and in view of the circumstances stated by Mr. Moysey at page 31 of his report and of the principles laid down by the Government of India in their letter No. 1487-I, dated the 3rd November 1905, embodied in Government Resolution No. A. I.-87, dated the 16th January 1906, regarding the assessment of lift and flow rates, the Commissioner does not think that any increase under this head is advisable. He therefore accepts Mr. Moysey's proposal, which is concurred in by the Collector, to allow the present lift rates to continue.

5. The Commissioner is unable to agree with Mr. Mules that the garden and rice rates must necessarily be the same. His proposals (*vide* the table attached to his letter, page 125 of the papers) would have the effect of adding 12 annas to the rice rate in each group. This the Commissioner considers too much, and recommends an increase of 4 annas only.

6. The Commissioner is also unable to agree with Mr. Mules in his proposal to allow the "other flow" rate to stand at its present figure. The difference of 4 annas in each group between the present "lift" and "other flow" rates is inadequate, and, in view of the Government of India's orders quoted above, the Commissioner would recommend that the increases proposed by Mr. Moysey should stand.

7. As regards the increases proposed in the rates for "sailabi" and "sailabi aided by lift," Mr. Mules' assurance that no hardship will be caused by the proposed enhancement may, the Commissioner thinks, be accepted and the increases sanctioned.

8. With reference to Mr. Mules' remark in paragraph 15 as to the "bosi" rate, the Commissioner would recommend an increase of 4 annas in each group

for this class of irrigation also. The revised rate will still remain the lowest rabi rate in the taluka. In several talukas, "bosi" pays as much as "sailabi." The rate for "bosi aided by lift" should also be increased by 4 annas in each group.

9. No increase is proposed by the Settlement Officer in the dubari rate. The general opinion (including that of Mr. Baker, whose experience and judgment in these matters are unexceptionable) is that the rate charged on dubari is quite incommensurate with the advantage derived from it by the cultivator. In a dry taluka like Hala, the Commissioner would let the rate for unwatered dubari stand at 4 annas, but he thinks watered dubari should certainly be assessed at a higher rate. There are no perennial canals in the taluka, but still Government are entitled to some return for the water running in their canals and used by the cultivators in the rabi season. He would accordingly recommend that the rate for watered dubari should be raised to 8 annas an acre.

10. The Commissioner agrees with Mr. Mules' remarks about the *kacha* rates, and considers that no change in them is required.

11. As regards the guarantee, the Commissioner is inclined to think that 10 years is, as a rule, too short a period for a settlement, even in Sind. No important changes are likely to take place in the conditions of the Hala taluka, unless and until the Rohri feeder completely revolutionises the district. But, in all probability, it will be a long time before that scheme takes practical shape, and the Commissioner therefore is in accord with Mr. Moysey's original intention, and recommends a guarantee for 20 years. The usual reservation declaring the right of Government to increase existing rates or charge an extra water cess in the event of any marked irrigational improvements being carried out will be sufficient to safeguard the interests of Government.

12. The two petitions of objections referred to in paragraph 17 of Mr. Mules' letter are herewith forwarded. The one in Sindhi is dealt with in Mr. Moysey's letter at page 124 of the printed papers, and the other in paragraph 15 of Mr. Mules' letter. The Commissioner agrees with the Collector that no case is made out for any modification of the Settlement Officer's proposals as regards the debts concerned.

13. A statement showing the rates now proposed by the Commissioner is appended.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

Rates proposed by the Commissioner in Sind.

Group.	KHARIF.						RABI.									Babul plantations or huris.	RIVER KACHAS.				
	Gardens.	Rice flow.	Other flow.	Lift.	Lift aided by flow.	Barani.	Bosi.	Bosi aided by lift.	Sailabi.	Sailabi aided by lift.	Lift.	Barani.	Dubari.		Kharif and peshras.		Rabi.				
													Watered.	Un-watered.			Wheat and barley.	Land ploughed and sown with other crops.	Land unploughed.	Simko.	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
I	4 4	3 12	3 4	2 12	3 0	1 8	3 0	3 8	3 4	3 12	3 8	2 8	0 8	0 4	1 4	} 3 0	3 0	2 8	1 8	0 8	
II	4 0	3 8	3 0	2 8	2 12	1 8	2 12	3 4	3 0	3 8	3 4	2 8	0 8	0 4	1 2						

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A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Commissioner in Sind.

HALA SETTLEMENT REPORT, 1905.

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Assistant Collector's office,

Camp Tando Alahyar, 15th April 1905.

From

THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR,

HALA,

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following proposals for the re-settlement of the Hala taluka, the current settlement of which was guaranteed for a period of 10 years from the 1st August 1894 by Government Resolution No. 8776, dated the 18th May 1895, and extended to the 31st July 1906 by Government Resolution No. 7841, dated the 10th November 1903.

2. The taluka is a long, narrow, flat strip of land, of a total length of 44 miles, an average breadth of about 12 miles, and an area of 510·89 square miles, bounded on the north by the Sakrand taluka, on the east by the Shahdadpur and Tando Alahyar talukas, on the south by the Hyderabad taluka, and on the west by the Indus. It has an area of 826,968 acres 38 guntas, deh Giss, measuring 4,846 acres 12 guntas, having been transferred to it from the Shahdadpur taluka in 1903-1904, and is divided into 17 tapas, which are subdivided into 118 dehs, of which 8 are wholly jagir and 10 are wholly Government forest, and do not therefore concern this settlement.

The most important physical feature of the taluka is the comparatively high elevation of the land, owing to which 79 per cent. of the cultivation is lift, the small amount of flow and lift aided by flow cultivation that exists being almost all in the north. The low-lying river lands in the west are now mostly occupied by Government forests, but strips of rayati land still remain there, which are flooded from the river in the inundation and cultivated in rabi. The soil is all alluvial. In places in the north where the level of the land is comparatively low, and especially wherever there is flow cultivation, it is hard and firm, while in the higher south it is loose and friable. There is remarkably little *kalar* or salt land. A belt of sand-hills runs roughly along the course of the railway in the south-east, giving to passengers a dreary outlook on the taluka, and scattered sand-hills exist in other parts, notably near Khebar and Bhit Shah. Outside the Government forests, which line the river bank, there is little jungle or natural pasture for any animal except the goat.

3. *Population.*—Details are given in appendices V and VI. Unfortunately, the taluka office did not preserve out of the records of the census of 1901 the numbers of Hindus, Muhammadans, and others, or of males under and over 15 and females under and over 12, or of literate persons. The numbers of Hindus, Muhammadans, and others, and the percentage of literate persons in the whole taluka, excluding deh Giss, have been extracted from part III of the Bombay Census Report, but there are no details, except the total numbers of males and females, available separately for deh Giss, which was transferred from the Shahdadpur taluka in 1903-1904, and the division of the population of that deh by religions and the estimated percentage of literate persons have been arrived at by the proportions prevailing in the rest of the taluka. The division of the total population of the taluka by ages, on which no information could be got from the Census Office, Poona, is more or less guess work. The totals of males and females have been verified and corrected by the Bombay Census Report, and may be relied on. Excluding the population

of deh Giss, there has been an increase in the taluka of 3,474 males and 3,389 females between 1891 and 1901 and the pressure of the population (excluding deh Giss) is 192 per square mile as against 181 in 1891. Including that of deh Giss, it is now 193. No emigration or immigration to speak of has occurred, unless the annual influx and departure of Marwaris, Tharis, and Kachis in search of work can be dignified by these names.

The statistics of the occupation of the people have been drawn from the form which is said to have been maintained in the taluka office since the last census, but I cannot for a moment believe they are correct. The number of persons, for example, shown as dependent on agriculture alone is far too small. Correct details could not be procured either from the Bombay Census Report, in which table XV has not been prepared, or from the Census Office, Poona.

4. *Agricultural stock*.—Statistics are given in appendix X. The figures are not very reliable, as they are not ascertained by any census, but by rough estimates which the tapadars obtain from the chief men of each village. The taluka is generally free from cattle disease, and no serious loss seems to have been caused by any during the current settlement.

5. *Communications*.—The construction of the Kotri-Rohri Railway (opened on the 16th November 1896) and of the bridge over the Indus between Gidu Bandar and Kotri (opened on the 15th May 1900) has effected an important change in the communications of the taluka, which has now been given direct connection with Karachi. The course of the railway through the taluka itself is confined to the south-east corner, but it continues thereafter at a moderate distance along its eastern boundary. The stations in the taluka are 2—Alahdino Sand and Udero Lal; but its trade is also served by those of Khatian Road in the south, Tando Adam and Shahdadpur in the east, and Lundo and Sarhari in the north-east, on the North-Western Railway, and by those of Khesano Landhi, in the extreme south-east, and Tando Jam, in the south, on the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway, which, in October 1901, took over and converted into a narrow gauge the former broad gauge branch of the North-Western Railway to Shadipali, a line opened in 1892 before the current settlement. On the west of the taluka and the right bank of the river is the Indus Valley line, which was in existence before the first introduction of an irrigational settlement into Hala in 1884. Only one station on this line as far as Kotri is used by the trade of the taluka, *viz.*, Manjhand, to which boats cross over from the Khari Nakur ferry.

The nature of this change may best be shown by an account of the former course and outlets of trade. In 1884, according to paragraph 6 of Colonel Anderson's settlement report, agricultural produce from the taluka used to go almost entirely to Hyderabad by boat or road, and the Indus Valley Railway was little used except by passengers. I doubt if this statement was quite correct. Hyderabad must have been merely a forwarding centre to Karachi, as it has never had any industries to speak of, except cotton ginning, and millets, the only food-grains produced and exported to any extent from Hala, are grown in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad in quantities quite sufficient for local consumption. In 1884, then, when Manjhand and Kotri were connected with Karachi by the Indus Valley line, a considerable amount of grain from Hala must have been sent direct to Karachi by these stations, as at present.

In 1894, according to paragraph 11 of Mr. Seymour's settlement report, agricultural produce from a few dehs in the south used to be sent direct to Hyderabad by road, but from the rest of the taluka it was exported from one of the three ferries at Khari Nakur, Ghotana, and Jakhreja on the river in the west of the taluka to Manjhand or Kotri, whence it went to Karachi, or to Gidu Bandar and thence to Hyderabad. The Hyderabad-Shadipali line was opened on the 18th August 1892, but Mr. Seymour does not say whether the Landhi and Tando Jam stations, which were in existence from that day, were of any use to the taluka.

The opening of the Kotri-Rohri Railway has now diverted most of the exports that used to go by the ferries on the west to the stations on the east.

The Jakhreja ferry, which is nearest to, and therefore most affected by, the railway, is almost disused, and the Ghotana and Khari Nakur ferries have lost the whole of the trade of the Shahdadpur taluka and much of that of Hala and Sakrand. (The river route is even now in many cases where the railway is preferred the directer and cheaper course, but it is slower and more dangerous, and the boatmen are apt to pilfer. The superiority of the railway in the trader's eyes lies in its speed, certainty and security, for which he is willing to pay a greater price.) The only agricultural exports of importance from the taluka are bajri, cotton and cotton seed. Cotton seed is consumed locally in considerable quantities for cattle food and is exported from the factories over most of Sind. The first two exports are now, with the exception of a little uncleaned cotton which is brought by the factory owners of Hyderabad from the southernmost dehs, and a certain amount of grain which may be imported from Hala for consumption in the neighbouring towns and villages just outside the taluka, sent direct to Karachi. Thence, the cotton goes to Europe and the bajri to Cutch. Thus, the transit trade that Hyderabad used to enjoy from this taluka has now been stopped, and the dehs nearest to it are too far away from the town and too near other stations to make it worth while to import grain from them for consumption in Hyderabad itself. In their small exports of cotton to Hyderabad, these dehs enjoy no greater advantages than the others that send their cotton to the numerous factories in and near the taluka. Hyderabad is now of practically no importance to the Hala taluka. By giving through connection to Karachi, the Kotri-Rohri Railway has largely equalised the differences that existed at the commencement of the current settlement between the northern dehs and the southern, and its stations have given the east of the taluka the same advantages that were formerly monopolised by the west, so that all the dehs are now within easy distance of a station or a ferry.

The following table gives the cost per maund of sending grain, cotton seed, and cleaned cotton to Karachi from the various centres of export. Cotton is not despatched to Karachi from the stations of Sarhari, Lundo, Khatian Road and Khesano Landhi, and the only ferry that now exports cleaned cotton is Ghotana, whence it is sent by boat to Kotri and thence to Karachi by rail. I have omitted the cost of loading at the stations and ferries themselves, as I received such different estimates from traders that I am afraid there has been some hard lying, and the cost must be much the same everywhere. Similarly, I am unable to state, with certainty, the rates of boat carriage, as every one I questioned—whether trader, zamindar or boatman—feared it was proposed to increase his particular tax and spoke accordingly. Those I give I obtained from men whom I questioned casually and unawares, and I believe they are correct:—

STATION OR FERRY.	CARRIAGE PER MAUND TO KARACHI CITY.		STATION OR FERRY.	CARRIAGE PER MAUND TO KARACHI CITY.	
	Grain and cotton seed.	Cleaned cotton at owner's risk.		Grain and cotton seed.	Cleaned cotton at owner's risk.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sarhari ...	0 3 3	...	Alahdino Sand.	0 2 8	0 7 5
Lundo ...	0 3 3	...	Khatian Road..	0 2 8	...
Shahdadpur...	0 3 2	0 9 2	K h e s a n o Landhi.	0 2 9	...
Tando Adam..	0 2 11	0 8 6	Tando Jam ...	0 2 8	0 7 1
Udero Lal ...	0 2 11	0 7 11	Khari Nakur...	0 3 8½	...
			Ghotana ...	0 3 7	0 7 9½
			Jakhreja ...	0 3 6	...

The cost of carriage to Karachi from the ferries is made up as follows :—

Khari Nakur (grain only).	Rs. a. p.	Jakhreja (grain only).	Rs. a. p.	GHOTANA.	
				Grain and cotton seed	Cleaned cotton.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Carriage by boat to Manjhand bandar.	0 0 2½	Carriage by boat to Kotri bandar ...	0 0 6	Carriage by boat to Kotri bandar ...	0 0 7
Carriage by camel to Manjhand station.	0 0 4½	Carriage to and loading at Kotri station ...	0 0 6	Carriage to and loading at station.	0 0 6
Loading at station ...	0 0 1½	Carriage by rail to Karachi ...	0 2 6	Carriage by rail to Karachi ...	0 2 6
Carriage by rail to Karachi ...	... 0 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	0 3 8½		0 3 6	0 3 7	0 7 9½

The competition of the Kotri-Rohri Railway appears to have lowered the rates of carriage at the Jakhreja and Ghotana ferries. In 1894, according to Mr. Seymour, the rate from Ghotana to Kotri was 1 anna 9 pies per maund for cotton and 1 anna per maund for grain. Mr. Seymour does not state whether these rates include the cost of loading at Ghotana (which is, I was told by both traders and boatmen, 6 pies a maund, though this seems an excessive figure), but, assuming that they do not, it appears that the rate for cotton has been lowered by 10½th pies and that for grain by 5 pies. From Jakhreja, when Mr. Seymour wrote his report, the rate of carriage to Kotri is stated to have been for cotton 1 anna 9 pies and for grain a little over 4 pies a maund. I suspect that there was some mistake in these rates, since the charge for cotton is the same as, while the charge for grain is ¼th of, that from Ghotana to Kotri. No cotton is now conveyed from Jakhreja to Kotri. The boatmen say that they are prepared to carry grain to Kotri for 6 pies a maund, but that they get no custom.

The rate of carriage for grain in 1894 from the Nakur ferry to the Manjhand station was, according to Mr. Seymour, 5 pies a maund, a sum which is apparently meant to represent the total cost between these two points. Here, again, I suspect an error. The present rates per maund, which are certainly moderate and are unlikely to have risen, are—loading at the ferry ½ pie, conveyance by boat to Manjhand bandar (10 miles) 2¾th pies, and carriage by camel to station (1½ miles) 4½th pies—total, a trifle less than 8 pies a maund. On the other hand, the Kotri-Rohri line is further off from, and probably has not had so much effect on, the traffic between Nakur and Manjhand as on that between Ghotana or Jakhreja and Kotri. No grain is now sent by boat from Nakur to Kotri, as is said by Mr. Seymour to have been done in 1894.

Only one ginning factory—that at Ghotana itself—now sends its cotton by boat from Ghotana to Kotri. Even the Khandu factory, only 2 miles away, has taken in the last two years to sending its out-turn to the Udero Lal station and thence by rail direct to Karachi, though the nominal expenses of this route are more by 1 anna 6¼th pies a maund than those of the rival route first by river to Kotri and then by rail to Karachi. Grain for Kotri is now the chief agricultural export from Ghotana, and the boatmen also convey down the river large quantities of fuel from the Government forests. From Kotri, the boats sometimes return with cargoes of dates, cocoanuts, salt, sugar and spices from Karachi for New Hala. Boats from the Larkana district bring to Ghotana rice, wheat, pulses, gram and juari, and return with cotton seed. Occasional boats from Ghotana carry to Belo (in the Sujawal taluka) and Ketī Bandar Hala pottery and tobacco, and return with molasses.

Only grain is exported from the Khari Nakur ferry, the cotton grown in the neighbourhood all going to the ginning factories in the east and thence, after cleaning, to Karachi by the Kotri-Rohri line. Cloth, dates, cocoanuts, sugar, salt, and spices from Karachi, and rice and molasses from Larkana, come to the Sann station, north of Manjhand, and are ferried across down-stream to Nakur.

Fuel from the riverain forests is now almost the sole commodity sent by boat from the Jakhreja ferry to Kotri and elsewhere. Small quantities of bajri, tobacco, jambho oil, and onions are, however, sent by boat down the Indus to the Shalibandar and Ghorabari talukas (localities out of the reach of the railway), whence a little red rice is imported in return.

The internal communications of the taluka are (a) by road and (b) by navigable canals.

(a) It is provided with numerous and sufficient kacha Local Funds roads, composed for the most part of such a loose and friable material that they are in a chronic state of ruts and dust. None are metalled, as the absence of stone quarries in or near the taluka makes the cost prohibitive, and *kalar* earth, the best material for kacha roads, is rare. They are bridged as well as the slender income of the Taluka Local Board permits, but bridges are still urgently needed in several places. The high road from Hyderabad to Rohri runs through the taluka from south to north by Matiani, Hala and Saidabad, and branches or paths issue from it to all the important villages and centres and outlets of trade.

The camel is practically the sole means of transport. Here and there, a stray cart may be seen, and vegetables and fuel in small quantities are carried to market on ponies and donkeys. The rates of camel hire vary greatly according to the season of the year. They are lowest in the cold weather, even though the demand is then greatest, because both men and camels are disengaged from working the water wheels, and the latter are much more vigorous than in the hot weather. In that season, they rise to a third or half as much again or even twice as much as what they were in the cold weather. The rates for carriage of cotton differ from those for grain or cotton seed, inasmuch as cotton is more bulky and unwieldy, and if a camel can carry 8 maunds of grain or cotton seed (the ordinary load over a long distance), he will only carry seven of cotton. During the last cold weather, the charge for the conveyance of cotton, as ascertained from numerous instances, varied from $1\frac{1}{2}$ pies per maund per mile over a long distance, such as 28 miles, to 4 pies per maund per mile over a short distance, such as $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The carriage of grain and cotton seed may be put as one-eighth cheaper.

Turning to the rates prevailing at the commencement of the current settlement, I find that Mr. Seymour in paragraph 11 of his report gives the (presumably cold weather) rate of carriage by camel to the Ghotana ferry of both cotton and grain as varying from 1 anna 9 pies a maund over a distance of 12 miles (*i. e.*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ pies a maund a mile) to 6 pies a maund over a distance of 1 mile; of grain to the Nakur ferry as varying from 2 annas a maund over 12 miles (*i. e.*, 2 pies a maund a mile) to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pies a maund over a distance of 1 mile; and of cotton and grain to the Jakhreja ferry as varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pies a maund a mile (the distance not being stated).

There are some remarkable differences in these rates (due, perhaps, to custom or special arrangement), of which the chief is that between the rate of 6 pies per maund over a distance of 1 mile to the Ghotana ferry and that of $2\frac{1}{2}$ pies per maund over the same distance to the Nakur ferry. But it is clear, I think, that the rates of camel hire are not lower now than in 1894, and that the advent of the railway has made no material difference to them. This is natural, as the railway only passes through a small portion of the taluka in the south-east, thereafter skirting its eastern frontier, and consequently does not enter into competition with camels within the taluka, except in a limited area. Moreover, cleaned cotton and surplus grain and cotton seed are exported to Karachi, and are not therefore carried by camel along the line of the railway, but to the nearest railway station, if they do not go by boat to Kotri. It is, however, somewhat surprising to learn, as I have done from the Station Masters of Udero Lal, Alahdino Sand and Lundo, that the railway secures very little, if any, of the traffic in uncleaned cotton to ginning factories along its line. Messrs. Ralli Brothers at Tando Adam, to whom I am indebted for much information as to rates, write that it pays them better to import their cotton from the neighbourhoods of Shahdadpur, Alahdino Sand, Udero Lal and Tando Alahyar by camel than by rail.

(b) There are 5 main lines of navigable canals in the taluka, *viz.*, the Barfraz, the Nasir, the Gharo Mahmudo with its branches the Ghalu and the Sangro, the Great Marakh, and the Gharo Rano with its branches the Gharo Gahot and the Awat. All of these are inundation canals, and are therefore not available till well into the hot weather, when the zamindars have generally disposed of their produce. Fuel from the Government forests on the river banks and imports from other talukas such as rice, molasses, jambho, peas, sugar, spices, dates and cocoanuts are the chief commodities that the boats on them carry. Bajri is, however, conveyed on the Sangro wah, *via* the Gharo Mahmudo, from Ghotana to Tando Adam (15 miles) at a rate varying from 4 to 6 pies per maund, and bajri and occasionally wheat and onions are conveyed on the Marakh Wado from Khari Nakur to Shahdadpur (24 miles) at 6 pies per maund, and occasionally as far as Landhi (30 miles) at 7 pies a maund. Before the opening of the Shadipali and Kotri-Rohri Railway lines, wheat, mung, til and bajri used to be imported into the taluka from the Nara Valley by boats on the Sangro wah, but this traffic now seems to have ceased.

The only rate of boat carriage on canals given by Mr. Seymour in his report of 1894 is that of 5 pies per maund per mile on the Great Marakh wah to Nakur, but the Collector of Hyderabad in commenting on this rate showed it to be excessive and certainly a mistake. The railway does not compete with boat carriage within the taluka, and has probably therefore had no effect on the rates.

6. *Markets.*—Almost all the zamindars, with the exception of a few wealthy and intelligent Amils, dispose of their produce, other than fruit or vegetables, at the threshing floor, where the purchaser has to take delivery and make his own arrangements for conveyance. The trade in agricultural produce is mostly in the hands of small middlemen. All the larger villages have local banias who buy grain and cotton and dispose of it to larger men in, say, Tando Adam or Ghotana, who, whenever there is any demand, buy from all over the taluka. Even the factory owners do not usually buy cotton direct from the agriculturist, but from a local trader. There are no markets for grain and cotton in the sense of places to which cultivators bring their produce for disposal. No doubt, if a man took his cotton to a factory, he would find a ready sale; but this is not done. The immediate markets for uncleaned cotton are the ginning factories at Ajan Shah, Ghotana, Khandu and Matiari in the taluka itself, and, beyond, in Sahib-jo-Goth (in the Shahdadpur taluka), Shahdadpur, Tando Adam, Tando Alahyar, Tando Jam and Hyderabad. These factories, except the distant ones at Tando Alahyar, Tando Jam and Hyderabad, by no means confine their purchases to the dehs in Hala nearest to them, but buy from all over the taluka, especially when there is any demand or when they are under agreement to deliver a certain amount of cotton within a fixed time. The ultimate destination of all cotton is Europe *via* Karachi. Cotton seed is consumed locally for cattle food and is exported to Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Larkana and other parts of Sind. Much of the bajri and juari produced is locally consumed, but it is impossible to say in what proportion of the whole. For local consumption, these grains are bought by traders in villages dotted all over the taluka. There is naturally a considerable demand in the large towns of Hala, Matiari and Tando Adam, but their importance as markets is discounted by the octroi duty their municipalities levy on grain. The ultimate destination in Sind of almost all millets exported from the taluka, other than those sent to villages and towns just outside its borders, is Karachi, whence they are sent to Cutch. Til seed is exported raw to Karachi and thence to Europe. Wheat is also sent to Karachi for consumption or export. Tobacco is locally consumed, and also sent to Hyderabad and southern Sind. Jambho is all consumed locally in the manufacture of oil and oil-cake (*vide* paragraph 7). The centres of export are the railway stations and ferries noted in paragraph 5. There are no means of telling what the agricultural exports from the taluka really amount to. The returns from the railway stations would be misleading, as they all include exports from other talukas as well, and there are no statistics available for the ferries.

Vegetables and fruits are, unlike other agricultural produce, generally

carried to market by their growers. The cultivation of, and trade in, vegetables is practically in the hands of Hindus, Mahomedans generally, with the exception of a few Memons, having neither sufficient energy nor enterprise for the work. Vegetables are chiefly grown in the neighbourhoods of New and Old Hala, Khandu, Sekhat and Matiari, whence the bulk of them is sent to New Hala, Matiari and Tando Adam, in the vegetable markets of which towns busy scenes may be witnessed any day up to noon. Thence they are bought by banias, who come on ponies from outlying villages, and distribute them over the Shahdadpur and Hala talukas and part of Tando Alahyar within 24 hours of their picking. Straw is also brought for sale in the vegetable markets of these large towns.

7. *Manufactures and industries.*—Cotton ginning is the chief industry in the taluka that affects its agricultural prosperity. There are now only 4 steam ginning factories at work in it—at Matiari, Khandu, Ghotana, and Ajan Shah—as against the 9 that were working in 1894, according to Mr. Seymour's report, i.e., 3 each at Khandu and Ghotana, and 1 each at Matiari, Salaro and Ajan Shah. The trade is a speculative, and apparently, in view of the number of its failures in this taluka, a risky one. There used to be 4 factories at Ghotana, of which two were closed and the machinery sold in 1897, one—opened in 1897—was removed to Shahdadpur in 1903, and one—opened in 1892—is still working. There were also at one time 4 in Khandu, of which 2 were closed and the machinery sold in 1896 and 1897, one has been closed (perhaps, temporarily) this year on account of the losses of the firm, and one—opened in 1891—is still working. The factory at Salaro was closed and the machinery sold in 1896. Those at Matiari and Ajan Shah have been in existence during the current settlement. Another was opened at Sekhat in 1897 and was closed from 1899 to 1902, when it was opened for one year and then closed again. In all but two cases, the failure of these factories occurred too early to be attributable to the opening and competition of new factories at Tando Adam and Shahdadpur on the advent of the Kotri-Rohri Railway, and it is probable that there were too many of them for the trade. It is unlikely that any new factories will hereafter be opened in the taluka except, perhaps, at the stations of Alahdino Sand and Udero Lal. The labourers employed are immigrant Tharis, Marwaris and Kachis, and never, as far as I have seen, Sindhis, who are too well off or too lazy for the work.

Cotton is now cleaned in hand gins for the sake of seed alone, for which superior bolls of cotton are selected, but not with any great care. The sole centre of this trade is Bhit Shah, where banias keep establishments of a dozen gins or so. These are on much the same principle as steam gins, but do not crush or nip the seed like the latter. This injury seems to be the reason why steam-ginned seed is far less productive than hand ginned. It is sometimes said that it is the heat of the steam gins that injures the germinating power of the seed, but seeds caught as they fall from the rollers into the gallery below are only slightly warm, whereas a handful taken at random shows that many have been cut and broken. The Bhit Shah hand-ginned seed has a wide reputation, and the demand for it leads to inferior bolls being ginned and even, it is said, to adulteration with seed from factories.

There are 182 machines in the taluka of the usual primitive pattern for pressing oil from jambho, rape, and (a very little) sesamum seed. 70 of these are at Matiari, 30 at New Hala, 20 at Old Hala and 17 at Khebar. The taluka does not itself grow more than 15 per cent. of the jambho and rapeseed used in these machines, the remainder being imported from the Nara Valley and the Lar. During the operation of pressing jambho, chopped bajri or juari straw is inserted in the machine and, mixing with the crushed seed, forms a cake, which is a valuable cattle food. Sariah gives a very inferior cake, which is used to adulterate that of jambho.

A little coarse thread is still spun by women in New Hala and some other places in the taluka, but the industry is very small, and weavers get their thread for most kinds of cloth from abroad. A coarse, strong, brown cloth,

called *khadi*, of which alone in former times the dress of the lower classes used to be made, is woven from this home-spun thread.

The weaving industry seems to be still fairly flourishing in the towns of New Hala and Matiari, in the former of which there are said to be 500 weavers. Trouser cloths, coverlets, coloured trouser strings, and cotton, but not silken, lungis are woven in New Hala, but the town is celebrated for its trouser cloths alone.

New Hala, Matiari and other towns also possess a small dyeing industry. There are said to be 20 dyers in New Hala. They generally use cheap and unlasting aniline dyes, and stamp the cloth with uninteresting patterns.

New Hala is celebrated for its glazed pottery, which is well known and has been described at length by Mr. Seymour. The only other artistic industry of merit is the skillful turnery and lacquer work of Khanot, of which inferior imitations are found in New Hala, Rahu, Khandu and some other places.

8. *Climate*.—The climate of the taluka is dry and for Sindhis healthy. Owing to the high level of the land and the consequent absence of floods and swamps, there is comparatively little fever throughout the year.

The climate is well suited to the crops grown in the taluka, but cotton and early wheat and oil-seeds are exposed to the risk of frost in December and January. Almost every year, cotton is said to be more or less damaged by frost, and late in the December of 1903 a sharp frost killed off the unripe cotton all over the taluka and lowered a 16-annas to an 8-annas crop. Cotton grown in the damper air on the low-lying lands among and at the edge of the riverain forests flourishes luxuriantly in leaf and stem, but gives much fewer bolls than that further inland. For this reason, it is rarely grown in these situations. Winter crops of wheat and oil-seeds grow very well in the limited area of flooded land by the river where there are no heavy mists, as in Lower Sind, to damage the wheat.

The rainfall as registered at Hala during the past 10 years, and at Matiari during the past 4 years (before which no rain gauge was kept in that town), is given in appendix IV. The average annual rainfall at Hala has only been 6 inches 22 cents. and that at Matiari 5 inches 86 cents. July and August are the two rainiest months in the year. August heads the list of the Hala rain gauge with an average rainfall of 2 inches 20 cents., its average at Matiari being 1 inch 28 cents.; and July heads that of the Matiari rain gauge with an average of 2 inches 7 cents., its average at Hala being 1 inch 50 cents. In no other month does the average rainfall reach 1 inch.

9. *Irrigation*.—Copies of letters No. 7089, dated the 19th November 1904, and No. 7425, dated the 3rd December 1904, from the Executive Engineer, Central Hyderabad Canals, on the irrigation of the taluka are attached, together with a statement showing the annual expenditure during the decennial period 1894-1895 to 1903-1904 on the clearance of each canal in the taluka, which, Mr. Agashe has explained in a later letter (No. 7886, dated the 25th December 1904), includes the total cost of clearing the canals throughout their length in the Shahdampur, Tando Alahyar, and (in the case of the Sarfraz) the Dero Mohbat talukas as well as that of Hala. It is, therefore, impossible to say precisely what is spent on clearance in the Hala taluka alone. The average annual amount spent on the canals shown in the statement has been Rs. 27,461, and the clearance done is generally speaking satisfactory. A copy of Mr. Agashe's No. 7815, dated the 23rd December 1904, dealing with the bands in the taluka is attached. Only one, the Ghalu Ali Bahar, exists, and that is small and unimportant.

The Executive Engineer's reports on the canals, all of which are inunda-

tion, may be summarised as follows :—

Canal.	Working during the current settlement.	Improvements or alterations during the current settlement.	Farther proposed improvements or alterations.
Ali Bahar Kacheri.	Apparently unsatisfactory until the last abkalani season, since when the erosion of the Great Marakh Dhand has given it a direct supply from the river in addition to a supply from the Nakur Dhand, which is fed from the Indus by the Gharo Ali Bahar Kacheri.	A cut from the Great Marakh Dhand made in 1899-1900 at the cost of Rs. 480 to give it an early supply.	<i>Nil.</i>
Great Marakh Wah.	Most satisfactory	It used to be supplied from a dhand, which in 1900 got silted at both ends and to which a cut had to be made from the river at a cost of about Rs. 1,800 to give it an early supply. The dhand has now been eroded, and the canal has a direct supply from the river.	<i>Nil.</i>
Gharo Rano.	Good, but its head was silted up by erosion in 1903 and it ceased flowing early.	A new mouth was given it in (apparently) the winter of 1903, which worked well in the abkalani of 1904.	<i>Nil.</i>
Gharo Bhanot.	Satisfactory	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
Gharo Mahmudo.	Was silted badly in 1898 on account of erosion to its head. Now satisfactory.	A new mouth, 1½ miles long and 20 feet broad, from a dhand fed by the Indus, was given in 1899 at a cost of Rs. 6,532. This was widened to 40 feet in 1903 at a cost of about Rs. 4,000.	To canalise this Gharo and improve the supply in it and the Ghalu wah, a project, amounting to Rs. 2,55,000, has been sent to the Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank.
Ghalu	Good	A direct supply channel from the river made by the zamindars in 1893 was widened by the P. W. Department in 1895 from the clearance grant, so that the cost is unknown.	.....
Nasir	Good	<i>Nil.</i>	Strengthening the left bank with a view to preventing the flooding of the Richal Dhand.
Sarfraz	Fair, but owing to its head silting it has usually ceased flowing early.	Its old mouth was cleared in 1904 with better results.	It is proposed to bund the present head and divert the supply from that into the Bhourko wah, leaving the old mouth to feed the Sarfraz.
Nur wah...	Was closed in 1896 on account of erosion, and arrangements made to irrigate the lands dependent on it from the Great Marakh, but it was re-opened in 1901-1902 after the erosion had stopped. There was some erosion in the past year.	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>

During the course of my enquiries, I have visited and thoroughly inspected all the canals, and, in almost all cases, their mouths. I therefore submit the following comments on the Executive Engineer's report:—

The Ali Bahar Kacheri supplies in part dehs Gadali, Khutiro, Rahu, and Kaka, and is more important for the Shahdampur than the Hala taluka. It has undoubtedly given an insufficient supply in the last few years, and the cause lies in its mouth, which is from a late-filling dhand in the Sakrand taluka. The Executive Engineer in his Inundation Report for 1904 admits this defect, and says that a plan and estimate for a new mouth have been sent in. For the coming season, he is giving the canal a cut from the Ren wah, which carries a superabundant supply, and I understand that it is possible that, if this cut works well, the canal will in future be fed wholly from the Ren wah without a direct mouth from the river.

The Sobho Chakar, a branch of the Ali Bahar Kacheri, which supplies in part dehs Gadali, Khutiro and Rahu, is a small but fair canal, which, however, suffers from the defective supply of its parent, the Ali Bahar Kacheri.

The Great Marakh, which supplies deh Lar and Chhapar Khan and parts of dehs Abrejani Saidabadji, Dethki, Amin Lakho, Ahanjo, Rahuki, Chhachhri, Zair Pir and Giss, is an excellent canal—the best in the division. It waters a far greater area in the Shahdampur than in the Hala taluka.

The Jam wah Pingharo, a branch of the Great Marakh, which supplies dehs Jamali and Pingharo, and parts of dehs Kaka, Panjmore, Abrejani Saidabadji, Dethki and Rahuki, is a small canal with a bad tail. In fact its real tail is a zamindari water-course called the Kario Lohano, which takes off from it in deh Kaka, about a mile before its end, and whose level is considerably lower than that of the Jam wah below its exit. It therefore carries off most of the supply in the canal, and, in addition to this loss, the Jam wah below the off-take of the Kario Lohano, having no depression or canal to fall into, silts heavily. Apart from this section below the off-take of the Kario Lohano, it seems to me a fair canal; but the zamindars complain much about it.

The Lohano, a branch of the Great Marakh, which supplies dehs Baori and Chitori and parts of dehs Rahuki and Zair Pir, is more important for the irrigation of the Shahdampur than the Hala taluka. It is not a satisfactory canal, and silts heavily in spite of the new head, mentioned in paragraph 16 of Mr. Seymour's settlement report, which was given it in 1891-1892 to avoid silting. It seems to me that the fault lies with the new head itself.

The Gharo Rano is an important canal, or rather feeder, as on it the Lakhi wah and the Gharo Gahut, with 3 branches (1) the Small Marakh, from which the Paru wah issues, (2) the Awat, from which the Opau wah issues, and (3) the Malko Vanjheri—in all 7 canals—depend. The Gharo Rano itself only supplies dehs Nurketi and Kunar and parts of dehs Amin Lakho, Daluketi and Nuralabad. Since writing his remarks in the annexed report, the Executive Engineer has in the course of other correspondence said that even the new mouth of the Gharo Rano is not a good one. It is in fact subject to silting, and the river is withdrawing from it. None of the branches of the canal gives a satisfactory supply, except the Malko Vanjheri and the Gharo Gahut. The Executive Engineer has now on foot a scheme to employ the Gharo Rano to feed the Lakhi wah alone, and to supply the remainder of its branches from the Great Marakh. It is true that the latter is an excellent canal and carries a superabundant supply, which causes frequent breaches in the tails of its branches in the Shahdampur taluka; but it will have to support a very large additional area, amounting to an average of 7,000 acres in the Hala taluka alone, in which at present it annually irrigates only an area of 2,300 acres. This fact has, however, been brought to the Executive Engineer's notice, and he estimates that, with an increased draw-off from the river, the Great Marakh will only lose 100 cusecs of its present supply, owing to the new cut, which it can well afford.

The Lakhi wah, which supplies deh Pir Bilawali and parts of dehs Gahot, Jamalabad, Rano, Tarah, Dabri and Bambhri, is not so much a branch as a

continuation of the Gharo Rano in and after deh Jamalabad. Its fault lies in its mouth, which suddenly narrows like the neck of a bottle from the end of the Gharo Rano. The water in the Gharo Rano on coming suddenly to this neck naturally piles up silt. The remedy seems to be to widen the Lakhi at its commencement. The zamindars complain, too, that the clearance of this canal has been neglected. It is certainly much silted, and considering the extent of cultivation that it serves (annually over 2,800 acres) and the badness of its working, the expenditure on clearance in the last 3 years has been very small.

The Gharo Gahut, which supplies parts of dehs Daluketi and Saidabad, is a short canal with a wide and deep bed, acting chiefly as a feeder to the Small Marakh, the Awat and the Malko Vanjheri, and carries a good supply as far as its own cultivation is concerned. After the off-take of the Awat wah, it ends in a lake called the Kolab Gahut, in which it annually wastes much water. From this lake, the Malko Vanjheri, a short and narrow but good canal, which from its origin is not liable to silt, takes its rise, and supplies parts of dehs Fatehpur, Gahot and Tarah. It cannot, however, flow until the Kolab Gahut is full, and I understand that the Executive Engineer proposes to give it a direct cut from the Awat, which will now be fed from the Great Marakh.

The Small Marakh, which supplies parts of dehs Abrejani Saidabadji Saidabad, Ahanjo, Chhachhri and Giss, is a short and very bad canal, which silts heavily for two reasons—(1) that its mouth is too broad for the volume of water the canal can carry, and (2) that its tail into the Great Marakh is kept closed to give a fuller supply to the Paru wah, which issues from it just above its end, and is somewhat above its level. This canal will now be fed, like other branches of the Gharo Rano, from the Great Marakh.

The Paru wah, which supplies parts of deh Chhachhri and Giss, after which it passes into the Shahdadpur taluka, is a small canal that suffers in its source of supply.

The Awat wah, which supplies dehs Bangalo, Nizamani, parts of dehs Saidabad, Fatehpur, Sohrabpur, Rano, Dabri, Bambhri, Kalri, Viraito and Giss, and much cultivation in the Shahdadpur taluka, is an important but unsatisfactory canal, on which a heavy expenditure for clearance (Rs. 5,450 in the last year) is annually incurred, with poor results. The fault seems to lie in its mouth. It will now be fed from the Great Marakh.

The Opau wah, which supplies parts of dehs Fatehpur, Sohrabpur and Giss, is a small canal with a mouth which is 2 or 3 feet above the level of the Awat, and seems to be subject to silting. The canal also suffers from the condition of the Awat.

The Gharo Bhanot, which supplies parts of dehs Nuralabad, Jamalabad, and Bhanot, passes mainly through forest land, and its chief object is to supply the Sarang and Ali Ganj canals.

The Sarang, which supplies dehs Sandan, Gaib Pir, and Narli, and parts of dehs Bhanot, Dabri, Kalri, Viraito, Ghoghat, New Hala, Kiria and Bhit Shah, is a moderate canal. The zamindars are in the habit of closing its tail, which escapes into a natural sandy hollow, and this practice must cause much silting, though on the other hand any water that falls into the hollow is wasted.

The Ali Ganj, which supplies dehs Bandh and Shekhani and parts of dehs Ghoghat, New Hala, Kiria, Chhar, Dhandho and Khanot, is a very fair canal with a good escape into the Sangro.

The Gharo Mahmudo, which supplies parts of dehs Jhirki, Old Hala, Ghotana, Khandu and Salaro, is an excellent canal, which was still flowing last year in the beginning of November, but the Executive Engineer now expresses doubts whether the dhand from which it rises will continue to be as favourable as it has been in the past few years. In his No. 7089, dated the 19th November 1904, Mr. Agashe mentions a project in connection with this canal, estimated

to cost Rs. 2,55,000, the details of which are more fully explained in his No. 7425, dated the 3rd December 1904. An account of a similar project, estimated to cost 2 lakhs, was given in paragraph 16 of Mr. Seymour's report in 1894, but this was never carried out, and the present plan is a revision of it, which was submitted more than two years ago, and of the undertaking of which there seems to be no immediate prospect. As the Executive Engineer says, the project, except that part of it which relates to the embanking of the Nasir wah, will not benefit the Hala taluka, which already gets a sufficient supply from the Gharo and its branches, so much as the Tando Alahyar taluka, into which these canals pass and where large areas of land are lying uncultivated for lack of water. The embanking of the Nasir wah will benefit the Hala taluka by rendering kharif cultivation possible in the Richal Dhand and the low-lying land surrounding it.

The branches of the Gharo Mahmudo are the Sangro, the Ali Bahar Tando Adam, and the Ghalu wah.

The Sangro, which supplies parts of dehs Ghotana, Khanot, Salaro, Khandu, Dhando, Chhar, and thereafter jagir lands, carries a sufficient supply as far as the Hala taluka is concerned, but there are many complaints about it in the Tando Alahyar taluka.

The Ali Bahar Tando Adam, in its short course in the taluka, supplies almost solely jagir land, the rayati dehs dependent on it being Nindhero, Khorkhani (part) and Kalri (part). It is a fair canal, and more important for the Shahdadpur and Tando Alahyar talukas than Hala.

The Ghalu wah, which supplies dehs Sartanpur, Pawharki, Palejani, Muharak wah, and parts of dehs Bhanoki, Sekhat, Baudero, Sadri, Ganang, Dethki, and Sohki, has two mouths as the Executive Engineer says, but mainly depends at the end of the season on that from the Gharo Mahmudo. The supply channel direct from the river takes off from a dhand from which the river is receding and which seems likely to be abandoned altogether soon. It is a good canal, but mostly supplies very inferior soil.

The Khalkah, or, as it is called later in its course, the *Bhumphar*, is a branch of the Ghalu. Only dehs Bohri, Saidpur and Visro in the Hala taluka depend on this canal, which is chiefly important for the Tando Alahyar taluka, and is a very fair one.

The Nasir, which supplies dehs Jehki, Shahpur, and Sumra, and parts of dehs Richal, Abrejani Sekhatji, Pano, Tajpur, Sapki, Bhourko, Jiandal Kot, Barchani, Jakhri Joya, Ganang, Dethki, Sohki and Ketli, is an important and good canal, ranking with the Gharo Mahmudo after the Great Marakh. It does not issue from the main stream of the Indus, but from a "wahur" or backwater, which, as long as its ends are open, is generally considered, I believe, the most favourable source of supply a canal can have, as it does not cause silting.

The Gun, which supplies parts of dehs Satar and Pano, and the *Khair*, which supplies parts of dehs Abrejani Sekhatji, Matjari and Satar, are small short branches of the Nasir Wah, having beds of a level considerably higher than that of the parent canal, and therefore flowing late and ceasing early.

The Sujawal, another branch of the Nasir, is a short canal, flowing into the Tando Alahyar taluka and only affecting a portion of one deh—Ketli—in the Hala taluka. It is not a very good canal, and seems to have no proper escape and to be subject to silting.

The Sarfraz, which supplies parts of dehs Porat, Matjari, Sahib Sama, Jiandalkot, Barchani, Jakhri Joya, Sapki and Tajpur, is an important canal for the Hala, Hyderabad, Tando Alahyar and Dero Mohbat talukas, which a few years ago used to be one of the best in the Hala taluka, but is now in an unsatisfactory condition. The old mouth to which the Executive Engineer refers was, according to his Inundation Report, opened on the 12th September and ceased flowing after the 3rd October, long before the Nasir, Gharo Mahmudo, Ghalu and Great Marakh. It did not promise good results as it is fed from the same dhand that gives an unsatisfactory supply to the old Phuleli in the Hyderabad taluka. The Executive Engineer has now abandoned the project mentioned in the annexed report and is giving the canal a new head

from the same "wahir" that supplies the Nasir, at a point about a mile below the head of that canal, at a cost of Rs. 18,932. He estimates that the cost will be repaid in a single year of good cultivation, and the plan certainly seems a sound one.

The Bhourko, a branch of the Sarfraz, is a short canal, supplying parts of dehs Bhourko, Sahib Sama, and Jiandal Kot, and is supposed to flow from the Sarfraz and to fall into the Nasir wah. The level of its bed is about 4 feet higher than that of the Sarfraz, and it appears to have no slope from that canal to the Nasir, as it actually receives its earliest supply from the latter canal and then flows towards the former. Later, it is supplied from both canals and, having no fall to carry off the silt, it becomes choked. Now that the Executive Engineer has abandoned the plan of using the old mouth of the Sarfraz to supply that canal, that of closing its existing head and diverting its supply into the Bhourko will, I suppose, be also relinquished. I do not think it promised good results, even to the Bhourko.

The Nur wah is a short canal, which only supplies a portion of one deh—Amin Lakho—and then falls into the Great Marakh. It suffers much from silting, partly, it seems, because its head is too wide for the volume of water the canal is required to carry, and partly because it is suffering from erosion. It appears, however, adequate for its limited purpose.

A zamindari canal that is worth mentioning is the Kallian wah *ex* Gharo Mahmudo, which belongs to a jagirdar, Mir Sher Mahomed, and, besides watering 9 jagir dehs in whole or part, supplies the whole of deh Thora and parts of dehs Khorkhani, Kalri and Hakra in the Hala taluka and dehs Hingorani and Elehi in the Tando Alahyar taluka. The owner of this canal and his lessee are anxious to relinquish this canal to the Public Works Department, and I have addressed the Executive Engineer on the subject. He is making enquiries, but has expressed a preliminary opinion that there appears to be no objection to taking it over. I am told that the late jagirdar, Mir Alahdad, neglected the clearance of the canal, while demanding *hakabo* of Rs. 4 per "nar" from the cultivators on it. The present lessee, Mr. Hasasing, seems to have done good clearance. In taking it over, Government will not only gain by increased and steady cultivation, but by saving the rebate of 6 annas an acre for clearance which is given to cultivators on it.

The clearance allowance of 6 annas an acre for lift and 4 annas for flow is only given on the larger karias (33 in number), which are generally of a length of over 2 miles. On other karias (199 in number), it is 4 and 3 annas, respectively. The average annual amount of rebate given on karias of the first class during the last 10 years has been Rs. 3,974 and on karias of the second class Rs. 2,925-15-0. The system of rebate rarely works satisfactorily, except where karias are owned by a single zamindar. Partners in karias almost invariably quarrel, and either neglect the clearance altogether, or one man clears it, while the rest profit by it and draw the rebate, while refusing to pay any share of the expenses. The rebate allowed is in the case of first class karias certainly no more than the actual expenses would be, if they were properly cleared, and in the case of the second class karias is, I should say, much less, the karias being generally very deep and so faulty in alignment and fall that they seem designed to pile up silt rather than to carry water. But good clearance is rare.

A map showing in colours the portions of the taluka under each kind of irrigation accompanies this report as appendix II.

10. *Wells*.—Details are given in appendix XI. The number used for irrigation has risen from 150 in 1894-95 to 179 in 1903-1904, and the number for drinking from 229 in 1894-95 to 280 in 1903-1904, the total increase—a steady one—during the current settlement being 80. The area of cultivation exclusively on wells fluctuates a good deal, but has risen considerably during the current settlement, the average during the past 10 years being 49 acres 9 guntas, while in the previous 9 years it was 14 acres 10 guntas according to Mr. Seymour. The principal crops grown are wheat and vegetables in rabi. The water is sweet and good. In dehs bordering on the river, wells are generally 30 feet deep, the least depth out of many measured by the Mukhtiarkar being 25 feet; inland, their depth varies from 35 to as much as 70 feet, and is usually between 40 and 50 feet. The

construction of a well costs on an average Rs. 500, and the area that can be cultivated from one worked by a large wheel with good bullocks, is as a rule only some 4 acres as against an area of from 12 to 15 acres cultivable from a large wheel on a canal or tank. It is not surprising, therefore, that with canals available cultivation on wells should be so small.

11. *Previous settlements.*—The financial results of the previous settlements, which were reviewed at length in paragraphs 18 and 19 of Mr. Seymour's report, are summarised below by 2 tables showing the average areas occupied and cultivated (excluding uncultivated portions of Survey Nos.), demand (excluding alienations), remissions, collections and outstanding balances during convenient periods, the details of the first years of settlement being given separately, since they are not quite reliable on account of the excitement that follows on the introduction of a new settlement. The progress is shown at a glance by a comparison of the averages of the two settlements and of different periods within each.

I.

Major Taverner's (original or fallow-diffused) settlement,
1871-72 to 1883-84.

Year.	Occupied area.	Cultivated area.	Demand.	Remissions.	Collections.	Out-standing balances.
	A.	A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First year of settlement, 1871-72 ...	123,790	40,270	84,628	1,272	83,356	...
Average of 6 years from 1872-73 to 1877-78 ...	109,447	40,301	83,515	802	80,006	2,707
Average of 6 years from 1878-79 to 1883-84 ...	118,880	41,167	88,670	211	81,685	6,774
Increase ...	9,433	866	5,155	...	1,679	4,067
Decrease ...	...	...	...	591	...	...
Average of the whole settlement ...	115,135	40,698	85,979	566	81,039	4,374

II.

Colonel Anderson's (temporary or irrigational) settlement,
1884-85 to 1893-94.

Year.	Occupied area.	Cultivated area.	Demand.	Remissions.	Collections.	Out-standing balances.
	A.	A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First year of settlement, 1884-85 ...	115,355	44,629	1,23,318	480	1,11,771	11,067
Average of 4 years from 1885-86 to 1888-89 ...	131,053	40,807	1,06,824	17	1,05,587	1,220
Average of 5 years from 1889-90 to 1893-94 ...	121,511	48,630	1,30,510	77	1,30,433	...
Increase ...	...	7,823	23,686	60	24,846	...
Decrease ...	9,542	...	...	...	...	1,220
Average of the whole settlement ...	124,712	45,101	1,20,316	93	1,18,628	1,595
Average of the previous settlement ...	115,135	40,698	85,979	566	81,039	4,374
Increase ...	9,577	4,403	34,337	...	37,589	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	473	...	2,779

These figures do not agree with those in Mr. Seymour's report, which I found to be misleading and therefore corrected. (i) I have cut out alienations, with which the settlement is not concerned. (ii) Fallow assessment was first charged in 1889-90, and is thenceforth largely responsible for the increase in gross demand and remissions (on fallows resumed), and to some extent in collections. During the quinquennium 1889-90 to 1893-94, the annual average demand on account of fallow assessment was Rs. 16,433, the average amount remitted was Rs. 16,016, and the average amount collected was Rs. 387. To preserve one principle throughout and to render comparison with the average of the first 5 years possible, I have excluded these figures from the average of the last 5 years of Colonel Anderson's settlement. (iii) Mr. Seymour's figures include the area of unauthorised cultivation and assessment thereon in 1892-93, but not in former years. Before 1892-93, the area of unauthorised cultivation was not given in any village form, and the assessment on it was lumped with "Miscellaneous" items. For the purpose of comparison, therefore, I have excluded from the average of the 5 years 1889-90 to 1893-94 the area and assessment of unauthorised cultivation in 1892-93 and 1893-94. (iv) In Mr. Seymour's tables, the heading "Cultivated area" includes the area of twice-cropped lands twice over; and (v) the heading of "Collections" includes "Choth," which is not an assessment on rayati, but alienated, land, and has therefore been excluded by me.

At the time of the last revision, the striking increase in cultivated area and revenue in the last 5 years of Colonel Anderson's settlement was attributed entirely to improvements in water-supply, but the question how far the lapse of alienated lands to Government was responsible for the increase was not considered. Details of such lapses before the year 1877-78 are not forthcoming, but from that year to 1883-84 7,380 acres 12 guntas, and from 1884-85 to 1893-94 3,466 acres 11 guntas, were resumed by Government from alienations. I have only been able to obtain very imperfect figures to show what extent of this land was taken up as rayati, but it must have been considerable. During the last half of Colonel Anderson's settlement, 1,506 acres 28 guntas lapsed to Government, of which 1,409 acres and 26 guntas were entered as occupied rayati land and 638 acres 26 guntas, paying Rs. 1,746, were cultivated in the year of lapse. After the year of lapse, it is impossible to say what extent of land thus resumed was taken up as rayati or to distinguish the assessment thereon from that on other land, but at any rate the actual advance in cultivation and revenue exhibited in the last half over the first half of Colonel Anderson's current settlement was not more than some 7,000 acres and Rs. 23,000.

12. *Current settlement.*—The current settlement is a continuation of the previous one in every particular. The following table gives the areas occupied and cultivated, excluding uncultivated portions of Survey Nos., the demand (excluding alienations), remissions, collections and outstanding balances during each year, and compares the average results of the second five years with those of the first five. The figures of the first year are included in the average of the first half as the settlement is merely a continuation of the previous one, and was in fact sanctioned with retrospective effect towards the end of its first year. Collections of conditional and fallow assessment are shown separately

from collections of assessment on cultivation:—

Year.	Occupied area.	Cultivated area.	Demand.	Remissions.	COLLECTIONS			Outstanding balances.
					Of assessment on actually cultivated lands.	Of conditional and fallow assessment.	TOTAL.	
	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
1894-1895 ...	123,506 8	54,467 37	1,58,527 15	9,816 1	1,47,185 14	1,220 0	1,48,405 14	306 0 0
1895-1896 ...	120,269 24	45,786 37	1,29,508 15	7,616 10	1,20,515 5	1,315 0	1,21,830 5	62 0 0
1896-1897 ...	119,677 17	50,574 8	1,35,544 4	338 12	1,33,497 12	239 5	1,33,737 1	1,468 7 0
1897-1898 ...	123,891 38	56,694 13	1,59,810 12	5,155 11	1,43,519 4	1,210 15	1,44,730 3	9,954 14 0
1898-1899 ...	122,955 30	46,707 35	1,29,965 6	4,785 2	1,17,244 5	388 15	1,17,633 4	7,547 0 0
1899-1900 ...	122,980 22	44,115 2	1,27,717 3	10,442 15	1,12,328 12	770 15	1,13,099 11	4,174 9 0
1900-1901 ...	122,128 33	49,834 19	1,54,068 11	15,535 15	1,27,593-4-5	2,765 11	1,30,358-15-5	8,173 12 7
1901-1902 ...	120,340 22	50,548 14	1,49,919 14	10,284 5	1,30,691-0-6	3,323 11	1,34,014-11-6	5,610 13 6
1902-1903 ...	121,644 33	51,972 2	1,42,019 9	4,355 7	1,27,203 1	67 8	1,27,270 9	10,393 9 0
1903-1904 ...	124,969 2	55,621 15	1,58,591 4	5,672 11	1,40,678 15	1,690 2	1,42,369 1	10,489 5 0
Average of the first 5 years 1894-1895 to 1898-1899 ...	122,066 0	50,846 0	1,42,677 0	5,542 0	1,32,392 0	875 0	1,33,267 0	3,868 0 0
Average of the second 5 years 1899-1900 to 1903-1904 ...	122,413 0	50,418 0	1,46,451 0	9,258 0	1,27,699 0	1,726 0	1,29,425 0	7,768 0 0
Increase ...	347 0	...	3,774 0	3,716 0	...	851 0	...	3,900 0 0
Decrease ...	...	428 0	...	...	4,693 0	...	3,812 0	...
Average of the whole settlement ...	122,239 0	50,632 0	1,44,564 0	7,400 0	1,30,046 0	1,300 0	1,31,346 0	5,818 0 0
Average of the whole settlement, excluding demand, collections and remissions on account of conditional and fallow assessment ...	122,239 0	50,632 0	1,36,728 0	915 0	1,30,016 0	...	1,30,016 0	5,767 0 0
Average of the previous settlement ...	124,712 0	45,101 0	1,20,316 0	93 0	1,18,628 0	...	1,18,628 0	1,595 0 0
Increase ...	...	5,531 0	16,412 0	822 0	11,418 0	...	11,418 0	4,172 0 0
Decrease ...	2,473 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Decrease due to an increase of 172 acres in uncultivated portions of Survey Nos.

The figures for each year of the current settlement include those of deh Giss, which, though not added to the Hala taluka till 1903-1904, has, for the purposes of this report, been taken as a part of the taluka during the whole settlement. In order, therefore, to compare the current with the previous settlement, it is necessary to deduct the following averages for that deh (excluding demand, collections, and remissions on account of fallow and conditional assessment) from the general average of the taluka:—

Deh.	Period.	Occupied area.	Cultivated area.	Demand.	Remissions.	Collections.	Outstanding balances.
		A. g.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Giss ...	Average of 10 years from 1894-95 to 1903-04. ...	2,588 0	660 0	1,834	22	1,464	348

In addition, as pointed out in the preceding paragraph, the figures of the previous settlement do not include the area and assessment of unauthorised cultivation. These must therefore be excluded from the average of the current settlement, as under :—

Period.	Occupied area.	Cultivated area.	Demand.	Remissions.	Collections.	Out-standing balances.
	A.	A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average unauthorised cultivation from 1894-95 to 1903-04, excluding deli Gis. ...	930	930	2,639	...	2,527	112

After making these deductions, the average of the current settlement remains as follows :—

Occupied area.	Cultivated area.	Demand.	Remissions.	Collections on actually cultivated lands.	Out-standing balances.
A.	A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
118,721	49,042	1,32,255	893	1,26,055	5,307

showing the following results when compared with that of the previous settlement :—

	Occupied area.	Cultivated area.	Demand.	Remissions.	Collections on actually cultivated lands.	Outstanding balances.
	A.	A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Increase ...	...	3,941	11,939	800	7,427	8,712
Decrease ...	5,991	...	...	...	...	...

In the current, as in the previous, settlement, several alienated grants have lapsed to Government and account to a considerable extent for the increase in assessment and nominal increase in cultivation. The following table shows the areas that lapsed in each year, and the extent to which they were taken up as rayati land and cultivated and assessed in that year :—

Year.	Total area of lapsed grants.	Area taken up as rayati land.	Cultivated area.	Assessment.	Remissions.	Collections.	Outstanding balances.
	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1894-95 ...	68 14	63 13	14 0	38 0	...	38 0 0	...
1895-96 ...	283 29	264 24	157 20	375 0	...	375 0 0	...
1896-97 ...	72 37	71 39	49 25	161 2	...	161 2 0	...
1898-99 ...	152 3	134 0	31 1	81 3	...	81 3 0	...
Total from 1894-1895 to 1898-99.	577 3	533 36	252 6	655 5	...	655 5 0	...
1899-1900 ...	806 32	740 23	411 34	1,089 15	...	1,089 15 0	...
1900-1901 ...	2,958 36	...	952 39	2,419 9	...	2,147 7 6	272 1 6
1901-1902 ...	105 13	102 25	60 8	165 13	...	165 13 0	...
1902-1903 ..	126 36	123 34	63 13	173 11	...	173 11 0	...
Total from 1899-1900 to 1902-1903.	3,997 37	967 2	1,488 14	3,849 0	...	3,576 14 6	272 1 6
Grand total ...	4,575 0	1,500 38	1,740 20	4,504 5	...	4,232 3 6	272 1 6

As remarked in the last paragraph, these figures only show the increase in cultivation and assessment due to the resumption by Government of alienated lands in the year in which they lapsed. After that year, these lands are merged with the general body of rayati land, from which it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to separate them, and show the extent of cultivation and assessment they are responsible for in succeeding years. The whole of the lapsed grant is not necessarily entered as occupied land in the year of its lapse. Thus, of the 2,958 acres 36 guntas forfeited in 1900-1901 not an acre was taken up in that year because the holders did not trouble to sign the usual agreement, and the area they cultivated was entered as unauthorised cultivation. This area, and the assessment on it, has already been included in the average of unauthorised cultivation which has been deducted above from the general average of the settlement, and if the remaining area of lapsed grants cultivated and the assessment collected on them be also deducted, it appears that, without allowing for increase in cultivation in lapsed grants taken up and cultivated after the year of lapse, the increase in cultivation and collections during the current over the past settlement has been no more than some 3,100 acres and Rs. 5,300, which is small, considering the increase in population. In the last half of the current settlement, there has been, after deducting from the average of that period the increase due to lapsed alienations, a decline from the first half, both in cultivated areas and collections on actually cultivated lands, of some 1,900 acres and Rs. 8,299. The falling-off is no doubt due to the series of poor inundations in the last half of the settlement.

The following table gives the causes of remissions in the current settlement. As usual in lift cultivation, which is independent of the few inches that make all the difference in the case of flow, the amount of remission due to failure of water-supply is small. The remissions caused by failure of crops have been distributed very equally over the whole taluka, and no part can be said to have suffered unduly:—

Year.	FAILURE OF CROPS.			Uncultivated Survey Nos.	Inundation.	Land acquired for public purposes.	Poverty.	Natural harsh.	Remission of assessment on fallow lands resumed.	Remission of conditional or first year's assessment.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Owing to deficiency of water-supply.	Owing to injury by locusts.	Owing to injury by floods.									
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1891-1896	...	...	...	...	34 7	...	...	...	9,781 10	...	9,818 1	* This sum seems to have been assessed by mistake in jumabandi and then remitted.
1896-1901	1,077 3	...	...	...	7 7	2 8	...	...	6,529 8	...	7,016 10	
1896-1901	...	...	...	...	59 4	31 10	...	13 1	...	234 13	388 12	
1897-1898	...	...	...	...	4 14	...	...	...	5,150 13	...	5,155 11	
1898-1899	...	...	...	...	19 6	6 2	29 3	...	4,750 7	...	4,785 2	
1899-1900	2,624 13	...	...	...	30 3	...	...	...	7,143 15	...	10,442 15	
1900-1901	...	...	13 10	...	6 3	235 15	...	...	15,300 3	...	15,835 15	
1901-1902	...	150 1	...	...	...	94 7	...	...	10,339 13	...	10,284 8	
1902-1903	3,733 9	500 3	...	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,358 7	
1903-1904	27 0	47 6	...	...	88 2	...	...	...	5,310 3	...	5,472 11	
TOTAL	7,820 9	747 10	13 10	11 11	239 14	29 10	29 3	13 1	64,616 6	284 13	74,003 0	
AVERAGE of the 10 years.	782 10	74 12	1 6	1 3	23 0	2 6 1	2 15	1 5	6,461 10	28 8	7,400 6	

The greater part of the arrears in each year has been due from estates under management and from large zamindars in embarrassed circumstances, whom it was thought advisable to save from further borrowing by granting postponement. They do not therefore show any undue leniency or slackness in collection or any difficulty on the part of the great majority of zamindars in meeting the demand.

13. *Collection of statistics and information.*—As this was my first touring season in the Hala division and my first experience of lift cultivation on a large scale, I began my tour earlier than usual and entered the taluka on the 15th October 1904, remaining in it, with small breaks, till the 8th January 1905. During this time, I thoroughly toured over the whole of it. The appendices were, as usual, prepared in the Mukhtiarkar's office, but, owing to various unfortunate circumstances, were not ready till after I had left the

taluka. Even then, many further corrections had to be made, and it was not till the middle of March 1905 that I got them complete. To the mukhtiarkar, Mr. Jhamrai Lahorimal, I am considerably obliged for the trouble and interest he has taken in supplying me with much useful information.

14. Details of increase or decrease in occupied land and unoccupied cultivable waste are given in appendix XIII, together with the causes of important variations, as far as they could be ascertained.

15. The extent of cultivation under each kind of irrigation is given in appendix XIV-A and illustrated in the map sent as appendix II. On the average of the settlement, 79·03 per cent. of the cultivation is kharif lift, 6·79 sailabi, 4·22 huris, 3·70 gardens, 3·55 kharif lift aided by flow, and 1·08 bosi, no cultivation under any other mode reaching 1 per cent. The percentage of kharif "other flow" is ·94 and of cultivation on wells is ·06.

16. In the last 5 years of the current settlement, as compared with the first half, there has been an increase in the annual average of gardens by 176 acres, of lift by 1,804 acres and of rabi barani by 472 acres, while there has been a decline in huris by 446 acres and in sailabi cultivation by 2,245 acres. There have been no other changes of importance in the totals of the taluka. The increase in gardens is mainly accounted for by a rise of 95 acres 25 guntas in deh Khandu, where the best garden lands are; the increase in kharif lift mainly by the lapse of jagir areas to Government in dehs Kaka, Baori, Chapar Khan, Tarah, Ghoghat, Tajpur and Jehiki, and also by the conversion of sailab into lift lands in the low inundation of the last 5 years and the felling and cultivation of huris; and the increase in rabi barani, which is chiefly found in dehs Khandu, Satar and Matiari, by the extraordinary rainfall of 1902. The greater part of the decrease in sailabi cultivation has occurred in the inland dehs, and is attributable to the high inundations of 1894-95 and 1897-98, which greatly raised the average of sailab cultivation in the first half of the settlement. Away from the low-lying river lands, sailab cultivation is more or less fortuitous. The chief riverain sailab dehs are Amin Lakho (decrease 20 acres), Jamalabad (increase 67 acres), Old Hala (decrease 81 acres), Khandu (decrease 37 acres), and Richal Sekhatji (increase 60 acres). In all these dehs, the sailab cultivation of the last year of the settlement is well above the average. In the riverain dehs of Ghotana and Salaro, there has been a decline of 175 and 156 acres, respectively, which I am at a loss to account for, as their conditions are much the same as those of Khandu. The decrease in huris is mainly found in dehs Amin Lakho (139 acres) and Ghotana (56 acres), where, owing to the neighbourhood of Government forests, their value for grazing is small, and in Pano (74 acres) and Satar (73 acres), where, judging by the country, they cannot have been very successful, and where the demand for the factory and inhabitants of Matiari would be a strong inducement to cut them down and sell them for fuel. In Rano, there has been an increase of 63 acres and in Kiria 45.

17. The kinds of crops grown and the areas occupied by each in the last 5 years are shown in appendix XII, in the last column of which the average percentage of the whole area occupied by each crop during this period is compared with that occupied by it in the 5 years 1888-89 to 1892-93 according to Mr. Seymour's report. The percentages have remained much the same. That of bajri is 61·25, and is followed at a long distance by cotton (16·36), juari (5·45), huris (4·34), jambho (3·42), wheat (2·69), gardens (1·83), tobacco (1·76), and pulses (1·19). The figures of dubari cultivation are given in appendix XII-B. The taluka is essentially a kharif one, the crops of that season forming 86·15 per cent. of the whole cultivation. It is remarkably poor in dubari cultivation. The rabi cultivation is found almost entirely along the low-lying land by the river. No new staples have been introduced during the current settlement.

Cotton is not limited to any well defined tracts, but can be grown wherever millets are. In low-lying tracts, however, where the soil is firm and hard, cotton is not usually successful, as it is said that it cannot force its roots

sufficiently deep into the soil, and moreover in these situations rank grass tends to spring up and choke its growth. Cotton being more paying than any other crop to the zamindars, there is thus a sort of natural compensation between high lands with an expensive lift, where cotton can be grown, and low lands, where the water supply is less costly but ploughing is more difficult and must be repeated oftener, and only millets can be successfully cultivated. That the area of cotton is not much larger than it is is attributable to the cost and labour involved in its cultivation and the exhausting effect it has on the soil. I think also that zamindars discourage it by the high cash rent they levy (*vide* paragraph 20). Sir Evan James, in forwarding Mr. Seymour's report to Government, said that the cotton grown in Hala was the finest in Sind. I think there must have been some misapprehension. Cotton from the neighbourhood of Maldasi in the Shahdadpur taluka is in general estimation, and to all appearance, the best in the Hala division, and the only cotton from the Hala taluka which is at all superior to the average quality of the division is that grown near Bhit Shah, the excellence of which appears to be due to more careful selection of seed and cultivation.

There is nothing remarkable in the methods of cultivation in the taluka. For kharif, the land is not usually ploughed till water enters the canals and is raised to moisten it. Farm yard manure, if used, is then ploughed in, and the ridges, divisions, and distributary water channels are made. Bajri, juari and cotton are sown broad-cast, til being usually sown with the last named crop along the edges of the distributary channels. There is no general rule as to the number of ploughings and waterings required. These are given according to the quality of the soil and the energy and means of the cultivators. Cotton and tobacco require or are given from one and a half times to twice as much water as bajri, and juari also requires about a third more water than the latter crop. I do not think that people in Hala over-water their cotton. They have no doubt a prejudice in favour of doing so, but this is counteracted by their natural laziness and the expenses of the lift. Cotton is usually manured, unless the land has been lying fallow long. Bajri and juari, unless near to villages or forest land, are usually left unmanured and grown after fallows of 3 or 4 years. Tobacco is always manured with goats' droppings, and the same land is cultivated with it year after year, yielding excellent crops, especially about Chitori and Bhit Shah. Bajri and juari are certainly the easiest and least expensive of the kharif crops, though less paying than cotton and tobacco, which require constant care. Cotton, for example, must be weeded two or three times at a cost which is said to be from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per acre each time. The only attempt at rotation is a common one of bajri and cotton in alternate years. This requires manure to be successful. I do not know whether it is scientific, but it seems to be based on the idea that bajri feeds by surface roots, while cotton strikes deep.

Of rabi crops, jambho is the chief. For the cultivation of this, the soil is merely broken up into rough lumps and the seed sown broad-cast. Wheat is a more paying crop, less exposed to frost than jambho, and can be grown wherever the latter is, but requires careful preparation of the soil and sowing with a drill. The preference of cultivators for jambho is no doubt mainly due to their laziness. In some cases, I have seen jambho and even wheat broad-casted without ploughing. Manure is not used for any rabi crops, except gardens.

Banias make far better cultivators than Mahomedans, and the cultivation of garden crops and tobacco is almost entirely in their hands. Their cotton cultivation, too, is generally excellent, the seed being carefully selected, and the crop well manured, judiciously watered, and thoroughly weeded. When surprising contrasts between two neighbouring fields are found, it is usual to be told that the bad one is a Mahomedan's and the good one a Hindu's. Bania cultivators often gin selected cotton at home for the sake of the seed, or, if they do not run to this, procure hand-ginned seed from Bhit Shah. Of Mahomedans, a very few gin their own seed; a fair number round Bhit Shah procure hand-ginned seed from that town, but the majority resort from apathy or poverty to the cheap seed sold from the steam factories, though they know it is inferior.

I have only been able to find the record of one crop experiment in the taluka. This was conducted on bajri near Matiari by Mr. J. C. Pringle on the 2nd October 1899, and gave an out-turn per acre of 2,902 lbs. of grain, valued at Rs. 126-4-0, and 21,500 lbs. of straw, valued at Rs. 88-12-0, total Rs. 215, on which an assessment of Rs. 2-12-0 gives an incidence of 1.19. The crop seems to have been an extraordinary one, and the price of the straw must have been much more than usual, on account (probably) of the absence of rain and scarcity of fodder. Deducting the value of the straw, of which (*vide* paragraph 20) the zamindar only gets a few bundles to feed his horses and cattle, the remainder going to the hari, there remains a sum of Rs. 126-4-0 on account of the value of the grain, of which the zamindar would get one-third or Rs. 42-1-4 to pay an assessment of Rs. 2-12-0.

When I began my tour last year at Matiari in the Hala taluka, before the middle of October, I expected to find most of the millet crops standing, but actually found almost all reaped. I was therefore unable to find anything like an average crop, and had a choice between some very bad and uneven crops, which it would have been difficult to cut with discrimination, and one good and even one. I chose the latter. The experiment gave an out-turn per acre of 1,788 lbs. and 3 tolas of grain (valued at Rs. 43-8-8) and 325 bundles of straw, weighing 8,330 lbs., and valued at Rs. 42-3-10. On the value of the total yield per acre, Rs. 85-12-6, an assessment of Rs. 2-12-0 gives an incidence of 3.21. The zamindar's share of one-third of the grain would be Rs. 14-8-3 an acre, out of which to pay an assessment of Rs. 2-12 and meet the expenses of clearance and maintenance. The value of the straw was 4 times what it would usually be on account of the entire absence of rainfall and the scarcity of fodder. The land was well manured and the crop unusually carefully cultivated, and gave a very good result. The interest of the experiment lies in the fact that the inundation was poor and the canal on which the crop was raised the Khair *ex* Nasir wah, an indifferent one, which ceased flowing early in September. The expense and trouble incurred over this crop must have been much greater than usual, but the result shows what can be done in a poor year on an indifferent canal. In these experiments, however, the crop is so carefully threshed that not a grain is wasted, and when the yield of the small area cut is converted into so much an acre it gives much more than the zamindar would in practice get. An average crop of bajri under normal conditions would yield from 12 to 16 maunds of grain an acre.

I was unable to make any experiments in cotton or tobacco, the only other kharif crops open to me, as one in cotton would have involved frequent returns to the same spot, and tobacco is, according to the practice of the country, kept months drying and curing before it is disposed of. Later, if possible, I mean to make some experiments in wheat and jambho near Old Hala.

In forwarding Mr. Seymour's report to Government, Sir E. James remarked that he should have gone into the average areas cultivable from a wheel and the returns from them on the different canals. I have not attempted to do so because the areas vary greatly on each canal according to the level of the land it passes through, but the area that can be cultivated from a single large wheel or "nar" by good bullocks working night and day can rarely be more than 15 acres. 4 pairs of bullocks are required to work a wheel, and I give an estimate of the monthly cost of feeding them, where, as over most of the taluka, there is no natural grazing :—

Oil-cake at the rate of 1 lb. for each animal per day at			
Rs. 2/8 per maund	...	Rs. 7	12 0
Cotton seed at 2 lbs. for each animal per day at Re. 1/8			
a maund	...	" 9	4 0
Bajri straw at the rate of 1 large bundle for each animal			
per day at Rs. 8 a hundred bundles	...	Say "	20 0 0
			<hr/>
			Rs. 37 0 0
			<hr/>

Taking the season during which the bullocks work as 4 months, the total cost of feeding them during that time comes to Rs. 148, which would work out to a cost of about Rs. 10 an acre. More than that, however, they have to be maintained throughout the off-season, though at a smaller cost. The payments to the village workmen exclusively employed in the case of wheel cultivation may be taken (paragraph 20) as 6 kasas per wheel to the carpenter, 6 kasas to the potter, and 3 kasas to the mochi—the value of these 15 kasas at Rs. 48 a kharar being Rs. 12. Further, there is the capital cost of the wheel (about Rs. 30), apart from the expense of major repairs to it, for which the carpenter has to be paid extra, and of the bullocks (Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 each) to be taken into account, and the fact that 4 men and a boy are required to work one wheel. The enormous difference in cost between lift and flow cultivation, under the latter of which 1 pair of plough bullocks, which may be borrowed, and 2 men would suffice for 15 acres, is thus apparent.

18. *Prices.*—These are given in appendix XIX. Unfortunately, official figures for the first 5 years of the current settlement are not available in the taluka office, where prices were not recorded before the year 1899-1900. The Mukhtiarkar has therefore supplied them from traders' books, but there is this defect in them that, while the official figures are obtained by striking an average in the prices of 12 months, those obtained from the banias are only the averages of the months for which details were available, the current prices in several months not being forthcoming from the books. Such as they are, however, they are given, and the average of the first 5 years is compared in the appendix with that of the second, showing an all-round increase in the second period, except in tobacco and jambho. Similarly, I have compared the average of the current with that of the previous settlement, according to the figures given by Mr. Seymour, which have been reduced to maunds by the calculation given at the head of each column. At the same time, the figures of the previous settlement must be taken with some caution. They are not official, as prices were not recorded in the taluka office before 1899-1900, and I notice that the Commissioner, in forwarding Mr. Seymour's report to Government, remarked in paragraph 7 of his letter that the price of bajri, according to Mr. Seymour's figures, had fallen from Rs. 54 to Rs. 42 per kharar, while, according to the Collector's figures, it had risen from Rs. 39 to Rs. 61. The printed papers relating to the settlement of this taluka, however, contain no list of prices furnished by the Collector. I have reduced Mr. Seymour's kharars to maunds according to the measures prevailing at Hala, where I assume the prices were ascertained, but there are some wide differences between local kharars in various parts of the taluka. The Mukhtiarkar ascertained the prices for the first 5 years of the current settlement in Matiar, as they were not available elsewhere, but he ascertained them in maunds, in which also the record in the taluka office has been maintained since 1899-1900.

The comparison of the average of the past with that of the current settlement shows a general increase, except in the price of tobacco, which has fallen 1 anna a maund. I have no doubt, even if the figures of the past and the first 5 years of the current settlement cannot be unreservedly accepted, that there has been an increase, due to some extent, but by no means wholly (as notably in the case of cotton, the price of which is dependent on the European market), to the direct connection with Karachi given by the railway. Practically, the only prices that affect the general prosperity of the taluka are those of bajri and uncleaned cotton. The average price per maund of the first has exceeded by annas 3 and 1, respectively, its price in the past, and the first 5 years of the current settlement, while uncleaned cotton shows a similar rise of one rupee and eleven annas, respectively, in the same periods. Excluding, however, the extraordinary year of 1899-1900, when the price of bajri was raised by famine to Rs. 3-9-0, the average price of that staple in the current settlement has been Rs. 2-1-8, or Re. 0-1-8 more than that of the past settlement, and its average price in the last 4 years has been Rs. 2, or the same as that in the past settlement, and 3 annas less than the average in the first 5 years. The method of ascertaining the current prices by striking an average of 12 months is not very satisfactory as the highest prices may very likely prevail in the months when there is the least production; but it is hard to suggest a better method.

19. The details of sales and mortgages during the last 10 years are given in appendices VII and IX. In all, 17,991 acres, assessed at an average rate of Rs. 2-10-0 an acre, have been sold at an average rate of Rs. 13-10-10 an acre, or little more than five times the Government assessment, and of these 7,470 acres have passed from Mahomedans to Hindus at a little less than Rs. 13-10-2 an acre; 50,445 acres have been mortgaged at an average rate of Rs. 4-12-10 an acre, or less than twice the Government assessment, and of these 11,807 acres have been mortgaged by Mahomedans to Hindus with possession and 30,692 acres without possession.

Of the 11,807 acres mortgaged with possession by Mahomedans to Hindus during the last 10 years, no less than 7,796 were so mortgaged in 1,902 out of a total area mortgaged in that year of 9,974 acres. In the same year, 2,860 acres were sold—much the highest number in any year. The inundation of 1902 was exceptionally bad, but its effect must have been mostly felt in 1903, and the sales and mortgages in 1902 must be attributed to the sudden closing of the Mahomedan cultivator's credit by the introduction of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act and the amendment of the Land Revenue Code. The fact that the banias evidently demanded in 1902 mortgage with possession and refused to advance money as usual on mortgage without possession is another proof that the abnormal figures of that year must be attributed to these Acts rather than to the season.

The figures of sales and mortgages during the last 10 years are, however, considerably better than those of the 9 years reviewed by Mr. Seymour, as the following comparison shows:—

Sales.

Period.	No. of cases.	Area.	Total sum for which sold.	Sale rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Passed from Mahomedans to Hindus.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g. Rs. a. p.
1884-92...	506	43,853 4	2,31,300 14	5 4 4	1,26,741 0 0	2 14 3	10,510 0 53,916 0 0
1894-03...	573	17,991 10	2,46,095 5	13 10 10	47,255 3 10	2 10 0	7,469 35 1,02,480 14 0

Mortgages.

Period.	No. of cases.	Area.	Sum for which mortgaged.	Mortgage rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment.	By Mahomedans to Hindus with possession.	By Mahomedans to Hindus without possession.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g. Rs. a. p.	A. g. Rs. a. p.
1884-92 ...	366	101,858 25	2,30,070 5 0	2 2 5	2,79,912 6 0	2 9 10	38,016 23 57,962 0 0	59,255 17 1,13,462 2 0
1894-03 ...	383	50,445 7	2,42,347 11 4	4 12 10	1,7,118 9 10	2 11 6	11,837 2 25,105 11 11	30,691 39 1,39,547 7 9

It was evident that there must soon be a limit to the progress shown in the terrible figures of Mr. Seymour's report, if it was only attained by all the land passing into the hands of Hindus, and the decrease in acres sold and mortgaged would not by itself be much evidence of prosperity, but the prices fetched show that land has in the last 10 years more than doubled its value in the preceding 9 years. But it cannot even now be said to be high.

The advent of the railway is, I think, responsible in some—but not in a large—measure for the rise. Thus, the average rate at which land was sold during the 10 years being Rs. 13-10-10 an acre and that at which it was mortgaged during the same period being Rs. 4-12-10, the following were the rates per acre fetched during the years preceding the opening of the Kotri-Rohri line (16th November 1896).—

Year.	Area sold.	Rate per acre.	Area mortgaged.	Rate per acre.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
1894	1,286 23	11 5 7	5,674 26	4 12 2
1895	1,485 39	10 7 4	10,588 26	3 3 7
1896	21,024 0	10 4 0	6,471 6	7 0 4

The taluka, being on the river and near Hyderabad and Kotri, has always been well off in its communications, so that the advent of a railway into the taluka itself would naturally not make the difference that it would do in a remote district.

The reliability of the figures in appendices VII and IX for giving the true value of land is sometimes questioned. There may be good reason for doubt in the case of mortgages of land, which are almost all made by Mahomedans to Hindus and which are often governed by the necessity of renewing previous loans on any terms. But as regards sales, out of the 17,991 acres sold during the past 10 years, only 7,470 have passed from Mahomedans to Hindus, and a considerable part of the remaining 10,521 acres may be presumed to have been sold freely and at the market rate. As noted above, the land that passed from Mahomedans to Hindus was sold at an average rate of a little less than Rs. 13-10-2 an acre, and the average sale rate per acre of the remainder, which passed from Mahomedans to Mahomedans or from Hindus to Hindus or Mahomedans, was only Rs. 13-10-4, so that it does not appear that Mahomedans have generally been forced to part with their lands to Hindus for unduly low prices.

20. *Tenures*.—A statement of sub-lettings is given in appendix VIII. Only leases duly registered are included in this statement, their periods being generally for a number of years, during which time the occupant of the land surrenders it with all rights and duties to the lessee, who clears the water-courses, cultivates it, and pays the assessment to Government and the stipulated rent to the lessor. Often, the rent, instead of being spread over a number of years, is paid in a lump sum at the commencement of the period, the object of the lessor being to raise money at once. The lease of land to a creditor is a common method of paying debts, the lease money, nominally paid, being actually credited to the debtor's account, and the creditor undertaking to return the land at the close of the period. It is not remarkable, therefore, that the rents fetched are very low, the average for 83,213 acres during the 10 years of the settlement being only Rs. 1-1-4 per acre against an average assessment of Rs. 2-10-11. Even so, however, the figures are an improvement over those given by Mr. Seymour for the 9 years 1884-1892, during which 65,190 acres, assessed at an average rate of Rs. 2-12-9 per acre, were leased at an average rate of Rs. 0-10-4 an acre. From figures kindly furnished by the Manager, Incumbered Estates, it seems that the estates under his care in the Hala taluka when leased out fetch on an average a net income equal to the Government assessment which the lessee pays. The total figures for the last 3 years are as follow :—

Year.	No. of estates.	Lease money.	Assessment.
		Rs.	Rs.
1901-02	15	7,642	8,460
1902-03	14	7,795	7,817
1903-04	18	8,742	9,744
TOTAL ...	...	24,179	26,021
AVERAGE ...	...	8,059	8,673

Yearly leases, if they can be called such, by which zamindars sometimes give out whole Numbers on a cash rent—called “lapo,” “dhal,” and “errio”—for one year to haris, are not included in appendix VIII, because the agreement is rarely, if ever, reduced to writing, when the zamindar is a Mahomedan. Such a tenure, though the prevailing one in the neighbouring Tando Alahyar taluka, is not common in Hala, though in one or two places in the north it seems on the increase. The rent varies greatly between Rs. 5 and Rs. 14 per acre according to the quality of the soil, the supply of water, the position

of the Number, according as it is on the bank of a canal or karia (it pays much more in the former position on account of an assured supply of water, though the zamindar escapes all expense on account of clearance) and its nearness to a village, not because it is a market but because of the manure to be found there. Generally, a hari who takes up a whole Number on a cash rent is entitled to grow anything and to any extent he pleases, the zamindar bearing the difference of assessment, if the hari grows a garden crop or cultivates a portion of the Number in rabi after kharif. I have found instances, however, of a self-adjusting system of rent, in one of which the hari paid Rs. 6 an acre for kharif cultivation (bajri) and the same amount for subsequent rabi dubari cultivation (jumbho), and in another of which he paid Rs. 8 an acre for kharif cultivation (cotton) and Rs. 4 an acre for subsequent rabi dubari cultivation (vegetables).

The reasons for giving out whole Numbers on a cash rent vary. In some cases, it is the poverty of the soil. In the Tando Alahyar taluka, I am inclined to think that the prevalence of this tenure is or was due to a poor and uncertain water-supply, the canals in that taluka being all "tails" of canals that have passed through other talukas, and the zamindars consequently preferring a small fixed profit to gambling on the chance of a greater one. On the other hand, Numbers with a good soil and water-supply, the whole area of which is to be cultivated with cotton, vegetables, or tobacco, are given out on a cash rent because the nature of the first two crops is such that the owner risks being cheated by the cultivator on a division of the produce, which is gathered at frequent intervals, while tobacco takes a long time to mature, and the zamindar wants his rent as soon as possible, and in most cases would not know how to cure the leaf himself.

In the Hala taluka, land cultivated with food-grains is most commonly given out on "batai," zamindars, unless too lazy or too dignified, retaining a "wheel" which they work themselves. The following are the customary shares zamindars receive of the chief crops:—

Crop.	Season.	Mode of irrigation.	Zamindar's share.
Bajri and juari ...	Kharif ...	Lift... ..	Generally $\frac{1}{3}$ rd : sometimes $\frac{2}{5}$ ths, $\frac{2}{7}$ ths or $\frac{1}{4}$ th.
Do. ...	Kharif ...	Flow ...	Rarely $\frac{1}{2}$: generally $\frac{1}{3}$ rd : sometimes $\frac{2}{5}$ ths.
Wheat and barley..	} Rabi ...	Sailabi ...	Generally $\frac{1}{3}$ rd : sometimes $\frac{1}{4}$ th.
Jambho and sariah			

The above shares are of the threshed grain alone and not of any by-products. In the case of bajri and juari, the zamindar gets from 20 to 120 bundles of straw and a few baskets of ears of grain thrown in per "nar," or large wheel (say, 12 to 15 acres of cultivation). The straw is not for sale, but for his horses and cattle, and the amount demanded varies probably according to his requirements. Zamindars are rarely large cattle-owners, and generally only keep a few buffaloes and cows for their household use. The ears of grain are also, nominally at least, for the zamindar's horses, but it is said that this is often the zamindar's pretext for getting more than his due. Whether he gives out the land on "lapo" or "batai" for one year, the zamindar remains responsible for the clearance of the water-course.

The system of dividing the produce among the men who help to work the wheel is as follows. A large wheel or "nar," which is far commoner in this taluka than the small wheel or "hurlo," ordinarily requires 4 men and a boy—who does odd jobs—and 4 pairs of bullocks to work it. Camels, each of which is reckoned as equal to a pair of bullocks, may replace 2 or 3 pairs of bullocks, but a pair of bullocks must be kept for ploughing. At the time of reaping, the reapers are paid in kind—generally $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the amount they reap. Then

the shares of the village workmen are set aside. They vary considerably according to the custom of different localities, but an instance of the practice prevailing in the neighbourhood of Bhambhra may be given to show the nature of the services rendered by the workmen. There, the carpenter gets 6 kasas per wheel, for which he puts together and sets up the wheel, and makes handles for sickles, and, if he is supplied with the wood, the rim bars that carry the pots on the wheel. For the construction of the wheel or any other of its parts, he is paid extra. The potter gets 6 kasas per wheel, for which he supplies all the pots necessary for the wheel and for the households of its workers. The "mochi" gets 3 kasas per wheel, for which he supplies the pads and leather work in the harness of the animals that work the wheel. The blacksmith gets 3 kasas per wheel, for which he supplies 2 sickles and 2 steel plough-heads a year and sharpens the haris' instruments. All other instruments and requirements must be paid for extra. The barber may take 6 kasas per wheel or one "bora" (= 2 head-loads) of ears and 2 kasas of grain per wheel, as the owner of the wheel and he agree. For this, he attends the haris of the wheel throughout the year. The mullah gets $1\frac{1}{2}$ kasas per wheel. After deducting these shares, the zamindar's share according to the terms of the batai is then set aside. The remaining produce is then divided among the haris, each man and each pair of bullocks, or each camel, being entitled to one "vandhi" or share, the boy to a "kachi vandhi" or half a share, and the "mujeri," or owner of the wheel, who has taken the Number from the zamindar and is responsible to him for his share of the produce or rent, or who may be the zamindar himself, to an extra half share. Thus, if there are 4 men, including the "mujeri" and 3 assistants, 4 pairs of bullocks, and 1 boy, there will be 9 shares, out of which, if each of the 4 men has provided a pair of bullocks, the 3 assistants will get 2 shares each, the mujeri $2\frac{1}{2}$ and the boy $\frac{1}{2}$ a share.

It should be noticed that the zamindar gets his share not out of the gross produce, but out of the net produce after the reapers and village workmen have been paid, and that he thus contributes to pay them.

When lands cultivated with millets are given out on lapo, the rent varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 an acre, the commonest rate being Rs. 6, with from 15 to 100 bundles of straw and a few baskets of ears of grain per wheel thrown in for the zamindar.

In some parts of the taluka, lands producing wheat, barley and oil-seeds are given out on lapo which, in the case of the fine sailabi lands near Old Hala, has been forced up this year by the competition of the haris to as much as Rs. 20 an acre, and in the case of the lands near Amin Lakho varies from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 an acre.

As noted above, the batai system is not a safe one for the zamindar in the case of cotton, tobacco, and garden crops, though some Sayads near Matiari give out cotton on lapo, and estimate the probable out-turn with the aid of "amins" before the first picking. It is rare to find a whole Number cultivated with cotton or tobacco. Usually, millets are grown in the same Number as these crops, and in this case, if the whole Number has not been given out on cash rent for the year, the produce of the millets is divided, as usual, between the zamindar and the haris, and a fixed cash rent is paid per "jireb" (half acre), according to actual measurement of cotton or tobacco. The rate for cotton on lift irrigation varies from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10-10 an acre, the commonest rates being Rs. 8 or Rs. 8-8. Cotton on flow irrigation is not common, but in the neighbourhood of Bangalo I discovered that the lapo exacted on it was Re. 1 an acre higher than that taken on "lift" cotton. No difference seems to be made between cotton grown on lift and on lift aided by flow. A curious and not altogether honest practice has arisen in some dehs in the north of the taluka by which the zamindars take an extra anna in the rupee of the lapo, which they call "local fund," their explanation to the haris being that this is to cover the Local Fund cess they are charged by Government. They are considerable gainers by this ingenious method, as, while they pay 3 annas an acre Local Fund Cess on the assessment of Rs. 2-8 or Rs. 2-12 an acre, they collect an extra 8 or 10 annas an acre according as the lapo is Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 an acre, at the same time leaving

the haris satisfied. This practice is not by any means universal in the north of the taluka and is not found in the south, but it may spread, unless the haris discover the deceit and refuse to pay.

The zamindars assert that their reason for exacting a heavy "lapo" on cotton is that when it is grown, as it is commonly, in the same Number as bajri or juari, the hari neglects the millet crop to water the cotton, which they say requires from one-and-a-half times to twice as much water as millets, and which the haris find much more profitable. Their reason for an equally heavy "lapo" on tobacco, which is also given much more water than millets, appears to be the same. This explanation, though not creditable to the supervision of the zamindars over their haris, contains some but not all the truth. It is a fact that haris neglect millets in the same Number as cotton and tobacco to tend the latter crops. No other hypothesis will account for the common spectacle after the late poor inundation of good cotton and tobacco by the side of very indifferent bajri. Another proof is that, when a whole Number is leased out on a cash rent to be cultivated with cotton or millets as the lessee pleases, the rent per acre is considerably less than that charged on cotton grown in the same Number as bajri the produce of which is divided. Thus, I have found a whole Number cultivated with cotton and bajri leased out at Rs. 6 an acre beside a Number in which the produce of bajri was divided and the cotton assessed Rs. 10 an acre. At the same time, an intelligent Amil zamindar in the Shah-dalpur taluka told me that he certainly would not permit his haris to neglect the millet for the cotton crop, and that his reasons for taking Rs. 4 an acre from his haris for cotton were that that crop was much more profitable to the haris than bajri and that it exhausted the soil more. Zamindars do not always insist on the full amount of "lapo" being paid. They have to remit or postpone a certain amount in bad seasons, especially if they wish to retain a good hari for another season. Good regular cultivators and those who are well enough off not to need advances in money from the zamindars often get land on easier terms (*e. g.*, on a rent of Rs. 4 per acre instead of of Rs. 5 for cotton and on batai of $\frac{1}{4}$ th instead of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd) than others.

Garden lands, when leased out without any obligation on the part of the owner beyond the clearance of water-courses, generally fetch a rent of Rs. 10 an acre, but the owner, if a Mahomedan, often undertakes to supply water, while the cultivator, usually a Hindu, supplies the seed and labour and takes the produce, paying the owner a fixed rent. This practice is the commonest in the case of well lands, the owner of which supplies the bullocks and works the wheel for a fixed cash rent of from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 an acre. The difference in rent between the two systems gives an idea of the cost of working a wheel. The produce of fruit trees in gardens is often leased out separately from the vegetables for a lump sum, the owner of the garden supplying the water, manure, and labour throughout the year, and taking some of the fruit for himself as a "dali."

The respective shares of the zamindar and haris in batai do not seem to have undergone any alteration during the current settlement. Custom often governs them. In the case of some good lands in deh Fatehpur, where the zamindar's share is only $\frac{1}{4}$ th, certain haris whom I questioned admitted that the soil and water-supply were good, but accounted for the low rate of batai by custom. Generally speaking, too, over almost the whole taluka the demand of the zamindars for cultivators is still greater than the supply, and the zamindars are often on such bad terms with one another or so indifferent to their common interests that they readily engage cultivators who have dishonestly deserted other zamindars in the neighbourhood, leaving their debts unpaid and without any intention of paying them, and even lay themselves out by offering more liberal terms to attract one another's haris.

For similar reasons, the rates of "lapo" are in most places the same as they were in 1894 when, Mr. Seymour states in paragraph 34 of his report, they varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 an acre. Apart from the deh of Hala Purana, where the somewhat cut-throat competition of the haris has—perhaps, temporarily—forced up the rate of lapo on sailab lands, I have only come during my enquiries across three dehs where the general rent is said to have been comparatively

lately raised. These were the dehs of Bangalo, Nizamani and Kalri, where I was told by a zamindar that the lapo on cotton was raised some ten years ago from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per acre. I imagine, too, from the limited area to which the practice of exacting an extra anna in the rupee as "Local Fund" is confined, that this must be a modern institution. The Mukhtiarkar informs me that he has learnt that the rate of lapo in deh Jiandal Kot was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 6½, 2 years ago; but that is so low, considering the advantages that parts, at least, of that deh enjoy, that I am inclined to think that it must be more ancient. It is not altogether safe to trust to the Sindhi's ideas of time.

The relations between zamindars and their haris are fair, but the latter are an independent class, who can almost always be sure of employment, and a zamindar who gets a bad name for being unjust or over strict with his haris is a ruined man, as more than one instance shows. Apart from cultivation, zamindars in this taluka have little or no control over their haris, unless they enjoy a religious influence as Sayads and Pirs.

A nominal roll, showing the growth or decrease of the principal estates during the current settlement and the financial condition of the owners, is given as appendix XX. Out of 53 Mahomedans in this list, 30 are more or less in debt. The Hindus are generally well off.

The only agricultural improvement worthy of mention that has been effected during the current settlement has been the introduction in the past season of a steam pump of 10-horse power by Pir Fazul Khiun of Matiari to irrigate some 800 acres newly granted him in deh Bohriun. This Pir is the son of an Afghan refugee, and is worth half a dozen Sindhis in energy and foresight.

21. The general condition of the cultivating class is, I think, certainly better than it was at the commencement of the current settlement, as revealed by Mr. Seymour's report. It is not prosperous, but improving. Very many of the Mahomedan cultivators still raise money by selling their cotton crops in advance to factory owners at a half or two-thirds of what the market price will probably be, and Messrs. Ralli Brothers' agent at Tando Adam informed me that one-third of the cotton that comes for ginning into that town has been bought in this way. Decrees against agriculturists in all the talukas of this division are also constantly passing through my hands for execution, though, to some extent, this is perhaps not so much an evidence of embarrassment as of civilisation. But the value of land has risen, the number of wells dug has increased, and personal enquiry among cultivators shows that many even of the haris manage to cultivate without resorting to loans from their zamindars or banias, and the majority of the zamindars, being small land-holders of little position, live simply and are not inclined to waste their money in ostentation. The extent to which land has passed from Mahomedans to Hindus has been shown in paragraph 19. It has not thereby passed into the hands of "non-agriculturists," the Hindu money-lender being often considerably more of an agriculturist than the kind of Mahomedan who loses his land.

22. The only form of pressure used in collecting revenue during the current settlement seems according to the Mukhtiarkar's report to have been the issue of notices under section 152, Land Revenue Code. The Sindhi is very sensitive to loss of reputation, and a threat of attachment of his land or moveable property is generally sufficient to make him pay up, if he possibly can. Notices themselves mean nothing, and are usually issued quite unnecessarily. Many of the zamindars are ignorant of the time of payment till the tapadar's kotar comes to summon them. The details are as follow:—

Year.	No. of notices.	Amount of arrears.	Year.	No. of notices.	Amount of arrears.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1894-95 ...	789 ...	30,672 4 0	1899-00 ...	1,017 ...	31,960 11 0
1895-96 ...	403 ...	11,568 14 0	1900-01 ...	1,161 ...	40,331 5 0
1896-97 ...	465 ...	17,551 6 0	1901-02 ...	781 ...	32,755 5 0
1897-98 ...	836 ...	54,016 2 0	1902-03 ...	925 ...	32,822 14 0
1898-99 ...	1076 ...	42,821 10 0	1903-04 ...	943 ...	8,029 13 0

The arrears existing at the end of each year are shown in appendix XV and paragraph 12, where I have commented on them in connection with the working of the current settlement.

23. *Grouping*—For the purposes of assessment, the dehs in the taluka were divided by Colonel Anderson in 1884 into 2 groups, in which they have remained ever since without change. Of those in the 2nd class, some were placed there because their low-lying situation on the river's bank and exposure to floods had impaired their fertility by causing the growth of rank grasses, and the remainder on account of the liability of their roads, water-courses and soil to the encroachment of drifting sand-hills. At the time of grouping them, practically no account was taken of advantages in communication, though the inequalities in this respect were much greater then than they are now. In Sind, considerations of water-supply, level, population and the general character of the soil always seem to have been the main factors in determining the grouping of dehs, and communications have assumed a very secondary importance. The question is whether any changes in grouping are called for in Hala on account of the opening of the Kotri-Rohri Railway. I have already dealt with this to some extent in paragraph 5, where I have pointed out that the effect of the railway has been to level the differences between the north and south of the taluka by giving direct connection with Karachi and abolishing the importance of Hyderabad, and between the east and west by providing stations on the east to counterbalance the ferries and river route on the west. The necessity for alteration in the grouping on account of communications is, then, much less than it was in 1884. I would note in addition the following points:—

(a) The stations of Sarhari and Alahdino Sand are in unimportant hamlets. Those of Lundo, Udero Lal, Khatian Road, and Khesano Landhi are in the open plain, the nearest villages being some miles away. There are no ginning factories at or near any of them. Consequently, the sole advantage over others that dehs near them enjoy is a greater facility in exporting their bajri, junri and til to Karachi. Of these, only the first product need be considered. (Wheat and oil-seeds are not grown near any of these stations, except, it may be, in trifling quantities.) If the zamindars had the enterprise or the capital to send their bajri direct to Karachi themselves, no doubt they would enjoy a much greater advantage than they do by being near a station. As it is, it by no means follows that because they are near a station it is always of use to them. They are in the hands of the bania who buys from them, whether he decides to send the produce at once to Karachi or to wait for a rise and meanwhile to store it in his godown, it may be some distance from the railway, or to dispose of it in some inland town or village. These stations are only outlets of export: they are not situated in towns or villages where there is any demand for local consumption. Consequently, if there is no demand in Cutch, as in 1903-1904 after a good rainfall, the dehs near these stations are in no better but in a worse position than those near the towns and large villages further inland. Moreover, any facility they enjoy in the disposal of bajri is more or less equalised by disadvantages in the disposal of cotton which has to be sent elsewhere for ginning, since these stations possess no factories.

The other stations that concern the trade of the taluka are Shahdampur, Tando Adam and Tando Jam. Of these, Tando Adam is the nearest approach in the division, after Hyderabad, to the kind of town that may be considered to have a permanent and steady effect on the agricultural profits of a neighbouring deh. It has a population of 8,648, and therefore a considerable local consumption of grain, many well-to-do traders, 4 ginning factories and another in its suburb of Alahyar Mari, and also a railway station. On the other hand, it has a municipality with an octroi of 6 pies a maund on grain, which lessens its value as a market for local consumption. Most of the land nearest it in the Hala taluka is alienated, the nearest rayati dehs being Thora, Nindhero, Khorkhani, Kalri and Hakra. Of these, the first was a jagir deh and has lapsed to Government this year, and the remainder are in the 2nd class. I propose, for reasons given later, to raise them all to the 1st class, to some extent on account of their nearness to Tando Adam, but mainly because their other conditions justify this step. No other rayati deh in Hala is sufficiently near Tando Adam to require a change in its grouping. Dehs Ghaib Pir and Narli are the two nearest, and their trade goes quite as much

to Bhit Shah, Hala, and Ajan Shah on the west as to Tando Adam on the east. Shahdadpur is seven miles from the nearest land in Hala and, though a rising town with 3 ginning factories, is still small and without wealth. Little trade either in cotton or grain appears to go to it from Hala. Tando Jam possesses a population of 3,000 and 2 ginning factories, of which one has been closed all this year on account of the losses of its owner, but from enquiries made by me in that town it appears that it imports very little from the Hala taluka, with which it has no business connections.

(b) Prices are very even over the whole taluka. The reason for this is that the demand is exercised from a number of points in several directions. The ginning factories and grain dealers, when trade is brisk, buy from all over the taluka, even from parts that one would think must be under the monopoly of one factory or town, and the strain of competition from several points keeps the prices everywhere much the same. It is in this that I think must be found the explanation of the fact that there has been no increase in cultivation in the last 5 years of the settlement in any of the dehs nearest to stations on the Kotri-Rohri Railway which can be attributed to the opening of that line. The increases are all due to other causes (*vide* remarks in appendix XIII), and in some cases there has been a decline, though not of course on account of the railway. There is plenty of room for increase, and the land is cultivated to nothing like the extent that prevails in the Hyderabad taluka.

(c) The zamindars take no account of advantages in communications in fixing the rate of "lapo," or cash rent, they demand on cotton or other "mahsuli" crops, or on land leased out to their haris for one year. This is usually governed by such considerations as whether the land is on the bank of a Government canal or a private water-course, the nature of its soil and the neighbourhood of a village whence manure can be cheaply and easily obtained, but in no case that I have been able to discover by its distance from a market or centre of export.

I do not therefore propose any alteration in the existing grouping merely on account of the neighbourhood of the railway. Nor does there seem to me any other sound reason for changing its present principles.

Dehs possessing cotton ginning factories are no doubt in a better position than others, but no account was taken of this at the original grouping. The event has proved this policy right, since the closing of several factories through the uncertainty of the trade and the speculations of the owners would have often rendered such grouping unjustifiable. None of the factories in the taluka, except that at Ghotana, is in a natural position, and the continuance of none of them is certain.

After much consideration, I do not think that any changes should be made in the grouping in this taluka on account of water-supply. It is true that there are considerable differences between some of the canals, but these are mostly accidental and temporary, and almost all the canals can be made fully equal to their work without much expense or difficulty. Moreover, the existing boundaries of the dehs are so peculiar that to group many of them by canals would be impossible. For example, half of dehs Ahanjo and Chhachhri depend on the Great Marakh, at present the best, and half on the Small Marakh, at present the worst, canal in the taluka.

I propose to raise the following dehs in the west from the 2nd to the 1st class:—Kunar, Nurketi, Jamalabad, Bhanot, Old Hala, Jhirki and Kacho Khanot. They were originally placed in the 2nd class on account of the deterioration of their soil by floods and the "sour grasses and jungle" that had sprung up. Since that time, however, all the area that was exposed to floods and overgrown by jungle has been turned into Government forest after years of abandonment by the original owners, and the remaining rayati lands are exceedingly good. The kharif lands in these forest dehs are often cultivated every year because the owners allow professional graziers to station their cattle on them at night and thus secure an ample supply of manure free of cost. Moreover, the haris obtain cheap and natural grazing for their wheel bullocks instead of having to maintain them on oil-cake and cotton-seed as is necessary inland.

Deh Kunar now possesses only 21 rayati Numbers, which enjoy a good soil and an ample water-supply without any expenditure on clearance, as they are on the bank of the Gharo Rano. They are cultivated every year and are leased out at rates varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 an acre. Lift cultivation has largely increased during the last 5 years.

There are only 40 rayati Numbers left in deh Nurketi which, in the last 10 years, have been cultivated on an average more than 6 times each. The soil is very fair, the supply from the Gharo Rano is ample as the level of the deh is low, and the lift cultivation has considerably increased during the last half of the settlement.

Jamalabad is mainly a sailabi deh, the land of which is irrigated by natural flooding without any expense to the cultivator, and produces every year fine crops of wheat and oil-seeds. Even in the late poor inundation, it received an ample wetting. The area of both lift and sailab cultivation has expanded considerably during the last 5 years.

The rayati land left in deh Bhanot, though much of it is sandy—or, rather, silty—in appearance, produces excellent crops, and the “lapo” taken by the zamindars on cotton is Rs. 10 an acre and their share of batai is one-third, the same rates as prevail in the neighbouring 1st class dehs. Being situated on the Gharo Bhanot and at the commencement of the Lakhi and Sarang wahs, it receives an ample water-supply, and its lift cultivation has largely increased during the last 5 years.

Old Hala, which is for the most part a sailab deh, produces every year the best crops of wheat and oil-seeds in the whole taluka, and the lands that grow these crops are leased out at very high rates (*vide* paragraph 20). Even after the late poor inundation, I saw excellent young crops springing up and not a foot of sailab land left uncultivated. The kharif lift lands of the deh are not so good in soil, being tinged with “kalar,” but they have nothing to complain of in point of their water-supply from the Gharo Mahmudo, and there is no reason to continue the deh in the 2nd class on their account. In the last 5 years, there has been a small decline in sailab cultivation which has been more than compensated by a large increase in lift cultivation. Old Hala also possesses some good gardens.

Deh Jhirki has lost most of its rayati land by erosion and afforestation. The remainder of the kharif land consists of excellent soil which is watered from the Gharo Mahmudo and leased at high rates, and in which the annual average of cultivation has risen from *nil* in the first half to 62 acres in the second. The deh also possesses some good sailab lands in which there has been a satisfactory increase of cultivation, though accompanied by a decline in bosi cultivation, and some fine vegetable gardens.

Deh Kacho Khanot is a low-lying deh with an excellent soil and good kharif lift and rabi sailabi cultivation, in the former of which there has been an increase that more than compensates for some decline in the latter.

Cultivation in the remaining 2nd class dehs in the west of the taluka, *viz.*, Rishal, Kari, Nuralabad and Shorki, which are almost purely Government forests, is insignificant, and the lands themselves inferior. I do not therefore propose any change in their class.

Of the 2nd class dehs in the south-east of the taluka, I propose to raise Nindhero, Khorkhani, Kalri and Hakra to the 1st group. They were placed in the 2nd class with 9 other dehs by Colonel Anderson on account of a range of sand-hills which was alleged to pass through them. I have ridden through the length and breadth of them and saw no sand-hills at all in these 4 dehs. I do not think that sand-hills are in themselves a very serious drawback, and Colonel Anderson was not consistent in ignoring those near Bhit Shah and Khebar. The real disadvantages of the other 2nd class dehs in the south-east of the taluka, namely, Sadri, Bohriun, Sartanpur, Saidpur, Pawharki, Sohki, Dethki, Ganang and Ket, are not their sand-hills, but the poor and sandy nature of the soil, the highness of the lift even where out of the range of the dunes, and the sparsity of their population. The soil of the

first 4 dehs, however, is excellent. They are well populated and are near Tando Adam. Their drawback is that they depend to a great extent on the Kalian wah, a private canal belonging to Mir Sher Mahomed, the jagirdar of the neighbouring alienated dehs. This canal is a very fair one, and is at present well cleared by the enlightened lessee of the Mir's estate, but it may be neglected on the expiration of this lease, as is said to have been done in Mir Alahdad's time. On the other hand, (1) Mir Sher Mahomed is himself the largest zamindar in dehs Nindhro and Kalri, which lapsed in *choth* from his ancestors' jagir, and it is therefore in his own interest to clear the canal; (2) the zamindars get a clearance rebate of 6 annas in the case of lift and 4 annas in the case of flow cultivation; and (3) I trust the Public Works Department will take over the canal (*vide* paragraph 9).

Deh Nindhro is chiefly dependent on the Ali Bahar Tando Adam wah—a very fair Government canal forming the northern boundary of the deh. From this runs the kario Nindhro—a water-course that has been much neglected by its owner, the Mir. Khorkhani depends mainly on the Kalian wah in its eastern portion, but is watered to a certain extent on the west by a continuation of the kario Nindhro. Deh Kalri is irrigated in its northern half by the kario Kalri *ex* Ali Bahar Tando Adam—another much neglected karia of the Mir's—and in the south by the Kalian wah. Deh Hakra is wholly dependent on the Kalian wah, and is perhaps the best of the 4 dehs. The cultivation in it in the past kharif season was general and good.

Cultivation in dehs Nindhro and Kalri has declined considerably in the last half of the current settlement. The chief reason for this is the occurrence of what appear to have been abnormally high inundations in the years 1894-95 and 1897-98 which brought large areas in these dehs under sailab cultivation and swelled the average of the first 5 years. But a subsidiary cause, especially in deh Nindhro, seems to have been a quarrel between the Mir and his haris, who, according to the lessee of the Mir's estate, claim to be the rightful zamindars and carry off all the produce. Consequently, the Mir neglects this part of his land. The quarrel will, I suppose, settle itself some day, and meanwhile it affords no reason to defer the raising of these dehs to the class in which their natural advantages obviously place them. In Hakra, there has been a small, and in Khorkhani a satisfactory, increase of lift cultivation, but the total cultivation of the latter deh shows a falling-off in the last 5 years, due to a decline in sailab cultivation under the circumstances mentioned above.

I do not propose to raise any of the remaining 2nd class dehs in the south-east to the 1st group. As remarked above, they suffer from an unfertile, sandy soil, a high lift and a small population—disadvantages which more than counterbalance their proximity to the stations of Alahdino Sand and Udero Lal, and there is so much unoccupied and uncultivated land in them that it would in my opinion be not only unfair but probably also unprofitable to raise their assessment at the risk of discouraging extension of cultivation. There has been very little increase, and in most cases a decline, of cultivation in them during the last 5 years of the settlement, but applications for new land are now beginning to come in.

I propose to lower deh Khanot from the 1st to the 2nd class. Much of the deh is blank *kalar*, and there is hardly any land in it free from salt. *Kalar* may be a matter of indifference in rice lands under flow, but is very serious for millets and cotton under lift when it does not merely lie on the surface, as it is impossible to wash out. Appendix XIII shows that the average annual area of actual cultivation has declined from 959 acres in the first half to 645 acres in the last half, and in the last year the area cultivated was 533 acres. A little of this decline has been in sailab, but the greater part has been in kharif lift, to account for which I know of nothing, except increasing *kalar*. Its water-supply in the south from the Gharo Mahmud and Sangro is good, but the crops I saw in that portion in the past season were very sparse and indifferent. Further north, on karias from the Ali Ganj, where the soil is sweeter, I found better cultivation, but the deh has a melancholy appearance on the whole, and I do not think that its proximity to New Hala and the Ghotana ferry compensates for the badness of its soil. In addition, the level of its lift is high.

The following dehs are to be classed, in some cases formally, for the first time—Giss, Thora, Khebrani, Litniun, Palejani, Jakhri, Visro and Mubarak wah.

Deh Giss was transferred from Shahdadpur to Hala in 1903-1904. In the former taluka, it was in the 1st group, the lift rate of which is Rs. 2-12, or the same as that of the 1st group in Hala. Since its transfer to Hala, it has been treated as in the 1st class, in which I propose it should be finally placed. It is true that most of it suffers from deficiency in the Small Marakh, Opan, Paru and Awat wabs, and that there has been a serious decline in flow and sailab cultivation during the last half of the settlement, but these canals will, I hope, be shortly improved, and that part of the deh which is on the Great Marakh could not have a better supply.

Deh Thora was an alienated deh which has lapsed to Government from the current year on the death of the jagirdar, Mir Jam. Its conditions are much the same as those of the neighbouring dehs of Kalri, Khorkhani, Hakra and Nindhero, and like the first three it is dependent on the Kalian wah. Its soil is good, it lies near Tando Adam, and I found the past kharif cultivation in it very fair in spite of the poor inundation. I recommend that it should be placed in the 1st class with its 4 neighbours.

Khebrani, Litniun, Palejani, Jakhri, Visro and Mubarak wah are almost entirely alienated dehs, containing small rayati areas, which were in existence at the commencement of the current settlement, but were by some mistake not classified. The very small rayati cultivation in the first 3 dehs has, however, been paying 1st class rates. Of these, I propose that the rayati lands in dehs Khebrani and Litniun should be formally placed in the 1st group, in which these 2 fine dehs would certainly be, if they were not alienated. The rayati portion of deh Palejani is mostly a mass of sand-hills and poor sandy land. It deserves to be placed in the 2nd class like the neighbouring rayati dehs, and it is possible that this may encourage further cultivation in it. There has been no cultivation during the current settlement in the rayati portions of Jakhri, Visro, and Mubarak wah, except a little barani cultivation in the 2 latter dehs. The rayati land in Jakhri consists almost entirely of uncultivable sand-hills. Some of the rayati land in Visro has now been taken up, and applications are being made in Mubarak wah. In neither case is the land good—the absence of cultivation is sufficient proof; and I recommend that the rayati areas in dehs Visro and Mubarak wah and in deh Jakhri be classed in the 2nd group like the neighbouring rayati dehs.

The alienated portions of the jagir dehs Kubki, Charao and Khudi have been surrendered by the jagirdar for public works, such as railways. The remainder of the land in these dehs is wholly alienated, and it is not therefore necessary to class them.

24. *Rates.*—The all-important rate in this taluka is that of kharif lift. In paragraph 37 of his report in 1894, Mr. Seymour, while deprecating any increase at that time in the rates, wrote "In fact, the level of the present rates is so high that, even with an advance in material prosperity and with increased water-supply, any future enhancement can be but slight;" and Sir Evan James in his forwarding letter said "I quite agree that Rs. 2-12 is sufficient for kharif wheel, mainly because the lift itself is high and Rs. 2-12 is a high rate for wheel, as rates go in Sind. I have always felt, indeed, that wheel rates generally in Sind are, if anything, somewhat too high compared with other modes of irrigation." In the same letter, Sir Evan James referred to probable improvements in the taluka by irrigation schemes then before Government, *e.g.*, the Ren and Ali Bahar Kacheri, and the Ghara Mahmudo, by the Jamrao taking over some of the cultivation in the tails of canals in the east, and by the Kotri-Rohri Railway. Of these, the Kotri-Rohri Railway has been constructed, but nothing has been done to carry out the Ghara Mahmudo and Ren-Ali Bahar Kacheri wah schemes, and the Jamrao has, it is true, taken over a little cultivation on the tails of some branches of the Great Marakh and Ali Bahar Kacheri in the Shahdadpur taluka (though by abruptly closing them it is doubtful whether the eventual harm will not be greater than the

present good), but this has had absolutely no effect on the Hala taluka. Even had the Gharo Mahmudo and Ali Bahar-Ren wah schemes been carried out, they would hardly have justified any increase of assessment in Hala, as the object of the first scheme is to improve the supply and extend cultivation in the Tando Alahyar taluka, and, as the Executive Engineer says, would be of little advantage to Hala, and the second scheme would only give a fair supply of water to a deficient canal. There have, however, been no improvements to speak of in irrigation. In communications, there have been the important changes effected by the Kotri-Rohri Railway, and in the average of prices during the settlement there has been an all-round rise. The question is whether there should be any enhancement of the lift rate. I would invite attention to the following facts :—

(1) The average rates per acre for which 17,991 acres 10 guntas have been sold during the current settlement has been only Rs. 13-10-10 against an average assessment of Rs. 2-10-0, and the average rate per acre for which 50,445 acres have been mortgaged in the same period has been Rs. 4-12-10 against an average assessment of Rs. 2-11-6. It seems to me that amidst a mass of figures these of registered sales extending over a number of years are valuable indications of condition and progress, and, in commenting on them in paragraph 19, I have shown reason for believing that they fairly represent the market value. During the previous settlement, 43,883 acres were sold and 106,858 acres were mortgaged at average rates of Rs. 5-4-6 and Rs. 2-2-5 per acre, respectively, and the large amount of land sold and mortgaged and the low rate fetched certainly appear to me to show that the assessment was too high. The satisfactory improvement in the present settlement is no doubt due to better communications and prices, especially of cotton, but even now the value of land cannot be called high. It is nothing like what it appears to be in Upper Sind.

(2) The general level of land in the taluka is exceptionally high.

(3) The absence of good natural grazing, except in the Government forests, makes the up-keep of wheel cattle very expensive.

(4) There is practically no dubari cultivation, and the cultivators depend on one crop.

(5) The soil, if not manured, requires three or four years' rest between each crop.

(6) While the price of uncleaned cotton has risen greatly, that of the main staple—bajri,—which occupies 61 per cent. of the cultivated area, has been more or less stationary, and, during the last 4 years, its average has been the same as it was in the previous settlement.

On these considerations, I do not think there is any reason to raise the existing kharif lift rates of Rs. 2-12-0 and Rs. 2-8-0. As far as I can judge, they now form an equitable tax, under which the value of land is rising, while its transference to money-lenders is being checked, more wells are being dug, and the zamindars are contented, while as prosperous as their habits will permit them to be.

In view of the rise in the price of cotton, the high rent that zamindars get on it, and the fact that it takes much more water than bajri, it was at first my intention to propose a special cotton rate (on the same principle as a garden rate) of 4 annas an acre over the ordinary lift assessment on Numbers cultivated in any part with cotton. After much consideration, however, I have come to the conclusion that such a tax is inadvisable as it would have a very unequal incidence. It is extremely rare in this taluka to find a whole Number cultivated with cotton. As a rule, not more than a couple of acres, and often only a few guntas, out of a Number, the average size of which is according to paragraph 4 of Mr. Seymour's report $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, will be found cultivated with cotton, partly because the hari cannot afford the expense of growing more, and partly because he must lay up a stock of bajri straw for his cattle during the year. The incidence of the tax will then vary greatly,

according to the area of the Number and the extent it is cultivated with cotton. If all the Numbers were of one small uniform size, of, say, 1 acre, I should recommend such a rate as the best means of automatically adapting the assessment to the marked rise in the value of cotton, without touching the profits of bajri, and of fairly charging for the water it takes in excess of that required by the latter crop. But the illogical sizes and shapes of the existing Numbers are serious obstacles, and, as I have pointed out in paragraph 17, there is at present a sort of natural compensation between low-lying lands, where the lift is cheap but the soil is hard and cannot grow cotton successfully, and high lands, where the lift is costly but the best cotton is grown.

In the other rates, however, I propose some changes as shown in the following table. Rates for cultivation on river kacha lands are given and dealt with separately in paragraph 28 :—

				Existing rates per acre.		Proposed rates per acre.	
				1st group.	2nd group.	1st group.	2nd group.
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
<i>Kharif.</i>							
Gardens	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 4	4 0
Rice under flow	...	...	...	3 8	3 4	3 8	3 4
Other flow	...	...	...	3 0	2 12	3 4	3 0
Lift	...	...	...	2 12	2 8	2 12	2 8
Lift aided by flow	...	...	...	3 0	2 12	3 0	2 12
<i>Rabi.</i>							
Huris	...	...	...	1 4	1 2	1 4	1 2
Bosi	...	...	...	2 12	2 8	2 12	2 8
Bosi aided by lift	...	...	...	3 4	3 0	3 4	3 0
Sailab	...	...	...	3 0	2 12	3 4	3 0
Sailab aided by lift	...	...	...	3 8	3 4	3 12	3 8
Lift	...	...	...	3 8	3 4	3 8	3 4
<i>Barani.</i>							
Kharif	...	...	...	1 8		1 8	
Rabi	...	...	...	2 8		2 8	

The following are my reasons for the proposed changes :—

Gardens.—The rayati gardens of the taluka are practically confined to the neighbourhoods of New and Old Hala, Khandu, Sekhat, Matari and Shahpur. They supply not only the rest of the taluka but the whole of Shahdadpur and part of Tando Alahyar, where vegetables are very scarce. For the most part, they are very fine and valuable, and considering the extent of the market they command and the demand for their produce, their present assessment is low and should certainly in my opinion be raised another 4 annas. The rate in the 2nd group, where they are almost unknown, may be left as it is.

Other flow.—At present, there is a difference of 4 annas between “lift” and “lift aided by flow,” but none between the latter mode of irrigation and “other flow,” though there can be no question that there is a considerable difference in the cost of cultivation, and a distinction in assessment is now made in many talukas. I propose that the assessment of “other flow” should be 4 annas higher than that of “lift aided by flow,” and I have no doubt the zamindars will take the difference from the haris. In some cases, they

already take a larger share of "batai" and more "lapo" on flow than on lift cultivation, but where they do not, the reason is that the area of flow cultivation is so small that they do not trouble about it.

Sailab.—The present bosi rates are the same as those of kharif lift with an increase of 8 annas if the crop receives a cold weather lift supply, which greatly increases the out-turn. The rates I propose for simple sailab are the same as those I propose for "kharif other flow," with an enhancement of 8 annas, as before, when the crop is aided by lift in the cold weather. The distinction between bosi and sailab should in my opinion be the same as that between kharif lift and flow. It is true that "bosi" cultivation is not always as costly as kharif lift, since the land is sometimes prepared by flow irrigation in the kharif season, but in Hala it is usually wetted by lift. Sailab cultivation, on the other hand, is one of the easiest and least expensive modes of cultivation. It is mostly found along the river edge, where the lands, which received an ample wetting even in the late inundation, are cultivated every year with fine crops of wheat and oil-seeds without the application of any manure and without any expenditure on clearance or maintenance of water-courses. The high rates of "lapo" received by the owners of sailab lands near Old Hala have been shown in paragraph 20.

25. The financial results of the proposed rates in the surveyed lands of the taluka, excluding deh Thora, on the average of the last 5 years' cultivation, are given in appendix XVI. The gross assessment expected is Rs. 1,45,027, from which Rs. 7,194, being the difference on account of rebates for the clearance of private karias between the average gross and net assessment in the last 5 years, must be deducted to arrive at an average net jamabandi on cultivation alone of Rs. 1,37,833.

26. This gives an increase when compared with the average net jama-bandi (Rs. 1,35,928) in the last 5 years of the current settlement of Rs. 1,905 or 1.40 per cent., made up principally under the following heads:—Sailabi, Rs. 838; kharif lift, Rs. 421; gardens, Rs. 388; and "other flow," Rs. 130. The greatest increase is naturally in the 2nd class dehs containing considerable sailabi cultivation that are now raised to the 1st class, since the combined changes in rates and grouping raise the assessment on such lands in these dehs by 8 annas an acre. The highest percentages of increase are 13.76 in Jamalabad and 13.28 in Old Hala, which is not in my opinion at all excessive, considering the advantages these dehs enjoy.

27. I have no remarks to make on the comparison in appendix XVI of the average assessment, under each head of irrigation, with the average rates under the current settlement.

28. Figures for deh Thora are not included in any of the regular appendices, as the deh has only lapsed from jagir from the current year. I have prepared a supplementary appendix (No. XVI-A), showing in round figures the assessment expected in it on the average of the past 5 years' cultivation. This amounts to Rs. 2,440, from which about Rs. 390 must be deducted on account of rebate for clearance, if the Kalian wah is not taken over by the Public Works Department. Comparison with the revenue paid by the deh when it was alienated is not necessary.

29. The only unsurveyed lands in the taluka are the riverain kachas, and the existing rates per acre are as follow:—

	Rs.	a.
Lands sown with kharif and peshras crops	...	3 0
Lands sown with rabi wheat and barley	...	3 0
Lands ploughed and sown with other crops	...	2 8
Lands unploughed	...	1 8
Lands sown with simko	...	0 8

Many of these rates are perfect puzzles to me, and have evidently been found so by others and disregarded at jamabandi, as the details of columns 4 and 6 in appendix XVII show. Land sown with wheat and barley has been rightly assessed at Rs. 3 and unploughed land at Rs. 1-8, but while lands "ploughed and sown with other crops" have been charged the correct rate of Rs. 2-8 in Khandu and Richal, they have been charged the sailabi rate of the 2nd group (Rs. 2-12-0) in deh Kacho Khanot. In dehs Khandu, Porath and Kacho Khanot, kharif cultivation has been assessed at the irrigational rates fixed for surveyed lands, *viz.*, kharif lift Rs. 2-12-0 and Rs. 2-8-0, and garden Rs. 4, whereas they should apparently have borne one uniform rate of Rs. 3, whatever the crop or mode of irrigation. In Khandu, again, a small area of "peshras" cultivation (a word unknown in these parts, but which I believe to mean the spring "adhaon" crops) has been charged the rate of Rs. 3-8-0 for "sailab aided by lift" in the 1st group, instead of Rs. 3, and in the same deh other sailabi cultivation in rabi aided by lift has been charged Rs. 3-8-0 instead of Rs. 3 or Rs. 2-8, according as it was cultivated with wheat, barley or "other crops."

Apert, however, from the tapadar's difficulties in understanding these rates, their application may lead to some strange results. (1) There being no separate garden rate for kacha lands, land sown with melons (an extremely paying "garden" crop) in kharif would pay Rs. 3, as against Rs. 4 in surveyed areas, and in rabi would pay Rs. 2-8, as it must be classed with "other crops." (2) While kharif lift on kacha lands even in a 2nd class deh pays Rs. 3, or 4 annas more than the rate in 1st class surveyed dehs, rabi sailabi jambho pays Rs. 2-8 or 4 annas less than the rate even of 2nd class dehs, and, if aided by lift in the cold weather, still pays the same rate, while in surveyed lands it would be charged an extra 8 annas. (3) If "other crops" (*e.g.*, jambho) are sown on unploughed land, they are assessed Rs. 1-8, but if wheat is sown on unploughed land, as I have seen done in deh Jamalabad in kacha, though surveyed, land, it must (apparently) pay Rs. 3, as it is not laid down whether the "land sown with wheat and barley" is to be ploughed or not.

It is true that very kacha land cannot be ploughed. The cultivator can only broad-cast the seed, which springs up and flourishes in the cracks that form in the land as it dries in the sun, but is poor, if it grows at all, on the surface, and the out-turn per acre is consequently much less than it would be if the land had been ploughed and the crop evenly distributed over the field. Such land may therefore be rightly assessed at low rates, though it is a question whether the reduction of the cost of cultivation to almost *nil* does not make up for the smaller out-turn and whether a rate of Rs. 1-8 is not setting a premium on laziness. But as this rate is the same for unploughed kacha lands all over Sind, I do not propose any alteration. I cannot, however, see any valid reason for distinguishing between kacha lands that are sufficiently paka to be ploughed and paka surveyed lands, or for making a difference, that is unknown in surveyed areas, between the assessment of wheat or barley and jambho or other crops. Further, the kacha lands in Khandu and Kacho Khanot were surveyed in the year 1902-1903 and are now assessed like the remaining surveyed portions of these dehs. Practically, therefore, cultivation on kacha unsurveyed land is now confined to a trifling area in deh Amin Lakho, where the land seems to have been sown hitherto without ploughing, though I saw some ploughed areas there this year. No "simko" is ever grown in this taluka. I therefore propose to retain only the rate of Rs. 1-8 for rabi cultivation on unploughed kacha lands, whether of wheat, barley, jambho, matar, or any other crop, and to assess all other cultivation on kacha lands at the irrigational rates sanctioned for the dehs in which they lie. The resulting revenue on the basis of the average of the past 5 years will be Rs. 406-14-0, or an increase of Rs. 17-12-0 over the previous collections. For the purposes of comparison in appendix XVII, I have had to treat the kacha lands in Khandu and Kacho Khanot as though they were still unsurveyed.

30. The general financial results expected from the proposed settlement in surveyed and unsurveyed land together on the basis of cultivation in the

last 5 years under review are as follow :—

	Area.	Present settlement.	Proposed settlement.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
	A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Surveyed land ...	52,463	1,43,122	1,45,027	1,905	1·33
Deduct on account of re- bate for clearance.	...	7,194	7,194	...	...
Remainder ...	52,463	1,35,928	1,37,833	1,905	1·40
Unsurveyed land ...	172	389	407	18	4·62
Dubari cultivation ...	897	614	614	...	...
TOTAL ...	53,532	1,36,931	1,38,854	1,923	1·40
Deh Thora ...	1,035	...	2,848	2,848	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	54,567	1,36,931	1,41,702	4,771	...

31. I have directed the Mukhtiarkar to publish the proposed rates and grouping. As the current settlement has been guaranteed up to the 31st July 1906 by Government Resolution No. 7841, dated the 10th November 1903, I recommend the introduction of the new settlement from the 1st August 1906. I had intended to recommend that it should be fixed for a period of 20 years as the conditions of the taluka have changed so little in the past, and important changes in the future in irrigation, or in communications now that the Kotri-Rohri Railway has been built, seemed to me improbable. But the Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, has lately mooted a scheme for a feeder to the canals in the Hyderabad district to be taken off from the Indus in the Rohri taluka, which would, it is believed, give a perennial flow supply to most of the land in the Hala division. If there is any chance of this scheme being carried out, it would be better not to guarantee the settlement of this taluka for more than 10 years, as it would entirely change the existing conditions.

I regret the delay in the submission of this report, which is due to the fact that I could not get appendices XIII and XIV-A corrected till the middle of March, and accurate figures of the previous and current settlement in paragraphs 11 and 12 till the end of that month.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. L. MOYSEY,

Assistant Collector,

Hala.

Through the Collector of Hyderabad.

APPENDIX III.

LIST of VILLAGES under the existing and proposed settlement in the Hala taluka.

CURRENT SETTLEMENT.		PROPOSED SETTLEMENT.	
No.	Deh.	No.	Deh.
	<i>1st group.</i>		<i>1st group.</i>
1	Gadali.	1	Gadali.
2	Khutiro.	2	Khutiro.
3	Rahu.	3	Rahu.
4	Kaka.	4	Kaka.
5	Jamali.	5	Jamali.
6	Pingharo.	6	Pingharo.
7	Chapar Khan.	7	Chapar Khan.
8	Rahuki.	8	Rahuki.
9	Baori.	9	Baori.
10	Chitori.	10	Chitori.
11	Zair Pir.	11	Zair Pir.
12	Giss.	12	Giss.
13	Chhachhri.	13	Chhachhri.
14	Sohrabpur.	14	Sohrabpur.
15	Fatehpur.	15	Fatehpur.
16	Saidabad.	16	Saidabad.
17	Ahanjo.	17	Ahanjo.
18	Abrejani Saidabadji.	18	Abrejani Saidabadji.
19	Panjmoro.	19	Panjmoro.
20	Dethaki Amin Lakheji.	20	Dethaki Amin Lakheji.
21	Amin Lakho.	21	Amin Lakho.
22	Larah.	22	Larah.
23	Daluketi.	23	Daluketi.
24	Gahot.	24	Nurketi.
25	Pir Bilawali.	25	Kunar.
26	Rano.	26	Jamalabad.
27	Tarah.	27	Bhanot.
28	Kiria.	28	Gahot.
29	Dabri.	29	Pir Bilawali.
30	Bhambhri.	30	Rano.
31	Nizamani.	31	Tarah.
32	Bangalo.	32	Kiria.
33	Virato.	33	Dabri.
34	Ghoghat.	34	Bhambhri.
35	Kalri Virateji.	35	Nizamani.
36	Ghaib Pir.	36	Bangalo.
37	Narli.	37	Virato.
38	Bhitshah.	38	Ghoghat.
39	Shekhani.	39	Kalri Virateji.
40	Sandhan.	40	Ghaib Pir.
41	New Hala.	41	Narli.
42	Bandh.	42	Bhitshah.
43	Khanot.	43	Shekhani.
44	Char.	44	Litniun.
45	Dhandho.	45	Khebrani.
46	Ghotana.	46	Sandhan.
47	Salaro.	47	New Hala.
48	Khandu.	48	Bandh.
49	Banoki.	49	Jhirki.
50	Tajpur.	50	Old Hala:

CURRENT SETTLEMENT.		PROPOSED SETTLEMENT.	
No.	Deh.	No.	Deh.
	<i>1st group—continued.</i>		<i>1st group—continued.</i>
51	Sumra.	51	Kacho Khanot.
52	Shahpur.	52	Char.
53	Jahiki.	53	Dhandho.
54	Sipaki.	54	Ghotana.
55	Sekhat.	55	Salaro.
56	Bao Dero.	56	Khandu.
57	Abrejani Sekhatji.	57	Thora.
58	Richal.	58	Nindhero.
59	Porath.	59	Kalri.
60	Sahib Samo.	60	Hakra.
61	Bhorko.	61	Khorkhani.
62	Pano.	62	Bhanoki.
63	Satar.	63	Tajpur.
64	Matjari.	64	Samra.
65	Jakhri Joya.	65	Shahpur.
66	Barchani.	66	Jahiki.
67	Jiandal Kot.	67	Sipaki.
	<i>2nd group.</i>	68	Sekhat.
68	Nurketi.	69	Bao Dero.
69	Rishal.	70	Abrejani Sekhatji.
70	Kunar.	71	Richal.
71	Nuralabad.	72	Porath.
72	Kari.	73	Sahib Samo.
73	Jamalabad.	74	Bhorko.
74	Bhanot.	75	Pano.
75	Shorki.	76	Satar.
76	Jhirkhi.	77	Matjari.
77	Old Hala.	78	Jakhri Joya.
78	Kacho Khanot.	79	Barchani.
79	Nindhero.	80	Jiandal Kot.
80	Kalri.	81	Lakhisar
81	Hakra.	82	Bareri
82	Khorkhani.	83	Kutkai
83	Sadri.	84	Vasan
84	Pawharki.	85	Uderolal.
85	Saidpur.	86	Dhandho
86	Surtanpur.		<i>2nd group.</i>
87	Ganang.	87	Rishal.
88	Bohrium.	88	Nuralabad.
89	Keti.	89	Kari.
90	Sohki.	90	Shorki.
91	Dethaki Jiandal Kot-ji.	91	Khanot.
	<i>Jagir dehs.</i>	92	Sadri.
92	Khebrani.	93	Pawharki.
93	Litaiun.	94	Saidpur.
94	Lakhisar.	95	Sartanpur.
95	Bareri.	96	Visro.
96	Vasan.	97	Palejani.
97	Thora.	98	Ganang.
98	Uderolal.	99	Bohrium.
		100	Mubarak Wah.
		101	Jakhri.

Wholly jagir dehs.

CURRENT SETTLEMENT.		PROPOSED SETTLEMENT.	
No.	Deh.	No.	Deh.
<i>Jagir dehs—continued.</i>		<i>2nd group—continued.</i>	
99	Dhandho.	102	Keti.
100	Thano.	103	Sohki.
101	Kuhki.	104	Dethaki Jiandal Kot-ji.
102	Charao.	105	Thano
103	Visro.	106	Kuhki
104	Palejani.	107	Charao
105	Mubarak Wah.	108	Khudi
106	Khudi.	} Wholly jagir dehs.	
107	Jakhri.		
<i>Forest dehs.</i>		<i>Forest dehs.</i>	
108	Belo Dabho.	109	Belo Dabho.
109	Belo Rano.	110	Belo Rano.
110	Belo Nurketi.	111	Belo Nurketi.
111	Belo Kacho Khanot.	112	Belo Kacho Khanot.
112	Belo Khanot.	113	Belo Khanot.
113	Belo Sekhat.	114	Belo Sekhat.
114	Belo Matiari.	115	Belo Matiari.
115	Belo Jakhri.	116	Belo Jakhri.
116	Belo Ghaliun.	117	Belo Ghaliun.
117	Belo Murid Rais.	118	Belo Murid Rais.

Note.—Deh Murid Rais has been an entirely forest deh throughout the current settlement, but is included in the 1st class dehs in Mr. Seymour's list, evidently by a clerical error.

E. L. MOYSEY,
Assistant Collector, Hala.

APPENDIX IV.

AVERAGE RAINFALL for 10 years from the year 1894-95 to the year 1903-1904.

Taluka.	Station where registered.	Months.	Average rainfall.	
			Inches.	Cents.
Hala ...	Dispensary, Hala.	1894-95 ... { August 20 September 29 December 22 January 37 June 10 July 76		
		TOTAL ...	1	94
		1895-96 ... { August ... 8 70 January 2 June ... 1 74 July 14		
		TOTAL ...	10	60
		1896-97 ... { August 63 February 6 April ... 1 6 July ... 8 90		
		TOTAL ...	10	65
		1897-98 ... { August ... 5 85 September 5 February ... 2 67 May 13 July ... 2 42		
		TOTAL ...	11	12
		1898-99 ... { March 11 May ... 1 36		
		TOTAL ...	1	47
		Total of first 5 years 1894-95 to 1898-99.	35	78
		Average of first 5 years 1894-95 to 1898-99.	7	16
		1899-1900. { January 5 February 5 April 40		
		TOTAL ...	...	50

Taluka.	Station where registered.	Months.	Average rainfall.	
			Inches.	Cents.
H a l a-- continued.	Dispensary, Hala-- continued.	1900-1901. { August ...	5	69
		September ...	...	15
		November ...	...	9
		December ...	...	67
		January ...	...	8
		May ...	...	20
		July ...	...	74
		TOTAL ...	7	62
		1901-1902. { December ...	...	5
		May ...	5	75
		June ...	2	47
		TOTAL ...	8	27
		1902-1903. { August ...	...	97
		September ...	3	83
		January ...	...	20
		March ...	1	80
		July ...	2	8
		TOTAL ...	8	88
		1903-1904. { January ...	...	43
		February ...	...	6
		March ...	...	54
		May ...	...	8
		TOTAL ...	1	11
		Total of second 5 years 1899-1900 to 1903-1904.	26	38
		Average of second 5 years 1899-1900 to 1903-1904.	5	28
		Total of 10 years 1894-95 to 1903-1904.	62	16
		Average of 10 years 1894-95 to 1903-1904.	6	22

E. L. MOYSEY,
Assistant Collector, Hala.

APPENDIX IV-B.

AVERAGE RAINFALL for 4 years from 1900-1901 to 1903-1904.

Taluka.	Station where registered.	Months.	Average rainfall.	
			Inches.	Cents.
Hala ...	Dispensary, Matiari.*	1900-1901. { May ...	...	35
		July ...	1	93
		TOTAL ...	2	28
		1901-1902. { December ...	...	28
		May ...	1	...
		June ...	2	90
		July ...	...	80
		TOTAL ...	4	98
		1902-1903. { August ...	5	10
		September ...	3	60
		March ...	1	...
		July ...	5	53
		TOTAL ...	15	23
		1903-1904. { January ...	...	45
		March ...	...	50
		TOTAL ...	...	95
		Total of 4 years 1900-1901 to 1903-1904.	23	44
		Average of 4 years 1900-1901 to 1903-1904.	5	86

* A rain gauge was not maintained at Matiari before 1900.

E. L. MOYSEY,
Assistant Collector, Hala.

APPENDIX V.

DETAILS OF POPULATION (Census of 1901).

Taluka.	Caste.	MALES		TOTAL MALES.	FEMALES		TOTAL FEMALES.	TOTAL POPULA- TION.	CAN READ OR WRITE OR LEARNING.	
		Under 15.	Over 15.		Under 12.	Over 12.			Males, per cent.	Females, per cent.
Hala (excluding deh Giss).	Hindus ...	4,783	6,737	11,510	3,707	5,848	9,555	21,065	...	...
	Mahomedans ...	16,742	25,050	41,792	11,551	23,351	35,202	76,994	...	...
	Others ...	30	50	80	34	57	91	171	...	...
Deh Giss (transferred from Shahdadpur taluka from 1903-1904).	Hindus ...	70	50	120	35	45	80	200	...	...
	Mahomedans ...	100	96	196	60	123	183	379	...	...
	Others ...	1	2	3	2	2	4	7	...	...
Total ...	Hindus ...	4,853	6,777	11,630	3,742	5,893	9,635	21,205	8.66	0.25
	Mahomedans ...	16,842	25,146	41,988	11,911	23,474	35,385	77,373	0.45	0.08
	Others ...	31	52	83	36	59	95	178	39.76	...
GRAND TOTAL ...		21,726	31,975	53,701	15,689	29,426	45,115	98,816	...	...

APPENDIX VI.

OCCUPATION OF PEOPLE. (Census of 1901).

Taluka.	No. of surveyed villages.	Occupation.	NUMBER.	
			No.	Per cent.
Hala (excluding deh Giss).	Rayati ... 99	Dependent on agriculture alone.	6,958	7.04
	Jagir ... 8	Dependent on agriculture and other labour.	91,272	92.37
	Forest ... 10	.....	...	...
Deh Giss (transferred from the Shahdadpur taluka from 1903-1904).	Rayati ... 1	Dependent on agriculture alone.	319	0.32
		Dependent on agriculture and other labour.	267	0.27
	Forest ... 10			
Total ...	Rayati ... 100	Dependent on agriculture alone.	7,277	7.36
	Jagir ... 8	Dependent on agriculture and other labour.	91,539	92.64
	Forest ... 10			
GRAND TOTAL...	118		98,816	100

Note.—Information about non-agricultural classes is not available.

E. L. MOYSEY,
Assistant Collector, Hala.

APPENDIX VII.

STATEMENT showing SALES in the Hala taluka.

Year.	Class.	Number of cases.	Area.	Total sum for which sold.	Sale rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate per a.c.	Passed into the hands of Hindus from Mahomedans.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g. Rs. a. p.
1894	1 to 10 times Government assessment.	33	1,215 35	7,008 0 0	5 12 3	3,045 0 0	2 8 0	363 19 1,367 0 0
	10 to 20 " " " "	2	45 36	2,075 0 0	45 1 9	113 0 0	2 7 4	... ..
	20 to 30 " " " "	2	8 0	560 0 0	70 0 0	23 0 0	2 14 0	... ..
	30 to 40 " " " "	2	9 27	2,155 0 0	215 8 0	28 0 0	3 12 10	9 27 2,155 0 0
	50 to 100 " " " "	1	7 5	2,800 0 0	400 0 0	27 0 0	3 13 9	... ..
	TOTAL	40	1,286 23	14,538 0 0	11 5 7	3,246 0 0	2 8 4	373 6 3,522 0 0
1895	1 to 10 times Government assessment.	47	1,409 35	11,269 6 0	7 15 11	3,752 0 0	2 10 0	428 22 2,822 4 0
	10 to 20 " " " "	6	49 9	2,155 0 0	45 3 1	155 0 0	2 12 0	... ..
	20 to 30 " " " "	4	19 10	1,150 0 0	58 11 3	58 0 0	2 12 3	... ..
	30 to 40 " " " "	1	7 25	1,060 0 0	131 2 4	31 0 0	4 0 0	... ..
	TOTAL	58	1,485 39	15,554 6 0	10 7 4	3,976 0 0	2 10 9	428 22 2,822 4 0
1896	1 to 10 times Government assessment.	26	1,831 24	13,391 0 0	7 5 0	4,916 0 0	2 11 0	593 31 1,631 0 0
	10 to 20 " " " "	3	32 37	1,010 0 0	30 9 8	89 0 0	2 11 0	25 33 71 0 0
	20 to 30 " " " "	4	33 11	2,175 0 0	65 15 0	91 0 0	2 12 0	... ..
	30 to 40 " " " "	3	26 39	2,445 0 0	90 9 0	74 0 0	2 12 0	10 16 28 0 0
	50 to 90 " " " "	2	8 18	2,000 0 0	236 11 0	23 0 0	2 12 0	... ..
	TOTAL	38	1,933 9	21,044 0 0	10 14 0	5,133 0 0	2 11 0	629 34 1,730 0 0
1897	1 to 10 times Government assessment.	31	1,085 13	12,274 0 0	11 5 0	2,748 2 0	2 10 0	651 31 6,815 0 0
	10 to 20 " " " "	3	51 9	1,695 0 0	33 3 3	140 15 0	2 12 0	2 10 95 0 0
	20 to 30 " " " "	4	52 31	3,300 0 0	62 4 0	144 1 0	2 12 0	27 12 1,600 0 0
	110 to 120 " " " "	1	3 10	1,500 0 0	449 3 8	13 0 0	4 0 0	... ..
	TOTAL	39	1,192 23	18,769 0 0	15 11 10	3,046 2 0	2 8 10	661 16 8,510 0 0
1898	1 to 10 times Government assessment.	42	1,828 15	14,659 0 0	8 0 3	5,028 1 0	2 12 0	1,085 17 8,915 12 0
	10 to 20 " " " "	9	90 22	4,825 0 0	53 4 7	248 14 0	2 12 0	36 9 1,700 0 0
	20 to 30 " " " "	2	25 36	1,787 4 0	69 0 1	71 1 0	2 11 11	14 32 887 4 0
	30 to 40 " " " "	2	13 38	1,171 0 0	83 15 1	38 8 0	2 12 2	13 38 1,171 0 0
	50 to 90 " " " "	2	5 24	1,900 0 0	339 4 7	22 8 0	4 0 3	5 24 1,900 0 0
	TOTAL	57	1,964 15	24,342 4 0	12 6 3	5,409 0 0	2 12 1	1,156 0 14,574 0 0
1899	1 to 10 times Government assessment.	31	1,552 15	6,000 11 0	23 2 5	4,173 3 0	2 11 0	1,400 3 16,809 14-0
	10 to 20 " " " "	7	81 22	4,133 9 0	100 12 0	255 14 0	2 12 0	75 29 3,983 9 0
	TOTAL	38	1,633 37	10,134 4 0	6 3 3	4,429 1 0	2 11 4	1,475 32 20,793 7 0
1900	1 to 10 times Government assessment.	73	2,179 24	21,748 11 0	9 15 8	5,721 7 2	2 10 0	1,183 28 14,581 11 0
	10 to 20 " " " "	14	195 37	7,717 4 0	59 6 3	514 4 10	2 10 0	72 3 3,482 4 0
	20 to 30 " " " "	3	36 25	2,100 0 0	56 15 2	94 7 11	2 9 0	36 35 2,100 0 0
	30 to 40 " " " "	3	21 18	1,146 4 0	53 7 0	56 4 11	2 10 0	6 33 746 4 0
	40 to 50 " " " "	1	2 2	226 14 0	110 10 9	8 0 0	4 0 0	... ..
	TOTAL	94	2,483 36	32,939 1 0	13 8 4	6,394 8 10	2 10 0	1,299 19 20,910 5 0
1901	1 to 10 times Government assessment.	41	1,313 6	13,630 2 0	10 6 1	3,609 9 0	2 12 0	445 29 3,950 0 0
	10 to 20 " " " "	12	112 8	5,195 0 0	16 0 3	310 10 0	2 12 0	48 17 2,090 0 0
	20 to 30 " " " "	4	52 21	3,100 0 0	39 0 4	144 7 0	2 12 0	11 20 700 0 0
	TOTAL	57	1,478 23	21,925 2 0	14 13 3	4,064 10 0	2 12 0	505 26 6,740 0 0
1902	1 to 10 times Government assessment.	70	2,682 0	19,715 12 0	7 5 8	6,375 8 0	2 6 0	245 21 3,825 0 0
	10 to 20 " " " "	3	29 37	1,600 0 0	53 7 5	82 5 0	2 12 0	... ..
	20 to 30 " " " "	7	108 12	6,800 0 0	62 12 7	297 13 0	2 12 0	... ..
	30 to 60 " " " "	1	19 27	3,000 0 0	152 7 7	54 2 0	2 12 0	19 27 3,000 0 0
	170 to 180 " " " "	2	20 10	9,750 0 0	481 7 8	55 11 0	2 12 0	... ..
	TOTAL	83	2,860 6	40,865 12 0	14 4 7	6,865 7 0	2 6 5	265 8 6,825 0 0
1903	1 to 10 times Government assessment.	42	1,265 39	14,685 0 0	13 9 7	3,418 7 0	2 11 2	430 12 5,866 0 0
	10 to 20 " " " "	18	372 39	15,398 0 0	39 8 4	989 0 0	2 10 5	214 39 9,000 0 0
	20 to 30 " " " "	4	62 33	3,800 0 0	61 15 1	172 6 0	2 11 10	... ..
	30 to 40 " " " "	2	10 29	960 8 0	89 11 8	28 3 0	2 9 9	5 8 468 0 0
	70 to 80 " " " "	1	4 13	800 0 0	184 15 6	10 15 0	2 8 0	4 13 800 0 0
	492 to 500 " " " "	1	0 64	300 0 0	2,000 0 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	... ..
	830 to 840 " " " "	1	3 0	10,000 0 0	3,333 5 4	12 0 0	4 0 0	... ..
	TOTAL	69	1,719 364	45,943 8 0	26 11 5	4,681 7 0	2 11 1	654 32 16,104 0 0
	GRAND TOTAL	573	17,991 104	2,46,095 5 0	13 10 10	47,255 3 10	2 10 0	7,469 35 1,02,480 14 0

E. L. MOYSEY,
Assistant Collector, Hala.

APPENDIX VIII.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF SUB-LETTING in the Hala taluka.

Year.	Class.	Number of cases.	Number of acres sub-let.	Sum for which sub-let.	Rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1894 ...	1 to 5 times Government assessment ...	23	6,023 5	2,678 13 6	1 7 1	14,978 4 0	2 7 9
1895...	1 to 5 times Government assessment ...	3	1,765 0	3,450 0 0	1 15 3	4,743 0 0	2 11 0
	46 " 50 " " "	1	3 24	300 0 0	83 5 4	9 0 0	2 8 0
	TOTAL ...	4	1,768 24	3,750 0 0	2 1 11	4,752 0 0	2 8 0
1896 ...	1 to 5 times Government assessment ...	3	97 27	1,009 0 0	10 5 3	269 0 0	2 12 1
1897 ...	1 to 5 times Government assessment ...	1	3 32	10 0 0	2 10 1	10 7 0	2 11 11
1898...	1 to 5 times Government assessment ...	2	72 28	330 0 0	4 8 8	199 14 0	2 12 0
	6 to 10 " " "	1	6 10	280 0 0	46 12 10	17 11 0	2 13 3
	11 to 15 " " "	1	1 22	800 0 0	75 13 3	29 14 0	1 15 8
	TOTAL ...	4	89 20	1,410 0 0	15 12 1	238 7 0	2 10 8
1899 ...	1 to 5 times Government assessment ...	7	2,777 21	4,160 0 0	1 8 0	6,289 10 0	2 4 3
1900...	1 to 5 times Government assessment ...	12	5,062 21	3,489 0 0	0 11 0	13,289 5 2	2 10 0
	6 " 10 " " "	1	2 0	40 0 0	20 0 0	5 4 0	2 10 0
	TOTAL ...	13	5,064 24	3,529 0 0	0 11 2	13,294 9 2	2 10 0
1901 ...	1 to 5 times Government assessment ...	9	4,850 26	8,086 0 0	1 10 8	13,339 3 0	2 12 0
1902...	1 to 5 times Government assessment ...	11	48,365 17	49,722 15 8	1 0 4	133,001 14 0	2 11 10
	30 to 35 " " "	1	1 20	133 0 0	88 10 8	4 2 0	2 12 0
	TOTAL ...	12	48,366 37	49,855 15 8	1 0 6	133,009 0 0	2 12 0
1903...	1 to 5 times Government assessment ...	8	5,651 6	10,587 8 0	3 11 11	16,505 0 0	2 11 11
	6 to 10 " " "	2	7,007 37	1,309 7 0	18 13 6	17,521 11 0	2 8 0
	11 to 15 " " "	3	1,512 0	1,592 4 11	32 13 1	4,145 8 0	2 11 10
	TOTAL ...	13	14,175 3	13,489 3 11	0 15 3	37,172 9 0	2 10 0
GRAND TOTAL ...		89	83,213 19	89,978 1 1	1 1 4	223,353 1 2	2 10 11

E. L. MOYSEY,
Assistant Collector, Hala.

APPENDIX IX.

STATEMENT showing MORTGAGES in the Hala taluka from 1894 to 1903.

Year.	Class.	Number of cases.	Total number of acres.	Sum for which mortgaged.	Mortgage rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	REMARKS.			
								PASSED FROM MAHOMEDANS TO HINDUS.			
								With possession.		Without possession.	
								Area.	Sum for which mortgaged.	Area.	Sum for which mortgaged.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
1894	1 to 10 times Government assessment	33	5,543 26	20,121 4 6	3 10 1	13,945 0 0	2 8 11	931 6	2,604 0 0	4,612 20	17,517 4 6
	11 to 25 "	4	113 5	1,188 11 3	9 4 6	282 0 0	2 7 11	...	...	113 5	4,438 11 3
	26 to 50 "	1	12 35	996 0 0	76 9 10	22 0 0	2 7 5	...	...	12 35	96 0 0
	51 to 100 "	1	5 0	1,400 0 0	284 0 0	12 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	5 0	1,470 0 0
	TOTAL	39	5,671 26	22,705 15 9	4 12 2	14,261 8 0	2 8 3	931 6	2,604 0 0	4,743 20	24,421 15 9
1895	1 to 10 times Government assessment	35	10,469 26	25,052 0 0	2 0 3	26,799 0 0	2 12 0	...	...	10,439 25	25,052 0 0
	11 to 25 "	7	94 9	2,998 12 0	31 12 0	223 0 0	2 11 0	...	...	22 27	1,498 12 0
	26 to 50 "	2	14 25	1,465 0 0	100 2 9	40 0 0	2 12 0	...	...	14 25	1,465 0 0
	51 to 100 "	3	10 7	4,625 0 0	454 0 9	27 0 0	2 11 0	...	...	10 7	4,625 0 0
	TOTAL	47	10,588 26	34,140 12 0	3 3 7	29,080 0 0	2 11 11	...	...	10,477 4	32,600 12 0
1896	1 to 10 times Government assessment	43	8,167 24	27,719 0 0	4 8 0	16,951 0 0	2 12 0	...	...	4,553 24	5,823 0 0
	11 to 25 "	11	187 38	7,816 0 0	41 9 0	57 0 0	2 12 0	52 24	145 0 0	135 12	7,671 0 0
	26 to 50 "	7	108 34	8,696 0 0	197 0 0	285 0 0	2 12 0	...	...	8 2	7 0 0
	51 to 100 "	1	6 25	1,200 0 0	171 9 0	10 0 0	2 12 0	...	...	6 28	1,200 0 0
	TOTAL	62	8,471 6	45,431 0 0	7 0 4	17,782 0 0	2 12 0	52 24	145 0 0	4,708 26	14,701 0 0
1897	1 to 10 times Government assessment	83	5,001 21	25,936 6 7	5 2 8	13,754 0 2	2 12 0	977 22	1,912 9 11	3,047 9	13,897 0 0
	11 to 25 "	4	15 37	1,320 12 0	41 13 2	120 6 9	2 12 0	...	...	45 37	1,920 12 0
	26 to 50 "	2	20 27	2,950 0 0	96 2 9	84 3 6	2 12 0	12 0	900 0 0	...	...
	TOTAL	89	5,078 5	30,707 2 7	6 0 9	13,958 10 5	2 12 0	989 32	2,812 9 11	3,093 6	15,817 12 0
1898	1 to 10 times Government assessment	48	5,146 19	22,646 8 0	4 6 6	14,151 10 0	2 12 0	1,215 25	2,845 10 0	1,702 25	15,622 3 0
	11 to 25 "	8	838 15	8,230 0 0	9 14 3	2,705 9 0	2 12 0	205 15	1,211 12 0	635 4	3,478 4 0
	26 to 50 "	3	23 19	2,338 0 0	99 11 3	64 2 0	2 11 9	...	...	10 26	1,948 0 0
	51 to 100 "	1	6 10	2,500 0 0	400 0 0	16 3 0	2 9 5	...	...	3 32	40 0 0
	TOTAL	59	6,014 23	33,814 8 0	5 15 3	16,537 8 0	2 12 0	1,421 0	4,077 6 0	2,351 10	21,438 7 0
1899	1 to 10 times Government assessment	19	967 8	9,158 13 0	28 15 4	2,540 2 0	2 11 0	167 24	2,338 13 0	470 38	3,015 0 0
	11 to 25 "	1	35 0	1,325 0 0	37 13 9	96 4 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...
	26 to 50 "	1	7 38	670 15 0	84 0 4	22 5 0	2 12 0	7 38	670 15 0	...	...
	TOTAL	21	1,010 7	11,154 12 0	11 0 8	2,658 11 0	2 10 1	195 22	3,000 12 0	470 38	3,045 0 0
1900	1 to 10 times Government assessment	52	4,339 36	18,222 9 0	4 8 2	11,109 11 7	2 12 0	94 25	730 0 0	3,819 22	15,500 12 0
	11 to 25 "	13	263 38	9,937 4 0	37 12 2	693 13 11	2 10 0	61 28	1,790 0 0	115 12	4,737 4 0
	26 to 50 "	3	35 21	2,411 12 0	67 14 3	97 11 1	2 12 0	...	...	14 32	743 1 0
	51 to 100 "	2	12 8	1,800 0 0	147 8 8	33 8 10	2 12 0	...	...	12 9	1,800 0 0
	TOTAL	70	4,361 23	32,101 9 0	7 7 2	11,933 13 5	2 11 11	156 13	2,520 0 0	3,961 34	22,780 1 0
1901	1 to 10 times Government assessment	10	457 14	3,343 0 0	7 4 11	1,232 1 0	2 12 0	8 18	160 0 0	216 39	1,781 0 0
	11 to 25 "	1	12 39	400 0 0	20 13 3	35 11 0	2 12 0	12 39	400 0 0	...	...
	TOTAL	11	470 13	3,743 0 0	7 15 4	1,267 12 0	2 11 10	21 17	560 0 0	216 39	1,869 0 0
1902	1 to 10 times Government assessment	14	9,819 36	9,892 8 0	1 0 1	27,004 12 0	2 12 0	7,796 8	8,200 0 0	285 9	1,093 8 0
	11 to 25 "	11	154 19	5,668 0 0	119 8 6	324 13 0	2 12 0	...	...	38 39	639 0 0
	TOTAL	25	9,974 15	15,560 8 0	1 8 10	27,328 0 0	2 12 0	7,796 8	8,200 0 0	322 7	1,732 8 0
1903	1 to 10 times Government assessment	9	795 20	5,225 0 0	9 2 9	2,166 15 0	2 11 6	243 0	1,200 0 0	340 15	1,625 0 0
	11 to 25 "	2	15 34	743 8 0	46 2 8	42 3 0	2 10 0	...	...	6 0	262 0 0
	TOTAL	11	811 24	5,968 8 0	7 13 7	2,208 2 0	2 11 7	243 0	1,200 0 0	346 15	1,887 0 0
	GRAND TOTAL	388	50,445 7	2,42,347 11 4	4 12 10	1,37,148 9 10	2 11 6	11,807 2	25,108 11 11	30,691 39	1,39,847 7 9

E. L. MOYSEY,
Assistant Collector, Hala.

APPENDIX X.

STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the Hala taluka of the Hyderabad district.

Year.	PLOTCH CATTLE.		BULLS FOR BREEDING PURPOSES ONLY.		OXEN AND HE-BUFFALOES USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES.		MILCH CATTLE.			YOUNG STOCK.			Total of cols. 2 to 11.					Horses. Ponies.			Mules.	Donkeys.	Sheep.	Goats.	Camels.	PLOWES.		CARTS.	
	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	He-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	Shee-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21						Hidding carts.	Carts used for carrying loads.		
																												Small.	Large.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23							
1894-1895*	12,545	...	...	...	...	...	14,100	5,077	...	...	31,722	...	2,291	11	4,053	...	40,299	5,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1895-1896	19,635	...	...	...	...	...	15,528	6,630	...	...	41,303	...	2,339	13	912	...	54,516	5,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896-1897	19,695	...	...	...	...	...	15,910	4,962	...	...	40,567	...	2,426	9	3,947	...	50,672	7,311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897-1898	19,893	...	...	...	...	...	15,423	5,513	...	...	40,855	...	2,607	57	3,963	...	45,582	6,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1898-1899	19,001	...	...	...	...	...	13,722	5,445	...	...	38,103	...	2,409	7	4,536	...	53,023	5,598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1899-1900†	17,966	...	167	90	24	19	13,706	5,103	9,644	2,784	40,503	...	2,218	9	3,985	8,776	52,777	5,773	4,688	1,734	...	...	...	...	...	12
1900-1901	16,490	1	123	101	42	22	11,254	4,749	8,002	2,502	43,286	...	1,974	13	3,955	2,495	35,661	5,200	4,782	2,343	...	...	...	...	...	9
1901-1902	17,793	23	142	84	70	...	11,765	5,302	8,576	2,677	46,292	...	1,855	8	3,326	2,696	40,058	5,568	4,489	2,294	2	...	...	...	...	12
1902-1903‡	17,687	12	163	53	50	...	11,985	5,203	8,086	2,481	45,720	...	1,811	6	3,357	1,180	38,437	5,760	5,778	2,002	1	...	...	...	...	7
TOTAL	160,765	36	595	328	186	41	123,260	47,424	31,308	10,444	3,77,336	...	19,978	133	31,981	15,147	4,11,325	53,451	19,732	8,373	3	...	...	...	...	40
YEARLY AVERAGE...	17,863	12	149	82	46	10	13,690	5,269	8,577	2,611	48,309	...	2,220	15	3,451	3,787	45,703	5,939	4,933	2,693	1	...	...	...	...	10

* Sheep are included under the head of goats up to 1899-1900.

† New farm maintained from this year.

‡ The census is now to be taken every 5 years (vide the Commissioner's No. 344, dated the 17th December 1902.)

E. L. MOYSEY,
Assistant Collector, Hala.

APPENDIX XI.

STATEMENT showing WELLS in the Hala taluka from 1894-95 to 1903-1904.

Year.	Number of villages.	Number of wells used for drinking.	Number of wells used for irrigation.	TOTAL.	AREA OF CULTIVATION UNDER OR AIDED BY WELLS.	
					On wells alone.	Aided by wells.
		(In use).	(In use).		A. g.	A. g.
1894-1895 ...	80	229	150	379	21 9	692 20
1895-1896 ...	80	221	163	384	55 24	734 5
1896-1897 ...	80	222	165	387	16 22	713 27
1897-1898 ...	83	224	176	400	21 7	790 7
1898-1899 ...	83	236	171	407	11 0	802 33
1899-1900 ...	83	236	182	418	64 27	746 1
1900-1901 ...	84	239	181	420	72 7	785 19
1901-1902 ...	84	268	160	428	131 9	597 28
1902-1903 ...	85	273	179	452	61 37	672 9
1903-1904 ...	86	280	179	459	35 18	710 4

APPENDIX XII.

STATEMENT of CROPS in the Hala taluka (average of the last 5 year s)
from 1899-1900 to 1903-1904.

Crops.	YEARLY CULTIVATED AREA.					TOTAL.	AVER-AGE.	PERCENTAGE.		INCREASE OR DECREASE.	
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.			Current settle-ment.	Previous settle-ment.	Increase.	Decrease.
Kharif.											
Bajri ...	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	61.25	58.06	3.19	...
Cotton ...	26,639	29,000	33,747	32,131	32,889	154,406	30,881	16.36	14.32	2.04	...
Juari ...	6,722	7,031	6,605	5,813	12,063	41,234	8,247	5.45	6.61	...	1.16
Tobacco ...	3,039	3,907	2,073	2,857	1,875	13,751	2,750	1.76	1.40	.36	...
Til (sesamum) ...	744	773	958	1,013	949	4,437	887	.59	2.72	...	2.13
Gardens (including vege- tables).	222	229	191	393	453	1,488	297	.39	Not gi-ven	...	...
Rice ...	156	176	171	230	254	987	197	.14	0.3	.11	...
Pulses...	210	11	86	22	19	348	70	.06			
Starches ...	19	66	8	18	57	168	34	.06			
Flax ...	29	78	33	...	7	147	29	.04			
Other grains (maize, saon and nangli).	11	28	10	25	20	94	19	.02	2.50	...	...
Other crops	9	11	7	13	14	48	10	.02			
Sugarcane ...	5	...	...	...	43	48	10	.01			
6	7	5	3	2	23	5					
TOTAL ...	37,805	41,317	43,894	45,518	48,645	217,179	43,436	86.15	...	...	...
Rabi.											
Huris ...	2,570	2,473	2,214	1,947	1,743	10,947	2,189	4.34	6.16	...	1.82
Jambho ...	607	2,083	1,104	3,234	1,586	8,614	1,723	3.42	2.98	.44	...
Wheat ...	1,546	1,822	1,587	218	1,602	6,775	1,355	2.69	2.55	.14	...
Gardens (including vege- tables).	777	1,123	843	771	1,102	4,616	923	1.93	Not gi-ven	...	...
Pulses ...	651	861	681	175	638	3,006	601	1.19	2.26	...	1.07
Sariah (rape) ...	97	105	172	56	238	668	134	.27	.94	...	.07
Spices...	61	51	50	53	67	282	56	.11	Not gi-ven	...	...
Barley ...	1	...	3	...	...	4	1	.00			
TOTAL ...	6,810	8,518	6,654	6,454	6,976	34,912	6,982	13.85	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	44,115	49,835	50,548	51,972	55,621	252,091	50,418	100.00	...	...	...

E. L. MOYSEY,
Assistant Collector, Hala.

APPENDIX XII-B (Dubari cultivation).

STATEMENT of CROPS in the Hala taluka (average of the last 5 years) from 1899-1900 to 1903-1904.

Crops.	YEARLY CULTIVATED AREA.					Total.	Average.	Per-centage.
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.			
<i>Rabi.</i>	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A. g.	
Jambho ...	133	1,336	396	392	505	2,762	553 0	59.78
Wheat ...	190	304	149	35	214	892	178 0	19.24
Gardens (including vegetables).	126	224	227	112	193	882	177 0	19.13
Sariah (rape) ...	4	12	9	...	25	50	10 0	1.08
Spices ...	...	9	11	2	15	37	7 0	.75
Barley ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	0 8	.02
TOTAL ...	454	1,885	792	541	952	4,624	925 8	100.00

E. L. MOYSEY,
Assistant Collector, Hala.

APPENDIX XIII.

STATEMENT showing AVERAGE AREA of ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND (excluding JAGIR and FOREST LAND) in the survey villages of the Hala taluka for the last year of the current settlement and also in two quinquennial periods.

1	2	3		4	5			6	7				8
Name of villages.	Period.	TOTAL AREA.		Uncultivable waste.	CULTIVABLE LANDS.			Un-occupied cultivable land.	OCCUPIED AREA.				Percentage of unoccupied cultivable land to cultivable area. (Col. 6 with col. 8.)
		According to Survey Register.	Area of Kacha lands.		As per Appendix XVII.	Government cultivable Nos. as per survey register.	Balance.		Actually cultivated.	Uncultivated portions of survey Nos.	Fallow		
											Expired.	Unexpired.	
1st group.		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	
Gadali	Last year 1903-1904	3,875 7	...	1,277 25	...	233 31	2,363 31	301 19	419 16	14 5	66 32	1,471 39	15.07
	Average of last 5 years	3,873 31	...	1,374 4	...	150 22	2,149 5	215 24	606 19	29 34	55 13	1,341 35	9.37
	" preceding 5 years.	3,871 39	...	1,361 23	...	95 24	1,974 27	170 16	673 30	8 36	10 6	1,211 19	8.23
	TOTAL	11,620 37	...	4,053 12	...	480 2	6,487 23	777 19	1,499 25	52 35	132 11	4,025 13	...
	AVERAGE	3,873 26	...	1,351 4	...	160 1	2,162 21	259 6	499 55	17 25	44 3	1,341 32	11.16
Khutiro	Last year 1903-1904	2,911 36	...	121 22	...	625 23	2,162 31	826 12	403 39	25 18	21 27	883 15	29.03
	Average of last 5 years	2,920 30	...	113 22	...	1,970 23	1,716 25	444 19	424 18	32 16	42 7	750 6	15.83
	" preceding 5 years.	2,926 35	...	106 35	...	1,185 6	1,334 31	204 37	425 9	4 12	24 19	675 37	7.26
	TOTAL	8,759 23	...	343 30	...	3,201 17	5,214 10	1,475 28	1,257 26	62 6	90 13	2,328 17	...
	AVERAGE	2,919 35	...	114 24	...	1,067 6	1,738 3	491 36	419 9	20 29	30 4	776 5	17.63
Bahu	Last year 1903-1904	2,541 8	...	133 27	...	519 22	1,870 39	281 29	394 36	40 22	27 27	1,031 6	11.78
	Average of last 5 years	2,515 19	...	132 30	...	455 25	1,737 11	223 2	473 36	30 24	26 3	874 23	9.32
	" preceding 5 years.	2,526 13	...	141 29	...	706 27	1,537 37	160 1	472 1	6 10	10 18	919 4	6.68
	TOTAL	7,576 0	...	397 39	...	1,682 34	5,215 10	664 31	1,119 36	77 20	61 8	2,958 35	...
	AVERAGE	2,525 13	...	132 13	...	651 11	1,735 17	221 24	483 12	25 33	21 16	981 12	9.28
Kaka	Last year 1903-1904	3,769 13	...	273 33	...	1,337 0	2,455 39	352 35	757 9	13 35	1 35	1,100 33	13.83
	Average of last 5 years	3,705 5	...	236 28	...	1,334 15	2,174 2	232 10	729 36	32 13	8 37	1,150 16	7.19
	" preceding 5 years.	3,700 6	...	232 2	...	1,409 7	1,845 36	69 7	671 34	16 39	8 11	1,055 25	2.00
	TOTAL	11,174 23	...	774 23	...	3,981 12	6,475 28	804 12	2,161 39	57 17	19 3	3,455 37	...
	AVERAGE	3,711 34	...	258 8	...	1,327 4	2,159 22	268 4	721 23	19 6	6 14	1,151 12	7.09
Jamali	Last year 1903-1904	1,752 36	...	93 31	...	...	1,659 2	137 3	544 22	21 15	...	954 2	8.26
	Average of last 5 years	1,753 16	...	104 15	...	...	1,617 35	159 31	523 5	23 31	3 4	936 5	9.70
	" preceding 5 years.	1,753 37	...	115 30	...	...	1,639 7	201 13	495 38	5 24	6 1	921 11	12.35
	TOTAL	5,251 9	...	314 2	...	...	4,937 7	498 9	1,565 25	52 30	9 5	2,911 19	...
	AVERAGE	1,751 15	...	104 27	...	...	1,645 23	166 3	521 35	17 23	3 2	937 6	10.00
Pingharo	Last year 1903-1904	1,979 23	...	279 23	...	14 39	1,634 10	410 6	538 5	21 30	...	716 9	24.14
	Average of last 5 years	1,975 5	...	271 1	...	5 35	1,315 8	230 0	508 36	16 33	15 24	703 35	13.78
	" preceding 5 years.	1,968 1	...	211 23	...	...	1,263 18	50 14	514 32	3 12	6 6	688 34	3.98
	TOTAL	5,934 29	...	1,521 7	...	20 26	4,392 33	690 27	1,559 33	41 35	21 30	2,108 38	...
	AVERAGE	1,978 10	...	507 2	...	6 36	1,464 12	230 6	519 38	13 38	7 10	703 0	14.96
Chapar Khan*	Last year 1903-1904	1,821 26	...	135 4	...	13 20	1,672 5	32 16	431 7	26 27	...	1,171 35	2.61
	Average of last 5 years	1,461 31	...	106 22	...	23 2	1,345 7	258 6	322 26	21 21	...	752 24	19.04
	" preceding 5 years.	2 24	...	0 25	...	...	20 39	...	17 3	0 3	...	3 33	...
	TOTAL	3,310 4	...	245 11	...	33 22	3,028 11	300 22	771 6	48 11	...	1,928 12	...
	AVERAGE	1,103 14	...	82 30	...	11 7	1,009 17	100 7	257 2	16 4	...	636 4	9.81
Bahuki	Last year 1903-1904	4,085 32	...	96 23	...	1,994 21	1,994 20	712 15	487 29	21 2	40 35	732 19	17.55
	Average of last 5 years	4,085 18	...	93 28	...	2,313 8	1,648 12	362 19	470 34	20 12	22 28	762 33	9.08
	" preceding 5 years.	4,085 9	...	82 9	...	2,618 1	1,371 19	165 1	514 30	9 27	24 7	661 5	4.13
	TOTAL	12,256 19	...	272 30	...	6,955 38	5,017 31	1,239 35	1,482 22	51 7	67 30	2,156 17	...
	AVERAGE	4,085 23	...	91 10	...	2,318 26	1,672 24	413 12	494 7	17 2	29 10	716 33	10.35
Bavrit	Last year 1903-1904	2,245 6	...	1,311 29	...	...	903 17	173 18	274 37	12 2	47 5	395 35	19.20
	Average of last 5 years	2,153 30	...	1,340 15	...	...	847 24	180 23	206 37	9 19	30 29	413 36	21.30
	" preceding 5 years.	1,910 2	...	1,317 11	...	...	623 31	96 14	147 12	3 28	18 4	357 13	15.47
	TOTAL	6,309 7	...	3,968 15	...	...	2,373 32	450 15	629 6	25 9	101 38	1,167 4	...
	AVERAGE	2,103 2	...	1,323 32	...	...	791 10	150 5	209 29	8 16	33 39	389 1	18.97
Chitoriz	Last year 1903-1904	3,395 16	...	320 10	...	1,632 0	1,513 6	418 10	520 23	13 21	94 20	466 3	13.74
	Average of last 5 years	3,333 33	...	331 30	...	1,772 8	1,459 35	244 17	447 15	10 12	88 37	698 34	8.06
	" preceding 5 years.	3,315 16	...	359 17	...	1,615 24	1,300 15	100 34	668 34	0 37	22 24	691 6	3.35
	TOTAL	10,071 25	...	991 17	...	4,719 32	4,363 16	763 21	1,636 32	30 30	200 10	1,826 3	...
	AVERAGE	3,357 8	...	330 19	...	1,673 10	1,454 10	254 20	542 11	10 10	68 30	608 28	8.40

* The greater part of the deh was jagir before 1900-1901, from which year it became rayati.

† Increase of cultivation due to the lapse to Government of jagirs in 1899-1900 and 1902-1903.

† Mafi haris	Last year 1902-1903	A. g.
	Average of last 5 years	2 5
	" preceding 5 years.	1 28
	TOTAL	3 33
	AVERAGE	1 11

1	2	3		4	5			6	7				8	
Name of villages.	Period.	TOTAL AREA.		Uncultivable waste.	CULTIVABLE AREA.			Un-occupied cultivable land	OCCUPIED AREA.				Percentage of unoccupied cultivable land to cultivable area. (Col. 6 with col. 8.)	
		According to survey register.	Area of kacha lands.		As per appendix XVII.	Government cultivable Nos. as per survey register.	Balance.		Actually cultivated	Uncultivable portions of survey Nos.	Fallow			
											Expired.	Unexpired.		
1st group—contd.														
Zair Pir	Last year 1903-1904	2,828 0	...	284 13	...	693 25	2,020 2	743 35	553 12	9 8	30 39	662 28	29-24	
	Average of last 5 years	2,828 3	...	281 13	...	680 7	1,963 23	675 20	496 35	7 8	81 4	702 36	28-56	
	" preceding 5 years.	2,786 12	...	283 26	...	667 14	1,815 12	343 17	494 18	6 25	33 17	958 15	13-72	
	TOTAL	8,412 15	...	862 12	...	1,771 6	5,818 37	1,763 32	1,544 25	22 1	145 20	2,343 39	...	
	AVERAGE	2,514 5	...	284 4	...	690 15	1,939 26	587 24	514 36	7 14	43 20	781 13	23-23	
Glas*	Last year 1903-1904	4,454 1	...	314 37	...	302 36	3,836 8	1,289 7	496 27	13 3	172 19	1,473 33	30-93	
	Average of last 5 years	4,454 1	...	314 37	...	297 30	3,541 14	1,264 13	500 29	22 1	107 24	1,460 27	30-53	
	" preceding 5 years.	4,454 1	...	311 37	...	298 30	3,840 14	1,241 32	721 29	9 37	85 10	1,771 26	30-00	
	TOTAL	13,362 3	...	944 31	...	899 10	11,517 36	3,750 12	1,816 5	45 1	375 13	5,496 5	...	
	AVERAGE	4,454 1	...	314 37	...	299 32	3,833 12	1,262 4	605 2	15 0	123 4	1,532 2	30-49	
Chachri	Last year 1903-1904	2,341 27	...	195 28	...	1 37	2,144 4	431 29	593 0	...	59 23	1,059 32	20-12	
	Average of last 5 years	2,341 27	...	193 23	...	1 37	2,144 4	323 30	478 24	11 24	108 19	1,218 27	15-32	
	" preceding 5 years.	2,311 27	...	195 26	...	1 37	2,144 4	113 32	513 12	21 4	36 29	1,399 7	6-07	
	TOTAL	7,023 1	...	585 38	...	5 31	6,432 12	942 11	1,614 36	32 28	2 4 31	3,677 26	...	
	AVERAGE	2,311 27	...	195 26	...	1 37	2,144 4	300 30	538 12	10 36	68 10	1,225 36	14-01	
Buhrapur	Last year 1903-1904	3,092 29	...	360 23	...	1 0	2,732 6	831 11	910 37	12 26	61 33	1,896 19	12-16	
	Average of last 5 years	3,092 29	...	360 23	...	1 0	2,722 6	854 4	739 2	25 16	123 11	1,475 10	13-00	
	" preceding 5 years.	3,090 4	...	391 3	...	1 0	2,694 1	165 14	609 6	35 25	58 12	1,735 24	6-13	
	TOTAL	9,271 22	...	1,130 9	...	3 0	8,138 13	850 29	2,348 5	73 27	243 19	4,607 13	...	
	AVERAGE	3,090 21	...	376 30	...	1 0	2,712 31	283 23	786 2	24 22	82 33	1,636 31	10-45	
Fatehpur †	Last year 1903-1904	3,907 31	...	388 13	...	16 5	3,403 13	1,199 0	793 29	10 2	129 20	1,260 2	34-90	
	Average of last 5 years	3,907 31	...	384 14	...	16 5	3,407 12	961 35	634 23	12 31	265 12	1,632 31	28-09	
	" preceding 5 years.	3,867 31	...	381 30	...	14 24	3,408 17	498 18	536 23	15 23	48 29	2,100 4	11-93	
	TOTAL	11,423 13	...	1,157 17	...	46 34	10,219 2	2,560 13	2,263 35	38 16	443 21	4,912 37	...	
	AVERAGE	3,807 31	...	386 33	...	16 25	3,406 14	863 17	754 25	12 32	147 34	1,637 26	24-04	
Saidabad	Last year 1903-1904	2,446 30	...	313 8	...	60 20	2,073 2	815 17	425 36	0 6	127 38	673 25	30-72	
	Average of last 5 years	2,446 30	...	313 8	...	60 20	2,073 2	773 19	386 19	10 13	144 17	768 15	36-25	
	" preceding 5 years.	2,416 30	...	305 28	...	116 18	2,024 23	460 30	354 6	5 25	56 26	1,167 16	21-06	
	TOTAL	7,340 10	...	932 4	...	237 19	6,170 27	2,669 25	1,166 21	16 4	329 1	2,589 10	...	
	AVERAGE	2,416 30	...	310 28	...	79 6	2,056 36	859 35	388 34	5 15	109 27	869 5	32-29	
Abanja	Last year 1903-1904	1,960 38	...	164 31	...	86 21	1,709 36	350 38	441 33	7 15	40 16	569 16	19-05	
	Average of last 5 years	1,960 38	...	170 37	...	83 3	1,708 38	349 14	424 3	12 7	82 27	708 27	21-75	
	" preceding 5 years.	1,960 38	...	172 31	...	86 21	1,701 36	275 17	393 19	11 33	75 16	945 32	16-39	
	TOTAL	5,882 34	...	607 39	...	256 5	5,118 30	1,015 24	1,239 15	31 18	198 18	2,619 35	...	
	AVERAGE	1,960 38	...	169 13	...	85 15	1,706 10	338 21	419 32	10 19	66 6	871 12	18-59	
Abrejani ‡	Last year 1903-1904	3,254 23	...	302 13	...	420 11	2,833 30	624 14	484 39	14 1	63 13	1,846 12	21-14	
	Average of last 5 years	3,254 11	...	301 24	...	410 3	2,812 24	607 31	520 15	18 7	79 23	1,240 26	20-58	
	" preceding 5 years.	3,252 24	...	300 23	...	443 11	2,503 30	620 38	576 13	4 1	81 38	1,223 20	21-03	
	TOTAL	9,762 17	...	904 19	...	1,303 25	7,554 13	1,853 3	1,686 27	36 9	227 38	3,870 18	...	
	AVERAGE	3,251 6	...	301 20	...	434 22	2,518 4	617 27	528 36	12 3	75 39	1,283 19	20-92	
Fanjmore	Last year 1903-1904	152 17	...	72 22	...	19 10	60 25	26 31	11 5	1 4	...	21 25	33-62	
	Average of last 5 years	152 17	...	72 22	...	19 10	60 25	26 31	16 32	1 10	...	13 32	33-62	
	" preceding 5 years.	152 17	...	72 22	...	23 17	66 18	26 31	24 23	0 14	...	4 30	38-52	
	TOTAL	457 11	...	217 26	...	61 37	177 28	80 13	54 20	2 28	...	40 7	...	
	AVERAGE	152 17	...	72 22	...	20 28	59 9	26 31	18 6	0 30	...	13 16	33-62	
Dethaki	Last year 1903-1904	566 21	...	100 8	...	34 14	431 39	30 25	233 25	10 28	...	157 1	6-56	
	Average of last 5 years	566 21	...	100 8	...	34 14	431 39	46 3	220 25	4 21	8 28	150 2	10-30	
	" preceding 5 years.	566 21	...	100 8	...	34 14	431 39	69 26	254 31	2 39	0 14	104 10	14-93	
	TOTAL	1,699 23	...	300 24	...	103 2	1,295 37	148 14	709 1	18 7	9 2	411 13	...	
	AVERAGE	566 21	...	100 8	...	34 14	431 39	49 18	238 14	6 2	3 1	137 4	10-60	
Amin Lakhoj	Last year 1903-1904	2,372 33	59 5	813 17	59 5	...	1,559 16	104 30	947 6	54 27	23 19	339 15	12-63	
	Average of last 5 years	2,371 20	75 1	797 3	75 1	8 21	1,565 36	319 3	809 39	36 26	11 25	343 23	19-31	
	" preceding 5 years.	2,369 21	7 1	602 3	7 1	21 12	1,766 6	470 22	827 31	6 6	69 33	361 35	26-37	
	TOTAL	7,113 34	144 7	2,202 23	144 7	29 33	4,881 18	984 15	2,584 36	97 18	124 36	1,099 33	...	
	AVERAGE	2,371 11	48 2	734 7	48 2	9 38	1,627 6	328 5	861 25	32 20	41 25	363 11	20-30	

* Decrease in cultivation due to decline in other flow and salinities.

† Decrease in cultivation due to poverty of zamindars

‡ Decrease in unoccupied cultivable waste due to erosion.

Mad huri	...	A. G.
Last year 1902-1903	...	4 29
Average of last 5 years	...	4 29
" preceding 5 years.	...	1 36
TOTAL	...	11 14
AVERAGE	...	8 31

1	2	3		4	5			6	7				8	
Name of villages.	Period.	TOTAL AREA.		Uncultivable waste.	CULTIVABLE AREA.			Un-occupied cultivable land.	OCCUPIED AREA.				Percentage of unoccupied cultivable land to cultivable area. (Col. 6 with col. 8.)	
		According to survey register.	Area of kacha lands.		As per appendix XVII.	Government cultivable Nos as per survey register.	Balance.		Actually cultivated.	Uncultivated portions of survey Nos.	Fallow			
											Expired.	Unexpired.		
1st group-contd.														
Larah	Last year 1903-1904	1,226 1	...	50 11	...	55 16	1,120 14	30 6	250 37	2 18	31 5	805 29	2'56	
	Average of last 5 years	1,226 23	...	50 17	...	92 38	1,063 8	39 18	298 29	7 14	30 8	707 19	3'35	
	" preceding 5 years.	1,226 38	...	50 11	...	155 6	1,021 21	114 34	254 20	2 10	4 38	015 1	9'76	
	TOTAL	3,679 22	...	150 39	...	303 20	3,235 3	184 18	834 6	12 2	66 9	2,128 8	...	
	AVERAGE	1,226 21	...	50 13	...	101 7	1,075 1	61 19	278 2	4 1	22 3	7 9 16	5'22	
	Daluketi	Last year 1903-1904	2,763 13	...	1,280 39	...	123 37	1,333 17	569 12	554 34	18 14	34 22	176 15	38'46
Gahot	Average of last 5 years	2,752 1	...	1,292 14	...	144 29	1,314 38	708 17	587 19	15 13	13 39	191 31	48'29	
	" preceding 5 years.	2,744 19	...	1,314 26	...	160 4	1,269 29	775 16	200 24	9 7	60 34	224 29	54'22	
	TOTAL	8,259 33	...	3,887 39	...	433 30	8,038 4	2,061 4	1,142 36	42 34	109 15	591 35	...	
	AVERAGE	2,753 11	...	1,296 0	...	144 23	1,312 23	687 28	380 39	14 11	36 18	197 12	46'91	
	Pir Bilawali	Last year 1903-1904	2,805 2	...	193 6	2,611 37	287 11	852 29	24 32	59 39	1,387 7	11'00
	Rano	Average of last 5 years	2,777 3	...	191 30	2,555 13	240 8	805 13	21 31	96 81	1,421 10	9'29
" preceding 5 years.		2,671 38	...	178 10	...	70 8	2,423 20	139 38	785 24	24 14	18 4	1,456 20	6'61	
TOTAL		8,264 4	...	568 6	...	70 8	7,620 30	667 17	2,413 26	79 37	174 33	4,263 37	...	
AVERAGE		2,751 16	...	187 20	...	23 16	2,540 10	222 19	814 22	23 26	58 11	1,421 12	8'66	
Tarah		Last year 1903-1904	2,210 0	...	701 16	1,506 21	331 19	392 27	34 10	40 7	710 1	21'97
Kirla		Average of last 5 years	2,210 3	...	708 31	1,501 10	268 7	384 19	25 37	28 25	654 2	17'56
	" preceding 5 years.	2,210 5	...	720 29	...	...	1,499 18	134 4	498 17	23 17	26 31	806 24	9'00
	TOTAL	6,830 8	...	2,130 38	...	...	4,499 10	793 30	1,267 23	83 24	95 26	2,370 27	...
	AVERAGE	2,210 3	...	710 13	...	...	1,499 30	264 23	425 8	27 35	31 35	790 9	16'31
	Bano	Last year 1903-1904	2,635 35	...	177 21	...	76 19	2,281 35	289 9	847 1	10 7	13 37	1,171 21	10'15
	Tarah	Average of last 5 years	2,635 35	...	177 21	...	76 19	2,281 35	254 35	710 15	26 33	96 27	1,193 5	10'80
" preceding 5 years.		2,635 36	...	177 21	...	76 19	2,281 35	92 27	630 16	27 1	36 38	1,194 33	3'92	
TOTAL		7,907 25	...	532 23	...	229 17	6,845 25	580 31	2,187 32	64 1	147 22	3,859 19	...	
AVERAGE		2,635 35	...	177 21	...	76 19	2,281 35	195 24	729 11	21 18	49 7	1,286 20	8'39	
Dabhri		Last year 1903-1904	2,103 8	...	199 6	...	2 23	1,900 19	86 2	655 14	31 19	26 27	1,100 37	4'32
Bhambhri		Average of last 5 years	2,028 5	...	195 16	...	2 23	1,829 6	168 19	616 33	30 47	30 4	985 3	9'08
	" preceding 5 years.	1,731 31	...	185 13	...	2 32	1,543 26	68 38	663 20	33 27	23 12	834 9	4'45	
	TOTAL	6,892 4	...	580 35	...	7 38	5,273 11	321 19	1,855 27	95 33	80 3	2,910 9	...	
	AVERAGE	1,954 1	...	188 25	...	2 26	1,757 30	107 6	618 22	31 38	26 28	973 18	6'08	
	Kirla	Last year 1903-1904	2,151 19	...	251 36	...	42 2	1,857 22	178 37	787 3	27 27	21 16	842 19	9'31
	Dabhri	Average of last 5 years	2,142 28	...	251 34	...	42 2	1,815 32	144 2	683 20	36 2	44 7	941 1	7'62
" preceding 5 years.		2,107 23	...	251 29	...	42 2	1,813 32	48 8	641 25	37 15	16 25	1,070 36	2'59	
TOTAL		6,401 30	...	755 18	...	126 6	5,520 6	371 7	2,112 8	101 4	81 11	2,854 16	...	
AVERAGE		2,133 37	...	251 33	...	42 2	1,840 2	123 29	704 3	38 28	27 4	951 18	6'87	
Dabhri		Last year 1903-1904	3,133 36	...	303 12	...	250 8	2,400 16	281 24	1,009 5	13 18	35 31	1,140 18	10'64
Bhambhri		Average of last 5 years	3,133 36	...	307 1	...	341 25	2,485 10	274 8	851 0	28 27	63 14	1,207 11	9'69
	" preceding 5 years.	3,131 36	...	249 20	...	374 12	2,506 4	133 16	867 11	33 24	27 12	1,445 21	4'89	
	TOTAL	9,401 28	...	949 33	...	970 5	7,451 30	698 8	2,728 6	75 29	126 17	3,863 10	...	
	AVERAGE	3,133 36	...	316 24	...	323 15	2,483 37	232 29	909 15	25 10	42 6	1,284 17	6'25	
	Bhambhri	Last year 1903-1904	2,716 30	...	167 15	2,549 15	165 22	628 9	9 34	18 18	1,527 12	6'49
	Nezamani	Average of last 5 years	2,716 30	...	167 15	2,549 15	151 9	618 38	19 0	38 11	1,521 37	5'93
" preceding 5 years.		2,716 30	...	166 19	...	...	2,550 11	124 23	779 39	28 38	33 39	1,563 28	4'89
TOTAL		8,150 10	...	501 9	...	...	7,649 1	441 17	2,427 6	57 32	90 28	4,631 38	...
AVERAGE		2,716 30	...	167 3	...	...	2,549 27	147 6	809 2	19 11	30 9	1,543 39	5'77
Nezamani		Last year 1903-1904	1,971 2	...	208 13	1,763 29	4 5	764 24	14 39	3 22	975 20	0'23
Banglow		Average of last 5 years	1,967 31	...	208 13	1,759 18	10 1	785 38	10 9	16 5	937 5	0'34
	" preceding 5 years.	1,954 28	...	206 14	...	...	1,749 14	9 16	703 20	9 20	8 34	1,017 4	0'67
	TOTAL	5,893 21	...	623 0	...	...	5,270 21	23 22	2,254 2	34 27	23 21	2,929 29	...
	AVERAGE	1,964 20	...	207 27	...	...	1,756 38	7 34	751 14	11 23	9 20	976 23	0'45
	Banglow	Last year 1903-1904	2,720 14	...	236 18	...	3 10	2,480 26	129 18	1,330 20	31 33	26 8	903 27	5'17
	Banglow	Average of last 5 years	2,720 14	...	236 18	...	3 10	2,480 26	187 3	1,205 22	24 16	41 5	1,043 32	6'73
" preceding 5 years.		2,720 14	...	235 4	...	3 10	2,492 0	132 14	1,223 31	35 23	15 17	1,075 30	5'32	
TOTAL		8,161 2	...	707 38	...	9 30	7,443 14	427 35	3,768 39	91 37	82 30	3,681 39	...	
AVERAGE		2,720 14	...	235 39	...	3 10	2,481 15	142 25	1,252 38	30 26	27 23	1,027 13	5'74	

1	2	3		4	5			6	7				8
Name of villages.	Period.	TOTAL AREA.		Uncultivable waste.	CULTIVABLE AREA.			Un-occupied cultivable land.	OCCUPIED AREA.				Percentage of unoccupied cultivable land to cultivable area. (Col. 6 with col. 5.)
		According to survey register.	Area of kacha lands.		As per appendix XVII.	Government cultivable Nos. as per survey register.	Balance.		Actually cultivated.	Uncultivable portions of survey Nos.	Fallow		
											Expired	Unexpired.	
1st group-contd.													
Varato*	Last year 1903-1904	2,470 18	...	165 3	...	...	2,304 15	308 15	546 1	5 22	91 34	1,262 23	17.29
	Average of last 5 years	2,470 18	...	166 3	...	...	2,304 15	244 3	514 11	18 14	107 29	1,419 38	10.69
	" preceding 5 years.	2,470 18	...	165 3	...	...	2,304 15	63 34	748 31	17 8	18 2	1,456 18	3.77
	TOTAL	7,411 14	...	498 9	...	...	6,913 5	706 12	1,409 5	41 4	217 25	4,138 39	...
	AVERAGE	2,470 18	...	166 3	...	...	2,304 15	235 17	603 2	13 28	72 22	1,379 26	10.22
Ghoghatt	Last year 1903-1904	2,615 18	...	439 20	...	12 25	2,163 13	127 23	1,360 21	17 5	7 8	650 37	5.66
	Average of last 5 years	2,615 18	...	455 4	...	12 25	2,118 15	141 36	1,233 14	39 7	8 36	727 35	6.70
	" preceding 5 years.	2,114 16	...	410 26	...	12 25	1,691 5	133 13	862 24	21 59	13 22	659 25	7.82
	TOTAL	7,345 34	...	1,305 10	...	37 35	6,002 33	436 31	3,456 23	73 10	29 26	2,037 23	...
	AVERAGE	2,448 28	...	435 3	...	12 25	2,000 38	135 10	1,152 8	24 17	9 35	679 8	6.71
Kalri	Last year 1903-1904	2,707 19	...	184 5	...	122 29	2,440 21	179 11	1,173 30	82 31	58 39	916 21	6.74
	Average of last 5 years	2,707 20	...	191 7	...	135 25	2,330 28	206 21	1,039 2	102 15	26 31	966 39	8.27
	" preceding 5 years.	2,707 20	...	190 11	...	142 25	2,371 24	98 21	1,121 16	170 11	30 12	951 4	2.72
	TOTAL	8,122 18	...	565 23	...	400 38	7,155 36	445 13	3,354 17	356 17	114 2	2,866 27	...
	AVERAGE	2,707 19	...	184 21	...	133 28	2,385 13	148 18	1,118 6	118 18	38 0	962 9	5.89
Ghalb Pir	Last year 1903-1904	1,762 8	...	348 30	...	...	1,418 4	40 33	840 12	39 36	4 9	487 35	2.89
	Average of last 5 years	1,762 3	...	352 35	...	...	1,449 8	33 20	777 37	21 21	7 17	505 27	2.39
	" preceding 5 years.	1,762 3	...	356 18	...	...	1,406 25	16 13	731 17	12 5	5 37	640 33	1.16
	TOTAL	5,286 9	...	1,057 13	...	...	4,228 37	90 32	2,349 26	78 21	17 23	1,094 15	...
	AVERAGE	1,762 3	...	352 17	...	...	1,409 26	30 11	783 9	26 20	5 34	564 32	2.11
Narli	Last year 1903-1904	2,439 0	...	477 21	...	...	1,931 18	98 15	1,220 36	33 0	20 1	549 7	5.08
	Average of last 5 years	2,439 0	...	477 22	...	...	1,961 18	94 5	1,154 16	28 21	8 3	678 10	4.80
	" preceding 5 years.	2,439 0	...	478 0	...	...	1,960 31	48 5	1,131 6	16 8	10 6	755 6	2.45
	TOTAL	7,317 0	...	1,433 13	...	...	5,853 27	240 25	3,508 17	75 32	38 10	2,032 23	...
	AVERAGE	2,439 0	...	477 31	...	...	1,951 9	80 8	1,168 32	25 11	12 30	674 8	4.09
Bhit Shah	Last year 1903-1904	3,147 5	...	1,767 26	...	35 19	1,344 0	31 0	641 31	31 38	11 26	404 25	2.24
	Average of last 5 years	3,147 5	...	1,767 5	...	35 19	1,314 21	31 19	648 17	41 12	26 0	397 13	2.26
	" preceding 5 years.	3,147 5	...	1,769 0	...	35 19	1,342 26	20 31	655 8	12 16	14 32	439 21	1.41
	TOTAL	9,441 15	...	5,303 31	...	106 17	4,031 7	83 13	2,568 11	85 28	62 18	1,241 19	...
	AVERAGE	3,147 5	...	1,767 37	...	35 19	1,343 29	27 31	856 4	28 22	17 19	413 33	2.01
Shekhani	Last year 1903-1904	2,440 18	...	842 5	...	73 27	1,534 26	172 24	670 0	37 14	25 14	618 14	10.79
	Average of last 5 years	2,440 27	...	843 19	...	73 27	1,523 21	118 18	617 17	30 32	46 30	746 4	9.16
	" preceding 5 years.	2,440 33	...	844 15	...	73 27	1,522 31	84 8	676 34	15 16	6 24	640 30	5.37
	TOTAL	7,321 38	...	2,529 39	...	221 1	4,570 38	403 10	1,789 11	83 21	78 28	2,246 8	...
	AVERAGE	2,440 26	...	843 13	...	73 27	1,523 26	134 17	686 17	27 31	26 0	748 29	8.41
Sandhan	Last year 1903-1904	3,112 32	...	1,041 35	...	23 20	2,047 17	181 18	707 24	55 13	21 9	1,071 33	9.24
	Average of last 5 years	3,112 32	...	1,046 16	...	22 31	2,013 25	168 5	746 8	45 30	21 10	1,032 12	8.13
	" preceding 5 years.	3,113 3	...	1,047 12	...	22 23	2,043 8	108 24	840 30	24 35	24 27	1,078 12	5.25
	TOTAL	9,338 27	...	3,135 23	...	68 34	6,134 10	464 7	2,260 22	125 38	67 6	3,212 17	...
	AVERAGE	3,112 36	...	1,045 8	...	22 36	2,044 33	156 2	753 31	41 39	22 16	1,070 33	7.54
Hala (new)†	Last year 1903-1904	2,857 32	...	481 17	...	131 13	2,242 2	111 28	1,089 19	54 9	5 31	980 35	4.70
	Average of last 5 years	2,856 0	...	479 29	...	131 13	2,311 38	104 32	968 23	39 6	31 34	1,063 23	4.68
	" preceding 5 years.	2,855 21	...	476 13	...	132 23	2,107 26	63 15	1,028 13	21 32	12 39	1,052 7	3.46
	TOTAL	8,569 13	...	1,436 19	...	451 8	6,661 26	302 35	3,066 15	115 7	50 24	3,126 25	...
	AVERAGE	2,856 18	...	478 39	...	150 16	2,227 9	100 38	1,022 32	38 16	16 35	1,042 8	4.24
Bandh	Last year 1903-1904	2,053 23	...	138 0	...	310 5	1,575 18	166 24	516 15	28 1	44 30	819 29	6.49
	Average of last 5 years	2,054 29	...	136 1	...	349 22	1,528 36	172 25	531 16	27 23	27 25	769 27	9.99
	" preceding 5 years.	2,059 35	...	128 34	...	527 31	1,403 20	120 2	541 3	7 22	27 33	707 0	6.31
	TOTAL	6,168 7	...	402 35	...	1,257 18	4,507 31	459 11	1,584 34	63 6	100 8	2,296 15	...
	AVERAGE	2,056 2	...	134 12	...	419 6	1,502 21	153 4	529 24	21 2	33 16	765 18	7.97
Khanot	Last year 1903-1904	3,255 35	...	574 18	...	208 20	2,472 37	764 29	533 8	8 27	35 13	1,131 1	28.53
	Average of last 5 years	3,240 4	...	474 16	...	311 18	2,474 10	647 19	646 9	11 1	44 28	1,125 33	21.24
	" preceding 5 years.	3,258 27	...	486 11	...	689 14	2,068 2	303 1	959 4	15 33	16 37	698 7	14.17
	TOTAL	9,774 26	...	1,635 5	...	1,209 12	7,030 9	1,805 9	2,137 21	35 21	96 37	2,955 1	...
	AVERAGE	3,258 8	...	511 24	...	403 4	2,343 16	601 30	712 20	11 34	32 12	985 0	21.90

* Decrease in cultivation due to poverty of zamindars and decline in salable cultivation.

† Increase in cultivation due to jagir land lapsed to Government from 1909-1900.

‡ Mafi huri.

Last year 1903-1904 ...
Average of last 5 years ...
Average of preceding 5 years ...

TOTAL ...

AVERAGE ...

A. G.

2 6

0 17

...

1 23

0 36

1	2	3		4	5			6	7				8
Name of villages.	Period.	TOTAL AREA.		Uncultivable waste.	CULTIVABLE LANDS.			Un-occupied cultivable land.	OCCUPIED AREA.				Percentage of unoccupied cultivable land to cultivable area. (Col. 6 with col. 5.)
		According to survey register.	Area of kacha lands.		As per appendix XVII.	Government cultivable Nos. as per survey register.	Balance.		Actually cultivated.	Uncultivated portions of survey numbers.	Fallow		
											Expired.	Unexpired.	
1st group-contd.		A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	
Char	Last year 1903-1904	2,526 15	...	197 26	...	29 4	2,299 26	30 7	1,217 20	13 15	30 27	1,007 36	1 26
	Average of last 5 years	2,526 17	...	197 33	...	29 4	2,299 20	29 9	1,162 14	19 18	16 23	1,071 37	1 25
	" preceding 5 years.	2,526 19	...	197 33	...	29 4	2,299 17	19 11	1,250 14	36 9	7 20	965 34	0 82
	TOTAL	7,579 11	...	593 17	...	87 12	6,898 22	78 26	3,600 8	69 2	54 39	3,035 27	...
	AVERAGE	2,526 17	...	197 32	...	29 4	2,299 21	26 9	1,220 8	23 1	18 13	1,011 35	1 12
Dhandho*	Last year 1903-1904	2,987 24	...	232 13	...	329 19	2,425 32	642 9	492 3	21 19	84 18	1,185 23	23 30
	Average of last 5 years	2,981 2	...	232 28	...	323 7	2,139 7	506 2	596 21	25 20	89 22	1,222 22	18 34
	" preceding 5 years.	2,983 11	...	483 33	...	319 13	2,190 6	103 0	749 15	17 38	89 9	1,220 24	6 49
	TOTAL	8,951 37	...	945 34	...	976 35	7,046 5	1,311 11	1,827 39	64 37	213 9	3,628 29	...
	AVERAGE	2,980 26	...	316 11	...	325 26	2,315 29	437 4	609 13	21 24	71 3	1,209 23	16 34
Ghotana†	Last year 1903-1904	1,077 22	...	167 16	...	41 10	868 36	170 11	463 17	19 18	67 6	168 24	18 70
	Average of last 5 years	1,077 33	...	167 16	...	45 26	864 31	119 1	375 33	19 37	39 34	310 1	13 08
	" preceding 5 years	1,077 35	...	176 19	...	48 22	852 34	59 11	451 11	38 18	14 35	288 30	0 88
	TOTAL	3,233 10	...	511 11	...	135 18	2,586 21	318 23	1,290 26	77 33	111 35	757 24	...
	AVERAGE	1,077 30	...	170 17	...	45 6	862 7	116 8	430 8	25 38	37 12	252 21	12 50
Salaro	Last year 1903-1904	1,739 19	...	633 7	...	...	1,106 12	31 34	732 15	30 30	13 20	296 24	2 97
	Average of last 5 years	1,687 25	...	632 34	...	...	1,064 31	23 36	622 27	36 15	10 31	372 2	2 24
	" preceding 5 years.	1,634 31	...	651 9	...	...	983 22	9 20	712 15	23 30	3 15	204 22	0 66
	TOTAL	5,071 35	...	1,917 10	...	...	3,154 25	66 10	2,097 17	89 35	27 36	873 8	...
	AVERAGE	1,690 25	...	639 3	...	...	1,051 22	22 3	699 6	29 38	9 12	291 3	2 10
Khandu	Last year 1903-1904	2,027 21	...	267 10	...	...	1,820 11	152 33	1,508 33	57 12	...	101 13	8 40
	Average of last 5 years	1,870 26	73 12	201 1	72 12	284 39	1,393 26	144 31	1,120 28	41 21	0 11	83 15	8 37
	" preceding 5 years.	1,679 23	48 16	189 9	48 16	401 10	1,098 4	6 13	1,028 11	20 2	...	43 16	0 40
	TOTAL	5,586 10	120 28	658 20	120 28	686 9	4,312 1	303 37	3,657 32	119 35	0 11	231 0	...
	AVERAGE	1,862 10	40 9	196 7	40 9	228 30	1,437 13	101 12	1,219 11	39 35	0 3	77 2	8 94
Bhanoki	Last year 1903-1904	2,123 17	...	1,098 30	...	11 0	1,012 27	176 5	335 15	4 39	...	408 8	17 25
	Average of last 5 years	2,122 17	...	1,096 35	...	11 0	1,014 22	284 22	304 35	11 31	6 39	316 15	27 07
	" preceding 5 years.	2,123 17	...	1,116 9	...	9 8	997 0	282 24	309 33	13 31	24 3	276 28	28 09
	TOTAL	6,367 11	...	3,314 34	...	31 8	3,024 9	713 15	1,130 3	30 24	31 2	1,069 5	...
	AVERAGE	2,122 17	...	1,103 38	...	10 16	1,008 3	247 32	376 28	10 8	10 14	363 1	24 33
Tajpur‡	Last year 1903-1904	1,300 10	...	161 17	...	...	1,138 33	48 9	438 13	4 13	...	647 36	4 33
	Average of last 5 years	1,251 12	...	161 5	...	...	1,090 7	86 22	373 19	10 36	2 6	617 6	7 94
	" preceding 5 years.	1,055 19	...	159 39	...	...	896 20	105 29	277 5	10 4	3 17	499 5	11 80
	TOTAL	3,607 1	...	482 21	...	...	3,124 20	240 20	1,084 37	25 12	5 23	1,764 8	...
	AVERAGE	1,202 14	...	160 34	...	...	1,041 20	80 7	362 39	8 17	1 34	585 3	7 60
Soomra	Last year 1903-1904	3,144 1	...	331 7	...	233 21	2,579 13	512 7	681 39	26 9	18 12	1,368 26	16 20
	Average of last 5 years	3,143 35	...	336 20	...	275 6	2,532 7	455 20	572 29	19 16	13 28	1,470 28	16 23
	" preceding 5 years.	3,143 31	...	339 32	...	304 2	2,499 37	478 8	507 31	19 22	73 36	1,330 20	17 05
	TOTAL	9,431 27	...	1,007 19	...	812 31	7,611 17	1,446 1	1,832 19	67 7	105 36	4,159 34	...
	AVERAGE	3,143 36	...	335 38	...	270 87	2,537 6	482 0	610 33	22 16	35 12	1,386 25	17 16
Shahpur	Last year 1903-1904	3,280 23	...	363 12	...	4 22	2,910 34	738 7	780 28	19 23	26 16	1,346 0	25 33
	Average of last 5 years	3,281 7	...	380 0	...	4 22	2,896 25	744 36	696 24	13 5	81 14	1,355 22	25 66
	" preceding 5 years.	3,281 19	...	383 16	...	4 22	2,893 21	740 34	728 13	17 7	66 24	1,341 23	26 66
	TOTAL	9,843 14	...	1,128 28	...	13 26	8,701 0	2,223 7	2,205 29	54 35	173 14	4,043 5	...
	AVERAGE	3,281 4	...	376 9	...	4 22	2,900 13	741 12	735 10	18 12	57 31	1,347 25	25 52
Jehki§	Last year 1903-1904	3,061 39	...	643 20	...	...	2,418 19	112 37	1,259 7	41 0	10 7	984 39	4 67
	Average of last 5 years	3,017 34	...	636 24	...	...	2,381 8	161 19	932 1	38 34	21 24	1,237 10	5 56
	" preceding 5 years.	2,800 1	...	675 23	...	...	2,224 18	124 26	867 21	51 26	14 2	1,227 23	6 36
	TOTAL	8,879 32	...	1,956 27	...	...	7,024 5	369 2	2,968 29	131 29	45 33	3,466 32	...
	AVERAGE	2,959 57	...	618 22	...	...	2,341 15	129 14	989 23	43 36	15 11	1,153 11	5 52
Bipaki	Last year 1903-1904	2,063 35	...	223 37	...	...	1,838 38	1 5	712 12	11 9	...	1,114 12	0 06
	Average of last 5 years	2,062 35	...	223 37	...	...	1,838 38	1 5	661 1	23 19	...	1,153 13	0 06
	" preceding 5 years.	2,031 35	...	197 35	...	...	1,834 0	2 19	698 4	21 26	1 15	1,116 16	0 13
	TOTAL	6,157 25	...	645 29	...	...	5,511 36	4 29	2,071 17	56 14	1 15	3,378 1	...
	AVERAGE	2,052 22	...	215 10	...	...	1,837 12	1 23	690 19	18 31	0 18	1,125 0	0 09

* Decline in cultivation due to poverty of zamindars.

† Mafi basis ...

Last year 1903-1904 ...
Average of last 5 years ...
" preceding 5 years ...

TOTAL ...

AVERAGE ...

A. G.

3 17

1 15

4 33

1 24

‡ Increase of cultivation due to jagir lands having lapsed to Government from 1900-1901.

§ Increase in cultivation due to jagir lands having lapsed to Government from 1900-1901.

1	2	3		4	5			6	7				8
Name of villages.	Period.	TOTAL AREA.		Uncultivable waste.	CULTIVABLE AREA.			Un-occupied cultivable land.	OCCUPIED AREA.				Percentage of unoccupied cultivable land to cultivable area. (Col. 6 with col. 5.)
		According to survey register.	Area of kacha lands.		As per appendix XVII.	Government cultivable Nos. as per survey register.	Balance.		Actually cultivated.	Uncultivated portions of survey Nos.	Fallow		
											Expired.	Unexpired.	
1st group-continued.		A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	
Sekhat	Last year 1903-1904	3,328 34	...	1,149 24	...	51 13	2,177 37	391 8	826 33	43 8	78 38	759 30	17.95
	Average of last 5 years	3,320 14	...	1,182 21	...	51 13	2,095 30	449 19	686 12	51 6	69 33	818 21	20.52
	" preceding 5 years.	3,319 28	...	1,220 8	...	51 13	2,058 7	469 35	676 14	43 0	69 27	804 31	22.27
	TOTAL	9,967 36	...	3,552 13	...	153 39	6,281 24	1,301 52	2,199 19	156 83	196 18	2,447 2	...
	AVERAGE	3,320 12	...	1,184 4	...	51 13	2,093 35	433 38	733 6	45 24	65 19	818 28	20.23
Ban Dera	Last year 1903-1904	2,848 10	...	230 7	...	93 0	2,555 20	373 32	1,093 33	34 0	41 32	985 6	14.15
	Average of last 5 years	2,848 24	...	230 7	...	100 5	2,518 12	365 11	1,031 30	72 5	47 19	1,031 18	13.55
	" preceding 5 years.	2,825 21	...	230 7	...	107 38	2,487 16	313 38	681 29	39 33	20 39	1,219 37	12.04
	TOTAL	8,521 1	...	690 21	...	301 3	7,511 17	1,050 1	2,979 21	146 4	119 10	3,233 21	...
	AVERAGE	2,841 0	...	230 7	...	100 14	2,510 19	350 0	993 7	48 28	39 30	1,078 34	13.49
Abrejani	Last year 1903-1904	2,519 32	...	363 33	...	211 28	1,945 11	236 37	1,110 18	34 30	5 25	557 21	10.94
	Average of last 5 years	2,519 6	...	363 24	...	244 25	1,903 33	249 16	95 19	59 30	21 3	612 35	11.67
	" preceding 5 years	2,518 29	...	370 37	...	253 4	1,896 24	259 24	97 14	39 16	21 29	602 27	12.08
	TOTAL	7,557 27	...	1,097 18	...	638 17	5,771 32	716 6	3,066 11	133 36	82 16	1,773 3	...
	AVERAGE	2,519 9	...	365 33	...	229 19	1,923 37	249 29	1,022 4	44 25	17 18	591 1	11.56
Richeal	Last year 1903-1904	1,371 34	...	83 6	...	255 39	1,052 34	117 31	630 80	13 9	11 22	89 17	9.13
	Average of last 5 years	1,371 31	0 13	83 6	0 13	255 32	1,032 36	136 36	70 27	21 24	15 13	168 12	10.54
	" preceding 5 years.	1,371 34	0 21	83 22	0 21	260 38	1,018 23	131 29	616 2	14 35	26 17	229 38	10.37
	TOTAL	4,115 32	0 34	263 34	0 34	772 11	3,084 17	385 7	2,116 28	51 32	53 12	476 18	...
	AVERAGE	1,371 34	0 11	87 11	0 11	257 17	1,028 6	124 16	703 9	17 11	17 30	158 20	9.93
Porath	Last year 1903-1904	2,260 33	...	737 30	...	349 39	1,133 4	197 31	625 11	24 31	11 22	273 29	12.36
	Average of last 5 years	2,160 33	1 16	712 38	1 16	392 0	1,128 35	201 17	670 9	34 21	42 13	274 15	13.19
	" preceding 5 years.	2,160 33	19 9	751 3	19 9	593 8	1,066 22	148 13	657 3	23 12	15 3	212 31	8.59
	TOTAL	6,780 19	20 25	2,261 31	30 25	1,176 7	3,345 21	544 21	1,852 23	86 24	68 38	770 35	...
	AVERAGE	2,260 34	6 35	753 37	6 35	391 29	1,115 7	182 7	617 21	28 35	22 39	263 25	12.03
Sahib Saman	Last year 1903-1904	3,017 16	...	307 19	...	773 35	1,636 10	409 39	839 31	31 20	36 29	559 5	15.39
	Average of last 5 years	3,017 18	...	307 21	...	773 31	1,630 1	383 7	835 0	50 23	40 31	611 20	14.14
	" preceding 5 years.	3,006 37	...	309 32	...	811 10	1,605 35	370 34	856 7	31 16	28 29	717 24	10.44
	TOTAL	9,041 30	...	924 32	...	2,354 32	5,762 6	1,013 6	2,570 38	116 23	123 9	1,568 9	...
	AVERAGE	3,013 37	...	308 11	...	784 37	1,920 22	334 15	856 39	38 55	41 3	529 17	13.09
Dhorko	Last year 1903-1904	2,948 11	...	514 33	...	41 25	2,791 33	235 32	914 8	13 4	48 3	1,000 26	13.33
	Average of last 5 years	2,948 11	...	514 33	...	41 25	2,801 33	405 39	876 5	50 1	13 14	1,056 14	16.68
	" preceding 5 years.	2,948 11	...	514 33	...	41 25	2,791 33	297 15	751 15	59 1	46 7	1,224 15	12.23
	TOTAL	8,844 33	...	1,541 19	...	124 35	7,176 19	1,029 6	2,424 28	102 6	148 4	3,371 15	...
	AVERAGE	2,948 11	...	514 33	...	41 25	2,391 33	342 2	811 23	34 2	49 15	1,123 31	14.09
Pano	Last year 1903-1904	2,960 8	...	365 24	...	210 17	2,784 2	463 4	623 13	12 23	32 23	1,053 14	17.46
	Average of last 5 years	2,960 3	...	371 6	...	210 17	2,773 18	530 37	722 34	26 11	71 31	1,028 25	20.60
	" preceding 5 years.	2,960 8	...	372 24	...	210 17	2,772 7	300 34	811 30	37 31	47 36	1,053 23	15.10
	TOTAL	8,880 9	...	1,109 16	...	631 11	7,130 23	1,374 35	2,767 6	66 30	132 10	3,168 21	...
	AVERAGE	2,960 3	...	369 32	...	210 17	2,376 34	454 11	922 30	22 37	50 30	1,056 7	17.69
Satay	Last year 1903-1904	3,435 2	...	218 21	...	18 20	3,198 1	217 20	1,316 20	17 32	47 26	1,793 33	6.76
	Average of last 5 years	3,435 15	...	218 14	...	18 10	3,199 21	293 9	1,163 30	45 11	91 19	1,594 33	9.29
	" preceding 5 years.	3,437 3	...	217 32	...	23 32	3,195 19	193 8	1,292 23	39 0	47 15	1,623 5	6.00
	TOTAL	10,308 20	...	654 27	...	60 72	9,583 1	709 37	3,772 35	103 8	191 20	4,810 21	...
	AVERAGE	3,436 7	...	218 9	...	20 11	3,197 27	236 26	1,257 25	34 3	63 33	1,605 20	7.36
Matlari	Last year 1903-1904	2,592 21	...	411 11	...	383 26	1,797 24	314 28	1,011 28	19 4	33 29	418 20	14.42
	Average of last 5 years	2,592 21	...	410 2	...	383 26	1,798 33	264 22	896 38	30 6	63 30	553 8	12.11
	" preceding 5 years.	2,591 35	...	407 23	...	383 26	1,800 27	146 34	883 38	18 5	25 8	726 24	6.72
	TOTAL	7,776 37	...	1,229 35	...	1,150 34	5,397 4	726 39	2,792 22	67 15	112 7	1,688 13	...
	AVERAGE	2,592 14	...	409 15	...	383 26	1,799 1	242 0	930 34	22 18	37 25	566 4	11.08
Jakhri Juya	Last year 1903-1904	3,134 17	...	597 31	...	...	2,538 24	281 37	1,443 9	27 16	...	814 4	9.92
	Average of last 5 years	3,136 17	...	597 31	...	...	2,578 6	248 17	1,159 2	59 8	27 20	1,083 19	9.71
	" preceding 5 years.	3,091 26	...	593 38	...	...	2,587 28	190 18	1,130 33	72 16	15 16	1,078 26	7.66
	TOTAL	9,354 20	...	1,789 20	...	...	7,565 0	659 32	3,633 4	159 0	35 35	3,048 9	...
	AVERAGE	3,118 7	...	596 30	...	...	2,521 27	229 24	1,211 2	53 0	11 38	1,016 3	9.11

1	2	3		4	5			6	7				8	
Name of villages.	Period.	TOTAL AREA.		Uncultivable waste.	CULTIVABLE AREA.			Un-occupied cultivated land.	OCCUPIED AREA.				Percentage of unoccupied cultivable land to cultivable area. (Col. 8 with col. 5.)	
		According to survey register.	Area of kacha lands.		As per appendix XVII.	Government cultivable Nos. as per survey register.	Balance.		Actually cultivated.	Uncultivated portions of survey Nos.	Fallow			
											Expired.	Unexpired.		
1st group-contd.														
Barchani	Last year 1903-1904	1,821 15	...	151 21	...	...	1,639 34	175 14	746 19	16 31	13 13	718 37	10 60
	Average of last 5 years	1,721 15	...	151 1	...	...	1,639 34	2 24	675 19	41 10	58 29	722 2	12 12
	" preceding 5 years	1,821 15	...	151 21	...	...	1,639 34	122 24	619 21	59 26	19 1	849 2	7 34
	TOTAL	5,164 5	...	454 23	...	...	5,009 22	60 12	1,951 19	105 27	60 3	2,389 1	...
	AVERAGE	1,821 15	...	151 21	...	...	1,639 34	166 31	650 19	36 9	20 1	796 14	9 99
Jiandakot	Last year 1903-1904	2,984 26	...	232 10	...	...	2,692 16	3 47 28	513 22	31 6	28 17	1,411 23	14 40
	Average of last 5 years	2,984 26	...	232 10	...	...	2,692 16	5 20	712 15	61 18	65 35	1,302 22	19 71
	" preceding 5 years	2,984 26	...	232 10	...	...	2,692 16	498 19	695 1	72 21	63 39	1,359 19	18 62
	TOTAL	8,953 38	...	870 30	...	...	8,077 8	1,416 13	2,263 38	165 5	158 8	4,038 24	...
	AVERAGE	2,984 26	...	232 10	...	...	2,692 16	472 4	751 13	55 2	52 29	1,331 8	17 63
TOTAL OF 1st GROUP.*		Last year 1903-1904	171,863 8	59 5	27,402 37	19 5	13,017 17	131,043 34	20,077 33	49,506 17	1,540 12	2,238 36	57,619 11	14 67
		Average of last 5 years	170,544 9	152 2	27,752 13	152 2	13,091 15	128,780 21	19,510 9	41,854 17	1,060 20	3,125 7	59,381 8	13 65
		" preceding 5 years	166,980 27	75 7	25,087 10	75 7	10,156 4	122,747 13	13,772 19	45,320 8	1,075 16	1,868 24	60,210 28	9 91
		TOTAL	508,844 4	286 14	81,282 20	286 14	42,134 36	383,470 24	51,240 26	139,691 2	5,025 8	7,292 27	177,211 5	...
		AVERAGE	169,620 15	95 16	27,760 33	95 16	14,044 39	127,823 23	18,086 30	46,560 14	1,675 3	2,430 35	59,070 15	13 74
2nd group.														
Noorketi	Last year 1903-1904	591 36	...	81 30	...	40 10	469 27	226 23	98 21	6 9	...	138 11	44 48	
	Average of last 5 years	601 37	...	81 30	...	40 10	479 25	222 24	165 17	4 31	...	86 38	42 79	
	" preceding 5 years	6 8 33	...	82 7	...	40 10	466 6	261 10	124 20	10 19	17 23	72 9	49 03	
	TOTAL	1,802 16	...	246 5	...	120 30	1,436 21	710 17	384 21	21 10	17 28	297 18	...	
	AVERAGE	590 32	...	82 2	...	40 30	478 20	236 33	129 20	7 6	5 36	99 5	46 68	
Bishali	Last year 1903-1904	529 23	...	522 8	...	...	7 15	0 30	6 0	0 25	...	...	10 17
	Average of last 5 years	560 29	2 14	522 8	2 14	...	8 21	31 36	0 20	0 5	...	...	73 04
	" preceding 5 years	6 5 14	...	522 10	...	...	163 4	156 19	6 12	...	...	1 18	90 34
	TOTAL	1,775 26	2 14	1,596 26	2 14	...	209 0	189 5	17 32	0 30	...	1 13	...	
	AVERAGE	591 39	0 31	522 9	0 31	...	69 27	63 2	5 37	0 10	...	0 18	89 49	
Koonari	Last year 1903-1904	216 33	...	79 19	...	...	137 14	...	136 10	1 4	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	281 11	...	87 27	...	...	174 24	43 7	124 12	0 32	...	6 13	24 63
	" preceding 5 years	411 4	...	120 19	...	...	323 25	198 36	76 1	4 29	9 22	34 19	61 45
	TOTAL	923 8	...	287 25	...	...	636 23	242 2	336 23	6 24	9 22	40 32	...
	AVERAGE	307 29	...	95 75	...	...	211 34	80 27	112 8	2 8	3 7	13 24	38 08
Noorabad	Last year 1903-1904	335 4	...	127 3	...	25 10	182 31	104 39	47 31	1 0	13 20	11 21	52 38	
	Average of last 5 years	918 36	...	354 26	...	67 33	602 17	413 30	41 32	1 8	2 28	42 39	73 88	
	" preceding 5 years	3,261 7	...	1,281 16	...	186 38	1,782 33	1,633 38	68 7	9 29	11 18	59 21	92 45	
	TOTAL	4,515 7	...	1,767 6	...	270 1	2,468 1	2,150 27	167 30	11 37	27 26	114 1	...	
	AVERAGE	1,601 29	...	589 2	...	90 0	822 27	718 36	52 23	3 38	9 9	38 0	73 76	
Kari	Last year 1903-1904	321 14	...	306 12	...	...	15 2	6 8	...	...	...	8 34	41 20
	Average of last 5 years	321 14	...	306 12	...	...	15 2	9 20	6 8	0 17	...	5 28	24 75
	" preceding 5 years	321 14	...	306 12	...	...	15 2	4 39	1 31	...	1 9	7 3	33 03
	TOTAL	964 2	...	918 36	...	...	16 0	14 30	6 39	0 17	1 9	21 26	...
	AVERAGE	321 14	...	306 12	...	...	15 2	4 39	2 13	0 6	0 16	7 8	33 05
Jamaabad	Last year 1903-1904	1,330 17	...	417 6	...	47 24	865 27	271 24	413 28	41 33	...	138 22	29 77	
	Average of last 5 years	1,153 2	...	430 36	...	174 3	848 3	400 10	803 36	20 34	3 23	119 24	39 15	
	" preceding 5 years	1,352 31	...	466 2	...	321 13	1,165 16	853 8	189 1	10 3	16 19	90 25	57 38	
	TOTAL	4,736 10	...	1,314 4	...	513 0	2,779 6	1,525 2	903 25	72 30	20 2	357 27	...	
	AVERAGE	1,578 30	...	438 2	...	171 0	926 28	508 14	301 8	24 10	6 27	119 9	44 56	
Bhamet	Last year 1903-1904	1,407 29	...	384 32	...	177 35	995 2	242 6	276 39	26 6	7 16	312 17	23 21	
	Average of last 5 years	1,408 10	...	359 29	...	216 9	830 15	265 33	330 5	13 58	12 22	207 37	26 36	
	" preceding 5 years	1,408 20	...	367 2	...	345 0	703 24	246 37	240 8	9 21	8 15	201 23	23 48	
	TOTAL	4,224 25	...	1,081 20	...	741 4	2,402 1	754 38	847 11	49 23	28 12	721 37	...	
	AVERAGE	1,408 8	...	360 20	...	247 1	800 27	251 25	282 17	16 22	9 17	240 26	24 02	
Litnion	Last year 1903-1904	5 39	...	...	...	...	5 39	...	5 39	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	5 39	...	...	...	...	5 39	...	5 39	...	...	...	...
	" preceding 5 years	5 39	...	...	...	...	5 39	...	4 31	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	17 37	...	...	...	...	17 37	...	13 6	...	...	4 31	...
	AVERAGE	5 39	...	...	...	...	5 39	...	4 15	...	...	1 24	...

*Mod huri		A. G.
	Last year 1903-1904	12 17
	Average of last 5 years	8 9
	" preceding 5 years	1 86
	TOTAL	22 23
	AVERAGE	7 21

† Decrease in unoccupied cultivable land due to the land having been afforested.

‡ Do. do.

§ Do. do.

¶ Decrease in unoccupied cultivable area due to afforestation and taking up of more land.

1	2	3		4	5			6	7				8
Name of villages.	Period.	TOTAL AREA.		Uncultivable waste.	CULTIVABLE LANDS.			Un-occupied cultivable land.	OCCUPIED AREA.				Percentage of unoccupied cultivable land to cultivable area. (Col. 6 with col. 5.)
		According to survey register.	Area of ascha lands.		As per appendix XVII.	Government cultivable Nos. as per survey register.	Balance.		Actually cultivated.	Uncultivated portions of survey numbers.	Fallow		
											Expired.	Unexpired.	
2nd group-contd.		A. G.	A. R.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	
Khebraul	Last year 1903-1904	22 24	...	20 11	...	...	2 13	...	2 13	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	22 24	...	20 11	...	...	2 13	...	2 13	...	...	...
	" preceding 5 years.	18 22	...	16 9	...	...	2 13	...	2 13	...	...	...
	TOTAL	63 30	...	56 31	...	...	6 39	...	6 39	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	21 10	...	18 37	...	...	2 13	...	2 13	...	...	...
Shorki	Last year 1903-1904	259 12	...	242 39	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	100.00
	Average of last 5 years	259 12	...	242 39	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	100.00
	" preceding 5 years.	259 12	...	234 4	...	...	23 9	13 2	6 35	...	3 11	...	66.25
	TOTAL	777 36	...	722 2	...	...	56 34	45 28	6 35	...	3 11	...	
	AVERAGE	259 12	...	240 27	...	...	18 26	15 9	2 12	...	1 4	...	81.74
Jhiki*	Last year 1903-1904	2,541 20	...	2,135 37	...	...	405 23	103 35	214 3	40 15	14 12	32 38	25.61
	Average of last 5 years	2,611 39	...	1,882 13	...	0 9	841 17	616 31	102 27	19 6	3 27	29 8	74.25
	" preceding 5 years.	3,03 36	...	716 0	...	1 5	2,556 31	2,378 16	107 27	6 34	12 37	53 37	92.94
	TOTAL	8,589 15	...	4,744 10	...	1 14	3,793 31	3,097 2	494 17	65 15	30 36	116 1	
	AVERAGE	2,816 18	...	1,541 16	...	0 18	1,264 24	1,032 14	161 19	21 32	10 12	38 27	81.64
Hala (Old)	Last year 1903-1904	1,975 39	...	658 21	...	67 24	1,241 34	88 16	947 13	18 17	25 28	163 0	6.74
	Average of last 5 years	1,975 32	...	625 4	...	98 38	1,261 30	143 7	757 30	37 22	14 4	266 7	10.3
	" preceding 5 years.	1,575 27	...	471 4	...	171 21	1,333 2	420 16	626 36	27 10	23 21	235 9	27.33
	TOTAL	5,527 14	...	1,754 29	...	336 3	3,826 26	651 39	2,361 29	81 9	63 13	663 16	
	AVERAGE	1,975 33	...	587 23	...	112 24	1,275 22	218 13	787 10	27 30	21 4	221 5	15.73
Kacho Khanot...	Last year 1903-1904	425 17	...	3 9	...	...	422 8	36 10	312 7	25 26	...	48 5	8.59
	Average of last 5 years	311 10	19 35	1 12	19 35	...	309 34	33 29	168 21	15 7	3 4	91 17	10.22
	" preceding 5 years.	245 5	4 30	...	4 33	...	235 5	0 10	107 3	7 10	1 15	119 7	0.10
	TOTAL	971 32	24 31	4 21	24 31	...	967 11	70 9	585 31	48 3	4 10	259 29	
	AVERAGE	323 77	8 10	1 20	8 10	...	322 17	23 16	195 10	16 1	1 20	86 10	7.26
Nindhro†	Last year 1903-1904	1,684 37	...	229 33	...	357 16	1,097 28	193 7	190 7	3 38	56 8	653 8	13.07
	Average of last 5 years	1,684 37	...	229 33	...	357 16	1,097 28	184 9	173 32	26 39	56 25	652 3	12.93
	" preceding 5 years.	1,684 37	...	195 23	...	357 16	1,130 35	107 15	345 34	10 0	20 28	646 39	7.21
	TOTAL	5,044 31	...	656 12	...	1,072 8	3,326 11	485 31	709 32	40 37	133 21	1,056 10	
	AVERAGE	1,681 37	...	218 31	...	357 16	1,108 30	161 37	236 21	13 26	44 20	352 3	11.04
Kairi‡	Last year 1903-1904	2,037 28	...	630 9	...	39 39	1,367 20	314 4	251 7	2 0	23 2	777 7	22.31
	Average of last 5 years	2,044 34	...	712 29	...	70 13	1,241 31	169 38	281 19	11 19	30 19	746 26	12.93
	" preceding 5 years.	2,041 2	...	718 6	...	89 30	1,233 6	24 21	462 13	4 22	10 33	730 37	1.85
	TOTAL	6,103 23	...	2,061 4	...	200 3	3,842 17	508 13	993 39	18 1	64 14	2,234 30	
	AVERAGE	2,034 21	...	687 1	...	66 27	1,281 33	169 18	332 13	6 1	21 18	751 23	13.57
Hakra	Last year 1903-1904	970 32	...	94 1	...	...	876 31	0 4	336 12	36 25	...	508 30	.01
	Average of last 5 years	976 24	...	93 18	...	0 2	853 4	7 0	356 20	22 30	2 18	443 38	.87
	" preceding 5 years.	899 30	...	91 7	...	...	808 23	0 4	385 7	10 10	...	412 33	.01
	TOTAL	2,827 6	...	273 28	...	0 2	2,548 18	7 28	1,107 39	69 34	2 16	1,360 21	
	AVERAGE	942 15	...	92 35	...	0 1	849 19	2 23	369 13	23 11	0 82	453 20	.20
Khorkhani§	Last year 1903-1904	910 37	...	216 0	...	...	694 37	191 39	187 11	24 31	6 15	285 21	27.63
	Average of last 5 years	910 37	...	216 0	...	...	694 37	126 33	211 10	12 23	44 19	299 27	19.7
	" preceding 5 years.	910 37	...	185 8	...	...	725 29	24 8	288 8	10 1	12 36	410 16	3.33
	TOTAL	2,732 31	...	617 8	...	...	2,115 23	343 5	666 29	47 15	62 30	995 24	
	AVERAGE	910 37	...	205 29	...	...	705 8	114 15	222 10	15 32	20 37	331 34	16.23
Sadri	Last year 1903-1904	3,313 34	...	981 6	...	...	3,352 28	818 26	602 17	19 3	75 14	807 8	36.07
	Average of last 5 years	3,315 18	...	1,054 10	...	...	3,261 5	751 29	533 38	28 19	91 39	855 3	33.25
	" preceding 5 years.	3,316 21	...	1,120 5	...	...	2,193 18	558 5	630 23	16 13	82 18	911 39	25.32
	TOTAL	9,945 33	...	3,135 21	...	...	6,810 12	2,156 20	1,763 38	62 33	249 31	2,574 10	
	AVERAGE	3,315 11	...	1,045 7	...	...	2,270 4	718 33	588 39	20 38	83 11	858 3	31.73
Fawharki	Last year 1903-1904	4,551 38	...	2,143 38	...	1,236 20	1,121 20	451 28	72 20	0 4	70 37	523 11	18.86
	Average of last 5 years	4,551 38	...	2,134 1	...	1,287 16	1,130 21	434 1	154 33	14 31	26 8	507 28	17.95
	" preceding 5 years.	4,551 38	...	2,122 38	...	1,208 17	1,130 23	423 23	232 25	5 2	42 37	426 16	17.43
	TOTAL	13,655 34	...	6,400 37	...	3,572 13	3,382 24	1,312 12	459 38	19 37	140 2	1,460 15	
	AVERAGE	4,551 38	...	2,133 26	...	1,290 31	1,127 21	437 17	153 13	6 26	46 27	483 18	18.08

* Decrease in unoccupied cultivable land due to erosion and afforestation.

‡ Decrease in cultivation due to decline in salabi.

§ Decrease in cultivation due mainly to decline in salabi.

Do.

do.

1	2	3		4	5			6	7				8	
Name of villages.	Period.	TOTAL AREA.		Uncultivable waste.	CULTIVABLE AREA.			Un-occupied cultivated land.	OCCUPIED AREA.				Percentage of unoccupied cultivable land to cultivable area. (Col. 6 with col. 8.)	
		According to survey register.	Area of kacha lands.		As per appendix XVII.	Government cultivable Nos. as per survey register	Balance.		Actually cultivated.	Uncultivable portions of survey Nos.	Fallow			
											Expired.	Unexpired.		
2nd group-contd.														
Saidpur	Last year 1903-1904	4,129 31	...	2,694 22	...	...	1,435 9	733 37	317 38	4 14	20 32	378 8	51 14
	Average of last 5 years	4,123 4	...	2,970 23	...	...	1,177 22	515 31	250 22	18 18	14 10	378 11	43 80
	" preceding 5 years.	4,127 0	...	3,134 20	...	...	892 20	308 0	254 8	0 16	19 37	319 39	40 10
	TOTAL	12,384 35	...	8,779 24	...	...	3,605 11	1,647 23	822 28	23 8	55 9	1,056 18	...
	AVERAGE	4,128 12	...	2,926 21	...	...	1,201 31	549 10	274 9	7 29	18 17	352 6	45 70
Surtanpur	Last year 1903-1904	2,573 2	...	1,812 8	...	180 28	550 6	427 18	60 13	3 1	8 39	80 15	56 17	
	Average of last 5 years	2,573 2	...	2,133 31	...	72 11	367 0	246 17	45 16	5 18	4 9	66 20	55 87	
	" preceding 5 years.	2,573 2	...	2,351 26	...	...	221 16	80 29	42 11	0 2	15 3	77 13	39 17
	TOTAL	7,719 6	...	6,297 25	...	253 39	1,168 22	759 24	148 0	8 21	28 10	224 7	...	
	AVERAGE	2,573 2	...	2,099 8	...	84 13	389 21	253 8	49 13	2 34	9 17	74 23	53 43	
Visro*	Last year 1903-1904	605 21	...	422 2	...	...	183 19	183 19	...	...	...	...	100 00
	Average of last 5 years	605 21	...	421 37	...	...	183 24	179 28	2 5	1 31	...	...	99 88
	" preceding 5 years.	605 21	...	422 2	...	...	181 19	181 19	...	...	...	...	100 00
	TOTAL	1,816 23	...	1,266 1	...	...	550 22	516 26	2 5	1 31	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	605 21	...	422 0	...	...	183 21	182 9	0 29	0 24	...	...	99 29
Palejani	Last year 1903-1904	895 28	...	150 33	...	705 24	99 11	14 18	24 33	...	...	...	1 94
	Average of last 5 years	862 33	...	100 7	...	737 16	25 15	14 18	10 27	...	...	...	1 89
	" preceding 5 years.	806 13	...	16 27	...	768 23	21 1	14 18	6 23	...	...	...	1 82
	TOTAL	2,564 39	...	237 27	...	2,211 25	65 27	43 14	42 13	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	854 39	...	89 9	...	737 8	23 23	14 18	14 4	...	...	...	1 88
Ganang	Last year 1903-1904	2,278 1	...	1,071 7	...	...	1,206 34	676 18	303 11	...	21 10	205 35	56 05
	Average of last 5 years	2,277 13	...	1,070 13	...	...	1,207 0	600 20	243 25	7 23	37 11	48 70	49 70
	" preceding 5 years.	2,276 35	...	1,087 14	...	...	1,173 21	433 36	278 36	5 21	71 2	380 3	37 06
	TOTAL	6,832 9	...	3,233 35	...	...	3,593 15	1,720 34	825 32	13 10	129 23	903 36	...
	AVERAGE	2,277 16	...	1,079 24	...	...	1,197 32	573 24	275 11	4 17	43 8	301 12	47 89
Bahriyun	Last year 1903-1904	2,971 31	...	272 32	...	640 19	2,018 20	365 6	415 31	24 22	5 7	1,207 32	13 07	
	Average of last 5 years	2,947 27	...	239 12	...	1,150 19	1,577 36	516 21	380 10	35 22	78 4	567 20	19 07	
	" preceding 5 years.	2,892 1	...	216 6	...	1,462 0	1,783 35	281 18	387 29	4 1	21 11	489 16	9 77	
	TOTAL	8,801 19	...	728 10	...	3,282 38	4,790 11	1,143 4	1,213 32	64 5	94 22	2,274 28	...	
	AVERAGE	2,933 33	...	242 50	...	1,094 13	1,596 30	381 1	404 24	21 18	31 21	738 9	14 16	
Keti	Last year 1903-1904	2,947 20	...	1,597 22	...	35 0	1,314 38	767 31	309 12	1 14	21 30	411 31	42 03	
	Average of last 5 years	2,947 20	...	1,596 23	...	35 0	1,315 34	639 34	224 21	6 11	44 6	401 2	47 36	
	" preceding 5 years.	2,875 19	...	1,551 4	...	21 19	1,262 36	640 22	178 29	7 12	26 23	403 30	49 87	
	TOTAL	8,770 19	...	4,785 12	...	91 19	3,893 28	1,819 7	712 22	14 37	95 19	1,222 23	...	
	AVERAGE	2,923 20	...	1,595 4	...	30 20	1,297 36	616 2	237 21	4 39	31 33	407 21	46 37	
Sohkit	Last year 1903-1904	2,390 38	...	1,311 16	...	56 37	1,022 25	564 7	189 19	3 0	7 12	258 27	52 25	
	Average of last 5 years	2,390 38	...	1,310 15	...	56 37	1,023 26	519 13	169 7	8 32	35 7	291 7	48 06	
	" preceding 5 years.	2,390 33	...	1,291 18	...	56 37	1,042 18	380 6	150 0	7 19	36 7	458 26	35 48	
	TOTAL	7,172 29	...	3,913 9	...	170 31	3,088 29	1,473 26	548 26	19 11	78 26	1,008 20	...	
	AVERAGE	2,390 38	...	1,304 16	...	56 37	1,029 23	491 9	189 22	6 17	26 9	336 6	45 21	
Dethaki	Last year 1903-1904	2,998 3	...	2,157 4	...	51 8	759 31	190 18	269 14	2 34	28 10	293 35	23 64	
	Average of last 5 years	2,998 3	...	2,157 4	...	51 8	759 31	169 24	222 6	6 24	16 34	374 24	29 17	
	" preceding 5 years.	2,998 3	...	2,169 2	...	51 8	777 31	160 2	263 6	18 13	18 37	317 15	19 30	
	TOTAL	8,994 9	...	6,483 10	...	153 24	2,357 15	520 4	754 28	27 30	64 1	990 34	...	
	AVERAGE	2,998 3	...	2,161 3	...	51 8	786 32	173 15	251 22	9 10	21 14	330 11	20 71	
Mubarakwah†	Last year 1903-1904	212 10	...	177 15	...	...	34 35	34 35	...	...	...	...	100 00
	Average of last 5 years	212 10	...	177 0	...	...	35 10	34 35	0 15	...	...	...	98 94
	" preceding 5 years.	213 10	...	177 15	...	...	31 35	34 35	...	...	...	...	100 00
	TOTAL	636 30	...	531 30	...	...	105 0	104 25	0 15	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	212 10	...	177 10	...	...	35 0	34 35	0 5	...	...	...	99 64
Kuhiki (jagir)§	Last year 1903-1904	33 1	...	33 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	33 1	...	33 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" preceding 5 years.	13 8	...	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	79 10	...	79 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	26 17	...	26 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Barani cultivation.

† Mañ huri	Last year 1903-1904	A. G.
	Average of last 5 years	6 13
	" preceding 5 years.	6 13
	TOTAL	18 39
	AVERAGE	6 13

‡ Barani cultivation.

§ Land shown in columns 3 and 4 has been used for public purposes and is therefore shown as rayati.

1	2	3		4	5			6	7				8
Name of villages.	Period.	TOTAL AREA.		Uncultivable waste.	CULTIVABLE AREA.			Un-occupied cultivable land.	OCCUPIED AREA.				Percentage of unoccupied cultivable land to cultivable area. (Col. 6 with col. 5.)
		According to survey register	Area of kacha lands.		As per appendix XVII.	Government cultivable Nos. as per survey register.	Balance.		Actually cultivated.	Uncultivated portions of survey Nos.	Fallow		
											Expired.	Unexpired.	
		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
2nd group—contd.													
Khudi (Jagir)*..	Last year 1903-1904	114 33	...	114 33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	68 29	...	68 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	183 21	...	183 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	61 7	...	61 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jakhri	Last year 1903-1904	1,013 21	...	306 36	...	692 6	14 19	14 19	...	...	...	...	2'04
	Average of last 5 years	1,007 45	...	301 19	...	692 6	14 19	14 19	...	...	...	...	2'04
	.. preceding 5 years	999 16	...	292 31	...	692 6	14 19	14 19	...	...	...	...	2'04
	TOTAL	3,020 32	...	900 37	...	2,076 18	43 17	43 17	...	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	1,006 37	...	300 12	...	692 6	14 19	14 19	...	...	...	...	2'04
Charac (Jagir)†.	Last year 1903-1904	83 36	...	83 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	83 36	...	83 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years	38 22	...	38 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	201 14	...	201 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	67 5	...	67 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF 2nd GROUP. ‡	Last year 1903-1904	46,671 29	...	21,148 30	...	4,104 20	20,818 10	6,873 18	6,055 33	267 07	413 33	7,203 15	27'25
	Average of last 5 years	47,378 38	19 35	21,933 26	19 35	5,100 6	20,293 6	7,322 33	5,391 33	321 22	802 5	5,754 33	28'82
	.. preceding 5 years	50,679 8	7 10	21,816 10	7 10	5,894 5	22,938 33	9,929 30	5,443 28	183 16	494 26	6,887 15	31'43
	TOTAL	144,727 35	27 5	63,278 26	27 5	15,398 31	64,050 18	21,126 1	16,891 12	771 38	1,410 24	20,850 23	...
	AVERAGE	48,242 25	9 2	21,759 22	9 2	5,132 37	21,350 1	8,042 0	56,30 17	257 13	470 8	6,950 8	30'36
Total of the Taluka, §	Last year 1903-1904	218,034 37	59 5	48,851 27	59 5	16,122 1	152,761 9	28,351 12	55,562 10	1,907 12	2,712 29	64,827 26	16'45
	Average of last 5 years	217,921 7	171 37	49,775 38	171 37	19,071 21	149,073 27	26,833 2	50,216 10	2,231 2	3,027 12	66,136 1	15'94
	.. preceding 5 years	217,659 35	52 17	49,933 20	52 17	23,019 9	145,685 6	23,702 9	50,733 31	1,788 32	2,363 10	67,098 1	14'12
	TOTAL	653,615 39	313 19	148,561 6	313 19	57,533 31	417,521 2	74,836 23	156,572 14	5,797 6	8,703 11	198,061 28	...
	AVERAGE	217,871 39	104 20	49,520 15	104 20	19,177 37	149,173 27	26,128 34	52,190 31	1,932 15	2,901 4	66,020 23	15'61

* Land shown in columns 3 and 4 has been used for public purposes and is therefore shown as rayati.

† Do. do.

‡ Mafi huris	Last year 1903-1904	6 13
	Average of last 5 years	6 13
	.. preceding 5 years	6 13
	TOTAL	18 39
	AVERAGE	6 13

§ Col. 7 unauthorised cultivation.	Last year 1903-1904	1,307 27
	Average of last 5 years	1,402 22
	.. preceding 5 years	607 12
	TOTAL	3,317 21
	AVERAGE	1,105 34

Mañ huris	Last year 1903-1904	18 30
	Average of last 5 years	14 22
	.. preceding 5 years	8 9
	TOTAL	41 21
	AVERAGE	13 34

E. L. MOYSEY,
Assistant Collector, Hala.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT showing average area of cultivated land (excluding jagir and forest land),
the current settlement, and also in two

Name of deh.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		KHARIF.									
				FLOW RICE.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.		BARANI.	
		Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.
1st group.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
Gadali	Last year 1903-1904	2 10	9 8	...	...	...	...	431 11	1,167 12	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	0 20	1 14	...	...	...	...	66 92	181 12	...	...	0 23	0 14
	" of preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	68 35	1,133 8	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	66 13	151 5	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	502 24	1,611 15	2 5	6 6	5 27	8 6
Khutiro		...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	27 9	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	2 30	11 6	...	...	...	...	1,124 30	4,113 3	2 5	6 6	6 10	9 4
		...	...	...	...	...	...	132 11	360 10	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	0 37	3 13	...	...	...	...	509 37	1,371 1	0 29	2 2	2 3	3 1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	44 4	120 3	...	...	...	...
Rahu	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	302 21	1,070 13	...	...	7 9	10 14
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 27	65 2	...	...	...	...
	" of preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	412 11	1,128 4	8 2	22 11	1 18	2 3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	42 7	113 8	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	379 30	1,008 13	3 6	9 6	11 28	17 9
Rahu		...	...	...	...	...	...	24 19	66 8	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,184 31	3,237 14	11 8	32 4	20 15	30 10
		...	...	...	...	...	...	90 13	245 2	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	391 30	1,079 5	3 29	10 12	6 32	10 3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	80 4	51 11	...	...	...	...
Kaka	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	526 11	1,395 7	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 27	72 10	...	...	...	...
	" of preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	197 5	1,310 0	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	26 3	68 13	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	491 30	1,215 12	3 2	8 13	...	...
Kaka		...	...	...	...	...	...	10 18	27 12	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,485 9	3,921 3	3 2	8 13	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	64 8	169 3	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	495 3	1,307 1	1 1	2 15	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	21 16	56 6	...	...	...	...
Jamali	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	640 5	1,661 7	23 15	67 7	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 35	4 13	...	...	...	...
	" of preceding 5 years	0 28	3 10	...	...	0 24	1 13	628 31	1,637 10	27 12	78 4	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	8 37	23 9	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	569 3	1,472 12	7 25	22 10	4 14	6 9
Jamali		...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	21 6	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	0 28	3 10	...	...	0 21	1 13	1,417 39	4,791 13	58 15	168 5	4 14	6 9
		...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	46 11	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	0 9	1 3	...	...	0 4	0 10	510 0	1,308 4	19 15	56 2	1 18	2 3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15	16 9	...	...	...	...
Pingharo	Last year 1903-1904	2 1	8 0	...	...	...	...	526 19	1,359 1	6 35	19 5	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	1 19	17 13	...	...	15 1	43 6	150 21	1,179 10	40 5	131 7	...	...
	" of preceding 5 years	2 23	10 13	...	...	8 35	25 13	8 4	9 0	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	432 23	1,114 6	23 3	68 13	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1	16 1	...	...	...	...
Pingharo		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	6 9	36 10	...	...	23 39	69 3	1,415 24	3,553 1	70 3	217 9	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	25 7	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	3 3	12 3	...	...	8 0	23 1	171 35	1,217 11	25 14	72 9	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 6	...	...	...	...
Chapar Khan	Last year 1903-1904	0 27	2 0	...	...	65 21	188 9	215 28	557 5	121 26	345 12	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	2 34	12 2	...	...	30 2	112 6	272 21	701 13	45 18	129 1	...	...
	" of preceding 5 years	2 17	9 0	0 17	1 6	7 5	20 9	16 24	40 3	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	235 31	609 3	69 5	168 15	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	16 0	...	...	...	...
Chapar Khan		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	5 38	24 4	0 17	1 6	111 31	321 7	723 39	1,871 5	233 9	673 12	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	21 30	56 3	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	1 39	8 1	0 6	0 7	37 10	107 3	241 13	623 12	78 30	224 9	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	18 12	...	...	...	...
Bahuki	Last year 1903-1904	2 26	10 8	...	...	6 13	17 8	238 30	601 12	31 39	83 15	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	1 0	4 3	...	...	1 11	3 8	255 27	636 1	9 30	28 13	...	...
	" of preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 22	31 8	4 8	12 6	...	...
	
	
Bahuki		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	3 26	14 11	...	...	7 24	21 0	508 30	1,269 5	45 36	123 2	...	...
	
	AVERAGE	1 9	4 14	...	...	2 21	7 0	169 26	423 2	15 12	41 1	...	...
	
Bahuki	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	11 39	31 7	350 5	876 10	65 25	182 10	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	4 39	19 4	9 2	30 7	19 26	59 4	40 85	97 0	...	...	...	...
	" of preceding 5 years	5 15	20 12	...	...	3 17	9 10	385 35	967 2	13 5	96 8	17 33	23 3
		...	...	...	...	...	...	22 20	53 15	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	370 11	917 13	43 27	140 11	1 37	2 13
Bahuki		...	...	...	...	...	...	24 7	61 3	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	10 14	40 0	9 2	30 7	35 2	100 5	1,145 14	2,801 9	127 17	360 0	19 30	26 0
		...	...	...	...	...	...	87 31	212 2	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	3 18	13 5	3 1	10 2	11 27	33 7	181 81	953 14	42 19	120 0	6 23	8 11
		...	...	...	...	...	...	89 10	70 11	...	...	...	...

* Note.—Conditional and fallow assessment and the areas charged therewith are shown in italics.

XIV-A.

in each surveyed village of taluka Hala, under each kind of irrigation, during the last year of quinquennial periods, with assessment thereon.

RABI.

[illegible]

Name of chh.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		KHARIF.									
				FLOW RICK.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.		BARANI.	
		Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.
1st group— continued.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
Bavri	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	298 39 47 5	789 8 131 2	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	215 35 26 29	594 2 701 6	...	...	...	...
	" of preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	1 6	3 7	148 38 78 4	409 15 49 14	...	...	0 13	0 11
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1 6	3 7	651 32 161 88	1,793 9 232 6	...	...	0 18	0 11
	AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	0 15	1 2	217 11 33 39	597 11 94 2	...	...	0 0	0 4
Chitori	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	529 0 79 29	1,124 12 299 0	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	451 12 88 37	1,228 0 311 15	...	...	...	...
	" of preceding 5 years	0 32	3 3	...	...	...	...	572 4 23 34	1,537 4 69 15	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	0 32	3 3	...	...	...	...	1,555 16 306 10	4,190 0 541 14	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	0 11	1 1	...	...	...	...	515 19 68 39	1,346 10 189 10	...	...	...	...
Zair Pir	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	555 32 30 39	1,521 11 55 0	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	502 29 81 4	1,372 8 221 6	...	...	...	...
	" of preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	497 15 38 15	1,360 10 94 4	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,558 36 147 19	4,251 13 397 10	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	518 25 45 29	1,418 4 132 9	...	...	...	...
Gas	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	309 39 172 19	1,381 8 466 3	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	187 37 107 24	1,375 3 290 13	2 7	6 9	20 0	45 1
	" of preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	153 22	413 6	515 20 95 10	1,389 7 246 5	16 2	51 0	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	153 22	413 6	1,006 17 375 13	4,306 2 7,003 12	18 9	57 9	20 0	15 1
	AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	51 7	137 13	535 19 125 5	1,145 6 334 9	6 3	19 3	6 27	15 0
Chachri	Last year 1903-1904	3 18	14 0	...	...	...	...	519 34 69 23	1,430 14 161 3	69 28	209 2	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	8 7	32 11	...	...	1 7	3 8	447 36 108 19	1,231 7 289 9	13 39	41 13	...	...
	" of preceding 5 years	0 36	2 8	...	...	...	...	620 9 36 29	1,128 15 161 13	28 20	85 2	5 22	8 6
	TOTAL	12 11	49 3	...	...	1 7	3 8	1,187 39 204 31	4,091 4 665 9	112 6	336 1	5 22	6 6
	AVERAGE	4 4	16 6	...	...	0 16	1 3	496 0 68 10	1,363 12 188 8	37 15	112 0	1 34	2 13
Subrabpur	Last year 1903-1904	0 21	2 2	...	...	...	...	782 20 61 33	2,142 7 172 6	147 21	415 4	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	1 21	6 1	...	...	...	...	680 18 128 14	1,810 7 367 12	96 20	234 3	...	...
	" of preceding 5 years	0 8	0 14	...	...	11 9	32 7	623 18 58 13	1,722 6 168 12	76 31	229 2	...	...
	TOTAL	2 10	9 1	...	...	11 9	32 7	2,071 25 248 20	5,075 4 628 14	320 32	958 9	...	...
	AVERAGE	0 30	3 0	...	...	3 30	10 13	690 22 82 33	1,691 12 229 10	106 37	319 8	...	...
Fatehpur	Last year 1903-1904	20 1	79 6	...	...	...	...	755 1 129 40	1,940 4 347 10	19 13	55 15	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	33 11	139 9	...	...	1 15	3 7	587 13 266 12	1,542 2 696 2	3 35	11 3	...	...
	" preceding 5 years	16 15	62 5	...	...	1 36	5 11	791 0 48 30	2,079 13 128 14	11 15	31 0	0 7	0 5
	TOTAL	69 27	272 4	...	...	3 9	9 2	2,136 14 443 22	5,562 3 1,173 20	31 23	96 8	0 7	0 5
	AVERAGE	23 9	90 12	...	...	1 3	3 0	712 5 147 34	1,854 1 390 14	11 21	32 13	0 2	0 2
Saidabad	Last year 1903-1904	2 38	11 14	18 36	65 10	...	...	928 33 197 39	591 14 545 13	72 24	217 8	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	10 23	42 4	18 2	62 12	7 3	24 9	290 19 144 17	768 9 388 14	45 17	135 13	...	...
	" preceding 5 years	18 14	72 15	...	...	...	...	204 34 56 26	801 0 184 9	1 14	4 1	1 11	1 14
	TOTAL	31 35	127 1	36 36	128 6	7 3	24 9	914 6 389 1	2,481 7 889 4	119 15	357 6	1 11	1 14
	AVERAGE	10 25	42 6	12 13	42 13	2 14	8 3	304 28 109 27	827 2 296 7	39 32	119 2	0 17	0 10

RABI.

LIFT.		ROSI AIDED BY LIFT.		SAILABI.		ROSI.		CHANI (WELL CULTIVATION).		BABANI.		HURI.		SAILABI AIDED BY FLOW.		TOTAL.	
Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
...	288 39	789 8
...	47 5	131 2
...	0 21	1 5	...	...	...	...	218 16	595 7
...	36 29	101 6
...	0 18	1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151 0	415 6
...	18 4	42 14
...	0 18	1 5	...	...	...	...	0 21	1 5	...	...	...	...	674 15	1,800 8
...	101 38	289 6
...	0 6	0 7	...	...	...	...	0 7	0 7	...	...	...	...	218 5	600 2
...	33 89	94 8
...	2 39	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531 99	1,433 0
...	94 89	249 0
...	0 24	1 10	1 3	3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	455 30	1,233 8
...	88 37	231 15
...	2 35	8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	578 31	1,549 2
...	32 24	80 15
...	2 35	8 11	3 23	9 14	1 3	3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,583 29	4,215 7
...	206 10	541 14
...	0 28	2 14	1 8	3 5	0 14	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	521 10	1,405 2
...	68 80	180 10
...	0 28	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	562 20	1,540 4
...	80 39	210 0
...	1 14	3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	544 3	1,376 3
...	81 4	211 6
...	2 27	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 2	1,387 8
...	83 16	214 4
...	2 27	6 14	8 2	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,560 25	4,281 15
...	745 19	1,927 10
...	0 20	2 5	2 27	7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	522 8	1,428 0
...	48 40	129 9
...	508 30	1,380 8
...	174 19	448 8
...	2 23	7 11	11 3	36 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	618 30	1,670 10
...	107 24	280 12
...	48 11	121 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	731 25	1,896 3
...	95 10	246 8
...	50 34	139 1	11 3	36 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800 5	5,047 5
...	376 13	1,003 13
...	16 38	53 0	3 28	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620 2	1,682 7
...	125 5	334 9
...	583 0	1,654 0
...	59 23	154 3
...	1 29	6 1	17 10	43 11	...	...	...	...	480 7	1,268 8
...	108 19	289 9
...	9 19	27 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564 16	1,552 4
...	36 29	101 18
...	9 19	27 5	1 23	6 1	17 10	43 11	...	...	...	...	1,647 23	4,105 7
...	204 31	563 9
...	3 6	9 2	0 23	2 0	5 30	14 9	...	...	...	...	548 8	1,521 13
...	68 10	188 8
...	1 32	2 4	...	...	682 23	2,592 1
...	61 33	172 6
...	2 29	8 6	...	...	0 4	0 6	1 14	3 14	1 32	2 4	...	...	704 18	2,115 9
...	128 14	337 12
...	16 19	47 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 26	2 2	...	...	734 31	2,034 9
...	58 18	153 19
...	19 8	56 0	...	...	0 4	0 6	1 14	3 14	5 10	6 10	...	...	2,431 32	6,742 3
...	248 20	688 14
...	6 16	18 11	...	...	0 1	0 2	0 18	1 5	1 30	2 3	...	...	810 24	2,247 6
...	89 89	239 10
...	9 16	11 12	...	...	803 31	2,087 8
...	729 20	1,847 10
6 19	24 9	...	...	9 17	31 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 28	7 1	...	...	617 14	1,750 11
...	865 19	2,265 9
...	8 14	24 13	12 27	38 6	0 26	2 8	...	...	5 20	6 1	...	...	551 6	2,280 15
...	48 80	128 14
6 19	24 9	...	...	17 31	50 9	12 27	38 6	0 26	2 3	...	...	20 28	24 14	...	...	2,302 11	6,058 15
...	443 29	1,179 10
2 6	8 3	...	...	5 37	18 14	4 9	12 19	0 9	0 12	...	...	6 36	8 5	...	...	707 17	2,029 10
...	747 84	2,000 14
...	2 31	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423 2	1,102 2
...	19 5	57 3	...	...	1 23	5 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	127 88	345 13
...	396 32	1,132 11
...	42 5	125 2	...	...	1 33	7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	144 17	388 14
...	559 31	1,512 6
...	55 26	154 9
...	64 1	190 9	...	...	3 16	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,182 25	3,340 3
...	899 1	2,441 4
...	21 14	63 8	...	...	1 5	4 6	...	...	...	...	1 20	5 4	391 8	1,113 8
...	109 87	296 7

Name of deh.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		KHARIF.									
				FLOW RICE.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.		BARANI.	
		Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
<i>1st group—continued.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
Ahanjo	Last year 1903-1904	7 38	32 0	...	...	...	...	151 9	408 14	283 10	704 5	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	7 30	31 1	...	...	...	...	40 16 318 27	109 7 857 0	80 1	231 5	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years	1 27	6 11	...	...	3 22	10 8	82 27 230 3 75 15	221 13 781 15 200 3	30 18	90 3	1 14	2 0
	TOTAL	17 15	69 12	...	...	3 22	10 8	759 39 198 18	2,047 13 531 7	373 29	1,055 13	1 14	2 0
	AVERAGE	5 32	23 4	...	...	1 7	3 8	251 13 68 6	682 10 177 2	121 23	361 15	0 18	6 11
Abrejani	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	463 18 69 13	1,231 6 181 0	26 2	79 0	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	2 2	8 0	...	...	...	...	519 29 79 25	1,153 11 2 0 6	7 19	22 9	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years	6 2	31 11	...	...	...	...	4-3 9 84 38	1,279 13 218 11	6 18	18 9	...	...
	TOTAL	10 4	39 11	...	...	...	...	1,400 16 227 36	3,703 14 630 1	39 39	129 2	...	...
	AVERAGE	3 15	13 4	...	...	...	...	468 32 75 39	1,234 10 210 0	13 13	40 0	...	...
Punjmore	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	33 12	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	53 15	...	...	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 37	66 6	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	57 8	154 1	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	51 6	...	...	...	...
Dethaki	Last year 1903-1904	14 2	56 0	...	...	...	...	230 11	633 13	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	3 33	15 5	...	...	...	...	221 13 8 28	608 0 23 2	...	...	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	257 26 0 14	704 7 1 0	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	17 35	71 5	...	...	...	...	703 10 9 2	1,911 4 23 2	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	5 38	23 12	...	...	...	...	236 17 3 1	643 2 7 11	...	...	...	...
Amia Lakho	Last year 1903-1904	81 12	325 5	...	...	...	...	478 33	1,310 15	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	25 10	101 3	...	...	...	...	42 12	1,142 12	10 29	31 15	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years	19 18	76 9	...	...	...	...	311 24	852 13	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	126 0	503 1	...	...	...	...	1,210 29	3,306 8	10 29	31 15	...	...
	AVERAGE	42 0	167 11	...	...	...	...	403 29	1,102 3	3 23	10 10	...	...
Larah	Last year 1903-1904	4 18	18 0	...	...	31 36	94 0	...	...	148 9	422 3	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	3 22	14 6	40 0	135 1	81 5 59 7	92 5 170 12	80 35 6 23	213 0 16 74	65 24	183 0	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years	...	...	5 8	17 8	23 24 3 31	68 13 10 13	46 17 4 35	120 7 13 3	90 38	236 11	...	...
	TOTAL	8 0	32 6	45 8	152 6	91 34 54 29	275 9 161 2	127 12 11 18	373 7 30 1	313 31	894 14	...	...
	AVERAGE	2 27	10 13	15 3	50 13	31 25 18 9	91 14 53 11	42 17 8 33	111 2 10 0	104 24	298 5	...	...
Dalukeli	Last year 1903-1904	41 36	152 12	...	...	...	...	244 22	636 1	179 33	531 2	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	16 3	62 8	0 6	0 8	...	...	272 25 0 14	742 13 0 15	40 8	117 12	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years	9 11	39 1	...	...	...	...	70 3	197 10	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	67 10	230 5	0 6	0 8	...	...	587 10 0 14	1,005 8 0 15	239 1	648 14	...	...
	AVERAGE	22 17	86 12	0 2	0 3	...	...	195 30 0 6	535 8 0 5	73 14	216 5	...	...
Gahot	Last year 1903-1904	4 30	17 10	...	...	...	...	872 31 59 38	2,263 0 143 7	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	4 6	15 8	...	...	...	...	811 23 96 31	2,097 13 247 4	...	...	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years	6 7	22 14	...	...	...	...	789 4 18 4	2,014 3 45 5	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	15 3	55 0	...	...	...	...	2,476 21 174 33	6,361 0 436 0	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	5 1	18 11	...	...	...	...	825 20 58 11	2,120 5 145 5	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

Name of ch.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		KHARIF.									
				FLOW RICH.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT BY FLOW.		BARANI.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1st group—continued.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
Fir Bilawali	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	410 38	1,067 6	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	380 27	1,010 0	...	...	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years	0 28	2 1	...	...	...	...	490 23	1,568 5	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	0 18	2 13	...	...	...	...	1,378 8	3,335 11	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	0 9	0 15	...	...	...	...	438 20	1,111 14	...	...	...	...
Rano	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	697 30	1,818 14	66 30	136 4	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	0 12	1 2	...	...	5 37	16 7	681 23	1,521 11	47 19	136 1	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	6 33	24 0	475 14	1,209 6	111 13	322 2	...	...
	TOTAL	0 12	1 2	...	...	12 30	40 7	1,754 27	4,579 15	215 22	623 7	...	...
	AVERAGE	0 4	0 6	...	...	4 10	13 8	584 33	1,526 10	71 31	207 13	...	...
Tarab	Last year 1903-1904	3 29	13 5	...	...	...	...	591 19	1,501 5	58 2	167 11	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	6 18	24 0	...	...	...	...	591 3	1,556 5	11 30	42 10	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years	6 35	22 1	...	...	30 28	88 10	435 19	1,259 0	43 27	123 6	...	...
	TOTAL	13 2	59 6	...	...	30 28	88 10	1,071 1	4,760 10	116 19	333 10	...	...
	AVERAGE	5 14	19 13	...	...	10 9	29 9	554 0	1,458 14	38 33	111 8	...	...
Kirla	Last year 1903-1904	3 10	12 6	...	...	...	...	699 17	1,782 10	50 27	139 1	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	5 3	19 11	...	...	...	...	621 37	1,610 9	11 29	32 10	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years	6 32	25 1	...	...	...	...	629 4	1,603 9	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	15 5	57 2	...	...	...	...	1,961 14	4,996 12	62 16	171 11	...	...
	AVERAGE	5 2	19 1	...	...	...	...	653 32	1,659 9	20 32	57 4	...	...
Dabbari	Last year 1903-1904	2 21	9 3	...	...	...	...	937 23	2,337 4	10 39	28 18	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	3 18	11 7	...	...	...	...	791 4	1,932 10	9 39	28 3	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years	10 30	41 2	...	...	12 3	32 10	732 11	1,844 2	60 37	165 4	...	...
	TOTAL	16 29	61 12	...	...	12 3	32 10	2,461 38	6,114 0	81 33	220 4	...	...
	AVERAGE	5 23	20 9	...	...	4 1	10 14	820 20	2,014 11	27 11	73 7	...	...
Bhambhri	Last year 1903-1904	0 18	1 11	...	...	...	...	716 0	1,846 14	81 31	215 13	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	2 13	8 14	...	...	...	...	762 30	1,861 10	26 29	71 2	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years	7 36	31 7	...	...	1 14	3 9	683 31	1,641 1	78 0	213 15	...	...
	TOTAL	10 29	42 0	...	...	1 14	3 9	2,161 24	5,353 9	186 20	500 14	...	...
	AVERAGE	3 23	14 0	...	...	0 18	1 3	730 34	1,784 3	62 7	166 15	...	...
Nisamahi	Last year 1903-1904	11 17	44 0	...	...	8 22	25 8	480 39	1,287 4	220 6	633 14	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	11 19	44 0	...	...	12 23	36 5	493 25	1,261 11	191 6	549 7	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years	12 19	47 13	0 19	1 10	3 4	9 0	621 19	1,379 9	76 18	211 10	...	...
	TOTAL	35 15	135 15	0 19	1 10	24 9	70 13	1,485 2	3,959 8	487 30	1,404 15	...	...
	AVERAGE	11 32	45 5	0 6	0 9	8 3	23 10	495 1	1,199 8	162 23	468 5	...	...
Bunglow	Last year 1903-1904	8 23	32 5	...	...	163 9	454 13	916 8	2,363 2	202 22	54 3	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	12 39	44 11	...	...	79 14	220 1	927 1	2,370 4	64 16	226 5	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years	16 5	39 6	6 38	29 0	3 16	18 14	900 19	2,118 6	17 28	51 12	...	...
	TOTAL	37 23	116 6	6 38	29 0	245 33	693 12	2,792 28	7,151 12	304 25	818 4	...	...
	AVERAGE	12 21	38 18	2 13	7 11	82 0	231 4	930 36	2,383 15	101 22	272 12	...	...

RAHI.

LIFT.		BOSI AIDED BY LIFT.		SAILABI.		BOSI.		CHANI (WHEAT CULTIVATION).		HARAMI.		HURIS.		SAILABI AIDED BY FLOW.		TOTAL.	
Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
...	6 39	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426 37	1,085 12
...	12 13	36 15	1 16	3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 7	101 16
...	30 23	82 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410 16	1,080 10
...	68 35	174 12
...	621 34	1,544 1
...	26 34	68 9
...	42 36	119 14	8 15	22 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,359 7	3,481 7
...	135 26	348 3
...	14 12	39 15	2 32	7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453 2	1,160 2
...	45 9	116 1
...	6 6	16 14	...	...	...	...	96 23	121 1	...	...	857 8	2,123 1
...	7 1	19 3	...	...	...	...	91 36	115 15	...	...	13 37	39 4
...	74 8	1,805 7
...	...	1 27	5 7	29 3	83 1	1 13	3 10	...	...	...	...	31 35	93 9	...	...	96 27	243 6
...	657 14	1,711 3
...	...	1 27	5 7	29 3	83 1	14 20	39 11	...	...	...	...	223 13	270 9	...	...	36 38	109 9
...	2,251 34	5,043 11
...	...	0 22	1 13	9 28	27 11	4 33	13 4	...	...	...	...	74 14	90 3	...	...	147 22	404 19
...	750 25	1,881 4
...	49 7	124 15
...	2 16	6 9	...	...	...	...	24 7	35 6	...	...	681 33	1,781 4
...	26 27	79 10
...	2 5	5 10	...	...	...	...	30 4	37 10	...	...	617 20	1,616 3
...	30 4	88 3
...	18 9	54 11	1 36	5 3	...	...	...	...	31 12	34 5	...	...	617 6	1,691 3
...	23 13	63 10
...	18 9	54 11	6 17	17 5	...	...	...	...	89 23	111 5	...	...	1,951 19	5,041 10
...	80 4	200 7
...	6 3	18 4	2 0	5 13	...	...	...	...	29 34	37 2	...	...	659 20	1,680 9
...	26 28	75 8
...	9 16	23 7	...	...	...	...	52 0	65 1	...	...	811 30	2,022 9
...	21 16	58 1
...	1 17	4 4	15 7	39 6	...	...	...	...	53 10	94 11	...	...	719 23	1,771 3
...	44 7	113 2
...	23 13	69 11	11 37	30 6	...	...	...	...	7 35	7 12	...	...	679 1	1,736 10
...	16 38	43 14
...	24 30	74 2	36 20	93 3	...	...	...	...	113 5	157 8	...	...	2,213 14	5,630 6
...	51 11	214 15
...	8 10	24 11	12 7	31 1	...	...	...	...	37 28	45 13	...	...	757 31	1,913 7
...	27 4	71 10
...	6 36	17 3	...	...	...	...	61 23	80 14	...	...	1,022 23	2,473 5
...	36 31	97 1
...	13 31	32 6	...	...	...	...	61 6	75 0	...	...	850 17	2,037 16
...	63 14	160 18
...	53 20	160 7	1 8	3 0	...	...	...	...	50 6	33 9	...	...	900 35	2,280 2
...	27 11	69 7
...	53 20	160 7	21 35	52 9	...	...	...	...	155 37	189 7	...	...	2,503 35	6,851 1
...	126 10	327 5
...	17 33	53 8	7 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	51 39	63 2	...	...	931 25	2,283 11
...	42 5	109 4
...	9 34	12 6	...	...	838 3	2,076 12
...	18 18	47 1
...	6 37	17 7	...	...	...	...	39 9	44 0	...	...	817 38	2,006 1
...	38 11	94 14
...	12 4	36 5	1 18	3 9	...	...	...	...	21 9	25 3	...	...	8 37	1,955 1
...	33 89	88 9
...	12 4	36 5	8 15	21 0	...	...	...	...	73 12	81 9	...	...	2,484 38	6,037 14
...	90 28	226 2
...	4 1	12 2	2 32	7 0	...	...	...	...	24 17	27 3	...	...	828 13	2,012 10
...	30 9	75 3
...	3 35	10 4	...	...	...	...	54 24	68 6	...	...	779 22	2,069 4
...	3 32	9 1
...	21 33	58 7	...	...	...	...	75 18	93 5	...	...	791 7	2,073 3
...	16 5	48 1
...	24 18	74 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 24	90 9	...	...	713 0	1,824 14
...	8 24	25 16
...	24 18	74 9	25 31	68 11	...	...	...	...	205 25	252 4	...	...	2,288 29	5,807 5
...	28 21	78 1
...	8 6	24 14	8 24	22 14	...	...	...	...	68 22	81 1	...	...	763 37	1,989 2
...	9 20	26 0
...	9 1	22 14	...	...	...	...	63 28	81 8	...	...	1,362 13	3,484 13
...	0 24	1 13	23 2	59 5	...	...	...	...	162 28	124 0	...	...	26 8	68 8
...	1,229 37	3,046 7
...	41 5	109 6
...	60 25	174 9	11 23	30 0	...	...	...	...	191 24	207 7	...	...	1,255 18	2,963 6
...	15 17	49 1
...	61 9	176 6	43 20	112 3	...	...	...	...	358 0	412 15	...	...	3,350 28	9,504 10
...	88 30	209 15
...	20 10	58 13	14 22	37 6	...	...	...	...	119 13	137 10	...	...	1,263 23	3,168 3
...	27 28	70 0

Name of del.	Year.	KHARIF.											
		GARDENS, &c.		FLOW RICE.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.		BARANI.	
		Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
1st group—continued.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
Verato	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	502 10	1,250 1	10 37	28 9	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 34	245 4	6 26	17 7	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	491 17	1,204 15	...	...	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	107 29	273 2	9 27	26 11	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	676 24	1,657 9	...	...	...	...
Ghoghat	Last year 1903-1904	1 6	4 9	...	...	...	...	1,263 20	3,293 2	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	2 21	10 1	...	...	...	...	7 8	19 0	4 7	12 8	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years	0 34	3 5	...	...	1 5	3 6	1,126 0	2,909 9	...	...	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 36	22 11	5 25	17 9	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	730 38	1,916 13	...	...	...	...
Kalri	Last year 1903-1904	11 23	45 9	...	...	206 5	595 3	18 22	46 9	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	16 17	60 8	2 33	9 8	121 23	350 10	7 8	19 0	78 22	222 11	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years	21 2	67 9	2 16	8 0	15 10	81 3	8 36	22 11	35 11	102 1	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	572 19	1,511 11	...	...	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 12	90 11	...	...	...	...
Ghaib Pir	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	8 23	24 13	8 23	21 13	30 20	86 2	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	6 39	20 1	4 9	10 14	37 22	106 14	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	3 20	10 0	7 16	19 4	11 38	34 3	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	693 32	1,800 9	...	...	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 37	15 10	...	...	...	...
Narli	Last year 1903-1904	11 29	45 8	...	...	14 24	42 1	8 23	21 13	30 20	86 2	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	2 14	9 2	...	...	4 4	11 11	4 9	10 14	37 22	106 14	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years	...	...	5 22	26 6	...	...	7 16	19 4	11 38	34 3	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	693 32	1,800 9	...	...	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 37	15 10	...	...	...	...
Bhit Shah	Last year 1903-1904	0 22	2 0	...	...	6 35	18 14	8 23	21 13	30 20	86 2	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	2 4	7 11	...	...	11 24	31 16	4 9	10 14	37 22	106 14	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years	1 13	4 14	...	...	12 3	33 2	7 16	19 4	11 38	34 3	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	693 32	1,800 9	...	...	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 37	15 10	...	...	...	...
Shekhani	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 23	21 13	30 20	86 2	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	10 14	37 22	106 14	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 16	19 4	11 38	34 3	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	693 32	1,800 9	...	...	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 37	15 10	...	...	...	...
Sandhan	Last year 1903-1904	7 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	8 23	21 13	30 20	86 2	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	5 22	22 3	...	...	...	...	4 9	10 14	37 22	106 14	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years	8 15	33 0	...	...	5 1	15 3	7 16	19 4	11 38	34 3	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	693 32	1,800 9	...	...	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 37	15 10	...	...	...	...

LIFT.		DOST AIDED BY LIFT.		SAILAB.		BOST.		CHAH (WELL CULTIVATION).		BARANI.		HURIS.		SAILAB AIDED BY LIFT.		TOTAL.	
Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
...	16 16	41 4	...	...	...	...	22 0	27 12	...	...	551 23	1,947 10
...	7 16	19 13	0 31	2 10	2 7	5 7	21 8	29 12	...	...	91 34	945 4
...	49 11	144 1	...	...	0 30	2 10	0 29	1 13	29 0	23 14	...	...	532 25	1,270 0
...	707 09	273 3
...	706 18	1,861 10
...	49 11	144 1	23 32	60 1	1 21	5 4	2 36	7 4	75 8	88 6	...	...	18 2	46 11
...	1,850 9	4,488 4
...	217 25	565 1
...	16 17	48 0	7 37	20 0	0 20	1 12	0 39	2 7	25 3	23 12	...	...	616 29	1,406 1
...	72 22	188 6
...	113 0	141 8	...	...	1,377 26	3,443 14
...	2 2	5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	19 0
...	131 35	161 7	...	...	1,208 25	3,138 15
...	11 38	35 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 30	29 11
...	135 4	155 9	...	...	885 22	2,152 6
...	13 22	35 7
...	11 38	35 12	2 2	5 5	...	...	...	...	379 30	458 3	...	...	3,529 33	8,715 3
...	29 26	77 2
...	3 39	11 15	0 27	1 13	...	...	...	...	126 26	152 12	...	...	1,176 24	2,905 1
...	9 36	25 11
...	14 19	43 2	7 18	19 11	...	...	...	...	348 32	435 10	...	...	1,256 30	2,944 13
...	56 39	168 15
...	2 35	8 10	17 36	47 8	...	...	...	...	446 25	545 6	...	...	1,161 17	2,504 11
...	26 31	74 7
...	171 13	517 3	2 2	5 3	...	...	...	...	471 33	527 10	...	...	1,291 30	2,823 8
...	30 19	90 11
...	188 24	568 15	27 16	72 6	...	...	...	...	1,267 10	1,508 10	...	...	3,709 35	8,273 0
...	114 3	394 1
...	62 35	189 11	9 5	24 2	...	...	...	...	432 17	503 14	...	...	1,236 25	2,757 10
...	38 7	111 6
...	15 21	19 6	...	...	880 7	2,278 13
...	3 24	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	70 14
...	0 37	3 1	...	...	8 29	10 11	...	...	802 19	2,088 4
...	13 19	41 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 16	19 4
...	20 34	23 7	...	...	743 22	1,916 1
...	6 37	16 10
...	17 2	52 11	...	...	0 37	3 1	...	...	45 4	53 8	...	...	2,420 8	6,233 2
...	17 22	45 19
...	5 27	17 9	...	...	0 12	1 0	...	...	16 1	17 13	...	...	803 29	2,094 6
...	6 34	16 4
...	8 39	23 11	...	...	...	...	4 34	6 0	...	...	1,253 35	3,240 4
...	18 6	57 1	3 16	9 1	...	...	...	...	49 29	61 12	...	...	20 1	65 5
...	13 12	39 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,181 0	2,973 6
...	55 3	63 6	...	...	8 3	26 4
...	1,147 14	2,872 0
...	10 6	30 11
...	31 18	97 0	12 15	32 12	...	...	...	...	109 26	131 2	...	...	3,582 9	9,085 10
...	38 10	121 4
...	10 19	33 5	4 5	10 13	...	...	...	...	36 22	43 11	...	...	1,194 3	3,028 9
...	19 30	49 7
...
...	58 0	72 11	...	...	696 29	2,183 11
...	71 24	27 10
...	56 25	68 8	...	...	689 28	2,165 7
...	26 0	69 5
...	39 13	30 4	...	...	687 19	2,100 3
...	74 32	85 6
...	153 38	180 5	...	...	2,653 36	6,449 5
...	53 18	125 4
...
...	51 13	60 1	...	...	884 25	2,149 12
...	77 19	47 12
...	9 30	12 8	...	...	707 14	1,676 6
...	25 14	64 3
...	6 16	7 15	...	...	544 10	1,289 3
...	46 31	178 13
...	0 9	0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 21	1 8	...	...	691 9	1,407 12
...	6 34	76 12
...
...	0 9	0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 36	21 15	...	...	1,942 33	4,872 5
...	78 89	193 19
...
...	0 3	0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 39	7 5	...	...	614 11	1,457 7
...	26 10	64 10
...
...	119 13	149 8	...	...	762 37	1,868 7
...	21 9	64 2
...	2 30	6 14	120 28	148 7	...	...	791 39	1,932 6
...	13 37	32 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	66 3
...	106 38	123 12	...	...	631 25	2,067 15
...	24 27	65 1
...	13 37	32 3	...	...	2 30	6 14	346 39	421 11	...	...	2,386 21	5,868 12
...	87 6	176 6
...	4 26	10 12	...	...	0 36	2 4	116 28	140 9	...	...	795 20	1,950 4
...	22 15	83 3

Name of deb.	Year.	KHARIF.											
		GARDENS, &C.		FLOW RICE.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.		BARANI.	
		Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
<i>1st group—continued.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
Hala (new) ...	Last year 1903-1904 ...	193 18	772 10	...	...	...	...	905 28	2,407 11	37 10	104 12	...	...
	Average of last 5 years ...	159 1	635 6	...	...	...	...	826 4	2,201 1	7 18	20 15	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years.	133 19	518 6	...	...	...	...	805 28	2,408 7	0 11	0 12	...	...
	TOTAL ...	486 38	1,926 6	...	...	...	...	2,627 15	7,017 3	44 39	126 7	...	...
	AVERAGE ...	161 30	642 2	...	...	...	...	875 32	2,339 1	15 6	42 2	...	...
Bandh ...	Last year 1903-1904 ...	23 20	87 0	...	...	...	...	493 13	1,313 7	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years ...	53 30	214 0	...	...	...	...	481 8	1,269 2	...	...	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years.	30 21	105 11	...	...	...	...	495 38	1,314 1	2 23	7 10	...	...
	TOTAL ...	109 0	107 1	...	...	...	...	1,478 19	3,901 10	2 23	7 10	...	...
	AVERAGE ...	36 14	135 11	...	...	...	...	492 35	1,300 9	0 34	2 9	...	...
Khaot ...	Last year 1903-1904 ...	4 27	17 1	...	...	...	...	464 25	1,198 13	29 15	68 2	...	...
	Average of last 5 years ...	10 9	39 8	...	...	...	...	604 30	1,604 9	10 27	32 0	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years.	19 37	78 1	...	...	0 11	0 13	845 21	2,161 2	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	34 33	134 10	...	...	0 11	0 13	1,917 33	4,941 8	40 2	120 2	...	...
	AVERAGE ...	11 24	44 14	...	...	0 4	0 4	639 12	1,613 3	13 14	40 1	...	...
Char ...	Last year 1903-1904 ...	20 15	81 3	...	...	...	...	903 32	2,405 13	239 21	639 15	...	...
	Average of last 5 years ...	32 31	128 11	...	...	19 7	45 5	981 17	2,669 6	82 18	225 6	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years.	41 23	163 0	...	...	13 32	40 0	1,048 18	2,733 8	158 29	419 10	...	...
	TOTAL ...	94 29	372 14	...	...	32 39	95 5	2,933 27	7,708 11	480 28	1,314 15	...	...
	AVERAGE ...	31 23	124 5	...	...	11 0	31 12	977 36	2,569 9	160 9	438 5	...	...
Dhandho ...	Last year 1903-1904 ...	77 5	293 3	...	...	...	...	392 15	1,066 11	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years ...	87 11	265 2	...	...	1 23	4 9	481 8	1,282 9	...	...	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years.	45 19	181 11	...	...	...	...	600 13	1,781 10	30 11	92 7	7 15	11 1
	TOTAL ...	139 34	740 0	...	...	1 23	4 9	1,473 36	3,332 14	30 11	92 7	7 15	11 1
	AVERAGE ...	63 11	246 11	...	...	0 21	1 8	491 12	1,110 15	10 4	30 13	2 18	3 11
Ghotana ...	Last year 1903-1904 ...	39 1	154 9	...	...	...	...	262 50	713 3	75 11	237 2	...	...
	Average of last 5 years ...	31 14	136 3	...	...	...	...	251 11	689 6	32 3	98 8	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years.	19 11	78 14	...	...	0 8	0 10	154 20	429 4	7 12	22 0	...	...
	TOTAL ...	92 26	367 10	...	...	0 8	0 10	668 21	1,831 13	114 26	357 10	...	...
	AVERAGE ...	30 35	122 9	...	...	0 3	0 3	223 34	610 10	38 9	119 3	...	...
Salaro ...	Last year 1903-1904 ...	77 22	307 2	...	...	...	...	480 19	1,311 6	107 22	322 8	...	...
	Average of last 5 years ...	87 22	263 12	...	...	0 21	1 9	435 30	1,187 13	51 2	152 10	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years.	60 22	238 12	...	...	3 29	11 2	449 28	1,223 1	9 32	30 14	...	...
	TOTAL ...	205 26	809 10	...	...	4 10	12 11	1,365 37	3,722 4	168 16	506 0	...	...
	AVERAGE ...	68 22	269 14	...	...	1 17	4 4	455 12	1,240 12	56 5	168 11	...	...
Khandu ...	Last year 1903-1904 ...	90 8	356 6	...	...	...	...	1,000 11	2,721 9	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years ...	208 11	687 6	...	...	1 38	5 15	682 11	1,873 9	1 38	5 15	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years.	112 26	449 3	1 38	6 13	1 10	4 7	691 14	1,876 10	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	411 5	1,492 15	1 38	6 13	3 17	10 6	2,373 30	6,471 12	1 38	5 15	...	...
	AVERAGE ...	137 1	497 10	0 26	2 4	1 6	3 7	791 12	2,157 4	0 26	2 0	...	...

RABI.

LIFT.		BOST AIDED BY LIFT.		SAILABI.		BOST.		CHART (WELL CULTIVATION).		BARANI.		HURIS.		SAILABI AIDED BY LIFT.		TOTAL.	
Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
...	1 6	3 2	...	...	...	...	4 5	5 3	...	...	1,111 22	3,293 6
...	0 33	2 3	...	...	0 29	1 13	13 8	17 0	...	...	1,007 13	2,878 6
...	8 18	18 11	...	...	...	...	12 10	14 7	...	...	1,050 8	2,980 11
...	10 17	24 0	...	...	0 29	1 13	29 23	36 10	...	...	3,199 1	9,132 7
...	3 19	8 0	...	...	0 10	0 10	9 31	12 3	...	...	1,036 14	3,044 2
...	22 30	67 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 33	2 4	...	...	544 16	1,475 0
8 20	29 8	...	...	4 22	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 30	12 12	...	...	538 39	1,539 8
...	10 23	32 4	6 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518 25	1,477 10
8 20	29 8	...	...	37 35	113 11	6 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	9 23	15 0	...	...	1,672 0	4,492 9
2 33	9 13	...	...	12 25	37 14	2 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	3 8	5 0	...	...	540 27	1,497 8
...	23 8	153 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	541 38	1,457 2
...	27 8	86 4	1 15	3 10	...	...	2 1	5 1	...	...	...	...	659 10	1,731 0
...	84 6	253 4	9 26	25 4	2 17	7 13	...	...	2 16	2 13	7 23	22 9	844 28	2,571 11
...	151 22	422 10	11 1	28 14	2 17	7 13	2 1	5 1	2 16	2 13	7 23	22 9	2,173 2	5,759 13
...	61 21	164 3	3 27	9 10	0 32	2 10	0 27	1 11	0 32	0 15	2 21	7 8	724 14	1,919 15
...	33 32	116 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 15	41 14	...	...	1,230 35	3,285 7
...	6 31	23 5	9 17	24 10	...	...	0 16	1 0	49 15	59 7	...	...	1,181 33	3,087 2
...	11 12	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 34	46 13	1 33	6 3	1,815 24	3,555 4
...	81 35	157 0	9 17	21 10	...	...	0 16	1 0	123 28	148 2	1 33	6 3	3,729 11	9,828 12
...	17 12	52 6	3 6	8 3	...	...	0 5	0 5	40 9	49 6	0 24	2 1	1,273 3	3,276 4
...	44 2	55 4	...	...	513 22	1,415 2
...	12 9	32 11	...	...	5 27	13 12	44 2	54 1	...	...	612 1	1,632 15
...	10 1	27 15	32 9	64 13	...	...	...	...	41 26	46 8	...	...	767 13	2,023 1
...	16 1	27 15	44 13	117 11	...	...	5 27	13 12	129 34	155 13	...	...	1,592 33	4,093 2
...	3 14	9 5	14 33	39 4	...	...	1 38	4 9	43 10	51 15	...	...	630 59	1,693 11
...	91 9	282 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	28 7	479 18	1,415 5
...	67 6	169 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6	10 15	394 21	1,188 12
...	70 19	211 7	...	...	3 8	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	394 21	1,188 12
...	39 34	118 7	...	...	6 0	27 15	...	...	56 6	19 7	...	...	394 21	1,188 12
...	244 13	740 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 30	1,316 5
...	14 35	44 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 35	44 5
...	411 1	1,233 10	...	...	9 8	40 4	...	...	56 6	19 7	11 13	30 6	1,363 29	3,890 6
...	137 0	411 3	...	...	3 2	13 7	...	...	18 29	6 8	3 31	13 2	454 23	1,296 13
...	37 12	110 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 12	110 10
...	...	8 27	30 3	67 30	203 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5	26 7	...	...	769 5	2,200 14
...	...	1 29	4 1	58 11	175 14	...	...	14 39	54 13	5 26	14 2	22 22	28 5	...	...	658 2	1,882 15
...	214 16	646 13	...	...	3 19	11 4	...	...	24 20	33 6	...	...	766 6	2,195 4
...	3 14	9 2
...	...	10 16	34 4	340 17	1,025 15	...	...	18 18	66 1	5 26	14 2	68 7	88 2	...	...	2,187 13	6,279 1
...	...	3 16	11 7	113 19	311 15	...	...	6 6	22 0	1 35	4 11	22 29	29 6	...	...	729 4	2,083 0
...	474 36	1,425 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 30	1 0	...	...	1,568 6	4,504 11
...	197 17	559 8	...	...	0 28	2 7	55 10	188 2	0 24	0 13	13 31	47 14	1,162 8	3,321 0
...	235 9	718 8	...	...	0 36	3 2	...	...	4 30	5 13	...	...	1,018 12	3,034 8
...	907 22	2,703 12	...	...	1 24	5 9	55 10	139 2	6 4	7 10	13 31	47 14	3,770 25	10,890 12
...	302 21	901 4	...	...	0 21	1 14	18 17	46 1	2 1	2 9	4 24	15 15	1,258 35	3,630 4

Name of deh.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		KHARIF.									
				FLOW RICK.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.		BARANI.	
		Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
1st group—continued.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
Bhanoki	Last year 1903-1904	18 22	71 2	...	...	...	...	310 16	809 6	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	11 26	42 16	...	...	...	...	382 25	973 1	...	...	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years	14 24	51 3	...	...	...	...	375 9	961 15	0 37	2 10	6 3	9
	TOTAL	44 32	163 4	...	...	...	...	1,080 10	2,749 6	0 37	2 10	6 3	9 1
	AVERAGE	14 37	56 1	...	...	...	...	360 3	916 7	0 12	0 14	2 1	3 0
Tajpur	Last year 1903-1904	67 18	271 13	...	...	...	...	371 22	917 10	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	40 34	162 7	...	...	...	...	335 12	851 1	...	...	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years	12 22	48 12	...	...	...	...	268 28	660 13	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	120 34	483 0	...	...	...	...	978 22	2,450 2	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	40 11	161 0	...	...	...	...	326 7	816 12	...	...	...	...
Soomra	Last year 1903-1904	73 8	269 12	...	...	...	...	617 0	1,623 3	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	47 12	170 4	...	...	...	...	516 34	1,317 1	...	...	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years	63 23	246 9	...	...	...	...	552 19	1,310 8	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	184 3	686 9	...	...	...	...	1,685 13	4,250 12	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	61 14	229 14	...	...	...	...	562 4	1,383 9	...	...	...	...
Shahpur	Last year 1903-1904	87 5	348 5	...	...	...	...	676 20	1,788 9	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	63 7	251 14	...	...	...	...	581 15	1,509 0	...	...	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years	57 22	228 10	...	...	...	...	649 9	1,688 3	0 17	1 4	...	...
	TOTAL	207 34	828 13	...	...	...	...	1,907 13	4,985 12	0 17	1 4	...	...
	AVERAGE	69 11	276 4	...	...	...	...	636 31	1,665 1	0 6	0 7	...	...
Jehki	Last year 1903-1904	11 39	45 2	...	...	...	...	1,278 28	3,103 1	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	15 23	58 8	...	...	...	...	938 9	2,277 11	...	...	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years	21 22	69 11	...	...	...	...	837 21	2,041 13	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	49 7	173 5	...	...	...	...	3,054 21	7,421 9	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	16 16	57 12	...	...	...	...	1,018 7	2,471 3	...	...	...	...
Hipaki	Last year 1903-1904	16 4	54 13	...	...	...	...	679 25	1,613 12	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	16 4	54 13	...	...	...	...	584 38	1,389 9	...	...	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years	11 26	43 6	...	...	...	...	617 20	1,445 7	3 6	8 10	...	...
	TOTAL	42 4	162 16	...	...	...	...	1,882 3	4,458 12	3 6	8 10	...	...
	AVERAGE	14 1	54 0	...	...	...	...	627 14	1,482 15	1 2	2 14	...	...
Sokhat	Last year 1903-1904	75 13	296 7	...	...	...	...	715 22	1,931 5	32 31	98 4	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	85 15	333 13	...	...	...	...	603 16	1,624 10	6 22	19 10	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years	72 20	259 0	...	...	...	...	570 0	1,523 5	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	233 8	922 4	...	...	...	...	1,888 38	5,078 4	39 18	117 14	...	...
	AVERAGE	77 29	307 7	...	...	...	...	629 23	1,691 1	13 4	39 5	...	...
Bao Dero	Last year 1903-1904	10 22	42 5	...	...	...	...	1,058 5	2,701 11	...	...	4 13	6 9
	Average of last 5 years	10 24	42 5	...	...	...	...	900 8	2,493 2	...	...	0 34	1 5
	.. preceding 5 years	15 20	61 13	...	...	...	...	864 1	2,204 7	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	36 26	146 7	...	...	...	...	2,902 14	7,396 4	...	...	5 7	7 14
	AVERAGE	12 9	49 13	...	...	...	...	967 18	2,466 7	...	...	1 29	2 10

LIFT.		BOSI AIDED BY LIFT.		SAILLAGE.		BOST.		CHALK (WELL CULTIVATION).		BARANI.		HURIS.		SAILLAGE AIDED BY LIFT.		TOTAL.	
Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
...	2 21	6 5	...	...	7 18	18 10	2 16	3 0	...	...	310 14	883 8
...	2 16	2 16	...	...	408 26	1,043 14
...	7 4	21 9	1 3	2 15	1 8	3 5	2 4	5 13	2 16	2 7	...	...	6 39	77 13
...	414 26	1,063 14
...	24 2	59 8
...	7 4	21 9	3 24	0 4	1 8	3 5	0 22	21 7	7 8	8 0	...	...	1,100 28	2,994 4
...	31 1	70 5
...	2 15	7 3	1 8	3 2	0 18	1 2	3 7	8 2	2 16	2 13	...	...	336 35	908 12
...	10 14	25 7
...	1 17	3 10	0 35	2 14	4 36	12 4	0 26	0 18	...	...	442 23	1,310 4
...	0 30	1 4	...	...	394 13	1,034 2
...	3 33	0 9	0 35	3 1	...	...	1 11	1 6	...	...	2 8	7 7
...	287 9	743 9
...	8 17	8 6
...	8 10	13 3	1 20	6 15	4 38	12 4	2 35	3 7	...	...	1,114 8	2,907 15
...	5 23	13 8
...	1 35	4 0	0 24	2 0	1 25	4 1	0 30	1 2	...	...	871 16	988 5
...	1 34	4 8
...	600 8	1,792 15
...	18 19	47 19
...	5 0	12 0	...	...	21 33	64 8	1 6	1 2	...	...	102 5	1,555 5
...	13 26	34 6
...	11 25	29 7	...	...	0 39	25 0	8 26	10 5	...	...	617 12	1,051 13
...	73 36	190 4
...	10 25	41 13	...	...	31 32	70 8	10 32	11 7	...	...	1,809 25	5,000 1
...	103 35	479 0
...	5 22	13 15	...	...	10 24	26 8	3 24	3 13	...	...	633 8	1,668 11
...	85 19	90 13
...	25 12	75 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	13 15	...	...	600 11	2,304 9
...	26 18	68 5
...	26 17	70 3	32 29	82 10	...	...	...	...	11 5	13 6	...	...	714 33	1,918 1
...	81 14	210 14
...	17 24	53 1	8 37	22 11	...	...	...	...	11 31	11 10	...	...	745 20	1,907 7
...	65 94	166 13
...	60 13	208 0	41 26	105 5	...	...	...	...	34 1	35 15	...	...	2,760 24	6,148 1
...	173 14	444 0
...	23 4	69 5	13 33	35 2	...	...	...	...	11 14	13 0	...	...	733 21	2,040 6
...	87 81	148 0
...	4 8	10 10	...	...	...	...	5 21	0 14	...	...	1,300 18	3,165 11
...	10 7	27 15
...	5 29	14 5	...	...	9 0	22 8	2 8	2 12	...	...	870 32	2,375 12
...	91 84	238 8
...	859 4	2,102 8
...	14 9	35 6
...	9 37	24 15	...	...	9 0	23 8	7 20	9 10	...	...	3,140 14	7,948 15
...	46 83	114 8
...	3 12	8 5	...	...	3 0	7 8	2 23	8 8	...	...	1,013 18	2,547 15
...	15 11	38 8
...
...	31 36	79 14	...	...	3 29	9 6	25 32	36 2	...	...	723 21	1,704 11
...	43 33	67 8	...	...	684 20	1,691 2
...	20 29	51 13	...	...	...	...	66 18	60 10	...	...	710 30	1,615 13
...	1 16	8 6
...	52 25	131 11	...	...	3 29	9 0	144 3	160 4	...	...	2,127 30	4,911 10
...	1 16	8 6
...	17 22	43 14	...	...	1 10	3 2	48 1	53 7	...	...	700 10	1,637 4
...	0 19	1 2
...	3 2	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	43 13	54 7	...	...	870 1	2,302 7
...	76 38	203 0
...	0 24	1 13	...	...	0 28	3 7	0 11	23 9	40 21	50 1	...	...	740 19	2,458 9
...	53 83	169 3
...	40 33	104 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 21	41 12	...	...	710 34	1,953 1
...	59 27	160 15
...	44 19	114 13	...	...	0 28	2 7	9 11	23 3	120 17	146 4	...	...	2,336 14	6,403 1
...	196 18	633 2
...	14 33	38 4	...	...	0 9	0 13	3 4	7 12	40 6	48 12	...	...	778 31	2,136 6
...	65 19	174 6
...	54 33	63 14	...	...	1,127 39	2,819 7
...	41 32	117 19
...	2 17	7 10	10 20	48 11	60 22	75 6	...	...	1,074 5	2,688 7
...	47 19	190 9
...	12 31	36 6	5 34	14 6	...	...	...	...	25 15	30 4	...	...	923 21	2,347 4
...	49 39	74 15
...	12 31	36 6	5 34	14 6	2 17	7 10	10 20	48 11	140 36	174 8	...	...	3,125 25	7,835 2
...	119 10	313 4
...	4 10	12 2	1 33	4 18	0 33	2 9	0 23	10 3	46 59	58 8	...	...	1,041 15	2,611 19
...	39 30	104 7

Name of deh.	Year.	GARDENS, &C.		KHARIF.									
				FLOW RICE.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.		BARANI.	
		Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
1st group—continued.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
Abrejani	Last year 1903-1904	78 20	309 13	...	...	...	...	704 26	1,867 1	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	71 37	283 1	...	...	...	...	651 4	1,723 4	...	...	...	...
	„ of preceding 5 years	41 25	156 15	...	...	...	...	605 15	1,852 1	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	192 2	749 13	...	...	...	...	2,052 5	5,445 6	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	64 1	249 15	...	...	...	...	681 2	1,815 2	...	...	...	...
Michal	Last year 1903-1904	58 24	225 0	...	...	...	...	3 21	9 10	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	43 7	172 2	...	...	8 24	25 12	0 23	1 14	...	...	...	...
	„ of preceding 5 years	45 6	179 13	...	...	...	...	1 11	3 10	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	144 37	576 15	...	...	8 24	25 12	5 20	15 2	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	48 12	192 5	...	...	2 35	8 9	1 33	5 1	...	...	...	...
Porhat	Last year 1903-1904	193 12	766 8	...	...	...	...	401 2	1,073 1	4 4	12 6	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	175 12	691 9	...	...	13 33	41 6	351 31	949 0	19 23	56 2	...	...
	„ of preceding 5 years	137 11	541 10	...	...	5 2	15 1	43 5	1,153 2	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	505 35	1,999 11	...	...	18 35	56 7	1,187 38	3,178 3	22 32	68 8	...	...
	AVERAGE	168 25	666 9	...	...	6 12	18 13	395 30	1,059 7	7 24	22 13	...	...
Sahib Saman	Last year 1903-1904	161 14	639 4	...	...	...	...	670 34	1,503 1	...	...	5 13	8 1
	Average of last 5 years	118 5	457 2	...	...	15 39	47 7	593 13	1,589 4	...	...	4 34	7 2
	„ of preceding 5 years	125 12	469 5	...	...	29 14	85 14	517 29	1,374 5	65 30	193 6	2 16	3 10
	TOTAL	404 31	1,565 11	...	...	45 13	133 6	1,781 35	4,769 10	65 30	193 6	12 23	18 13
	AVERAGE	134 17	521 15	...	...	15 4	44 7	593 38	1,589 15	21 37	64 8	4 8	6 4
Bhorko	Last year 1903-1904	26 20	102 3	...	...	...	...	839 12	2,208 16	25 11	71 2	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	19 35	77 0	...	...	5 19	15 13	760 34	1,955 7	12 18	35 11	0 39	1 8
	„ of preceding 5 years	41 24	155 15	...	...	20 30	60 3	620 8	1,650 11	49 38	145 3	...	...
	TOTAL	91 2	335 2	...	...	26 9	76 0	2,220 14	5,844 12	87 27	253 0	0 39	1 8
	AVERAGE	30 14	111 11	...	...	8 30	25 5	740 5	1,948 4	29 9	84 0	0 13	0 8
Pauo	Last year 1903-1904	4 18	18 0	...	...	...	...	831 6	2,236 14	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	0 36	3 10	...	...	...	...	681 20	1,824 5	6 7	17 6	...	...
	„ of preceding 5 years	15 25	61 5	...	...	2 20	7 9	580 34	1,534 10	17 13	49 9	...	...
	TOTAL	20 39	82 15	...	...	2 20	7 9	2,033 20	5,595 13	23 20	66 15	...	...
	AVERAGE	7 0	27 10	...	...	0 33	2 8	697 33	1,865 4	7 33	22 5	...	...
Satar	Last year 1903-1904	53 9	201 13	...	...	...	...	1,161 16	3,010 15	25 27	72 11	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	45 34	177 0	...	...	12 15	36 7	977 7	2,517 8	15 38	43 9	...	...
	„ of preceding 5 years	113 22	446 5	...	...	43 10	125 15	780 0	2,013 3	146 15	416 15	...	...
	TOTAL	212 25	824 2	...	...	55 25	162 6	2,921 23	7,541 10	188 0	536 3	...	...
	AVERAGE	70 35	274 11	...	...	18 22	54 2	973 34	2,513 14	62 27	178 12	...	...

RABI.

LIFT.		BOSI AIDED BY LIFT.		SAILABI.		BOSI.		CHARI (WELL CULTIVATION).		BARANI.		HUMIS.		SAILABI AIDED BY LIFT.		TOTAL.	
Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
...	320 32	961 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 25	29 10	17 25	61 11	1,147 8	3,229 9
...	8 25	76 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 25	16 14
...	255 30	766 7	...	...	...	...	10 12	25 12	30 9	37 9	25 37	90 13	1,045 9	2,019 14
...	234 12	687 4	1 38	5 5	...	...	...	...	26 21	44 0	...	...	1,019 31	2,715 9
...	23 27	69 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 27	69 8
...	810 34	2,415 1	1 34	5 5	...	...	10 12	25 12	80 15	111 3	43 22	152 8	3,200 8	8,905 0
...	29 12	86 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62 15	148 8
...	270 11	805 0	0 26	1 12	...	...	3 17	8 10	29 32	37 1	14 21	50 13	1,066 30	2,968 5
...	9 31	28 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 18	48 16
...	754 3	2,263 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	814 9	2,497 10
...	11 22	34 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 22	34 8
...	621 26	1,865 2	46 20	121 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 25	9 3	725 16	2,195 10
...	15 13	45 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 13	45 14
...	561 20	1,731 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 3	22 6	...	...	631 0	1,917 5
...	26 18	79 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 18	79 1
...	1,937 9	5,559 10	48 20	121 9	...	...	...	...	23 3	22 6	2 25	9 3	2,170 24	6,630 8
...	63 13	189 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63 13	169 7
...	645 30	1,963 3	16 8	40 9	...	...	...	...	7 23	7 7	0 33	3 1	723 21	2,210 3
...	17 81	53 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 81	53 2
...	28 35	82 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	627 13	1,944 9
...	40 22	123 3	...	...	3 27	12 15	2 37	7 5	...	...	...	...	34 11	85 13
...	101 37	313 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	604 30	1,981 8
...	48 13	111 11
...	650 15	2,026 11
...	15 3	39 1
...	174 14	529 11	...	...	3 27	12 15	2 37	7 5	...	...	...	...	1,016 18	5,852 12
...	91 27	246 9
...	58 5	176 9	...	...	1 9	4 5	0 59	2 7	...	...	...	...	638 33	1,960 15
...	30 22	82 3
...	78 5	235 15	9 32	26 14	...	...	...	...	8 30	11 5	...	...	931 17	2,717 8
...	69 4	207 10	73 15	184 1	1 24	7 0	...	...	9 5	11 8	...	...	36 29	97 4
...	119 23	382 8	1 34	4 12	...	...	...	...	8 24	9 14	...	...	885 22	2,511 2
...	49 38	131 9
...	870 22	2,623 10
...	36 29	98 11
...	263 32	816 1	85 1	215 11	1 28	7 0	...	...	26 24	32 11	...	...	2,087 21	7,752 4
...	123 10	327 1
...	87 37	272 0	28 14	71 14	0 23	2 5	...	...	8 30	10 14	...	...	895 34	2,584 1
...	41 8	109 9
...	9 35	25 15	...	...	...	...	26 14	33 5	...	...	927 12	2,441 1
...	1 9	3 11	10 17	27 8	...	...	31 18	78 10	33 14	41 3	...	...	48 3	131 13
...	44:32	114 6	5 33	20 14	...	...	...	...	87 6	41 12	...	...	870 0	2,206 7
...	53 14	148 10
...	823 15	2,189 0
...	46 27	124 4
...	40 2	118 1	26 8	74 6	...	...	31 18	78 10	80 34	116 2	...	...	2,026 33	6,846 8
...	143 4	399 11
...	15 14	39 6	8 29	24 13	...	...	10 19	26 3	32 11	38 11	...	...	675 24	2,298 13
...	49 15	133 4
...	9 17	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	845 1	2,279 8
...	16 0	47 0	3 24	9 14	...	...	11 39	29 14	29 0	36 1	...	...	32 29	86 0
...	112 35	348 13	17 24	43 10	...	...	...	...	103 2	125 8	...	...	738 8	1,968 11
...	71 81	192 71
...	849 33	2,171 0
...	47 36	131 0
...	128 35	396 8	30 25	75 2	...	...	11 38	29 14	132 2	161 0	...	...	2,413 39	6,410 5
...	162 10	409 11
...	42 38	132 2	10 9	26 1	...	...	3 39	10 0	44 1	53 14	...	...	814 28	2,132 12
...	64 23	178 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 80	136 9
...
...	33 11	98 0	23 22	62 13	...	...	51 31	139 11	45 39	58 2	...	...	1,334 12	3,490 3
...	123 35	366 4	4 36	12 9	...	...	...	...	110 36	140 12	...	...	47 26	125 14
...	1,209 0	3,133 5
...	96 19	267 9
...	1,331 12	8,521 12
...	47 16	128 0
...	167 6	484 4	93 0	253 12	...	...	54 34	139 14	192 11	232 4	...	...	3,875 4	10,151 7
...	191 80	511 1
...	52 18	154 12	31 0	84 9	...	...	18 11	45 10	64 4	77 7	...	...	1,281 28	3,383 12
...	63 33	170 6

Name of deh.	Year.	GARDENS, &C.		KHARIF.									
				FLOW RICH.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.		BARANI.	
		Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
1st group—continued.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
Matlari	Last year 1903-1904	232 33	1,027 13	...	...	...	...	728 38	1,925 6	3 26	10 6	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	134 38	526 6	...	...	34 7	103 10	648 22	1,718 9	4 15	12 15	12 22	18 13
	" preceding 5 years	126 34	503 8	...	...	90 36	264 11	551 11	1,408 8	16 22	43 12	0 29	1 6
								25 7	67 8				
	Total	526 30	2,057 11	...	...	125 3	368 8	1,926 31	5,044 7	24 23	67 1	13 11	19 13
Jakhri Jua	Last year 1903-1904	31 7	115 11	...	...	...	...	1,328 12	3,222 3	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	21 23	79 2	...	...	...	...	1,161 17	2,849 4	...	...	...	...
	" preceding 5 years	20 10	68 2	...	...	...	...	1,100 10	2,817 9	...	...	...	...
								15 16	39 12				
	Total	73 0	262 15	...	...	...	...	3,600 5	8,949 0	...	...	...	...
Barchani	Last year 1903-1904	21 15	81 13	...	...	...	...	741 35	1,879 11	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	11 30	45 9	...	...	...	...	589 0	1,497 7	...	...	...	...
	" preceding 5 years	23 11	92 3	...	...	...	...	579 31	1,482 2	...	...	...	...
								19 1	48 9				
	Total	56 16	219 9	...	...	...	...	1,910 25	4,859 4	...	...	...	...
Jindal Kot	Last year 1903-1904	32 9	127 1	...	...	...	...	823 29	2,191 2	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	29 3	106 14	...	...	...	...	707 35	1,806 14	...	...	...	...
	" preceding 5 years	26 24	105 3	...	...	...	...	639 36	1,674 9	2 35	8 4	...	...
								68 36	165 14				
	Total	87 30	339 2	...	...	...	...	2,174 23	5,722 9	2 35	8 4	...	...
TOTAL of the 1st GROUP	Last year 1903-1904	2,057 1	8,066 14	18 36	65 10	523 70	1,495 11	40,738 5	1,00,054 0	2,828 25	8,078 10	16 35	25 8
	Average of last 5 years	1,798 23	6,834 14	70 3	238 4	489 20	1,412 11	37,670 31	97,882 5	1,415 39	4,043 13	59 3	100 1
	" preceding 5 years	1,637 30	6,315 13	22 38	84 8	500 38	1,469 13	3,023 18	7,995 8	1,484 36	4,267 7	49 1	73 5
								86,144 19	94,517 8				
	Total	5,493 14	21,287 9	111 37	388 6	1,524 8	4,408 5	114,877 24	294,483 13	5,729 20	16,349 14	124 39	198 14
2nd group.	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	102 18	237 14	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	167 32	392 7	...	...	...	...
	" preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	101 3	239 4	...	...	...	...
								17 28	45 6				
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	371 13	869 9	...	...	...	...
Rishal	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 25	16 9	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 25	16 9	...	...	...	...
	" preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	33 2	...	...	...	...
Nurketi	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	102 18	237 14	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	167 32	392 7	...	...	...	...
	" preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	101 3	239 4	...	...	...	...
								17 28	45 6				
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	371 13	869 9	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 31	289 14	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 36	15 2	...	...	...	...
	" preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 17	11 1	...	...	...	...

RAHI.

LIFT.		BORE AIDED BY LIFT.		SAILAB.		BORE.		CHANI (WELL CULTIVATION).		BARANI.		HURIA.		SAILANI AIDED BY LIFT.		TOTAL.			
Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.		
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.		
...	32 19	89 2	...	...	...	...	4 21	5 15	...	...	1,030 32	3,058 10		
...	28 8	83 14	7 17	20 6	...	...	51 4	127 12	5 31	6 10	...	...	927 4	2,616 14		
...	94 2	326 11	19 23	60 4	...	...	...	...	2 5	2 12	...	...	902 1	2,600 2		
...	96 7	67 8		
...	122 10	384 11	59 18	169 12	...	...	51 4	127 12	12 17	15 5	...	...	2,859 37	8,234 11		
...	112 85	809 13		
...	40 30	128 4	19 33	56 9	...	...	17 2	42 9	4 6	5 2	...	...	953 12	2,781 9		
...	37 25	103 4		
...	1 6	1 7	...	...	1,370 25	3,899 5		
...	1 27	4 3	...	...	30 14	75 13	3 10	3 15	...	...	1,219 11	3,012 5		
...	20 20	49 13		
...	3 18	10 3	11 37	31 7	...	...	1 10	3 2	5 38	6 2	...	...	1,203 9	2,936 9		
...	15 16	39 19		
...	3 18	10 3	13 24	35 10	...	...	31 24	78 15	10 14	11 8	...	...	3,792 5	9,348 3		
...	35 36	89 9		
...	1 6	2 6	4 21	11 14	...	...	10 23	35 6	3 18	3 13	...	...	1,264 2	3,116 1		
...	11 39	99 14		
...	763 10	1,961 8		
...	19 13	36 6		
...	4 18	15 15	4 2	13 3	6 17	16 1	1 3	1 1	...	...	6 30	1,589 4		
...	28 29	70 8		
...	56 6	147 3	...	...	...	...	21 1	41 13	...	...	680 8	1,763 5		
...	19 1	48 9		
...	60 24	163 2	4 2	13 3	6 17	16 1	22 4	42 14	...	...	2,060 7	5,314 1		
...	60 3	155 7		
...	20 8	54 6	1 14	4 6	2 6	5 6	7 15	14 5	...	...	688 29	1,771 6		
...	20 1	51 13		
...	15 30	19 12	...	...	874 28	2,337 15		
...	23 17	78 1		
...	20 23	51 6	16 9	19 13	...	...	773 33	2,034 16		
...	65 35	179 10		
...	62 5	165 11	...	...	27 13	68 5	11 29	12 1	...	...	770 22	2,034 1		
...	63 88	165 14		
...	62 5	165 11	...	...	47 36	119 11	43 28	51 10	...	...	2,419 3	6,406 15		
...	158 8	411 9		
...	20 28	55 4	...	...	15 30	39 14	14 23	17 3	...	...	606 14	2,135 10		
...	52 29	137 3		
...	2,524 35	7,637 4	490 4	1,244 4	9 14	26 15	...	...	1,784 36	2,236 9	41 31	145 11	51,034 12	1,35,121 0		
24 31	87 4	1 20	4 1	139 13	391 1	537 1	1,398 5	52 0	184 3	409 37	1,022 8	2,184 31	2,675 4	82 23	288 0	2,278 76	6,299 13		
...	...	1 37	5 7	1,901 4	5,910 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,765 23	1,22,100 15
...	78 8	239 4	431 26	1,153 1	24 11	89 7	63 24	167 3	2,514 12	2,842 12	9 16	28 12	8,185 7	8,996 9		
...	3,701 20	11,150 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,193 23	1,23,135 1		
...	215 28	699 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,868 24	4,992 5		
24 31	87 4	3 15	9 8	8,108 19	24,699 0	1,458 31	3,837 10	85 25	300 9	473 11	1,179 11	6,483 30	7,754 9	133 50	493 0	144,683 28	8,79,489 0		
...	426 9	1,352 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,292 27	19,511 11		
8 10	89 1	1 5	3 3	2,732 33	8,233 0	486 10	1,279 3	28 22	100 3	167 30	393 4	2,161 13	2,584 14	44 23	154 5	48,227 35	1,23,489 5		
...	149 3	417 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,430 36	6,508 15		
...	2 15	6 9	104 33	244 7	
...	0 19	1 5	1 36	3 1	170 7	395 13	
...	31 21	81 3	2 15	2 10	131 39	323 1	
...	17 28	45 6		
...	31 15	89 1	4 11	4 11	409 39	915 5	
...	17 28	45 6		
...	11 18	29 11	1 17	1 9	136 26	321 2	
...	5 36	15 2		
...	6 25	16 9	
...	6 25	16 9	
...	...	1 13	4 0	3 39	4 3	5 12	8 3	
...
...	...	1 13	4 0	3 39	4 3	18 22	41 5	
...
...	...	0 18	1 5	1 13	1 6	6 8	13 12	...

Name of deb.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		KHARIF.									
				FLOW RICE.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.		BARANI.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
2nd group—continued.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
Kunar	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 8	270 10	9 16	25 13	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 3	292 5	1 36	5 3	...	...
	„ of preceding 5 years	4 12	17 5	...	...	...	...	39 0	97 8	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	4 12	17 5	...	...	...	...	264 4	660 7	11 12	31 0	...	...
	AVERAGE	1 17	5 13	...	...	...	...	83 1	220 3	3 31	10 5	...	...
Nuralabad	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 8	70 9	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 4	81 3	...	...	...	...
	„ of preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 37	65 4	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 7	217 0	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 2	72 5	...	...	...	...
Kari	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 25	6 9	...	...	...	...
	„ of preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 25	6 9	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 35	2 3	...	...	...	...
Jamalabad	Last year 1903-1904	8 26	34 8	...	...	...	...	152 26	267 10	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	1 29	6 14	...	...	...	...	129 16	308 1	...	...	...	...
	„ of preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 23	198 11	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	10 16	41 6	...	...	...	...	338 34	611 9	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	3 16	13 13	...	...	...	...	112 34	271 8	...	...	...	...
Bhanot	Last year 1903-1904	17 21	70 0	...	...	...	...	268 21	635 15	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	18 32	74 12	...	...	...	...	319 17	764 9	...	...	...	...
	„ of preceding 5 years	18 0	71 12	...	...	...	...	19 21	26 14	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	54 13	216 6	...	...	...	...	616 23	1,035 14	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	18 4	72 3	...	...	...	...	272 8	345 5	...	...	...	...
Lituyun	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 30	16 8	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 16	6 10	...	...	...	...
	„ of preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 16	6 8	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 31	29 10	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 23	9 14	...	...	...	...
Khebrani	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ of preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shorki	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RABI.

LIPT.		BOSI AIDED BY LIPT.		SAILANI.		BOSI.		CHAHY (WELL CULTIVATION).		BARANI.		HURIS.		SAILANI AIDED BY LIPT.		TOTAL.	
Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
...	16 31	58 11	...	...	...	...	2 39	3 6	...	...	137 14	358 11
...	10 8	29 0	3 14	11 12	...	...	...	...	2 30	3 6	...	...	125 8	312 10
...	9 22	26 3	14 50	40 9	...	...	...	...	12 19	14 0	...	...	80 29	197 6
...	10 8	28 0	31 35	111 9	...	...	...	...	18 17	20 12	...	...	313 8	868 11
...	9 22	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 22	46 3
...	3 16	9 5	11 25	37 1	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 15	...	...	114 16	289 0
...	3 7	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 7	8 12
...	10 22	29 4	9 3	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 31	121 3
...	13 20	37 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 20	37 3
...	7 3	19 8	1 33	4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43 0	104 15
...	2 28	7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 28	7 7
...	50 18	136 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77 35	202 1
...	17 18	31 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 18	31 11
...	68 24	185 9	10 36	25 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169 26	428 2
...	57 26	76 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57 26	76 5
...	29 35	61 14	3 25	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86 22	142 11
...	9 9	25 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 9	25 7
...
...	1 31	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 25	10 6
...	1 9	3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 31	4 11
...	1 9	3 7
...	1 31	4 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	21 4
...	1 9	3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9	3 7
...	0 24	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 19	7 1
...	0 16	1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 16	1 2
...	214 39	602 11	65 33	150 13	...	...	5 30	14 6	9 18	10 10	...	...	455 21	1,175 4
...	143 6	401 8	13 7	31 15	...	...	...	...	23 22	33 11	...	...	324 10	798 7
...	74 27	208 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 23	8 16
...	16 8	43 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 25	67 15	...	...	106 4	416 1
...	16 19	44 4
...	143 32	1,213 7	79 0	191 12	...	...	5 30	14 6	96 25	112 4	...	...	978 16	2,387 13
...	16 8	43 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	53 3
...	147 37	404 7	26 13	63 15	...	...	1 37	4 12	32 35	37 7	...	...	325 18	793 16
...	5 16	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 27	17 11
...	18 23	30 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 13	0 10	...	...	203 4	745 12
...	7 15	16 11
...	5 27	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8	0 4	...	...	314 4	862 15
...	12 21	26 14
...	3 5	8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219 30	616 9
...	8 15	18 19
...	26 15	62 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 27	0 14	...	...	686 38	2,215 4
...	28 11	61 5
...	8 18	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 9	0 5	...	...	298 39	736 7
...	9 17	20 7
...
...	5 39	16 8
...	2 16	6 10
...	2 15	6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 31	13 2
...
...	2 15	6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	36 4
...
...	0 32	2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	12 1
...
...	2 13	3 0	2 13	3 0
...	0 19	1 7	2 13	3 0	2 13	3 0
...	1 34	2 6	3 13
...
...	0 19	1 7	6 20	8 6	6 39	9 13
...
...	0 6	0 8	2 7	2 12	2 13	3 4
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Name of deb.	Year.	KHARIF.											
		GARDENS, &c.		FLOW RICK.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.		BARANI.	
		Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
Jhirk1	... Last year 1903-1904	67 14	269 8	...	...	...	...	104 32	247 8	...	...	...	...
	... Average of last 5 years	24 7	98 10	...	...	...	...	62 20	187 2	...	...	...	...
	... " preceding 5 years	7 27	30 4	...	...	...	...	3 26	8 4	...	...	...	...
	... TOTAL	99 8	398 0	...	...	...	...	167 12	444 10	...	...	...	...
	... AVERAGE	33 3	132 13	...	...	...	...	55 31	131 14	...	...	...	...
Hala (old)	... Last year 1903-1904	81 13	306 15	...	...	...	...	427 26	1,605 13	...	...	...	...
	... Average of last 5 years	86 26	336 15	...	...	2 21	6 7	306 6	721 10	3 11	8 16	...	...
	... " preceding 5 years	86 33	325 4	...	...	...	...	56 32	132 10	1 15	4 3	...	...
	... TOTAL	254 32	960 2	...	...	2 21	6 7	790 24	1,860 1	4 26	13 2	...	...
	... AVERAGE	84 37	323 1	...	...	0 34	2 2	263 21	620 0	1 22	4 6	...	...
Kacho Khanot	... Last year 1903-1904	12 31	51 8	...	...	...	...	178 21	416 14	...	...	1 2	1 0
	... Average of last 5 years	2 25	10 5	...	...	...	...	107 22	274 0	...	...	...	...
	... " preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 11	69 3	...	...	...	...
	... TOTAL	15 16	61 13	...	...	...	...	312 14	760 1	...	...	1 2	1 0
	... AVERAGE	5 5	20 10	...	...	...	...	104 5	263 6	...	...	0 14	0 8
Nindhero	... Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	459 13	...	...	...	...
	... Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	184 8	430 11	...	...	...	...
	... " preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	221 31	515 1	...	...	...	...
	... TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	600 1	1,405 9	...	...	...	...
	... AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 1	468 8	...	...	...	...
Kalri	... Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	247 6	624 18	...	...	...	...
	... Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	281 22	587 8	...	...	...	...
	... " preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	283 27	587 7	...	...	0 32	1 3
	... TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	812 15	1,799 14	...	...	0 32	1 3
	... AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	270 32	573 5	...	...	0 10	0 6
Hakra	... Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	357 16	823 12	...	...	...	...
	... Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	397 22	844 5	3 33	9 9	...	...
	... " preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	372 31	791 2	14 30	37 0	...	...
	... TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,157 29	2,458 3	18 23	46 9	...	...
	... AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	385 36	810 6	6 8	15 8	...	...
Khorkhani	... Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	212 2	450 7	...	...	...	...
	... Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	223 33	475 8	...	...	...	...
	... " preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	163 17	344 16	...	...	...	...
	... TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	608 12	1,270 14	...	...	...	...
	... AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	199 17	423 10	...	...	...	...

LIFT.		BOAT AIDED BY LIFT.		SAILAB.		BOSI.		CHAKI (WELL CULTIVATION).		BARANI.		HURIS.		SAILAB. AIDED BY LIFT.		TOTAL.	
Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
...	70 20	210 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 32	7 6	...	...	254 18 14 12	735 4 80 5
...	...	5 21	18 0	77 22	204 9	0 32	3 3	...	...	5 1	12 9	6 11	7 5	...	...	181 34 3 20	500 6 8 4
...	33 19 12 38	93 0 85 11	41 6	111 3	...	...	...	...	31 9	35 1	...	...	113 21 12 38	269 8 85 11
...	...	5 21	18 0	187 21 12 38	503 7 35 11	41 38	113 6	...	...	5 1	12 9	43 12	49 12	...	...	549 33 30 36	1,605 2 74 4
...	...	1 34	6 0	62 20 4 13	169 7 11 14	13 39	37 13	...	...	1 27	4 3	14 17	16 9	...	...	183 11 10 12	501 11 24 19
...	154 6 21 24	1,286 12 59 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 25	3 0	...	...	965 30 87 28	2,602 8 68 0
...	405 13 11 37	1,121 10 32 13	...	...	...	...	15 36	37 7	5 10	6 1	...	...	825 12 14 4	2,242 1 37 15
...	196 25 23 21	1,334 10 64 11	...	...	3 23	12 14	...	...	14 20	16 6	4 3	13 0	653 36 83 21	1,542 15 64 11
...	1,316 4 57 2	3,750 0 168 12	...	...	3 28	12 14	15 36	37 7	22 24	25 7	4 3	13 0	2,441 38 63 13	6,087 8 170 10
...	448 23 19 1	1,250 0 62 4	...	...	1 9	4 5	5 12	12 8	7 22	8 8	1 14	4 5	814 39 21 4	2,229 3 68 14
...	146 21 53 21	403 11 153 5	...	...	...	...	11 38	32 7	...	...	...	...	337 33 181 23	902 1 471 10
...	3 4 8 10	8 10 211 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 114 13	8 10 310 4
...	68 2 1 15	211 1 3 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 15	3 19
...	290 4 4 19	798 1 12 6	...	...	...	...	14 38	32 7	...	...	...	...	633 34 4 19	1,683 18 12 6
...	96 29 1 20	268 0 4 2	...	...	...	...	4 39	10 13	...	...	...	...	211 11 1 20	561 5 4 9
...	194 5 56 8	459 13 130 9
...	0 35	2 3	...	...	...	...	15 28	17 2	...	...	200 31 56 25	450 0 142 10
...	98 32	272 2	11 7	26 8	...	...	...	...	24 3	24 1	...	...	355 33 20 28	837 13 48 10
...	93 32	272 2	12 2	28 11	...	...	...	...	39 31	41 3	...	...	750 29 193 21	1,747 9 821 13
...	32 38	90 11	4 1	9 9	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 12	...	...	250 10 44 20	582 8 107 4
...	6 1	6 12	...	...	253 7 23 2	531 11 49 1
...	7 14	16 10	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 7	...	...	394 37 30 19	620 9 71 8
...	166 26	464 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 31	13 14	...	...	468 36 10 33	1,077 4 23 8
...	166 26	464 12	7 14	16 10	...	...	...	...	27 33	27 1	...	...	1,015 0 64 14	2,229 8 14

Name of dob.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		KHARIF.									
				FLOW RICE.		OTHER FLOW.		LIPT.		LIPT AIDED BY FLOW.		BANANA.	
		Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.
<i>2nd group— continued.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. a.	Rs. a.
Sadri	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	576 31	1,271 12	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	78 74	168 1	...	...	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years.	3 23	13 9	...	...	...	...	513 6	1,148 13	...	...	...	...
								91 39	214 15	...	...	...	...
								791 23	1,308 12	3 24	8 13	...	...
								82 17	188 19				
Purwerki	TOTAL	3 23	13 9	...	...	...	...	1,681 20	3,727 5	3 24	8 13	...	...
								249 30	566 13				
	AVERAGE	1 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	501 20	1,242 7	1 8	2 15	...	...
								83 10	188 15				
	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 16	175 15	...	...	2 8	3 6
	Average of last 5 years	1 20	6 0	...	...	...	...	70 37	183 10	...	...	0 18	0 11
Baidpur	.. preceding 5 years.	0 23	2 6	...	...	...	...	155 32	389 8	...	...	...	...
								26 8	66 12	...	...	...	...
								219 2	547 10	...	...	...	...
								42 37	109 0	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	2 3	8 6	...	...	...	...	445 10	1,113 1	...	...	3 26	4 1
								140 2	359 6	...	...	...	...
Bartaupur	AVERAGE	0 28	2 13	...	...	...	...	118 17	371 0	...	...	0 35	1 6
								46 27	119 13	...	...	...	...
	Last year 1903-1904	2 17	9 8	...	...	...	...	319 35	781 4	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	2 0	7 14	...	...	...	...	20 32	46 2	...	...	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years.	...	...	...	...	...	...	244 21	591 7	...	...	...	...
								14 21	33 5	...	...	...	...
Surtanpur								250 7	607 2	...	...	...	...
								19 37	43 3	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	4 17	17 6	...	...	...	...	814 23	1,982 13	...	...	...	...
								56 10	129 18	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	1 10	5 13	...	...	...	...	271 21	660 15	...	...	...	...
								18 17	41 0	...	...	...	...
Visro	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	63 14	155 7	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 39	22 8	...	...	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years.	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 7	123 10	...	...	...	...
								4 9	10 9	...	...	...	...
								29 30	93 11	...	...	...	...
								15 2	37 7	...	...	...	...
Paliyani	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	113 11	375 15	...	...	...	...
								28 10	70 8	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	47 30	125 5	...	...	...	...
								9 17	23 8	...	...	...	...
	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 33	68 7	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 38	30 6	...	...	...	...
Gadang	.. preceding 5 years.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 34	10 11	...	...	...	...
							
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 25	103 8	...	...	...	...
							
	AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	36 8	...	...	...	...
							
Gadang	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	303 11	699 14	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	45 2	...	...	...	...
	.. preceding 5 years.	...	...	...	...	...	...	244 7	567 1	...	...	...	...
								37 11	84 0	...	...	...	...
								243 27	615 9	...	...	...	...
								71 1	143 1	...	...	...	...
Gadang	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	835 5	1,923 8	...	...	...	...
								129 22	272 8	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	278 15	640 13	...	...	...	...
								43 7	90 12	...	...	...	...

RABI.

L. 1st.		Bori Aided by Lift.		SAILANI.		Bori.		CHANI (WELL CULTIVATION).		BARANI.		HUBIS.		SAILANI AIDED BY LIFT.		TOTAL.	
Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
...	33 35	54 1	...	...	...	...	11 4	12 9	...	...	621 50	1,368 4
...	21 37	54 0	...	...	12 10	30 11	15 5	17 1	...	...	75 14	179 1
...	23 21	79 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 23	19 6	...	...	562 18	1,250 9
...	91 39	214 15
...	6 5 31	1,423 5
...	22 17	189 13
...	23 21	79 13	55 22	133 1	...	...	12 10	30 11	43 32	49 0	...	...	1,620 32	4,017 4
...	249 0	566 13
...	8 33	28 10	18 21	45 0	...	...	4 3	10 4	14 24	16 5	...	...	6 0 37	1,340 1
...	23 10	183 15
...	72 24	179 5
...	70 37	173 10
...	3 20	10 3	...	...	8 14	20 14	...	...	...	...	149 24	427 4
...	26 8	66 12
...	12 18	34 2	...	...	5 20	14 12	...	...	...	...	237 27	598 14
...	42 37	109 0
...	13 20	44 5	...	...	14 0	35 10	...	...	...	...	479 35	1,205 7
...	740 2	353 6
...	5 12	14 12	...	...	4 27	11 14	...	...	...	...	159 30	401 13
...	26 27	119 13
...	322 12	791 13
...	40 32	46 2
...	6 12	14 14	...	...	16 7	40 6	...	...	...	...	219 0	554 9
...	19 21	33 5
...	4 17	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254 24	619 7
...	19 37	43 8
...	4 17	12 5	6 12	14 14	...	...	16 7	40 6	...	...	...	...	8 5 28	2,067 13
...	55 10	133 15
...	1 19	4 2	2 4	4 15	...	...	5 16	13 7	...	...	...	...	181 30	669 4
...	18 17	41 0
...	63 14	153 7
...	8 39	22 8
...	0 27	1 11	...	...	...	...	5 34	15 5
...	12 13	13 0	...	...	4 9	10 9
...	42 13	106 14
...	16 2	37 7
...	0 27	1 11	12 23	13 0	...	...	153 21	390 10
...	23 10	70 8
...	0 0	0 9	4 5	4 5	...	...	51 7	120 3
...	9 17	23 8
...	3 36	9 13	...	...	...	...	3 33	9 13
...
...	3 36	9 13	...	...	...	...	3 36	9 13
...	1 12	3 4	...	...	...	...	1 12	3 4
...	24 33	58 7
...	10 38	20 6
...	2 29	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 23	18 13
...	2 29	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 14	117 10
...	0 36	2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	39 3
...	303 11	698 14
...	21 10	45 8
...	3 4	7 12	...	...	...	...	251 11	674 13
...	0 33	2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 11	84 0
...	284 20	687 12
...	71 1	143 1
...	0 33	2 3	...	...	...	...	3 4	7 12	...	...	...	...	839 2	1,933 7
...	129 29	279 3
...	0 11	0 12	...	...	...	...	1 1	2 9	...	...	...	...	279 27	614 2
...	43 7	50 12

[illegible]

LIPT.		BOSE AIDED BY LIPT.		SAILANI.		BOSE.		CHANI (WELL CULTIVATION).		BARANI.		HURIS.		SAILANI AIDED BY LIPT.		TOTAL.	
Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
...	6 8	7 1	...	...	470 15	1,148 8
...	29 25	51 9	9 7	10 6	...	...	415 33	1,017 4
...	2 18	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 20	13 13	...	...	58 3	145 10
...	3-1 30	955 13
...	31 11	75 6
...	2 13	5 6	...	...	...	...	50 25	51 9	26 35	31 4	...	...	1,277 33	3,121 5
...	94 21	233 13
...	0 31	1 13	...	...	...	...	6 25	17 3	8 33	10 7	...	...	425 33	1,040 7
...	37 10	77 15
...	3-0 26	813 3
...	0 36	2 8	0 27	1 9	...	...	13 10	13 2	...	...	...	...	24 30	61 9
...	230 31	591 8
...	4-2 6	703 6
...	18 2	472 2
...	2-3 23	64 8
...	0 35	2 8	0 27	1 9	...	...	13 10	33 2	...	...	...	...	7-7 10	1,870 13
...	55 13	234 7
...	0 12	0 14	0 9	0 8	...	...	4 17	11 1	...	...	...	...	2-12 20	825 10
...	31 33	73 9
...	18- 0	4-1 7
...	7 12	38 2
...	8 16	21 1	...	...	...	...	17 2	196 14
...	35 7	71 1
...	1 1	2 9	...	...	...	...	151 6	383 5
...	36 7	82 3
...	9 17	23 10	...	...	...	...	5 8 39	1,181 4
...	7-3 20	180 0
...	3 6	7 11	...	...	...	...	1-00 -	3-3 13
...	26 9	60 0
...	272 8	6-2 3
...	2- 10	70 10
...	4 5	10 6	9 0	9 3	...	...	2-8 20	58- 0
...	5 51	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 34	5 2	...	...	7-0 31	40 2
...	281 10	676 5
...	13 31	31 8
...	5 31	14 2	...	...	...	...	4 5	10 6	12 34	14 5	...	...	7-2 18	1,000 8
...	64 2	152 4
...	1 37	4 11	1 15	3 7	4 11	4 13	1-00 32	63 8
...	21 14	50 12
...	1 37	4 11	1 37	4 11
...	0 15	0 15	0 15	0 15
...
...	2 12	5 10	2 12	5 10
...	0 31	1 14	0 31	1 14
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Name of dph.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		KHARIF.									
				FLOW RICE.		OTHER FLOW.		LIPT.		LIPT ALONG BY FLOW.		BARANI.	
		Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
2nd group—continued.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
Jakhri	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherao Jagir	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF THE 2ND GROUP.	Last year 1903-1904	221 21	867 15	...	...	...	...	4,95 18	11,654 7	9 13	25 13	2 8	3 6
	Average of last 5 years	153 2	603 5	...	...	2 21	6 7	4,531 23	10,533 14	0 0	23 11	1 20	2 4
	" preceding 5 years	137 22	526 7	...	...	...	...	4,84 16	1,167 0	19 29	50 0	0 32	1 3
	TOTAL	512 5	1,997 11	...	...	2 21	6 7	13,144 33	31,315 6	38 5	80 8	4 20	6 13
	AVERAGE	170 28	663 14	...	...	0 34	2 2	4,481 25	10,444 7	12 28	31 3	1 20	2 5
TOTAL OF THE TALUKA.	Last year 1903-1904	2,274 22	8,934 13	18 30	65 10	53 30	1,495 11	45,723 23	1,17,708 7	2,838 1	8,104 7	19 3	28 14
	Average of last 5 years	1,931 25	7,688 3	70 3	238 4	402 1	1,449 2	42,181 17	1,04,458 3	1,424 29	4,067 8	60 23	102 5
	" preceding 5 years	1,775 12	6,842 4	22 33	84 8	500 38	1,100 15	40,77 21	1,03,664 9	1,501 25	4,317 7	49 33	74 8
	TOTAL	6,006 19	23,265 4	111 37	389 6	1,526 29	4,411 12	128,282 21	3,20,229 3	5,767 25	16,499 6	129 19	205 11
	AVERAGE	2,002 31	7,755 1	37 12	129 7	508 76	1,471 9	42,760 34	1,09,013 1	1,922 22	5,496 7	43 6	68 9
Authorisedly cultivated area.		2,131 28	8,873 10	18 36	65 10	495 11	1,478 7	43,310 36	1,14,928 15	2,713 27	7,980 13	9 13	17 7
Uncultivated portions of Survey Nos.		130 34	...	...	...	23 18	...	1,258 7	...	81 39	...	2 9	...
Unauthorised cultivation.		15 36	61 3	...	...	6 1	17 4	1,084 10	2,879 8	42 16	128 10	7 21	11 7
Do.	Last year 1903-1904	1,817 27	7,448 10	69 23	233 4	475 10	1,437 3	39,356 1	1,04,765 6	1,375 24	4,079 0	55 27	100 0
	Last 5 years	124 21	...	0 20	...	12 33	...	1,676 34	...	40 16	...	8 16	...
		10 17	41 9	...	...	3 39	11 15	1,218 22	3,000 13	8 39	28 8	1 21	2 5
Do.	Preceding 5 years	1,652 3	6,837 14	22 38	84 8	476 14	1,433 9	38,904 14	1,02,521 7	1,453 9	4,203 13	43 33	72 11
		122 6	...	...	...	11 3	...	1,465 8	...	43 16	...	4 32	...
		1 9	4 6	...	...	13 21	36 0	474 2	1,143 2	8 0	23 10	1 8	1 13

E. L. MOYSEY,
Assistant Collector, Hala.

Assistant Collector, Hala.

Serial No.	Villages.	Year.	RAHI.												TOTAL	
			GARDENS.		LIPT.		SATTABI.		BOSI.		CHABI (ON WELLS).		BARANI.			
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	<i>1st group.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
1	Girdali	Last year 1903-1904	1 0	1 15	1 0	1 15
		Average of last 5 years	1 27	1 9	1 27	1 9
		" preceding 5 years.
		TOTAL	2 27	3 8	2 27	3 8
		AVERAGE	0 36	1 3	0 36	1 3
2	Khutiro	Last year 1903-1904	6 10	2 4	6 10	2 4
		Average of last 5 years	7 2	2 6	7 2	2 6
		" preceding 5 years.	4 4	1 1	4 4	1 1
		TOTAL	17 16	5 11	17 16	5 11
		AVERAGE	5 22	1 14	5 22	1 14
3	Rahu	Last year 1903-1904
		Average of last 5 years	5 1	1 2	5 1	1 2
		" preceding 5 years.	5 20	1 6	0 4	5 20	1 6
		TOTAL	10 21	2 8	0 4	10 21	2 12
		AVERAGE	3 21	0 14	0 1	3 21	0 15
4	Kuka	Last year 1903-1904	2 20	2 9	2 20	2 9
		Average of last 5 years	6 31	6 7	6 31	6 7
		" preceding 5 years.	0 1	...	5 4	2 11	0 6	0 4	5 12	3 1
		TOTAL	0 4	...	11 15	11 11	0 6	0 4	11 23	12 1
		AVERAGE	0 1	...	3 2	3 14	0 2	0 1	4 31	4 0
5	Jannali	Last year 1903-1904
		Average of last 5 years	5 16	2 11	5 16	2 14
		" preceding 5 years.	0 27	0 10	0 27	0 10
		TOTAL	6 3	3 8	6 3	3 8
		AVERAGE	2 1	1 3	2 1	1 3
6	Pingharo	Last year 1903-1904	0 10	0 10	...
		Average of last 5 years	1 7	0 12	0 2	1 9	0 12
		" preceding 5 years.	36 39	11 2	36 39	11 2
		TOTAL	38 6	11 14	0 12	38 18</	

Serial No.	Villages.	Year.	RABI.												TOTAL	
			GARDENS.		LIFF.		SAILABUL.		BOAL.		CHAHIL (ON WALLS).		BARANI.			
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1st group—contd.			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
11	Zair Pir	Last year 1903-1904	0 19	0 98	...
		Average of last 5 years	0 2	0 13
		" preceding 5 years	0 2	0 13
		TOTAL	0 19	...	0 2	0 13	1 0	0 13
		AVERAGE	0 6	...	0 1	0 4	0 13	0 4
12	Giss	Last year 1903-1904
		Average of last 5 years
		" preceding 5 years	1 31	0 7	0 22	0 5	0 29	0 10	1 2
		TOTAL	1 31	0 7	0 22	0 5	0 29	0 10	1 33
		AVERAGE	0 23	0 3	0 8	0 13	0 7	0 3	0 8
13	Chachri	Last year 1903-1904	12 25	24 15	12 25	24 13
		Average of last 5 years	6 19	6 19	12 8	7 6
		" preceding 5 years	0 37	...	3 11	4 11	0 16	0 6	2 23	0 12	8 6	5 13	3 4
		TOTAL	0 37	...	22 15	36 5	0 16	0 6	2 22	0 12	5 35	30 6	37 7
		AVERAGE	0 13	...	7 15	12 2	0 5	0 2	0 7	0 4	1 12	10 2	12 8
14	Sahnabur	Last year 1903-1904
		Average of last 5 years	1 4	0 11	1 4	0 11
		" preceding 5 years	0 6	0 15	0 6	0 15
		TOTAL	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10
		AVERAGE	0 17	0 9	0 17	0 9
15	Flehpur	Last year 1903-1904	6 0	...	30 39	66 8	30 39	66 8
		Average of last 5 years	13 18	...	31 34	19 10	54 3	41 10
		" preceding 5 years	1 13	...	5 3	4 7	26 16	35 7
		TOTAL	10 31	...	137 33	151 9	167 18	154 9
		AVERAGE	6 7	...	45 19	51 8	55 33	51 8
16	Sainsabad	Last year 1903-1904
		Average of last 5 years	0 21	...	17 35	4 8	18 22	4 8
		" preceding 5 years	3 16	1 6	3 16	1 6
		TOTAL	0 21	...	21 11	5 11	21 58	5 11
		AVERAGE	0 8	...	7 5	1 15	7 13	1 15
17	Ahanjo	Last year 1903-1904	10 20	3 7	10 20	3 7
		Average of last 5 years	8 35	6 14	8 35	6 14
		" preceding 5 years	13 23	9 15	13 23	9 15
		TOTAL	32 38	20 1	32 38	20 1
		AVERAGE	10 39	6 12	10 39	6 12
18	Abrajani	Last year 1903-1904	4 0	2 2	4 0	2 2
		Average of last 5 years	4 8	4 11	4 8	4 11
		" preceding 5 years	3 19	3 6	2 10	3 6
		TOTAL	10 18	10 3	10 18	10 3
		AVERAGE	3 19	3 6	3 19	3 6
19	Punjmore	Last year 1903-1904
		Average of last 5 years
		" preceding 5 years
		TOTAL
		AVERAGE
20	Dehaki	Last year 1903-1904
		Average of last 5 years	3 2	3 14	3 2	3 14
		" preceding 5 years	1 16	2 8	1 17	2 8
		TOTAL	4 18	6 6	4 19	6 6
		AVERAGE	1 29	2 2	1 29	2 2
21	Amin Lakho	Last year 1903-1904	116 33	118 11	116 33	118 11
		Average of last 5 years	59 9	12 12	3 27	7 0	62 37	49 12
		" preceding 5 years	15 33	12 11	18 33	12 14
		TOTAL	291 35	174 5	3 27	7 0	228 22	181 5
		AVERAGE	71 38	58 2	1 9	2 5	76 7	60 7
22	Larah	Last year 1903-1904
		Average of last 5 years	1 28	0 8	1 28	0 8
		" preceding 5 years	45 13	11 8	45 18	11 8
		TOTAL	47 0	12 0	47 0	12 0
		AVERAGE	15 29	4 0	15 29	4 0

Serial No.	Villages.	Year.	RABI.												TOTAL	
			GARDENS.		LUFT.		SAILABI.		BOSL.		CHART (ON WELLS).		BARANI.			
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	1st group—contd.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
23	Dalu Ketl	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	24 19	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 18	19 2
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	31 16	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 16	12 14
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	38 5	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 5	9 15
		TOTAL	...	...	92 0	41 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92 0	41 15
		AVERAGE	...	...	30 27	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 27	14 0
24	Guhot	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	30 21	21 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 21	21 11
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	41 3	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 3	13 5
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	20 7	9 1	...	...	...	...	0 8	...	...	...	20 15	9 1
		TOTAL	...	...	91 31	57 1	...	...	...	...	0 8	...	...	...	91 39	57 1
		AVERAGE	...	...	31 22	19 0	...	...	...	...	0 3	...	...	...	31 26	19 0
25	Pir Bilawal	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	2 20	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 20	4 3
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	6 28	4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 28	4 1
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	12 32	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	5 5
		TOTAL	...	...	22 0	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	13 9
		AVERAGE	...	...	7 13	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	4 8
26	Rano...	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	0 32	0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 32	0 3
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	1 18	0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 18	0 11
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	0 16	0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 16	0 3
		TOTAL	...	...	2 24	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 26	1 1
		AVERAGE	...	...	0 35	0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 35	0 6
27	Tarah	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	4 31	4 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 31	4 12
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	6 13	5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 33	5 3
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	0 31	3 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5	3 12
		TOTAL	...	...	12 21	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 22	13 11
		AVERAGE	...	...	4 7	4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 7	4 9
28	Kirra	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	9 35	2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 35	2 9
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	10 27	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 27	5 5
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	5 29	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 29	6 14
		TOTAL	...	...	26 11	14 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 11	14 22
		AVERAGE	...	...	8 30	4 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 30	4 15
29	Dabhri	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	2 22	1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 22	1 11
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	2 30	2 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 33	2 15
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	14 28	8 7	...	...	...	...	0 23	...	...	...	15 16	8 7
		TOTAL	...	...	20 9	13 1	...	...	...	...	0 23	...	...	...	20 37	13 1
		AVERAGE	...	...	6 30	4 6	...	...	...	...	0 9	...	...	...	6 39	4 6
30	Bhambhri	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 35	...	...	...	1 35	...
		Average of last 5 years	2 1	...	1 9	0 5	...	...	...	...	0 7	...	...	...	3 17	0 5
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	0 12	0 6	...	...	...	...	0 8	...	...	...	0 20	0 6
		TOTAL	2 1	...	1 21	0 12	...	...	...	...	2 10	...	...	...	5 32	0 11
		AVERAGE	0 27	...	0 20	0 4	...	...	...	...	0 30	...	...	...	1 37	0 4
31	Nizamani	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	0 33	0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 33	0 11
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	13 17	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 17	4 8
		TOTAL	...	...	14 10	5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	5 3
		AVERAGE	...	...	4 30	1 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 30	1 12
32	Bunglow	Last year 1903-1904	0 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 21	...
		Average of last 5 years	0 4	...	3 13	3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 17	3 8
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	26 21	11 13	...	...	...	...	0 7	...	...	...	26 23	11 13
		TOTAL	0 25	...	29 34	15 5	...	...	...	...	0 7	...	...	...	30 26	15 5
		AVERAGE	0 8	...	9 38	5 2	...	...	...	...	0 2	...	...	...	10 8	5 2
33	Verato	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	2 0	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	1 0
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	28 7	10 5	...	...	0 3	0 3	...	...	...	...	28 10	10 8
		TOTAL	...	...	30 7	11 5	...	...	0 3	0 3	...	...	...	...	30 10	11 8
		AVERAGE	...	...	10 2	3 12	...	...	0 1	0 1	...	...	...	...	10 3	3 13
34	Ghoghat	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	7 17	2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 17	2 8
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	2 11	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 11	1 1
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	6 15	3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15	3 9
		TOTAL	...	...	16 3	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	7 2
		AVERAGE	...	...	5 14	2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 14	2 6

Serial No.	Villages.	Year.	RABI.												TOTAL	
			GARDENS.		LIPT.		SAILAB.		BOSI.		CHARI (ON WELLS).		BARANI.			
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	1st group—contd.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
35	Kalri	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	0 16	0 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 18	0 12
		" preceding 5 years.	...	...	70 11	20 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 11	20 5
		TOTAL	...	...	70 27	21 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 27	21 1
		AVERAGE	...	...	23 22	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 22	7 0
36	Ghalb Pir	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	4 20	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 20	4 3
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	1 0	1 5	0 19	0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 18	1 12
		" preceding 5 years.	...	...	4 10	3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10	3 6
		TOTAL	...	...	9 30	8 14	0 18	0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 5
		AVERAGE	...	...	3 10	2 15	0 6	0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 16	3 2
37	Narli	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	4 33	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 33	10 8
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	2 29	3 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 29	3 16
		" preceding 5 years.	...	...	4 12	5 12	...	...	0 4	0 14	...	...	...	...	4 10	6 10
		TOTAL	...	...	11 34	20 3	...	...	0 4	0 11	...	...	...	...	11 38	21 1
		AVERAGE	...	...	3 38	6 12	...	...	0 1	0 5	...	...	...	...	3 39	7 0
38	Bhit Shah	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	1 10	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10	1 0
		Average of last 5 years	0 32	...	0 11	0 10	0 32	0 4	0 18	1 10	...	...	...	...	2 13	2 8
		" preceding 5 years.	...	...	1 3	2 0	...	...	1 3	0 6	...	...	...	...	2 6	2 6
		TOTAL	0 32	...	2 24	3 10	0 32	0 4	1 21	2 0	...	...	...	...	5 29	5 14
		AVERAGE	0 10	...	0 35	1 3	0 11	0 1	0 20	0 11	...	...	...	...	1 36	1 15
39	Shekhani	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	0 39	0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 39	0 4
		" preceding 5 years.	...	...	0 4	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4	1 0
		TOTAL	...	...	1 3	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 3	1 4
		AVERAGE	...	...	0 11	0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 11	0 7
40	Sandhan	Last year 1903-1904	4 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	...
		Average of last 5 years	1 10	...	0 23	0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 33	0 3
		" preceding 5 years.	...	...	1 11	2 8	...	...	0 3	0 6	...	...	...	...	1 14	2 14
		TOTAL	5 22	...	1 34	2 11	...	...	0 3	0 6	...	...	...	...	7 19	3 1
		AVERAGE	1 34	...	0 25	0 14	...	...	0 1	0 3	...	...	...	...	2 20	1 0
41	Hala (new)	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	31 24	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 24	11 9
		Average of last 5 years	0 24	...	11 10	7 0	2 32	0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 28	7 12
		" preceding 5 years.	...	...	3 8	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	7 14
		TOTAL	0 24	...	46 2	26 7	2 32	0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	49 18	27 2
		AVERAGE	0 8	...	15 14	8 13	0 37	0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 19	9 1
42	Bandh	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	1 24	3 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 24	3 13
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	6 23	4 0	1 3	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 23	4 0
		" preceding 5 years.	...	...	6 10	8 5	...	...	0 32	1 1	...	...	...	...	7 2	9 6
		TOTAL	...	...	13 20	16 2	1 3	1 1	0 32	1 1	...	...	...	...	15 15	18 4
		AVERAGE	...	...	4 20	5 6	0 14	0 6	0 11	0 5	...	...	...	...	5 5	6 1
43	Khanot	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	10 23	6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 23	6 11
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	13 33	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 33	10 12
		" preceding 5 years.	0 32	...	14 5	3 6	...	...	0 8	0 8	...	...	...	...	15 5	9 14
		TOTAL	0 32	...	38 21	20 13	...	...	0 8	0 8	...	...	...	...	39 21	21 5
		AVERAGE	0 10	...	12 34	6 15	...	...	0 3	0 3	...	...	...	...	13 7	7 2
44	Char ...	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	5 1	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1	5 8
		" preceding 5 years.	...	...	5 19	8 15	...	...	0 16	1 14	...	...	...	...	5 35	10 13
		TOTAL	...	...	10 20	14 7	...	...	0 16	1 14	...	...	...	...	10 36	16 5
		AVERAGE	...	...	3 20	4 13	...	...	0 5	0 10	...	...	...	...	3 25	5 7
45	Dhandho	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	7 16	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 16	8 6
		Average of last 5 years	0 16	...	3 19	3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 35	3 15
		" preceding 5 years.	...	...	15 18	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 18	9 8
		TOTAL	0 16	...	26 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 29	21 13
		AVERAGE	0 5	...	8 31	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 36	7 4
46	Ghotana	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	17 16	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 16	10 8
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	9 16	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 16	11 2
		" preceding 5 years.	...	...	64 13	36 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 13	36 4
		TOTAL	...	...	91 5	57 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 5	57 14
		AVERAGE	...	...	30 15	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 15	19 5

Serial No.	Villages.	Year.	RABI.												Total	
			GARDENS.		LUFT.		SAILANI.		BOSI.		CHANI (ON WELLS).		BARANI.			
			Acre.	Assessment.	Acre.	Assessment.	Acre.	Assessment.	Acre.	Assessment.	Acre.	Assessment.	Acre.	Assessment.	Acre.	Assessment.
1st group—contd.			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
47	Salaro	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	77 10	36 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77 10	36 5
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	31 18	22 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 18	22 10
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	29 9	14 3	...	...	...	...	0 18	...	...	...	28 27	14 3
		TOTAL	...	...	136 37	73 2	...	...	...	...	0 18	...	...	...	137 15	73 2
		AVERAGE	...	...	45 28	24 6	...	...	...	...	0 6	...	...	...	45 32	24 6
48	Khandu	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	134 2	54 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134 2	54 9
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	41 2	17 5	5 11	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 13	23 10
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	10 1	15 13	...	...	...	...	2 37	...	...	...	12 38	15 13
		TOTAL	...	...	185 5	87 11	5 11	6 5	...	...	2 37	...	...	...	193 13	94 0
		AVERAGE	...	...	61 29	29 4	1 30	2 1	...	...	0 39	...	...	...	64 18	31 6
49	Bhanoki	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	1 8	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 27	3 10	3 36	5 4
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	4 30	4 12	...	...	0 1	0 3	...	...	...	...	4 31	4 15
		TOTAL	...	...	5 38	6 6	...	...	0 1	0 3	...	...	2 27	3 10	8 26	10 3
		AVERAGE	1 59	2 2	0 1	0 38	1 3	2 35	3 6
50	Tajpur	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	0 10	...	1 4	0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14	0 4
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	0 20	0 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 20	0 14
		TOTAL	0 10	...	1 24	1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 34	1 2
		AVERAGE	0 3	...	0 23	0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 25	0 6
51	Soomra	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	0 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 22	...
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	0 24	2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 24	2 7
		TOTAL	0 22	...	0 24	2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6	2 7
		AVERAGE	0 7	...	0 8	0 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 15	0 13
52	Shahpur	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	0 34	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 34	1 4
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	2 23	12 0	...	...	...	...	1 22	...	...	...	4 5	12 0
		TOTAL	...	...	3 17	13 4	...	...	...	...	1 22	...	...	...	4 36	13 4
		AVERAGE	...	...	1 6	4 7	...	...	...	...	0 20	...	...	...	1 26	4 7
53	Jehki	Last year 1903-1904	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 20	...
		Average of last 5 years	0 20	...	1 19	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 39	4 3
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	2 8	6 12	...	...	...	...	1 0	...	...	...	3 8	6 12
		TOTAL	3 0	...	3 27	10 15	...	...	...	...	1 0	...	...	...	7 27	10 15
		AVERAGE	1 0	...	1 9	3 10	...	...	...	...	0 13	...	...	...	2 22	3 10
54	Sipaki	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	1 0	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0	1 0
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	0 8	0 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8	0 5
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	0 1	0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 1	0 10
		TOTAL	...	...	1 9	2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9	2 8
		AVERAGE	...	...	0 16	0 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 16	0 13
55	Sekhat	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	10 38	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 38	9 1
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	8 38	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 38	11 5
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	10 5	7 4	...	...	1 32	0 7	1 8	...	...	...	13 5	7 11
		TOTAL	...	...	30 1	27 10	...	...	1 32	0 7	1 8	...	...	...	33 1	28 1
		AVERAGE	...	...	10 0	9 4	...	...	0 24	0 2	0 16	...	...	...	11 0	9 6
56	Bao Dero	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	77 5	55 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77 5	55 0
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	66 27	52 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66 27	52 1
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	42 4	27 14	...	...	0 9	0 7	...	...	...	...	42 13	28 5
		TOTAL	...	...	185 36	134 15	...	...	0 9	0 7	...	...	...	...	186 6	135 6
		AVERAGE	...	...	61 39	45 0	...	...	0 3	0 2	...	...	...	...	62 2	45 2
57	Abrejani	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	13 14	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	11 2
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	23 13	25 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	25 7
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	23 38	27 9	...	...	1 5	4 5	0 4	...	...	...	25 7	31 14
		TOTAL	...	...	60 25	64 2	...	...	1 5	4 5	0 4	...	...	...	61 34	68 7
		AVERAGE	...	...	20 9	21 6	...	...	0 15	1 7	0 1	...	...	...	20 25	22 13
58	Richal	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 21	0 14	...	...	...	...	3 21	0 14
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	2 5	...	...	...	...	9 5	2 5
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 26	3 3	...	...	...	...	12 26	3 3
		AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	1 1	...	...	...	...	4 9	1 1

Serial No.	Villages.	Year.	RABI.												Total	
			GARDENS.		LIPT.		BAILANI.		BOSI.		CHANI (ON WELLS).		BARANI.			
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1st group—contd.			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
59	Porath	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	28 36	7 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 36	7 15
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	34 2	16 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 2	16 1
		" preceding 5 years	4 0	...	23 13	17 10	0 32	0 8	4 3	1 13	1 4	...	...	...	33 12	10 15
		TOTAL	4 0	...	86 11	41 10	0 32	0 8	4 3	1 13	1 4	...	...	...	90 10	43 15
		AVERAGE	1 13	...	28 30	13 14	0 11	0 2	1 14	0 10	0 15	...	...	...	32 3	14 10
60	Sahib Baman	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	0 35	2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 35	2 4
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	6 38	6 4	...	...	0 26	0 3	0 14	...	...	...	7 38	6 7
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	4 33	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 33	3 3
		TOTAL	...	...	12 26	11 10	...	...	0 26	0 3	0 14	...	...	...	13 26	11 13
		AVERAGE	...	...	4 9	3 14	...	...	0 8	0 1	0 5	...	...	...	4 22	3 15
61	Bhorko	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	6 4	4 7	...	...	0 16	0 11	...	...	...	...	6 20	5 3
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	3 23	2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 26	3 11
		TOTAL	...	...	9 10	7 2	...	...	0 16	0 11	...	...	...	...	10 6	7 13
		AVERAGE	...	...	3 10	2 6	...	...	0 5	0 4	...	...	...	...	3 15	2 10
62	Pado	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	2 36	4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 36	4 2
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	19 33	11 10	...	...	1 0	0 13	...	...	...	...	20 33	12 7
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	50 32	31 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56 32	21 11
		TOTAL	...	...	79 21	37 7	...	...	1 0	0 13	...	...	...	...	80 21	38 4
		AVERAGE	...	...	26 20	12 8	...	...	0 13	0 4	...	...	...	...	26 33	12 12
63	Satar	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	3 20	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 20	5 0
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	9 34	9 13	...	...	0 16	0 10	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 7
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	25 16	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 16	9 1
		TOTAL	...	...	37 30	23 14	...	...	0 16	0 10	...	...	...	...	34 6	24 8
		AVERAGE	...	...	12 24	7 15	...	...	0 5	0 3	...	...	...	...	12 20	8 2
64	Mattari	Last year 1903-1904	30 0	...	3 27	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 27	1 0
		Average of last 5 years	6 0	...	15 29	9 11	...	...	9 11	14 8	...	...	...	...	31 0	24 3
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	1 33	5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 23	5 6
		TOTAL	36 0	...	23 39	10 1	...	...	9 11	14 8	...	...	...	...	69 10	3 9
		AVERAGE	12 0	...	8 0	5 6	...	...	3 3	4 13	...	...	...	...	23 3	10 3
65	Jakhri Juya	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	32 15	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 15	24 13
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	9 16	13 12	...	...	...	...	0 4	...	...	...	9 20	13 12
		TOTAL	...	...	41 31	38 9	...	...	...	...	0 9	...	...	...	41 35	28 9
		AVERAGE	...	...	13 37	12 14	...	...	...	...	0 1	...	...	...	13 38	12 14
66	Barchani	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	7 18	6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 18	6 2
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	3 4	3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 10
		TOTAL	...	...	10 22	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 22	9 12
		AVERAGE	...	...	3 21	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 21	3 4
67	Jiandalkot	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	4 0	2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	2 4
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	11 25	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 25	10 2
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	3 11	3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 7
		TOTAL	...	...	18 36	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 36	15 13
		AVERAGE	...	...	6 12	5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	5 4
TOTAL of 1st group.			43 13	...	742 30	538 7	3 21	0 14	...	...	2 5	...	...	...	791 29	539 5
		Average of last 5 years	17 0	...	161 13	146 14	23 30	14 6	14 30	19 3	13 29	...	3 7	4 4	748 28	528 11
		" preceding 5 years	7 6	...	144 25	562 12	1 10	1 11	9 39	12 13	10 22	...	...	...	573 22	517 4
		TOTAL	77 19	...	2,253 28	1,528 1	28 21	20 15	24 29	32 0	26 15	...	3 7	4 4	2,413 39	1,685 4
		AVERAGE	25 33	...	751 9	509 6	9 20	7 0	8 10	10 10	8 32	...	1 2	1 7	804 26	523 7
3rd group.																
68	Noorketi	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	1 20	1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 20	1 6
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	5 21	2 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 21	2 14
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	17 39	6 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 39	6 13
		TOTAL	...	...	25 3	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 3	11 1
		AVERAGE	...	...	8 14	3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	3 11
69	Risbal	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Serial No.	Villages.	Year.	RABI.												TOTAL	
			GARDENS.		LIFF		SAILANI.		BONI.		CHANY (ON WELLS).		BARANI.			
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
70	Koonar	2nd group—contd.														
		Last year 1903-1904	...	...	38 36	20 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 36	20 15
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	14 3	8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	8 7
		" preceding 5 years.	...	...	20 12	6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 12	6 7
		TOTAL	...	...	68 11	35 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68 11	35 13
71	Neoralabad	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	9 37	3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 37	3 8
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	9 32	3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 32	3 7
		" preceding 5 years.	...	...	10 38	4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 38	4 7
		TOTAL	...	...	30 27	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 27	11 6
		AVERAGE	...	...	10 9	3 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	3 13
72	Karl ...	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" preceding 5 years.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Jamalabad	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	67 37	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 37	22 3
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	38 24	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 24	10 14
		" preceding 5 years.	...	...	7 9	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	3 0
		TOTAL	...	...	113 10	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113 10	36 0
		AVERAGE	...	...	37 37	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 37	12 0
74	Bhanot	Last year 1903-1904	12 0	...	8 19	1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 19	1 7
		Average of last 5 years	2 16	...	10 38	3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	3 8
		" preceding 5 years.	...	...	5 17	2 11	...	...	...	...	0 32	...	...	...	6 9	2 11
		TOTAL	14 16	...	21 34	7 10	...	...	...	...	0 2	...	...	...	37 2	7 10
		AVERAGE	4 82	...	7 11	2 9	...	...	...	...	0 11	...	...	...	12 14	2 9
75	Litnyan	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" preceding 5 years.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Khebraut	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" preceding 5 years.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	Shorki	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" preceding 5 years.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Jhirkhi	Last year 1903-1904	31 15	...	6 3	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 18	8 3
		Average of last 5 years	6 11	...	4 6	2 13	8 27	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	12 3
		" preceding 5 years.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	37 26	...	10 9	5 15	8 27	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	56 22	18 6
		AVERAGE	12 22	...	3 16	2 0	2 36	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 34	5 2
79	Hala (old)	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	35 9	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 9	11 8
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	14 32	5 10	...	...	...	...	0 16	...	...	...	15 8	5 10
		" preceding 5 years.	1 18	...	0 6	0 3	...	...	0 3	...	...	...	...	...	1 22	0 3
		TOTAL	1 13	...	50 7	17 5	...	...	0 3	...	0 16	...	...	...	51 39	17 5
		AVERAGE	0 18	...	16 29	5 12	...	...	0 1	...	0 5	...	...	...	17 13	5 12
80	Kacho Khanot	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	10 10	5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	5 11
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	10 3	6 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 3	6 13
		" preceding 5 years.	...	...	10 19	2 15	2 19	0 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 38	3 13
		TOTAL	...	...	30 32	15 7	2 19	0 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 11	16 5
		AVERAGE	...	...	10 11	5 2	0 33	0 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	5 7
81	Nindhero	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" preceding 5 years.	...	...	41 16	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 13	2 5	1 13	2 5
		TOTAL	...	...	41 16	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 13	2 5	42 29	13 14
		AVERAGE	...	...	13 32	3 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 18	0 12	14 10	4 10

Serial No.	Villages.	Year.	RABI												TOTAL.	
			GARDENS.		LIFF.		SAILADI.		ROSI.		CHARI (ON WELLS).		BARANI.			
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
82	Kalri	2nd group—contd.														
		Last year 1903-1904	...	...	1 3	0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 3	0 6
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	49 13	13 4	...	...	...	0 3	...	...	...	...	49 13	13 7
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...	50 16	13 10	...	...	...	0 3	...	...	...	...	50 16	13 13
83	Hakra	AVERAGE	...	...	16 32	4 9	...	...	...	0 1	...	...	...	...	16 32	4 10
		Last year 1903-1904	...	...	0 10	1 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10	1 13
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	2 2	2 11	...	...	...	0 5	...	...	1 10	2 3	3 12	5 3
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	0 28	0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 28	0 10
		TOTAL	...	...	3 0	5 2	...	...	...	0 5	...	...	1 10	2 3	4 10	7 10
84	Khorkhani	AVERAGE	...	...	1 0	1 11	...	...	...	0 2	...	...	0 17	0 12	1 17	2 9
		Last year 1903-1904	...	...	1 11	2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 11	2 7
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	21 25	7 0	...	...	...	0 5	...	...	...	...	21 25	7 0
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...	22 36	9 2	...	...	...	0 5	...	...	...	...	22 36	9 7
85	Sadri	AVERAGE	...	...	7 25	3 0	...	...	...	0 2	...	...	...	...	7 25	3 2
		Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	3 28	2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 23	6 2	8 16	8 11
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	1 24	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 24	1 4
		TOTAL	...	...	5 12	3 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 28	6 2	10 0	9 15
86	Pawharki	AVERAGE	...	...	1 31	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 22	2 1	3 13	3 5
		Last year 1903-1904	...	...	1 3	0 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 3	0 5
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	0 21	0 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 21	0 5
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	2 16	1 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 16	1 13
		TOTAL	...	...	4 0	2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	2 7
87	Saidpur	AVERAGE	...	...	1 13	0 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 13	0 13
		Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	0 39	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 39	1 0
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...	0 39	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 39	1 0
88	Surtanpur	AVERAGE	...	...	0 10	1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10	1 5
		Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	9 5	2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 24	0 15	1 24	0 15
		TOTAL	...	...	9 5	2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 24	0 15	10 29	3 2
89	Visro...	AVERAGE	...	...	3 2	0 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 21	0 5	3 23	1 1
		Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	Palejani	AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last year 1903-1904	...	...	1 28	1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 28	1 2
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	0 11	0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 11	0 4
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	1 35	0 9	...	...	0 12	0 3	...	...	...	...	2 10	0 12
		TOTAL	...	...	4 0	1 13	...	...	0 12	0 3	...	...	...	...	4 12	2 2
91	Ganung	AVERAGE	...	...	1 13	0 11	...	...	0 4	0 1	...	...	...	...	1 17	0 11
		Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" preceding 5 years	0 6	...	0 32	0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 38	0 3
		TOTAL	0 6	...	0 32	0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 38	0 3
92	Buhriyun	AVERAGE	...	...	0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 13	0 1
		Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	1 6	3 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6	3 13
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	0 34	0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 34	0 3
		TOTAL	...	...	2 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	4 0
93	Ketl	AVERAGE	...	...	0 27	1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 27	1 5
		Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	0 10	1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10	1 2
		" preceding 5 years	...	...	0 2	0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2	0 10
		TOTAL	...	...	0 12	1 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12	1 12
		AVERAGE	...	...	0 4	0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4	0 9	

Serial No.	Villages.	Year.	BARI.												TOTAL.	
			GARDENS.		LETT.		SATELARI.		BOSI.		CHANI (ON WELLS).		BARANI.		Area.	Assessment.
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
2nd group—contd.			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
94	Sohki...	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	0 24	0 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 28	0 15
		" preceding 5 years.	...	...	4 0	1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	1 7
		TOTAL	...	...	4 28	2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 28	2 6
		AVERAGE	...	...	1 23	0 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 23	0 13
95	Dethaki	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	1 12	1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12	1 8
		" preceding 5 years.	...	...	0 28	1 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 28	1 14
		TOTAL	...	...	2 0	3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	3 6
		AVERAGE	...	...	0 27	1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 27	1 2
96	Mubarakwah	Last year 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average of last 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" preceding 5 years.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		AVERAGE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF 2ND GROUP.		Last year 1903-1904	43 15	...	173 12	72 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216 17	72 15	
		Average of last 5 years	8 27	...	121 7	61 1	8 27	9 0	...	0 10	...	...	8 35	11 9	147 32	85 10
		" preceding 5 years.	1 19	...	207 1	69 1	2 19	0 14	0 15	0 6	0 16	...	...	212 6	70 5	
		TOTAL	53 21	...	51 20	203 1	11 6	10 4	0 15	1 0	1 8	...	8 35	11 9	576 25	224 14
		AVERAGE	17 34	...	157 6	68 11	3 29	3 7	0 5	0 5	0 16	...	2 38	3 14	192 8	75 6
TOTAL OF THE TALUKA.		Last year 1903-1904	83 28	...	916 2	611 6	3 21	0 14	...	...	2 5	...	...	...	1,004 16	612 4
		Average of last 5 years	35 27	...	757 29	539 15	32 17	27 12	14 30	19 13	14 4	...	12 2	15 13	890 29	614 5
		" preceding 5 years.	8 25	...	1,051 26	771 13	3 29	2 9	10 14	13 3	11 14	...	...	...	1,055 28	587 9
		TOTAL	131 0	...	2,755 8	1,744 2	39 27	31 3	25 4	33 0	27 23	...	12 2	15 13	2,950 24	1,814 2
		AVERAGE	43 27	...	913 16	578 1	13 9	10 6	8 15	11 0	9 8	...	4 0	5 4	936 35	604 11
Authorisedly cultivated area.		Last year 1903-1904	86 23	...	603 23	606 13	3 21	0 14	...	...	2 5	...	...	...	1,002 0	607 11
Unauthorised cultivation.			...	...	6 16	4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 16	4 9
Authorisedly cultivated area.		Last 5 years...	35 27	...	780 12	542 12	39 17	27 12	14 30	19 13	14 4	...	12 2	15 13	839 12	603 2
Unauthorised cultivation.			...	...	7 8	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 3
Authorisedly cultivated area.		Preceding 5 years	8 25	...	1,051 26	671 13	3 29	2 0	10 14	13 3	11 14	...	...	...	1,085 28	587 9
Unauthorised cultivation.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

E. L. MOYSEY,
Assistant Collector, Hala.

APPENDIX XV.

STATEMENT showing DEMANDS and REALISATIONS in the Hala taluka for the years 1894-95 to 1903-1904.

Year.	Gross demand.	Remissions.	Revenue for collection.	Arrears.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
1894-95 ...	1,58,527 15	9,816 1	1,48,711 14	306 0 0
1895-96 ...	1,29,508 15	7,616 10	1,21,892 5	62 0 0
1896-97 ...	1,35,544 4	338 12	1,35,205 8	1,468 7 0
1897-98 ...	1,59,840 12	5,155 11	1,54,685 1	9,954 14 0
1898-99 ...	1,20,965 6	4,785 2	1,25,180 4	7,517 0 0
1899-1900 ...	1,27,717 3	10,412 15	1,17,274 4	4,174 9 0
1900-1901 ...	1,54,068 11	15,535 15	1,38,532 12	8,173 12 7
1901-1902 ...	1,49,919 14	10,284 5	1,39,635 9	5,610 13 6
1902-1903 ...	1,42,019 9	4,355 7	1,37,664 2	10,393 9 0
1903-1904 ...	1,58,531 4	5,672 11	1,52,858 9	10,489 8 0
TOTAL ...	14,45,643 13	74,003 9	13,71,640 4	58,180 9 1
AVERAGE ...	1,44,564 6	7,400 6	1,37,164 0	5,818 1 0

E. L. MOYSEY,
Assistant Collector, Hala.

APPENDIX

HALA

STATEMENT showing the RESULTS of the proposed RATES, as compared with the existing
5 years from 1899-1900

No.	Name of village.		KHARIF.																					
			GARDENS.			RICE UNDER FLOW.			OTHER CROPS UNDER FLOW.			LIFF.			LIFF AIDED BY FLOW.			BARANI.			LIFF.			
			Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	
1st group.			A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	
1	Gadali	<div>Existing assessment. Proposed assessment.</div>	1	4 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	533	2 12	1,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1	4 4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	533	2 12	1,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Khutiro	<div>Do. Do.</div>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	2 12	1,136	8	3 0	24	1	1 8	2	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	2 12	1,136	8	3 0	24	1	1 8	2	...	...	...	...
3	Rahu	<div>Do. Do.</div>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	497	2 12	1,367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	497	2 12	1,367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Kaka	<div>Do. Do.</div>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	639	2 12	1,757	27	3 0	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	639	2 12	1,757	27	3 0	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Jamali	<div>Do. Do.</div>	4	4 0	16	...	...	...	15	3 0	45	457	2 12	1,257	46	3 0	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			4	4 4	17	...	...	...	15	3 4	49	457	2 12	1,257	46	3 0	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Pingharo	<div>Do. Do.</div>	3	4 0	12	...	...	...	39	3 0	117	273	2 12	751	45	3 0	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			3	4 4	13	...	...	...	39	3 4	127	273	2 12	751	45	3 0	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Chapar Kisan	<div>Do. Do.</div>	1	4 0	4	...	...	...	1	3 0	3	259	2 12	712	10	3 0	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1	4 4	4	...	...	...	1	3 4	3	259	2 12	712	10	3 0	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Rahuki	<div>Do. Do.</div>	5	4 0	20	9	3 8	32	20	3 0	60	385	2 12	1,062	13	3 0	39	18	1 8	27	...	...	...	...
			5	4 4	21	9	3 8	32	20	3 4	65	385	2 12	1,062	13	3 0	39	18	1 8	27	...	...	...	...
9	Bavri	<div>Do. Do.</div>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	2 12	594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	2 12	594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Chitori	<div>Do. Do.</div>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454	2 12	1,249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454	2 12	1,249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Zair Pir	<div>Do. Do.</div>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	501	2 12	1,383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	501	2 12	1,383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Giss	<div>Do. Do.</div>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	553	2 12	1,603	2	3 3	6	20	1 8	30	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	553	2 12	1,603	2	3 3	6	20	1 8	30	...	...	...	...
13	Chachri	<div>Do. Do.</div>	8	4 0	32	...	...	...	1	3 0	3	448	2 12	1,232	14	3 0	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			8	4 4	34	...	...	...	1	3 4	3	448	2 12	1,232	14	3 0	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Subrahpur	<div>Do. Do.</div>	2	4 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	659	2 12	1,812	97	3 0	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			2	4 4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	659	2 12	1,812	97	3 0	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Fatehpur	<div>Do. Do.</div>	34	4 0	136	...	...	...	1	3 0	3	587	2 12	1,614	4	3 0	12	...	...	...	6	3 8	21	...
			34	4 4	145	...	...	...	1	3 4	3	587	2 12	1,614	4	3 0	12	...	...	...	6	3 8	21	...
16	Saidabad	<div>Do. Do.</div>	11	4 0	44	18	3 8	63	7	3 0	21	290	2 12	794	45	3 0	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			11	4 4	47	18	3 8	63	7	3 4	23	290	2 12	794	45	3 0	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Ahanjo	<div>Do. Do.</div>	8	4 0	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	2 12	877	80	3 0	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			8	4 4	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	2 12	877	80	3 0	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Abrejani	<div>Do. Do.</div>	2	4 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	520	2 12	1,430	8	3 0	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			2	4 4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	520	2 12	1,430	8	3 0	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Punjmore	<div>Do. Do.</div>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2 12	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2 12	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Dethki	<div>Do. Do.</div>	4	4 0	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	2 12	608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			4	4 4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	2 12	608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Amin Lakho	<div>Do. Do.</div>	25	4 0	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	2 12	1,155	11	3 0	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			25	4 4	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	2 12	1,155	11	3 0	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Larah	<div>Do. Do.</div>	4	4 0	16	40	3 8	140	59	3 0	177	81	2 12	223	65	3 0	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			4	4 4	17	40	3 8	140	59	3 4	192	81	2 12	223	65	3 0	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Daluketi	<div>Do. Do.</div>	16	4 0	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	2 12	751	40	3 0	120	...	...	...	10	3 8	35	...
			16	4 4	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	2 12	751	40	3 0	120	...	...	...	10	3 8	35	...
24	Gahot	<div>Do. Do.</div>	4	4 0	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	815	2 12	2,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			4	4 4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	815	2 12	2,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Pir Bilawali	<div>Do. Do.</div>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	2 12	1,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	2 12	1,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Rano	<div>Do. Do.</div>	1	4 0	4	...	...	...	6	3 0	18	581	2 12	1,598	47	3 0	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1	4 4	4	...	...	...	6	3 4	20	581	2 12	1,598	47	3 0	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Tarah	<div>Do. Do.</div>	6	4 0	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	594	2 12	1,634	15	3 0	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			6	4 4	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	594	2 12	1,634	15	3 0	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Kiria	<div>Do. Do.</div>	5	4 0	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	633	2 12	1,711	12	3 0	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			5	4 4	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	633	2 12	1,711	12	3 0	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Dabhri	<div>Do. Do.</div>	3	4 0	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	792	2 12	2,178	10	3 0	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			3	4 4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	792	2 12	2,178	10	3 0	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Bhambhri	<div>Do. Do.</div>	2	4 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	763	2 12	2,098	27	3 0	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			2	4 4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	763	2 12	2,098	27	3 0	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Nizamani	<div>Do. Do.</div>	11	4 0	44	...	...	...	13	3 0	39	484	2 12	1,331	191	3 0	573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			11	4 4	47	...	...	...	13	3 4	42	484	2 12	1,331	191	3 0	573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Bunglow	<div>Do. Do.</div>	13	4 0	52	...	...	...	79	3 0	237	97	2 12	2,549	84	3 0	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			13	4 4	55	...	...	...	79	3 4	257	97	2 12	2,549	84	3 0	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Verato	<div>Do. Do.</div>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	492	2 12	1,353	7	3 0	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	492	2 12	1,353	7	3 0	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ghoghat	<div>Do. Do.</div>	3	4 0	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,128	2 12	3,097	4	3 0								

No.	Name of village.		GARDENS.			RICK UNDER FLOW.			OTHER CROPS UNDER FLOW.			LIPT.			LIPT AIDED BY FLOW.			BARANI.			LIPT.			
			Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	
1st group.—continued.			A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	
85	Kairi	Existing assessment.	16	1 0	61	3	3 9	11	121	3 0	363	471	2 12	1,304	79	3 0	237	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Proposed assessment.	16	4 4	68	3	3 8	11	121	3 4	303	471	2 12	1,304	79	3 0	237	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	Ghaib Pir	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3 0	21	745	2 12	2,049	58	3 0	111	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3 4	23	745	2 12	2,019	58	3 0	111	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	Narli	Do.	2	4 0	8	...	...	...	4	3 0	12	1,046	2 12	2,877	57	3 0	171	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	2	4 4	9	...	...	...	4	3 4	13	1,046	2 12	2,877	57	3 0	171	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	Bhit Shah	Do.	2	4 0	8	...	...	...	12	3 0	36	792	2 12	2,096	57	3 0	171	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	2	4 4	9	...	...	...	12	3 4	39	792	2 12	2,096	57	3 0	171	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	Shekhani	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	2 12	1,460	7	3 0	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	2 12	1,460	7	3 0	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Sandhan	Do.	5	4 0	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	2 12	1,719	16	3 0	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	5	4 4	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	2 12	1,779	16	3 0	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Hala (new)	Do.	159	4 0	636	...	...	...	...	...	...	821	2 12	2,272	7	3 0	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	159	4 4	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	826	2 12	2,272	7	3 0	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Bandh	Do.	56	4 0	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	481	2 12	1,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3 4	32
		Do.	56	4 4	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	481	2 12	1,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3 4	32
43	Khanot	Do.	10	4 0	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	2 12	1,664	11	3 0	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	10	4 4	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	2 12	1,664	11	3 0	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Char	Do.	33	4 0	132	...	...	...	19	3 0	57	981	2 12	2,658	83	3 0	249	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	33	4 4	110	...	...	...	19	3 4	62	981	2 12	2,658	83	3 0	249	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Dhandho	Do.	67	4 0	268	...	...	...	2	3 0	6	481	2 12	1,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	67	4 4	285	...	...	...	2	3 4	7	481	2 12	1,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Ghotana	Do.	31	4 0	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	2 12	630	32	3 0	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	31	4 4	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	2 12	690	32	3 0	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Saluro	Do.	68	4 0	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	436	2 12	1,199	51	3 0	153	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	68	4 4	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	436	2 12	1,199	51	3 0	153	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Khandu	Do.	208	4 0	832	...	...	...	2	3 0	6	681	2 12	1,876	2	3 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	208	4 4	854	...	...	...	2	3 4	7	681	2 12	1,876	2	3 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Bhanoki	Do.	12	4 0	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	2 12	1,053	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	12	4 4	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	2 12	1,053	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Tajpur	Do.	41	4 0	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	335	2 12	921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	41	4 4	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	335	2 12	921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Soomra	Do.	47	4 0	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	517	2 12	1,422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	47	4 4	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	517	2 12	1,422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Shahpur	Do.	63	4 0	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	582	2 12	1,611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	63	4 4	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	582	2 12	1,611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Jehki	Do.	16	4 0	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	938	2 12	2,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	16	4 4	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	938	2 12	2,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Sipaki	Do.	15	1 0	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	585	2 12	1,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	15	4 4	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	585	2 12	1,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Sekhat	Do.	85	4 0	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	603	2 12	1,678	7	3 0	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	85	4 4	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	603	2 12	1,678	7	3 0	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Bao Dero	Do.	11	4 0	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	980	2 12	2,695	...	...	...	1	1 8	2	...	...	...
		Do.	11	4 4	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	980	2 12	2,695	...	...	...	1	1 8	2	...	...	...
57	Abrejani	Do.	72	4 0	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	651	2 12	1,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	72	4 4	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	651	2 12	1,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Richal	Do.	43	4 0	172	...	...	...	9	3 0	27	1	2 12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	43	4 4	181	...	...	...	9	3 4	29	1	2 12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Porath	Do.	175	1 0	700	...	...	...	14	3 0	42	354	2 12	971	19	3 0	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	175	4 4	741	...	...	...	14	3 4	49	354	2 12	971	19	3 0	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Sahib Saman	Do.	118	4 0	472	...	...	...	16	3 0	48	591	2 12	1,631	...	...	...	5	1 8	8	...	...	...
		Do.	118	4 4	502	...	...	...	16	3 4	52	591	2 12	1,631	...	...	...	5	1 8	8	...	...	...
61	Bjorko	Do.	20	4 0	80	...	...	...	6	3 0	18	761	2 12	2,093	12	3 0	36	1	1 8	2	...	...	...
		Do.	20	4 4	85	...	...	...	6	3 4	20	761	2 12	2,093	12	3 0	36	1	1 8	2	...	...	...
62	Pano	Do.	1	4 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	681	2 12	1,873	6	3 0	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	1	4 4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	681	2 12	1,873	6	3 0	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Satar	Do.	46	4 0	184	...	...	...	12	3 0	36	977	2 12	2,687	16	3 0	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	46	4 4	196	...	...	...	12	3 4	39	977	2 12	2,687	16	3 0	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Matlari	Do.	135	4 0	540	...	...	...	31	3 0	102	649	2 12	1,785	4	3 0	12	13	1 8	20	...	...	...
		Do.	135	4 4	574	...	...	...	31	3 4	111	649	2 12	1,785	4	3 0	12	13	1 8	20	...	...	...
65	Jakhri Jona	Do.	22	4 0	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,161	2 12	3,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	22	4 4	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,161	2 12	3,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Barchani	Do.	12	4 0	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	589	2 12	1,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	12	4 4	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	589	2 12	1,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Jiandal Kot	Do.	29	4 0	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	2 12	1,947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	29	4 4	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	2 12	1,947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 1st GROUP			Existing assessment.	1,700	...	7,106	70	...	246	400	...	1,497	37,651	...	1,03,540	1,416	...	4,248	50	...	91	25	...	88
			Proposed assessment.	1,799	...	7,610	7																	

RAIL.																				TOTAL.		INCREASE OR DECREASE PER CENT.		Average assessment.
BOYS AIDED BY LIFT.			NATURAL INUNDATION (SAILABT).			ARTIFICIAL INUNDATION (BOBT).			CHABL.			BARANI.			HUBIS.			SAILABI AIDED BY LIFT.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.		Decrease.
Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.				Area.
A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs.		
...	3	3 0	9	18	2 12	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	447	1 4	559	...	...	...	1,161	2,597		
...	3	3 4	10	18	2 12	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	447	1 4	559	...	...	...	1,161	2,632		
...	3	3 0	9	...	...	...	1	3 8	4	...	...	...	9	1 4	11	...	...	...	803	2,108		
...	3	3 4	10	...	...	...	1	3 8	4	...	...	...	9	1 4	11	...	...	...	803	2,211		
...	15	3 0	51	3	2 12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	1 4	63	...	...	...	1,180	3,194		
...	18	3 4	59	8	2 12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	1 4	63	...	...	...	1,189	3,200		
...	57	1 4	71	...	...	...	890	2,382		
...	67	1 4	71	...	...	...	890	2,386		
...	6	1 4	8	...	...	...	544	1,489		
...	6	1 4	8	...	...	...	641	1,487		
...	3	2 8	8	121	1 4	151	...	...	...	792	2,005		
...	3	2 8	8	121	1 4	151	...	...	...	792	2,007		
...	1	2 12	3	...	...	...	1	2 8	3	13	1 4	16	...	...	...	1,007	2,951		
...	1	2 12	3	...	...	...	1	2 8	3	13	1 4	16	...	...	...	1,007	2,991		
...	4	3 0	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1 4	11	...	...	...	559	1,992		
...	4	3 4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1 4	11	...	...	...	559	1,997		
...	27	3 0	81	1	2 12	3	...	...	...	2	2 8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	656	1,826		
...	27	3 0	81	1	2 12	3	...	...	...	2	2 8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	656	1,872		
...	7	3 0	21	9	2 12	25	...	...	...	1	2 8	3	49	1 4	61	...	...	...	1,182	3,211		
...	7	3 4	23	9	2 12	25	...	...	...	1	2 8	3	49	1 4	61	...	...	...	1,182	3,261		
...	12	2 12	33	...	...	...	6	2 8	15	44	1 4	55	...	...	...	612	1,700		
...	12	2 12	33	...	...	...	6	2 8	15	44	1 4	55	...	...	...	612	1,718		
...	71	3 0	213	...	...	...	3	3 8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3 8	11	391	1,157		
...	71	3 4	231	...	...	...	3	3 8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3 12	11	391	1,184		
...	58	3 0	174	...	...	...	15	3 8	53	8	2 8	15	23	1 4	29	...	...	...	658	1,895		
...	58	3 4	189	...	...	...	15	3 8	53	8	2 8	15	23	1 4	29	...	...	...	653	1,930		
...	197	3 0	591	...	...	...	1	3 8	4	55	2 8	136	1	1 4	1	14	3 8	49	1,162	3,707		
...	197	3 4	610	...	...	...	1	3 8	4	55	2 8	138	1	1 4	1	14	3 12	53	1,162	3,709		
...	3	2 12	8	...	...	...	7	2 8	18	2	1 4	3	...	...	...	407	1,134		
...	3	2 12	8	...	...	...	7	2 8	18	2	1 4	3	...	...	...	407	1,133		
...	2	2 12	6	...	...	...	5	2 8	13	1	1 4	1	...	...	...	384	1,103		
...	2	2 12	6	...	...	...	5	2 8	13	1	1 4	1	...	...	...	384	1,115		
...	5	2 12	14	...	...	...	22	2 8	55	1	1 4	1	...	...	...	592	1,680		
...	5	2 12	14	...	...	...	22	2 8	55	1	1 4	1	...	...	...	592	1,692		
...	24	3 0	78	33	2 12	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1 4	14	...	...	...	716	2,076		
...	26	3 4	85	33	2 12	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1 4	14	...	...	...	716	2,099		
...	6	2 12	17	...	...	...	9	2 8	23	2	1 4	3	...	...	...	971	2,687		
...	6	2 12	17	...	...	...	9	2 8	23	2	1 4	3	...	...	...	971	2,691		
...	32	2 12	88	...	...	...	4	2 8	10	19	1 4	61	...	...	...	685	1,828		
...	32	2 12	84	...	...	...	4	2 8	10	19	1 4	61	...	...	...	685	1,832		
...	1	3 0	3	...	...	...	1	3 8	4	9	2 8	23	41	1 4	51	...	...	...	747	2,160		
...	1	3 4	3	...	...	...	1	3 8	4	9	2 8	23	41	1 4	51	...	...	...	747	2,181		
...	2	3 8	7	13	2 8	48	61	1 4	76	...	...	...	1,074	2,873		
...	2	3 8	7	13	2 8	48	61	1 4	76	...	...	...	1,074	2,875		
...	250	3 0	708	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2 8	25	30	1 4	38	26	3 8	91	1,045	3,000		
...	250	3 4	732	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2 8	25	30	1 4	38	26	3 12	98	1,045	3,089		
...	622	3 0	1,866	48	2 12	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3 8	11	726	2,211		
...	622	3 4	2,022	48	2 12	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3 12	11	726	2,380		
...	30	3 0	120	...	...	...	4	3 8	14	3	2 8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	609	1,915		
...	40	3 4	130	...	...	...	4	3 8	14	3	2 8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	609	1,973		
...	69	3 0	207	74	2 12	204	2	3 8	7	...	...	...	9	1 4	11	...	...	...	886	2,688		
...	69	3 4	224	74	2 12	204	2	3 8	7	...	...	...	9	1 4	11	...	...	...	886	2,699		
...	1	3 0	3	10	2 12	28	...	...	...	32	2 8	80	33	1 4	41	...	...	...	878	2,381		
...	1	3 4	3	10	2 12	28	...	...	...	32	2 8	80	33	1 4	41	...	...	...	878	2,385		
...	16	3 0	48	4	2 12	11	...	...	...	12	2 8	30	29	1 4	36	...	...	...	749	2,050		
...	16	3 4	52	4	2 12	11	...	...	...	12	2 8	30	29	1 4	36	...	...	...	749	2,054		
...	33	3 0	99	24	2 12	66	...	...	...	55	2 8	138	46	1 4	58	...	...	...	1,209	3,316		
...	33	3 4	107	24	2 12	66	...	...	...	55	2 8	138	46	1 4	58	...	...	...	1,209	3,339		
...	28	3 0	84	7	2 12	19	...	...	...	61	2 8	128	6	1 4	8	...	...	...	927	2,694		
...	28	3 4	91	7	2 12	19	...	...	...	61	2 8	128	6	1 4	8	...	...	...	927	2,748		
...	2	2 12	6	...	...	...	30	2 8	75	3	1 4	4	...	...	...	1,218	3,386		
...	2	2 12																	

No.	Name of village.	GARDENS.			KHARIF.																	
					RICE UNDER FLOW.			OTHER CROPS UNDER FLOW.			LIPT.			LIPT AIDED BY FLOW.			BARANI.			LIPT.		
		Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.
2nd group—continued.		A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.
70	Koonar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	2 8	293	2	2 12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Existing assessment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	2 12	322	2	3 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Proposed assessment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Nuralabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	2 8	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	2 8	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Kari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2 8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3 4	10
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2 8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3 4	10
73	Jamalabad	...	2 4 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	2 8	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	2 4 4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	2 12	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Bhanot	...	19 4 0	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	2 8	798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	19 4 4	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	2 12	877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Litinyun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Khebrani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	Shorki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Jhirk	...	24 4 0	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	2 8	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	24 4 4	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	2 12	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	Hala (old)	...	87 4 0	348	...	...	...	3 2 12	8	...	306	2 8	765	3	2 12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	87 4 4	370	...	...	...	3 3 4	10	...	306	2 12	842	3	3 0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	Kacho Khanot	...	2 4 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	2 8	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	2 4 4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	2 12	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Nindhero	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	2 8	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	2 12	506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	Kalri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	2 8	703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	2 12	776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Hakra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	2 8	993	4	2 12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	2 12	1,092	4	3 0	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	Khorkhani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	2 8	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	2 12	616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	Badri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513	2 8	1,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513	2 8	1,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	Pawharai	...	1 4 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	2 8	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	1 4 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	2 8	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	Saidpur	...	2 4 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	2 8	613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	2 4 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	2 8	613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	Surtanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	2 8	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	2 8	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	Visro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	Palejani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2 12	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2 8	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	Ganang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	2 8	620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	2 8	620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	Bubriyunn	...	6 4 0	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	2 8	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	6 4 0	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	2 8	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	Keti	...	8 4 0	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	2 8	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	8 4 0	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	2 8	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	Sohki	...	1 4 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	2 8	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	1 4 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	2 8	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	Dethaki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	2 8	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	2 8	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	Mubarak Wah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	Kuhiki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	Khudi Jagir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	Jakhri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	Chorao Jagir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF 2ND GROUP.		152	...	608	...	...	...	3	...	8	4,531	...	11,385	9	...	25	1	...	2	3	...	10
		152	...	643	...	...	...	8	...	10	4,531	...	11,907	9	...	27	1	...	2	3	...	10
GRAND TOTAL...		1,951	...	7,804	70	...	246	602	...	1,505	42,182	...	114,884	1,425	...	4,273	60	...	93	28	...	98
		1,951	...	8,262	70	...	246	602	...	1,635	42,182	...	115,305	1,425	...	4,272	60	...	93	28	...	98
Ab st ra ct of t he																						
...		1,951	4 0	7,804	70	3 8	246	602	3 0	1,505	42,182	2 12	114,884	1,425	3 0	4,273	60	1 9	93	28	3 8	98
		1,951	4 4	8,262	70	3 8	246	602	3 4	1,635	42,182	2 12	115,305	1,425	3 0	4,272	60	1 9	93	28	3 8	98

[illegible]

E. L. MOYSEY,
Assistant Collector, Hala.

APPENDIX XVI-A.

STATEMENT showing the average ANNUAL EXTENT of CULTIVATION in the 5 years from 1899-1900 to 1903-04 under each head of irrigation in deh Thora, taluka Hala, together with the proposed rates of assessment and revenue expected thereon.

No.	Name of village.	Gardens.			KHARIF.			RABI.						TOTAL.		Remarks.				
					Lift.			Bosi.			Huris.									
		Area	Rate	Assess-ment.	Area.	Rate.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Rate.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Rate.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.					
1	1st group. Thora ..	2	4	4	9	1019	2	12	2802	13	2	12	36	1	1	4	1	1035	2848	There has been no cultivation under other heads of irrigation in the last 5 years.

E. L. MOYSEY,
Assistant Collector, Hala.

APPENDIX XVII.

STATEMENT showing CULTIVATION on unsurveyed lands in the Hala taluka on an average of last 5 years from 1899-1900 to 1903-04 with the present and proposed rates of assessment.

DETAILS OF COLUMNS 4 AND 6.																																	
No.	Name of deh.	Class of land.	LAND SOWN WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY.				LAND DEOUGHERD AND SOWN WITH OTHER CROPS.				LAND DEOUGHERD.				KHARIF LIFT.				PESHWAR (INDIANA) CROPS.				SALARY AIDED BY LIFT.				GARDENS.						
			Area.		Rate per acre.		Assessment.		Rate per acre.		Assessment.		Rate per acre.		Assessment.		Rate per acre.		Assessment.		Rate per acre.		Assessment.		Rate per acre.		Assessment.		Rate per acre.		Assessment.		
			A.	G.	R.	S.	A.	G.	R.	S.	A.	G.	R.	S.	A.	G.	R.	S.	A.	G.	R.	S.	A.	G.	R.	S.	A.	G.	R.	S.	A.	G.	R.	S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				
1	Amin Lakho	{ Present assessment. Do. Proposed assessment. Do.	A.	G.	R.	S.	R.	S.	A.	G.	R.	S.	R.	S.	A.	G.	R.	S.	R.	S.	A.	G.	R.	S.	A.	G.	R.	S.	A.	G.	R.	S.	
			78	1	1	8	117	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			78	1	1	8	117	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Khandu	{ Do. Do. Proposed Kacho	72	12	3	0	215	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			28	33	0	4	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			73	12	3	2	225	1	10	1	468
3	Richel	{ Do. Do. Do.	0	13	2	8	0	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			0	13	3	4	1	1	0	4	3077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			0	17	3	0	1	4
4	Porath	{ Do. Do. Do.	1	18	2	10	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1	18	2	12	3	13	0	4	659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			19	35	3	10	52	7
5	Kacho Khanot	{ Do. Do. Do.	19	35	3	0	59	10	7	3	1370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			171	37	2	4	389	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			28	53	0	4	7	3
Total	{ Present assessment. Do. Proposed assessment.	171	37	2	6	406	14	17	12	456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

E. L. MOYSEY,
Assistant Collector, Hala.

APPENDIX XVIII.

STATEMENT showing the general FINANCIAL RESULTS of the proposed settlement of the Hala taluka based on the average of the last 5 years from 1899-1900 to 1903-1904.

			Present settlement.	Proposed settlement.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
Surveyed land	...	...	1,43,122	1,45,027	1,905	1.33
Unsurveyed land	...	...	389	407	18	4.56
		TOTAL	1,43,511	1,45,434	1,923	1.34
Deh Thora	...	...	...	2,845	2,845	...
		GRAND TOTAL	1,43,511	1,48,282	4,771	...

APPENDIX XIX.

LIST OF PRICES CURRENT.

Year.	Juar 25 maunds = 1 kharar.		Bajri 4 mds. = 1 kharar.	Til 20 mds. = 1 kharar.	Mung 20 mds. = 1 kharar.	Tobacco.	Cotton.		Sugarcane 25 mds. = 1 kharar.	Sutia 15 mds. = 1 kharar.	Wheat 25 mds. = 1 kharar.		Nary 20 mds. = 1 kharar.	Gram 10 mds. = 1 kharar.	Sorghum 22 mds. = 1 kharar.	Jambh. 22 mds. = 1 kharar.	Barley 20 mds. = 1 kharar.
	White.	Red.					Uncleaned.	Cleaned.			1st sort.	2nd sort.					
	Per maund.	Per maund.					Per maund.	Per maund.			Per maund.	Per maund.					
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. r.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1894-95	1 12	1 8	2 0	5 8	3 0	9 0	5 0	15 0	3 4	2 2	3 0	2 8	1 8	3 0	3 8	3 4	2 4
1895-96	2 0	1 12	2 8	5 12	3 12	8 0	5 4	15 8	4 4	3 0	3 4	3 4	2 4	3 12	4 4	3 12	2 1
1896-97	1 12	1 8	2 0	5 0	3 0	7 8	6 0	17 0	3 8	2 12	3 0	2 12	1 12	3 4	3 12	3 8	2 8
1897-98	2 0	1 12	2 4	6 8	3 8	8 0	5 8	15 8	4 4	3 2	3 0	3 0	2 0	3 8	4 0	3 12	2 8
1898-99	1 11	1 10	2 3	5 11	3 6	8 12	5 0	16 0	4 6	3 0	3 2	2 12	1 14	3 5	3 12	3 10	2 6
1899-1900	3 3	2 15	3 4	6 14	3 11	6 14	7 0	17 4	4 5	3 8	3 13	3 9	3 1	2 15	4 2	3 13	2 8
1900-1901	1 12	1 10	2 1	6 15	4 5	9 1	5 7	15 6	4 1	3 1	3 1	2 15	2 0	3 13	3 15	3 7	2 9
1901-1902	2 4	1 15	2 4	6 13	4 5	7 5	5 7	14 15	4 4	3 0	2 15	2 19	1 15	3 1	4 3	4 5	1 12
1902-1903	1 14	1 12	2 0	5 14	4 2	9 15	6 2	17 5	3 5	3 2	3 3	2 14	2 1	3 9	4 2	3 6	2 5
1903-1904	1 12	1 9	1 11	6 0	4 0	7 10	7 0	23 11	3 15	2 11	3 1	2 12	1 13	3 13	3 8	2 15	2 15
Average of 1st 5 years	1 14	1 10	2 3	5 14	3 5	8 4	5 8	15 13	3 13	2 15	3 2	2 13	1 14	3 6	3 14	3 9	2 4
Average of 2nd 5 years	2 8	1 15	2 4	6 8	4 3	8 3	6 3	18 11	4 0	3 1	3 3	2 15	2 3	3 7	4 0	3 9	2 6
Increase	0 5	0 5	0 1	0 10	0 14	...	0 11	2 14	0 3	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 5	0 1	0 2	...	0 3
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average of 10 years	2 0	1 13	2 3	6 3	3 12	8 3	5 13	17 4	3 15	3 0	3 3	2 14	2 0	3 6	3 15	3 9	2 6
Average of the previous settlement	*1 13	not given	2 0	6 0	2 7	8 4	4 13	13 9	3 1	2 2	not given	2 8	1 11	2 15	3 3	2 10	2 4
Increase	0 3	...	0 3	1 3	1 5	...	1 0	3 11	0 14	0 14	...	0 6	0 5	0 7	0 12	0 15	0 1
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Not stated, but assumed to be white—the commonest variety.

E. L. MOYSEY,
Assistant Collector, Hala.

APPENDIX XX.

NOMINAL ROLL of estates in the Hala taluka paying over Rs. 500 assessment at the commencement and close of the current settlement.

No.	Name of present khatedar.	1894-1895.	1903-1904.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.		Reasons for increase or decrease.	Financial condition.
				Increase.	Decrease.		
		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.		
1	Nabi Baksh Shah Vadal Shah.	1,573 29	1,326 7	...	247 22	Land forfeited under the fallow rules ...	Free from debt.
2	Khuda Baksh Din Mahomed.	1,577 22	1,614 33	37 11	...	Increase due to jagir land lapsed to Government.	In debt.
3	Ismat wife of Mahomed ...	1,887 24	1,828 15	...	59 9	Land forfeited under the fallow rules ...	In debt and under the Manager.
4	Ali Mardan Lal Baksh ...	523 3	315 34	...	207 9	Do.	In debt.
5	Kanwalsing Pohumal ...	2,194 22	2,145 20	...	49 2	Do.	Well-to-do.
6	Bachal Eso, Vasan ...	...	684 32	864 32	...	Jagir land lapsed to Government	Do.
7	Dial Naru, Hindu ...	1,403 32	153 28	...	1,250 4	Has divided most of his land among his brothers and sold some.	In debt.
8	Mayo Roohi ...	613 0	140 37	...	472 3	This estate has been divided among Mayo and his partners.	Do.
9	Baloch Khan Rahim Khan.	776 9	776 9	...	...	.....	Do.
10	Karimdino Shahmir ...	616 16	616 16	...	...	.....	Do. and under the Manager.
11	Pritamdas Gagumal ...	1,073 4	1,073 4	...	...	.....	Well-to-do.
12	Kasim Haji Kako ...	641 10	641 10	...	...	.....	In debt.
13	Fazil Khan Yaro Khan ...	1,015 2	348 17	...	666 25	Decrease due to division of lands on the death of Yaro Khan.	Deeply in debt.
14	Hot Khan Khan Mahomed.	200 11	866 36	666 25	...	Succeeded to 666 acres 25 guntas on the death of Yaro Khan.	In debt.
15	Biland Shah Asim Shah ...	1,394 19	1,039 7	...	355 12	Land forfeited under the fallow rules ...	Do. and under the Manager.
16	Ali Mahomed Tagial ...	254 39	365 39	111 0	...	Land relinquished by the Forest Department and entered in his khata.	In debt.
17	Kamil Hashim ...	616 24	752 10	135 26	...	Relinquished by the Forest Department and entered in his khata.	Do.
18	Imam Ali Shah Hassan Ali Shah.	416 26	356 15	...	60 11	Land forfeited under the fallow rules ...	Do.
19	Mukhdum Mahomed Zaman Amin Mahomed.	4,138 38	5,386 10	1,247 12	...	Taken up new land	Do. contracted in a criminal case, but recovering.
20	Miskin Shah Hassan Ali Shah.	301 21	297 29	...	3 32	.....	Not in debt.
21	Khemchand Vasanmal ...	402 21	451 7	51 26	...	Has taken up new land	Well-to-do.
22	Azizulah Abdul Karim ...	916 32	916 3	...	30 29	Land forfeited under the fallow rules ...	Do.
23	Matro Abdul Rahim ...	916 24	34 3	...	882 21	Has sold 602 acres 20 guntas to pay off his debts and 280 acres 1 ganta have been forfeited under the fallow rules.	Not in debt.
24	Alah Baksh Ghulam Hassan.	857 9	765 15	...	91 34	Land forfeited under the fallow rules ...	In debt and has leased out part of his estate.
25	Juman Abro ...	...	608 30	608 30	...	Has bought this estate	In some, but not much debt.
26	Jahan Khan Daulat Khan.	623 17	626 38	3 21	...	.....	In debt and under the Manager.
27	Hidayatulah Mir Mahomed.	443 16	...	...	443 16	Has sold all his land	.....
28	Validad Jian ...	867 10	...	...	867 10	Has divided his land among his relations.	.....
29	Udandas Mulechand ...	...	422 34	422 34	...	Has purchased land	Wealthy.
30	Sidik Dino ...	1,165 0	1,089 2	...	75 38	Has sold land	In debt.
31	Ali Mahomed Lal Baksh Chaud.	1,754 21	1,683 18	...	71 3	Land forfeited under the fallow rules ...	Deeply in debt.
32	Ghulam Husein Piniladho.	462 26	540 6	77 20	...	Has resumed fallow-forfeited land	Not in debt.
33	Mukhdum Parujam Amin Mahomed.	1,056 8	1,206 22	150 14	...	Do.	Joint with Mukhdum Mahomed Zaman, his brother. In some debt, but recovering.

No.	Name of present khatedar.	1894-1895.	1903-1904.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.		Reasons for increase or decrease.	REMARKS.
				Increase.	Decrease.		
		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.		
34	Jamal Shah Nur Shah ...	1,470 17	1,913 4	442 27	...	Has resumed fallow-forfeited land ...	Deeply in debt, and has leased out all his land.
35	Manghanmal Hiromal ...	718 27	557 1	...	161 26	Land forfeited under the fallow rules ...	Well-to-do.
36	Ladharam Manghanmal ...	...	683 1	683 1	...	Has purchased land ...	Do.
37	Jiandal Shah Mahomed Ali Shah.	3,295 37	4,013 27	717 30	...	Has resumed fallow-forfeited land ...	Much in debt.
38	Kazi Ahmad Kazi Mahomed Ashraf.	813 33	815 30	1 37	...	.....	Wealthy.
39	Jadil widow of Alah Baksh.	1,193 19	1,210 21	17 2	...	.....	Well-to-do.
40	Fuzul Ali Shah Shuja Mahomed Shah.	330 32	321 19	...	9 13	.....	Not in debt.
41	Hariram Lalchand ...	266 35	266 35	...	...	.....	Well-to-do.
42	Nur Mahomed Usman, Akhund	601 17	632 18	31 1	...	Has taken up new land ...	Do.
43	Saloh Shah ...	1,526 38	1,360 13	...	166 25	Land forfeited under the fallow rules ...	Not in debt.
44	Bibi Khatija daughter of Mukhan Shah.	591 15	534 16	...	56 39	Do. ...	Do.
45	Akhund Abas Ali ...	437 32	383 13	...	54 19	Do. ...	Well-to-do.
46	Mahomed Ali Alah Baksh...	748 20	748 20	...	...	.....	Do.
47	Ahmad Khan Vali Mahomed.	1,054 34	1,028 22	...	26 12	Land forfeited under the fallow rules ...	Not in debt.
48	Achar Kaisar ...	420 0	427 16	7 16	...	Has taken up new land ...	Do.
49	Ghulam Mahomed Ibrahim.	743 39	377 0	...	368 39	Has sold land ...	In debt.
50	Shafi Mahomed Shah Beg Shah.	2,900 7	...	...	2,900 7	Sold some of his estate and the remainder was distributed among his heirs on his death.	
51	Parumal Odhermal ...	...	571 25	571 25	...	Has bought land ...	Wealthy.
52	Mahomed Ali Shah Usif Ali Shah.	...	397 23	397 23	...	Has bought land from Shafi Mahomed Shah.	In debt.
53	Hawa widow of Bachal ...	462 24	423 23	...	39 1	Land forfeited under the fallow rules ...	Poor, but not in debt.
54	Khuda Baksh Ghulam Mahomed.	1,562 16	1,594 12	31 36	...	Has taken up new land ...	Not in debt.
55	Ali Mahomed Ghulam Mahomed.	410 12	366 33	...	43 19	Land forfeited under the fallow rules ...	In debt.
56	Nawab Ali Mardun Khan ..	463 9	467 12	4 3	...	Has taken up new land ...	Well-to-do.
57	Juno Kasim Sumo ...	...	1,277 29	1,277 29	...	Jagir land lapsed to Government ...	In debt.
58	Yar Mahomed Mahomed Ali.	1,519 15	1,016 21	...	502 34	Land forfeited under the fallow rules ...	Well off.
59	Hasan Ali Shah Mahomed Ali Shah.	291 27	282 35	...	8 32	Do. ...	Much in debt, like his brother Jiandal Shah.
60	Zainalabdin Miran Mahomed Shah.	210 1	228 22	18 21	...	Has resumed fallow lands ...	In debt and under the Manager.
61	Khatija daughter of Ali Mahomed Shah.	261 18	248 22	...	12 36	Land forfeited under the fallow rules ...	In some, but not much debt.
62	Latif Ali Azizulah ...	295 39	285 17	...	10 22	Do. ...	Well off.
63	Yar Mahomed Shah Mahomed Shah.	318 21	210 30	...	107 31	Do. ...	In debt.
64	Pinal Shah Khan Mahomed Shah.	206 14	196 2	...	10 12	Do. ...	In debt and under the Manager.
65	Ghulam Hasan Shah Din Mahomed Shah.	...	310 14	310 14	...	Land transferred to him by his brother Ali Mahomed and other land taken up.	Well-to-do.
66	Ali Mahomed Shah Din Mahomed Shah.	408 4	126 10	...	287 34	Transferred to his brother Ghulam Hasan Shah.	Do.
67	Mahomed Hasan Yar Mahomed.	515 19	379 27	...	135 32	Land forfeited under the fallow rules ...	Do.

E. L. MOYSEY,
Assistant Collector, Hala.

APPENDIX XXI.

No. 7089 OF 1904.

*Executive Engineer's office,**Camp Alahdino Sand, 19th November 1904.***From**

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Central Hyderabad Canals,

To

THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR,
Hala.

Sir,

With reference to your No. 1423 of the 19th September 1904, I have the honour to give below my views as regards irrigation by canals in the Hala taluka.

1. The following are the principal canals in Hala taluka :—

1. Ali Bahar Kacheri.
2. Great Marakh.
3. Gharo Rano.
4. Gharo Bhanot.
5. Gharo Mahmudo.
6. Ghalu.
7. Nasir.
8. Sarfraz.
9. Nur.

The detail of branches of the above canals in Hala taluka is given below :—

Ali Bahar Kacheri.

Sobho Chakar.

Great Marakh.

Jam wah Pingharo.

Lohano.

Gharo Rano.

Gharo Gahot.

Marakh, Small.

Paru wah.

Awat wah.

Opau wah.

Malko Vanjheri.

Lakhi.

Gharo Bhanot.

Sarang.

Ali Gunj.

Gharo Mahmudo.

Sangro.

Ali Bahar Tando Adam.

Ghalu.

Khalkah.

Bhumphar.

Nasir.

Khair.

Gun.

Sujawal.

Sarfraz.

Bhaurko.

Ali Bahar Kacheri.—This canal is fed from the Nakur dhand, which in its turn gets its supply from the river through the Gharo Ali Bahar Kacheri. As the dhand used to fill late, a new cut was made in 1899-1900 from the Great Marakh dhand to give it an early supply. This improved matters a little, but still there were complaints of deficiency of water. This year, however, on account of the erosion of the Great Marakh dhand, the supply to the Ali Bahar Kacheri is very much improved, as the new cut above referred to takes off direct from the river.

Great Marakh.—This canal takes off from the river Indus and has worked most satisfactorily. The dhand at its head got silted at both ends in 1900, consequently a channel had to be cut to the river to provide early water to the dhand. On account of a change in the river's course last year, the dhand in question was eroded, and is no more in existence, and so the canal has now a direct source from the river, and consequently gets an ample supply.

Gharo Rano.—The canal has worked well during the current settlement, but in 1903 on account of erosion at its head it was silted up, and therefore ceased flowing early. To remedy this, a new mouth has been given to it last year at a cost of Rs. 2,670, which worked well in the last abkalani season.

Gharo Bhanot.—This Gharo, with its branches, has worked satisfactorily during the settlement under report.

Gharo Mahmudo.—Owing to erosion at its head in 1898, it got silted up very badly and so did not receive a fair supply. However, to improve matters, a new mouth from a dhand *ex* river Indus, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, was given at a cost of Rs. 6,532 in 1899. The width of the new cut was kept only 20 feet, to see how it worked, and as it worked well it was subsequently further widened to 40 feet in 1903 at a cost of about Rs. 4,000. The Gharo now carries sufficient water for the cultivation dependent on it. To canalise and improve the supply in this Gharo, and to augment the supply in the Ghalu wah, a project amounting to Rs. 2,55,000 has been sent to the Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division.

Ghalu.—It gets its supply by two sources—one by a cut made by zamindars in 1893 from the river Indus, and which was subsequently widened in 1895, and the other from the Gharo Mahmudo, which tails into it. This canal has worked well during the settlement under report.

Nasir.—This canal takes off direct from the river Indus and has worked well, and no improvements were carried out to it during the settlement under report.

Sarfraz.—This canal takes off from the river, and has carried a sufficient supply during the last 10 years, but on account of its being heavily silted up at its head it used to cease flowing early. To remedy this, its old mouth was cleared in the last abkalani season. It went on flowing after the present mouth had stopped flowing, and so it has been proposed to put a bund across the canal just below the head of the Bhaurko wah, and to leave the mouth, cleared last year, open for feeding the Sarfraz wah. The present mouth will feed the Bhaurko wah and serve the Jakhri and Matari forests. The supply in the Bhaurko will thus be greatly improved.

Nur wah.—This canal is not an important one, and takes off direct from the river Indus and tails into the Great Marakh. It was only about 42 *takis* in length, but on account of the erosion in 1898 at its head, a portion of it was washed away. It was therefore closed in consultation with the Collector of Hyderabad, and arrangement was made to irrigate the land dependent on it from the Great Marakh. But in 1901-02 after the erosion had stopped, it was re-opened on the representation of zamindars and with the approval of the Collector. There was a slight erosion at its head again last year, and a very small portion of it was eroded.

A statement showing the expenditure on the canals for the last 10 years is herewith sent.

As regards the map you require, I beg to inform you that the information you require is not available in this office. An estimate has been sent to the Superintending Engineer, providing for the collection of that sort of information that you require. When the information is collected, a map can be prepared, showing how much land is under flow and how much under lift irrigation, how much is occupied and how much is lying waste, &c.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) V. T. AGASHE,
Executive Engineer,
Central Hyderabad Canals.

No. 7425 of 1894.

*Executive Engineers's office,**Sakrand, 3rd December 1904.*

From

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Central Hyderabad Canals,THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR,
Hala.

SIR,

With reference to your No. 1798 of the 23rd instant, I have the honour to furnish herewith further details, as desired—

- (a) Rs. 480 were spent on cutting the new channel to the Ali Bahar Kacheri from the Great Marakh dhand in 1899-1900.
- (b) About Rs. 1,800 were spent in 1900 on cutting a channel to feed the Great Marakh dhand.
- (c) The direct supply channel from the Indus to the Ghalu wah is now under the management of the Public Works Department. The cost of widening this channel is not known, as the work was done from the ordinary clearance grant before the creation of this district.

2. The Gharo Mahmudo project, mentioned in the settlement report of Hala taluka in 1894, was subsequently revised, and the undermentioned works have been provided in the revised project:—

- (1) Constructing a bund from the junction of the new head of the Gharo Mahmudo to the kacha-paka boundary.
- (2) Widening the Gharo Mahmudo and the head of the Ghalu up to the bridge on the Hala-Matiari road.
- (3) Raising the banks of the Gharo Mahmudo and the head of the Ghalu wah up to the bridge on the Hala-Matiari road.
- (4) Embanking the left bank of the Nasir wah with a view to prevent the flooding of Richal dhand. None of the abovementioned items, with the exception of No. 4, will do any material good to the Hala taluka. The abovementioned project was submitted to the Superintending Engineer with this office No. 3827 of the 26th December 1902, and it was hoped that it would, when carried out, improve the supply of water in the Sangro, Ali Bahar, Tando Adam and Ghalu wahs. However, on seeing the dhand at the mouth of the Gharo Mahmudo this week, I doubt whether the dhand will continue to be as favourable as it has been for the last 4 or 5 years. It is noticed that it has silted up considerably during the last abkalani season, and if it continues doing so the project will have to be all changed.

3. The silted bed of the Bhaurko wah is about 4 feet higher than the silted bed of the Sarfraz wah, and so if a little silting occurs in the Sarfraz wah it would not affect the Bhaurko wah discharge, which is likely to improve on account of the larger head that would now be available.

4. No further improvements are at present proposed beyond those mentioned in this office No. 7989 of the 19th November 1904.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) V. T. AGASHE,

Executive Engineer,
Central Hyderabad Canals.

No. 7815 of 1904.

*Executive Engineer's office,**Camp Tando Alahyar, 23rd December 1904.*

From

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Central Hyderabad Canals,

To

THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR,
Hala.

Sir,

With reference to your No. 1920 of the 5th instant, I have the honour to inform you that there are only the two undermentioned bunds in Hala taluka which are maintained by the Public Works Department :—

- (1) *Bund called Ghalu Ali Bahar Bund.*—This bund was constructed to check the river spill between the Ali Bahar Tando Adam canal and the jagirdari canal Sher wah. The work was commenced in October 1894, and completed in June 1895 at a cost of Rs. 8,941.

The total length of the bund is 5 miles and 2 furlongs.

No expenditure has been incurred on this bund during the last few years.

- (2) *Nakur Bund.*—This bund was commenced in 1885, and the whole bund, 10,400 feet in length, was made continuous in about 4 years, from the head of the Great Marakh to the head of the Gharo Rano. It was maintained till the year 1894. In the year 1895, the bund was eroded for the first time, and 1,200 feet of its length carried away. Erosion continued for 3 years, *i. e.*, till the year 1897, and the remaining bund measured 2,688 feet. The remaining portion of the bund has been cut away in 1903 and 1904, and it is now proposed to put in a new bund altogether at a distance from the present bank of the river.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) V. T. AGASHE, L.C.E.,

Executive Engineer,
Central Hyderabad Canals.

**STATEMENT showing EXPENDITURE on clearance of canals of Hala taluka
during the last 10 years.**

Name of Canal	AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURE.										Total.	Average.
	1894-1895.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ali Bahar Kacheri...	...	25	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	51	111	37
Sobho Chakar ...	230	57	122	118	308	276	108	40	277	239	1,775	178
Great Marakh ...	5	...	56	1,469	560	406	410	243	170	69	3,388	376
Imam Vah Pingharo.	925	1,387	1,347	1,550	1,650	1,504	1,592	210	736	1,019	11,820	1,182
Lohano ...	1,119	1,282	1,385	2,103	1,912	3,010	2,296	994	2,543	1,498	18,142	1,814
Gharo Rano ...	1,449	2,331	4,758	2,737	4,304	2,995	2,317	1,719	1,496	6,290	30,830	3,033
Gharo Gahot ...	1,401	721	1,030	872	697	800	114	1,853	29	1,123	8,140	814
Marakh Small ...	847	2,485	1,251	559	548	1,098	613	1,222	687	1,334	10,644	1,064
Paru ...	430	233	377	482	296	217	150	740	427	14	3,466	347
Awat ...	1,535	1,113	1,614	1,967	778	423	1,297	528	932	5,450	15,637	1,564
Opau ...	506	845	600	610	503	1,000	808	402	626	309	6,299	630
Malko Vanjheri ...	72	198	1	11	58	261	...	...	47	...	648	93
Lukhi ...	291	873	372	717	138	770	581	...	107	281	4,180	459
Gharo Bhanot ...	180	915	51	571	363	152	752	526	708	...	4,218	469
Sarang ...	464	12	37	841	539	433	83	594	719	...	3,722	414
Aliganj ...	101	53	19	92	48	57	81	18	1,397	317	2,183	218
Gharo Mahmudo ...	2,176	7,702	3,488	6,204	4,664	8,502	6,518	3,540	5,422	3,698	51,914	5,191
Sangro ...	1,822	1,864	53	226	1,463	132	1,945	2,104	956	3,815	14,385	1,439
Ali Bahar Tando Adam.	...	721	511	823	756	1,043	304	877	...	1,348	6,385	798
Ghalu ...	393	151	118	512	167	910	1,116	...	463	180	4,010	446
Khalkah ...	379	291	95	459	65	316	410	222	577	54	2,868	287
Bhumphar ...	42	986	723	1,261	176	36	470	1,114	109	71	4,988	499
Nasir ...	384	2,827	5,892	1,425	995	691	2,158	81	688	2,370	17,511	1,751
Khair ...	219	328	398	571	416	818	442	658	418	459	4,207	421
Gun ...	203	418	223	373	446	344	543	342	723	536	4,150	415
Sujawal Wah ...	241	310	223	312	501	968	790	895	603	524	5,367	537
Sarfriz ...	93	1,443	...	889	2,663	3,861	4,762	4,431	4,839	4,856	27,637	3,094
Bhourko ...	332	423	523	269	586	616	850	363	648	847	5,507	551
Nurwah ...	224	493	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	89	828	207
	16,104	30,590	25,167	28,058	25,605	31,139	31,509	23,216	26,369	36,851	2,74,608	27,461

V. T. AGASHE, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Central Hyderabad Canals.

No. 6464 of 1905.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Collector's office,**Hyderabad, 16th September 1905.*

From

H. O. MULES, Esquire,
Collector of Hyderabad,

To

W. T. MORISON, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Commissioner in Sind.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the report of

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., Assistant Collector,

Hala, on the proposed revision settlement of the

Hala taluka and the marginally noted papers.

1. Extract paragraph 9 of Assistant Collector of Hala's No. 1466 of the 16th September 1905.

2. Letter No. 2620 of the 10th June 1905 from the Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank.

3. Two petitions of objections.

4. Letter No. 1148 of the 13th July 1905 from the Assistant Collector, Hala.

5. Statement of differences.

2. Mr. Moysey has described the former and existing conditions in detail. I concur with his remarks generally, and do not propose to descant thereon myself, but only to notice points in the report which seem to call for remark.

3. *Paragraph 2.*—It is not quite right to say that wholly jagir dehs are not concerned with the settlement. It is necessary for the purpose of calculating cesses that such dehs should be grouped, and this has now been done, *vide* extract paragraph 9 of Assistant Collector, Hala's No. 1466 of the 16th September 1905, which is attached.

4. *Paragraph 3.*—The increase in male population is 3,474 not 3,374, as given.

5. *Paragraph 4.*—The figures are unreliable. The instructions contained in your No. 3444 of the 16th December 1902 as to the preparation of village form XIII afresh prior to the introduction of a revised settlement have been neglected.

6. *Paragraph 9.*—(A) Mr. Moysey is very well acquainted with his canals, as I know quite apart from this report.

I have only to observe that they are all inundation canals and, running through a "lift" country, are difficult to keep in order, and the waste of time and labour is enormous.

If the enlarged scheme put forward by Dr. Summers for a supply channel from Rohri is ever carried out, the conditions of cultivation will undergo a change in this and other talukas.

The taluka like others in this district is remarkable for the number of quite insignificant canals in the hands of Government. This is due to the fact that the numerous owners have no powers of combination, but are always ready to squabble and cheat each other as much as possible.

(B) *Clearance allowance.*—This is a very difficult matter, and it certainly cannot be said that it is at present treated in an altogether satisfactory manner. The whole question is now under consideration on a reference from you. It has not, however, to be considered particularly in connection with the revision settlement of a single taluka.

7. *Paragraph 11.*—Mr. Moysey, at the end of this paragraph, gives reasons for stating the figures in Mr. Seymour's report to be misleading, and certainly for purposes of comparison the system he has adopted appears preferable.

8. *Paragraph 12.*—The last year of the current settlement shows a larger area of cultivation than in any year of the 30 under review, except 1897-98. But this, it has to be remembered, was coincident with a highest-on-record inundation, and so it would be quite unsafe to make any particular deductions from the figures.

Taking into consideration the facts (i) that the population has increased by 6863, (ii) that no radical improvements in irrigation have been effected, (iii) that the struggle for existence becomes more severe yearly, and (iv) the great demand for cultivable land throughout the province, it does not appear to me that the figures given by Mr. Moysey show there has been any marked advance in the condition of the taluka since 1894-95, if indeed there has been any beyond that inevitable under the conditions prevailing.

9.—*Paragraph 17.*—Sir E. James was probably thinking of the cotton grown at Bhit Shah when he said the Hala cotton was the finest in Sind. This Bhit Shah cotton enjoys a considerable reputation, and more care is taken about it than about other indigenous cotton.

Mr. Moysey observes here that "In kharif, the land is not usually ploughed till water enters the canals and is raised to moisten it." This requires the addition that land can hardly be ploughed until the water enters the canals, seeing that in the rainless climate of Sind land once cultivated as a rule dries stony hard, and, if not impervious to the plough, can only be ploughed with such an expenditure of labour as puts the operation out of the question. I notice this because it is one of the difficulties the Sindhi land-owner has to contend with, and I have known an Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department complain of the laziness of the people who will not get their lands ready to take the water for cultivation as soon as the canals are open. As regards rotation of crops, there is no doubt that cotton, bajri and juari (spiked and great millet) are most exhaustive of the soil, and light lands soon require a long fallow when these are grown, unless artificial nourishment is applied freely. I do not place much reliance on the crop experiment by Mr. Pringle mentioned by Mr. Moysey, and consider it may be altogether discarded. I happen to be aware that he selected an exceptionally remarkable crop. Isolated crop experiments are always misleading, and in this case we have no others to go by except that which Mr. Moysey himself conducted on a good crop. But how often are the crops not only not good but very bad?

10. *Paragraph 18.*—If the year 1899-1900 be discarded in striking the average price of bajri, a year of great scarcity in which poor-houses were opened in other parts of the province, the average works out at exactly the same as during the last year of the former settlement, *viz.*, Rs. 2 per maund.

11. *Paragraph 20.*—The figures show that land even now does not sell at a high price—an average of less than Rs. 14 per acre is distinctly low. It is, however, much higher than when the settlement was introduced. The chief reason for the rise is to be found in the earth hunger which of late years has affected all classes of the population. To this, and not to improved irrigation or communications, do I chiefly ascribe the increase in land values, which, however, has not brought their market price to within measurable distance of that obtained in Upper Sind.

12. *Paragraph 22.*—The figures of notices and arrears given by Mr. Moysey are in some cases incorrect. The correct figures I give below :—

Year.	No. of notices.		Amount.	
1894-95	...	397	...	15,056
1895-96	...	403	...	11,568
1896-97	...	465	...	17,551
1897-98	...	836	...	54,016
1898-99	...	1065	...	39,813
1899-1900	...	1023	...	31,960
1900-01	...	1161	...	40,431
1901-02	...	781	...	32,755
1902-03	...	925	...	38,570
1903-04	...	943	...	45,220

13. *Grouping*.—Mr. Moysey's proposals appear to me acceptable. His remarks show that he has carefully considered the conditions existing, and indicate a thorough knowledge of the localities concerned, gained by personal inspection. I do not therefore consider it necessary to enlarge upon this point, and will only observe that, if sand-hills existed in certain dehs in Colonel Anderson's time, they have disappeared now, as they evidently are not visible at the present time.

14. *Rates*.—As Mr. Moysey observes, the all-important rate in this taluka is that of "kharif lift." This represents 79 per cent. of the cultivated area and 78 per cent. of the assessment.

The areas under the various modes of irrigation I give here for ready reference.—

Lift ...	...	...	...	42,181
Lift aided by flow...	...	...	...	1,425
Flow ...	...	...	...	502
Rice ...	...	...	...	70
Garden	...	...	...	1,951

I entirely concur with the remarks in the report as to the lift and lift aided rates, and consider it fully demonstrated that they cannot equitably be raised, and also that there is no reason for reducing them. I am not in accord with Mr. Moysey as to the "flow" rates proposed by him. I do not see that there is any necessity to differentiate merely for the sake of so doing between these and lift aided by flow rates.

They exist at the same figure in many talukas in this and other districts. The area under other flow is altogether insignificant. The crops raised, though less expensively raised, are no better than those on aided lands, and generally speaking not so good. The increase in revenue will in no way compensate for the discontent caused.

As regards garden and rice rates, these should be, in accordance with accepted principles, the same. The gardens of Hala may command a better market than those of Naushahro and Kandiaro, which are at present assessed at the same rate. The proposal of Mr. Cole to increase these rates to Rs. 4-8-0 for the 1st group was negatived by Mr. Giles, when Commissioner, in view of the impossibility of assessing rice similarly. The gardens are shown by Mr. Moysey to have excellent markets and to produce good crops, and I am unable to suppose that they cannot bear the extra 4 annas he proposes to put on.

Rice is almost a negligible quantity, there being only 70 acres thereof. I do not think the imposition of an extra 4 annas will be dangerous, seeing that the present rate is not a very high one. Anyhow, with an area of 70 acres concerned, the rate cannot be widely felt as a hardship.

You will observe what the Superintending Engineer says in his No. 2620 of the 10th June, attached to this. I have only to remark that I am not able to follow him in the radical changes he suggests, and that it is impossible to make useful comparisons between the scientifically designed Chenab canal and distributaries with their perennial supply and the more or less happy-go-lucky cultivation on our ancient and ill constructed inundation canals and karias. The Superintending Engineer also does not seem to have noticed how insignificant the area under rice is, and how comparatively insignificant that under flow is, or to be aware that the fact that the quality of lift crops is superior to that under flow is due to other causes than that which, as he truly says, is not the cause—"that the water is lifted." It is obvious that, when land is commanded by flow, men cannot be expected not to use it, and, under existing irrigational conditions, it is not fair to penalise them because they use more water than men using lift, especially as they get no better crops. I may also observe that it is easy to make a general statement of the kind made in paragraph 10 of the Superintending Engineer's letter, but

that when careful inquiry and minute inspection demonstrate that lands cannot bear an increase of even a few annas, such general statements must be discarded.

15. Coming to the rabi rates, Mr. Moysey proposes to raise "sailab and sailab aided" 4 annas, and leaves other rates as at present. In view of the figures regarding the rental of these lands, I am not of opinion that the proposal will cause undue hardship, and think the increase may be imposed, but in that case the question arises whether bosi should not also be proportionally raised. It is admittedly less expensive than lift. This is for your consideration. I do not myself feel disposed to recommend the raising of a rate which the officer doing the revision settlement leaves alone, and so I do not include this in my recommendation. One of the petitions of objections received was against the raising of the "sailab" rate. As to this, I must point out that, where dehs have been raised from the 2nd to the 1st group, the actual increase will be 8 annas and not 4 annas only as appears at first sight. Still, I think the dehs concerned can stand it in view of Mr. Moysey's remarks regarding them.

16. As regards rates on unsurveyed lands, I am unable to see where the difficulties mentioned by Mr. Moysey lie. There are 5 classes of crop, and the description of each appears clear enough. The classification is the same as that prevailing in many other talukas. The principle of assessing "kacha" cultivation separately has been adopted throughout the province in accordance with the proposals of a committee which sat in 1886 to discuss, *inter alia*, this question. The existing rates appear to me reasonable, and I recommend that they be continued.

17. The petitions of objection which have been received are attached. These are two, and they do not call for particular remark. Mr. Moysey has reported at length on that of Alahdino and others, and his letter No. 1148 of the 13th July is attached.

18. The rates proposed by Mr. Moysey have been published for information, in accordance with standing orders, by him.

10. The slight difference between my recommendations and his proposals is given in the attached statement.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
H. C. MULES,
Collector of Hyderabad.