

271. In general terms the Mooltye pergunnah may be described as consisting of a series of high stony plateaux, intersected by small valleys, or jheels as they are termed, where the soil is rich and moist, and where the bulk of the cultivation is carried on; the high table lands are generally used for grazing, or are occasionally sown with the poorer kinds of grain raised during the monsoon months; occasionally too these bare and unpromising steppes as they may be termed are rendered productive by force of irrigation, but generally speaking the underlying basalt renders the sinking of wells impossible.

272. The actual assessment gave the following rates on soils as compared with the assumed rates above given :—

Description of Soil.	Rates of Revised Jumma per acre.					
	1st Class.			2nd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Irrigated land	1	5	0	1	2	0
Kalee, 1st Class	0	10	6	0	7	6
Kalee, 2nd Class	0	7	10	0	6	9
Moorund	0	6	1	0	5	3
Khurdee	0	3	6	0	3	0
Retaree	0	2	7	0	2	3
Burdee	0	1	9	0	1	6

273. The chuk rates are as follows :—

Class.	On Malgozaree.			On Cultivation.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
I.	0	5	2	0	6	8
II.	0	2	10	0	4	3
III.	0	0	8	0	1	3

The highest rate of any one village is ..	0	12	1
The lowest is.....	0	0	6
The highest rate of the last Settlement			
I find to be.....	0	12	8
The total average rates are on cultivation	0	4	3
On Malgoozaree	0	3	0

274. The Mooltye pergunnah was in the worst state of any in the district when the country came under British rule; the majority of the assamees had deserted to the Chindwarra district; it was therefore necessary to treat it very easily during the ensuing Settlements to induce Malgoozars to come forward; consequently the pergunnah was not reduced to such extremes as other parts of the district were in 1240 Fuslee; it was even then contemplated that some of the villages admitted of an increase, though a considerable reduction was given on the whole; very many wells have been sunk since then, and the value of the land has been much increased. Present circumstances consequently admit of decided rise in the revenue without rendering the burden on the land at all heavy.

The result of the Settlement is as follows:—

Total former jumma	Rs. 28,778
Revised jumma	,, 38,146

Chuk Amla.

275. This chuk adjoins and naturally forms part of the preceding one, which it exactly resembles in outward features; it belongs, however, to a different tehseel. The same rates have been applied, and in general the same remarks hold good; the tract, however, more naturally divides itself into groups.

First comes the valley of the Bail river; here there are some large and flourishing villages almost entirely under cultivation and with great facilities for irrigation. Westward the ground rises; there is a large proportion of poor soil, and the rock comes nearer the surface. The villages so situated form the 2nd class. Further west again, the tract is bounded

by a line of lofty hills covered with dense jungles; the hamlets situate on, and at the base of these hills, have been formed into the 3rd class.

276. The actual assessment gives the following rates :—

Description of Soil.	Rates of Revised Jumma per acre.					
	I. Class.			II Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Irrigated land	1	6	0	1	4	7
Kalee, 1st Class.....	0	10	3	0	9	4
Kalee, 2nd do.	0	8	5	0	7	7
Moorund	0	6	6	0	6	0
Kurdee	0	3	9	0	3	5
Retaree	0	2	9	0	2	7
Burdee	0	1	10	0	1	9

277. The chuk rates are as follows :—

Class.	On Malgoozaree area.	On Cultivation.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.	0 6 2	0 7 7
II.	0 2 11	0 5 2
III.	0 0 11	0 2 5

The total rates are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
On Malgoozaree	0	3	6
On Cultivation.....	0	5	2
The highest rate of any one village is ..	0	11	9
The lowest ditto ditto	0	1	0

278. The Amla talooka appears to have escaped the over assessment which fell on most other parts of the district ; the people have remained well off, and the lands have been steadily under cultivation all through the years of distress which passed over the district ; I have felt warranted therefore in proposing a greater increase than in other places.

279. The bulk of the population in the villages of the two first classes are well off, and great improvements have been effected of late years by sinking wells. In fact, throughout the whole chuk, there are excellent facilities for obtaining water, which generally is found near the surface. The talooka adjoins the Chindwarra district, and the rates now existing in the adjacent villages of that district are much higher, with a soil similar in all respects.

The result of the Settlement is as follows .—

Total former jumma	Rs. 4,065
Revised do.....	5,825

Chuk Deogaon and Nusseerabad.

280. The talookas of Deogaon and Nusseerabad form part of the Saoligurh pergunnah included in tehseelee Baitool ; Saoligurh is an extensive jungly tract, great part of which is waste and uninhabited ; it is intersected by the main range of the Sautpoora hills, which here sends out an endless succession of spurs both north and south, clothed in most parts with dense jungle ; to the east and adjoining the Baitool pergunnah there is a strip of open country with good soil in places, fertile and well cultivated. Here lie the two talookas which form this chuk ; it has been divided into three classes. The general quality of the soil, mode of cultivation, and character of the population, are precisely similar to those of the Anila and Mooltye chuks, and the same assumed rates have been applied.

281. In dividing the villages into classes I have been unable to follow any well defined topographical distribution, but have had to look more to the local peculiarities and capabilities of each separate village as derived from personal inspection, as in other open parts of the district the cultivation lies chiefly in basins or valleys of rich soil lying between

hills of a stony formation and utterly barren; the value of the soil depends mainly in its depth and the facilities for obtaining a supply of water; this latter facility again depends on the absence of rock near the surface owing to the shifting nature of the geological formation, some of the poorest villages are thus brought into immediate juxtaposition with some of the richest: thus no naturally marked circles could be fixed upon except of very limited extent: the first class villages comprise the best in point of soil, facilities for irrigation, situation, and character of the agricultural population. In the second class are those which while partaking of many of the characteristics of the former are yet decidedly inferior on the whole, having a larger proportion of poor unculturable soil, and a poorer population, many of them inferior cultivators, such as Gowlees, Gonds, and others.

282. The third group comprises the Gond hamlets lying between the open country previously described and the dense jungles to the westward. In places there are patches of good soil, but the produce is chiefly confined to the poorer grains on which the Gonds subsist. The crops too suffer much from the ravages of wild animals; the unhealthiness of the climate and general dread of the jungles deter a better class of cultivators from settling, otherwise the country admits of much improvement. This part of the district also is said to have suffered less than others from former over assessment, and to have been always more or less in a prosperous condition; here too I have made a considerable increase in the Government demand.

283. The following are the chuk rates:—

Class.	On Malgoozaree area.	On Cultivation.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.	0 6 8	0 8 0
II.	0 2 10	0 4 7
III.	0 1 1	0 2 10

The total average rates are :—

On Malgozaree	Rs. 0 5 3
On Cultivation	„ 0 6 9
The highest rate of any one village is. . .	„ 1 0 3
And the lowest is	„ 0 1 2
The highest rate of the preceding Settlement is	„ 0 12 4

The result of the Settlement is as follows :—

Total former jumma	Rs. 11,602
Revised jumma	„ 15,996

Chuk Atnair.

284. This chuk comprises the entire pergunnah of that name, and is generally of so uniform a character as to enable me to treat it as a whole for assessment purposes; it comprises the minor talookas of Ashtah, Masood, Mandwee, Sathnair, Atnair, and Bhiesdie; this latter again is subdivided into a few smaller talookas, comprising the wild country of the ghats on the south-western frontier of the district.

285. The Atnair pergunnah forms the southern portion of the district bordering on Berar. To the north it is bordered for the greater part by the Taptee river running in a deep and narrow bed; midway between this and the rugged ghats which lead down to Berar on the south, is a strip of good fertile soil varying in width and general capabilities, according as it is encroached on by the rocky land that encloses it both to the north and south. Much of this tract had fallen out of cultivation previous to the last two Settlements, but since then population and cultivation have been increasing hand in hand, and almost all the good soil in the open parts has been brought under the plough.

286. As with other chuks I have divided this also into three classes for purposes of assessment; the first group comprises the open villages lying along the centre of the pergunnah; these for the most part possess a good soil, great facilities for irrigation, and a well-to-do population.

287. The second group comprises the villages situated midway between the above and the rocky country I have described as bounding this part of the district both on the north and south; these have a shallower and poorer soil and are much intersected with lines of stony hills and rocky water-courses.

The third class villages lie on either frontier, but chiefly to the south amid the rugged country of the ghats that lead down to Berar: the inhabitants are almost all Gonds, and the poverty of the soil and dread of the jungles are an effectual bar to the introduction of a better class of cultivators. But little improvement has taken place in this part during the past 20 years, and but little increase in the revenue can be looked for; much profit has been hitherto derived from mhowa trees and other jungle products, and the exclusion of much of these lands from Settlement under the provisions of the waste land rules has in some cases necessitated a reduction of the revenue. This southern portion of the Baitool district is perhaps the most barren of the whole; there are lines upon lines of bare stony hills producing no timber, and little grass even; scattered cultivation is carried on in patches in isolated valleys; there are few villages possessed of a well, and the water obtained from nullas runs very short during the hot seasons.

288. The soil, products, nature of cultivation, and general character of the population are so very similar to those of the Mooltye chuk, that I have applied the same rates, although the existing rents are somewhat lower; the fact is that this portion of the district, generally speaking, suffered most from over assessment, and was reduced to the greatest distress in 1240 Fuslee; this is partly ascribed to the local management of the then Tehseeldar of Atnair, one Gholam Hossein, who is represented to have been exceedingly strict in levying the revenue; a number of villages became literally "desolate," and great reductions had to be given. This may account for the rents at the present time being lower, as they have remained very stationary for the last twenty-five years. I have not followed my rates to their full results as I was anxious to avoid making any too great increase, but the

present assessment is, I think, low as compared with the real value of the land and rents in other parts of the district.

289. The chuk rates are as follows:—

Class.	On Malgoozaree.	On Cultivation.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.	0 6 1	0 7 9
II.	0 2 7	0 3 9
III.	0 0 9	0 1 10

The rates on the whole area:—

On Malgoozaree	Rs. 0 2 2
On Cultivation	„ 0 3 10
The highest rate of any one village is	„ 1 5 9
And the lowest	„ 0 0 7
The highest recorded rate of the preceding Settlement is	„ 0 12 5

The result of the Settlement is as follows:—

Total former jumma	Rs. 28,503
Revised jumma	„ 36,829

Chuk Raneepoor, Shapoor, and Dhaba.

290. The chuks previously noticed comprise the open and in fact the only well cultivated parts of the district; the three talookas, however, which form this chuk have a certain amount of cultivation which places them on a higher level than the purely jungly tracts of the district to be noted hereafter. I have classed these three talookas together as being in several respects very similarly circumstanced, as also adjacent in position; they occupy the country lying immediately to the north of the Civil Station, and have an area of 30 miles from north to south, and a nearly similar extent from east to west; the area is large but thinly inhabited and sparsely cultivated, and pays but little revenue; there is a large proportion of jungle and poor soil with a few plains only of open cultivation.

291. The Rancepoor talooka, to the east, lies in a sort of basin shut in by hills and dense jungles on the east and south. It has been chiefly brought into cultivation since the Settlement of 1241 Fuslee. There are very few villages in which there is any extent of open cultivation, and these lands too are more or less overrun with scrub jungle; the great number of wild animals is also a serious drawback to improvement, as the labour and expense entailed in watching crops are very heavy, and much detract from the value of the crops, and profits of husbandry.

292. The Shapoor talooka lies north-west of the above, and is somewhat similar in appearance; it forms a basin watered by the river Machna, from near Baitool, and the Tawa, from the Chindwarra district. In places the land is exceedingly fertile and yields excellent crops, but scarce a village is free from encroachments of jungle and the immense herds of wild hog and deer, and the tigers which exist in considerable numbers effectually prevent this part of the district from being as valuable as it might be from the capabilities of the soil. South and west rises the main chain of the Sautpoora hills, and here some of the reserves for the growth of timber have been marked off; for many miles there is no trace of human habitation, the wild animals having it all to themselves.

293. The Dhaba talooka lies immediately to the south but at a much higher level, being nearly on a level with the top of the Sautpoora range; it adjoins Rancepoor on the east, and this as well as the northern frontier is a mass of dense jungle for the most part uninhabited; gradually the country opens up to the south and west, the soil though sandy is cultivated here and there and small villages occur at intervals; the quality of the soil keeps gradually improving until the country opens up into an open undulating plain of cultivation in the south-west corner of the talooka adjoining Baitool and Deogaon. Here there are some good villages superior in every respect to the others in this chuk, but all of them suffer more or less from the proximity of a line of hills covered with jungle, and affording shelter to herds of wild animals; much of the land in this talooka has been reclaimed since the last Settlement, and a great improvement has taken place in every respect.

294. The Shapoor talooka is said to have been formerly much over-assessed ; anyhow during the last Settlement cultivation has been considerably extended, and a considerable increase in the State demand was to be looked for.

295. For purposes of assessment I have divided this chunk into two classes only ; as above described, there are only limited plains of open cultivation, where wheat, gram, and other rubbee crops are raised ; here the present rentals also are so very low that it has been difficult to form a sufficiently low standard by which to estimate the value of the estates ; the proximity of the jungles entails so much discouragement and loss that none but light rents could ever be enforced. I have adopted one uniform set of rates for all villages in which rubbee cultivation preponderates, and where the tenants belong to the better classes of cultivators. These rates are based partly on existing payments, with an allowance made for a certain rise in rents ; the remaining villages are inhabited almost entirely by Gonds ; they have little good soil and are more or less overrun with jungle. There is no intermediate class of villages which could be formed into a separate chunk for assessment.

296. I should add that the Shapoor talooka has hitherto been assessed talookawar, but now each village has been taken separately.

297. My rates for the first class villages are as follows :—

Description of Soil.	1st Class, per acre.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Irrigated land	1	0	0
Kalee, 1st class	1	0	0
Kalee, 2nd class	0	14	0
Moorund	0	12	0
Khurdee	0	8	0
Retaree	0	6	0
Burdee	0	4	0

298. The chuk rates are as follows :—

Class.	On Malgoozaree area.	On Cultivation.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.	0 2 10	0 4 6
II.	0 0 7	0 2 0

The total rates are as under :—

On Malgoozaree	Rs. 0 1 4
On Cultivation	„ 0 3 4
The highest rate of any one village is .	„ 1 1 1
The lowest is	„ 0 0 5
The highest rate of the last Settlement	

I find as follows :—

Raneepoor	„ 0 13 11
Shapoor (formerly Talookwar Settlement).	
Dhaba	„ 0 14 2

The result of the Settlement is as follows :—

Total former jumma	Rs. 6,251 0 0
Revised jumma	„ 10,628 0 0

299. The present assessment as compared with the area and recorded quality of the soil is exceedingly low, but the special circumstances above recorded will, I trust, explain the reason for this; the value of many of the villages also has been curtailed by the demarcation of portions of the waste land.

300. The above chuks comprise the only parts of the district of any importance in a revenue point of view; the remainder of the district consists of tracts thinly inhabited and but partially cultivated, and more or less overrun with jungle.

301. The inhabitants consist of the wild tribes of Gonds or Koorkoos, and a few Gowlees who keep cows and buffaloes, for whom the jungles afford extensive grazing ground, and who live by the sale of dairy produce, carrying on little or no cultivation; it is impossible to form an idea of the poverty of these villages or the rude nature of the cultivation without actual inspection. With but few exceptions the tenants live literally from hand to mouth; the poor grains raised during the monsoon months yield them a scanty subsistence for a few months in the year; after that they are dependent chiefly on the wild products of the jungles. Where rubber cultivation exists, the tenants are able to eat grain during the hot months, but the supply is generally exhausted before the khureef crop can ripen. During seasons of failure the tenants have to depend entirely on wild fruits or the bounty of the proprietor; under such circumstances only nominal rents can be realized, quite irrespective of the real intrinsic value of the soil; I have therefore thought it useless to assume any rates for purposes of assessment, but have been guided simply by the average collections of late years and the former revenue demands.

In assessing such villages it has in many cases seemed to me quite impracticable to demand even half the recorded assets. The case stands thus: suppose a proprietor to have but one village, the total present assets of which are Rs. 50; of this we demand half, viz., Rs. 25; from the remainder he has to derive his profit after paying the Putwarree and other expenses; the next season may be a bad one; the proprietor's profits are so small that he has not the means of giving his tenants advances of seed and food grain, and the consequence is that they will desert, as is the manner of Gonds, and remove elsewhere; meanwhile the village lies waste for some years, and the proprietor has to pay the revenue out of his pocket. This is no imaginary case, but one of ordinary occurrence, as I can testify from actual experience.

I have made these remarks with a view to account for the extreme lowness of the assessment in a great portion of the district as viewed by the test of revenue rates; I trust I have made it clear that rates cannot be looked upon as any guide to the propriety or otherwise of the assessment.

302. For convenience' sake the assessments of the jungle tracts have been submitted talookwar, each talook being considered as a chuk by itself; the circumstances and general features of each, however, are so very similar that no detailed remarks upon each are necessary; suffice it to say that the major part of the area is rocky hill covered with jungle; cultivation is carried on in the method previously described as "dhya," or in isolated hollows of cleared land shut in on all sides by jungles. There is a great similarity in the appearance of all these villages; some of them no doubt possess capabilities for improvement, but this cannot be looked for so long as the tenants are merely Gonds; and the general unhealthiness of the climate, the quality of the water, and dread of jungles and jungle animals are an effectual bar to the introduction of a better class of cultivators. The experiment has been tried in places, but the new tenants have generally deserted after a few years.

Chuk Thullar.

303. This talook, though cultivated entirely by Gonds, is more cleared, and pays a better revenue than most of the jungle tracts; it belongs to a single proprietor, Gunesh Patel, with whom the Settlement has been hitherto made talooka-war; it is said to have been very much over-assessed at our first Settlements; the last Settlement, however, was very light, and cultivation has been greatly extended since then; though a considerable rise has taken place in the revenue, the demand in my opinion still remains very light.

304. The chuk rates are—

On Malgoozaree	Rs.	0	1	0
On Cultivation	„	0	1	10
The highest rate of any one village is. „		0	4	10
And the lowest	„	0	0	11

The highest rates of one of the preceding Settlements are:—

On Malgoozaree.....	Rs.	0	2	9
On Cultivation	„	0	4	7

The result of the Settlement is as follows :—

Total former jumma	Rs. 700
Revised jumma	„ 1,000

Chuk Bordah.

305. This talooka has been hitherto held in jagheer ; its circumstances will be found detailed elsewhere ; it has now been assessed at half jumma ; it comprises an irregular plain under partial cultivation, and shut in on all sides by thick jungles ; the cultivators are all Gonds ; the proprietor is a Brahmin woman, widow of the late jagheerdar.

The chuk rates are :—

On Malgoozaree	Rs. 0 0 9
On cultivation	„ 0 2 6
The highest rate is	„ 0 4 0
The lowest rate is	„ 0 0 4

These are half jumma rates ; and the result of the proposed Settlement in full is Rs. 1,505.

Chuk Jamgurh.

306. This has been hitherto settled talookawar ; it is a very wild tract, and much of it has been reserved for a forest tract ; there is very little regular cultivation.

The chuk rates are—

On Malgoozaree	Rs. 0 0 3
On Cultivation	„ 0 1 7
The rate of the former Settlement is	„ 0 4 9
The highest rate is	„ 0 5 0
The lowest is	„ 0 0 9

The result of the Settlement is as follows :—

Total former jumma	Rs. 230
Revised jumma	„ 293

Chuk Kaisea.

307. This has been hitherto settled talookawar ; it belongs to one proprietor, a very respectable old Brahmin.

The chuk rates are—

On Malgoozaree	Rs. 0 0 8
On Cultivation	„ 0 2 3
The highest rate is	„ 0 5 1
The lowest is.....	„ 0 1 1

The result of the Settlement is as follows:—

Total former jumma	Rs. 265
Revised jumma	„ 410

308. The following chuks have also been settled hitherto talookawar with a single Malgoozai —

Chuk Neemgurh.

The chuk rates are—

On Malgoozaree.....	Rs. 0 0 8
On Cultivation.....	„ 0 2 9
The highest rate is	„ 0 11 0
And the lowest is.....	„ 0 0 6

The result of the Settlement is as follows:—

Total former jumma	Rs. 425
Revised jumma	„ 560

Chuk Checrapatla.

The rates are—

On Malgoozaree	Rs. 0 1 1
On cultivation	„ 0 4 3
The highest rate is	„ 0 8 0
And the lowest is.....	„ 0 1 3

The result of the Settlement is as follows:—

Total former jumma	Rs. 150
Revised jumma	„ 135

309. There remain ten wild talooks of the Saoligurh pergunnah, all belonging to one Ganda Patel, a Koorkoo; these talooks were first taken up by his father Boojang; owing to their improvident habits neither father nor son have ever been able to manage their estates as they should, and consequently the Settlements have had to be frequently revised, and in spite of liberal remissions arrears of revenue have been always accruing. The present assessments are a considerable reduction upon any of the preceding ones, but this has been necessitated by the action of the waste land

Circular, whereby a considerable portion of the waste land has been reserved from Settlement. It remains to be seen how the Settlement will work; in the face of past failures I am not sanguine, even though the demand has been made so very light. The application also of the waste land rules has been a very difficult question; hitherto a considerable number of these villages have always been waste; the custom of the Gonds is to remain in a village for a few years only, until the lands become exhausted; they then remove to some village that has been waste for some years, and take up the new land on easy terms; thus these villages become inhabited and are again deserted, in a sort of recurring circle.

310. To exclude from Settlement operations the whole of the excess of the waste land would infallibly lead to the depopulation of the entire country. I have had therefore to carry out the rules as leniently as possible, and to effect as far as possible a compromise between expediency and the letter of the law, otherwise any Settlement other than an annual and summary one would, in my opinion, be impracticable.

311. I append a table of the rates in each of these talooks, and with result of the Settlement :—

Name of Talooka.	On cultivation.	On Malgoozaree Area.	Total former Revenue.	Revised Revenue.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Khamapoor	0 3 4	0 0 9	645	280
Chillore	0 1 9	0 0 5	220	270
Peepurea	0 2 0	0 0 7	390	380
Hurdee.	0 2 9	0 0 6	200	220
Rumbaha	0 3 7	0 1 5	620	535
Boree	0 2 0	0 0 11	340	185
Gogra	0 2 6	0 1 3	260	90
Neelgurh	0 2 5	0 0 9	290	305
Koondbukajun.....	0 1 9	0 0 6	1,060	1,020
Mohta	0 1 6	0 0 6	410	370
			4,435	3,655

312. A few words are called for as regards estimates by ploughs and by produce; in my first assessments no recourse was had to these; there were no "jinswar" papers or any other data of any value to guide me, and vague assumptions of productiveness seemed to me of but little value; so also in the matter of ploughs: where rent is levied on supposed area, all calculations based upon ploughs must be worthless.

313. Afterwards it was ruled that estimates were to be inserted in the assessment statements; I had rough estimates prepared of the amount of grain of different kinds grown in each village during the year; the value at the average prices of the past three years was taken and one-sixth was assumed as the Government share. I am well aware that this was an unusual mode of calculation, but under the circumstances I deemed it the preferable course to follow. With respect to ploughs I was somewhat guided by the records of previous Settlements; further, I assumed that one plough could cultivate 20 acres of land, and taking the average of the rates applied to the land, I deduced a rate applicable to each plough in the particular chuk.

314. In some of the jungle villages rents are levied from the plough irrespective of the area cultivated. These rents vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per plough. In villages of this class therefore I have adopted a uniform plough rate of Rs. 5. In assessing however I have been unable to look to either plough or produce estimates as more than a comparative check.

315. I would add in conclusion, that in the open portions of the district to which rates have been applied, the poorest description of soil, termed burdee, usually pays no separate rent, being included in a holding of superior land; my rates fall at 4 annas on burdee; deducting this latter amount, the difference between the totals of my *deduced* and *proposed* jummas will not be so great as would appear from the entries in the assessment statements.

SECTION IX.—JAGHEER AND MAAFEE LAND.

316. At present there is no jagheer, properly so called, in the Baitool district, that of Bordah having been resumed and settled at half jumma for the lifetime of the present occupant, Maharanee, widow of the late jagheerdar Gyadeen.

317. The Bordah talooka comprises 54 villages and is situate at the extreme north of the district; it is a poor tract, sparsely inhabited by Gonds, Gowlees, and a few low castes. The town of Bordah itself is inhabited by a few of the trading classes; much of the country consists of jungle and waste land: the talooka was granted in jagheer by the Mahratta government to Benising, uncle of the late Gyadeen, for service rendered at the assault and capture of Hoshungabad in A.D. 1781. Benising was succeeded by his nephew Gyadeen, who held possession until his death in December 1862, when in accordance with the orders previously issued on the case, a half jumma settlement was to be made with his heir. This has accordingly now been done; of the assessment itself I have made mention elsewhere; on the death of the present incumbent the full assessment will have to be levied.

318. There are 12 villages held at present on a rent-free tenure; the village of Lokur Tulae is held by one Alum Sha; it has been held for many years on the supposed condition of keeping up Rukwaldars to guard the road leading to Seonee in the Hoshungabad district; the adjoining villages Luhee, Tokur, and Samurda are held on similar terms by other members of the same family. The grants are of ancient date, and looking to this it has been recommended to continue possession on the same terms to the present occupants for their lives; as responsibility in matters of crime is exacted from all landholders, it is out of the question to alienate the revenues of lands for performing actually no other duties towards the Government; much of the land of these villages is jungle and waste. They are situate on the extreme north of the Saoligurh pergunnah on the frontiers of the Seonee pergunnah of the Hoshungabad district. They would yield but little revenue if assessed, and the alienation consequently is of trifling importance.

319. The village of Dabree in the Jamgurh talooka of pergunnah Baitool is held on halfjuma by a Gond Chimunsa. *It is an estate of but little value, surrounded entirely with dense jungles.* Continuance of the grant on its present terms has been recommended for the lifetime of the incumbent.

320. There are four villages in the Shapoor talooka, Koondie, Chapra, Kajlee, and Seetuldulhee, now held rent free by Jungoo Takoor; they were originally conferred in consideration of his guarding the road; they are poor jungle villages of little value; they have been recommended to be continued on the present terms for the life of the holder.

321. There is one village in talooka Amla mōuzah Thanee, held by Witoba Joshee, the grant is said to be of very ancient date, having been conferred in return for service performed in the office of Joshee; this also has been recommended to be continued on the present terms for the life of the occupant.

322. There are two other villages, mouzah Oomree near Baitool and mouzah Gopal Tulae near Mooltye, which have been held rent free for many years for the maintenance of *certain observances in honor of one Doola Rahimon, whose Durga is now in existence near Oomree.* Tradition reports him to have been a Mussulman invader, who took the fort of Kherla and conquered the country. Considering the undoubted antiquity of the grant, and the religious character of it, it has been recommended to re-lease these two villages for the term of the present Settlement.

The recommendations in all the above cases were in accordance with the previous orders passed in each case by the Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories as far back as A.D. 1844, when all the maafee cases of the district were investigated; at the present Settlement it has only been necessary to carry into effect the former orders, many of which, especially as regards resumptions, were in abeyance pending the introduction of the new Settlement.

323. The maafee patches are but few in number and insignificant in extent; most of them are of the nature of per-

sonal grants in return for rights resumed, as in the cases of Deshmookhs, Joshces, or other privileged persons whose wutuns were resumed when the country first came under British rule. Orders were passed in all these cases in 1844 by the Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories; many of the grants properly lapsed during the term of the last Settlement, but were allowed to continue on the former terms pending the new Settlement. These have now been all resumed; the remainder have been recommended to be continued on the terms laid down in A.D. 1844; the majority are held for the lives only of the present occupants; a few held for religious purposes have been recommended to be re-leased for the term of the present Settlement, after which it will be competent to resume or continue the grant as may then be decided on.

324. I append a table showing the maafee patches in each pergunnah arranged according to their areas:—

Pergunnah and Tehseelee	Below 10 acres.		From 10 to 50 acres		Above 50 acres.		TOTAL.	
	Number of patches.	Area.	Number of patches.	Area.	Number of patches.	Area.	Number of patches.	Area.
Baitool.....	14	86	54	1,321	12	141,054	80	142,461
Mooltye	11	67	42	868	16	2,725	69	3,660
Total....	25	153	96	2,189	28	143,779	149	146,121

SECTION X.—FOREST AND JUNGLES.

325. The Baitool district comprises extensive tracts of waste land, many of which are clothed with dense forests, but their value has been much diminished by the reckless manner in which timber was felled in the absence of all conservancy.

326. Generally speaking the line of the ghats to the south possesses no timber of any value, and is serviceable only as grazing ground; the Gonds who inhabit these parts subsist a good deal upon the flower of the mhowa tree and various jungle berries: the more valuable jungles lie along the main chain of the Sautpoora hills which runs across the heart of the district from east to west; due west of the small town of Shapoor lies a block of hills having the old fort of Bhorgurh as its highest point; the hill itself is a mass of granite rising perpendicular on all sides but one out of the lower ridges, which are of trap formation. It presents a most striking object to the eye from all points of the compass. Connected with this block of hills on the north is the hill of Jamgurh, also an old fort with long spurs running from it in all directions. Taken together this forms one vast forest with but a few hamlets of Gonds who subsist entirely on wild fruits or by "dhya" cultivation; here is to be found some of the best timber left in the district, comprising the following trees: The teak, saj, sissum, rohna, and numberless others of less value. The two first are the most plentiful, but teak trees of large scantling are scarce; another good wood is the kowah, a tree that grows to a large size on the banks of streams; it has a peculiarly tough wood and is chiefly used to make the ordinary wheels of the country carts, solid spheres of two or more pieces of wood joined together.

327. The hills bounding the district on the north belong to the Bordah talooka held hitherto in jagheer; for years past a large profit has been derived from the sale of wood, and there is now little timber of any value left to cut; great quantities of Railway sleepers have been supplied from here, and the supply is now nearly exhausted. No forest reserve has been formed in this quarter.

328. The Saoligurh pergunnah forming the western portion of the district I have elsewhere described as having the appearance of a vast wilderness. Teak, Saj and other forest trees grow like weeds throughout the length of it, but owing to the want of all conservancy, trees available for timber are scarce. There are places, however, where some timber is left, and others where the luxuriant growth of the young saplings gives good promise for the future, and it is for the future only that present attention must be directed, as the present supply of timber has been almost entirely exhausted; here then three or four different blocks of some size and general compactness have been formed into forest reserves, which will henceforth be strictly preserved.

329. Besides the above there is an isolated line of hills on the east of the district containing the hills known as the lesser Mahadeo, in contradistinction to the more celebrated hills of that name in the Puchmarce hills; here there is some promising young timber, and a small reserve has been formed. All these tracts were selected by Captain Pearson, the Conservator of Forests, in consultation with myself; I have more or less seen them all and made myself acquainted with their resources. Of course proprietary right in these has been withheld, and "dhya" cultivation will be strictly prohibited. The reasons of the present scarcity of timber are plain, one chief cause has been the system of dhya cultivation previously described. Not only were good trees levelled to clear the ground to be sown, but all the trees in the vicinity were either cut down or pollarded to supply wood to be burned on the ground, and thus the cultivation of one acre of ground entailed the destruction of some twenty or more acres of forest.

330. Again, the Kulars, whose stills under the old system were spread all over the country, used to sell their liquor to the Gonds in return for timber, which they exported free of any duty to Seonee in the Hoshungabad district, whence it was exported to Mhow and Indore, where the demand was unlimited.

331. The natives now even speak of the time when a fine log of teak timber was procurable for two annas, the price in

fact of the labour expended in cutting it, such wood would now command about a rupee per cubic foot; the cultivators who have hitherto used teak logs to shore up their wells greatly feel the difference, as no other timber will stand equally well the united action of wind and water.

332. I subjoin a list of trees indigenous to the district :—

Sagoon or teak..	<i>Tectona Grandis.</i>
Saj	<i>Pentaptera arjuna.</i>
Sheshum	<i>Dalbergia latifolia.</i>
Taindoo	<i>Ebony, Diospyros melanoxylon.</i>
Rohun	<i>Soymida febrifuga.</i>
Kowah	<i>Arjuna Pentaptera.</i>
Tinsa	<i>Dalbergia oogeinensis.</i>
Dhowra	<i>Conocarpus latifolia.</i>
Babool	(scarce) <i>Acacia Arabica.</i>
Koosoom	<i>Schleichera trijuga.</i>
Bhaira	<i>Terminalia bellerica.</i>
Khair	<i>Acacia catechu.</i>
Mhowa	<i>Bassia longifolia.</i>
Charonjee	<i>Buchanania latifolia.</i>
Hurra	<i>Terminalia chebula.</i>
Lendya	<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora.</i>
Goolar	<i>Ficus glomerata.</i>
Bhur or Banian tree	} <i>Ficus indica.</i>
Pecpnl	
Mageer	<i>Ficus religiosa.</i>
Ronjee	<i>Odina woodier.</i>
Aonla	<i>Acacia leucophlora.</i>
Jamun	<i>Phyllanthus emblica.</i>
	<i>Eugenia jambolana.</i>

Of course there are many other trees, but the above are the most common; the first nine on the list are all good timber trees.

333. The provisions of Book Circular No. 72 of 23rd December 1862 regarding the exclusion from Settlement, of excessive tracts of waste land have been carried out in 391 villages; of these 219 have been declared wholly waste, and no Settlement operations have taken place. Proprietary right also has been reserved; they comprise an aggregate area of 433,898 acres.

334. In 162 villages portions of waste land have been detached from the Malgoozai area and formed as far as possible into chuks of compact proportions; their total area amounts to about 256,500 acres. In demarcating these tracts I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to carry out the provisions of the Circular above referred to, and the Settlement Commissioner's Circular No. 6 of the 28th October 1863. In accordance with the instructions laid down in the letter, I have had each case taken up separately, and all claims to rights over waste lands have been inquired into as far as possible; but it has been impracticable to carry out the orders regarding the proportion of waste to be allotted to each village strictly to the letter. The case as regards the Baitool district stands thus: in very many villages the soil is so very poor, and the style of cultivation so rude, that the same land cannot remain under cultivation for more than one or two years in succession, after which it requires a fallow of five or more years before it again comes under the plough. Under such circumstances 200 per cent. of uncultivated land will not nearly represent the amount of land actually required for the plough, not to mention land required for forage and cutting firewood.

335. In such cases I have been obliged to use my judgment to a considerable extent in estimating the amount of fallow required to be added to cultivation before calculating the amount of waste to be allotted: so many years had elapsed since measurements were made, and such changes take place every year in the locality of the cultivation, that the Khusras were of little use to me in this respect.

336. Again, much confidence cannot be reposed in the figures representing the area of waste land detached; in most cases they were marked off by me upon the map, and as far as

possible, in chuks of some size and compactness; the area so demarcated was computed from the entries of the numbers in the Khusra; but in many cases the measurements are so faulty, and frequently the figures in the Khusra bear so little affinity to the numbers as traced upon the map, that little reliance can be placed upon the mere figures; the real areas will not be properly ascertained until surveyed.

337. In demarcating the waste I have gone on the following general principles: I have taken up the villages of a single proprietor as a whole, and looked to the aggregate area; then I have included with the cultivated area the amount I judged necessary for fallow; then I took into consideration any special claims which might be urged on the plea of long and continued occupation of waste tracts. The ordinary plea was that such lands were used for grazing by the village cattle, or that they produced mhowa trees, the flowers of which were preserved and gathered year by year. As a rule, and except in a few special cases I have not admitted these claims.

338. The cases where I have admitted claims to uncultivated areas are these: in many of the jungly parts of the district there are colonies of Gowlees who keep large herds of cows and buffaloes. These men carry on little or no cultivation beyond a few garden patches immediately surrounding the village site; they live by the sale of dairy produce, and by disposing of the young of their cattle; they require and use large tracts of land for grazing purposes, some of these communities are very ancient, having lived in and occupied the lands of the same village from father to son; further, they have regularly paid revenue for their land in virtue of their occupancy. In these cases I have recognized the rights derived from long occupation and have admitted such villages to Settlement, and conferred proprietary right upon the holders; in so doing, I conceive, I have carried out the spirit of the instructions conveyed in the Settlement Commissioner's Circular above referred to, where it is laid down that rights of occupation are to be respected.

339. I will now proceed to give a brief description of these waste lands talookawar, so as to enable you to form

some idea of their capabilities, and what probabilities there exist of their finding a demand in the sale market.

340. I begin with the Baitool pergunnah, which is the most central of the four composing the district. It contains in all 8 talookas, of these the three southernmost, viz : Khas Baitool, Ponee and Sainkera are for the most part open, containing some of the best land in the district. There are lines, however, of low hills running east and west and a certain amount of jungle on the borders of the Taptce river, where there is a limited extent of waste land, a proportion of which has been reserved for forest purposes ; most of it, however, is utterly unculturable and of no value except for pasture and wood.

341. I have recommended certain portions of the waste lying near the Sudur station to be reserved from sale for grazing purposes. There are 3 villages totally waste also situate within a few miles of the Sudur station recommended to be so reserved. The sites are on low rocky hills covered with scrub jungle, and they are not likely to be brought into cultivation.

342. The Dhaba talooka to the north is bounded on the north and east by irregular lines of hills overrun with scrub jungle, but containing little or no timber of any value. The waste lands here will be chiefly valuable for the mhowa trees ; of which there are a great many ; the soil is extremely poor and scarcely would repay the expenses of cultivation. Grazing ground, however, would be found for an immense number of cattle.

343. The Raneepoor talooka to the east has a certain extent of waste lands on the borders of the last mentioned talooka very similar in character ; on the east it is separated by a lofty line of hills from the Amla talooka further east still. These hills are clothed with dense jungle comprising in places some excellent teak, saj, and other timber trees. There is little or no land capable of cultivation and the locality is peculiarly suited for a forest reserve, and the Conservator of Forests has expressed his desire to have it maintained as such. In this talooka, therefore, there will be but little

land available for sale, and that of very poor quality, its chief value consisting in the mhowa trees and other jungle products.

344. The Shapoor talooka lies to the north-west of Ranee-poor. It contains much waste land of various qualities and capabilities. It is traversed from east to west by the main chain of the Sautpoora hills, broken only by the deep gorge through which the Machna river forces its way towards the Nerbudda. These hills are in most parts clothed with dense jungles which formerly contained excellent timber trees of various sorts, but owing to the want of conservancy the larger timber has almost totally disappeared, and many years will elapse before the young trees, of which there are a fair stock, can shoot up into timber of any scantling.

345. To the eastward the talooka is flat but still much overrun with jungle. In one or two villages there is some excellent soil lying waste and which I have reserved from Settlement. The great drawback to the cultivation of these lands is the fear of tigers and other wild animals which has prevented the present Malgoozar Ramdeen Shukul, though a man of influence and resources, from inducing cultivators to settle permanently. It remains to be seen whether this will be effected under the new system.

346. To the north lies the Jamguri talooka, a wild jungly tract chiefly hilly with very little cultivation. The greater portion of the waste will be taken up by a forest reserve and there will be but little available for sale and that not likely to meet with any demand.

347. Further north lies Bordah on the frontiers of Hoshungabad. It has hitherto been held in jagheer, but is now assessed at half jumma. There is a comparatively open plain under cultivation hemmed in with jungle on all sides. These contain a considerable amount of waste land but none of good quality for cultivation. During the time of the late jagheer-dar most of the timber was cut down, so that even the jungles have been bereft of their chief value in the eyes of a purchaser. They may, however, be let for grazing with advantage as great quantities of cattle are in the habit of coming over from the plains of Hoshungabad where grazing is

not to be had. The late jagheerdar derived a considerable revenue from this source.

348. The Mooltye pergunnah lies to the east of the district. It is almost entirely under cultivation; on the eastern frontier, however, there is some waste land lying chiefly on the slopes of the ghats which lead down to the plains of Nagpoor. I am not aware of any land likely to be brought into cultivation, neither is there timber of any value. The mohwa and the grazing are the only attraction. There is no continuous extent of waste capable of being formed into a chuk of any value, and I have not demarcated any.

349. The Atnair pergunnah forms the southern portion of the district, and contains a great deal of waste land. The limited time at my disposal did not admit of my inspecting more than the open parts of it, but I can briefly describe its general situation.

350. The northern portion of it is open, and contains some excellent well-cultivated villages. The southern portion, however, is one mass of broken rocky hills terminating in the steep ghats which rise up like a wall out of the plains of Berar. These hills are mostly bare of timber save in places. What jungle there is is scrub and of no value; what culturable land there may be is, I believe, exceedingly poor in quality, and the scarcity of water is the great obstacle to settlers. I conceive that it is only as grazing grounds that these tracts will be in demand, and especially on the confines of Berar, where forage and grazing rights are valuable, such demand may be found to exist sufficiently to induce speculators to buy.

351. The Saoligurh pergunnah contains by far the most extensive tracts of waste land. It would be useless for me to enter into a description of each talooka, as their general features are very similar, and I have not had any opportunity of making a minute inspection. There are two open well-cultivated talookas to the eastward bordering on the Baitool pergunnah; these contain some very good villages paying good jummas. On the north, south, and west the country is more or less a mass of irregular broken hills covered with jungle.

The little cultivation there is is confined to a few open valleys of no great extent and not very productive. Rice is the principal grain raised, and a large quantity is exported every year. There is very little soil capable of growing wheat or other rubbee grains. The population consists almost entirely of Gonds, who seldom remain in any one village for more than two or three years in succession.

352. There is now a considerable amount of waste land, which though not of first-rate quality is yet capable of producing certain crops. Well water I believe to be easily obtainable in many places, and in the hands of a capitalist of enterprise it is possible that some portions of this wild region may be opened up and rendered productive.

353. The unhealthiness of the climate, however, and the dread of wild animals, are a great obstacle to the introduction of settlers. As long as the inhabitants are Gonds only, no great improvement can be looked for, and a considerable outlay in clearing, sinking wells, and making other improvements will be required before a better class of cultivators can be induced to immigrate.

354. Over the whole of this extensive pergunnah teak, saj, and other trees flourish in profusion. Of late years, however, almost all the trees of larger growth have been cut down and carried off, so that many years must elapse before any amount of good timber can be procured. There are several tracts peculiarly favourable for formation of forest reserves, and these have been selected by the Conservator of Forests. They occupy land for the most part quite unculturable, as it is on rocky hills and in deep narrow gorges that the teak seems peculiarly to flourish.

355. I would take this opportunity of making a few remarks regarding the future conservancy of timber and wood in general; first as regards lands over which proprietary right has been recognized, I see no season why certain restrictions should not be continued on all such estates. In conferring proprietary right I conceive that Government is only recognizing rights that have hitherto virtually existed; no new or special rights or privileges have now been called into exist-

ence, and as the Malgoozaree tenure has existed hitherto subject to certain salutary restrictions on cutting timber, so in my opinion ought the proprietary status to remain subject to these conditions; the people themselves are quite prepared for this, and only ask for a little indulgence in the matter of wood required for agricultural purposes.

356. To hope that proprietors will of their own accord adopt maxims of conservancy in their own interests is an utter fallacy, as the experience of the past is sufficient to show; I can give even an instance of a Patelin who has expressed her intention of cutting down the whole of the timber on her estate if empowered to do so; when asked what value she looked to receive, her reply was that she hoped to get about a rupee for each tree. Further comment on such a subject is needless. I may add that in the village administration papers there is a clause to the effect that the proprietors will abide by any conservancy rules regarding timber which Government may see fit to impose on them.

357. In the second place, as regards Government waste lands other than those forming regular forest reserves, until sold outright I would suggest that no mere annual lease be allowed to confer any rights whatever over cutting wood except for firewood or purely agricultural purposes for the personal use only of the lessor or tenants of his, and that conservancy be strictly carried out over all such tracts pending their sale in fee simple. Such conservancy, moreover, will serve greatly to raise the market value of such lands, and the expense incurred will be thus repaid. Actual forest reserves must be more or less limited in extent, to enable them to be properly supervised; owing to the small amount of good timber now left, these reserves will probably for very many years to come not even supply the Government requirements for timber, and the public will have to look elsewhere.

358. The time has come when the question of the supply of wood, both for timber and other purposes, cannot but be looked upon as one of vital importance; the day may come when even firewood will not be procurable, not to speak of timber of any value. And the question has another aspect of

not less importance. The Central Provinces are dependent for their annual supply of rain upon the clouds which are attracted by the forest-clad ranges of the Sautpoora hills, and if ever these jungles are cleared off so surely will our supply of rain begin to fall off, with what results I need not particularize. I am therefore strongly of opinion that we should hesitate before relaxing any of those rules which have been in force for some years past. It is not necessary to cut off the supply of timber, or needlessly to harass the people; care only is required that trees shall only be cut when they have arrived at maturity, and that good timber shall not be sacrificed for the sake of a little firewood.

359. As regards the trees over which some restriction should be exercised, teak of course holds the first place; saul does not exist in Baitool, nor does beeja, as far as I am aware, in any quantity; after teak these two are the best timber trees found in these Provinces; the other trees worth preserving are the saj, rohnee, kowah, and perhaps the taindoo or ebony. The biri also or satin wood is much prized for certain manufactures. The saj is not a good wood, but it serves for building purposes, and in places where it is sheltered from the weather; when exposed to rain it has no durability. The kowah is an excellent tough wood; further, as a tree it has its use in the economy of nature; it is confined entirely to the banks of rivers or small streams, and it is no doubt owing to the cool shade of its wide-spreading branches that many a pool retains its water all through the hot season: the destruction of this tree would be a great calamity. The rohnee is a straight growing tree and its wood is excellent. I have been led into making these remarks as I consider the question of the preservation of trees as one of vital importance, and falling within the province of a Settlement Officer.

SECTION XI.—FINANCIAL RESULTS CONCLUSION.

360. The general result of the new Settlement has been an increase of the revenue from Rs. 1,40,000 to Rs. 1,84,000 in round numbers, and I trust that I have made it clear that this increase has been attained, without in any way pressing unduly upon the resources of the district; that rents will still further rise is indisputable, as the tendency is still towards an increase in the value of land, and the experience of other parts of India should show us that the forthcoming opening up of the lines of railway will exercise a still further beneficial effect towards the agricultural community, though unfortunately the result is otherwise with the consumer.

361. This alone seems to me to be one of the very strongest arguments against fixing the Government demand in perpetuity. Money at all times is more or less a fluctuating standard of value, but at the present time, when its value has been so greatly depreciated in its relation to all articles of produce and manufacture, it seems nothing short of suicidal for Government to tie its hands against all prospect of advantage from the enhanced value of land at some future time. Even in an open district cultivated to its maximum, and where rents already tax to the utmost the powers of the cultivator, this argument alone should, I think, be sufficient; how much more then does it hold in the case of a district admitting of great future improvement, and where the rent of land has, from ancient custom and other circumstances, been kept far below the standard that it may attain to. Even since the adjustment of rents and record of rights a considerable rise has taken place, and that too without any necessity on the part of the proprietors to appeal to the revenue courts: and it is certain that rents will continue to rise to their proper level.

362. The total cost from the beginning of measurement operations has been Rs. 1,34,570, and taking the total area of the district at 2,304,000 acres it amounts to about one anna per acre.

The actual cost of measurement has been Rs. 91,557 in all, or eight pies per acre, and that of settlement Rs. 43,013 in all, or four pies per acre.

363. The increase in the revenue will cover the whole expenditure within three years.

364. I append a statement which will show the above calculations at a glance:—

Items of cost.	On total area per acre.			On Malgo-zaree area per acre.			On cultivation per acre.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Total cost from the commencement of Measurement Rs. 1,34,570	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	5
The actual cost of Measurement Rs. 91,557	0	0	8	0	1	5	0	2	3
The actual cost of Settlement Rs. 43,013	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	1	2
<u>Total cost per square mile Rs. (40) forty.</u>									

365. My work is now concluded and reported on, and I must crave indulgence for such shortcomings as may be manifest. As regards measurements, they were, as I have already stated, completed before I assumed charge. For assessment purposes I endeavoured to set right defects that came under my notice, but for some time during my first working season I was utterly without assistance until the appointment as Superintendent of Luchmun Sing, who worked hard and did good service; the final stages of the work were carried out by him under my general superintendence, but my immediate attention was turned to the Chindwara Settlement, of which I received charge in September 1863. Luchmun Sing was hard-working and kept his establishment well in hand, but there was a tendency to superficiality in his work, which required all my endeavours to counteract.

366. As regards myself, I joined my appointment without much practical experience of the revenue system existing in these provinces, which differs entirely from that prevailing in the Bombay Presidency, where I served previously ; again, I found an establishment from whom I could derive no assistance beyond in executive details ; there was no one possessing qualifications beyond those of a Peshkar, and no one who had any experience in the final operations of a Settlement. My obligations are chiefly due to Captain Mackenzie, under whose directions I was enabled to start on the road that led me to the end of my task.

367. Further, your appointment as Settlement Commissioner, and the practical instructions laid down by you both in official and demi-official correspondence greatly facilitated the final result, and removed most of the difficulties which had obstructed my path.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. RAMSAY,
Settlement Officer.

No. 82 OF 1866.

From A. M. RUSSELL, Esq.,

Officiating Settlement Officer, Baitool,

To J. H. MORRIS, Esq.,

Settlement Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Nursingpore, 15th October 1866.

SIR,—In submitting the final statement, No. IV., of judicial business performed during the progress of Settlement operations in the Baitool District, I take the opportunity of offering a few remarks regarding the revision of the Settlement records, which was effected under my supervision during the past year.

2. The new Settlement of the Baitool District was concluded by Mr. W. Ramsay, who submitted the final Report early in 1865, just before leaving the country on furlough for Europe.

3. Soon after the Settlement records had been delivered to the district office, however, errors and omissions were found to exist in them, which were brought to your notice from time to time by the Commissioner of the Division.

4. As the Settlement Officer of Hoshungabad also had left the country, and an officer was required to take up the general supervision of the Settlement of that district, in which some work still remained to be done, I was placed in charge of both the Hoshungabad and Baitool Settlements, and took up my duties on the 7th June 1865.

5. In your despatch dated 13th June 1865, No. 2411,
 Detailed instructions for re- I was furnished with full instruc-
 vision of records. tions for the work of revision in
 Baitool, your instructions ran as follows :—

As you have lately been appointed to officiate as Settlement Officer of Hoshungabad and Baitool, I have to recall to your recollection the conversation I lately had with you regarding the revision and completion of the Baitool papers, and to furnish you with the following instructions on the subject:—* * * “As regards a good supervising officer, I am thinking of appointing Nanuk Chund, Sudder Moonsir in the Jubbulpore Settlement, to officiate as Superintendent at Baitool. * * * * * The nature of the duties on which the Superintendent and his establishment will be engaged can easily be gathered from the copies of correspondence annexed, and may be summarized under the following heads :—

(1). The rights, position, and perquisites of Kotewars must be defined and recorded in accordance with the instructions conveyed in the Settlement Code, and this Office Circular No. $\frac{2}{1}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ dated 21st March last.

(2). The instructions conveyed in Appendix VII. of the Settlement Code, and this Office Circular No. 33 dated 3rd instant, regarding tenants with right of occupancy, must be carefully carried out.

(3). The kists entered in the Settlement records must be considered as cancelled, and the future instalments fixed in accordance with the instructions laid down in Book Circular No. XII., dated 17th ultimo.

(4). The subject referred to by Captain Mackenzie in his No. 1286, dated 3rd April last, to my address must be taken in hand, and the wastes demarcated and marked off in the maps in a satisfactory and recognizable manner.

(5). The Settlement record must be carefully examined, and all clerical errors corrected; fair copies must

be made of all papers with erasures in them, and measures taken for having the Settlement Misl neatly and strongly got up and bound.

(6). Should the instructions issued regarding the Tehseelee and Putwaree copies of the Settlement Misl not have been strictly carried out, the omission must now be supplied.

(7). Care must be taken that no tenures are entered in the Settlement Misl, except such as are recognized in the Settlement Code, and that no mention be made of such rights as Thekadaree rights, &c. * * * * In conclusion, I must impress on you the great importance of making it thoroughly and universally known that the work now entrusted to you is merely the revision and completion of the papers, and does not in any way extend to Mr. Ramsay's orders and proceedings in general, or to the principles on which the Baitool Settlement has been made; for I need scarcely remind you that no old claims of any kind already disposed of can be taken up or reviewed by you, nor *any* new claim be entertained, unless my sanction has been first expressly applied for and obtained.

6. It would be useless and tedious to describe here all Clerical errors and omissions the clerical errors and other irregularities which existed in the Settlement record prepared by Luchmun Sing, Settlement Superintendent, and delivered to the district office. They originated, no doubt, both from his carelessness and ignorance of the details of Settlement work, and probably from not having a competent staff of subordinate officials; suffice it to say, that all the points referred to in your despatch (and they did really comprehend all that was actually necessary to be done,) were fully carried out between July 1865 and February 1866.

7. The plan followed was for the new Superintendent to take up and examine the Settlement Misl of every village in the district; How they were corrected. to note the errors and furnish a list of them, or to mention

generally the nature of the discrepancies found to exist. These Reports of the Superintendent were then condensed by me, and placed before you in the form of questions and answers, and there was a column left for your remarks of approval or instruction as the case might be. In this manner I submitted for your orders all the points on which instructions were needed.

8. After the general principles were settled, I instructed the Superintendent to make out a fresh and clear copy of the Settlement Misl for delivery to the district office, and to make over to the Malgoozars the district copy of the Settlement Misl after making all necessary corrections in them, taking back the copy which already existed with the Malgoozars, as they would then become obsolete. No Tehseel copy of the Misl was required by the revenue authorities, and therefore none was made. I believe, however, that the Tehseeldars have retained the rejected Malgoozars' copy, and have had it corrected by comparison with the revised Sudder office copy since made over to the Malgoozars.

9. Some of the waste lands required to be inspected again before the Misls could be prepared. Irregularities in waste land arrangements. These Mr. Ramsay, on his return from furlough, inspected and corrected in February last, and they have now been carefully demarcated on the spot, and marked on the village maps, which again agree in every particular with the khusrachs.

10. All the Thekadaree tenures found to exist, were revised by me in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's memorandum on such tenures dated 16th December 1864.

11. Lists of tenants with permanent rights of occupancy have been prepared after careful inquiry, and filed with every Settlement Misl.

12. The revised scale of road, school and district dāk cesses laid down by the Chief Commissioner since the completion of Correction of cesses, &c.

the Baitool Settlement has been duly given effect to in the revised copy of the Settlement Misl, as well as the alteration of revenue instalments from four to two. The proportions of revenue demand have also been reconsidered and fixed.

13. No Tehseelee Wajiboolurz of subjects of general applicability was found to have been prepared by my predecessor—at least none could be discovered; I therefore, after instituting the requisite inquiries, submitted the draft of one for your approval, and, after obtaining your sanction, had it lithographed, and a copy was attached to each Settlement Misl.

14. The Tehseelee Canoongoes have been duly initiated in the details of Settlement work, as directed by the Chief Commissioner, and this knowledge of the papers comprised in the Settlement Misl is likely to prove of great advantage to them and the Tehseeldars hereafter.

15. In going over the Misls the Superintendent discovered that several rent-free tenures had been omitted to be assessed; the consequence was that when lapses occurred the revenue authorities were at a loss to know what jumma was to be demanded from the plot-holder. All these were regularly assessed, and such cases as had lapsed were duly entered in the Settlement record.

16. It was also discovered that the waste land rules had not been extended to Maafee villages; but, as there was no reason to treat these villages in a different manner from proprietary estates, I submitted proposals for the exclusion of waste lands in Maafee estates, and received your sanction for doing so. This arrangement added another fourteen thousand and odd hundred acres to the Government waste lands.

17. Thakbust maps are not generally retained with the fair copy of the Settlement Misl, which already contains the Kistwar map, from which the boundaries can be ascertained; but, as

the Revenue Surveyor has not yet entered the Baitool district, I have kept the Thakbust maps to be given over to the Revenue Surveyor whenever he may call for them. It will, however, be necessary for the Canoongoes to attend the Revenue Surveyor's camp while survey operations are in progress, so that no difficulty might be experienced in discovering the boundary marks, seeing the length of time which has elapsed since they were first put up. The Superintendent brought to my notice that he had been informed that in many places the village boundary marks had become obliterated; but I did not deem it necessary at the time to take up the question, which would have delayed the Superintendent at Baitool longer than there was budget provision for the necessary expenditure in the Hoshungabad Settlement, from which all the Baitool record revision expenses were met to keep up the extra temporary establishment.

18. The entire cost of the revision of records amounted to Rs. 5,322-13-8, of which the Cost of revision of records. Settlement Superintendent drew Rs. 1,125, Rs. 3,272-6-8 were paid to Moonserims, Mohurrirs, and office servants, and 925-7-0 were expended for contingencies, including cost of paper for a fresh copy of the Settlement Misl, the binding of upwards of 1,300 volumes, and other small items for printing Wajiboolurz, &c. There has been a further expenditure from savings in Hoshungabad and Chindwara for demarcation of waste lands, so that in round figures the revision has cost 5,600 rupees.

19. The credit of the whole undertaking is due to Nanuk Chund, Superintendent, who has Credit of the work due to Nanuk Chund, Superintendent. been justly rewarded by being appointed a permanent Tehseeldar in the Jubbulpore district.

20. Among the minor works executed by the Superintendent may be mentioned the Minor works executed by the Superintendent. compilation of a complete register of rent-free tenures, which I have revised and corrected up to date. This register will always be found useful in the Revenue Office; also Tehseelee Kistbundeas and Hulkabundeas of Putwarees.

21. Notices of resumption and sunnuds of release of Notices of resumption and Maafee holdings have also been sunnuds of Maafee releases. furnished to Maafeedars, and those requiring your signature or that of the Chief Commissioner are now under preparation, and will be submitted shortly.

22. Inquiries are also being made regarding the commutation of rent-free tation of personal rent-free holding into heritable property. ings into heritable tenures by the payment of a quit-rent on the scale sanctioned by Government, and when completed will be reported for orders.

23. A Moonserim has been appointed under your sanction to supervise the rendition of Putwarees' papers for the current year, Any errors remaining in Settlement record to be corrected with Jumma bundee. based on the Settlement record, and any errors or omissions which may be brought to light in the Settlement record itself will thus be rectified. The work has been suspended for a week or two, owing to the services of the Putwarees being required for taking the census of the population, ordered by the Chief Commissioner for the 5th proximo; but the services of the Moonserim are being utilized, at the request of the Deputy Commissioner, in the preparation of a Mouzahwar register of all Misls delivered to the Revenue Office by the Settlement Department.

24. As there were no savings in the Baitool Settlement, owing to the funds for revision of No savings in Baitool. records being furnished from the budget grant of the Hoshungabad Settlement, I do not submit any statement of the kind prescribed by your Circular No. 66, dated 25th ultimo.

I have, &c.,

A. M. RUSSELL,
Officiating Settlement Officer.

No. I—Pergunnahwar and Tekseelwar Total Statistical General Statement in

Pergunnah. Total No. of Villages in each Chuk.	Number of Chuk and the names of Talooks as compiled in the General Assessment Statements.	Highest Juma of 1st Settlement.	Highest Juma of 2nd Settlement.	Highest Juma of 3rd Settlement.	Average Juma of last five years.	Proposed Juma.	Total Area.		Deduct Lakhiraj and Oobaree.
							Acres.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BAITTOOL	52	I. Baitool, Sainkhara, and Ponce	55,419	43,315	36,587	20,165	25,880	51,439	467
	42	II Do. do.	29,353	19,109	19,916	11,210	14,549	55,503	646
	53	III Do. do.	5,621	4,169	4,242	2,630	3,744	76,646	357
	6	I Amlah	5,173	3,740	4,002	2,510	3,430	9,555	84
	11	II Do.	1,621	1,622	1,608	1,175	1,805	7,952	50
	20	III Do.	768	595	777	380	590	21,791	26
	40	I Ranecpoor, Shahpoor, and Dabah	5,502	4,936	5,503	3,585	7,256	48,718	267
	111	II Do. do.	1,271	1,623	2,240	1,406	3,372	173,771	320
	Former figures	Talookahwar Settlement of Shahpoor.....	3,100	2,496	1,550	1,200	..	....	..
	10	Jamgurih	300	300	300	230	293	35,885	13
	30	Bordah.....	Formerly Jagheer..		..	1,505	98,888	65	
390	Total of Pergunnah Baitool..	1,08,188	81,905	76,785	44,551	62,415	580,148	2,304	

Acres, arranged according to the Chuks of the Baitool District.

Minhaes.	MALGOOZARER AREA.					Assessment on total Area per Acre.	Assessment on total Malgoozaree land cultivated and culturable per Acre.	Assessment on land under cultivation.	EXPLANATION.
Barren Waste.	Uncultivated.		Cultivated.						
	Culturable Waste.	Lately Abandoned.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total Cultivation.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
						A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	
8,008	3,425	2,153	2,501	33,904	36,405	8 0 3	3 8	11 4	Resumed Maafce 808 Acres added with cultivation and Assessed Rent-free 113 Acres.
5,096	7,484	2,280	1,076	38,050	39,726	4 2	4 8	5 1	Resumed Maafce 204 Acres and 67 Acres Rent-free.
20,673	10,051	3,347	88	26,621	26,709	0 0	1 2	2 2	509 Acres Rent-free, &c.
481	1,607	163	406	6,679	7,175	5 8	6 0	7 7	Re-sumed Maafce 41 Acres and Rent-free 4 Acres.
478	1,058	192	210	5,331	5,541	3 7	3 10	5 2	Resumed Maafce 24 Acres.
7,457	8,542	398	12	3,465	3,477	0 5	0 9	2 8	Resumed Maafce 16 Acres and Reserved Waste 1,959 Acres.
5,905	13,376	3,048	204	23,203	23,497	2 3	2 10	4 11	Reserved Waste 2,625 Acres.
36,812	46,143	14,009	25	26,095	26,720	0 4	0 7	2 0	Reserved Waste 49,107 Acres.
....	
2,187	12,335	860	..	2,732	2,732	0 1	0 3	1 8	Reserved Waste 17,753 Acres.
42,990	16,973	4,252	1	9,477	9,478	0 3	0 9	2 6	Reserved Waste 25,220 Acres.
135,997	130,800	31,212	4,613	176,847	181,460	1 8	2 10	5 6	Resumed Maafce 1,153 Acres, Rent-free 693 Acres, Reserved Waste Acres 96,720

Pergunnah.		Total No. of Villages in each Chuk.	Number of Chuk, and the names of Talooks, as compiled in the General Assessment Statements.	Highest Juma of 1st Settlement.	Highest Juma of 2nd Settlement.	Highest Juma of 3rd Settlement.	Average Juma of last five years.	Proposed Juma.	Total Area.	Deduct
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	Acres.	Lakhraj and Oobaree.
ATNAIR.	4	I.	Atnair	6,550	4,775	3,110	2,010	2,575	10,290	33
	14	II.	Do.	8,675	5,035	4,034	2,535	3,295	30,717	73
	20	III.	Do.	3,913	3,050	2,240	1,166	1,390	53,269	84
	1	I.	Satnair	1,450	1,000	795	420	520	2,368	15
	7	II.	Do.	2,211	1,641	1,575	1,000	1,350	15,092	41
	25	III.	Do.	2,148	1,735	1,495	764	1,225	45,532	132
	4	I.	Ashta	5,710	3,665	3,275	2,020	2,700	5,351	25
	10	II.	Do.	5,650	3,375	2,955	2,200	3,060	11,761	111
	7	I.	Masod	6,500	4,505	4,110	3,180	4,381	14,952	189
	8	II.	Do.	2,412	2,300	1,670	1,235	1,765	8,257	52
	10	III.	Do.	395	45	410	22	323	28,363	19
	1	I.	Mandwee	3,150	2,010	1,400	700	1,060	3,254	38
	6	II.	Do.	4,450	2,350	1,730	1,005	1,515	8,216	32
	11	III.	Do.	1,184	890	090	374	525	15,604	34
	6	I.	Bheisduhee	7,750	6,741	5,720	2,980	3,685	9,650	47
	23	II.	Do.	7,905	6,946	5,990	3,735	4,395	33,344	181
	43	III.	Do.	3,603	3,308	2,995	1,832	2,090	69,610	155
	10	"	Salburdee	15	40	50	50	65	7,923	12
	3	"	Sawulmenda	150	200	500	130	110	14,068	7
	6	"	Bursalee	618	620	630	175	125	10,355	5
	13	"	Khamla	760	760	700	400	295	20,163	12

Minhaec.	MALGOOZAREE AREA.					Assessment on total Area per Acre.	Assessment on total Malgozaree land Cultivated and Culturable per Acre.	Assessment on land under Cul- tivation.	EXPLANATION.
Barren Waste.	Uncultivated.		Cultivated.						
	Culturable Waste.	Lately Abandoned.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total Cultivation.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
290	1,758	124	287	7,425	7,712	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	
5,478	6,138	822	173	18,033	18,206	1 1	2 1	2 10	Resumed Maafee 64 Acres and Rent-free land 509 Acres.
20,677	9,260	1,403	..	11,853	11,853	0 4	0 10	1 10	Reserved Waste Acres 9,972.
94	155	29	77	1,862	1,030	3 6	3 10	4 3	Rent-free 110, Resumed Maafee 26 Acres.
615	4,542	479	95	7,314	7,409	1 5	1 8	2 11	Reserved Waste 2,006 Acres
9,579	17,641	1,194	31	12,539	12,370	0 5	0 7	1 7	Reserved Waste 4,616 Acres.
474	326	9	244	4,172	4,416	8 1	8 10	9 8	Resumed Maafee 101 Acres
694	1,055	859	220	8,047	8,267	4 2	4 6	5 10	Resumed Maafee 765 Acres.
4,067	2,059	88	373	7,062	8,035	4 8	6 5	8 5	Resumed Maafee 497 and Rent-free 17 Acres.
1,154	1,770	22	135	4,858	4,993	3 6	4 0	5 10	Resumed Maafee 147 & Rent-free 79 Acres.
17,663	8,342	946	..	2,072	2,072	0 2	0 10	2 5	Resumed Maafee 61, Rent-free 31, & Reserved Waste 4,229 Acres.
141	37	143	120	2,541	2,670	5 2	5 3	6 4	Resumed Maafee 225 Acres.
596	740	562	145	6,141	6,286	2 11	3 2	3 10	
2,682	8,163	250	..	5,135	5,135	0 6	0 7	1 7	
892	1,668	287	207	6,139	6,436	6 1	7 1	9 2	Resumed Maafee 22, Rent-free 328 Acres.
3,613	6,067	3,181	99	20,130	20,229	2 1	2 4	3 5	Resumed Maafee 123 Acres.
21,236	16,096	1,851	20	14,525	14,545	0 5	1 0	2 3	Reserved Waste 15,727 Acres.
4,378	1,513	96	8	916	924	0 1	0 4	1 1	
10,813	1,739	53	..	1,456	1,456	0 1	0 6	1 1	
6,489	2,841	69	..	625	625	0 2	0 6	3 2	Reserved Waste Acres 326.
5,850	1,605	1,834	..	1,328	1,328	0 2	1 0	3 6	Reserved Waste 9,533 Acres.

Pergunnah.		Total No. of Villages in each Chuk.	Number of Chuk, and the names of Talooks as compiled in the General Assessment Statements.	Highest Juma of 1st Settlement.	Highest Juma of 2nd Settlement.	Highest Juma of 3rd Settlement.	Average Juma of last five years.	Proposed Juma.	Total Area.	Deduct.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
ATNAIR—continued.										
2	III.	Banoor	456	400	335	80	60	2,280	5	
8	„	Supahla	1,000	600	500	200	310	9,052	23	
242		Total of Perg. Atnair....	76,055	53,511	46,879	28,503	36,829	420,520	1,275	
SAOLIGURH.										
13	I.	Nussecrabad and Deogaon ..	15,540	12,125	8,487	4,985	6,825	20,696	102	
27	II.	Do. do.	11,798	8,755	6,780	4,565	6,340	52,987	152	
36	III.	Do. do.	4,055	3,957	2,996	2,052	2,831	88,524	135	
14		Jhullar.....	2,350	1,250	850	700	1,000	27,944	87	
9		Kalsea	525	525	400	265	410	28,907	23	
8		Khampoor	4,590	1,000	850	645	280	30,224	33	
10		Chillore .....	....	900	780	220	270	30,627	14	
6		Peepureeah.....	....	850	850	300	380	28,660	23	
5		Hurdah .....	....	400	370	200	220	20,073	11	
10		Rumbha	6,095	5,000	2,500	620	535	21,840	36	
5		Boree .....	....	500	375	340	185	15,745	8	
2		Gogra .....	....	250	225	260	90	5,045	5	
20		Veemghur	425	300	480	425	530	55,356	10	
7		Cheerapatla.....	675	575	550	400	470	15,094	11	
5		Morea	675	350	240	150	135	16,290	5	
11		Neelghur.....	....	400	375	290	305	17,730	44	
15		Kandkukajun.....	....	..	1,300	1,060	1,020	44,025	81	
12		Mohta .....	....	..	600	410	370	16,927	34	
215		Total of Saoligurh....	47,468	37,137	28,988	17,977	22,226	534,620	823	
MOOLTIE.										
24	I.	Mooltye and Dunawa	22,060	10,376	11,298	9,277	12,236	40,216	857	
103	II.	Do. do.	39,437	16,067	19,425	17,915	29,485	140,795	1,137	
39	III.	Do. do.	4,630	1,871	1,170	1,586	2,425	72,330	309	

Minhae	MALGOOZAREE AREA.					Assessment on total Area per Acre.	Assessment on total Malgozaree land Cultivated and Culturable per Acre.	Assessment on land under Cultivation	EXPLANATION
Barren Waste.	Uncultivated.		Cultivated.			A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	
	Culturable Waste.	Lately Abandoned	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total Cultivation				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,400 5,141	500 1,370	.. 171	.. ..	306 1,548	306 1,548	0 5 0 6	1 1 1 7	3 1 3 2	Reserved Waste 790 Acres
124,395	90,405	14,472	2,338	146,427	148,760	1 4	2 2	3 10	Resumed Maafee Acres. Rent-free land.. 874 Reserved Waste 47,208
4,275 16,586 17,885	2,104 11,439 10,695	637 2,643 3,600	437 191 27	13,141 21,975 14,721	13,578 22,166 14,748	5 3 1 9 0 6	6 8 2 9 1 1	7 10 4 7 3 0	Resumed Maafee Acres 29 and Reserved Waste 20,172.
12,793	4,951	1,934	60	8,140	8,200	0 7	1 1	1 11	Resumed Maafee 39 Acres.
0,132	6,716	320	..	2,405	2,405	0 3	0 8	2 8	Reserved Waste Acres 13,311
5,752	3,726	430	8	1,375	1,338	0 1	0 0	3 4	Reserved Waste Acres 18,891.
7,066	5,765	718	..	2,439	2,439	0 1	0 5	1 0	Do. 14,025.
11,646	7,385	197	..	2,621	2,621	0 2	0 7	2 2	Do. 6,797.
402	4,897	487	..	1,251	1,251	0 2	0 6	2 0	Do. 13,025.
14,069	3,208	135	2	2,334	2,336	0 4	1 5	3 7	Do. 2,035.
11,705	1,673	10	..	1,247	1,247	0 2	0 11	2 2	Do. 1,102.
3,948	320	207	2	563	563	0 3	1 3	2 6	
7,731	11,406	410	4	4,330	4,334	0 2	0 6	2 1	Do. 31,456.
5,799	4,441	434	..	1,745	1,746	0 7	1 1	4 3	Do. 3,563.
3,573	2,128	71	..	830	830	0 1	0 8	2 7	Do. 9,177.
2,569	3,679	334	..	1,956	1,556	0 3	0 9	2 5	Do. 9,157.
6,277	14,989	978	23	9,035	9,058	0 3	0 6	1 0	Do. 12,032.
6,400	6,411	1,255	..	3,827	3,827	0 4	0 6	1 6	
14,488	114,233	14,869	754	93,942	94,696	0 7	1 7	3 9	Resumed Maafee 63 Acres. Reserved Waste 165,443
1,968	7,078	1,522	1,470	27,733	29,203	4 10	5 2	6 8	Resumed Maafee 88 Acres.
10,813	34,622	7,900	2,944	83,724	86,668	2 4	2 11	4 4	Resumed Maafee 328 & Rent-free land 125 Acres.
12,850	18,755	4,540	255	35,612	35,867	0 6	0 8	1 1	

Mooltye continued.		Pergunnah.	Total No. of Villages in each Chuk.	Number of Chuk and the names of Talooks as compiled in the General Assessment Statements.	Highest Juma of 1st Settlement.	Highest Juma of 2nd Settlement.	Highest Juma of 3rd Settlement.	Average Juma of last five years.	Proposed Juma.	Total Area.	Deduct
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Acres.	Lakhiraj and Oobaree.
20	I.	Sankhera and Patun	42,720	25,315	19,529	12,450	15,070	34,010	240		
25	III	Do. do.	17,343	8,960	7,020	5,020	7,843	36,525	212		
15	III.	Do. do.	1,935	1,285	955	674	1,380	24,680	70		
226		Total of Mooltye	128,125	63,874	60,297	47,822	63,044	348,554	2,325		
Tehseelee Baitool.											
390		Baitool	108,188	81,905	76,785	44,551	62,415	580,148	2,304		
242		Atnair	76,055	56,511	46,879	28,503	36,829	429,520	1,275		
215		Saoligurh	47,468	37,137	28,088	17,077	22,226	534,620	823		
847		Total of Tehseelee Baitool	232,611	175,553	152,652	91,031	121,470	1,544,288	4,402		
Tehseelee Mooltye,											
226		Mooltye	128,125	63,874	60,297	47,822	63,044	348,554	2,325		
1073		Total of Dist. Baitool	360,736	239,427	212,949	138,853	184,514	1,892,842	6,727		

*Baitool District Settlement Office.

Minhae.	MALGOOZAREE AREA.					Assessment on total Area per Acre.	Assessment on Total Malgozaree land Cultivated and Culturable per Acre.	Assessment on Land under Cultivation.	EXPLANATION.
Barren Waste.	Uncultivated.		Cultivated.						
	Culturable Waste.	Lately Abandoned.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total Cultivation.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
						A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	
3,395	4,363	532	1,414	21,992	23,406	6 2	7 4	9 2	Resumed Maafce 515 & Rent-free land 1,550 Acres.
2,654	9,711	1,311	754	21,574	22,328	3 5	3 8	5 6	Resumed Maafce 171 & Rent-free land 138 Acres.
4,532	10,213	727	57	9,025	9,082	0 10	1 1	2 4	Rent-free 8 & Resumed Maafce 48 Acres.
30,221	84,642	15,832	6,894	199,680	206,554	2 10	3 3	4 10	Acres Resumed Maafce 1,150 Rent-free Land &c. 1,830
135,997	130,600	31,212	4,613	176,847	181,460	1 8	2 10	5 6	
124,395	90,405	14,472	2,333	146,427	148,760	1 4	2 2	3 10	
144,448	114,233	14,869	754	93,942	94,696	0 7	1 7	3 9	
104,880	335,298	60,553	7,700	417,216	424,916	1 3	2 4	4 6	
36,221	84,642	15,832	6,894	199,680	206,554	2 10	3 3	4 10	Acres. Resumed Maafce 4,442 Rent-free &c. 3,397 Reserved Waste 309,380
41,101	219,940	76,385	14,594	616,576	631,470	1 7	2 7	4 7	

W. RAMSAY,
Settlement Officer.

No. II.—Comparative Statistical Statement of Area, Jumma, Rental

Name of Pergunnahs	No. of Mouzas.	No. of Mahals.	Total area.	Total Malgozarree area.	Cultivated area.		Rental.	
					Before Assessment.	After Assessment.	Before Assessment.	After Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bitool	390	1	580,148	346,729	182,613	184,917	96,328	98,980
Atnair	242	..	429,520	257,043	150,831	152,106	54,532	55,930
Saollgurh	215	..	538,620	224,689	94,764	95,587	32,120	33,311
Mooltye..	226	2	348,554	310,503	207,704	210,029	89,066	98,928
Total...	1,073	2	1,892,842	1,138,964	635,912	642,639	272,046	287,129

The figures showing the rental after assessment are, I fear, not very accurate, but I from lists prepared for each village at time of Khewut: a great increase has taken
Settlement Office, Baitool District.

Rates, &c. for the Baitool District.

Rent Rate.		Former Jumina.	Former revenue rate per acre on cultivated area.	Total revenue of new assessment (including Maafeca.)	Revenue payable in Sumbut 1921 under new assessment.	New revenue rate on cultivated area.	Revenue rate on Malgozarea area.	Number of Ploughs.	Population.	Rate on square mile.
Before Assessment.	After Assessment.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A. P.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	A. P.			Rs. A.
8 4	8 7	41,551	3 11	62,415	61,665	5 6	2 10	9,925	240,000	68 0
5 9	5 10	28,503	3 0	30,829	36,829	3 10	2 3	7,676		54 12
5 4	5 6	17,977	2 0	22,226	22,226	3 8	1 7	4,895		26 0
6 9	7 6	47,822	3 8	63,044	63,044	4 0	3 3	10,159		116 8
6 0	7 1	1,38,853	3 5	1,84,514	1,83,764	4 7	2 7	32,655	240,000	62 0

have not had time again to have each Misl scrutinized; the amount was computed place since then in rents, the result of which does not appear here.

W. RAMSAY,

Settlement Officer.

No. III.—Statistical Statement of the

Name of Tehseel.	Total No. of Villages in Tehseel.	VILLAGE AREA.							
		Total area.	Malgoozaree area.						Minbaee, Lakhiraj, and barren waste.
			Cultivation.			Capable of cultivation.		Total Malgoozaree.	
			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Lately abandoned.	Fit for cultivation.		
Baitool	847	1,544,288	7,700	420,508	428,208	60,553	335,298	824,059	400,282
Mooltye	226	348,554	6,894	200,810	207,704	15,832	84,642	308,178	38,540
Total....	1,073	1,892,842	14,594	621,318	635,912	76,385	419,940	1,132,237	447,822

Settlement Office, Baitool District.

District of Baitool.

LAND HOW OCCUPIED.			No. of Houses.	POPULATION.		No. of Wells in use.	No. of Ploughs.	REMARKS.
Cultivated by Proprietors.	Cultivated by Hereditary Cultivators.	Cultivated by Tenants-at-will.		No. of Persons Agricultural.	No. of Persons Non-agricultural.			
27,628	256,564	147,010	38,300	78,145	78,228	1,855	22,496	
12,106	149,610	45,982	15,295	29,500	35,055	2,325	10,150	
39,734	403,180	192,998	53,595	107,645	113,283	4,180	32,655	

W. RAMSAY,
Settlement Officer.

DISTRICT BAITOOL.

No. IV.—Statement of Judicial Work performed during the progress of Settlement Operations.

Nature of Claim.	Total No. of villages in the District.	Number of litigated Cases.								Disposed of by				REMARKS.
		Total number instituted.	Disposed of.						Settlement Officer.	Assistant Settlement Officer.	Deputy Collector.	Superintendent.		
			By compromise, or consent.	By default.	Ex parte.	Withdrawn.	On trial.							
							Decreed.	Dismissed.	Total.					
1 Claim to proprietary right in entire village.	1,082	622	7	6	7	20	193	389	582	622	..	..	..
2 Do. do. in fractional shares. ....	..	704	18	12	3	13	218	440	658	754	..	..	..
3 Do. to sub-proprietary rights in entire village.....	..	39	1	..	..	..	9	29	38	39	..	..	..
4 Do. do. in fractional shares. ....	..	14	..	..	..	..	3	11	14	8	..	2	4	
5 Do. do. in individual holdings ....	..	52	2	1	4	..	21	24	45	42	..	3	7	
6 Do. by tenants to rights of occupancy. ..	..	136	6	9	11	..	65	45	110	..	..	..	136	
7 Do. to Lumberdarship. ....	..	49	..	..	..	..	29	20	49	49	..	..	..
Total....	1,082	1,616	34	28	25	33	538	958	1,496	1,464	..	5	147	

A. M. RUSSELL,

Officiating Settlement Officer, Baitool.

Nursingpoor, 15th October 1866.

BOMBAY :
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