

REPORT
ON THE
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS
FOR
THE YEAR 1887-88.



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FROM

COLONEL H. C. A. SZCZEPANSKI

Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

To

THE SECRETARY FOR BERAR TO THE RESIDENT,

Hyderabad.

DATED AMRAOTI, 31st August 1888.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Report on the Revenue Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1887-88 with the usual appendices.

2. The year under report was by no means a favourable one to the agriculturist in consequence of the exceptionally heavy rain-fall, the general average for the province having amounted to 52 inches, being 11 and 16 inches in excess of the average of the two preceding years. The rain-fall throughout the districts in the month of July was very excessive, and the kharif crops were in consequence most severely injured, so much so that in the Buldana District whole fields of seed were washed away, necessitating a fresh sowing. The somewhat unusual rain-fall in some of the districts during the month of October also impeded the growing of cotton and jowari. While the kharif cultivation was thus unfavourable to the cultivator, he found some compensation in the October rain, followed by a steady rain-fall during the subsequent months, which saved him from an impending calamity, for the later rain, which was injurious to the kharif crop, was most favourable to the rabi crop.

Introduction.

3. The statistics of the rain-fall of the year under report are given in the subjoined table:—

		April and May.	June.	July.	August	Septem- ber.	October.	November to March.	Total rain-fall.
		I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.
Amraoti	Average for 5 years preceding	0 85	7 35	7 95	6 69	6 24	2 33	1 24	32 95
	1884-85	0 7	3 61	12 19	8 63	14 11	2 68	3 66	44 95
	1885-86	1 57	8 10	10 89	5 21	2 42	2 88	7 44	38 48
	1886-87	1 28	9 67	9 30	5 85	2 45	8 81	0 56	37 90
	1887-88	0 67	8 59	18 24	9 77	4 53	7 33	6 65	52 78
Akola	Average for 5 years preceding	0 13	6 69	9 74	5 22	8 48	3 79	2 16	36 21
	1884-85	0 5	3 48	12 8	4 44	12 5	2 90	5 14	39 84
	1885-86	0 56	5 86	9 74	5 76	4 37	4 62	9 66	40 51
	1886-87	0 79	9 25	11 74	4 93	1 66	4 85	0 21	34 6
	1887-88	0 37	7 99	15 79	4 78	5 39	7 51	5 53	47 26
Ellichpur	Average for 5 years preceding	0 38	8 85	10 41	6 71	7 29	3 44	1 34	38 42
	1884-85	0 29	6 77	14 26	8 88	18 48	3 6	3 53	55 27
	1885-86	1 31	7 94	8 97	7 44	3 53	5 37	11 53	46 9
	1886-87	1 94	13 87	12 77	10 66	2 19	9 68	1 50	52 61
	1887-88	0 60	9 10	22 86	8 37	9 94	11 34	6 55	68 96
Buldana	Average for 5 years preceding	0 99	9 97	7 88	6 46	10 32	3 30	0 98	39 90
	1884-85	0 39	6 53	8 78	4 60	9 65	2 20	4 93	37 28
	1885-86	1 55	3 82	7 20	5 27	3 87	2 32	5 10	30 13
	1886-87	1 36	8 46	11 77	8 61	1 19	6 82	1 59	39 80
	1887-88	2 27	6 39	11 52	8 44	5 44	5 11	4 99	44 16
Wan	Average for 5 years preceding	1 39	7 70	10 34	9 44	7 93	2 51	2 54	41 58
	1884-85	0 10	3 60	17 89	10 26	11 85	0 59	8 77	46 4
	1885-86	1 54	6 8	10 84	5 88	3 50	2 8	3 55	33 47
	1886-87	2 67	12 18	12 6	4 29	1 21	7 54	0 21	41 7
	1887-88	0 25	8 69	21 56	8 97	4 73	5 4	3 92	51 7
Basim	Average for 5 years preceding	1 29	8 37	12 13	6 6	7 41	4 25	3 56	43 10
	1884-85	0 59	2 84	14 59	5 0	13 60	1 97	9 6	47 56
	1885-86	0 69	5 11	8 81	5 87	3 99	2 55	2 30	50 62
	1886-87	3 35	11 67	9 94	4 70	1 86	6 12	0 41	38 5
	1887-88	1 17	9 85	15 86	7 37	5 67	4 11	5 1	49 4
General average	Average for 5 years preceding	0 84	8 16	9 74	6 81	7 05	3 27	1 97	38 74
	1884-85	0 28	6 28	15 7	8 48	15 33	3 48	5 15	54 7
	1885-86	1 24	6 15	9 40	5 91	3 61	3 47	6 77	36 55
	1886-87	1 90	10 85	11 43	6 49	2 32	7 39	0 74	41 3
	1887-88	0 62	8 40	17 64	7 45	5 95	6 41	5 44	52 21

It will be seen from the above statement that taken districtwar the rain-fall was, without a single exception, much in excess of the four preceding years and of the average of the five years preceding.

Character of the monsoon.

4. The chief characteristics of the monsoon are thus described by district officers:—

Amraoti.—The fall was unprecedentedly large, and the principal increase was in the months of July and October. The heavy fall in July prevented the crops being properly cleaned, and the heavy fall in October was fatal to the cotton crop.

Akola.—The rain-fall in the beginning of the monsoon showed favourable prospects for the sowing of the kharif crops, but the rain-fall in July was excessive and greatly injured the kharif crops; in many places the seed or young plants were washed away or rotted, which necessitated a fresh sowing or fresh preparation of the land for rabi crops. The rain-fall in August and September was good and quite up to the average, but heavy rain in October and beginning of November seriously injured the linseed crops. The wheat crop however was not injured. The cold-weather rains were not excessive, but the rain-fall in January was above the average.

On the whole the rain-fall, which was considerably above the average of the previous ten years, was a little injurious to the kharif crops and linseed crop, but beneficial to wheat, and gave plentiful fodder and water for cattle.

Buldana.—The general character of the rain-fall during the year was not favourable to kharif crop, being too heavy when it was not required. Whole fields of seed were washed away, which necessitated a fresh sowing. In many instances the kharif was so poor that it was pulled up and land placed under rabi; of course in places where the land was unsuited for rabi, there was great loss to the cultivator; this occurred on the poor lands on the Khandeish and Moglai border. Rain in October and subsequent months was favourable to the rabi crop, which consequently in some taluks has been a bumper crop; but it greatly damaged the kharif. Jowari was discoloured, and cotton, which was in an advanced stage, was nearly destroyed. Sowing of rabi even was delayed for a time by the rain-fall in October, and which retarded the preparation of the land. But this crop, on the whole, turned out to be beyond expectation, as the other enemies of grain were wanting. No blight or rust or other visitation was discernible. The jowas and ulsee probably suffered a little owing to rain, as the grain did not fill the heads so much as usual, but the wheat crop was benefited immensely.

Ellichpur.—The rains set in earlier than in the preceding year. The monsoon proper however began in June, later than in the previous year. In July there was very heavy and continuous rain. This greatly interfered with the sowing of the kharif crops. The jowari crop (the principal food-grain) did not promise favourably owing to the scanty rain-fall in August and September. The fall in October however benefited the crop to a certain extent. The harvest was not as good as it should have been. Cotton was injured by the heavy rain in October. The fall in November, which came at the first picking, damaged the crop to a certain extent.

The rabi crops promised most favourably in the beginning; the rain-fall in January and February however caused much damage to the wheat crop. The linseed however, compared with the previous year, shows an improvement in outturn.

Wan.—The rain-fall during the year has been much in excess of the average, and more by 10 inches than in the previous year. The unusually heavy rain-fall in July impeded the sowing of the jowari, which had to be put down a second and often a third time. The cotton crop was also a poor one, as there was no time for weeding operations to be properly effected, which resulted in the crop being stunted. Til was a complete failure. The rabi crops, consisting of wheat and linseed, may be considered an average or a 12-anna crop throughout the district.

Basim.—On the 6th June the monsoon set in with heavy clouds, though but few cents of rain fell till the 9th, when it burst at Mangrul and Pusad, 2½ inches falling at each place; while on the 10th at Basim 2 inches and 65 cents were recorded. The monsoon continued light throughout the rest of the month. In July the rain-fall was the heaviest during the season. The rain did much

damage to the jowari crop, and also injured the cotton plants, as owing to the continuous rain the fields could not be weeded. It also prevented in several villages the sowing of jowari. In the latter part of August the rain-fall was less than usual, and permitted weeding to go on in many places where the young plants had not been already choked. In September there was little rain in the Basim taluk but a full quantity in Pusad and Mangrul taluks, where there had already been an excess of rain. From the middle of September to the 10th October there was a long break, and this in many places made the ground too dry for the rabi sowings. From the 10th to the 15th October there was good rain, and this saved the wheat crop. Further good was done to the rabi crops, which were just springing up, by a few timely showers on the 5th, 6th, and 7th November. In December in Mangrul a few cents fell one day. In January there was unseasonable rain on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th; happily little harm was done as the rain quickly ceased. In February and March a few cents were recorded, but not sufficient to do good or harm. From November to the end of the year there has not been a week without clouds and threatening of rain. This constant cloudy weather brought quantities of insects and aphids, and several of the crops, *e.g.*, grain, &c., suffered severely.

On the whole the rain-fall has not been seasonable. In many places the wet in July prevented the sowing of cotton and jowari, and in low-lying places utterly ruined the young plants, for the days on which rain did not actually fall there was no sunshine, but thick dense clouds. People were late in sowing, as it had been foretold that the rain would be very late and scanty. Those who did not believe the astrologers and sowed early had good jowari and cotton crops. Again the continuous rain, though not heavy, and the absence of sun during August, prevented the weeding to go on as it should have done. In the Pusad and Mangrul taluks the crop of jowari and cotton was as a rule poor, while in the Basim taluk, where there was less rain, both these yielded crops up to the average. The rabi crops, as a rule, throughout the district have been splendid. The good price for cotton has made up for the poor crops.

5. The subjoined table contrasts the prices of food-grains at the close of the past three years. The unfavourable nature of the kharif harvest has naturally had its effect on the price of jowari, the staple food of the people: the average price of this grain at the close of the year was 20 seers per rupee, against 29 and 31 seers at the corresponding period of the two preceding years. The difference in the rate of the other food-grains is so small that it does not call for any special remark:—

				Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.			
				Wheat.	Gram.	Jowari.	Rice.
				s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
Amraoti	...	...	1885-86...	20 6	20 0	27 9	11 9
			1886-87...	19 0	17 8	28 0	9 8
			1887-88...	16 8	18 0	19 0	10 0
Akola	...	...	1885-86...	19 0	21 0	28 0	11 0
			1886-87...	16 0	18 0	25 0	7 0
			1887-88...	15 0	16 8	19 8	7 8
Ellichpur	...	...	1885-86...	20 0	16 0	27 0	10 0
			1886-87...	14 8	20 0	23 0	8 0
			1887-88...	15 0	15 0	17 0	8 0
Guldana	...	...	1885-86...	23 0	24 0	38 0	11 0
			1886-87...	18 4	18 12	30 8	10 4
			1887-88...	16 11	19 0	18 5	9 5
Wun	...	...	1885-86...	16 0	18 0	25 0	11 0
			1886-87...	16 8	16 8	31 4	11 0
			1887-88...	18 0	18 0	22 0	10 0
Basim	...	...	1885-86...	27 5	24 0	38 5	11 2
			1886-87...	22 8	19 0	38 0	8 4
			1887-88...	18 0	16 0	24 8	7 0
Average	...	...	1885-86...	21 0	21 0	31 0	11 0
			1886-87...	17 12	18 4	29 4	9 0
			1887-88...	16 8	17 1	20 1	8 10

6. The rates of wages of labour have remained very much what they were in the previous year, except in the Buldana District; the variations occur under three heads and are contrasted below:—

			1886-87.			1887-88.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Skilled	...	...	0	10	0	0	12	0
Cart with bullocks	...	...	1	0	0	0	12	0
Bullocks per pair	...	...	0	12	0	0	8	0

No particular reason can be assigned for these variations except that there was not much demand for carts and bullocks, there being less export. As for the rise in the rate of skilled labour, the Deputy Commissioner would attribute it to much house-building going on during the year under report.

The following table shows the daily rates prevailing at the close of the year in the several districts:—

	Per diem.						
	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.	Average.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Skilled	0 12	0 12	0 10	0 12	0 12	0 14	0 12
Unskilled	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 3
Cart and bullocks	0 12	1 0	0 14	0 12	0 12	0 14	0 13
Cowls each	0 8	1 0	0 9	0 12	1 4	0 8	0 12
Monkey, per score	3 0	3 0	4 0	2 8	3 12	4 0	3 5
Bullocks, per pair	0 8	0 12	0 11	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 9

7. There have been no noticeable movements of population from or into the province. 1,678 persons are reported to have migrated to the Wun District during the year to take up their residence, while 997 are said to have left it. The Deputy Commissioner does not assign any reason for this influx and efflux of the population, but there is no doubt that the immigrants comprised a large number of labourers from the Central Provinces, who generally come into this district at the commencement of the cold weather to work for daily wages and return to their homes as soon as the rains begin—a surmise which is borne out by the emigration which followed.

8. The subjoined table shows the quantity of the important food-grains reported to have been in store in the private granaries of agriculturists at the close of the year, as compared with the quantity in store at the corresponding period of the previous year:—

		Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jowari (great millet or Holcus sorghum).	1886-87...	1,420,690	814,417	1,876,490	426,544	854,895	267,965	5,661,001
	1887-88...	1,104,950	870,686	1,530,402	391,660	1,084,248	219,721	5,201,667
Wheat	1886-87...	259,325	157,951	179,524	96,131	83,447	254,825	1,031,203
	1887-88...	205,020	133,539	162,520	119,431	247,113	248,013	1,117,636
Gram	1886-87...	32,177	11,500	128,749	20,456	13,817	43,849	250,588
	1887-88...	4,227	14,753	114,492	13,292	28,405	46,155	221,324

It will be seen that on the whole there has been a decrease in the stock of jowari, occasioned no doubt by the poor harvest of the year. The quantity of wheat in store on the other hand has risen from 1,031,203 maunds to 1,117,636, showing an increase of 86,433 maunds over the previous year; and considering the rich harvest that this grain yielded during the year, the increase is scely

proportionate to the outturn. It must also be remembered that the wheat could not have been fully brought into the granaries when the returns were prepared. Turning from provincial to district figures, it will be seen that there has been a conspicuous increase in the quantity of all the grains stored in the Wun District, a circumstance which speaks well for the cultivating classes of the people of that district. The considerable fall in the quantity of gram noted against the Amraoti District is no less conspicuous. The Deputy Commissioner has promised to furnish an explanation on this point, and till this is received, we must remain content with the bare figures before us.

9. While the year under report was far from favourable to the agricultural classes, it was no less unfavourable to the population as a whole in the matter of health. Cholera in an epidemic form devastated the whole province, carrying away 14,396 souls as against 976 in the previous year, while fever played its usual part. The total number of deaths recorded during the year was 118,797, against 96,546 in the previous year, giving a ratio of 45.3 per mille of the population. It is not within the province of this report to dilate upon the causes of this heavy mortality, suffice to say that since 1868 the year under report stands the third highest in respect of mortality. It is hoped that the sanitary survey of towns and villages, which is now in progress under the orders of the Government of India, may be the means of reducing this high mortality complained of.

CHAPTER II.

Agriculture.

Distribution of the area of the province—Statement A.

10. Full details of the distribution of the area of the province are exhibited in Appendix A.

The principal figures have been extracted therefrom and are shown below for comparison with those of the previous year:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	Difference.
1. Number of villages ...	6,677	6,677	...
2. Total area in acres ...	10,281,160	10,281,339	+ 179
3. Area not included in any survey numbers, such as village sites, tanks, rivers, &c. ...	200,589	200,876	+ 287
4. Area demarcated as State forests ...	279,513	279,519	+ 6
5. Do. babul buns ...	15,670	15,671	+ 1
6. Do. rumnahs ...	37,152	36,361	— 791
7. Do. other district reserved forests ...	194,421	193,858	— 563
8. Fields assigned for free grazing ...	717,549	715,980	— 1,569
9. Do. for village purposes ...	59,029	59,289	+ 260
10. Unculturable lands not included in any of the foregoing ...	819,702	800,278	— 19,424
11. Balance assessed and available for occupation.	7,957,535	7,979,507	+ 21,972
12. Occupied..	7,542,803	7,594,572	+ 51,769
13. Not occupied ...	4,14,732	384,935	— 29,797

11. There have been no territorial changes in the province, and consequently the number of villages remained the same as last year. The following statement shows the classification of the villages as compared with the previous year:—

Classification of villages.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Difference.
Khalsa villages ...	5,798	5,806	+ 8
Demarcated State forests ...	63	64	+ 1
District reserved forests ...	2	2	...
Integral waste villages ...	75	73	— 2
Villages leased under the Waste Land Rules ...	512	504	— 8
Kamergaon estate ...	16	16	...
Palumpet villages ...	16	16	...
Jagir villages ...	195	196	+ 1
Total ...	6,677	6,677	...

12. There has been an increase in the number of khalsa villages over that of the previous year. This increase covers seven cases in the Wun District and two in the Basim District, and is thus accounted for. In the previous year the number of khalsa villages in the Wun District was 954. During the year under report the term of the leases of six izara villages having expired, these villages were made khalsa. Two villages from the number of integral waste villages, having come under cultivation during the year under report, were included in the number of khalsa villages; so this number came to 962, of which one village was transferred to the demarcated State forest. This village had been previously included in the number of khalsa villages as it contained an inam of acres 3-30, the larger portion being demarcated as State forest; this inam was made khalsa, and hence the whole village was included under "State Forest." The above will account for the increase of seven villages in the number of khalsa villages and one in the number of demarcated State forests. The increase noted in the Basim District is attributed to the circumstance that one of the integral waste villages in the Pusad taluk was inhabited and brought under cultivation, while one izara village was resumed and made khalsa, as the izardar failed to pay his kist within the time allowed by Rule IV of the old Izara Rules. It will thus be seen that the number of khalsa villages was increased by nine, and this number was reduced to eight in consequence of one of the khalsa villages in the Buldana District having been converted into a jagir village.

13. The number of villages leased under the Waste Land Rules shows a decrease of eight, and the cause of this difference will be found explained in the preceding paragraph.

14. The total area of the province has increased from 10,281,160 to 10,281,339, showing a difference of 179 acres. This increase occurs chiefly in the Wun and Basim Districts, and is reported to be due to the correction of figures in the village papers by the survey and settlement officer.

15. Of the increase of 287 acres shown against this head 171 acres were set apart for village sites in the Wun District and 96 acres in the Akola District for a similar purpose. The Deputy Commissioner of Wun attributes the increase in his district to a number of izara villages having been made khalsa during the year under report, no gaotans, &c., being assigned to them formerly.

16. The decrease of 791 acres under "rumnahs" mainly occurs in the Pusad Taluk of the Basim District, where 705 acres of land originally reserved for grass were given out for cultivation owing to the large quantity of grazing land in the neighbourhood.

17. The figures under this head also shows a decrease of 563 acres, for which the Basim District alone is answerable. This area comprised the lands of Pophali and Gahuli, which were formerly shown under "District Reserve Forest," but, having been found by the Forest Department unsuitable for the purpose, were given out for cultivation.

18. There is a decrease of 1,569 acres in the area of fields assigned for free grazing.

This occurs in the Wun District, and is attributed to the action of the survey and settlement officer, who gave out the area for cultivation. A special report on this point will be called for.

19. The area of unculturable land is still decreasing. Of the decrease of 19,424 acres, Wun represents 16,242 and Basim 3,121, the greater portion having been brought under cultivation by the operations of the Survey and Settlement Department.

A reference to the figures below will show the steady annual decrease under this head:—

						Acres.
1881-82	...	...	...	...	...	990,980
1882-83	...	...	...	...	...	983,158
1883-84	...	...	...	...	...	951,946
1884-85	...	...	...	...	...	853,215
1885-86	...	...	...	...	...	893,918
1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	819,702
1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	800,278

20. The total area assessed and available for occupation was 7,979,507, against 7,957,535 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 21,972 acres. The increase occurs chiefly in the Wun District, and is due partly to the diminution in the area of unculturable land and partly to the block numbers having been broken up and made available for cultivation.

21. The land under occupation in khalsa villages rose from 6,903,152 to 6,944,091, resulting in an increase of 40,939 acres. The following statement contrasts the figures of each district with those of the preceding year, together with the fluctuations:—

			1886-87. Acres.	1887-88. Acres.	Difference. Acres.
Amraoti	...	...	1,457,577	1,458,158	+ 581
Akola	...	...	1,410,333	1,415,820	+ 5,487
Ellichpur (excluding Melghat)	...	...	548,399	548,183	— 216
Buldana	...	...	1,430,405	1,433,393	+ 2,988
Wun	...	...	958,996	977,672	+ 18,676
Basim	...	...	1,097,442	1,110,865	+ 13,423
Total	...	...	6,903,152	6,944,091	+ 40,939

The increase in the Wun and Basim Districts is noticeable. In the former district it is due to new land having been given out for cultivation and to the resumption of izara villages. The increase of 13,423 acres in the Basim District is thus accounted for:—

	Acres.
Assessable culturable land taken up and given out for cultivation	8,894
Land given out from parumpoke lands for the same purpose	2,988
Resumption of izara villages	1,509
Free grazing land given out for cultivation	27
Land found in excess in parumpoke numbers	5
Total	13,423

22. After deducting the area under occupation from the total assessed, there remains the following land available for cultivation:—

	Acres.
Amraoti	11,080
Akola	33,315
Ellichpur (excluding the Melghat)	488
Buldana	23,712
Wun	79,255
Basim	44,463

The above figures exhibit only the area available for cultivation in khalsa villages. In the Akola District "there are patches and even integral jagir villages available for cultivation, but as the land is alienated, it cannot be said that it is available for cultivation by the public in general. The alienee may reserve it for himself or may lease it out to his own *proteges*." Besides these, there are large tracts of culturable land in the parumpoke numbers which the survey and settlement officer is breaking up gradually.

23. The subjoined table shows in detail for each taluk the area of land newly taken up and that resigned during the year under report compared with the similar net increase and decrease in the three preceding years.

Taluka.	1887-88.			Net fluctuations in		
	Increase.	Decrease.	Net increase or decrease.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Amraoti ...	...	...	...	...	+ 6	+ 2,450
Murtazapur ...	780	203	+ 577	218	170	+ 94
Chandur ...	128	10	+ 128	124	215	364
Morsi ...	96	148	52	234	218	+ 594
Total ...	1,014	361	+ 653	328	161	+ 2,774
Akola ...	1,659	1,366	+ 293	104	4,831	2,302
Akot ...	...	89	89	314	198	...
Balapur ...	...	181	181	110	372	580
Khamgaon ...	...	117	117	117	46	+ 534
Jalgaon ...	...	275	275	251	95	160
Total ...	1,659	2,028	369	268	5,542	2,508
Ellichpur ...	4	222	218	113	477	+ 332
Daryapur ...	4	8	1	25	30	+ 52
Melghat ...	5,891	7,521	1,630	256	3,301	+ 2,577
Total ...	5,899	7,746	1,847	394	3,748	+ 2,961
Qkikhli ...	2,609	983	+ 1,626	+ 21,350	+ 187	+ 1,121
Mehkar ...	5,150	1,161	+ 3,989	+ 29,167	496	+ 6,337
Malkapur ...	182	189	7	632	+ 1,213	+ 191
Total ...	7,941	2,333	+ 5,608	+ 51,149	+ 904	+ 7,649
Wan ...	3,517	2,806	+ 711	+ 2,755	+ 764	+ 1,408
Yeotmal ...	993	277	+ 716	+ 106	+ 441	+ 4,056
Darwha ...	10,249	1,867	+ 8,382	+ 4,598	+ 3,170	923
Kelapur ...	6,125	1,722	+ 4,403	+ 11,702	+ 2,350	+ 3,704
Total ...	20,884	6,672	+ 14,212	+ 19,161	+ 6,731	+ 8,245
Basim ...	6,406	...	+ 6,406	+ 3,494	44	72
Pusad ...	3,656	1,047	+ 2,609	+ 6,569	+ 7,478	+ 3,273
Mangrul ...	4,769	341	+ 4,428	+ 14,035	+ 637	+ 76
Total ...	14,831	1,388	+ 13,443	+ 24,098	+ 8,071	+ 3,277
Grand Total ...	52,228	20,528	+ 31,700	+ 93,418	+ 13,751	+ 22,398

In the Amraoti District the only noticeable fluctuation has been in the Murtazapur taluk, where occupation has increased this year by 577 acres.

Cultivation in the Akola District fluctuates considerably owing to the poor quality of the lands near the southern hills.

The fluctuations in the plain taluks of the Ellichpur District are trifling. The decrease in the Ellichpur taluk is chiefly due to the relinquishment of fields which did not sufficiently recompense their holders, and the falling-off in the Melghat is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to "harvest losses and some relinquishment of the poorer paying lands, due to doubt and mistrust of the survey operations in the expectation that rates are to be greatly enhanced."

In the Buldana District there is a net increase of 5,608 acres, chiefly in the Mehkar taluk; but there has been a considerable falling-off in the rate of increase when compared with the figures of the previous year. A classification scheme is urgently required in this district, and one is under preparation.

In the Wun District the area of land taken up for cultivation amounted to 20,884 acres and that relinquished to 6,672 acres, giving a net increase of 14,212 acres. The figures show that cultivation is progressing in this district under the auspices of the survey and settlement officer, especially in the Darwha taluk, where the proportion of land taken up to the whole district is as 1 to 2.

The following figures show the area of land taken up for cultivation in the Wun District in the five years preceding the year under report:—

Year.						Extent of land taken up. Acres.
1881-82	...	...	...	...	...	9,827
1882-83	...	...	...	...	...	14,831
1883-84	...	...	...	...	...	5,021
1884-85	...	...	...	...	...	2,809
1885-86	...	...	...	...	...	6,122

In the Basim District there has been a considerable extension of cultivation in all the taluks, although the area brought under the plough was not so extensive as the previous year's. In the Basim taluk no land was resigned, and the relinquishment of land in the Pusad and Mangrul taluks is thus accounted for:

"Land is poor in the Pusad and Mangrul taluks and is cultivated for a few years and then given up and let lie fallow and unoccupied for some years, after which it is again taken up. Land is also taken up only for the sake of the trees on it; when these have been cut and sold, the land, instead of being cultivated, is thrown up."

24. The total area actually under crops was 6,436,628 acres, against 64,55,279 acres in the previous year, showing a decrease of 18,651 acres. The fluctuations in each district are shown in the subjoined table:—

				1886-87.	1887-88.	Difference.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Amraoti	...	...	...	1,383,549	1,383,120	— 429
Akola	...	...	...	1,245,110	1,225,822	—19,288
Ellichpur (including Melghat)	...	...	...	614,407	603,466	—10,941
Buldana	...	...	...	1,156,816	1,211,882	+ 55,066
Wun	...	...	...	1,085,859	1,033,980	—51,879
Basim	...	...	...	969,538	978,358	+ 8,820
Total				6,455,279	6,436,628	—18,651

Thus, although the area in occupation increased in all the districts except Ellichpur, the area under actual cultivation has decreased in four of the six districts. This decrease is attributed to the insufficiency of grazing land, in consequence of which cultivators allow parts of their fields to remain waste to admit of a supply of grass for their cattle. The unseasonable and excessive rain has been partly the cause, as it gave no time or opportunity for putting the seed in all the land prepared for cultivation. The unusually large increase of 55,066 acres in the Buldana District is owing to much land having been brought under cultivation in the Mehkar taluk. The Deputy Commissioner states that land to the extent of 29,169 acres was taken up for cultivation during 1886-87, and apparently all that area and more has been appropriated for the purpose during the year under report. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the increase would have been much higher but for the following cause, which I give in his own words:—

"I find that the brother cultivators of the Chikhli taluk have not yet been able to bring under cultivation the extensive acreage of land they simultaneously obtained; it was no less than 21,350 acres. I am inclined to think that these latter were tempted to take up that large area more with a view to trade in teak, which grows on it, than for any agricultural purpose. If they had meant to cultivate, there would have been some

show of it in the returns; an enquiry is now being made about the giving out of all this land with little or no discretion being shown by the Tahsildars. No doubt large tracts of wooded hills have gone into the hands of timber dealers, who will throw up the fields after clearing them of timber."

The result of the Deputy Commissioner's enquiry will be awaited.

25. The following table gives the acreage under each of the principal kinds of crops for five years ending with the year under report:—

	1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Acres.	Proportion.	Acres.	Proportion.	Acres.	Proportion.	Acres.	Proportion.	Acres.	Proportion.
Jowari (great millet or <i>Holcus sorghum</i>) ...	2,214,765	33.8	2,082,525	32.1	2,203,532	33.5	1,952,506	30.2	2,064,077	31.8
Wheat ...	970,133	14.8	819,057	12.6	808,515	12.3	933,924	14.4	1,052,920	16.4
Gram ...	194,524	2.9	187,102	2.9	190,153	3.3	255,404	3.9	280,336	4.4
Rice or paddy ...	16,676	.2	21,784	.3	25,832	.4	24,676	.3	22,434	.3
Bajri (Spiked millet) ...	80,599	1.3	85,882	1.3	93,552	1.4	81,161	1.2	79,501	1.2
Tur (cadjan pea or <i>Cajanus Indicus</i>) ...	237,480	3.6	209,012	3.2	189,439	2.8	182,581	2.8	174,683	2.7
Til (<i>sesame</i>) ...	132,832	2.	127,020	1.7	184,157	2.2	192,701	2.9	133,320	1.8
Linseed ...	313,934	4.7	613,694	9.5	621,893	9.4	386,374	5.9	317,018	4.9
Urud ...	18,538	.2	11,028	.1	16,178	.2	17,955	.2	14,014	.2
Hemp ...	9,516	.1	7,497	.1	6,696	.01	8,056	.1	9,931	.2
Cotton ...	2,026,923	31.	19,59,402	32.	1,846,470	29.6	2,068,945	32.	1,019,894	29.8
Total ...	6,321,920	...	6,124,003	...	6,195,407	...	6,103,383	...	6,068,428	...

* Cotton suffered the largest decrease, the area being 148,151 acres less than in the previous year. The fall is due partly to excessive rain-fall and partly to rotation of crops. On the other hand there has been an increase in the area under jowari, wheat, and gram, the three important food-grains of the province. The increase under wheat is uniformly attributed by district officers to export trade; it is also due to the fact that a great portion of the area under cotton, which was destroyed by the heavy rain-fall, was re-sown with wheat.

26. Of the total area under crop, 71.1 per cent was under kharif, 28.5 per cent under rabi, and .4 per cent under garden cultivation. The following table shows the area under each of these crops for the past two years:—

Districts.	Kharif.		Rabi.		Miscellaneous.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Amraoti ...	1,027,810	1,043,724	349,489	332,578	6,250	6,818
Akola ...	977,331	944,804	261,793	274,841	5,986	6,177
Ellichpur ...	418,160	414,518	116,603	110,971	3,853	4,055
Melghat ...	47,746	44,660	28,012	29,163	33	99
Buldana ...	754,378	755,375	397,652	452,068	4,786	4,439
Basim ...	621,963	634,299	344,572	340,483	3,003	3,576
Wun ...	821,019	736,937	262,446	294,827	2,394	2,216
Total ...	4,668,407	4,574,317	1,760,567	1,834,931	26,305	27,380

From the above it will be seen that there has been a falling-off in the area under kharif to the extent of 94,090 acres, but the deficiency has been somewhat made good by an increase of 74,364 acres in the area under rabi. The garden and other miscellaneous cultivation show an appreciable increase of 1,075 acres.

27. The area under rice fell from 24,676 to 22,434, showing a decrease of 2,242 acres, while that under other irrigated crops increased by 2,293 acres. The subjoined table shows the area under rice and irrigated crops for the year under report and the four preceding years:—

Irrigation—Statement B-II.

Years.	Amraoti.		Akola.		Ellichpur.		Buldana.		Wun.		Basim.		Total.	
	Rice.	Irrigated.	Rice.	Irrigated.	Rice.	Irrigated.	Rice.	Irrigated.	Rice.	Irrigated.	Rice.	Irrigated.	Rice.	Irrigated.
1883-84	465	7,182	249	8,069	2,447	2,644	3,408	10,200	2,369	2,470	7,738	7,452	16,676	38,027
1884-85	238	6,565	215	8,626	3,394	2,817	5,355	21,323	2,385	2,788	8,147	7,030	21,784	40,135
1885-86	539	8,018	331	9,939	4,297	2,693	6,180	18,002	2,936	2,660	11,509	8,151	25,882	49,468
1886-87	426	7,028	277	8,873	4,604	2,168	4,888	14,713	3,287	2,395	11,494	9,262	24,676	42,439
1887-88	504	7,054	271	7,565	3,068	2,560	3,984	13,102	2,914	2,216	11,693	10,235	22,434	44,732

28. The average under each kind of crop, the estimated outturn per acre, and the total outturn are shown in Appendix C. The factors used for the outturn of the chief food-grains and other staple products were obtained, as described in previous years' reports, by experiments made under Commissioner's Book Circular No. XVII of 1881 and by estimates received from intelligent cultivators.

29. The average outturn per acre of the seven principal crops in each district as obtained by these experiments is shown below and compared with the figures of the previous year:—

	Amraoti.		Akola.		Ellichpur.		Meighat.		Buldana.		Wun.		Basim.		Total.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.
Jowari (great millet or <i>Holcus sorghum</i>)	5 21	2 37	3 24	3 37	6 35	5 15	4 0	3 0	2 8	2 17	6 0	5 20	3 18	2 1	4 18	3 10
Cotton	2 16	0 34	1 29	1 2	1 24	1 0	2 32	1 15	1 19	1 8	2 0	2 0	0 33	0 38	1 31	1 6
Wheat	4 28	5 24	4 17	3 23	6 32	5 23	3 0	4 0	3 31	2 37	3 30	6 12	2 5	3 20	3 36	4 13
Til (Sesame)	2 9	1 39	1 15	1 26	1 3	1 12	4 0	1 0	1 30	1 23	1 20	1 0	1 17	1 1	1 27	1 8
Bajri (spiked millet)	1 2	1 2	1 22	1 15	3 6	3 10	1 0	1 0	0 29	0 39	1 1	0 20	0 36	0 39	0 39	1 2
Gram	2 21	2 30	2 7	2 19	3 18	2 22	3 29	4 0	1 35	1 26	0 26	1 20	2 17	3 20	2 1	2 29
Linseed	2 5	1 31	1 29	2 16	1 9	2 11	0 30	1 0	0 36	1 12	1 10	2 19	0 16	1 3	1 19	1 39

The considerable fall in the outturn of the jowari and cotton crops was, as before described, due to the deficiency of the kharif harvest. The figures under the Amraoti District are indeed striking. It would also appear surprising that the outturn of linseed (a rabi crop) should show a decrease in the Amraoti District when the average yield in each of the other five districts stood much higher than the figures of the previous year. But Colonel Bullock, the Deputy Commissioner, gives the reason, which I quote here:—

"Linseed is a crop which is very sensitive to abnormal rain, and it has been an unlucky crop more than once lately. It suffers much from a sort of rust called 'gerwa,' which affects it after heavy rain. I should like to see this blight or rust properly studied by some one with the necessary knowledge."

30. The following table shows the number of the farming stock and the chief agricultural implements in use in the various districts during the year under report compared with that of the previous year:—

Districts.	Cows and bullocks.		Buffaloes.		Sheep and goats.		Carts.		Ploughs.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Amraoti	304,070	280,354	52,315	62,872	1,92,869	1,17,259	27,063	25,462	15,545	15,232
Akola	253,554	244,193	69,510	60,589	69,825	70,045	23,734	22,755	10,456	11,875
Ellichpur including Meighat	114,432	114,265	23,819	23,531	37,719	35,516	14,654	14,622	7,904	7,752
Buldana	299,729	297,969	57,179	58,935	97,603	96,115	16,797	17,190	26,286	29,826
Wun	414,777	377,683	47,384	55,074	87,148	96,215	21,339	46,771	30,756	30,531
Basim	280,571	286,555	51,537	54,870	46,536	62,119	9,546	9,234	31,458	33,066
Total	1,667,730	1,610,224	298,694	314,993	443,692	481,267	113,133	136,930	122,405	128,696

There is an increase under all heads except cows and bullocks, which have decreased in all the districts but Basim. The district officers are unanimous in

attributing this decrease to the prevalence of hoof-and-mouth disease, and the Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti thinks that the decrease may be partly due to false registration in order to evade the grazing fees. The increase in the Basim District was owing to natural production, to more bullocks being required for new land, and to Brinjaras settling down in the villages and bringing in their large herds of cattle. The figures under buffaloes and under sheep and goats call for little remark, and the general increase was due either to natural production or to the absence of disease. There was a striking increase in the number of carts in the Wun District, the figure for 1886-87 having more than doubled in the year under report. The Deputy Commissioner does not account for this unusual increase, but it is no doubt in a measure due to the increase of building operations and improvement of road communication in that district. The fluctuations noticeable under "ploughs" are not so great as to call for comment. It is, however, noteworthy that in the Wun and Basim Districts, where cultivation is rapidly increasing, the number of ploughs used should, comparatively speaking, be so small.

31. The following table shows the lands of all kinds available for grazing in each district, excluding the State reserved forests:—

Districts.	Occupied lands.			Land assigned for free grazing.	Unoccupied land.			Forest lands excluding State reserves.		Other land.	Total grazing land excluding private lands.	Average area per head of cattle.
	Private lands.		Occupied on behalf of village.		Assessed land sold under Settlement Rule XIV.	Grass reserves, Settlement Rule XV.	Unassessed numbers, Settlement Rule XVI.	Babul buns.	Other district reserves.			
	Potkharab.	Others.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Amraoti ...	16,528	93,639	...	52,890	...	13,313	...	7,367	...	...	73,570	2
Akola ...	24,486	187,977	19,614	46,150	33,315	4,945	22,900	2,613	40,728	...	170,165	5
Ellichpur excluding Melghat ...	7,089	24,539	228	15,668	489	63	17	1,258	19,000	...	36,723	3
Buldana ...	49,056	224,761	8,477	77,424	23,767	1,308	86,196	999	2,725	...	209,986	5
Wun ...	22,515	37,141	...	341,884	...	...	...	2,695	16,476	646,560	1,007,615	23
Basim ...	22,196	205,412	...	179,633	...	322	233,554	721	14,496	...	438,726	12
Total ...	144,870	773,469	28,319	713,649	57,571	19,951	342,557	15,653	93,425	646,560	1,917,685	9

The grazing area of the province rose from 1,424,769 to 1,917,685, or 492,916 acres; but as the increase in the Wun District alone amounted to 503,702 acres, the fluctuations in the other districts, though individually small, resulted in a net decrease. The average area per head of cattle for the Wun District has more than doubled. The averages for the first four districts in the statement are the same as last year, while that for Basim has risen by one point.

32. Rs. 1,56,817 was realized during the year as grazing dues, against Rs. 1,30,902 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 25,915. The amount realized in each district in this and in the previous year is shown below:—

Districts.		1886-87.	1887-88.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Amraoti	...	32,748	32,390	— 858
Akola	...	16,129	18,144	+ 2,015
Ellichpur	...	1,034	316	— 718
Buldana	...	15,061	23,915	+ 8,854
Wun	...	52,932	60,864	+ 7,932
Basim	...	12,998	21,188	+ 8,190
Total	...	1,30,902	1,56,817	+ 25,915

There has thus been a considerable increase of revenue in the Akola, Buldana, Basim, and Wun Districts, owing in the first three districts to the employment of departmental agency for collecting grazing dues on the pass system instead of farming out the right to contractors. The system of collecting grazing dues on

passes issued by patels of villages was introduced from the 1st April 1887 in these districts experimentally for one year under the sanction of the Resident, and the working of this system has thus been reported upon by the Deputy Commissioners of the districts concerned:—

Akola.—"The people state that the system has relieved them from much distress."

Buldana.—"The pass system has been successfully and smoothly introduced; it is a good one and suitable to the people; it is often heard from the lips of village officials that they have escaped from the hands of the contractors."

Basim.—"A heavy burden has been taken off the people. They now pay a fixed rate of four annas per buffalo and two annas per bullock or cow, while under the former farming system they often had to pay Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per head."

The rates under the pass system are—

- | | | |
|--|-----|----------|
| 1. For every buffalo ... | ... | 4 annas; |
| 2. For every bull, bullock, cow, or calf ... | ... | 2 annas; |
| 3. For goats and sheep ... | ... | 3 pies; |

while the contractors used to charge from Re. 1 to Rs. 6 per head of cattle and from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per score of sheep or goats, and the district officers have evidently not exaggerated the magnitude of the burden which has been removed from the cultivators. The system, it is reported, has not been in full working order in some of the taluks; otherwise the financial effect of the scheme would have been more favourable.

The increase in the Wun District is explained by the Deputy Commissioner as "owing to stringent measures having been adopted in realizing the dues from the izardars, &c., who hitherto tried to evade payment on the ground that they were not liable to the tax. Their liability or non-liability to the tax depends on the quantity of waste land in their villages or its absence." And the collection of the tax is thus described by the same officer: "The izara villages were, for the working of the tax, divided into three classes: A, those with no waste at all; B, those with cattle in excess of the waste; C, those with waste equal for, or in excess of, their cattle. Allowing two acres per head of cattle, classes A and B will be liable to the tax—A for the whole of the cattle, and B for the cattle in excess of the grazing. Cattle of class A and the exempted portion of class B are covered by passes. Class C have no passes, but the cattle will be impounded if they leave the village limits. This matter is not on a proper footing yet owing to the imperfect returns received from the tahsils. The enumeration of the cattle was done in a very imperfect manner except in the Darwaha taluk. It is hoped it will be done more satisfactorily this year. The chief delinquents in this respect were the izardars, who fancied that the rendition of returns to Government was optional with them. It is needless to say that persistence in that opinion by them would have rendered the returns submitted to Government of no value whatever. However, the financial effect for the year has been satisfactory."

33. Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act were made only in three districts during the year under report. The subjoined table shows the amount of the advances made and the objects for which they were granted:—

	Amraoti.	Akola.	Buldana.	Total.
For wells ...	1,300	450	750	2,500
For reclamation ...	1,300	550	00	1,950
Total ...	2,600	1,000	850	4,450

These sums fall short of the advances of last year by Rs. 4,975, while in 1885-86 the advances aggregated Rs. 29,650 and in 1884-85 they reached Rs. 38,810. The rarity of applications in the Akola and Buldana Districts is attributed by the Deputy Commissioners as follows:—

Akola.—As the marwaris, bunias, and money-lenders in general have got a strong hold on the cultivating class, and as almost all the immovable property of the latter is hypothecated to the former, there is very little chance of the latter availing themselves of the benefit of the Land Improvement Act.

Buldana.—Our system of granting these advances is yet defective, and consequently cultivators cannot reap that benefit from the indulgence which Government originally intended they should. The great defect consists in the delay which our system entails in granting the advance. Our terms are very favorable, and were this defect removed, the cultivator would resort to us in preference to borrowing from others in his own neighbourhood. In this district I do not believe that the boon conferred on the landholders by Government is known. I have talked to headmen of villages, who know nothing about it.

The remedy for the defects here noticed rests entirely, I conceive, with the Deputy Commissioner.

34. The experimental farm at Amraoti was worked this year by Dr. Hume, the Civil Surgeon, an officer with some knowledge and experience of this subject, and the following remarks are to a great extent culled from his report. The character of the season was one which peculiarly affected the farm, lying as it does on low ground near a small water-course. The heavy rain-fall injured the earlier sown crops, submerging them and consequently rotting or damping over the young plants. The different crops suffered severely from the rain when they were ripening.

The experiment of manuring previous to sowing a white crop was done in the case of oats, which were tried as an experiment in new crops this year. The result of the manure was to cause the oats to have more straw, husk, and perhaps chaff than they would have had without it, but the peculiarity of the season, the continued rain-fall all through the cold weather, and the abnormally moist state of the ground in consequence may have had something to do with this condition of husk and of course corresponding smallness of the kernel. The crop however was a success, the yield being 815 lbs. per acre.

The wheat was a most excellent crop—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres produced 1,980 lbs. of grain, or 954 lbs. of clean grain per acre. This is a great improvement on the amount obtained in the previous year, which was 171 lbs. (89 seers) per acre.

The cotton crop for the season, which was bunee, was a good one. But the outturn was far below the average; only 253 lbs. per acre were obtained as against 427 lbs. (213 seers) in the previous year. The quality of the cotton was excellent. As remarked in the last year's report, the bunee does not find favour with the cultivators, who prefer the velaitee cotton. The improvement of the cotton staple in Berar is a question which requires the careful attention of experts, and it is hoped that the conference between Mr. Ozanne and the Commissioner during the ensuing cold season will bring about the desired results.

35. The experimental farm at Akola was discontinued and the land let out on an agreement to Mr. Bymonjee, a retired Assistant Commissioner, for cultivation at the revenue assessment rent.

Experimental farm at Akola.

36. The operations of the Veterinary Department in its several branches will be found recorded in the supplement to this report. Mr. Cooper's report is an interesting one, and it is gratifying to see that the cattle in the province enjoyed comparative immunity from rinderpest and other forms of cattle-disease. Mr. Cooper complains of the imperfect manner in which statistics of cattle-disease are recorded. The extent and importance of the disease will never be thoroughly realized unless an approximately accurate system of recording statistics of cattle in health and disease has been established, and I would therefore strongly support his recommendation to make it incumbent on every village to maintain such a record on special printed forms to be supplied for the purpose.

Horse-breeding would appear to have made steady progress in the year under report, but it is a matter for regret that mule-breeding should have failed. I am at one with Mr. Cooper in the opinion that the breeding of mules can never be attended with success so long as the "kunbi looks upon union of the mule donkey with the female pony as an unclean proceeding." The two donkey stallions lent by the department of horse-breeding operations in India in October last have for this reason proved practically useless, having served only five mares since their advent. These stallions were lent by the horse-breeding department on the condition that they should be returned in the event of the experiment in mule-breeding proving a failure. As Mr. Cooper suggests the early return of the animals, and as I consider it a waste of money to retain them any longer, I would recommend that they may be dispensed with.

37. The result of the operations of the survey and settlement department during the year under report has been somewhat more satisfactory than in the previous year; 2,063 numbers, comprising 60,778 acres 19 guntas, are reported to have been measured during the year, of which 2,008 numbers with 52,714 acres and 23 guntas have been classed. As desired by the Government of India in their review of the Revenue Report for 1886-87, Mr. Hobson has been directed to furnish a special and separate settlement report showing the system on which survey and assessment are carried on and the cost of the operations up to 31st March 1888. I therefore refrain from making any comment on the year's working for the present, but merely quote below the material portions of Mr. Hobson's report for the season:—

"The outturn of area is not so much as I hoped to have been able to get done. This is partly owing to some of the measurers being told off at the beginning of the year to examine boundary-marks and calculate the trees in izara villages and partly to difficulties arising out of the peculiarities of the land to be measured. It should, I think, be borne in mind that nine-tenths of the land measured was waste. Offering the natural difficulties of a close country between undulating hills and covered for the most part with thick brushwood and jungle, I know from experience in testing what these difficulties are, and can endorse the reports frequently received from the measurers stating that they had been out from morning till the afternoon to enable them to measure an average amount of work.

"Of the measured area, 194 numbers with 5,111 acres 17 guntas were tested, equal to 9.4 of numbers and 8.4 of area. The test of 170 numbers were classed with an area of 4,391 acres, equal to 8.4 and 8.3 respectively of the whole classification, the results being on the whole satisfactory, though, owing to the uneven country and thick undergrowth in which the measurers were generally employed, the percentage between test and original measurement was higher than would appear in more open country.

"The average number of measuring working days was 30.71 and of classification 10.29. The average of each measurer's daily work was 60 acres 4 guntas, and of each classer 155 acres 24 guntas. 163½ days were devoted to boundary-mark inspection at the average rate of 11½ numbers inspected per diem. 97½ will be found entered under this head for izara villages.

"The total expenditure was Rs. 18,971-6-0, of which Rs. 17,812-13-2 were on account of salaries. The total expenditure under the head of boundary-marks for mounds and stones erected in culturable and unculturable land was Rs. 2,828-14-6, Wun District; and Rs. 312-11-0, Basim District.

CHAPTER III.

Land Revenue and Land Revenue Collections.

38. The progress made in the collection of arrear accounts of land revenue is detailed in Statement E of the appendices. The balances of former years—Statement E. balances remaining for collection on 1st April 1887 on account of former years amounted to Rs. 13,62,645-4-9, as follows:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
On account of 1882-83	...	...	260	5	2
Do. 1883-84	...	...	261	11	8
Do. 1884-85	...	...	962	7	3
Do. 1885-86	...	...	1,421	4	11
Do. 1886-87	...	...	13,59,739	7	9
Total ...			13,62,645	4	9

The large balance shown above for 1886-87 includes Rs. 12,04,602 on account of the second or rabi instalment, which was not due till the 15th April 1887. The actual balance outstanding on account of that year on the 1st April 1887 was therefore only Rs. 1,55,137.

Of the total amount for collection at the close of 1886-87, Rs. 13,58,089-4-11 were collected during the year under report, and Rs. 2,188-6-10 remitted, leaving an uncollected balance at the close of the year of Rs. 2,367-9-0, comprised as follows:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
On account of 1883-84	...	...	44	11	6
Do. 1884-85	...	...	114	7	3
Do. 1885-86	...	...	105	1	3
Do. 1886-87	...	...	2,103	5	0
Total ...			2,367	9	0

Of this amount, Rs. 1,503-12-9 are in train of liquidation; Rs. 54-14-6 nominal, being rent of land taken up for the extension of the District Jail at Ellichpur and for the dispensary at Chandur in the Ellichpur District; and Rs. 808-13-9 are reported to be irrecoverable. The Wun District returns the largest balance, viz., Rs. 1,440-10-0, and this was owing to some of the izardars not having paid the progressive rental for their villages.

39. The demand on account of land revenue for the year under report amounted to Rs. 64,59,153, against Rs. 64,39,046 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 20,107. The figures for the two years, including miscellaneous collections, are shown below for each district for the sake of comparison:—

				Land Revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amraoti	...	...	{ 1886-87...	15,77,837	3,806	15,81,643
			{ 1887-88...	15,78,168	4,755	15,82,923
Akola	...	...	{ 1886-87...	17,76,061	2,100	17,78,161
			{ 1887-88...	17,78,864	4,672	17,83,536
Ellichpur	...	...	{ 1886-87...	9,23,605	531	9,24,136
			{ 1887-88...	9,23,612	764	9,24,376
Buldana	...	...	{ 1886-87...	9,85,674	7,815	9,93,489
			{ 1887-88...	9,86,611	2,462	9,89,073
Wun	...	...	{ 1886-87...	5,65,739	8,172	5,73,911
			{ 1887-88...	5,77,042	7,822	5,84,864
Basim	...	...	{ 1886-87...	6,10,130	10,263	6,20,392
			{ 1887-88...	6,14,856	9,390	6,24,246
Total	...	{ 1886-87...		64,39,046	32,686	64,71,732
			{ 1887-88...	64,59,153	29,865	64,89,018

Under land revenue proper there has been an increase in all the districts, and notably in the Wun District. The increase in this district, viz., Rs. 11,303, was due to increased area of land taken up for cultivation.

Under miscellaneous or fluctuating land revenue there is an increase in the Amraoti, Akola, and Ellichpur Districts, while the other three districts show a decrease. The decrease in the Buldana District is abnormally large, being Rs. 5,353 in excess of the previous year. This the Deputy Commissioner attributes to the sale of occupancy rights of culturable areas containing valuable timber in 1886-87 under settlement rule II. The giving out of more land in this district has been prohibited pending the issue of further instructions.

The following table shows the several items of receipt in each district under the head of miscellaneous land revenue :—

	Am- raoti.	Akola.	Ellich- pur.	Bul- dana	Wun.	Basim	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income from fruit trees standing in fields and sold by auction ...	374	356	...	...	...	...	730
Proceeds of crops in assigned lands when confiscated (Rule XVIII) ...	22	...	14	3	...	28	67
Excess assessment by way of fines on lands unauthorizedly cultivated (Rule XVIII) ...	...	59	155	23	4	45	286
Income from inam land (Rule XX) temporarily held by Government officers, or if ultimately declared khalsa, then up to the close of the year in which such declaration is made ...	...	169	...	...	...	...	169
Excess assessment fixed by way of fine on lands cultivated without authority (Rule XXI) over survey assessment..	62	159	12	48	4	106	391
Sums bid for the occupation of fields put up to auction (Rule II) ...	350	116	87	2,225	2,176	7,570	12,524
Income from rice fields in beds of rivers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payment of fees, 30 times the assessment for quarrying stones ...	...	360	...	...	...	92	452
Income from decayed trees, &c., in occupied fields ...	...	37	...	3	25	...	65
Extra collections ...	16	...	...	...	108	476	600
Fines on account of neglect to repair boundary-marks ...	2	174	139	...	1,286	219	1,820
Surplus collections on account of former years but brought to notice during the year ...	...	...	...	...	55	...	55
Fines on patels and patwaris ...	401	232	121	...	1,103	402	2,259
Fines levied in respect of culturable land devoted to purposes other than agricultural (Book Circular No. XXIII) ...	454	...	236	56	...	...	746
Izara fees ...	...	...	...	...	...	48	48
Sale proceeds of survey maps ...	2	...	...	...	...	18	20
Water-rates levied on land irrigated from Government resources ...	...	...	...	...	...	232	232
Excess rent levied on the land occupied by cotton presses ...	174	...	...	...	...	...	171
Sale of trees, whether fruit or other, standing on occupied land ...	21	...	...	104	2,996	40	3,161
Sale of mango and mohwa fruits ...	...	...	...	...	...	56	56
Record room receipts ...	1,467	1,562	...	...	...	...	3,029
Income from "sabukar" (alkaline) ...	...	34	...	...	...	...	34
Savings and refunds ...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
Fees on transfer of leased villages ...	...	...	...	...	64	...	64
Income from melon beds ...	239	...	...	...	...	...	239
Miscellaneous ...	1,174	1,414	...	...	...	53	2,641
Total ...	4,755	4,672	764	2,462	7,822	9,390	29,865

40. The total demand for the year, including the education and the jaglia and local cesses, amounted to Rs. 69,93,567 as follows :—

	Rs.
Land revenue	64,59,153
Miscellaneous	29,865
Local cesses	5,04,549
Total •	69,93,567

41. Of the total amount shown above, Rs. 19,76,841 were on account of the rabi or second instalment, and this sum was not due till after the close of the year, viz., on the 15th April 1888, the date fixed for the payment of such instalments.

The total for collection during the year amounted to Rs. 50,16,726, of which Rs. 49,30,587 were realized. But of the sum of Rs. 19,76,841 due on account of the rabi instalment, Rs. 9,32,288 were voluntarily paid in advance, thus making the total collections during the year Rs. 58,62,875.

42. The following table shows the amount payable in each district on account of the first and second instalments, and the amounts collected are paid in advance up to the end of March 1888 :—

	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kharif instalment ...	11,51,869	14,19,340	7,69,350	6,80,331	5,64,830	4,01,141	49,86,861
Collection up to end of March 1888 ...	11,31,324	14,05,183	7,56,587	6,78,269	5,40,206	3,89,153	49,00,722
Balance due at the close of the year ...	20,545	14,157	12,763	2,062	24,624	11,988	86,139
Rabi instalment payable 15th April 1888.	5,50,632	4,99,260	2,28,142	3,84,113	53,440	2,61,254	19,76,841
Paid in advance up to end of March 1888...	1,76,148	3,44,118	1,13,203	2,01,545	28,030	69,244	9,32,288
Percentage ...	31.9	68.8	49.6	52.5	52.5	26.5	47.1

43. The balances outstanding at the close of the year on account of the kharif or first instalment were smaller than in the previous year by Rs. 70,845. The decrease in the Buldana District is very satisfactory, for out of a demand of Rs. 6,80,331, Rs. 6,78,269 were realized during the year, leaving a small balance of Rs. 2,062. The balance in the Wun District, however, is nearly five times as great as in the previous year, and the Deputy Commissioner will now be requested to supply the explanation which his report should have furnished.

44. The number of the various processes employed in order to realize the revenue is shown in Appendix G. Writs of demand were issued in 10,294 cases; 1,860 defaulters were summoned to tahsil head-quarters, of whom 3 were imprisoned in the civil jail in the Ellichpur District. Distraint of personal property was ordered in 8,422 cases, attachment of property was effected in 3,980 cases, and sale was resorted to in 46 cases. Attachment of fields was ordered in 1,742 cases, out of which sale was effected in 256. The prices realized in the sale of these fields amounted to Rs. 5,900-0-6.

45. The total figures in Statement H. of land revenue assigned to individuals or societies at the close of the year may be thus compared with those for the preceding year:—

Assignments.			1886-87.	1887-88.	Difference.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In perpetuity	...	...	1,29,864	1,33,904	+4,040
For one or more lives	...	...	29,028	28,130	—898
During maintenance of establishment	...	...	79,600	79,677	+77
Total revenue assigned			2,38,492	2,41,711	+3,219

The increase in the revenue assigned shown against the head "In perpetuity" occurs in the Buldana District, and is due to the village of Sindgaon in the Chikhli taluk, which had hitherto been shown as pending orders, having been brought under jagir lands. The other fluctuations are due to various causes, such as resumption of inam lands on account of demise of grantees, taking up inam lands for public purposes, &c., and are not so very important as to call for special comment.

CHAPTER IV.

Revenue Business and Procedure.

46. There has been no change in the system of the conduct of revenue business and procedure.

The following statement shows the work done by the Revenue Courts in each district during the past two years:—

Districts.			Cases for disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
			1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Amraoti	...	...	12,616	12,144	11,186	10,671	1,430	1,473
Akola	...	...	16,071	15,141	13,842	13,709	2,229	1,432
Ellichpur	...	...	7,848	7,383	6,769	6,722	1,079	661
Buldana	...	...	10,139	9,787	9,357	9,070	782	717
Wun	...	...	7,575	8,465	6,750	7,301	825	1,164
Basim	...	...	6,773	6,790	6,007	6,044	766	746
Total			61,022	59,710	53,911	53,517	7,111	6,193

The number of cases for disposal decreased by 2·1 per cent., and it is satisfactory to find that the percentage of cases disposed of on the number for disposal shows an increase of 1·3, being 89·6 against 88·3 in the previous year; while the percentage of cases pending at the close of the year has decreased from 11·7 to 10·4. The number of pending cases has decreased in all the districts except Amraoti and Wun; the increase in the latter district was probably due to the material increase of work during the year, the number of cases for disposal being 8,465 as compared with 7,575 in the previous year. On the whole the work turned out is satisfactory.

47. Statement M-(2) in the appendix exhibits the number of cases the Tahsildars were called upon to investigate and report for orders.

Statement M-2.

Appeals decided by Deputy Commissioners—Statement N.

48. The number of appeals from the orders of the Taluk Officers and Tahsildars disposed of by Deputy Commissioners and pending in each district is shown below:—

Districts.	Pending on 1st April 1887.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed.	Pending on 1st April 1888.
Amraoti ...	4	28	32	25	7
Akola ...	3	39	42	41	1
Ellichpur ...	22	9	31	31	...
Buldana ...	...	24	24	17	7
Wun ...	...	24	24	24	...
Basim ...	1	8	9	8	1
Total ...	30	132	162	146	16

Of the 146 appeals disposed of by Deputy Commissioners, 64 were against the town fund assessment and 62 about mutation ordinary. The largest number of appeal cases was pending against Amraoti and Buldana. The Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti does not afford an explanation on this point, but of the 7 pending cases in Buldana, 4 were presented late in the year, and 3 were pending over three months, being connected with town fund assessments.

49. In the Commissioner's Court 181 appeal cases were filed during the year under report, against 192 in the previous year. Including the pending cases of the previous year, which numbered 50, the number of cases for disposal during the year amounted to 231, of which 175 were disposed of, leaving 56 cases pending at the close of the year. The number of cases decided in connection with the offices of patel and patwari was as usual large, being 142 out of 175, the total number disposed of.

50. The state of the sadr and tahsili record-rooms has been reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory. In the Ellichpur District a special establishment was entertained at the close of the year for the arrangement of the revenue records at head-quarters, and the work is being carried on. In the Buldana District the elimination of the records has been completed up to 1867, and the remaining portion is expected to be completed soon. Similar work is also in progress in the Wun District. In the Basim District the records have all been arranged and properly classed. Both the revenue and judicial records of the Deputy Commissioner's Office were hitherto kept in one room: a new record room has, however, been constructed for the exclusive deposit of revenue records, an arrangement which will prevent confusion.

CHAPTER V.

Administration.

51. There has been no change in the permanent establishment during the year under report.

52. Temporary establishments were employed in the district offices at Ellichpur, Wun, and Basim for the elimination and destruction of useless records. The work has been completed in the Basim District, while it is in progress in the other two districts.

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53. The work of the survey of the Melghat was continued satisfactorily during the year, and is fast approaching completion. There was some doubt with regard to the position of the boundary line separating the Melghat taluk from Hoshungabad District of the Central Provinces; it has been determined to fix the mid-stream of the Tapti as the line of demarcation, and the Resident's assent to it has been asked for. The settlement of the western boundary of the Melghat taluk, which touches on the Nimar District of the Central Provinces, is also under consideration.

54. Inspections of boundary-marks were made in 6,114 villages out of a total of 6,677 villages. The number of marks reported as out of repair on occupied lands was 286,460, and on waste lands 91,558, against 335,278 and 47,508 respectively in the previous year. Of these, 3,814 marks on cultivated land and 1,977 marks on waste were repaired by Government agency at a total cost of Rs. 1,659-3-2. Fines in excess of the cost of repairs amounted to Rs. 1,759-15-4. In the Akola District 110,458 boundary-marks were found out of repair, and of this disproportionately large number, 102,952 were repaired by owners of fields without any trouble in occupied, and 67,248 in unoccupied lands remained to be repaired. The number of marks unrepaired in occupied land is largest in the Basim District, where it amounts to 9,803; this is, however, a great improvement on the previous year, when it stood at 25,098. The large number of marks on waste lands remaining unrepaired in the Wun District is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the stringent measures taken to ensure a proper enumeration of the marks. In this connection Colonel Rennick writes as follows:—

"In the previous years the practice was to repair the boundary-marks in waste fields in one circle per taluk. In the year under report I have called for statements from all the munsarims of the district. If the three munsarims worked in the circle under notice and pushed on the repairs, there would be an excuse for this order, but as two of them did nothing in that way, they were all directed to check the marks of their respective circles every year. It must be here stated that the cost of boundary-marks on all wastes adjoining cultivated lands is borne half by Government and half by the cultivator. If this is lost sight of, the expense to Government will be doubled. Of the few marks on village sites and threshing floors, which as a rule adjoin cultivation, the repairs of such should be done by the pandeywars under the patels and patwaris. It is their legitimate work, as they are the people who always pointed out the boundaries of villages and fields. This practice has been allowed to get into disuse, and a system of billing for repairs has been introduced, and I am afraid very little of the money goes where it ought to. Large sums of money are spent every year on these repairs and with such poor results. I beg to append a statement * for the past five years showing the sums paid. I am of opinion that the system ought to be changed. The patel and patwari should be held primarily responsible for the repairs of all marks in waste lands, and the pandias are to do the work and to receive, beside their

	Rs.	s.	p.
*1883-84 ...	797	4	6
1884-85 ...	1,378	9	6
1885-86 ...	1,314	15	6
1886-87 ...	412	1	9
1887-88 ...	329	8	0

hunks, a certain sum of money per annum for the repairs of such marks. He should receive for this work Rs. 2 for every 100 marks; where there is no waste, there would be nothing to pay. The payments to be made by the Tahsildars after the patel and panday have certified that the marks are in order. It is incredible what little repairs the boundary-marks require every year."

In the Wun District many boundary-marks have to be repaired at the cost of Government. The object of repairing the boundary-marks in one circle per taluk per annum was primarily to limit the expense. If properly repaired, boundary-marks ought not to require attending oftener than once in three years. There is no objection to employing all three munsarims in the one circle, thus securing greater supervision; the employment of munsarims rests with the district officer.

There is no authority whatever for making the pandeywars—that is, village servants—responsible for the marks on village sites, &c. Settlement Rule XXIV contemplates such marks being repaired by hired laborers. It rests with the district officer to have these repairs carried out at the least possible expense.

The Deputy Commissioner of Basim has resorted to a useful expedient for preserving the boundary-marks in his district, and I give it in his own words:—

"I also ordered the grass not to be removed from boundary-marks. It has been the custom for munsarims and others to get all the grass weeded off so as to leave them simply as heaps of dark earth and easily seen and inspected from a distance. The consequence was that after each rain the boundary-marks were more or less washed away. By keeping the grass on them they become permanent marks, and only want a very little repair yearly to keep them in proper form and condition."

The expedient is a good one, and I would commend it to the other Deputy Commissioners for adoption in their districts.

55. The result of the inspection of village records in the year under report is recorded in Appendix Q. The accounts of 7,891 villages were examined by munsarims, tahsildars, and district officers. In 2,322 instances the day books were not written up to date or were otherwise improperly kept; in 2,323 instances the sums paid by cultivators had not been entered in the receipt books; and in 6,290 instances cultivators were found without receipt books, against 7,519 in the previous year. The small decrease in the number of cases in which cultivators did not possess receipt books is not altogether satisfactory, but the new books were probably not obtained from the printers before the end of 1887, and the time within which distribution could be made was no doubt insufficient.

Punishment of village officers—
Statement J.

56. The number, nature, and extent of the punishments inflicted on village officers during the year under report is shown below and compared with the figures of the previous year:—

					Patels.		Patwaris.	
					1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Dismissed with forfeiture of watan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. without do.	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	1
Suspended	...	...	...	...	19	30	20	12
Fined	...	...	...	...	284	478	272	323
Amount of fine	...	...	Rs.		1,306	1,672	1,058	1,072

Of the four patels dismissed without forfeiture of watan, two were dismissed on conviction before a Magistrate for embezzlement of Government money, one on account of defalcation in pound collections, and the fourth for bringing a false charge, under Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, against a Government servant. Only one patwari was dismissed, and this was in the Wun District; the cause of the dismissal was for not living in his village.

Thirty patels were suspended during the year, against 19 in the previous year. The causes which led to their suspension were disobedience of orders, neglect of jamabundi duties, failure to give proper assistance to the police in detecting and reporting crime, and making false returns. The number of cases of suspension among patwaris has, on the other hand, decreased from 20 to 12. Of these 12 cases, 8 occurred in the Basim District alone, where suspension was resorted

to in preference to imposing fines. On this point the Deputy Commissioner writes thus:—

“Under the new law it is found in certain circumstances better to suspend than fine, as the fine can be only one-fourth of the emoluments, and in many villages the *rusum* is so small that the fine is not more than Rs. 1 or 2, a fine that is simply laughed at.”

The number of village officers fined during the year is also much in excess of the previous year. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 2,744, against Rs. 2,364 in 1886-87.

57. The total amount due to village officers as emoluments for the collection of land revenue, forest dues, town fund, &c., was Rs. 12,35,292. Of this amount, Rs. 6,46,443 were paid during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,88,849, due chiefly on account of the second instalment of land revenue.

58. The total emoluments of patels on the land revenue demand, including allowances for stationery, &c., amounted to Rs. 3,16,675-14-6, the average emolument per village ranging from Rs. 15-7-9 to Rs. 440-11-0.

Patels.

For 6,232 villages there were 7,723 patels, who held office as follows:—

	Patels.
Permanently	5,135
By rotation among members of same family	627
„ concurrent officiation by members of same family	406
„ rotation among members of different families	1,103
„ concurrent officiation by members of different families	452

The average emolument of each patel was Rs. 52-12-2.

59. The emoluments of patwaris on land revenue aggregated Rs. 3,62,022-7-9, the average for each being Rs. 162-10-1. The average emolument per village ranged from Rs. 18-13-3 to Rs. 530-13-0.

Patwaris.

Patwaris held office as follows:—

	Patwaris.
Permanently	5,761
By rotation among members of same family	690
„ concurrent officiation by members of same family	261
„ rotation among members of different families	75
„ concurrent officiation by members of different families	107

60. There were 505 leased villages at the close of the year, against 513 at the corresponding period of the previous year. The difference is thus accounted for: six villages in the Wun District were made khalsa, the terms of the leases having expired, and one was resumed from the lessee and entered as waste. The village of Karpa, in the Basim District, was also resumed in consequence of the izardar having failed to pay the instalment on due date.

Leased villages—Statement R.

The area and revenue demand on account of these villages were—

	Area.	Rental.
	Acres.	Rs.
Wun	771,358	71,543
Basim	136,886	11,666
Ellichpur (Melghat)	1,125	49
Total	909,369	83,258

CHAPTER VI.

Economic Position of the Agricultural Classes and their Mutual Relations.

61. The following table shows comparatively for the past four years the number of cases of transfer and sale under decree of court, of voluntary sales, and sales for arrears of revenue, together with the area affected by these transactions:—

	1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	No. of cases.	Area.	No. of cases.	Area.	No. of cases.	Area.	No. of cases.	Area.
		Acre.		Acre.		Acre.		Acre.
Temporary transfers under Civil Courts ...	269	5,383	242	5,596	253	6,413	255	5,486
Sales do. ...	128	2,267	134	3,379	98	2,733	74	1,151
Voluntary sales ...	4,685	97,358	4,947	101,569	6,131	135,926	7,082	117,172
Sales for arrears of revenue ...	153	3,111	127	3,567	113	4,104	219	5,176
Total ...	5,235	108,119	5,460	114,111	6,595	149,176	7,630	128,985

Temporary alienations in satisfaction of decrees of civil courts numbered two more than in the previous year, while the area included in them was less by 927 acres.

The number of applications for sales made by civil courts as shown in Statement L has risen from 326 to 549, the Akola District alone contributing 247. Of the 549 applications, only 68 were sanctioned by the Resident, and 52 by the Commissioner, while in only 74 cases were sales actually effected.

Voluntary temporary alienations (mortgages and leases) are shown to have affected 4,484 fields, comprising an area of 78,176 acres and bearing an assessment of Rs. 52,033.

Cases of voluntary sales are still on the increase, although the area covered by them has not been so great as in the previous year. The increase mainly occurs in the Akola District, and the cause will be found explained in the 54th paragraph of the previous year's report.

Two hundred and fifty-five fields bearing an assessment of Rs. 3,481 were sold by the revenue courts on account of arrears of land revenue and fetched Rs. 5,890, being less than two years' assessment.

The average number of years' purchase of the assessment obtained by auction sales was 10·9 as compared with 7·3 in the previous year, while at voluntary sales only seven years' rental was obtained. In Buldana the average of nearly 17 years' revenue was obtained at the auction sales. The Deputy Commissioner of the Amraoti District, in which the proportion of the rate obtained at auction sales and at private sales is to 2 to 1, writes in the following terms:—

"It is somewhat remarkable that in compulsory sales under orders of civil courts the price obtained should be 12 times the assessment against 6 times in the case of voluntary sales. The same thing occurred last year, and I am unable to assign any positive

reason for it. It is certainly the reverse of what one would expect, for land which is sold by civil courts is generally in bad order, and a compulsory sale does not usually give such a good price as a voluntary one. I throw out as a suggestion that it is possible that the consideration in voluntary sales is deliberately understated to avoid the stamp duty."

Colonel Bullock's view is probably correct, for in voluntary sales we have no means of verifying the prices obtained, and there is a sufficient motive for understating them. Another probable reason is that the kunbis will naturally prefer to relinquish their worst fields first.

62. The following table shows the litigation regarding rights in survey numbers during the year 1887 as compared with the previous year:—

	Amraoti.		Akola.		Elliehpur.		Buldana.		Wun.		Basim.		Total.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Suits to recover possession under Sections 8 and 9 of the Specific Relief Act ...	13	20	5	...	5	9	12	11	6	5	14	5	55	50
Other suits between parties claiming as proprietors ...	134	227	27	26	10	8	19	61	7	17	26	19	223	358
Other suits between proprietors of survey numbers and sub-tenants ...	92	21	26	19	13	19	15	25	2	1	16	32	164	117
Suits not included in the foregoing columns, such as for possession between mortgagor and mortgagee ...	92	83	48	95	45	71	57	28	47	45	25	40	314	369
Suits to declare or establish right in survey numbers ...	144	162	6	5	7	9	7	9	2	35	14	17	180	237
Total number of suits ...	475	513	112	145	80	116	110	134	64	103	95	113	936	1,124

Litigation has increased in all the districts during the year. Amraoti heads the list again by showing 513 cases out of a total of 1,124 for the province.

The Deputy Commissioner has proved by statistics that the majority of cases in his district have been on deeds of sorts, and he fails to see therefore how any fault in revenue management can be the cause of increase in land cases as surmised in the previous year's report. He is however doubtful whether, in view of the comparative smallness of the figures in the other districts, all cases of suits on mortgage deeds and deeds of sale are entered in their returns. The Deputy Commissioners concerned will be asked to notice this point specially in their next report.

CHAPTER VII.

Treasuries.

63. No change of any kind either in the working of the treasuries or in the system of accounts has taken place during the year under report. The contemplated scheme for the transfer of the management of the treasuries at Amraoti and Akola to the Bank of Bombay has now been sanctioned by the Government of India, and the change is to be effected from 1st October next.

64. The working of the treasuries was satisfactory throughout the year. The sudder treasuries were periodically inspected by the Deputy Commissioner, and the tahsil treasuries were inspected during the cold weather tours. I give below the names of the officers who held charge at the close of the year:—

Mr. MacGill ...	...	...	...	Amraoti.
" Price ...	...	...	...	Akola.
" Maniksha Ruttonjee Dastoor ...	...	...	...	Ellichpur.
" King ...	...	...	...	Buldana.
" Vishwanadum ...	...	...	...	Wun.
" Vishwanath Narayan Dandekar ...	...	...	...	Basim.

There is nothing to record regarding the operation of the treasuries. The supply of cash, currency notes, stamps, and copper coin was sufficient to satisfy all requirements.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

65. The want of a Land Revenue Code has long been felt by the officers of this Administration. Numerous circulars have been issued from time to time both by the Resident and the Commissioner bearing on the salient points of our revenue system and management; but what is wanted is a code embodying all the rules and regulations in force in the province, so as to obviate the necessity of referring to volumes of circulars and to other instructions which have not been put in print. To meet this want therefore, and at the instance of the Government of India, a substantive Land Revenue Law has been prepared. The work was entrusted to Mr. Ganesh Srikishen Khaparde, B.A., LL.B., Extra Assistant Commissioner, and has been completed. The opinions and criticisms of the several district officers have been obtained, and have been considered by me in conference with Colonel Bullock and Mr. Nicholetts. I hope to submit the draft code to the Resident ere long.

66. Revenue buildings are reported to be in good condition, with the exception of the Kelapur Tahsili in the Wun District. The attention of the Public Works Department has however been drawn to the insecure state of this building. Some additions to the Deputy Commissioner's Cutchery at Basim have been made during the year. The Deputy Commissioners' cutcherries at Ellichpur and Buldana are also in need of enlargement, and proposals for increased accommodation are under consideration.

The Malkapur tahsili building has been completed, and it is under contemplation to have a new tahsili building at Khamgaon.

67. Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants were out in camp as usual and visited the principal places in their districts.

68. The several Deputy Commissioners have uniformly reported well of their assistants and their subordinates. I have however to notice with regret the loss sustained by the province by the death of Colonel R. S. Thompson, whose long connection with this Administration was terminated by his death from cholera in August 1887; in him the province has lost a hard-working and useful officer.

69. There was no change in the incumbency of the Commissioner's Office. The late Mr. Saunders held charge of the office throughout the year. By his sudden death last May, the duty of writing this report, relating, as it does, to a period previous to

my administration of the province, devolved upon me. I fear therefore that this report has lost much of the value which it would otherwise have possessed.

I have been sufficiently long in charge of the Commissionership to appreciate the work of Mr. Wade, the Superintendent, whose services the Resident was good enough to spare. I cannot express in too strong terms the obligation I am under to him for his untiring labour, his zeal, and the reforms he has introduced into the office. My thanks are also due to the other members of the establishment, who have most ably seconded Mr. Wade, more especially to Mr. Wasudeo Sadaseo, Clerk of the Court, who has given me every satisfaction.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. C. A. SZCZEPANSKI,

Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

VETERINARY REPORT, HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS, 1887-88.

In commencing this report it is satisfactory to notice the comparative immu-

CATTLE-DISEASE.

Rinderpest.

nity from contagious disease enjoyed by the cattle since last rainy season, in striking contrast to their condition during the previous year, when rinderpest (cattle plague) committed frightful havoc among the village herds. It first came under my notice in December 1886 and raged with great virulence until the rainy season of 1887, when it ceased, and since that time the outbreaks recorded have been confined to small areas, and the disease has presented sporadic features. Like most of the contagious fevers of the lower animals and mankind, rinderpest appears in more or less definite cycles of time and, in the absence of legislative measures for its suppression, spreads with great rapidity. It would appear that Berar is not alone in its comparative exemption from disease during the past year, for if newspaper agricultural reports can be trusted, not only has cattle-plague been less prevalent, but the cattle generally have enjoyed a greater immunity than usual from that equally destructive scourge—anthrax.

Epizootic apthra (foot-and-mouth disease) is rarely entirely absent from

Epizootic apthra.

our village herds, but in the past year it has been far less common than in the preceding year, and the outbreaks brought to notice have been of a very mild type. Under ordinary conditions the disease is of a benign nature, the fatalities seldom exceeding one per cent. of the attacks. In this country it is greatly aggravated by injudicious treatment, which, although not sensibly increasing the fatalities, tends to very material loss by inducing severe and often permanent lameness and a failure of the milk supply. Full particulars respecting both these bovine epizootics will be found in my previous reports. The number of attacks, fatalities, &c., in connection with rinderpest for the past year is contained in appendix A at back of this report.

There is little doubt that in the near future legislative measures for the suppression of contagious cattle-disease must be introduced. The Agricultural Conference at Delhi had under consideration the question of a Civil Veterinary Department for India, and we may hope to see a department initiated to deal, not only with cattle-disease, but also with the improvement of the breed. In Berar we are fortunate in possessing bullocks the best of which will bear comparison with any in India, but with the rapid disappearance of grazing ground and the general apathy of cattle-owners with regard to preserving pure the best strains, deterioration must follow.

Another point now engaging the attention of the Government of India is the introduction of protective inoculation, and it is in this direction that we shall doubtless ultimately find a means of controlling these scourges. In rinderpest, anthrax, and pleuro-pneumonia we have three contagious diseases of bovines not amenable to treatment with any great measure of success, and if by periodic inoculations with a cultivated virus we can render proof against these diseases our village herds, we shall in a few years save to the country millions of rupees. It is true that in some countries certain contagious cattle-diseases have been "stamped out" by slaughter, as was rinderpest in England in 1865 and 1866, but this can never be resorted to in India, where strong religious prejudice would interfere with the working of such an Act, and further the process of "stamping out" can only be really successful where the plague to be dealt with is one not indigenous to the country.

As bearing upon this subject it is worthy of note that, although cattle-disease of a fatal nature raged to such an extent in 1886-87, the Census Return as taken from the Revenue Report for that year shows an increase from the previous year in the number of cows and bullocks for five of the sub-divisions of Berar,

only Ellichpur District declaring a deficit of nearly 3,000 animals. In buffaloes however the province showed a decrease of upwards of 26,000. It was noticed that the buffalo tribe suffered more severely than other cattle, but these last possess no immunity from the diseases which affect the former.

A reference to previous reports from this office will show how necessary it is that skilled native agency should be utilised in dealing with the ordinary ailments of cattle, horses, &c. Even if at first we could only start free dispensaries under trained native assistants, it would be a step in the right direction; it would be the means of saving animal life and preventing suffering by introducing a humane method of treatment in lieu of the barbarous practices which are now resorted to, and it would tend to render less irksome those repressive measures which are absolutely indispensable in the suppression of contagious disease and which, as they cause the unfortunate owners considerable temporary inconvenience, are either carried out unwillingly and in a perfunctory manner or—and this is more generally the case—are altogether neglected.

In connection with the barbarous treatment of animals, I would call attention to indiscriminate firing or branding, and particularly to that repulsive native substitute for emasculation, *viz.*, "mulling," an operation by which the unfortunate animal's testicles are slowly broken up between the operator's hands and a stout piece of wood, while the writhing beast often endures this agony for upwards of an hour.

Allusion has been made in previous reports to the manner in which patwaris compile the statistics of cattle disease. If, during the progress of an epizootic, the village records be called for, it will often be found that no information on the subject can be gained from them, and it is seldom indeed that attacks and deaths or recoveries are registered as they occur. It should be made compulsory for every village to keep up records of cattle-disease on printed forms which should be supplied for the purpose.

At the end of last year's report reference was made to the probable deputation to India of M. Pasteur's agent for the purpose of introducing into the country protective inoculation, and at the beginning of January last a Mr. Lamprey, accompanied by M. H. L. de Lt. Marie, M. Pasteur's accredited agent for the sale of vaccine, arrived in Calcutta; but as neither gentleman was prepared to establish a laboratory or to conduct experiments upon animals in India, the Government of India decided not to enter into any definite arrangements with M. Pasteur through their agency.

The wilful poisoning of cattle for the sake of the hides is as much in vogue in Berar as in other provinces, and it is matter for regret that the culprits are seldom brought to justice. It is generally easy for the poisoner to carry out his nefarious scheme without attracting the suspicions of the mere children who are often the only guardians of the cattle on the grazing grounds. The boldness of these villains was illustrated the other day in Amraoti when poison was administered to the tonga bullocks of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Viccaji, and both animals died within twenty-four hours.

During the past year an attempt was made to introduce a horse and cattle show for the province. The meeting was held in Akola at the end of October, and although it met with but a partial measure of success, much better results may be anticipated in the future if, as is highly desirable, it is determined to hold an agricultural show annually. There are details in the management of last year which require modification: First, the period of year—the end of October—is not suitable, as the cultivators are engaged in wheat-seasoning. It is probable that the last week in November would prove a more favourable time, and until the meeting is established on a firm basis, it would be advisable to supply to exhibitors free grass. It must be remembered that exhibitors have no prospect of reaping pecuniary benefit except in the matter of prizes, as it will take some years to make the meeting a trading mart for the dis-

posals of horses and horned stock. The free supply of grass need not entail a heavy expenditure, as it can be obtained at a cheap rate in the month of November. Full information with reference to the past show is contained in my Report No. 505, dated 29th December 1887.

During the past year a severe epizootic of "surra" has prevailed amongst the postal dāk ponies belonging to Messrs. Pestonjee, and they have lost a large number. The disease is a relapsing fever and is due to the presence in the blood of a minute parasite—a spirilleid. It is invariably fatal. The malady has been recognised in India for some years, and in 1884-85 it was the subject of a special investigation in British Burma by Veterinary Surgeon Steel, A.V.D. It has proved a great scourge to Burma, and is accountable for the severe losses among the horses of the Native Cavalry and the transport mules recently engaged in that country.

My attention was first directed to the condition of Messrs. Pestonjee's ponies in November last, and during that month and December all the tonga stations were visited at intervals, remedial measures suggested, and medicines prescribed. The facts are reported in my No. 508 of 1887, forwarded with office letter No. 2 of 1st January 1888. I have before stated that the disease is of a parasitic nature and invariably fatal. How this parasite enters the system we do not know, but it is probably through the medium of the water or food. My efforts were directed to improving the sanitary conditions of the ponies' surroundings and to the exhibition of agents inimical to parasitic life. Carbolic acid was first tried and afterwards corrosive sublimate (perchloride of mercury). It was thought that some measure of success attended the administration of the latter drug, but I was in this, as in many other instances, hampered by the want of trained subordinates. In my absence it is extremely doubtful if the medicine was regularly administered, and as a pony died soon after being dosed (probably from an over-dose), its use was abandoned. I have prescribed perchloride of mercury in anthrax and other cases for the past five years and with success, but it is not an agent which can be resorted to with safety except under careful supervision. In this instance the animals were spread over fifty miles of road, and I had not an assistant to place in charge of even one tonga station.

Although surra is due to a specific virus, there is no doubt that hard work, exposure, and over-crowding by lowering the vital powers predispose to the affection, and the dāk ponies are placed under favourable conditions for contracting disease. Many of them are poor and small. They are hard-worked, badly housed, and their surroundings generally leave much to be desired from a sanitary point of view.

The disease can be conveyed by inoculation into the blood, but it would not seem to be actively contagious, for it does not spread to other parts of Berar, and in his investigations in British Burma Veterinary Surgeon Steel has seen lame and non-febrile patients in the same lines with animals the subjects of surra without the former contracting the disease, and upon recovery they have returned to uninvaded lines without conveying the malady. It is probable that there is some local influence which favours its spread, and although not now so prevalent as during last winter, the disease still continues.

On the 1st of December last I started from Hingoli for Malegaon, arriving there on the 6th and remaining until the 16th. **MALEGAON FAIR.** Mr. Stevens, Superintendent, H. H. the Nizam's Horse-breeding Operations, was the only other European officer present. I assisted him in judging the horses and awarding prizes as well as giving professional aid to silladars and others in selecting horses. It is unfortunate that this large and influential fair is so difficult of access. Were it near a line of rail or any other centre of traffic, it might become the largest horse fair in India. The nearest railway station, Barsi Road, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, is 122 miles distant; the nearest telegraph office, Barsi Town, 100 miles away; and the nearest British Post Office, Mominabad, 40 miles. In considering these distances, it must be remembered that the various places mentioned are connected only by fair-weather roads or cart tracks.

The quality of the young stock was equal to that of the previous year, but there was a noticeable falling-off in the condition of the yearlings and two-year-olds; probably referable to the high price of grain.

For detailed information respecting Malegaon Fair see Office Nos. 131 of 10th January 1887 and 72 of 8th March 1888.

We have six Berar students at the Bombay Veterinary College. The expulsion from the institution for theft of one graduate and the secession of two others on the plea that the terms of service with the Government of Berar were not agreeable to them necessitated the deputation of three other youths to fill the vacant places, and these latter missed the benefit of attending the College course for the winter session, 1886-87.

BERAR STUDENTS AT THE BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

At the examination held at the College in September 1887 Mr. G. D. Khandker passed his first professional examination, while Mr. Mahomed Shams-ud-din and Mr. H. R. Kshirsagar were rejected, and Mr. Vishnu Ramchandra Pitkey was rejected at his preliminary examination. In reporting on this, the Superintendent of the College writes: "I attribute the above rather unsatisfactory result to the fact that these students not having entered at the commencement of the working year have had an irregular period of study. I trust the five students of the junior class will give a better result in April 1888. I believe they have worked to the best of their abilities." And in reply to my enquiry if there was reason to fear that any of the rejected students did not possess sufficient ability to master the subjects taught at the institution, he replied: "Looking to the short period of their study, the rejected students have done well."

At the examination held in April 1888 Mr. G. D. Khandker passed his second professional examination, and Messrs. Mahomed Shams-ud-din, H. R. Kshirsagar, Govind Oke, and G. W. Sendurniker were successful in their first professional examination. Mr. V. R. Pitkey was a second time rejected. He entered the College on 10th November 1886, and Mr. Stœl was therefore asked to state if he pursued his studies with reasonable diligence. In reply the Superintendent, Bombay Veterinary College, explains that Mr. Pitkey was ill at the time of the examination, and suggests that, as he passed the College examination which immediately precedes this, he should be allowed another chance.

As far back as June 1887 I called attention to the advisability of creating some extra scholarships to fill vacancies which might from time to time occur either from voluntary secession or other causes, as the conditions of the bond between the Berar Government and these graduates permit of their taking their discharge after three years' service in the province. My recommendation, however, did not receive the sanction of the Resident on the ground that the department at present is merely in an experimental stage.

A descriptive roll (Appendix B) of the Berar Students at the Bombay Veterinary College, with dates of their joining, examinations passed, and probable dates of passing out of the institution, is attached to this report.

In some parts of the province breeding operations are making steady progress. The two ponies located in the Buldana District—one at Buldana, the other at Mehkar—show favourable returns. During the year one has covered 30 mares and the other 24. Basim pony has served but 12, and out of this number 8 were covered in my camp, but I have great hope of this district showing a material improvement as the residents get to understand more thoroughly the intentions of the Government in the matter. During last cold weather a number of strong mares were unearthed in the Pusad taluk (Basim District), and while marching through that taluk in January, 20 mares were brought to my camp to be served. The present Acting Deputy Commissioner of Basim, Captain Morris, also writes that mares are being brought in daily for the services of the pony stallion as well as to the horse recently transferred for temporary use in Basim.

HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

I have adopted the plan of taking the stallions about with my camp, and it has a beneficial effect, as the horses are thus brought directly to the notice of the villagers and the terms of service can be distinctly explained. Last year fifty-eight mares were covered in my camp. It will scarcely be believed that people living but a few miles from the head-quarters of a Government stallion are often ignorant even of the horse's presence.

The Ellichpur stallion has served only nine mares, which is not an encouraging return, but the horse suffered from parasitic disease in the early part of the year and was for some time under treatment, and after he was cured he did not recover condition until late in the year.

Amraoti and Akola have made but poor use of their ponies. There appears to be little demand for stallions in these districts, and unless better results can be obtained, I propose to temporarily transfer the Akola pony to Pusad.

The Amraoti pony is, I regret to say, in a very bad state of health. He experienced a severe catarrhal attack at the commencement of June, and for two months previous to this he had been on the sick list on account of debility.

The acute symptoms have now subsided, but the horse is in an emaciated condition and is likely to be under treatment for some time to come. During the past few days his health has considerably improved.

The returns from the Wun District are most disappointing, and one can only hope that the Yeotmal stallion has been allowed to serve mares of which no record has been kept. The covering certificate book shows that during the past year he has served six mares only, and there is not a single entry between the 6th April 1887 and the 21st January 1888. The Deputy Commissioner has been asked if he can explain this want of success, as during the previous year the counterfoils show the horse to have covered 36 mares.

Early in the year the Superintendent, His Highness the Nizam's Horse-breeding Operations, offered to place in Berar a few stallions for service, and his offer was most gratefully accepted, but unfortunately, owing to casting and death vacancies, the stud in question was hardly up to the number required by the State, and it was with great difficulty that two horses were obtained for Berar. At the end of December these were handed over to this department at Malegaon Fair by Mr. Stevens, and they have proved a valuable addition to the small stud in the province, which before this consisted of seven ponies only. Both horses are well suited to the district. One is a bright bay, five-year-old Arab with black points, and although not perhaps of the purest caste, he is a taking horse to the eye and the natives are very fond of him. He is a compact little horse, about 14-3, on short legs, with great strength and an excellent temper. The other is a gray Arab, over 15 hands, of immense bone and power. He is somewhat aged, and has lost that beauty of contour common to the Arab, but he is an animal of undoubted good points and should get excellent stock. In the three months up to April 1st these two horses covered 26 mares. One is now temporarily located in Basim; the other is at Malkapur.

In addition to the horses already mentioned, I have recently handed over to a patel in the Basim District for service a valuable Arab pony, for which I paid Rs. 600 in the Bombay stables last November. In the month of January he received a severe injury to the base of the brain, and as a result he is almost blind.

On account of caste prejudice I do not think that mule-breeding in Berar can ever be successful. The kunbi looks upon union of the male donkey with the female pony as an "unclean" proceeding.

During the last cold season two donkeys were attached to my camp, but I could not persuade the villagers to avail themselves of the animals' services

although they readily admit the possible advantages of mule-breeding and do not deny that a young mule has a higher commercial value than a diminutive pony colt. There is little doubt that the more advanced natives would undertake to try the experiment, but that they dread being put out of caste for so doing.

The two donkeys above referred to were sent to the province on 30th October last by the Department, Horse-breeding Operations, but they have proved practically useless, having since that time covered but five mares. I cannot therefore recommend their detention in the province and would suggest that the animals be returned to the Department, Horse-breeding Operations, as soon as practicable.

A return—Appendix C—showing the number of mares served by each Government stallion is attached to this report.

A plan of stabling has been sanctioned for general adoption in the province, and it is to be hoped that each horse will soon be supplied with decent shelter. At present they are for the most part housed through the kindness of Government officers. The erection of the Amraoti stable has commenced, but it will provide accommodation for one horse only. During the present hot weather it was necessary to put up "chupper" huts in Amraoti for two Arab horses, one pony, and two donkeys. Five stalls and two sheds for syces were constructed at a cost of Rs. 178. They are ingeniously made, allow of free ventilation of air, and afford excellent shelter from the rain and sun, while they appear sufficiently substantial to last two or three years. I cannot, however, advise their use in the future except in case of such emergency as the present on account of the danger from fire, as being constructed of wood and a light thatched roof, in the event of accidental ignition, they would burn to the ground in a few minutes. This risk is, of course, reduced to a minimum during the rains, and for greater security the sheds are placed in close proximity to the police guard over the cutcherry.

During the present year I have experimented with oats, the Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti kindly renting me the land from the Government Farm. It is deep soil and was manured, but the crop was not irrigated. The result is encouraging: 125 lbs. of seed was supplied to the farm, but through an oversight it was not all sown. About one maund of seed produced 20 maunds of oats of excellent quality. Indeed I have seldom seen better Indian oats. The officer in charge of the farm submitted a bill, amounting to Rs. 25-2-6, for rent of land and cultivation. This of course does not include the cost and carriage of the seed.

I also supplied to the Deputy Commissioner of Buldana 125 lbs. of oats for growth in his district. The seed was sown in various parts of Buldana, and I only had the opportunity of seeing one of these plots when the crop was nearly fit to harvest. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the yield was good, and he has been asked to supply exact results. The portion of the crop received by me from Buldana was good, but not quite equal to the oats grown in Amraoti. The natives took a lively interest in the "English grain" as they called it, and the Deputy Commissioner of Buldana received numerous applications for small quantities for experimental purposes.

Although conducted on a small scale, the experiment conclusively proves that the soil of Berar, and specially the black soil, is admirably adapted to the cultivation of oats. This result might be anticipated, seeing that in many parts excellent wheat is produced. Last year I noticed that the wheat crop suffered severely from red mould. The oats escaped this fungus.

Looking to the nature of the soil, it is probable that Mangold wurtzel, Swede turnips, lucerne, beans, and many other English productions could be grown here. Their cultivation is well worth a trial.

I regret that no steps have yet been taken to establish a horse run in Wun. The land was prospected by Mr. Hobson and myself in March 1887, and the subject fully reported on in this office No. 222 of 21st April 1887.

In May last Government of India orders were received for my deputation to Paris to study M. Pasteur's system of protective inoculation against anthrax and other contagious fevers of animals. These orders were subsequently countermanded, and I have been put to considerable pecuniary loss thereby.

AMRAOTI CAMP, }

30th July 1888. }

J. COOPER, V. S.,

Veterinary Superintendent, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Appendix A.

Statement drawn up from the reports received in this office from patels of several villages showing attacks and deaths of cattle from cattle plague during the year 1887-88.

Names of villages.	Taluk.	District.	No. of attacks.	No. of deaths.
Chincholi ...	Khamgaon	Akola	7	4
Bhot ...	Do.	Do.	20	12
Titrao ...	Do.	Do.	84	48
Palsi Khurd ...	Do.	Do.	19	11
			130	75
Morgaon ...	Balapur	Do.	5	4
Manarkher ...	Do.	Do.	64	27
Karanja Rumjanpur ...	Do.	Do.	44	23
Nimbi ...	Do.	Do.	13	12
Antri Malkapur ...	Do.	Do.	38	37
			164	103
Maisang ...	Akola	Do.	59	34
Lakhanwada ...	Do.	Do.	3	3
			62	37
Total of Akola District ...	...	...	356	215.
Bailgaon ...	Mehkar	Buldana	4	3
Isoli ...	Chikhli	Do.	112	112
Total Buldana District ...	...	...	116	115
Mangi Sawargaon ...	Kelapur	Wun	96	96
Sayalkharda ...	Do.	Do.	112	112
Total of Wun District ...	...	...	108	108
Bailkhed ...	Basim	Basim	18	18
Dongerkinhi ...	Do.	Do.	26	26
Biargaon Bk. ...	Pusad	Do.	115	81
Karanja ...	Do.	Do.	26	14
Total of Basim District ...	...	...	185	139
Losses discovered by Veterinary Superintendent on his visits to following villages:—				
Bailgaon ...	Mehkar	Buldana	...	60
Shelgaon ...	Do.	Do.	...	40
Dongaon ...	Do.	Do.	...	75
Mudephal ...	Do.	Do.	...	40
Chincholi ...	Khamgaon	Akola	...	37
Morgaon Digra ...	Do.	Do.	...	14
Jalamb ...	Do.	Do.	...	25
Lohara ...	Do.	Do.	...	58
Janori Nipani ...	Do.	Do.	...	55
Karanja Rumjanpur ...	Balapur	...	...	23
Manarkher ...	Do.	Do.	...	12
Total ...	...	...	...	439
Grand total ...	...	...	...	1,016

APPENDIX B.

Descriptive Roll of Berar Students at the Bombay Veterinary College.

No.	Names of Students.	Caste.	Date of joining the Bombay Veterinary College.	Result of studies.	Probable date of passing out of the Veterinary College.
1	Mahomed Shams-ud-din.	Mussalman	10th Nov. 1886.	Failed once in Sept. 1887 first examination, and passed first examination in April 1888.	May 1890.
2	Vishnu Ramchandra Pitkey.	Brahmin...	10th do.	Failed in Sept. 1887, and in April 1888 was sick at latter examination.	May 1891
3	Govind Dattatrya Khandker.	Do. ...	23rd Dec. 1886.	Passed first examination Sept. 1887, and second examination in April 1888.	May 1889.
4	Hari Ramchandra Kshirsagar.	Rangari ...	23rd do.	Failed Sept. 1887, and passed first examination in April 1888.	May 1890.
5	Shridhar Govind Oke	Brahmin...	2nd April 1887.	Passed first examination in April 1888.	May 1891.
6	Ganesh Waman Sendarniker.	Do. ...	1st July 1887.	Do. do.	May 1890.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Services of Government Stallions in Berar during the year 1887-88.

Names of Stallions.	District in which the stallion is located.	No. of mares covered by each stallion during the official year.
Ch. A. "Yakoob" ...	Buldana ..	24
Ch. A. "Khushdil" ...	Mehkar, in Buldana District..	30
B. A. "Esau" ...	Ellichpur ...	9
Ch. A. "Roulette" ...	Amraoti ...	9
B. A. "Moti" ...	Basim ...	12
B. A. "Maddan" ...	Akola ...	9
B. A. "Tega" ...	Wun ...	5
B. A. "Baron" ...	With Veterinary Superintendent, H. A. D.	14
G. A. "Shah Baz" ...	Do. ...	12
Donkey "Bikram" ...	Do. ...	1
Do. "Omedsingh" ...	Do. ...	2
	Total ...	127

APPENDICES.

A.—Statement showing the progress of cultivation during the year 1897-88.

Balance assessed and available for occupation.																						
District.	Classification of villages.	No. of villages.	Total area.	Area such as village sites, tanks, rivers, not included in any survey numbers.	Area included in				Fields assigned.		Uncultivable lands (grasses, poles) not included in any of the foregoing.	Not occupied.		Occupied.		Deduct amount enjoyed by inam-dars, jagirdars, &c.	Balance (reposit.)	Total.		Percentage of column 15 to column 30.		
					Demarcated forests.	Bamboo bums.	Kum-mas.	Other district reserved forests.	For free grazing.	For village purposes.		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			Acres.	Assessment.			
Anantnag.	Khalas villages	{ 1887-88 ...	1,725,994	44,089	12,066	7,367	13,313	116,840	52,508	10,473	...	11,080	7,038	1,458,158	15,81,237	11,324	15,70,033	1,469,288	15,88,995	99.2		
		{ 1886-87 ...	1,725,994	44,082	12,066	7,366	13,399	116,822	52,498	10,467	...	11,717	7,388	1,457,577	15,80,964	11,964	15,69,709	1,469,294	15,85,352	99.2		
		{ Survey ...	1,726,061	43,704	...	...	...	...	65,889	9,493	18,396	221,746	1,04,735	1,367,433	15,44,393	12,555	15,31,778	1,589,179	16,49,068	99.9
	Jagir villages	{ 1887-88 ...	23,995	672	...	...	...	52	11	273	...	6	2	22,981	28,763	28,342	419	22,987	28,765	99.9
		{ 1886-87 ...	23,995	672	...	...	...	52	11	273	...	6	2	22,981	28,763	28,342	419	22,987	28,765	99.9
		{ Survey ...	24,334	610	...	...	...	12	6	272	...	6	2	22,434	28,089	28,089	...	22,434	28,089	100
	Kameragun estate	{ 1887-88 ...	15,909	224	...	...	...	330	102	106	...	...	...	15,147	13,274	5,558	7,716	15,147	13,274	100
		{ 1886-87 ...	15,909	224	...	...	...	330	101	106	...	...	...	15,148	13,275	5,559	7,716	15,148	13,275	100
		{ Survey ...	15,909	225	...	...	...	330	83	106	...	1,249	667	13,916	12,620	173	12,447	15,165	13,278	91.7
	Total	{ 1887-88 ...	1,765,898	44,965	12,066	7,367	13,313	116,840	52,800	10,686	379	11,086	7,040	1,496,286	16,23,294	45,126	15,78,168	1,507,372	16,30,334	99.2		
{ 1886-87 ...		1,765,898	44,978	12,066	7,366	13,399	116,822	52,880	10,579	379	11,728	7,390	1,495,708	16,23,002	45,165	15,77,837	1,507,439	16,30,334	99.2			
{ Survey ...		1,766,904	44,539	...	...	...	...	66,231	9,582	18,774	222,996	1,05,402	1,493,788	15,85,042	40,817	15,44,225	1,626,778	16,90,444	98.3	
Akola.	Khalas villages	{ 1887-88 ...	1,640,317	42,979	20,625	2,614	3,988	39,373	46,150	12,652	22,801	16,938	1,415,920	17,84,441	22,355	17,62,086	1,449,135	18,01,374	97.7			
		{ 1886-87 ...	1,640,306	42,976	20,625	2,614	3,988	39,373	46,150	12,741	22,814	16,937	1,410,333	17,81,692	22,444	17,59,248	1,449,135	18,01,389	97.8			
		{ Survey ...	1,651,192	43,091	...	...	...	...	43,131	11,442	78,142	94,237	34,109	1,381,239	17,92,137	34,811	17,57,326	1,475,246	18,46,246	93.6
	Integral waste villages	{ 1887-88 ...	9,079	...	...	...	958	1,355	...	...	8	6,534	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 1886-87 ...	9,079	...	...	...	958	1,355	...	...	8	6,534	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Survey ...	9,079	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jagir villages	{ 1887-88 ...	59,643	944	996	195	4,219	2,053	940	44,236	48,880	32,184	16,636	46,289	49,820	95.6	
		{ 1886-87 ...	59,643	944	996	195	4,219	2,053	940	44,236	48,880	32,184	16,636	46,289	49,820	95.1	
		{ Survey ...	52,643	800	783	105	4,232	20,331	17,797	15,318	19,210	11,485	7,724	35,649	37,007	42.9	
	Total	{ 1887-88 ...	1,709,039	43,923	20,625	2,614	4,946	40,728	47,146	12,855	33,554	35,529	18,031	1,460,056	18,33,321	54,539	17,78,782	1,495,648	18,51,353	99.8		
{ 1886-87 ...		1,702,028	43,821	20,625	2,614	4,946	40,728	47,145	12,944	33,567	41,258	20,895	1,454,380	18,30,473	54,484	17,75,979	1,495,638	18,51,368	99.9			
{ Survey ...		1,701,754	43,807	...	...	...	...	43,914	11,547	89,536	116,398	52,653	1,396,557	18,11,347	54,296	17,65,060	1,512,950	18,64,000	97.3	
Ellenpur excludng Melghat.	Khalas villages	{ 1887-88 ...	609,862	21,917	...	1,258	63	19,001	15,667	3,289	16	488	442	548,183	9,02,417	22,561	8,79,856	548,671	9,02,859	99.9		
		{ 1886-87 ...	609,889	21,916	...	1,258	63	18,996	15,667	3,287	16	287	294	548,399	9,02,586	23,044	8,79,542	548,686	9,02,880	99.9		
		{ Survey ...	609,126	21,904	...	...	...	...	19,483	3,126	6,219	13,487	11,682	544,907	8,96,862	25,214	8,71,648	558,394	9,08,544	97.5
	Palampat villages	{ 1887-88 ...	8,716	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,446	13,166	7,490	5,676	8,446	13,166	100
		{ 1886-87 ...	8,716	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,446	13,166	7,490	5,676	8,446	13,166	100
		{ Survey ...	8,716	270	8,446	13,166	7,490	5,676	8,446	13,166	100	
	Jagir villages	{ 1887-88 ...	4,959	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,771	7,177	6,993	284	4,771	7,177	100
		{ 1886-87 ...	4,959	188	4,771	7,177	6,993	284	4,771	7,177	100	
		{ Survey ...	5,746	202	5,544	8,288	7,651	637	5,544	8,288	99.9	
	Total	{ 1887-88 ...	623,557	22,375	...	1,258	63	19,601	15,667	3,289	16	488	442	561,400	9,22,760	36,944	8,82,316	561,888	9,23,202	99.9		
{ 1886-87 ...		623,557	22,374	...	1,258	63	18,996	15,667	3,287	16	287	294	561,616	9,22,929	37,427	8,82,502	561,903	9,23,233	99.9			
{ Survey ...		623,558	22,376	...	...	...	...	19,483	3,126	6,219	13,487	11,682	558,897	9,18,316	40,355	8,77,961	572,384	9,59,998	97.6	
Khalas villages	{ 1887-88 ...	742,648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,033	35,502	2	35,500	237,446	35,502	28.2	
	{ 1886-87 ...	742,648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,780	35,889	2	35,887	237,586	35,889	28.9	
	{ Survey ...	742,648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,442	1,746	...	1,746	99,000	1,746	4.5
State reserved forests	{ 1887-88 ...	247,500	...	148,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,324	1,667	...	1,667	99,000	1,667	4.2	
	{ 1886-87 ...	247,500	...	148,500		
	{ Survey ...	247,500	...	148,500		

Non-inhabited villages	1857-58	259	29,400	
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A.—Statement showing the progress of cultivation during the year 1887-88—continued.

District.	Classification of villages.	No. of villages.	Total area.	Block numbers.	Area, such as village sites, tanks, rivers, not included in any survey numbers.	Area included in				Fields assigned.		Unculturable lands (param-poke) not included in any of the foregoing.	Balance assessed and available for occupation.								Percent- age of column 16 to column 20.	
						Demar- cated State forests.	Babul bums.	Kum- mah.	Other district reserved forests.	For free grazing.	For village purposes.		Not occupied.		Occupied.		Deduct amount (rupees) enjoyed by inamdar, jagirdar, &c.	Balance (rupees.)	Total.			
													Acres.	Assess- ment.	Acres.	Assess- ment.			Acres.	Assess- ment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Bacim.	Khalsa villages	1887-88	820	1,589,093	24,591	33,651	738	322	12,337	180,969	11,845	169,312	44,163	Rs.	11,765	1,110,865	6,08,022	9,313	5,99,309	1,155,328	6,20,387	96.2
		1886-87	818	1,584,749	24,580	33,650	738	1,027	12,924	180,996	11,708	171,161	50,523	Rs.	13,857	1,097,442	6,04,852	9,377	5,95,475	1,147,965	6,18,709	95.5
		Survey	816	1,570,029	24,635	...	...	...	...	146,492	6,555	196,067	189,282	...	39,136	1,006,098	5,61,728	9,336	5,52,392	1,195,380	6,00,864	84
		1887-88	17	44,904	456	44,148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Demarcated State forests	1886-87	17	44,904	456	44,148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Integral waste villages	1887-88	11	20,155	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,778	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1886-87	12	21,498	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,716	402	74	...	...	...	...	...	402	74
		Survey	29	72,122	818	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	69,513	1,756	361	...	...	...	...	...	1,756	361
	Villages leased under waste land rules	1887-88	57	196,887	928	4,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,425	754	...	54,417	20,496	8,830	11,606	55,171	20,496	98.7
		1886-87	58	199,845	936	4,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,759	1,860	...	55,927	21,247	10,082	11,165	57,787	21,247	96.7
		Survey	61	148,366	981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palampat villages	1887-88	4	7,445	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,956	97	...	5,259	3,625	1,953	1,872	5,356	3,625	98.2
		1886-87	4	7,445	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,956	97	...	5,259	3,625	1,953	1,672	5,356	3,625	98.1
		Survey	3	7,444	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,797	...	...	5,514	3,669	1,927	1,742	5,544	3,669	10.0
	Jagir villages	1887-88	39	90,184	1,546	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	26,980	4,704	...	56,953	37,193	35,389	1,804	61,657	37,193	92.3
		1886-87	39	90,184	1,546	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	26,980	4,704	...	56,953	37,193	35,389	1,804	61,657	37,193	92.3
		Survey	41	92,512	1,612	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	27,241	...	...	63,658	37,800	37,087	713	63,658	37,800	100
	District reserved forests	1887-88	2	2,162	...	...	...	...	2,160	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1886-87	2	2,162	...	...	...	...	2,160	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1887-88	950	1,890,530	28,030	82,162	738	322	14,497	180,969	11,849	294,451	50,018	Rs.	11,765	1,227,494	6,69,936	55,485	6,14,451	1,277,512	6,81,701	96.1	
	1886-87	950	1,890,487	28,030	82,161	738	1,027	15,084	180,996	11,712	297,572	57,586	Rs.	13,931	1,215,581	6,66,917	56,801	6,10,116	1,278,167	6,80,848	95.4	
	Survey	950	1,890,473	28,208	...	...	...	...	46,492	6,562	384,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,61,536	1,325,143	6,63,402	...
Khalsa villages	1887-88	6,139	9,487,675	193,755	144,922	15,665	24,444	190,306	678,480	58,923	807,330	362,726	Rs.	66,261	7,011,124	64,13,526	82,181	63,31,345	7,373,860	64,79,787	95.1	
	1886-87	6,142	9,482,654	193,550	149,348	15,664	25,235	190,870	680,050	58,665	814,875	382,465	Rs.	75,465	6,971,932	63,99,016	82,446	63,16,570	7,354,397	64,74,481	94.8	
	Survey	5,893	8,900,093	193,355	...	...	...	...	485,483	48,471	835,538	1,070,564	Rs.	3,50,772	6,319,722	61,65,110	96,676	60,68,434	7,337,286	65,15,842	86.1	
Demarcated State forests	1887-88	64	123,822	456	123,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1886-87	63	119,320	456	118,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Survey	...	12,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	23	...	
State reserved forests	1887-88	249	247,500	...	148,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,558	...	4,442	1,746	...	1,746	99,000	1,746	...	...
	1886-87	249	247,500	...	148,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,676	...	4,324	1,667	...	1,667	99,000	1,667	...	...
	Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Integral waste villages	1887-88	331	183,225	481	6,218	...	11,917	1,355	35,626	8	61,667	15,963	Rs.	1,085	...	...	...	15,963	1,085	...	...
	1886-87	322	133,269	484	6,218	...	11,917	1,355	35,626	8	61,223	16,438	Rs.	1,261	...	...	...	16,438	1,261	...	...
	Survey	162	68,966	867	...	...	...	...	110	10	81,052	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,287	2,087	...	...

Total including Malabar.	Total excluding Malabar.	Villages leased under waste land rules.	Kamargaoon estate	Palampat villages	Jagir villages	District reserved forests.	Survey	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80	1878-79	1877-78	1876-77	1875-76	1874-75	1873-74	1872-73	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-69	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61	1859-60	1858-59	1857-58	1856-57	1855-56	1854-55	1853-54	1852-53	1851-52	1850-51	1849-50	1848-49	1847-48	1846-47	1845-46	1844-45	1843-44	1842-43	1841-42	1840-41	1839-40	1838-39	1837-38	1836-37	1835-36	1834-35	1833-34	1832-33	1831-32	1830-31	1829-30	1828-29	1827-28	1826-27	1825-26	1824-25	1823-24	1822-23	1821-22	1820-21	1819-20	1818-19	1817-18	1816-17	1815-16	1814-15	1813-14	1812-13	1811-12	1810-11	1809-10	1808-09	1807-08	1806-07	1805-06	1804-05	1803-04	1802-03	1801-02	1800-01	1799-00	1798-99	1797-98	1796-97	1795-96	1794-95	1793-94	1792-93	1791-92	1790-91	1789-90	1788-89	1787-88	1786-87	1785-86	1784-85	1783-84	1782-83	1781-82	1780-81	1779-80	1778-79	1777-78	1776-77	1775-76	1774-75	1773-74	1772-73	1771-72	1770-71	1769-70	1768-69	1767-68	1766-67	1765-66	1764-65	1763-64	1762-63	1761-62	1760-61	1759-60	1758-59	1757-58	1756-57	1755-56	1754-55	1753-54	1752-53	1751-52	1750-51	1749-50	1748-49	1747-48	1746-47	1745-46	1744-45	1743-44	1742-43	1741-42	1740-41	1739-40	1738-39	1737-38	1736-37	1735-36	1734-35	1733-34	1732-33	1731-32	1730-31	1729-30	1728-29	1727-28	1726-27	1725-26	1724-25	1723-24	1722-23	1721-22	1720-21	1719-20	1718-19	1717-18	1716-17	1715-16	1714-15	1713-14	1712-13	1711-12	1710-11	1709-10	1708-09	1707-08	1706-07	1705-06	1704-05	1703-04	1702-03	1701-02	1700-01	1699-00	1698-99	1697-98	1696-97	1695-96	1694-95	1693-94	1692-93	1691-92	1690-91	1689-90	1688-89	1687-88	1686-87	1685-86	1684-85	1683-84	1682-83	1681-82	1680-81	1679-80	1678-79	1677-78	1676-77	1675-76	1674-75	1673-74	1672-73	1671-72	1670-71	1669-70	1668-69	1667-68	1666-67	1665-66	1664-65	1663-64	1662-63	1661-62	1660-61	1659-60	1658-59	1657-58	1656-57	1655-56	1654-55	1653-54	1652-53	1651-52	1650-51	1649-50	1648-49	1647-48	1646-47	1645-46	1644-45	1643-44	1642-43	1641-42	1640-41	1639-40	1638-39	1637-38	1636-37	1635-36	1634-35	1633-34	1632-33	1631-32	1630-31	1629-30	1628-29	1627-28	1626-27	1625-26	1624-25	1623-24	1622-23	1621-22	1620-21	1619-20	1618-19	1617-18	1616-17	1615-16	1614-15	1613-14	1612-13	1611-12	1610-11	1609-10	1608-09	1607-08	1606-07	1605-06	1604-05	1603-04	1602-03	1601-02	1600-01	1599-00	1598-99	1597-98	1596-97	1595-96	1594-95	1593-94	1592-93	1591-92	1590-91	1589-90	1588-89	1587-88	1586-87	1585-86	1584-85	1583-84	1582-83	1581-82	1580-81	1579-80	1578-79	1577-78	1576-77	1575-76	1574-75	1573-74	1572-73	1571-72	1570-71	1569-70	1568-69	1567-68	1566-67	1565-66	1564-65	1563-64	1562-63	1561-62	1560-61	1559-60	1558-59	1557-58	1556-57	1555-56	1554-55	1553-54	1552-53	1551-52	1550-51	1549-50	1548-49	1547-48	1546-47	1545-46	1544-45	1543-44	1542-43	1541-42	1540-41	1539-40	1538-39	1537-38	1536-37	1535-36	1534-35	1533-34	1532-33	1531-32	1530-31	1529-30	1528-29	1527-28	1526-27	1525-26	1524-25	1523-24	1522-23	1521-22	1520-21	1519-20	1518-19	1517-18	1516-17	1515-16	1514-15	1513-14	1512-13	1511-12	1510-11	1509-10	1508-09	1507-08	1506-07	1505-06	1504-05	1503-04	1502-03	1501-02	1500-01	1499-00	1498-99	1497-98	1496-97	1495-96	1494-95	1493-94	1492-93	1491-92	1490-91	1489-90	1488-89	1487-88	1486-87	1485-86	1484-85	1483-84	1482-83	1481-82	1480-81	1479-80	1478-79	1477-78	1476-77	1475-76	1474-75	1473-74	1472-73	1471-72	1470-71	1469-70	1468-69	1467-68	1466-67	1465-66	1464-65	1463-64	1462-63	1461-62	1460-61	1459-60	1458-59	1457-58	1456-57	1455-56	1454-55	1453-54	1452-53	1451-52	1450-51	1449-50	1448-49	1447-48	1446-47	1445-46	1444-45	1443-44	1442-43	1441-42	1440-41	1439-40	1438-39	1437-38	1436-37	1435-36	1434-35	1433-34	1432-33	1431-32	1430-31	1429-30	1428-29	1427-28	1426-27	1425-26	1424-25	1423-24	1422-23	1421-22	1420-21	1419-20	1418-19	1417-18	1416-17	1415-16	1414-15	1413-14	1412-13	1411-12	1410-11	1409-10	1408-09	1407-08	1406-07	1405-06	1404-05	1403-04	1402-03	1401-02	1400-01	1399-00	1398-99	1397-98	1396-97	1395-96	1394-95	1393-94	1392-93	1391-92	1390-91	1389-90	1388-89	1387-88	1386-87	1385-86	1384-85	1383-84	1382-83	1381-82	1380-81	1379-80	1378-79	1377-78	1376-77	1375-76	1374-75	1373-74	1372-73	1371-72	1370-71	1369-70	1368-69	1367-68	1366-67	1365-66	1364-65	1363-64	1362-63	1361-62	1360-61	1359-60	1358-59	1357-58	1356-57	1355-56	1354-55	1353-54	1352-53	1351-52	1350-51	1349-50	1348-49	1347-48	1346-47	1345-46	1344-45	1343-44	1342-43	1341-42	1340-41	1339-40	1338-39	1337-38	1336-37	1335-36	1334-35	1333-34	1332-33	1331-32	1330-31	1329-30	1328-29	1327-28	1326-27	1325-26	1324-25	1323-24	1322-23	1321-22	1320-21	1319-20	1318-19	1317-18	1316-17	1315-16	1314-15	1313-14	1312-13	1311-12	1310-11	1309-10	1308-09	1307-08	1306-07	1305-06	1304-05	1303-04	1302-03	1301-02	1300-01	1299-00	1298-99	1297-98	1296-97	1295-96	1294-95	1293-94	1292-93	1291-92	1290-91	1289-90	1288-89	1287-88	1286-87	1285-86	1284-85	1283-84	1282-83	1281-82	1280-81	1279-80	1278-79	1277-78	1276-77	1275-76	1274-75	1273-74	1272-73	1271-72	1270-71	1269-70	1268-69	1267-68	1266-67	1265-66	1264-65	1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B.—Statement showing the area under each kind of crop in 1897-98.

[illegible]

B.—Statement showing the area under each kind of crop in 1887-88—continued.

Districts.	Kaffir or reola crop - cont'd.										Bakli or winter crop.										Miscellaneous.						Under strain.			Grand total land in occupancy.
	Total.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Gram.	Lac, lithyru- sations.	Kandi, sakow. oz.	Maest, oryam hirsutum.	Watan, peas.	Jowar, gram.	Coriander.	Til, sesamum or diagon.	Gadul.	Mustard.	Total.	Alb. certifolia.	Sugarcane.	Betel leaves.	Plantains.	Vegetables.	Other garden produce.	Total.	Total area under crop.	Pot-barbar. unculturable patches in fields.	Culturable.	Total.					
Amisot.	1,043,734	251,810	74,596	22,803	10,194	1,479	506	1,315	...	...	10	...	...	252,578	2,268	841	564	345	1,176	2,066	6,315	1,358,130	19,527	25,030	113,166	1,499,284
	1,027,810	251,901	107,592	84,326	11,372	1,352	588	1,805	...	...	5	...	...	345,481	2,272	455	568	427	1,046	1,658	6,359	1,383,140	19,528	25,031	113,157	1,495,705
	15,924	19,909	33,194	1,471	1,182	73	82	490	...	...	5	...	...	16,911	94	114	156	82	136	348	298	40	4	1,005	1,009	4,579
	75.5	16	5.4	1.7	7	126	100	1	...	...	577	...	...	24	1	12	104	102	10	1	5	100	...	...	...	0.30
Akola.	944,834	152,905	60,402	36,623	14,800	371	859	1,186	...	...	40	...	...	274,811	1,770	377	557	345	1,794	945	6,177	1,223,822	24,187	234,214	1,460,756	
	977,231	137,632	73,872	29,732	16,430	1,399	2,671	1,843	...	...	44	...	...	261,793	1,843	432	375	427	1,100	1,584	820	5,996	24,187	234,214	1,460,756	
	32,427	29,727	13,470	6,891	1,573	45	1,812	655	...	...	4	...	...	86,982	73	55	2	82	116	139	119	121	...	...	...	5,076
	77.07	12.8	4.9	2.9	1.1	45	100	1	...	...	6,000	...	...	22.4	1	10	103	1	1	1	5	100	...	...	...	...
Bilghar and Daryapur.	418,438	76,942	20,402	7,890	4,156	205	307	615	...	...	17	...	...	110,971	1,801	403	50	945	1,794	276	4,055	209,546	7,080	24,767	21,545	
	418,100	71,558	25,292	10,123	5,767	1,134	425	798	...	...	11	...	...	116,003	1,811	187	491	126	1,826	372	4,055	209,546	7,080	24,767	21,545	
	3,412	5,384	5,890	2,294	1,583	685	128	180	...	...	6	...	...	5,968	200	5	26	219	108	268	200	9,072	...	...	...	219
	78.2	14.9	3.9	1.5	1	1	100	3	...	...	100	...	...	20.9	4	10	101	...	...	...	8	100	...	...	...	...
Melghat.	44,680	11,395	178	10,355	1,023	17	3,582	286	...	...	294	...	...	29,612	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	79,722	...	...	...	78,941
	47,746	10,121	300	11,978	296	17	3,258	767	...	...	294	...	...	29,612	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	79,722	...	...	...	79,938
	3,066	2,486	122	1,623	193	...	666	467	...	...	...	...	...	1,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,869	...	...	...	1,597
	67.4	15.6	3	14.8	1	...	7.9	3	...	...	...	...	...	29.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ballasa.	733,373	250,637	41,378	73,508	4,072	53,969	4,047	10,451	...	...	269	...	...	432,098	32	1,718	28	323	1,457	303	4,439	1,211,816	49,056	224,782	273,518	
	733,373	216,098	53,001	40,644	4,715	41,425	5,358	3,153	...	...	188	...	...	397,632	36	1,442	50	325	1,646	1,307	4,756	1,156,816	49,052	271,793	325,316	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,416	...	274	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	62.5	20.7	3.4	6.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.3	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wan.	783,837	125,746	102,050	45,723	3,194	504	86	3,288	...	...	11,481	...	...	294,827	50	368	41	124	716	1,013	2,318	1,033,859	22,515	307,141	1,363,656	
	821,019	101,529	83,703	35,678	5,348	57	418	7,743	...	...	11,546	...	...	302,446	17	334	37	...	614	1,556	2,394	1,063,558	21,300	225,129	1,333,389	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,416	...	274	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9.9	12.1	4.4	7.94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.3	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basin.	634,369	303,235	17,408	63,716	7,940	7,512	10,978	2,957	...	...	845	...	...	840,483	6	1,079	100	403	3,900	285	2,576	875,516	37,001	222,045	249,196	
	621,683	206,318	20,554	79,513	7,802	7,403	8,575	2,054	...	...	1,007	...	...	544,572	6	1,111	103	461	4,64	646	2,003	969,338	36,005	219,435	346,043	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,066	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	64.9	21.29	1.75	5.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.3	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
otal.	4,374,317	1,033,203	312,013	380,239	46,485	65,085	23,225	13,697	...	...	1,126	...	...	1,524,931	4,072	3,914	1,267	3,900	7,315	6,201	27,380	6,404,698	149,756	1,946,331	1,255,955	
	4,688,407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,978	...	...	1,799,507	6,886	3,919	1,434	...	6,388	5,053	26,305	6,435,379	147,234	1,960,329	1,167,402	
				
				

B-II.—Statement showing the area of land under irrigation in 1887-88.

Crops.	Amraoti.		Akola.		Ellichpur.				Baldana.		Wun.		Basin.		Total.		
	Irrigated.		Irrigated.		Ellichpur and Daryapur.		Melghat.		Irrigated.		Irrigated.		Irrigated.		Irrigated.		
					Irrigated.		Irrigated.										
	From wells.	Other-wise.	From wells.	Other-wise.	From wells.	Other-wise.	From wells.	Other-wise.	From wells.	Other-wise.	From wells.	Other-wise.	From wells.	Other-wise.	From wells.	Other-wise.	Total.
Rice or paddy	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	30 ... 32 ...	9 ... 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	37 ... 58 ...	...	...	...	...	...	76 ... 94 ...	...	76 ... 94 ...
Til, sesame	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	309 ... 220 ...	89 ... 162 ...	...	61 ...	...	...	...	136 ... 154 ...	4 ...	122 ... 117 ...	...	...	...	656 ... 714 ...	4 ...	656 ... 718 ...
Urad, phaseolus radiatus	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajgira, amaranthus polygamus	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	30 ... 4 ...	36 ... 39 ...	...	...	...	...	...	33 ... 60 ...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	99 ... 103 ...	1 ...	100 ... 103 ...
Chillies	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	549 ... 343 ...	6 ... 7 ...	2,715 ... 2,540 ...	6 ... 21 ...	145 ... 245 ...	19 ... 18 ...	...	2,424 ... 2,213 ...	47 ... 51 ...	393 ... 269 ...	1 ...	5,755 ... 5,662 ...	2 ... 1 ...	11,981 ... 11,274 ...	81 ... 98 ...	12,062 ... 11,372 ...
Castor-seed	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	9 ... 2 ...	30 ... 40 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ... 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	34 ... 53 ...	...	34 ... 53 ...
Ground-nuts	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	208 ... 257 ...	6 ... 8 ...	196 ... 215 ...	...	49 ... 35 ...	21 ... 20 ...	5 ...	936 ... 932 ...	15 ... 5 ...	70 ... 53 ...	...	159 ... 126 ...	...	1,626 ... 1,618 ...	42 ... 23 ...	1,668 ... 1,651 ...
Turmeric	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	1,357 ... 1,714 ...	120 ... 124 ...	3 ... 4 ...	...	18 ... 16 ...	...	...	12 ... 7 ...	...	...	...	313 ... 262 ...	9 ... 12 ...	1,708 ... 2,003 ...	129 ... 137 ...	1,933 ... 2,140 ...
Wheat	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	178 ... 336 ...	...	371 ... 503 ...	...	...	...	...	5,268 ... 5,035 ...	644 ... 619 ...	...	...	6 ... 3 ...	...	5,814 ... 5,880 ...	647 ... 618 ...	6,461 ... 6,499 ...
Plantains	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	345 ... 427 ...	...	942 ... 1,083 ...	15 ... 17 ...	89 ... 125 ...	1 ... 1 ...	6 ...	306 ... 309 ...	20 ... 17 ...	134 ... 96 ...	1 ...	400 ... 479 ...	3 ... 12 ...	2,222 ... 2,519 ...	40 ... 47 ...	2,262 ... 2,566 ...
Vegetables	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	962 ... 1,025 ...	5 ...	1,414 ... 1,359 ...	7 ... 1 ...	941 ... 609 ...	4 ... 2 ...	17 ... 25 ...	1,408 ... 1,621 ...	668 ... 5 ...	41 ... 678 ...	35 ...	1,195 ... 643 ...	5 ... 1 ...	6,695 ... 5,963 ...	62 ... 44 ...	6,667 ... 6,007 ...
Garden produce	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	1,912 ... 1,524 ...	9 ... 4 ...	882	72	557 ... 352 ...	19 ... 20 ...	16 ...	912 ... 1,379 ...	17 ... 28 ...	264	128 ...	433 ... 314 ...	...	4,966 ... 3,469 ...	245 ... 42 ...	5,211 ... 3,521 ...
Betel leaves	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	584 ... 398 ...	...	377 ... 375 ...	...	453 ... 491 ...	...	...	29 ... 30 ...	...	41 ... 37 ...	2 ...	103 ... 103 ...	...	1,587 ... 1,434 ...	2 ...	1,589 ... 1,434 ...
Sugar-cane	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	341 ... 448 ...	...	337 ... 429 ...	7 ... 3 ...	139 ... 137 ...	1	60 ... 8 ...	1,717 ... 1,432 ...	249 ... 10 ...	19	1,078 ... 1,110 ...	...	...	3,921 ... 3,888 ...	27 ... 31 ...	3,948 ... 3,919 ...
Sawri, hystrix leucura	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	...	...	7 ... 9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 ... 32 ...	...	...	...	41 ... 41 ...	...	41 ... 41 ...
Gram	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	...	...	9 ... 14 ...	...	...	...	...	612 ... 614 ...	35 ... 42 ...	...	...	...	...	621 ... 628 ...	36 ... 42 ...	657 ... 670 ...
Masur, ervum biventum	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pease	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152 ... 150 ...	1 ... 6 ...	...	...	...	...	152 ... 150 ...	1 ... 6 ...	153 ... 156 ...
Brinjals	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323 ... 104 ...	1 ... 1 ...	323 ... 373 ...	1 ... 1 ...	324 ... 374 ...
Maize	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	5 ... 9 ...	...	5 ... ...	...	...	...	...	7 ... 27 ...	...	...	...	92 ... 78 ...	...	112 ... 132 ...	5 ...	117 ... 139 ...
Hemp	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	...	...	4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ...	...	4 ...
Ganja, robinia macrophylla	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	...	...	19 ... 4 ...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	19 ... 4 ...	...	19 ... 4 ...
Jowari, great millet or holcus sorghum	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328 ...	...	...	...	...	...	328 ...	...	328 ...
Lilseed	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coriander	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	5 ...	...	13 ... 11 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 ... 13 ...	...	18 ... 13 ...
Guavas	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	78 ... 102 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341 ... 315 ...	...	419 ... 417 ...	...	419 ... 417 ...
Oranges	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ...	...	4 ...
Bhadli	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	...	...	2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ...	...	2 ...
Gudma	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	...	...	2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ...	...	2 ...
Alh	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 ... 17 ...	18 ...	...	...	36 ... 17 ...	18 ...	40 ... 17 ...
Ajwan	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lemons	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 ... 7 ...	...	9 ... 34 ...	...	9 ... 34 ...
Flowers	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 ... 12 ...	...	12 ... 12 ...	...	12 ... 12 ...
Sira	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 ... 6 ...	...	6 ... 6 ...	...	6 ... 6 ...
Nimbi	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ...	...	3 ...
Miscellaneous	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313 ... 145 ...	...	...	...	313 ... 145 ...	...	458 ...
Total	{ 1887-88 ... 1886-87 ...	6,908 ... 6,878 ...	146 ... 130 ...	7,453 ... 6,831 ...	112 ... 42 ...	2,391 ... 2,074 ...	65 ... 61 ...	164 ... 35 ...	14,322 ... 13,825 ...	780 ... 788 ...	2,611 ... 2,106 ...	205 ... 190 ...	10,211 ... 9,234 ...	34 ... 28 ...	43,400 ... 41,180 ...	1,532 ... 1,220 ...	44,732 ... 42,437 ...

Crops.	Amroht.			Akhola.			Killichpur and Daryapur.			Meikhal.			Buldah.			Wan.			Basim.			Total.		
	Acres.	Esti- mated out-turn per acre in maunds.	Total out- turn in maunds.	Acres.	Esti- mated out-turn per acre in maunds.	Total out- turn in maunds.	Acres.	Esti- mated out-turn per acre in maunds.	Total out- turn in maunds.	Acres.	Esti- mated out-turn per acre in maunds.	Total out- turn in maunds.	Acres.	Esti- mated out-turn per acre in maunds.	Total out- turn in maunds.	Acres.	Esti- mated out-turn per acre in maunds.	Total out- turn in maunds.	Acres.	Esti- mated out-turn per acre in maunds.	Total out- turn in maunds.			
Wheat or Rabi Crop.																								
Wheat, great millet or bahar sorghum	441,550	2 37	1,410,145	173,905	3 13	527,161	10,094	3 0	32,774	2,031,189	2 17	7,357,796	357,709	5 28	2,132,408	972,170	0 1	5,333,372	2,044,028	3 10	6,070,705	2,044,028	3 10	6,070,705
Barley	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3,064,879	357,175	2 0	1,212,404	250,007	0 35	2,311,561	1,099,904	1 18	3,311,464	2,311,561	1 18	3,311,464
Barley, golden millet	62,750	1 1	62,750	211,808	1 0	211,808	5,485	1 15	7,225	3,064,879	1 5	3												

D.—Statement showing result of grazing dues for the year 1887-88.

Districts.	Under what settlement rules.	No. of villages.	No. of fields sold.	Acreage of.	Amount realized.	Survey assess-ment of fields in column 4.	Land revenue demand for the year of villages in column 3.	Amount per acre.	Survey assessment per acre.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.					
Amraoti	32,390	...	...	...	...
Akola	18,144	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	316	...	...	...	...
Buldana	23,915	...	...	...	...
Wun	60,864	...	...	...	...
Basim	21,188	...	...	...	...
Total	1,56,817	...	...	...	...

Grazing was allowed under *pam* system; no sales therefore took place under Settlement Rules.

E.—Statement showing progress made in realization of balances which were outstanding on 31st March 1887.

Districts.	Demand.		Collections.		Remissions.		Balance on 31st March 1888.		Particulars.							
	Land revenue.	Miscellaneous land revenue.	Land revenue.	Miscellaneous land revenue.	Land revenue.	Miscellaneous land revenue.	Land revenue.	Miscellaneous land revenue.	In train of liquidation.		Doubtful or undetermined.		Nominal.		Irrecoverable.	
									Land revenue.	Miscellaneous land revenue.	Land revenue.	Miscellaneous land revenue.	Land revenue.	Miscellaneous land revenue.	Land revenue.	Miscellaneous land revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.					Rs.	a. p.
Amraoti	4,00,865	2 11	4,00,652	11 11	196	5 0	16	2 0	16	2 0					...	...
Akola	2,06,421	7 0	2,04,646	14 1	1,375	7 8	399	1 3	0	0 9					399	0 6
Ellichpur (excluding Melghat).	1,27,576	9 11	1,27,442	4 5			134	5 6					54	14 6	79	7 0
Melghat	9,887	1 3	9,820	4 9			66	12 6	24	2 0					42	10 6
Buldana	3,76,197	10 11	3,76,122	12 5			74	14 6	30	0 0					44	14 6
Wun	35,212	14 11	33,680	10 11	91	10 0	1,440	10 0	1,433	8 0					7	2 0
Basim	2,06,484	5 10	2,05,723	10 5	525	0 2	235	11 3							235	11 3
Total	13,62,845	4 9	13,58,089	4 11	2,188	6 10	2,367	9 0	1,503	12 9			54	14 6	808	13 9

F.—Statement showing the demand and collections of land revenue for the year 1887-88 and resulting balances.

Districts.	Demand.		Collections.		Remissions.		Balance on 31st March 1888.		Particulars.								
	Land revenue (including cesses.)	Miscellaneous land revenue.	Land revenue.	Miscellaneous land revenue.	Land revenue.	Miscellaneous land revenue.	Land revenue.	Miscellaneous land revenue.	In train of liquidation.		Doubtful or undetermined.		Nominal.		Irrecoverable.		Remarks.
									Land revenue.	Miscellaneous land revenue.	Land revenue.	Miscellaneous land revenue.	Land revenue.	Miscellaneous land revenue.	Land revenue.	Miscellaneous land revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.								
Amraoti ...	17,02,501 2 0	4,755 0 10	13,07,472 6 5	4,755 0 10	...	...	3,95,028 11 7	...	3,95,028 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola ...	19,18,600 10 9	4,671 9 0	17,49,300 15 7	4,671 9 0	...	...	1,69,299 11 2	...	1,69,299 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur (excluding Melghat)...	9,56,244 10 6	763 13 4	8,43,351 14 8	763 13 4	...	...	1,12,892 11 10	...	1,12,892 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melghat ...	41,247 3 3	...	26,438 3 0	...	...	...	14,809 0 3	...	14,809 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buldana ...	10,64,443 10 4	2,462 8 2	8,79,814 0 3	2,462 8 2	...	...	1,84,629 10 1	...	1,84,629 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wun ...	6,18,270 10 5	7,821 8 10	5,68,235 12 1	7,821 8 10	...	...	50,034 14 4	...	50,034 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basim ...	6,62,394 14 0	9,390 0 5	4,58,397 5 3	9,390 0 5	...	...	2,03,997 8 9	...	2,03,997 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	69,63,702 13 3	29,864 8 7	58,33,010 9 3	29,864 8 7	...	...	11,30,692 4 0	...	11,30,692 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

G.—Statement showing coercive processes employed during 1887-88.

Districts.	Whether process issued in respect of balances of the year or of former years.	Writs of demand (dus-tuks) number of.	Duress of persons.		Processes against personal property.			Sales of fields for arrears due thereon.						
			No. of defaulters who were summoned to tahsils.	No. who were actually imprisoned.	No of attachments ordered.	No. effected.	No. of sales out.	No. of fields attachment of which was ordered.	Acreage of.	Survey assessment of.	No. of fields actually sold.	Acreage of.	Survey assessment of.	Price realized.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
									A. g.	R. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Amraoti.	Balance of former years ...	43	241	...	44	24	9	92	1,370 6	1,355 4 0	51	872 36	888 6 0	1,425 8 3
	Balance of current year ...	601	1,276	...	278	228	12	25	424 9	510 8 0	...	...	...	...
Akola ...	Balance of former years ...	2,351	...	...	2,445	2,030	...	623	6,393 32	4,544 0 0	61	1,052 5	762 7 0	815 2 0
	Balance of current year ...	2,633	...	...	2,103	1,368	...	574	4,904 20	4,181 12 0	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	Balance of former years ...	182	67	3	177	8	...	50	713 37	1,320 0	31	612 14	873 12 3	2,350 3 6
	Balance of current year ...	565	218	...	510	45	3	212	2,863 8	3,960 1 3	3	36 3	46 4 0	105 0 0
Buldana.	Balance of former years ...	85	11	...	183	11	1	33	766 38	377 12 0	22	521 1	18 1 4	158 6 6
	Balance of current year ...	531	...	...	250	18	2	13	195 29	152 4 0	...	...	...	...
Wun ...	Balance of former years ...	959	47	...	588	63	16	77	1,729 32	704 10 0	45	953 35	349 5 6	550 2 3
	Balance of current year ...	1,043	...	...	1,043	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basim ...	Balance of former years ...	152	...	...	152	13	3	43	1,176 37	388 4 0	43	1,176 37	388 4 0	495 10 0
	Balance of current year ...	649	...	...	649	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	Balance of former years ...	4,272	366	3	3,589	2,149	29	918	12,151 22	8,690 7 0	253	5,189 8	3,280 4 1	5,795 0 6
	Balance of current year ...	6,022	1,494	...	4,833	1,831	17	824	8,887 26	8,805 6 3	3	36 3	46 4 0	105 0 0

H.—Statement showing land the revenue of which was assigned to individuals and societies at the close of the year 1887-88.

Districts.	Classification.	In perpetuity.				For one or more lives.				During maintenance of establishment.				Total.			
		Acreage.		Quit-rent, if any.		Acreage.		Survey assessment.		Acreage.		Quit-rent, if any.		Acreage.		Survey assessment.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Amroli	Whole villages Fractional parts of villages Fields and plots	777 30	308 4 0	...	15,918 22	15,911 4 0	419 0 0	7,836 28	12,384 4 0	23,694 13	23,691 12 0	...	Ra. a. p. 419 0 0 310 10 0 739 10 0
		1,600 6	2,291 10 0	44 4 0	1,677 10	2,014 12 0	102 2 0	5,892 4	7,217 15 0	104 4 0	...	...	...	8,978 37	11,434 5 0	...
		2,146 30	2,827 14 0	44 4 0	17,597 2	17,908 0 0	581 2 0	13,228 22	19,052 3 0	104 4 0	...	...	...	32,372 23	40,350 1 0	...
		Total	2,142 29	2,829 2 0	44 4 0	17,617 20	17,954 0 0	13,239 5	19,011 9 0	104 6 0	...	...	...	32,504 14	40,394 11 0	...
Akola	Whole villages Fractional parts of villages Fields and plots	48,798 2	18,680 4 0	15,958 3 11	32 15	30 4 0	...	5,842 25	1,110 8 0	738 0 0	52,645 10	49,821 0 0	...	Ra. a. p. 16,096 3 11 3,811 11 0 20,567 15 5 20,560 7 5
		11,757 32	14,209 4 0	2,703 11 8	2,448 30	2,408 10 0	252 4 0	5,383 4	8,308 12 0	960 12 3	...	...	...	19,289 26	26,106 10 0	...
		69,535 24	62,979 8 0	18,721 15 2	2,481 2	2,468 14 0	522 4 0	9,225 39	9,509 4 0	1,453 12 3	...	...	...	72,232 36	75,987 10 0	...
		Total	69,538 20	62,981 0 0	18,677 8 2	2,618 14	3,073 2 0	9,111 28	9,571 4 0	1,466 12 5	...	...	...	72,268 22	76,075 6 0	...
Ellenpore including Mughat	Whole villages Fractional parts of villages Fields and plots	5,463 27	5,683 12 0	284 4 0	1,474 2	1,463 12 0	4,959 29	7,177 8 0	...	Ra. a. p. 284 4 0 3,592 5 6 3,646 9 8 3,689 9 6
		8,098 5	13,796 1 0	2,532 9 9	1,180 20	1,924 14 0	468 4 0	4,655 5	7,291 4 0	361 7 9	...	...	...	14,664 30	23,112 3 0	...
		12,423 32	19,479 13 0	2,816 13 9	1,193 29	1,924 14 0	469 4 0	5,110 7	8,385 0 0	361 7 9	...	...	...	19,854 19	29,989 11 0	...
		Total	12,423 32	19,479 13 0	2,816 13 9	1,584 31	2,393 10 0	6,120 31	8,569 8 0	361 7 9	...	...	...	19,882 4	29,772 15 0	...
Mughat	Whole villages Fractional parts of villages Fields and plots	24,562 20	1,718 0 0	1,125 0	555 12 0	25,687 20	2,303 12 0	...	Ra. a. p. 2,303 12 0 2,303 12 0 2,303 12 0 2,303 12 0
		24,362 20	1,718 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,121 0	587 12 0	...	...	...	...	25,603 20	2,626 12 0	...
		24,562 20	1,718 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,121 0	587 12 0	...	...	...	...	25,603 20	2,626 12 0	...
		Total	24,562 20	1,718 0 0	...	...	...	1,121 0	587 12 0	...	...	...	...	25,603 20	2,626 12 0	...
Buldana	Whole villages Fractional parts of villages Fields and plots	46,354 16	80,076 12 0	161 3 6	757 26	636 8 0	...	7,933 22	4,140 2 0	...	10,693 39	4,530 2 0	...	65,981 36	30,383 8 0	...	Ra. a. p. 161 3 6 871 9 3 1,052 12 9 1,052 6 0
		3,857 21	2,709 2 0	374 4 0	708 21	863 0 0	63 14 9	5,941 16	5,986 3 0	425 6 0	...	...	...	10,677 15	10,568 5 0	...
		30,531 37	34,815 14 0	535 8 0	1,535 20	1,488 8 0	68 14 9	13,576 38	10,126 5 0	425 6 0	10,693 39	4,530 2 0	...	76,569 14	40,981 13 0	...	
		Total	45,975 3	89,632 6 0	535 8 0	1,605 1	1,332 4 0	13,533 20	10,213 13 0	425 6 0	11,393 19	7,062 14 0	...	71,698 2	49,568 5 0	...	
Wun	Whole villages Fractional parts of villages Fields and plots	72,034 4	20,184 13 0	5,929 13 5	15,617 9	2,833 8 0	228 2 0	35,057 5	10,445 0 0	122,596 18	53,463 5 0	...	Ra. a. p. 5,157 15 5 125 3 0 0,893 2 5 5,759 7 11
		885 21	603 8 0	65 5 0	506 21	339 10 0	13 1 0	2,773 12	1,772 7 0	46 13 0	...	...	...	4,175 14	3,796 9 0	...
		78,919 25	20,788 5 0	5,995 2 5	16,123 20	3,164 2 0	941 3 0	37,880 17	12,217 7 0	46 13 0	...	...	...	127,773 25	56,109 14 0	...
		Total	73,811 10	20,391 0 0	5,729 9 11	16,139 36	2,065 6 0	37,890 17	12,217 7 0	46 13 0	...	...	...	127,791 25	56,127 13 0	...
Bastin	Whole villages Fractional parts of villages Fields and plots	40,335 36	15,678 8 0	178 0 0	3,648 22	2,109 12 0	1,054 14 0	42,859 20	17,294 4 0	393 0 0	2,940 33	1,480 12 0	240 8 0	90,184 31	37,153 4 0	...	Ra. a. p. 1,494 6 0 5,152 3 0 2,316 9 0 2,316 9 0
		6,471 26	5,280 14 0	335 6 0	985 34	899 11 0	26 1 0	4,329 28	3,663 12 0	150 12 0	104 26	92 10 0	...	11,999 26	9,896 15 0	...	
		46,707 24	20,958 6 0	331 6 0	4,632 15	2,919 7 0	1,080 15 0	47,289 5	21,086 0 0	463 12 0	2,445 21	1,573 6 0	240 8 0	102,074 26	47,020 3 0	...	
		Total	46,831 6	20,966 10 0	689 8 0	4,667 7	2,972 3 0	47,293 5	21,086 0 0	463 12 0	2,445 21	1,573 6 0	240 8 0	102,092 26	47,042 3 0	...	
Total	Whole villages Fractional parts of villages Fields and plots	237,838 13	1,21,358 5 0	22,839 8 10	35,973 35	21,411 4 0	1,702 0 0	99,739 32	48,983 10 0	1,971 0 0	13,944 32	5,030 14 0	240 8 0	396,089 37	1,90,184 1 0	...	Ra. a. p. 23,525 0 10 25,659 13 4 8,993 10 2 6,952 4 6
		232,893 8	1,15,208 0 0	22,238 5 4	35,973 35	21,411 4 0	1,544 2 0	99,739 32	48,983 10 0	1,153 7 0	15,177 22	5,377 2 0	240 8 0	395,667 17	1,86,194 9 0	...	
		23,000 20	39,000 7 0	6,135 6 6	7,235 16	9,411 9 0	1,090 10 8	38,941 26	34,429 5 6	1,267 7 0	104 26	92 10 0	...	70,011 26	20,925 15 0	...	
		Total	237,838 13	1,21,358 5 0	22,839 8 10	35,973 35	21,411 4 0	99,739 32	48,983 10 0	1,971 0 0	13,944 32	5,030 14 0	240 8 0	396,089 37	1,90,184 1 0	...	
Total	Whole villages Fractional parts of villages Fields and plots	270,718 11	1,52,548 12 0	28,645 1 4	43,511 11	30,622 13 0	2,732 10 9	138,692 21	82,415 15 6	2,868 7 0	14,049 20	6,123 8 0	240 8 0	456,971 23	2,22,111 1 0	...	Ra. a. p. 24,516 11 1 24,912 1 10 2,591 2 0 2,591 2 0
		265,990 0	1,52,130 15 6	28,287 5 10	44,042 21	31,239 9 0	2,692 13 0	138,660 20	82,401 5 6	2,591 9 0	15,498 0	8,276 4 0	240 8 0	454,103 10	2,20,539 2 0	...	
		23,728 11	39,018 7 0	6,358 6 6	7,469 16	9,411 9 0	1,090 10 8	38,941 26	34,429 5 6	1,267 7 0	104 26	92 10 0	...	70,011 26	20,925 15 0	...	
		Total	270,718 11	1,52,548 12 0	28,645 1 4	43,511 11	2,732 10 9	138,692 21	82,415 15 6	2,868 7 0	14,049 20	6,123 8 0	240 8 0	456,971 23	2,22,111 1 0	...	

J.—Statement showing punishments inflicted on Patels and Pandias in 1887-88.

Districts.	Office.	Dismissed with forfei- ture of watan.	Dismissed without forfei- ture of watan.	Suspended.	Fined.			
					By Deputy Commissioner or Taluk Officer.		By Tahsildars.	
					No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						Rs. a. p.		
Amraoti	{ Patels ... ..	...	...	3	68	249 0 0	...	...
	{ Pandias ... ..	...	...	...	53	152 0 0	...	...
Akola	{ Patels ... ..	...	1	10	24	150 0 0	...	...
	{ Pandias ... ..	...	...	1	27	82 0 0	...	...
Ellichpur	{ Patels ... ..	...	1	4	19	66 7 0	...	...
	{ Pandias ... ..	...	...	...	13	54 11 0	...	...
Buldana	{ Patels ... ..	...	1	4	9	44 10 8	...	...
	{ Pandias ... ..	...	...	1	15	121 4 6	...	...
Wua	{ Patels ... ..	...	...	1	300	972 7 9	...	...
	{ Pandias ... ..	...	1	2	144	419 8 0	...	...
Basim	{ Patels ... ..	...	1	8	58	190 0 0	...	...
	{ Pandias ... ..	...	...	8	71	242 8 0	...	...
Total	{ Patels ... ..	...	4	30	478	1,672 9 5	...	...
	{ Pandias ... ..	...	1	12	323	1,071 15 6	...	...

K.—Statement showing cost of village collecting agency in the year 1887-88.

District.	Nature of item on which emolument are payable.	Emoluments when payable.	Total amount due.	Disbursements.				Balance due, but unpaid.
				Potale.	Patwaris.	Chillar.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Amraoti.	Land revenue	April & May 1888.	Rs. 1,68,235 12 0	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,68,235 12 0
	Do.	April and December 1887	1,70,482 2 2	67,779 2 11	67,902 13 11	33,307 3 11	1,68,989 4 9	1,492 13 5
	Forest	December 1887.	4,338 12 0	1,266 9 4	1,273 1 8	...	2,539 11 0	1,799 1 0
	Town Fund	Do.	1,301 15 5	402 10 5	304 0 3	...	706 10 8	595 4 9
	Total		3,44,358 9 7	69,448 6 8	69,479 15 10	33,307 3 11	1,72,235 10 5	1,72,122 15 2
Akola.	Land revenue	March 1888	1,76,005 12 0	13,259 5 9	14,001 4 0	6,610 6 4	33,871 0 1	1,42,134 11 11
	Do.	December 1887	93,483 14 9	38,502 10 1	36,535 2 5	17,612 8 5	92,650 4 11	833 9 10
	Forest	Do.	3,210 8 4	956 10 4	1,187 6 6	450 10 11	2,594 11 9	615 12 7
	Town Fund	Do.	863 9 3	433 11 4	329 4 2	...	762 15 6	100 9 9
	Fruit trees	Do.	736 14 2	153 1 11	155 14 11	76 15 9	386 0 7	350 13 7
	Other items	Do.	13 6 6	2 13 0	2 10 0	1 8 5	6 15 5	6 7 1
	Total		2,74,314 1 0	53,308 4 5	52,211 10 0	24,752 1 10	1,30,272 0 3	1,44,042 0 9
Chilchare et al. Malgat.	Land revenue	March 1888	88,380 0 0	7,872 12 0	7,241 12 0	3,500 2 8	18,614 10 8	69,765 5 4
	Do.	April and December 1887	74,136 8 4	27,605 3 10	27,736 7 6	13,352 1 1	68,693 12 5	5,442 11 11
	Town Fund	December 1887	442 9 3	250 0 4	157 9 4	...	407 0 8	34 15 7
	Total		1,62,959 1 7	35,728 0 2	35,135 12 10	16,852 3 9	87,716 0 9	75,243 0 10
Malgat.	Land revenue	March 1888	4,868 10 0	...	...	...	...	4,868 10 0
	Do.	May 1887	4,916 0 0	1,897 0 0	1,897 0 0	1,122 0 0	4,916 0 0	...
	Total		9,784 10 0	1,897 0 0	1,897 0 0	1,122 0 0	4,916 0 0	4,868 10 0
Buldana.	Land revenue	April 1888	1,09,902 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,09,902 0 0
	Do.	December 1887	1,10,778 1 6	44,085 1 7	43,791 13 4	21,724 8 10	1,09,601 7 9	1,176 9 9
	Forest	Do.	3,758 9 4	1,226 7 7	1,246 7 2	352 14 1	2,825 12 10	932 12 6
	Town Fund	Do.	1,151 4 10	426 8 1	323 4 8	...	749 12 9	401 8 1
	Total		2,25,589 15 8	45,738 1 3	45,361 9 2	22,077 6 11	1,13,177 1 4	1,12,412 14 4
Wan.	Land revenue	March 1888	60,613 7 3	19,249 12 3	15,904 7 2	8,951 7 5	44,105 10 10	16,507 12 5
	Do.	December 1887	16,240 4 0	5,969 9 0	6,600 4 2	3,283 14 6	15,853 11 8	386 8 4
	Forest	Do.	11 8 3	6 5 11	4 1 1	1 1 2	11 8 3	...
	Town Fund	Do.	521 3 0	283 8 3	183 5 2	...	466 13 5	54 5 7
	Grazing dues	Do.	6,751 14 5	2,708 2 4	2,701 15 6	1,004 11 7	6,414 13 5	337 1 0
	Fruit trees	Do.	71 14 7	32 12 2	32 8 0	5 1 4	70 5 6	1 9 1
	Total		84,210 3 6	28,250 1 11	25,426 9 1	13,246 4 1	60,922 15 1	17,287 4 5
Basim.	Land revenue	March 1888	70,814 14 6	5,305 9 0	2,082 8 0	1,726 15 0	9,115 0 0	61,699 14 6
	Do.	December 1887	61,262 10 3	23,633 1 0	24,615 6 3	12,437 11 7	60,706 2 10	556 7 5
	Forest	Do.	987 11 1	483 10 10	443 11 7	60 4 8	987 11 1	...
	Town Fund	Do.	1,010 4 5	227 6 7	166 10 8	...	394 1 3	616 3 2
	Total		1,34,075 8 3	29,669 11 5	27,308 4 6	14,224 15 3	71,202 15 2	62,872 9 1
Total.	Land revenue	...	6,78,820 7 9	45,687 7 0	39,229 15 2	20,788 15 5	1,05,706 5 7	5,73,114 2 2
	Do.	...	5,31,299 9 0	2,09,491 12 5	2,09,078 15 7	1,02,840 0 4	5,21,410 12 4	9,888 12 8
	Forest	...	12,307 1 0	3,939 12 0	4,154 12 0	864 14 11	8,959 6 11	3,347 10 1
	Town Fund	...	5,290 14 2	2,023 13 0	1,464 2 3	...	3,487 15 3	1,802 14 11
	Fruit trees	...	808 12 9	185 14 1	188 6 11	82 1 1	456 6 1	332 6 8
	Grazing dues	...	6,751 14 5	2,708 2 4	2,701 15 6	1,004 11 7	6,414 13 5	337 1 0
	Other items	...	13 6 6	2 13 0	2 10 0	1 8 5	6 15 5	6 7 1
	Grand Total		12,35,292 1 7	2,64,039 9 10	2,56,820 13 5	1,25,582 3 9	6,46,442 11 0	5,88,849 6 7

K.-II.—Patels.

Districts.	Villages in which there is										Total.	Total No. of villages where khels are not separately counted.	Total No. of patels where no one is counted twice over.	Total amount due as per land revenue demand of 1887-88.			Average in columns		
	One permanent Patel.		Rotation among members of same family.		Concurrent officiation by members of same family.		Rotation among members of different families.		Concurrent officiation by members of different families.					Emoluments.	Chillar.	Total.	13	15	
	No. of villages.	No. of patels.	No. of villages.	No. of patels.	No. of villages.	No. of patels.	No. of villages.	No. of patels.	No. of villages.	No. of patels.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Amraoti	1,338	1,337	2	2	7	14	34	98	126	309	1,153	1,680	1,354	1,354	67,542 4 0	11,029 10 0	78,571 14 0	57 7 7	62 7 4
Akols	750	750	88	193	155	330	1	2	47	94	569	637	1,433	1,433	70,907 12 0	11,370 8 0	82,278 4 0	48 12 9	56 7 6
Ellichpur	501	501	1	2	19	38	1	2	47	94	569	637	545	580	35,504 0 0	5,689 12 8	41,193 12 8	64 10 8	71 0 4
Melghat	374	374									374	374		259	1,884 6 0	9 1 4	1,893 7 4	5 1 0	7 5 10
Buldana	455	455	155	361	3	12	312	804	5	21	970	1,693	970	941	44,180 0 0	7,237 8 0	51,417 8 0	30 5 11	54 10 3
Wun	981	982			1	2	2	7	2	4	986	995		728	24,109 9 3	4,181 4 3	28,290 13 6	28 6 11	38 13 9
Basim	696	696	32	69	5	10	90	192	3	10	826	977		783	28,213 9 0	4,816 10 0	33,030 3 0	33 12 11	42 2 11
Total	5,135	5,135	278	627	190	406	439	1,108	190	452	6,232	7,723	5,004	6,002	2,72,341 8 3	44,334 6 3	3,16,675 14 6	41 0 1	52 12 2

K.-II.—Patels.

Villages the land revenue of which does not exceed	Amraoti.		Akols.		Ellichpur.				Buldana.		Wun.		Basim.		Total.	
	No. of villages.	Average emolument per village.	No. of villages.	Average emolument per village.	Ellichpur and Daryapur.		Melghat.		No. of villages.	Average emolument per village.	No. of villages.	Average emolument per village.	No. of villages.	Average emolument per village.	No. of villages.	Average emolument per village.
					No. of villages.	Average emolument per village.	No. of villages.	Average emolument per village.								
Rupees 500	492	Rs. a. p.	242	Rs. a. p.	94	Rs. a. p.	362	Rs. a. p.	296	Rs. a. p.	829	Rs. a. p.	368	Rs. a. p.	2,323	Rs. a. p.
" 1,000	498	18 11 1	243	18 7 10	188	43 15 8	19	4 1 5	337	19 7 5	240	13 15 11	288	16 15 4	1,744	13 7 9
" 1,500	240	47 7 3	210	43 15 8	120	43 12 8	2	28 15 7	164	42 5 11	89	40 14 6	91	42 0 8	902	41 5 9
" 2,500	185	67 2 5	236	68 11 9	91	68 1 11		61 4 8	100	67 4 7	38	67 3 9	59	66 13 9	716	56 10 11
" 5,000	90	96 1 5	119	96 11 7	80	102 1 2			52	99 2 11	12	97 4 5	16	95 8 4	369	98 7 8
" 7,000	18	144 10 2	11	144 3 9	11	137 14 4			10	143 7 3		127 9 8	3	136 8 4	21	139 0 11
" 10,000	8	179 9 9	9	181 0 5	1	186 8 7			3	184 0 0			1	184 0 0	10	183 2 9
" 15,000	2	229 0 1	6	215 4 8	2	218 8 0				212 10 0				214 11 0	2	216 3 7
" 20,000	1	344 0 0	1	262 15 4	1	264 19 0									2	257 3 1
" 30,000	1	340 0 0	1	310 10 8	1	310 10 8									2	325 5 4
Total	1,354	58 0 5	1,153	70 15 10	569	72 6 4	374	5 1 0	970	53 0 1	986	28 11 1	826	39 15 10	6,232	178 5 10

K-III.—Patwaris.

Districts.	Villages in which there is										Total.	Total No. of villages where khels are not separately counted.	Total No. of patwaris where no one is counted twice over.	Total amount due as per land revenue demand of 1887-88.			Average on columns		
	One permanent patwari.		Rotation among members of same family.		Concurrent officiation by members of same family.		Rotation among members of different families.		Concurrent officiation by members of different families.					Emoluments.	Chillar.	Total.	13	15	
	No. of villages.	No. of patwaris.	No. of villages.	No. of patwaris.	No. of villages.	No. of patwaris.	No. of villages.	No. of patwaris.	No. of villages.	No. of patwaris.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Amrsoti	1,307	1,308	13	13	23	29	6	17	5	5	1,354	1,372	1,354	503	67,542 4 0	22,121 10 0	89,663 14 0	65 5 7	178 4 0
Akola	1,000	1,000	59	171	55	125	17	48	23	73	1,154	1,417	1,132	609	70,907 12 0	22,819 12 0	93,727 8 0	65 12 4	153 2 3
Ellichpur	537	537	22	54	2	4	...	...	8	18	569	613	545	230	35,758 0 0	11,428 3 4	47,186 3 4	76 15 7	205 2 5
Melghat	374	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374	374	...	8	1,884 6 0	1,090 12 8	2,975 2 8	7 15 3	371 14 4
Buldana	890	890	65	165	12	24	2	5	1	8	970	1,093	970	414	43,940 0 0	14,544 8 0	58,484 8 0	53 8 1	141 4 3
Wun	989	989	7	14	...	...	2	2	...	...	998	1,005	198	191	23,939 12 9	8,382 13 0	32,322 9 9	32 2 7	169 3 7
Basin	663	663	121	273	31	79	2	3	1	2	818	1,020	818	271	28,044 4 0	9,618 6 0	37,662 10 0	36 14 9	138 15 7
Total...	5,760	5,761	287	690	123	261	29	75	88	107	6,237	6,894	5,017	2,286	2,72,016 6 9	90,006 1 0	2,62,022 7 9	52 8 3	162 10 1

K-III.—Patwaris.

Villages the land revenue of which does not exceed		Amraoti.		Akola.		Ellichpur.				Buldana.		Wun.		Basin.		Total.	
		No. of villages.		Average emolument per village.		Ellichpur & Daryapur.		Melghat.		No. of villages.		Average emolument per village.		No. of villages.		Average emolument per village.	
						No. of villages.	Average emolument per village.	No. of villages.	Average emolument per village.								
Rupees	500	402	Rs. a. p.	243	Rs. a. p.	94	Rs. a. p.	362	Rs. a. p.	296	Rs. a. p.	642	Rs. a. p.	360	Rs. a. p.	2,399	Rs. a. p.
"	1,000	408	50 1 6	293	54 1 9	168	50 7 7	10	90 9 0	337	48 14 5	240	46 13 1	289	48 4 7	1,745	55 9 8
"	1,500	240	76 9 3	217	77 14 9	120	75 1 0	2	610 4 0	164	77 0 5	69	76 8 11	90	76 14 10	902	152 14 5
"	2,500	185	111 6 9	235	112 0 7	91	115 3 9	...	...	109	111 13 8	39	109 13 4	59	108 1 8	715	111 6 7
"	5,000	90	163 4 6	119	162 4 11	80	158 11 0	...	...	52	157 12 2	11	156 8 7	16	153 7 8	398	158 10 10
"	7,500	18	204 10 5	31	207 3 3	11	213 3 4	...	...	10	210 0 0	...	...	3	210 0 0	73	209 3 2
"	10,000	8	255 5 0	9	249 6 0	1	253 8 0	...	...	2	245 14 0	...	...	1	248 5 0	21	250 7 7
"	15,000	2	285 0 0	6	308 8 8	2	310 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	301 7 7
"	20,000	1	405 0 0	...	...	1	368 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	366 10 8
"	30,000	...	...	1	586 10 0	1	475 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	530 13 0
Total	...	1,354	66 3 7	1,154	81 3 6	569	82 14 10	374	7 15 3	970	60 4 8	998	32 6 2	818	46 0 8	6,237	217 9 8

L.—Statement showing transfers of fields in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year 1887-88.

Transfers by Civil Courts.				No. of cases.	No. of fields.	Acreage.	Assessment.	Price realized.
<i>Temporary transfers effected by or at the instance of Civil Courts.</i>						A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Amraoti	...	...	...	42	52	781 31	925 12 0	...
Akola	...	...	...	83	130	1,159 7	1,971 0 3	...
Ellichpur	...	...	...	99	220	2,208 16	3,889 5 11	...
Buldana	...	...	...	6	13	212 30	174 4 0	...
Wun	...	...	...	11	30	646 10	319 12 0	...
Basim	...	...	...	14	29	477 19	315 12 0	...
Total				255	474	5,485 33	7,595 14 2	...
Total for 1886-87				253	480	6,413 19	8,235 8 8	...
<i>Applications for sales made by Civil Courts.</i>								
Amraoti	...	...	...	72	92	725 5	776 13 7	...
Akola	...	...	...	247	393	4,426 26	6,464 14 0	...
Ellichpur	...	...	...	72	143	1,390 36	2,457 13 1	...
Buldana	...	...	...	96	164	2,572 19	2,417 2 0	...
Wun	...	...	...	39	147	3,248 0	1,479 0 0	...
Basim	...	...	...	23	62	1,211 17	707 5 0	...
Total				549	1,001	13,574 23	14,302 15 8	...
Total for 1886-87				326	730	11,122 27	11,964 6 8	...
<i>Applications sanctioned by Commissioner.</i>								
Amraoti	...	...	...	10	12	194 2	168 6 0	...
Akola	...	...	...	26	42	340 11	467 9 7	...
Ellichpur	...	...	...	14	24	236 16	382 11 10	...
Buldana	...	...	...	1	1	10 19	6 8 0	...
Wun	...	...	...	1	2	54 3	35 0 0	...
Basim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				52	81	835 11	1,060 3 5	...
Total for 1886-87.				47	74	840 26	1,106 7 5	...
<i>Applications sanctioned by Resident.</i>								
Amraoti	...	...	...	1	1	18 23	23 0 0	...
Akola	...	...	...	45	70	434 15	889 2 0	...
Ellichpur	...	...	...	19	37	324 22	573 1 4	...
Buldana	...	...	...	2	3	59 22	62 0 0	...
Wun	...	...	...	1	13	277 31	117 12 0	...
Basim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				68	124	1,114 33	1,664 15 4	...
Total for 1886-87				66	112	1,340 37	1,417 3 8	...

*L.—Statement showing transfers of fields in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts
in the year 1887-88—continued.*

Transfers by Civil Courts.	No. of cases.	No. of fields.	Acreage.	Assessment.	Price realized.	Price per acre.	No of years purchase of assessment.
<i>Sales actually effected.</i>				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Amraoti ...	9	9	151 29	135 6 0	1,331 0 0	10 12 9	12
Akola ...	52	75	691 19	1,046 0 0	11,006 8 0	15 14 10	10.5
Ellichpur ...	10	21	195 16	289 15 8	3,641 0 0	18 10 8	12.6
Buldana ...	1	1	10 19	6 8 0	100 0 0	10 0 0	16.6
Wun ...	2	5	102 3	57 8 0	492 0 0	4 13 2	8.6
Basim ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	74	111	1,151 6	1,535 5 8	16,870 8 0	14 10 6	10.9
Total for 1886-87...	98	160	2,733 13	2,706 4 0	19,770 3 0	7 3 8	7.3
<i>Voluntary temporary alienations.</i>							
Amraoti ...	18	52	743 33	836 8 9	4,848 0 0	6 8 4	5.8
Akola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur ...	5	7	93 38	123 8 0	2,137 0 0	22 15 8	17.3
Buldana ...	1,059	2,676	35,848 10	31,824 14 10	2,96,486 10 8	8 4 3	9.3
Wun ...	226	452	9,390 6	4,574 10 0	...	...	...
Basim ...	708	1,297	32,100 3	14,673 11 9	1,44,561 10 0	4 8 1	9.8
Total ...	2,016	4,484	78,176 10	52,033 5 4	4,48,033 4 8	5 11 8	8.6
Total for 1886-87...	2,396	3,794	78,402 10	54,490 9 2	3,02,532 7 0	3 13 8	5.5
<i>Voluntary Sales.</i>							
Amraoti ...	980	1,183	15,511 16	18,047 4 3	1,13,179 13 0	7 4 9	6.3
Akola ...	2,143	2,769	14,979 28	37,915 9 0	2,05,435 0 0	13 11 5	5.4
Ellichpur ...	884	1,080	12,068 29	20,767 14 6	1,84,611 10 6	15 4 9	8.9
Buldana ...	1,323	2,119	27,654 31	24,763 11 6	2,39,727 12 6	8 10 9	9.7
Wun ...	501	631	14,466 28	7,733 10 0	51,296 0 9	3 8 8	6.6
Basim ...	1,251	1,688	32,491 17	15,205 8 3	1,30,545 13 6	4 0 3	8.6
Total ...	7,082	9,470	117,172 29	1,24,433 9 6	9,24,796 2 3	7 14 3	7.4
Total for 1886-87...	6,131	7,961	135,926 29	1,24,734 1 8	9,00,455 9 2	6 9 11	7.2
<i>Sales by Revenue Courts for arrears.</i>							
Amraoti ...	47	51	872 36	888 6 0	1,425 8 3	1 10 1	1.6
Akola ...	44	60	1,003 26	753 7 0	805 6 0	0 12 10	1.1
Ellichpur ...	26	34	648 17	920 0 3	2,455 8 6	3 12 7	2.7
Buldana ...	22	22	521 1	181 12 0	158 6 6	0 4 10	.9
Wun ...	37	45	953 35	349 5 6	550 2 3	0 9 2	1.6
Basim ...	43	43	1,176 27	388 4 0	495 10 0	0 6 8	1.6
Total ...	219	255	5,176 22	3,481 2 9	5,890 4 6	1 2 2	1.7
Total for 1886-87...	113	125	4,104 14	2,968 3 3	4,799 8 3	1 2 8	1.6

(20)

Nature of case.	Amrothi.										Akola.										Ellichpur.																								
	Deputy Commissioner.	Tahsil Officer, Amrothi.	Tahsildar, Amrothi.	Tahsildar, Chandur.	Tahsildar, Morel.	Tahsildar, Murtapur.	Total.	Deputy Commissioner.	Captain Morris.	Mr. Davies.	Mr. Ardesir.	Tahsildar, Akola.	Tahsildar, Akot.	Tahsildar, Balapur.	Tahsildar, Khamgaon.	Tahsildar, Jalgaon.	Mr. Price.	Total.	Deputy Commissioner.	Mr. Mackintosh, Taluk officer.	Tahsildar, Ellichpur.	Daryapur.	Melghat.	Total.																					
	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.																			
MAJOR HEAD A.—MUTUAL WAR CASES.	7	2					1	7	3	2								8		8	2				5		13																		
1. Settlement records							1	7	3	2								8		8	2				5		13																		
2. Waste land grants																																													
3. Field boundaries			19	1		11	1	8	2	11	19	8	1		6	1	2	50	1	7	1						8																		
4. Village boundaries	3							3		1								1		1	1						1																		
5. Claims to jagirs, &c.																																													
6. Succession to and resumption of jagirs, &c.	85	15			2		1	58	21	68	6	1						89	6	57	19						57																		
7. Claims for pension																																													
8. Disputes among pensioners	48	10						48	10	40	8							40	8	22	1						22																		
9. Act X of 1859. Applications																																													
10. Act X of 1859. Suits																		350	18	171	35						171																		
11. Patels' cases	257	35	11	1		11	1	2	268	350	18			1				212	14	128	23						128																		
12. Patwaris' cases	143	30	16		2	16	1	2	139	45	242	13						437	17	245	3	54	11			299																			
13. Jagirs cases	67	4	115	1	56	7	83	2	70	1	391	15	9	113	4	190	125	437	17	245	3	54	11			299																			
14. Village servants' cases	113	64	93	10	1	4	1	8	266	83	5	39	15	125		70	27	239	42	185	2	28	81			211																			
15. Realization of balances					434	90	445	232	689	236	427	107	1,093	698				2,847	762	5	1			700	53	208																			
16. Unauthorized cultivation	30	2	7		1	12	1	1	38	17	1	16	1	16	42			75	1	54	5	51	2			944																			
17. Maintenance of boundary marks	1				82	56	106	30	68	1	144	1	403	90	1			774	11	1	1	1	152	141	37	294																			
18. Application for fields	4	3	1		2	7	60	14	26	2	100	21	54	4				387	98	1						8																			
19. Transfer of fields			306	1	746	3	548	923	2	2,117	6							2,180	13				524	441	1	5	970																		
20. Applications for unassessed land	1							1										7		86	1					86																			
21. Mutation, ordinary	7	4		647	32	661	30	236	19	427	9	1,978	87					2,644	40	1			536	1	595	21	1,139																		
22. Do. special cases.													3	1				3	1							1																			
23. Relinquishment of fields			3	1			13	2	3		19	3			39	1	17		72	1			28			81	109																		
24. Assignment of land	1																																												
25. Appropriation of assigned land										5	1							5	1																										
26. Village khatedars' grazing fields																		25	5																										
27. Building sites	29	6	21	5	66	12	78	28	49	5	26	1	289	37	1		6	65		7	1	1		4	1	37	5	48																	
28. Applications to quarry	35	8		125	9	112	30	55	44	3	371	49	7	6	59	8	50	342	16	51	2	17	8	37	3	92	5	217																	
29. Land Improvement Act.	28	5					1	5		1	26	11	8	6				8	6	1							1																		
30. Trees on occupied land.	6			42	2	9	6	28	3	18								105	19		2		4		16	1	29																		
31. Land for public purposes	22	9									22	9	25	19	2			25	19	6							6																		
32. Civil Courts orders	84	121									84	121						297	300	251	176						251																		
32-A. Cases under Sub- sancery Rule VII																																													
33. Miscellaneous	84	8	26	410	1	382		427	1	242	8	1,471	10	67	1	10	45	2	38	34	1	433	7	1	513	5	272	205	217	1	1,644	13	15	113	3	15	6	397	536	6	3	1,638	53	3	1
33-A. Land Revenue cases.																																													
Total	1,039	327	290	16	2,158	207	2,600	428	2,954	288	1,258	139	10,308	1,408	918	92	296	59	479																										
MAJOR HEAD B.																																													
Revenue General	12																			1								1																	
MAJOR HEAD C. CASES UNDER SPECIAL LAWS AND RULES																																													
1. Cases under Abkari and Opium Rules	86	16		13			11		10		72	16	90	4				136	4	24	4						24																		
2. „ regarding Town Fund	8	1		42	18	25	6	36	6	78	7	187	40	2				144	29	84	3						379																		
3. „ under Stamp Act	92	14									92	14	180	6				180	6	116	3						116																		
Total	198	31		55	18	25	6	47	6	56	7	351	70	372	10			47	36	224	8						519																		
Grand Total	1,186	358	290	16	2,213	225	2,628	434	2,311	294	2,044	146	10,671	1,473	1,190	102	299	29	479									6,722																	

Nature of case.	Beldans.						Wun.				Barin.				Total.			
	Deputy Commissioner, Beldana.	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Beldana.	Tahsildar, Chikali.	Tahsildar, Mehtar.	Tahsildar, Malkapur.	Total.	Deputy Commissioner, Wun.	Tahsildar, Darwaha.	Tahsildar, Kelapur.	Total.	Deputy Commissioner, Barin.	Tahsildar, Basim.	Tahsildar, Pansal.	Tahsildar, Mangrul.				
	Disposed of.	Disposed of.	Disposed of.	Disposed of.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Disposed of.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Disposed of.	Disposed of.	Pending.				
MAJOR HEAD A.—MORTGAGE CASES.																		
1. Settlement records	1						2		1									
2. Waste land grants	1						30		1									
3. Field boundaries	1						1		1									
4. Village boundaries	1						1		1									
5. Claims to jagirs, &c.	1						1		1									
6. Succession to and re-emption of jagirs, &c.	13						48		24									
7. Claims for position among persons claiming jagirs, &c.	1						1		1									
8. Disputes among persons claiming jagirs, &c.	1						1		1									
9. Act X of 1859. Applications	1						1		1									
10. Act X of 1859. Suits	1						1		1									
11. Patwaris' cases	1						1		1									
12. Patwaris' cases	1						1		1									
13. Jagir cases	1						1		1									
14. Village servants' cases	1						1		1									
15. Realisation of balances.	1						1		1									
16. Unauthorised cultivation.	1						1		1									
17. Maintenance of boundary marks	1						1		1									
18. Application for fields	1						1		1									
19. Transfer of fields	1						1		1									
20. Applications for un-leased land	1						1		1									
21. Mortgage, ordinary	1						1		1									
22. Mortgage, special	1						1		1									
23. Redemption of fields	1						1		1									
24. Assignment of land	1						1		1									
25. Appropriation of unoccupied land	1						1		1									
26. Village khatedars' grazing fields	1						1		1									
27. Building sites	1						1		1									
28. Applications to quarry	1						1		1									
29. Land Improvement Act.	1						1		1									
30. Trees on occupied land.	1						1		1									
31. Land for public purposes	1						1		1									
32. Civil Courts orders	1						1		1									
33. Cases under Sub-divisionary Rule VII	1						1		1									
34. Miscellaneous	1						1		1									
35. Land Revenue cases.	1						1		1									
Total	1,079	27	201	1	149	15	2,163	131	2,381	14	2,625	178		1,061	80	1,636	250	3,457
MAJOR HEAD B.																		
Revenue General																		
MAJOR HEAD C.—CASES UNDER SPECIAL LAWS & RULES.																		
1. Cases under Abkari and Opium Rules	1						1		1									1
2. "Respecting Town Fund	1						1		1									1
3. "under Stamp Act	1						1		1									1
Total	107						107		107									107
Grand Total	1,186	27	201	1	149	15	2,270	131	2,488	17	2,605	195		1,061	80	1,636	250	3,564

M. (II).—Supplemental Memo.

Number of cases which were investigated and submitted for orders of superior Court during the year 1897-98.

Nature of Cases.	Amroli.				Akola.				Ellichpur.				Buldhara.				Wan.				Basim.											
	Tabildar, Chan- roli.	Tabildar, Chan- dur.	Tabildar, Morni.	Tabildar, Murzapur.	Tabildar, Am- roli.	Tabildar, Chan- dur.	Tabildar, Morni.	Tabildar, Murzapur.	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bul- dhara.	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ellich- pur.	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bul- dhara.	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ellich- pur.	Tabildar, Chan- roli.	Tabildar, Chan- dur.	Tabildar, Morni.	Tabildar, Murzapur.	Tabildar, Chan- roli.	Tabildar, Chan- dur.	Tabildar, Morni.	Tabildar, Murzapur.	Mr. Suraj Karnal.	Tabildar, Basim.	Tabildar, Chan- dur.	Tabildar, Morni.	Tabildar, Murzapur.	Total.						
MAJOR HEAD A.—MONETARY CASES.—																																
1. Settlement records					
2. Waste land grants					
3. Field boundaries					
4. Villages, do.					
5. Claims to jagir, do.					
6. Succession, &c., and resumption of jagirs					
7. Claims for pensions					
8. Disputes among pensioners					
9. Act X. of 1859. Suits					
10. Do.					
11. Patents cases					
12. Jagir cases					
13. Village avaran cases					
14. Village avaran cases					
15. Village avaran cases					
16. Unauthorised cultivation					
17. Maintenance of boundary marks					
18. Application for fields					
19. Transfer of fields					
20. Applications for unenclosed lands					
21. Mutation ordinary					
22. Do. special cases					
23. Relinquishment of fields					
24. Assignment of land					
25. Appropriation of assigned land					
26. Village khatahs' grazing fields					
27. Building sites					
28. Application to quarry					
29. Land Improvement Act					
30. Trees on assigned land					
31. Grants for public purposes					
32. Civil Court orders					
33. Miscellaneous					
Total ..	284	245	274	221	1,149	429	376	305	231	232	1,540	94	295	213	3	605	1	39	469	385	570	1,113	831	182	345	227	985	173	24	23	96	245
Revenue General B.																																
MAJOR HEAD C.—																																
Cases under Abkari				
Cases regarding Town Fund				
Cases under Stamp Act				
Total ..	294	245	274	221	1,149	429	376	305	231	232	1,540	94	295	214	3	607	1	39	411	394	391	1,137	298	188	357	236	1,016	173	25	22	28	248
Grand Total ..	578	490	548	442	2,698	858	752	610	466	464	3,080	188	590	427	6	1,612	2	78	872	779	961	2,250	1,129	370	581	1,241	2,701	346	49	45	124	493

N.—Statement showing the number of appeals filed and disposed of by Deputy Commissioners in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1887-88.

Nature of cases.	Amroli.				Akola.				Ellenpor.				Buldana.				Wun.				Basma.				Total.							
	Pending on 31st March 1887.	Total.	Disposed.	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Average duration.	Pending on 31st March 1887.	Total.	Disposed.	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Average duration.	Pending on 31st March 1887.	Total.	Disposed.	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Average duration.	Pending on 31st March 1887.	Total.	Disposed.	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Average duration.	Pending on 31st March 1887.	Total.	Disposed.	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Average duration.							
3. Field boundaries	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	88	2	2	1	1	1	16					
12. Patwaris' cases	1	1	1	1	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44						
13. Jaglia cases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3						
14. Village servants' cases	3	3	3	3	46	3	3	3	3	22	3	3	3	3	22	3	3	3	3	3	88	8	8	7	1	1	46					
16. Unauthorized cultivation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	88						
17. Maintenance of boundary marks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	1	1	1	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18						
19. Transfer of fields	1	1	1	1	152	1	1	1	1	152	1	1	1	1	152	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	152						
21. Mutation, ordinary	1	6	7	5	2	60	124	25	24	817	22	224	24	2	20	6	6	6	6	6	32	24	43	67	62	5	192					
27. Building sites	1	1	1	1	19	1	1	1	1	87	4	4	4	4	87	1	1	1	1	1	236	6	6	6	6	6	114					
30. Trees on occupied land	1	1	1	1	79	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	79						
Cases regarding town fund	3	15	18	15	3	25	111	12	12	47	6	6	6	6	51	17	17	17	17	32	1	7	8	7	1	71	5	67	72	41		
Total	4	28	32	25	7	36	330	42	41	1	24	22	9	31	7	50	24	24	24	41	1	8	9	8	1	73	30	132	162	146	16	72

O.—Statement showing the number of appeals filed and disposed of by the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the year 1887-88, and those pending on 31st March 1889.

Nature of cases.	Amraoti.					Akola.					Ellichpur.					Buldana.					Wun.					Basim.					Total.												
	Pending on 31st March 1887.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Average duration.	Pending on 31st March 1887.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Average duration.	Pending on 31st March 1887.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Average duration.	Pending on 31st March 1887.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Average duration.	Pending on 31st March 1887.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Average duration.													
2. Waste land grants	...																				1	1	1	...	71	...	1	1	1	...	71	...	2	2	2	...	71						
6. Succession to and resumption of jagirs..	...						4	1	5	5	...	69	1	1	2	1	1	85	...								2	2	1	1	12	...		5	4	9	7	2	55				
8. Disputes among pensioners	...						3	...	3	2	1	131	...						151	...												1	1	1	...	74	3	3	6	5	1	119	
10. Act No. X of 1859 suits...	...																				1	1	1	...	189	...							1	1	1	...	189						
11. Patels' cases..	...	3	28	31	18	13	79	6	45	51	37	14	68	4	23	27	19	8	69	3	16	19	15	4	69	...	2	2	2	...	35	1	7	8	7	1	63	17	121	138	98	40	64
12. Patwaris' cases	...	2	2	4	4	...	107	10	13	23	23	...	110	2	5	7	3	4	65	2	6	8	7	1	132	1	4	5	4	1	74	1	2	3	3	...	76	18	32	50	44	6	94
14. Village servants' cases	1	1	1	...	54	3	1	4	4	...	121	...	1	1	1	33	...													3	3	6	6	...	69						
18. Applications for fields	...																															1	1	...	1	...							
21. Mutations, ordinary	..							1	1	...	1	...									1	1	...	1	...								2	2	...	2	...						
30. Trees on occupied land	...																				1	1	1	...	47	...							1	1	1	...	47						
32. Civil court orders	...						1	...	1	1	...	89	...	1	1	1	...	56	...												2	...	2	2	...	79	3	1	4	...	75		
33. Miscellaneous	...						1	...	1	1	...	142	...	3	3	1	2	45	...	2	2	1	1	73	...	4	4	3	1	109	...		1	9	10	6	4	123					
Major Head (C)—																																											
Cases under Abkari	...																			1	1	1	...	60	...								1	1	1	...	60						
Total	...	5	31	36	23	13	80	28	61	89	73	16	104	7	34	41	26	15	55	5	27	32	26	6	97	1	16	17	13	4	76	4	12	16	14	2	72	50	181	231	175	56	88

P.—Statement of boundary marks in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1887-88.

B218-17

1913-17

Name of District.	Total No. of villages in it.	No. of Munsarim's circles.		Average No. of villages in each Munsarim's circle.	No. of officers including Munsarims who inspected boundary marks.	No. of villages in each Munsarim's charge in which inspection was made.			No. of marks found out of order including ridges ploughed on first inspection.		No. of notices issued under Act III. of 1846 or under term of grazing lease.		No. of marks which, notice not being complied with, were repaired by Government agency.		Total cost of such repairs.		Average cost per mark.		Fine in excess of actual cost of repairs levied under Book Circular No. VII. of 1879.		Marks still unrepaired on 31st March 1888.	
		Once.	Twice.			Thrice.	On cultivated land.	On waste land.	On cultivated land.	On waste land.	Cultivated land.	Waste land.	Cultivated land.	Waste land.	Cultivated land.	Waste land.	Cultivated land.	Waste land.	Cultivated land.	Waste land.	Cultivated land.	Waste land.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Amraoti ...	1,374	12	114	12	953	550	277	33,234	12,756	758	...	49	...	Rs. a. p. 10 10 0	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 0 3 6	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 23 0 0	Rs. a. p. ...	5,795	3,215	
Akola ...	1,194	14	85	19	1,190	632	107	1,10,458	5,201	259	...	2,669	...	853 3 8	...	0 5 1	...	105 2 4	...	4,837	5,186	
Ellichpur, excluding Melghat.	584	6	97	10	1,081	326	214	16,212	1,805	175	2	240	...	323 7 6	...	1 5 7	...	138 13 0	...	250	...	
Buldana ...	1,010	9	112	12	694	212	93	26,966	6,736	661	...	34	...	8 8 0	...	0 4 0	...	7 14 0	...	6	8,349	
Wun ...	1,565	12	130	18	1,416	560	264	43,513	58,397	12,233	...	148	1,977	49 10 0	329 8 0	0 5 4	0 2 8	1,286 2 0	...	4,776	49,181	
Basim ...	950	9	105	14	780	290	145	56,077	6,663	573	9	674	...	84 4 0	...	0 2 0	...	199 0 0	...	9,803	1,317	
Total ...	6,677	62	107	85	6,114	2,470	1,100	2,86,460	91,558	14,659	11	3,814	1,977	1,329 11 2	329 8 0	0 5 6	0 2 8	1,759 15 4	...	25,467	67,248	

Q.—Statement of inspection of village duffers in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1887-88.

Districts.	Number of errors of each kind detected.												Total.					
	No. of villages in each district.	No. of inspections made by officers.	No. of villages in which inspection is made.	No. of ryots' patti books examined.	Kind not written up to date or otherwise improperly kept.	Sums paid by cultivators not entered in patti books.	Khatwani not properly written.	Cultivators not having patti books.	Transfers of deceased khatedars not effected.	Circulars and orders not properly kept.	Eraures in patti books.	Patti books not properly written.		Jamabundi not entered in patti book.	Patti books not signed by the patels.	Register of births and deaths not kept properly.	Crops not properly entered in crop statement.	Chowries and other institutions not repaired.
Amraoti	1,374	14	1,501	24,901	348	704	172	817	...	...	144	247	...	...	...	...	...	2,482
Akola	1,194	18	1,363	32,851	97	614	70	3,344	...	91	...	...	304	...	718	...	...	5,288
Ellichpur including Mel-ghat	1,464	14	1,417	27,085	674	877	35	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,679
Buldana	1,010	17	904	14,397	160	1	65	1,073	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,301
Wun	1,565	18	1,070	19,973	55	70	75	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299
Basim	950	18	1,636	22,715	473	57	98	864	45	...	180	135	...	63	9	12	132	2,068
Total	7,557	99	7,891	141,922	1,807	2,328	515	6,290	45	93	324	382	304	63	727	12	132	13,017

Read—

The Commissioner's Report on the Revenue Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1887-88.

RESOLUTION.

The rainfall during the year exceeded the average of the five preceding years and was higher than the average of the two previous years by 11" and 16" respectively. The wet in July severely injured the kharif crops, especially in Buldana. The unusual rainfall in October, while unfavourable to the jowari and cotton crops, benefited the rabi cultivation. The effect of this unseasonable weather was to raise the price of jowari, the staple food of the people, which was sold at 9 and 11 seers less per rupee than in the preceding two years. The price of other food-grains was not however substantially affected. The stores of jowari food-grains decreased, as also gram, but in a less degree. The stocks of wheat were larger, though below what was anticipated from the rich harvest, but, as remarked by the Commissioner, the whole stock could not have been fully stored at the time of report.

2. The public health during the year was severely affected by cholera, the mortality due to this cause being 14,396, against 976 of the previous year. The total number of deaths from all causes was 118,797, against 96,546 of the previous year, being a ratio of 45.3 per mille of the population, the third highest annual mortality since 1868. The attention lately directed to sanitary improvement will, it is hoped, result in some substantial mitigation of the causes of such high mortality.

3. Turning to the figures showing the distribution of the provincial area, it is observed that there was an increase of 21,972 acres in the area of land assessed and available for occupation, the total area of such land being for the year 7,979,507 acres; but the land actually occupied was 7,594,572 acres, being an increase of 51,769 on the preceding year, leaving 384,935 acres available for occupation, or 29,797 acres less than in the previous year. These figures are exclusive of the Melghat. The districts in which the area taken up for cultivation extended were Amraoti, Buldana, Wun, and Basim. The greatest progress was in the Wun District.

The total area of the province was returned at 10,281,339 acres, or 179 acres more than in the preceding year, a result due to the correction, by the survey and settlement department, of figures in the village papers, chiefly in the Wun and Basim Districts.

Other important changes in the distribution affect—

(i) *Grazing area.*—There was a decrease of 1,569 acres in the assignment for free grazing, on which no tax is leviable, caused by the action of the survey and settlement officer in giving out land in the Wun District for cultivation. A special report is being called for in this matter, as the want of grazing land in Berar is becoming serious. Rumna also decreased by 791 acres, mostly in Basim, where 705 acres of land originally reserved for grass have been given out for cultivation; but grazing land is reported plentiful in that district. The total grazing area of all descriptions rose from 1,424,769 acres to 1,917,685, an increase of 492,916; but as the Wun District took up 503,702 acres, the net result was a decrease for the other districts. The subject of the general deficiency of grazing area, which was noticed by the Government of India in reviewing the report for 1886-87, is under separate consideration.

(ii) *Unculturable land.*—The decrease of unculturable land (exclusive of assignments for village purposes, forests, and the like) amounted to

19,424 acres, of which the Wun District represents 16,242 acres and Basim 3,121. This is mainly owing to the operations of the survey and settlement department. The figures quoted by the Commissioner in his paragraph 19 show a steady annual decrease under this head since 1881-82, but the decrease of the year under report is 792 acres less than that of the year previous, which was 20,216 acres.

4. Notwithstanding the extension of occupied area, the area actually under crops decreased, being 6,436,628, against 6,455,279 acres of the previous year. The decrease appertains to four out of the six districts. Insufficiency of grazing land, and unseasonable rain which prevented sowing, are the main causes of the falling off. The excepted districts, Buldana and Basim, on the other hand show a large augmentation of crop area. In Buldana, where the increase was over 55,000 acres, the result is due to the opening up of the Mehkar Taluk.

5. The area under cotton cultivation was less by 148,151 than in the previous year, a result attributed partly to the excessive rain and partly to the system of rotation of crops. Jowari, gram, and wheat were on the other hand more largely cultivated. The increase under wheat is attributed mainly to the export demand, and to the resowing with wheat of cotton fields destroyed by rain. The outturn of the kharif crops generally was, as might be expected from the causes already referred to, below average.

6. The decrease in the stock of cows and bullocks in all the districts excepting Basim is remarkable, the decrease being as much as 57,506 or, not taking Basim into account, of 63,490. This falling-off is attributed to foot-and-mouth disease, and partly to false registration designed for the purpose of escaping grazing fees. But it is observed that the Veterinary Superintendent does not support the assumption that disease is answerable for the decrease. The Commissioner should therefore make further inquiries on the subject.

7. The realizations from grazing dues rose to Rs. 1,56,817, or nearly Rs. 26,000 more than in the previous year—the enhancement being common to all the six districts but Amraoti and Ellichpur. The increase is attributed in three districts to the substitution for the farming scheme of departmental agency for collecting the dues on the pass system. The change is much appreciated by the people and should be extended.

8. During the year under report the advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act fell to Rs. 4,450, the advances in 1886-87 being Rs. 9,425, and in 1885-86 Rs. 29,650. To explain this it is remarked that the cultivators do not take advantage of the Act chiefly because (i) most of them know little or nothing of its existence; (ii) because of the necessary delay in obtaining the advance; and (iii) because so many of those whom it is intended to benefit are entirely in the hands of the sowcars and unable to act for themselves. The removal of these obstructions, so far as avoidable, rests with the district officers, whose duty it must be to explain the benefits of the Act and to see that no unnecessary delay is allowed to occur in dealing with applications.

9. The Veterinary Department lately established appears to have made satisfactory progress especially in dealing with cattle-disease and in horse-breeding operations. Mule-breeding failed entirely owing to the prejudices of the people. The main want is trustworthy statistics of disease and its prevalence. The Officiating Commissioner recommends the maintenance of village returns. The suggestion seems good, and Mr. Plowden will report, after consultation with district officers and the Veterinary Department, how far it is feasible and the forms he would introduce.

10. The Survey and Settlement Department is reported to have made more satisfactory progress than during the previous year. In reviewing the Revenue Report for 1886-87, the Government of India called attention to the high cost of survey operations in Berar as compared with that in the

Central Provinces and directed (1) the submission of a special report showing the cost of the settlement operations, and (2) the deputation of Mr. Hobson to confer with the Survey and Settlement Officer of the Central Provinces on the subject. These instructions have been carried out, and the special report called for by the Government of India has been already forwarded to them. The result of Mr. Hobson's visit to Pachmari has also been reported separately.

11. Turning to the figures of the land revenue collections, it is observed that the total demand for the year on account of land revenue was Rs. 64,59,153, or Rs. 20,107 more than in the previous year. Including miscellaneous and local cesses the total revenue demand was Rs. 69,93,567, or Rs. 19,992 more than in the previous year, but of this sum, Rs. 19,76,841 were not due till after the year had closed.

The increase of land revenue was common to all the districts. The largest rise was in Wun, due to the extension of cultivation. There was an abnormal decrease in Buldana of miscellaneous revenue due to sale of occupancy rights of culturable areas containing valuable timber.

The amount for collection during the year was Rs. 50,16,726, of which Rs. 49,30,587 were realised, together with Rs. 9,32,288 voluntarily paid in advance on account of rabi instalment, thus bringing up the total collected to Rs. 58,62,875. The amount remaining for collection, omitting this advance, was Rs. 86,139.

There was a noticeable decrease of Rs. 70,845 in outstanding balances against previous years on account of the kharif instalment; this is satisfactory.

On the other hand coercive measures for the realization of the revenue were more largely resorted to, there being an increase of 508 demands (dustaks), 50 defaulters summoned to head-quarters, and 69 attachments of personal property, of which 46 were sold up. There were 17 for the year and 29 (25 is the figure according to Statement G of the Report for 1886-87) for previous years excluding the year immediately preceding, during which there were no sales.

The number of fields attached was 1,742, out of which 256 were sold. This increase is remarkable and should have been explained. Only Rs. 86,139 remained for collection, against Rs. 1,56,984 of last year, when only 986 fields were attached, of which 4 were sold.

12. The inspection of village records is still unsatisfactory, and village officials do not pay sufficient attention to this important duty. It is hoped that cultivators will avail themselves more freely of the receipt books supplied.

13. The draft of the Land Revenue Code for Berar referred to in paragraph 54 of the report was submitted by the Officiating Commissioner. It has been printed and copies of it have been forwarded to Mr. Plowden for criticism in communication with district officers.

(By order,)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,

Secretary for Berar.