rather high, but I am confident that it is only in a very few instances that severity of the revenue has anything to do with it. Litigation and extravagance are the bane of the zamindars here as elsewhere, and the more money that good harvests and rising prices bring them, the more they borrow and the more they spend. One of the greatest curses of the district is the custom of lavish expenditure on funeral feasts. It comforts a man on his deathbed to know that his heir will give him a decent burial; it is sometimes his dying request that a certain sum, fifty or a hundred rupees it may be, should so be spent; and the heir dare not disobey, even if he would like to do so, for fear that he should be disgraced for ever in the eyes of his neighbours. It is satisfactory to observe that there are signs that the recent introduction of the Punjab Alienation Act is giving the zamindars an excuse for cutting down expenditure on this and similar grounds, and I am not without hope that the greater accuracy of the new records will in future largely diminish the other main source of indebtedness.

CHAPTER V.—CROPS AND HARVESTS.

29. The following are the percentages of the total average matured area of the last 5 years covered by each of the chief crops in each circle—

us. 2192 is to last complete stake to sixuroa suas seguina ves	Rice.	Maize.	Pulses.	Others.	Total kharif.	Wheat.	Barley.	Sarshaf.	Others.	Total rabi.
Dhangar	1	31	20	1	53	30	12	4	1	47
Rash	2	48	10		60	27	5	4	4	40
Tanawal		35	14	1	50	21	27	1	1	50
Nilan)	27	587	17])	72)	12]	137	3 1)	287
Dhan Nara- Lora	1 3	72 > 60	11 12	2 1	86 - 76	8 } 11	5 } 10	1 3	}	14 2
Lora J	4.5	60	10	}	74	13	10	3))	26
Dhaka	2	72	10	3	87	8	4	1		13
Boi	2	55	25	1	83	9	6	1	1	17
Bakot	9	62	13	3	87	8	5			18
Total tabsil	2	50	15	1	68	18	11	2	1	32

Maize, it will be seen, occupies the first place everywere, though in Dhangar wheat, and in Tanawal barley, run it close. In the more elevated tracts it is far ahead of all the other crops. Easily affected by heat and drought, it thrives best, unless it is irrigated, in a cool climate and on soil that is either naturally moist or has a constant and heavy rainfall. Thus in Dhangar and lower Tanawal it can only be grown with much success on the abi, bari and negar, whilst in the upper lands of Bakot and Dhaka it flourishes everywhere, except on the very worst kalsi.

The sowing time varies between April and July. It is earlier in the colder than on the hotter lands, for on the former it is not so often preceded by a rabi crop, takes longer to mature, and is less liable to wither in the heat of May and June. Provided it is refreshed by thundershowers during those two months (as is generally the case in the hilly tracts) the earlier it is sown the better, for drought in September and October is apt to damage the later crop. But in the hills the agetri or early crop is sometimes destroyed by a small green caterpillar, in which case the sowings have to be done over again and the crop becomes pichetri. The latest sowings of all are on abi land. The harvesting takes place between the end of September and November, being latest where the climate is coldest or the crop is an irrigated one. The process of cultivation is fully described in the Mansehra Report. The operation, known as sil, viz., a light ploughing when the crop is some 18 inches high, is performed in the hilly tracts in addition to yodi or weeding, the object being partly to thin out the young shoots and partly to facilitate the absorption of the rainfall. Though except

on the most arid lands maize is seldom a total failure, the yield is much affected by the character of the season, for it requires constant rain in July and August and good showers in September to mature it satisfactorily, and a break of a week or ten days, especially when the cobs are forming, may have serious results. Several kinds are grown, the most popular being the white American and the white country varieties. The former, which was introduced in 1892, now occupies about 22 per cent of the total area under maize. It has a larger cob and stalk than the country variety, though the grain is somewhat coarser, and in Rash, where it is most popular, it sometimes attains a height of 12 feet or more on the bela lands.

Rice is planted in May or June and cut in October. The processes are described in the Mansehra Report. In the case of this crop the warmer the climate and the water, the larger and finer is the yield. The commonest variety in this tahsil is that known as kanhuri.

The sugarcane and turmeric of the bagh lands are sown in April and ripen in December and January. Their cultivation is the same as that described in the Haripur Assessment Report. Potatoes are sown in April and dug up between August and November. They are grown almost entirely for sale and usually at the instance of Hindu creditors or mortgagees. In Rash so called vilayati or English potatoes are grown to a small extent as an extra rabi crop.

Of kharif pulses there is a considerable variety. The most prevalent is kulath or horse gram (dolichos uniflorus or biflorus) which occupies just half the area under this kind of crop. It is sown in April or May and ripens in October or November. It is a hardy grain requiring little rain to mature it and is grown extensively on the poorest soils, especially in the Dhangar, Tanawal and Boi circles. The stalks and leaves are used as fodder and the grain is generally eaten mixed with maize. It is only the poorest classes who eat the grain by itself, in which form it is said to be somewhat indigestible. Of the other pulses moth is grown most widely in the lower portion of Tanawal and mash in Rash. Rawan or arwan and two coarse pulses, called moth and mothi, which appear to be a different variety from the ordinary moth, are grown extensively in the hill circles. Mothi is also found on the poorer abi lands in the Dor.

Excluding maize and rice the cereals are unimportant. Kangni or Italian millet is grown on kalsi and rakkar in the hill circles as is chin or buckwheat (known in Kagan as drawa) which thrives in a cold climate and on the poorest soil. Of the other kharif crops I would only observe that jowar is becoming popular as a fodder crop in the villages near Murree and that in Dhaka, Boi and Bakot quantities of pumpkins are grown among the maize on the bari lands and form a useful addition to the food supply of the villagers.

Wheat and barley cover 54 and 37 per cent of the matured rabi area respectively. The commonest kind of wheat is Rabi crops, wheat and barley. the ratta or red Punjab variety. In a few places the chitta or white variety and the moni with its beardless grain are found. The latter is common in the Nawal tract of Bakot, where it ripens earlier than the other kinds and is thus less liable to be withered by the heat of April and The wheat crop is usually sown in October or November and ripens in May or June. In the cooler tracts it is little use sowing after October as the climate becomes too cold for the seed to germinate. In Dhangar and lower Tanawal, on the other hand, sowings can be made in December, if necessary. On the coolest lands of all the wheat takes a full eleven months to mature, being sown in August and cut in July. Barley can be sown a little later and ripens three weeks or so earlier than wheat. Hence it is more popular on dofasli lands to succeed the maize. And being a hardier grain it does better on poor soils like the rakkar and kalsi of Tanawal.

Of the other rabi crops sarshaf is the most important. It is frequently grown in succession to maize on dofasti lands and thrives especially on the best bari and maira of Rash and Dhangar. It is sown in October or November and cut in April. If it can escape the ravages of the leia insect

it is usually a secure crop. The only rabi pulse of the slightest importance is the lentil (masar or masuri) which is found mainly in Rash. A little shaftal or clover is grown as fodder on the warmer rice lands. Miscellaneous crops are chiefly vegetables sown on the bagh.

30. The following figures give the matured, failed and sown areas of the last five years for the whole tahsil:—

			KHARIP	•		RABI.		TOTAL B	OTH HARV	ests.
		Matured.	Failed.	Sown.	Matured.	Failed.	Sown.	Matured.	Failed.	Вожи.
1900-01		96,581	9,811	106,392	55,517	3,322	58,839	152,098	13,133	165,281
1901-02		89,993	7,477	93,470	19,469	23,674	43,143	109,462	31,151	140,613
1902-03		82,856	26,424	109,280	44,646	9,015	53,661	127,502	35,439	162,941
1903-04		91,471	14,131	105,602	37,87	6,438	44,311	129,344	20,569	149,913
1904-05		91,545	15,171	106,716	51,761	5,411	57,112	143,306	20,582	163,888
Average years.	five	90,489	14,603	105,092	41,853	9,572	51,425	132,342	24,175	156,51

The above harvests may be briefly described as follows:-

In 1900-01 the rainfall was ample in nearly every month, and il 17 both kharif and rabi good crops were secured. In 1901-02 a deficiency of rain in June and July brought the sown area of the kharif below the average especially in the hotter tracts, but heavy rain in August and some timely falls in September matured the crops satisfactorily and the harvest was an average once. A cessation of the rains early in October, however, and the prolonged and unprecedented drought that followed and was not broken till March seriously affected the rabi crop, especially in Dhangar and Tanawal. Seventy per cent of the sowings in the former circle and 71 per cent in the latter failed and the harvest was about the worst within living memory. In Nara-Lora the case was nearly as bad, but the rabi here is much less important. The sowings were much below the average and 50 per cent were a failure. Rash thanks to its moist soil lost 25 per cent only of its crops. The percentage of failure for the whole tahsil was 55 and the total sown area was also very much below the average. The sarshaf crop fared worst of all, the yield being practically nil.

In 1902-03 the kharif sowings were large owing to seasonable rains in May and June, but the fall in July, August and September was below the average and there were some prolonged breaks which had disastrous consequences on the ripening crops in the less elevated tracts. Dhangar and Tanawal were thus again hard hit, the percentages of failure in these circles being 35 and 60, respectively. The grass crop was also very short, and in Tanawal the distress from these two causes was great, many villagers migrating elsewhere to pick up a livelihood or to find pasture for their cattle. In other circles of the tahsil the harvest was also below average. In the rabi the rainfall was normal and the crop, except the sarshaf, which was much damaged by the leia insect, was a fair one.

In 1903-04 the *kharif* suffered somewhat from a deficiency of rain in June and October; hence sowings were retarded in the hotter tracts, and the later crop was scorched by the September and October sun. As usual Dhangar or Tanawal had the highest percentages of failure; elsewhere the harvest was an average one. Like the *kharif* the *rabi* had a deficiency of rainfall at the beginning and at the end. The sown area was thus nearly as

low as in 1902, this being most marked in the Lora Circle, where it was 728 acres only as against 2,794 in the previous year. And owing to the dryness and heat of April the yield of the standing crop in Dhangar and Tanewal was not so heavy as it at one time promised to be; but on the whole the crop was up to the average in yield if not in area.

In 1904-05 the kharif rains were again deficient at first, but the crops were saved by heavy showers in the later half of July and the fall in August was also ample. An unusually dry September, however, somewhat damaged the ripening grain on the drier lands, and the yield in Dhangar and Tanawal was again rather below average. In the cold tracts the crop was perhaps above the average and in the temperate zone it was average. In the rabi the rainfall was copious and well distributed throughout; the severe cold, though it retarded growth, did not otherwise affect the crops, and the result was a splendid harvest well above the average both in area and yield, and superior if any thing to that of 1901. In Dhangar and Tanawal it was especially fine, and the only tracts where it was at all inferior were Nilan and Dhan. The crops here, especially the sarshaf, were somewhat damaged by hailstorms in March.

The character of the harvests above described may be summed up as follows:-

T21 :c	[] 1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Kharif	Good.	Average.	Below	Average.	Average.
Rabi	1901.	1902.	average. 1903.	1904.	1905.
Rabi	Good.	Bad.	Average.	Average.	Good.

The cycle of four years for which the crop average is given in the first of the Jinswar Statements may thus be considered a normal one, except as regards the Dhangar and Tanawal circles where, the bad rabi and kharif of 1902 are hardly compensated by the other harvests. The year 1904-05 on which the produce estimate is based is on the other hand rather above the average owing to the exceptional rabi, particularly in Dhangar, Tanawal and Lora.

31. A summary of the results of crop experiments during the last five years is given in Appendix B. A Crop experiments and outturn assumed. good number of experiments have not been incorporated in this Statement, chiefly because they showed outturns too much above or below the average. The remarks made in the Haripur and Mansehra Assessment Reports as to the unsatisfactoriness of such experiments apply with equal or greater force to Abbottabad. There are such great divergencies, not only in the character of the villages within one circle, but also some times in the soils in different parts of one village, that had it been practicable to quadruple the number of experiments and to be assured of the trustworthiness of all of them, the estimates of average outturns would still have largely been guess work. But I have checked my estimates as far as practicable with those framed for the Haripur and Mansehra tahsils and also with the outturns adopted by Mr. Rivett, Settlement Officer of the Uri and Muzaffarabad tahsils of the Kashmir State, for certain circles which appear to resemble Boi, Bakot or Dhaka in character, and, I think, that they are moderate enough. I proceed to note briefly on the yields of the more important crops.

As rice does better in a warm or temperate climate than a cold one I have taken the lowest yield, 8 maunds, in Dhaka, where most of the hotar is at a high elevation. The experiments give a slightly lower average, but Mr. Rivett does not go below 8 maunds even in his worst circles, which are probably not so good as Dhaka. In Dhangar, though the climate is favourable, I take 10 mannds only, as most of the rice land is poor and the experiments hardly warrant more. In Rash the experiments show too high a yield because they were mostly on the jab lands; there is a good deal of less valuable hotar in the bed of the Darkhan kas and 12 maunds, will be sufficient. In Lora the yield would be higher did not the water sometimes run short, for the soil is good enough. Ten maunds which I assume is slightly above the

experimental average. The hotar of Nilan gets more water and has a slightly warmer climate; hence the yield may be taken as 1 maund above that of Lora. In Boi and Bakot most of the rice fields are down by the Kunhar and Jhelum and hence enjoy a warm climate and give fair outturns. The Bakot hotar is the best in the tahsil except that in Rash and the average yield of 13 maunds, which is brought out by the experiments, is about correct. For the Boi hotar in spite of the story told by the experiments 11 maunds will be sufficient. The above outturns, which differ little from those of Mr. Rivett, are much below those assumed by Captain Beadon in Mansehra, but not only is the hotar of that tahsil generally much superior in quality but the kind of rice commonly grown there has a heavier grain than that prevalent in the Abbottabad Tahsil.

For maize, the staple crop of the tahsil, a just appreciation of the average outturn is especially important as a maund or less will make a great difference in the estimate of the value of the gross produce; the task, however, is not an easy one, for the crop is so widely cultivated on almost all soils in all circles that it has been impossible to make an adequate number of experiments in every case and the yields obtained vary very greatly. The highest outturn which I have taken is 20 maunds on the abi and bela of Rash. The produce of the splendid American maize of the best jab land runs as high as 30 maunds or more an acre, but where the soil is less strong and deep it does not exceed 16 maunds, and it seems hardly safe to go beyond what I propose. On bari the highest yield again is in Rash where 17 maunds seems justified by the experiments and the quality of the soil. It is not so high as on bela because the latter is ekfasli. The lowest yields are in Boi and Dhangar. where I have closely followed the experiments with II and 12 maunds, respectively. In Tanawal 13 maunds or a maund more than in the similar but inferior circle of Dhaka Badhnak seems about correct. In Dhan the excellence of the soil, which is specially adopted for maize and is largely ekfasli, warrants 16 maunds, in the other circles a yield of 14 maunds seems sfficient. I adopt 14 maunds also for the negar of Tanawal, which I consider more productive on the average than the bari as the crop is more secure. On kund and maira, where the results of experiments are very conflicting, I vary from 14 maunds in Rash to 4 maunds on the second class maira of Dhangar. After the Rash land I consider that for maize-growing purposes the bela and maira of Dhan and the maira of Nilan are intrinsically the best, but in Tanawal, owing to manure and in Dhaka owing to the cool climate and the heavey rainfall, the average yields are probably as good. Hence I have allowed 10 maunds for Dhan and 9 for the other three circles. In Bakot it must be remembered that much of the maira lies in the dry tract down by the Jhelum; hence the yield is less than that of Dhaka. On kalsi the experiments are if anything more untrustworthy than those on maira; but there is no doubt that in Bakot and Dhaka it is most, and in Dhangar least productive. Three maunds in the last and 61 and 6 in Bakot and Dhaka, respectively, cannot be far wrong. In the other circles 5 or 4 maunds should be about correct. These outturns correspond fairly closely with those of Captain Beadon and Mr. Rivett.

Of the other kharif crops, sugarcane, turmeric and potatoes only need be mentioned here. I have put the yield of the first two somewhat below those assumed for Maidan Hazara Utla owing to the slightly colder climate which renders them less productive. As to potatoes I note that four experiments on bari land in the Murree tahsil in 1904 gave an average yield of 40 maunds an acre, but my experiments show higher returns, and I think that the cool soil of Dhaka and Bakot must be more favourable to this crop than the hotter lands round Murree. A first class potato field in these circles will yield as much as 100 maunds per acre, and I shall not be going beyond the mark in taking 50 maunds per acre in Bakot and 45 in Dhaka. On inferior soils the yield will be proportionately lower.

Wheat and barley are the only rabi crops that call for special remark.

Generally speaking I assume the highest outturns in Rash because of its temperate climate and excellent soil; next come Dhangar and Tanawal with

3

a warmer climate but inferior soil. The yields are naturally lowest in the coldest circles Boi, Bakot, Dhaka, and Dhan, and Lora and Nilan come between the two. Thus for wheat on bari I take 9 maunds in Rash and 81 maunds in Dhangar and Tanawal. The experiments would warrant higher rates in the first two tircles, but bearing in mind that all the bari is defasli, and therefore, owing to the exhaustion of the soil, the yields are often less than one would expect, I do not care to go higher. For Nilan and Lora 8 maunds will be sufficient (the results of experiments in the former case are not to be trusted for the rabi crop in this circle is usually quite a good one); for Bakot, Dhan, Dhaka and Boi I take 7, 61, 6 and 51 maunds, respectively, the average in Bakot being highest owing to the warm soil of the Nawal tract. On other soils the yields are similiarly graded according to circles, except that the great superiority of the Rash maira, which the experiments also attest, necessitates a bigger gap between the yields on it and on the same soil in Dhangar and Tanawal, 8 maunds being taken for the one, and 6 maunds for the others. The good mairs of Nilan and Lora also warrants the adoption of the same outturn on this soil as in Dhangar and Tanawal.

For barley it is usual to assume a yield per acre one maund heavier than that of wheat, and I have adhered to this throughout, except on the bari of Dhangar and the bari, negar and maira I of Tanawal, where, I think, experiments justify me in assuming an excess of $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds.

CHAPTER VI.-PRICES.

32. The actual and assumed price (in annas per maund) of the last and the present Settlements, so far as the principal crops are concerned, are shown below. For further details a reference may be made to the Preliminary Report:—

			Average of actual prices in eleven years preceding last Settlement (1861-71).	Average of actual prices in years preceding present Settlement.	Rise per cent, in actual prices.	Prices assumed at last Settlement.	Prices assumed at present Settle- ment.	Rise per cent. in assumed prices.
Rice		***	38 (husked). 18 22 12 29	58	53	15	21	40
			(husked).	(husked).	-0	(unhusked)	(unhusked)	
Maize	***	***	18	32	78	12	21	75
Wheat			22	38	73	15	29	93
Barley		***	12	25	108	10	18	75 93 80 *
Sarshaf	***	***	29	38 25 55	78 73 108 62	15 10 20	40	100

I would observe that the price of rice assumed at last Settlement was 30 annas per maund, but, as this was for husked rice and the assumed price of the present Settlement is for unhusked, I have halved the figures in order to facilitate the comparison, this being about the proportion that the value of the one bears to the other. I also note that the period preceding this Settlement, for which average actual prices have been taken is in the case as wheat, barley and rice 20 years and for maize and sarshaf 17 and 10 years respectively, figures for a longer period not being available in the latter two cases. The prices of kulath and potatoes, which were not mentioned in the Preliminary Report, but are required for the purposes of the produce estimate have been assumed to be 16 annas and 18 annas a maund, respectively, which enquiries show to be fair average rates to take.

In a tahsil so diversified as Abbottabad a uniform level of prims is of course impossible, and the following figures for the average of the last three years will show how they vary in different markets.

Assessm	ent cir	cle-		Market.	*	Rice (husked).	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Sarshaf.
Dhangar		***		Rajoia		32	80	88	25	56
Rash	***	***	***	Nawanshahr		28	29	41	25	53
Tanawal	***	***	***	Sherwan		36	30	35	22	55
Nara-Lora	***		***	Sajkot		36	32	45	29	58
Dhaka	•••	•••		Nagri Tutial		37	29	58	28	58

As a rule grains are naturally cheapest in the tract where they are most abundant, and maize, which is grown so largely in all circles, exhibits in consequence the least variation. But a comparison of actuals with the assumed prices will show that ample allowance has been made for all suchvariations as well as for other circumstances affecting the profits locally realised by the zamindars, such as distance from markets and difficulties of

communication. In fact I think that if anything the prices assumed are unduly moderate. But it should be noted that when the Kashmir Railway is started prices will probably fall somewhat and be reduced more to the level of those of neighbouring districts. That they are considerably above that level at present will appear from the following figures which give the average Gazette prices (in sers per rupee) of wheat, barley and maize for the year 1904 in the Peshawar, Rawalpindi, and Hazara Districts, respectively:—

,	I	district.		Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.
Peshawar		•••	 	 18	82	27
Rawalpindi			 	 171	281	243
Hazara	•••		 	 15	21	20 <u>1</u>

Presumably the main reason for these divergencies is that as the Hazara District and in particular the Abbottabad tabsil are not self-supporting grain has to be introduced in large quantities, and the cost of the transport by road enhances the price. The railway therefore by facilitating the distribution and cheapening the carriage should bring down the rates.

38. The general rise in grain prices, which is calculated out in Appendix
D, is 78 in assumed, 79 in actuals. I
have excluded pulses from the figures,
because they are seldom brought to market, and more valuable products, like
gur, turmeric and potatoes, because their area is relatively insignificant.

It will be noticed that the calculation is more elaborate than that suggested in the Settlement Manual, but it is, I think, more exact, as the other takes no account of divergencies in the value and yield of the different crops. In Haripur similar calculations give a rise of 78 per cent in both assumed and actual prices, and in Mansehra rises of 58 and 73 per cent, respectively.

Prices of other things also have increased largely since Settlement. The figures of the value of cattle, given on page 175 of Captain Wace's Settlement Report, do not tally with those in Appendix 10 of that Report; but if we take the former, which are the higher, as the more correct, the average prices then and now may be compared as follows:—

			Bu	lloc	k.	Cow.	Buffalo.	Sheep.	Gost.
			R	i. a.	p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
At last Settlement	j	•••	21	8	0	18	*51	2	2
Now			25	0	0	25	50	3	4

[•] In Appendix Rs. 40 to Rs. 45.

Ghi sells now at an average of 1½ sers a rupee as against 1½ then. Grass and wood sold then at 4 annas a maund; now grass fetches from 10 to 16 annas a maund, and wood from 6 to 8 annas, though it should be remembered that the sale of the latter is more restricted than formerly. So that though owing to the increase of the population the average zamindar may have less land than before on which to support himself and his family, and less grain therefore to eat or to give to the baniya in payment of his debts, he is compensated by the higher price realised not only by his grain but also by other produce of which he has more often a surplus.

CHAPTER VII .- TENANTS, RENTS AND OTHER DUES.

34. The following table shows the percentage of cultivation held by cultivating Occupancy. (Statement VII.) proprietors and the various classes of tenants:—

							Kell de			0	
		i.		1	NAB	A-Lo	B▲.				tah-
		Dhangar.	Rash.	Гапа таї.	Nilan.	Dhan.	Lora.	Dhaka.	Boi.	Bakot.	Total t
Cultiv	vated by owners	51	55	63	46	52	38	61	76	38	57
I	Do. by tenants free of rent	3	3	2	2	44 5	3	3	3	11	8
cy	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana.		•••		3	3					
occupancy tenants.	Paying other cash rents	16	16	17	40	12	26	11	5	24	16
By occ	Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash.	. 6	1	5	. 1	27	111	4	•••	1	4
- 2 11	Paying lump cash rents	6	ő	3	5	8 4	4	5	1	20	6
By tenants-ut-	Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash.	18	19	10	3	17	18	16	15	6	14
Total	held by tenants paying rents	46	42	35	52	43	59 	36	21	51	40

Occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will thus each hold 20 per cent of the cultivated area as against 42 and 18 per cent, respectively, in Haripur and 26½ and 31 per cent in Mansehra. The proportion of self-cultivating proprietors is over 50 per cent in all circles except Nara-Lora and Bakot, and it is in these two circles that occupancy tenants are most numerous. Tenants-at-will are fairly equally divided between all circles, but it should be noted that in Tanawal and Boi, where the khudkasht area is largest, the greater proportion of these tenants are themselves proprietors cultivating their own mortgaged lands or the lands of other proprietors. Tenants free of rent are similarly in all circles largely composed of proprietors who cultivate lands recorded as belonging to others but claimed by themselves as their own property. In other cases they are often occupancy tenants who have broken up land in the village waste adjoining their holdings, but pay no additional rent thereon.

35. Of the occupancy tenants four-fifths pay cash rents which are practically all lump rents on the holdings. This prevalence of cash

rents is due to the areas of valuable waste so often included in those holdings, the rent of which is amalgamated with that on the cultivated land. And thus it is that makes the rates on the cultivation seem sometimes unduly high. An analysis of these rents will be found in the supplementary Statement attached to Statement VII. It will be observed that at last Settlement 18,531 acres were so held with a rate per cultivated area of Re. 1-4; now there are 21,221 acres with a rate of Re. 1-5. The rate is highest in Nara-Lora, Re. 1-12, and lowest in Boi, 10 annas. The increase in the average rate appears to be partly due to the creation of new occupancy tenancies with a high rent either by litigation or by agreement between the parties and partly to the enhancement of existing rents on the ground of extension of cultivation, or, more generally, because the Settlement entries understated the amounts actually paid.

The kind rents of occupancy tenants are in many villages the same as those of tenants-at-will, and in fact the two tenants are not frequently one and the same person, part of the holding being cultivated under the one tenure and part under the other. On the whole, however, the rates of the former are somewhat lower.

• 36. The cash paying tenants-at-will occupy 6 per cent of the total cultivated area as against 9 per cent. in Mansehra and 2 per cent in

Haripur. Except in certain circles on certain soils not much guidance for assessment purposes is afforded by the figures. It will be observed that the total area cultivated by tenants has diminished since last Settlement from 9,505 to 7,730 acres, while the rate paid per acre has risen from Re. 1-3 to Re. 1-13. The area in decrease must be due in the main to the transformation of tenancies-at-will into occupancy tenancies under decree of the Courts or by amicable arrangements, and the rise in rate to the general rise of prices and the increasing competition for land.

Statistics of the kind rents paid by tenants-at-will on the various soils will be found in Statement No. VII. The actual limits may be taken as three-

fourth on the one hand and one-fifth on the other, but in the former case the proprietor supplies the seed and in the latter rents are only on the worst kalsi lands. the purposes of the produce estimate I have selected the rates most common on each soil in each circle, or in my judgment most suitable in the circumstances. Thus I propose to take half as the share on all abi lands, except the barangar and gharera of Dhangar for which two-fifths seems advisable. The figures for Nilan and Dhan would appear to indicate a lower rate, but the area is very small, and they can hardly be true rents. Half is also the prevailing rate on bari in all circles except Nilan and Dhan, where the area is again too small to be a reliable guide, and I, therefore, think that it may be adopted throughout. The rates on hund and maira vary a good deal. Half is in the majority, but because there is also a fairly large area under lower rates and to allow for a possible slight overestimation of the rate on bari I propose to take two-fifths only in Dhangar, Rash, Tanawal, Nilan, Dhan, Boi and Bakot. In other circles and on the negar of Tanawal and the hela of Rash, I think I am warranted in taking half. Second class maira in Dhangar, however, should only be rated at one-third. For rakkar and kalsi two-fifths in Rash, Lora, Dhaka and Bakot, and one-third in the other circles seem suitable.

The above rates compare as follows with those brought out by taking a strict arithmetical average:—

					NA	ra-L	ORA.			
		Dhangar.	Rash.	Tanawal.	Nilan.	Dhan.	Lora.	Dhaka,	Boi.	Bakot,
	Share assumed	·50	-50	-50	.50	-50	-50	.50	-50	.50
Abi.	Arithmetical average	(Barangar abi '40) '54 (Barangar	•49	-49	-29	.50	-49	-49	.49	•48
	Share assumed	abi ·42)	.50	•50	•50	1.47	50	.50	•50	-50
Bari.	Arithmetical average	44	-48	·43	•34	·50 ·37	.49	•48	47	•48
nd 1,	Share assumed	·40 (Maira II	·40 (Bela	·40 (Negar	.40	46	-50	-50	.40	.40
Kund and Maira,	Arithmetical average	'33) '42 (Maira II	·50) ·46 (Bela	*50) *44 (Negar	.36	45	.49	.45	-47	.44
	Share assumed	·39) ·33	·49) ·40	·46)	.33	·44 ·33	.40	40	.33	.40
Rakkar and Kalsi.	Arithmetical average	•40	.43	•40	-32	38	49	•47	•37	.41
E E						45				

If the arithmetical average were altogether to be trusted the figures would indicate that I am rather above the mark on superior soils and below it on inferior. But such an average is apt to be misleading when, as in the present case, not more than the 19 per cent. of the cultivated area in any circle is under kind rents, and it is impossible to be sure to what extent the soil areas on which they are paid are representative of the average of the circle. I prefer therefore to take this standard as a guide only and in each case to adopt one or other of the usual ratios in which the produce is divided. This procedure simplifies the calculations, and in my opinion is at least as reliable as the other. In any case if I have erred I believe it has been on the safe side.

- 37. The tenants are not so strong a body as in Haripur; disputes are frequent, but the proprietors have on the whole the upper hand. The cultivated holdings are very small averaging 1.5 acres for occupancy tenants and 1.3 for tenants at-will (as against 2.5 and 2, respectively, in Haripur), but thanks to profits from cattle and other miscellaneous assets they are fairly well off in most villages.
- 38. In all the circles of the tahsil, except Dhangar and Rash, the share of bhusa (wheat and barley straw) Landlord's share of straw and other dues. and tanda (maize stalks) taken by the landlord is practically nil. This is due partly to the abundance of grass in the hill waste, which makes a careful preservation of other fodder unnecessary, and partly to the fact that where the tenants are numerous it is they who own most of the cattle. In the two circles named, owing to the inferiority of the waste and also to the profits obtainable by selling fodder in the larger villages and in cantonments, there are a few cases where the landlords claim their share. Thus in twelve villages of Dhangar and five of Rash bhusa and tanda are divided like the grain, and in other villages of Dhangar a headload of the same is taken, But as even in these circles the custom does not prevail in the majority of villages, I have decided to disregard it in the produce estimate, following the example set in the Assessment Reports of Haripur and Mansehra. I may add that with respect to fodder crops (which cover a very small area), it is not usual for the landlord to take a share except in the case of chari, and I have therefore omitted the rabi fodder crops from the produce estimate altogether. Other dues exacted by the landlords are of greater importance. These are rarely however in the form of grain. They consist mainly of khidmat or services incumbent on the tenants, such as one day's cutting of the crops or of grass, or one day's ploughing. One headload of fuel, again, has to be supplied on the occasion of a marriage or death in the proprietor's family, and assistance has to be given in building the proprietor's house. In Lora, Bakot and Dhaka 'sawan banda,' i. s., half to one seer of butter is taken from cattletenants. The dues are heaviest of all in Bakot and in some villages of this eircle the tenants are much oppressed by the landlords.
- Tarkhan and the Lohar. Their dues are as a rule paid in odís per plough and vary much in different circles in accordance with the relative importance of the two harvests. Thus in Bakot 8 odis of maize are paid in the kharif and 1 odi of wheat or barley in the rabi; in Tanawal 4 odis of maize and 3 odis of wheat and barley respectively are the usual rates. In Rash and Dhangar the proportion between kharif and rabi crops is fairly equal. In had seasons also much less is given than in good. But as the average for all circles, we shall not be far wrong in taking 4 odis of maize as the kharif and 3 odis of wheat and barley combined as the rabi contribution. An odi may be assumed to be equivalent in weight to 4½ sers; but in addition to the odis sheaves of corn of various sizes, and known as pulos, gaddas, or gaddis, are also given. They may be taken as producing 2 sers of grain each, and being the same in number as the odis. We find, then, that the Lohar and Tarkhan each receive in the kharif 27 sers of maize and in the rabi 20 sers of wheat and barley per plough. Each plough on the average cultivates about 7½ acres of land which will mature 8 acres of crop. Of these 8 acres the figures given in paragraph 29 justify the assumption that 50 per cent will be under maize,

18 per cent under wheat, and 11 per cent under barley. The average yield of these crops may, as in the calculation of the rise in prices, be taken to be 9 maunds an acre for maize, 6 maunds for wheat and 7 maunds for barley, and if the figures be worked out, it will be found that each kamin gets a little under 2 per cent of the maize crop and nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the wheat and barley crop, or an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for the two combined. By this calculation the deduction for kamiana should be 5 per cent, but we should allow something more, say half per cent, for the share of rice and inferior grains. We should also take into account the letri or reaper's due, amounting to one-twentieth, which is piad on big holdings when the proprietor has not a sufficiency of free labour at his disposal. As the average holding is so small such outside assistance is not often required, and I consider that a deduction of another $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on this account will be ample. I'he total deductions to be made will thus amount to 7 per cent. In Haripur 5 and in Mansehra 8 per cent were allowed.

CHAPTER VIII.-HALF-ASSETS RATE.

- 40. The produce estimate based on the assumptions of the foregoing chapters will be found in Appendix E. It will be seen that the value of the gross produce of the tahsil is calculated as amounting to Rs. 15,05,000, of which the Government share is Rs. 3,12,350. But, as already observed, it must be remembered that the year 1904-05 is, owing to the exceptionally favourable rabi on the whole above the average. To bring it down to the average of the last, five years certain deductions have to be tmade, which are explained in the following paragraph, and the result is that he value of the gross produce may be assumed to be just 14 lakhs of rupees, and the value of the Government share Rs. 2,90,500, or not far off three lakhs.
- shown in Appendix E. For the rabi of 1905 I make allowances in the following manner. The abi crop of this harvest was not, generally speaking, above the average, for in seasons of heavy rainfall it is the barani and not the abi soils that benefit most; hence I assume that the rates on the irrigated land need no alteration. But with unirrigated soils the case was different, and therefore in circles where the matured area of 1904-05 exceeds to any marked extent the average matured area of the last five years, I consider that proportionate reductions should be made. The following are the percentages of excess in the different circles: Dhangar 8, Tanawal 16, Nilan 5, Dhan 5, Lora 25, Dhaka 7, Boi 7, Bakot 1. In Rash there is a deficiency of 2 per cent. I propose therefore to make no change in the rates of Rash and Bakot, but to reduce the others by the above percentages. Perhaps, strictly speaking, less allowance should be made for superior soils than for inferior, because the latter are most advantaged by a good season, but for our purposes an all-round deduction should be near enough.

The following table gives a summary of the half-assets rates resulting from the above calculation:—

	Ar	it.		Ва	BI,	Ma	RA, 800		RA	KKAR,		KA	L81.
Assess- ment Circle.		Crop rate.	Soil rate.	Crop rate.	Soil rate.		Crop rate,	Soil rate,		Crop rate.	Soil rate.	Crop rate.	Soil rate.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.
Ohangar {	Bari abi Bahardi abi, hotar Barangar	9 12	16 6	 3 1	 4 13	Maira II			Rakkar and kalsi,	0 9	0 7		
	abi. Gharera	1 12	2 1								4		
Rash {	abi,) Hotar Other abi	5 2		4 5	6 14	Bela, Kund & maira	5 9 2 12		Rakkar and kalsi.	}1 2	1 0		
ranawal {	Bagh Other abi	5 15	NUSA EST	2 14	4 14	Negar Maira I Maira II	2 14 1 9 1 0	2 11		0 10	0 10	0 9	0
Nilan {	Hotar Other abi	3 14		3 7	5 7		1 11	1 12	Rakkar and kalsi.	}o 10	0 6] 	
Dhan {	Hotar Other abi	8 1		3 16	4 5		2 3	2 2	Rakkar and kalsi.	}o 13	0 10		
Lora {	Hotar Other abi	3 (2 11	4 14		1 11	2 6	Rakkar and kalsi.	} 0 12	0 11		
Dhaka		2 1	0 2 1	3 10	4 13		2 7	2 9		1 4	1 :	2 1 4	1
Boi		3	8 1	2 1	3 1:	2	1 4	1 7		0 10	0 1	0 10	0
Bakot		4	0 3 1	3 14	5 5	1	1 14	1 10		1 2	0 1	3 1 6	3 .1

• 42. I give below, for what it is worth, a comparison of the half assets based on the produce estimate with those based on the cash rents of tenants-at-will, as calculated in the Supplement to Statement No. VII.

	Assessment Circle.					Half-assets by produce estimate.	Half-assets by cash rent.
						Rs.	Rs.
Dhangar						36,367	13,919
Rash					•••	69,205	24,781
Tanawal						49,394	29,168
Nilan)					9,676	4,484
Dhan	}	Nara-l	lora.			7,568 33,000	2,582 (14,776
Lora)					15,756	7,710)
Dhaka						54,675	30,193
Boi	***			***		19,464	8,788
Bakot	•••		***	•••	***	28,471	10,093
			Total T	ahsil	1	2,90,576	1,35,718

The fact that the former is more than double the latter indicates not, I think, that the produce estimate is pitched too high, but that owing to insufficient data the cash rent estimate is not to be trusted.

CHAPTER IX.—ASSESSMENT PROPOSALS.

43. In considering the new revenue that may be imposed on this tahsilit has to be borne in mind on the one hand that there has been a great rise

in prices and a considerable extension of cultivation, and that the miscellaneous assets are large and increasingly valuable; but, on the other hand, that the rise in the population is almost as great as that in prices, and has far outstripped that in the cultivated area, that the pressure on the soil is in consequence severe in many villages and that the resources of grain grown in the tabsil are insufficient for the needs of its inhabitants, and have to be supplemented from outside. Account has also to be taken of the previous assessment and of the risk of enforcing a great and sudden enhancement in those circles that were let off lightly at last Settlement. It is the above considerations that have actuated me in fixing the totals for each circle rather than the results deduced from the produce estimate which are useful mainly as an indication of the values of the soils and of a maximum which it would be dangerous even to approach. The following paragraphs contain my detailed proposals.

44. The Dhangar Circle is described in para 8, and I summarise below the main statistics connected with it:—

Dhangar.	the mail	Buaul	DICE C	onnected	MICH ID .
Percentage of total area cultivated		***		42	
Ditto of cultivated area irriga	ted			9	
Ditto ditto matur				112	
Ditto of sown area failed				21	
Ditto of matured area under-					
(a) kharif crops		100		53	
(b) rabi		100		47	
Percentage of area cultivated by-					
(a) proprietors	fall of the second			51	
(b) occupancy tenants				22	
(c) tenants-at-will				24	
Percentage of cultivated area under			•••	13-3	
Average unsecured debt per proprie				Rs. 32	
Value of—					
(a) miscellaneous assets				Rs. 59,500	
(b) proprietors' share thereof				" 21,600	
Increase in cultivated area since las				3	
Increase in population since last Se				36	
Population per square mile of cultiv	ration			749	
Assessment of last Settlement acc	cording to				
then fixed				Rs. 18,088	
Present land revenue with incidence	e of same	per ac			
(a) cultivated area of new meas				13	
(b) average matured area of las					
Half assets based on produce estim					"
Ditto cash rent esti					
			THE REAL PROPERTY.	,, -,,,,,	

The following table shows the soil rates as fixed at last Settlement, as deduced from the produce estimate and as new proposed:—

			LAST SE	TLEMENT.		Half-	As now
		Dhangar Nara.	Gujhail.	Marhad.	Gujrat Dhangar.	assets estimate.	proposed
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. s.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Bagh				6 0	8 0	16 7	10 0
Bari abi, Bahardi abi			2 0		3 0	1	
Hotar		1 8		1 8		5 1	3 4
Barangar abi and Gharera ab	i				1 8	2 1	1 4
Bari		2 14	2 12	2 10	2 8	4 13	2 10
Kund	•••	1 8	1 12	1 10	2 8 2 0	} 1 14	3 0 15
Maira I		} 0 12	0 12	0 10	0 12	0 12	0 7
Rakkar			0 6	0 6	0 8		1
Kalsi		0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	607	1 0 5
Percentage of assessment ab or below rates.			-35	+14	-23	ľ	l'

• Captain Wace's rates are high and though he went much below them in two of his circles and the total revenue of the circles as now constituted is 21 per cent less than those rates, his assessment may be considered a full one for the time when it was imposed. I am not proposing much enhancement in the rates themselves. Bagh, however, should be able to pay Rs. 10 as against Captain Wace's Rs. 8 and Rs. 6. It is most of it similar in character to the bagh of Maidan Hazara Utla in Haripur, which has been rated at Rs. 12 and in the villages adjoining the Dhangar Circle will pay Rs. 10. The cash rented area is too small to be much of a guide, but I may note that in one of the best villages the rents paid on bagh by occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will alike amount to Rs. 22 an acre. For bari abi, bahardi abi and hotar lumped together Rs. 3-4 should be sufficient. It might be higher were it not for the inferiority of some of the hotar and bari abi. It compares with rates of Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-8 in Maidan Hazara Utla and Tarla, respectively. On barangar and gharera I do not care to go higher than Re. 1-4, the rate adopted in Maidan Hazara Utla.

For bari my proposed rate of Rs. 2-10 is two annas more than that imposed in the adjoining circles of the Haripur tahsil. Its superiority is shown by the fact that 158 per cent is matured against 137 per cent. in Kandi Kahl and 104 per cent in Maidan Hazara Utla though it must be remembered that the first figure is unduly inflated by the rabi of 1905. It is better soil on the average than that of Kandi Kahl, is, owing to the smaller proportion of irrigated land, more, heavily manured than that of Maidan Hazara Utla, and gets more rain than both. It is four annas under the rate which Captain Wace fixed for his Dhangar Nara Circle, but this was undoubtedly too heavy, for the bari of Dhangar Nara is really worse than that of any of the other three circles. For maira I I am proposing 15 annas, which is three annas higher than the Maidan Hazara Utla rate, but is justified by more intensive cultivation, a heavier rainfall and the fact that the worst portion has been eliminated and become maira II. This rate is really lower than those fixed by Captain Wace because, although most of what is now maira was included by him in rakkar, he showed much land as kund, which has now been more correctly entered as maira, and assessed it much higher than his maira. The average cash rent of 1-6 points, it is true, to a somewhat lower rate, but it applies to only 6 per cent of the total area, and with a soil of so varying a character it is impossible to take it as a guide, though it serves as a warning against going as high as other considerations might warrant. For maira II a rate of 7 annas, or one and two annas above the rukkar rates of Maidan-Hazara Utla and Kandi Kahl respectively, seems fair, and is supported by the average cash rent of 15 annas. It is an anna below the rukkar rate fixed by Captain Wace for Gujrat Dhangar, in which tract most of maira II is to be found, but I do not think that the soil can stand more. For rakkar and kalsi 5 annas, the rate adopted in Kandi Kahl, seems correct; the soil is so bad that it would be unwise to go higher, especially as the soil rate deduced from the half-assets estimate is only 7 annas, although the cash rent average is the same as for maira II.

The above rates bring out a total of Rs. 20,910, and I propose to fix the assessment of the circle at Rs. 21,000. This is 58 per cent of the half-assets estimate and is under one-eight of the assumed value of the gross produce; it represents an enhancement of 46 per cent on the previous revenue, and incidences of Re. 1-3 on the present cultivated area and Re. 1-2 on the average matured area of the last five years. The circle is a fairly strong one: its communications are good, it has some fine irrigated land, and its population, were it not for litigation and extravagance, would be well off; but, on the other hand, the increase in cultivation since last Settlement has been very small, the waste is, comparatively speaking, poor, the miscellaneous assets not large, and there is much bad land on which the harvests are insecure. The soil rates are, I think, as high as the circumstances justify, and I would deprecate taking a bigger enhancement

45. The following are the main statistics of the Rash Circle, which is described in paragraph 9:—

					100 CO 100 TO CO 100 CO	
Percentage	of total area	cultivated		V		48
	of cultivated	area irrigated	***	***		5
Ditto	ditto	matured		***		111
Ditto	of sown area	failed	SEE STORES			De Con

Percentag	ge matured	area u	ader-						S. Tall
(a) I	Kharif Rabi		•••	•••		•••	•••	60 40	•
Percentage	of area cul	tivated	by-						•
(a) 1 (b) 0	Proprietors Occupancy	tenants	•••	•••		•••		55 17	
	enants-at-			,		***		25	
Percentage Average un	of cultivate secured de	ed area bt per p	under roprie	morte	age			22·6 31	
Value of-									
	Total misce Proprietors'				•••	•••		93,420 43,820	
Increase per Ditto Population	in p	opulatio	on sinc	e last	Settlen	ent		76	
	and cant	onment)	***	***	144			909	
								15,127	
Present land								12,882	
(a) I	Present cultiverage ma	tivated :	area				10		annas
Half-assets Ditto	based on p	roduce ash rent	estima ta estir	ite nate				69,205 24,781	
ne table of s	soil rates	is as b	elow:	_	12				

The table of soil rates is as below:—	The	table	e of	soil	rates	18	as	below	:
---------------------------------------	-----	-------	------	------	-------	----	----	-------	---

							LAST	SET	TLEM	ENT.		Ha	lf-		
						Ora Dha tau	m-	Ora Naw sha	an-	Man	gal.	asse	ets	As	now
						Rs.	a.	Rs.	а.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Hotar		•••			•••	2	8	2	8	2	4	5	11	2	
Other abi	***	***	***									4	15	2	12
Bari	***	***		***	***	2	12	2	12	2	8	6	14	2	14
Bela		***	***			7 1	4	1	4	1	4	6	7	2	12
Kund		***				3		0.000	Wages 19	A.c.	40	3 3	0	1 1	3
Maira	***			***		0	10	0	10	0	10	10	U	11	9
Rakkar				***		0	6	0	6	0	6	19 .	0	12 0	
Kalsi						0	2	0	2	0	2	1 1	0	1 0) 6
Percentage	of as		nt abov		below	P AN		100		17 (8)				1	
rates		•••	•••			-2	3.6	-	7.2	-1	5.9		•		

Captain Wace's assessment of the circle as now constituted is 15 per cent below the result brought out by his soil rates. Yet it cannot be said that the latter are excessively high, though Rs. 2-12 is a full rate for bari; on kund and bela and on maira, the most important soil of all, they are decidedly low. The reason is that in those days, as I have already explained, the soil of the Rash plain was more marshy than it is now and the crops suffered much more from heavy rain, Captain Wace in his Assessment Report lays much stress on this point: and as regards the maira which then included some of the jab land he remarks:- "At first sight I had intended to assess the Orash maira higher; but the present year (1871) with its crops all rotted down to root is an instance of what this marshy tract is frequently liable to." Why he should have applied the same rate to the fine maira of Mangal, where there could be no such risk of the crops rotting, I do not know, and altogether it must be admitted that he let off this circle with a very light assessment rendering a large enhancement at the present Settlement inevitable.

In the soil rates which I propose I fix the rate on hotar 8 annas below that of other irrigated land, because though the hotar of Mangal and the Rash plain proper might stand more, the somewhat inferior soil in the Darkhan Nul-lah has also to be taken into account. The other abi consists of multifarious soils, but most of it is bahardi abi in the Rash plain which was formerly recorded as hotar and can pay Rs. 2-12, which also seems a fair average for the whole The jab land entered as bela I put on a level with the Rash abi. Though it is mainly ekfasli it yields the finest crop of maize in the tahsil and has no kharaba to speak of. It can, I think, well afford Rs. 2-12. The bari rate I put 2 annas above bela because, though the yield is not so large, most of it is dofasli and the crops are almost as secure. Were it not for some inferior soil in the hills which fringe the plain belonging to the outlying hamlets of the big Rash villages, it could pay still higher. On the best bari in the Pakhli Circle of Mansehra Tahsil, which is a similar soil but gets less rain, Captain Beadon's rate is Rs. 2-12.

For maira, in which 494 acres of good kund are included, I propose a rate of Re. 1-3. This is 2 annas more than the rate imposed on the best maira in Pakhli, which closely resembles that of the Mangal tract, but is justified by the fact that the rainfall is heavier and the area of kharaba less in consequence. It is to a certain extent supported by the cash rent figures which here alone in this circle are of any value as a guide and give an average rent of Rs. 2-8 on holdings containing only this soil and of Rs. 2-3 on such holdings and lump rent holdings combined. For rakkar and kalsi a rate of 6 annas is as high as I care to take; much of them is poor stuff, but they are quite an anna better than the same soils in Dhangar. The high cash rent average of Re. 1-8 is due, no doubt, to the waste included in kelsi holdings.

My rates bring out a total assessment of Rs. 28,620, and I would propose to fix Rs. 98,500 as the new land revenue of the circle. Though only 41 per cent of the half assets and one-twelfth of the value of the gross produce, this is a rise of 121 per cent on the previous revenue and represents an incidence of Re. 1-7 on the present cultivated area and Re. 1-5 on the average matured area of the last five years. I have had some hesitation in proposing so great an enhancement, especially in view of the small extension in the cultivated area since Settlement as compared with the large increase in the population, but I believe that the circle can stand it. It has the best and most productive soil in the tabsil, the harvests never fail and the fertility of the Rash plain has increased greatly in the last thirty years. Many of the proprietors are prosperous; the indebtedness of others is their own fault, and the pressure on the soil is relieved by the opportunities of service and trade which the cantonments afford and which the Kashmir Railway will increase.

46. Of the Tanawal Circle (vide paragraph 10) the following are leading statistics;—

Tanawal.	BUCKLIK	, a doing			
Percentage of total area cultivated	***		***	***	29
Ditto cultivated area irrigat	ed	***		***	3
Ditto ditto mature	d		***	***	119
Ditto sown area failed	***	***		***	18
Percentage of matured area under-					
(a) kharif			***	***	50
(b) rabi				***	. 50
Percentage of area cultivated by-					
(a) Proprietors					63
(b) Occupancy tenants	111	100			22
(c) Tenants-at-will	***	***	***	***	13
	monto		111	•••	14.7
Percentage of cultivated area under			***	***	Rs. 28
Average unsecured debt per proprie	tor	***	***	***	Tro. 40
Value of—				D. (90 900
(a) total miscellaneous assets			***	ns.	2,29,300
(b) proprietors' share thereof				"	,60,900
Increase per cent in cultivated area	since .	last Set	tiemen		32
Ditto population sinc	e last				
Settlement	***	***	***	***	70
Population per square mile of cultiv	ation		•••	***	936
Assessment of last Settlement arco	rding	to soil t	ates th	en _	
_ fixed		***	***	Rs.	18,030
Present land revenue with incidence	e of sa	me per	acre		
on-				32	20,856
(a) present cultivated area				***	12 as.
(b) average matured area of th		five yea	rs	***	111,,,
Half-assets based on produce estim					49,394
Ditto cash rent estin	nate		***		29,168
	BY E30 #10, 70 FL	THE PERSON NAMED IN	CHEST OF THE PARTY	TOTAL CONTRACTOR	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE

							L	AST S	ETT	PLEM	ENT	•						•	
				Kachhi.		Maidan Shingri.		Kandi Shingri.		Sherwan.		Garhian.		Babarhan.		Half assets rate.		As now proposed.	
				Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Bagh				8	0	6	0	4	0							13	7	9	0
Other abi			٠.	1	12			2 an	o	2	0	2	0	an		4	9	. 8	0
Bari				2	12	* 2	8	1 2	8	3	0	2	8	2 2	12	4	14	2	6
Kund, i. e., No	gar			31	8	- 1	8	1	4	1	8			1	8	5	1	2	8
Other Kund			***	1	0	1	0	1	4		0				0	32	11	0	14
Maira I	•••			30	12	0	12	0	10	0	12	0	8	0	12)			
Do. II		•••		1				-					Ü			1	0	0	8
Rakkar	***	•••	***	0	8	0	8	0	6	0	. 8	0	4	0	8	0	10	0	4
Kalsi Percentage o	f asses	sment	above	0		1			2	Sil.	2		2		2		8	0	4
or below r	ates		•••	1 -	+41	-	-15	+	- 25	+	- 29	-	-15	+	-34				

Captain Wace's assessment of the whole circle as now constituted was 11 per cent above his soil rates. The latter are distinctly high on the unirrigated soils, except kalsi and kund, and the total assessment was, therefore, a very full one. My rates are different from, but not on the whole higher than, his. For bagh I take one rupee less than in Dhangar. On this soil in Bir village occupancy tenants pay rents amounting to Rs. 22 and Rs. 28 an acre, but all the land is not as good as this. The other abi is of a miscellaneous character, and Rs. 3 is a fair average rate. The bari rate is not an easy one to fix, for the soil varies much. Besides that, round the village site the lands of outlying homesteads, which are generally of inferior quality, have to be considered. The double cropping is heavier than in any other circle of the tahsil, but this is partly due to the pressure on the soil and often means that the second crop is a poor one. In the Dhaka Badhnak Circle of Haripur, which is similar in character to Tanawal but inferior to it, because it has fewer bits of level soil and receives less rain, a rate of Rs. 2 was fixed. In the Gandgar Circle, where the bari is little better than in Dhaka Badhnak, it was Rs. 2-4. In the Garhian portion of the Pakhli Circle, resembling the adjoining tract of the same name that contains the worst land in Tanawal, Captain Beadon fixed Re. 1-12 only. Captain Wace's rates were, I think, much too high, and in the circumstances Rs. 2-6 seems a fair average to take. For negar, which is as heavily double-cropped as bari and does not require manuring, I fix a rate of Rs. 2-12. It is superior by quite 6 annas to the average barr of the circle. For maira Re. 1 will be sufficient. The double-cropping figures for this soil given in paragraph 10 are unduly inflated by the rabi of 1905, and one of the two crops is generally a poor one, so I do not think that it will be wise to go higher. Half this rate or 8 annas will be quite enough for maira II. Much of it is little better than rakkar, and I would go lower were it not for the good level land at the lower end of the circle, which can pay 12 annas or so. The ratker and kalsi are generally such very poor stuff that in their case I do not care to go above 4 annas, the same rate as taken in Gandgar and the Garbian portion of Pakhli and I anna more than in Dhaka Badhnak. The cash rent average, which in this circle is on these soils only worth noticing, is Re. 1-2 for

rakkar and Re. 1-3 for kalsi, thus pointing to a higher rate, but this is because of waste included in the holdings which is often nearly as valuable as the cultivation. And I propose to allow for such cases by imposing on all waste recorded as dhaka rakh and banna, i. e., all the hill waste land in possession of individual cultivators on which grass is preserved and cut, a rate of 6 pies per acre. Experience in Mansehra has shown that in most villages where the hill waste is of any value the proprietors put a rate of 1 anna or less on these two classes in the bach. I have thought it advisable therefore to assess the waste in this fashion in all circles of this tahsil where it is a really important asset. The maximum rate should, I think, be 1 anna an acre, but in Tanawal, where though extensive and valuable the waste does not ordinarily yield so good a crop of grass as in the circles with a higher average elevation, 6 pies will be sufficient.

The above rates bring out a total of Rs. 25,058 and I propose to fix Rs. 25,000 as the assessment of the circle. This is 51 per cent of the half assets, about one-twelfth of the value of the gross produce, an enhancement of 20 per cent on the previous revenue and an incidence of 14 annas, both on the present cultivated area and on the average matured area of the last five years. If it be thought that this enhancement is small in view of the increase in cultivation and the large miscellaneous assets, I would urge that the previous assessment, as the rates indicate, was for the time a very full one, that the pressure on the soil is very great and that the holdings (which average under 3 acres per proprietor in villages comprising 78 per cent. of the cultivation) are very small. Owing to this over population the zamindars are a poor and struggling lot. Except for a few big landlords, they are not much better off than their brethren in Dhaka Badhnak and depend on their profits from service or from milch produce to make both ends meet. The harvests are somewhat precarious, and a serious failure as in 1902 brings many to the end of their resources. Further, it should be remembered that the tax on goats, which has been recently sanctioned, will realise an additional revenue of some Rs. 1,000. It is in fact a circle which should be treated as leniently as a due regard to the interests of Government will admit.

47. Statistics of the Nara-Lora Circle with its three sub-circles (vide paragraph 11) are summarised below:—

	Nilan.	Dhan	Lora.	Total Nava-Lora
Percentage of total area cultivated	25.	26	23	24
Dttto cultivated area irrigated	6	1	5	5
Ditto ditto matured	103	94	132	114
Difto sown area failed Ditto matured area under—	23	ii	8	14
(a) Kharif	72	86	74	76
(b) Rabi Percentage of area cultivated by—	28	14	26	24
(a) Proprietors	46.	52	-38	44
(b) Occupancy tenants	44	22	37.	36
(c) Tenants-at-will	8	21	32	17
Percentage of cultivated area under mortgage	8.2	6	7.4	73
Average unsecured debt per proprietor	Rs. 42	Rs. 38	Rs. 25	Rs. 33:
(a) Total miscellaneous assets (b) Proprietors' share thereof			···	Rs. 96,610 ,, 42,810
Increase per cent. in cultivated area since last	4	26	14	14
Increase per cent. in population since last settlement.	38	63	60	53
Population per square mile of cultivation	1,037	953	1,045	1.021
Assessment of last Settlement according to soil rates then fixed.	Rs. 5,060	Rs. 2,860		Rs. 14,282
Present land revenue with incidence of same per acre on-	,, 4,890	,, 2,994	,, 5,730	,, 13,614
(a) Present cultivated area (b) Average matured area of the last five years	Re. 1-2	14 as. 154	$14\frac{1}{2}$ as. $13\frac{1}{2}$,,	$15\frac{1}{2}$ as. $15\frac{1}{4}$,
Half-assets based on produce estimate Ditto cash rent estimate	Rs. 9,676	Rs. 7,568	Rs. 15,756	Rs. 33,000

		4				L	AST	SET	TLE	I EN	T,		В	ALF	-ASSE	TS	RATE		oposed	.89
					Nilan.		Dhan.		Maidan	Danna.	Dhakhan	Danna.	Nilan.		Dhan.		Lora.		As now proposed	for Nara-Lor
			ed dis		Rs,	B.	Rs.	a	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a,	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	8.
Hotar					1	8	1	8	1	12	1	8	3	13	2	8	2	13	2	0
Other abi			•••	,	5	0	•		6	0	3	0	4	7	3	2	3	0	3	0
Bari					3	0	2	8	2	12	2	0	5	7	4	5	4	14	2	10
Kund	.,,	.,;		,	1	12	1	4	1	4	1	0	١.	10	0	0	•	0		0
Maira		.,		,	1	0	0	10	0	12	0	6	} 1	12	2	2	2	6	1	0
Rakkar		.,,	•••	•••									}0	0	0	10	0	11	0	5
Kalsi	.,.	.,.	***	***	0	3	Q	2	0	2	0	2	5"	6	U	10	U	11	0	0
Percentage of below rates.	asse	ssment	above	or		+2	-	98	-	18		+1	**				•		••	

I have not given in the above Captain Wace's rates for Harranda Nara and Dhaka Danna, portions of which are included in the Lora sub-circle: they are a little higher, on the average, than those of Dhakhan Danna. For the circles as now constituted, Captain Wace's assessment is 3 per cent .below the result brought out by hissoil rates for Nilan, 4 per cent. above for Dhan, 10 per cent. below for Lora, and 5 per cent. below for the whole combined. These rates appear to me to have been moderate in Ohan and Maidan Danna, too low in Dhakhan (which consisted, however, of only three villages) and too high in Nilan. In fact I think that Captain Wace somewhat overrated the fertility of the latter valley. Good as the soil is in parts, I do not consider it equals that of Lora, for it is hotter and gets less rain, and the outlying lands to the west especially are more arid and stony than almost any that Lora can show. Why Captain Wace should have put one anna more on kalsi here than anywhere else in the district, except the upper Khanpur hills, I cannot understand, particularly when it is considered that the hillsides on which the kalsi lies are barer of wood and grass than in most hill circles, I am in fact of opinion that Nilan is the worst of the three sub-circles, instead of being, as Captain Wace's rates and remarks would indicate, the best. Its increase in cultivation and population has been much less; it has a larger area of failed crops, a higher percentage of land under mortgage, and a relatively heavier burden of debt. The great number of occupancy tenants weakens the position of the proprietors. The pressure on the soil is exceedingly heavy, and, though not quite so severe as in Lora, it is not relieved as it is there by the miscellaneous sources of income which proximity to Murree and the Galis and a valuable hill waste afford. Its only marked superiority is in the irrigated land which is warmer and has a more plentiful supply of water than in Lora; this covers, however, but a small fraction of the cultivated area and of the other soils, if the far is about equal to or possibly a little better than that of Lora, the maira, rakkar and kalsi are, I believe, a little worse, as the figures of the produce estimate show. On the whole, the two tracts are not so different that the same rates may not be applied to both, and they may, therefore, be included in the same assessment circle. And these rates may, I think, fairly be applied to Dhan also. The half-assets rates deduced from the produce estimate indicate that there is not much difference between it and Lora in the value of the soils in spite of the divergencies in cropping due to the climate. It is inferior to Lora as regards miscellaneous assets, for its waste, though extensive and producing an excellent crop of grass, has little wood, and like Nilan its remoteness is a considerable drawback; but, on the other hand, the increase in cultivation has been much greater, while the pressure on the soil is less severe.

As to the rates themselves I think Rs. 2 will be a fair average for the hoter. In the adjoining circle of Khanpur ii ts Rs. 2-8, but, while I might take this in Nilan, the supply of water for part of the hotar in Lora is so precarious, that in some villages I shall probably have to go as low as Re. 1-8 For other abi, which is mostly in Nilan, Rs. 2-12 should be sufficient. It might be higher were it not for the 56 acres of barangar and gharera abi which it includes. For bari I propose Rs. 2-10, the same rate as in Dhangar. The dofasli area is about the same, and the superiority of the kharif in the one is balanced by the superiority of the rabi in the other. In Khanpur the rate is Rs. 2-8, though Rs. 2-12 might have been taken but for the large enhancement. The rate of Re. 1 proposed for maira is that adopted in Nilan at last Settlement, and though Captain Wace's rates for the other tracts are much lower, it must be remembered that maira now includes much land which was then recorded as kund and assessed at from Re. 1-12 to Re. 1. The half-assets estimate shows that this soil can well stand the rate proposed, and if the cash rent average of Re. 1-13 points to a slightly lower rate, the area under such rents is too small to be of much service as a guide. In Dhangar, where I am taking 15 annas, the percentage of matured crops is about the same, but the khuraba is larger, and the value of the crops produced somewhat less. In Khanpur it is true the rate is only 11 annas, but most of the maira there lies at the lower end of the circle where the rainfall is somewhat precarious and the crops insecure. For rakkar and kasli a rate of 5 annas, as in Khanpur and Dhangar, will be sufficient. The cash rent average, Re. 1-3, as usual points to a higher rate owing to the waste included in the tenancy holdings. And, as in Tanawal, I propose to recognise this fact by imposing a rate on tanna and dhaka rakh, which may here be 9 pies an acre. The waste is more valuable than in Tanawal owing to the heavier rainfall, and were it not for the bareness of the hills enclosing the Nilan valley, might be a full anna.

My rates bring out totals of Rs. 5,549 for Nilan, Rs. 4,170 for Dhan Rs. 8,186 for Lora, and Rs. 17,905 for the whole Nara-Lora Circle. I propose, to fix Rs. 18,000 for the latter (which is about one-ninth of the value of the gross produce) and to distribute it as follows: Nilan Rs. 5,500, Dhan Rs. 4,200, and Lora Rs. 8,300, the last named tract being assessed slightly higher than the others, owing to its situation and larger miscellaneous assets. The percentage of half-assets, the increase on the previous revenue, and the incidence on cultivated and matured area are as below:—

					Percentage of half-assets.	Per cent. increase on previous revenue.	Incidence per acre on present cultivated area.	Incidence per acre on average matured area of the last five years.
					Rs.		Re. a.	Re. a.
Nilan	•••	•••	•••	•••	57	13	1 4	1 8
Dhan		, iii			55	40	1 3	1 5
Lora	•11	404	***		53	45	1 5	1 4
		Total Cir	role		55	32	1 4	14

The smallness of the enhancement in Nilan is, I think, justified by my remarks on the comparative severity of Captain Wace's assessment and the present circumstances of the tract, which render it in my opinion dangerous to go any higher. Lora and Dhan are much more prosperous, and can well stand the rise proposed.

5 3 55 AL 5 15 65 11 3 30

512 25

•

48. Leading statistics of the Dhaka Circle (vide paragraph 12) are as follows:—

Duaka,						
Percentage of total area cul		.,				21
Ditto cultivated are		•••	***	***		3
Ditto ditro	matured		***	***	A	101
Ditto sown area fai	led	***	***		***	8
Ditto matured area	under-					
(a) kharif						87
			•••	***	•	13
		•••	•••	***	***	10
Percentage of area cultive	ated by—				等图片的	
(a) proprietors		***	•••	***	***	61
(b) occupancy tenants	*** ***	***	***	***	***	15
(c) tenants-at-will	***		***	***	***	12
Percentage of cultivated are	a under mo	rtoage			***	12.6
Average unsecured debt per	proprietor	- B-B-		***		Rs. 22
Value of-						
(a) total miscellaneous	aggata				Rs. 1,7	1 340
(b) proprietors' share th				***	,, 9	6 840
				***	99	The second secon
Increase per cent. in cultiva						39
Ditto popula			ement	•••		95
Population per square mile						1,064
Assessment of last Settlemen	nt according	to soil	rates a	hen	m 1	0.000
fixed		***			Rs. 1	2,993
Present land revenue with i	ncidence of	same pe	r acre	on-	, 1	0,039
(a) present cultivated	d area		***			7 as.
(b) average matured						7 ,,
Half-assets based on produc		Service of the	des de la constitución	Con	Re t	4.675
	ent estimate			. (1)	. 0	0,193
	THE HAT THE	the state of the		***	30 0	0,100
The table of soil rates is	given beiov	v :		196		

ges ⁽²⁾ , 12	n new			LAST	SETTLEM	ENT		ine I	
			Chaka Dhamtaur.	Dhaka Nawan- shahr.	Dhaka Rajoia.	Samundarpar.	Dhakkan Banna.	Half-assets rate.	As now proposed.
			Rs. a.	Rs a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs, e.	Rs. a.
Abi, ie., ho Bari Kund Maira Rakkar Kalsi	tar	 ***	2 8 2 8 1 4 0 8 0 6 0 2	2 8 2 8 1 4 0 8 0 6 0 2	2 0 1 0 0 8 0 6 0 2	1 8 2 0 1 0 0 8 	1 12 2 8 1 0 0 8 	2 8 4 13 } 2 9 1 2 1 1	1 4 2 0 0 10 } 0 6
Percentage or below	of asses		+34	+40	+8	-12	-44		***

Captain Wace's assessment of the whole circle as now constituted was 23 per cent below the result brought out by his soil rates. The large extension of cultivation and the value of the miscellaneous assets make the present revenue a very light one, and the fixing of new soil rates must largely be governed by consideration of how great an enhancement it will be advisable to take. In my opinion, strong as the circle is in miscellaneous sources of revenue, thanks to its valuable waste land and its proximity to Murree, the Galis or Abbottabad, as the case may be, it will not be wise to take much more than double the present revenue. The larger portion of the circle is in the possession of struggling khudkasht proprietors, whose cultivated holdings are very small and resources limited. The present distribution of the revenue, moreover, is unequal, and doubling it for the whole circle will perhaps mean trebling it for certain villages, which will have some difficulty in adapting themselves to the new state of things. The rates, therefore, which I propose, are very moderate

ones. Rupee 1-4 will be enough for the hotar, which is generally of inferior quality owing to the cold climate. If Rs. 2 is thought light for the bari it must be remembered that much of it is simply manured rakkar or kalsi round outlying homesteads. Maira is often little better than the latter two soils and 10 annas will suffice for it. For rakkar and kalsi I propose 6 annas, which is the same as that imposed on similar soil in the Kunhar Circle of the Mansehra tahsil and 1 anna below the rate in Konsh and Bhogarmang. In addition to the above soil rates I propose to assess dhaka rakh and banna for the same reasons as in Tanawal and Nara-Lora, but at a higher incidence, viz, I anna per acre, because of the greater value of the waste. The total thus brought out is Rs. 21,058, and I suggest an assessment for the circle of Rs. 21,000. Though only 38 per cent. of the half-assets and one-twelfth of the value of the gross produce, this is an enhancement of 109 per cent. on the previous revenue. It represents an incidence of 14 annas on the present cultivated area and 15 annas on the average matured area of the last five years. It is 30 per cent. below the cash rent estimate, whereas the assessments of other circles are usually above it, the comparatively high average of cash rents being due to the valuable waste which they include. In short there can be little doubt that the assessment proposed is a moderate one, but for the reasons given above I do not think it would be safe to take a larger increase.

49. For the Boi circle paragraph 13 may be referred to, and the leading statistics are as below:—

Percent	age of total a	rea cultiv	ated					38	
	cultiva						***	2	
Ditto		tto	matured				4.4.4	102	
Ditto	sown a	rea failed			***		1.0.3	5	
Ditto	matured	l area un	der-						int.
	Kharif			***	***	here	***	83	
and the second s	Rabi			***	***	***	***	17	
Percent	age of area co	altivated	by—						
	proprietors		***		***			75	
	occupancy t		***		***		***	5	
Name of the Park o	tenants-at-w				***	***	***	16	
	age of cultiva unsecured d				ge	***	***	Rs. 11	
Value o									
(a) (b)	Total miscell Proprietors'	aneous a	ssets	100	***	•••		66,140 47,570	
	er cent in cu								
Ditte	or cour in cu	pulation	eince lee	t Sottl	oment		***	69	-
	per square i	nile of or	ltivation	i Selli	emeno		4.4.4	710	
Assessmen	t of last Sett	ement ac	cording	to soil	rates t	hen fix	edR		
	nd revenue w							, 3,240	
	Present culti			E011179		200.0		3 as.	
	Average mai				vear	9.		31 ,,	
	s based on pr			170 20	1017 3045			19,464	
Dit		sh rent e			***			8,788	
The tab	le of soil rat	tes is as	follows	:			* 4	n Albania	

					Last Settlement.	Half-assets rate.	As now proposed,
					Re. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Abi, i.e., hotar	•••		•••	***	2 0 0	3 9	1 4
Maira			***	***	2 0 9	3 12 1 7	0 7
Rakkar Kalsi	***	•••		***	0 4 0	0 11	0 3

Considering that 83 per cent of the cultivated area was recorded as maira, rakkar or kalsi, and that more than half of this was the last named soil, Captain Wace's rates were moderate enough; yet he assessed nearly 40 per cent. frow them; and the result now is that with 22 per cent. increase in cultivation

the incidence of the revenue on the cultivated and matured areas is almost nominal. Were the assessment nothing at all, however it would make little difference. The inaccessibility and remoteness of the tract, the want of communications and markets, the very large percentage of inferior soil, the extremely high proportion of small khudkasht holdings and the absence of any big landed proprietor except the jagirdar, the lack of spirit and enterprise in the population, and the exiguousness of their resources beyond their land and cattle, all combine to render the circle now, as it was in Captain Wace's time, the poorest in the district. A simple, ignorant folk, they are fleeced by bunnias and mullahs, and spend a sum that would suffice to pay for thirty years' revenue on one funeral They go little abroad, for, accustomed to a cold climate, they cannot stand the heat of the plains, and though some of them made money by service as carriers in the Tibet expedition, such chances do not often occur. Altogether the case for lenient assessment is a very clear one, and the rates which I propose are, therefore, intentionally very light, though even so a large enhancement is inevitable. The Hotar is rather better than that of Dhaka, because it has a warmer climate, but in the circumstances the same rate is sufficient. For bari I propose the low rate of Re. 1, in view, of the fact that so much of it is manured kalsi. For the other soils proportionately light rates are suggested; and for dhaka rakh and banna a rate of 6 pies per acre as in Tanawal seems It is worth noting that in the Murree tahsil, which is much more favourably situated than Boi and can hardly have inferior soil, Mr. Robertson's rates on bari, maira and rahkar were Re. 1, 6 annas and 3 annas, respectively, and his actual assessments were 23 per cent, below his rates, 1 understand that Mr. Kitchin is not disposed to raise the letter very much, and the parallel between the two circles will thus remain fairly close, and serve as a justification for the low rates which I propose,

These bring out a total of Rs. 5,984, and the assessment for the circle may be fixed at Rs. 6,000. The assessment data, of course, point to a much higher figure. The sum suggested is only 31 per cent. of the half assests, one-sixteenth of the value of the gross produe and represents an incidence oi 6 annas on the present cultivated area and 6½ annas on the average matured area of the last five years; but it is an enhancement of 85 per cent, on the previous assessment, and that, in my opinion, is quite as much as so poor a circle should be called upon to bear. I should not in fact go so high did not I consider that two or three large villages of a quality superior to the rest can be made to bear the brunt of the enhancement, and that, generally speaking, an equitable distribution of the revenue over soils will make matters more easy for the proprietors.

50. The following is a summary of leading statistics in the Bakot Circle Baket. (vide paragraph 14):—

	MATERIAL CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE PART			TO BUTCH THE				
Percentage of					•••	***		26
Ditto	cultivated	area irri	gated	***	***			8
Ditto	ditto	mat	ured	***	***		***	95
Ditto	sown area	failed		***		.,.	***	11
8 67 N. B MIGHER W. T. B.	matured a		r-					
	harif							67
(b) B	abi	""	""	100	***	***	***	13
			***	1		a latine	***	a sural Secretary
Percentage of								
	roprietors			***		***	52.5	38
	coupancy te				***	***	***	25
(c) Te	enants-at-wi	ll	***	***		•••		26
Percentage	of cultivated	area un	der moi	rtgage	•••	***	***	2.6
Average uns	ecured debt	per pro	prietor		•••	***	***	Rs. 8
Value of-								
	otal miscella	naons as	sets					Rs. 68,790
	roprietors' s							,, 15,690
Increase per							A CONTRACTOR	32
	pop					TO SHE WAS A POST	***	94
						•••	***	THE RESERVE WHEN PERSONS AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSONS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSONS AND ADDRESS AND A
Population p	er square m	ne or car	LIVACION	***			,	842
Assessment	of last bettle	ment acc	cording	to soil	rates t	nen ux	ed.,.	Rs. 12,548
Present land	revenue wit	h incide	nce of a	same pe	r acre	on-	200	,, 4,788
(a) p	resent cultiv	ated area	4					6 as.
	verage mata				vears			61 ,,
Half-assets l								Rs. 28,471
	cast				***	100		,, 10,093
		CONTRACTOR SERVICES		STATE OF STREET	HILL CHANGE	SHOPPIN	STATE OF THE PARTY	

ema l e (1968) Se de la					Last Settle	ment.	Half-asset	s rate.	As now pr	opose	d.
			Y.		Rs.	8.	Rs	a.	Rs.	8.	-
Abi, i.e., hotar				.,,	* 1	12	3	15)	12	
Bari	••••	•••	•••		2	8	5	4	2	0	
Kund			.,,		1	0					
Maira					0	6	* 1	10	0	10	
Rakkar	,,,			•••			0	13	0	5	,
Kalsi					8	0	1	4	0	5	

As in Boi, Captain Wace's rates on maira and kalsi, which between them accounted for 56 per cent. of the cultivation, are light enough; and the high rate, Rs. 2-8 for the bari, is discounted by the fact that the actual assessment was no less than 63 or 41 per cent. below rates, according as the figures given in the village notes or the Settlement Report are adopted. In his Assessment Report Captain Wace remarks that the assessment of this tract presented great difficulties to him. The previous revenue of Rs. 2,405 was that levied by Kashmir before the tract was, in the year 1847, added to the Hazara District. It had been continued unaltered by Major Abbott, and is described by Captain Wace as "only a song." Nevertheless, he considered the people to be so badly off that they could not stand the revenue being more than doubled and hence he fixed a total much below his rates. It is not easy to realise that what is now one of the most prosperous tracts in the tahsil was 35 years ago one of the poorest, but the fact is that the hill stations and cantonments, which were then only just being started, and the tonga road from Murree to Kashmir, that was constructed at a later date, have wrought a remarkable transformation. The weakness of the circle in Captain Wace's time was attributed to the absence of a rabi crop, the indolence and unthriftiness of the proprietors, and the lack of any considerable trade out of the tract. And he remarks, that it was popularly asserted that whenever famine threatened Hazara and the adjacent parts of Kashmir the Bakot tract was the first to break down. Conditions are now much altered. The rice of Nawal and the potatoes of Khan, if not sold in the adjoining stations, are exported to Murree and Rawalpindi. Numbers of villagers find service in the Galis, and the latter and Murree are excellent markets for milch and other produce. The opening of the tonga road has abolished the impressments of coolies for the carriage of the baggage of Kashmir tourists which Captain Wace notes as being a great tax on the people, and the thriving bazaar of Kohala increases the prosperity of the circle. Moreover, the Dhund proprietors and their tenants have learnt ways of thrift and industry, and, where they are not indulging in profitless disputes and litigation, are in decidedly flourishing circumstances. I think it possible that the reports which Captain Wace received of the poverty of a tract which was then so little known may have been somewhat exaggerated, but it must in any case have made great advances since his time, thus contrasting strongly with Boi which has merely stood still. There is undoubtedly room for a large enhancement of revenue, but I do not venture to fix rates as high as the figures, without a consideration of the previous circumstances, would warrant. In itself I should say that the circle was superior to that of Dhaka. The hotar certainly is far better, and the other soils and waste are perhaps slightly so. But at Dhaka rates the assessment would be Rs. 10,889, and despite the great extension of cultivation and the general increase in prosperity, I do not think it would be politic to take a larger enhancement. I propose, in short, to fix the new assessment at Rs. 11,000, and I vary the Dhaka rates by putting 8 annas more on hotar and 1 anna less on rakkar and kalsi. Rakkar, it may be noted, is somewhat inferior to the kalsi, but it is not worth discriminating here. On dhaka rakh and banna 1 anna per

acre, the same rate as in Dhaka will be imposed. The total thus brought out is Rs. 11,003 or almost exactly the sum which I propose. It is only 39 per cent. of the half-assets and about one-sixteenth of the value of the gross produce, but enhances the previous revenue by 132 per cent. The incidences on the present cultivated area and on the average matured area of the last five years are 14 and 15 annas, respectively. The total suggested is 9 per cent. above the cash rent estimate, but the latter is vitiated by the abnormally low average rent of hotar. The barr rent of Rs. 3-9 is also perhaps a little too low, in view of the fact that the separate soil rent average is Rs. 4-15. Otherwise the average rents more than justify my rates, and it is only a consideration of the previous assessment that prevents me going higher.

51. It will be convenient here to bring together the figures for each circle and show the results for the whole tahsil:—

Assessment circle.	Present assess- ment.	Assessment proposed.	Percentage of half-assets.	Share of gross produce.	Per cent. en- hancement of previous re- venue.	Incidence per acre on pre- sent cultivated area.	Incidence per area on average matured area of the last five years.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		(14)	Re. a.	Re. a.
Dhangar		21,000	58	1 8	46	1 3	1 2 1 6
Rash		28,500	41	1 2	121	1 /	
Tanawal		25,000	51	1	20	0 14	0 14
Nara-Lora		18,000	55	1 0	32	1 4	1 4
Dhaka		21,000	38	12	109	0 14	0 15
Boi		6,300	31		85	0 6	0 61
Bakot	4,733	11,000	39	18	132	0 14	0 15
Total tahsil	. 79,743	1,30,500	45	11	64	1 0	1 0

The great divergences in the enhancements proposed in the various circles show how uneven the old assessment was, or, at any rate, under altered circumstances has become. I have tried to equalise matters as far as possible without unduly straining the resources of any circle, but to make it easier for the villages in which a large rise is taken to adjust themselves to the new conditions I would ask permission to defer a portion of the demand not exceeding Rs. 20,000 for a period of three years as in the other two tahsils

52. A calculation of the surplus resources of the population of the tahsil out of which this revenue can be paid is as follows:—

The total weight of food grains, according to the jinswars of 1904-05, is 10,09,398 maunds. From this we may deduct 8 per cent. for the abnormal rabi of 1905 and the balance is 928,600 maunds. A further deduction of 10 per cent, may be made for seed and for grain given to animals, which leaves about 836,000 maunds for human consumption. Assuming that the annual consumption averages 51 maunds a head, which in view of the quantity of milch produce available is probably not too low, the total amount of grain required for food in the year is about 10,66,000 maunds, and so, if my estimates are correct, 236,000 maunds have to be brought from outside to supplement the local supplies. If we deduct from this 55,000 maunds required by the troops and urban population (7,000 souls at 8 maunds or so a head) we get a balance of 175,000 maunds, which has to be imported for the needs of the rural population. If this is assumed to be maize, the staple food, the cost will be about Rs. 1,30,000. The miscellaneous assets of the tahsil, excluding the income from Government service, amount to about Rs. 5,50,000; therefore the surplus available for payment of the revenue and the purchase of necessaries and luxuries will be Rs. 4,20,000. As far, therefore, as the above very rough calculation goes, no difficulty should be experienced in meeting the Government demand.

.53. Details of the mills are given in Appendix F. It will be seen that there are 1,415 paying an assessment of Rs. 3,529, or an average of Rs. 2½

each. At last Settlement there were 853 paying Rs. 2,440 or nearly Rs. 3 each. The number has thus risen 66 per cent., and since the amount of grain, as judged by the extension of cultivation, has not increased in anything like the same proportion, it follows that the quantity of grain ground on the average by each mill is less than formerly, though this is more than compensated the rise in prices. The grinding fee is universally one-twentieth of the grain brought to the mill. Appendix F shows that where the mill is worked by tenants a cash rent is usually taken, which is often merely the revenue and cesses; where batai is in force the common rate is half. I think, however, it will be safer to assume two-fifths as in Haripur and Mansehra. The value of the Government share may then be deduced as follows:—

Excepting that required for seed or given to animals, and exclusive of rice, which is pounded, nearly all the grain that is produced in the tabsil is brought to the mills for grinding, but little comes in from outside. By the produce estimate the total value of such grain in 1904-05 was about Rs. 1,360,000. From this we may deduct 20 per cent., viz., 10 per cent. for seed and for grain given to animals and 10 per cent. for the abnormal rubi and for grain that does not pass through the mills. The balance is Rs. 10,88,000 or, say, 11 lakhs. Of this the average proprietors' share will be $\frac{1}{20} \times \frac{2}{5}$ or $\frac{1}{50}$, i. e., Rs. 22,000. Government's share at half-assets will thus be Rs. 11,000, but in a case of this kind I think we should take more nearly a fourth than a half. tentative assessment of these mills carried out by Settlement Naib Tabsildars under my instructions brings out a total of Rs. 6,125, and I would propose to fix the amount at about Rs. 6,000. This sum is an enhancement of 70 per cent. on the previous revenue, is equivalent to one-ninth of the total value of the grinding fees, and gives an average per mill of Rs 4-4 exclusive of cesses. In Haripur the rate is about Rs. 7-7 a mill and in Mansehra Re. 1-10, the assessment in both being between one-seventh and one-eighth of the estimated value of the grinding fees. The average value of the mills in the Abbottabad tahsil is thus about midway between those of Haripur, which are favourably situated in many cases for a large outside trade, and those of Mansehra, which in the main serve local requirements only, and are too numerous to be very profitable. The Abbottabad mills, like those of Mansehra, as a rule only grind for the needs of the immediate locality, but as they are fewer in comparison, a larger average quantity of grain is brought to each, and they work for longer periods of the year. As the total which I propose, however, is only a very rough estimate, and the results of the detailed assessments may point to something rather different, I would ask to be permitted to go as far as Rs. 500 above or below, if I find it expedient.

The tax of I anna per goat, which has recently been sanctioned, will bring in a further revenue of about Rs. 3,500. If we take the number of goats enumerated in 1904, and assume that all villages will be assessed to this tax, the sums levied in the various circles will be as follows:—

					Rg.
Dhangar					265
Rash				***	137
Tanawal	***	***		***	956
Nilan Dhan Lora					132)
Dhan Nara-Lora	•••		***	***	69 \ 581
					380)
Dhaka	***	***	***		805
Boi	***	***	***	***	277
Bakot	***	***	***	***	353
					0.074
Total Tahsil	•••	•••	•••	***	3,374
					THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.

There may be a few exemptions, but on the other hand a fresh count will probably show an increase in the number, and Rs 3,500 will not be far from the mark.

CHAPTER X .- MISCELLANEOUS.

55. As this is the third and last Assessment Report of the present summary of results of re-assessment for Settlement it will be convenient to sum up the results of the re-assessment of the whole district (excluding the tirni on goats), on the assumption that the present proposals are approved. These results are shown in the following table:—

	PREVIO	ous Rev	ENUE.	Nev	V REVEN	UR.	PER CE ON RE	per ac		
	Land.	Mills.	Total,	Land,	Mills.	Total,	Land.	Mills.	Total.	Incidence revenue of culti
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs. a.
Haripur Mansebra Abbottabad	1,42,853 71,417 79,743	8,481	1,47,264 74,898 83,272	1,40,000	7,000	2,25,500 1,47,000 1,36,500	96	70 100 70	53 96 64·5	1 9 1 2 1 0
Ttal District	2,94,013	11,421	3,05,434	4,88,500	20,500	5,09,000	6C·5	79	66.5	1 3

It will be observed that to judge by the incidence on the cultivated area the assessment of the Abbottabad Tahsil is the lightest of all. The fine irrigated land of Haripur explains the relatively heavy incidence in that tahsil, and if it be questioned why the incidence in Maneshra should be heavier than that of Abbottabad, the reply is that the Rash plain, if it rivals that of Pakhli in fertility, does not approach it in area, that the bill soils of Mansehra on the whole excel those of Abbottabad, and that the waste is also superior in extent and quality and in the value of its products.

56. A notification has already issued sanctioning the new scale of cesses for this tabsil. They will amount to Rs. 19-12-8 per cent. on the revenue (or 3 annas 2 pies in the rupee), and will be apportioned as follows:—

						Rs.	a,	p.
Local rate			 ***	.,,	,	8	5	4
Patwar cesses	***		 ***	***	***	6	7	4
Lambardari	***	***	 	•••	***	5	0	0

Previously they amounted to Rs. 21-10-8. The difference is due to the enhancement of the patwar cess from Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-7-4 and the reduction of the local rate in accordance with recent orders from Rs. 10-6-8 to Rs. 8-5-4.

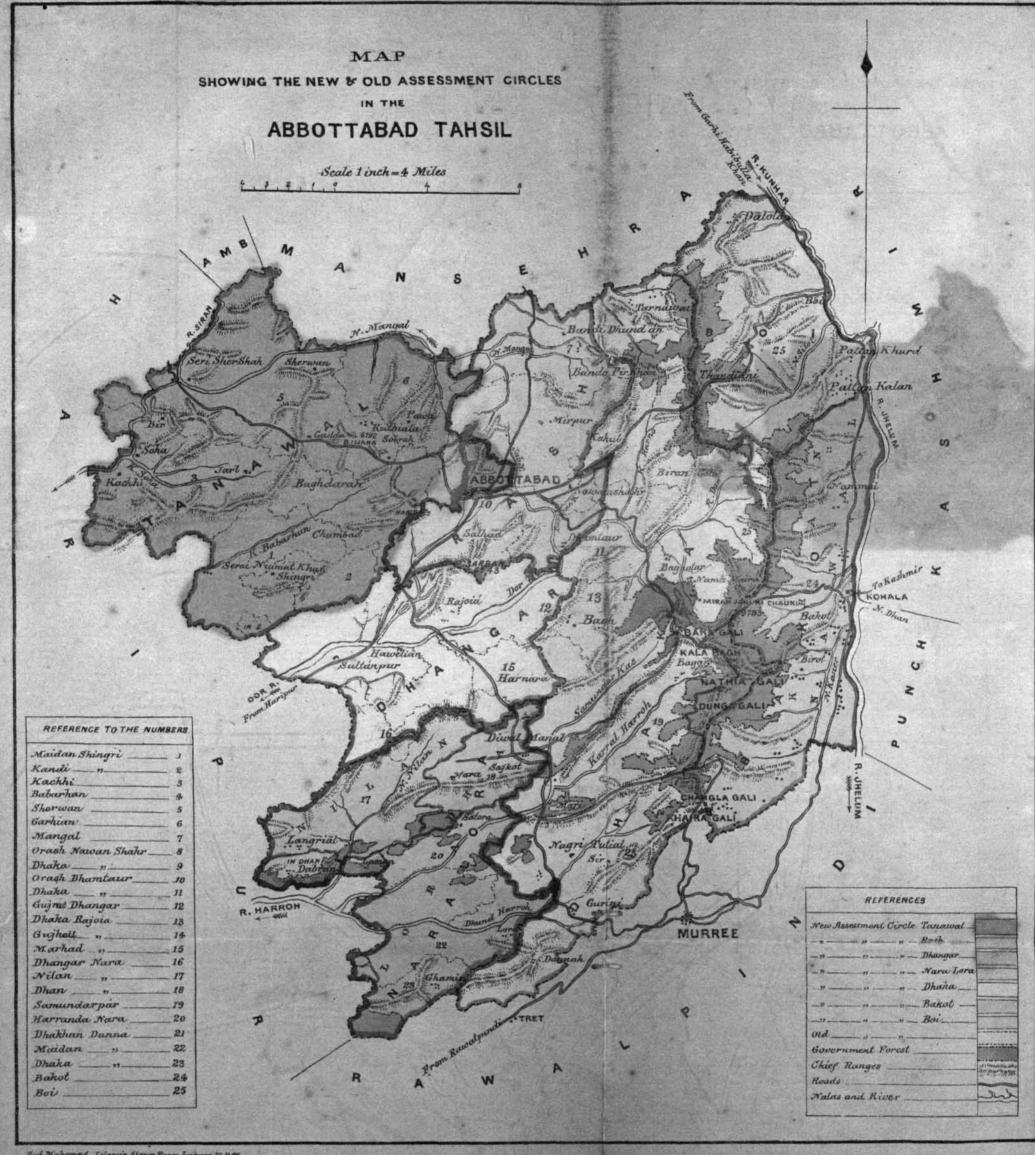
57. The new assessment can be introduced with effect from the kharif Introduction and term of settlement and of 1905. Had the proposal which I dates of instalments.

of extensions of cultivation in hill waste every four years been sanctioned, I should have suggested that the term of Settlement both in this and the other two tahsils should be fixed at thirty years, but as this has been vetoed, and it is desirable that too long a time should not elapse before such extensions, which are bound to be considerable, are made to pay revenue, a period of twenty years seems sufficient. The dates for payment of instalments may remain as at present, viz., kharif, January 15th, and rabi, July 15th.

58, It only remains to note that the points requiring orders are the assessment proposals for land and mills (Chapter IX), the harvests from which the Settlement is to be introduced and the term for which it is to run.

H. D. WATSON, Settlement Officer, Hazara.





APPENDICES AND STATEMENTS

RELATING TO THE

ASSESSMENT REPORT

OF THE

ABBOTTABAD TAHSIL

OF THE

HAZARA DISTRICT,

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

BY

H. D. WATSON, ESQUIRE, M.A., C.S.,

Settlement Collector, Hazara.

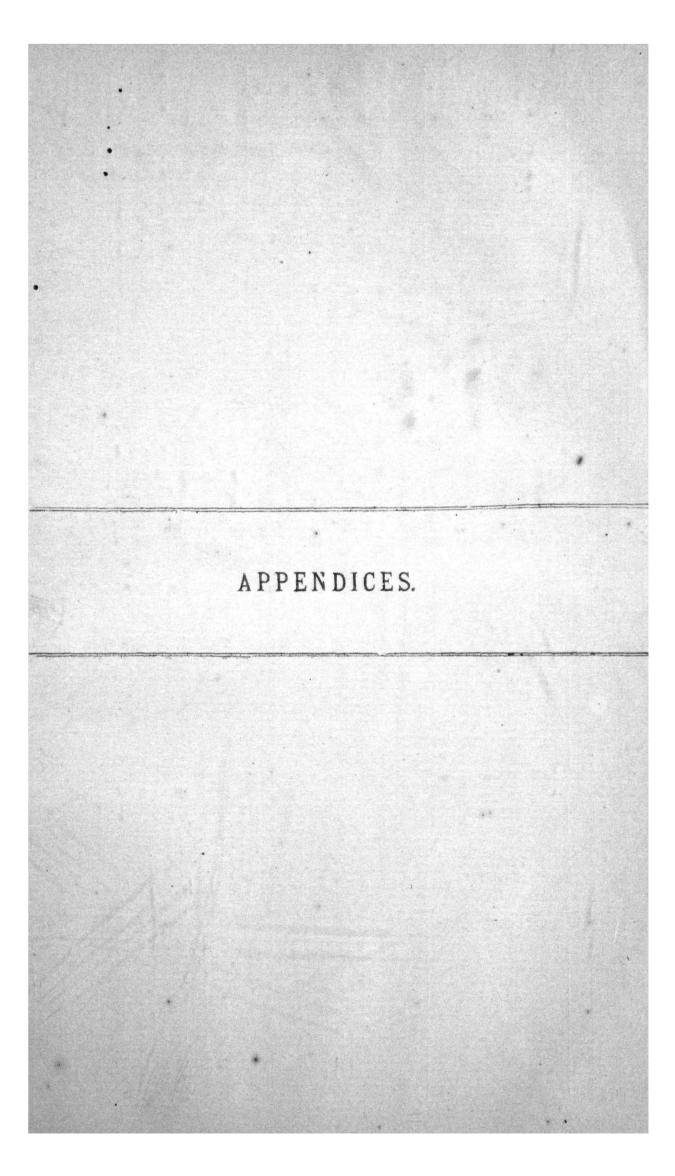
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APPENDIX A (1).

MONTHLY RAINFAUL AT HEADQUARTERS, TAHSIL ABBOTTABAD.

		1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	-15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	28	24	25	26
		Монтн	•			1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886.87.	1887.88.	1888-89.	1889-90,	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892.93,	1893-94,	1894.95.	1895.96,	1896-97.	1897.98.	1898-99,	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	Average of 22 years.	Gazette average.	Average of 15 years ending 1872-73.
April						2.30	5.60	7.10	2.40	0.81	2.00	5.30	4.26	4.16	0-17	3.44	3.61	3.65	0.78	7.55	2.02	3.33	5.39	3.29	5.27	1.52	1.07	3.41	3.31	2.58
May		***		***		1.50	0.20	6.90	3.20	0.24	1.10	2.50	0.73	3 27	0.77	5.06	1.22	0.47	1.18	2.97	3.70	1.10	2.97	6.40	2-31	5.70	1 99	2.55	2.39	2.26
June			•••		.,,	1.00	2.00	1.40	2.10	0.80	1.20	1.50	1.03	1.06	4.24	946	6.82	11.06	1.49	3.35	3.94	5.06	1.00	1.69	3.94	0.60	0.06	2.94	3.16	5.80
July	***	•••				8:30	7.50	4.50	5.10	10.00	7.40	15.00	10.59	3.71	5.23	21.19	26.03	6.65	5.23	3.36	9.82	6.21	12-11	3.94	5.37	5.00	9.21	8.73	8.84	10 34
August					•••	6-60	17 20	9.30	9.70	15 90	7 70	5.80	10.68	12.50	15.36	4.56	7.96	7.75	5.99	13.65	9.98	6.25	5.89	10.07	7.57	6.52	10.49	9.43	9.00	5.90
September						3.20	4.40	4.40	3.70	1.90	0.80	1.90	3.43	3.75	3.41	16.78	1.38	1.70	4.38	2.65	6.24	1.93	8.07	4.55	2.21	5.11	1.70	4.01	3.25	3.80
	Tot	al Sun	imer I	Rains		23.20	37.20	33.60	26.50	29.65	20.60	32.00	30.72	28.45	29:48	60.09	47:02	31.28	19.03	33.23	30.03	24.45	35.53	29.51	26.97	24.20	24.52	31 07	30.22	30.68
October				•••		0.30	1.50	0.60	1.60	1.20	1.20		1.21	7.61	0.76	0.88	0.08	0.57	1.60	0.32		1.08	3.16	1.47	2.27	0.35	2.97	1.37	1.10	1.54
November						3.80	0.60		0 70		2.50	0.40	3.75	0.59	1.10		0.08	0.14	2.14			0.08	0.75		0.21	0.36	1 66	.90	0.87	.06
December	•••			•••		0.75		160	3.30	0 70	0.40	0.70	5.19	0.07	1.39	0.75	2-04		1.01	1.42	1.48	0.24	3.59		0.03	1.12	2.35	1.31	1.60	1.76
January	•••				• •••	3'18	9.30			1.80	4.90	1.81	4.76	0.08	8.05	8'94	3.01		2.91	2-28	0.30	5.22	7.44	0.03	3.83	6.78	9.65	4.42	3.32	3.18
February		***				4 20	2.20	4.60	1.30	4:30	8'40	1.55				5.22	2.73	3.25	2.81	5.71	3.27	3.89	3.39	0.09	0.67	0.72	4.11	3.60	3.33	4.22
March						5.60	2.90	6 40	3.50	1.90	1.60	2.35	4'32	1.75	3.87	6.48	8.53	3.94	6.60	3 90	1.80	3.61	5.69	4.11	7:85	5.20	7.52	4.20	4.03	a 6·46
	T	otal W	inter l	Rains		17.83	16:20	'7:90	12 70	9.90	19:60	6.81	28.68	11.13	20.86	22 27	16.77	10.62	20.07	13.63	6.85	14.42	24.02	5.69	15.16	14.83	28.26	16-10	14.94	16.92
		GR	AND T	OTAL		41.03	53'40	51.50	39.20	39.55	40.20	38:81	59.40	39.58	50.34	82.36	63.79	41.90	39.10	47.16	42.88	38.87	59.55	35.20	42.13	39.03	52.78	Paul Spiel Grant	45.16	47'60

APPENDIX A (2).

MONTHLY RAINFALL RECORDED AT DUNGAGALI IN RECENT YEARS DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

		1			2	3	4	5 *	6
		Монтн			1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	Average	Remarks.
May		· · ,	•••			5.66	2.64	±.77	* Not recorded.
June	'	•••	•••		 •	1.23	0.36	0.53	
July						12-47	15:30	9-26	
August	· · · ·				 11.02	7.70	12-02	10.25	
September			•••		 2:20	6.41	5.09	4.56	
October			-		3.04	0.58	1:30	1.64	
					*				
		Total !	Six Mon	ths	 	34.05	36.71	35:38	

APPENDIX B (1).

KHARIF CROP EXPERIMENTS, TAHSIL ABBOTTABAD (YIELDS EXPRESSED IN SERS AND AREAS IN ACRES).

Grop,			CHOCKED FIRST CO.				-	-	-	1	-	1	12		0	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$ 500 AT \$ 22
200	1		1		19	00.	10	901.	1.	002.	19	908,	19	004.		L OF	
	Soil		Assessme Circle		Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield,	Area observed,	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield,	årea observed.	Average yield,	Yield assumed.
Bros.	Hotar		Dhangar Rash Tanawal Nilan Lora Dhaka Boi Bakot	111.111	1·13 1·00 2·22	617 575 419	3·875 2·845 2·595 1·77 1·305	331 512 515 886 412	2:00 	618 352 349 289 622 640	2.58 1.25 3.27	224 319 262 448	1.62 .4 1.48 1.30 .38 3.39 2.1 4.12	328 1,320 631 565 847 331 466 704	7:495 3:875 3:41 1:30 7:215 5:98 5:87 11:915	426 816 446 565 382 294 658 525	40 48 40 44 40 32 44 52
	Bagh Bari abi Other ab Babardi Hotar	{ i abi 7	Dhangar Tanawal Dhangar Nilan Tanawal Rash Eash Lora Dhangar		1.00	348 491 	1.00 .96 2.825 1.613 4.35 4.42	562 927 283 1,020 492 847	1.26 1.28 72 1.23 1.25 2.25	794 638 1,185 1,519 272 396	1.65 1.44	400 678 764	1.0125 4.906 7.565	1,190 2,123 698 873	1'00 '25 1'9725 2'26 5'755 2'333 3'092 '44 10'506 14'235	562 400 1,058 571 533 1,102 1,378 764 486 705	64 64 56 56 56 80 80 60 48 68
	Bari Kund	"	Tanawal Nitan Dhan Lora Dhaka Boi Bakot Lora		1·28 1·17	660 626	1.375 1.375 10.00 4.190 3.385 1.48 1.44	490 727 637 425 578 605 694	1.69 1.69 1.62 3.64	683 602 689 617 , 425	2·13 1·0 1·94 4·36 3·451 	537 250 435 553 778 	6.06 .54 1.64 4.89 5.73 2.66	564 993 533 608 341 745	22.575 2.69 3.855 19.07 14.15 1 12.7 55 10.06	569 426 718 614 607 448 596	52 56 64 56 56 44 56
MAIZE,	Bela	}	Dhan		***								·75	267	1.44	694 267	Includ in mai Includ in mai
1	Negar		Tanawal Dhangar	 			1.00	916 155	2.25 .75 5.88	1,030 376 193	2.85	1,067	4'4 355 1'12	735 585 321	8·18 5·30 11·14	944 626 202	86 52 280
			Rash Tanawal		::	::	1.04 6.895	1,154 322	7:30	555 807	3.02	991	3'84 1'74	524 231	15·20 9·575	806 453	160 56 240 360
	Rakkar Kalai		Nilan Dhap Lora Dhaka Boi Bakot Tengwal Dhangar Tanawal Nilan Lora Dhaka Boi Bakot Dhangar				1:325 1:850 2:18 2:00 .8	80 460 661 80 597 495	2·7 2·02 4·22 1·76 72 1·25 	452 293 464 115 393 274 105	1.04 1.72 1.375 68 6.165 1.25	466 215 373 375 205 191 222 282	7·14 ·94 3·25 5·685 2·85 ·75 1·37 ·77 1·25 1·25 	249 306 124 296 335 213 144 270 	9.84 3:305 8:840 12:460 4:61 .75 2:05 .59 1:52 1:15 .72 10:665 2:83 1:25	350 358 273 449 225 213 260 80 238 191 323 309 213 282	36 40 32 36 24 32 20 12 16 20 20 24 16 26
Моти.	Maira Rakkar Kalsi	{ :::	Dhangar Tanawal Dhangar Dhangar				4.74	97	3.125	85	2 68 54 45	26 11 96	5.25	133	75 4.74 7.93 3.665 .45	133 97 42 23 96	120 100 100 120 8
MASH.	Hotar Bari Bela Maira Rakkar		Lora Rash Phaka Rash Rash Dhan Lora Dhaka Boi Dhaka Boi Lora Dhaka				2:175 1:2 51	 80 296 121 143 90	6.165	95	38 1.50	360 97 68 213	1·00 2·00 ···· ·58 ·67 2·125 ···· ·38	380 144 52 224 147	1.00 1.0 2.5 2.86 10.120 1.60 38 67 2.125 1.50 51	46 330 80 952 163 87 68 224 147 213 143	166 200 166 200 166 166 112 122 128 8 8

APPENDIX B (1)—concluded.

1	2	3	1. 4	5	16	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			1 19	900	19	01.	18	002.	19	003.	19	04.		AL OF	
CROP.	Soil.	Assessment Circle.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed,	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield,	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield,	Yield assumed.
SUAGE. CANE.	Bagh Bahardi abi		1.00	1,646	1.225	518	 12	500				1,522	1.2 1.12	1,020	960 720
TUR- MERIC.	Bagh {	Rash			.08 .53	1,025 1,796 		3,696	:::		- :::	:::	·08 ·53 ·125	1,025 1,796 3,696	960 720 720
Porators.	Bari { Maira { Kalsi	Dhaka Bakot Dhan Dhaka Bakot			:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		1.33 2.03 .56 	1,504 2,607 6,250 	1.01 -89 -22 1.28 -25 -49	2,118 4,272 2,455 2,225 2,000 1,469	·21 1·41 ·77 1,82 ···	1,905 3,031 2,857 1,690	1.54 4.45 2.22 22 3.10 25 -49	1,704 2,584 4,460 2,455 1,958 2,000 1,469	1,600 1,800 2,000 1 200 1,400 1,600 1,200
Колати.	Maira {	Nilan Dhangar Dhaka Bakot Lora			1.89	150 180	2·75 1·25 1·00	73 132 68 	3·16 	64	1.0 .80 .87 5.70	130 152 24 69	5·64 ·80 4·41 ·87 1·00 ·79 6·00	118 152 98 24 68 44 125	120 I 100 II 120 80 80 80 80
KANGNI,	Kalsi {	Dhan Lora Dhaka Boi		::	1.625 625 1.43	140 504 273	1.05	160	1.00	 130 	9.5	 85	1:05 1:025 1:625 10:93	160 140 317 179	120 120 120 120 100

APPENDIX B (2).

RABI CROP EXPERIMENTS, TAHSIL ABBOTTABAD (YIELD EXPRESSED IN SERS AND AREAS IN ACRES).

1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A				190	01.	19	02.	190	03,	19	04,	19	05.	Tot/ 5 YR	L OF	
CROP.	Som		Assessma Circle		Area observed.	Average yield,	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed,	Average yield.	Yield assumed.
-{	Bagh Bari abi	 {	Tanawal Dhangar Tanawal	::			.85 .24 	796 600	1·505 	561 	 1.30	678		 233	2:855 1:54 :54	679 739 233 }	40 40
	Bahardi i Barangar Hotar Bari		Dhangar Tanawal Dhangar Rash Dhangar Rash Tanawal Nilan Dhan Lora Dhaka Boi Bakot	1111111111111	3:337 97 1:331 4:15 1:0 4:337 4:592 2:537 1:258	323 474 107 450 294 338 239 379 216	97 3:40 1:62 86 1:37 3:155 3:345 3:23 03	351 375 327 290 113 311 298 398 333	4.01 .275 .47 4.23 4.355 2.18 3.54 1.00	405 524 391 574 573 378 855 235	1·12 ·62 3·69 1·25 5·18 2·0 2³ 1·36 1·70	357 255 421 448 264 194 370 360 	2.62 3.36 28 204 	588 442 197 111 506 246	3:37	405 } 407 j 391 107 472 \$56 332 154 111 857 326 316 286	40 24 40 34 86 84 82 26 32 24 22 28
14.	Kund Bela Negar	: {	Rash Lora Rash Tanawal Dhangar	1 1 1 1 1 1	1·125 1·2 1·25 7·043	167 406 511 334	 1°21 7°56	226	9.01	300	4·13 4·09 4·8	643 310 187	 .71 4.83	 269 163	1.125 1.2 5.34 6.05 33.248		Include in main 40 32 240 140 I
WHEAT,	Maira	{	Rash Tanawal Nilan Dhaa Lora Dhaka Boi Bakot	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	3.656 1.00 .612 .918 .006	315 41,0 225 170 	10.940 4.015 2.655 2.255 94 	304 233 88 151 99	8·11 1·18 99 1·58 2·32 4·20 4·16 ·77	469 357 378 506 290 274 134 449	9·32 4·13 1·56 1·74 ·62 2·62	399 231 278 287 137 	14.07 2.75 1.53 2.19 2.47 	378 372 \$3 287 286 	46.096 13.075 5.205 5.947 8.108 7.29 4.16 3.396	373 321 248 239 227 232 134 362	240 160 160 24 22 24 26 26
	Rakkar		Dhangar Rash Tanawal Dhan Lora Dhaka Boi		:85 :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	222 	 	 45	 '96 2'02 '93 '88 2'62	596 219 129 273 157	 *9 *79 	 271 76 	2·35	333 148 	2:35 1:31 4:61 :79 1:705 :88 2:62	333 409 213 76 87 273 157	
	Kalsi	{	Rash Tanawal Nilan Lora Dhaka Boi Bakot		1.093 	143 	:: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::	 126	3.75 .94 .29 6.60 1.00	206 255 41 147 140	1.0	 58 	 .75 	78 228	1.098 5.50 .94 .57 .64 6.60 1.00	143 114 255 228 88 147 140	16 12 12 15 19 19 12
	Bagh Bari abi Bahardi	{ { abi {	Drangar Tanawal Tanawal Dhangar Tanawal Nilan	11111	:::::	11::::	75 1.425 1.45 1.00	1,176 354 498 293	275 1.56 .88 	429 456 792	 1·12 61	229 279	1·0 ·72 	540 458 	1·5 1 700 '72 4·13 1·88 ·61	858 392 458 394 543 279	44 44 44 44 44 36
	Hotar	{	Rash Nilan	•••	1.0	851					1.0	488			1·0 1·0	488 351	41
BARLEY.	Bari		Dhangar Rash Tanawal Nilan Dhan Lora Dhaka Boi Bakot		1·275 1·206 1·00 2·662 968 ·875 ·625		1.40 1.91	396 153	-82	951 387 596 331 572 382 305	1·2 1·28 1·60 	558 258 365 164	1.08 2.18 1.39 	395 541 518	8.576 7.125 .78 2.662 6.068	622 317 503 331 376 441 362 362 239	40 40 40 36 30 36 28 26
	Kund Bela	{	Dhangar Rash Dhan Rash		1.125	195 510 		 160		387		:::	::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	1·125 1·00 ·75 ·98	195 510 160 387	Include in mair

APPENDIX B (2)—concluded.

1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					190	1.	190	2.	190	3.	19	04.	19	05.	TOTA 5 YEA		
CROP.	Soil	•	Assessme Circle		Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed.	Avorage yield.	Area observed.	Average yield.	Area observed,	Average yield,	Yield assumed.
- (Negar	₍	Tanawal Dhangar		.66	688 460	1.0	251			1.74	273	1.00	 241	6.74	688 306	38 280
		1	Rash Tanawal		1.643	237 574	·2	615	3·625 4·40	564 609	1.0 1.85	408 190	3·12 1·84	359 448	8.088 8.886.8	437 455	180 1 36 200 300 I
BARLEY.	Maira		Nilan Dhan Lora Dhaka Boi	11111	 1.531	328 264	 •94 	 112	1.00 1.75 .5	560 91 782 	 	290	··· ·38 ···	 300	1.00 1.75 3.051 31 1.193	560 91 868 290 264	28 26 28 24 24
BA	Rakkar	{	Rash Tanawal Lora		5.206	104	:::		1.00 1.25 .75	313 218 131	·75	 120 	·62 ·39	176 218	6·506 2·62 1·14	209 171 175	20 16 16
	Kalsi	{	Rash Tanawal Lora Bakot		1·593 ·625	99 81	:: :*e :::	::	3·87 1·00	278	::		*86	172	1.593 4.73 .625 1.00	99 223 81 210	20 16 16 16
SARBHAF.	Bari	{	Dhangar Rash Tanawal Lora Boi	::	1.00 	- 415 	::		1.00 1.79 1.16	224 347 171		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	1.02	347 200 	2.02 1.00 1.13 1.79 1.16	381 224 200 347 171	20 20 20 16 16
SA	Maira	{	Dhangar						1.68	102 157					1.63	102 157	120 80 I 12
MASAR	Maira	•••	Rash				3 97	372	1.21	191					5:48	282	16

APPENDIX C.

SHOWING PROPRIETARY HOLDINGS IN VILLAGES IN WHICH 50 PER CENT OR MORE OF THE CULTIVATED AREA IS KHUDKASHT.

												0	
								ors.	Co	LTIVATED A	REA.	PER PRO	ATED AREA OPRIETOR.
	Α	ssessm	ent (Direle. *			Number of villages.	Number of proprietors.	Total.	Percentage of total cultivated area of circle.	Cultivated by occu-	Total.	After deducting area held by cocupancy tenants.
									Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dhangar			•••				17	2,639	9,845	56	987	3.7	3.4
Rash			•••				12	3,080	12,431	63	885	4	3.7
Canawal				1			113	7,456	21,997	78	2,634	2.95	2:59
Nilan		••			•••		17	653	1,836	42	550	2.8	2
Dhạn					•••		4	572	1,443	41	130	2.5	2.3
lora		**				•••	6	416	1,092	17	311	2.6	1.88
Cotal Nara	Lora		•••	"		•	27	1,641	4,371	31	991	2.7	2
Ohaka	.,,			•	•		39	5,994	17,494	74	1,293	2.9	2.7
Boi	•••				•••		24	3,630	15,073	94	277	4.2	4.1
Bakot			•••	•••			9	1,745	4,920	39	414	2.8	2.6
				Total	Tahsil		241	26,185	86;131	65	7,481	3.3	3

APPENDIX D.

SHOWING CALCULATION OF GENERAL RISE IN PRICES, TAHSIL ABBOTTABAD.

			1					2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 .	10 ,	11	
			Grain					Percentage of total matured area.	Average yield in maunds per acre.	Actual price.	Columns 2, 3 and 4 multiplied together.	Assumed price.	Columns 2, 3 and 6 multiplied together.	Rise per cent. in actual price.	Rise per cent. in assumed price.	Column 8 multiplied by column 5.	Column 9 multiplied by column 7.	
					*													
Maize	•••	•••		•••				50	934	32	15,600	21	10,237	78	75	12,16,800	7,67,812	
Wheat	•••							18	6	38	4,104	29	3,132	73	93.	2,99,592	2,91,276	Ä.
Barley	••,							11	7	* 25	1,925	18	1,386	108	80	2,07,900	1,10,880	
Rice	•••			***			,	2	11	29	638	21	. 462	53	40	33,814	18,480	
Sarshaf	•••		•••	211				2	31/2	55	385	40	280	62	100	23,870	28,000	
																*, *		
				,	Total	•••		83		***	22,652		15,497	79	78	17,81,976	12,16,448	

PRODUCE ESTIMATE OF THE ABBOTTABAD TAHSIL

1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8 •	. 9
							CROPS WITH	COMMUTATION
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Soil with area in acres.	DRTAIL,	Turmeric (112).	Sagarcano (71).	Bice (21).	, Maize (21).	Kangui (27),	Other cereals.
	Bagh (251).	Area Yield per acre Total yield Value of total produce in rupees	34 24 816 5,712-0	52 24 1,248 5,538-0	10 12 120 157-8	173 16 2,768 3,633-0		10-0
	Bari abi, hotar, bahardi abi (1,061).	Area Yield per acre Total yield Value of total produce in rupees	18 18 324 2,268-0	23 18 414 1,837-2	132 10 1,320 1,732-8	343 14 4,802 6,302-10	:: :::	10.0
	Barangar and gbarera abi (389).	Area Yield per acre Total yield Value of total produce in rupees	1 12 12 12 84-0	1 12 12 12	77 8 616 808-8	61 9 549 720-9	:: :::	
DHANGAR.	Bari (2,053).	Area Yield per acre Total yield Value of total produce in rupees		:::	- :::	1,398 12 16,776 22,018-8	4 4 16 27-0	12 8-0
D	Kund, maira I (7,005).	Area Yield per acre Total yield Value of total produce in rupees				2,068 7 14,476 18,999-12	5 3 15 25-5	44 6-0 264-0
	Maira II (3,520).	Area Yield per acre Total yield Value of total produce in rupees				478 4 1,912 2,509-8	6 2 12 20-4	14 4-0
	Rakkar and kaisi (3,296).	Area Yield per acre	 8,064-0	7,428-6		522 3 1,566 2,055-6 56,239-5	20 2 40 67-8	3 4-0 12-0 468-0
	Hotar (305).	Area Yield per acre Total yield Value of total produce in rupees	·		149 12 1,788 2,346-12	133 20 2,660 4,488-12	***	
	Other abi (691).	Area Yield per acre Total yield Value of total produce in rupees	1 18 18 18	1 18 18 18	37 12 444 582-12	342 20 6,840 8,977-8	::: :::	
RAFH.	Bari (2,056),	Area Yield per acre Total yield Value of total produce in rupees	::			1,878 17 31,926 41,902-14	6-12	
	Bela (1,901),	Area				1,736 20 34,720 45,570-0	***	
	Kund and maira (11,646).	Area Yield per acre Total yield Value of total produce in rupees	***			5,570 14 77,980 1,02,348-12	8 3 24 40-8	

BASED ON JINSWARS FOR THE YEAR 1904-05.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
ES IN ANS	NAS PER MAUN	D.						
	Kharif.	,						
Mang, mash (30).	Moth (26).	Kulath (16).	Other pulses.	Cotton (53),	Potatoes (16).	Fodder.	Others.	Total Kharif.
4 5 20	4, 5 20	=	5 5	e"			5 80	28
37-8	32-8		25-0				150-0	15,295
7 5	5 5	15 5	38 . 5-0				2 10-0	58
35	25	75						
65-10	40-10	75-0	190-0				20-0	12,562
5 4 20	5 4 20	30 4 120	64 4-0					2
87-8	32-8	120-0	256-0					2,112
15	17	22	4 4.0	3	1 30			1,4
60	68	88	***	8 9	30			
112-8	110-8	88-0	16-0	29-13	30-0		*	22,52
137	321	650	53 3-0	3 3				3,5
411 770-10	963	1,950	159-0	9 29-13	" \		"	23,76
23	184	457	25					1,1
2章 57章	2½ 460.	2½ 1,142½	2-0				4-0	***
107-13	747-8	1,142-8	50-0			•	8-0	4,64
63 2	139	789 2	39 2-0		2 20		5 4-0	1,6
126	278	1,578			40			
236-4	451-12	1,578-0	78-0		40-0		198-0	4,539
1,367-13	2,980-4	4,953-8	774-0	59-10	70-0		198-0	85,44
5 15							10-0	
28-2							10-0	6,878
7 5			5-0			L	43 20-0	4
85							"	
65-10			20-0				860-0	10,712
15 5			5-0		1 40 40	10-0	10.0	1,9
75			55-0		40-0	50-0	110-0	42,305
66			31			1	4	1,8
330			5-0	::		10.0	10.0	
618-12			155-0			10-0	40.0	46,394
-770 4	15	143	182 4-0	3 3	1 30	8 5-0	10 5.0	6,7
3,080	60	572		200	30		""	
5,775-0	97-8	572-0	728-0	29-13	30-0	40.0	50-0	1,09,711

PRODUCE ESTIMATE OF THE ABBOTTABAD TAHSIL

1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24
			CROPS	WITH COMMU	TATION PRICES	IN ANNAS PE	R MAUND—con	cld.
					Rabi		21 32 Aug	
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Soil with area in acres.	DETAIL.	Wheat (29).	Barley (18).	Sarshaf (40).	Pulses.	Others.	Total Babi.
	Bagh (251).	Area Yield per acre	90 10 900	27 11 297	3 5 15	1 4 4	12 30-0	183
		Value of total produce in rupees	1,631-4	334-2	37-8	7-0	360-0	2,370-0
	Bari abi, hotar, bahardi abi (1,061).	Area Yield per acre	507 10 5,070	114 11 1,254	5 20		10-0	626
		Area	9,189-6	1,410-12	50-0		10-0	216
	Barangar and gharers abi (389).	Yield per acre Total yield	1,104	7 210		3 6		
	Bar gl abi	Value of total produce in rupees	2,001-0	236-4		10-8		2,248-
GAR.	Bari (2,053).	Area Yield per acre Total yield	800 8½ 6,800	615 10 6,150	* 344 5 1,720	7 4 28	::	1,76
DHANGAR.	2	Value of total produce in rupees	12,325-0	6,918-12	4,300-0	49-0		28,593-
	Kund, msira I (7,005).	Area Yield per acre Total yield	3,133 6 18,798	932 7 6,524	650 3 1,950	21 3 63		4,78
		Value of total produce in rupees	34,071-6	7,339-8	4,875-0	110-4	•••	46,896-
	Maira II (8,520).	Area Yield per acre Total yield	1,773 3½ 6,205½	435 44 1,957	78 2 156	6 2 12	4-0	2,29
	W	Value of total produce in rupees	11,247-71	2,202-3	890-0	21-0	16-0	13,876-
	Rakkar and kalsi (3,296).	Area Total yield	753 3 2,259	379 4 1,516	89 2 178	2 2 4		1,22
	Rakk calsi (Value of total produce in rupees	4,094-0	1,705-8	445-0	7-0		6,252-
_		Area Yield per acre	74,559-14 ½ 25 10	9	10,097-8	204-12	386-0	105,395
	Hotar (305).	Total yield	250	99	5			
		Value of total produce in rupees	453-2	111-6	12-8			577
	Other abi (691).	Yield per acre Total yield	154 10 1,540	28 11 808	1 5 5	6 5 30	20-0	
	1-9-	Value of total produce in rupees	2,791-4	346-8	12-8	12	740-0	3,943
RASE.	Bari (2,056).	Yield per acre Total yield	534 9 4,806	365 10 8,650	2,205	60 60	10.0	1,35
		Value of total produce in rupees	8,710-14	4,106-4	5,512-8	105-0	40-0	18,474
	Bela (1,901).	Yield per acre	306 10 3,060	18 11 198	10 5 50	16 5 80	10	
	700	Value of total produce in rupees	5,546.4	222-12	125-0	140-0	10.0	6,044
	Kund and mairs (11,646).	Area Yield per acre	4,899 8 85,192	657 9 5,918	387 4 1,548	420 4 1,680	5.0	5,86
	Ku Ku	Value of total produce in rapece	63,785-8	6,652-2	3,870-0	2 940-0	15-0	77,268

BASED ON JINSWARS FOR THE YEAR 1904-05.

25	26	27	28	29	30 .	31	32	33	34	35
ense 2	ent, kamiana,		half previous				BEIN	DUCTIO RED ARE G ABOVI ERAGE.	SA.	
Total Kharif and Rabi.	After deduction 7 per cent. kamiana.	Landlord's chare.	Government share, vis., half previous column.	Resulting crop rate.	Resulting soil rate.	Cash rent rate.	Government share.	Crop rate.	Soil rate,	Remarks.
421				٠						

17,665-0	16,428	8,214	4,107	9-12	16-6	7-4				
1,212	***	:::			:::			:::	::	
•••								""		
23,222-0	21,596	10,798	5,399	4-7	5-1	3-12			•••	
460						II.				
4.960.0		8								
4,360-0 8,242	4,055	1,622	§11	1-12	2-1	1-8		•••		
***							:::			
46,121-0	42,893	21,446	10,723	8-5	5-4	1.12	9,865	3-1	4-13	Deduction 8 pe
8,017									-	cent.

70,159-0	65,248	26,099	13,050	1.10	1-14		12,006	1-8	1.11	Deduction 8 pe
3,485							***			cent.
**1	:::									
18,518-0	17,222	5,741	2,870	0-13	0-13		2,640	0-12	0-12	Deduction 8 pe
2,805	-,,				•					cent.
			•••			:::		***		
10,791-0	10,036	. 3,345	1,673	0-10	0-8		1,539	0-9	0-7	Dèduction 8 pe
190,836-0	177,478	77,265	38,633				36,367			cent.
321										
						12.	:::			
7,450-0	6,929	3,464	1,732	5-6	5-11					
661	:::		*··				:::			
					***	22				
14,655-0	13,629	6,814	3,407	5-2	4-15	1-10				
3,278									***	
							•••		•••	
60,779-0	56,525.	28,262	14,131	4-5	6-14	2-6				
2,189	:::					•••			***	
E0.499.0	AD heh							.,,	•••	
52,438-0	48,767	24,384	12,192	5-9	6-7	1-12				
12,576							•••	•••		
1 86 974 0	1 72 990	3 50 EKA							•••	
1,86,974-0	1,73,886	69,554	34,777	2.12	3.0	1-2	•••			

APPENDIX

1	2	3 [4	5	6	7	80	9
							CROPS WITH C	OMMUTATIO
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Soil with area in acres,	DETAIL,	Turmeric (112).	Sagaroane (71).	Rice (21),	Maize (21).	Kangni (27).	Other cereals.
RASH-coneld.	Rakkar and kalsi (3,044).	Area Yield per acre Total yield Value of total produce in rupees Total Circle		79-14	2,929-8	1,357 5 6,785 8,905-5 2,12,193-3	8 3 24 40-8 87-12	=
	Bagh (150).	Area Yield per acre Total yield Value of total produce in rupees	14 24 336 2,352-0	1 24 24 24 106-8	1 10 10 10	180 16 2,880 3,780-0		
	Other 8bi (753).	Area Yield per acre Total yield		 	81 10 810 1,063-2	365 14 5,110 6,706-14		10.0 50-0
	Bari (3,880),	Area Yield per acre Total yield Value of total produce in rupees			* 	3,020 13 39,260 51,528-12	7 4 28 47-4	54 8-0 432-0
'AL.	Kund or negar (453).	Area Yield per acre Total yield Value of total produce in rupees		Ξ	 	311 13 4,043 5,306-7	2 4 8	
TANAWAL.	Other kund, maira I (3,240).	Area Yield per acre Total yield				2,217 9 19,953 26,188-5	31 3 93 156-15	468-0
	Maira II (6,482).	Area Yield per acre Total yield, Value of total produce in rupees		::		977 6 5,862 7,693-14	28 * 3 84 141-42	58 4-0 232-0
	Rakkar (7,254).	Area Yield per acre Total yield Value of total produce in rupees			:: ::	1,509 5 7,545 9,902-13	96 3 288 486-0	64 4-0 256-0
	Kalsi (5,940),	Area Yield per acre Total yield Value of total produce in rupees			:: ::	1,698 4 6,792 8,914-8	139 3 417 703-11	64-4-1 256-1
	Kal	Total Circle	2,352-0	106-8	1,076-4	1,20,021-9	1,549-2	1,694.0
NILAN.	Hotar (79).	Area Yield per acre			52 11 572 750-12	18 15 270 * 354:6		6-0
NARA LORA (a) NII	Other abi	Area Yield per acre	 		34 11 374 499-14	109 15 1,635 2,145-15	:: '	
NARA L	Bari (900).	Area Yield per acre Total yield Yalue of total produce in supees	*			812 14 11,368 14,920-8		

THE RESIDENCE OF COMMENTS OF THE PARTY OF TH	The second secon				to the second of	
10 11	19 13	14	15	16	17	18

PRICES IN ANNAS PER MAUND.

	Kharif.							
Mung, mash (30).	Moth (26).	Kulath (16).	Other pulses,	. Cotton (53),	Petatoes (16).	Fodder,	Others.	Total Bharif.
104	23 3	274	. 68	. 1		5 5-0		1,8
312	69	822		2	. "			w
585-0	112-2	822-0	204.0	6-10		25.0		10,70
7,213-2	209-10	1,394-0	1,162-0	36-7	70-0	125-0	1,070	2,26,69
1 5 5			5-0	2 3 6	***		30-0	
9-6			5-0	19-14			180-0	6,46
3	1	11	3	9		***		4
5 15	5	5 55	. 5-0	3 27	***	***	***	***
28-2	8-2	55-0	15-0	89-7	***	***		8,01
10	19	34	19	5	(1)			3,01
40	4 76	4 136	4-0	3 15	***		***	- ***
75-0	123-8	136-0	76-0	49-11			***	52,46
		4	4					100
		4 16	4.0					
		16-0	16-0					5,85
46	79	137	72	31				2,6
138	3 237	3 411	3-0	3 98				*
258-12	385-2	411-0	216-0	308-1				28,392
68	356	188	54	60			1	1,7
2½ 170	2½ 890	24 470	2-0	2 120	•••		4-0	
318-12	1,446-4	470-0	108.0	397-8			4.0	10,812
116	287	583	125	61			1	2,8
232	574	1,166	2.0	2 122			4	
435-0	932-12	1,166.0	250-0	404-2	***	.,,	4-0	13,837
110	141	890	188	20			6	3,2
220	282	1,780	2.0	. 2 40	:::	***	4-0	
412-8	458.4	1,780-0	376-0	132-8		,	24-0	13,057
1,537-8	3,354-0	4,034-0	1,062-0	1,401-3			212-0	1,38,400
2 5					•••			
10								
18-12		*				1		1,130
3 5		4.	5-0		2 40		6.0	1
15		20			80	- 1	***	
28-2		20-0	20-0		80-0		6-0	2,791
3 4	3 4	6 4	4-0		3 40		1 6-0	
12	12	24	4-0		120	}		
22.8	19-8	24-0	16-0		120-0		6-0	15,12

1000	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24		
1			Crops with commutation prices in annas per maund—conold. Rabi.							
HRCLE.	in acres.	DETAIL.								
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Soil with area in acres		Wheat (29).	Barley (48).	Sarshef (40).	Pulses.	Others.	Total Rabi.		
concld.	r and 8,044).	Area Yield per acre Total yield	396 4 1,584	343 5 1,715	39 2 78	48 3 144		826 		
RASH-concld.	Bakkar and kalsi (3,044).	Value of total produce in rupees Total Circle	2,871 84,158	1,929-6	9,727-8	3,489-8	805	5,247 111,548		
	Bagh (150).	Area Yield per acre Total yield	-77 10 770	. 51 11 561		:::	6 30	134		
	B (1	Value of total produce in rupees	1,395-10	631-2	.,.		180	2,207		
	Other abi (753).	Area Yield per acre Total yield	205 94 1,947	244 104 2,562	8 5 40	1 4 4	17 10	475		
		Value of total produce in rupees	3,529-181	9,882-4	100	7 8	170	3,489		
	Bari (3,880).	Area Yield per acre Total yield	10,7861	1,988 10 19,880	228 5 1,140	12	, 10 10			
		Value of total produce in rupees Area	19,550-81	126	2,850	21		44,797		
TANAWAE.	Knud or negar (453).	Yield per acre Total yield Value of total produce in rupees	2,768 5,617	1,197 1,246-10	::	=		6,364		
TAN	Other kund, maira I (3,240).	Area Yield per acre Total yield	1,202 6 7,212	1,698 7½ 12,785	57 3 171	6 3 18	1 4	2,964		
	——————————————————————————————————————	Value of total produce in rupees	13,071-12	14,826-14	427-8	31-8	4	27,869		
	Maira II (6,482).	Area Yield per acre	2,574 4 10,296 18,661-8	1,873 5 9,865	57 2 114	102	Ξ.	29,66		
	Bakkar (7,254).	Area Total yield	1,430 3 4,290	2,666 4 10,664	71 ,2 142	73 2 146	1 4	4,24		
		Value of total produce in rupees	7,775-10	11,997	355	255-8	4	20,387		
	Kalsi (5,940).	Area Yield per acre Total yield	511 3 1,583	1,746 4 6,984	25 2 50	19 2 24		2,294		
		Value of total produce in rupees Total circle	2,778-9	7,857	4,142-8	585-8	368	10,80		
	Hotar (79).	Area Yield per acre Total yield	4 9 36	9 10 90			11.	1		
ILAN.		Value of total produce in rupees	65-4	101-4				166		
NABA LOBA (a)-NILAN.	Other abi (190).	Yield per acre Total yield	31 9 279	24 10 240	8 5 15		1 6 			
BA L		Value of total produce in rupees	234	315	37-8		6	53		
N	Bari (900).	Yield per acre	3,393	2,835 3,189-6	152 380			6,96		

25	26	27	28	29 4	30	31	33	33	34	35
	After deduction 7 per cent, kamiana.	Landlord's share.	., half pre-	Resulting crop rate.	Resulting soil rate.	Cash rent rate.	AFTER DEDUCTION FOR MATURED AREA BBING ABOVE AVERAGE,		EA	
Total Kharif and Rabi,			Government share, vis., vius column.				Government share,	Crop rate.	rate,	* Remares.
Tot	Aft	Lan	Gov	Res	Res	Cass	Gov	Cro	Soil	1-15/14/19
2,666		(F)	ı "							
15,948	14,882	5,933	2,966	1-2	1.0	0-12				
3,38,244	3,14,567	1,38,411	69,205		***			***	***	
340								*		χ.

8,673	8,066	4,033	2,016	5-15	13-7	24-8				
953			***							

14,705	13,676	6,838	3,419	3-9	4-9	8-14	•••	***		
6,657		- I	,							
		1							***	* 300
97,265	90,456	45,228	22,614	3-6	5-13	1-10	18,996	2-14	4-14	Deduction 16 pe
798							•••			cone,
								***		and the second
11,716	10,896	5,448	2,724	3-7	6		2,288	2 14	5-1	Deduction 16 pe
5,655					,,,					pour,
	**	· ,						***		
56,254	52,316	20,926	10,463	1-14	3-4		8,789	1-9	2-11	Deduction 16 pe
6,845										cent.

40,473	37,640	15,056	7,528	1.3	1-3		6,324	1	1	Deduction 16 pe
7,083										cent.
								***	•••	
34,224	31,828	10,609	5,305	0-12	0-12	0-9	4,456	0.10	0.10	Deduction 16 pe
5,550		·								cent.
						*			***	
23,860	22,190	7,397	3,698	0-11	0-10		2,106	0-9	0-8	Deduction 16 pe
2,87,170	2,67,068	1,15,535	57,767				49,394			cent.
86										
			*	***						
1,296	1,205	602	301	3-8	3-13	1-13				
*216	***								•••	
400						*	::			
3,610	3,857	1,678	839	3-14	4-7		=	***		
1,419			10.1							
			¥2,000							
	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE					THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	The second second second	The second second second	