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DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

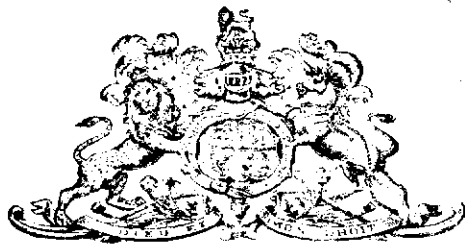
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

OF

BRITISH INDIA

FOR THE YEARS

1893-94 to 1897-98



*COMPILED IN THE STATISTICAL BUREAU OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STATISTICS*

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

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Explanatory Memorandum.

In 1866 tables, in certain forms proposed by a specially appointed Statistical Committee, were prescribed by the Government of India for general adoption as appendices to the annual reports on general administration.

In 1884, at the instance of the Secretary of State for India, some of these forms, relating to agriculture, land, and tenures, were reconsidered and modified, after examination and discussion by a conference of officers of the Agricultural Departments. The modified returns comprised eight tables, which were compiled for the first time for the year 1884-85 and published under the title of 'Returns of Agricultural Statistics of British India.' These tables were prepared and published annually until 1887-88, when a re-arrangement was made of the headings of four statements dealing with area, irrigation, crops, and agricultural stock, though no modification was made in substance.

In 1891 the tables were again revised and, to some extent, recast. The revised series of 1891 has, with a few unimportant alterations, been maintained to the present time, with the exception that table B (wholesale prices) has been discontinued, other arrangements having been made to secure a record of prices.

The following schedule compares the three series of 1866, 1884, and 1891 :—

1866.	1884.	1891.
IA. 1.—Area cultivated and uncultivated.	A.—Area cultivated and uncultivated.	A.—Total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, current fallows, and stock.
	Irrigation.	
IIID. 1.—Crops cultivated.	B.—Crops cultivated.	B.—Prices of produce.
IIID. 2.—Agricultural stock.	IIID. 2.—Agricultural stock.	
IIIE. 1.—Prices of produce.	IIIE. 1.—Prices of produce.	C.—Incidence of the land revenue on area and population.
IE. 2.—Surveyed and assessed area.	C.—Surveyed and assessed area.	
IE. 3.—Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.	IE. 3.—Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.	D.—Varieties of tenure held direct from Government. Discontinued.
IE. 4.—Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.	Discontinued.	
IE. 5.—Register of transfers.	IE. 5.—Register of transfers.	E.—Register of transfers of landed property. Discontinued.
IIID. 3.—Rates of rent and produce.	Discontinued.	

The notes on each table in the following pages explain the changes which have been made since 1866 in the tables now published. The general instructions for the compilation of the existing series are given in the General Notes,

and any peculiarities in the method adopted in each province in filling up the returns are mentioned in the Provincial Notes. Any explanations that seem required in respect of figures of particular districts are given at foot of the tables.

The only Native States which furnish agricultural statistics as yet are Mysore, beginning from 1886-87, Jaipur, from 1892-93, and Gwalior, from 1896-97. The figures for Jaipur and Gwalior are, however, imperfect and incomplete, relating in the case of Jaipur only to the khalsa area, about one-third of the State, and in the case of Gwalior to about seven-eighths, the areas of jagir, muafi, ubari, tanka, and istamar villages being excluded in the absence of survey. The statistics relating to the two States are for the present separately printed in an appendix.

For the permanently-settled province of Bengal no figures were available until recently. Such statistics as have been supplied for that province have been printed in the volume since 1892-93, but they are not based upon accurate surveys or village papers, and must therefore for the most part be regarded as estimates.

TABLE A.

This table is a modified combination of the four tables A, B, Irrigation Form, and III D—2, prescribed by the Government of India in 1884. It is divided into four sections, and was first published in its present form in 1887-88.

TABLE A—1 (pages 4—34).

This section of table A gives the total area of each district, the areas for which statistics are and are not available being distinguished.

The corresponding tables of the earlier series are I A—1 of 1866 and A of 1884. The headings differ as set out below :—

	1866 I A—1.	1884 A.	1891 A—1.
Total area in square miles	{	Area according to Survey Department in acres.	Area according to Professional Survey in acres.
		Deduct—	Deduct—
		(a) Feudatory and Tributary States.	(a) Feudatory and Tributary States.
		(b) Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	(b) Area for which no returns exist.
		Net area dealt with in this return.	{ Net area by Professional Survey. Corresponding area in village papers.

GENERAL NOTES.

Column 2 (pages 4 and 5).—The Professional Survey is that carried out by the Survey of India Department in Northern India, and by the corresponding Departments in the Southern Presidencies. The provincial areas in this column exclude Native States in direct political relations with the Government of India in the Foreign Department, but in most instances include Feudatory or Tributary States politically controlled by Local Governments.

In column 3 is entered the area of any Feudatory or Tributary States included in column 1.

In this column is deducted the entire area (exclusive of Native States) for which statistics required for the second and third sections of the table are not forthcoming, or in part. This area comprises chiefly estates held in permanent settlement and in jagir tenure, which have not been cadastrally surveyed and which possess at present no village statistical establishments. As surveys extend and the organization of village statistical establishments develops, the area in this column is reduced, and the figures in sections 2 and 3 correspondingly increased.

Columns 5 and 6.—Column 5 is a check on the accuracy of column 6. In the latter "village papers" means "the papers prepared by the village accountants." They do not in all instances relate to the whole area included in column 5; for instance, the village returns do not include the forest areas. In such cases, column 6 must be taken to be the

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total area for which statistics are available, corrected by the village papers in respect of the areas for which such papers exist. The areas of provinces and districts which are calculated from village papers are necessarily somewhat different from those given by the Survey Department, (a) because, while the survey area of a district or province is calculated in block, the area by village papers represents the added total of field and village areas, and (b) because the system followed as regards the inclusion or exclusion of areas covered by water, buildings, roads, and railroads, is not uniform in the two sets of returns.

In provinces (as in Bengal) where no village papers exist, the figures in column 5 have been repeated in column 6. In that case they represent the area of which the details are stated in columns 2 to 6 of Table A—2.

The year to which the provincial statements relate ends on different dates in different provinces:

ending 31st March	. . .	in Bengal, Assam, Berar, Coorg, and Manpur.
„ 12th April	. . .	in Gwalior.
„ 31st May	. . .	in the Central Provinces.
„ 30th June	. . .	in Madras, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Upper and Lower Burma, Ajmere, Mysore, and Jaipur.
„ 31st July	. . .	in Bombay.
„ 30th September	. . .	in the Panjab.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

Column 2 (pages 6—9).—Where there has been no professional survey of the district, the best information available is accepted, subject to revision from time to time as surveys extend. *Upper and Lower Burma.*

Column 3.—There are no feudatory or tributary states in Lower Burma; in Upper Burma there are six such states, namely, Mōngmit, Hkām̄ti Lōng, Hkām̄ti Singaling, Hsawnghsup, Alegyaung Bawgata, and Padaung Koywa. These are administered by the Deputy Commissioners of the districts in which they are situated.

Column 4 (page 10) exhibits chiefly the area of wild hill tracts and of tracts permanently settled, which possess no agency for the collection of statistics. *Assam.*

The area cadastrally surveyed amounts only to 14, $\frac{1}{10}$ million acres.

Columns 2 and 3 (pages 11—15).—Until 1893-94, inclusive, the figures include only a portion of the areas of the native states in the Orissa and Chota-Nagpur divisions, and exclude altogether the area of Kuch Behar and Hill Tipperah. From 1894-95, Hill Tipperah, Sikkim, Kuch Behar, the tributary states of Orissa, and the tributary states of Chota-Nagpur have been classed in a separate column (column 3) as feudatory states. *Bengal.*

Column 4 includes the unsurveyed area of the Angul and Khond Mahals, and certain unreclaimed portions of the Sundarban land in the 24-Parganas district.

Column 2 (pages 16—19) includes the area of native states within the provinces, and thus differs from the Administration Report which excludes that area. *N.-W. Provinces.*

Column 4 includes the area of hill districts and some portions of Jhansi, Mirzapur, and Ballia which possess no agency for collecting statistics.

Column 2 (page 21) states the area as given in the settlement records. Previous to 1890-91 the areas of privileged tenures known as jagir and istamrari villages were excluded from this column, while in 1890-91 jagir and minor istamrari areas were included, and from 1891-92 the entire area of the province has been stated. *Ajmere-Merwara.*

Column 2 (page 4).—There is no record of area according to professional survey. The area stated is that of the whole pargana including jagir and inam villages as given in the settlement records. *Manpur.*

Column 4 (pages 22—24) represents chiefly the area of unsurveyed tracts and the waste areas (other than forests) not included in village boundaries. *Panjab.*

Column 2 (pages 25—27) states the area as returned by the local Revenue Survey and Settlement Department, supplemented in the case of native states by the returns of the Topographical Survey. It includes, since 1893-94, the estimated area of unsurveyed villages in the Poona district and the area of 47 jagir villages at Hira (Belgaum district), which were excluded from previous statements. The Revenue Survey being incomplete in Sind, the exact area of that province is not known. The column states the area of surveyed tracts plus the estimated area of unsurveyed tracts. *Bombay and Sind.*

Column 4.—Statistics are not available for villages which have not come under the operations of the Revenue Survey, and therefore the areas of all unsurveyed villages are excluded by deduction in this column.

Column 5 includes, since 1893-94, the unsurveyed portion of the Upper Sind Frontier district into which settlement has been introduced.

Column 6.—The figures of column 5 are repeated because the areas in village papers are derived from the Revenue Survey records.

Column 4 (pages 28 and 29) includes the unsurveyed areas of zamindari * estates and waste land grants.

Column 6.—The area for which accurate statistics are available is in these provinces steadily increasing, and until the survey is complete and re-settlement finished, there will always be changes which render comparison difficult.

Column 2 (page 30) states the area as ascertained by the local Survey and Settlement Department.

Column 4.—The area in this column against the year 1892-93 is the then unsurveyed tract of the Melghat taluka which has since come under the operations of the local Survey and Settlement Department.

Column 2 (pages 31—33) states the area as ascertained by the local Survey and Settlement Department, supplemented, for tracts which have not come under the operations of that Department, by areas calculated from the returns of the Topographical Survey.

Column 4 includes chiefly areas of zamindaris, or large proprietary estates permanently settled, which have not been cadastrally surveyed and possess no adequate agency for the collection of statistics. The area of these estates comprises roughly one-third of the total area of the British districts of the Presidency. This column also includes (1) the area of the agency tracts in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, excluding a small subdivision (Chokkapad Kondam) in the former district, and the portion under the control of the Forest Department in the latter; (2) the area of some or all of the wholly inám villages in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Salem, and Trichinopoly (excluding the cultivated portion); and (3) the area of the Madras town and district in which cultivation accounts are not maintained.

Column 5 includes, since 1893-94, the area of wholly inám villages in the North Arcot district.

Column 6 excludes, in 1893-94, the unsurveyed lands in the Coimbatore, Karnul, Kistna, and Madura districts, and the agency tracts of the Godavari district. In later years, the area of unsurveyed lands in all districts has been roughly estimated and included. The agency tracts in Godavari are also included.

The difference between columns 5 and 6 is also due to the fact that column 5 states the areas by traverse survey, while column 6 states the added totals of field areas; moreover the whole inám villages being with few exceptions unsurveyed, their area is not included in column 5.

Column 2 (page 34) states the area ascertained by the Revenue Survey Department.

Column 4 exhibits the areas of jodi, kayamgutta, and sarvanayam villages and jagirs, for which the statistics required for the other tables are not available at present.

Column 6.—The figures in column 5 are repeated in this column.

Column 3 (pages 412 and 413) states the estimated areas of jagir, muafi, ubari, tanka, istamrar, and such other villages, as are still unsurveyed.

TABLE A—2 (pages 35—91).

The first part of this section of table A deals with the classification of the area entered in column 6 of section 1 of the table, and gives the proportions (columns 2 and 3) withdrawn from cultivation by inclusion under forests or for some other reason, (4) cultivable land available but not yet taken up, (5) land occupied but not under crop during the year of report, (6) the net area under crop, that is, after deduction of the area cropped more than once in the year. The second part (columns 8 to 13) gives the area irrigated from various sources, to which is added a statement (columns 14 to 18) of the distribution of the irrigated area under specified crops.

The headings which have undergone alteration since 1866 are noted below:—

	1866 I A—1.	1884 A.	1891 A—2.
Cultivated		{ Actually cropped	Net area cropped.
		{ Current fallows	Current fallows.
Culturable		Available for cultivation	Culturable waste other than fallow.
Unculturable		Not available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.
Unappropriated cultivable		Omitted waste.	Omitted.
Communications		Omitted	Omitted.

* In the Central Provinces the zamindars are chiefs of minor importance (or their successors) who, while holding large and compact estates on privileged tenure, have been restricted to the rank of ordinary subjects.

Lands covered by water, roads, and railroads, which were separately entered in the form of 1866, are included in the column "not available for cultivation" in the forms of 1884 and 1891.

GENERAL NOTES.

Column 2 (pages 36—39).—"Forests" means in the returns of 1891 "any land classed or administered as forest under any legal enactment dealing with forests," and in those of 1894 all Government forests and forests administered under any Forest Act. Any cultivated areas existing within such forests may be excluded and entered in column 6 (net area cropped during the year), an explanation being given in a note.

The forest areas do not agree with those stated in the reports on the administration of the Forest Department for various reasons, amongst which are these: (1) because the forest administration reports and the statements of agricultural statistics relate in many cases to different periods, (2) because the administration reports relate exclusively to forests worked by the Forest Department, while the tables of agricultural statistics exhibit in addition forest areas administered by district officers, and (3) because, on the other hand, certain forest areas worked and returned by the Forest Department are not included in the areas for which village papers exist, and are therefore excluded from these tables.

Column 3 includes all land absolutely barren, and also all land covered by buildings, water, roads, or otherwise appropriated to uses other than agriculture.

Column 4 includes groves not classed in the cropped area.

Columns 8 to 13 states the area actually irrigated during the year, areas cropped more than once being counted once only.

Columns 14 to 18 state the gross area of irrigated crops, areas cropped more than once being counted as separate areas for each crop.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

Column 2 (pages 40—47).—The area entered in this column is that given in the Forest Administration Report, and includes reserved forests. The figures for Upper and Lower Burma taken separately differ somewhat from those in the forest administration reports because of the difference in the manner of partition of the Thayetmyo district between the two divisions of the province.

Column 3.—In settled tracts the unculturable area is taken from settlement registers, but in unsettled tracts it is obtained from the best source available.

Column 4 includes land thrown out of cultivation and abandoned.

Column 5 includes only such land left uncultivated as is actually in possession of cultivators. In Lower Burma such lands are assessed at privileged rates, but in Upper Burma no assessment is levied on land left uncultivated.

Columns 14 to 18 include only crops actually irrigated; for instance, where an un-irrigated crop of sesamum is taken off land which is afterwards irrigated and planted with paddy, the area grown with sesamum is not included in this column.

Column 2 (page 48).—In this province "forests" formerly included protected and reserved forests. Since 1893-94 reserved forests only have been entered. The figures differ slightly from those in the forest administration report because of the difference in the period embraced in the two statements.

Columns 3 and 4.—In the statements for years before 1894-95 separate figures were not given in these columns for certain districts in which the areas to which the figures refer had not been surveyed.

Column 5 includes generally all lands which are thrown out of cultivation or not cultivated, but remain in the occupation of leaseholders. For the hill districts no figures can be given except for tea estates in the Khási and Jaintiá hills and for the plains portion of the Garo Hills district. In the Surma valley, which is mostly permanently settled, figures are available only for the uncultivated portion of tea estates and of settled estates in the area cadastrally surveyed.

Columns 8 to 18.—There is practically no artificial irrigation. The small area irrigated from hill streams has never been distinguished from other cultivation.

Column 2 (pages 49—53).—Up to the year 1893-94 the figures in this column were those of Government forests under the administration of the Forest Department and of forests administered by the Deputy Commissioner of the Santhal Parganas under Act VII of 1865. The latter were transferred to the Forest Department in November 1894. The later figures represent Government forests only. Comparing the areas of these with the corresponding areas in the forest administration report, there is a difference owing to the exclusion from the former of unclassified state forest areas in the Chittagong hill tracts.

Columns 3 and 4 include private forests and unclassified state forests.

Columns 5 to 18.—Irrigation statistics are not available except for the area irrigated from Government canals, and hence no figures are given for these provinces.

Column 2 (pages 54—61) includes areas administered by the district officers of some districts. Hence the figures do not agree with those in the forest administration report.

Column 5.—The maximum period for which land left untilled is reckoned as fallow is three years.

Columns 8 to 13.—Figures for "Government canals" include those for "private canals," except in Naini Tal, for which district separate figures for "private canals" have been obtained since 1895-96, and those for "other sources" included tank irrigation until 1892-93. From 1893-94 separate figures for tank irrigation have been supplied. There are very few private canals in the North-Western Provinces.

Column 2 (page 64).—The forest area relates to khalsa, jagir, and minor istamrari villages, but excludes village lands managed by the Forest Department which do not technically constitute Government forests.

Column 2 (page 36).—The forest area relates to Government forests including jagir lands. *Column 6* includes the area cropped in khalsa (Government) as well as in jagir villages.

Column 2 (pages 66—73).—Up to 1893 all lands specially devoted to forest growth under the control of Government or any local Board or Municipality were included. Since then the figures also include protected village waste in Hazara administered by the district officer and other waste lands in Peshawar; but forest areas in certain native states not entered in the village papers, and other lands not regarded as forests, are excluded.

Column 4 includes large areas of Government waste not allotted for cultivation.

Column 5.—The maximum period for which land is reckoned as fallow is two years; but as a change in classification is not generally made until the year for quadrennial statements comes round, the old classification may be retained from one to three years longer than the prescribed period. In certain districts in the south-west of the province, however, the classification is amended annually.

Column 6.—The figures represent the actual area of standing crops.

Columns 8 to 18 state gross area irrigated, that is, land irrigated in both seasons is counted twice.

Column 2 (page 74).—The figures do not agree with those in the forest administration report, because the revenue records do not state the most recent alterations of area due to erosion by the Indus which the forest report does, and because, on the other hand, the forest report does not always exhibit the most recent alteration of area effected by the revision survey, which the Revenue Department does.

Column 2 (pages 76—79) includes land administered by the Forest Department whether formally declared forest under an Act or not, and differs from the area stated in the forest reports, because in certain localities, where the forest settlement is incomplete, the original areas are still returned by the Forest Department, while revised areas are returned in this table; also because the revenue records do not always state the most recent revisions.

Column 3 includes all land recorded at the Survey and Settlement as unculturable, though at times parts of this land are cultivated.

Column 5.—The maximum period for which land thrown out of cultivation is reckoned as fallow is ten years.

Columns 8 to 13.—The figures given for private canals, tanks, wells, and other sources are rough estimates. Previous to 1892-93 figures for private canals were included in "Government canals" and those for tanks and wells in "other sources."

Column 16.—By "miscellaneous food crops" are understood the crops entered in table A-3, as sugar, orchards, garden produce, and miscellaneous food crops.

Column 2 (pages 80—83) differs from the figures in the forest administration reports, because the actual area of the forests is not known owing to incomplete survey, also because excisions made have not yet been taken note of in the forest registers, and because in many cases raiyatwari villages settled, thekadari villages surveyed, clearance lease villages earned in proprietary rights, and villages purchased under the waste-land sale rules, have not as yet been finally disforested and struck off the forest registers.

Column 3 states areas covered with water, hill, or rock, and land occupied by buildings and roads.

Column 4 states (1) the area and waste within holdings (including fallows of more than three years), (2) land under tree forest which is not administered under any Act dealing with forests, (3) land under scrub jungle or grass, and (4) groves not included in holdings.

Column 5.—Land which has been fallow for a period not exceeding three years is reckoned as current fallow.

Column 2 (page 84) includes the forest area administered by the Forest Department, but excludes a large area of cultivated land in the Melghat taluk shown as forest in the forest report.

Column 3 includes village sites and land taken up for public purposes or devoted to uses other than agriculture; it also includes unculturable portions of culturable fields.

Column 4 includes land available for cultivation but not given out; but in the Wun district land given out for cultivation but not cultivated by the occupant was included in the table until 1895, when the error was corrected.

Column 5 includes occupied culturable land left fallow for private reasons, such as grazing, rotation, etc.

Column 2 (pages 86—89) includes from 1895-96 the area cultivated within forests, and excludes the area of forests in the native state of Sandur, in Bellary, not included in the village papers. As this is included in the forest administration report, it accounts partly for the disagreement of its figures with those in this table.

Column 4.—Previous to 1892-93 the entire area of wholly inám villages in raiyatwari tracts of the Salem district was stated in this column.

Column 5 includes all occupied waste, that is to say, waste portions of land for which revenue is paid. Before 1893-94 this column included unoccupied lands in wholly inám villages in Nellore, which have since been included in columns 3 and 4.

Column 10.—The term "tanks" refers to a particular kind of dammed reservoirs. Previous to 1891-92 the area entered in this column was the gross, not the net, area irrigated, areas cropped more than once being added to the net area.

Column 2 (page 58) includes reserved and protected forests only. The figures differ slightly from those in the forest administration report, because the periods embraced are different.

Columns 8 to 13 (pages 38 and 39).—Figures for land partly irrigated from springs and mountain streams are not available.

Column 2 (page 90) states the areas of state and district forests and of plantations.

Column 3 includes not only lands absolutely unfit for cultivation, but also lands reserved for pasture, and plantations intended for public use and therefore left unassessed. A large portion of the pasture lands is fit for cultivation, and is given out for cultivation from time to time under special orders, such lands when given out for cultivation being transferred from column 3 to 5 or 6 as the case may be.

Column 4 states unoccupied assessed waste.

Column 5.—There is no system of fallows in this province, that is, lands are not systematically left uncultivated for the purpose of giving them rest. Individuals occupy large areas and pay full assessment thereon, leaving portions uncultivated, generally for the use of their cattle. For purposes of account the difference between the areas of the lands occupied by individuals and of those actually cultivated by them is taken as fallow. The lands occupied and assessed are sometimes unfit for cultivation, having been taken up on full assessment merely for use as pasture; but the exact area of such lands cannot be ascertained, though it cannot be large.

TABLE A—3 (pages 92—227).

The third section of table A states the gross cultivated area under each crop, irrespective of irrigation and double cropping, the area under the latter being included in the statement, but subtracted in column 41. The area is that stated in column 6 of Table A—2.

The headings which have undergone alteration since 1866 are—

1866	1884	1891
III D—1.	B.	A—3.
Other food-grains . . .	Other food-grains, including pulses	{ Barley. Cholam or jawar. Cambu or bajra. Ragi or marua. Maize. Gram. Other food-grains, including pulses.
Oilseeds . . .	Oilseeds . . .	{ Linseed. Til or jinjili. Others.
Sugar . . .	Sugarcane, . . .	{ Sugarcane. Others.

Fibres	{ Jute	Jute.
	{ Others	Others.
Vegetables Omitted	Omitted.
Opium "	Opium.
	. Chinchona	Chinchona.

The following items were added in 1891 :—

Condiments and spices.	Other drugs and narcotics.
Other dyes.	Fodder crops.
Indian hemp.	Orchards and garden produce.

GENERAL NOTES.

In cases where two or more crops are grown together, an estimate is made of the area covered by each, and the areas so estimated are separately returned. The estimate is made by the village accountant, or is subsequently determined on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities.

Columns 10, 14, 18, 21, 26, 33, 37, and 38 (pages 92—99).—The selection of crops for inclusion in these columns is left to the provincial authorities.

Column 41 (pages 97 and 99).—In 1896 the Government of India decided that in this column should be entered the areas actually sown, whether the crop comes to maturity or not, except in cases when fields, owing to the failure of the first sowings, have been devoted to other crops: in such cases the area first sown should be omitted.

Previous to this decision there was no uniformity of practice. The figures in the tables represented: for Madras, Ajmere-Merwara, and Pargana Mauipur the area sown or placed under crop; for Bombay the area sown, but any area on which the crop failed was treated as unsown; for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the total cultivated area exclusive of the double cropped area and the area on which *kharij* sowings failed; for Bengal, the Panjab, and the Central Provinces the area from which crops were taken. Again, in Assam, Berar, and Mysore, the area sown or placed under crop was stated for some districts, while for others the figures represented the area from which crops were actually taken. In Coorg neither the area sown nor the area actually cropped was stated; but all wet land paying assessment as cropped was entered.

Columns 28, 29, and 31 (pages 96 and 95).—The areas under coffee, tea, and chinchona differ in many instances from those in the special detailed statements (tables F, G, and H), the reason being that the two statements do not cover the same period; the special statements also include estimates of areas for which accurate statistics are not available, and which, therefore, are excluded from this table.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

The table states the actual area cropped, including the area on which crops have been destroyed, but excluding fallow. Land on which more than one crop has been obtained is entered as a separate crop area.

In this table is stated for the Khási and Jaintiá hills district, the area under tea cultivation only. In the case of Cachar and Sylhet the area under crops other than tea is available only for the cadastrally surveyed tracts. This information was stated for the first time for Sylhet in the table for 1893-94, and for Cachar in the table for 1896-97. The cropped areas stated for the five upper districts of the Assam valley for years prior to 1895-96 relate only to tracts cadastrally surveyed, and to *khiraj* lands and tea estates not cadastrally surveyed. Since 1895-96 the whole cropped area in these districts has been stated. In the case of the Garo hills district the areas under different crops are available for the plains tracts only, and were entered for the first time in the table for 1893-94. For the Nágá hills district the information was obtained for 1893-94 to 1896-97 for two mauzas only, and has been omitted from the table for 1897-98, as statistics for the whole district are not available.

Column 36 (page 119) includes area occupied by village sites.

Columns 37 and 38.—For years before 1894-95 figures were not available for miscellaneous food and non-food crops in the Goalpara, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur districts.

As no statistics are at present prepared by village or circle officers, the figures entered in this table are merely estimates, except those for Chittagong. District officers have not always been able to estimate for "orchards and garden produce" and "miscellaneous food and non-food crops;" and the figures are, therefore, incomplete.

In these provinces the area sown with unimportant mixed crops, for which no separate heading is provided in the provincial crop statements, is assigned to the principal crop by the village accountant. The areas of important mixed crops, namely, wheat and barley, wheat and gram, barley and gram, jawar and arhar, bajra and arhar, and cotton and arhar, for which

separate headings are provided in the crop returns, were included until 1893-94 with "other food-grains including pulses." Since 1894-95 they have been distributed in accordance with prescribed formulæ and entered under the crops of which they are composed. In the Almora and Garhwal districts no statistics of crops other than tea are available since 1895-96.

The instruction of the Government of India that column 41 should exhibit the areas actually sown, has been complied with since 1897-98.

The areas stated are actual areas sown or placed under crop in Government and jagir *Munpur* villages.

Column 41 (pages 181—187).—The figures for 1896-97 and 1897-98 represent the area of standing crops and also the area on which crops were sown and failed. The figures exceed the sum of the figures in columns 2 to 38 the details of failure in respect of each separate crop not being available for entry. Nor do the figures in this column agree with those in column 6 of table A—2, since the latter do not include areas on which the crop failed.

Column 36 (pages 197 and 199) includes green fodder for cattle. *Bombay.*

Column 36 (pages 205 and 207) includes groves situated within the home farm of *Central Provinces* the landlord or the holding of a tenant.

Column 40 (page 211).—No figures for double-cropped areas were available previous to *Berar* 1894-95.

Column 10 (pages 212—216) includes all miscellaneous food crops which in other *Madras* provinces are entered in column 37.

Column 31 (pages 218—222).—The figures differ considerably from those in the special detailed statement of cinchona cultivation (table H), the reason being that many planters do not furnish information required for the special statement.

Column 35 (pages 219—223) states the areas sown with grass and crops raised solely for purposes of fodder. Lands left waste for grazing purposes, and on which grass grows spontaneously, are not included in this column.

Column 31 (page 98).—There are no separate cinchona plantations in *Coorg*, the plant being grown with the coffee in coffee estates. The figures are an estimate of the area actually occupied by cinchona.

TABLE A—4 (pages 228—253).

This table deals with agricultural stock. The headings of the form now in use differ from those of 1866 and 1884 in the following respects:—

1866 III D—2.	1884 III D—2.	1891 A—4.
Cows and bullocks	Cows and bullocks	{ Bulls and bullocks. Cows.
.....	Buffaloes	
.....	{ Male buffaloes. Cow buffaloes. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves).
Horses }	Horses and ponies	Horses and ponies.
Ponies }	Mules and donkeys	Mules and donkeys.
Donkeys	Sheep and goats	{ Sheep. Goats.
Sheep and goats	Camels.

GENERAL NOTES.

The figures in this table are probably less accurate than those in the other tables in the volume

The figures exclude Sind, for which province no statistics of live stock have yet been collected, though endeavours are being made to obtain satisfactory information.

In some provinces they include, and in others they exclude, animals in towns, cities, and cantonments. The Government of India decided in 1896 that live stock in cities and canton-

ments should be included wherever it is possible to secure their enumeration, and that oxen and buffaloes not old enough for work or to produce young should be treated as "young stock."

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

The figures of live stock in Lower and Upper Burma were collected up to 1897-98 inclusively by thugyis or headmen when preparing the capitation tax rolls, or when required for the statement. Cattle were not counted on any particular day. The figures include all animals in towns and also those employed in each district by Government departments, such as transport, military, police, and by municipalities.

From 1898 annual statements of cattle and agricultural implements are to be prepared, during the field season, by circle thugyis and revenue surveyors for their respective charges, and to be submitted to the township officers before the 31st March, shewing the statistics for each village charge.

Stock statistics for the six Assam valley districts were received for the first time in 1890-91, for Cachar in 1894-95, and for all other districts except the Khási and Jaintiá Hills in 1893-94. As the figures for the Nágá Hills related only to the settled land in two mauzas, they have been omitted from the table for 1897-98. It has not yet been found possible to obtain any statistics of stock for the Khási and Jaintiá hills, and for the Garo hills no such statistics have been received since 1895-96.

In the Assam valley and the cadastrally surveyed portions of the Surma valley the figures are collected each year by mandals or patwaris shortly before the time when the statement is submitted by district officers, and tabulated for each mandal's or patwari's circle, after which the figures are totalled for each manza and tahsil, and finally for the whole district. In other parts of the Surma valley the information is collected by the village chaukidars. The stock in towns, cities, and cantonments are included in the statements of all districts, for which statistics are available, since 1896-97, and of all except two or three districts for previous years.

The table relates only to the tracts where surveys are being made or a record of rights prepared. The figures are not collected each year, but for each tract, they are collected only when that tract is under survey.

The figures of live stock are obtained by an annual census made by the patwari at the time he makes his round for the record of the spring crops. A rough record of the detail for each tenant is made by the patwari and tested from time to time by the kanungo. The resultant totals are preserved in the patwari papers.

The table does not include stock in towns and cantonments. Animals under three years of age are classed as young stock.

There is no general system for the enumeration. In some villages a census is taken, but there is no fixed date for it; in others the figures are collected from the registers of mortality maintained from information supplied by lambardars and patels and checked by the police. Arrangements have been made to hold a census of all the cattle, both in Ajmere and Merwara, on one fixed date in the first week of September each year.

An annual census of live stock is taken on the 15th March.

The table is based on figures furnished by patwaris who make an enumeration of the cattle in a village every fourth year, when a detailed jamabandi is prepared. The enumeration is not made on a particular day, but whenever the patwari finds time for it between the months of April and August. The result is that in a fourth of the province an enumeration of cattle is made every year, and the fresh figures for that fourth part are incorporated in the annual statement by subtracting from the preceding year's figures the old statistics and adding the new figures.

Cantonments do not form part of any patwari circle, and until 1896-97 stock in cantonments was excluded except in Pesháwar and Lahore, where special arrangements had been made with the cantonment authorities. Since 1896-97, however, cattle in cantonments and municipalities have been included. Cattle in the Hissar farm are not included, as that area is not within any patwari circle; but since 1897-98 all cattle belonging to Government have been included.

Cattle up to two years of age are classed as young stock.

Ploughs are considered to mean ploughs at work, that is, ploughs provided with a yoke of plough oxen.

The figures of live stock are collected annually by village officers at a house-to-house enquiry in June. All animals belonging to a family are entered against the name of the head

of the family, even though the animals are temporarily absent from the village. Animals belonging to other villages are excluded, and those belonging to a roving grazer who has no permanent residence are noted but not included in the village resources. The figures are regularly tested by circle inspectors (kanungos). Stock statistics are not collected in the city of Bombay.

Columns 10 and 11 (pages 246 and 247).—In 1891-92 arrangements were made for the registration of mules, donkeys, and camels in all districts. Previous to that year statistics were collected only from districts where these animals were numerous.

No stock statistics were received from these provinces until after 1891-92, and those furnished in 1892-93 related to thirteen districts only. In 1893-94 no statistics were collected for Mandla, and those for Bálághát relate to seventy-three patwari circles only. The figures are collected annually, between the 1st January and the 15th March, by the patwaris for the areas in their charge, in the form of appendices to the *milan khasra*. The total of the return is recorded in the tahsil by the kanungo in a village register. The patwari includes all animals which belong to residents of the village, but are temporarily absent (*e.g.*, for grazing), and excludes animals which are temporarily in the village for grazing on other purposes, but do not belong to residents of the village. Until 1896-97 stock in cities and large towns was not in all cases included, and there were no figures for cantonments. In May 1897 special arrangements were made for the inclusion in the tables for 1896-97 and subsequent years of stock in cities, large towns, and cantonments.

Young oxen, if actually on work, are classed under the head "bulls and bullocks." Heifers which have not reached the calving age are excluded from the class "cows."

A census of the cattle in each district was taken once a year up to 1897-98, though not on any particular date, by the village officials, and the figures were checked by munshims and tahsildars. Table A—4 was based on the results of the census, and included in the case of the Akola district, cattle in towns and cantonments. Calves under two years are classed as young stock.

From 1898-99 an enumeration of cattle and other live-stock is to be made, once every five years, on the night of the 15th March, by patels and patwaris in the districts, and by the Municipalities and Town Committees in cantonments and towns.

All cattle belonging to one owner are to be entered against his name, even though the animals are temporarily absent from the village. When an owner cultivates land in more than one village, the actual number in each particular village on the night of enumeration is to be entered in the return for that village. Cattle belonging to other villages, but temporarily present in the village for purposes of grazing, are not to be entered in the return for that village.

Statistics for wholly inám villages in all districts, except Nellore and Salem, were for the first time included in the table for 1893-94, but the figures are not very accurate. Statistics for wholly inám villages in Nellore have been included since 1894-95. Previous to 1884 it was the practice in Madras to take a stock census every five years. A census of cattle in Government villages is now taken annually through the agency of village officers and checked by superior revenue officers: this is done in the last week of October in most districts and in the first week of May in others. The results are entered in a special statement maintained in each village, and are thence tabulated for each taluk and district. In inám villages, however, no suitable agency is available for the work, and Collectors obtain information for these villages as best they can: it is not known to what extent any census is made in them. No information exists regarding live stock in permanently-settled estates.

The figures down to 1894-95 did not include live stock in the town of Madura and in one cantonment of Ganjam. Instructions were subsequently issued to the Collectors of these districts to enumerate the stock and include the figures in the table.

The table includes stock statistics of all towns and cantonments except those in zamindaris, and those which do not form part of any revenue village and in which the statistics are not collected because there is no agency for the purpose.

Column 6 (pages 251 and 252).—Cattle under four years of age are classed as young stock.

A census of live-stock is taken in the last week of March by the parapattigars, and the particulars are entered in a register, an extract of which is sent to the Commissioner's office. European planters are called on to furnish every year a statement of cattle in their estates. The table is compiled from all the information so derived.

Animals in municipal towns are included. Animals under three years of age are classed as young stock.

No census of live stock is taken, but the statistics are collected every year by the shanbog and Patel of each village by enquiry or inspection just before the taluk jamabandi, and recorded in the village account on which this table is based. Stock in municipalities is included since 1896-97.

TABLE C (pages 254—291).

This table indicates the relation between area, population, and land revenue; in other words, it exhibits the mean burden of the State assessment on the land assessed to it and on the community at large. It was first prescribed in 1884, and was revised in 1893. Similar information previous to 1884 is contained in Tables ID, IE—2, and IE—6; appended to the General Administration Reports.

The two main classes of tenure, (1) raiyatwari and (2) zamindari and village communities, specified in 1884, were not exhaustive, and the provincial administrations were allowed to make additions to these two classes in accordance with local requirements. The table now states all tenures under one or other of three heads, namely (1) raiyatwari, (2) zamindari and village communities (temporarily settled), and (3) zamindari (permanently settled).

The present form differs from that prescribed in 1884 in the following respects :—

1884.		1893.	
1.—(1) Raiyatwari (2) Zamindari and village communities	}	(1) Raiyatwari. (2) Zamindari and village communities (temporarily settled). (3) Zamindari (permanently settled).	
3.—Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.		} Deduct {	(a) Area not fully assessed. (b) Area for which the returns required for this table are not available.
4.—Balance of area fully assessed			Balance, that is, fully assessed area for which returns are available. (a) Total. (b) Cultivated.

GENERAL NOTES.

In July 1893 the following rules were prescribed for filling in this table :—

Entry 1 in general table C (pages 254—259), column 3 in provincial table C (pages 266—290).

The varieties of tenure entered should be included, as far as possible, under one or other of the following, namely (1) raiyatwari, (2) zamindari and village communities (temporarily settled), and (3) zamindari (permanently settled).

Entry 2 (a) in general table (pages 254—259), column 5 (a) (pages 266—290) in provincial tables.

Areas held revenue-free or at privileged rates should be deducted, but the deduction need not be made where such areas are in any case less than an entire village, and where there is any difficulty in estimating the corresponding deduction to be made in the population head 10 (column 11). In the Madras, Bombay, and Berar tables all land on which a full assessment has not been leviable during the year (for instance, assessed unoccupied land) should be classed for the purposes of this column as "area not fully assessed." Areas should not be entered in this column merely because the assessment due from them has been suspended or remitted on account of short crops, or for other special reasons.

Entry 3 in general table (pages 254—259), column 4 in provincial tables (pages 266—290).

This column should be subdivided into (a) total fully assessed area for which returns are available, and (b) area cultivated out of the area given in head (a). The latter head should be equal to the former after deducting current fallows and fully assessed waste.

Entry 4 in general table (pages 254—259), column 5 in provincial table (pages 266—290).

Where the land revenue includes the zamindar's share, the net demand should be entered, and the table should state the payments due by the zamindars to Government, not those due by raiyats to the zamindars. The actual realisable demand for the year should be entered, after excluding arrears for past years. Sums remitted on account of unoccupied lands, short crops, etc., should be excluded. Land revenue in this column includes miscellaneous land revenue.

Entry 7 (pages 260—265) in general tables, column 8 (pages 267—291) in provincial tables.

As in entry 4 (column 5), but miscellaneous land revenue and land revenue on areas not fully assessed to be excluded.

Entry 8 in general tables (pages 260—265), column 9 in provincial tables (pages 267—291).

To be entry 7 (column 8), divided by entry 3(a) (column 4(a).)

Entry 9 in general tables (pages 260—265), column 10 in provincial tables (pages 267—291).

To be entry 7 (column 8), divided by entry 3(b) (column 4(b).)

Areas under forest are included in entry 1 (column 2), under the prevailing tenure of the province.

The population in entry 5 (column 6) is that of the last general census.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

Column 3 (a) (page 266).—The only areas in Upper Burma classed as zamindari are special grants made on the terms given in Appendix I of the Rules under the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation.

Column 3 (b) includes non-state lands which are at present assessed in the form of thathameda (household tax).

Column 4 (a) contains figures of state lands including current fallows.

Column 4 (b) contains figures of state lands excluding current fallows.

Column 5 includes thathameda (household tax), water-rate, revenue from state land, and miscellaneous land revenue, but excludes remissions under these heads.

Column 8 (page 267) states only the land revenue demand realised on the fully assessed area entered in column 4.

Column 11.—The population of villages and kwins is considered as belonging to fully or not fully assessed area accordingly as the greater portion of the village or kwin lands are or are not fully assessed.

Column 1 (page 268).—Before 1893-94 all grants made under the waste land rules were classed as zamindari (temporarily settled); since that year grants under the waste land rules of Arakan (1839-41), and Pegu (1865), are classed as zamindari (temporarily settled), while grants under Lord Canning's rules (1863) are classed as zamindari (permanently settled). All other land is classed as raiyatwari.

Column 3 (a) includes the areas (described in the note to column 1) assessed at privileged rates.

Column 3 (b) includes all areas other than those assessed either fully or not fully.

Column 4 (a) includes current fallows.

Column 4 (b) excludes current fallows.

Column 5 states the actual demand on the land assessed, including miscellaneous land revenue, but excludes remissions granted.

Column 8 (page 269) states the actual demand on the land assessed, excluding miscellaneous land revenue and remissions granted.

Column 1 (page 270).—In 1890-91 waste land grants held on progressive assessment, as also Government wastes and forests, were included under the head "zamindari and village communities." In other years before 1892-93 such waste land grants were entered under a separate head. Since then they have been included under the head "zamindari (temporarily settled)." In the tables for 1893-94 and subsequent years forest area has been included under raiyatwari tenure.

Column 5.—Before 1893-94 the whole revenue of the Garo hills district, that is, the portion paid to zamindars as well as the Government share in it, was entered in this column. Since that year only the Government share of the revenue has been entered.

Column 6 includes the population of the feudatory states in the Khási and Jaintia hills.

Column 10 (page 271).—The incidence has not hitherto been calculated on the same principle each year. For instance, in 1886-87, 1887-88, and 1890-91 the calculation was based on the actually cropped area entered in column 5 of table A—2 and the revenue entered in column 8 of table C. In 1888-89 and 1889-90 the incidence in some districts was returned at the same figure as in column 9. Since 1893-94 uniformity has been maintained in this respect, the incidence being calculated on the cultivated portion of the fully assessed area. The cultivated area in the zamindari permanently settled estates in Sylhet and Goalpara not being known, the rates of incidence cannot be given for these estates.

The table is prepared once in five years for this province, the greater part of which is permanently settled. The figures for 1892-93 were therefore reproduced in the subsequent statements till 1896-97 in which year the table has been prepared afresh.

Column 1 (pages 272—276).—The classification of estates adopted in the statistics was for 1892-93 (1) zamindari and (2) Government estates. In the table for 1896-97 the following classification has been adopted :—

(1) *Zamindari (permanently settled)* includes estates managed for proprietors by Government.

(2) *Zamindari (temporarily settled)* includes (a) all temporarily settled estates, namely, those settled for periods with proprietors, and private estates leased to farmers for periods; and (b) all estates owned by Government as proprietor.

Column 2 states up to 1895-96 the area of estates borne on the revenue roll of the district, whether entirely situated within the district boundaries or not, and does not include lands of estates partly situated within the district boundaries but borne on the revenue roll of another district. This accounts for the discrepancy between the district areas stated in this column and those entered in table A—1.

From 1896-97 the area in this column agrees with the area entered in table A—1. It represents the total area by survey less the area of feudatory states.

Statistics for this table were not collected for 1897-98 for these provinces.

Columns 3 (a) and 3 (b) (page 278) exclude small revenue-free plots, for which details are not forthcoming.

Column 4 (b) states the net cropped area of the year corresponding with that in column 4(a) of table A—3 (area under crops), but limited to the fully assessed area for which returns are available of column 4(a).

Column 6.—The total population of the provinces excludes the population of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares in the Benares and Mirzapur districts.

Column 10 (page 279).—The cultivated area stated in this column is the cropped portion of the fully assessed area, but previous to 1892-93 it included current fallows.

Column 11 includes population of revenue-free lands when the area of such lands is less than an entire village. The inclusion does not materially affect the incidence entered in column 12.

No figures have been entered in columns 8 to 13 opposite "Lucknow, permanently settled," as no portion of the permanently-settled area has been fully assessed to land revenue.

Columns 13 and 14.—The figures are taken from the latest census report.

Entry 5 (page 257) includes since 1893-94 the population of jagir villages which was previously omitted.

Entry 10 (page 263) excludes population of jagir villages.

Columns 3 (a) and 3 (b) (page 280) include villages receiving frontier remissions, tracts which are entirely unassessed (such as the Kulu mountains), and istamrari tenures.

Column 5 includes assigned revenue.

Column 10 (page 281).—The cultivated area referred to in this column in the table for 1892-93 and former years included current fallows, except in certain districts in the south-west of the province, mostly under fluctuating assessment. The cultivated area taken for calculating the incidence since 1893-94 is exclusive of current fallows.

Column 1 (page 282).—Lands held under special tenures, such as (1), talukdari, mehwas, udbad-jamabandi, narvadari, and bhagdari in Gujrat, and khoti and izafat in the Konkan, which were entered formerly under separate heads, have been classed as "zamindari and village communities (temporarily settled)" since 1892-93.

Column 3 (a) includes alienated area and the area held free of revenue or the revenue of which has been reduced by special agreement, and the fully assessed unoccupied area since 1893-94.

Column 3 (b) includes land not available for cultivation or unassessed.

Column 4 includes land under temporary cultivation; also pôt inâms paying full assessment. The fully assessed unoccupied area, which was formerly included in this column, has been deducted in column 3(a) since 1893-94.

The same figure (fully assessed occupied area) was returned both for columns 4(a) and 4(b) in 1894-95. But in the returns for 1895-96 the figure entered in column 4(b) represents the net cropped area.

Column 5 states net receipts on account of the land, including quit-rent and miscellaneous land revenue. In the case of Sind the total land revenue in column 5 includes consolidated land and water assessment levied on lands irrigated from canals. (See note to column 8.)

Column 8 (page 283).—The assessment on the fully assessed unoccupied area, which was formerly included in this column, has been excluded since 1893-94.

In the returns for 1895-96, the remissions on account of short crops, etc., which have hitherto been included in columns 5 and 8, are excluded from each of these columns.

Column 10.—The incidence is calculated from the occupied area, which, in the Presidency proper, is treated as the cultivated area for the purposes of this table, and the assessment on that area.

Column 11 includes population of pôt inâms and the like scattered areas which cannot be distinguished from the population of the fully assessed area. The population of the fully assessed portion of zamindari estates has been included since 1893-94.

Column 12.—The incidence is based on the figures given in column 11 and those in column 8, plus the amount of full assessment on privileged lands held in fully assessed villages at less than that assessment. Previous to 1893-94 miscellaneous land revenue was included in the calculation.

Column 3 (a) (page 282) includes fallows from 1892-93 and fully assessed unoccupied area from 1893-94. Formerly these were included in column 4.

Column 4 excludes fallows and the fully assessed unoccupied area [see note to column 3 (a)]. In Sind fallows are assessed once in five years.

Column 5 includes revenue from alienated area.

Column 8 (page 283).—The assessment on the fully assessed unoccupied area, which was previously included in this column, has been excluded from 1893-94, and that on fallows has not been entered from 1891-92.

Column 10.—The incidence is calculated from the cultivated area, excluding fallows, and the assessment on that area.

Column 1 (page 284).—Previous to 1890-91 the whole area of the province was classed as khalsa or zamindari.

Column 2 states the area by village papers (column 6 of table A—1) plus the area for which no returns exist (column 4 of the same table). Previous to 1890-91 it stated the area entered in column 1 of table A—1, less feudatory and tributary states.

Column 3 (a).—Zamindari estates properly so-called (that is, excluding malguzari) are classed as not fully assessed but in the tables for 1889-90 and 1890-91 they were classed partly as fully assessed, and partly as not fully assessed, and previous to 1889-90 the whole area of such estates was entered as fully assessed.

Column 10 (page 285).—The cultivated area referred to in this column includes fallows. Since 1894-95 the net cropped fully assessed area has been taken in calculating the incidence.

Column 3 (a) (page 286).—This column states jagir, izára, and palampat villages, all unassessed land, forest areas, village sites, roads, rivers, etc. Uniformity in filling up this column has been secured since 1895-96.

Column 4 (a).—*Pót kharáb* lands are excluded from this column which includes only occupied lands available for cultivation.

Column 4 (b) states the cultivated area in khalsa villages only.

Column 5.—The figures are those of the total land revenue of the district inclusive of jagir, palampat, and leased villages. The method of calculation is the same in all districts.

Column 6.—The population is that of the last general census.

Column 8 (page 287) includes assessment on occupied lands only, and is that of the area stated in column 4 (a).

Column 10.—The incidence since 1896-97 has been calculated on the area entered in column 4 (b), the cultivated area in khalsa villages only.

Column 11 excludes population of jagir and izára villages.

Column 1 (page 286).—From 1886-87 to 1889-90 the khalsa (revenue-paying) area was classed as "zamindari and village communities" and from 1890-91 to 1892-93 as "raiyatwari." From 1890-91 to 1892-93 jagir and minor istamrári areas, and from 1891-92 large istamrári areas, were classed as zamindari. Since 1893-94 the khalsa area has been classed as "zamindari and village communities (temporarily settled)" and the jagir and istamrári areas as "zamindari (permanently settled)."

Column 2.—The area entered from 1886-87 to 1889-90 related to khalsa land only, and that entered in 1890-91 included jagir and minor istamrári villages. Since 1892-93 the whole area of the province has been entered.

Columns 3(a) and 3(b).—Jagir villages have been entered as deductions in these columns since 1890-91.

Column 4 includes in the case of the khalsa villages the assessed cultivated area, including assessed fallows. The minor istamrári area was entered as not fully assessed in 1890-91 and 1891-92; and the large istamrári area was entered as such in 1891-92. The whole of the istamrári area, which is now returned as "zamindari (permanently settled)," has, since 1892-93, been entered as fully assessed.

Column 8 (page 287).—The table for 1890-91 included the land revenue of minor istamrári villages, and for 1891-92 and 1892-93 the revenue of both large and minor istamrári villages.

Column 10.—The cultivated area stated in this column is, in the case of "zamindari (temporarily settled)," the cropped portion of the fully assessed area.

Column 11 excludes population of jagir villages, but the population of such villages was included in the statements for 1890-91 and 1891-92. The population of large istamrári villages was excluded from the statements for 1890-91, but included in those for later years.

Column 3 (a) (page 288).—In the case of raiyatwari tracts this column states the area of unoccupied assessed lands, of minor inám lands in Government villages held rent-free or subject to quit-rent, and of all unassessed poramboke and forest lands, excluding portions of the first mentioned two classes occupied under "miscellaneous;" and in the case of zamindari tracts the areas of hills, porambokes, and minor ináms are entered. The entire area of whole inám villages is deducted in this column.

Column 3 (b).—Raiyatwari; includes the area of Agency tracts, except in Godavari, for which district particulars for such tracts are reported by the Collector.

Column 4 (a).—Raiyatwari; states the total occupied area.

Column 5.—Raiyatwari; states the net land revenue demand, excluding remissions and deductions, but including quit-rent on minor ináms and miscellaneous revenue pertaining to land, and also water-tax.

In the case of zamindari and whole inám villages, this column states the *peshkash* or quit-rent payable to Government, and the water-rate on lands included in such tracts, as also jodi or quit-rent on minor ináms situated therein.

Column 8 (page 289).—Raiyatwari; states the net land revenue demand, excluding remissions and deductions and revenue from minor ináms (quit-rent and water-tax). In the case of zamindari this column states the *peshkash* or quit-rent payable to Government, excluding the jodi or quit-rent and water-rate on minor ináms.

In the tables for 1892-93 and preceding years, the figures in column 8 against raiyatwari are in some districts greater than those in column 5. This is due to the fact that the entry in column 5 included quit-rent on mihor ináms, water-rate, and other miscellaneous land revenue; while column 8 stated the assessment on the fully assessed area, both occupied and unoccupied. Where the fully assessed unoccupied area is large, or the miscellaneous revenue included in column 5 is small, the revenue in column 8 is generally in excess of that in column 5.

Column 10.—The cultivated area stated in this column is, in the case of raiyatwari lands, the total area cropped out of the area given in column 4(a). The corresponding information is not available for the zamindari area. Previous to 1893-94 the occupied area was for the purpose of this return taken as equivalent to the cultivated area.

Column 11 states the entire population of raiyatwari and zamindari villages, respectively, except of raiyatwari Agency tracts in Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

Entry 2 (page 269) includes bané and cardamom lands.

Column 3 (a) (page 290) states the area entered in column 4 of table A-1 and in column 4 of table A-2.

Column 3 (b) states the areas entered in columns 2 and 3 of table A-2.

Column 4 (a) states Government occupied lands including minor ináms in Government villages (columns 5 and 6 of table A-2).

Column 4 (b) states the area actually cropped (column 6 of table A-2).

Column 5 states the total realisable land revenue, including miscellaneous land revenue.

Column 8 (page 291) states the total raiyatwari demand, plus the quit-rent due on minor ináms in Government villages.

The khalsa areas are classed as "raiayatwari."

Column 6 (page 444).—The differences between the figures, wherever they occur, are attributable to the fact that people often move from one nizámat to another or to villages other than khalsa in search of employment; the population of villages other than khalsa is not taken into account in the tables.

Column 11 (page 445).—The differences between the figures, wherever they occur, are due to the fact that the pablikasht cultivators who come into the khalsa villages from villages other than khalsa are reckoned as a part of the population of fully assessed areas of the khalsa villages, and included therein.

TABLE D (pages 292-321).

This table states the principal varieties of tenure held direct from Government. Owing to the great diversity of tenures the form is not perfectly adapted to the conditions existing in every province, but it was thought desirable to prescribe a form for general adoption in order to admit of the compilation of an abstract for the whole of India to complete the series of consolidated tables embodied in the Agricultural Statistics. The classification finally selected in 1891 was therefore of the most general description possible, but the difficulties experienced in some provinces in moulding their statistics to the prescribed classification have not yet been entirely surmounted, and so far it has not been possible to compile a consolidated return for all India.

For the years previous to 1884-85, in which year a compilation of Agricultural Statistics for British India was first published, information regarding the varieties of tenure held direct from Government is to be found in table I-E-3 appended to the General Administration Reports. The form was suggested by the Statistical Committee of 1866, was revised in 1884, and again revised in 1891.

The modifications introduced in the form since 1866 are noted below:—

1866. I-E-3. Column 1.	1884. I-E-3. Column 1.	1891. D. Column 1.
1. Great zamindaris paying more than Rs5,000 revenue.	1. No alteration.	1. Revenue payers paying more than Rs50,000 revenue.
2. Large zamindaris paying more than Rs5,000 revenue.	2. Large zamindaris paying from Rs5,000 to Rs5,000 revenue.	2. Revenue payers paying from Rs50,000 to Rs5,000 revenue.
Held by individuals under law of primogeniture. Held by individuals and families under ordinary law.	Under law of primogeniture. Under ordinary law.	(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture. (b) Individuals and families under ordinary law. (c) Village communities.
Under law of primogeniture. Under ordinary law.	Under law of primogeniture. Under ordinary law.	(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture. (b) Individuals and families under ordinary law. (c) Village communities.

1866. I-E-3. Column 1.	1884. I-E-3. Column 1.	1891. D. Column 1.	
3. Small zamindaris other than those of cultivating communities.	3. Zamindaris paying from R5,000 to R100 revenue.	3. Revenue payers paying from R5,000 to R100 revenue.	(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture. (b) Individuals and families under ordinary law. (c) Village communities.
4. Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common.	4. Small zamindaris other than those of cultivating communities paying less than R100 revenue.	4. Revenue payers paying less than R100 revenue.	(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture. (b) Individuals and families under ordinary law. (c) Village communities.
5. Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than R100.	5. Peasant proprietors paying separately.	5. Peasant proprietors paying separately. [Changed in 1898 to "5. Small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiayatwari tenure)."]	
6. Holders of revenue-free tenures.	6. Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures.	6. Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures.	(a) In perpetuity. (b) For life.
Column 8. Revenue rate per acre. Column 9. Supposed net profit per acre.	Column 8. Revenue rate per acre. Column 9. Omitted.	Column 8. Omitted. Column 9. Omitted.	(a) In perpetuity. (b) For life or lives.

GENERAL NOTES.

Class V, column 14 (pages 292—321) (Formerly "peasant proprietors paying separately," now changed to "small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiayatwari tenure)."—The intention was to distinguish the occupant under a raiayatwari tenure, who pays the revenue upon his holding direct to Government and has no concern with the holdings of others, from the owner under a zamindari tenure, who is jointly responsible with the other owners of the mahal, for the whole revenue of the whole mahal though his own holding forms only a portion of the mahal. It was found that this intention was not sufficiently clearly indicated by the words used in the column, and the Government of India in January 1898 directed their replacement by the words here noted.

Class VI, columns 15 and 16 (Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures) include inámdars and jagirdars. The local Governments are at liberty to subdivide the minor head "in perpetuity" of this class so as to distinguish between grants (a) absolutely and (b) conditionally held in perpetuity.

[NOTE.—This classification of tenure was not adopted by the Bombay Presidency until 1895-96.]

Side head 1 (pages 292—321) (number of estates).—The number of estates entered in this column represents the number of separate estates recorded on the Land Revenue Registers.

Side head 2 (number of villages).—A village is often entered more than once in this column when it contains or consists of parts of two or more estates separately assessed.

Side head 3 (number of holders or shareholders).—One proprietor holding land in two or more villages is entered twice or oftener, according to the number of settlements made with him.

The totalling of the table has been abandoned since 1891-92 as misleading, owing to the double entries in certain side heads, such as side head 2, in which a village is often entered more than once.

In March 1892 the words "other than those of cultivating communities" were omitted from the fourth class of tenure (revenue-payers paying less than R100 revenue) in the form prescribed in 1891, in order to admit of such communities being classed under the heading "village communities" in this class.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

In the Shwebo district, tenants of state land and owners of bobabaing (non-state) land who paid water-rate, were classed as "individuals under law of primogeniture" in 1891-92; but since 1892-93 they have been classed as "individuals and families under ordinary law."

Holders of state land are classed as "small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiayatwari tenure)." Previous to 1895-96 holders of non-state land were classed as "holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures," the ordinary non-state land tenure being included under the sub-head "in perpetuity." In 1895-96 all tenures were classed as "small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiayatwari tenure)," under (a) state land, (b) non-state land.

For the present, only the special grants in the Sagaing and Kyaukse districts are entered under class IX "Others."

With the following exceptions all tenures in Lower Burma are classed as "small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiyyatwari tenure)":—

(a) Grants under the old waste land rules of Pegu and Arakan, which are classed as holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures."

(b) Grants under Lord Canning's rules, which are classed as "purchasers of waste lands."

Classes I to IV, columns 2 to 13 (pages 296 and 297) refer to permanently-settled estates only. All entries under these classes come under the sub-head "individuals and families under the ordinary law," as there are, as at present ascertained, no individuals holding under the law of primogeniture, and no village communities, properly so called, in the province.

Class VI, columns 15 and 16 (holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures) includes holders of *lakhiraj* and *nialakhiraj* estates, special tenures, and revenue-free estates.

Class VII, column 17 (landowners who have redeemed the revenue) includes holders of commuted estates and fee-simple grants compelled to redeem.

Side head 2 (number of villages) states collectively the number of villages taken from the last census report, as the number comprised in each class is not at present known.

Side head 3 (number of holders or shareholders) cannot be filled up, as the number of shareholders in an estate is not usually known. It is not the custom in any part of Assam (except, perhaps, in Cachar) for all the shareholders to register their names.

This table is prepared triennially, as the variations in the entries from year to year are very slight.

Class IX, column 19 (page 299) (others) includes Government estates under direct management, and estates of recusant proprietors under the management of Government. Since 1897-98, tea estates and resumed estates are also included.

Side head 2 (number of villages) states in one sum the number of villages as returned by the Revenue Survey.

Side head 3 (number of holders or shareholders).—This number is, for the purposes of classes I to IV, VI, VII, and VIII, taken as equivalent to "proprietors registered in the Collectorate."

The word "estate" means a property separately assessed to land revenue.

Until 1894-95 forest land, state properties, Government grants, nazul, petty grantees, areas of civil lines and cantonments, and Government appropriations, were entered against class IX (others); they have since been excluded from the table.

Class V, column 14 (pages 301—303) [small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiyyatwari tenure)].—There are no raiyyatwari lands in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The figures for the year 1893-94 are apparently incorrect.

Side head 1 (number of estates).—An estate paying a certain amount of revenue, but situated in three parganas of the district and entered in the land revenue registers as three separate estates, each under that amount of revenue, is treated as one estate and not three estates.

Side head 2 (number of villages).—The number of villages is not necessarily the actual number of mauzas in the district held from Government. Thus a village containing part of two or more mahals paying different sums as revenue is entered twice or thrice as necessary.

Side head 6 (average assessment of each estate).—The figures are obtained by dividing the gross revenue by the number of estates. The gross revenue is the gross land revenue for each description of tenure. In the case of revenue-free tenures, or where the revenue is not ascertainable, the estimated revenue obtained for the purpose of assessing the 10 per cent cess is taken. In 1895 the Government of India directed that the *actual*, not the assumed, revenue should be entered in side head 6 against class VI (holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures). The figures for 1894-95 were rendered in accordance with this instruction.

The divisions of tenures prescribed by the Government of India in 1884 were not adopted for Oudh until after 1889-90.

The table was first prepared in 1890-91.

Class V, column 14 (page 305) [small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiyyatwari tenure)] includes all raiyyatwari holdings.

The statement is prepared quadrennially. The revision of statistics is not, however, relegated to a single year, but is gradually carried out in one village one year and in another the next during the whole period of four years.

Class IX, column 19, (page 309) (others) states the leases from Government without right of ownership.

Side head 1 (pages 308 and 309) (number of estates).—About 90 per cent of the villages come into the third class of tenure. Class IX (others) includes lands held on leases from Government without right of ownership.

Side head 1 (number of estates), *2* (number of villages), *5* (average area of each estate), and *6* (average assessment of each estate).—In the case of class VI (holders of wholly or

partially revenue-free tenures) these heads cannot be filled up unless only whole estates which are partially or entirely assigned or released are entered as revenue-free holdings, and all smaller holdings are omitted. The figures for this class are necessarily included in the total for classes I to IV so long as class VI is not made to consist exclusively of entire estates, for classes I to IV and IX now include every estate in the province.

Side head 3 (number of holders or shareholders).—The number of holders entered against class VI is the number of revenue assignees.

The prescribed form was not adopted until the year 1891-92. Before that year (the return for 1884-85 excepted) the statement was prepared in a form prescribed by the Punjab Government with reference to local conditions.

The prescribed classification of tenures has been adopted in the statements since 1895-96.

Side head 1 (pages 310 and 311) (number of estates).—As regards peasant proprietors (class I in the Bombay form) the word "estate" means (as in Madras) the "holding." So with respect to pôt inâms in khalsa villages, each alienated holding is classed as an estate. But in the case of entirely alienated villages the entire village is classed as one estate.

Side head 4 (gross area).—As regards raiyatwari area the total is for occupied land only. The area of other estates is given in the gross, and includes unculturable and unoccupied land.

Previous to 1891-92 the Bhandara and Balaghat zamindaris were classed as "individuals under the law of primogeniture," and small plot properties, known as mâlikmakbuza holdings, were included in the malguzari area and classed as "individuals and families under ordinary law" and "village communities." The former are now classed as "individuals and families under ordinary law," as they are not held under special *sanads*, and the latter till 1897-98 as "small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiayatwari tenure)." Previous to 1897-98 the head "small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiayatwari tenure)" included mâlikmakbuza holdings. Since that year, the head represents purely raiayatwari tenure, and mâlikmakbuza holdings have been included in the malguzari estates of which they form part, and been classed under the subheads "individuals and families under ordinary law," and "village communities." Class IX (others) includes lands excluded from Government forests and held on lease.

In the Wun district izâra and palampat villages are entered under classes III and IV, sub-head 'village communities,' while in the Basim district palampatdars are entered under class VII (landholders who have redeemed the revenue) and izârdars under class VIII (purchasers of waste lands).

Class V, column 14 (page 315) [small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiayatwari tenure)] states the occupants of survey numbers.

Side head 1 (number of estates).—The number of estates in the Akola district is the number of survey numbers, each number being considered a separate estate; while in the Wun district each khatadar's holding is entered as an estate.

Side head 4 (gross area) states the occupied area.

This table is prepared quinquennially, the variations in the entries from year to year not being great.

Zamindaris, mittas, palayams, etc., are included in the first four classes of tenure; all raiayatwari holdings are included in class V [small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiayatwari tenure)]; inâms, shrotriems, etc., are included in class VI (holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenure); inâms as well as raiayatwari lands on which the quit-rent or assessment has been redeemed are included in class VII (landowners who have redeemed the revenue); renters of estates in the Vizagapatam, Godavari, Chingleput, and Salem districts are included in class IX (others).

Side head 4 (pages 316 and 317) (gross area) includes waste and poramboke lands in the case of zamindaris, mittas, and whole inâm villages, and represents the total area included in the *patta* in the case of raiayatwari.

Side head 6 (average assessment of each estate) states, in the case of zamindaris, inâms, and shrotriems, the average *peshkash* or quit-rent and water-tax payable to Government, and in the case of raiayatwari the average assessment on the raiyat's holding, including water-tax and charge for second crop. The assessment represents the gross demand, inclusive of remissions and deductions.

Class VI, columns 15 and 16 (page 319) (holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures) include the jamma umbli and jagir holdings.

Class VIII, column 18 (purchasers of waste lands) includes coffee estates paying assessment.

Side head 2 (number of villages) states the number of villages collectively, not detailed under each class of estate.

Side head 4 (gross area) excludes bané, fallow, and cardamom lands.

Some of the raiyatwari lands have hitherto been entered under the first four classes of tenure and some under class V [small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiyatwari tenure)]. Since 1893-94 class V states all raiyatwari holdings and class VI (holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures) all ináms (minor and whole villages).

Side head 2 (pages 320 and 321) (number of villages).—Class V represents the total number of Government primary villages (whether populated or unpopulated), that is, the areas constituted as villages by the Revenue Survey and Settlement Department. Class VI (holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures) represents the number of jodi, kayangutta, sarvamanyam, and jagir villages, and of Government villages in which minor ináms are counted.

Side head 6 (average assessment of each estate) represents the average assessment calculated, in the case of class V, on the full survey assessment including water rate, and in the case of class VI (holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures), on the combined quit-rent and water rate, if any, due to Government, in both cases without deducting remissions or making other deductions.

TABLE E (pages 322—355).

This table is intended to exhibit the number of voluntary and compulsory transfers of ownership of land or tenant-right, and the area so transferred. Voluntary transfers mean transfers made by actual contract or gift, transfers by inheritance not being taken into account.

The form now in use was prescribed in July 1891. It differs from the form prescribed in 1884, and that suggested by the Statistical Committee of 1866, in the following respects:—

1866 I E—5.	1884 I E—5.	1891 E.		
<i>Nature of tenure.</i>	<i>Nature of tenure.</i>	<i>Nature of tenure.</i>		
Great zamindaris, complete.	Proprietors. { Revenue-paying. Revenue-free.	Revenue-paying.		
Shares in such zamindaris, complete.				
Large zamindaris.				
Shares in such zamindaris.				
Small zamindaris.				
Shares in such zamindaris.				
Villages owned by cultivating communities.			Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfers.	Wholly or partially revenue-free.
Shares in villages owned by cultivating communities.				
Holdings of proprietary cultivators.			No alteration.	No alteration.
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character.				
Holdings of raiyats at fixed rates.				
Holdings of raiyats with right of occupancy.				
Revenue-free tenures.				
<i>Number of transfers recorded.</i>	<i>Number of transfers.</i>	} No alteration.		
(a) By voluntary sale or gift.	(a) By private contract or gift.			
(b) By compulsory sale.	(b) By order of court.			
(c) By inheritance.	Omitted.			
<i>Average area in acres of each holding transferred.</i>	<i>Total area transferred.</i>			
(a) By voluntary sale.	(a) By private contract or gift.			
(b) By compulsory sale.	(b) By order of court.			
(c) By inheritance.	Omitted.			

GENERAL NOTES.

It is optional with local Governments to enter or omit transfers of lands held by tenants.

Instructions were issued in 1891 to the authorities of the Panjab and Central Provinces to the effect that the entries under "by order of court" should state not merely the transfers occasioned by debt, but all forms of transfer effected through the medium of a court.

In August 1896 the following rules were prescribed :—

- (1) Changes of entry due to succession, partitions, or simple mortgages, are not really transfers, and should be excluded from the table, as also should redemptions of mortgage ;
- (2) All temporary transfers such as leases should also be excluded, but mortgage with possession should be treated as a transfer and entered in the table ;
- (5) All transfers made by order of a court should also be included in the table.
- (4) The word "court" in the entry "by order of court" should be held to include a revenue court.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

Transfers of property in land are not at present registered in Upper Burma ; the information is collected by revenue officers. The statement includes cases in which land has been permanently transferred by succession, partition, gift, sale, or other transaction, for valuable consideration.

In the Sagaing district, transfers by private contract or gift were not included in the statements for 1891-92 and former years.

The column "by order of a court" includes transfers by order of a revenue court.

Columns 12 to 21 (page 331) exclude the areas transferred in the Sylhet and Goalpara districts, the information not being available. Previous to 1896-97, in most districts all kinds of transfers, including transfers by inheritance and non-permanent transfers, such as leases or usufructuary mortgages, were entered. In four districts the column "by order of court" included transfers by order of a revenue court, while in three districts it did not. Since 1896-97 transfers by order of a revenue court have been included ; transfers by inheritance and non-permanent transfers have been excluded.

The table is not prepared, the information not being available.

Transfers by inheritance or non-permanent transfers, such as leases or usufructuary mortgages for short periods, are excluded, but mortgages with possession have been included as also all transfers made under order of a court.

Statistics of transfers of tenant-right are not given. Transfers by gift have been included since 1896-97.

The figures include all kinds of transfers, including those by inheritance, and temporary transfers, such as leases or usufructuary mortgages. The column "by order of court" includes transfers occasioned by debt incurred by judgment-debtors, and all kinds of transfers effected by order of court. It also includes transfers by order of a revenue court and of a civil court.

Transfers of property in land are not permitted in Manpur.

The table is prepared in a form prescribed by the local Government, the form prescribed by the Government of India being inapplicable to the Panjab. Before 1895-96, the statistics of the different kinds of tenure were presented collectively, separate figures for each kind not having been available, and the figures include all kinds of transfers relating to the tenant-rights of proprietors and occupancy tenants, but exclude transfers by inheritance. The transfers included are, (1) partitions, (2) gifts and exchanges, (3) mortgages with possession, (4) redemption of mortgages, (5) sales and permanent transfers for value, (6) other transfers, which last include cases of a miscellaneous nature, such as enhancement of rent or corrections of errors. The few cases of transfers for arrears of revenue which occur are included under "by order of court." In Rohtak, Montgomery, and Gurdaspur such transfers are at present excluded.

From 1895-96 the table includes only transfers by mortgage and sale.

No statistics have as yet been compiled. The scheme proposed by the Government of India for the preparation and maintenance of a record of rights and interests in land based on possession, is being tentatively introduced in certain selected villages of each district.

Transfers of tenant-right have been included since 1892-93. The figures against "proprietors" are filled up from returns compiled on the basis of mutation proceedings. Those against "tenants" are based on statements furnished by patwaris in which all transfers are entered, including transfers by mortgage with possession as well as transfers by sale, but excluding transfers by inheritance. Instructions have also been given to include in columns 2—6 and 12—16 (pages 344—347) all transfers based on an order of court, whether effected in execution of a money decree or resulting from mortgage or from a disputed succession case, and in columns 7—11 and 17—21 (pages 344—347) all transfers effected privately with the exception of transfers by inheritance. The statement does not include leases or mortgages without possession.

The words "by order of court" are held to include transfers by order of a revenue court, for instance, for arrears of revenue, but such transfers are very rare.

In Akola, Ellichpur, and Basim the table does not include transfers by inheritance: in Basim such transfers are placed under "by private contract or gift." In Akola transfers of registered occupancy of fields, made under settlement rule IX, are included. In Ellichpur non-permanent transfers, such as leases, are included, while in Akola and Basim they are excluded.

In Ellichpur, Basim, and Wun "by order of court" includes all kinds of transfers effected by a court; in Akola, Buldāna, and Amráoti it does not; transfers occasioned by debt incurred by the judgment-debtor are included in all districts except Amráoti.

In Buldāna, Amráoti, and Ellichpur "by order of court" includes "by order of a revenue court", for instance, for arrears of revenue, while in Akola and Wun they do not.

Transfers by inheritance, or non-permanent transfers, such as leases and mortgages, are not included. Only permanent transfers, as by sale or gift, are included, when the parties concerned apply for and obtain transfers of revenue registry. These are entered under "private contract or gift." Probably transfers due to partitions were up to 1895-96 included under "private contract or gift." Under the heading "by order of court" are included all changes of registry under decrees of civil courts, whether the decrees were passed on disputes regarding title or by reason of debts incurred by judgment-debtors. Cases in which lands are sold for arrears of revenue due to Government are also included if the lands are purchased by private parties, but excluded if the lands are purchased by Government.

Transfers of tenant-right are not entered, the information not being available.

The entry under the head "revenue-paying" includes raiyatwari holdings paying full assessment, and permanently settled estates paying *peshkash*; and the entry under the head "wholly or partially revenue-free" relates to minor ináms and whole inám villages.

The statement includes all legal transfers of property (a) by voluntary action of the owners, (b) by virtue of decrees of civil and orders of revenue courts, (c) transfers by succession except temporary transfers, such as leases or usufructuary mortgages for short periods.

Transfers ordered by courts in cases of disputed succession, and those occasioned by debt incurred by the judgment-debtors, are included under the heading 'by order of court.' This heading also includes transfers ordered by civil courts from registered holders to decree-holders of lands sold by civil courts in satisfaction of decrees, and of holdings sold by the revenue authorities for arrears of revenue.

The only transfers included are permanent transfers, as by sale or gift, in which the parties concerned apply for and obtain transfers of revenue registry in the village accounts from which the table is compiled. Thus, changes of registry under orders of civil and revenue courts, as well as those effected in consequence of the sale of land for arrears of Government revenue, are here included.

TABLE F (pages 356—358).

This table is intended to exhibit, in greater detail than is provided in the preceding tables, the progress of the cultivation of tea. The statistics are for the calendar year, and are obtained from owners and managers of tea estates, through the district officers, in a form prescribed for the purpose.

GENERAL NOTES.

Until 1888 the statistics were published in the volume entitled "Statistical tables relating to British India." In that year the publication of the figures in that volume was discontinued, though the collection of the figures was not suspended, and they have since 1892 been published in the volume of Agricultural Statistics.

The figures of area differ in many instances from those in table A—3, because the two statements do not cover the same period, the figures in table A—3 being for the official or the agricultural year ending the 31st March or the 30th June, while those in this table are for the calendar year; and also because in this table are included areas for which accurate statistics are not available and which therefore are excluded from table A—3.

The area is divided so as to indicate the acreage (a) under mature plants, that is, plants over three years old; (b) under immature plants, that is, plants less than three years old and unfit for plucking; and (c) land taken up for planting but not yet planted. The latter is excluded from the total when reckoning the area under tea cultivation.

The number of persons employed on the estates has been stated since 1892, but it was found that definite instructions were desirable in regard to the manner in which the figures should be rendered, and it was prescribed in 1894 that they should indicate (a) the actual number of persons employed throughout the year, and (b) the average daily number temporarily entertained in the year, the average being obtained by multiplying the number employed temporarily on each estate by the number of days in the period, dividing the totals thus arrived at by 365.

The figures of yield until 1895 distinguished black from green tea. But green tea is not made in any appreciable quantity in India, and it was found that the distinction led to some misapprehension. It was decided therefore that it should not be maintained, and that instead the statement should specify (a) the quantity of unmanufactured leaf grown in each estate, and (b) the quantity of leaf manufactured in each estate, whether the leaf was grown in the estate or was brought from elsewhere for manufacture. These details are stated in the columns headed "Quantity in lb of uncured leaf" and "Quantity in lb of manufactured leaf."

PROVINCIAL NOTE.

In this province manufactured leaf weighs more than uncured leaf because the leaf is *Burma*, made into *letpet* (pickled tea) which is eaten by the Burmans.

TABLE G (pages 359—362).

This table is intended to exhibit for the cultivation of coffee what the preceding table exhibits for tea. The statistics, as in that case, are for the calendar year, and are obtained in the way in which the figures for table F are obtained.

GENERAL NOTES.

The early history of this table is the same as that relating to the table of tea cultivation and the differences in area between the figures in this table and those in A—3 are due to the same causes.

The figures relating to the number of persons employed have been subject to the same change, and have since 1894 been rendered in the same manner.

TABLE H (pages 363—364).

This table exhibits in some detail the progress of the cultivation of chinchona. The figures for Government plantations are furnished by the officers in charge; those for private plantations are obtained each year from owners and managers of estates through the district officers in a form prescribed for the purpose.

GENERAL NOTES.

The early history of this table is the same as that of tables F and G.

The figures of area differ in some instances from those in table A—3, because areas for which accurate statistics are not available are excluded from it and are included in this table, and because the statement for Mysore is prepared for the year ending the 30th June.

TABLE I (pages 365—373).

This table is a compressed reproduction of the final estimates of certain important crops annually received from the local authorities. In all cases, the figures of both area and production are estimates, more or less approximate, but on the whole reasonably accurate. But there are exceptions in the figures for Native States which are in most cases defective by the omission of States, or by errors, and they must be accepted with reserve.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

Method of preparing the forecasts.

The only forecast received is one for rice. The information is obtained from township officers and thugyis and is verified, on an inspection of the character of the crop, by district officers in consultation with the Superintendents of Land Records. It is compared by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture with a standard representing the average which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop cuttings by settlement officers. The standard is 32 baskets (of 48lb each) = 1,536lb to the acre.

Forecasts are made for the fourteen chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma, namely, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Tharawadi, Prome, Thongwa, Bassein, Henzada, Myaungmya, Amherst, Tavoy, Toungoo, and Thaton.

The only forecast received is one for mustard. The information is obtained from district officers. The season's figures are compared by the Director with a standard (500 lb. to the acre) which is the result of 1,417 crop cuttings in about 492 acres in the nine years ending 1889-90 over the whole Brahmaputra valley.

Forecasts are made for rice, wheat, oilseeds, jute, cotton, and indigo. The figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The system of making crop cuttings, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in Bengal for the last four years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of outturn have not yet been obtained from these cuttings to enable Government to accept them as standards.

The rice crop includes the *bhatoi* or *aus* (sown in May and mostly reaped by the middle of September), the winter rice (sown in May and June, transplanted in August and September, and reaped in November and December), and the *boro* or summer rice (sown towards the close of the cold weather and reaped in April to June). The yield is calculated as follows: the area cultivated with winter rice is multiplied by 15 maunds to the acre, and the area with autumn rice by 10 maunds (the maund in each case being equal to 82½lb). These rates have been assumed to represent the average yield in cleaned rice.

Wheat is grown in all the districts of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, excepting Khulna, Bogra, Dacca, Backergauj, Tippera, Noakhali, Chittagong, and Puri. Of the total area grown with the crop the districts of the Patna division contain about one-half and those of the Bhagalpur division about one-third. The average yield has been fixed provisionally at 12 maunds, or 984lb per acre for the Bihar districts, 10½ maunds or 861lb per acre for the Beugal districts, and 45lb per acre for the districts of Chota Nagpur. These rates are, however, subject to alteration.

For cotton there are two reports, one on the early and the other on the late crop. The early crop, which is sown during the monsoon rains and harvested in winter, is grown in Midnapur, Jalpaiguri, the Chittagong hill tracts, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, the Santhal Parganas, and the Chota Nagpur and Orissa divisions. The late crop, which is usually sown at the close of the rainy season and harvested in May and June, is grown in Bankura, Midnapur, Manbhum, Singbhum, and the Patna, Bhagalpur, and Orissa divisions, excepting the districts of Gaya, Shahabad, Purnea, Malda, and the Santhal Parganas.

The oilseeds are linseed, rape and mustard, and sesamum; they are grown in all districts, excepting Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Lohardaga, and Manbhum in the case of linseed; and are sown generally in October and reaped early in winter.

For linseed, rape, and mustard the average yield is assumed to be 6 maunds per acre.

The sesamum crop is grown in all districts excepting Hooghly, Darbhanga, Purnea, Angul and Khoudmahals; it is sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. The average yield is assumed to be 4½ maunds per acre. A late variety is sown in the cold weather and reaped in May.

The report on the indigo crop relates to twenty-two districts in the Bardwan, Presidency, Rajshahi, Dacca, Patna, Bhagalpur, and Orissa divisions. The average outturn of indigo is assumed to be 12lb an acre in Beugal and 20lb an acre in Bihar. These rates serve as multipliers of the acreage under cultivation in each district.

The forecast of the jute crop covers twenty-six districts in which jute is grown, namely, Bardwan, Midnapur, Hooghly, all the districts of the Presidency, Rajshahi, and Dacca divisions, Tippera, Noakhali, Bhágalpur, Purnea, Malda, Cuttack, and Balasore. A general rate of 1,200lb, or three bales, is assumed to represent the average production per acre for every jute-growing district in the province.

Forecasts are made for wheat, linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, cotton, and indigo.

For the ascertainment of a standard rate of yield in the case of wheat, cotton, oilseeds, and indigo these provinces were divided into belts, each comprising districts resembling one another in soil, climate, and artificial conditions of cultivation. For each belt a standard rate of average full yield was fixed after consultation with zamindars, settlement officers, and managers of estates under the Court of Wards. These reported the rate of yield after weighing the actual yield of fields which were regarded as growing a crop in fully average condition. For other crops actual weighments were made at the Government farm at Cawnpore.

The condition of crops is reported to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture by some five hundred zamindars, each for his own circle, which usually embraces a tahsil or part of a tahsil. From these figures the Director works out the average condition of the crop for each district, and calculates the yield by applying to the area of the crop in each district the standard of full yield fixed for the belt in which the district lies, modifying the yield according to the reported condition of the crop.

For cotton (cleaned) the standard rates of yield vary from 100 to 130lb the acre, in places where the crop is raised unmixed with other crops, and from 50 to 80lb where mixed with other crops.

The only districts in which til (sesamum), unmixed with any other crop, is cultivated to any considerable extent are Banda, Hamírpur, Jhánsi, Jalaun, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Sitapur, Gonda, and Bahraich. The standard of full yield is taken at 200 lb the acre.

In estimating the yield of indigo (dye), it is assumed that one-tenth of the total area is annually set aside for seed, and that one-fourth of a factory maund of dye represents the full average outturn in an average year.

Forecasts are prepared for wheat, rapeseed, sesamum, cotton, and indigo.

The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of tests made during the progress of settlement operations in which crops were cut and weighed. They were framed for each assessment circle which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*soilab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates received from the district officers.

The forecasts of the wheat crop include all the districts of the province.

In the forecast for rapeseed twenty out of thirty-one districts are reported on: Hissar, Delhi, Karnál, Ambala, Hoshiárpur, Ludhiána, Ferozpur, Lahore, Amritsar, Siálkot, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Sháhpur, Jhelam, Ráwalpindi, Hazára, Pesháwar, Dera Ismael Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh.

The forecast for sesamum relates to sixteen districts: Hissar, Gurgaon, Karnál, Ferozpur, Kángra, Multan, Montgomery, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Pesháwar, Dera Ismael Khan, and Muzaffargarh.

The forecasts of the indigo crop relate to seven districts: Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnál, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh; in two of these (Hissar and Rohtak) the crop is grown only for seed, and in the remaining five partly for seed and partly for dye.

Forecasts are framed for wheat, linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, and cotton.

No standard of yield has been adopted. Local estimates are converted to quantitative figures by a formula based partly on actual ascertainment of yield by crop cuttings and partly on returns of estimated yield and local enquiry. The ascertainment of actual yield is being systematically continued in each district under the direction of the provincial Agricultural Department, and the results are tabulated and compared in order to form a basis for the revision of the formula. The unit of area in the formula is the taluka, and dry and irrigated crops are separately dealt with.

Each year's forecast is prepared by the mamlatdars (or mahalkaris where the taluka is subdivided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and circle inspectors. The forecast is sent direct to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. A copy of the forecast is at the same time sent to the Collector through the Subdivisional officer, who sends his remarks, if any, to the Collector, forwarding a copy of the same to the Director. The Collector on receipt of these remarks forwards to the Director his opinion as regards the general condition of the whole district.

Except for Gujarat, the formula is framed on a system by which allowance is made in the quantitative yield for the ascertained tendency of the riyat to under-estimate good yields and to over-estimate poor yields.

For Sind there are no formulæ, and all the necessary information is obtained by the district collectors in the form of estimates on the basis of sixteen, together with quantitative equivalents gathered from general experience.

For the Native States estimates are obtained, and the formula for adjoining British districts is applied.

The forecasts for wheat include the British districts, and Native States in Gujarat, Deccan, Karnátak and Sind.

The figures for cotton relate to the whole area under that crop in the Bombay Presidency and Sind, and include both the early crop of the Deccan sown in July to August and harvested in December, and the late crop of Gujarat, Karnátak, and Sind sown in September to October and reaped in February to March.

The forecasts for linseed include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarat Deccan, and Karnátak. Those for rapeseed include the British districts and the Native State, in Gujarát and Sind.

The forecasts for sesamum include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarat, Deccan, Karnátak, Konkan, and Sind.

Forecasts are framed for wheat, linseed, sesamum, and cotton.

Standards were framed for each crop from the results of the cutting of crops on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. For wheat the standard was framed separately for first and second class lands, and the proportion in which the area of each class was cropped was taken into account; irrigation also was taken into account, but in a less degree as it is of importance only in the case of the rice crop. The standards were revised in 1894 on a review of crop cuttings made during the four years, 1888-89 to 1891-92. All deductions based on the standards are made by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture from the year's figures furnished by district officers who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

The figures of area do not take into account the zamindari areas in Raipur, Biláspur, and Sambalpur, for which no statistics are available, the survey being still in progress.

The area sown with wheat as a mixed crop with gram is reduced for the purpose of excluding gram by 20 per cent in Hoehangabad and 15 per cent in other districts.

The area on which cotton is grown mixed with other crops is reduced by 14 per cent. Cotton cultivation in the districts of Mandla, Bhandára, and Bálághát is insignificant, and the reports do not therefore include them.

In the case of linseed the area sown together with gram is reduced by 20 per cent for the purpose of excluding gram.

Forecasts are framed for wheat, linseed, sesamum, and cotton. No standard yield has been fixed and there is no specific system for estimating the yield of the harvests for the purposes of the forecasts.

Forecasts are framed for rice, sesamum, cotton, and indigo. The figures relate to land in raiyatwari villages, which is about two-thirds of the Presidency, and exclude wholly inám and zamindari areas, since there are no statistics for these. The estimates are based in all cases on the reports received from tahsildars, which are tabulated in the office of the Board of Revenue.

For rice the standard rates are based on the grain values of soils taken for settlement purposes, and worked out for each settled district as the standard for these districts. For districts not yet settled and for Tinnevely the average of all settled districts is taken.

For cotton the standard has been determined on a full consideration of all available data at 50lb per acre for Coconadas, 40lb for Northern and Westerns, 55lb for Salems, and 70lb for Tinnevellies. The sowings of cotton continue from July to October in the central and Deccan districts, and in the southern districts until the end of November. The harvesting of the crop begins in February and continues until May or June.

The forecasts for sesamum are for the early and late crops respectively; the early crop being sown in July to September, and the late crop in December to February. The standard of yield was fixed in 1888 on the results of numerous crop cuttings in all talukas.

The forecasts for indigo comprise the districts in which it is mainly grown: Kistna, Nellore, Karnul, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, and North and South Arcot. The standard of yield was taken, on the best information on record, at 25lb of dye to the acre.

Forecasts are framed only for wheat and cotton. They are generally incomplete in consequence of the absence of figures from some of the Native States.

Forecasts are framed for wheat, cotton, and oilseeds only.

Forecasts are framed for wheat only.

TABLE J (pages 374—407.)

The tables exhibit the average yield per acre of the principal cultivated crops, deduced from experiments made during the five years ending 1896-97.

GENERAL NOTES.

A statement of the yield of the principal crops grown in each province was compiled in 1892 from agricultural and settlement reports, crop forecasts, and gazetteers, and also from the answers given to the questions put by the Famine Commission of 1880. It was decided to revise and correct the figures thus brought together by means of experimental crop cuttings, the results of which were to be reported quinquennially. The figures deduced from the experiments made during the five years ending with 1896-97 have been embodied in this table, but the operations in some provinces were so indefinite and untrustworthy that for those provinces the estimates prepared in 1892 have been reproduced without revision, side by side with the later estimates, where such exist.

The instructions of the Government of India were that an estimate should be given of the average yield on average soil in a year of average character, as deduced from a consideration of the information obtained or experiments made during the five years; so that the estimate of average yield, multiplied by the average area from which crops were taken, might give an approximation to the total yield of each crop in an average year. The Agricultural Department of each province has at its disposal the estimate of the average yield of land of average quality (irrigated and unirrigated) for the crops in each district, which was compiled, as stated in the preceding paragraph, in 1892. The object of the experimental crop-cuttings ordered by the Government of India was to obtain tests of the accuracy of the estimates of 1892 and to enable the head of the Agricultural Department in each province to revise them, for the districts and for the province generally, when necessary. If as may happen, the period during which the experiments are made is one of exceptionally poor harvests and they indicate an exceptionally poor yield, the results should not be held to prove that the standard of yield, as obtained from the estimates of 1892, should be reduced, unless it is considered that the standard, regarded as a standard of yield in average years, is too high. These quinquennial returns of experimental crop-cuttings are not intended to indicate the yield per acre during the particular period in which the experiments were made, which may have been a period of exceptionally good or exceptionally bad harvests, but what may be reasonably considered the ordinary yield in an average year.

The principles stated by the Government of India, as here recited, appear to have been consistently followed in framing the estimates for Bombay, the Panjab, and the Central Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, however, the precise object of the experiments has not been realised, for it would appear that the average of those experiments which were thought to be trustworthy was stated as the yield of the quinquennial period. Similarly the yield of the period of experiment seems to have been stated for Assam. The other provinces have made allowances for exceptional conditions of the season, but the precise manner of framing the estimates has not been stated.

The instructions that the yield stated should be that of the main product of the crop have not always been observed, and some provinces have returned yields of unhusked rice or paddy and of uncleaned cotton. In these cases the yields have been reduced to the required denomination in the abstract statements of provincial averages, but in the detailed statements the original figures have been retained. The reduction for unhusked rice has been taken at 38 per cent, the rate adopted by Assam and practically the mean between 35 per cent estimated by Coorg and 40 per cent suggested by the Central Provinces. For uncleaned cotton the reduction to allow for the removal of the seed has been taken at 70 per cent.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

The statistics relating to the districts in Upper Burma, which have not been settled, that is, all districts except Mandalay and Kyaukse, are stated to be of little value, as the experiments were left in great measure to the township officers, who cannot always be trusted to have fields accurately measured, and district officers hardly possess sufficient knowledge of the relative fertility of the various parts of their districts to be able to select correctly fields representing the principal soil divisions. The seasons were very unfavourable for experimenting on unirrigated crops; and as the areas under the different crops are only very imperfectly known, it was not possible to estimate the provincial yield. In Lower Burma *Burma.*

experiments were made with rice only. The estimates, which are based on selected experiments, are believed to be fairly correct, but the yield stated is of unhusked not husked rice. In the abstract statement of provincial averages the estimate of 1,700lb for unhusked rice has been reduced to 1,054lb for husked rice.

Numerous and carefully conducted experiments were made during five years, and the results arrived at are reported to represent approximately the average yield on average soil in a year of average character. The method of calculating the average yield was to divide the figure representing the total yield obtained through experimental cuttings during the quinquennial period by the figure representing the aggregate area from which the cuttings were taken. This calculation gives the average yield of the selected fields during the quinquennial period, and the result can only be taken to represent the yield in a year of average character on the assumption that each of the years gave a normal crop on the fields selected, and that those fields were representative of the land of the province.

The estimates are, with slight modifications, practically the same as were framed in 1892. Crop cutting experiments were conducted for three years, but the results are not considered sufficiently definite and trustworthy to form a basis for the revision of the estimates of 1892. The only crop of which a fairly large number of cuttings was made is winter rice, but even of this crop the number of cuttings was not sufficiently large in any district to afford a trustworthy average of yield. The information furnished is so incomplete that a provincial average cannot be estimated.

The yields returned are the average of the four years of experiment, not one of which was of an average character; they are stated to be moderately representative of the yield of unfavourable seasons and qualified neither to supersede nor to correct the estimates of 1892, which were based on a mass of valuable and trustworthy statistics.

The number of experiments was small. The yields of 858lb and 958lb of clean cotton to the acre are impossible, and even if they are taken to represent uncleaned cotton, the provincial average of 908lb reduced by 70 per cent gives the excessive yield of 272lb of clean cotton to the acre. The yields of irrigated barley and maize are also excessively high.

The figures record in part the results of experiments conducted during the quinquennial period, corrected where considered necessary by the Director of Land Records, and are in part a reproduction of the estimates made in 1892. In compiling the statement of district averages the latter set of figures has been separated from those obtained by experiments. The provincial averages which have been based on the two sets of figures have, however, been retained.

Very few experiments were made, and the statistics returned are either a reproduction of the estimates of 1892, or are based partly on experiments and partly on data found in Settlement Reports.

The averages differ considerably from the statement prepared in 1892. For dry crops the yield is considerably below the previous estimates, but a higher rate of yield is stated for irrigated crops. The yield based on the crop experiments has been carefully revised by personal observation and experience, and allowance has been made for the low yields of poor soils. It is stated that the tendency has been to greatly underestimate the production of cereals under well water, and the yield on irrigated land of wheat, jawar, ragi, and gram as now returned is very much higher than are estimated by the other provinces. The yield of unirrigated rice is also higher than for any province except Coorg, where the crop experimented on was partly irrigated. The average yield of *gur* from sugarcane appears large, compared with other provinces, but the head of the Provincial Department claims that experiments and the results on the Poona farm have furnished accurate knowledge of the yield of this crop.

Experimental crop cuttings were started in 1884-85, and a trustworthy estimate was framed in 1894 from experiments conducted down to 1891-92. Further experiments were made for the four years ending 1895-96, and the accepted estimates were examined in the light of these subsequent experiments, the standards being changed only where there was a strong statistical basis to proceed upon. The yield given is that of unhusked rice and uncleaned cotton. In the abstract statement of provincial averages the yield of the former has been reduced from 1,080lb to 670lb for husked rice and of the latter from 250lb to 75lb for clean cotton.

Experiments were made only in five talukas, representative of the country above the Ghats and the richer and poorer soils of the Berar valley. The average yields of these areas have been taken as representative of the whole in striking the provincial averages. The corrected results are greatly in excess of the estimates of 1892, which were evidently too low. The yield is given of unginced cotton, and consequently in the abstract statement of provincial averages the figure has been reduced from 457lb to 137lb for clean cotton.

The number of experiments was small, 291 in all, and the results have been given without district averages. The yields of the various crops, as indicated by these experiments, exhibit such extraordinary discrepancies in the same district or in equally fertile tracts, that it would be misleading to strike an average of the results; and, consequently, the estimates for 1892 have alone been tabulated. The Board of Revenue remarks in regard to the experiments: "Any calculations based upon results so divergent as these cannot fail to be misleading; and until further experiments conducted in a uniform manner by a trained trustworthy establishment, which can devote its whole attention to the work, have demonstrated more clearly the true outturn of each variety of soil, the Board would prefer to adhere to the figures already recorded by the Settlement Department, below the mark as they are believed to be in many cases;" and again: "The Board has abstained from framing any district average outturns based on such wholly inadequate data, and would deprecate any deduction being drawn from the figures it now furnishes."

The experiments have been limited to rice. The estimated yield of 1,364lb an acre for unirrigated land is higher than for any other province, but some of the fields experimented on were watered by channels from small mountain streams and were thus virtually irrigated.

Experiments were made only during 1896-97, which was a year of scanty rainfall. No experiments were made in *sil* (sesamum). The yield given is of unhusked rice, and consequently in the abstract statement of provincial averages the figure 1,516lb has been reduced to 940lb for husked rice.

Vernacular terms used in the Explanatory Memorandum.

- Bané** (Coorg).—Forest land granted for the service of the holding of rice-fields to which it is allotted, to be held free of revenue for grazing, leaf manure, firewood, and for timber required for the farm.
- Bhagdari**—See *Narvadari*.
- Bobabang** (Upper Burma).—Non-state land.
- Inám** (Mysore).—Wholly or partially revenue-free tenure; *minor ináms* are inám lands situated in a village, whether Government or inám.
(Madras).—*Whole inám* villages are *entire* villages held on such tenure; *minor ináms* are portions of villages, generally a number of fields held on inám tenure.
- Isamvári** (Panjab, Ajmere-Merwara, and Gwalior).—A tenure which, though the revenue is assigned, is charged with a permanently fixed quit-rent.
- Isáfát** (Bombay).—A form of service tenure.
- Izára** (Berar).—Land leased under the waste-land rules on stipulated terms.
- Jagir** (Berar).—Alienated villages or lands granted as rewards for service either rent-free or on payment of a quit-rent; such lands are hereditary.
(Ajmere-Merwara and Gwalior).—Land granted revenue-free on condition of military service or as a charitable endowment.
(Bombay).—Estates held hereditarily or for one or more generations on political considerations, no condition of service being attached to them.
(Coorg).—Lands granted rent-free (1) to individuals on account of services rendered to the State by themselves or their ancestors, and (2) to some religious institutions.
- Jamma** (Coorg).—A military tenure under which certain Coorgs hold lands on half the ordinary assessment, and in return are liable to be called on to perform certain services, such as escorting treasure and military service if required. These lands cannot be alienated by the holders.
- Jodi** (Madras).—Portion of the assessment reserved or left unalienated when lands were originally granted on favourable assessment. It is distinguished from quit-rent, which represents an additional charge (generally a certain proportion—one-eighth, one-fourth, one-half, or five-eighths—of the full assessment, minus the jodi) imposed when the tenures were enfranchised or converted into free-holds.
(Mysore).—A whole inám village paying quit-rent to Government.
- Kayamgutta** (Mysore).—A whole village granted by the State on fixed money rent.
- Khalsa** (Bombay).—Government occupancy or raiyatwari tenure.
(Central Provinces).—Areas settled on malguzari or thekadari tenure, in contradistinction to zamindari as defined in the note on page iv.
(Berar).—Government land paying full revenue to Government.
(Ajmere-Merwara).—Land paying full revenue to Government.
(Jaipur).—Land paying full revenue to the State.
- Khatedar** (Berar).—A registered occupant whose name is entered by authority in the Government records as holding unalienated land.
- Khiraj** (Assam).—Land assessed to full revenue.
- Khoti** (Bombay).—A form of tenure, found chiefly in the Konkan, the holder of which is, in return for certain semi-proprietary rights, held responsible for payment of assessment on the area held.
- Kwin** (Burma).—A tract of land separated from other tracts by some well defined boundaries, such as creeks or belts of forest.
- Lakhiraj** (Assam).—Revenue-free land.
- Malguzari** (Central Provinces).—A form of tenure, the holder of which is responsible for the payment of the revenue assessed on a village.
- Malikmakbuza** (Central Provinces).—A person owning one or more plots of land separately assessed to revenue in a village, who is not a malguzar, inferior proprietor, or a member of the proprietary body of that village.
- Mehwasi** (Bombay).—A proprietary tenure assessable to revenue at a lump sum.
- Milankhasra** (Bombay and Central Provinces).—An abstract record in which the village area is classified.
- Mittas, Palayams** (Madras).—Certain classes of permanently-settled estates differing in their origin from zamindaris. Mittas were artificial estates created under Madras Regulation XXV of 1802, while Palayams are the estates of Poligars or old chieftains. Most of the latter have been granted title-deeds of permanent settlement under the Regulation mentioned, but a few have not been settled, though in practice their revenue is treated as fixed.
- Muafi** (Manpur).—Any kind of land held revenue-free either for a fixed period or in perpetuity, but the term does not ordinarily apply to jagirs.
(Gwalior).—Land granted free of revenue.
- Narvadari, Bhagdari** (Bombay).—Forms of proprietary tenure involving joint responsibility for the assessment: the revenue in the former case being fixed in the lump, and in the latter distributed by rates over fields.
- Nazul** (North-Western Provinces).—Property escheated or lapsed to the State.
- Nisfakhiraj** (Assam).—Land liable to pay half the revenue which is ordinarily payable for the term of settlement.
- Nizamát** (Jaipur).—Old settled lands equivalent to khalsa.

- Pahikasht* (Jaipur).—A non-resident cultivator; one who cultivates lands in a village in which he is not a settled or permanent resident.
- Palampat* (Berar).—Land held on payment of a quit-rent, but not necessarily hereditary.
- Parapattigar* (Coorg).—A revenue officer in charge of a subdivision of a taluk.
- Patel* (Mysore).—Village headman appointed by Government.
- Peshkash* (Madras).—The fixed land revenue payable to Government on all permanently-settled estates.
- Peramboke* (Maras).—Lands reserved for public or village communal purposes.
- Pôt inâms* (Bombay).—Lands sub-alienated in alienated villages.
- Pôt kharâb* (Berar).—The unculturable area included in a survey number.
- Sarvamangam* (Mysore).—An inâm village, wholly revenue-free.
- Shanbôg* (Mysore).—A village accountant appointed by Government.
- Shrotriem* (Madras).—Village held on grant (originally to Brahmins), wholly or partially revenue-free.
- Talukdari* (Bombay).—A form of proprietary right in force in the northern districts of Bombay.
- Thathameda* (Upper Burma).—Household tax.
- Thekadari* (Central Provinces).—A farmer, a leaseholder, a middleman; one who receives the rents from the cultivators and pays a stipulated sum to the proprietor.
- Ubari* (Gwalior).—Land held at an abatement of the full land revenue.
- Uhad-jamabandi* (Bombay).—A proprietary tenure subject to fixed assessment.
- Umbli* (Coorg).—Lands granted on reduced rates to individuals on account of services rendered to the State by themselves or their ancestors.