

Central Provinces District Gazetteers

CHANDA DISTRICT

B VOLUME
STATISTICAL TABLES
1891—1928



Corrected up to 1928

NAGPUR:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1929
[Price—Rs. 5]

*Agents for the sale of Publications issued by the Central
Provinces Government.*

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APPENDIX.

Notes to supplement, correct and enlarge the information contained in the A Volume Gazetteer of the Chanda District.

[Information up to the 31st December 1914.]

Add.—Mr. J. T. Marten, from 3rd May 1907 to 15th September 1909; Mr. G. A. Khan, from 16th September 1909 to 14th December 1910; Sir A. Blennerhassett, from 15th December 1910 to 22nd January 1912; Mr. W. E. Ley, from 23rd January 1912 to 4th March 1912; Mr. C. G. Leftwich, 5th March 1912 to 1st April 1913 and again from 23rd to 29th April 1913; Mr. G. A. H. Searle, from 2nd April to 22nd April 1913, and from 30th April 1913 to 20th May 1913; Mr. C. J. Irwin, from 21st May 1913 to 22nd October 1913; and Mr. J. T. Chamberlain, from 23rd October 1913 to date.

List of Deputy Commissioners (after paragraph index)

The latitude and longitude require correction as the lower taluks now form no part of the district. The map in the present volume excludes these taluks and is therefore correct. The area of the district is reduced to 9,318 square miles for the same reason.

Chapter I, page 1.

Delete the words "south of this main body" to "Ceylon on a small scale", also "the space between the main body of the district" to "bounds them to the south" on top of page 2, also "from the latter point" to "66 miles".

Pages 1 and 2.

The area of the Sironcha tahsil is now 3,082 square miles owing to the exclusion of the lower taluks.

Para. 2, page 2.

For "119.2 on the 18th May 1897" in the sentence "The highest temperature on record is 119.2 on the 18th May 1897" read "120.5 on the 15th May 1912."

Page 31, para. 24.

Page 59 to end of
para. 51.

Add.—With the Madia Gond rising in the adjacent Bastar State in 1910, the peace of the district was on the verge of disturbance. A distasteful tax on forest product in Bastar caused the Madia Gonds of that State to rise. The discontent threatened to spread to the Madia Gonds on the borders of the district, but the timely action of Mr. McGill, the District Superintendent of Police, assisted ably by Mr. Langhorne, the then Manager of Ahiri Court of Wards Estate, prevented any disorder.

Para. 125, chapter
III, page 138.

Deo Rao Deshpande alluded to in the latter part of paragraph 125 died in the beginning of 1912, his only son Shrihari inherited his estate and succeeded him in the Lambardarship of Warora.

Para. 128, page 140.

Venkat Shrinivas Rao, the Superior Proprietor of the Sironcha and Cherla taluks, was presented with a *sanad* from the Chief Commissioner on the Coronation Durbar in December 1911 in recognition of the impetus he gave to the Co-operative Credit Society movement in Sironcha.

Para. 129, page. 141.
—*Add* to end.

Mir Yakub Ali died in December 1910 and was succeeded by his son Mir Yusaf Ali, who being a minor, the estate came under the superintendence of the Court of Wards.

Page 186, para. 163.
—*Add* to end.

A cattle-breeding farm was started at Lohara in the Ahiri Zamindari in 1912 with the object of demonstrating to the people modern methods and their results.

Page 253.—*Add* at
the end of para. 219.

The 3rd class road from Warora northwards towards Wardha was taken over by the P. W. D. from the District Council in 1913 and proposals are on foot to raise its status. It is under consideration to extend the road from Warora to Chimur towards north-east to connect with Kanpa which is the nearest railway station for the tract traversed.

Page 254, para. 220
—*Add* at end.

There does not appear to be any necessity of raising to class I the roads from Mul to Nagbhir and from Nagbhir to Brahmapuri, now that the narrow-gauge sections run parallel with them.

The road from Garchiroli to Mul, a length of 25 miles, is now metalled, the road from Garchiroli eastwards to Muramgaon is now completed and, excepting a few miles, it is gravelled throughout. The extension beyond Muramgaon towards Dhamtari is also completed as a class III road so far as Chanda district is concerned. It is proposed to construct another class III road from Muramgaon southwards to Jharappra. To afford an outlet to the railway from Garchiroli tract without crossing the Wainganga river a new road from Armori to Warsa on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway narrow gauge line was constructed in 1914. Another important railway feeder road from Warsa eastwards to Kurkheda is nearing completion.

Page 254, para. 221.
—Add at end

The road from Chanda to Sironcha *via* Allapalli, a length of 129 miles, is practically completed. The road is metalled up to Allapalli and gravelled beyond up to Sironcha. A stone causeway is under construction over the Wainganga which is crossed in the 43rd mile. The idea of constructing a road from Allapalli to Muramgaon is now dropped and only the section from Jharappra to Muramgaon is to be constructed.

Page 255, para. 222.
Add at end.

Almost all the roads in the Brahmapuri and Garchiroli tahsils and a few minor ones in the other tahsils are now transferred to the District Council for maintenance. There are altogether 192 miles of metalled and 245 miles of unmetalled roads on the books of this department excluding those under District Council proper, out of which 38 miles of metalled and 126 miles of unmetalled road have recently been transferred to the District Council for maintenance. The costs of maintenance of the roads now in charge of the P. W. D. and of those transferred to the District Council are Rs. 82,000 and Rs. 29,000 per annum respectively. A length of 21 miles of road is under construction and the programme of future construction includes 23 new roads extending over 457 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,66,000.

Para. 226.

Substitute part of sentence beginning in line 7 with "The North Chanda Division * * *" and ending with "within its limits" by the following: "The North: Chanda Division as at present constituted has a total area of 1,390 square miles composed of 1,108 square miles of A class and 282 square miles of B.-I. forest. All Government forest lying within the Warora and Brahmपुरi tahsils and those in the north of the Chanda and Garchiroli tahsils are included within its limits." About 30 square miles of Government forest have been excised for colonization under the area commanded by the Asola-Mendha and Ghorjheri tanks."

Para. 227.

In line 2 *score out* "seven" and *insert*: "six." In line 3 *delete* "Dhaba." *Score out* sentence commencing in line 6 with "The present " * * * and ending with " * * * and 212 Forest Guards" and *substitute* the following:—

"The present strength of the staff is one Deputy Conservator of Forests, two Extra-Assistant Conservators of Forests, two Rangers, three Deputy Rangers, 14 Foresters and 188 Forest Guards."

Page 262, para. 227.

For the words in line 12 beginning from "Bamboos abound * * * in" and ending with "three or four years hence" *substitute* the following:—

"Bamboos abound in the Mohorli and Haveli ranges and in parts of the Dhaba range and form a most valuable source of revenue, but in 1909 however gregarious seeding took place, and bamboo died down almost completely over wide tracts, resulting in an annual loss of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000. The old stock was replaced by a full crop of seedlings and by 1913, the latter had matured and the yield is now normal again."

Page 263, para. 229.

For the words in line 10 beginning from "The method of treatment * * *" and ending with "most promising stems" *substitute* the following:—

"The method of treatment prescribed was 'improved fellings', but owing to the large proportion of inferior

timber existing in the large portion of the forests and to the large increase in the demand, on account of the opening of the Nagbhir-Chanda branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, this method was found to be unsuitable and the system of 'coppice with standards' has been followed in all forests, with the exception of the more valuable teak areas in the Mohorli range."

Add the undernoted figures to statements under Para. 230.
Financial Results and Revenue and Expenditure:—

(i) *Financial Results.*

Year.	Timber.	Fuel.	Grazing and grass.	Bamboos.	Minor Forest produce.	Communtation.	Miscellaneous.	Forest Stamps.	Total.
1911-12	32,584	21,412	37,174	19,124	44,712	...	3,317	..	158,593
1912-13	36,130	18,471	64,617	17,240	16,766	...	4,810	..	158,034
1913-14	46,605	28,961	60,827	20,897	26,938	...	6,716	...	190,944

(ii) *Revenue and Expenditure.*

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1911-12	1,58,593	1,15,648	42,945
1912-13	1,85,034	91,526	66,508
1913-14	1,90,944	1,02,079	88,865

The forests of the South Chanda Forest division form two compact blocks, the northerly composed of the Dhaba, Ghot, Markhanda and Allapalli ranges; the Sironcha range lying away to the southern extremity of the district. The Dhaba range was transferred to this division from North Chanda on 1st July 1908, the Cherla range being handed over to the Madras Presidency on 1st July 1909. The

area and distribution of A and B-I class forest in the division is as follows :—

	A-Class.	B-I Class.
Allapalli Range ...	114 square miles ..	<i>Nil.</i>
Ghot ..	162 ..	191 square miles.
Markhanda ..	210 ..	61 ..
Sironcha ..	307 ..	56 ..
Dhaba ..	167 ..	25 ..

making a total of 060 square miles of A class and 333 square miles of B-I class. *Omit* the penultimate sentence of the paragraph regarding Cherla range.

Page 265, para. 233.

Omit the words in the penultimate sentence "and still worse in Cherla".

Page 266, para. 234.

Omit the words in the first sentence "and Cherla".

Page 268, para. 236.

In the middle of paragraph after the words "has developed" *add* "The working plan for the Dhaba, Markhanda and Ghot ranges and also for Elchil forest of Allapalli range has been sanctioned and brought into force with effect from 1st July 1913".

For the penultimate sentence *substitute* the following :—

"The forest staff of the division at present consists of a Deputy Conservator, one Extra-Assistant Conservator, three Forest Rangers, three Deputy Rangers, seven Foresters and 78 Forest Guards."

In the last sentence *for* the words "40 miles" *substitute* "20 miles".

Page 269, para. 237.

For the two statements in the paragraph *substitute* the following :—

Year.	Timber.	Fuel.	Grazing.	Bamboos.	Minor Forest produce.
1911-12 ...	65,400	1,600	27,500	2,500	5,300
1912-13 ..	98,600	1,700	49,800	3,000	6,000
1913-14 ...	37,500	2,000	44,700	4,000	3,900

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus or deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1911-12 ...	1,13,300	1,03,000	+ 10,300
1912-13 ...	1,71,000	85,600	+ 85,400
1913-14 ...	1,09,900	81,300	+ 28,600

Add after "All the collieries hitherto described are the property of Government" "but it has been decided to sell the Ballarpur Colliery to a firm or syndicate, it being against the principle of Government to compete against private enterprise".

Minerals.
Page 282, para. 247.

The colliery was worked by Government up to 21st March 1913 and afterwards it became proprietary, having been purchased by Sir Kasturchand, K.C.I.E., Kamptee, and the Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, C.I.E., Bar.-at-Law, Nagpur. The total output of this colliery during 1913 was 79,659 tons of coal valued at Rs. 3,31,921.

Page 282, para. 247.

At end of page *add* "In 1908, Messrs. Kanhayalal and Verma took out a licence to prospect for coal over an area of 2,383 acres in the Walwat Working Circle of the Haveli Range in the North Chanda Government Forest division. This right has since been sold to the Chanda Coal Prospecting Syndicate, who have applied for a mining lease over a portion of the above area. The Syndicate estimates that it will raise 20,000 tons annually from its mining area. The same Syndicate holds mining leases over areas in the villages of Majri, Kawadsi, Ekarjuna, Nandori and Sembla of the Warora tahsil".

Page 282, para. 247.

A new coal mine was opened at Durgapur during the year 1913. This belongs to the Chanda Coal Prospecting Syndicate, Ltd., Chinndwara, and was worked from 4th April 1913.

At end of page 282.

Two more mining leases were granted to the Syndicate during the year 1913, but the mines have not yet been opened.

The output of coal from Durgapur Colliery was 1,300 tons valued at Rs. 4,225.

In 1907-08 the suspensions amounted to Rs. 36,083. The outturn was 90.

Page 302, para. 269.
add at end.

In 1908-09 there was failure of crops here and there. In these localities only were remissions found necessary. The total outturn was 71 and remissions amounted to Rs. 41,198-14-10. 1909-10 and 1910-11 were

good years. The monsoon rains were favourable and the outturn was 110 and 100, respectively. Hail did damage in February 1912 in portions of all tahsils. Remissions were granted to the extent of Rs. 5,000. The outturn was 107. In 1913-14 suspensions amounting to Rs. 442 were granted in the Garchiroli tahsil and Rs. 201 were remitted in mauza Chamursi owing to the bursting of the tank.

Page 339.

The post of special Ryotwari Naib-Tahsildar has been converted into an additional Tahsildar, who is looking after the ryotwari work in Chanda, Warora and Brahmapuri tahsils, and another Ryotwari Naib-Tahsildar has been appointed for the Garchiroli tahsil. Sironcha ryotwari work is looked after by the Tahsildar there.

Chapter IX, page 340, para. 307.

Last but 3rd line.—The anticipated transfer of the lower taluks of Sironcha to Madras was effected from 1st July 1909.

Page 341, para. 307.

Para. 2.—The post of one Munsiff at headquarters came under reduction from 16th July 1910.

It is under consideration to abolish Chanda as a civil district. In that case the post of District Judge, Chanda, will disappear and the district for purposes of civil litigation will become part of the adjoining Wardha district.

In 1910 an Extra-Assistant Commissioner was appointed to the post of Manager of the Ahiri Zamin-dari (Court of Wards) and he exercises 1st class magisterial powers. He has since been transferred to the regular line and a Tahsildar with 3rd class magisterial powers is appointed to the post.

Page 341, para. 308.

One Revenue Inspector and 5 Patwaris were transferred with the lower taluks of Sironcha, the present Land Record staff is, therefore, 1 Superintendent, 3 Assistant Superintendents, 12 Revenue Inspectors and 194 Patwaris. The patwari circles are for the same reason reduced to 194.

In 1910 the Deputy Commissioner was relieved of the duties of the office of District Registrar. The Assistant in charge of the treasury is now the District Registrar.

Page 344, para. 310

The Contract Supply system was introduced into the Chanda, Warora and Brahmapuri tahsils in 1906-07. Sanction to its extension to the *khalsa* portion of the Garchiroli tahsil was obtained in 1909 but was not actually introduced till a year later. With the extension of the supply system into Garchiroli a warehouse was opened at the tahsil headquarters, liquor being supplied for this also by Messrs. Parry and Company. From 1st April 1912, the two zamindaris of Chandala and Gilgaon were also brought under the contract supply system. The contract supply system has been extended to the Pategaon, Khutgaon, Muranda and Dhudmala Zamindaris with a duty rate of Rs. 15 per proof gallon, with effect from 1st April 1913. The retail vendors pay the price of the liquor plus a duty of Re. 1-4-0 per proof gallon. The rate of duty in the southern portion of the Garchiroli tahsil, east of river Dina, and in the Chandala and Gilgaon Zamindaris has since been reduced from Re. 1-4-0 to Re. 0-15-0 per proof gallon. A warehouse has temporarily been opened at Vithalwara as an experimental measure since 1st April 1912, and supplies the shops in the southern portion of the Chanda and Chamursi circles, at the same rate as at the new warehouse at Garchiroli.

Page 345, para. 312

From 1st April 1912 a high-duty area of 127 square miles was created comprising the towns of Chanda and Warora and the 33 villages between and around them. The duty charged in this area has been raised to Rs. 5 per proof gallon. The whole of the Warora tahsil has since been brought under high-duty area, the duty in the eastern portion of the tahsil being raised from Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 5.

The *khalsa* portion of the Sironcha tahsil, which up to 1909-10 was under the outstill system, was placed

from that year under the distillery system. A distillery was opened at Sironcha, the headquarters of the tahsil, to supply 25 shops, but it actually supplied only 19 shops during that year, and in the following year the number was reduced by three shops which were found to be working unsatisfactorily.

Page 345, para. 312,
clause 3.

“ From the year 1914-15 the Sironcha Sadar Distillery system was abolished and the area with the portion of the Ahiri Zamindari lying between Garchiroli Khalsa under supply system on the north and Sironcha Khalsa on the south with the Pranhita and Bandia rivers on the west and east was converted into supply area. A duty rate of Re. 0-10-0 with Re. 1-2-6 cost price per proof gallon has been fixed for the above area.”

In the tracts already under supply system the cost price of liquor has been reduced from Re. 1-0-6 to Re. 1 from the year 1914-15.”

Page 345, para. 312
—After clause 5 add
clause 6.

“ There are 8 Excise circles. From 1st April 1914 two new warehouses were opened at Ahiri and Sironcha for supply of liquor to contractors in the area converted into supply system. There are now 7 warehouses in the district, *viz.*, (1) Chanda, (2) Warora, (3) Brahmपुरi, (4) Garchiroli, (5) Vithalwara, (6) Ahiri and (7) Sironcha. The warehouses at Vithalwara and Sironcha are in combined charge with the executive circles of the respective places and both are opened for transactions only for two days in the week, the former on Friday and Saturday and the latter on Monday and Tuesday.

There were in the district in 1912-13 162 shops under the contract supply system, 106 under the outstill system, and 16 under the distillery system, besides the one foreign liquor shop at Chanda. In 1913-14 the number of shops under the contract supply system rose to 179 and that under the distillery system to 25, while the number of shops under outstill system fell to 91. The duty on opium was raised in

the financial year 1912-13 from Rs. 15 to Rs. 19 per seer, and there are now 48 shops in the district. The practice of selling opium from sub-treasuries was abolished from the financial year 1911-12. The opium is now stored at, and sold from warehouses, except at Sironcha, where there is no warehouse and the old practice continues.

There are now 47 ganja shops. The duty on ganja was Rs. 5 per seer up to 1910-11. In the following year it was raised to Rs. 6 and in 1912-13 to Rs. 7-8-0 per seer. In 1907-08 the wholesale supply system for sale of ganja was introduced in this district. Under this system wholesale vendors purchase ganja at Khandwa under a permit and store it at warehouses whence they sell to retail vendors. There are 10 wholesale vendors and 47 retail shops in the district.

The Madia Gonds, the aboriginal people of Sironcha and Ahiri Zamindaris, are great *tari* drinkers, and enjoy the privilege of manufacturing *tari* for home consumption, free from taxation and control. To legalize the custom under which they get their toddy, it was decided in 1909 to issue free licences to the village headmen under certain easy conditions. 131 such licences were issued in 1909, 137 the next year, 146 in 1911, 146 in 1912-13 and 163 in 1913-14.

The number of *tari* shops in 1913-14 was 45.

An additional sub-inspector was appointed in October 1911 to help the District Inspector of Excise in the general control of the district staff. Since 1912 an Assistant District Officer has been appointed with headquarters at Ahiri.

In the wilder tracts of the district, the barter of grain and other produce for liquor is permitted under the sanction of the Commissioner of Excise."

There are now two, and not three, district funds in the district, *viz.*, Chanda and Sironcha. The District Council.

Zamindari District Fund was converted in 1910 into a Local Board known as the "Zamindari Local Board".

It has its headquarters at Garchiroli and works under the Chanda District Council, which thus administers the cesses and other income of Chanda, Warora and Brahmapuri and both *khalsa* and *zamindari* portions of the Garchiroli tahsil.

In the Chanda District Council there are now 19 elected and 6 nominated members, two of the latter being officials, *viz.*, the Civil Surgeon and such Assistant Commissioner or Extra-Assistant Commissioner as the Deputy Commissioner may select.

The provincial grant was raised (in 1914) to Rs. 41,820 (last sentence on page 347). There are 5 Local Boards, one at headquarters of each tahsil (except Sironcha) and an additional one at Garchiroli, *viz.*, the Zamindari Local Board.

Their constitution is as follows :—

Name of Board.	Members.	
	Elected.	Nominated.
Chanda Local Board ...	12	3
Warora Local Board ...	15	3
Brahmapuri Local Board ...	13	3
Garchiroli Local Board ...	12	3
Zamindari Local Board ...	15	2

The Sironcha District Council is exempted from the operation of the Local Self-Government Act (I of 1883). Omit all that portion of paragraph 313 which is on page 349.

The Naib-Tahsildar ceased to be the Secretary of the Warora Municipality when a paid Secretary was appointed in December 1911 on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Page 350, para. 314.

Since 1908 the Village Sanitation Act has been extended to Garchiroli, Nagbhir, Nawargaon, and Sindewahi. In 1912, 13 the income and expenditure was—

Page 350, para. 315.

	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Garchiroli	1,402	805
Nagbhir	1,426	1,326
Nawargaon	1,163	916
Sindewahi	1,086	750

On the Village Sanitation Act being put in force in Garchiroli, the Mukaddam rules were withdrawn, but were introduced in the villages of Ballarpur, Saoli, Shankerpur and Ahiri.

In Segaon, Mukaddam rules have been withdrawn.

The value of the Provincial buildings borne on the books of the Public Works Department at the end of March 1912 amounts to Rs. 22,25,705 and that of the Imperial to Rs. 25,332. The annual expenditure on maintenance of these comes to Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 570, respectively.

Page 351, para. 316.

The main fort wall of Chanda, the Gond Raja's tombs with boundary walls, and several other temples at Chanda and those at Bhatala, Parasnath and Bhandak being of archæological interest were brought on the Public Works Department register of buildings during the years 1908 to 1910. The total value of all these taken for capital cost amounted to Rs. 13,41,418 and this was included in the total value of Provincial buildings mentioned above.

In 1914 the value of the buildings was Rs. 9,68,066 and maintenance charges Rs. 9,500. Buildings in Warora, Brahmapuri and Garchiroli with a value of Rs. 68,590 have been transferred to the District Council for maintenance. The value is less than in

1912 owing to the exclusion of the estimated value of the ancient temples and tombs of architectural interest which cannot properly be classed as buildings.

The principal main buildings are—

The District Court House at Chanda was built in the year 1867 at a total cost of Rs. 22,757 to which a new record room and copyist room were added in 1897 at a cost of Rs. 11,680.

The Circuit House at Chanda was constructed during the year 1869, and enlarged during 1904, total cost being Rs. 7,022.

The bungalow which was originally built by the Bhonsla Raja is now used as forest office for the North Chanda division with a set of quarters for an Assistant Conservator on the upper storey. A new office for the South Chanda division was constructed in 1912 at a cost of Rs. 16,500. The church was erected in 1870 for Rs. 6,173, out of this Rs. 2,259 were paid by Government as contribution and Rs. 3,914 were raised by public contribution. The burial ground at Chanda was opened during 1869, the total cost up to date on it is Rs. 4,065. It contains some interesting grave stones. There are burial grounds at Warora and Sironcha with a capital cost of Rs. 2,803 and Rs. 3,528, respectively.

Tahsil buildings at Chanda, Warora, Brahmapuri, Garchiroli and Sironcha have cost Rs. 11,939, Rs. 34,632, Rs. 35,725, Rs. 23,899 and Rs. 9,590 respectively.

The Executive Engineer's offices for Buildings and Roads and irrigation are borne on the books with a total cost of Rs. 9,984 and Rs. 15,810, respectively.

A new Law Court at a cost of Rs. 34,000, and District Superintendent of Police's office at a cost of Rs. 16,000 were constructed during 1905 and 1912, respectively. A new High School is under construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 74,000.

Bonded warehouses have been constructed at Chanda, Brahmपुरi, Warora and Garchiroli at a cost of Rs. 6,380, Rs. 6,050, Rs. 6,562 and Rs. 5,283, respectively; in the total cost mentioned above, cost of girls' schools at Chanda, Bhandak and Warora and police station-houses in several places are also included.

There are about 30 large and small residential buildings in the Chanda district built for Government officials. Residential build-ings.

The Settlement office at Chanda was converted into quarters for the Deputy Commissioner during 1911-12 at a total cost of Rs. 17,370.

The old Deputy Commissioner's bungalow built in 1852 on the ridge to the north of Civil Station and acquired by Government in 1892 is now in the occupation of the Civil Surgeon.

The bungalow in which the Civil Surgeon used to live is now used by the senior Extra-Assistant Commissioner.

A bungalow belonging to the Scottish Mission was purchased and converted into quarters for an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, in 1911, at a total outlay of Rs. 6,630.

The Executive Engineers in the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches the District Superintendent of Police, Assistant Commissioner, Forest Officers, North and South Chanda, are all provided with suitable Government bungalows.

Quarters are also provided for the Tahsildar, Naib-Tahsildar, Sub-Registrar, minor officials, and two Excise Sub-Inspectors and Sub-Inspector of Police at Garchiroli; three Extra-Assistant Commissioners, Sub-divisional Officers, Public Works Department and members of Public Works Department staff in Chanda itself. Quarters for a Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Sironcha were constructed in 1911-12.

Chanda is connected with Warora, which, till lately, was the terminus of the G. I. P. Railway, by a first

class road, 28 miles in length. To the west of Warora is the Wun road connecting the district with Berar. Another first class road connects Chanda with Mul (27 miles) to the east, while the Southern road from Chanda to Sironcha is opened for traffic up to Allapalli, the portion from Allapalli to Sironcha will also shortly be opened.

There are in all 192 miles of first class roads in the district. The second class or moorumed roads are spread over 217 miles.

The Southern road from Chanda to Sironcha is now completed.

There are three dâk bungalows at Chanda, Warora and Sironcha, and twenty-four inspection bungalows on the principal lines of roads.

In 1912 the Wardha Sub-division was made an Independent Sub-division. The number of Sub-divisional Officers is now 3 including Wardha Sub-division.

There is only one private bungalow in Chanda, which belongs to Mr. Ganpatrao Ghatate of Nagpur.

Page 352, para. 317.

The only important changes that have taken place in the Mul Irrigation Division since 1909 are as follows:—

(i) *Administration.*

The Khairee and Sironcha Survey Sub-divisions have been abolished. A new sub-division was formed in 1910 (with its headquarters at Saoli) on the construction of the Asola-Mendha channels and the Asola Sub-division has been abolished. A new sub-division has been opened at Naleshwar in 1913.

The sub-divisions are therefore now as follows:—

Name.	Headquarters.	Sub-divisional Officers.
Saoli	Saoli	Mr. Narain Kesheo Pendharkar.
Naleshwar.	Naleshwar.	Mr. Milkiram Chopra, Supervisor.
Ghorajheri.	Kosbee	Mr. Ramlal, Overseer.
Chanda	Chanda	Lala Butamal, Supervisor.

The large works in the division are —

The Asola-Mendha tank scheme, the Ghorajheri tank scheme, the Khairee tank scheme, and the Naleshwar tank scheme.

The first is nearing completion, while Nos. 2 and 3 are practically finished. No. 4 was sanctioned in 1910-11 and its construction has only just been started in 1913.

The scheme for the colonization of the excised areas lying within the commands of Nos. 1 and 2 are well advanced.

Comparatively little irrigation has as yet been done from any of the first three tanks.

Naleshwar tank when completed will irrigate the strip of land that lies between the range of hills that run north and south in the neighbourhood and the Mul river.

Below is a list of the tanks in the division showing the estimated or actual cost, the area it is proposed to irrigate, and the area actually irrigated during 1913-1914:—

Name of tank.	Estimated or actual cost.	Area it is proposed to irrigate.	Area irrigated in 1913-14.	Expenditure to date—31st March 1914.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
Asola ..	14,00,000	60,000	2,557	11,91,792	} Completed.
Ghorajheri ..	7,59,710	26,000	2,195	6,04,741	
Khairree ...	1,27,839	2,000	501	...	
Powna ..	7,091	140	56	...	
Mohbara ...	9,944	344	
Ghorpeth ...	17,799	521	9	...	
Junona ...	18,512	510	207	...	
Janala ...	10,800	1,533	260	...	
Tekree ...	17,985	450	82	...	
Kunghara ...	8,843	1,503	1,328	...	
Kachapar ...	11,310	366	144	...	
Marregaon ...	31,312	600	125	...	
Pownpar ...	34,685	600	378	...	
Rudrapur ...	17,944	1,000	125	...	
toli ...	21,559	972	149	...	
Chindi ...	38,985	809	109	...	
Nalesar ...	4,96,255	12,000	...	1,04,325	
Garmori	500	561	25,639	

The water-rates at present being charged are—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Rice	2	8	0	per acre.
Wheat	1	8	0	"
Garden crops	5	0	0	"
Sugarcane	7	0	0	"

Para. 318.

The total sanctioned strength of the Police Force is 573 officers and men (*i.e.*, 7 Inspectors, 33 Sub-Inspectors, 90 Head Constables and 440 Constables and three Mounted Constables) as compared with 645 in the previous years. One Sub-Inspector, two Head Constables and 22 Constables of Venkatapur station-house with outposts Cherla and Verapur were transferred to Madras. Seven Sub-Inspectors were added to the sanctioned strength. Two posts of Head Constables and 80 posts of Constables were abolished.

At present there are 21 station-houses. In the re-allocation scheme seven more station-houses have been added and all the 29 outposts have been abolished. The names of the old station-houses are—Chanda, Mul, Dhaba, Warora, Segaoon, Chimur, Brahmapuri, Talodhi, Garchiroli, Chamursi, Muramgaon, Armori, Sironcha and Ahiri. The names of the new station-houses which have been established in the re-allocation scheme are—Kothari, Bhandak, Bhissi, Nagbhir, Sindewahi, Pathri, Dhanora, Malewara and Ittapalli. Station-houses Talodhi and Muramgaon have been abolished and Sindewahi and Dhanora substituted for them.

As regards the redistribution of the force at the station-houses in the re-allocation scheme, the staff at each station is as follows:—

		Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.
Chanda tahsil...	1 Chanda	2	5	29
	2 Mul	1	2	10
	3 Dhaba	1	2	6
	4 Kothari	1	2	5
Warora tahsil...	5 Warora	2	5	23
	6 Chimur	1	2	8
	7 Segaoon	1	2	6
	8 Bhissi	1	2	4
Brahmapuri tahsil.	9 Bhandak	1	2	6
	10 Brahmapuri	2	3	17
	11 Nagbhir	1	2	4
	12 Sindewahi...	1	2	5
	13 Pathri	1	2	8

	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constable.	Constable.	
Garchiroli tahsil.	14 Garchiroli ..	1	3	17
	15 Armori ...	1	2	10
	16 Chamursi ...	1	2	5
	17 Dhanora ...	1	2	6
	18 Malewara ...	1	2	5
Sironcha tahsil.	19 Sironcha ...	1	3	20
	20 Ahiri ..	1	2	6
	21 Kttapalli ..	1	2	4

There are five Circle Inspectors each in charge of a tahsil. The staff at headquarters consists of two Inspectors, nine Sub-Inspectors, 39 Head Constables, 236 Constables, and three Mounted Constables.

In 1910 it was ruled by the Chief Commissioner under the usual sanction that the remuneration of kotwars should not ordinarily be less than Rs. 48 per annum. To this end the reorganization of kotwars was taken up in 1911.

Page 355, para. 31c.

Proposals for the abolition of the Subsidiary Jail at Sironcha have been sanctioned, *vide* Secretariat letter No. 235—V-27—39 of 26th January 1910. The orders have not yet been given effect to, the construction of the magisterial lock up not being completed

Page 356, para. 32c.
last line.

The institutions in the district are—

Page 337, para. 32i.

Kind of school.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.
English (Jubilee) High School at Chanda including Middle School Department ...	1	268
English Middle Schools at Warora, Brahmapuri and Sironcha ...	3	192
Vernacular Middle Schools ...	6	963
„ Primary Schools, District Board ...	130	8,314
„ Municipal ...	10	1,095
„ Primary, Aided ...	3	116
„ „ Unaided ...	2	100
„ „ Girls' Schools—		
„ „ Government ...	7	321
„ „ Board ...	1	52
„ „ Aided ...	2	58
„ „ Unaided ...	1	32
Total ...	166	11,511

The total number of girls under instruction is 672 (463 in girls' schools and 209 in boys' schools).

The total number of boys under instruction is 10,839.

The classification of the scholars according to the stages of their instruction is as follows :—

	Infant Stage.	Lower Primary Stage.	Upper Primary Stage.	Vernacular Middle School Stage.	English Middle Stage.	High Stage.
Boys ...	3,596	5,501	1,080	109	371	89
Girls ...	383	272	17

There are 674 Gonds and 688 Mahars under instruction in the district. The number of schools has been increased now to 166. In all there are 18 Zamindari schools in the interior and jungly tracts of this district for the education of Gonds and Madias. These have been amalgamated with the District Council schools and are now systematically managed.

Prejudice against Mahars is now fast disappearing in rural tracts, but it seems to die hardest in the larger towns. In some of these towns the Missions have started schools and attend greatly to the education of the low castes. The Chanda Missions have made some attempts to start girls' schools at Chanda and Ahiri for the education of low castes and aborigines.

At Chanda itself there is one Government High School containing 268 scholars and seven Municipal Boys' Primary Schools and one Mission Boys' School with 808 and 83 pupils attending them respectively. Besides there are two Government girls' schools and one Mission Girls' School with 122 girls attending them.

All the English schools, except the Sironcha 2nd grade Middle School, are under the charge and inspection of the Inspector of Schools, Nagpur Circle,

and all the vernacular schools are inspected by the three Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Chanda, Brahm-puri and Sironcha ranges of the district. Out of 11 girls' schools of the district five on the railway lines are under the inspection of the Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Nagpur, and the remaining six are inspected by the Deputy Inspectors.

Some industrial instruction is attempted by the Chanda and Sironcha Missions in this district. Carpentry, masonry and gardening are taught to the boys at their schools.

There are two printing presses at Chanda and two libraries at Chanda and Warora.

Marathi is now an established language of the district in all the schools, except that Telugu is partly taught in the infant and the two lower classes of only nine schools of the Sironcha tahsil. Urdu is taught only in Urdu schools, of which there are five in this district.

Medical Relief.

There are now 14 dispensaries in this district, *viz.*, three at Chanda, *i.e.*, (1) Victoria Memorial Hospital, (2) Police Hospital, and (3) Jail Hospital.

Page 359, para. 322.

Nine branch dispensaries, one at each of the following places, *viz.*, Warora called Edward Memorial Dispensary, Chimur, Brahm-puri, Armori, Garchiroli, Mul, Dhaba, Ahiri and Sironcha, one Colliery Dispensary at Ballarpur and one Forest Dispensary at Allapalli.

Out of the five temporary dispensaries, *i.e.*, three in connection with the Public Works Department roads and two on the Irrigation works, two on the Public Works Department roads have since been closed, and the third at Ahiri was closed on 13th November 1912. Of the two Irrigation dispensaries one at Asola was closed on 30th June 1912 and the other at Naleshwar is still working. The Edward Memorial Dispensary at Warora has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 15,433.

This dispensary provides accommodation for a larger number of in-patients. The dispensary at Venkata-pur was transferred to the Madras Presidency and a new dispensary at Dhaba was constructed since the issue of the Gazetteer. Midwives are attached to each of the Chanda Main, Warora and Brahma-puri branch dispensaries. From September 1914, the Chanda Municipality has engaged a midwife to attend maternity cases.

The Vaccination Department now consists of two Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination, two Municipal Vaccinators and 16 District Council Vaccinators.

The Vaccination Act was extended in 1911 to the municipal towns of Chanda and Warora.

Page 363, Andhari
river.

The Chanda-Gondia extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway crosses this river by a bridge at the 13th mile from Mul.

Page 364, Armori
village.

The Village Sanitation Act is in force in this village. The average annual income is Rs. 894 and expenditure Rs. 759. A tennis club has been started and silk-bordered dhotis are being prepared now.

Add—

Page 366.

Asola-Mendha.—A good rice village of small size in the Brahmपुरi tahsil about 12 miles to the east of the Sindewahi railway station. It has two basties and two tanks. A very large irrigation tank is under construction here which has submerged the whole of the village. This project also submerged large areas in eight surrounding villages which have been wholly or partly acquired. This project is expected to provide water for a very wide stretch of country in the adjoining Chanda tahsil where irrigation is defective. The area commanded by this project is estimated at 60,000 acres. The tank has a water-spread area of 7.3 square miles and a capacity of 3,283 million cubic feet, while the distributaries will extend the whole length of the *doab* between the

Wainganga and Andhari rivers. In 1911 the bund of the tank burst owing to heavy rains, but it has since been repaired and the work is nearing completion. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 14,00,000, of which Rs. 11,91,792 were expended on works up to April 1914.

The temple, tomb and other tombs mentioned on the upper half of page 368 have been declared as "protected" under the Ancient Monuments Act, 1904, the present representative of the Gond Raja family, Dinkarshah, having signed an agreement giving their maintenance over to Government. Page 368.

Add at the end of Ballarpur :—The provisions of *mukaddam* rules have been extended to this village. There is a Local Board school and also a Missionary school for Mahars. Some Missionaries have settled here. There is a District Council serai. Page 369.

Bhatala.—The lofty temple at this place has been declared "protected" under the Ancient Monuments Act under an agreement from Raja Raghoji Bhonsle to its maintenance by Government. Page 372.

Brahmapuri village.—In the 22nd line on page 377 for "Municipal Office" read "Local Board Office".

At the end of this article on this village the following may be *added* :— Page 378.

The Village Sanitation Act is in force in this village, and the average income and expenditure is Rs. 1,413 and Rs. 1,384, respectively. The income is raised from a house-tax and is expended on sanitation.

Brahmapuri.—*Add*—The question of shifting the tahsil headquarters from Brahmapuri has been dropped. A new tahsili building has been constructed and the old one is used as a dispensary. The old dispensary building is used as quarters for the Circle Inspector of Police. Page 378.

A new English Middle School has been started which is to be provincialized. Quarters for Tahsildar, Munsiff, and Naib-Tahsildar will be shortly constructed. The District Council is to start a gunj.

Page 387.

Chanda.—All the antiquarian remains around and about Chanda including the fort wall have been declared "protected" under the Ancient Monuments Act, 1904, and are now under the care of the Public Works Department. A saw mill for the exploitation of teak forest has been opened by Messrs. Bhikraj Sagarmal Bagla of Calcutta since March 1913.

The Government garden at Chanda was started in January 1907. It consists of a triangular plot of land immediately to the east of the G. I. P. Railway and contains an area of 21.4 acres. The task of making the wells, roads, etc., was made over to the Public Works Department and it cost Rs. 4,981. A special grant of Rs. 3,000 from Provincial Revenues was made for the purchase of implements, fencing gates, seats and flower stands, etc. The annual income and expenditure is about Rs. 664, and Rs. 2,156, respectively.

Page 392 (last line)

Churul or Surla.—The police station-house has been abolished.

Pages 400 and 401.

Garchiroli village.—This village is composed of two mahals—Garchiroli Khas and Rampur Tukum. It is a resumed muafi village. At Garchiroli a vegetable garden is being established for which Government has contributed Rs. 150 from Provincial funds. The sole malguzar is Sir G. M. Chitnavis of Nagpur. A tennis club has been started.

Page 402.

Ghodpeth.—*Add*—The tank at Ghodpeth was undertaken by the State as a minor irrigation work and was completed at a cost of Rs. 14,000. It is now being managed by the Irrigation Department. There is an inspection hut near the village.

Ghugus.—The old Mayo Colliery at Ghugus in Chanda tahsil is now being leased to one Mulla Hassanalli of Chanda for a period of 30 years.

Keljhar.—It is now a station on the Gondia-Chanda Railway line. Page 406. Add at end.

Markhanda.—The following may be added on page 411 :— Page 411.

“ The temples at Markhanda have been declared as ‘ protected ’ under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, and they are now under the care of the Public Works Department. ”

Mul village.—The following may be added in this article :— Page 413.

“ In 1910 a great fire broke out at Mul and about 820 houses were burnt and again in April 1912, when about 460 houses were destroyed. ”

Mul village.—The District Council has established a gunj which lies at the junction of railway feeder road and Mul-Garchiroli road. There is a Local Board serai for the convenience of travellers and passengers. A nursery has been opened recently for planting tree avenues along the Mul-Chamursi road which is bare in some of its parts. Since the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line most of the cart-borne traffic is now being railed from the Mul railway station which has become important. An Assistant Engineer is stationed here. Page 413.—Add

Nagbhir.—There is a police station-house here, and a railway station. Page 414.

A gunj has been started by the District Council quite close to the P. W. D. road. A serai and a cattle-pound have also been newly constructed along this road. The village is under Sanitation Act. Page 415.—Add.

Naleshwar, Tahsil Brahmaपुरi.—A Government irrigation tank is under construction at the foot of the range of hills not far from this village and is designed to irrigate 12,000 acres in the strip of land running north and south between the hills and the Mul river. Naleshwar is the headquarters of an Irrigation Sub-division in charge of a Supervisor to try cases under the Workman's Breach of Contract Act. Page 414.

Page 414 (bottom). This is held on a quit-rent by the surviving member of the Shastri family of Chanda mentioned in the section on "Leading families", page 189, chapter III.

Page 419. *Rajgarh*.—There is a cattle-pound and a sub-post office. The District Council derives some income from the registration of cattle sales.

Page 420. *Saoli village*.—At the end of this article, the following may be added:—

"An irrigation channel of the Asola-Mendha tank passes through the village which has been made the headquarters of an Irrigation Sub-division."

Page 420. The Malguzarin, Must. Anpurnabais is now dead and she has been succeeded by her adopted son. He is a member of the Local Board and has improved and cleared the estate of ancestral debt. The village, has been brought under the mukaddam rules and a regular staff of scavengers has been employed to keep the village sanitary.

An enterprising cultivator in the person of Mr. Kekre from Berar has opened a farm in the village, taking advantage of the irrigation facilities. He grows different kinds of crops, especially sugarcane and groundnut, and his doing cultivation on scientific principles and with improved implements of agriculture is a good object lesson to his backward neighbours who are seen now to take more readily to the use of improved implements and growing of commercially important crops.

Ghorajheri.—A forest village established some 60 years ago in the Nagbhir sub-range of the Government forest in the Brahmapuri tahsil, about 7 miles to the south-west of Nagbhir railway station. A large irrigation tank has been built here with water-spread area of 3.7 square miles and a catchment area of 35 square miles with a capacity of 1,285 million cubic feet. Its main irrigation channel on reaching the village Kharbi throws off two distributaries, *viz.*, the Hooma and the Talodhi. The main then runs

on *via* Sonapur to Dhamangaon, where again two distributaries are thrown off, *viz.*, the Sawargaon and the Garbori. The tank is nearly completed. The estimated cost is Rs. 7,59,710 of which Rs. 6,04,741 was spent up to date. The tank is estimated to irrigate annually 11,488 acres. An Irrigation Sub-division has been formed for this project with headquarters at Kosbee, a village near it, and was in charge of an Assistant Engineer who is also an Honorary Magistrate exercising 3rd class powers to try suits under the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act. The sub-division is now in charge of an Overseer. Near Ghorajheri an area of 4,631.73 acres has been leased under an agreement to Mr. John McGlashan of Glasgow for the purpose of establishing a central sugarcane factory in the Chanda district. Large areas commanded by the tank have been excised from Government forests whereon new villages are being formed and colonized.

Sindewahi village.—The last sentence is to be changed as follows :— Page 421.

“ There is a police station-house with one Sub-Inspector, two Head Constables and 10 Constables. Sindewahi is a railway station on the Chanda-Gondia Railway Extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

The Agricultural Department is experimenting in sugarcane cultivation here. It is the headquarters of an Agricultural Assistant.

The adjoining village of Garmursi with its large tank has been acquired by Government at a cost of Rs. 24,000 for the establishment by the Agricultural Department of a model farm, where demonstrations in rice and sugarcane culture are to be carried on on a large scale.

Salewars now weave silk *saris*. Yeshwant Rao Page 421.—Add to
Baba Sahib Gujar has succeeded Mr. Naoli Rao the description of
Gujar as *malguzar*. Sindewahi is now the head- Sindewahi village.
quarters of the Gunjewahi Forest Range.

Some land has been acquired by the District Council for the establishment of a gunj which will be opened in due course.

There is an inspection bungalow of Agricultural Department at Gadmousi, a village close by. Village Sanitation Act has been extended to this village.

Page 427.

Sironcha tahsil.—The lower taluks have been transferred to Madras and the area of the tahsil is now 3,082 square miles.

Page 427.

Sironcha village.—Sanction to abolish the Subsidiary Jail has been received and they will be given effect to on the construction of the magisterial lock-up being completed.

There is a public garden maintained by the Sironcha District Fund which produces very fine mangoes from trees planted by Colonel Glassford some 50 years ago.

Page 430

Talodi Badge.—Under the new re-allocation scheme the police station-house here has been abolished.

This is the headquarters of the Brahmapuri Forest Range.

Page 435 (bottom)

Warha.—A small annual local fair is held here on *Kartiki Pournima*, i.e., in the last week of October and lasts for a day.

Page 442 (middle)

Warora.—The new "Edward Memorial Hospital" has been constructed here at a cost of Rs. 15,000. The old bungalow occupied by the Manager of the Warora Colliery is now used as a circuit house for officers.

Page 454.

Ahiri Zamindari.—At the end of paragraph on agriculture on page 454 the following may be added:—

"A cattle-breeding farm is established in this estate at a village called Lohara, about 12 miles from the town of Ahiri."

The receipts from the forests of the Ahiri estate are—

		Rs.
1907-08	...	49,275
1908-09	...	58,366
1909-10	...	54,352
1910-11	...	54,695
1911-12	...	45,328
1912-13	...	35,385
1913-14	...	55,089