

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

30. The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore assigns three causes for the falling-off in the number of applications for takávi advances :—

- 1st. The difficulty in complying with the rule requiring local enquiries to be made by an officer not lower in rank than a Tahsildár ;
- 2nd. Security which leads to Registration, and the trouble and expense caused thereby ; and
- 3rd. Interest payable on the advance.

31. The Deputy Commissioner of Fírozpúr also assigns the demand for interest as a reason for the small number of applications in that District, and I have myself heard it made the subject of complaint, and given as a reason for applications not being made.

32. There can be no doubt that the new rules framed under Act XXVII of 1871 have rendered matters harder for the people, and are not considered by them so favorable as the old rules.

PATWARIS AND THEIR RECORDS.

59. The Deputy Commissioner reports that in this District the Kánungos and their Náibs are all inefficient and incapable men, and that in consequence the Patwáris are idle also.

60. Captain Nisbet points out that under the rules the District Officer has but two ways of punishing these men by fine or by dismissal, either of which, for reasons given, he is loth to adopt ; and he expresses regret that the old power exercised by Deputy Commissioners of removing these officials from one circle to another should have been taken away unless by consent of the lambardárs, which he states can never be obtained.

61. The fact is that District Officers never had any powers which they have not now. Transfers without the consent of the headmen always were illegal and bad. If a man is unfit for employment in one place, he is unfit in another. I think the Patwáris' annual papers in Lahore more correct than those of Fírozpúr.

62. In Fírozpúr the records are reported to be in a very bad state, except in the recently-settled parganahs of Muktsar and Mamdót, but Captain Grey is taking steps to remedy the evil.

63. Captain Grey points out that trading in this circle by Patwáris, personally or through relatives, is very common in the Fírozpúr District.

64. My attention has been given to this point for some time, and, while on tour in February last, I addressed the Deputy Commissioners on this subject, drawing their attention to the Rule (26) under the Panjáb Land Revenue Act, in which trade in their own circles by Patwáris is prohibited, and requesting that in any case in which the law was disobeyed the man should be dismissed.

65. This correspondence was called for by the Financial Commissioner, and the orders given generally approved of. See Financial Commissioner's No. 1021 of 16th February last.

SETTLEMENTS.

80. The re-settlement of Kasúr Khás was ordered by Government in the correspondence forwarded with your No. 6247 of 30th August 1872.

81. The work was entrusted to and completed by Munshi Ghulám Nabí Khán, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and a full report on the subject submitted under cover of my No. 69—518 of 18th March 1874. The work was well performed and fully approved of by myself and the Local Government.

82. The term of the existing Settlement of the Lahore and Gujránwála Districts was extended to 20 years by order contained in your No. 118 of 6th January 1874. This was freely made known to the people, and hailed by them with much satisfaction.

RAIN FALL.

83. The rain during the year was plentiful throughout, except in the Muktsar Tahsíl of the Ferozpúr District, where there was little or none, and which the Deputy Commissioner states has caused a decrease in the cultivation.

HARVEST.

84. In Lahore and Ferozpúr the rabi harvests have been much above the average, while in Gujranwála it is reported to be an average one. The prospects of the next rabi crop in Gujranwála are reported by the Deputy Commissioner to be excellent.

85. The kharif harvest has been equal to the average. In Lahore the crops suffered for want of seasonable rain, particularly in the Chunián Tahsíl. The villages on the banks of the Deg Nalah, in the Sharakpúr Tahsíl, were attacked by blight, and suffered a good deal. The crop, however, is reported to be equal to the average, as in the absence of rain canal irrigation was freely used.

86. The cotton crop in Gujranwála is reported to have been almost a total failure, but from what cause is not known.

IRRIGATION.

87. The decrease in canal irrigation in the Lahore District is attributable to the abundant rain-fall during the year. Well-irrigation was freely resorted to in those parts of the District where the fall of rain had failed.

EXPERIMENTS IN NEW STAPLES.

88. Experiments were made in the Lahore District with Carolina rice seed and oats. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the rice was issued at the Tahsils and to some of the native gentlemen of Lahore. A great portion of the crops was destroyed by a flood caused by the protective works of the Ravi bridge giving way, but the Deputy Commissioner reports unfavorably on the cultivation of this staple. It is said to entail greater expense and labor, and the produce in quality is harder and coarser than the ordinary rice. The result of the experiments with the oats is not known yet.

HISSAR BULLS.

90. The Sirsa Bull at Chunián, in the Lahore District, is much valued by the people, and the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that more Hissar cattle could be used. The Deputy Commissioner Gujranwála is also of opinion that Hissar Bulls could be introduced there in three or four selected towns with advantage.

MUTATION AND RATE OF RENT &c.

97. Sales and mortgages have decreased in all three Districts, but more especially in Gujranwála, while the average prices realized have increased considerably. This result is, no doubt, due to the plentiful rain-fall and consequent good harvests during the year.

REVENUE BUILDINGS.

100. The Revenue buildings are all in good order. The Police at Muktsar, in the Ferozpúr District, have been provided with a separate building, and the Tahsíl has been improved and extended.

101. No new buildings were constructed, but provision has been made in the Public Works Budget for 1874-75 for a new Tahsíl at Lahore, which is greatly needed. Sanction has also been received for the construction of new Tahsils at Gujranwála and Wazirabad.

INSPECTION OF TAHSILS.

103. The Tahsils were thoroughly inspected and notes made of the capabilities of each servant of Government upon the fixed establishment; of those in Ferozpúr I gave its new Deputy Commissioner a copy. I may say generally that the Treasury work is every-

where good, and the Kánúngo's Department everywhere the most open to improvement, chiefly in the neatness and completeness of the registers of transfers. It is imperative that these show clearly in chronological order all transfers, voluntary or involuntary, and specially the name struck out, that written in, and a complete description of the thing transferred. I saw no book which could be shown as a model.

104. I may add here that a ledger under Patwáris' names would be a most useful register, enabling the Kánúngo to readily check this portion of Patwáris' work.

CONDITION OF MUKTSAR TAHSIL.

107. In the Muktsar Tahsil, beyond Gurú Harsahái, I did not see a green thing, but the people were evidently well off; in particular their houses and doors are higher than I have seen elsewhere, and the cattle fine. The Maháraj Nathána circle of 32 villages is cut off from other Government lands by Native States, and from its inaccessibility is rarely visited, not by any Commissioner since Mr. Temple. The land is possessed by the tribe of Jats to which the neighbouring Rájahs belong; and as they only pay one-fourth as much Revenue as other people, they are rich, contented, very unlearned, and litigious. Their only complaint was the distance of their Tahsil.

EXTRACT FROM DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

LAHORE.

RAIN-FALL.

69. The rain during the year under report, as in the preceding year, was plentiful, though not as seasonable as might have been wished. It benefitted the kharif crops only, for there was no rain during September and October, so the rabí crop was at first almost entirely dependent on artificial irrigation, which the favorable fall in January eventually assisted.

JALANDHAR DIVISION.

(COLONEL H. W. H. COXE).

ABKARI.

In both Jalandhar and Kangra there has been an increase in the receipts on account of the vend of Native liquors; in the latter District a material one. I mentioned in last year's Report that I considered the falling-off in the sale of Native liquors in Kangra for that year was due only to temporary causes, and the results of this year have confirmed that opinion.

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In Hoshiarpur there has been a decrease under this head, which the Deputy Commissioner attributes to the practice of smuggling Native liquor from Bilaspur.

CULTIVATION OF OPIUM.

There is a considerable increase, both in Hoshiarpur and Jalandhar, in the acreage under opium and in the demand from the monopoly of this drug, but both Deputy Commissioners anticipate a falling-off in the current year and on the same grounds, the restrictions imposed by recent legislation on the growers who have been hitherto consumers also.

COLLECTION OF THE LOCAL RATES CESS.

The regularity and completeness with which this cess is collected in all three Districts is most noteworthy. The Deputy Commissioner of Kangra remarks on the unpopularity of the tax, and observes that there seems to be a disposition to fritter away the income in strengthening central offices and in expenditure on works of minor importance.

I do not at all agree with these views. So far from the income being frittered away, we have found difficulty in expending it in the Districts of Jalandhar and Hoshiarpur, not because there were not works of grave importance and general utility on which all the resources might have been expended, but because we could not obtain sufficient skilled supervision to conduct them satisfactorily. Measures are being taken, however, to remedy this, and I trust that by next year we shall be in a position to lay out our income to the great advantage of the public, and specially of the class from whom the tax is levied.

PATWARIS.

The Deputy Commissioner of Kangra gives a favorable account generally of these officials. The Deputy Commissioner of Jalandhar remarks that a considerable number in his District are unacquainted with the use of the plane table,—a defect which he is endeavouring to remedy. The Deputy Commissioner Hoshiarpur complains that, as a body, they are underpaid and overworked.

There is good ground for the assertion in both cases I think. The great number of land cases in the Hoshiarpur District, which entails the constant attendance of Patwaris to give evidence, causes a serious hindrance to the proper discharge of their more legitimate duties.

HARVEST.

The harvests appear to have been prosperous in all three Districts. The Deputy Commissioners of Hoshiarpur and Jalandhar notice a large increase in cultivated area. The Deputy Commissioner Jalandhar notices the increase and decrease of cultivation of different

staples with reference to the previous year's returns. The most marked are in the rabi harvest :—

	Acres.
Increase—Mustard	2,000
„ Poppy	150
Decrease—Gram	2,650
Kharif, Increase—Sugar-cane	4,800
„ Rice	3,150
„ Jowár	2,750
„ Másh	4,800
Decrease—Maize	2,400
„ Drugs	3,140

He notices that though sugar-cane shows an increase this year, the area under cultivation is less than that shown at Settlement; but he considers that the area now shown is as much as can be cultivated profitably. I concur in this opinion, for I have frequently seen crops of sugar-cane becoming altogether deteriorated by being allowed to stand too long in consequence of there not being sufficient labor available to cut and press it.

A great number of new wells have been completed in the Jalandhar District during the year.

EXTRACT FROM DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS REPORTS.

JALANDHAR DISTRICT.

EXCISE ON SPIRITS.

9. Even at the maximum rate of Rs. 100 the license duty on European spirits falls at a very much lower rate per gallon than that realized for the retail of native spirits, but there is this difficulty about limiting the number of licenses and fixing their price by auction sale, that shops for the sale of European stores, especially in small stations, would find their trade suffer if unable to supply wines and spirits, while their rivals in business were licensed to do so. If there were only one such shop in a locality, there would be no competition for the license, and it would sell at the upset price, and no more. What I would suggest is that the maximum rate should be increased to Rs 250, and that the license should authorize the sale of imported liquors only, while the right to sell Rum and spirits manufactured in India after the European method should either be included in the licenses granted for the sale of native liquor, or sold separately on the same principle. If this were done, the Revenue would not suffer, though such liquors should supplant native liquors altogether.

TAKÁVI.

26. Rs. 5,830 were advanced for 46 wells against Rs. 9,493 for 60 wells in 1872-73, 42 wells were completed during the year, 13 in the Jalandhár and 29 in the Nákodar Táhsil. This is a very small proportion of the number of new wells sunk, and in two Táhsils no takávi whatever was taken. While on tour in the District, when I found that new wells were being sunk, I made enquiry on the subject of takávi, the general result of which was that in most cases where takávi is not taken, a portion of the cost of the well is raised on credit at a much higher rate of interest than that charged by Government. In the case of private loans, the borrower usually does not calculate what he will have to pay on account of interest, while in the case of takávi this is calculated for him, and he has not the same chance of gaining time as when his creditor is a private individual. I have no doubt, however, that more takávi would be taken if the advantage of the system were more impressed on agriculturists, and I propose circulating instructions to the Zaildárs on the subject, also explaining that interest may be saved if at any time it should be convenient to the borrower to pay in advance of the fixed instalment.

RAIN-FALL.

51. The rain-fall was 24 inches against more than 42 in the preceding year. It was, however, but little under the average, and was very well distributed; and in consequence of the large fall at the end of September and beginning of October, a very large area was sown for the cold weather crop. Owing, again, to favorable rains at the end of December and in the three following months, this crop has been most abundant. It is remarkable that while in 1872-73 more than 36 inches of rain fell in July and August, and less than 6 inches in the remaining ten months of the year in 1873-74, the rain-fall in those two months was exactly half the total fall of the year. The return is for the head-quarters of the District only, and the rain-gauge from which it is taken is kept at the Dispensary by the Native Doctor.

SURVEYED AND ASSESSED AREA.

54. A comparison of Statement No. XXVII with the corresponding statement for 1868-69 yields interesting results. The area of the District is less by 3,473 acres, or more than five square miles, but the cultivated area has increased by almost 10,000 acres, and the irrigated area by almost 22,000 acres, or 11 per cent. The irrigated area was in 1868-69 30.45 per cent. of the cultivated area, and it is now 33.3 per cent. culturable, but unculturable lands have also increased by 9,664 acres, while unculturable waste has diminished by 23,087 acres, or 20 per cent. At first sight it seems difficult to explain any change in the amount of unculturable waste beyond the fluctuations which must be caused from year to year by alluvion and diluvion; but as nearly 1,500 wells have been sunk in the five years, the decrease must be attributed in great measure to the progress of agricultural improvement.

PRICES OF PRODUCE.

63. The prices of produce on 1st January had already begun to be influenced by the demand from Rájputánah and Bengal, and there is reason to believe that, as the prospects of the present crop became more assured, the price of grain would have fallen lower than any thing that has been known here for many years past, had it not been for the growth of this demand. At one time there were large accumulations of grain at the Railway Stations, which the Railway Company was unable to remove, and there were loud complaints on the part of the traders of loss sustained from the exposure of the grain to the weather. The result, however, will be that agriculturists will get prices for their produce this harvest, which, but for the demand for exportation, it would have been hopeless to expect.

TENURES.

64. The Jalandhar District contains 1,331 villages with a gross area of 8,48,825 acres, giving an average of 637 per village. This area is accounted for under Classes I to IV of Statement No. XXXIII. The Revenue-free tenures shown under Class VI are included in these villages, and the holders of such tenures must be left out of account in calculating the number of proprietors. The number of proprietors, as shown under Classes I to IV, is 87,344. Proprietors of the landlord class are 80 in number, and hold 16,346 acres assessed at Rs. 19,034. Proprietors in cultivating communities number 87,264, and hold 8,32,479 acres assessed at Rs. 12,88,858. I find that in 1851 the Settlement Officer returned 66,511 proprietors, 277 of whom were non-cultivating, and 66,234 cultivated their own lands in whole or in part. As there are of course non-cultivating proprietors in cultivating communities who are not included in the number now returned as of the landlord class, it is not to be inferred that there are fewer non-cultivating proprietors now than in 1851. Probably the reverse of this is the case, but the number is still small. The increase in the number of cultivating proprietors is more noteworthy. In 1868-69 86,889, or 20,000 more than in 1851, were shown, and now, five years later, there is a further increase of 455. It is to be hoped that this increase is to a great extent nominal, being rather an increase in the number of holdings than in the number of holders.

65. A similar increase has taken place in the number of tenants. In 1851 78,506 acres were cultivated by 16,264 hereditary cultivators, giving an average of 4 a. 3 r. 12 p. each, and 61,185 acres were cultivated by 22,125 non-hereditary cultivators, the average being 3 a. 2 r. 20 p. each. In 1868-69 cultivators with right of occupancy had increased to 18,146 holding about 59,000 acres, and there are now 18,174 holding 59,524 acres. In

1868-69 tenants-at-will had increased to 23,342, holding nearly 67,500 acres; and if holders of conditional tenures and of service grants be added, tenants without permanent rights of occupancy numbered 25,918, and held about 70,900 acres. Tenants-at-will are now returned at 23,429, holding 76,144 acres, and all tenants without permanent rights of occupancy at 25,946, holding 79,741 acres. All classes of tenants thus cultivate 1,39,265 acres, or 426 less than at Settlement; and the cultivated area of the District being 6,67,084 acres against 6,43,425 at Settlement, the area cultivated by the proprietors themselves has increased from 5,03,734 to 5,27,819 acres; each proprietor would now seem to cultivate 6 a. 0 r. 6 p. against 9 a. 2 r. 32 p. at Settlement; each cultivator with rights of occupancy 3 a. 0 r. 20 p. against 4 a. 3 r. 12 p. at Settlement; and each cultivator without permanent rights of occupancy 3 a. 0 r. 11 p. against 2 a. 3 r. 20 p. at Settlement.

66. The rent paid by cultivators with rights of occupancy is in most cases stationary, having been fixed for the term of Settlement, but 184 are returned as holding at variable rates, and 3,390 pay a share of the produce, the value of which fluctuates according to the character of the harvest and according to the prices of produce.

67. The rent paid by tenants-at-will averages Rs. 2-9-3 per acre, which is almost double what was returned in 1868-69; but the rate then shown was certainly too low, as it is considerably below the Revenue rate on the cultivated area of the District.

RATES OF RENT AND VALUE OF LAND.

70. The rates of rent shown in Statement No. XXIX A can only be regarded as what is paid when the land is taken, specially for the cultivation of a particular crop. The minimum rates returned are certainly much higher than the average rents paid when land is taken without reference to the nature of the crop to be grown. The maximum rates in several cases may be obtained in cash under exceptionally favorable circumstances, but they are certainly unusual rates. I have, however, in several places, been told that Rs. 2 a kanál, which corresponds to Rs. 19-9-6 per acre, is an ordinary rate for sugar-cane, and that one rupee per kanál, or half that rate, is an ordinary rate for wheat with, I understood, the corresponding kharíf crop.

71. The produce return is that of an unusually good year, but owing to the different rates of produce of different soils and different localities, it is difficult to say whether it approximates very closely to the average produce throughout the District. It is to be remembered also that the area under cultivation being larger than usual, a larger proportion of inferior soils must have been cultivated, which would tend to reduce the average. A statement, such as Mr. Temple's Produce Statement, No. I (annexed to the Jalandhar Settlement Report), is much more valuable, and it may be remarked that if that statement is anything near the truth as regards tobacco, the produce of that crop now returned must be quite double what it ought to be.

REVENUE BUILDINGS.

73. The District Court-house and Tahsíl buildings are all in good order. A new well is required for the Central Distillery at Jalandhar.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

RAIN-FALL.

33. The rain-fall amounted to 34·4, being 7·3 less than in 1872-73, which, however, was an unusually wet year.

A few showers fell in May, but the rains did not set in until after the middle of July, in which month 3·7 inches fell. They broke in September, and ceased entirely in October.

The cold weather rains were unusually heavy, and, as far as I know, almost unprecedentedly so; there fell between December and March no less than 9·7 inches, of which 4·4 fell in February.

It is owing to the regular and copious fall of these winter rains that we owe the splendid harvest lately garnered.

REVENUE BUILDINGS.

Further accommodation for officers and records is required at the Sadr. An extra Court-room has nearly been completed, and until the extra record accommodation is available, this will be used for records.

The Tahsíl at Garshhankar is badly placed, far from the town and the Police Station, and so low as to be liable to be swamped.

The Tahsíl at U'nah is an old native house. The accommodation is sufficient.

The Tahsíl at Dasúah is good and in good order, as well as that at the Sadr. The Sadr Distilleries at Hoshiarpúr, U'nah, and Dasúah, are in good order.

KANGRA DISTRICT.

RAIN FALL.

27. The rain-fall during the past year, though comparatively light, was seasonable, and sufficed to ensure two excellent harvests. The winter snows have been unusually heavy, and on one occasion snow fell in low parts of the valley, where it had never been seen to fall before. The unusual thickness of snow in the upper range will ensure an abundant supply of water for the irrigation system of the District until the ensuing rains set in. The severity of the past winter has been marked by the destruction of numerous mango groves in different parts of the valley, which were killed by frost.

CULTIVATION OF TEA.

Tea cultivation is making considerable progress, and the prospects of the planters are steadily improving. The area actually under tea plantation at the close of 1872 was 3,292 acres, and the produce of that season 4,28,655 pounds; at the close of 1873 4,857 acres under plant, and the produce 5,26,385 lbs., showing an extension of cultivation of 1,565 acres, and of produce 9,773 lbs in one year. This increase of cultivation is not in European plantations only, but natives are also largely entering on tea cultivation. The Kángra teas are now very extensively purchased by native dealers, who buy them wholesale at the factories where the teas are packed in coarse canvas bags, and taken down to Amritsar, from whence they are distributed to the retail markets. There is some reason to fear that a system of adulteration of Kángra teas goes on amongst the native brokers and dealers in Amritsar, which if allowed to continue, and will injuriously affect the reputation of the Kángra teas.

CULTIVATION OF RHEA GRASS.

I regret I am unable to report any renewal of operations in the cultivation and manufacture of the Rhea or China grass fibre. The works on the Rám Bagh estate have been at a stand still for some years, with, I fear, no prospect of their being re-opened.

LABOR SUPPLY.

37. I find nothing new to notice in the labor market. Planters, as heretofore, find an abundant supply of labor for their plantations, and the relations between the planters and their laborers continue very satisfactory.

On a plantation where kulís are well treated and regularly paid, any number can be secured at Rs. 4 per mensem per man. In the tea-leaf-picking season women and children work at even lower rates. The great difficulty experienced is in the provision of carriage of kinds for travellers and tourists, who frequent all parts of the District in increasing numbers.

every summer. Also the carriage resources of the western tracts of the District near Gurdáspúr are sorely taxed in the spring and autumn to meet the demands for the troops going to and from the Dalhousie Depôt.

REVENUE BUILDINGS.

* * * A new Tahsíl was built at Derah last year, and has just been completed. If a Tahsíl could be supplied at Kángra, we could discontinue our demands for Revenue buildings for some time to come; but a Tahsíl at Kángra is a crying want, the present building in that Sadr Tahsíl station being simply disgraceful.

EXTRACTS FROM MULTAN DIVISION DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS' REPORTS.

MULTAN DISTRICT.

INCREASE IN TIRNI DUES.

Tirni dues, Rs. 15,137.—This very large increase was due to the exertions of the Tahsildars of the District and of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Barkat Ali Sháh, who is entrusted with the management of this Department. * * * *

* * * The headmen of the several grazing villages were got to give "Darkwasts" for grazing for sums about 20 per cent. higher than those formerly paid by them. The direct management of the year before, no doubt, had a considerable effect in raising the bids, inasmuch as the direct management increased the income from grazing, and was very unpopular owing to the interference by the Government officials. The whole system of Tirni in this District is in my opinion very unsatisfactory. It gives the District officials a great deal of trouble, and is very unpopular with the cattle-owners themselves. The introduction of a really satisfactory system has been under consideration for years past; but as yet nothing has been settled. The question is a very difficult one to solve. It was taken up by the late Commissioner, Colonel Coxe, whilst in camp with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor this last winter, but unfortunately owing to his transfer and that of Major Tighe, who succeeded him, nothing was settled for a change in the system for the contracts for this year. Measures will, however, be taken during this year to ensure a better system for 1875-76.

LAND TAKEN UP, &c.

The extent of land taken up or rather paid for during the year was 727 acres 37 poles at a cost of Rs. 39,192-4-6, or at about Rs. 54 per acre. * * * *

The whole of this compensation was paid for lands taken possession of in former years, and not paid for in advance according to the law. The provisions of the Land Acquisition Act cannot therefore be said to be strictly acted up to. As a rule, I have found that lands are generally taken up by Government for Railways without first getting legal possession, in accordance with the Act, thus causing an unnecessary amount of hardship to the owners, and subsequent trouble and expense in the shape of interest to the Government.

RAIN-FALL.

The fall of rain during the year under review was unusually plentiful, as compared with that of the past year and average of past five years. The grass supply of the Bár was plentiful, and the graziers availed themselves of it to the full extent.

Flights of locusts appeared and disappeared during the year, but no damage was reported.

HARVEST.

The rabí harvest was good and above average, though a certain amount of damage was done to the cut crops by the rain and hail which fell in April and May 1873.

The Kharíf was not so favorable owing to the late and insufficient filling of the inundation canals. The crop, however, was not really generally below average.

LIVE-STOCK.

The cattle stock has slightly decreased during the year owing to disease amongst camels, and to a certain extent amongst cows and bullocks.

REVENUE BUILDINGS

Are generally in tolerable repair. The District Sadr Kacherí, though an imposing-looking building, is a singularly ill-arranged hot uncomfortable building. Rs. 5,000 were

entered in the District Budget proposed for 1874-75 for the enlargement and improvement of the present building, specially for a good English office and sufficiently large Treasury, but I regret to say no money was sanctioned for this purpose; great inconvenience is thereby experienced by the Civil Officers, English Office Clerks, and Treasury officials. * *

Of the five Tahsíl buildings three are tolerably well adapted for the purposes they are used for. Two new Tahsíl buildings have been sanctioned for Multán and Mylsí in the Budget for 1874-75.

JHANG DISTRICT.

INSTRUCTION OF PATWARIS.

* * * * * The measures commenced by my predecessor to raise the efficiency of the Patwáris have been continued.

59. A Patwáris school has been established with funds provided by the District Committee. * * * *

Each Patwáris has been supplied with a complete set of measuring implements. These were formerly altogether absent. Arrangements are also in progress for the construction of Patwár-Khánahs.

REVENUE BUILDINGS.

106. The new Tahsíl building and Distillery at Jhang were completed during the year, and are now occupied by their respective establishments.

All the other Revenue buildings have undergone the usual annual repairs, and are in good condition; but the Tahsíl at Chiniót and the Sadr record-room require to be enlarged.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

RAIN-FALL.

The rain-fall (5 inches) was below the average, and less than in the preceding year. Had it not been so, a far larger area of land would have been brought under cultivation, as might have been looked for after the conclusion of a favorable Settlement. There has not been less land under cultivation, but the expected increase has not taken place.

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION.

There has been a slight increase of the area under cultivation for the rabí harvest depending on wells or the rivers. But a slight diminution is reported from the canal villages of the kharíf cultivation for the sake of escaping the a'biána imposed for the first time on an unknown system. Had it not been for the scanty rain-fall, no doubt a far larger area would have been brought under cultivation.

INDIGO CULTIVATION.

Indigo has been grown successfully in Dipálpúr for the first time, and though the extent was only three acres of land, the experiment deserves to be recorded.

RATES OF RENT AND PRODUCE.

There has been a decided rise in the rent rates, reported especially since the new Settlement in the Dipálpúr and Pak Pattan Tahsíls. The average used to be Rs. 9 per acre

for the best land and Rs. 6 for that of inferior quality. It is now quoted at Rs. 15 for the best and Rs. 9 for the inferior sorts.

LIVE-STOCK.

The cows of the Montgomery, formerly the Gugaira District, are famous and much sought after. The people do not like parting with them. There used to be a fine breed of Nakkye horses, but they are now scarce. There are still a few fine mares on the Rávi.

Five rams have been recently imported from Hissár, though ten more were promised. They did not look much finer than the breeds in the District. One has since died. I think that they are liked, but people would prize them more if they had to pay a little for them. I should suggest that they be put up to auction.

CATTLE FAIRS.

There was a Cattle Fair held at Montgomery in 1867 in Mr. Blyth's time. It was to have been annual, but the famine of 1868 interfered with it. I think this District particularly well situated for Cattle Fairs. I should like to establish one at Chicháwatni, where there is plenty of water, which is accessible by rail for dealers, and tolerably central for the cattle from Multán, Jhang, and Montgomery Districts, and possibly would attract camels and cattle from Muzaffargarh on the one side, and Sirsa Bikánir, and Bháwalpúr on the other.

COMMUNICATIONS.

There are a great many kacha roads in this District. Efforts have been made to sink wells at intervals to make them passable in summer. They are very important since the head-quarters of the District are quite in the centre of the Bár, and without some tract it is very easy to lose the way. The Railway alone makes the place habitable. There is a horse dák established between Chicháwatni and Jhang, which opens up the frontier of Derah Ismail Khán.

PRICES.

During the last winter the scarcity of rain and the great demand in the Lower Provinces on account of the Bengal famine led to a rise in the price of wheat and several grains. But the tendency is again downwards, and prices are very likely to be lower than in 1873-74. The highest price reached for wheat was 24 sers per rupee in 1873-74 and for rice 6 sers in 1873-74.

PARTITIONS &c.

A large number of applications for partition have come before me since the conclusion of Settlement. I have especially observed a tendency of the more influential members of a communal tenure, anxious to get away by themselves and establish separate estates. The fact of so much land being held on zamindari tenures, no doubt, operates as an example and inducement to break up the co-partnership.

REVENUE BUILDINGS.

The Revenue buildings throughout the District are generally superior and in good order. The Dipálpúr Tahsil is a fine building, as is that at Montgomery. The Tahsil at Gugaira is rather old, but does its work still.

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

ABKARI.

The A'bkári return shows a great improvement on last year. The number of shops for native liquor opened rose from 11 to 15, with an increase of Rs. 61 in the license duty. The main improvement, however, took place under still-head duties, which rose from Rs. 2,517 to Rs. 4,016; and as the number of gallons only increased from 523 to 949, the Revenue

increased more than in proportion to the consumption, the average duty per gallon being in 1872-73 Rs. 2-10 neglecting pies, while this year it was Rs. 2-12. The cause of this improvement was without doubt that when during the course of the summer a Sykes' hydrometer was furnished us, it was discovered that the hydrometers in use both registered nearly 25 degrees too low. Since this was discovered, the Tahsildars have been required to keep the instruments in their own immediate charge.

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

* * * I believe the unpopularity of these advances, for the results bear little proportion to the efforts I have made to get landlords to avail themselves of Government aid, results from the hard and fast nature of our procedure. Men so short-sighted and improvident as the Musalmán population here are, prefer paying higher interest to the village money-lender rather than having to go through the trouble involved in getting the advance in the first place, coupled, as they know it will be, with the strict demand for Settlement as soon as the instalments fall due.

RAIN-FALL.

The rain-fall during the past year has been of a more normal amount than that of 1872, and, as a result, there was much less sickness in the autumn months.

HARVEST.

The rabí crops of last year were of fair quality, but the unusual rains, which characterized April and May, did considerable mischief to the unharvested crops lying on the fields.

As to the autumn harvest, a serious inundation again devastated the north-west angle of the District. The extensive embankment which the people had constructed, unaided during the cold season, fortunately kept out the floods until almost the very day when they began to diminish, so that the area eventually submerged was considerably less than that of the autumn of 1872; yet still the loss was very heavy. Some injury was also done lower down along the same river, the Indus. In the higher ground, in the west centre of the District, the kharíf crops suffered from the canals not filling as early as was desirable. In the southern Tahsíl, however, the harvest was satisfactory.

PRICES.

The fifth column of Return XXXII seems to show that the extensive purchase of grain for the Bengal famine has sensibly affected the ruling prices of food grains even at this distance.

MUTATION.

* * * * *

The following return, however, which I have received from the Registration Offices, seems to show that the cases in which lands are passing from the agricultural to the money-lending classes are still on the increase:—

YEAR.	Sales to Mahájans.	Sales to cultivators.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		AVERAGE PRICE.		Mortgages to Mahájans.	Mortgages to cultivators.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		AVERAGE PRICE.	
			To Mahájans.	To cultivators.	To Mahájans.	To cultivators.			To Mahájans.	To cultivators.	To Mahájans.	To cultivators.
					Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.
1871-72 ...	91	158	824	1,078	27	30	153	45	5,244	1,278	7	9
1872-73 ...	121	154	791	1,330	40	28	174	73	7,434	1,276	6	12
1873-74 ...	152	198	2,398	2,480	18	21	202	200	6,950	256	11	22

In the foregoing return the number of sales and mortgages, and the prices, may, I think, be relied on; but owing to the custom here of describing property by shares in wells, the acreage figures and the prices per acre are, I think, less worthy of reliance.

VALUE OF LAND, &c.

The impoverishment of the agricultural classes in this District is a great and growing evil. The only radical cures are, I believe, the improvement of the canal system and consequent decrease in the number of unfavorable years, and the spread of education, which would enable the villagers to look after and understand their own interests. But in the interim, if the Tahsildars could only be relieved of Judicial work, much might be done by their supervising the payments of the debts of the Revenue-paying classes, and seeing that their assets were so employed, and their expenditure so kept down, that year by year their liabilities were decreased. So long as Section 27, Act IV of 1872, requires the property of the insolvent to be sold or administered *in the manner most conducive to the interest of the creditors*, and there is no law restricting the compulsory sale of land, I am greatly opposed to any bankruptcy jurisdiction being established in the District, as the result would be, it appears to me, a wholesale transfer of lands to those most undesirable of all possible landlords, the village Karars.

REVENUE BUILDINGS.

The Revenue buildings are, I believe, in a state of fair current repair.

AMRITSAR DIVISION.

(MAJOR-GENERAL R. G. TAYLOR, C. B., C. S. I.).

LAND REVENUE.

5. Of the increases by lapses and resumptions, Rs. 14,824 were in the Gurdáspúr District, which large amount was chiefly due to the death of two great jagirdárs, Sardár Jai Mal Singh and Rái Kishn Chand. There was also an increase from lands released from occupation of Government, amounting to Rs. 4,541, in the same District, but this increase is nominal only, and is explained by the Deputy Commissioner to be owing to the consolidation of Sardár Bhagwár Singh's jagír. Khálsa land was exchanged for jagír land; and a proportionate decrease is included in the sum of Rs. 6,135 on account of Revenue-free grants. The other items do not call for remark.

DECREASE IN WATER-ADVANTAGE REVENUE.

8. In water-advantage Revenue there was a decrease of Rs. 48,489, or nearly 48 per cent. on previous year, in the Amritsar District, and in the Gurdáspúr District an increase of Rs. 8,519, or 24 per cent. The large decrease in Amritsar is explained by Deputy Commissioner to be owing to the seasonable rains, and consequently the less necessity for resort to canal irrigation. This reason may be accepted as a correct one for part of the increase, for, although there was an increase of income from this source in Gurdáspúr, it was due to another, and that an exceptional cause; *viz.*, the realization of arrears of Revenue due from 1865-68, which had been remitted by Government, but which on enquiry was found to have been already paid in by the persons from whom it was originally due. The inference then is that had there not been this rain-fall in the Gurdáspúr District, there would also have been a serious decrease in the water-advantage Revenue there; also the decrease in Amritsar is very large, and should have been explained more fully.

* * * * *

13. The increase in Gurdáspúr is attributed to a great number of Dastaks being issued
Cause of increase in for the collection of jagír Revenue and to the collection of water-
Gurdáspúr. advantage Revenue of past years.

ABKARI.

15. The Bengal A'bkári system has been in force throughout the year in all
Districts. * * * * *

The quantity of liquor issued increased from 16,448 gallons to 18,901, or about 15 per cent., and the income thereon increased about 11 per cent.

18. The statistics in regard to the issue of liquor 50 per cent. below proof in Amritsar are most remarkable. While 2,202 gallons were issued in 1872-73, none were issued during the year under report; and in regard to this the Deputy Commissioner makes no comment. On the other hand, the issue of London proof liquor increased from 3,010 gallons in 1872-73 to 6,435 in 1873-74, or an increase of over 113 per cent. There has also been a similarly large increase in issue of spirits 25% below proof in the Siálkót District, but no attempt at explaining this is made by the Deputy Commissioner.

LAND REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS.

36. Eight new grants were made during the year, the principal one being that of Rs. 7,500 to Sardár Ajít Singh, of Atáí.

COERCIVE MEASURES FOR REALIZATION OF REVENUE.

41. 10,899 warrants were issued for the collection of the Revenue during the year under report, or 1,447 more than in the year preceding. * * *

42. The increase occurs in the Amritsar and Gurdáspúr Districts; in Siálkót there was a decrease. The increase in Amritsar is owing to the fact that more warrants were against co-partners on the written application of the village headmen under Section 8 of the Rules for payment of the Land Revenue. In Gurdáspúr the increase is due to the collection of Revenue of certain jágírs being undertaken by Government officials. The decrease in Siálkót is attributed to the easy realization of the Revenue. The number of Dastaks issued in this District is decreasing from year to year, which is a good sign, as the demand is paid without difficulty.

WORKING OF THE INDIAN COINAGE ACT.

* * * * * The Deputy Commissioner Gurdáspúr states that there has been some misunderstanding in his District about short-weight rupees, and he believes that many were broken up, which should not have been. There has evidently been a somewhat similar irregularity in the Siálkót District, for the Deputy Commissioner states that no less than 16,530 coins (rupees) were cut as under-weight, and the explanation is that the scales and weights used in the Tahsils were inaccurate.

WORKING OF THE PANJAB TENANCY ACT.

* * * The Deputy Commissioners Gurdáspúr and Siálkót observe that suits under this Act are decreasing year by year. The reason for this is very probably the one given by Deputy Commissioner Gurdáspúr, *viz.*, "that on the introduction of the Act a rush was made by landlords principally to avail themselves of it; but now that their rights have been adjudicated, the law is comparatively seldom resorted to."

NATURE AND TERM OF EXISTING SETTLEMENTS.

69. During the year under report orders were received, in supersession of orders communicated in July 1872, to the effect that the Government was pleased to extend the term of Settlement of the Districts of this Division from ten to twenty years. The term of the present Settlement will therefore expire in 1885.

The manner in which the change in the term of Settlement was made known to the people was as follows:—In Amritsar District intimation was given to every individual proprietor through Zaildárs. In the Gurdáspúr District new Darkhást had been taken according to the orders first received from some of the zamindárs in the Gurdáspúr, Batáláh and Pathánkót Tahsils for a term of ten years only; but on receipt of the last orders, extending the term of Settlement to 20 years, orders were at once issued to notify the fact throughout the District; and the amended Darkhást have now been all taken back. In the Siálkót District a translation of the new order was sent to all Tahsildárs, who were directed to make it generally known through the agency of Patwáris, Zaildárs, and Lambardárs. The Deputy Commissioner personally ascertained on the occasion of one of his tours that the people generally understood the change in the decision of Government.

70. Consequent on the orders alluded to in the preceding paragraph, it became necessary to make arrangements for the Settlement of Amritsar Khás and of the Bijwát iláqa, in the Siálkót District. In regard to the former, I have recommended that the work of Settlement should be performed by a special agency. * * * * *

71. In regard to the Bijwát iláqa, I reported that the Deputy Commissioner was prepared to carry through the Settlement with the staff at his disposal. Orders have just been received deferring the Settlement till the general revision of Settlement of the Siálkót District takes place, relief being meanwhile given to any villages in the iláqa that may require it. The Report of the Deputy Commissioner on this subject is now awaited.

RAIN-FALL.

72. * * The rain-fall in Amritsar, though less than in the preceding year, is reported to have been more seasonable; in Gurdáspúr and Siálkót it was also seasonable; and, notwithstanding that, in the latter District the fall was 16½ inches more than in the preceding year; the crops were not injured, but, on the other hand, benefited greatly. The rain-fall was, as usual, heaviest in the months of July, August, and September.

HARVEST.

74. As compared with the year 1872-73, there was a decrease in the Amritsar District in the cultivation of the spring crop, but an increase in the autumn crop, which more than balanced the decrease in the spring. The decrease in the spring was due to the failure of the winter rains, while, on the other hand, the seasonable rain in the monsoons secured a good and extensive autumn crop.

75. In Gurdáspúr District there was an increase in the cultivated area attributable to the seasonable rain-fall. In Siálkót District there was also a large increase, most probably attributable to the same cause.

IRRIGATION.

76. There has been a decrease in the Amritsar and Gurdáspúr Districts in the amount of canal and well irrigation, which is attributed to the seasonable rain-fall.

EXPERIMENTAL CULTIVATION OF NEW STAPLES.

77. Experiments were made during the year with Carolina rice and Sorgho seed, and have been reported on already. I think the general results of these experiments will show that the people do not take sufficient interest in them, and will not be self-denying enough to set apart a portion of their land, so that a fair trial may be given. They object in the first place to innovations, and, secondly, are not intelligent enough to see that they may probably benefit in the end. It is hopeless, therefore, to expect that all will be done for the experiment that might be done.

LIVE-STOCK.

78. The Deputy Commissioner Siálkót reports that a slight improvement has taken place by the import into this District of the Hissár Bulls, and he recommends that ten more be sent, the produce being much approved by the people.

REVENUE BUILDINGS.

87. The Revenue buildings are reported to be in good order.

DERAJAT DIVISION

(LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. A. MUNRO).

LAND REVENUE.

2. The aggregate demand for the Division was Rs. 10,61,513, or Rs. 3,577 above that of the year preceding. The collections amounted to Rs. 10,45,520, the unrealized balances being largest in the Districts of Bannú and Derah Ismail Khán. The greater part of the balance in the former District is accounted for by remissions and suspensions necessitated by calamity of season. In the Derah Ismail Khán District the parganah of Tánk shows Rs. 2,642 in balance for reasons explained at length by the Deputy Commissioner. They are not very satisfactory, but doubtless the greater portion will be realized. The present state of Tánk, pending the receipt of final orders from the Government as to its future administration, is not favorable to good management in any Department, but the current year will, it is hoped, bring definite orders on the subject. The remaining portion of the balance in Derah Ismail Khán is ascribed to non-realization of Tirni assessment, Cis-Indus, owing to excessive drought and loss of cattle. The subject is now occupying the attention of the Settlement Officer.

FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

4. Under this head Bannú shows a decrease of Rs. 2,218, "grazing dues," caused by the introduction of a new system of enumerating Powindah cattle as they enter the Derah Ismail Khán District, in which a more than corresponding increase will be observable.

* * * A considerable decrease in collections from estates held *Khám* in Koláchi, Derah Ismail Khán District, is attributable to the Lúni or Gumal mountain stream having swept away all the larger embankments to the detriment of the kharíf harvest. A gratifying feature in the increase in the Powindah Tirni receipts in Derah Ismail Khán, now realized on a simple plan, intelligible to all, necessitating none of those checks at ferries which were formerly the rule.

5. A large portion of the collections hitherto made under this heading and devoted to other purposes in Derah Ghází Khán will now be absorbed in the Imperial Revenues under the operation of the new Settlement. A special report has been submitted to Government on the subject referred to by the Deputy Commissioner, *viz.*, the maintenance of his Political Frontier Contingent from the Trans-border tribes and their payment, not irregularly as hitherto, from a Salt and Tirni Revenue imposed by the Deputy Commissioner himself, but from the Imperial Revenues as a political charge. The income realized from rakhs in Derah Ghází Khan, after deducting cost of establishments, slightly exceeded Rs. 4,500.

The subject of the future management of these rakhs, some of which, especially in the Mazári part of the District, are peculiarly situated, is under separate reference and in course of disposal.

The withdrawal of the Panjáb Government Steam Flotilla from plying on the Indus has caused a considerable diminution in the receipts from these rakhs, which supplied fuel for use of the steamers.

CANALS AND ABIANA.

8. These subjects meet us only in connection with the Derah Ghází Khán District, and I must add an expression of my own gratification to that of the Deputy Commissioner that all the complication of long-pending questions regarding them were either finally settled or put into a fair way of being so during the visit of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to the District last December. The Deputy Commissioner refers to them in detail, and testifies to the universal satisfaction caused by His Honor's settlement of the ábiána question. This undoubtedly sat heavily upon the minds and prospective hopes of the people, who for some time had entertained fears that an acreage rate would be imposed upon them as canal clearance money.

In course of a tour which I made of the District soon afterwards I had many opportunities of testing the feeling of the people in regard to the recent setting at rest of the ábiána question. The approval and satisfaction were universal. The headmen and villagers expressed themselves as relieved of a vague and indefinite fear which had clung to them for some time, and told me in various parts of the District that an increase of jama at Settlement might reasonably be expected on principles well defined and understood, but that the ábiána prospects pressed upon them like a night-mare. That their fears were somewhat exaggerated is quite possible; but I am bound to record the general contentment induced by His Honor's decision.

LAND REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS.

* * * The question of the Rájanpúr jágir in Derah Ghází Khán has been finally settled during the year under report, the representative member of the senior branch of the Kalora Miáns retaining the jágir, and continuing still to pay nazaránah to Government, and a certain fixed portion of the jágir proceeds for the support of the junior branches of the family.

SETTLEMENTS.

Regular Settlements are in progress in the Districts of Bannú and Derah Ismail Khán and that in Derah Ghází Khán has just been completed. As already noticed, most of the complicated questions which were pending, and which latterly very much clogged the operations of the Settlement Officer in bringing his work to a close, have either been finally disposed of or placed in a fair way towards disposal. The Deputy Commissioner has entered at considerable length into a description of his own and the Settlement Officer's dealings with some recusant members of Bilúch tribes in the matter of their objections to continue payments in kind to their Tumandárs, who had hitherto levied "Batái" from comparatively small numbers of their tribesmen.

Doubtless faction spirit was high amongst a few of the more unscrupulous leading objectors, causing them to exceed the bounds of propriety and even truth, in their endeavours to obtain a release from a very probable exaction in the future; but the authoritative recognition of individual rights by the head of the Government, and the desire of certain persons to assert those rights, could with difficulty be reconciled with attempts to rivet the "Batái" system in the interest of the Tumandárs alone. Hence a good deal of dissatisfaction and objection, which later concessions have tended to smooth away. Ample and very handsome provision has been proposed for the Tumandárs, whose services and general usefulness, as a body of remarkably well-disposed border chiefs, demand recognition and much consideration. It is decidedly impolitic, however, to puff them up with too high notions of their own importance. They must be made constantly to feel the controlling hand over them, preventing their abuse of a confidence, which, without firm and judicious control, might in course of time be forfeited to their own detriment, and that of the border management, in which they take so conspicuous, and in the main so valuable, a part. We must not allow our appreciation of these chiefs to degenerate into what was not inaptly termed by an intelligent village headman in conversation with me, "Tumandár worship." The antecedents of some of them must be borne in mind, and a due check maintained, otherwise something much more troublesome than the "Batái" agitation might ensue on the part of men who are nearly as much alive now to their rights as Bilúch subjects, as they ever were to the subordination of their position as Bilúch tribesmen. I have every hope that the Settlement, carried on and completed by Mr. Fryer, will prove a fundamentally good one, and I fully concur in the Deputy Commissioner's appreciatory remarks on the manner in which this Settlement has been conducted from first to last. It can be better judged of a year or two hence than now, but I was gratified to find in course of my last cold-weather tour in the District, and after the announcement of assessments had been made by the Settlement Officer, that the people generally seemed to be satisfied.

RAIN-FALL.

The rain-fall for the year was somewhat in excess of that of the year preceding in the upper Districts of the Division, and the crops, except in one or two isolated parts of Marwát, were not below the average.

COTTON CULTIVATION.

A large decrease in cotton cultivation is noticed by the Deputy Commissioner of Derah Ismail Khan, attributable, it is stated, to high river inundations. He attests the success of the new irrigation cut from the Luni mentioned in last year's Report, and of the Bakhshindawala embankment in Leiah, the merit of erecting which belongs to Pandit Sheo Ram, Tahsildar, now Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner.

REVENUE BUILDINGS.

These are generally in good order, and only two old and unsuitable Tahsil buildings, one in Derah Ismail Khan, and the other in Derah Ghazi Khan, require to be replaced.

PESHAWAR DIVISION.

(LIEUT.-COL. SIR RICHARD POLLOCK, K. C. S. I.)

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

* * * Captain Ommanney has during the past two years spent much of his time in looking after the irrigation of his District, and where wells, &c., were necessary, and the zamíndárs willing to construct them, advances were liberally made. In Hazará also, where advances had hardly ever been applied for before, I find that Major Waterfield advanced the sum of Rs. 2,710. This sum was chiefly spent in the construction of wells of stone and mud.

RAIN-FALL.

The fall of rain during the year 1873-74 was as follows :—						Inches.
Pesháwar District	...	...	...	...	...	12·6
Hazará	...	...	...	...	...	39·8
Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	17·6

There would be no use in giving an average for the whole Division owing to the Hazará District being a hilly country, at least the northern portion of it.

The falls of rain in the Pesháwar District, although much less than in the previous year, were most timely, and the result was a bumper autumn crop. The showers which fell in January and March enabled the zamíndárs to prepare their land for the spring crop of 1874, which has also turned out far above an average crop.

Likewise in the Hazará District, notwithstanding that the rain-fall has been much below the average, and, as compared with the previous year, 20 inches short, yet, owing to the timely showers, splendid crops were reaped, and all grain has been cheaper.

In the Kohát District the fall of rain was somewhat less than in the preceding year; but as it rained at suitable intervals, Captain Cavagnari states that the out-turn has been unusually good.

Deputy Commissioner Kohát reports that the cultivated area of his District has increased by upwards of 17,000 acres during the year under report; this is very satisfactory, and he is being asked to give further detail of this, which will be interesting.

SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

EXTRACTS FROM SETTLEMENT REPORTS FOR 1873-74.

DEHLI DIVISION.

DISTRICT STATISTICS.

2. In the Dehli District the number of villages increased during the year from 798 to 807, with an increase in area of 2,521 acres in nine villages as under:—

Accretion of action of deep stream of Jamná	...	...	...	6
Separate demarcation	...	...	...	3
				9
Total	...	...	...	9

In Gurgáon the number of villages has decreased from 1,281 to 1,269, owing to the union into one of *seven* villages in Tahsil Palwal, of *five* villages in Tahsil Núh, and of *three* villages in the Firozpur Tahsil. In the two Tahsils under Settlement in the Karnál District, the total area was shown to be 5,62,992 acres in 1872-73; the Revenue Survey figures, however, show only 5,38,760 acres, which Mr. Wood is of opinion may be accepted as correct. Nearly 20,000 acres of this decrease are shown to be in the cultivated area, but Mr. Wood states that this cannot be relied on.

ORIGINAL CASE WORK.

3. In the Dehli District the total number of judicial cases decided during the year was 326, leaving 71 pending, 47 of which were pending for more than three months, owing to Ajudia Parshad having devoted his time to measurements during the last quarter.

* * * * *

There were 535 Revenue cases pending at the close of the year,—a slight increase on the number pending at the close of the third quarter of the year.

* * * * *

In Gurgáon there was a slight improvement in the pending file as compared with the third quarter of the year; 534 judicial cases were decided, leaving 45 pending. The total number of ordinary suits for rights was only six, due to the very limited number of villages under Regular Settlement for the first time. 2,682 Revenue cases were decided during the year, leaving 498 cases pending at the close of the year, 235 for more than three months.

Gurgáon.

In Karnál the pending file of judicial cases increased from 19 in the third quarter of the year to 58 at the close of the year; 97 cases were decided.

Karnál.

* * * * *

Thus in the three Districts 957 judicial cases were decided, leaving 174 pending, and 7,277 revenue cases were decided, leaving 2,109 pending.

APPEALS.

4. Dehli. *Judicial*.—There were 16 old cases and 76 instituted during the year.

Gurgáon. *Judicial*.—There were 3 old cases and 97 instituted during the year.

Revenue.—There were 11 old cases and 8 instituted during the year.

In my Court 12 judicial appeals were instituted during the year.

PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENTS.

6 In Dehli the first and second stages of the Settlement, *viz.*, the demarcation of boundaries and filing of Thakbasts, and the preparation of preliminary statements of rights and holdings, are complete, excepting the preparation of preliminary statements in regard to eight villages in Tahsíl Balabgarh. Measurements have been completed in 142 villages with an area of 1,12,189 acres, *viz.*, 50 in the Dehli and 92 in the Balabgarh Tahsíl.

In Larsauli the measurement of no single village has been completed; 69,460 acres in the Tahsíl, or a percentage of 27, have been surveyed, and a further report regarding this Tahsíl is promised by the Settlement Officer. Of the total area of the District, 4,16,411 acres, or 54 per cent., in the Dehli Tahsíl, 72 per cent. in the Balabgarh Tahsíl, and 27 per cent. in the Larsauli Tahsíl, have been surveyed, of which, however, 3,04,222 acres have not been tested. The Settlement Officer's forecast is as follows:—

"At the rate the Patwáris are working, Tahsíl Dehli will require about 150 days devoted exclusively to surveying, Tahsíl Larsauli 270, and Tahsíl Balabgarh 120 days."

In Gurgáon, 1st stage, 14 villages remain to be completed; in the 2nd stage 78 villages are unfinished; in the 3rd stage measurements have been completed in 1,008 villages with an area of 8,06,255 acres. Of the 261 villages uncompleted, with an area of 4,61,080 acres, 1,51,416 acres had been surveyed, but not tested. Mr. Channing hopes to see three of the Tahsís finished, or nearly finished, by the close of the first quarter, and the remaining two by the end of the year.

In Karnál the demarcation of boundaries and filing of Thakbasts are completed; preliminary statements of rights and holdings have been prepared in all villages except 67, nearly all of which are, however, ready for attestation; measurements have been completed in 152 villages, 73 in Pánipat and 79 in Karnál, with an area of 132,129 acres. Of the 178 villages remaining, with an area of 406,631 acres, 32 villages have been one quarter surveyed, 5 villages half surveyed, and 24 three-quarters surveyed. Mr. Ibbetson explains that the small out-turn of work is owing chiefly to want of establishment, which subject is at present under consideration, *vide* your office No. 3,569 dated the 2nd. instant, but also to the extraordinarily minute sub-divisions of land in canal and other rice-growing villages. Undoubtedly minute sub-division of fields must delay measurement without showing corresponding results.

To test the latter, a note, with two or three columns, might be entered in the statements of progress made, namely, one for the number of fields measured, the second for the total cultivated area measured, and the third for the average acreage of each field. This would of course affect the Dehli and Karnál Districts only.

Summary of progress.

The progress made during the year in the three Districts under Settlement may be summarized, thus:—

EPITOME.
1st STAGE.
Wanting to complete.
In Gurgáon 14 villages.

The 1st stage. Demarcation of boundaries and filing of Thakbasts have been completed in all villages except 14 in the Gurgáon District.

2ND STAGE.
Wanting to complete.

					Villages.
In Dehli	...	...	...	...	8
In Gurgáon	...	...	...	...	78
In Karnál	...	...	...	...	67
Total					153

3RD STAGE.
Measurements completed.

		<i>Measurements incomplete, surveyed but not tested.</i>		<i>Remaining to complete.</i>	
Villages.	Acres.	Villages.	Acres.	Villages.	Acres.
Dehli	142 112,189	420	304,222	665	707,308
Gurgáon	1,008 806,255	170	151,416	261	461,080
Karnál	152 132,129	61	63,003	178	406,631
Total	1,302 1,050,573	651	518,641	1,104	1,575,019

Gurgáon, and 343,628 in Karnál, or about *two-fifths* of the total area, remain to be surveyed.

The 2nd stage.—The preparation of preliminary statements of rights and holdings has been completed in all except 153 villages, 8 in Dehli, 78 in Gurgáon, and 67 in Karnál; and as regards the 3rd stage, measurements have been completed in 10,302 villages, with an area of 150,573 acres; 518,641 acres have been surveyed but not tested, and 10,56,378 acres, *viz.*, 403,086 in Dehli, 309,664 in

IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE AND INCOME.

7. The amount sanctioned for the Karnál District has been exceeded by Rs. 2,310. In the other Districts there has been a small saving. The total grant for the three Districts for the year was Rs. 1,38,466, and the amount expended during the same period Rs. 1,40,090-10-6. The total expenditure on these Settlements, from the commencement of operations up to the close of the year under report, is Rs. 3,00,136 as under :—

				Rs.
Dehli	...	...	...	1,19,778
Gurgáon	..	...	...	1,22,696
Karnál	...	...	...	57,662
Total				3,00,136

The total receipts amounts to Rs. 12,996-5-6.

The following Statement shows the expense per square mile which has been incurred in the 1,302 villages in which the measurements have been completed, calculated on the total expenditure incurred, as also on the total expenditure, less one-tenth allowed for judicial work :—

	Average cost per square mile of 640 acres, including cost of judicial work.	Average cost per square mile of 640 acres, excluding judicial work, and allowing 9-10ths of the total expenditure for measurements.
	Rs.	Rs.
Dehli	714	617
Gargáon	97	87
Karnál	279	254
Total average for three Districts ...	183	164

In considering the above it must be remembered that, in addition to the measurements which have been wholly completed, measurements have been partially completed in 651 villages, with an area of 5,18,641 acres.

PATWARIS.

* * The Return of Patwáris for the month of April 1874 shows that out of 222 in the Dehli District 127 have passed; of 111 in Karnál 51 have passed; and that out of 315 in the Gurgáon District 242 have passed. Thus out of a total of 648 Patwáris in the three Districts 420, or about two-thirds, have passed, and 228 remain to pass. In the Return for the month of April, lately received, it is shown that all the villages under Settlement, except two, have been prepared for the Revenue Surveyor.

HISSAR DIVISION.

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

2. This Settlement was sanctioned by Government of India (Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce) No. 531 dated 21st June 1872. It was taken up in succession to that of Montgomery and Muktsar with Mamdot, of which I had been in charge. As the Montgomery Settlement was gradually wound up, the establishments of two Tahsils, with the Muktsar officials, were transferred to Rohtak. * * * * *

7. The large size of the villages in this District causes the preparation of boundary maps to go on slowly. A considerable time is taken up each day in going to and coming from the place the chain is at work. The average size of the villages in this District is upwards of 2,300 acres, in Delhi and Gurgáon less than 1,000.

Work done.

8. The work done up to the end of the year was this:—

	<i>Chandabandí.</i>				<i>Villages.</i>
Jhajjar	...	...	...	...	175
Sámpla	...	...	...	...	58
Gohána	...	...	...	...	28
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	29
	Total ...				290
	<i>Add-bandí.</i>				
Jhajjar	...	...	...	...	170
Sámpla	...	...	...	...	41
Gohána	...	...	...	...	10
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	2
	Total ...				223 out of 506.

I think about half the hadbast work has been done. The number of villages is no exact guide, for of course the smaller villages were taken up first. On the other hand, a good deal of work has been done on villages not yet completed, for which no credit has been taken. Thus in Sámpla, assuming the Patwáris to have been at work on an average three months, the number of villages, of which the "Chandabandí" was done per mensem, averaged only 19, while during the first fortnight of April 19 more villages were completed, or double the previous average rate.

9. Most work has been done in Jhajjar. There are several reasons for this. The Deputy Superintendent is a good work-taker; the Patwáris are more numerous than in the other Tahsils, and have had, many of them, some experience in measurements before; they were supplied with instruments to some extent before the men of other Tahsils, and so got to work faster; finally, the villages of Jhajjar are much smaller than in any other Tahsils, averaging only about 1,600 acres to 2,100 acres in Sámpla, 2,600 in Gohána, and 3,500 in Rohtak.

The interior measurements will commence here this quarter, and I hope it may be possible to complete them this year.

10. Though less work has been done in Sámpla, yet the quality is not inferior on the whole. This Tahsil was without a Superintendent till 13th January. Since his appointment, the Superintendent has pushed on work very well. Things are going on very smoothly here, and there can be no doubt the hadbast will soon be finished. Some of the Patwáris of this Tahsil were the last supplied with instruments. These two Tahsils will be quite ready for the Revenue Surveyor by the beginning of next cold weather.

11. The state of things in Gohána is far from satisfactory. But little work has been done, and that is not so good in quality as the work of Jhajjar or Sámpla. The Superintendent has been sick, and the Sadr Munserim has shown himself hardly fit for the post. Unless a marked improvement takes place, he must be dismissed. No doubt many of the patwáris are inferior men; owing to the large number of trees, work in this Tahsil is more difficult than elsewhere, while the large area under sugar-cane has increased this difficulty until lately. But nowhere has there been a more glaring disregard of orders than here. The Patwáris do just as they please; they work or idle as they please. The Munserims never report them; the Superintendent does not report the Munserims for thus neglecting their duty; and so work does not get on. I have taken steps to let the Munserims see it is to their advantage to do their duty; and it is to be hoped, now the Superintendent has got well, that things will go on better than hitherto.

12. In Rohtak, too, work has gone on badly and from the same cause. The Patwáris were allowed to do just as they pleased, and, of course, did next to nothing. The villages of this Tahsil are undoubtedly much larger than elsewhere; and the Patwáris are perhaps a little worse, though that is a question. But I have observed that it depends a great deal more on the supervising establishment than on the Patwáris whether work goes on well or not. The Patwáris are very lazy and ignorant; they want help and stirring up. A Munserim, from whom they get neither, and who contents himself with saying the Patwáris are quite incompetent, will never be successful in this District. The Superintendent is, no doubt, a man of ability; and as he has lately been carrying out orders properly, an improvement may be expected. I have strengthened both him and the Superintendent of Gohānah by sending each a good Munserim or Náib-Munserim in place of an inferior man.

13. Sanction has been given to increase the number of Patwáris in Tahsil Rohtak from 42 to 63. As yet I have been able to get only 7 out of 21 men required. Indeed, I have no instruments for the others; and as it is not likely that much useful work will be done till next cold weather I have not made any great efforts to get more men. I have, however, ordered instruments, and as men turn up, they will be appointed. I am afraid this Tahsil will give a good deal of trouble.

14. The first part of a Settlement is in many respects the least satisfactory. The Patwáris are raw and untrained, and the peculiar difficulties of each District can be learned only by experience. I trust we have now got over the period of organization, and that work will go on smoothly in future. The increased scale of pay will soon come into force, and ought to prove a strong inducement to the Patwáris to exert themselves to retain their posts and get into the higher grades by carefulness and diligence. Most of them seem quite intelligent enough to do all the work required.

15. During the period under report 1,569 cases of all kinds were instituted. Of this only about half have been decided. I am chiefly responsible for this, as I told the Superintendents, they should devote the cold weather to looking after the Patwáris in the field, while case work could be done during the hot months. Of the 143 cases pending before me, all but 35 are applications to be appointed Lambardár. They are almost invariably of this nature, viz., that some relation of applicant was Lambardár at last Settlement, and by some fraud somebody else was appointed in his place; and applicant is a respectable man and a well-wisher of Government; while the other party is not, and all the "Assamis" want applicant appointed, &c., &c. Now even if applicant's family had been deprived of the Lambardárship, as said, yet such a long time has elapsed that any claim they may have had must be held to have expired long ago. Moreover, the majority of persons acquainted with the facts are dead, and the papers have been destroyed. An enquiry now into rights lost upwards of 30 years ago is out of the question. Still the circumstances of the village may have so changed that some re-arrangement of Lambardárs may be advisable. I therefore propose letting these applications lie over till the village pedigree tables are prepared and the measurements completed. I shall then be able to see the constitution of the village, and judge of the probable increase in the jama. If then no reason to interfere with the Lambardári arrangement in the village appears, all petitions from that village will be simply dismissed; if any special reason does appear, each case will be considered. This method seems satisfactory, as it saves useless enquiries now, and seems in accordance with the orders of Government contained in No. 629 dated 10th December 1866, from Secretary to Government Panjáb, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

16. During nearly six months only 98 cases in all were instituted in the Court of the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, or about one every second day. I have asked for an explanation of the large number of cases still pending before him, but no reply has as yet been received. The same remark applies to the Superintendent of Jhajjar; I cannot delay sending this report any longer. On receipt of their replies I will submit a supplementary Report. I expect the Superintendent of Jhajjar has brought all the "Hadbast misls" on his file. The maps are ready, but the "misls" are not completed. The cases in the other Superintendent's Courts do not require any special notice.

17. Besides the case-work, a good deal of work, which does not show in the Returns, has been done. I inspected every village in the Jhajjar Tahsil thoroughly, and visited about 200 measuring parties, testing the work. The Extra Assistant Settlement Officer too has been in camp most of the cold weather, and so have the Superintendents.

SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

I have the honor to forward herewith the General Business Return of this office, and of the offices subordinate to it, for the year 1873-74. As I did not relieve Mr. Lyall till after the close of the year, my Report will necessarily be confined for the most part to a brief resumé of the Reports submitted by the several Settlement Officers.

DISTRICTS UNDER SETTLEMENT.

2. The Districts in which operations were in progress during the year were, I find—
 1. Montgomery and Muktsár (including Illáka Mamdót).
 2. Multán.
 3. Muzaffargarh.
 4. Derah Ghází Khán.
 5. Derah Ismail Khán.
 6. Bannú.

I shall take them up successively in this order, and briefly review the work performed in each during the past year.

3. A few words will suffice for the first-named Settlement. The Firozpur portion of Montgomery and Muktsar it was entirely completed during the first quarter of the year (including Mamdót). under report, and that of Montgomery in the second quarter; the staff transferred to Rohtak, and the pending cases, 78 in number, made over to the District Courts. Shortly after the close of the year under reference, the announcement reports for this Settlement, including Muktsar and Mamdót, with a report on the announcement of the new system of canal-irrigated lands in the Dipálpur and Pákpattan parganahs, were submitted by my predecessor, so that nothing now remains but the final reports, which Mr. Purser says he hopes to furnish shortly.

4. The Multán District was placed under settlement on the 5th May 1873, but sanction to commence work had been received some time before. Mr. O'Brien had temporary charge of the work in this District till the 4th May, the date on which Mr. Roe joined. The first quarter of the year was taken up with work of a preliminary kind, such as receiving over records from District Office, organizing of subordinate establishment, and arranging of officers. The Superintendents, with one exception, could not join till late in the quarter, so that active operations may be said not to have been fairly started till the following quarter. During this quarter measurements were commenced, but progress was much impeded at first by the general inefficiency and ignorance of the Patwáris, and afterwards by the unhealthiness of the season during August, September, and October. A great impetus was given to the work in November by the entertainment, in anticipation of Government sanction, of an Assistant for each Patwári, to be paid partly from the enhanced Patwári's cess, and partly from Imperial funds, but unfortunately Mr. Roe writes progress was again seriously retarded by the heavy alluvion and diluvion work which the Settlement had to perform, and which took away for a time the greater part of the measuring establishment. Bearing all these drawbacks in mind, the amount of work done during the year may be pronounced satisfactory, and, having examined some of the maps, I can testify to this portion of it having been done neatly. Of its general correctness I have had no opportunity yet of forming an opinion. But the Settlement Officer states that he has inspected the work in each parganah, and is well pleased with its quality. At the rate measurements were advancing latterly, owing to experience acquired by the Patwáris, and to the release of the establishment from the pressure of alluvion and diluvion work, Mr. Roe expected to be able to bring this stage of the operations to a close by the end of the year now current. I doubt, however, judging from the rate of progress in April, if this hope will be literally fulfilled. Considerable progress was also made in demarcation of boundaries

and preparation of preliminary statements of holdings. During the year the Zaildārī agency was also introduced into the District, and the measure, Mr. Roe reports, is popular, and the appointments eagerly sought after. As I shall soon have to report how the orders of Government on this subject have been carried out, I shall say no more regarding it here. The result of the investigation into leases of lands held from Government has been separately reported, and needs no further notice here.

5. The Muzaffargarh District was gazetted under Settlement at the same time as Muzaffargarh Settlement. Multán, but Mr. O'Brien joined on the 1st of April. The first and second quarters of the year were consumed in preliminary work of the nature described in preceding para. relating to the Multán Settlement. Measurements on a large scale could not be carried on till the close of the hot season, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the District, which have been clearly and fully described by Mr. O'Brien. The description need not be repeated here; it is sufficient to say that, notwithstanding all the obstacles referred to, and the interruption occasioned by the annual alluvion and diluvion work, which in this District is unusually heavy from its extensive river frontage, the return shows a creditable out-turn of work. The very necessary measure of re-demarcating the Government rakhs in this District was commenced in December under the orders of Government, and the Settlement Officer has promised to report the result shortly.

6. The Settlement in the Derah Ghází Khán District was completed, with the exception of the fairing of records of six villages, the distribution of jama over a few more villages, and a little miscellaneous work. Derah Ghází Khán Settlement. The Settlement Officer has been very successful with his jamas; for the most part they were readily accepted. During His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's visit some petitions of over-assessment were presented, and in about half of these relief was eventually given; the rest were rejected as groundless. The new jamas are entered in the Return for the first time, and show an increase of 35-per cent. on the former assessment, and a small decrease on the assessments as sanctioned in the preliminary Assessment Reports. Draft notifications of the closing of the Settlement Courts in this District, and the transfer of the record of rights to Deputy Commissioner, have been submitted for orders, and it is to be hoped that they will soon be published in the Gazette; otherwise inconvenience will be experienced. The reports directed to be furnished in Government of Panjáb Resolution No. 18 of 2nd January last, on questions connected with certain canals in this District, and the permission given to Bilúch Túmandárs to collect the ináms lately conferred on them in kind on certain conditions, have, some of them, been furnished and submitted for orders; others are in course of submission. Proposals respecting the rakhs to be transferred to the Forest Department were furnished through the Commissioner of the Division by Settlement Officer and Deputy Commissioner conjointly, but owing to objections raised by the Forest Department, whose representative failed to attend the Committee which had assembled at Mithankót for the purpose of carrying out the instructions of Government, the Financial Commissioner has lately ordered the Committee to re-assemble and submit revised proposals.

7. In Derah Ismail Khán measurements were finished in all but the Bhakkar Thal, and the range of hills by Kiri Khysore. The survey of the Derah Ismail Khán Settlement. latter will soon be completed; the cultivated lands in the Bhakkar Thal were measured during the year under report, but the survey of the large tract of waste in this part of the District is delayed owing to the question of boundaries here being still under consideration. The areas and field maps of 276 villages were passed, and a good beginning made in attestation. The materials required for framing the assessments were being collected, and the village note-books of the more advanced Tahsils of Derah Ismail Khán, Támk, and Koláchi were under preparation, which, with the preliminary reports, Mr. Tucker had hopes of submitting by the middle of the coming year. The Revenue survey of the river bed of the Indus and of the adjoining alluvial lands was commenced during the year. A slight interruption to the work was caused by the Thakbast of certain villages not being in readiness for the surveyor, but the delay was not of a nature to affect to any appreciable extent the out-turn of work of the survey party for the season. There are many subjects raised in Mr. Tucker's report which I do not advert to at all, as they are not fit subjects for discussion in an annual report, which is intended to be a mere review of work accomplished.

8. In Eannú the Settlement Officer reports that measurements were almost completed, only about a month's work remaining to be done. The delicate operation of measuring the Wazíri lands was successfully performed in the year under report; but as a separate reference on this subject has been made to Government, I need not dwell further on it here. The area

and field maps of 185 villages were passed, and a start made in attestation. Sanction to the extension of the Revenue Survey of the river bed of the Indus to the Bannú District was received this year, and the Settlement Officer was instructed to have all the requirements of the Survey Department ready by commencement of next cold season. The question of the proprietary right of Government in the Katchi Sissú Forest, and the arrangements proposed by Mr. Thorburn for the conservancy of the Forest, were referred to Government, and provisionally approved.

9. In Multán the judicial work was extremely light; and although some increase under this head may be expected when the attestation stage is reached, the increase for the reasons given by the Settlement Officer will probably not be very great. The cases instituted under the Panjáb Tenancy Act were also very few. The file of Revenue cases was comparatively heavy, but the majority of them were of a miscellaneous nature, and a large proportion were applications for mutations of names.

Judicial work in Multán.

The judicial work in Muzaffargarh was even lighter than in Multán; the Revenue cases were, however, far more numerous. There were only three cases instituted and decided under the Panjáb Tenancy Act, and the greater number of the Revenue cases, as in Multán, were of a petty nature.

Muzaffargarh.

Owing to the advanced state of the work in Derah Gházi Khán, the judicial work during the year, as might be expected, decreased considerably; still it was heavy, and what there was was pretty evenly distributed over the several Courts. Suits relating to mortgages were numerous, and there were many cases instituted under the Panjáb Tenancy Act. The Revenue case-work was much heavier than during the year before.

Derah Gházi Khán.

In Derah Ismáil Khán the judicial work still continued light, though more than double that of the previous year, and the file of Revenue cases was not heavy. The number of cases instituted under the Panjáb Tenancy Act was small. Boundary disputes were heavy, and maáfi and sanad absán cases numerous.

Derah Ismáil Khán.

The judicial work of the Bannú District was nearly double that of last year, and very much heavier than that of Derah Ismáil Khán. Boundary disputes and suits relating to maáfis were common.

Bannú.

10. With regard to the appellate work of the Districts, I find that in Multán the appeals were not quite 8 per cent on judicial decisions, and that in about one out of four of these the orders of Lower Courts were disturbed.

Judicial appellate.
Multán.

Muzaffargarh.

In Muzaffargarh there were only three appeals from 165 decisions.

In Derah Gházi Khán about 4 per cent. of the orders passed by the Superintendents were appealed from, and of the appeals about 30 per cent. were accepted.

Derah Gházi Khán.

In Derah Ismáil Khán the appeals from judicial orders were about 14 per cent. on decisions, and of the number of appeals heard about one in three was accepted—a very large proportion.

Derah Ismáil Khán.

The appeals in Bannú were notably less than those of the previous year, being a little over 11 per cent. on decisions, but about 41 per cent. of the orders of Lower Courts appealed against were reversed or remanded. The Settlement Officer has explained the cause of this very high proportion, and the explanation may be accepted as satisfactory. Both in Derah Ismáil Khán and Bannú the greater part of the appellate work was performed in the Courts of the Settlement Officers.

Bannú.

In this Court there were 218 Regular and 174 Revenue appeals on the files, of which 290 were decided, leaving 102 pending at the close of the year.

11. There is little in the statement of expenditure and income that seems to call for remark, expenditure having been kept well within Budget sanction.

The return of the Imperial Revenue Receipts in Montgomery and Muktsar is incomplete owing, as Mr. Purser explains in his Report, to the Stamp registers having been destroyed before the Business Return for the 2nd quarter was prepared. Shortly after close of the year under report the sanction of Government was received to the extra establishment and grant for contingencies, applied for by my predecessor in March 1872 for the Bannú and Derah Ismáíl Khán Districts, in consequence of the abolition of certain Settlement fees. This will enable us to adjust the large advances made from time to time by the Local Government to each of these Settlements.

12. In conclusion, I beg to forward, in original, five Statements prepared by the Settlement Officers, showing the manner in which the judicial and executive work was performed by subordinate Officers during the year. That for Montgomery Settlement will be submitted through the Commissioner of Hissár, as most of the establishment was transferred to the Rohtak Settlement.

SETTLEMENT OFFICER PESHAWAR.

2. * * * I have been in charge for the whole year. * * * Besides this 22 jágir cases have been reported, the Usafzaí assessment Report completed and submitted the assessments of four Tahsils, Pesháwar, Doába, Dáúdzaí and Naushehra, announced. Nearly all the river and irrigation channel customs have been recorded under my Assistant Settlement Officer and Extra Assistant Settlement Officer Gopál Dáss' superintendence. Reports regarding mirabi cess, alluvion, diluvion, future instalments, &c., have been submitted.

The distribution of assessment in those villages where orders were required has also formed a portion of the year's work.

7. * * * The cases instituted during the year and the decisions are 129 and 126 in excess of the previous year; the pending cases this year are 222 short of what they were last year. My anticipation that the institutions would be fewer this year than last year, has not been realized.

Cases instituted during the year.

Cases classified under Appendix B.

8. The totals of rent suits and suits under the Panjab Tenancy Act stand as follows:—

Old cases.	Instituted.	Decided.	Pending.
732	627	1,225	134

The decided cases were, as last year, chiefly under Sections 5 and 8 of the Tenancy Act; the institutions are 735 short of last year, but the decisions 134 in excess, and the pending cases only 134 as compared with 732 last year.

Cases classified under Appendix C.

9. The totals under this classification stand as follows:—

Old cases.	Instituted.	Decided.	Pending.
874	21,388	21,572	690

The institutions and decisions are 29,519 and 30,315 respectively less than they were last year. The cases are maáfis, agreements as to tenants' status, Ináms, Lambardárs' cases, and distribution of assessment cases, which number 345.

10. The Hashtnagar and Usafzai assessments have been submitted. The assessments of four Tahsils have been announced. * * The returns of the Government and Patwáris' faired Settlement records are as follows :—

	Pesháwar.	Naushehra.	Doábá Dáúdzaí.	Hashtnagar.	Usafzai.
Patwáris ...	154	137	159	71	146
Government...	153	137	157	71	57

The Settlement of 72 villages in Tahsils Pesháwar, Naushehra, and Doábá Dáúdzaí is completed. It remains to announce the assessments of Hashtnagar and Usafzai, which have received sanction by Government, and to distribute the assessments of the remaining villages, 392 in number.

	11. The expenditure for the year under report	Rs. A. P.
Expenditure and savings.	has been ...	91,039 8 3
	The sanctioned Budget was ...	96,422 5 4
	Which shows a saving of ...	5,382 13 1

SETTLEMENT OFFICER HAZARA.

I have been in charge of the Settlement during the whole year, but I was absent on special duty from 11th September 1873 to 31st October 1873.

Judicial business. 2. The judicial work has been heavier than was anticipated.

Suits.	Old cases.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided.	Pending.
Suits for rights ...	2,579	2,043	4,622	3,703	919
Rent and Tenancy suits ...	818	840	1,658	1,018	640
Total ...	3,397	2,883	6,280	4,721	1,559

Of the pending file 1,265 cases belong to the Haripúr Tahsíl and 294 cases to the Mansehra Tahsíl. In order to help the Superintendent of the Haripúr Tahsíl, I have temporarily transferred to that Tahsíl Deputy Superintendent Budh Singh, who has judicial powers in suits up to Rs. 100 value.

I believe that the files of both Tahsils will be clear by July next.

On the 6th March 1874 a regulation was enacted, putting an end to the long limitation term which had up to that date governed the suits filed during the Hazara Settlement.

This measure was first recommended in 1871, but the Government saw fit to delay its enactment till the present time.

Of 3,703 suits for rights decided during the year, 328, or 9 per cent., were compromised and 3,375 were decided on the merits. Of the whole number 1,427, or 39 per cent., were decreed in whole or in part for the plaintiffs, and 2,276, or 61 per cent., for the defendants.

Execution proceedings were sued out in 610 cases. In many cases effect is given to the decree out of court, and care is taken that when this occurs it is duly recorded.

Of the appellate business only four cases were pending at the close of the year. Out of 4,721 original suits decided, only 273, or 6 per cent., were appealed.

Of a total appellate file of 294 cases—

35	or 12 per cent.	were rejected at first hearing.
84	or 28 " "	were remanded for retrial.
18	or 6 " "	were decreed for appellant.
153	or 52 " "	were decreed for respondent.

3. The principal work of the year has been the fairing of the record, and distribution to each proprietor and tenant, of copies of so much of the entries in the record as relate to their several holdings.

At the close of the year Settlement record was entirely complete in 429 villages out of 883. That of the remaining 454 villages is also ready; but the final extracts (parchas) have to be distributed to the occupants of these villages, and it is impossible to return the record as complete until this has been done.

Much pains have been spent on the fairing of the khewat. The assessments had been given out, and the khewat made in the previous year (1872-73). Therefore, before each village received its final extracts (parchas) from the record, it had at least two harvests' experience of the effect of the assessment. It will be easily understood that a number of objections were raised at the final hearing of the khewat, which were not advanced when it was first made. Great care has been taken in disposing of such cases. Similar remarks apply to the final hearing of the administration paper.

In my own office the demarcation of the Kágán Forest, the Settlement of the Kágán Valley, and the organization of the Patwáris, have been reported. Both subjects have passed the orders of Government. The English assessment returns of 854 villages have been completed, leaving only 29 to be done; the preparation of these returns involves a careful review of each village; the new khewat is looked into and compared with the previous khewat; the manner in which the proprietary right has been recorded is reviewed, and the rents of the tenants are compared with the incidence of the new jama.

Some jágir and inám work has also been completed.

At the close of the year a report on the working of the Forest Regulation was submitted.

APPENDIX A.

From L. C. PROBYN, ESQUIRE, Accountant General, Panjáb, to W. M. YOUNG, ESQUIRE, Officiating Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Panjáb, No. 160 M dated 23rd July 1874.

I regret that the Report called for in your No. 2536 dated the 20th of April last, has, owing to pressure of work, and to other causes, been so long delayed.

2. The Treasuries of Abbottábád, Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannú, Derah Ismail Khán, Derah Ghází Khán, Muzaffargarh, and Multán have all been inspected since I furnished my last annual Report. I had also intended inspecting the Treasuries of the Dehli and Hissár Divisions in the course of the last cold weather; but, as the Financial Commissioner is aware, orders were issued by the Government of India (No. 3461 dated the 15th of December last), delegating this duty to the Commissioners, and I was therefore unable to carry out my intentions.

3. The Treasuries I inspected were, with two or three exceptions, which it is perhaps unnecessary here to mention, in fair working order. A full report on each inspection was furnished to the Commissioner of the Division, and I am hopeful that measures have ere this been taken to remedy the faults which I brought to notice. On the whole, too, though there are two or three exceptions, the accounts and returns have been furnished to this Department by the Panjáb Treasuries generally with commendable regularity and exactness.

4. Under recent orders it has been arranged that the inspection of Treasuries by Commissioners should be of a general character, and that they should not attempt that detailed inspection which it was at first contemplated they should undertake, and for which, in accordance with the views of the Comptroller General, arrangements were made in Panjáb Government Circular No. 33—815 dated the 29th of May last. I cannot but think that all Commissioners would not have found it possible to undertake this detailed inspection, although in two instances it has certainly been done since the issue of the Circular above referred to, a complete report in each case having been sent to this office.

5. The experience of the last year has confirmed the impression I recorded in my Report, dated the 5th of July 1873, as to the disadvantage of insisting on this, and that certificate being signed by the Deputy Commissioner himself. As, however, the question of the degree of responsibility which should attach to District and to Treasury Officers respectively is already before the Government, and as I have had an opportunity of expressing my opinion on that subject, it is not necessary that I should say more on the present occasion.

6. A good deal of trouble has been entailed, and a good deal of doubt engendered, by the orders on the subject of short-weight rupees. In several instances, notwithstanding the strict and explicit orders which were issued on the subject, the impression certainly got abroad that every rupee "with a man's head" on it would be objected to, while, on the other hand, certainly in October, some of our Treasuries were still receiving, without question, rupees which were no longer legal tender. I believe, however, that this has now been set right, and that the distinction, at any rate, in our Treasuries is now clearly understood.

7. In connection with this subject, however, it may not be out of place to remark that, in my opinion, no opportunity should be lost of remitting new silver coin to the Panjáb. We do not now-a-days receive such large specie remittances from outside the province as we used to do, but still, when they do come, I think the opportunity should be taken of supplying this province, the Treasuries in which are, on the whole, more distant from a Mint than the Treasuries in any other, with new coin, which they can hardly expect to receive in the ordinary course of business.

8. Similar remarks apply also to copper coin; but I may add that this matter has been already disposed of by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, in consequence of a reference which I had to make owing to a lot of defaced copper coins so utterly unfit for re-issue that they were not recognizable as of Government mintage having been sent up to the Panjáb from Bengal Treasuries.

9. Having been thus led to allude to the currency, I trust the Financial Commissioner will not think it out of place if I here record my opinion that, notwithstanding the opinions held to the contrary, I think our paper currency is very gradually, but surely, finding a certain and fixed place in the currency of the country. It is something to be able to assume, as we do, that never less than 32 lakhs of the money in circulation in the Panjáb consists of Currency Notes of the Lahore Circle of issue.

APPENDIX B.

GOVERNMENT ADVOCATE'S REPORT ON GOVERNMENT SUITS

From H. M. PLOWDEN, ESQUIRE, Officiating Government Advocate Panjáb, to W. M. YOUNG, ESQUIRE, Officiating Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Panjáb, No. 1351 dated 29th August 1874.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of business transacted by the Government Advocate during the year 1873-74, with the Appendices marked A and B. The plan of the Report is generally the same as that adopted for the year 1872-73, with this difference that a Memorandum upon, with Returns of, the Criminal business is annexed as a separate Memorandum. This change has been introduced with advertence to your No. 1093 dated 16th October 1873, to the address of the Secretary to Government Panjáb.

2. Appendix A contains a list of the references disposed of in the year under report. Appendix A.—Opinions &c. arranged with reference to the Departments concerned. The accompanying table exhibits the total numbers and the distribution of the references disposed of in the past and in each of the three preceding years:—

Table of References, &c., disposed of in several years from the year 1870-71 to 1873-74, the year under report.

No.	Name of Department.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Remarks.
1	Panjáb Government ...	21	25	25	25	
2	Financial Commissioner ...	33	48	39	39	
3	Public Works Department ...	17	18	16	56	
4	Inspector General of Police ...	6	4	2	4	
5	Do. Do. of Prisons ...	1	6	5	4	
6	Post Master General ...	3	5	3	1	
7	Registrar General ...	2	0	4	0	
8	Conservator of Forests ...	0	0	1	2	
9	Accountant General ...	0	0	0	1	
10	Miscellaneous ...	2	11	19	5	
Total ...		91	117	114	137	

3. The total number of references disposed of is 137, or more than 25 per cent. in excess of the average for the past three years. The only remarkable feature in the distribution is the increase in the number of references disposed of from the Public Works Department in its various branches. The total of these is 56 as against 16 last year. Of this increase a considerable portion is due to the large number of security bonds and similar instruments sent for opinion as to their validity with reference to the Registration and Stamp Laws, but there is also a marked increase in the number of references on matters of greater intrinsic importance.

4. Appendix B first exhibits the number of original Civil suits in which the Government Advocate has been engaged in his official capacity. Appendix B.—Original Civil suits. These suits are 8 in number as against 10 in 1872-73, 8 in 1871-72, 10 in 1870-71, and 4 in 1869-70, or exactly the average of the past four years. Of these eight suits, one only was instituted by the Government; in the other seven it was Defendant.

5. The case of *Poley versus General McMurdo* was briefly described in paras. 16 to 18 of my last Report. Judgment in the suit was delivered on 24th November 1873 by Mr. Justice Wilkinson, who stated very elaborately the facts of the case and the law applicable to them. The opinion of the Court was entirely in favor of the views advocated on behalf of the

Military authorities, of the legal relations of owners of house property in a Military Cantonment towards Military Officers, requiring quarters. The judgment itself exhausts nearly all that can be said upon the questions at issue, and has recently been circulated by the highest Military authorities in a General Order for the information of Military Officers.

6. The next suit for notice was a claim by Government upon Rái Sharmpat Rái, Secretary of State *versus* Rái Sharmpat Rái who entered into contracts with the Panjáb Northern State Railway for the supply of materials, and to do works connected with the Rái Bridge Division. In consequence of an alleged signal failure on the contractor's part, his contract was rescinded, his account made out, and damages assessed, in pursuance of the terms of his agreement, by the Executive Engineer in charge of the Division, and a suit was then brought for the damages fixed by that officer at Rs. 20,000, as well as for the balance of advances due and for other small items of debt. The case was ultimately tried by the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, and a decree given for the whole amount claimed. The Defendant appealed from this decision both to the Commissioner of Lahore and specially to the Chief Court, but in both Courts his application was rejected without summoning the Respondent.

7. The next case is that of Hakím Saád-ud-dín *versus* Government, referred to in Hakím Saád-ud-dín *versus* Secretary of State. paras. 19 and 20 of my Report for last year, and upon which I reported specially in my No. 1248 dated 15th May 1874, to your address. A difference of opinion between the Judges of the Bench, by whom the case was originally tried, led to its being brought for rehearing before a full Bench, when a majority of two Judges to one decreed the restoration to the Plaintiff of all the property claimed by him, and directed the amount of mesne profits to be ascertained in execution. The judgments of the full Bench have been reported, and express at length the opinions of the Judges. Judging from the nature of the case and the long interval of time since the date of the occurrences, which gave rise to this suit, it is improbable that similar actions will be brought, so that it does not appear necessary to add further comments to those I have already made upon it.

8. The only other original suit that requires notice is that of Sultán Bakhsh, a Sultán Bakhsh *versus* Secretary of State and others. contractor of Batálah, who brought a claim in the Gurdáspur Court against the Government and the firm of Messrs. Baness and Reynolds for Rs. 10,290, the price of 11 lakhs of bricks, which he alleged to have been his property, and sold by the firm above named to the officers of the Bári Duáb canal. After a protracted enquiry it was satisfactorily proved that Government had not purchased, as alleged, 11 lakhs of the Plaintiff's bricks, and the suit was dismissed *in toto* with costs.

8½. The Civil appeals were only 2 in number as against 4, 5, 7, and 7 in the four preceding years, or four below the average; of these one was instituted by and the other against the Government.

9. The former alone requires special notice. The Plaintiffs were lessees under a Sagan Chand *versus* Secretary of State. written agreement of the right to collect the "Hissa Hákimí" on salt manufactured in the village of Sultánpur,—a village formerly in the territory of the Nawáb of Jhajjar, and annexed after the mutiny. The lease was for a period of 10 years, which expired in April 1870. The Plaintiffs claimed the right to collect the "Hissa Hákimí" upon the salt left in store at the end of the period of lease.

10. The main point at issue was whether it was the intention of the parties to the contract that this collection should be made by and for the benefit of the lessee or the Government. The question was one of very considerable pecuniary importance, as there was a large number of similar contracts in neighbouring villages, and the opinions of the officers of the Customs Department were strongly in favor of the view that the Government had the right.

11. The two first Courts agreed in holding that the Plaintiff was entitled in preference to the Government, though they arrived by different courses at the same conclusion, the first Court having misapprehended the nature of the right involved. An application for review of the Commissioner's judgment was rejected, and the case was then specially appealed to the Chief Court, the main point at issue being the intention of the parties to the contract at the time it was

made. The contract contained no express provision on the point, and probably the true state of the case was that neither party to the contract adverted at the time when it was made to the relative positions which the parties should occupy at the expiration of the term of lease, 10 years afterwards.

12. The Commissioner had decided that from the nature of the right (which he held to be a right to a share of the salt produced, commuted, for convenience sake, to a right to a share of the sale proceeds of the produce), from the fact that both under Native and British rule such lessees had occasionally realized the "Hissa Hákimi" on salt left in store, and from the dealings of the local authorities with the Plaintiffs that the Plaintiffs had the right in preference to the Government, notwithstanding the lease was for 10 years only, that the "Hákimi" share was taken out of the sale proceeds, and the salt was unsold, and that the lease was silent as to salt in store at the end of the term. In the views of the Commissioner the Chief Court generally concurred.

13. Assuming the conclusion arrived at to have been correct, the case still appears to be one of that class in which a dispute arises between the parties to a contract, as to its effect upon some matter as to which it must be presumed that the parties intended to come to some agreement, express or implied, and in which resort to an independent tribunal becomes necessary to have the true intention of the parties finally ascertained and declared. Frequently in such cases the parties are ultimately held to have tacitly agreed to that which they would in all probability have agreed to, if they had come to an express agreement upon the particular matter in dispute, if that matter had engaged the attention of both, as it ought to have done, though in fact it did not. In such cases, though it is assumed for all practical purposes that the position of the parties was known from the first, it is not in reality determined until the end of the suit.

14. Regarded as a whole, the work executed in this office for the year under review, shown in the Appendices, is, I think, rather in excess of that done in average years. The duties of the office have, as usual, been carried on by me single-handed and without intermission. It may be noticed here, as the Memorandum on the Criminal business will be separately submitted, that during the year under review the appearances in Court were very numerous, and that about 90 clear working days, or in other words nearly one-third of the working year, was spent in conducting Civil and Criminal cases in Court, which, taking into account the time necessarily occupied in preparation of such cases, leaves a comparatively short time for the chamber work performed.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CASES CONDUCTED BY THE GOVERNMENT ADVOCATE, PANJAB, DURING
THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1873-74.
ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Date of institution.	Name of Court and Judge.	Title of suit.	Particulars of claim.	No. of appearances.	Date of judgment.	For whom.	For what.	REMARKS.
July 1872	Deputy Commissioner Lahore.	Government Panjab, Northern State Railway Department, <i>versus</i> Rái Sharnpat Rái, contractor.	Claim Rs. 25,628-4-0.	10th July 1873, 11th and 12th do. 13th October 1873, 29th do. 15th January 1874, 15th November. Besides these there were some appearances in Deputy Commissioner's Court Lahore and Gurdáspúr, and in Chief Court, Panjab, for transfer, &c.	19th January 1874.	For Plaintiff Govt.	The whole amount decreed, with costs, in favor of Government, amounting to Rs. 1,523-3-6.	This case was pending last year; appeals to Commissioner and to Chief Court rejected. Mr. Leighton for Defendant.
Instituted in Assistant Commissioner's Court Ráwalpindi on 1st October '72.	Lieut. C. F. Massy, Assistant Commissioner Ráwalpindi, and afterwards removed to Chief Court original jurisdiction.	Mr. Poley, of Ráwalpindi, <i>versus</i> General McMurdo or Government.	Claim Rs 900, damages for wrongfully preventing Plaintiff for letting his house in Ráwalpindi Cantonment, and Rs. 216 interest, total Rs. 1,116.	11th February '73 9th June 1873. 30th Do.	24th Novr. 1873.	For Defendant or Government.	The whole claim dismissed, with costs, in favor of Government.	This case was pending last year. Mr. Spitta for Plaintiff.
Instituted on 16th June 1870 in the Court of Mr. Carr Stephen, Extra Assistant Commissioner Dehli. Transferred to Chief Court on 25th October 1872.	Chief Court, Panjab, original side.	Hakím Saád-úd-dín, of Dehli, <i>versus</i> Government.	Certain property valued Rs. 56,700 and its mesne profits, Rs. 14,400.	18th March 1873. 14th July do. 20th October 1873 and 31st do. 19th, 20th, and 21st January 1874, and 14th and 16th March 1874.	31st March 1874.	For Plaintiff	The whole property claimed decreed to Plaintiff, with costs, and mesne profits for six years prior to suit to be ascertained in execution.	This case was also pending last year. Mr. Rattigan, Mr. Cunningham, and another for Plaintiff.
17th April 1873.	R. Burney, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner Gurdáspur.	Sultán Bakhsh, Contractor of Batálá, <i>versus</i> Government.	Claim Rs. 10,290, price of Bricks.	2nd May 1873. 22nd Do. 29th Do. 7th June 1873. 16th Do. 8th Do.	28th July 1873.	For Defendant or Government.	The whole claim dismissed with costs.	Rs. 354-1-6 allowed to Government as costs (Pleader's fees). Mr. Scarlet for Plaintiff.

5	8th Feby. 1873	Mr. Macauliffe, Extra Assistant Commissioner Lahore.	Gursahái, Contractor, <i>Versus</i> Government, Panjáb Northern State Railway Department.	Caim Rs. 150, costs of sifting kankar.	27th March 1873. 21st July " 11th August " 18th October " 28th Nov. "	28th Nov. 1873.	For Plaintiff	Decree for Rs. 150 and costs, total Rs. 170.	On 11th August 1873 the Government Advocate appeared in Chief Court to argue the question of jurisdiction raised in this case. Mr. Higgins for Plaintiff.
6	Ditto	Ditto	Gursahái, Contractor, <i>Versus</i> Government or Bábu Chackarbatty, Supervisor P. N. S. Railway.	Claim Rs. 127-5-2 for metalling the Court-yard of Moridki Station.	As above.	Ditto	For Defendant or Government.	The whole amount of claim disallowed, with costs, in favor of Government.	As above.
7	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Claim Rs. 61-1-2 for metalling the Pesháwar Road.	As above.	Ditto	For Defendant or Government.	Ditto	As above.
8	15th Feby. 1873.	Mr. Clarke, Assistant Commissioner Jalandhar, now transferred to additional Commissioner Jalandhar's Court.	Mr. Taylor, <i>Versus</i> Government, viz., Dy. Commissioner and Executive Engineer Jalandhar.	Claim to 250 bigas and 3 biswas of land in Daulatpúr village, being kankar lands.	7th January and 1st May 1874, and 20th July 1874.	...	...	...	The trial was concluded on 20th July 1874, but judgment has not yet been delivered. Mr. Spencer for Plaintiff.

CIVIL APPEAL CASES CONDUCTED, ON BEHALF OF GOVERNMENT, BY GOVERNMENT
ADVOCATE, PANJAB, IN 1873-74.

No.	Date of filing appeal.	Court wherein filed.	Petitioner Appellant.	Opposite party Respondent.	Decree appealed from date, and particulars.	Judgment date and particulars.	Appearances.	REMARKS.
1	19th July 1873.	Mr. Brandreth, Commissioner of Lahore.	Partáb Singh, Contractor.	Executive Engineer Ravi Bridge Division Panjáb Northern State Railway, Sháhderah.	Appeal from the order of Mr. Hawkins, Assistant Commissioner Lahore, dated 15th May 1873, decreeing Rs. 2,884 out of the claimed sum Rs. 4,500; appeal for the disallowed sum, Rs. 1,616.	Dated 18th August 1873, dismissing the appeal with costs.	18th Aug. 1873.	Mr. Higgins for Appellant.
2	7th June 1873.	Chief Court, Panjáb.	Government in the Customs Department, Defendant, Appellant.	Sugan Chand and another, of Dehli, Plaintiffs, Respondents.	Appeal from the order of the Commissioner of Hissár dated 4th Nov. 1872, dismissing Government appeal against the order of Deputy Commr. Hissár, decreeing Plaintiff's claim, Rs. 1,193-10-3, Hákimí cess on salt manufactured during period of lease.	Dated 10th Feby. 1874, dismissing the appeal with costs against Government.	10th Feby. 1874.	Mr. Leighton for Respondents.

CIVIL.
Review of Judgment.

No.	Date of hearing.	Name of the Court.	Petitioner for Review.	Opposite party.	Claim.	Judgment.	REMARKS.
1	28th April 1873.	Col. McMahon, Commissioner of Hissár.	Government Customs, Defendant.	Sugan Chand, Contractor, and another.	Rs. 1,199-10-3.	Dated 30th April 1873. Application for review rejected.	Heard at Rohtak.

No. I.

LAND REVENUE.

No. 1.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LAND REVENUE (INCLUDING NAZARANA AND SERVICE COMMUTATION) DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES IN THE PANJAB, FOR THE YEARS 1872-73, 1873-74.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Year.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.				PERCENTAGE ON DEMANDS.		Add collections during current year on account of previous years.	Total of columns 5 and 13.
						In train of liquidation.	Doubtful or undetermined.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.	Of Collections.	Of Balances.		
DELHI.	Dehli ...	1872-73	8,82,261	8,81,632	629	...	...	391	238	100	...	...	8,81,632
	...	1873-74	8,82,744	8,75,943	6,801	...	6,063	...	738	99	1	...	8,75,943
	Gurgáon ...	1872-73	10,88,191	10,85,809	2,382	...	870	703	809	100	...	...	10,85,809
	...	1873-74	10,88,361	10,76,561	11,800	...	8,982	500	2,318	99	1	...	10,76,561
	Karnál ...	1872-73	6,69,008	6,67,936	1,072	...	...	...	1,072	100	...	...	6,67,936
	...	1873-74	6,68,395	6,67,851	544	...	...	...	544	100	...	...	6,67,851
	Total ...	1872-73	26,39,460	26,35,377	4,083	...	870	1,094	2,119	100	...	...	26,35,377
	...	1873-74	26,39,500	26,20,355	19,145	...	15,045	500	3,600	99	1	...	26,20,355
HISSAR.	Hissár ...	1872-73	4,24,090	4,24,090	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	24,840	4,48,930
	...	1873-74	4,24,125	4,24,125	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	4,24,125
	Rohtak ...	1872-73	8,82,488	8,82,484	4	...	...	...	4	100	...	...	8,82,484
	...	1873-74	8,82,729	8,82,725	4	...	...	...	4	100	...	...	8,82,725
	Sirsa ...	1872-73	1,79,139	1,74,961	4,178	3,923	...	155	100	98	2	61,380	2,36,341
	...	1873-74	1,79,058	1,70,448	8,610	8,556	...	...	54	95	5	16,660	1,87,108
	Total ...	1872-73	14,85,717	14,81,535	4,182	3,923	...	155	104	100	...	86,220	15,67,755
	...	1873-74	14,85,912	14,77,298	8,614	8,556	...	...	58	99	1	16,660	14,93,958
AMBALAH.	Ambálah ...	1872-73	7,41,166	7,40,396	770	88	345	...	337	100	...	92	7,40,488
	...	1873-74	7,45,264	7,44,294	970	...	767	...	203	100	...	88	7,44,382
	Ludiánah ...	1872-73	7,84,325	7,82,194	2,131	...	2,131	...	...	100	...	...	7,82,194
	...	1873-74	7,84,451	7,82,872	1,579	...	1,579	...	...	100	...	...	7,82,872
	Simla ...	1872-73	13,598	13,598	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	13,598
	...	1873-74	13,598	13,598	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	13,598
	Total ...	1872-73	15,39,089	15,36,188	2,901	88	2,476	...	337	100	...	92	15,36,280
	...	1873-74	15,43,313	15,40,764	2,549	...	2,346	...	203	100	...	88	15,40,852

JALANDHAR	Jalandhar ...	{	1872-73	11,92,168	11,89,703	2,465	...	2,410	55	...	100	...	...	11,89,703
			1873-74	11,95,652	11,87,707	7,945	55	706	2,329	4,855	100	...	8	11,87,716
	Hoshiarpur ...	{	1872-73	12,85,327	12,79,556	5,771	77	842	...	4,852	100	...	...	12,79,556
			1873-74	12,86,981	12,84,053	2,928	38	625	164	2,101	100	...	171	12,84,224
	Kangra ...	{	1872-73	6,11,383	6,09,448	1,935	1,077	...	...	858	100	...	2,184	6,11,632
			1873-74	6,11,442	6,09,223	2,219	1,077	2	...	1,140	100	...	1,077	6,10,300
Total ...	{		1872-73	30,88,878	30,78,707	10,171	1,154	3,252	55	5,710	100	...	2,184	30,80,891
			1873-74	30,94,075	30,80,983	13,092	1,170	1,333	2,493	8,096	100	...	1,256	30,82,239
AMRITSAR	Amritsar ...	{	1872-73	7,40,645	7,35,947	4,698	882	881	...	2,935	99	1	1,847	7,37,794
			1873-74	7,43,263	7,39,063	4,200	619	663	...	2,918	99	1	883	7,39,946
	Sialkot ...	{	1872-73	10,79,647	10,73,097	3,550	187	1,248	...	2,115	100	...	...	10,70,097
			1873-74	10,82,570	10,79,537	3,033	...	517	...	2,516	100	...	...	10,79,537
	Gurdaspur ...	{	1872-73	10,35,105	10,27,038	8,067	...	1,998	...	6,069	99	...	...	10,27,038
			1873-74	10,45,192	10,40,311	4,881	...	838	...	4,043	100	...	...	10,40,311
Total ...	{		1872-73	28,55,397	28,39,082	16,315	1,069	4,127	...	11,119	99	1	1,847	28,40,929
			1873-74	28,71,025	28,58,911	12,114	619	2,018	...	9,477	100	...	883	28,59,794
LAHORE	Lahore ...	{	1872-73	5,06,328	5,04,748	1,580	196	1,348	...	36	100	...	1,857	5,06,605
			1873-74	5,20,007	5,18,236	1,771	39	751	...	981	100	...	196	5,18,432
	Firozpur ...	{	1872-73	4,83,271	4,81,733	1,538	...	1,463	...	75	99	1	10,615	4,92,348
			1873-74	5,12,626	4,94,181	18,445	...	855	...	17,590	96	4	...	4,94,181
	Gujranwala ...	{	1872-73	4,48,568	4,45,587	2,981	2,053	466	...	462	99	1	2,888	4,48,475
			1873-74	4,50,881	4,49,367	1,514	788	389	...	337	100	...	2,123	4,51,490
Total ...	{		1872-73	14,38,167	14,32,068	6,099	2,249	3,277	...	573	100	...	15,360	14,47,428
			1873-74	14,83,514	14,61,784	21,730	827	1,995	...	18,908	99	1	2,319	14,64,103
RAWALPINDI	Rawalpindi ...	{	1872-73	6,82,357	6,82,349	8	...	...	...	8	100	...	...	6,82,349
			1873-74	6,82,826	6,82,824	2	...	...	...	2	100	...	...	6,82,824
	Jhelam ...	{	1872-73	5,85,396	5,80,349	5,047	1,535	1,053	...	2,459	99	1	2,280	5,82,629
			1873-74	5,87,337	5,83,860	3,477	...	545	...	2,932	99	1	1,631	5,85,491
	Gujrat ...	{	1872-73	5,64,778	5,62,016	2,762	...	721	...	2,041	100	...	...	5,62,016
			1873-74	5,67,932	5,64,527	3,405	...	1,787	...	1,618	99	1	...	5,64,527
Total ...	{		1872-73	3,84,455	3,78,567	5,888	...	2,265	1,264	2,359	99	1	563	3,79,130
			1873-74	3,86,114	3,79,080	7,034	...	1,212	...	5,822	98	2	...	3,79,080
Total ...	{		1872-73	22,16,986	22,03,281	13,705	1,535	4,039	1,264	6,867	100	...	2,843	22,66,124
			1873-74	22,24,209	22,10,291	13,918	...	3,544	...	10,374	99	1	1,631	22,11,922

STATEMENT No. I.—*Concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Year.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.				PERCENTAGE ON DEMANDS.		Add collections during current year on account of previous years.	Total of columns 5 and 13.
						In train of liquidation.	Doubtful or undetermined.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.	Of Collection.	Of Balances.		
MULTAN.	Multán ...	1872-73	5,20,960	5,16,991	3,969	196	1,125	...	2,648	99	1	191	5,17,182
		1873-74	5,27,176	5,22,697	4,479	18	697	...	3,764	99	1	153	5,22,850
	Jhang ...	1872-73	2,81,042	2,76,286	4,756	328	1,291	...	3,137	98	2	148	2,76,434
		1873-74	2,84,797	2,79,395	5,402	48	619	11	4,724	98	2	328	2,79,723
	Montgomery ...	1872-73	3,03,690	3,01,123	2,567	419	698	949	501	99	1	613	3,01,736
		1873-74	3,05,498	3,00,834	4,664	218	974	...	3,472	98	2	262	3,01,096
	Muzaffargarh ...	1872-73	5,29,982	5,26,863	3,119	2,984	135	...	...	99	1	...	5,26,863
		1873-74	5,27,374	5,04,213	23,161	2,425	95	...	20,641	96	4	2,984	5,07,197
	Total ...	1872-73	16,35,674	16,21,263	14,411	3,927	3,249	949	6,286	99	1	952	16,22,215
		1873-74	16,44,845	16,07,139	37,706	2,709	2,385	11	32,601	98	2	3,727	16,10,866
DERAJAT.	Derah Ismail Khán ...	1872-73	3,10,481	3,06,608	3,873	1,611	969	...	1,293	99	1	624	3,07,232
		1873-74	3,16,504	3,09,486	7,018	5,622	554	...	842	97	3	1,539	3,11,025
	Derah Ghází Khán ...	1872-73	3,16,270	3,11,999	4,271	456	531	...	3,284	99	1	12,560	3,24,559
		1873-74	3,14,015	3,12,931	1,084	535	438	111	...	100	...	456	3,13,387
	Bannú ...	1872-73	4,30,985	4,17,854	13,131	7,635	185	5,136	175	97	3	650	4,18,504
		1873-74	4,30,994	4,23,103	7,891	894	...	6,989	8	98	2	6,485	4,29,588
	Total ...	1872-73	10,57,736	10,36,461	21,275	9,702	1,685	5,136	4,752	98	2	13,834	10,50,295
		1873-74	10,61,513	10,45,520	15,993	7,051	992	7,100	850	98	2	8,480	10,54,000
	Pesháwar ...	1872-73	6,35,784	6,26,202	9,582	3,977	1,622	...	3,983	98	2	2,100	6,28,302
		1873-74	6,34,804	5,90,326	44,478	26,545	...	...	17,933	93	7	3,096	5,93,421
PESHAWAR.	Kohát ...	1872-73	92,518	86,867	5,651	1,565	...	4,086	...	94	6	642	87,509
		1873-74	92,260	92,252	8	...	...	8	...	100	...	1,565	93,817
	Hazará ...	1872-73	1,61,958	1,61,958	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	1,61,958
		1873-74	2,35,873	2,34,953	920	...	...	920	...	100	...	...	2,34,953
	Total ...	1872-73	8,90,260	8,75,027	15,233	5,542	1,622	4,086	3,983	98	2	2,742	8,77,769
		1873-74	9,62,937	9,17,531	45,406	26,545	...	928	17,933	95	5	4,660	9,22,191
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1872-73	1,88,47,364	1,87,38,989	1,08,375	29,189	24,597	12,739	41,850	99	1	1,26,074	1,88,65,063
		1873-74	1,90,10,843	1,88,20,576	1,90,267	47,477	29,658	11,032	1,02,100	99	1	39,704	1,88,60,280

No. I. A.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TRIBUTE, DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCES IN THE PANJAB FOR THE YEARS 1872-73 AND 1873-74.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	No. of Chiefs.	Year.	Demands	Collections.	Balances.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.				PERCENTAGE ON DEMANDS.		Add Collec- tions during current year on account of previous years.	Total collections Columns 6 and 14.	REMARKS.
							In train of liquida- tion.	Doubtful or unde- termined	Irre- cover- able.	Nomi- nal.	Of collec- tions.	Of balan- ces.			
AMBALAH.	Ambalah. ...	...	1872-73	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1873-74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ludiánah ...	...	1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1873-74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Simla. ...	18	1872-73	1,44,465	1,44,465	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	1,44,465	
	...	18	1873-74	1,44,465	1,44,465	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	1,44,465	
JALANDHAR.	Total ...	...	1872-73	1,44,465	1,44,465	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	1,44,465	
	...	...	1873-74	1,44,465	1,44,465	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	1,44,465	
	Jalandhar ...	1	1872-73	1,31,000	1,31,100	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	1,31,000	
	...	1	1873-74	1,31,000	1,31,000	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	1,31,000	
	Hoshiarpúr ...	...	1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1873-74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AMRITSAR.	Kángra ...	...	1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1873-74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	1872-73	1,31,000	1,31,000	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	1,31,000	
	...	...	1873-74	1,31,000	1,31,000	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	1,31,000	
	Amritsar ...	...	1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1873-74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AMRITSAR.	Siálkót ...	...	1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1873-74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurdáspúr ...	1	1872-73	5,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	5,000	
	...	1	1873-74	5,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	5,000	
	Total ...	...	1872-73	5,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	5,000	
	...	...	1873-74	5,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	5,000	
AMRITSAR.	GRAND TOTAL ...	20	1872-73	2,80,465	2,80,465	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	2,80,465	
	...	20	1873-74	2,80,465	2,80,465	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	2,80,465	

NOTE.—Divisions blank have been omitted in printing—

No. II.

ALTERATIONS IN RENT ROLL.

No. II.

STATEMENT SHOWING ALTERATIONS IN THE LAND REVENUE DEMAND IN THE PANJAB, FOR THE YEAR 1873-74; AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR 1872-73.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	INCREASE.											DECREASE.										Jama of the year 1873-74, as per Qistbandi.
		Jama of the year 1872-73, as per Qistbandi.	By lapses and resumptions of Revenue-free Lands.	By revision of assessment from Regular Settlements or otherwise.	By Alluvion.	By land released from occupation by Government.	By Territorial Transfer.		By assessment of wastes, formation of new estates, new leases of wells, &c.	By Progressive Jamas.	Miscellaneous.	Total Increase.	By grant of Land Revenue-free.	By revision of Settlement or reduction of assessment owing to calamities of season, deterioration of estates, farms, &c.	By Diluvion.	By lands being occupied by Government.	By Territorial Transfer.		By redemption of Land Revenue.	Errors in Qistbandi.	Total Decrease.		
DEHLI.	Dehli	8,82,261	324	...	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	747	...	...	264	...	...	...	...	...	264	8,82,744
	Gurgáon	10,88,191	34	...	945	...	...	...	...	...	...	979	...	...	...	809	...	...	...	...	809	10,88,361
	Karnál	6,69,008	168	...	339	...	...	...	...	...	2	509	11	1,005	106	...	...	...	...	...	1,122	6,68,395
	Total	26,39,460	526	...	1,707	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,235	11	1,005	370	809	...	...	...	...	2,195	26,39,500
HISSAR.	Hissár	4,24,090	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,24,125
	Rohtak	8,82,488	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	8,82,729
	Sirsa	1,79,139	7	...	1,019	...	...	...	...	395	...	1,421	...	...	1,502	...	...	...	...	...	1,502	1,79,058
	Total	14,85,717	287	...	1,019	...	...	...	...	395	...	1,701	...	...	1,506	...	...	...	...	...	1,506	14,85,912
AMBA-LAH.	Ambálah	7,41,166	4,874	8	415	...	...	...	...	13	...	5,310	...	184	797	231	...	...	...	...	1,212	7,45,264
	Ludiánah	7,84,325	1,234	...	3,154	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,388	...	...	4,262	...	...	...	...	...	4,262	7,84,451
	Simla	13,598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,598
	Total	15,39,089	6,108	8	3,569	...	...	...	...	13	...	9,698	...	184	5,059	231	...	...	...	...	5,474	15,43,313
JALAN DEHAR.	Jálandhar	11,92,168	3,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	*47	...	47	11,95,652
	Hoshiárpúr	12,85,327	4,883	302	1,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,556	287	189	4,407	19	...	...	...	...	4,902	12,86,981
	Kángra	6,11,383	1,127	17	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,437	...	...	1,106	272	...	...	...	...	1,378	6,11,442
	Total	30,89,878	9,541	319	1,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,524	287	189	5,513	291	...	...	47	...	6,327	30,94,075

AMRIT-SAR.	Amritsar ...	7,40,645	3,888	...	1,879	...	86	...	...	...	5,853	553	...	2,651	19	...	...	...	12	3,235	7,43,263
	Siālkōt ...	10,79,647	3,400	...	1,662	14	...	...	...	20	...	5,096	82	98	1,900	7	86	...	...	2,173	10,82,570
	Gurdāspūr ...	10,35,105	14,824	126	2,166	4,541	...	...	...	...	21,657	5,500	...	6,066	4	...	...	...	...	11,570	10,45,192
	Total ...	28,55,397	22,112	126	5,707	4,555	86	20	...	32,606	6,135	98	10,617	30	86	12	16,978	28,71,025
LAHORE.	Lahore ...	5,06,328	16,379	6	1,798	...	...	...	...	...	18,183	56	6	4,385	57	...	...	...	...	4,504	5,20,007
	Firozpūr ...	4,83,271	1,048	30,418	1,854	...	...	...	...	511	...	33,831	75	...	4,398	3	...	...	...	4,476	5,12,626
	Gujránwāla ...	4,48,568	2,089	106	499	...	...	...	...	539	...	3,233	47	...	822	36	...	...	...	920	4,50,881
	Total ...	14,38,167	19,516	30,530	4,151	1,050	...	55,247	178	6	9,605	96	15	9,900	14,83,514
RAWAL-PINDI.	Rāwalpindi ...	6,82,357	432	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	477	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6,82,826
	Jhelam ...	5,85,396	319	...	4,325	...	...	...	...	...	4,644	376	...	2,326	1	...	...	...	...	2,703	5,87,337
	Gujrāt ...	5,64,778	1,061	40	2,406	...	...	...	...	1,689	...	5,196	...	...	2,041	...	...	...	...	2,042	5,67,932
	Shāhpūr ...	3,84,455	214	44	5,092	...	...	...	...	461	1,194	...	7,005	39	2,948	2,359	...	...	...	5,346	3,86,114
JHELAM.	Total ...	22,16,986	2,026	84	11,823	45	461	2,883	...	17,322	418	2,953	6,726	1	10,099	22,24,209
	Mulṭān ...	5,20,960	92	...	11,682	...	...	...	...	...	11,774	...	416	5,107	35	...	...	...	...	5,558	5,27,176
	Jhang ...	2,81,042	103	...	6,190	...	...	...	...	811	...	7,104	...	625	2,721	3	...	...	...	3,349	2,84,797
	Montgomery	3,03,690	123	9,464	647	...	...	...	...	...	477	...	10,711	5	8,898	...	...	...	...	8,903	3,05,498
DEKAJAT.	Muzaffargarh	5,29,982	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	185	...	2,793	...	...	...	...	...	2,793	5,27,374
	Total ...	16,35,674	387	9,464	18,519	927	477	...	29,774	5	12,732	7,828	38	20,603	16,44,845
	D. I. Khān ...	3,10,481	247	...	10,202	...	...	...	...	...	10,449	24	143	4,259	...	...	...	...	...	4,426	3,16,504
	D. G. Khan...	3,16,270	62	97	7,166	...	...	...	...	...	7,325	1,200	...	8,380	...	...	...	...	...	9,580	3,14,015
PESHAWAR.	Bannú ...	4,30,985	...	...	7,208	...	...	...	...	...	7,208	...	318	6,881	...	...	...	...	...	7,199	4,30,994
	Total ...	10,57,736	309	97	24,576	...	...	...	...	...	24,982	1,224	461	19,520	...	...	...	...	...	21,205	10,61,513
	Peshāwar ...	6,35,784	2,584	...	481	...	...	...	...	...	3,065	2,603	587	855	...	...	...	...	...	4,045	6,34,804
	Kohāt ...	92,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	155	...	153	...	...	...	...	308	92,260
PESHAWAR.	Hazārā ...	1,61,958	...	80,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,024	...	6,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,109	2,35,873
	Total ...	8,90,260	2,584	80,024	481	...	...	...	...	50	...	83,139	2,603	6,851	855	153	...	...	...	10,462	9,62,937
	GRAND TOTAL	1,88,47,364	63,396	1,20,652	73,216	4,600	86	...	1,388	4,888	2	2,68,228	10,861	24,479	67,599	1,649	86	...	47	28	1,04,749	1,90,10,843

* This is a reduction of Nazaránah.

† This addition is on account of consolidation of Jágir of Sardár Bhagwán Singh.

‡ This includes 5,251 on above account.

No. III.

FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

NO

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS
IN THE PANJAB DURING THE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Year.	FLUCTUATING SOURCES OF LAND REVENUE.									MIS	
			Revenue of lapsed and resumed rent-free holdings for the broken periods preceding their being brought on the rent-roll.	By revision of assessments, progressive jamas, &c., under circumstances preceding	Revenue of alluvial lands, ditto ditto.	Waste lands brought under assessments, ditto ditto.	Collections from all estates held khán that appear in Statement No. XV of this series.	Revenue of land released from Government occupation.	Water-advantage revenue.	Other items.	TOTAL.	Surplus warrant talabánah.	TIRNI OR GRAZING DUES. By enumeration of cattle. By leases.
DEHLI.	Dehli ...	1872-73	378	1,445	401	...	...	...	...	2,159	4,383	568	812
		1873-74	1,726	1,575	264	...	...	29	...	2,431	6,025	297	1,315
	Gurgáon ...	1872-73	169	...	1,066	...	...	...	...	...	1,235	284	...
		1873-74	130	...	862	...	...	...	...	...	992	808	...
	Karnál ...	1872-73	119	...	364	...	...	...	...	...	483	334	474
		1873-74	124	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	212	339	473
	Total ...	1872-73	666	1,445	1,831	...	...	29	...	2,159	6,101	1,186	1,286
		1873-74	1,980	1,575	1,214	...	...	...	...	2,431	7,229	1,444	1,788
HISSAR.	Hissár ...	1872-73	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	2,000
		1873-74	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	5	2,000
	Rohtak ...	1872-73	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	223	4,285
		1873-74	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	135	3,905
	Sirsa ...	1872-73	7	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	29	24	...
		1873-74	36	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	54	99	...
	Total ...	1872-73	249	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	271	247	6,285
		1873-74	184	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	202	239	5,905
AMBÁLAH.	Ambálah ...	1872-73	3,616	...	234	...	...	...	...	678	4,528	550	202
		1873-74	1,838	...	23	...	...	...	...	678	2,539	600	246
	Ludiánah ...	1872-73	67,566	...	1,577	...	...	...	...	...	69,143	40	...
		1873-74	2,388	...	1,883	...	...	...	...	...	4,271	40	...
	Simla ...	1872-73	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	95	...	...
		1873-74	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	116	...	...
	Total ...	1872-73	71,182	...	1,811	95	...	...	...	678	73,766	590	202
		1873-74	4,226	...	1,906	116	...	...	...	678	6,926	640	246
JALANDHAR.	Jálandhar ...	1872-73	3,248	...	1,096	...	...	...	...	...	4,344	5	...
		1873-74	13,757	...	3,675	...	...	...	...	...	17,432	578	...
	Hoshiárpúr ...	1872-73	5,528	...	1,830	281	...	...	...	...	7,639	...	...
		1873-74	1,739	152	1,533	93	...	...	...	...	3,517	179	...
	Kángra ...	1872-73	5,068	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	5,080	42	876
		1873-74	5,069	...	58	6	...	...	...	...	5,133	140	853
	Total ...	1872-73	13,844	...	2,926	281	...	12	...	...	17,063	47	876
		1873-74	20,565	152	5,266	99	...	...	...	...	26,082	897	853
AMRITSAR.	Amritsar ...	1872-73	17,994	409	2,602	624	8	...	1,01,685	...	1,23,322	1,089	...
		1873-74	32,140	407	2,384	659	4	11	53,196	...	88,801	1,326	...
	Siálkót ...	1872-73	3,508	...	2,378	...	...	...	...	...	5,886	1,071	983
		1873-74	3,174	...	2,376	...	...	...	...	...	5,550	713	577
	Gurdáspúr ...	1872-73	13,815	...	2,842	...	...	...	35,540	...	52,197	996	670
		1873-74	6,937	28	2,856	...	...	...	44,059	...	53,880	1,445	550
	Total ...	1872-73	35,317	409	7,822	624	8	...	1,37,225	...	1,81,405	3,156	1,653
		1873-74	42,251	435	7,616	659	4	11	97,255	...	1,48,231	3,484	1,127