

2523
REPORT
ON THE
LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
PUNJAB,

FOR THE

AGRICULTURAL YEAR

1ST OCTOBER 1892 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1893.

Published by Authority.



Lahore:

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS,
Contractors to the Punjab Government.

1894.

READ—

- The Report on the Revenue Administration of the Province for the Agricultural year ending 30th September 1893, forwarded with the letter of the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, No. 159, dated 24th February 1894.

REMARKS.—The Report was received from the Financial Commissioners on the 2nd of March, but pressure of other work has prevented the Lieutenant-Governor from reviewing it sooner.

2. The year, which included the autumn harvest of 1892 and the rabi of 1893, was a very different one from that which preceded it. In 1891-92 the Province was afflicted by drought; in 1892-93 it had a superabundance of rain, and in both harvests a good deal of damage was done by excess of moisture. The cropped area was the largest on record. In the kharif the increase was as much as 37 per cent., and though the yield of the grain crops and cotton was not very good, the stocks of fodder which had fallen very low were thoroughly replenished. The winter rains were exceedingly favourable. In April, when the wheat was standing ripe, there were unfortunately severe hail-storms especially in the sub-montane districts, but the rabi was almost everywhere a bumper crop. The garnering of the wheat occupied an unusually long time, for the yield was very large and the work was hindered by heavy showers in May and June, and in the end a good deal of grain was damaged before it left the threshing floor.

• Captain Parsons' notices (p. 4 of extracts) that at his suggestion a contractor in Umballa is trying to open a market for cheap tarpaulins.

3. The difference between the two years is strongly reflected in the crop returns. The total area of crops reached the enormous figure of 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ millions of acres as compared with 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1891-92. The increase was in the unirrigated crops, which rose from 14 to nearly 20 millions. The decrease in the irrigated area was only 4 per cent., which is much less than might have been expected, but the proportion which it bore to the total cropped area fell from 34 to 26 per cent. The wheat acreage alone rose from 67 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 74 lakhs, and formed rather more than half of the total area of rabi crops. 62 per cent. of the wheat was unirrigated as compared with 55 per cent. in 1891-92.

4. Since the close of the agricultural year to which the Report relates there has been a rapid fall in the price of food-grains. In the fortnight ending 30th April 1894 the average price of wheat for all the districts of the Province was 25 seers as compared with 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the corresponding fortnight of 1893. Prices have not been so low at the same period of the year since 1885, when wheat was a trifle cheaper. In 1892 the cry was that people could not get enough food to eat because export to England ran up prices to famine rates. Now there are some complaints that owing to the dullness of the export trade the bania will not buy grain, and that the small land-owner in consequence will find difficulty in raising the ready money wherewith to pay his revenue. Wheat was so cheap in England last summer that the surplus stocks which resulted from the abundant spring harvest of 1893 were not sent out of the country. The small export is also very commonly ascribed to the damaged condition in which much of the wheat was garnered, but the main cause was doubtless the relation between prevailing prices for good wheat in England and in the Punjab. About last November the exports from Karachi stimulated by falling prices began to increase, but the trade never became very brisk. The bumper spring harvest of the present year is being generally gathered in excellent condition; but with wheat selling at 23 and 24 shillings a quarter in England and the promise of good harvests in Europe, it seems doubtful whether a large export trade will arise at a time when it is specially required to prevent something like a glut of grain in the Province. The enquiry referred to at the close of the third paragraph of the Review of the Report for 1891-92 is nearly complete.

5. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick observes with satisfaction the opinion expressed by the Financial Commissioners that the staff of Patwaris is improving in morale and efficiency under the stimulus of better pay and prospects and a much closer supervision than was formerly exercised over their work. In the remarks of the Settlement Officer of Gujranwala printed at pages 12-13 of the extracts the other side of the shield is shown, but, while pointing out the abuses which spring up whenever vigilance is relaxed, Mr. O'Dwyer admits that the newer men are better workers and more honest than their predecessors.

6. The number of mutations attested during the year was the largest on record. Of the 12 districts in which the figures vary widely from those for the previous year 9 were districts under settlement or in which preparations for a new settlement had begun. The other three districts are Ferozepore, Gurdaspur, and Dera Ismail Khan. The reason why the attestations in Gurdaspur were double as large as in 1891-92 has not been explained.

7. In the 5th paragraph of last year's Review Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick dwelt on the necessity of distinguishing between alienations belonging to the year in which they are brought to record and older transfers. In the "Supplement to Statements XA and XB" an attempt has been made to supply the information required, but the figures given are evidently not always correct. Thus in the case of Peshawar and Gurdaspur the mortgages, redemptions, and sales shown in the Supplement as belonging to previous years but attested in 1892-93 exceed the total number of mortgages, redemptions, and sales entered in Statement XA. Apparently in these two districts the figures relating to transactions of previous years have been excluded from Statement XA, and this may also have occurred in some other districts where the matter is not so evident. But the general result of the tabulation of old and new transfers is to show that, as was noted last year, it is useless to attempt to draw any conclusions as to the rate at which land is being alienated from the total transactions attested in successive years. For this reason the comparative statistics given at the foot of the 19th page of the Report cannot be regarded as of much value. What seems really desirable is to distinguish the transactions brought to record during the year as—

- (a) those which took place during the year,
- (b) those which took place in the previous year, and which would in the ordinary course or at least without any very abnormal delay be brought to record during the present year, and
- (c) earlier transactions brought to record in consequence of some extraordinary vigour in carrying out the correction of the record due to settlement operations or some other special cause.

If, however, this triple classification causes too much trouble, the first two classes might be combined under the head of "new transfers."

8. For the last seven or eight years the balance at the credit of the Patwari Fund has been steadily and rapidly increasing. The matter is one which demands attention, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to be favoured with the views of the Financial Commissioners regarding it.

9. The fiscal history of the year shows a considerable improvement of the revenue. The demand shows an increase of $3\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs due mainly to re-assessment operations in certain districts. The rate of increase, which has averaged Rs. 3,22,000 per annum in the past three years, will not be maintained much longer, as the re-assessment of the rich submontane and central districts is nearly finished, and in the next five years the districts under settlement will be both fewer in number and poorer in agricultural wealth. 99.2 per cent. of the demand was collected, and, of the small balance of Rs. 1,67,265, Rs. 1,15,211 had been remitted or proposed for remission before the close of the year and Rs. 39,170 had been suspended on account of calamities of season. There was therefore only a petty sum of Rs. 12,884 or .006 of the whole demand remaining uncollected without due cause shown. Collectors have now the power to suspend revenue subject to the condition that they shall at once report their action for

the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, and there is no reason why any revenue should remain in balance at the close of the year the collection of which has not been regularly suspended. Of the arrears of past years Rs. 2,17,101 were realized, and the total balance of past and present years at the close of 1892-93 was less by Rs. 1,16,733 than at the end of 1891-92. These figures show that in the Province as a whole there is no laxity in the collection of the land revenue. It is stated, however, that "dilatory collections seem to have become habitual in the Delhi district." This is a condition of things which ought not to be allowed to continue. The dates for the collection of the land revenue instalments in Delhi were altered a few years ago to suit local circumstances, and it was hoped that the changes made would take away any excuse for unpunctual collections. If the revenue is to be realized in the end, we obviously only demoralize the land-owners by not collecting it when due. Mr. Anderson (p. 17 of the extracts) seems to think that in Ballabgarh and parts of the Delhi tahsil the assessment is somewhat severe. If there are any cases of real over-assessment, they should be taken up with a view to revision.

10. In the south-west of the Province fluctuating assessments are a prominent feature of the land revenue system, and there they are generally successful and on the whole popular. In the few places in which they have been tried in the east of the Punjab the people have not so far regarded them with favour. Orders have recently been issued allowing the Financial Commissioner to introduce a fixed demand in 10 of the 22 estates of the Karnal Nardak put under fluctuating assessment in the settlement made eight years ago. Five of these villages are now irrigated by the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal.

11. The re-assessment of six of the seven districts in which settlement operations were started in the years 1887 and 1888 has now been completed. The re-assessment of the Kangra district was the last of the many services which the late Mr. Edward O'Brien rendered to the revenue administration of the Province. The Lieutenant-Governor has already communicated to the Financial Commissioners the deep regret with which he heard of the death of this very able officer. Orders have been passed on the Assessment Reports referred to in paragraphs 21 (d) and (e) of the Report, and on all final Settlement Reports which have been received from the Financial Commissioners. On the 32nd page of the extracts an account is given of a valuable development of the square survey system introduced by Mr. L. W. Dane in Peshawar.

12. The use of revenue money orders has now been authorized in all districts. The power of paying Government dues in this way is a useful check on extortion. Where the people do not care to avail themselves largely of the system there is some security that the demands of the tahsil underlings on the lambardars are not very heavy.

13. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick will be glad to have further information as to the result of the reforms introduced by Colonel Montgomery in the Shalkot district, to which the Financial Commissioners have referred in the 25th paragraph of the Report.

14. The progress made in the colonization of the Government lands commanded by the Chenab Canal has been very satisfactory. An application has recently been submitted for the retention of the Colonization Officer for a further period of two years.

15. In this as in previous years the Lieutenant-Governor has to thank the Financial Commissioners for the very able manner in which they have administered the departments under their charge and for the valuable assistance and advice which he has always received from them in connection with those departments.

(4)

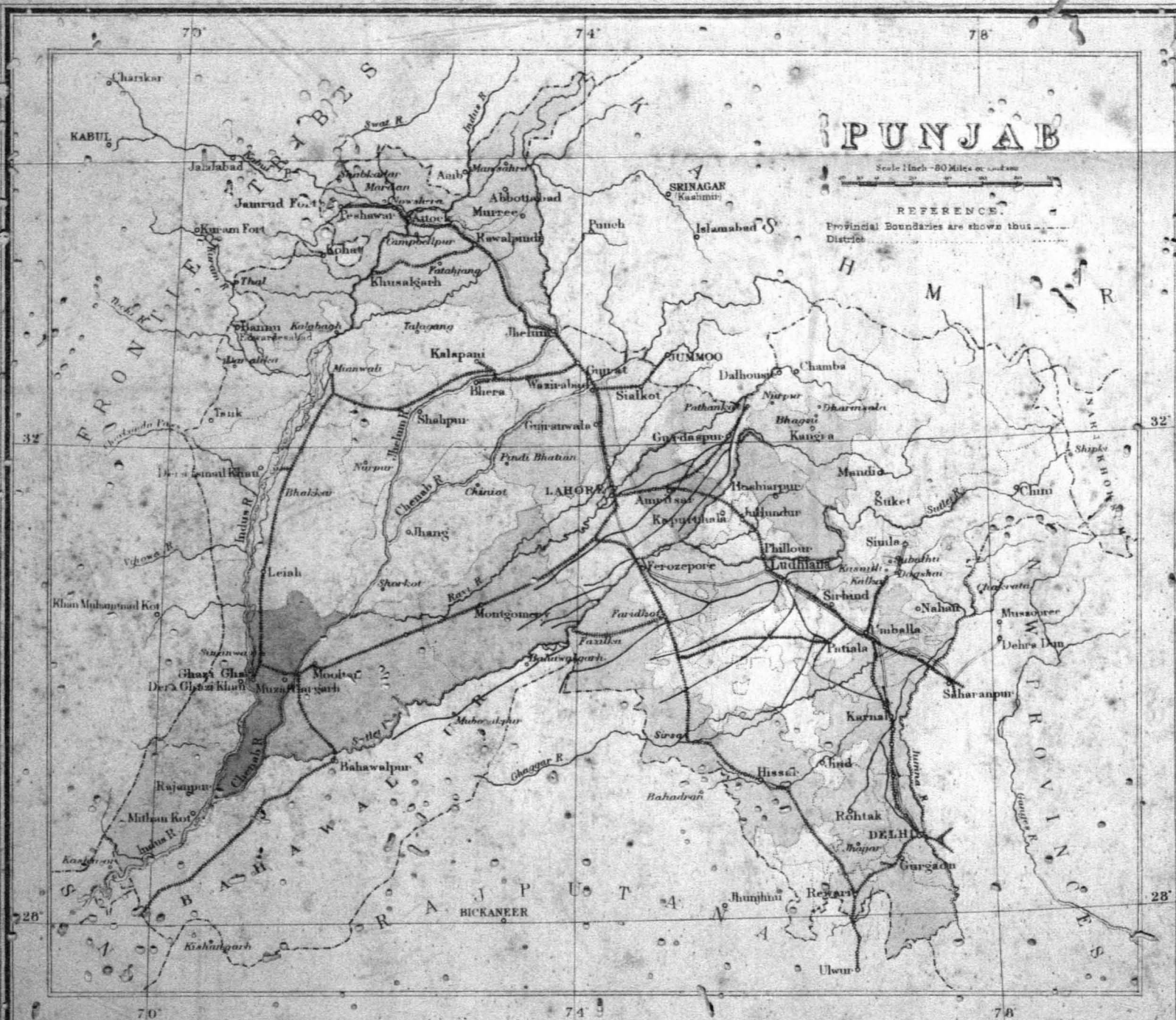
(ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Remarks be printed and circulated with the Report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, communicated to the Financial Commissioners and forwarded to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, with the usual number of copies of the Report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

J. M. DOUIE,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Map showing Percentage of Area Cultivated with Wheat to Total Cultivated Area of each District for 1892-93.



No. 159.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:

Dated Lahore, the 24th February 1894.

FROM

M. W. FENTON, ESQUIRE, C. S.,
Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners, Punjab,

To

J. M. DOUIE, ESQUIRE, C. S.,
Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

SIR,

I am directed by the Financial Commissioners to submit the Annual Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the agricultural year 1st October 1892 to 30th September 1893.

Mr. G. R. Elsmie, First Financial Commissioner, took privilege leave with effect from October 18th, 1892, and did not afterwards return to the appointment, which was held by Mr. W. M. Young up to 15th July 1893. Mr. Young then proceeded on special duty as Chairman of the Hemp Drugs Commission, and his place was taken and has since been held by Mr. C. M. Rivaz. The office of Second Financial Commissioner was held by Mr. Young for the first seventeen days of October 1892, by Mr. Rivaz from October 18th to July 14th, except for two months and thirteen days, during which Colonel L. J. H. Grey acted for him, and by Mr. G. M. Ogilvie during the remainder of the year.

I have, &c.,

M. W. FENTON,
Senior Secy. to Finl. Commrs., Punjab.

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REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB

FOR THE

AGRICULTURAL YEAR, 1st OCTOBER 1892 to 30th SEPTEMBER 1893.

PART I.

SECTION I.—AGRICULTURE.

1. *Preliminary.*—As usual Part I of this report has been prepared in the Office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and Part II in the Financial Commissioner's Office. The reports of the various districts were received on the dates noted below:—

DIVISION.	District.	Date of receipt of fair copy.
DELHI	Hissar ...	15th November 1893.
	Rohtak ...	20th ditto.
	Gurgaon ...	29th ditto.
	Delhi ...	14th ditto.
	Karnal ...	14th ditto.
	Ambala ...	14th ditto.
	Simla ...	14th ditto.
JULLUNDER	Kangra ...	16th December 1893.
	Hoshiarpur ...	16th ditto.
	Jullundur ...	5th ditto.
	Ludhiana ...	12th ditto.
	Ferozepore ...	16th ditto.
LAHORE	Mooltan ...	22nd November 1893.
	Jhang ...	17th ditto.
	Montgomery ...	20th ditto.
	Lahore ...	28th ditto.
	Amritsar ...	22nd ditto.
	Gurdaspur ...	22nd ditto.
RAWALPINDI	Sialkot ...	16th November 1893.
	Gujrat ...	30th ditto.
	Gujranwala ...	18th ditto.
	Shahpur ...	21st ditto.
	Jhelum ...	12th December 1893.
	Rawalpindi ...	20th November 1893.
PESHAWAR	Hazara ...	23rd December 1893.
	Peshawar ...	23rd ditto.
	Kohat ...	23rd ditto.
DERAJAT	Bannu ...	22nd November 1893.
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	24th ditto.
	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	9th December 1893.
	Muzaffargarh ...	22nd November 1893.

2. *Rainfall and Harvest.*—The reasons dealt with in this report are the autumn season of 1892 and the spring season of 1893.

Statement No. IV.

The rainfall of this year differed altogether from that of last year; the autumn season of 1891 was one of severe drought, that of 1892 was one of exceptionally heavy rainfall. May and June were hot dry months, July and August very wet ones everywhere. In the east of the Province there was good rain in September, but in the western districts it ceased altogether at the end of August. This was followed by a winter of unusually copious rainfall. In

every district in the Province the rainfall of the year was above the average; generally very much so. This was most notably the case in districts where the rainfall is usually scanty, such as Mooltan, Jhang and Montgomery.

The monsoon rains began late; were very heavy in July and August, but in the west of the Province ceased prematurely. The rainfall averaged 0·77 in April and May, 1·23 in June, 8·86 in July, 12·48 in August and 3·88 in September; total for six months 27·22 inches, which was far heavier than in the preceding year. The commencement of the agricultural year found the people in some distress, except in the eastern districts, from the effects of the preceding bad seasons and specially from want of cattle food. On the rain commencing they hastened to put as large as possible an area under kharif crops. The crop has consequently been a much larger one than that of 1891 in almost every district of the Province, Karnál being the only important exception. Unirrigated crops covered a much larger area than usual. In Hissár the increase is over three-quarters of a million acres, and in Ferozepore it is over half a million, the crop in the latter district being more than 2½ times as large as the preceding one. The Deraját, Gujranwála and most of the districts of the Ráwalpindi Division also show very large increases. The increase was largest under the heads of the crops of inferior value, viz., millets and pulses; the late commencement of the rains was unfavourable to the cultivation of cotton and sugar-cane; maize was unfavourably affected by floods and by the unequal distribution of the rainfall over its period of developing and ripening. Cotton, as observed in the separate report on that staple, tended from the same causes to run rather to stalk than to boll. The same tendency is reported from several districts as regards even the common *jowár* crop, which is said to have produced little grain in comparison with a very heavy crop of straw. The decrease which is observable in the area under rice is partly due to the want of early rain and partly to the cultivation of this crop having been discouraged for sanitary and other reasons on the Western Jumna Canal and the Ferozepore Inundation Canals. A severe epidemic of fever interfered in most districts with the harvest operations. Locusts did some damage in Karnál.

In Hissár the kharif crop was a good one, and the area under crop was very much larger than in the preceding year; the increase amounted to no less than 76 per cent. In Rohtak and Gurgáon it was also good, in Delhi it was a little above the average. In Karnál the crop was not so good, there was a decrease in the area sown, the late arrival of the rains injured the crop, and locusts did some damage. In Amballa although the rains began late, the crop was reported as average. In Kángra owing to the delay in the commencement of the rains the kharif crop was below average. In Hoshiárpur the District Report says "the rains began too late and were far too heavy and continuous for the kharif crop when they did set in. Indian corn did fairly, rice was an excellent crop everywhere, *jowar* (great millet) gave a heavy crop of fodder but not much grain. The area under crop was above average, the yield average or slightly below it." In Ludhiána owing to the heavy rains the yield of maize and cotton was below average, the rest was a bumper crop. In Ferozepore owing to the unusually heavy rain, there was an enormous increase of 160 per cent. in the area sown. The rainfall for four months, June to September in 1892, was 21·61 inches, in 1891 it was only 6·05; the outturn was not up to the average as there was too much moisture on the lowlying lands. In Jhang there was an increase in the area sown, but the crop suffered from floods and from insect pests. The yield of cotton was average, that of sesamum was good, the yield of all other crops was inferior. In Montgomery the crop was an average one. In Lahore, the District Report says "on the whole the kharif crop of 1892 as compared with that of 1891, which was exceedingly poor, included a much better rice and cotton crop, a somewhat worse maize crop, and a *jowar* and *chari* crop which covered nearly double the area, but was far inferior in yield. *Jowar* had little grain, but the people have been well set up in fodder, which was exceedingly scarce."

In Amritsar the rainfall was of the same character, very little before July, and very heavy in July and August. The rice crop yielded well, cane

and cotton were average, and *jowár* was a better crop both in grain and fodder than any reaped in the last six years.

In Gurdáspur the rains were late and heavy, and some lands suffered from swamping. In Siálkot the rains ceased at the end of August, and the crop was only slightly above average. In Gujrát it was average. In Gujránwála the area sown was 80 per cent. larger than in 1891, and 23 per cent. better than the normal. After very heavy rain in July and August there was none in September, but though, owing to the early cessation of rain at ripening time, the crop did not fulfil its early promise, it was a good and plentiful one. The cotton crop was unusually good. In Shahpur the rains were similar in character, and the crop was a fair one. In Jhelum the outturn was below average in general. In Ráwalpindi the rains ceased early, as they did in all the western districts, and the yield of maize in the hills was poor. The outturn of other crops was average. In Hazára the early stoppage of the rains reduced the crop below the average.

In Pesháwar the summer was a very hot dry one, the rain in July was good, but in August very excessive. The rain then ceased altogether. The crops suffered first from drought, then excessive rain, and then from its early cessation. The outturn of sugarcane and rice was good, of maize, til and cotton poor. Fodder was plentiful. In Kohát the crop was above average, in Bannu average. In Dera Ismaíl Khan the rainfall was unusually heavy, there was a large increase in the area sown, and in general the crop was good. In one tahsíl it was injured by floods. In Dera Gházi Khan severe frosts injured the *jowar* and *bajra* crops badly before they were ready to cut. In Muzaffargarh the crop was an average one.

The spring season of 1893 was an unusually favourable one. There was on the whole good weather for sowing, and the area put under crop was rather better than usual; but the great feature of the year was the unusually continuous rain which the Punjab enjoyed from December to March. Such good fortune if not followed by special blights or storms is always enough to give this Province a bumper spring crop. In the present case the crop was fully an 18-anna one. But the summer rains began rather too early, and some of the produce, which there had not been time enough to thresh and secure, was injured on the threshing floors. Some districts, notably Lahore, suffered severely in this way.

The irrigated area was below that of last year, the decrease being most marked in the eastern districts, where irrigation can be dispensed with so long as the rains are good. In the unirrigated area, however, the increase was large, the only district which shows any decrease under this head being Hazára. In that district, which is peculiarly situated, it appears that the rain was insufficient at seed time.

On the whole area, irrigated and unirrigated, Hazára, Delhi and Dera Gházi Khan were the only districts which showed any inferiority as compared with last year; while as compared with the average of the preceding eight years Dera Gházi Khan was above par and Delhi only just below par.

Hissár and Rohtak had plentiful rain in September and almost too much in February. Every kind of crop was a bumper. A little damage was done by hail. In Gurgáon the sowing season was not so favourable and the crop was not much above last year's. In Delhi the ground was too largely occupied by the preceding kharíf crop. In Karnál, as also in Rohtak, the crops in which there was most increase were grain and rape. Kángra was greatly advantaged by good and seasonable rain. The submontane districts, which are mostly sufficiently moist, showed less noticeable increases. But the unirrigated lands of Ferozepore had nearly double as large a crop as last year. The Sidhnaí Canal worked well, and to this is due the increase in Mooltan; also the Rávi and Sutlej Canals in Jhang; the Chenáb Canal in Gujránwála and Jhang not so well. In Lahore an abnormally large extent of dry cultivation was attempted and proved a success. In Amritsar the high and light lands did best, the low lands getting too much moisture. Throughout the districts of the Ráwalpindi

Division, the crops were uniformly good owing to favourable weather. The sowings were at first rather scanty in the Rawalpindi district, but the area was made up in December and January. The northern part of the Peshawar valley (Mardan) had double the area of last year under crop on unirrigated lands. In Hazara as already remarked, the crops were injured by insufficient rain at seed time. The greater part of the increase in the area under crop in the Bannu district was in the unirrigated lands of the Marwat tract. The Pachad in Dera Ghazi Khan was occupied by an unusually large kharif crop which occasioned some falling-off in the rabi crop in that district. On the whole the crop was one of unusual excellence throughout the Province.

3. *Increase and decrease in cultivated area.*—The cultivated area this year is 26,816,035 acres, last year it was 25,779,366 acres, there is thus an increase of 1,036,669 acres. This is the largest cultivated area shown in any year for which statistics are available; it exceeds the area of last year by over a million acres (1,036,669) or 4.0 per cent. and the normal area, which in this case is the average of eight years, by 1,688,132 acres or 6.7 per cent. The following table compares the proportions of fallows and crops for 1892-93, and eight previous years:—

1							2	3	4	5
Year.							Cultivated.	Current fallows.	Balance cropped.	Area of crops by Jinswar.
							Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1884-85	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,935,133	2,381,432	22,553,701	24,673,615
1885-86	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,209,693	4,697,575	20,512,118	22,613,077
1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,158,671	5,771,010	18,387,661	20,317,967
1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,683,484	4,097,456	20,586,028	22,790,601
1888-89	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,893,368	4,172,673	20,720,695	23,469,994
1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,492,354	6,084,841	19,407,513	21,231,358
1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,871,157	5,017,065	20,854,092	23,536,126
1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,779,366	6,536,794	19,242,572	21,408,657
1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,816,035	3,028,350	23,787,685	26,732,864

The area under "current fallows" is as might be expected very much smaller than in 1891-92. It is not necessary to repeat the remarks on the definition of "current fallows" made in last year's report. It includes land upon which no crop was sown, and also lands on which a crop was sown but failed to mature. This last is known in this Province as "Kharaba." The area which actually bore a crop during the year was 23,787,685 acres against 19,242,572 acres last year. The area of crops actually grown amounts to 26,732,864 acres against 21,408,657 acres in 1891-92. This shows an increase of 5,324,207 acres, or 24.8 per cent. These figures are the largest ever recorded, and exceed the normal area of crops, which is 22,505,174 acres by 4,227,690 acres, or 18.8 per cent. In short the area of crops grown in the Punjab in 1892-93 is the largest ever known. The cause of this has already been described. It was due simply to the exceptionally heavy and generally favorable rainfall, which fell during both the spring and autumn seasons.

The percentage of crops harvested to the area upon which they were sown is 112.4. The normal percentage is 110.9. The percentage is higher than usual as might be expected from the character of the seasons. The amount of land double-cropped was therefore 12.4 per cent. of the whole. The total of the area not available for cultivation has undergone little change there being a slight decrease in the figures only. Of the whole area of the Province, 4.9 per cent. is made up of forests, 35.9 per cent. of Government waste, 17.9 per cent. of lands naturally unculturable or not available for cultivation from other reasons, and 41.3 per cent. is cultivated. The percentage shown as cultivated last year was 39.7.

There is an increase in the area of forests of 1,07,985 acres. This is due mainly to transfers* of land to this head which had been previously classed as Government waste.

*Under recent orders of the Government of India.

Large areas were thus transferred in Shahpur and Hazára amounting to over 4,00,000 of acres. To counterbalance this an area of 2,17,000 acres was surrendered from forests to the Colonization Department and has now been shown as culturable waste; other smaller transfers account for the remainder. The decrease in Government waste is due partly to areas transferred from this head to "Forests" and partly to the fact that a considerable area classed thus last year has been cultivated this year. The remaining area available for cultivation has been reduced owing to the actual increase in cultivation which has taken place. The total area of land of all kinds classed as available for cultivation (columns 7 and 8, Statement III) has decreased by 1,144,020 acres; of this decrease 1,036,669 acres is due to an actual increase in cultivation, and the balance is due to a transfer from this head to "Forests." The area of land classed as available for cultivation "unappropriated Government waste," column 7, has decreased by 52,475 acres, and there is a corresponding increase, in the area classed as "not available for cultivation," column 6, of 96,076 acres.

3 (a). Certain transfers of land have occurred between districts in the Province. Thus 10,562 acres have been transferred from Jhang to Gujranwála, and 12,723 acres from Gujranwála to Jhang; 3,952 acres have also been transferred from Montgomery to Gujranwála; 24,63 acres have been transferred from Hazára to Ráwalpindi.

Statement V A.

Cultivated area. Classifications.

3 (b). The crops of the year were distributed over the various classes of land as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	Per cent. of cultivated area.
Well lands	4,619,891	4,578,209	17
Canal lands	2,852,290	3,056,751	11
Riverain lands	1,785,338	1,892,451	7
Other wet lands	512,516	738,712	3
Dry lands	16,009,331	16,549,912	62
Total	25,779,366	26,816,085	100

The areas cropped and uncropped in each class stand as follows:—

	Uncropped.	Cropped.	Crops grown.
Well lands	362,525	4,215,684	3,945,365
Canal lands	261,026	2,795,725	2,771,325
Riverain lands	162,669	1,729,782	1,946,441
Other wet lands	97,745	640,967	740,030
Dry lands	2,144,385	14,405,527	17,329,703
Total	3,028,350	23,787,685	26,732,864

For the whole Province, of the entire cultivated land, 99.7 per cent. bore a crop of some kind during the year. The percentages for the previous eight years beginning with 1884-85, were 99, 90, 84, 92, 94, 83, 91 and 83. In this year it may be said, with a very slight margin of error, that every acre of land classed as cultivated bore a crop of some kind during the year. The

figures are the most favorable on record. Of the land which can be irrigated by wells 92.1 per cent. bore a crop and 7.9 per cent. no crop during the year. The area of crops grown on well lands with the aid of irrigation during the year amounted to 86.2 per cent. of the total cultivated area. During a year like that under report, when the rainfall was unusually copious, figures of this kind were to be expected. The crops grown on lands for which well irrigation was available but for which no water was taken during the year, go to swell the area of unirrigated crops. On canal lands only 8.5 per cent. bore no crop, and the area of crops matured was 91.5 per cent. of the "cultivated" area; on riverain lands 91.4 per cent. bore a crop and 8.6 per cent. no crop during the year. The area of other wet lands which are all classed together here, which was uncropped amounted to 13.2 per cent. of the total and the area of crops to 100.2 per cent. of the cultivated area. On what were called "dry lands" in last year's report the area uncropped amounted to 13.0 per cent. of the total and the area of crops to 104.7 per cent. of the total cultivated area. There was some double-cropping on all classes of land.

3 (c). As regards the various districts, the following are the most remarkable changes which have occurred between the figures of 1891-92 and those of 1892-93. In Rohtak, lands formerly shown as "Nahri Abi" are now all included as "Nahri" and the classification "Dahri" has been substituted for "Sailab" which latter classification was commented on in last year's report. In Ferozepore the continued expansion of the canal system has raised the area classified as "Nahri" or "land irrigated by canals" from 468,848 acres to 500,108 acres, an increase of 31,260 acres. There has also been a considerable increase in the area classed as "Chahi Nahri" in Mooltan for the same reason. In Montgomery there has also been a considerable increase in the area thus irrigated, and the new Chenáb Canal has raised the figures under this head in Jhang and Gujránwála. Other changes of a similar character have occurred in several districts, but not of sufficient magnitude to require special notice here.

In the Hazára district 150,241, acres of land have been transferred from the head "Government waste" column 6, and is now classified as "Forests" column 5. This total is made up of lands formerly classed as demarcated village forests, and of the Rakh Manakrai. In Kohát there is a decrease in the area under forests of 38,200 acres, of which an explanation has been called for. It is probably due to change in classifications consequent on the publication of the new definition of "Forest."

3 (d). The number of masonry wells shown as in use in the report for last year was 232,644. The number shown in this year's returns as having been brought into use during the year is 7,227, the number said to have fallen out of use is 3,551, the total number in use according to this year's return should therefore be 236,340, but the number actually shown is 232,768, a difference of 3,572.

The greatest discrepancies are to be found in the figures of Gurgáon, -2,933; Delhi, -2,660; Karnál, -1,629; Jhang, +767; Montgomery, -525. No satisfactory explanation of these discrepancies can be given here. The attention of the District Officers concerned has been called to the matter.

The largest number of new wells brought into use, column 14, are in Karnál 663, Hoshiárpur 570, Mooltan 382, Montgomery 349, Siálkot 576, Pesháwar 609, and Muzaffargarh 565.

The largest numbers shown as having fallen out of use are in Karnál 237, Montgomery 289, Gurdáspur 239, and Siálkot 304.

3 (e). The total area shown as under fluctuating assessment is 9,176,813 acres against 8,647,396, an increase of 529,417 acres. The whole of this increase is shown in the Mooltan district, and is due to the extension of the system to the Bárbaráni lands of the Mailsi tahsil. The cultivated area this year is 1,443,666 acres, against 1,200,413 acres last year. The area cropped has risen from 1,059,768 acres to 1,310,452 acres as is shown in the subjoined statement.

AREA UNDER FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENT.

Year.	CULTIVATED.												Current fallows.	Balance cropped.	Area of crops by jins- war.	WELLS.		
	Chahi.	Cháhi Nahri.	Nahri.	Nahri abi.	Abi.	Dehri.	Sailáb Nahri.	Rohi.	Maira.	Sailáb.	Baráni.	Total.				Pakka.	Kacha.	Total.
1891-92	162,582	33,023	162,912	82,349	156	7,062	...	4	181	595,552	156,592	1,200,413	140,645	1,059,768	1,128,756	13,089	3,352	16,441
1892-93	159,692	24,139	211,626	73,076	3,299	8,927	5,380	3	198	628,718	328,608	1,443,666	133,214	1,310,452	1,408,879	13,692	3,248	16,940
Difference + or -	-2,890	-8,884	+48,714	-9,273	+3,143	+1,865	+5,380	-1	+17	+33,166	+172,016	+243,253	-7,431	+250,684	+280,123	+603	-104	+499

Irrigation Statement VIII.

3 (f). The following statement shows together the areas of crops irrigated in this year and in 1891-92 for each district:

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	TOTAL AREA OF CROPS IRRIGATED.		
		1891-92.	1892-93.	Difference + or -
DELHI.	Hissár	78,852	69,812	-9,040
	Rohtak	88,605	65,663	-22,942
	Gargáon	142,804	108,592	-34,212
	Delhi	108,064	94,290	-13,774
	Karnal	139,849	138,980	-869
	Umballa	47,741	36,630	-11,111
	Simla	1,029	1,121	+ 92
JULLUNDUR.	Kangra	164,358	156,806	-7,552
	Hoshiárpur	54,990	37,533	-17,457
	Jullundur	349,617	328,159	-21,458
	Ludhiána	204,303	147,543	-56,760
	Ferozepore	605,809	480,757	-125,052
LAHORE.	Mooltan	619,306	623,837	+ 4,531
	Jhang	276,735	315,569	+ 38,834
	Montgomery	372,083	394,801	+ 22,718
	Lahore	627,727	641,243	+ 13,516
	Amritsar	476,684	372,315	-104,369
	Gurdáspur	200,978	148,459	-52,519
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	495,953	461,391	-34,562
	Gujrát	182,327	209,117	+ 26,790
	Gujránwála	371,779	487,221	+115,442
	Shahpur	218,400	251,888	+33,488
	Jhelum	41,165	42,488	+ 1,323
	Ráwalpindi	53,235	54,137	+ 902
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	54,356	54,364	+ 8
	Peshawár	388,278	366,548	-21,730
	Kohát	41,371	39,516	-1,855
DERAJAT.	Bannu	165,477	166,785	+ 1,308
	Dera Ismail Khan	165,145	166,402	+ 1,257
	Dera Gházi Khan	249,139	244,021	-5,118
	Mazaffargarh	362,062	360,049	-2,013
	Total	7,348,221	7,066,037	-282,184

The statement below gives details of irrigation from various sources for his year and for last year.

YEAR.	Total area of crops in column 36, Form VIC, irrigated and unirrigated.	IRRIGATED BY						DETAILS.			
		Canal.		Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
		Government.	Private.								
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1891-92	21,408,657	2,605,773	900,620	17,070	3,695,883	128,875	7,348,221	3,058,969	2,608,738	567,243	1,113,371
1892-93	26,732,867	2,550,441	919,646	27,590	3,428,768	139,592	7,066,037	2,781,208	2,589,257	520,478	1,175,094
Difference + or -	+ 5,324,210	- 55,332	+ 19,026	+ 10,520	- 267,115	+ 10,717	- 282,184	- 277,661	- 19,481	- 46,765	+ 62,723
Percentage + or -	+ 24.9	- 2.1	+ 2.1	+ 61.6	- 7.2	+ 8.3	- 3.8	- 9.1	- 0.7	- 8.2	+ 5.5

The total area irrigated from all sources this year was 7,066,037 acres. This shows a decrease of 282,184 acres from the area 1891-92. Considering the nature of the seasons, this result was to be expected. But for the period of drought from April to July 1892, the result would probably have been even more marked. In both harvests rain was unusually copious, but it is noticeable that in neither case was the rainfall particularly favorable just about sowing time; in the case of the kharif indeed it was decidedly the reverse.

There has been a slight increase in the area irrigated from private canals, from tanks and from other sources;— a decrease of 267,115 in the area irrigated from wells, and of 55,332 in the area watered by Government canals.

The following districts show the most remarkable increases and decreases in irrigation from various sources —

GOVERNMENT CANALS.

Increases.

							Acres.
Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,965
Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,417
Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,396

Decreases.

Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,151
Gurgáon	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,797
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,665
Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,880
Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	126,072
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,077

PRIVATE CANALS.

Increases.

Mooltan	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,410
Sháhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,537
Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,136

Decreases.

Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,529
Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,087
Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,516
Pesháwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,273

WELLS.

Increases.

Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,079
Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,790
Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,521
Sháhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,238

There were also trifling increases in the areas irrigated by wells in Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, Hazára, Kohát and Dera Gházi Khan. In every other district there was a decrease, in some cases very large. The increases in the areas irrigated from Government canals in Jhang, Montgomery and Gujránwála are simply due to an extension of the canal system in those districts, chiefly on the new Chenáb Canal and the Pára-Sohág Canal. The decreases require no explanation beyond that supplied by the nature of the season.

The cause of the increase in the area irrigated from private canals is somewhat different. It is due partly to an extension of the canal system, but also to the fact that many of these are not perennial. They are mostly inundation canals and are more efficient in years of plentiful rainfall and flooded rivers than in years when the rain is scanty. Thus in Ferozepore, while there is a very marked decrease in the area irrigated from Government canals the area watered by the inundation canals increased by 29·8 per cent. As regards irrigation from wells, the falling-off was general and due to the nature of the season.

Differences occur in the figures given in the statements supplied by the District authorities, and those supplied by the Irrigation Department in the areas irrigated during the year by Government canals. These discrepancies are mainly due to the following causes :—

- (i) Different treatment of areas which were irrigated, but of which the crops failed to come to maturity.
- (ii) Omission or inclusion of areas irrigated for ploughing, but not eventually sown, areas of pastures irrigated or areas surcharged with canal rates on account of improper use or waste of water.
- (iii) Different treatment of lands which were partly irrigated from a canal and partly from a well or other source.
- (iv) Confusion between lands irrigated by Government canals and lands irrigated by private canals.

A complete agreement between two sets of returns made by different establishments of course requires absolutely correct work on both sides, both in recording the crops in the field and in tabulating the returns in the offices, and this is hardly to be expected.

4. *Crops and produce.*—The total area of crops for the year under Statement VI A., VI B., and VI C. report is estimated at 26,732,864 acres. This shows an increase over the area of last year of 5,324,207 acres or 24·9 per cent. The normal crop area is 22,487,347 acres. The area of this year's crops exceeds this by 18·9 per cent. The crop areas of each harvest and of the two taken together for the last 12 years are compared in diagram.

A From this it will be seen that the area of this year has exceeded that of any previous year.

The kharif area was 12,113,228 acres. This was an increase of 37·0 per cent. over the area of the previous year. It is also the largest area on record.

The rabi area was 14,619,636 acres. This is an increase upon the area of the previous year of 16·3 per cent., and also exceeds the area of any previous year. That is the area of crops grown in each harvest, and the total grown in the two harvests of this year exceed those of any previous year. This is a notable fact.

The following table gives a comparison of areas of this year's crops with those of last year, and with the average of the last five years :—

Season.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Difference + or -	Average of past five years.	Difference of this harvest from average + or -
Kharif	8,841,834	12,113,228	+ 3,271,394	9,911,577	+ 2,201,651
Rabi	12,566,823	14,619,636	+ 2,052,813	12,575,770	+ 2,043,866
Total ...	21,408,657	26,732,864	+ 5,324,207	22,487,347	+ 4,245,517

The distribution of the cropped areas between the kharif and rabi harvests for the past five years is shown in the following table :—

Harvest.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Kharif	42·3	49·8	43·1	41·3	45·3
Rabi	57·7	50·2	56·9	58·7	54·7

The distribution of the crop area of the year was as follows :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	
Rice	3.4	2.4	per cent.
Maize	5.9	5.0	"
Jowár	9.4	12.5	"
Bájra	7.1	9.8	"
Gram	12.6	12.3	"
Wheat	31.5	27.7	"
Barley	5.6	6.1	"
Peas, pulses, &c.	9.9	10.3	"
Total cereals and pulses	85.4	86.1	"
Oilseeds	4.2	5.0	"
Fibres	2.5	2.3	"
Miscellaneous food crops	3.6	2.9	"
Litto non-food crops	4.3	3.7	"
Total	100.0	100.0	

The areas of the principal crops for the past 12 years are shown in diagram B. There is an increase in the area under all crops except cotton and sugarcane. The following are the most noticeable :—

KHARIF.

Increases.

Jowár	65.1	per cent.
Bájra	74.1	"
Maize	5.0	"
Múng	60.8	"
Másh	18.5	"
Moth	46.4	"
Cotton	9.6	"
Til (sesamum)	78.2	"
Indigo	16.7	"

KHARIF.

Decreases.

Rice	12.2	"
Sugarcane	13.7	"

RABI.

Increases.

Wheat	9.3	"
Barley	36.0	"
Gram	21.4	"
Rape	52.8	"
Tobacco	39.0	"

The only decreases are of small magnitude and no importance. The increase in the area under wheat, barley and gram, the three principal crops, is very marked and satisfactory. The area under wheat has been exceeded twice in 1890-91 and in 1884-85, but the area this year exceeds the normal area by 6.6 per cent. The increase in the area under wheat over last year is 9.3 per cent., the increase of the total crop area of the year is 24.9 per cent. The season was a good one for wheat, but better for other crops. The ground was much occupied by a large kharif crop, and the rainfall at the best time for sowing wheat was not so favorable as the season afterwards became. The price of seed was also high at sowing time. A special note on this crop is always submitted with the final forecast by the Director of Lands Records and Agriculture, and will be found in the appendices.

4 (a). The export of wheat during the year amounted only to 3,945,260 maunds or 140,902 tons as compared with 10,588,682 maunds or 378,167 tons in the previous year. The average exports for the last five years was 7,417,088 maunds or 264,896 tons.

The falling off was due to the low prices for wheat prevailing in Europe.

The export of oilseeds on the other hand shows a very large increase over that of last year owing to the good crop and high prices prevailing: 3,731,093 maunds or 133,253 tons were exported this year, 642,783 maunds or 22,957 tons in 1891-92. The average export for the last five years amounts to 1,238,524 maunds or 44,233 tons. The oilseed crop of 1892-93 was a very good one. The prices prevailing on the 3rd May for the last five years are as follows:—

YEAR.	AVERAGE PRICE PER MAUND OF 80 lbs.		
	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Til (sesamum).
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1887-88	4 5 10	3 6 3	4 11 3
1888-89	4 5 3	3 12 0	5 5 11
1889-90	5 0 3	4 11 0	5 9 3
1890-91	4 14 8	4 1 11	5 2 6
1891-92	4 14 9	3 14 5	5 8 7
1892-93	4 14 10	...	5 7 11

4 (b). As regards the distributions of crops over irrigated and unirrigated lands, it is to be noted that the area of crops irrigated shows a falling off of 3·8 per cent. from that of last year. The increase was entirely on unirrigated lands and amounted to 32·8 per cent. in such lands. The area was distributed between the two classes as follows:—

		1891-92.	1892-93.
Kharif	Irrigated	11	9
	Unirrigated	30	36
		41	45
Rabi	Irrigated	23	17
	Unirrigated	36	38
		59	55
Total	Irrigated	34	26
	Unirrigated	66	74
		100	100

Thus only 26 per cent. of the crops grown in 1892-93 were irrigated against 34 per cent. in 1891-92.

4 (c). As regards the various districts of the Province it is to be noted that only in two districts did the area of the kharif harvest fall short of the area of the previous year, and in neither case was the falling off serious. In each case it was caused by a dry period in the early summer followed by excessive rain. In every other district there were increases, of which the most remarkable are these:—

Increases in area of Kharif.

Hissár	...	76·5 per cent.
Ferozepore	...	158·1 "
Lahore	...	75·7 "
Gujranwála	...	94·3 "
Shahpur	...	84·1 "
Jhelum	...	51·4 "
Ráwalpindi	...	30·0 "
Dera Ismail Khan	...	157·6 "
Dera Gházi Khan	...	153·6 "

The decrease in the area under sugarcane is due to a falling off in the area under this crop in Rohtak, Delhi, Karnál, Umballa, Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, and Gurdáspur. These districts are all in the eastern portion of the Province and suffered first from the late commencement of the rains and later from too much water. The falling off in rice cultivation, which is due partly to the drought of April, May and June, and partly to the substitution of other crops from sanitary and other reasons, as noted in Section 2, occurred chiefly in Karnál and Umballa on the east, and in Mooltan, Montgomery and Muzaffargarh in the west.

The only districts in which the area of the rabi harvest did not exceed that of the previous year are Delhi, 12·6 per cent., Hazára, 6·2 per cent., and Dera Gházi Khan 5·4 per cent. The total area of crops grown in both harvests taken together, exceeds the area of last year in every district in the Province.

4 (d). The experiments made on lands watered by the Sidhuai Canal, which were ordered by the Government of India were continued last year. They were commenced in the kharíf of 1891. 47 experiments were made in the kharíf of 1892, 6 in the Mooltan tahsíl, and 41 in the Kabír-wála tahsíl, with the following results:—

	Tahsíl Mooltan, sérs per acre in		Tahsíl Kabír-wála, sérs per acre in	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Jowár	140	145	288	253
Bájra	291	162	304	214
Til (Sesamum)	156	88	161	253
Cotton (Uncleaned)	229	...	234	10
Rice ... ..	...	...	274	225

The experiment on cotton was made only on a small plot, and was quite a failure. The other experiments gave very varied results, which will be useful for comparison as years go on and the number of experiments is multiplied.

In the rabi of 1893 experiments were made on 41 acres of wheat and 16 acres of gram in the Mooltan tahsíl, and on 224 acres of wheat and 14 acres of gram and 6 acres of china in the Kabír-wála tahsíl. The results are compared below with the outturns deduced from last year's experiments.

The wheat crop was considered average in Mooltan and good in Kabír-wála, and the gram crop was an average one in both tahsils.

	Mooltan tahsíl, sérs per acre in		Kabír-wála tahsíl, sérs per acre in	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Wheat	179	524	169	449
Gram	257	632	199	390

5. Prices.—The statement of prices No. IX for this year shows, in accordance with Government of India Circular No. $\frac{5}{52}$ of 2nd March 1892, the average prices of produce prevailing at the leading mart in each district at the time when trade in each article was most active, that is to say, for agricultural produce, during the period following the spring or autumn harvest as the case may be. These averages are compared in the following table with the prices of the preceding year which were taken on 15th June 1892:—

Comparative statement of prices.

Serial No.	Articles, &c.	Maund ruling in year.		Difference + or -
		1892.	1893.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Rice	4 5 0	4 8 3	+0 3 3
2	Wheat	2 13 6	2 7 5	-0 6 1
3	Barley	1 15 4	1 9 10	-0 5 6
4	Jowár	2 5 4	2 1 3	-0 4 1
5	Bájra	2 10 10	2 5 5	-0 5 5
6	Maize	2 4 3	2 6 3	+0 2 0
7	Gram	2 1 8	1 11 2	-0 6 6
8	Linseed	4 14 9	4 14 10	+0 0 1
9	Til (sesamum)	5 8 7	5 7 11	-0 0 8
10	Gur	4 4 8	4 5 1	+0 0 5
11	Cotton, (cleaned)	*...	17 4 2	...
12	Jute	†...	6 6 5	...
13	Ghi	34 6 0	31 3 11	-3 2 1
14	Grass	...	0 8 3	...
15	Straw	...	0 7 2	...
16	Fodder (Jowár and Bájra)	...	0 7 3	...
17	Firewood	0 5 8	0 5 11	+0 0 3
18	Salt	2 15 7	2 14 11	-0 0 8
19	Iron	6 1 8	6 1 5	-0 0 3
20	Plough bullock (each)	33 11 10	38 6 10	+4 11 0
21	Sheep	3 7 8	3 11 0	+0 3 4
22	Fish, per sér	0 2 5	0 2 3	-0 0 2

* Last year the price of uncleaned cotton was given.

† Not shown last year.

The main variations observable as compared with previous rates are that the rabi grains which in 1892 had risen considerably above the prices of 1891 have now in consequence of the bountiful spring harvest of 1893, receded to nearly the level of 1891, and that a similar fall has occurred in the coarser kharif grains, but that the superior kharif produce tends to be a little dearer owing to the kharif harvest of 1892 having been better in quantity than in quality. Thus wheat, which sold at Rs. 2-7-1 per maund on 15th June 1891 and at Rs. 2-13-6 on the corresponding date in 1892 is now quoted at Rs. 2-7-5. Owing however to the very low prices (about 25 s. to 27 s. per quarter) still prevailing in England, there has been hardly any export of wheat, only 16 lakhs of maunds left the Province in the first three quarters of the year 1892-93 as against 96 lakhs in the corresponding quarters of 1891-92. The stock left in the country must therefore be large. The prices of barley and gram have followed the same course as that of wheat. Rape-seed and tobacco are no longer included in the return. Rice, owing to a deficient crop, became dearer. Maize, which fell somewhat in 1892, has recovered itself. Gur (concrete raw sugar) which became very cheap in 1892, is a little firmer.

The price of cotton now given is for the cleaned staple. Ghi (clarified butter) which rose to a high rate in 1892 owing to scarcity of fodder has fallen,

but not yet to the level of 1891. Quotations for grass, straw and fodder are now shown for the first time. The price of plough bullocks, which had declined a little in 1892, is now reported as much higher than before, and the explanation given is that the increase of cultivation has produced a demand, while the stock is depleted owing to previous unfavourable seasons. But some of the district figures seem rather arbitrary, and it is evidently not easy to assign an average price to animals differing so much in value as plough bullocks.

SECTION II.—LAND REVENUE ACT.

6. *Statistics of Patwáris' and Kánúngos circles.*—There has been an increase in the number of kánúngos in the Province of seven during the year, owing to the appointment of three additional kánúngos in Jhang and four in Gujránwála in connection with the new colonization scheme. There has been an increase in the number of patwáris' circles of 111, distributed as follows:—

Statement No. I.

Increase.				Decrease.			
Umballa	...	...	2	Karnál	...	...	12
Kángra	...	...	29				
Ferozepore	...	...	14				
Mooltan	...	...	6				
Jhang	...	...	39				
Lahore	...	...	4				
Gujrát	...	...	14				
Gujránwála	...	...	15				
123 = Nett increase				... 111			

The increases in Kángra, Ferozepore, Lahore, and Gujrát, are due to the re-arrangement of circles found necessary on the conclusion of settlement operations. In Jhang and Gujránwála, the increase is due to the spread of cultivation consequent on the construction of the Chenáb Canal. The decrease in Karnál is due to a more correct return, 12 assistant patwáris having been shown wrongly last year as patwáris. The total number of patwáris is now 8,200, last year it was 8,089.

6 (a). The number of fields has increased from 32,507,723 to 33,202,382 a rise of 894,459. The only districts in which the increase is so striking as to call for special remark are Jhang and Dera Gházi Khan. In the Jhang district, as was remarked last year, the consolidation of numbers had been carried to irrational degree, the whole lands of a well being commonly made into one number. The Director of Land Records visited the district, and on his report orders were issued by the Financial Commissioner to rectify the error. The result has been that the number of fields in Jhang has been increased from 175,346 to 644,813, and the average size reduced from 21 acres to 5.7 acres, the average size for the Province has fallen from 2 acres to 1.9 acres. In Dera Gházi Khan the large increase of 217,891 in the number of fields is due to the commencement of re-assessment operations there. In that district there has also been a very large increase in the area under cultivation.

The number of cultivating holdings shows a further increase of 4 per cent. The average number of holdings and fields for kánúngos' and patwáris' circles have therefore both undergone an increase. The number of holdings is now 1,006, and of fields 4,037 to each patwári's circle. The figures last year were 978 and 3,994. This does not represent any substantial increase in work.

6 (b). The number of kánúngos who have not yet passed the prescribed examination is 17, the precise figure at which it stood last year. Most, if not all, of these will have an opportunity of presenting themselves for examination by the Director of Land Records during the present touring season.

6 (c). The number of unpassed patwáris shows a further satisfactory reduction from 246 to 195. Patwáris' schools were held in the districts of Hissár, Rohtak, Gurgáon, Karnál, Umballa, Kángra, Mooltan, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujrát, Jhelum, Hazára, Pesháwar and Dera Gházi Khan, during the year. The class of men obtainable as patwáris continue to improve. Two-thirds of the kánúgos under the rules must now always be promoted patwáris, and even the remainder, who by reason of superior education and position are appointed to the post of kánúgo, and who must have passed the Entrance Examination before appointment, have themselves to do the work of a patwári for two years. In every district in which the state of the patwári fund permitted it the scale of pay and the proportion of patwáris in the higher grades has been revised in the interests of the patwári, and as the older men are being gradually got rid of a better class of men in every respect is being obtained, in point of morale as well as of education. The number of patwáris who belong to the agricultural class is on the increase, and it is hoped that a substantial percentage will eventually belong to this class. The fact that under the rules when a vacancy occurs the claim of a son or brother of the late patwári has first to be considered is of course a bar to the rapid substitution of any new class for an old one.

The same remarks apply to kánúgos. Fourteen kánúgos were promoted during the year to superior posts, and the post of Kánúgo is now recognized as one which will lead on to higher appointments whenever special industry or ability is shown.

6 (d). *Patwári cess*.—As the result of re-assessment operations, the rates of the patwári cess in the districts of Lahore, Amritsar, Gujrát, Gujránwála and Shahpur have been revised during the year.

6 (e). *Working of the village record agency*.—The figures in the statements do not show the same degree of improvement in the working of the land record agency under all heads that was noted in last year's report. The number of crop inspection abstracts which were filed by the proper date in the kharíf harvest has fallen from 34,367 to 30,752. A large number were filed late in Pesháwar and Montgomery, presumably owing to the disruption of the ordinary course of work caused by the commencement of settlement operations. Eight hundred were filed late in the Lahore district, as the crop inspections were postponed in order to obtain a correct record of the injury done to the crops by the early cessation of the rains. In Shahpur the delay in submission was in accordance with the sanction of proper authority for a special cause. There was also a falling off, though not so great a one, in the case of the rati crop abstracts.

As regards the filing of annual papers, *jamábandis*, the most important of all the work done by the village agency, there is a very marked improvement. The number filed by the proper date has risen from 28,870 to 32,041.

The number of villages in which crop inspections were checked by Deputy Commissioners or their Assistants is almost precisely which it was last year, but there is a decrease in the number checked by Tahsildárs and Náib-Tahsildárs. On the other hand the average number of days spent on tour by the officials shows an increase. The number of days so spent by Tahsildárs, Náib-Tahsildárs and district kánúgos has risen from 143, 146 and 137, to 154, 157 and 149 respectively. This is satisfactory. The number of villages tested, and the number of tahsíl offices inspected by district kánúgos, show no change. The number of detailed *jamábandis* prepared this year is about the same as last year, 11,615 against 11,525. This work continues to be well done, and more attention is now paid to the preparation of the map showing all changes which have occurred during the past four years, and which, under Rule 62, has to be filed with each detailed *jamábandi*.

6 (f). The number of villages in which no mutations have been attested has fallen from 5,893 to 5,263. The great majority at least of these are villages held by one proprietor, or a small number of proprietors, in which no changes have occurred.

The following table shows the extent of mutation work done during the year as compared with the (four) preceding years:—

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF MUTATIONS ATTESTED.					Difference between this and the previous year + or -
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
DELHI.	Hissár	23,786	26,354	17,116	13,980	15,388	+1,408
	Rohtak	9,268	8,360	7,247	5,258	7,977	+2,719
	Gurgáon	19,572	27,892	16,105	19,105	22,190	+3,085
	Delhi	9,688	8,622	7,597	8,319	9,653	+1,334
	Karnál	11,202	9,519	8,440	9,620	7,184	-2,436
	Umballa	29,870	30,786	25,619	21,077	24,671	+3,594
JULIANDUR.	Simla	678	553	405	473	804	+331
	Kángra	57,326	60,550	44,849	44,980	34,797	-10,183
	Hoshiárpur	33,194	37,189	38,368	51,625	49,394	-2,231
	Jullundur	39,537	32,585	31,272	31,475	33,885	+2,410
	Ludhiána	23,630	29,397	23,392	20,727	24,962	+4,235
	Ferozepore	56,306	34,902	32,432	31,654	38,854	+7,200
LAHORE.	Mooltan	6,642	7,449	5,412	8,845	9,619	+774
	Jhang	7,073	6,306	6,121	6,541	7,898	+1,357
	Montgomery	3,625	2,807	3,370	2,362	2,619	+257
	Lahore	15,285	23,369	16,242	29,770	6,414	-23,356
	Amritsar	21,715	33,387	55,961	49,948	14,234	-35,714
	Gurdáspur	41,441	33,810	35,913	22,942	44,853	+21,911
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	29,324	38,145	38,653	42,331	76,471	+34,140
	Gujrat	51,952	17,063	20,063	38,997	12,109	-26,888
	Gujránwála	8,472	5,602	14,187	27,266	13,466	-13,800
	Shahpur	7,528	7,956	9,331	15,879	9,911	-5,968
	Jhelum	13,252	13,071	11,198	11,807	14,528	+2,721
	Ráwalpindi	29,965	28,562	24,257	26,932	26,943	+11
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	15,454	22,276	11,855	14,090	18,582	+4,492
	Pesháwar	13,844	14,702	7,989	28,007	19,978	-8,029
	Kohát	5,512	7,355	3,015	8,614	10,479	+1,865
DERAJAT.	Bannu	15,255	19,694	15,706	18,445	19,914	+1,469
	Dera Ismail Khan	16,172	16,717	9,304	11,797	17,644	+5,847
	Dera Gházi Khan	16,792	18,950	8,033	10,285	39,112	+28,827
	Muzaffargarh	8,633	6,739	8,455	7,826	8,981	+1,155
Total		642,083	631,359	558,404	640,977	643,514	+2,537

The total number of mutations attested was 643,514, which is 2,536 more than last year, and is the largest number yet accomplished.

The largest increase is 34,141 in Siálkot. In this district the figures this year are very large indeed, 76,471 against 42,331, which again were a good deal higher than those of the previous year. This is due to the settlement operations. Special attestation of annual records was proceeding which brought to light a very large number of changes and corrections required. In Dera Gházi Khán also the very large increase is due to the settlement, which is now proceeding. A searching enquiry made by Bhai Arjan Singh, the Extra Assistant Settlement Collector, brought to light a large number of mutations which had never been written up by the patwáris.

In Amritsar and Gujrát there were large decreases, consequent on the conclusion of settlement operations, and in Lahore this was also the case; in that district the staff were busily employed in completing necessary work, which prevented them from giving much attention to mutations. The mere fact that a settlement is in progress does not necessarily account for an increase in mutation work, it depends upon the stage which has been reached. Such an increase is however tolerably certain to occur at some period of the settlement of a district. In Gujránwála apparently this stage is passed as there has been a very marked falling-off from the figures of 1891-92. Those for 1892-93 are much the same as those for 1890-91. In Pesháwar the falling-off is due to the employment of the staff principally in the re-survey of the district. It is also probable that a large proportion of the old changes were worked out last year when the number attested was very large. Mutation work continues to improve, but owing to the very large number of cases in some districts, the Revenue staff have great difficulty in keeping pace with it. The whole question has been under the careful consideration of the Financial Commissioners, and proposals have been submitted to Government for increasing the attesting establishment in districts where the work is heaviest. Mutation work had formerly to be attested by the attesting officer at the actual village itself to which the mutation related. It was found that this rule was a very difficult one to observe, and it was believed that in many cases it was not in fact carried out; accordingly it was so far relieved as to permit Collectors of districts to fix such place or places for the attestation of mutations as they may think suitable, such place being always situated within the patwári circle in which the mutation has occurred.

As the average total area of each patwári circle is only 12 square miles, or a block of between 3 and 4 miles square, the distance to which agriculturists have to travel to the place of attestation under this rule can very seldom be more than five miles, and rarely more than 2 or 3.

7 *Transfers*.—The number of the various classes of transfers recorded during the last five years are given in the following table;—

Year	Holdings partitioned.	Inheritance.	Gifts, &c.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.	Others.
1888-89	57,297	192,475	47,310	130,319	61,758	50,206	...
1889-90	58,387	211,000	43,489	131,527	61,074	46,159	...
1890-91	29,933	171,928	26,850	106,040	51,278	33,160	61,229
1891-92	28,160	186,496	32,409	126,953	65,880	47,660	101,476
1892-93	22,756	212,343	32,048	124,493	59,366	45,849	64,589
Percentage in comparison with the previous year ...	-19.2	+13.9	-1.1	-1.9	-9.9	-3.8	-36.4

There is an increase in the number of inheritance cases of 13·9 per cent., and of 18 per cent. in the area affected. There is a decrease in the number of holdings partitioned of 19·2 per cent. and of 8 per cent. in the area affected. The decrease under head gifts, amounts to 1·1 per cent. These transfers are unconnected with agricultural prosperity or distress.

Turning to transfers which are concerned with the prosperity or adversity of the agricultural population, we find that there is a decrease in the figures under each of the heads mortgages, redemptions, and sales as regards the number of cases, but a very marked increase under each head as regards the area affected, as will be seen from the following table:—

					<i>Decrease in cases.</i>	<i>Increase in area.</i>
Mortgages	...	...	...	...	1·9 per cent.	12·8
Sales	...	...	...	...	3·8 "	22·6
Redemptions	...	...	...	...	9·9 "	16·4

If the figures for redemptions be deducted from the figures for mortgages, the difference between the two years may be shown thus—

	<i>In cases.</i>	<i>In area.</i>
Excess of mortgages over redemptions	+7	+7

The figures therefore show an increase in the rate of which land passed into the hands of mortgagees between the two years.

The excess of area mortgaged over area redeemed during the year is 200,451 acres, of which 137,805 acres were cultivated. These areas are equivalent to 0·4 per cent and to 0·3 per cent. of the total proprietary area and total cultivated area of the Province.

The excess in area mortgaged over area redeemed for this and previous years is shown below in thousands of acres:—

Year.	Area mortgaged during the year, less area redeemed.
1887-88	595
1888-89	397
1889-90	290
1890-91	211
1891-92	187
1892-93	200

The figures in this table are higher than those of the previous year for the first time since the new system of attestation was introduced. The following comparative statement shows the area and revenue transferred by sale and mortgage with the amount of consideration money for the past five years:—

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The following Comparative Statement shows the area and revenue transferred by sale and mortgage with the amount of consideration money for the past years:—

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YEAR.	MORTGAGES.				REDEMPTIONS.				SALES.			
	Area.		Revenue.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Area.		Revenue.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Area.		Revenue.	Price in rupees.
	Total.	Cultivated.			Total.	Cultivated.			Total.	Cultivated.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
1887-88	326	595,447	5,30,073	1,49,38,045	338 773	235,363	2,44,797	48,32,725	442,933	228,431	2,00,841	84,31,460
1888-89	712,859	486,598	4,94,090	1,71,40,127	315,423	233,330	2,85,524	62,14,294	437,453	198,532	1,85,788	83,34,965
1889-90	591,254	404,158	6,44,520	1,57,87,454	300,922	218,052	2,70,259	62,95,055	339,177	162,530	1,74,692	87,37,051
1890-91	430,809	300,872	3,63,889	1,33,40,930	220,123	164,501	2,27,091	51,18,068	240,636	117,180	1,41,478	71,51,361
1891-92	486,581	352,817	4,32,524	1,55,73,471	299,116	217,248	2,73,759	69,85,257	302,541	172,072	1,80,493	95,63,614
1892-93	548,678	364,354	3,95,969	1,66,74,652	348,227	226,549	2,62,408	71,37,626	371,038	171,446	1,64,708	1,00,56,967
Percentage in comparison with the previous year.	+12.8	+3.3	-8.5	+7.1	+16.4	+4.3	-4.1	+2.2	+22.6	-0.4	-8.7	+5.2

The proportion which cultivated land bore to the whole area affected by the various kinds of transfer in 1892-93 was as follows:—

In cases of partition 53 per cent., in inheritance cases 58 per cent., in cases of gift 63 per cent., in mortgages 66 per cent., in redemptions 65 per cent., in sales 49 per cent., and in "other transfers" 52 per cent.

The percentage is highest in the cases of mortgage and redemptions as might be expected.

The increase in mortgage money borrowed over mortgage money paid off in the year was Rs. 95,37,026 as compared with Rs. 85,88,214 last year. This amounts to 36.1 per cent. of the land revenue assessment of the Province.

7 (a). Statement No. XI, Addendum B, shows that the whole area under mortgage is 4,231,717 acres, against 41,49,545 acres in last year's return, an increase of 82,172 acres. The total area mortgaged now amounts to 7.6 per cent. of the total proprietary area as against 7.1 given in last year's report.

The form of Statement XI has been altered by order of the Government of India. In it are now shown the number of estates paying revenue of from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000, Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000, and less than Rs. 100 under the subdivisions of zamindari, pattidari and bhaiachara.

It is noticeable that in the whole Punjab, only 5 zamindari, and 216 other estates pay a revenue of over Rs. 5,000 per annum; 1,514 zamindari, and 2,356 pattidari and bhaiachara villages pay less than Rs. 100 per annum.

7. (b). The following tables show the amounts of transfers to new agriculturists and of transfers by order of Court during the last five years:—

Total area transferred by sales and mortgages by order of Court.

YEAR.	AREA.		Revenue.	CONSIDERATION MONEY.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre of cultivated.	Per Rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	34,207	24,573	21,845	6,56,405	27	30
1888-89	24,484	15,223	16,524	5,99,487	39	36
1889-90	17,308	12,499	12,398	4,67,752	37	38
1890-91	17,046	10,262	10,006	3,67,147	36	37
1891-92	43,998	16,368	20,283	6,49,252	40	32
1892-93	18,338	11,484	12,917	4,69,191	41	36

Total area transferred by sales and mortgages to new agriculturists.

YEAR.	AREA.		Revenue.	CONSIDERATION MONEY.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre of cultivated.	Per Rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	484,968	300,530	276,022	81,89,908	27	30
1888-89	354,328	215,620	279,420	84,43,520	40	31
1889-90	267,478	174,171	206,193	76,62,136	44	37
1890-91	177,214	129,905	160,096	61,31,910	47	38
1891-92	220,195	153,561	195,800	72,41,736	47	37
1892-93	222,543	153,109	208,369	81,68,202	53	39

During the period under report there has been a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number of mortgages and of 1.7 per cent. in the number of sales to "new agriculturists." There is an increase in corresponding percentages "total area" of 6 and 1.9 per cent., but the cultivated area has decreased 0.4 and 0.1 per cent. respectively.

The area transferred "by order of Court" was 58.8 per cent. less than recorded last year, and only amounted to 0.03 per cent. of the proprietary area of the province.

7. (c). The prices realized for land mortgaged and sold are shown for the present and five preceding years in the following table:—

YEAR.	PRICE PER ACRE CULTIVATED.			NUMBER OF YEARS PURCHASE OF REVENUE REPRESENTED BY CONSIDERATION MONEY.		
	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.
1887-88	25	21	37	28	20	42
1888-89	35	27	42	29	22	45
1889-90	39	29	53	34	23	50
1890-91	44	31	61	37	23	51
1891-92	44	32	56	36	26	53
1892-93	46	32	59	42	27	61

The amount of redemption money paid per acre is the same as last year, in every other case the price of land shows a still further advance. This is in itself a sign of increasing agricultural prosperity, however much it may or may not be necessary to modify this conclusion in the sight of other facts.

7. (d). In para. 5 of the Review by the Local Government of last year's report it was remarked that so far there has been nothing to show what proportion of the transfers recorded in each year really belonged to that year, and what share to previous years. The Financial Commissioners accordingly issued orders that statements should be prepared in each district, differentiating between the two classes of transfers in the case of mortgages, redemptions and sales, and it is for this reason that only comments sufficient to explain the figures of this year's statements have so far been made. The result of this procedure has been to show that in each case rather more than half the transfers given in the figures of this year's statement refer to transfers really effected in previous years. This is at first sight a very startling result. But, as a matter of fact, the general explanation is simple enough. Up to the year 1891 the practice regarding the inclusion of transfers in the annual record of any year varied very much. The annual record (*jamābandi*) had to be filed by September 7th, the patwāris usually commence preparing it towards the end of May. But in many districts the attestation of mutations for inclusion in the *jamābandi* of the year continued much later than this; as late even as the end of August. But in 1891 in consequence of a reference from the Government of India (No. $\frac{1}{53-1}$, dated 8th April 1890), orders were passed with approval of the Local Government that all mutations attested up to the 15th June in any year should be included in the *jamābandi* of that year and all attested after that date should go into the *jamābandi* of the next year. This is the first year in which these instructions have been fully carried out. The greater part of the transfers of the year occur immediately after the spring harvest has been gathered in, in April, May and June. It is clear that only a small portion of these can be attested in time to go in the *jamābandi* of the year. Many of them only come to light in the following autumn crop inspection, and in one sense they are not acted upon until the kharif harvest is sown in June or July. Many Revenue Officers indeed decline to attest mutations until they have been so acted upon. The

great bulk of these transfers therefore go into the *jamābandi* of the next year, in which as a matter of fact they really take effect. Thus the transfers which appear in the papers of 1892-93 are naturally those which have occurred after the spring harvest of 1892, and those which occur after the kharif harvest of that year and which having occurred at any time between 16th June 1892 and 15th June 1893, are attested before the latter date. These in addition to older mutations which have hitherto escaped notice, now make up the transfers of the year as shown in our returns. To obtain the information asked for it will be necessary to call for a return showing all transfers which occur before the 1st March 1893 (or some suitable date not later than that) separately from others in our returns for 1893-94. In considering the figures therefore we must remember that the transfers by sale and mortgage with which we are dealing are really those which followed the poor spring harvest of 1892, and those which took place after that up to the gathering in of the spring harvest of 1893. The spring harvest of the Province of 1892 was thus commented on in summary of remarks for the year 1892. "The area harvested, except in the south-east was generally below average, and the outturn of both grain and straw very poor. The wheat crop is reported to have been the worst the Province has had for many years." This is what has most probably caused the rise in the provincial figures for transfers for the year. The effects of the harvests now under report should be seen in the figures to be dealt with in the next report.

7 (e). Considering the figures by districts and in the light of the remarks

Transfers. District made above the cases most calling for remarks are these : figures.

In Hissár there have been a very large increase in the number of inheritance cases, said to be due to the severe epidemic of cholera. In the district reports it was remarked that the increase in the area of land transferred by sale and mortgage must be due to transfers of previous years, as the condition of all classes of agriculturists during the year under report has been exceptionally prosperous; this is what is to be expected. The spring harvest of 1892 in Hissár was a bad one, and it is the transfers which occurred after that harvest which have raised the figures of this year. These were included in the *jamābandi* of 1893 from the autumn harvest of which, it should be noted, they actually took effect. Of the mortgages roughly, rather more than one-third, and of the sales about three-sevenths are to new agriculturists who are usually *baniás* of the district. In Rohtak the most noticeable feature was the increase in the area redeemed, amounting to about 50 per cent. This was attributed to the excellent spring harvest of 1892. In Rohtak, unlike Hissár, that harvest was a very fair one and covered an unusually large area. The kharif of 1891 was also good. There is a large decrease in the area sold in Karnál during the year, which is not fully explained; there is an increase in the area mortgaged. In Umballa the area transferred shows a decided increase. In this district the kharif crop of 1891 and the rabi of 1892 were both inferior. In Kangra the large figures recorded are attributed entirely to the stage reached by settlement operations. In Hoshiárpur it is remarked that a great portion of the sales and mortgages to "new agriculturists" are made to members of the cultivating classes in other villages. In Lahore the great falling-off in the figures is due partly to the fact that most of the old transfers had been brought to record during settlement operations, and partly that the record staff were employed on work at the conclusion of settlement which distracted their attention from mutation work during an important part of the year. The same causes were at work in Amritsar and also in Gujrát. In Gujránwála there has been a marked decrease in the area transferred, and the Settlement Collector believes that the rapid progress of alienations which had been going on for some years has received a sudden and well marked check owing to the abundant harvests and general agricultural prosperity of the year. The stage reached in settlement operations has however probably had its effect in this district also, and it is the cause of the very large increase in the figures for Siálkot as already pointed out. In Ráwalpindi the diminution in area is attributed to better harvests. In Dera Ismail Khan the large figures under the head of sales are mainly due to the transfer by one large landowner, of the Zíra tahsíl, of 63,609 acres, owing to embarrassed circumstances. The large increase in mortgages is stated to be due to a number of landowners having mortgaged large areas of inferior land to enable them to redeem smaller areas of irrigated and valuable land. There

is a decrease in the area of land which passed into the hands of new agriculturists, which is satisfactory.

The following table gives the percentage of the cultivated area of each district, which was alienated during the past year according to our returns. The high percentage in Kangra, Dera Gházi Khan and Siálkot are caused by the large number of old transfers brought to light in the course of settlement operations. With these exceptions, the figures are only high in Kohát, where it amounts to 4·4 per cent. The unusually large area transferred in this district was due to one single transaction, in which 10,000 acres were mortgaged (Extract page 16). In Muzaffargarh and Dera Ismail Khan it reaches 2 per cent., and in eleven others it exceeds one per cent. In all the rest it is less than one per cent. The average for the Delhi Division is only ·7 per cent., for the Jullundur Division 1·4 per cent., for the Lahore Division ·7 per cent.; for the Ráwalpindi Division 1·2 per cent., for the Pesháwar Division 1·4 per cent., for the Deraját 2·1 per cent. For the whole Province it is 1·2 per cent. Allowing for old transfers now brought to light, the amount of land transferred did not in all likelihood reach one per cent. for the Province as a whole.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Mortgage.	Redemptions.	Balance.	Sold.	Total.	Total cultivated area.	Percentage.	Percentage of total proprietary area which is under mortgage.
DELHI.	Hissár	19,715	9,931	9,784	19,338	29,122	26,39,273	1·1	3·0
	Rohtak	5,949	6,720	—771	1,768	997	952,100	0·1	6·4
	Gurgáon	10,895	12,565	—1,670	3,496	1,826	974,443	0·2	11·4
	Delhi	4,256	2,526	1,730	1,462	3,192	539,973	0·6	5·8
	Karnál	3,571	2,127	1,444	2,863	4,307	878,201	0·5	2·6
	Umballa	11,318	8,392	2,926	5,780	8,706	975,537	0·9	10·2
	Simla	93	65	28	59	87	10,339	0·8	4·2
	Total	55,797	42,326	13,471	34,766	48,237	6,969,872	0·7	5·7
JULLUNDUR.	Kangrá	23,112	13,415	9,697	12,812	22,509	590,078	3·8	7·7
	Hoshiárpur	9,376	7,245	2,131	2,472	4,603	746,794	0·6	8·8
	Jullundur	12,865	7,880	4,985	4,537	9,522	699,524	1·4	9·8
	Ludhiána	16,037	13,850	2,187	3,954	6,141	766,458	0·8	11·4
	Ferozepore	28,538	15,498	13,040	14,741	27,781	2,094,630	1·3	7·2
	Total	89,928	57,888	32,040	38,516	70,556	4,897,479	1·4	8·4
LAHORE.	Mooltan	8,347	7,958	389	10,880	11,269	779,824	1·4	12·1
	Jhang	7,099	4,189	2,910	1,937	4,847	429,848	1·1	10·3
	Montgomery	4,470	4,965	—495	1,741	1,246	556,181	0·2	7·6
	Lahore	7,899	5,227	2,672	3,720	6,392	1,270,343	0·5	10·1
	Amritsar	5,019	3,332	1,687	769	2,456	771,600	0·3	9·8
	Gurdáspur	11,545	5,939	5,606	1,949	7,555	847,645	0·9	16·7
	Total	44,379	31,610	12,769	20,996	33,765	4,655,441	0·7	11·0
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	30,073	14,998	15,075	4,012	19,087	936,078	2·0	15·9
	Gujráť	8,411	2,827	5,584	1,981	7,565	826,648	0·9	8·3
	Gujránwála	6,793	5,362	1,431	6,759	8,190	855,794	1·0	6·6
	Shahpur	11,935	5,883	6,050	4,267	10,317	686,425	1·1	7·1
	Jhelum	8,656	5,020	3,636	6,921	10,557	1,099,589	1·0	4·0
	Ráwalpindi	10,626	4,716	5,910	9,310	15,220	1,307,351	1·2	7·4
	Total	76,494	38,806	37,686	33,250	70,936	5,711,885	1·2	7·6
PESHÁWAR.	Hazára	7,749	3,532	4,217	3,727	7,944	431,495	1·8	3·6
	Pesháwar	4,191	3,263	928	2,880	3,808	929,041	0·4	6·3
	Kohát	10,597	2,105	8,492	2,578	11,070	251,995	4·4	6·4
	Total	22,537	8,900	13,637	9,185	22,822	1,612,531	1·4	5·3
DERAJAT.	Bannu	21,035	12,154	8,881	5,811	14,692	841,043	1·7	6·7
	Dera Ismail Khan	17,291	10,020	7,271	11,125	18,396	897,622	2·0	6·5
	Dera Gházi Khan	29,609	21,437	8,172	12,169	20,341	769,722	2·6	7·3
	Muzaffargarh	7,284	3,408	3,876	5,628	9,504	460,440	2·1	7·2
	Total	75,219	47,019	28,200	34,733	62,933	2,968,827	2·1	6·8
Grand Total		3,64,354	226,549	137,803	1,71,446	309,249	26,816,035	1·2	7·6

In the last column of this statement the percentage which the total area under mortgage bears to the total proprietary area is given.

The percentages for the various Divisions are—

	Per acre.							
Delhi	5.7
Jullundur	8.4
Lahore	11.0
Ráwalpindi	7.6
Pesháwar	5.3
Deraját	6.8

The highest percentage shown is in Siálkot, in which for special reason connected with settlement operations, the area recorded as transferred during the year is also high. But with this exception we find in general that those districts in which the total area already under mortgage is highest are those in which the rate of transfer is now slow, and that in those districts in which the rate of transfer now appear to be rapid, the total area under mortgage is not high. Thus in Gurgáon 11.4 per cent. is under mortgage, but the mortgages of the year only amounted to .2 per cent. In Umballa the figures are 10.2 and 0.9; in Ludhiána 11.4 and 0.8; in Mooltan 12.1 and 1.4; in Jhang 10.2 and 1.1; in Lahore 10.1 and 0.5; in Gurdáspur 16.7 and .9; in Siálkot 15.9 and 2.0.

These eight districts are the only ones in which the area under mortgage exceeds 10 per cent. In five districts the area under mortgages is less than 5 per cent.; Hissár 3 per cent.; Karnál 2.6 per cent.; Simla 4.2 per cent.; Jhelum 4 per cent.; Hazára 3.6 per cent. It is worthy of note that the districts in which a largest percentage is held as mortgage are those of the Central Punjab, that is in the Jullundur and Lahore Divisions, also in two of the Delhi districts, Umballa and Gurgáon. In the western districts the percentage is generally low. The lowest percentage of all is in the Karnál district, 2.6 and 0.5. The large figures for Gurgáon are the result of the bad years which that district endured in the past. It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of area transferred during the period under report in this district was only 0.2 per cent., the lowest in the Province with the exception of Rohtak. The average for the Province, as a whole, is 7.6 per cent.

8. *Cultivating occupancy.*—The total area shown as cultivated in this statement by owners and tenants is 26,349,991 acres. It is held in the following proportions between owners and tenants :—

Owners.	TENANTS.		
	Free of rent.	Paying rent.	Total.
52.6	1.1	46.3	47.4

49.4 per cent. of the area or rather less than one-half is now in the hands of tenants. This is an increase of 1.1 per cent. over last year's figures. Most of the lands recently brought under cultivation owing to the extension of the various canal systems is cultivated by tenants. Of the tenants' land 21.8 per cent. are held by tenants with a right of occupancy, and 78.2 per cent. by tenants-at-will. This shows a still further falling off in the percentage of land held with occupancy rights of .09 per cent. Tenancies with rights of occupancy

are more seldom created than tenancies-at-will, and there is a steady tendency on the part of the former to decrease owing to the gradual lapse of such rights. Rents are paid in cash on 1,944,397 acres or 73 per cent., and in kind by a share of produce on 27 per cent. of the lands held with occupancy rights, and on 34 per cent. in cash, and on 66 per cent. in kind on land held by tenants-at-will.

The rents most commonly paid on irrigated lands are from one-third to two-fifths of the produce, the average being 37 per cent.; on unirrigated lands the most common rates are one-third, two-fifths and one-half, the average being 41 per cent.; the average cash rents amount to Rs. 3-0-5 per acre. But the variations from district to district are great. Cash rents are commonest in Hissár, Rohtak and Gurgáon, in the south-east corner of the Province. They also prevail to some extent in Ferozepore. They are not common in the west.

9. *Agricultural stock.*—In order to comply with the wishes of the Government of India, conveyed in their No. $\frac{19}{20}$, dated 20th July 1891, that separate figures should be given for bullocks, cows, male-buffaloes, cow-buffaloes, and for young stock in the annual statements forwarded to them, orders were issued to enumerate the stock in every district anew. This has been done, and in comparing the figures with those of last year, it must be remembered that while those now given are up to date in every case, those for last year were the figures of 1892 for one-fourth of the villages, and of 1891, 1890 and 1889 for one-fourth each. Owing to the change in classification it is only possible as regards horned cattle to compare the total of columns 3 to 7 in this year's statement, which include bulls and bullocks, cows, male-buffaloes, cow-buffaloes, and "young stock calves or buffalo calves," with the total of columns 3 and 4 of last year's statement which include "cows and bullocks" and buffaloes. The total given last year comes to 12,604,159; this year it is 12,859,429. This is an increase of 255,270 animals. In last year's statement "sheep and goats" were shown together. This year they have been shown separately. The total of the two taken together was 6,402,215 last year and 66,72,363 this year, an increase of 270,148 animals. Horses and ponies have risen from 226,205 to 269,231, an increase of 43,026, mules and donkeys have risen from 493,579 to 538,422, an increase of 44,843 animals, camels have increased from 198,221 to 210,140, an increase of 11,919, ploughs and carts have risen from 2,183,239 and 180,846 to 2,191,437 and 208,628 respectively. It cannot be said that these increases have taken place since last year, but it is still satisfactory to find an increase under every head. During the year under report fodder has been unusually plentiful and the condition of the cattle has improved accordingly.

9 (a). There is an increase shown in the number of horned cattle in 22 districts, a decrease in 9 only. There is a small decrease in the figures for Hoshiárpur, which is not explained. In Jullundur there has been a considerable decrease. In this district there is very little grazing land, the villages are very highly cultivated, few cattle are bred and the number kept is reduced to the lowest possible limit required for agricultural purposes. The decrease in Montgomery is entirely in the Dipálpur tahsíl, and is not understood. Further enquiries are being made. In Amritsar there has been a falling off of 11 per cent. in horned cattle, and nearly double that in sheep and goats. The falling off is attributed by local officers to the severe drought of 1892 and the subsequent severe attack of cattle disease. There is a decided falling off in the number of horned cattle in Gurdáspur of which the cause is not apparent. In Siálkot the difference is attributed to a more correct enumeration. The previous figures are considered incorrect. In Shahpur severe drought caused the death of many head of cattle. The last season has however been a very favourable one and the process of recovery has begun. In Jhelum the decrease is probably due to the export of cattle for sale to other districts, such as Shahpur; in the neighbourhood where cattle were scarce and prices high. In Hazára the decrease is too trifling to call for remark.

In Shahpur there was a considerable decrease in the number of camels owing to the same cause as in the case of horned cattle. The most noticeable increases occurred in Hissár, Ferozepore, Jhang, Montgomery, Dera Ismail Khan and Muzaffargarh; all camel-breeding districts.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Total of agricultural stock for 1893.	Total of agricultural stock for 1892.	Difference + or -
DELHI.	Hiesár	651,836	632,081	+ 19,755
	Rohtak	475,399	441,536	+ 33,863
	Gurgáon	567,306	561,454	+ 5,852
	Delhi	343,366	275,953	+ 67,413
	Karnál	551,595	476,042	+ 75,553
	Umballa	668,114	653,018	+ 15,096
	Simla	16,492	15,383	+ 1,109
JULLUNDHUR.	Kángra	672,760	669,791	+ 2,969
	Hoshiárpur	556,521	570,646	- 14,125
	Jullundur	423,719	470,438	- 46,719
	Ludhiána	340,558	339,896	+ 662
	Ferozepore	542,760	508,854	+ 33,906
LAHORE.	Mooltan	385,204	359,510	+ 25,694
	Jhang	265,532	263,661	+ 1,871
	Montgomery	296,448	355,535	- 59,087
	Lahore	659,373	575,529	+ 83,844
	Amritsar	462,198	520,292	- 58,094
	Gurdáspur	588,666	674,338	- 85,672
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	592,511	655,202	- 62,691
	Gujrát	404,850	401,535	+ 3,315
	Gujránwála	434,211	426,097	+ 8,114
	Shahpur	351,386	380,794	- 29,408
	Jhelum	301,301	337,127	- 35,826
	Ráwalpindi	480,466	438,627	+ 41,839
PESHÁWAR.	Hazára	313,168	314,206	- 1,038
	Pesháwar	319,056	282,688	+ 36,368
	Kohát	101,434	87,360	+ 14,074
DERAJAT.	Bannu	187,270	177,750	+ 9,520
	Dera Ismail Khan	292,624	226,254	+ 66,370
	Dera Gházi Khan	267,490	198,787	+ 68,703
	Muzaffargarh	345,815	313,775	+ 32,040
Total		12,859,429	12,604,159	+ 255,270

10. *Patwári fund*.—At the close of last year the balance in the patwári fund was Rs. 8,55,268, and the outstanding liabilities were Rs. 2,58,729, so that the effective balance was Rs. 596,539. The income for this year amounted to Rs. 13,13,822, and the expenditure to Rs. 12,20,700. The closing balance was Rs. 9,50,885, from which must be deducted Rs. 2,61,713 on account of outstanding liabilities, leaving an effective balance

of Rs. 6,89,172, or Rs. 92,633 more than last year. The error in the figures for the closing balance of last year as compared with those for the opening balance of this year is due to alterations made in the figures of two districts, Simla and Mooltan. In Simla no opening balance is now shown, though a closing balance was shown last year of Rs. 318-7-1 and in the case of Mooltan Rs. 2,166 have been included in this year's opening balance on account of the income of tirni patwáris, which was not included in last year's report.

Of the total expenditure Rs. 10,71,393 went to the pay of patwáris, and Rs. 1,49,307 for other expenses. In the districts of Gurgáon, Jullundur, Mooltan, Gujránwála, Shahpur and Muzaffargarh, the effective balance exceeds a year's income. The effective balance amounted to less than one-fourth of a year's income in Kangra, Lahore, Siálkot, Gujrát, Dera Gházi Khan. In all these districts however the revision of the rate of patwári cess, which has either recently taken place, or is about to take place, will shortly place the patwári funds in a more satisfactory condition.

11. The province was fortunately free of locusts, with insignificant local exceptions throughout the year. A disastrous flood occurred in the Jhelum river in July 1893 which washed away large quantities of garnered grain and straw in the Shahpur district, and did much damage there and in other districts on the Jhelum banks. Its history however belongs rather to the harvests, which will be discussed in next year's report. The province, as a whole, was singularly free from severe epidemics of cattle disease.

Other matters.

In accordance with the directions given in para. 7 of His Honor's Review of last year's Revenue Report the subjects of cattle disease, Hissár bulls, horse-breeding, &c., on which remarks were made last year, have been relegated to the Veterinary Report. Similarly remarks on agricultural experiments will be found in the Departmental Report of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

12. The Conservator of Forests reports that no further progress has been made during the year in the formation of fuel and fodder reserves near lines of railway.

Fuel and fodder reserves.

In regard to the request of the Government of India that when allusion is made to a District Officer's remarks on any subject, the page of the extracts on which these remarks are to be found should be given, it must be explained that the extracts comprise only selections of some of the more interesting remarks made on each subject by various District Officers. This part of the Provincial Report is written by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture with all the various District Reports, 31 in number, before him, and he constantly has occasion to refer to them and to quote or to give the substance of remarks made in them which cannot all be included in the selected extracts. Whenever opinions are quoted, which do so occur, the page at which they will be found has been given.

PART II.

SECTION III—FISCAL.

13. *Fixed Land Revenue.*—The following table illustrates the growth of the fixed land revenue during the past three years:—

YEAR.	Demand for the year.	Collections on account of demand for the year.	Collections on account of former years.	Total collections.	BALANCE		
					Of the year.	Of previous years.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	2,05,81,158	2,02,98,775	1,69,810	2,04,68,585	2,82,871	2,31,580	5,14,451
1891-92 ...	2,08,76,476	2,04,62,695	86,084	2,05,48,779	4,14,151	1,96,562	6,10,713
1892-93 ...	2,12,44,893	2,10,77,628	2,17,101	2,12,94,729	1,67,265	3,26,715	4,93,980
Increase or decrease ...	+ 3,68,417	+ 6,14,033	+ 1,31,017	+ 7,45,950	- 2,46,886	+ 1,30,153	- 1,16,733

Thus there has been an increase in the demand of the year of $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs and of over 6 lakhs in the collections. Including collections on account of past years, there has been an increase of nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Out of the total demand of the year amounting to 212½ lakhs only 1½ lakhs remained uncollected. The percentage of collections was thus 99·2 as compared with 98·0 in the previous year and 98·6 in 1890-91. In only four districts did the realizations amount to less than 98 per cent. of the demand, viz. :—

Dera Ismail Khan ...	92·7	Kangra ...	97·0
Lahore ...	95·6	Shahpur ...	97·2

The only district in which it is reported that there was any difficulty in realizing the demand was Delhi, where dilatory collections seem to have become habitual.

14. *Causes of increase and decrease in Fixed Land Revenue Roll.*—The chief causes of increase and decrease, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 3,68,417, in the fixed land revenue roll are grouped together below:—

Chief causes of increase.		Rs.
1. Re-assessment in Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Kangra, Siálkot and Ferozepore ...	...	3,49,751
2. Net gain by excess of lapses of land revenue assignments over new grants ...	...	26,513
3. Progressive assessments ...	...	9,510
4. Assessment of waste lands ...	...	5,263
Chief causes of decrease.		
5. Revision of assessment ...	...	13,066
6. Miscellaneous (net) ...	...	9,280

Item No. 5, includes a sum of Rs. 2,153, representing the fixed assessment of certain villages in the Dáman tract of Dera Ismail Khan, which have elected a wholly fluctuating assessment. Item No. 6, includes Rs. 7,300, deducted from the revenue roll on account of *inám-dárs*' allowances in Hissár, and Rs. 1,708 represents the revenue of certain villages which have come under the fluctuating system of the Sidhnai Canal.

Alluvion and diluvion changes in 1891-92, almost balance each other, as was noted in para. 19 of last year's report. The effect of fluvial action in 1892-93 is noted in para. 19 following.

15. *Remissions and suspensions on account of calamity of season.*—The effect of the seasons on the revenue collections of the year is illustrated by the following figures :—

DETAIL.							On account of year under report.	On account of previous year.
							Rs.	Rs.
Remissions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,32,215	2,596
	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,704	43,435
	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,945	41,216
Suspensions	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,036	43,544
	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,19,734	17,837
	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,270	119,054

Of the total remissions on account of the demand of the year nearly one-half was granted in the Shahpur district on account of hail and floods, while in the Jullundur district, where for years remissions and suspensions have been almost unknown, it was found necessary to remit Rs. 7,435 of the Government demand on account of damage done by a destructive hail storm. The damage done by hail to the rabi crops of 1893, chiefly in the submontane districts, was considerable. The following figures relating to suspensions and remissions (including in some cases *jágir* revenue) granted on account of such damage afford only a small indication of the extent of the calamity, which was all the more felt because the crops which suffered would otherwise have been bumper ones.

DISTRICT.	Remissions granted on account of damage by hail.	Suspensions granted on account of damage by hail.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Delhi	...	3,464	
Karnál	...	5,193	
Kángra	...	17,726	
Jullundur	8,392	2,074	
Lahore	...	958	
Amritsar	...	5,207*	* Not shown in statements because not sanctioned before close of year.
Gurdáspur	...	959	
Siálkot	...	24	
Jhelum	76	...	
Shahpur	4,161	...	
Total	12,629	35,606	

Most of the revenue suspended on this account has been or will have to be remitted. More than half of the revenue remitted and suspended out of the year's demand was on account of hail storms. As regards the balance the relief was necessitated by floods in the case of Gurgáon (Rs. 1,146 remitted) and Shahpur (Rs. 5,004 remitted) and by distress due to drought and general causes in Dera Ismail Khan (Rs. 11,377 suspended) and Gujrát (Rs. 6,080 suspended). Whatever may be the character of the seasons, suspensions will be necessary each year in the Dera Ismail Khan Thal so long as the well assessments fixed at settlement remain in force. Owing to a long series of years of drought many of these wells have gone out of use and no revenue can possibly be paid on them.

15 (a). The amount of revenue remitted on account of previous years, Rs. 41,216, is made up of the following principal items :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Lahore	32,513	Delhi	1,860
Banhu	5,003	Amritsar	1,185

The most of the revenue remitted in Lahore had become due in villages which have now in the new settlement obtained relief from over-assessment. The arrears remitted in Bannu were of long standing, and the sum is trifling compared with the large amount (Rs. 37,715) collected during the year in this district on account of past arrears.

In the table in the previous paragraph suspensions amounting to Rs. 1,19,054 are shown as having been sanctioned during the year under report, on account of previous years. Nearly the whole of this sum however had already been suspended before the commencement of the year. Ordinarily the amount entered in column 16 of Statement XVIII A under the head suspensions ought to be very small. The outstanding suspended revenue of past years is dealt with in the following paragraph:—

16. *Balances of Fixed Land Revenue.*—It has been stated above that out of the demand for the year, 1½ lakhs remained uncollected. This sum is classified in the balance statement under four heads—under suspension, not under suspension, undetermined and irrecoverable—but it will give a better idea of the nature of the outstanding items to particularize them more fully as follows:—

	Rs.
1. Already remitted on account of calamity of season	23,945
2. Already remitted on account of diluvion, land taken up for public purposes, and such like causes	57,181
3. Proposed for remission but not sanctioned before close of year	34,085
4. Under suspension for calamity of season	39,170
5. Outstanding merely on account of dilatory collection	12,884

The first three items are of course irrecoverable. Item No. 3, includes Rs. 15,025 in Lahore, the most of which represents reduction of assessment brought into effect by the Settlement Officer after the rent-roll for the year had been sanctioned. There are also included in item No. 3 sums of Rs. 9,865 in Kangra and Rs. 2,097 in Amritsar, which have been remitted since the close of the year. Item No. 5 will doubtless all be collected. Of the total amount under this head Rs. 5,460, of which Rs. 3,000 had been collected when the Deputy Commissioner's Report was written, were outstanding in the Lahore district. There remains item No. 4—the revenue under suspension. The Dera Ismail Khan balance (Rs. 11,377) is the largest amount under this head, and, as already indicated, is probably irrecoverable. The next largest amounts are Gujrat (Rs. 6,961), Karnal (Rs. 5,193), Delhi (Rs. 3,915) and Kangra (Rs. 3,410). The whole of the Gujrat balance and about half of that in the Karnal district will probably be recovered. The Kangra balance has since been remitted. Most of the arrears in Delhi were suspended on account of damage by hail. The Deputy Commissioner stated that suspension was merely a preliminary to remission, but no formal application for remission has yet been received by the Financial Commissioner.

16 (a). The balance outstanding on 30th September 1893 on account of 1891-92 and previous years was Rs. 3,26,715, which may be classified as follows:—

	Rs.
(1). Remitted during the year chiefly in Lahore (Rs. 32,513) ...	38,083
(2). Proposed for remission, including Rs. 97,391 in Dera Ismail Khan	1,00,737
(3). Under suspension	1,79,035
(4). Not under suspension	8,860

Formal orders in regard to the remission of the Dera Ismail Khan balance are deferred pending the negotiations for the resumption of the Thal waste lands alluded to in last year's report. These negotiations are still in progress. The revenue not under suspension (item No. 4) is due chiefly in the Delhi and Gurgāon districts. The procedure of allowing balances to remain outstanding for over a year, without being formally suspended, is not quite regular. As regards the revenue under suspension, Rs. 68,372 is due from the Kangra district, and of this Rs. 23,601 have since been remitted. In regard to the

remainder the Financial Commissioner is not yet in a position to speak with confidence. Mr. O'Brien, the late Deputy Commissioner, was of opinion that it should nearly all be remitted. A small amount (Rs. 3,426) will be collected with the instalment of kharif 1893. Next in order to the Kangra district the largest amounts of suspended revenue are outstanding in Dera Ismail Khan (Rs. 28,812, mostly irrecoverable), Ferozepore (Rs. 17,649), Amritsar (Rs. 14,933), Shahpur (Rs. 12,485) and Rawalpindi (Rs. 10,701). With favourable seasons the most of these outstandings ought to be recovered in the four last mentioned districts.

16 (b). The recovery during the year on account of past arrears of so large a sum as Rs. 2,17,101, equal to one per cent. of the total assessment of the Province, is very satisfactory. The districts in which the largest recoveries were made were:—

	Rs.
Shahpur	42,302
Banna	37,715
Jhelum	24,721
Gujrat	22,316
Delhi	14,177
Ferozepore	13,565
Rawalpindi	8,081

The recoveries were in most cases made from, and upon a consideration of the results of, the excellent rabi harvest of 1893, and the Financial Commissioner believes that little or no hardship was caused by these realizations.

17. *Fluctuating Land Revenue.*—The income from fluctuating land revenue rose from Rs. 14,75,529 in 1891-92 to Rs. 18,34,777 in the year under report. In 1890-91 the fluctuating land revenue collections amounted to Rs. 17,01,638. The decrease in 1891-92 as compared with the previous year was due to the abolition of water-advantage rate on the Bari Doab Canal. Of the increase in the year under report Rs. 1,66,657 is due to revision of assessment, the enhancements obtained in the districts under settlement having amounted to Rs. 4,56,570 as against Rs. 2,89,913 in the previous year. This item necessarily varies considerably from year to year according to the stages of the various settlements.

The fluctuations in the other main heads of revenue are exhibited in the following table:—

DETAIL.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Difference between columns 4 and 3.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapsed assignments	49,569	30,545	19,401	— 11,144
Alluvial assessments	38,881	44,433	39,784	— 13,649
Waste land brought under assessment	27,929	5,399	1,036	— 4,863
Estates under direct management	41,054	33,698	47,397	+ 13,699
Fluctuating assessments. { (a). Canal irrigated tracts ...	1,91,537	2,73,463	3,75,315	+ 1,01,852
{ (b). Other tracts	7,98,693	7,84,387	8,81,016	+ 96,629
Other items	44,525	13,091	23,258	+ 9,567

17 (a). The variations in the yearly amounts credited under the head "lapsed assignments" depend of course on fortuitous circumstances. The realizations under this head will tend to decrease as greater punctuality is exhibited in the reporting of such lapses and in incorporating them in the Revenue Roll. The subject of land revenue assignments is further dealt with in para. 20 following. It may be mentioned that a sum of Rs. 4,641 was realized in the Amritsar district during the year on account of lapsed assignments of water-advantage revenue. The item is included under "other items."

17 (b). The sum of Rs. 1,036, representing income of waste land brought under assessment, is the revenue derived from new leases before the assessments can be brought on the fixed revenue roll. The sum is a small one as very few new leases are granted now-a-days. The collections from Government lands leased for a single harvest or for a year are shown under column 30 (and in the case of Jhang, column 14) of Statement No. XIV. Owing to favourable rainfall this *kasht bārāni* revenue shows a large increase in the year under report. The figures for the Jhang, Montgomery and Shahpur districts are as follows:—

DISTRICT.							1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,572	14,786	+ 5,214
Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,986	25,745	+ 11,759
Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,386	6,587	+ 3,201

This kind of cultivation ought, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, to be discouraged in those portions of these three districts which will come within the influence of the Chenáb and Jhelum Canals, as likely to lead to inconvenient claims hereafter, and he proposes to issue orders prohibiting any such new cultivation in the tracts in question and the renewal of existing leases when the cultivation is only of recent standing.

The figures for Mooltan have been included under some other heading of fluctuating revenue and cannot be traced.

Fluctuating assessments
of canal tracts.

17 (c). The increase of one lakh (*vide* table in para. 17) in the fluctuating revenue of canal tracts is made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Shah Nahr Canal (Hoshiarpur)	+ 2,500
Ferozepore Canals	+ 18,500
Mooltan Canals	+ 19,500
Montgomery Canals	+ 20,000
Lahore (Inundation) Canals	+ 9,000
Shahpur Canals	+ 31,500

The increase in the Shahpur district is due to the introduction of a water-advantage rate throughout the district. The proceeds of this rate exceeded the Settlement Officer's estimate by nearly a fifth, but the year was a specially favourable one, a circumstance to which the increases in the case of the other canals mentioned above are attributable.

17 (d). In Statement No. XX A. will be found a comparison of the year's financial results of several systems of fluctuating assessments with the estimates framed at settlement. In both Hissár and Rohtak the revenue realized fell short of that of the previous year and was less than the settlement estimates by about 15 and 20 per cent., respectively. During the year the Commissioner of Delhi reported that certain absentee proprietors of villages in Sirsa were taking advantage of the fluctuating system to convert their cultivation into pasture land, and thus escape the assessment at cultivated rates. Colonel Grey recommended the re-imposition of a fixed assessment to meet such cases. The Financial Commissioner however was of opinion that no change of system could with equity be enforced during the currency of the settlement. In Rohtak it is mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner (*vide* extracts) that ten of the Jhajjar villages are clamorous for a reversion to fixed assessments. The practice had been to assess the fluctuating rates on crops sown without regard to the area brought to maturity. In May last, on the matter being represented to the Financial Commissioner, it was directed that the assessments should be made on matured crops. It is understood that these orders will remove any grievances which may exist, and that there is now no occasion to revert to fixed assessments. The revenue collected in the

Kotila Jhil villages in Gurgāon was little more than half of the previous year's realizations. No explanation of the falling-off has been given. The 22 villages in the Nardak of Karnál, which are under a fluctuating system, yielded Rs. 3,000 in excess of the Settlement estimate of Rs. 10,902, but Rs. 3,600 less than the collections of 1891-92, the kharif area of the year mentioned having been much larger than that of the year under report. It has been proposed to now allow these villages a fixed assessment, for which they are naturally eager, seeing that Government has been so large a gainer, as judged by the standard of the settlement estimate. Before agreeing to a change of system, Government has asked to be satisfied that there are no reasons for anticipating a recurrence of the conditions which led to the arrangements made at settlement. A report on the subject has recently been submitted. The fluctuating revenue in Fázilka exceeded the settlement estimate by 46 per cent. In Mooltan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu the riverain fluctuating assessments, which take the place of the di-alluvion assessments of other districts, have given results slightly in excess of those of the previous year, and as will be seen from Statement XX A., considerably in excess of the settlement estimates. The system is popular in all these districts. The collections from the Rávi valley villages in Montgomery amounted to Rs. 43,058 as against Rs. 26,402 in 1891-92, but are still far below the former fixed revenue of these villages. In the Dáman tract of Dera Ismail Khan the fluctuating revenue is the highest on record. The circumstances under which the fixed one-fourth has been abolished in 20 villages in this tract were alluded to in last year's report. No fresh applications for the abolition of the fixed assessment were made during the year, but several petitions were under the consideration of the Deputy Commissioner, when his report was written.

17 (c.) A quasi-fluctuating system of assessing wells was sanctioned for the Sharakpur tahsíl of the Lahore district during the year, but the subject has not been noticed in the District report. The modified form of fluctuating assessments sanctioned for the Ara circle in the Shahpur tahsíl was accepted by only two villages. Mr. Wilson has recommended that it be not introduced. A settlement of the *Bár Báráni* lands in Mooltan has been made with the cultivators at rates varying with the crops grown. Previously the collections of revenue from these lands had been farmed out to contractors, who thus occupied an intermediate position between Government and the cultivators. These middlemen have now been abolished. A system of fluctuating assessments on a very large scale is being introduced throughout the Government colonized area on the Chenáb Canal. The assessments will be made by Canal not by Revenue Officers. The system of assessment of land on the Chenáb Canal, other than that owned by Government, has been referred to Government in connection with the Hafizábad Assessment Report.

18. *Miscellaneous land revenue.*—The income from miscellaneous land revenue was Rs. 8,24,763, as compared with Rs. 11,45,362 in the previous year and Rs. 6,42,705 in 1890-91. As will be seen from the following table the falling-off in the year under report is mainly accounted for by diminished receipts under the heading, sale of waste lands. The figures of 1891-92, included the proceeds of the auction sales on the Chenáb Canal, besides large amounts paid as *nazarána*.

DETAIL.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sale-proceeds of waste lands and Government estates ...	5,04,728	1,45,492
Tirni ...	2,42,040	3,13,121
Jágridárs' contribution to cost of settlement ...	89,186	36,025
Recoveries on account of survey charges ...	88,666	39,010
Sajji ...	22,654	23,757
All other items ...	1,98,088	2,67,358
Total ...	11,45,362	8,24,763

The first item in the above table includes Rs. 1,35,755 on account of *nazarána* paid by the Chenáb Canal colonists.

18 (a.) The increase in *tirni* revenue is more nominal than real and is due to the fact that owing to a change in the *tirni* year in Mooltan, only one-half year's demand was collected in that district in 1891-92. In Jhang too Rs. 29,000 of the demand of the same year were not collected until the year under report. There was a real increase however in the collections in the Shahpur district, which, owing to plentiful rain in the Bár, were half as much again as in the previous year and exceeded the collections of any of the past five years. A falling-off of Rs. 2,000 or 10 per cent. in the Dera Ismail Khan district is thus explained by the Deputy Commissioner.

"The decrease is chiefly due to the fact that a smaller number of camels came down from the hills this year than last, owing, it is said, to the Amir of Kábul having prevented the Powindahs from exporting pistachios, almonds and other fruits by the Gomal to India, in consequence of which, they were obliged to take the longer route through the Khaibar pass. Moreover, the camels were impressed by the Amir for the Hazára Campaign."

The draft set of rules under the Punjab Laws Act, referred to in last year's report for the regulation of grazing in the Government waste, is still under the consideration of Government.

18 (b.) Contributions from *jágírdárs* towards the cost of settlement were paid in the Ferozepore (Mamdot), Lahore and Kángra districts during the year. The falling-off in receipts as compared with the previous year is due to the cessation of payments in the Umballa district, where a total sum of Rs. 1,28,775, of which Rs. 61,908 were collected in 1891-92, has been realized on this account. Wherever these contributions would press heavily upon the *jágírdárs* the Financial Commissioner has allowed the payments to be made by instalments.

18 (c.) Recoveries on account of survey charges (land-revenue share) in the Jhang and Gujránwála districts during the two past years are shown in Statement No. XX, as amounting to Rs. 1,17,602. This is in excess of the amount reported in a recent reference to Government in connection with a proposal to spend the surplus collections on the construction of tanks and bridges in the new settlements on the Chenáb Canal. As in pursuance of the orders on that reference a scrutiny of the accounts will be made, the matter need not be further noticed here.

18 (d.) The increase under the head "*sajji*" is due to the Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery having shown the revenue from dyes under this head. There was an increase of Rs. 1,700 on this account in the Shahpur district, but the collections are still below those of a few years ago. In Mooltan a large falling-off is shown, but this is merely nominal, the greater part of the demand not having been collected before the close of the year. A report on experimental sowings in this district is promised hereafter.

18 (e.) Among other items of miscellaneous land revenue are included a sum of Rs. 11,000 in the Rohtak district, being the balance of the Jhajjar Bír Fund, which was by order of Government credited under this head during the year, and Rs. 31,000 paid in the Ferozepore district for the purchase of the Kot Kápura *máfis*, presumably by the Rája of Farídkot. Fines and forfeitures of the Revenue Department amounted to Rs. 24,629 against Rs. 29,767 in the previous year. The decrease is more than accounted for by the figures of the Lahore district, which in 1891-92, included a sum which had been in deposit for some years.

19. *Alluvion and Diluvion*.—For the year under report, the di-alluvion assessments resulted in a net loss of revenue of Rs. 15,000. In the previous year the gain slightly exceeded the loss. On the river Indus alone the results were favourable, the net gain in the case of the Dera Gházi Khan district having amounted to over Rs. 5,000. It has

already been stated that the fluctuating riverain assessments in Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Muzaffargarh, which in these districts take the place of di-alluvion assessment yielded favourable results. The Deputy Commissioner of Dera Gházi Khan reports that the Indus has begun to trend towards the left bank. In Jullundur and Hoshiárpur the net loss by diluvion was Rs. 4,432 and Rs. 3,298, respectively. In the former district the revenue has been reduced by nearly Rs. 10,000 during the past four years. The Sutlej has exhibited a decided tendency to set towards the right bank in this district. Of the net loss in Hoshiárpur during the year nearly Rs. 2,000 was due to the destructive action of the *chos*. A set of di-alluvion rules has been approved for the districts of the Ráwalpindi Division under settlement. The rules framed for the Gurdáspur district are at present under consideration, with a view to their adaptation for both the Gurdáspur and Amritsar districts and possibly for Lahore also. The Financial Commissioner is also endeavouring to secure uniformity in the procedure and statistical forms of all the districts under Settlement. The Gurdáspur rules are being introduced tentatively in the Pesháwar and Montgomery districts.

20. *Land Revenue Assignments*.—The total assigned revenue in the year under report was Rs. 31,58,823, being an increase of Rs. 97,745. The increase occurred chiefly in the Lahore, Gujránwála, Shahpur and Pesháwar districts, in which general revisions of assessment have been in progress. In the Dera Ismail Khan district an assignment of one-fourth of the revenue of the lands held by the Bhattanni tribe, granted by Government, was, the Deputy Commissioner says, brought into force during the year under report. Under the head of assignments in perpetuity, a more correct distribution has apparently been made between the two classes of grants, namely, the conditional and unconditional.

The only *jagír* of importance which lapsed to Government during the year was, that of Barthal in the Karnál district, the annual value of which was Rs. 1,748.

With the exception of the abovementioned grant to the Bhattannis, no new grants appear to have been made during the year.

SECTION IV.—LAND REVENUE ACT.

21. *General Re-assessments*.—The districts under settlement during the year were Kángra, Amritsar, Lahore, Montgomery, Sialkot, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Pesháwar and part of Kohát. A re-settlement of the Dera Gházi Khan district has been sanctioned by the Government of India, and operations commenced in October 1893. In the Umballa district, 16 estates, for which a short term of five years had been sanctioned at the general assessment of the district, were re-settled for a further term of five years, the assessments being revised where this was found necessary. In Mooltan a settlement, including a survey, was made of the *Bár Báráni* lands, which had previously been farmed out to contractors. The settlement was made with the cultivators direct.

21 (a). The orders of Government have recently been passed on the last of the Assessment Reports of the Kángra district. The total enhancement of khalsa land revenue amounts to Rs. 1,02,805, or 17 per cent. of the former demand. The original forecast was one lakh. The settlement has cost Rs. 3,03,459, of which the *jágirdárs* have paid Rs. 11,349 up to date. The full contributions payable by *jágirdárs* have not yet been fixed. The operations in the *jágírs* consisted chiefly in the fixing of a cash demand in lieu of the former assessments which were in most cases collected in kind. The settlement which is now practically complete was conducted throughout by the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Edward O'Brien, C.S., whose death, caused by a fall from a horse in last November, deprives the Province of one of its ablest and most experienced Revenue Officers. The Kángra settlement has been attended by an unusual number of fatalities. The sad occurrence of November last having been preceded by the deaths of two of the Extra Assistant Settlement Officers, while a third was obliged to take furlough in consequence of broken health.

21 (b). The assessments in all the tahsils of Amritsar have been completed and the Settlement establishment has left the district. The total enhancement of revenue amounts to Rs. 2,24,483 initial and Rs. 2,29,466 final. Of the initial increase Rs. 37,357 is assigned to jagirdars. The settlement has cost Rs. 3,15,809, of which Rs. 17,605 is payable by jagirdars. The settlement was in charge of Mr. J. A. Grant, C.S., whose work throughout has been of marked excellence.

21 (c). The new demand in Lahore, which gives an enhancement of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs over the former fixed revenue, has been introduced throughout the district. A part of the increase, both in this district and in Amritsar, is derived from a fixed rate on canal-irrigated lands, which were formerly assessed with a fluctuating water-advantage rate. Mr. Walker, the Settlement Officer, proceeded on furlough for six months in 1893, but has since returned to complete the various subsidiary operations of settlement, including the preparation of the Final Settlement Report.

21 (d). Settlement operations in Montgomery have hitherto been confined to the two Ravi tahsils, but the Dipalpur and the Pakpattan tahsils are now being taken in hand. Over half of the measurement work has been completed in Montgomery and Gugera. The Deputy Commissioner, who is in charge of the settlement, expects that measurements will be completed before the close of next hot weather. The Assessment Report of tahsil Montgomery has been submitted to Government; that of tahsil Gugera is shortly expected from the Commissioner.

21 (e). Two tahsils of the Gujranwala district have been assessed, the enhancement secured being Rs. 1,10,000 or 25 per cent. increase on the old demand. Of this enhancement Rs. 25,000 go to jagirdars. The Assessment Report of the Hafizabad tahsil is under the consideration of Government. The construction of the Chenab Canal in this tahsil has entirely revolutionized its agricultural conditions, and the assessment of the tract involves a consideration of many difficult problems. The work of distributing the revenue in the Wazirabad and Gujranwala tahsils has proved most onerous. An account of the difficulties experienced is given in the extracts.

21 (f). The settlement of the Gujrat district has been completed at a cost of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, the enhancement secured by Government being nearly 2 lakhs. The Commissioner states that the new assessments are giving satisfaction, the revenue being realized with ease.

21 (g). Measurements have been completed in Sialkot and the new assessments have been announced in two of the five tahsils of the district. The orders of Government on the third (Zafarwal) Assessment Report have just been received, and it is understood that the reports relating to the two remaining tahsils will shortly reach the Financial Commissioner. The settlement has lasted $5\frac{1}{2}$ years and has cost a little over three lakhs.

21 (h). The financial results of the re-assessment in Shahpur were noticed in last year's report. During the present year the Deputy Commissioner, who has been in charge of the settlement, has been engaged in dealing with the various subsidiary questions arising at settlement time, such as *inamdari* arrangements, forest matters, leases of Government lands and the like. The introduction of the new assessments has fortunately coincided with a year of favourable rainfall, and with the exception of a disastrous flood in the Jhelum, which did very great damage in the River circles at the end of June 1893, the prosperity has continued up to date.

21 (i). Mr. Dane, the Settlement Officer of Peshawar, took over charge in the cold weather of 1892-93, and during the year under report has been chiefly engaged in training the patwari staff. A new departure in the elaboration of the square system of measurements is described in the extracts. Heretofore it has been the custom to build the measurements in each village on separate base lines laid down independently of each other. One or two exceptions have occurred in the case of riverain villages. In Peshawar Mr. Dane has now laid down a series of fundamental base lines and diagonals running through many villages and forming a connected

frame-work over a large tract of country. The advantages claimed for this system are set forth in the passage extracted.

21 (k). The settlement operations in the Seni, Khwarram and Teri Tappas of the Khattak jagir, which were commenced in October 1891, extend to 95 villages. The measurement and mapping work has been completed. Records of occupancy and tenancy rights and holdings of each village have been prepared. The inquiries into rights of irrigation *máfis* and *lambárdári* questions are nearly finished. It is expected that the Assessment Report will be submitted early in 1894 and the Settlement Report before the close of the year.

21 (l). The Final Settlement Reports now with the Financial Commissioner, are those of North Umballa and Amritsar. The Gurdáspur, Hissár and Mamdot-Mukhtsar Reports were submitted to Government during the year.

22. *Surveys and boundary demarcations.*—The usual repairs of village boundary and tri-junction pillars were carried out during the year. A number of boundary disputes between villages in the Umballa district and the Patiala State have been finally decided. In the Siálkot district, the boundary with the Jammu State has been demarcated on the ground. Advantage has been taken of the presence of a Settlement Officer and staff in the Pesháwar district to settle several important frontier boundary cases. The survey operations in progress in this district have been alluded to above. In the Lahore and Gujrát districts a number of *rakhs* have been surveyed during the year. River boundary work has occupied the attention of the Deputy Commissioner of Shahpúr. It is not stated whether Settlement Officers have succeeded to any extent in inducing the people to accept fixed boundaries instead of the deep-stream rule, which is so prevalent in the Chenáb. The operation of the deep-stream rule is effecting important changes in the boundary between Dera Gházi Khan and Baháwalpur, and the Deputy Commissioner is submitting a separate report advocating the substitution of a permanent boundary.

The repair of the Imperial Trigonometrical Survey stations is entrusted to the Police. The Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery mentions that this year these repairs were effected by the Tahsildárs, the Police estimates having been found to exceed the funds available.

22 (a). An account of the operations of the Imperial Survey Party (Himaláya) will be found in Appendix B. In Kulu an area of 160 square miles, of which 40·6 square miles were demarcated forests, was surveyed on the 4-inch scale. The total area mapped in Kángra proper was 232 square miles, and in Mandi an area of 212 square miles was mapped on the 2-inch scale. A section of the Party was also engaged in a special survey for the Patiala State. In addition to topographical survey work a considerable amount of triangulation was accomplished in Kulu, Mandi and Sírmur.

23. *Processes for collection of land revenue.*—The number of writs and warrants issued in the year under report and the previous year were as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Writs (Section 68, Land Revenue Act)	21,742	23,100
Warrants (Section 69, Land Revenue Act)	7,260	11,398
Total	29,002	34,498

There was thus a considerable increase in the year under report in the number of coercive processes issued notwithstanding that the seasons were more favourable than in the previous year. This increase occurs in 23 out of the 31

districts. The districts in which coercive processes were most resorted to in the year under report were:—

District.	No. of processes.	District.	No. of processes.
Umballa ...	2,071	Gurdáspur ...	3,716
Mooltan ...	2,823	Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,714
Amritsar ...	4,494	Dera Gházi Khan ...	2,129
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	1,670

These are the districts in which the number of writs and warrants is always very large. In the present year indeed the figures for these seven districts exceed those for the remainder of the Province. In no other district did the number of processes amount to 1,400. Of the 34,498 processes, 29,943 were for the recovery of land revenue and the balance for recovery of other Government dues. Of the land revenue processes 10,803 were issued on the application of village headmen. The Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar attributes the large number of writs and warrants in his district to the lateness of the rabi harvest. Over 1,000 processes were issued in this district and over 900 in Mooltan for recovery of Government dues other than land revenue. As regards Mooltan it is explained that the peasant of that district is habitually indolent and will not pay up the demand due from him until the last moment. In Umballa the substitution of one for two instalments for the payment of the rabi land revenue had a good deal to do with the number of processes issued, the zamíndárs not having had sufficient notice of the change. In both Amritsar and Gurdáspur the largest number of processes were those issued at the instance of lambardárs.

The process fees or *talabána* levied under Rule 241 of the Land Revenue Act amounted to Rs. 25,870. Out of this fund extra peons were entertained at a cost of Rs. 7,828 and a surplus of Rs. 18,079, including some arrears, was credited as land revenue to Government. Last year the surplus so credited amounted to Rs. 13,864.

The subject of payment of land revenue into the treasury without pre-audit, which was noticed in last year's report in connection with the Umballa district, is still under consideration. The procedure adopted in Umballa, the chief feature of which is that the *dákhila* is prepared after and not before the actual deposit of the cash with the treasurer, has been explained in a Circular to other Deputy Commissioners, who have been asked to give their opinion on it. A series of frauds resulting in the embezzlement of large sums belonging to Government is reported from the Lahore district. The case will be reported to the Financial Commissioner, and there may be found in the circumstances disclosed by the investigation reasons for not dispensing with any of the existing checks provided by the procedure for payment of money into the treasury.

23 (a). The introduction of the system of payment of revenue by money orders throughout the Province has been sanctioned by Government, but some delay has occurred in bringing it into force. The Postmaster-General proposed certain amendments in the rules, and the Financial Commissioner is in communication with the Accountant-General in the matter. Meanwhile payment of revenue by money orders has been confined to the four districts originally selected for experiment, and to Jhang, where the Deputy Commissioner has introduced the system in anticipation of the Financial Commissioner's orders. The subject is not noticed in the Ferozepore district report. In the Delhi, Lahore, Jhang and Siálkot districts, the sums paid in this way were Rs. 15,967, Rs. 70,926, Rs. 17,000 and Rs. 17,715, respectively.

The privilege of paying revenue in this way is made use of chiefly by lambardárs whose payments are small and who live at a distance from the tahsíl. No doubt remittances would be larger if, as has been suggested, the commission charged in the case of sums over Rs. 100 were reduced to 8 annas per cent. It is not however altogether desirable that the system should, to a large extent, supersede the method of payment at the tahsíl, and if it is largely made use of for the remittance of small sums it will have fulfilled all reasonable expectations as to its utility.

24. *Record Rooms.*—The subject of record-room accommodation has engaged a considerable amount of attention in the year under report. By carrying out the rules for the destruction of records in a thorough manner, there is no doubt that much space now uselessly occupied, can in many places be made available. But there are on the other hand many vernacular record-rooms, in which even after the most complete clearance, the space available for the deposit of new records is quite inadequate to the requirements of the districts. Gujrát and Ferozepore may be mentioned especially as districts in which this is the case. In Delhi also the accommodation is very deficient. The Financial Commissioner proposes at the commencement of the next financial year, to consider the requirements of all districts in these respects in a comprehensive manner. It is believed that in some places the necessary space can be obtained by a better arrangement of existing offices and Courts. In others, the necessity for additional accommodation is urgent, and unavoidable. In the Hissár district an excellent record-room has been completed, which has been inspected by the Financial Commissioner. In the Kohát district, additions have been carried out.

As regards the destruction of useless records, much progress has been made in the year. In a considerable number of districts the work is complete up to date. Large extra establishments have been provided for Hoshiárpur, Jullundur and Ludhiána, where there were heavy arrears. It is intended to maintain these special establishments during the ensuing year, and it is hoped that within a reasonable time these record-rooms will be brought into proper order.

The management of record-rooms has been generally satisfactory; but in Ludhiána the record-room has been found to be in a state of disorder, and it is believed that some files are missing. This record-room has been inspected by the Financial Commissioner, and a thorough inquiry with a view to the reformation of the management is now being made.

The plan of separating the settlement statistics, and annual village returns, from the general records, and of placing them in a separate room, under the charge of the district kanúngo, has been carried out in some districts. The kanúngo's record office is intended to form a separate department of the general record office, but not to be entirely disunited from it. Subject to this condition, the plan of having separate kanúngos' record-rooms, is, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, an excellent one.

Regarding the plan of furnishing copies of records to applicants by value payable post, mention of which was made in the report of the preceding year, and in para. 13 of the Government Review, it appears that the system has been tried in the districts of Gurgáon, Amritsar, Jhelum and Gujrát. In Amritsar and Jhelum it is reported to have been successful; and in Gurgáon to be gaining popularity. In Gujrát the experiment was apparently not much appreciated. Generally the Financial Commissioner thinks, it would be more appreciated by the inhabitants of towns and large villages, than by a purely agricultural population, many of whom live at a distance from any Post Office.

25. *Other matters.*—One tahsíl (Doába Daúdzaí) in the Pesháwar district was abolished during the year, while in the Gujránwála district a new tahsíl (Khánga Dográn) containing the newly colonized waste was separated off from tahsíl Háfizabad. The Chenáb Canal scheme will eventually necessitate further territorial changes lower down the Doáb.

A fifth grade of Tahsildárs has recently been constituted, the rate of pay being fixed at Rs. 125 as in the case of the Settlement Extra Tahsildárs. The Naib-Tahsildár establishment has been graded at rates of salary varying from Rs. 75 to Rs. 50.

Some interesting remarks will be found among the extracts relating to the efforts which the Deputy Commissioner of Siálkot is making in the matter of establishing a fixed and recognized measure of capacity. The publication of information in regard to the ruling prices of grain for the purpose of adjusting debt transactions is another matter which is engaging the Deputy Commissioner's attention. Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery is acting in co-operation