ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

CHENAB, JHANG, CHUNIAN, AND JHELUM COLONIES

For the year ending 30th September 1909.

Published by Authority.

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1909.

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COLONY REPORT.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(Maximum number of pages fixed for the text—23.)

Proceedings of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Revenue and Agriculture (Irrigation) Department, No. 25, dated 1st March 1910.

READ—

Letter No. 84, dated the 12th February 1910, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, submitting with the Financial Commissioner's remarks, the Annual Report on the Punjab Colonies for the year ending 30th September 1909.

REMARKS.—The year ending 30th September 1909 has been a most favourable one for the Punjab colonies, and the only drawback was that the monsoon rains of 1908 were a little too heavy. Irrigation appears to have been on the whole satisfactory, prices were good, and there are no longer complaints of the inability of the railway to move the produce. The great prosperity of these tracts is evidenced by the prices which business men are ready to pay for market sites on new railway lines in the colony. In the auction sale at Jaranwala the price realized amounted to over £3,000 per acre, though the land sold was waste, uncommanded by the canal, and not forming part of any existing town. Other evidences of abounding prosperity are to be found in the general desire of the colonists for comfortable surroundings, in their interest in keeping the village-site clean and well-shaded by avenues of trees and in their ambition to have their children educated. This gratifying desire for improvement, material and mental, is not merely the outcome of prosperous circumstances. It has originated in and been fostered by the policy originally adopted of educating the people by rules and granting generous rewards, by the construction and maintenance of clean, sanitary homesteads and by planting the village site with trees. In these matters and in their readiness to adopt agricultural improvements, such as the use of machinery, the colonists now show the way to the rest of the Punjab.

2. The horse-breeding experiment in the Jhelum Colony continues to be successful, and the Chenab Colony also promises to be a valuable source for the supply to the Army of remounts as well as of mules. A separate reference should be made with regard to the proposed resumption of part of the large horse-breeding grants in the Shahpur district. The camel service grants have not been so successful as the others, because the villages inhabited by these grantees are situated at the tail of a distributary and their irrigation has not been very good. An improvement in their condition is reported this year, however, and the officer who is investigating camel diseases has pronounced Grantee Corps to be in a reasonably fit state, mainly because the camels go outside the colony for grazing during the surra season.

3. A further step in the direction of assimilating the colonies to ordinary districts has been taken in transferring to the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang complete charge of the colony villages in his district and in making Commissioners the controlling authorities for these areas. As their administration approaches the normal, there is less need for a lengthy review of the report by the Lieutenant-Governor, especially in view of the full note of the Financial Commissioner, with whose remarks His Honour entirely concurs.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, be communicated to the Financial Commissioner, and Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, and forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with the usual number of copies of the report.

By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. P. TOLLINTON,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

No. 84.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Dated LAHORE, 12*th February* 1910.

FROM

E. R. ABBOTT, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To

THE HON'BLE MR. H. P. TOLLINTON,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

SIR,

Sub-head 251
File No. 325.

I am directed to forward the Annual Colony Reports for the Chenab, Jhelum and Bari Doab Canals, together with the remarks on each of the officiating Financial Commissioner.

I have, etc.,

E. R. ABBOTT,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

REPORTS

ON

COLONIZATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1909.

CHENAB CANAL COLONY.

Allotment (Statement I) and cultivation (Statement III).

1. The year was one of the most successful in the history of the Colony, owing to the reaping of a splendid *rabi*; and the continuance of very high prices. The allotted area has now reached a total of 1,841,338 acres upon which 1,881,771 acres of crops were sown. On both the Rakh and Gugera branches the area sown was well above cent. per cent. of the area allotted. On the Jhang branch the percentage was 69 only. No reason has been given in the reports for this low percentage on the Jhang branch, which was also noticed last year, but no doubt one cause has been the silt trouble mentioned in the next paragraph. The acreage sown on the area given out for temporary cultivation was 1,155, nearly all in the *kharif* harvest. Of this less than one-half matured The *kharif* crop was to some extent spoilt by heavy rain and the amount of *kharaba* given, 18 per cent., was fairly high. The *rabi*, however, was a magnificent harvest, and it was only found necessary to remit the assessment on 5 per cent. of the sown area. The sown area for the whole year shows a rise of 10 per cent. as compared with the previous year, while the percentage of failure fell from 16½ to 9. The proportion of *rabi* to *kharif* sowings increased from 68 to 70 per cent. These figures are very different from what might be wished from the point of view of the ease with which the demand for water can be met, but they represent an established and natural system of cultivation, any modification of which must be very gradual. It is very satisfactory to hear of the improvement that is taking place in land in the south of the Colony which looked very unpromising. But on the other hand the growth of *kallar* elsewhere is a cause of anxiety, and the search for a remedy is one of the most pressing matters for investigation by the Agricultural Department. Labour is very scarce and very dear, and there is a great field for the use of labour-saving machinery. Fortunately many of the Colonists are intelligent enough to appreciate the fact. The figures regarding exports given in the reports of the Deputy Commissioners of Lyallpur and Gujranwala afford striking evidence of overflowing prosperity.

General.

2. Administrative control of the Chenab Colony was made over during the year to the Commissioners of the divisions in which it is included. The Settlement Commissioner who previously exercised this control, has now ceased to have any connection with this as with the other colonies, except as regards Settlement operations. It seems remarkable, however, that the Commissioner of Multan should have had no information at all of the special silt clearance on the Jhang branch, which, as the Financial Commissioner learns from paragraph 15 of Captain Ferrar's report, took place during the year. The necessary measures seem to have been carried out with great promptitude and tact. The complete transfer of the charge of the Chenab Colony villages of the Jhang district to the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang, which took place on October 1st, 1909, like the transfer of control to Commissioners above referred to, is a step towards assimiliating the administration of Colony areas to that of an ordinary district.

The Financial Commissioner has received no communication from the Military authorities concerning the 6,454 acres of uncommanded land placed at their disposal for lift irrigation under the orders of Government conveyed in letter No. 2072, dated 17th August 1908.

3. The plan by which village headmen in the Chenab Colony are required to keep a mare for mule-breeding is a success. Owing to the prices obtained for mules the condition is in reality anything but onerous. Among the very large number of headmen in the Colony there must, of course, be recalcitrants, but these appointments are so valuable that there should be no difficulty in keeping men to their engagements. The Financial Commissioner understands that the Army Department are quite satisfied with the success of the scheme and would be glad to see it extended.

Service conditions.
Mule-breeding.

Horse-breeding, of course, is not a condition of grant in the Chenab Colony. Such stock as is raised there is the result of purely voluntary effort, and the progress that is being made is a very hopeful feature.

Horse-breeding.

The condition of the camel grantees is reported to be slightly better, but 98 of them are still perforce exempted from the obligation to keep their camels in a condition fit for service. The prevalence of *surra* may become a very serious matter, unless the investigation, which is now being carried out, discovers some preventive or cure for that deadly disease.

Camel grantees.

4. In July last the orders of Government were received that capitalist and yeoman grantees, who had not yet purchased proprietary rights in their grants, should be warned of the liability to an increased purchase price that would, under the conditions applicable to their grants, be incurred if they deferred purchase until after the introduction of the new assessments. During the year full proprietary rights were acquired in 14,466 acres, chiefly in the Lyallpur district. From the district reports about 9¼ lakhs appear to have been paid on this account. The purchase price obtained is not included in Statement IV. The above figures include instalments on account, in cases where full title has not yet been acquired. The extent to which the option to purchase has been exercised has not been ascertained, but the Financial Commissioner will ask the Deputy Commissioners to include a notice of this matter in their reports next year.

Acquisition of proprietary title.

5. For the exhibition of the recoveries on capital account the form used in the previous year for the Jhelum Colony has now been prescribed as Statement IV in all cases. Except for one item, which is the subject of litigation, the auction account in the Chenab Colony is clear. Small sums are still recovered as *nazarana*, but practically the whole of these entrance fees have been paid. Over half-a-lakh of rupees was realized on account of acreage rate and the balance still recoverable is small. The capitsl account of this canal is in a very satisfactory state. The omission to include the amount of purchase price in Statement IV is a defect, in view of the large amounts paid in on this account: and arrangements will be made to have the figures reported in future.

Capital account.
Statement IV.

6. Sir James Wilson's review of the Upper Jhang Branch Assessment Circle was forwarded to Government in March last, and Captain Ferrar's report on the Lower Jhang Branch Circle II with the Settlement Commissioner's review was submitted in September. Orders have lately been received that the proposals should be re-cast with a view to the introduction of a fixed demand in all cases except where any other form of assessment than the fluctuating one is out of the question. Mr. de Montmorency, who has on return from furlough been put on special duty for the purpose, and Captain Ferrar, Assistant Colonization Officer, are now preparing supplementary assessment reports, in which revised assessment data will, under the orders of Government, be incorporated, derived from "more recent information as to the value of produce and rents in the Colony."

Settlement Operations.

7. The Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, refers in paragraph 11 of his report to a misunderstanding on the part of the Irrigation Department, under which

Zaildars.

objection was raised to the payment, in accordance with the universal practice in the province, of the emoluments of zaildars and inamdars out of the land revenue demands; on the ground that the indirect credit due to the Department was being reduced without justification. This matter has been settled in communciation with the Chief Engineer.

Colony Towns.

8. In this Colony the Government of India's sanction to the appropriation of the sale-proceeds of sites to the improvement of the towns extends up to 31st March 1911, up to which date in the case of Lyallpur, Gujranwala, Toba Tek Singh and Chiniot Road payment of the proceeds to the Municipal or Town Fund, as the case may be, was sanctioned. The extraordinary prices realised at the initial sale of sites in the new town of Jaranwala in Lyallpur district on the new Gugera branch line proves what a large amount of wealth exists in the Colony. Owing to the slow progress made in the construction of the line, the eastern third of which alone has been opened for traffic as yet, no attempt has been made to establish the second proposed Gugera branch town, which will be located at Tandlianwala.

The State-controlled market of Chuharkhana on the Shahdara-Sangla Railway in Gujranwala owes its existence to the Chenab Colony, though it is actually situated outside its limits. Its administration is on similar lines to that of the Colony towns proper. The initial sale of sites, which took place in 1908, realised Rs. 53,500. The Government of India's sanction to the appropriation of the sale-proceeds for improvements extends (*vide* Punjab Government letter No. 483-S., dated 15th June 1906) up to May 15th, 1911. The construction of the town is in progress. The Jhang market, which is in charge of the Deputy Commissioner of that district, has been moderately sucessful.

Special sales in Lyallpur.

9. The Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, has not reported the use made of the permission, agreed to by Government during the year, to sell at a low fixed price sites for residences in the extension of Lyallpur City.

The attention of Government has already been directed to the large price obtained in the sale by auction of certain bungalow sites close to the town of Lyallpur, sanction to which was conveyed in Punjab Government letter No. 551, dated 30th July 1909. Even for sites in the Chenab Colony a price which works out to Rs. 2,466 per acre was somewhat of a surprise.

Pre-emption.

10. The Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur wishes for an early decision as to the extent to which pre-emption exists in the Colonies. As regards towns at least there would seem to be no objection to the immediate issue of a notification under Section 7 (2) of Act II of 1905 declaring the non-existence of any such right.

Notice of Officers.

11. Captain Ferrar has written an excellent report of his work in the Lyallpur part of the Colony and the Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala and the Commissioner of Lahore have both pointed out the good qualities shown by Mr. Shuttleworth, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Hafizabad, in Colony management.

JHELUM CANAL COLONY.

Administration.

12. The post of Colonization Officer was abolished on April 1st, 1909, when charge was made over by Mr. Smith to the Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur. It has been found necessary to retain for the present the services of an Assistant Colonization Officer, assisted by a Colony Tahsildar and three Colony Naib Tahsildars, who are supernumerary to the ordinary district establishment. The scattered Government estates irrigated from the Jhelum Canal in Jhang are in the charge of the Deputy Commissioner of that district.

Allotment.
Statement I.

13. A re-calculation of the areas shewn in Statement No. I has been furnished to the Financial Commissioner since the Deputy Commissioner Shahpur's report was written, and it is now ascertained that the total allotted area in

Shahpur amounts to 366,265 acres. The larger areas given in column 6 of Statement I include areas of village sites, etc., not allotted for cultivation. During the year the allotments included some 8,500 acres given to local cultivators and 1,800 acres to outsiders in fulfilment of promises previously made. Under instructions lately issued by the Financial Commissioner, 5 villages have been abandoned as hopeless. The unallotted balance is shown as 46,100 acres of which a good deal has been recently allotted. These figures do not include allotments in the Jhang district, where the area has been reduced to 18,778 acres owing to the resumption of allotments not actually taken up.

Unallotted grants.

14. When the Financial Commissioner was first supplied with a register of unallotted grants by the Colonization Officer in June 1908, it was found that 1,389 squares had still to be provided. In addition to the efforts made in the Jhelum Colony to meet these claims, any suitable land becoming available in the Chenab and Chunian Colonies is offered to grantees and small areas have been disposed of in this way. Progress is slow and 1,307 squares still remained unallotted when the present Jhelum Colony report was written. Since then, however, a good many grantees have been accommodated or found not to require land. At present about 30,000 acres are still required to make good the deficit.

Conditions.

15. The sanction of Government was obtained during the year to a statement of conditions applicable to grants to village headmen on the same lines as that previously sanctioned in the Chenab Colony. A statement of conditions for the grantees who have received land on tree-planting conditions is still under the consideration of the Financial Commissioner.

Cultivation.
Statement III.

16. The area sown on the permanently allotted area in Shahpur is shown as 334,974 acres only or 92 per cent., an increase of 11,670 acres as compared with the previous year. The percentage of failure fell from 15 to 12. The temporary cultivation exceeded 20,000 acres, but the proportion of failure was much higher. As in the other Colony *rabi* crops accounted for about 70 per cent. of the total. Both *kharif* and *rabi* harvests were excellent, though the former suffered to some extent from excessive rain. This is the second year in succession in which the Colony has been free from the calamities which dogged its early days and the increase in prosperity is graphically shown in the trade returns given in paragraph 13 of Deputy Commissioner's report. In the Jhang estates the results are widely different. Only 42 per cent. of the allotted area was sown, and about one-fifth of the sowings failed to mature.

Horse-breeding.

17. The result of the horse-breeding operations continued to be highly satisfactory, though the figures for young stock bought by the Army Remount Department were slightly, and by Native Cavalry much, lower than in the previous year. The number of fillies bought for replacements rose from 148 to 224. The question whether in the absence of sons the widow should succeed for her lifetime to horse-breeding grants is one which can probably be decided without waiting for final orders on the Colonies Committee's report. The conditions limit succession to males, but people generally would approve of their modification in such a way as to give the widow possession for life or till re-marriage. The *sufedposh* horse-breeders have generally proved a failure, and the offer might well be made to release some of them from horse-breeding conditions in return for the surrender of part of their grants. The area resumed would become available for allotment to cavalry grantees who have not yet received their land.

Capital account.
Statement IV.

8. The collection of *nazarana* is proceeding satisfactorily. The balances are small, and apparently over Rs. 27,000 were paid in before the instalments were due. The total demand still to be recovered in this colony is reported to be about Rs. 1½ lakhs.

The condition of the acreage rate collections is not so good though, as a matter of fact, the acreage rate demand from Colony villages has been practically

paid up in full. The orders as to proprietary villages referred to by Mr. French, were issued by the Financial Commissioner and extend to the Lower Jhelum Canal certain rules sanctioned for the Lyallpur district in 1907. The delay in the issue of these orders was due to the investigations of the Colonies Committee. It has been known for some time past that in many cases the demand recovered was excessive. The accounts are very complicated, but an effort will be made to effect redress in cases of excess collections.

Towns.

19. The progress in the towns in Shahpur is satisfactory. Sargodha and Bhalwal are notified areas and Sillanwali will shortly become one. The appropriation of sale-proceeds of town sites in the Jhelum Colony was extended to the 1st November 1912 under orders conveyed in Punjab Government endorsement No. 215, dated 12th March 1909, up to which period the sale-proceeds may be credited under the same sanction to the funds of the notified areas as they come into existence.

The balances outstanding in the case of Sargodha and Bhalwal have not yet been made over to the town funds of these places owing to non-provision of funds in the Budget. The actual amount due to the towns is under investigation, and it is hoped that the transfer will be made at the beginning of the new financial year.

The market at Shahjiwana in Jhang has so far been a failure. It suffers from the neighbourhood of Sillanwali which promises to become a very flourishing town.

Settlement proceedings.

20. The orders referred to in paragraph 26 of last year's report under which the investigations, with a view to the record of occupancy rights, were suspended by the Financial Commissioner were withdrawn during the year, but it appears that a start has not yet been made.

Mr. Hailey's assessment report on the area commanded by the Lower Jhelum Canal in the Shahpur district was submitted to Government in May last. As no alteration in the present charges was proposed until *Kharif* 1911, the Government orders were that the assessment rates should be revised and brought up to date. The Colony was in a depressed state when Mr. Hailey wrote his report, and he took a pessimistic view of the growth of the Colony which subsequent events have not justified. The Government orders also contemplate the extensive introduction of fixed assessment. The assessment report is being revised by Mr. Rudkin who has been entrusted with the work, in addition to his already heavy duties.

The substitution of fluctuating assessments for the present fixed demand on unirrigated areas in villages partially irrigated and in villages of the Bhera-Chenab Assessment Circle lying outside irrigation limits is not, strictly speaking, a Colony proceeding at all. In the former case, the work has been completed, and in the latter, it is being taken in hand this cold weather.

Notice of officers.

21. It is to be regretted that the Colony has lost the services of Mr. French, who had a thorough knowledge of the work. The Assistant Colonization Officer, Mr. Rudkin, is admirably adapted for his task, and has much influence with the Janglis. If he can make them in any degree like the Jangli settlers, who form one of the best elements in the Chenab Colony, he will have accomplished an excellent piece of work.

CHUNIAN BARI DOAB COLONY.

Allotment.
Statement I.

22. The only important allotment in the Chunian Colony was the distribution to peasants of adjoining villages of such land as was not required for the Lower Bari Doab Canal, when its alignment was finally fixed. Except for the Rakh Chor land the unallotted areas are now very small. This land is reserved for allotment to the Native officers selected each year by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for special reward grants of an annual value of Rs. 400. Under orders conveyed in Punjab Government endorsement No. 99, Revenue and Agriculture, dated 1st February 1908, the grant is to be of 2 squares

in proprietary right or of 2⅔rds. squares in occupancy right. It appears that only two grantees have been found willing to take land on these terms, one of whom took up his grant in the previous year. In view of what the Deputy Commissioner reports as to the quality of the land the Financial Commissioner will make inquiries whether the specified areas really bring in the desired income.

Cultivation. Statement III.

23. On the 77,456 acres returned as allotted in this Colony 84,075 acres were sown, of which 12½ per cent. were recorded as having failed to mature a crop. Thus 95 per cent. of the area allotted bore a matured crop during the year. With the exception of the water-rates the assessments of Colony land on the Upper Bari Doab Canal are fixed, and with this high proportion of matured crops the colonists must have had an exceedingly successful year. Now that the land reserved for the Lower Bari Doab Canal has been disposed of, the area available for temporary cultivation has been greatly reduced, and the area sown during the year on temporary cultivation terms is insignificant.

Settlement Proceedings

24. The preparation of the record-of-rights for the Colony villages has been completed with commendable promptitude.

Capital Account.

25. The auction at which the Rakh Khana Nipal land, referred to in paragraph 6 of the Deputy Commissioner's report, was sold, took place in 1905, and it is clear that very considerable forbearance has been shown to the purchasers. It is satisfactory to find that a large part of the previous outstandings have been realised during the year: no report, however, has been received as regards the defaulters. Some Rs. 2,00,000 out of the auction-proceeds were allotted for improvements in the Colony. Out of this allotment the road from Pattoki to Halla has been metalled and a rest-house constructed at Pattoki. In addition Rs. 10,000 have been made over to the District Board for unmetalled roads. Funds have not as yet been made available for the other sanctioned works, one of which, the Chunian-Pattoki road, is mentioned in paragraph 14 of the Deputy Commissioner's report. A statement of income and expenditure on this account has been called for by Government and will be submitted shortly.

Towns

26. Sanction of the Government of India was communicated with Punjab Government endorsement No. 533, dated 25th May 1906, to the appropriation for five years on the usual terms of the proceeds of the sales of town sites at Pattoki. The period expires on May 10th, 1911. Now that the town has been constituted a notified area, it is desirable to hand over the balance to the town fund. It has been reported, however, that the Accountant-General has not kept the prescribed accounts for the Pattoki fund and some difficulty is being experienced in ascertaining what the exact balance is. It is hoped that it will be possible to hand over the balance on April 1st, 1910: in any case a large sum remains unexpended. There will probably be no difficulty in obtaining sanction to the extension of the period of appropriation beyond the original five years, should this be found advisable, as this course has been agreed to both in the Chenab and Jhelum Colonies.

Officers.

27. Changes in the charge of the Chunian Colony have unfortunately been frequent.

CHENAB CANAL COLONY.

I.—LYALLPUR AND JHANG DISTRICTS.

(*Captain M. L. Ferrar, Deputy Commissioner.*)

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—No remarks.

2. *Conditions.—Mule-breeding conditions.*—Forty Imperial horse and 54 donkey stallions were distributed in the Jhang and Lyallpur part of the colony as compared with 35 horse and 42 donkey stallions last year. Two more horse and 6 more donkey stallions were received just after the close of the year, making a total in the colony of 42 horse and 60 donkey stallions.

Two thousand and seventy-nine mares for horse-breeding and 3,333 mares for mule-breeding, were covered during the year by Imperial stallions as compared with 1,716 and 3,495 mares, respectively, in the previous year. The slight decrease in mule-breeding mares covered is accounted for by the prevalence of "surra" and a certain amount of slackness on the part of the lambardars.

Thirty-one young stock horses were purchased for British Cavalry and 55 for Native Cavalry, *i.e.*, a total 86 for the army. During the year 393 mules were purchased for the army as compared with 351 last year and 110 the year before. As remarked last year horse and mule-breeding have received an equal stimulus from the presence of an Army Remount Department Officer, as will appear from the above figures which show that progress is being made and that the number of colonists interested in horse and mule-breeding continues to increase.

There are many lambardars, however, who evade conditions. The Superintendent, Army Remount Department, keeps very full notes of all his collections, and having found during the year under report that reprimands for slackness had not had a sufficient result he reported a large number of lambardars, of whom a certain proportion have been fined.

The mules brought during the past financial year were all of a very good stamp as reported by the Superintendent, Army Remount Department. It speaks well for the ultimate success of the lambardari mule-breeding scheme.

Five more stallion stables were built during the year.

Camel grantees.—The camel corps are not yet at full strength, as there has been no improvement as regards irrigation in connection with 98 out of the 132 persons who were exempted under orders of the Financial Commissioner from keeping their camels in fit condition for service until such time as their water-supply improves or a transfer can be arranged. In mauzas 185, 186, 188, and 271, 34 grantees have had their exemption from liability to conditions cancelled as they have been maturing sufficient crops for the last two harvests. 588 camels were branded during the year. The system of taccavi for purchasing replacements on the security of individual grants is still popular among the Baloches. Rs. 17,800 were advanced during the year for this purpose.

There still exists difficulty in procuring sarvans, and there was general complaint about the scarcity of fodder for the camels.

I have not received any figures from the Registration Officer giving the mortality among camels, but complaints of "surra" have been very great during the hot weather, and many individuals have sufferred heavy losses.

3. *Allotment.*—A fresh area of 2,448 acres was allotted during the year, of which 1,970 acres were allotted in the Lyallpur District and 478 acres in the Jhang District. This allotment was made in miscellaneous small grants. $4\frac{3}{4}$ squares were granted to Khan Sahib Muhammad Behram Khan, a disappointed Jhelum Canal civil grantee, in mauza 263, Gugera Branch, under orders contained in Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner's No. 6379 of 26th November 1908. A major portion of the balance was absorbed in making

Statements Nos. I and II.

permanent allotment of the area held by temporary cultivators, while the rest represents area allotted in lieu of area taken up for railway, roads and canal purposes, and also for making up to a full square half lambardari squares held on lambardari mule-breeding terms.

An attempt was made to give land in compensation wherever it was possible to do so. A grant of about 4 squares comprised of odd bits of land was sanctioned on the Dangali Distributary for Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram on capitalist terms under orders of the Financial Commissioner, contained in his Senior Secretary's No. 2438 of 24th April 1909, as from an irrigation point of view no one else could find any use for those detached bits, but the grantee failed to take possession of the land in question during the year under report, hence figures relating to this grant have been excluded from Statement No. IV.

Seven hundred and sixty-three exchanges were sanctioned, involving an area of 15,196 acres. These exchanges took place on the branches detailed below :—

Name of Branch.	No. of exchanges.	Area in acres.
Gugera Branch	417	8,716
Rakh "	15	421
Jhang "	331	6,059
Total ...	763	15,196

These were chiefly made by the Assistant Colonization Officer after inspection of the spot during the course of assessment. Besides this the heavy and disastrous rainfall in the Toba Tek Singh Tahsil necessitated exchanges of land which were out of command or rendered unfit for cultivation.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—According to the Irrigation Department figures the area sown in the colony portions of the Lyallpur and Jhang Districts during the year under report was 1,671,617 acres, against 1,539,906 acres in the previous year. The total allotted area as it stood on 1st October 1909 was 1,630,219 acres, of which 1,671,617 acres were actually sown or more than cent per cent. It shows that grantees continue to over-crop their land despite complaints of deficiency of water. This high percentage is to some extent also due to the timely and well distributed spring and autumn rains which rendered sowing operations independent of canal water.

Statement No. III.

The percentage allowed for failed crops on the area under cultivation amounted to 9·12, against 16·83 in the previous year. It will be seen from the above that there has been a considerable increase in the area sown over last year while the area failed has decreased.

The outturn of the wheat crop was exceptionally plentiful in consequence of heavy and timely rainfall which proved most beneficial to the sowing operations. The exports during the year under report by the Railway alone was 15,065,398 maunds approximately. At the same time very extraordinary prices prevailed in the market. On the whole the year under report was an exceptional one both as regards prices and magnificent yield and will be long remembered by the cultivators.

The interest of this large, and exceptionally intelligent, rural population in freedom of export will some day prove an important counterpoise to the agitation of the town and professional classes for restrictions.

H. J. MAYNARD.

During July there was good, general and frequent rain in all the three tahsils. In August there was disastrous rain coupled with floods and breaches of canal channels which caused heavy losses of grain, cattle life and property in the Toba Tek Singh and Samundri Tahsils. Few kacha houses escaped without some damage. In September there was rain which was of the greatest benefit

to the farmer. The winter rains were light but were scarcely needed. In April there came heavy and timely rains which were most beneficial to the wheat crop and were responsible for the heaviest outturn per acre of wheat known since the initiation of this Colony. Besides the August rains laid a good foundation for a fine Rabi harvest. Toria was an excellent crop.

In Kharif 1908 sugarcane was a very good crop. Maize failed largely. Gram was an excellent crop and the yield was plentiful. It was, however, considerably damaged by the April rains on the threshing floor. Special remissions were made by the Irrigation Department for maize and other kharif crops in Toba Tek Singh. It will thus be seen that the kharif crops were not quite a success. On the other hand the zamindars sustained heavy losses in certain places in consequence of disastrous results of heavy rains, but the magnificent rabi which followed made the zamindars forget all their distress and made their financial position far better than before.

During the year, however, very extensive remodelling of outlets has been carried out in most of the sub-divisions of the Jhang Division. In some of the villages, especially near Dhaular and its neighbourhood, the reduction was perhaps overdone and there has been an undue scarcity of water.

The question of kallar outcrop in the colony is still receiving the attention of the Agricultural Department. This evil is on the increase, but generally in the better lands. The country in the Toba Tek Singh Tahsil, which had every appearance of being bad land, continues to improve every year and does not lie much behind the higher parts of the Bar in fertility.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—Confined to mauza 429, Jhang Branch, which will never be fit for permanent allotment.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The item outstanding on account of auction purchase is that referred to last year. It is still the subject of a pending suit.

Statement No. IV.

The nazarana money shown on the statement as due represents the second instalment payable during the next year.

The balance on account of acreage rate is due from the Bhangu Branch and the proprietary mauzas on the Ravi. The balance outstanding against the former is due to the poorness of soil and deficiency of water-supply which discouraged colonists from settling on the land. The land has improved considerably since then, and it is hoped that the amount due will be recovered soon. As regards the amount recoverable from the latter the demand has just been fixed and will be recoverable after the close of the year under report.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—1,173 peasant grantees have acquired occupancy rights over 29,902 acres during the year under report.

Eight-six grantees purchased full proprietary rights in 13,700 acres and 394 grantees acquired conditional title in 59,981 acres by paying instalments of purchase money. The total receipts of purchase money were Rs. 9,10,043. This marked increase over last year is mainly due to the purchase of title by many yeomen and capitalists in response to the warning given to the nazarana-paying grantees in Punjab Government No. 794-S of 5th July 1909.

Prices of land have gone up very high owing to good harvests and extraordinary prices prevailing in the market. The prices asked by the owners are prohibitive. Two transactions were negotiated during the year on the average price of Rs. 4,000 per square. This rate is no doubt not very high but it was an exceptional case as the vendors were unable to manage their land and were inclined to part with it at any price.

The extent to which pre-emption exists under the present law in the colony is a matter of great importance and requires early decision. The three cases reported last year are still pending and their decision is being watched keenly.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The total number of mutations attested was 16,072 as compared with 33,454 last year. Of these 146 were attested by the Deputy

Prices during the year were very high. The June and July prices especially were most tempting to zamindars as wheat, the chief staple food, was being sold at the time at famine rates.

The collection of silt in the upper reaches of the Jhang Branch together with the poorness of the banks caused numerous breaches and great trouble during the hot weather. In accordance with the orders received from Government, the Jhang Branch was closed for a fortnight in order to clear silt from the bed between Sukheki and Beranwala where high bars of silt had occurred which were the chief cause of trouble. It would have been impossible to give sufficient water for toria sowings but for the prompt and active measures taken to clear out the silt. Some 15,000 men were required for the work. The labour was arranged from among the cultivators through the grantees of that Branch the quota being one man or half-a-man per square. The labour for silt clearance was paid for at the rate of Rs. 3 per 1,000 cubic feet. Besides each man was paid his railway fare and a day's wage of annas 4 for each day spent in travelling. A number of special trains were run from Jhang, Toba, Gojra, Lyallpur and other places to Sangla and Marh. Some 20,000, men were actually on the work which was well organised by the Irrigation Department and carried out without a hitch. Mr. Shuttleworth, Sub-Divisional Officer of Hafizabad, was of the utmost assistance in arrangements of every kind and I was much indebted to him for his aid. The upper reach is now secure, but there remains a further reach by Niwan which should receive similar treatment. The precarious Jhang Branch tail villages will be then as secure as art can make them.

I have no information regarding this matter, but I gather that the action was taken under Part VIII of the Act: the grantees being treated, for the nonce, as "proprietors, sub-proprietors or farmers." These are delicate operations in sophisticated places.

H. J. MAYNARD.

Colony charge of the Jhang villages was handed over to the Deputy Commissioner, Jhang, on 1st October.

16. *Extensions.*—The extensions are all pending. No work has been done on any extension this year. It is understood that their fate will be decided on receipt of orders on the report of the Colonies Committee.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

17. *Establishments.*—The establishment is as follows:—

1 Settlement Naib Tahsildar.

3 Settlement Kanungos.

12 Settlement Patwaris.

Naib Tahsildar Sultan Mahmud continues to do useful work on measurements.

The rest of the staff has worked well, but work is lightening.

II.—GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(*Sheikh Asghar Ali, Deputy Commissioner.*)

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—None.

2. *Conditions.*—During the year nineteen tenants obtained occupancy rights and one capitalist grantee in mauza No. 3, Gugera Branch, proprietary rights. Mule-breeding conditions were attached to two lambardari appointments. A few fines have been inflicted on lambardars for breach of the conditions of their grant, but most lambardars now fully realise the profit to be derived from mule-breeding and are becoming keener in this matter.

3. *Allotment.*—Nine hundred and sixty-nine acres on the Rakh Branch were newly allotted or re-allotted after confiscation, against 188 acres on the Gugera. A total of 163 acres were resumed on both branches; of the new grants 263 acres were given to Mazhbi Sikhs on the recommendation of the Commanding Officers of the Sikt Pioneer Regim...

Statements Nos. I and II.
The Mazhbis seem doing well.

C. G. PARSONS.

Two hundred and ninety-eight acres were given out by the Deputy Commissioner as rewards to persons who had rendered meritorious services in Colony, Police, anti-plague work, etc. Sixty-six acres were taken up by the disappointed Jhelum grantees, who on the whole do not seem anxious to accept the small and scattered pieces of inferior land that still remain unallotted. The balance of newly distributed land consists of that given as lambardari grants ; released on appeal, etc.

This is the case.
C. G. PARSONS.

Seventy-five acres were confiscated for non-observance of the conditions of the abadkari grants. The remaining area resumed consisted of confiscated plantation and lambardari grants. Twenty-seven exchanges, affecting 656 acres, were sanctioned during the year.

The 350 acres shown in Statement No. I as unallotted balance on the Gugera Branch is mostly of poor quality or high lying. An addition of 60 squares (*i.e.*, 1,662 acres) should be made to the unallotted balance on the Gugera Branch as, since the year under report, it has been found that plot No. 1, lying between mauza No. 371, Gugera Branch and mauza No. 2 west and east, and mauza, No. 4 Gugera Branch and Nankana Sahib in the Lahore District north and south, is within the Khangah Dogran Tahsil. The whole of this area of 60 squares has been reserved for some Nahra Wattus from the Lyallpur District. A water-course had been constructed from R. D. 238,500, Upper Gugera Branch, and after the year under report measurement has been commenced.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The total sowings of the year amounted to 201,054 acres with 8·99 per cent. of failed crops, against 163,893 acres with 16 per cent. failed crops in the previous year. The rabi crop of 1907 was on a restricted area; so the increase of 29,379 acres in the rabi sowings represents little more than a return to normal figures.

Statement No. III.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—None.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The figures in Statement No. IV require no comment.

Statement No. IV.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—In one case proprietary rights over 165 acres were obtained on payment of Rs. 3,399-2-1. Occupancy rights over 450 acres were obtained by 19 tenants.

8. *Mutation cases.*—One thousand five hundred and thirty-five mutations were disposed of by the Colony Naib Tahsildar, 5 by the Revenue Assistant, 126 by the Sub-Divisional Officer and 77 by the Deputy Commissioner. Six were referred to the Financial Commissioner. The mutation work suffered apparently from the fact that there were no less than 3 Colony Naib Tahsildars at various times during the year.

However the mutation work, which is heavy, is fairly up-to-date.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—None. Thirty-five jamabandis of agricultural land and 10 of village sites were prepared in the year.

10. *Village sites.*—Three hundred and forty-four house and shop sites were given out in 1908-09. A total of Rs. 9,526 ground rent was recovered.

The sanitary condition of village sites continues to improve, especially in Arain, Jangli and Saini villages. The Janglis are the cleanest. One reason of that is that they never keep their cattle inside their houses and seldom in the village. Many of the colonists now realise the benefits of clean surroundings, a good drinking well and shady avenues of trees, while the sanitary grants-in-aid provide a healthy stimulus to others. Some of the villages which have won these grants, especially Karkan, have utilised them to build excellent brick-houses for travellers. Unfortunately in a few cases the question of how to dispose of the reward has proved a source of discord in the villages concerned.

I was much struck by the avenues in some villages in the Colony.
C. G. PARSONS.

Eleven thousand four hundred and seventy-five young trees have been planted in and around village sites in the year, but, for the present, attention to the large numbers of young trees planted since 1907 is more important than extensive new plantings. There are now considerably over a lakh of trees in village sites. Needless to say almost all these are in abadkari villages and not in Rais or Sofed-posh chaks.

Five wells were completed out of 16 under construction at the beginning o the year. With the exception of a few Capitalist and Sofedposh villages almos each village is now provided with one or more excellent wells, with parapets an drains, often also roofed in, and supplied with tanks. Many Arain village employ a charsa. The waste water from the well is led by channels, ofte pakka, to the trenches that water the village trees.

Many villages, especially those of the Arains, have built handsom mosques of baked bricks and good dewankhanas. A few Sikh villages hav pakka dharmsalas. The Mazhbi and many of the Capitalist and Sufedpos villages, in spite of the example of the abadkari villages and of much precep still successfully emulate the unsanitary conditions of the villages of the ol districts. If all the colonists would imitate the example of the Janglis who sta their cattle outside the village site would use the ahatas allotted for th purpose of stacking their cattle dun the interior of many villages would b vastly improved.

I spent a month in the Gujranwala District this winter, principally in the Colony area; and, ignoring such small sanitary defects as are pointed out by the Deputy Commissioner, the material progress to any one visiting the Colony for the first time is amazing.

C. G. PARSONS.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*— Fifteen Lambardars have been appointed fill up vacancies, caused by deaths, etc. One Sufedposh in Sangla zail died and h successor has been appointed after the year under report. Most of the zailda continue to do useful work in encouraging sanitation, tree-planting, etc.

12. *Census.*—None.

13. *Towns and markets.*—Sangla Hill and Shahkot are the only tow actually in the Colony area, Khang Dogran is just outside and the ne Government market town of Chuha khana,* started in 1908, is 5 or 6 mi from the nearest Colony villa However both of these owe the possibility of their existence to canal and to the colony whence they draw most of their trade. During year under report Sangla has be provided† with a drainage syst at the cost of about Rs. 32,000. In 1908 Shahkot was gazetted as a Noti Area; however, its prosperity is clining‡ owing to its not being on line of railway. If the proposed from Shahkot to Buchiana, (on the Chichoke-Mallian and Shorkot Railway is ever constructed, it will be of immense benefit to Shahkot and the surrou ing villages. Shahkot's neigh Sangla§ has enjoyed increased c mercial prosperity since the oper Railway line, which prosperity wil of the proposed line from Sangl Sangla town will be needed at an e financial year amounted to 406

*Chuharkhana mandi is now being constructed in sections. I believe it will be a thriving place.

C. G. PARSONS.

†It still requires amplification.

C. G. PARSONS.

‡It has, however, a still busy and crowded bazar.

C. G. PARSONS.

§Sangla is a very interesting place with a great future, I think, before it.

C. G. PARSONS.

14. *Communications.*—This matter has been touched on above. of the Sangla Hill-Shahdara Junction Railway from Chichoki-Mallian to Jaranwala which has been al new line of Railway from Chichoki-Mallian to Jaranwala which has been al completed will serve the Gugera Branch, though this line d to the U Gugera Branch, will Gujran portion of the Colony. N and 1 miles fro

The construction of a metalled road from Mananwala to Chuharkhana market and Railway Station is proposed. This road, if constructed, would greatly facilitate the carting of agricultural produce from the south-eastern part of the Colony to the Railway, which is a difficult matter in the present condition of Colony roads, especially after rain.

I wrote to the N.-W. Railway Management to ascertain whether there was any chance of a Railway to connect Chuharkhana, Khangah Dogran and Hafizabad or to connect Gujranwala, Khangah Dogran and Sangla, but the reply was not hopeful.

C. G. PARSONS.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The irrigation of several of the villages complained about by Mr. Estcourt in his last year's report has been much improved ; there are still complaints from mauzas Nos. 537, 538 and 539, Rakh Branch (now irrigated from the Gugera), No. 182 and others on the Karkan Rajbaha tail. The Canal Department is considering these cases. There is still a reckless waste of canal water in many villages, as many of the cultivators are too lazy to build strong khâls, or to put proper earth "bannas" round their fields. The Canal Department complains that an immense amount of damage is done to their embankments by the cattle of zamindars, who habitually allow their herds to water at one place. The ultimate result is a breach, which both costs much money to repair and means a complete closure of the canal breached until repairs are completed.

Some of the Colony villages have in the year under report started agricultural shops which in some cases it will be possible to convert into true co-operative concerns.

Many villagers are ready to commence co-operative banks in the near future. There is at present only one in this part of the Colony—that in Rakh Branch No. 282.

16. *Extensions.*—Except for the new Wattu Chak 638, Gugera Branch, which will be shortly colonised by Nahra Wattus from Lyallpur, no extension has been made or is under consideration.

Statements Nos. V. and VI.

17. *Establishments.*—Malik Fateh Khan,* Colony Naib Tahsildar, was in February 1909 succeeded by Chaudhri Sardar Ali. The last-named has successfully continued the improvements in sanitation, tree-planting and sinking of wells, which the former had started in almost all villages with much energy and enterprise.

* He is a strong man who made a great reputation.

C. G. PARSONS.

Mr. Shuttleworth† takes a very keen interest in this part of his work, which is immensely fascinating. The Colony portion of this district is entirely in his sub-division.

†Mr. Shuttleworth is an active, cheerful and sympathetic Colonisation Officer.

C. G. PARSONS.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1908-09.

Branch.	District.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Bal unall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Ac
Rakh Branch	Lyallpur	390,286	297,417	297,417	294,099	
	Gujranwala	206,898	159,753	159,753	161,514	
	Total ...	597,184	457,170	457,170	455,613	
Jhang Branch	Lyallpur	499,359	428,800	355,459	374,586	
	Jhang	306,489	215,870	185,646	201,182	
	Total ..	805,848	644,670	541,105	575,768	
Gugera Branch ...	Lyallpur	999,596	770,500	768,075	760,352	
	Gujranwala	51,177	39,295	36,398	38,945	
	Lahore	12,948	12,179	12,179	11,260	
	Total ...	1,063,721	821,974	816,652	810,557	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,466,753	1,923,814	1,814,927	1,841,938	
District Totals ...	Lyallpur	1,889,241	1,496,717	1,420,951	1,429,037	
	Jhang	306,489	215,870	185,646	201,182	
	Gujranwala	258,075	199,048	196,151	200,459	
	Lahore	12,948	12,179	12,179	11,260	
	Total ..	2,466,753	1,923,814	1,814,927	1,841,938	

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1908-09.

Period.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES IN ACRES.				REMARKS
	Rakh Branch.	Jhang Branch.	Gugera Branch.	Total alloted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
To end of September 1892	230,761	...	...	230,761	
Ditto 1893	386,626	...	...	386,626	
Ditto 1894	422,774	...	...	422,774	
Ditto 1895	421,335	...	...	421,335	
Ditto 1896	428,803	82,654	...	511,457	
Ditto 1897	430,418	193,670	...	624,088	
Ditto 1898	431,022	390,066	...	821,088	
Ditto 1899	436,490	414,178	325,751	1,176,419	
Ditto 1900	439,248	437,597	509,760	1,386,605	
Ditto 1901	440,991	502,155	637,400	1,580,546	
Ditto 1902	444,378	547,182	709,570	1,701,130	
Ditto 1903	445,692	569,522	758,184	1,773,398	
Ditto 1904	451,033	568,749	789,212	1,808,994	
Ditto 1905	453,732	572,586	790,479	1,816,797	
Ditto 1906	453,754	574,212	801,913	1,829,880	
Ditto 1907	453,949				
Ditto 1908					
Ditto 1909					

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1908-09.

Name of Branch.	District.	Harvest	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.		Acres.	
Rakh Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	Kharif 1908 ...	125,601	8·85	...	...
		Rabi 1909 ...	295,279	2·56	...	...
		Total ...	420,880	4·44	...	...
	Gujranwala ...	Kharif 1908 ...	50,730	13·73	...	...
		Rabi 1909 ...	111,247	7·43	...	...
		Total ...	161,977	9·40	...	...
Total Rakh Branch ...	.....	Kharif 1908 ...	176,331	10·26	...	...
		Rabi 1909 ...	406,526	3·89	...	...
		Total ...	582,857	5·82	...	...
Jhang Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	Kharif 1908 ...	60,147	20·85	...	...
		Rabi 1909 ...	155,851	8·09	...	...
		Total ...	215,998	11·65	...	...
	Jhang	Kharif 1908 ...	59,423	13·04	...	...
		Rabi 1909 ...	120,478	5·06	...	...
		Total ...	179,901	7·69	...	...
Total Jhang Branch...	... ..	Kharif 1908 ...	119,570	16·97	...	...
		Rabi 1909 ...	276,329	6·77	...	...
		Total ...	395,899	9·85	...	...
Gugera Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	Kharif 1908 ...	261,834	24·44	1,091	54·90
		Rabi 1909 ...	593,004	5·20	64	39·06
		Total ...	854,838	11·05	1,155	54·02
	Gujranwala ...	Kharif 1908 ...	12,507	9·80	...	...
		Rabi 1909 ...	26,570	6·10	...	...
		Total ...	39,077	7·29	...	...
	Lahore	Kharif 1908 ...	3,494	8·48	...	...
		Rabi 1909 ...	5,606	6·13	...	...
		Total ...	9,100	7.04	...	...
Total Gugera Branch	.....	Kharif 1908 ...	277,835	23·58	1,091	54·90
		Rabi 1909 ...	625,180	5·25	64	39·06
		Total ...	903,015	10·89	1,155	54·02
Grand Total ...	.....	Kharif 1908 ...	573,736	18·11	1,091	54·90
		Rabi 1909 ...	1,308,035	5·15	64	39·06
		Total ...	1,881,771	9 10	1,155	54·02
District Totals ...	Lyallpur	.....	1,491,716	9·30	1,155	54·02
	Jhang	.....	179,901	7·69	...	...
	Gujranwala ...	.....	201,054	8·99	...	...
	Lahore	.....	9,100	7·04	...	...
		Total ...	1,881,771	9·10	1,155	54·02

STATEMENT No. IV.

		Demand.				Recovered.				Balance.				Remarks.
		Auction.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lyallpur ...	Last year's outstanding 1907-08 ...	16,224	914	25,305	42,443	...	914	22,379	23,293	16,224	...	1,068	17,292	
	Present year, 1908-09	...	11,229	20,214	31,443	...	10,755	17,656	28,411	...	423	1,518	1,941	
	Future demand, 1909-10	...	600	9,650	10,250	...	600	9,650	10,250	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	16,224	12,743	55,169	84,136	...	12,269	49,685	61,954	16,224	423	2,586	19,233	
Gujranwala...	Last year's outstanding 1907-08...	...	...	5,294	5,294	...	...	4,644	4,644	.	...	650	650	
	Present year, 1908-09	...	387	862	1,249	...	387	559	946	...	...	303	303	
	Future demand, 1909-10	...	...	1,953	1,953	...	...	1,453	1,453	...	...	500	500	
	Total ...	...	387	8,109	8,496	...	387	6,656	7,043	...	...	1,453	1,453	
Lahore ...	Last year's outstanding 1907-08...	...	...	333	333	...	...	333	333	...	...	...	...	
	Present year 1908-09	...	7,933	129	8,062	...	7,933	129	8,062	...	...	...	...	
	Future demand 1909-10	...	2,256	...	2,256	...	...	..	...	...	2,256	...	2,256	
	Total ...		10,189	462	10,651	...	7,933	462	8,395	...	2,256	...	2,256	
	Grand Total ...	16,224	23,319	63,740	1,03,283	...	20,589	56,803	77,392	16,224	2,679	4,039	22,942	

STATEMENT No. V.—EXTENSIONS.

Name of extension.	I.—SANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
	Probable commanded area.	DETAIL OF COLUMN 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Sultan Pakhra	56,827	18,260	38,567	Not known yet
Total ...	56,827	18,260	38,567	

STATEMENT No. VI.—EXTENSIONS.

Name of extension.	II.—UNSANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
	Probable commanded area.	DETAIL OF COLUMN 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1. Samundri Extension	173,251	108,893	64,358	
2. Khiki "	40,722	38,222	2,500	
3. Bhagat "	38,443	37,259	1,184	
Total ...	252,416	184,374	68,042	

JHANG CANAL COLONY.

(Mr: S. M. Jacob, Deputy Commissioner.)

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1. *Survey and demarcation.*—No remarks.

2. *Conditions.*—No remarks.

3. *Allotment.*—In view of the orders contained in Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner's letter No. 3609, dated 17th June 1908, no new land was allotted during the year under report.

Statements Nos. I and II.

In last year's report mention was made of the allotment in anticipation of sanction of 680 acres to civil grantees, Government servants and other persons who had rendered good service in district administration. After some further correspondence on the subject sanction has now been conveyed in Commissioner, Multan's letter No. 3864—143-08, dated 1st November 1909, to the confirmation of the grants to those persons who actually cultivated land in rabi 1909. The grants thus confirmed amount to 688 acres. This is more than the amount which it was said had been allotted to civil grantees in last year's report. As a matter of fact, the proposed unconfirmed allotment was for 32½ squares with an area of 862 acres.

Sanction was requested for confirmation of part of these grants, and accorded by Commissioner in his letter cited above. The area confirmed amounts to 688 acres. The discrepancy has only just been brought to light, and I am not yet satisfied how it is that the last year's figures were reported as 680 instead of 862, though it may be a clerical error. I am making an enquiry into the matter.

The amount of unallotted area at the close of the year was 1,197 acres, against 114 last year. The increase is due to the forfeiture of* 1,083 acres consequent upon the abádkárs' failure to take possession.

*With the Settlement Commissioner's approval, I presume.
H. J. MAYNARD.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—Of the total permanently allotted area 421 acres have been sown on the Khadir Rajbaha and 7,377 on the Massan Rajbaha, against 668 and 5,189 acres, respectively, last year. The decrease in the area sown on the Khadir Rajbaha is due to the shortage of water and inferiority of soil.

Statement No. III.

32·05 per cent. *kharába* was allowed on the Khadir Rajbaha and 18·04 on the Massan Rajbaha, against 23·5 and 44·2 per cent., respectively, last year. The increased percentage of *kharába* on the Khadir Rajbaha is due to the causes above mentioned, *viz.*, the shortage of water-supply and inferiority of soil.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—Thirty acres came under temporary cultivation during the year, against 13 last year. The system of assessment was the same as last year.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The total demand on account of auction purchases during the year amounted to Rs. 208 only, which have been recovered in full. Of the arrears of acreage rate and present year's demand amounting to Rs. 6,007, Rs. 805 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,202, for the recovery of which necessary steps are being taken. This recovery was at first suspended in accordance with the orders* contained in Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner's letter No. 3064, dated 21st May 1909, but was resumed by that officer's letter No. 3613, dated 2nd July 1909. No new demand on account of acreage rate was formulated for the ensuing year, but necessary action is being taken in the matter.

Statement No. IV.

*This correspondence is not in my office.
H. J. MAYNARD.

7.—*Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—No remarks.

8.—*Mutation cases.*—No remarks.

9.—*Settlement proceedings.*—Tenancy registers have not yet been prepared. This will be done as soon as possession of the allotted land has been taken by the *abádkárs.*

10. *Village sites.*—The proposal referred to in last year's report to grant 2 squares of land to certain Labanas in tahsil Jhang, whose *basti* had been washed away by river floods, was sanctioned during the year, *vide* Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner's letter No. 1094, dated 25th February 1909. The land has since been allotted.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—No remarks.

12. *Census.*—No remarks as no census has taken place during the year.

13. *Towns and markets* :—

I.—Shah Jiwana.—No house sites were allotted during the year, as the condition of the Mandi is anything but satisfactory and no one would come forward to sink his money in a dubious undertaking. Two shop sites were forfeited by my predecessor on account of the vendees' failure to complete the shops within the period allowed for their construction.

There is no information about this in the Commissioner's Office. Papers are being transferred by degrees from the Settlement Commissioner's Office.
H. J. MAYNARD.

The construction of *tharas* and roads in the Mandi and the Bazar could not be taken in hand last year as the amount budgetted for this purpose was not allotted by Government on account of paucity of funds. Necessary provision has again been made this year and if the required amount is allotted the work will be taken up by the Public Works Department.

This Mandi has so far failed to thrive and any improvement in the near future cannot be expected unless the tract surrounding the Mandi is properly irrigated by canal water. The removal of the Naib Tahsildar's head-quarters from Bhamb to Shah Jiwana has not hitherto conduced to the prosperity of the Mandi. The chief export of this Mandi is wheat.

II.—Jhang.—In this Mandi some 50 shops have been opened. *Tharas* have also been constructed and roads are expected to be completed by the end of the current financial year. This Mandi enjoys a fair degree of prosperity. The work of constructing roads in the Mandi square is being taken in hand by the Public Works Department and trees will be planted when the work is complete.

The balance in hand on account of both the above Mandis stood at Rs. 1,09,290 at the close of the year.

Sarais at Chund, Thatta Mahla and Pindi Madduki were as usual leased out on contract. The income from this source, however, was inconsiderable.

On these Sarais as well as on Rustam Sargana where no Mandi has hitherto been built, the total deficit at the close of the year was Rs. 36,781. The balance under the Personal Ledger account is Rs. 441, mostly composed of rent of cultivated land.

Correspondence on the subject of the return of land in excess of 84 acres has been going on with the Financial Commissioner, though no decision has yet been communicated to me.

14. *Communications.*—No remarks.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—Government has recently sanctioned the transfer of the colonized villages in the Jhang District which were hitherto under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, to the charge of the Deputy Commissioner, Jhang, *vide* Punjab Government, Revenue (Irrigation) Department, letter No. 104, dated 17th August 1909. The transfer has been made with

effect from 1st October 1909. Any matters connected with this portion of the colony will, therefore, be dealt with in next year's report.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

16. *Extensions.*—None during the year.

17. *Establishments.*—No special establishment was entertained for colony work during the year under report. In order to cope with the work arising out of the colony portion recently transferred from the charge of Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, some assistance will, of course, be required and proposals have accordingly been submitted for the entertainment of two Moharrirs.

STATEMENT No. I.—Allotment, 1908-09.

Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Khadir Rájbáha ...	2,912	2,240	2,696	1,769	471
2	Massan	24,305	17,735	21,649	17,009	726
	Total ...	27,217	19,975	24,345	18,778	1,197

STATEMENT No. II.—Progress of Allotment, 1908-09.

Period.	Area allotted to branches in acres.		
	Branch Khadir.	Branch Massan.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4
To end of September 1906	1,512	2,746	4,258
" " 1907	1,769	14,417	16,186
" " 1908	1,769	17,009	18,778
" " 1909	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1908-09.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Khadir Rájbáha ...	Kharif 1908	219	36·88	...	...
	Rabi 1909	202	28·90	...	...
	Total ...	421	33·05	...	...
Massan Rájbáha ...	Kharif 1908	2,627	26·62	...	...
	Rabi 1909	4,710	13·18	30	...
	Total ...	7,377	18·04	30	...
Total ...	Kharif 1908	2,886	27·39	...	...
	Rabi 1909	4,912	14·43	...	...
	Total ...	7,798	19·22	30	...

STATEMENT IV.

	Demand.				Recovered.				Balance.				Remarks.
	Auction.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Last year's outstanding	...	...	3,743	3,743	..	...	805	805	...	...	2,938	2,938	
Present year	208	...	2,264	2,472	208	...	...	208	..	...	2,264	2,264	
Future demand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	208	...	6,007	6,215	208	...	805	1,013	...	...	5,202	5,202	

CHUNIAN CANAL COLONY, LAHORE DISTRICT.

(*Mr. M. S. D. Butler, C.I.E., Deputy Commissioner.*)

* This means the area about 40 squares in extent which has been brought under command recently, and is to be allotted. Who the recipients are to be has been already decided partly by special selection and partly by lot, under orders of the Financial Commissioner.
C. G. PARSONS.

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—*The squares in Rakh Bhail Bhuchoki have not yet been marked on the ground. The orders for allotment, however, have been received.

2. *Conditions.*—No change in conditions was made during the year.

Statement Nos. I and II.
* I am surprised to find so much was allotted as 80 squares to peasant grantees. I do not know how many were "disappointed Jhelum grantees."
C. G. PARSONS.

3. *Allotment.*—During the year under review an area of 2,273* acres was allotted :—

Civil grants	155
Military „	50
Peasant „	2,068

In tahsil Chunian the area allotted amounted to 2,221 acres and in tahsil Lahore to 52 acres. The permanently allotted area in the colony at the end of the year measured 77,481 acres ; *viz.*—Chunian Tahsil 76,594 and Lahore Tahsil 887. One square was resumed owing to the death of a peasant grantee. It has not yet been leased again to another man.

The following areas which are commanded by canals have not been allotted as yet :—

(*a*) Meant for civil grantees	130
(*b*) „ „ military „	1,166*
(*c*) „ „ peasant „	52
(*d*) Reserved for a double line of railway	114
and (*e*) A square resumed but not leased again	25
Total	1,487 acres.

This area is scarcely fit for allotment and it is cultivated by lessees who hold the land on periodical leases. The land is high and does not get enough water.

It is moreover reserved expressly for only military grantees.
C. G. PARSONS.

But I believe the Canal Department is doing its best. I wrote strongly. I think that *some* improvement is generally admitted.
C. G. PARSONS.

No improvement has yet taken place in the command of the Zaffarke Minor.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—Nearly the whole of the allotted area was under cultivation. The area under cultivation in the year under report was more than an average year.

Statement No. III.

20·43 per cent. of the kharif and 7·95 of the rabi crops failed, giving an annual percentage of 12·55.

* Excessive rains from June to September injured the cotton crop, and failure* in the spring crops was due to deficient supply of canal water.

* It was very small failure—8 per cent.
C. G. PARSONS.

The demand on permanent cultivation was—

	Rs.
Land revenue	36,117
Malikana	51,269
Abiana	2,58,793
Total	3,46,179

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—The area not allotted permanently is held by temporary tenants except the area reserved for doubling the railway line. The percentage of area failed in kharif was 50 and in rabi 37·54, against 20·43 and 7·95, respectively, on the area permanently allotted. Some tenants made the land a grazing ground and entirely neglected cultivation. They were evicted and replaced by others.

The water rates on temporary cultivation are assessed by the Canal Department as before.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The opening balance under the head "Sale of Crown Lands" was Rs. 47,080-1, to this an interest amounting to Rs. 7,122-15 accrued, making the total demand Rs. 54,203. Of this Rs. 39,108 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 15,095, which amount is mainly due from the Jats of Rai village who purchased lands in Rakh Khana Nipal. They were given time up to the end of June 1909, but they failed to pay within that time. It is now under consideration to sell part of the lands and recover the amount.*

Statement No. IV.

* This case is, I know, receiving adequate attention.
C. G. PARSONS.

The "Nazarana" due from the civil grantees amounted to Rs. 13,952 of which Rs. 13,415 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 537. Rupees 752 were collected in advance out of the demand for future years.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—In no case were proprietary or occupancy rights given during the year under report.

Notices of ejectment were issued against 46 colonists.* Notices were not served in time on eight of them. Thirty-one colonists filed suits to contest liability for ejectment. None of them succeeded, but the Collector cancelled notices in three cases. The remaining 28 cases ended as follows:—

* I issued these on Rai Tilok Chand's advice when he was leaving the district after several years, charge of the colony. They were the obstinate and hopeless cases, he said.
C. G. PARSONS.

Seven dismissed in default.

One dismissed as time-barred.

Six decreed. It was, however, stipulated with my consent that the tenants shall not be ejected if they fulfil conditions by the 1 November 1909.

Fourteen decreed. It was, however, stipulated with my consent that the tenants shall not be ejected if they fulfil conditions by the 30 November 1909.

Seven men did not file any suits. Two of them have relinquished the land. Action is being taken to have the remaining five evicted.

Under orders of the Financial Commissioner, notices of ejectment were not be issued against the remaining eight men (notices on whom were not served). Executive measures laid down in the instructions issued by the Financial Commissioner are being taken.

This is satisfactory. When I worked through the Courts, the instructions about using executive measures in lieu had not been brought to my notice.
C. G. PARSONS.

8. *Mutation cases.*—One hundred and ninety-six mutations were attested. There are no cases pending.

No attempts were made by the colonists to acquire rights by them.

This is satisfactory. Mr. Emerson took this preparation up under my guidance, and I am glad (though rather surprised to hear) that the record has been completed and filed. Mr. Emerson's unexpected transfer would, I thought, have dislocated the preparation. However, Hotu Singh has, I suppose, pushed it through.

C. G. PARSONS.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—The Financial Commissioner sanctioned the preparation of records of rights. They were made out and filed during the year under report.

10. *Village sites.*—Very good progress was made in building houses. The abadis are now in good condition. Wells have been sunk where they were not sunk before. The abadis are kept fairly clean by the colonists.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—The agency is working well. The colonists are on the whole good men.

12. *Census.*—Population is increasing. The colonists were free from plague. They suffered from malarial fever in Kharif 1908.

13. *Towns and markets.*—The Pattoki mandi and town are making progress. Nearly all the buildings have been completed.*

*They wanted this badly. Many were simply jerry-built and badly damaged by the rains of 1908.

C. G. PARSONS.

On one of the 3 sites resumed during the previous year a cattle-pound attached to the new Police Station was made. The remaining two sites have not been disposed of as yet.

The town was declared a notified area.

The drainage and water supply scheme is being carried out* by the Public Works Department.

* Just begun. I hope it will be completed within the five years for which the sanction for the funds runs, a great deal of which has expired.

C. G. PARSONS.

The sites* meant for a cotton factory and for an oil factory have not been disposed of.

* *i. e.*, two remaining sites.

C. G. PARSONS.

Rupees 429 were assessed on shops and residential houses.

14. *Communications.*—Nothing was heard as to what was being done relating to the construction of the metalled road from Pattoki to Chunian.* Bridges are being constructed by the Canal Department on the roads linking the colony villages with old villages. These roads are in a fairly good condition.

* This has been before the Financial Commissioner and Government in the Public Works Department.

C. G. PARSONS.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The Jaman is the best road-side tree. Six maunds of Jamans were given gratis from the District Board Fund for these nurseries. They germinated well and are making good progress.

Over 4,000 trees were planted on the circular roads around the abadis and on the kacha roads linking the colony villages with other villages.

Bor and Pipal cuttings were also planted.

The new Police Station* is proving useful.

*A Pattoki thana has been quite recently formed with its head-quarters at Pattoki mandi.

C. G. PARSONS.

The Canal Department has intimated that the squares laid by them in Hanjra and Shekham were very wrong. Correspondence is going on with that department with a view to determine whether the Killabandi which was done by our district patwaris will be affected to an appreciable extent.

16. *Extensions.*—I have no definite information on the subject.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

No* improvement has yet taken place in the command of the Zaffarke Minor.

*There has been some, I think—see back. It is, I believe, Railway underways which choke this minor at crossings.

C. G. PARSONS.

17. *Establishments.*—One moharrir on Rs. 20 whose term was extended to the 31st March 1910 (*vide* the correspondence ending with Commissioner's ett er No. 457, dated the 17th June 1909).

The following officers were in charge of the colony :—

1. Rai Sahib* Lala Tilok Chand, from 1st October 1908 to 2nd November 1908.

   *He received a Khillat presented by the Lieutenant-Governor in person, on relinquishing charge.
   C. G. PARSONS.

2. Mian Rahim Bakhsh, from 3rd November 1908 to 20th January 1909.

3. Mr. H. W. Emerson, from 21st January 1909 to 18th July 1909.

4. Rai Sahib Bhai Hotu Singh, from 19th July 1909 to 30th September 1909.

STATEMENT No. I.—Allotment, 1908-09.

Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Bari Doab Canal ...	87,139	78,943	75,048	77,456	1,487

STATEMENT No. II.—Progress of Allotment, 1908-09.

Period.	Area allotted to branches in acres.		
	Bari Doab Canal.	Total area allotted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
To end of September 1897	1,007	1,007	
" " 1898	28,422	28,422	
" " 1899	33,280	33,280	
" " 1900	34,093	34,093	
" " 1901	34,464	34,464	
" " 1902	34,464	34,464	
" " 1903	34,507	34,507	
" " 1904	46,243	46,243	
" " 1905	72,812	72,812	
" " 1906	74,359	74,359	
" " 1907	74,916	74,916	
" " 1908	75,205	75,205	
" " 1909	77,456	77,456	

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1908-09.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Bari Doab Canal ...	Kharif, 1908	30,912	20·43	292	50·00
	Rabi, 1909	53,163	7·95	530	37·54
	Total ...	84,075	12·54	822	41·96

A final endeavour is now being made to allot to some of the remaining disappointed grantees the balance of partially-allotted chaks. In the land still available are included some squares of very fair quality, and it is expected that many will be glad to take them up. It may be remarked that a grantee who takes his grant now in an already settled and prosperous village has to undergo none of the hardships which the pioneer colonists had to suffer. The land has already been under cultivation, tenants are plentiful, and the initial expenses are comparatively small.

There are in all 431 grantees who have yet to receive their land, and the number of squares required for them is 1,307.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—Both the kharif crop of 1908 and the rabi crop of 1909 (especially the latter) produced excellent harvests. The cotton crop (42,967 acres as compared with 35,010 acres in 1907) did not flower till late owing to excessive rain, and the outturn was in consequence below average. The jowar was damaged by rain, but the other kharif crops all did well. The cultivation of toria continues to increase, and the crop covered 53,877 acres as against 49,566 acres last year. The outturn was again very good, and the zamindar's partiality for this crop seems likely to grow still greater in the future. Its chief disadvantage lies in the fact that the crop requires watering at the time when water is needed for wheat sowings, and the supply during October and November is unequal to meet these heavy simultaneous demands. In consequence, chaks which are unfavourably situated at the tail of a channel have frequently just cause for complaint, some of them not getting water for sowings till very late in the season owing to chaks higher up taking more than their just share.

Statement No. III.

The area under wheat fell from 157,118 acres to 153,414 acres, the decrease being due to the increase under toria. The crop was excellent and the prices were high.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—During the year 20,125 acres were cultivated on temporary cultivation, a decrease of 5,000 acres from the previous year. With the gradual disposal of the balance of land temporary cultivation in the colony will be brought to an end.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The amounts realised and the balance still due under the heads of nazarana and acreage rate are shown in Statement IV. Orders have now been received regarding the acreage rate in proprietary villages, and a sum of about Rs. 25,000 will have to be refunded to owners who previously paid in excess of the correct demand. The complications are considerable and the final settlement will take a long time.

Statement No. IV.

In view of complaints received from time to time from certain villages that they have received little or no value in the shape of culverts, etc., in return for the amounts paid, it would seem desirable that the accounts of the irrigation share of the acreage rate fund should be drawn up and communicated to the district authorities who at present are in the dark as to the facts and unable to deal with the grievances alleged.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—No proprietary or occupancy rights were acquired during the year.

Occupancy rights are now due to the great majority of colonists and will be granted during the next year. The grant had previously been deferred until orders had been passed on the Colonies Committee Report.

8. *Mutation cases.*—In the Crown chaks there were 2,756 mutation cases decided during the year, of which 256 cases related to succession to grants. The greater part of the remainder related to minor exchanges of land, roads, etc., and the large increase in the number is due to the fact that previous to the preparation of jamabandis, mutations were not required in these cases.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—The standing records of 12 new villages composed of 17 chaks were completed and filed.

The work of classifying the villages of the Chenab Circle lying outside the irrigation bund with a view to assessing them to fluctuating assessment on the same lines as the neighbouring villages in Jhang and Gujranwala was taken in hand.

In the proprietary villages partially irrigated by the canal the remaining fixed assessments are, with the consent of the owners, being cancelled with effec from the present kharif, and fluctuating rates substituted. Only in a very few villages have the owners not consented, and in these the fluctuating rates will be introduced as the terms of settlement of their respective assessment circles expire.

10. *Village sites.*—Eight hundred and fifty-seven house sites and 99 shop sites were allotted in the villages during the year as against 369 house sites and 75 shop sites in the previous year. This noteworty increase after most of the Colony has been settled for some time is a good testimony to the general increased prosperity. The trees in the village sites and nurseries continue to do well, though many of the latter are becoming a confused jungle in the absence of a special supervisor to superintend the thinning out of the trees which is urgently required. Endeavours will be made to improve the state of affairs by the aid of the local arboricultural staff.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—The zaildari scheme was put into force during the year, and zaildars and inamdars were tentatively appointed for the whole of the colony.

Sixty-four lambardars were confirmed in their appointments, and twenty-three lambardars were appointed in new villages.

12. *Census.*—No census was taken during the year.

NOTE.—A cattle census was taken, but separate figures are not available for the colony.

13. *Towns and markets.*—As the trade figures testify, the towns of the colony have participated in the increased prosperity due to good harvests and absence from calamity.

The exports of Sargodha were 1,450,336 maunds as compared with 888,000 maunds of the previous year, a remarkable increase when it is remembered that the town and surrounding country have now been settled for some years. Building operations were very active in the early part of the year, but speculators received an unpleasant shock when in March the proposed transfer of the district head-quarters was postponed *sine die.*

The trade of Bhalwál as compared with the preceding year has more than doubled; exports rose from 388,124 maunds to 717,739 maunds, and the total trade by rail from 437,498 to 983,801 maunds. The town was constituted a notified area in June and is now under the management of a small committee with the Naib-Tahsildar as President. The drainage scheme made some further progress, but no other public works of importance were undertaken. Owing to the heavy cost of the somewhat ambitious drainage scheme, it is, indeed, doubtful whether there will be a sufficient surplus to carry out other improvements.

Sillanwali is progressing very fast and bids fair to become the second town in the colony; at present its developement is only checked by the fact that no improvements have yet been sanctioned for the town, and that water is often difficult to obtain. Two factories were started and promise well. The exports rose to 429,474 maunds. The town will soon, it is expected, be made into a notified area.

The remainder of the shops of the new market at Phularwan were sold at fair prices in November. No public works were undertaken for this town.

14. *Communications.*—No new roads were metalled during the year and, except for two feeder roads which were opened for Sillanwali, communications remained the same.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—Twelve new schools were built by the District Board and opened: all of which are doing well. In several other chaks the colonists have taken the initiative and provided a building and a teacher at their own expense. More schools are still needed and will be provided as funds become available. Nearly all the colonists belong to classes who have been accustomed to education, and it is unreasonable to expect native officers and other pensioners to settle down with their families when their are no facilities for education. Two dispensaries, at Bhagtanwali and at Sillanwali, are still needed and will doubtless come when funds are forthcoming. Twenty patwarkhanas were built in chaks during the year, but no funds have been provided for the construction of others.

The general state of the colony was one of progress and prosperity. It may be added that work has not decreased with the allotment of the chaks. As is well-known, it is in the years immediately succeeding allotment that colony work is heaviest, and it is no exaggeration to say that work is heavier at the present time than it was two years ago.

16. *Extensions.*—The work on the Shahpur branch, which is the only contemplated extension of the canal at present, made no great progress owing to final orders regarding the settlement of the Shahpur private canals being deferred. It is still uncertain when, if ever, this branch is likely to be opened, as the expense of sluicing is likely to be deterrent.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

17. *Establishments.*—Colonization Officer, H. A. Smith, Esquire, I.C.S., 1st October to 31st March: when the office became merged in that of the Deputy Commissioner, L. French, Esquire, I.C.S.

Assistant Colonization Officer, G. D. Rudkin, Esquire, I.C.S., whole year.

Extra Assistant Colonization Officer, Chaudhri Sultan Ahmad, B.A., from 1st October to 1st January, when the appointment came to an end.

Colony Tahsildar, Munshi Thakur Singh, 11th January to 30th September.

(1). Colony Naib-Tahsildars :—*Sillanwali.*—Shaikh Muhammad Nazir whole year.

(2). *Mitha Lak.*—Hakim Fazl Hussain, from 1st October to 27th April, Munshi Faizul Askari, from 27th April onwards.

(3). *Bhalwál.*—Chaudhri Muhammad Khan, whole year.

(4). In office Lala Jai Gopal worked as Reader to Colonization Officer from 1st October to 31st March.

The work of Shaikh Muhammad Nazir in the field deserves commendation and he has done much to plant with trees his previously desert circle.

Hakim Fazl Hussain left the colony in April after many years of good work.

STATEMENT No. I.

Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.		Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
1	Main Line	33,664	29,000	27,174	26,074	24,771	1,100
2	Northern Branch ...	278,261	230,000	223,815	193,815	173,086	30,000
3	Southern " ...	236,831	220,000	199,077	189,077	168,408	10,000
	Total ...	548,756	479,000	450,066	408,966	6,265	41,100

STATEMENT No. II.—Progress of Allotment, 1908-09.

Period.	Area allotted to branches in acres.			
	Main Line.	Northern Branch.	Southern Branch.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5
To end of September 1902	3,346	42,349	3,724	49,419
" " 1903	5,714	70,513	16,683	92,910
" " 1904	6,867	119,739	21,288	147,894
" " 1905	18,757	140,413	144,718	303,888
" " 1906	19,588	147,605	171,589	338,782
" " 1907	19,714	147,955	172,797	340,466
" " 1908	19,507	156,534	174,359	350,400
" " 1909	24,771	173,086	168,408	366,265

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1908-09.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Main Line	Kharif 1908	2,809	12	...	...
	Rabi 1909	5,181	6	...	...
	Total ...	7,990	8·1	...	...
Northern Branch ...	Kharif 1908	31,047	12	5,578	37
	Rabi 1909	63,421	16	8,326	29
	Total ...	94,468	14·7	13,904	32
Southern Branch ...	Kharif 1908	69,891	22	2,407	37
	Rabi 1909	162,625	5·7	3,814	22
	Total ...	232,516	10·5	6,221	28
Total ...	Kharif 1908	103,747	19	7,985	37
	Rabi 1909	231,227	8·5	12,140	27
	Grand Total ...	334,974	11·8	20,125	31

STATEMENT No. IV.

	Demand.				Recovered.				Balance.				Remarks.
	Auction.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Last year's outstanding	...	43,544	35,527	79,071	...	34,417	35,527	69,944	...	9,127	...	9,127	
Present year	...	1,27,321	67,035	1,94,356	...	1,20,048	62,855	1,82,903	...	7,273		11,453	
Future demand	...	1,67,381	81,885	2,49,266	...	27,478	1,361	28,839	...	1,39,903	80,524	2,20,427	
Total ...	...	3,38,246	1,84,447	5,22,693	...	1,81,943	99,743	2,81,686	...	1,56,303	84,704	2,41,007	