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ANNUAL REPORT



ON THE

# PUNJAB COLONIES

*For the year ending 30th September 1922.*

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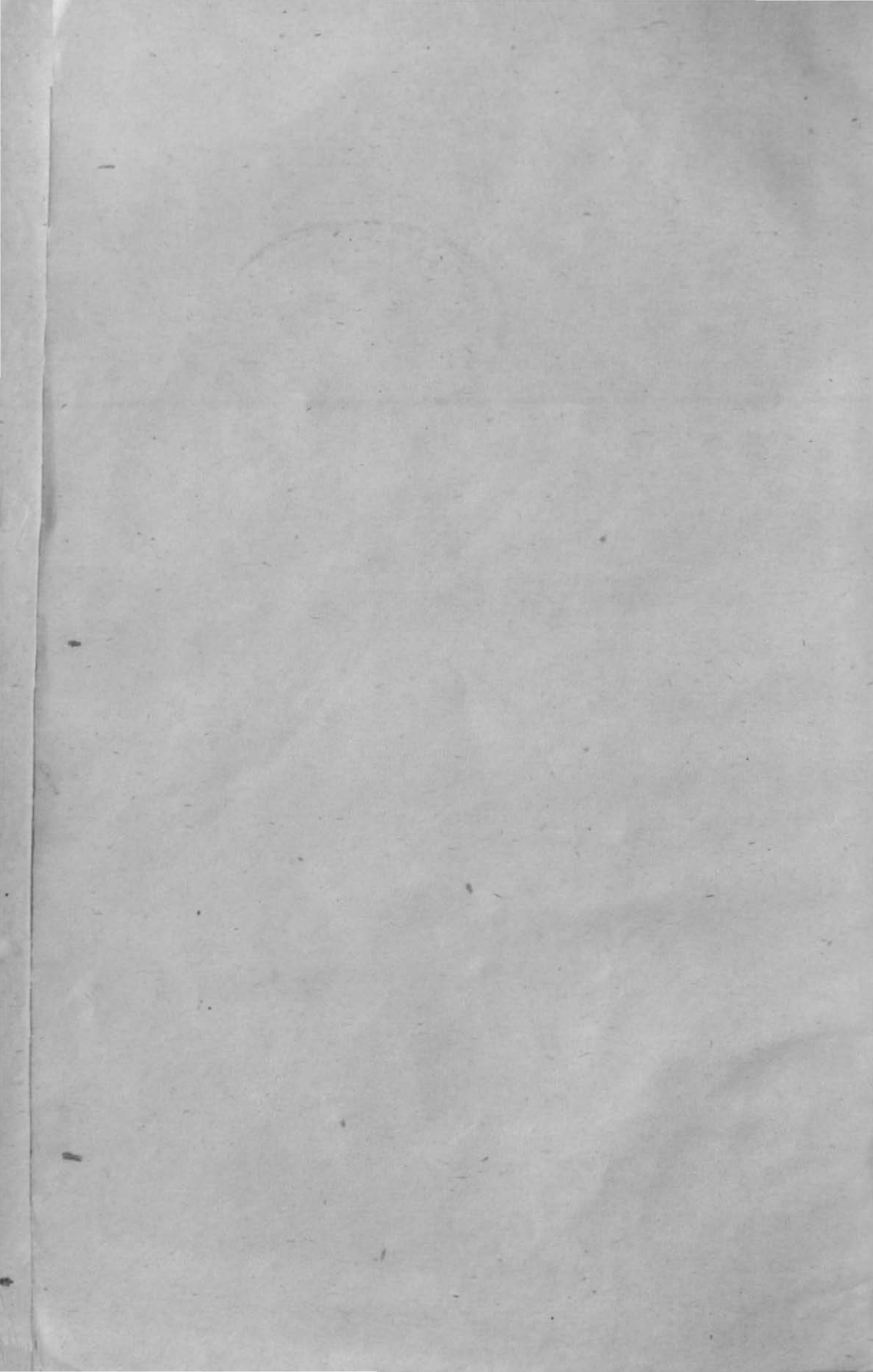
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1923.

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**Report on the Punjab Colonies, 1922.**

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## Review of the Annual Report on the Punjab Colonies for the year ending 30th September 1922.

*Proceedings of the Governor of the Punjab in Council,  
No. 251-253, dated 20th March 1923.*

### Introductory.

REMARKS.—The orders for the preparation of colony reports were revised during the year. It was realized that the colonization activities still in progress in the older colonies, such as conferments of proprietary rights, administration of *chiragah* and village sites and the like, were not being brought to the notice of Government. A modified form of report was therefore prescribed for these colonies, and the opportunity was also taken to reduce the scope of the reports on the other colonies (except the Lower Bari Doab Colony) and to abolish three of the statements previously prescribed for them. The revised orders have unfortunately not been carried out by the Deputy Commissioners of Lyallpur and Jhang, but the present publication contains new matter in the shape of a report on the Lower Chenab Colony in the Sheikhpura District and on the Chunian Colony in the Lahore District.

### Sohag Para and Sidhnai Colonies.

2. Brief reports on the oldest colonies on the Sohag Para and Sidhnai have been furnished by the Deputy Commissioners, Montgomery and Multan, but have not been printed. Proprietary rights were acquired during the year in 96 acres in the Sohag Para and 698 acres in the Sidhnai Colony. In addition occupancy rights were granted on 2,442 acres on the former canal. As noticed elsewhere only a small proportion of proprietary rights remains to be acquired. The land still under tenancy conditions in the Sohag Para Colony is mainly on the 'extensions,' and is served by the tail of the Dhapai Distributary. The delay in completion of purchase is ascribed to the bad quality of the soil and insufficient irrigation. In this colony 1,175 acres of confiscated land were let for temporary cultivation apparently with no *malikana* charge whatever. On the Sidhnai 326 acres of temporary cultivation were let. As the Sohag Para land will be included in the Lower Sutlej system this available land cannot be given out in the old conditions and temporary cultivation is permissible but *malikana* must now be charged.

### Chunian Colony.

3. The prosperity of the *abadis* and the growth of population have necessitated an expansion of the village sites. The report does not state what rates are being charged for the new *ahatas* in course of allotment, and further information on this point should be obtained. The progress of Pattoki is evidenced by the number of its factories and mills and the continued settlement of outsiders in the Mandi. The Governor in Council is glad to see that the Commissioner has brought the inadequacy of the railway station buildings at Pattoki to the notice of the Agent of the North-Western Railway, and trusts that measures will soon be taken to provide the larger accommodation required for the needs of this growing town. The bad condition of the Pattoki-Chunian road should be brought to the notice of the Communications Board.

### Lower Chenab Canal Colony (Sheikhupura District).

4. The portion of this colony in the Sheikhupura District is, as mentioned elsewhere, the only one for which a report has been received. The allotment of *chiragah*, referred to by the Deputy Commissioner, was based on an unjustified interpretation of a paragraph of the old Colony Manual. Allotment has since been stopped except as a special measure to complete the military allotments, but Government has under consideration the desirability of reducing *chiragah* to 10 per cent. of the total area in those villages of the colony where it is still 20 per cent. It is not clear why no *malikana* was originally charged on this temporary cultivation, and the introduction for such cultivation of outsiders into a colony village is not desirable. Proposals for small well-irrigation grants of high land will be awaited.

5. On the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner the purchase price of village *ahatas* has been raised on the whole canal. The proposed rates of from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per *marla* have been sanctioned. The policy adopted by the Deputy Commissioner of liberal allotment of space for these *ahatas* and the encouragement of open compounds and sanitary surroundings are approved.

The flourishing condition of Chuharkana town and market is satisfactory, but the development of the colony generally is seriously hampered by the lack of roads fit for



wheeled traffic. The attention of the Communications Board is required in this important matter.

### Lower Jhelum Canal Colony.

6. The value of the figures of the sale price of land given at the beginning of the report is largely discounted by the inclusion of the figures for sales of inferior Sobhaga land and by the inevitable inclusion of the price of the mare and *ahata* in the sale price of horse-breeding grants.

7. The horse-breeding results show a continuance of the tendency noticed in last year's review. An increase in the number of mares covered is accompanied by a decline in the percentage of foals born. At the same time there are reassuring features. The number of mares purchased increased considerably, and the abundant rains and canal water supply produced excellent fodder. The proposal to pay rewards to good horse-breeders from the fines imposed on those who do not comply with conditions has been sanctioned by Government and should provide a stimulus to the zealous. The representation made to the Government of India in the course of the year to allow release from the horse-breeding conditions met with a very definite refusal, but this very refusal will have a good effect by removing the uncertainty which has allowed matters to drift for so long. There are numbers of keen horse-breeders, and among them may be mentioned Agha Wusat Ali whose excellent management of his stud is specially mentioned in the report.

8. The success of the scheme to increase the Jangli holdings by allotting them "inferior" land in jungle Sobhaga is satisfactory. The Jangli is able to make a living off land that Central Punjabis would not look at.

9. The towns in the Shahpur portion of this colony are flourishing. The proposal to sell sites for rat-free godowns at Sillanwali, however, brought out no purchasers owing to the high cost of the standard pattern godown and to the slackness of the grain market.

The remark in the Shahpur report that some of these towns are being converted into small towns under the recent Small Towns Act is incorrect. The Shah Jiwana Mandi on this canal in Jhang is not flourishing. The water-supply of the neighbouring area is insufficient and the soil is bad. Trade has been diverted to the prosperous *mandis* in the Shahpur District further up the canal. The Deputy

Commissioner proposes that the town should be declared a notified area, and a light tax imposed to cover current expenditure; also that a portion of the sale-proceeds of the town sites should be expended on local improvements to attract trade. Money is available for the latter purpose, and can be allotted if suitable proposals are sent up. A remodelling of the canal is progressing. With the improved water-supply extra areas are coming under cultivation and command is being improved. This cannot fail to improve the depressed condition of Shah Jiwana.

10. On this canal *nazrana* is payable for the acquisition of occupancy rights. The Shahpur report does not show to what extent such rights have been acquired, but *nazrana* is steadily being recovered. In Jhang, however, it has been necessary to call the attention of the Deputy Commissioner to the matter and to the fact that tenancies of non-horse-breeding peasants determine at the death of the original grantee and in any case after twenty years if occupancy rights have not been previously acquired.

### Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony.

11. The revised survey of land unfit for allotment, of which there is unfortunately more in this colony than was anticipated, should prove useful in future allotment and irrigation. Practically all allotment of good land during the year was of course confined to military grantees, the great majority of whom, the Governor in Council is glad to see, elect to live on their grants and do not avail themselves of the privilege of exemption from residence.

12. The horse-breeding scheme has made a good start. Horse shows are held at Montgomery and Khanewal, and have already proved successful. The labours of the officers of the Army Remount Department are greatly increased by their undertaking the duty of supplying mares. The Governor in Council associates himself with the remarks of the Colonization Officer on the work of Captains Howe and Northfield. It is hoped that the Government of India will shortly be able to remove the special difficulties under which they have hitherto been working.

13. The result achieved by the tree-planting grants are satisfactory. Any success in the direction of roadside arboriculture is welcomed. Sardar Ujjal Singh appears to have made a good start with his *bara* reclamation grant where

he has to face the same problems as the Agriculture Department in their similar experiment at Kahuta.

14. In this colony also, as well as on the Lower Jhelum, the experiment of settling Janglis on inferior lands is being tried. The Governor in Council agrees with the Colonization Officer that the local man is a more suitable settler on land of this kind than an immigrant settler.

15. The excellence of the 1922 wheat harvest in this colony is indicated by the fall in the percentage of *kharaba* from 24.06 in the previous year to 8.57. This was in spite of a very indifferent cotton harvest. Ample rains have, however, saved the present cotton crop which promises a good yield. American cotton generally is declining in favour, but of the two chief kinds 235-F is ousting 4-F as being hardier and a better yielder.

16. The figures for temporary cultivation show a welcome decrease. The progress of permanent allotment has greatly reduced the area available for temporary cultivation.

17. The development of the colony is displayed by some interesting figures given by the Colonization Officer which show that at least two-thirds of the peasant tenants introduced before October 1917 have fulfilled their conditions so as to secure occupancy rights at the earliest possible moment.

A satisfactory advance is reported in the number of new villages built. The superior construction and cleanliness of the military villages are noteworthy. The final settlement of the zaidari arrangements of the colony is an urgent matter which should be no longer delayed.

18. Progress in the towns of this colony has slowed down for the present. This was reflected in the sales of land. Except for 4 wood market sites at Mian Channu, the only sales were of a few shops and residence sites at Khanewal for Rs. 38,060. The abolition of the Colony Engineer and the transfer of all major works to the Public Works Department to be undertaken as contribution works was necessitated by the excessive cost of the previous arrangements. The difficulty met with by the Notified Area Committee of Khanewal in financing their dispensary is unfortunate; difficulties of this nature are unavoidable where a colony tract forms only a portion of the district in which it lies.

19. The desirability of reopening the flag station at Jan Muhammad on the Khanewal-Lodhran chord to serve the recently allotted military *chaks* in the neighbourhood will be brought to the attention of the North-Western Railway authorities. The increase in the number of Co-operative Credit Societies is satisfactory. The Governor in Council agrees that a developing colony is an excellent field for the co-operative movement, and trusts that the Registrar will be granted by the Council sufficient funds to enable him to provide for still greater expansion next year.

20. The abolition at the close of the year of the posts of Extra Assistant Colonization Officer, Colony Tahsildar and four Colony Naib-Tahsildars was the result not so much of the necessity for economy as stated in the report, as of the completion of colonization.

### Upper Chenab Canal Colony

21. A statement of conditions for mule-breeding lambardari grants was issued under Punjab Government Notification No. 26443, dated 27th October 1922, in order to regularize the existing temporary allotments of lambardaris grants and to provide for such grants in the *chaks* transferred from the Lyallpur District.

22. The failure up to date of Raja Daljit Singh and Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan to carry out the conditions of their 5,000 acres grant in Rakh Kuthiala for tube well irrigation by electric power is unfortunate. It is to be hoped that the importation of two expert engineers into the partnership will result in a real effort to make the experiment a success. The good progress made by the brick-kiln grantees in the supply of cheap bricks to the colonists is very satisfactory.

23. The balance of area still to be allotted on this canal, 13,262 acres, is extremely large, and proposals should be submitted for disposing of it. In the Kharif *chaks*, for instance, where the balance is nearly all inferior land, it might be possible to sell suitable blocks on conditions similar to Sardar Ujjal Singh's grant of *bara* land on the Lower Bari Doab, the price to be paid for proprietary right after the initial experimental period being put up to auction.

24. The construction of 30 new wells in the *chaks* of the old district is most satisfactory as contributing to the stability of the colony. The excellent work done by the

Irrigation Officers, Messrs. Routh and Braythwaite, in the improvement of the canal arrangements, deserves acknowledgment.

The small proportion sown of the area allotted on temporary cultivation terms is remarked on here as in the report on the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony in the Shahpur District. The reason there given that much of this cultivation is taken by permanent grantees solely to obtain more water for their permanent holdings may possibly be applicable in this colony also.

25. The report gives an interesting description of the progress in the foundation of the new town and district head-quarters at Sheikhpura. Of the area of close on 1,000 acres acquired for this purpose on different occasions, about one-half only has as yet been required for the new town. The rest is still under cultivation, and has, as usual in colony towns, been placed at the disposal of the Notified Area Committee to supplement income from taxation. The proposal to compensate some of the expropriated owners by land in the restored cavalry run, Chak No. 4, has been accepted by the landowners of the money-lending classes: the Virk owners have apparently refused the terms and will take the cash award instead.

26. The remarks earlier in this review regarding the lack of communications in the Lower Chenab area of the Sheikhpura District apply equally to the Upper Chenab Colony, and the attention of the Communications Board is required to the needs of the whole of this badly served district.

Another problem is the spread of water-logging near the Upper Chenab Canal main line which is beginning to affect the old villages also. The whole question is under consideration, and an efficacious remedy is probably not beyond the ingenuity of the experts.

### **Upper Jhelum Canal Colony.**

27. Full particulars of the statements of conditions applicable to the various classes of grantees in this colony have now been furnished to the Deputy Commissioner, Gujarat, and the landed-gentry conditions in force in the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony were made applicable to similar grantees on the Upper Jhelum for whom it was ascertained that no conditions had ever been notified.

28. A similar failure is reported in the sowing of land on temporary cultivation as has been noted above for the Shahpur and Sheikhpura Districts, and a similar reason is indicated, namely, the use of the temporary leases by permanent grantees as a pretext only for extra water. Practically the whole of the land leased on these terms in this colony was given out contrary to orders.

29. The allotment of only a half rectangle for mule-breeding lambardari grants on this colony is insufficient, and instructions have issued that these grants should be increased where possible to one rectangle each.

### Lower Sutlej Canal Colony.

30. The area to be colonised in the Nili Bar has been ascertained to be approximately as follows:—

			Acres.
Non-perennial	...	...	2,75,000
Perennial	...	...	8,70,000
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	11,45,000
			<hr/>

An area of 50,290 acres of proprietary land also will come under perennial irrigation. With the exception of the ascertainment of these areas little has as yet been done to mature the scheme of future colonization, but a proposal by the Financial Commissioner, Development, that proprietors of land coming under perennial irrigation should be asked to contribute at an acreage rate towards the capital cost of the canal as a condition of obtaining a supply of water is under the consideration of Government.

### General.

31. Considerable progress was made during the year in the discharge of the military rewards commitments which was again one of the chief problems of the Colony officers. During the summer of 1922 the Government of India surrendered nine of the cavalry runs on the Lower Bari Doab Canal and three on the Lower Jhelum Canal, amounting to some 14,250 acres in all. This was, however, less than half of the area required. Orders were, therefore, issued for the distribution of all suitable *baqia* on the Lower Jhelum Canal and of *chiragah* on the Lower Chenab Canal down to the 10 per cent., limit. Results on the Lower Jhelum Canal have been disappointing, but the Lower Chenab Canal *chiragah* is expected to provide close on 10,000 acres.

The military authorities have also given up the major portion of Rakh Dhrema, in the Shahpur District, previously leased to them as a camel-grazing ground, and it is hoped shortly to extend irrigation to this area which will at once be available for distribution. As a result of these various measures and of new areas coming under irrigation in the Lower Bari Doab Colony itself it is now possible to settle the remainder of the soldier grantees or earmark land for them.

32. The reported recoveries during the year on capital account were —

	Rs.
Chunian Colony ...	1,73,142
Lower Jhelum Canal Colony ...	43,021
Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony ...	17,03,365
Upper Chenab Canal Colony ...	3,58,994
Upper Jhelum Canal Colony ...	43,669
Total	28,22,101

Information of similar receipts in the older colonies, though due under the revised orders referred to in paragraph 1, was not furnished this year; but will be submitted in future.

Practically all the receipts in the Chunian Colony are from purchase of their holdings by tenants at the old colony concession rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per acre. This rate of course bears no relation to the present high market value of the land or to the rates in force in the newer colonies; but though a recent proposal to enhance it had much in its favour, Government decided that they would not go back on the promises originally made to the colonists.

The receipts on the Lower Jhelum Canal were low as no demand was outstanding from the previous year, no proprietary rights were acquired, and there were no sales of any importance.

There is an unexplained difference between the figures in Statement III of the Lower Bari Doab Canal report (as shown above) and those in paragraph 6 of the report itself which are less by Rs. 1,75,385. This appears to be partly due to the omission in the latter of figures for acreage rate. The collections on account of sale of land are good, and satisfactory progress has been made in the collection of arrears. There is, however, still a large balance of over Rs. 8

lakhs recoverable. Nearly 2 lakhs of this will have to be written off on account of confiscations as the postponement of instalments, referred to in paragraph 22 of last year's review, has not enabled all purchasers to complete their contracts.

The large receipts from the Upper Chenab Canal Colony are the result of the collections of over Rs. 3 lakhs from sales of sites in the new town of Sheikhpura. The sales were very successful, the shop sites fetching an average of Rs. 1,15,000 per acre; practically the whole of the sums due have been paid up and all but two or three of the purchasers have taken up their plots.

Of the total receipts of Rs. 43,669 on the Upper Jhelum, Rs. 31,606 was an instalment of the purchase price of the Gurbakhshpura estate and most of the remainder came from the acreage rate.

It is understood that most of the purchasers of land in the Lundianwala Rakhs on the Lower Chenab Canal in Lyallpur at an auction held in 1920 are in default. Special measures will have to be taken in this case, and it is unsatisfactory that Government should have remained so long in ignorance of the true facts. Many confiscations will inevitably be necessary.

33. The administration of the village sites in Colony Chaks is a special and particularly difficult part of colony work. Close control by Government is necessitated by the fact that all unallotted land is the property of the State. It is necessary to maintain a separate record of rights of the village sites kept up to date under the mutation procedure. Such a record has only recently been completed in the Lower Jhelum Colony, but is in existence already elsewhere or is under preparation for new estates. The experiment of entrusting the management of the village sites to a village committee introduced in the Lower Jhelum Colony with the object of relieving the District staff proved unsatisfactory and has been abandoned.

34. The information desired in paragraph 24 of last year's review as to the extent to which the right of purchase had been exercised by tenants in the older colonies has now been collected. Purchase has, as might be expected, been nearly completed in the two oldest colonies, the Sohag Para and Sidhnai, where the proportion of the purchased to the purchasable area on 31st March 1922 was 92.9 and



98·3 per cent., respectively. The Chunian Colony in the Lahore District is only fairly well advanced with a purchased percentage of 55·6. The figures for the Lower Chenab Colony vary remarkably from district to district. The percentage in the Lyallpur District where are the wealthiest and most fertile parts of the Colony is as high as 79. The figure in the Jhang District is 60·6 per cent. The returns for the Sheikhpura District, however, give the extraordinarily low percentage of 20. The explanation furnished by the Deputy Commissioner that the tenants prefer not to buy is unconvincing. Paragraph 7 of his report is not very reassuring and difficulties such as have recently come to light from Jhang District may have been placed in the way of the acquisition of proprietary right by the tenants. Under the orders of Government passed in the 1912 Review of the Colony report the right of purchase has not been extended to the widows of tenants in cases where the original engagements did not include a right of purchase.

The orders are not apparently well known and will be issued in a more definite form.

35. A proposal was submitted to Government to supplement the existing guarantee of the grant for a certain period to colony towns of half the proceeds of sale of Government land within their boundaries by a further guarantee of a quarter of the subsequent proceeds of sales of Government waste in colony towns and a half of the proceeds in the case of towns established in purchased areas. The proposal was, however, negatived as Government were unwilling to involve itself in so definite an obligation. Government have, however, agreed that applications for grants out of the sale-proceeds after the expiry of the original guarantee shall be considered on their merits. These grants are given from the lump sum placed annually at the disposal of the Financial Commissioner for improvements of colony towns. The previous haphazard system of distribution of lump sums has been replaced by definite orders regulating the purposes for which the grants are made and the formalities to be observed before applications for definite sums can be entertained. The Financial Commissioner during the year allotted the Municipal Committee of Sargodha Rs. 29,912, half the cost of a scheme for draining and levelling certain new quarters of the towns, and Rs. 7,832 for the erection of a wall round the grain market.

The Phullarwan Notified Area Committee was also granted Rs. 96,000, the whole cost of its drainage and water-supply scheme. In both these towns extensive sales of sites had recently taken place.

36. At Bahauddin in the Upper Jhelum Colony the Financial Commissioner found in September last a most unsatisfactory state of affairs. A temporary bazar had been allowed to spring up, the removal of which will cause difficulty when permanent sale takes place. Government interests are suffering as the rents of the bazar go to the Notified Area Committee whereas sale-proceeds are credited to Government. The Deputy Commissioner was instructed to submit proposals for the sale of shop sites and has not yet done so. Another unsatisfactory feature was that under an old project roads were being metalled at Government expense to serve an area once intended to be part of the town but subsequently abandoned for a more suitable site.

37. Mention has already been made of the surrender by the Military authorities of nine of the old cavalry runs on the Lower Bari Doab Canal and of three on the Lower Jhelum Canal. The solitary run on the Upper Chenab Canal has also been made over. Final orders on the whole case have, however, not yet been received from the Government of India, and proposals are under discussion for the surrender of part at least of the remaining run on the Lower Bari Doab Canal, of one more run on the Lower Jhelum Canal and of 1,000 acres at Lyallpur. The last mentioned area and 500 acres at Sargodha are required for essential developments in the Agriculture Department; the rest will be devoted to grants to soldiers.

The Government of India have also been asked for their formal acquiescence in the claim of the Punjab Government to dispose of certain high land at Buchiana on the Lower Chenab Canal which was at one time intended for additional cavalry runs, but was never, in fact, taken over by the Military authorities. This land, which is at present under lease, will shortly become irrigable by flow whereupon it will be convenient to sell it by auction.

38. Temporary cultivation is the curse of the Canal Colonies. It is a potential source of great profit to subordinates and offers temptations to them which it is difficult to resist. It is the more unfortunate that the orders

on the subject have been pretty generally misunderstood if not actually ignored. The worst cases are on the Lower Chenab Canal in Jhang and Sheikhupura and on the Upper Jhelum Canal in Gujrat. Since the cancellation of the special arrangements permitted during the war no land can be allotted for temporary cultivation where the area not permanently allotted does not exceed the percentage prescribed for *chiragah*. Except on the Lower Bari Doab Canal and to a lesser degree in Shahpur, where remodelling has brought extra areas under command, the land available for temporary cultivation is negligible, and early steps should be taken to dispose of it permanently. In Jhang the Settlement Officer who is in charge of the colony has submitted proposals which have recently been sanctioned to dispose of "*baqia*" by auction. Similar steps can conveniently be taken in the case of the older colonies.

39. One reason why temporary cultivation is so popular lies in the low rates charged for *malikana* which is the additional rent charge taken by Government from cultivators who have not acquired proprietary rights. Good land will easily sell for Rs. 400 per acre and offers of a rent of Rs. 30 per acre matured inclusive of land revenue but exclusive of water rates have recently been received for land on the Upper Jhelum Canal. The peasant grantees in the later colonies are required to pay Rs. 100 per acre to obtain proprietary rights. There is therefore no justification for a lower *malikana* charge than Rs. 6 per acre matured on permanent grants and a still higher rate can fairly be charged for temporary cultivation. This will not meet the evasion reported in paragraph 5 of the Lower Jhelum Colony report for which the obvious remedy appears to be a minimum *malikana* per acre allotted.

40. The new Colony Manual has recently been issued in two volumes which are available for purchase. The compilers, Messrs. Beazley and Puckle, are to be congratulated on the manner in which this difficult work has been carried out and in particular on the device by which the mass of conditions has been reproduced with extraordinary brevity. The information now made available will be of the utmost use to those in charge of colony administration which has suffered in the past from ignorance of and difficulty in ascertaining the existence of past orders of Government.

41. The reports submitted this year in general do full justice to the important charges with which they deal. In particular Mr. Barry's report for the two colonies in Sheikhpura District is admirable. The Commissioner's appreciation of the work done by Mr. Barry is thoroughly deserved.

Mr. Puckle and Mr. Wace have successfully carried the colonization of the Ganji Bar within sight of the conclusion of the actual scheme of colonization on the Lower Bari Doab Canal. Mr. Wace's commendation of K. S. Rajab Ali Khan, Rai Sahib L. Dharu Lal, Extra Assistant Colonization Officers, and of S. Nur Shah, Tahsildar, which is confirmed by the Financial Commissioner, is noted with pleasure by Government.

The administration of the Lower Jhelum Colony is faced with problems peculiar to that colony and has been well dealt with by Ch. Muhammad Ismail, Colony Assistant under the Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur.

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ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report ; also that they be published in the *Punjab Gazette*, be communicated to the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, the Agent, North-Western Railway, the Inspector-General of Police, and submitted with two copies of the report to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

By order of the Governor in Council,

E. R. ABBOTT,

*Financial Commissioner (Development)*  
*Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

## Lower Chenab Colony.

### SHEIKHUPURA DISTRICT.

1. *Survey and Demarcation.*—Nil.

2. *Conditions.*—The squares given on mule-breeding conditions on the Lower Chenab Canal are mainly held by lambardars. On the whole they fulfil the conditions fairly well, but a fairly large number of penalties have had to be inflicted on the reports of the District Remount Officer. One square was resumed as the grantee had been fined or warned about a dozen times for breaches of the conditions.

3. *Allotment.*—In the Lower Chenab Colony the *chiragah* was originally kept at 20 per cent. It appears however that in the past paragraph 397 of the Colony Manual has been interpreted as allowing the reduction of the *chiragah* to 10 per cent. There is a good deal of valuable land available for distribution to the military grantees and in the large majority of cases I understand the Irrigation Department will have no difficulty in providing water, as most of the Lower Chenab Canal *chaks* are irrigating more than their sanctioned amount. Until these military grantees are satisfied it is perhaps premature to consider other proposals for allotment, but I have a few in view. In the first place there is a large area in Chak No. 589, near Nankana Sahib, which is too high for canal irrigation. A number of people have applied for grants of 10 acres or more of this land which they propose to irrigate by means of *ghalars* or by sinking wells. I would prefer to give this land if not required for military grantees to some of the congested villages near the Ravi. Eighty rectangles were given to those people last year, but there are still a large number who are in very straitened circumstances. There is also a group of Jangli families who have an *abadi* at Thathi Nohian (near Nankana Sahib) who consider that they were promised land many years ago when the canal was first introduced. It may be possible to do something for these men in time.

The water logged are also always with us.

H. P. TOLLINSON,  
Commissioner.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—On the Lower Chenab Canal the crops during both the two harvests in question were very fair, with the exception of cotton, which was a good deal below the average. Irrigation is almost invariably good and the soil is for the most part very fertile.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—As already explained the *chiragah* in many villages on the Lower Chenab Canal was reduced below 20 per cent. owing to a misunderstanding that the limit was 10 per cent. This seems to have been done chiefly during the war when large areas were given out on temporary cultivation for increasing the supply of food-grains. No *malikana* was charged and allotment does not seem to have been made in accordance with any regular system or rules. Possibly the original papers relating to this matter were burnt in Gujranwala in 1919. Last January the sanction of the Financial Commissioner was obtained to *malikana* being charged at Rs 5 per acre on matured crops. About 1,500 applications were received for land on temporary cultivation. These were dealt with in the first place by the Tahsildar and the work of the final distribution was divided between the Deputy Commissioner and the Revenue Assistant. Orders were issued to give preference as far as possible to men who had been on active service during the war, but preference was also given to men owning or cultivating land in the same village. The new system worked fairly well on the whole, but as was expected led to a certain number of disputes between the allottees and the people of the village. No promise of water was given and the Executive Engineer was bombarded with applications. Next year all temporary cultivation will probably be stopped as most of the valuable land will have to be reserved for the military grantees.

6. *Receipts by way of Capital.*—No land was sold by auction or by private treaty, with the exception of two or three small areas, to missionary societies or others for schools, etc., which were sold at concession rates. The sanction to the auction of some residential sites in Chuharkana Mandi has been obtained, but the matter has been held up pending the investigation of the question of the land revenue to be charged. There is a fairly keen demand for residential sites in this Mandi.

7. *Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.*—Figures are not available regarding the acquisition of pro-

proprietary rights on this canal, but they have been granted in a few cases. A certain number of applications have also been received from widows of peasant grantees. These have all been refused as it is against public sentiment in the colony, and I believe is contrary to Government policy. It would make the position clearer and save these people the trouble and expense of appealing against my orders if definite orders were issued by Government on this point.

8. *Mutation cases.*--Nil.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*--Nil.

10. *Village sites.*--A large number of cases of sales of sites in the *abadi* have been dealt with. Unfortunately there have been great delays, usually in the *tahsil*, which have led to complaints by the colonists. Measures have now been taken to prevent this. The standard size of an *ahata* for one square on this canal is 36 *marlas*\*. Land in excess of this is allotted at the rate of Rs. 5 per *marla*† in all these villages. This rate is really in most cases a good deal below the market value of the land and I have submitted proposals for its being enhanced. In a few cases land at this rate in the *abadi* has been sold to colonists for making gardens. At present there is a sufficient unallotted area in nearly all the *abadis* to allow for considerable further expansion. In one or two cases I am arranging for more land as the old *abadi* has proved insufficient. I am strongly in favour of facilities being given to the colonists to acquire plenty of land for their *ahatas*. Numberless cases occur in which the original grantee has four or five sons and all of whom are married and now have children of their own. In addition to this many of them have a large number of cattle. This means that the compound is congested and unhealthy, so I have adopted a liberal attitude to all such applications which appear to be genuine. The people are beginning to appreciate the value from the sanitary and the health point of view of open spaces round their houses and often keep the cattle in one compound and themselves and their children in another, and I think this should be encouraged.

11. *Lambardaris.*--One was created on the Lower Chenab Canal.

12. *Census.*--Nil.

13. *Town and Market, Chuharkana.*—This Mandi is very prosperous. About three cotton-ginning and rice factories are working. A site for another factory was auctioned during the year for Rs. 12,000, but owing to the slump in the cotton trade and the fear that with the rise of Sheikhpura the factory at Chuharkana would not succeed, the purchasers did not take up their site and the 20 per cent. deposit has been confiscated.

The drainage system will be all right when there is sufficient water from the flushing wells to keep the drains clean. At present it is not very satisfactory. Some of the drains have been built right alongside the walls of the houses and the damp is apt to spread up through the bricks. The committee now propose to shift these 10 feet nearer the centre of the road. A large number of people have encroached on *nazul* land in charge of the committee and built large *tharas* on it in front of their houses and shops. Only recently it came to my notice that the committee were charging no rent for these. In future they propose to do so. The waterworks scheme has not yet matured and I believe being considered by the Sanitary Engineer. As already mentioned there is a fairly keen demand for houses in this Mandi and rents run high. No Thana has yet been built although the urgent necessity for a proper one in this turbulent *ilaga* has been continually pressed upon Government. The notified area committee runs its own school which is a Lower Anglo-vernacular Middle one and will probably be shortly raised to the Anglo-vernacular Middle standard. Estimates are being prepared for the construction of a new school building on up-to-date lines.

*Sangla.*—Here again the drainage scheme works only fairly. Plans and estimates for improving it have been passed by the Sanitary Engineer and I understand the work is shortly to be put in hand. The water-works scheme is also well forward. The town has a good District Dispensary under an Assistant Surgeon, two aided High Schools and one aided Middle School.

Unfortunately the working of the Committee is much hampered by the incessant quarrels among the members for which Sangla is notorious.

14. *Communications.*—One of the most serious drawbacks in this colony is the entire lack of communications. It has two metalled roads passing through it, namely,



that going from Sheikhpura to Khangah Dogran and on through Khangah Dogran and the road from Sangla to Shahkot. The first portion of the former is in a very bad state, but I understand the Communications Board is going to take it over and repair it some day. Of the *katcha* roads those between Mananwala and Shahkot and Mananwala and Bhalike have been raised, but the dressing has not yet been completed. Other roads, except canal banks, are for the most part impossible for wheel traffic or at any rate very difficult.

15. *Miscellaneous*.—The Lower Chenab Colony is on the whole fairly well supplied with schools. One or two dispensaries will probably be required in this Colony.

This colony has many more Zamindari Banks.

16. *Extensions*.—Nil.

17. *Establishment*.—Nil.

C. B. BARRY,  
Deputy Commissioner, Sheikhpura.

## Chunian Colony.

### LAHORE DISTRICT.

*Allotment.*—No area has been allotted permanently during the year under report.

2. *Temporary Cultivation.*—An area of 299·25 acres was given on temporary cultivation during the year under report. This area was given to such persons as either served in the Great European War or assisted in recruiting during the War. Out of the area mentioned above a small portion was irrigated by the canal and the rest remained uncultivated for want of water.

3. *Conditions.*—There was no change of conditions during the year under report.

4. *Abadis.*—The *abadis* are in good condition. The *ahatas* allotted in the beginning of the Colony have in some instances become overcrowded owing to the increase of population. New *ahatas* are being allotted according to requirements.

5. *Lambardars.*—Lambardars are appointed according to hereditary claims.

6. *Proprietary Rights.*—Tenants, who have fulfilled the conditions of their grants, have been given proprietary rights during the year under report in respect of 7,301 acres of land out of which 7,085 acres are held by Peasant and Civil Grantees and the remaining 216 acres by Military Officers free from payment of *nazrana*.

7. *Receipts by way of Capital.*—The following amounts have been recovered during the year under report:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(i) Sale-proceeds of Crown lands at Rs. 12-8-0 per acre ...	=1,58,268	4	0
(ii) Sale-proceeds of Crown lands at concession rates ...	=2,793	13	0
(iii) <i>Ahatas</i> in Pattoki Mandi by auction ...	=12,080	0	0
Total recovered ...	1,73,142	1	0

8. *Towns and Markets.*—Pattoki town and market are progressing satisfactorily and trade is flourishing. At

present there are six cotton factories working, one oil engine and one steam driven flour mill. Many traders have lost, some considerably, in consequence of the fall in the price of wheat and cotton and much grain is still hoarded. Many outsiders are taking up their permanent residence in the Maldi. Five-and-half *ahatas*, which were auctioned in December 1918 at Rs. 3,335, were resumed on account of non-completion of buildings and were re-auctioned on 28th April 1922 for Rs. 14,000 which shows the flourishing state and popularity of the town.

There being insufficient land within Pattoki town limits, people are buying lands from Chak No. 19 and taking lands on annual rents from Naroke village for building purposes and thus the town is extending to the east and south in the land of both these villages. A proposal for the extension of the notified area has been submitted to Government.

In the year under report 48 *ahatas* were proposed for sale by auction: out of these 38 have been sold for Rs. 41,650

A stallion stable has been built in this town by the District Board and Army Remount Department and has supplied a long-felt want. It has been decided to provide a veterinary hospital in the town and the inhabitants of the Colony and the Notified Area Committee have subscribed the sum of Rs. 6,000 for this purpose. This hospital is a necessity in view of the expansion of the town. There is a dispensary which is doing good work for the people.

There is a Middle School under the District Board in which there are at present about 250 students. Two years ago it was proposed by the District Board to raise it to the status of a High School, but owing to the Educational Department's preference for another locality the proposal has not materialized.

A Some 15 years have passed since this market was started, but the Railway Department has done nothing towards the extension of the railway station buildings, which are inadequate for the needs of the town which is rapidly expanding. A.

Copy of A-A to Agent, N.-W. Ry., with the enquiry whether it is intended to remedy this distressing state of things in the near future.

H. P. TOLLINTON,  
Commissioner.

The station building is so small that the passengers are obliged to brave the elements in the open, there being no covered shed and the waiting hall—if such it can be called, for it is only a passage between the Station Master's office and the lamp

or store room—is much too small. There should certainly be a waiting room at Pattoki. A site was allotted for a new station building, but nothing has been done to provide a suitable railway station building which is a necessity. Pattoki was declared a notified area in the year 1909, and house tax was imposed in the year 1911, but in order to swell the funds to enable the Committee to meet the increased expenditure of the establishment, a terminal tax has been substituted since 1920 with very encouraging results.

The Notified Area Committee has applied for the extension of its boundary, so that buildings erected in the lands of Naroke and Chak No. 19 villages may be included in the municipal limits. The sum of Rs. 5,000 is the estimated expenditure for the conservancy staff of the Committee. A proposal has been submitted to raise the town to the status of a municipality.

9. *Communications.*—The Pattoki-Halla Road is under repairs, about 8 miles have been remetalled but the remaining 3 miles are in a bad state, it is an important road as the produce of the main part of the Colony comes to the market by this route.

The Chunian-Pattoki Road is in a shocking condition throughout, though it was intended in the beginning of the Colony that this road should be metalled. Nothing has been done in the matter in spite of the fact that in 1919 Government allotted a sum of Rs 40,000 to the District

The District Board has invested the money pending further grant being made for the purpose.

M. L. FERRAR.

Board, Lahore, for its construction. This road is a very important one connecting as it does the headquarters of the Tahsil with Pattoki town and something should certainly be done and that soon to improve its condition even if it cannot be metalled as yet.

M. L. FERRAR,

*Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.*

# Lower Jhelum Canal Colony.

## SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

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

2. *Conditions.*—The following lands were sold by the grantees during the year under report :—

	Amount of land sold (in acres).	Price.	
		Rs.	Average per acre.
Non-horse breeding ...	299	67,877	227
Horse-breeding ...	826	3,26,000	395
Total ...	1,125	3,93,877	350

The area sold is considerably larger than that sold in the preceding year. Nine Zakhiradars sold their small tenancies of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  *killas* each in which they had acquired occupancy rights. Horse-breeding figures consist of sales of 5 *Abadkari* and 2 *Sufedposhi* grants. The average sale price compares as follows with that of last year :—

	SALE PRICE PER ACRE.	
	Last year.	This year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Non-horse-breeding ...	450	227
Horse-breeding ...	396	395

The decrease in the sale price of non-horse-breeding land is due to the inclusion of inferior *Sobhaga* land. It may also be observed that the price for horse-breeding grants is inflated inasmuch as it does not represent only the value of land, but also includes the price of mare and *ahatas* which are almost invariably sold along with the agricultural land. The amount of the land under lease has slightly increased from 911 acres in last year to 954 acres as detailed below :—

	Number of squares leased.	Total lease money.	Average per square.
		Rs.	Rs.
Horse-breeding ...	404	2,04,800	507
Non-horse-breeding ...	550	2,70,495	492

Last year the average rent for horse-breeding area was Rs. 400, and that for non-horse-breeding Rs. 425. The rise in rents during the year under report is remarkable.

The results of horse-breeding, as compared with the last year, are entered below :—

Year.	Number of mares served.	Number of foals born.	Percentage on the mares covered during the previous year.	Number purchased.
1920-21	4,133	1,992	41.75	228
1921-22	5,066	1,661	40.35	359

Higher rates of price were introduced and the average price for young stock purchased by the Remount Department has gone up from Rs. 243-9-3 to Rs. 286-3-6 per head.

The Sargodha Horse Fair had to be abandoned owing to plague in the district.

The stud farms are improving. Agha Wusat Ali Khan's stud is by far the best and the District Remount Officer is of opinion that it is as well managed as any stud in any part of the world. Owing to good and timely rains and sufficient supply of canal water fodder was abundant and the joy of the zamindars, especially the horse-breeding grantees after the fodder scarcity of the preceding year, was extreme.

One hundred and seven cases of bad horse-breeders were reported by the District Remount Officer. Fines amounting to Rs. 3,680 were imposed on 57 horse-breeding grantees. Temporary resumption was sanctioned only in one case and the resumed area was leased to a satisfactory horse-breeder. On the recommendation of the Remount Department 9 Sarbrahs were appointed for minor Abadkars.

The proposal has been sanctioned that in future a part of the fines realised for breaches of horse-breeding conditions should be utilised for rewards to other satisfactory grantees who produce a large number of animals fit for purchase by Government as colts for depôts or fillies for replacement. It is hoped that this system of rewards will help towards more satisfactory fulfilment of the horse-breeding conditions.

3. *Allotment.*—An outstanding feature of the area under report is that Government sanctioned the grant of extra areas to Janglis with small holdings consisting of inferior land in Jungle Sobhaga 2,683 acres were allotted to bring up to one square or half a square Jangli holdings of less than this area according to the number of people dependent on the holding. The extra grants, though small, were highly appreciated and land which military grantees would not even look at was thankfully received.

The following allotments were made during the year under report :—

			Acres.
Landed gentry grants	...	...	2,582
Military reward grants	...	...	498
Military grants	...	...	8,158
Janglis	...	...	2,683
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	13,921
			<hr/>

All the above allotments, except Jangli grants, were exchanges from the Lower Bari Doab Canal sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner.

Total allotments in the colony now stand as follows :—

			Acres.
1. Cavalry Abadkars	...	...	30,209
2. Abadkar Ghoripal	...	...	159,780
3. Cavalry Sufedposh Ghoripal	...	...	5,609
4. Sufedposh Ghoripal	...	...	15,495
5. Private stud farm grantees	...	...	5,034
6. Army Remount	...	...	11,640
7. Seed farm	...	...	155
8. Regimental stud farms	...	...	14,356
9. Infantry grantees	...	...	30,864
10. Civil grantees	...	...	21,236
11. Jangli grantees	...	...	60,726
12. Towns	...	...	483
13. Proprietary	...	...	5,133
14. Landed-gentry grants	...	...	4,419
15. Police reward grants	...	...	579

		Acres.
16.	Recruiting reward grants ...	1,326
17.	Military reward grants ...	498
18.	Military grants ...	8,974
19.	Miscellaneous ...	68,476
	Total ...	444,942

The Assistant Controller of Grass Farms, 2nd Circle, Rawalpindi, has withdrawn his application for the reservation of 1,500 acres of land in Chak No. 91-A, S. B., for military grass farm. The area of this Chak is therefore available for allotment, but the Irrigation Department has intimated that arrangement for irrigation cannot be made at least for one year. The Cavalry runs of the 2nd Lancers, 9th Hodson's Horse and 13th Lancers have been surrendered by Government and the demand for this area is very keen. It has been decided that, with the exception of two landed-gentry grantees specially selected by the Financial Commissioner, these runs will be allotted only to military grantees whose transfer from the Lower Bari Doab Canal has been sanctioned by the Colonization Officer.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently-allotted area.*—No remarks.

5. *Temporary Cultivation.*—Eleven thousand eight hundred and forty-four acres were allotted in this year for temporary cultivation, but only 3,295 acres were sown. This is partly due to the fact that many of the lessees had not the slightest intention of cultivating the above land; they merely turned on the water sanctioned by the Irrigation Department for this extra area to their permanent grants. In order to prevent this a condition has now been added that water for temporary grants shall not be utilised for permanent grants and that a breach of this condition will render the lease liable to be cancelled at any time. A rent equal to 3 times the land revenue in addition to the ordinary land revenue and *abiana* was charged under orders of the Financial Commissioner on the temporary cultivation grants during the year under report.

There are no outstanding balances from this demand.



6. *Receipts by way of Capital.*—No demand was outstanding at the end of the last year. During this year the following sites

Statement III.

were auctioned :—

Detail of sites.	Area sold.		Total price.	Average price per acre.
	K.	M.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Ahata</i> s for storage of petroleum and explosive at Sargodha.	3	11	22,925	51,662
Two <i>ahata</i> s (house sites) at Phullarwan Mandi.	0	13	2,200	27,077
Total	4	4	25,125	47,857

The decrease in price is due to the petroleum and explosive sites being situated outside the Sargodha town at some distance. Rs. 1,760 on account of four-fifths price of the two *ahata*s sold at Phullarwan has not yet been realised. Rs. ,709 were recovered during the year on account of *nazrana* for the grant of occupancy rights.

7. *Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.*—No proprietary rights were granted during the year under report. Occupancy rights were granted to Janglis in 40 holdings.

8. *Mutation Cases.*—One thousand six hundred and seventy-six mutations were decided, of which 297 related to inheritance and 35 were sanctioned in favour of widows. Last year's numbers were 1,150, 320 and 32.

9. *Settlement Proceedings.*—Settlement operations have commenced in the colony and an assessment report is to be submitted in the summer of 1923. Under the orders of the Commissioner the colony staff is working under the Settlement Officer as regards rural areas.

10. *Village Sites*—One hundred and forty-two *ahata*s for residential purposes and 10 for shops were allotted. The allotments were made chiefly to new grantees. Four residential sites and one shop were confiscated during the year under report. The work of allotment of village sites was made over to *panchayats* which was introduced as an experimental measure in two zails in the

colony. But the *panchayats* were unduly generous in this matter and did not realise the necessity of reserving some *ahatas* for future grantees to whom the available land may be allotted. A report on the working of *panchayats* has been submitted separately.

*Jamabandis* of all village sites have been prepared.

11. *Lambardaris*—No remarks.

12. *Census*.—Nil.

13. *Towns and Markets*—*Phullarwan*—Projects for water-supply and drainage have been submitted for administrative sanction and provision of funds. Government has kindly agreed to contribute towards the one-half cost of both schemes as a result of Mr. Jenkyn's representation for allowing a share of the sale-proceeds of the town sites for improvement thereof, while the other half is to be allowed by the Sanitary Board as grant-in-aid. The land boom has considerably subsided, as the re-sales of two confiscated house sites has recently shown. But the town is flourishing and the local Notified Area Committee is anxious to increase its income. The metalling of the road to Miana Gondal is now in hand and is expected to add to the prosperity of the town.

Rs. 5,300 were spent for the construction of a *tum tum* (*adda*) stand.

*Bhatwal*.—The drainage extension scheme is about to be commenced, as all the formalities have been complied with and funds allotted to the Notified Area Committee. The proposed water-supply scheme has not yet matured, but the Sanitary Engineer has undertaken to commence well-boring and the committee has proposed to raise a loan of Rs. 11,000 for carrying out the project. The District Board Anglo-vernacular Middle School was removed to a newly constructed building outside the town, while the existing building is being used as a hostel.

*Sargodha*.—The water-works extension scheme has not yet received revised administrative approval though as a part of the scheme a storage tank has been built at a cost of Rs. 34,000. Orders are awaited on the application of the Municipal Committee for a grant of Rs. 1,50,000 and a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 to finance the scheme. For the project for earth filling and drainage works of Blocks Nos. 17 and 20 a sum of Rs. 29,912, being one-half of the total estimated cost,

has been allotted by Government. An allotment of Rs. 7,862 has been received from Government for the erection of a wall round the extended grain market and the amount has been placed at the disposal of the committee.

The new hospital building outside the town in an open space is in the course of construction. Government has agreed to the old site in the town being put to auction for residential sites. Administrative sanction for 40-D type for Clerks and 20-E and F type quarters for menials has been received, but construction has not yet begun.

In pursuance of the policy of Government the Deputy Commissioner resigned the Presidentship of the Committee and a Non-official President was elected. The Committee, with the sanction of Government, has raised the rates of terminal tax on certain goods exported by rail and imposed a similar tax on certain goods imported by rail. The Municipality has tapped another source to increase its income by introducing the ferrule system in connection with water rates.

*Sillanwali.*—The sanitation of the town has much improved with the construction of a complete drainage system.

The proposal for sale of 8 sites for rat-free godowns received the sanction of Government, but at auction no bid was offered owing to slackness in the grain market and high cost of construction of a godown after the approved pattern.

*General.*—The colony towns are flourishing. A new flour mill was erected at Sargodha during the year under report on an ambitious scale and another is in the course of construction. It is satisfactory to note that though Government is not prepared to allot a share of the sale-proceeds of sites for the improvement of towns, it has promised to contribute liberal sums out of the Financial Commissioners' reserve towards the various sanitary schemes referred to in preceding paragraphs. The Punjab Small Towns Act (II of 1922) came into effect this year and the existing Notified Area Committees except Phullarwan are being converted into the small towns.

14. *Communications.*—No remarks.

15. *Miscellaneous Zamindara Banks.*—Twenty-three new banks have been opened during the year. The funds of various banks stood at the close of the year as under :—

	Rs.
Central Bank ... ..	4,19,451
Union Bank ... ..	5,971
Village Banks ... ..	7,54,216

*Schools.*—Four Primary Schools (3 District Board and 1 Municipal Board) were added and 2 closed. Five more aided schools have been opened by private bodies. There are 5 night schools for the education of adults who cannot attend day schools. It is worthy of notice that the roll in schools has increased by 85 per cent. The demand for elementary education is keen in Sargodha and two new Primary Schools have been started.

Rs. 2,067 were realized as fines on unauthorised cultivation.

Relations between the Revenue and the Irrigation Department have been cordial.

16. *Extensions.*—In the Shahpur Division canal irrigation has been extended to 2,159 acres of proprietary land and to 282 acres of Government waste in Chak 63, N. B., Rakh Dharema and Chak 52-A, N. B.

In Kirana Division canal irrigation is to be extended to Chak 91-A, S. B. (2,142 acres), in April 1923.

17. *Establishments.*—The post of Colony Assistant still remains formally unsanctioned, though absolutely necessary. It was held by the following officers during the year under report :—

Chaudhri Muhammad Ismail up to 14th August 1922.

Lala Karam Narain from 15th August 1922 to 11th September 1922.

Sardar Sahib Dalip Singh from 12th September 1922 to 30th September 1922.

The colony staff now works under the Settlement Officer.

I take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the good work done by Chaudhri Muhammad Ismail who has now left this district.

MUHAMMAD ALI, E. A. C.,  
for Deputy Commissioner,  
Shahpur District.

# LOWER JHELUM CANAL COLONY.

## STATEMENT I—ALLOTMENT, 1921-22.

District.	Tahsil or Branch. (a)		Total area of State land.	Allottable 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.	
Shahpur	Main Line	25,286	31,000	20,370	18,428	2,572	
	Northern Branch	278,261	343,363	237,178	2,21,580	21,783	
	Southern Branch	236,881	230,000	199,077	2,04,984	15,066	
	Total	540,328	484,363	456,625	444,942	39,421	

(a) As convenient,

STATEMENT II.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1921-22.

Branch, Canal Division or Tahsil (a).	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 ...	3,226	7	3	...
	Rabi ...	7,499	2	115	2
	Total ...	10,725	4	118	2
Northern Branch	Kharif ...	62,754	11	296	5
	Rabi ...	163,545	6	2,516	11
	Total ...	226,302	8	2,802	10
Southern Branch	Kharif ...	61,665	9	46	...
	Rabi ...	142,983	1	329	13
	Total ...	204,648	4	375	11
Total	Kharif ...	127,645	11	335	5
	Rabi ...	314,080	3	2,960	11
	Total	441,675	6	3,295	10

(a) As convenient,

STATEMENT III.—DEMANDS AND RECOVERIES ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

1 District.	2	3 DEMAND.							4 RECOVERED.	5 BALANCE.							
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	
		Sale of town sites.	Sale of land.		Purchase of land by tenants.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.		Total.	Sale of town sites.	Sale of land.		Purchase of land by tenants.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.
			By auction.	By private treaty.								By auction.	By private treaty.				
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Shahpur ...	Last year's balance.	...	...	13,132	...	...	...	13,132	...	...	...	13,132	...	...	...	13,132	
	Present year's demand.	25,125	...	...	...	4,709	55	29,889	28,129	1,760	...	...	...	...	...	1,760	
	Total	25,125	...	13,132	...	4,709	55	43,021	28,129	1,760	...	13,132	...	...	...	14,892	

## Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony.

### MONTGOMERY AND MULTAN DISTRICTS.

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—The area brought under Survey operations this year is 105,102 acres Crown Waste and 6,632 Proprietary land; total 111,734 acres. The Crown Waste area is chiefly comprised in the plots under lease with Rai Bahadur Sir Ganga Ram, and on 8-R. (Khanewal Tahsil). The proprietary land is mostly in the same areas.

In order to supply the Canal Department with finally reliable figures on which to base calculations for water-supply throughout the Canal, it was decided in May to make a revised survey of the land whose quality definitely precluded the possibility of allotment on any conditions, and thus to determine the limit to which allotment could possibly proceed. The classified figures were communicated to Divisional Canal Officers and are also on record in the Colonization Office, and it is hoped that this will ensure harmony in the arrangements for allotment and irrigation of the remaining areas.

*Jamabandis* so far prepared are as follows :—

	<i>Up to last year.</i>	<i>This year.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Proprietary villages ...	155	41	196
Crown Waste villages ...	167	124	291
			487

2. *Conditions.*—One new and one amended statement of conditions were published during the year. The amended statement notified the conditions under which Government was prepared to allot inferior lands (generally known as '*n sf-wapsi*' or '*bara sharayat*') and the new statement had reference to allotment on cow-breeding conditions to Janglis and Saiyads of Plot H of Sir Ganga Ram's lease.

A large area of auctioned land (8,167 acres) had to be resumed on account of non-payment of instalments, but owing to the badness of the previous harvests and the universal tightness of money, a measure of leniency has been shown to defaulters and 7,648 acres has been restored. If the conditions of auction had been strictly enforced, it would have been necessary to resume a very much



larger area of auctioned land. Other resumptions amounted to 823 acres, and restorations to 185 acres. A few more

The senior Military Officers are particularly anxious to settle in the *chaks* in order to be able to compete for the posts of *lambardar* which carry with them a *lambardari* rectangle.

ASGHAR ALI,  
Commissioner.

Military grantees, whose position in their home districts rendered it necessary that they should continue to reside there, have been exempted from personal residence on their grants; not many applications of this nature are made, most military grantees being glad to settle in the purely military villages in the Colony.

Some complaint has been made by Officers Commanding Silladar Camel Corps of a lack of recruits; this indicates non-fulfilment of conditions by Sarwan grantees and steps are being taken to enforce fulfilment. It appears that hitherto no very careful record has been kept in the Corps either of men to whom land has been granted or of the production by grantees of the required substitutes; this is now being rectified.

It is still too early to say how far the Horse-breeding scheme will go to justify the hope with which it was started. Buying of stock has, of course, not yet begun, but the Horse shows at Montgomery and at Khanewal (a hastily organised innovation which was so far a success that the Remount Department have decided to make it a permanency) were the occasions for the collection of a number of brood mares of very high quality. Allotment of Horse-breeding rectangles rather outstripped the supply of mares, which has been necessarily gradual, but the deficiency is being steadily made up. Up to September 30th, 1,575 mares had been distributed to breeders, and some 200 more were expected to follow in the next few weeks. Supply of mares by the Army Remount Department itself has been found, generally speaking, the only practicable method; the *abadkar*, who is not himself a great judge of horse flesh, cannot be expected to spend a large sum of money on the private purchase of a mare which may or may not be accepted by the Remount Officer.

I understand that sometimes mares supplied to *abadkars* are purchased from horse-dealers through the Army Remount Department. The system is useful so long as reasonable prices are paid.

ASGHAR ALI,  
Commissioner.

Attention has been directed during this year to the activities of tree-planting grantees. Most of these have done their best to get their avenues well started, but in some areas where supervision has been inclined to be lax, the grantee has confined his attention to his own land; a few resump-tions have been necessary, and it is hoped that these will have a salutary effect. A difficulty arises from the fact that tree-planting activities are necessarily seasonal, which means not only that supervision is called for over the whole Colony at one period of the year, but also that a dilatory grantee is often enabled to get two or three extra harvests off his land on the plea of being 'given another chance' to amend his ways. The following statement shows the length of road allotted and length of avenues planted up to date. It will be seen that about 83 per cent. of the length of road has been successfully planted, although, of course, there are degrees of 'success' :--

Tahsil.	Allotted.	Planted.	Not yet planted.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Khushewal ... ..	520	485	35
Chichawatni ... ..	274	166	108
Montgomery ... ..	288	222	66
Okara ... ..	234	207	27
Total ... ..	1,316	1,080	236

The working of the large Horse-breeding and Cattle-breeding Farms does not call for comment. All (with the possible exception of Chaudhri Allah Dad's Cattle Farm) are doing well. Chaudhri Jahangir Khan has recently started an arrangement in conjunction with the Military Dairy, Lahore, for the daily supply of cream to Lahore: this is an innovation which may well lead to useful developments. It is probable that the Montgomery breed cattle farm will be the main source of supply of cows to be maintained by the Cow-breeding grantees.

Jahangir Khan's Cattle Farm is an undoubted success, although he could make it still more profitable and useful.

ASGHAR ALI,  
Commissioner.

in Plot H. Sardar Datar Singh's dairy has begun to supply milk and butter in Montgomery, but he has had difficulties about machinery, and progress has not been so fast as was expected. Sardar Ujjal Singh, who was granted a lease of 'bara' land for the purpose of reclaiming it by the use of machinery has started work; he has begun with two motor tractors, but they are not altogether a success owing to the engines getting constantly choked with the fine dust; I understand he is negotiating for the purchase of steam tackle. As regards what may be called the 'fancy' grants, the proposal for a marmalade farm near Okara was abandoned; the experimental fruit farm granted to Sardar Ganda Singh Cheema has started operations, under the direction of a supervisor approved by the Agricultural Department; possession of land for the growing of vines and other fruit trees was given to Mr. F. J. Mitchell more than two years ago, but the land has not been formally allotted owing to protracted and complicated negotiations in which several departments have taken a hand, and the issue of which still appears doubtful. The fish hatchery is still in the incubatory stage, and the proposal to lease 20 rectangles of inferior land for the purpose of growing the raw material for the distillation of essential oils is as yet only in embryo.

3. Allotment.—The following allotment has taken place during the year :—

Statement I.

	Acres.
(1) Auction and Private Treaty ...	1,090
(2) Special Agricultural Objects ...	2,676
(3) (a) Horse-breeding tenants ...	29,167
(b) Horse-breeding leases ...	33,521
(4) Lambardari and Kamins ...	2,820
(5) Hereditary Agriculturists and Compensatory Grantees ...	2,341
(6) Tree-planting tenants ...	5,174
(7) Inferior land tenants ...	68,844
(8) Depressed classes ...	2,111
(9) Reward Grantees ...	153
(10) Landed Gentry ...	143
Total	148,040

(i) *Military Grantees.*—The hopes that were entertained that the past year would see the completion of military allotment were not realised, and many grantees are still waiting, with justifiable impatience, to be put in possession

of their land. Of the two chief expedients which were mentioned in last year's report, both have, after considerable delay, been brought into use. Exchanges to the Lower Jhelum Canal were sanctioned in April and grantees, who had expressed a desire to have their grants in Sargodha were sent there in batches from that time onwards; unfortunately, for a variety of reasons, the relief thus afforded has not been as great as was expected. It appears that the *bagaiia* on the Lower Jhelum Canal is as a rule not of very high quality, and many grantees have preferred to hold out on the chance of something better; again, it has been found that many grantees who from the first had wanted to go to Sargodha had taken only formal possession of land in this

This is unfortunate. If possession has been taken and the land is fairly good, exchanges to Sargodha or elsewhere should be discouraged.

ASGHAR ALL,  
Commissioner.

colony, of a quality which neither they nor other grantees would accept as a permanent grant; even where the land they vacate is of quite good quality, it is difficult to dispose of it to other grantees, who have an instinctive horror of other people's leavings. The fact that another grantee has vacated the square now allotted to him—whatever the reason—is quite sufficient to make the average soldier reject it forthwith without trial or even inspection. Nine of the Cavalry Runs on the Lower Bari Doab Canal were at length handed over for Military allotment in June, and have been distributed; these amounted to an allotable area of about 10,750 acres. Orders have since been received for the allotment of 3 of the Lower Jhelum Cavalry Runs and these will be allotted very shortly, in consultation with the Settlement Officer, Sargodha. Further relief will be afforded by the reduction, now sanctioned, of the *chiragah* on the Lower Chenab Canal to 10 per cent. and allotment of the balance to military grantees. I am not yet in possession of figures to show how much land fit for military allotment this will set free and, with the precedent of the Lower Jhelum Canal *bagaiia* before one, one does not incline to excessive optimism; but the area to chose from must be exceedingly large, and I hope that a good number of soldiers will find land there to their satisfaction. Other measures are, I understand, in hand, which, it is hoped, will ensure all commitments being met.

Exchanges among military grantees have assumed formidable proportions during the year, and thrown a large amount of work on the whole Colony Staff. The inevitable

inequality in the various grants has naturally led to discontent, and the soldier grantee will usually not rest content with a grant which he considers inferior, as long as he thinks there is a chance of exchanging it for something better; therefore every excuse is produced, every artifice is employed and every influence (from General Officers downwards) is enlisted in order to achieve the desired object. *Tabadla* has become a universal game, and a knowledge of the different gambits is considered essential for a successful colonist.

(ii) *'Inferior land' allotment.*—The largest area allotted during the year was under the 'Half-resumable' scheme and a report on the allotment has recently been sent up through the Commissioner. The forecast in last year's report that about 50 per cent. under this allotment would go to Central Punjabis turned out fairly accurate. A certain number of outside applicants (mostly ex-soldiers) were selected for these grants, but allotment was chiefly made on the basis of lists, already prepared, of men who had previously done good work in reclaiming bad land in the Colony. I think experience is tending to show that it is to the Local Jangli, who is quite a good cultivator of bad land and who is accustomed to a lower standard of living than the average Central Punjabi, that this class of grant is best suited. Exchanges of these grants have been granted very sparingly—only difficulty in irrigation being generally accepted as an excuse—since there is no doubt that some tenants have merely taken this inferior land as a talent which by assiduous exchange they may in time convert to the ten talents of land of a better class.

(iii) *Tree-planting.*—Most of the remaining area available for tree-planting grants was distributed during the year. I have referred above to the working of the scheme.

(iv) *Horse-breeding Leases.*—The number of official rectangles now distributed is 2,411, 1,311 having been distributed in the past year.\* The method of allotment described in last year's report was again followed.

Allusion may here be made to the difficulties under which the local officers of the Army Remount Department have been working. The entire arrangements for the Circle

\* The total of 1,000 squares given in last year's report seems to have been no. quite correct, 1,100 having been distributed.

are as yet, apparently, temporary and *katcha*. It has no funds to speak of, and has been hopelessly understaffed. That the Horse-breeding scheme has been started as successfully as it has, has been due to the energy and determination of Captains Howe and Northfield (the latter succeeding Captain Howe when he went on leave in May).

(v) *Depressed Classes*.—Two more villages were handed over during the year to the Deputy Commissioner, Criminal Tribes.

(vi) *Hereditary Agriculturists*.—The allotment under this head is again due to re-classification and to the increase in the size of holdings in inferior villages.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area*.—The total area sown in permanently allotted lands was 694,359 acres as compared with last year's area of 500,967. The percentage of *kharaba*, which had risen from 7·8 in 1920 to 24·06 in 1921, fell again in the present year to 8·57, and this in spite of a very indifferent cotton harvest. The figures indicate the fact that it was a year of good water-supply; the collapse of the Montgomery bridge necessitated a somewhat prolonged closure of the canal in January, and this, combined with poor winter rains, caused damage to a small proportion of the wheat, particularly at the tail of the Canal; but the re-opening came just in time, an ample supply later did much to repair the damage, and the Rabi crop was on the whole an exceptionally good one. It was indeed providential that it was so: another bad harvest would have been the climax to a succession of previous failures, and would have been disastrous to the Colony.

The area under American Cotton, as anticipated in last year's report, showed a further decrease from 185,048 to 166,197 acres. The present crop, which at one time looked as if it was going to suffer the same fate as its predecessor last year, was saved by ample rain—almost unprecedented in heaviness in parts of the Colony—in the middle of September, and now looks likely to produce a fine yield. *Desi* cotton: is less healthy. A feature of this year has been the wider introduction of the 285-F variety of American cotton, the general experience is that it is a hardier plant and gives a better yield than 4-F. The Agricultural Seed

Farm near Montgomery has also some Mollisoni cotton (*desi*) which promises very remarkable results, and this is undoubtedly a variety which will have to be watched. In wheat, Punjab 8-A. was introduced for the first time: at a recent meeting of the Colony Agricultural Association there was a General consensus of opinion that it was a better yielder, fetched a higher price, and was better for eating purposes than Punjab-11.

The cultivation of sugarcane has shown a further increase and there are some very fine crops in most parts of the Colony, particularly towards Okara. The Montgomery District Board agreed to set aside Rs. 100 for the purchase and free distribution of indigo seed, but not many zamindars availed themselves of the opportunity, and difficulty was experienced in obtaining bricks for the construction of tanks. Its cultivation therefore remains more or less in the experimental stage, as does that of tobacco, which is grown in a few places.

There is no sign at present of any tendency to build wells in order to supplement canal irrigation. This is a development which would naturally come at a later and more settled stage of colonization.

5. *Temporary Cultivation.*—The total area leased on 'temporary cultivation' was 296,283 acres in Kharif 1921 and 273,201 acres in Rabi 1922. There is thus, as would be expected, substantial decrease over the whole year, as compared with 1920-21. The area sown was 190,510 acres (compared with 260,475 acres last year), and the percentage of *kharaba* was 20.47 as compared with 30.93.

The year's demand on account of *malikana* was Rs. 2,62,018, recoveries amounted to Rs. 261,823, leaving a balance of Rs. 185. As the area available for temporary cultivation shrinks with the increase of permanent allotment, the defects of the system become more and more apparent. In villages which have been fairly fully allotted, the practice of parcelling out the small remaining area in equal portions among all the *ab dkaras* becomes absurd, and on the other hand the numerous class of temporary cultivators, whether from outside or inside the colony area, who have established as they consider, a *haq* to permanent allotment by having cultivated land for several harvests, are being steadily

displaced by the permanent grantees, and become more and more insistent in their demands for land, with which they cannot be provided.

6. *Receipts by way of Capital*—The demand for the year under report is :—  
Statement III.

		Rs.
By sale of town sites	...	73,752
By auction and private treaty of agricultural land	...	15,24,298
	Total	15,98,050
Last year's outstanding	...	7,36,506
	Total	23,34,556

*Recoveries.*

		Rs.
Out of last year's outstanding	...	5,50,868
Out of present year's—		
Sales of land	... 9,02,360	} 9,76,112
Sale of town sites	... 73,752	
	Total	15,26,980
	Balance	8,07,576

Out of the balance Rs. 1,85,638 is irrecoverable on account of confiscation. This is a large sum and represents mainly the overdue instalments for which an extension was granted last year, but have not even so been realised.

7. *Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.*—Proprietary rights were given in 6,270 acres making the total up to date 49,688 acres ; this is all land acquired by purchase.

Occupancy rights were given in 67,865 acres as compared with 75,861 acres last year ; the total area over which occupancy rights have been acquired is now 200,217 acres. No particular inference is to be drawn from the difference between the last two years' figures. It may, however, be observed that the total allotment in the Colony on *abadkari* conditions at the end of September 1917 (*i. e.*, 5 years ago) was 304,238 acres, and this figure represents the maximum area over which occupancy rights could have been acquired



by the end of the year under report. It thus appears that about two-thirds of the *abadkars* in the Colony have, by fulfilment of their conditions, been able to secure occupancy rights at the earliest possible moment; but as conferment of rights cannot immediately follow expiry of the 5 years' period and this year's figure only represents the area on which rights have actually been conferred, the proportion is probably some what higher.

8. *Mutation cases*.—Two thousand and sixteen mutations were decided, comprising 828 inheritance cases, 83 sale, 15 mortgage, 1,090 miscellaneous, *i. e.*, occupancy, exchange, etc.

Last year the number of mutations was 1,546.

No cases of outstanding difficulty or interest have arisen. What is, however, somewhat of anomaly is brought

The position no doubt looks anomalous, but it could be argued that as the purchase money had been made by the agriculturist out of his old agricultural land, it coincides with the spirit of the Alienation Act that the new land should also remain with agriculturists. In cases of hardship, however, the Deputy Commissioner could sanction transfers to non-agriculturists.

ASGHAR ALI,  
Commissioner.

to light in those cases in which an agriculturist purchaser of auctioned land has been prevented under the Alienation of Land Act from subsequently disposing of his land to a non-agriculturist, although there would have been no obstacle to the latter acquiring the land at the auction.

9. *Settlement proceedings*.—Nil.

10. *Village Sites*.—Building was started in 106 new villages this year, almost exactly the same number as in 1920-21; the total number of villages completed or under construction is now 780. One hundred and fifteen new village wells are under construction or already working, bringing the total to 504. Many of the military villages, especially in the Okara Tahsil, are particularly well built, and cleanly kept. Where neighbouring villages are composed of grantees from different regiments or castes, much can be done in this direction by fostering a little wholesome rivalry.

The committees of Indian Officers proposed in the last two years' reports have now been appointed in 109 villages, but have hardly yet started working. There is a tendency

at present to regard membership of the committee merely as a position of increased *izzat*, and this must be overcome. It remains to be seen how these committees will work in with the *panchayats* which may be elected in these villages under the Panchayat Act.

11. *Lambardaris*.—Two new zaildars were appointed both in the Okara Tahsil. These zails are not yet to be considered permanently fixed, as the question of the zaildari arrangements throughout the Colony could not, owing to press of other work, be taken up during the year. Both the zaildars are retired Military Officers.

A large number of new lambardars—194—were appointed during the year, mostly in military villages. Competition in these villages has continued to be exceedingly keen; the grantees invariably profess themselves willing to accept military seniority as the criterion for the appointment, but when it comes to the application of this principle, it is generally found that, by elaborate sub-division and cross-division of the grantees in the *chak*, several Indian Officers and non-Commissioned Officers claim the post on the

Lambardari appointments are keenly fought out, and large sums are paid to lawyers. The post is valuable in that it carries a rectangle with it.

ASGHAR ALI,  
Commissioner.

ground of seniority in their particular arm, regiment, district or caste. There are also various heterodox interpretations of the term seniority. It is, however, impossible from the point of view of colonization and civil administration, to accept the principle of appointment by seniority without reservation, and this causes further difficulty and heart-burning.

12. *Census*.—No census operations were carried on during the year under report. The general health of the colony has remained good throughout the year. Conditions of living are naturally becoming better with the progress of permanent allotment and the construction of permanent villages. Tenants of Landed Gentry Grantees, however, and often of non-resident purchasers, are and will probably continue to be badly housed.

13. *Towns and Markets*.—The stagnation reported in last year's report has only lately in the case of Khanewal, Mian Channu and, in a lesser degree, Chichawatni, shown signs of movement. There has been very little building in any of the Mandis. An attempt was made to hold an auction of town sites in these three towns in February, but

except in Khanewal, the demand was exceedingly slack. In Chichawatni no sales were concluded; in Mian Channu, only 4 wood market sites reached the reserve price; in Khanewal 4 Mandi shops, 15 Bazar shops and 8 residences were sold at a total price of Rs. 33,985, and 4 wood market sites at a total price of Rs. 4,075. A site was also sold during the year in Khanewal for the erection of a soap factory and sanction has been received for the sale of another for the manufacture of iron safes. However with a good wheat harvest, and prospects of a good cotton crop, business in the Mandis is undoubtedly beginning to revive. Okara (which is not, of course, in the Colonization Officer's charge) is flourishing. The argument about Jahanian revolves in the same vicious circle, the Colony authorities claiming that it can never develop until given a reasonable train service and the Railway authorities replying that the existing traffic does not justify more than one slow train each way a day. Meanwhile the zamindars throughout the area, which Jahanian would serve, find it quicker to go into Khanewal by road, and send their produce there, instead of to Jahanian, by camel. The area is generally speaking backward as no one wants to settle down in a place so inaccessible. The only prospect of salvation for the Mandi lies in its having been selected as the junction for the proposed "backbone" line through the Nili Bar.

This has been agreed upon by the authorities, if the new line is opened at all.

ABGHAN ALI,  
Commissioner.

Public works in all the towns have been held up for the greater part of the year owing to the impending change in the superior works establishment in the Colony. It was found that the previous arrangement was costing the towns more than was necessary, and sanction has now been obtained to the abolition of the post of Colony Engineer, all major works being undertaken as contribution works by the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch. The latter Department have now taken over all pending schemes and it is hoped that progress will now be made to the limit of the funds at the disposal of the various committees.

The Notified Area Committee of Khanewal is finding difficulty in maintaining the dispensary at a level which the growing importance of the place requires; the Multan District Board has met a request for an annual contribution with a flat refusal. I venture to think that the assistance

The District Board is rendering in the matter of medical relief in the Khanewal Tahsil is hardly in proportion to the income which it derives from the tract. The attitude of the Board is perhaps influenced by the anticipation of the transfer of Khanewal to the Montgomery District.

Very probably. More-over the Board's finances, owing to several bad harvests, have not been very flourishing.

ASGHAR ALI,  
Commissioner.

The financial arrangements of all the committees have been hampered by the long delay in obtaining sanction for the revised schedules of Terminal Tax.

14. *Communications*—The following table shows the work done on metalled and unmetalled roads in Multan and Montgomery portions of the Colony:—

District.	Alignment of road.	Dagbelling of roads.	Jungle and sand clearance	Earthwork.	Metalled.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Incomplete.
Multan ...	17	30	32	34	8
Montgomery ...	48	...	34	27	11
Total ...	65	30	66	61	19

The programme does not call for any comment. Progress is as rapid as the funds of the District Boards, supplemented by the usual grants, will allow. The construction of the *pakka* road from Renala to Shergarh, which is in progress, together with the colonization of the I-L. area and the prospective allotments in Plot H, will greatly increase the importance of Renala: Renala itself is very much cramped for space, and it is perhaps unfortunate that the area in the immediate proximity of the railway station has been sold.

Mention has already been made of the controversy over the train service on the Khanewal-Lodhran chrd. I understand that there is a prospect of certain intermediate 'flag' stations being opened on the main line, and I have requested the District Traffic Superintendent, Lyallpur, to re-open one of the stations (Jan Muhammad) on the Khanewal-Lyallpur Branch, the neighbourhood of which was for-

merly Forest Reserve but is now closely colonized with military grantees.

The Postal Department has shown welcome activity in the Colony during the year, 28 new offices having been opened : I understand that an extensive further programme is under contemplation.

15. *Miscellaneous*—Only one new cattle-pound was opened this year. Total 31.

Chaukidars appointed this year number 74. Total 698. Three new patwarkhanas were built.

Thirteen more schools were opened during the year, including a Vernacular Middle School at Renala, for which there was a keen demand from the military grantees of the neighbourhood and to which they themselves largely subscribed. The Montgomery District Board is now, I gather, concentrating on a policy of compulsory education in the schools that already exist in preference to opening new schools. It is perhaps doubtful whether this policy is altogether suitable to a Colony area where entirely new tracts come under colonization from time to time, sometimes at a distance from existing schools.

Thirty-five Co-operative Credit Societies were formed, bringing the total number in the Colony to 115 Zamindar Associations now number 50, an increase of 13 for the year. A developing Colony should be an ideal ground for co-operative effort and there is plenty of room for further extensions. There is no lack of applications for registration, but most of them have had to be refused owing to scarcity of funds. A Co-operative Marketing Society has been very successful in Okara, and the military grantees near Renala are attempting, with the help of Major Vanrenen, to form a society combining several co-operative activities. This is all to the good.

The Agricultural Department sold during the year, at different centres, 5,800 maunds of Punjab-11 wheat seed. Figures for the sale of 8-A seed are not to hand, but the demand for it is likely to increase heavily, 4-F American cotton seed sold amounted to 3,590 maunds and 285-F. to 365 maunds; here again the demand for the latter is likely to increase, at the expense of 4.-F. *Desi* cotton seed sold amounted only to 20 maunds, of which 9 maunds was Mollisoni.

16. *Extensions*.—During the year under report the following extensions were sanctioned :—

- (1) 2-R. Distributary from R. D. 35,000 to 38,000.
- (2) Dilkhush minor (2-R/2-R/10-R Distributary).
- (3) 2-R. A taking out from R. D. 196,581, Main Line.
- (4) Ojhla Distributary taking off at R. D. 49,000 R. of Main Line (Proprietary, Lahore District).
- (5) 11-L. Dad Fatiana Distributary (change of alignment only).

The new proposals are as follows :—

- (1) Sukhrawa Drainage.
- (2) Extension of 1-L/12-L.
- (3) Alteration of part alignment of 1-R/1-R/12-L.

17. *Establishment*.—Many changes took place in the Colony Staff during the year, only S. Nur Shah, Tahsildar, Chichawatni, remaining in the same post throughout.

Mr. Puckle continued to hold charge of the Colony until 14th March 1922, when he proceeded on leave and I took over officiating charge, having been attached to the Colony as an extra officer for the previous 5½ months. Khan Sahib Rajab Ali Khan's transfer at the beginning of July brought to an end his long and honourable connection with the Colony: his place as Assistant Colonization Officer was taken by Rai Sahib L. Dharu Lal, Sub-Divisional Officer, Khanewal. The latter was relieved at Khanewal by M. Altaf Hussain, formerly Sub-Divisional Officer, Pakpattan. M. Aslam Beg, Extra Assistant Colonization Officer, was transferred in the middle of June and S. Muhammad Shah from Amritsar was posted in his place. The close of the year sees the abolition, in the interests of economy, of the posts of Extra Assistant Colonization Officer, Colony Tahsildar and four Colony Naib-Tahsildars.

I would like especially to acknowledge the help received throughout the year from Rai Sahib L. Dharu Lal and from S. Nur Shah, Tahsildar, and, previous to his departure, from Khan Sahib Rajab Ali Khan.

F. B. WACE,  
Colonization Officer.

# LOWER BARI DOAB CANAL COLONY.

## STATEMENT I—ALLOTMENT.

District.	Tahsil.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area including reserved.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Montgomery and Multan	Okara ... ..	302,872	280,977	268,653	219,452	61,525
	Montgomery ... ..	368,780	317,005	300,653	246,545	70,460
	Chichawatni ... ..	277,922	258,176	242,079	197,507	60,669
	Khanewal ... ..	519,830	436,770	423,398	335,921	100,849
	Total ... ..	1,469,213	1,292,928	1,234,783	999,425	293,508

52

## STATEMENT II—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1921-22.

Canal Division.	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	
Balloki ...	Kharif ...	30,845	6·85	19,331	10·66
	Rabi ...	41,871	3·72	25,355	5·98
	Total ...	72,216	5·06	44,686	8·01
Okara ...	Kharif ...	100,850	14·33	25,634	26·25
	Rabi ...	127,281	4·28	22,653	14·19
	Total ...	227,631	8·71	48,317	20·59
Montgomery ...	Kharif ...	94,688	18·22	35,058	26·95
	Rabi ...	119,970	6·99	33,233	22·87
	Total ...	214,658	9·74	68,291	24·96
Khanawal ...	Kharif ...	84,129	10·3	15,869	29·91
	Rabi ...	95,725	6·76	13,347	27·54
	Total ...	179,854	8·42	29,216	28·83
GRAND TOTAL ...	Kharif ...	310,012	12·15	95,892	23·97
	Rabi ...	384,347	5·68	94,618	16·92
	Total ...	694,359	8·57	190,510	20·47



STATEMENT III—DEMANDS AND RECOVERIES ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

1	2	3					4					5														
		DEMAND.					RECOVERED.					BALANCE.														
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)							
Director.	—	Sale of town sites.		By auction.		By private treaty.		Purchase of land by tenants.		Average rate.		Total.		Sale of town sites.		By auction.		By private treaty.		Purchase of land by tenants.		Average rate.		Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
	Last year's balance +	...	7,35,045	10,801	...	...	...	7,36,506	0 0	...	5,40,868	0 0	...	1,85,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,85,638
	Present year's demand	78,752	14,85,988	69,410	...	1,03,329	1 8	17,01,370	1 8	...	11,55,467	13 2	...	21,629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,30,881
	Total	...	73,752	31,61,538	79,371	...	1,03,329	1 8	25,37,688	5 1	...	17,00,865	13 2	...	5,07,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,24,512

MONTGOMERY AND MUTLAK.

1455888  
16943-4-5  
193329-1-8

## Upper Chenab Canal Colony.

### SHEIKHUPURA DISTRICT.

1. *Survey and Demarcation.*—No survey or demarcation was made during the year under report.

2. *Conditions.*—No new statement of conditions was issued during the year.

Raja Daljit Singh and the Hon'ble Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, who were granted an area of 5,000 acres in Rakh Kuthiala, Upper Chenab Canal, on a 10 years' lease on the condition that they would bring a certain portion of it under cultivation by means of tube wells worked by means of electricity generated by the canal falls, have been allowed to take in two expert engineers as partners. It is hoped that now a real effort will be made to comply with the conditions of the grant. I have discussed the matter with one of the grantees and I understand they are negotiating for the purchase of the necessary electrical machinery and are at the same time about to sink several more tube wells. If Government is to be in a position to judge of the success of the experiment before the expiry of the 10 years' lease, it is essential that the lessees should get their electrical machinery installed during the course of the next year or 18 months. Until the machinery has been worked regularly for two or three years, no reliable figures of the cost of its running and upkeep can be obtained.

The alternative to which Government would be practically forced would be a renewal of the lease.

H. P. TOLLINTON,  
Commissioner

The two grants of 5 squares each made to men for starting brick kilns for selling bricks at cheap rates to colonists have worked satisfactorily. Both the kilns have turned out fairly good bricks. The proprietor of the kiln at Marh Bhungwan has a very difficult task as he is so far from the railway that the carriage of coal for the kiln is a large item. Moreover, though he has burnt a fairly large number of bricks, the colonists are loth to take them owing to the commencement of water-logging in several villages in the neighbourhood and the appearance of nitrate in the soil.

Financial Commissioner has just ordered in one case the exemption of these contractors from personal residence.

H. P. TOLLINTON,  
Commissioner

3. *Allotment*.—During the year under report 27 Upper Chenab Canal *chaks* from the Jaranwala Tahsil of the Lyallpur District were transferred to the Sheikhupura District.

The present report therefore deals with 77 *chaks*, while the report of the previous year dealt with 50 *chaks*.

At the close of the last year there was an unallotted balance of 13,537 acres, including the figures of the 27 *chaks* transferred from Lyallpur. Out of this, 367 acres were ordered to be distributed and 92 acres were resumed, leaving a balance of 13,262 acres.

Ten acres have been allotted for a rice factory in Chak No. 12, Upper Chenab Canal. Two military grantees have taken two squares each in Chak No. 33, and 251 acres have been leased to a *zaildar* in Chak No. 1 for 20 years on the "inferior land" conditions. Eighty-seven acres have been resumed in Chaks Nos. 1 and 48, Upper Chenab Canal, on account of the continued absence of the *abadkars*.

Lambardari and kamin grants have been allotted in the 50 *chaks* of the old Sheikhupura District, but so far no orders of Government have been received in regard to the conditions applicable to the former. In the 27 *chaks* transferred from Lyallpur neither lambardari nor kamin squares have been allotted, and I have submitted a representation about this as both are necessary.

In the Kharif *chaks*, Upper Chenab Canal, the question of *chiragah* has not arisen. These villages at present are only entitled to 25 per cent. irrigation so the uncultivated lands serve this purpose. There is still a fairly large unallotted area in this part of the district. Practically all the soil is inferior and with only 25 per cent. irrigation, and that in one harvest. The military grantees are not keen to take it up even when they get two squares for one.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area*.—During the year under report 19,936 acres were sown on the Upper Chenab Canal during Kharif 1921 and 19,290 acres during Rabi 1922, as compared with 20,481 acres and 18,524 acres in the previous year. The decrease has been solely in the 25 *chaks* transferred from the Lyallpur District. In the 50

Upper Chenab Canal *chaks* of the old Sheikhpura District there has been an increase in the sown area, chiefly owing to the construction of 30 new wells and to rather better irrigation. Both the Kharif and Rabi crops were very fair and the percentage of *kharaba* was 7·83, as compared with 13·49 of the previous year. The improvement is mainly due to improvement in the irrigation.

The canal arrangements are steadily improving under Mr. Routh and his Sub-Divisional Officer Mr. Braythwaite, both of whom have been working at high pressure. The designing and construction of more distributaries is steadily proceeding, but the work has been held up a good deal because my application for a Naib-Tahsildar on special duty to prepare the papers for the land acquisition work was refused. The amount saved by not appointing this officer will be lost several times over by the delay in the extension of irrigation. Two of the biggest grantees, Mr. Benjamin and Malik Chiragh Din who purchased large areas of rather inferior land by private treaty, have done much better this year. Malik Chiragh Din has irrigated a good deal of his land by means of a pump from the Deg worked by a steam engine. He had an excellent rice crop on it when I saw it last September. Chak No. 5, which is at the tail, still complains of shortage of water. Several of the outlets higher up are, I understand, being reduced and the irrigation in this *chak* will improve.

Part of the work had to be done in Sialkot and part in Sheikhpura. Sialkot said his Revenue Assistant could do it. Sheikhpura said his could not. My reply was that if the Irrigation Branch could work out a case for a special officer, I would back it. It is not usual to employ a special Naib-Tahsildar on this work. Selected officers are given Collector's powers under the Land Acquisition Act.

H. P. TOLLINGTON,  
Commissioner.

5. *Temporary Cultivation.*—Very few applications for land on temporary cultivation were received from the Kharif *chaks* (Upper Chenab Canal). There *malikma* was charged at the rate of Re. 1 per acre on sown area irrigated by canal water and Re. 0·8-0 per acre on unirrigated land on matured area. The total amount allotted on this canal was 2,471 acres, but of this only 871 acres (Kharif 549, Rabi 322), as compared with 1,293 acres (Kharif 828, Rabi 468) of the previous year, were brought under cultivation. The reasons for the decrease are not quite clear.

No land was given on temporary cultivation in the villages transferred from Lyallpur.

Temporary cultivation entails a good deal of extra

I quite agree and should like to see it gradually abolished everywhere.

H. P. TOLLINTON,  
Commissioner.

work and is very unsatisfactory from the point of view of the Canal Department. They can fix the *warabandi* of the outlets easily when land has been permanently allotted, but when land is allotted on the outlet

temporarily and the allottee claims water it means either that the *warabandi* must be changed or water refused. Moreover, there are difficulties in the way of enforcing a *warabandi* which provides for a turn for land temporarily allotted.

6. *Receipts by way of Capital.*—There have been no sales by auction of agricultural land. The demand in respect of land sold by private treaty was Rs. 41,341-10-10, of which Rs. 18,156-10-10 is outstanding. In two cases in which land had been sold by private treaty near Kala Shah Kaku the Local Government agreed to the postponement of the instalments owing to the irrigation difficulties experienced by the purchasers. In spite of this one of these is still considerably in arrears. The demand for the sale of town sites was Rs. 3,06,345 and related entirely to the new town of Sheikhpura. Of this all but Rs. 3,040 were collected. All except two or three of the purchasers have taken up their plots. Sixty-nine of the sites sold consisted of bazar residential sites near the old *abadi*. These measured usually about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  marlas each. The average rate worked out at about Rs. 26,000.

About 62 ft. x 41 ft.

Twenty-one shop sites were sold for Rs. 55,605, which worked out at about Rs. 1,15,000 per acre. Twenty-eight sites for combined shops and residences were also sold. They fetched Rs. 1,42,260, the average rate being about Rs. 54,000 per acre. The shop sites as well as the combined shop and residential sites were further to the west of the *abadi* and just to the south of where it is proposed to locate the new Mandi.

7. *Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.*—Proprietary rights were granted in respect of 3,534 acres, of which all except 66 acres are in the 27 *chaks* transferred from the Lyallpur District. A number of cases have arisen in those *chaks* in which the grantees have sold their proprietary rights before they got them. The purchasers have been paying in the instalments of the purchase money.

8. *Mutation Cases.*—Two hundred and thirty-six mutations have been attested during the year, out of which 72 were attested by the Colony Naib-Tahsildar.

9. *Settlement Proceedings.*—The *jamabandis* of 27 *chaks* transferred from Lyallpur have all been prepared and 5 were prepared during the year under report. As regards the old 56 *chaks* of the district, *jamabandis* of 30 *chaks* have been prepared and those of the remaining *chaks* are under preparation.

10. *Village sites.*—A few of the *abodkars* of the 80 rectangles distributed last year to landowners of the congested villages adjoining the Colony *chaks* have not yet constructed their dwelling houses. A number of persons from the Hafzabad Tahsil, who had been given land in these *chaks* by way of compensation for their land which had been rendered useless by water-logging, have made very little attempt to build proper houses. Frequently they construct the four walls of the compound with one hut inside and only come to the colony at harvest time to collect the rice crop.

Fines have been levied in a number of cases and one grant has been confiscated. Fifty-eight drinking wells have been sunk in the Upper Chenab Canal *chaks*. So far no *malikana* or *nazrana* have been charged for these *abadi* sites. The records of the village sites are kept in good condition and the *jamabandis* of the *atadis* of 27 *chaks* have been prepared. Other are in course of preparation. Six *patwar-khanas* have been constructed and one is under construction.

11. *Lambardaris.*—No new lambardaris have been created.

12. *Towns and Markets.*—*Sheikhupura town.*—The new town is located to the west of the old *atadi* and to the south of the Railway. Seven hundred and nineteen acres have been acquired under the notifications of 1917, 1919 and 1920 and 221 acres lying to the north of the Railway were acquired in 1905-06. Roughly about half of this is still under cultivation. This cultivated land has been placed at the disposal of the Notified Area Committee as it is in debt and is at present run with a recurring deficit. The Committee has an Extra Assistant Commissioner as Vice-President and the Deputy Commissioner as President. This facilitates the expeditious disposal

of work and the numerous building applications which come in from persons who have purchased sites at the auction are now dealt with without delay. The sale of sites in the new town has already been referred to. Two of the purchasers have nearly completed their houses. About three others have been started and some two or three dozen others have had their building applications sanctioned. The majority seem to have been shy about starting owing to the ridiculous rumour that the Sheikhpura District was to be re-amalgamated with Gujranwala and the new headquarters abandoned. Rents are high and there is a keen demand for houses, so building operations on the remaining sites are not likely to be long delayed. In this connection I may note that a number of new brick houses have sprung up in the Thatti Baluchan *Abadi*, which it was decided not to acquire. Further building in that area has now been stopped owing to litigation between the Virks and the Baluches as the former claim all the land as theirs. Two or three buildings have been put up recently in the land situated in Arianwala village, which was originally included in the 1919 notification. I recommended that this land should be acquired, but the Local Government decided otherwise.

Further to the west of the bazar residential sites just mentioned are the combined shop and residential sites and shop sites. None of these have yet been built on because they are farther from the city. I intend shortly to submit proposals for auctioning some sites in the Mandi which will be close to this. This ought to stimulate building operations on these sites too.

Some way to the south of these sites lies the colony of clerks' quarters. The large majority of these are the D type containing two rooms, a kitchen, a courtyard and a *barsati* on the roof. The C type are somewhat larger. There are also some small quarters for married menials and for unmarried menials. Although I understand a large sum was saved out of the estimate no drains have been made and this new *mohalla* will soon become insanitary. I have submitted proposals for a small *pakka* drain which will discharge into the storm-water channel and which would remove this objection. At present the chief difficulty is the question of water supply. There is only one well for all these

What is wanted is 2 or 3 more wells.

H. P. TOLMINTON,  
Commissioner.

143 quarters and the five pumps put in by the P. W. D. have proved practically useless as they are always out of order.

To the north-west of these lie the Civil Hospital and the Female Hospital. The erection of the latter has been delayed because the benefactor, who promised Rs. 20,000 some years ago for constructing it, has so far only paid Rs. 5,000. Close to the hospital and to the west of it have been constructed four quarters of the B type for officers of about the status of a Tahsildar and eight A type quarters for Extra Assistant Commissioners, etc. Here again the same difficulties in regard to the supply of drinking water have been experienced and I have recommended that another well or two should be sunk here. To the west of these quarters is some unallotted land and then we come to the block of Government buildings. These include the Sub-Jail, the Police Lines and Hospital, the Kutchery and the combined Dak Bungalow and Civil Rest House. These have been completed. Close to the station the Veterinary Hospital has been located. This has just been finished. Next door to it is proposed to build a *serai*.

The District Board office is to be located in the Kutchery compound and the plans and estimates are in course of preparation. The new tahsil building is also close to the Kutchery and is nearly complete. The Sessions Court has not yet been started. The combined offices of the Buildings and Roads Branch and the Public Works Department are nearly complete. The area of the site set apart for these two offices is 12.2 acres which is about three times the amount, which was really required. The bungalows for the Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and the Civil Surgeon have been completed, while those of the two Executive Engineers of the Irrigation Department are nearly ready. The Public Works Department Rest House has also been completed. This building has a compound of 8.4 acres, which is more than twice that of the Deputy Commissioner's compound.

Sanction of Government has been received to the sale of 25 sites measuring each slightly less than one acre to the members of the local Bar for erecting small bungalows. These sites lie mostly near the road from the Railway Station to the Kutchery. The prices sanctioned vary from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,800 per acre. Sanction has also been



received to the sale of a site for a European shop in the Civil Station. Proposals have been submitted or are under preparation for the sale of 6 more sites rather less than an acre for lawyers and about 10 sites to zaildars and other gentlemen of position who wish to have small bungalows with gardens in the new town. These later sites vary from about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  kanals to 10 kanals and the prices, which will probably be charged, vary from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,650. These sites lie to the south of the Police Lines and just to the west of the new Government High School building, which is about to be commenced.

Trees have been planted on some of the more important roads and in the Kutchery compound and for the most part are doing well. Two water-courses are being constructed by the Irrigation Department for the Notified Area Committee to water the compounds which have been or are to be sold as well as to irrigate the land not yet allotted which is still under cultivation.

13. *Communications.*—A few of the main roads have been completed but unfortunately the most important one has been metalled with Sangla stone and will soon break up. No sanitary or drainage arrangements of any kind at present exist in the new Civil Station or in fact in any part of the town. The construction of the storm water channel was put in hand by the Public Works Department last summer, but suddenly came to a dead stop. A complete scheme was drawn up by the Sanitary Engineer to Government, and I think received administrative approval. This provided also for drainage of the old town. I have recommended that a portion of this be put in hand at once as at present the surface drainage from a large area flows right across a good deal of the land which has been set apart for auction for residential sites. This water is to be carried off by a large intercepting drain running near the railway, but until this is done no more sites in that area can be auctioned.

In addition to the Mandi sites referred to above, proposals will be submitted shortly for the auction of sites in the wood Mandi and probably for a few factories to the north of the railway.

14. *Miscellaneous.*—One of the most serious drawbacks in the colonies in this district is the entire lack of communications. The grand trunk road runs through the middle of a

few of the *chaks* near Kala Shah Kaku, but once off this road even a *tuntum* can hardly go at all. The only means of getting about is the canal banks and bullock carts, etc., are not allowed to go along these. Cartage of bricks and grain is therefore done almost entirely on donkeys. The remedy seems to be the construction of roads wherever possible running along parallel to the canal distributaries as these are always designed to run along the ridges of the land where there is less likelihood of flooding. A scheme to construct a *katcha* road alongside the boundary road of a minor running from near Kala Shah Kaku past Kote Pindidass was prepared and the Irrigation Department were asked to frame an estimate. As this came to between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 30,000, including Rs. 5,600 departmental charges, the District Board dropped the scheme.

The Colony *chak*: transferred from the Lyallpur District are practically without roads. There is a good *katcha* road from Sayaidwala to Jaranwala which was recently raised by the Lyallpur District Board which also received a grant for raising the road from Baraghar to Jaranwala. The latter work has not yet been carried out and will probably in any case involve the construction of a bridge over the Deg. The tahsil headquarters of all these villages now being Naankana Sahib it is very important to get a road made right through to the latter place. It will probably pass somewhere near Bucheke and will be expensive as it will involve the construction of a lot of culverts.

There are five Zamindara Banks in the Upper Chenab Colony with a capital of Rs. 11,300. Proposals are on foot for starting a Central Bank at Sheikhpura.

Five new schools were opened during the year under report and the total number in the Upper Chenab Colony is now 13.

The Muridke Canal Dispensary serves several of the Upper Chenab Canal *chaks* in its neighbourhood as also does that at Marh Bhungwan. Mahmuniwala Dispensary also gets a few cases from these *chaks*. Mangtanwala and Sayaidwala also get a few cases from these *chaks*. The District Board propose to start another dispensary at Bucheke in the tract transferred from Lyallpur.

One or two of the *chaks* near Chak Jar have suffered from floods and an estimate amounting to about Rs. 1,500 has been prepared by the Irrigation Department for constructing a drainage channel to carry off the flood water. If this work is put in hand, a considerable area will be benefited.

There are general complaints all over the Upper Chenab Colony about the *wadh wattar* rate which is a water rate charged on all Rabi crops sown after a Kharif crop. The *abadkars* say that they are really paying for the water twice over, and that in the large majority of cases they have to use well water or wait for rain before they can plough up the land after the Kharif has been cut. They accordingly look upon *wadh wattar* as a gross injustice. I do not think the complaint is altogether without justification. I referred the matter to the Superintending Engineer, but he explained that this rate was charged on other canals too and there was no hope of its being remitted.

The Executive Engineer, Raya Division, raised the question about the late planting of rice and urged that in many cases the zamindars intentionally planted rice late with the idea of getting *kharaba* and using the crop as fodder and he therefore proposed to charge a fodder rate on all such crops. I opposed this suggestion as extensive enquiries I made did not bear out the statement of the Executive Engineer and the zamindars complain that in many cases when they use the crop as fodder because it had not ripened they do not get *kharaba* as the Zailadar or Sub-Divisional Officer have been unable to see it.

*Sem* or water-logging is steadily increasing in all the *chaks* near the Upper Chenab Canal Main Line and a number of the old villages are also becoming affected. In some of the *chaks* near Marh Bhangwan the *sem* has only appeared during the last year or so, but wherever it has appeared its effect on the crops has been disastrous. The problem is a serious one. In some of the old villages wells which before gave good water now only seem to increase the *kaljar*. Unless any of the schemes for lining the main canal mature it would probably be best to arrange for drainage channels along parallel to it as I understand this method of dealing with the difficulty has proved successful in the Hafizabad Tahsil. Chak No. 4, Upper

Drainage Engineer will have his hands full if he goes into all these cases.

H. P. TOLLINGTON,  
Commissioner.

Chenab Canal, has been a cavalry run for some time and is now, I understand, to be returned to the local Government. Over 1,200 acres were cultivated in this *chak* last year. Government has accepted my proposals for compensating some of the landowners of Sheikhpura by giving them land in this *chak*. The landowners of the money-lending classes have accepted the proposals with avidity, but the Virks, I find, will probably refuse in spite of the fact that they were to get about 125 acres in Chak No. 4 for every 100 acres acquired in Sheikhpura.

None of the land in the Colony *chaks* on the Upper Chenab Colony is good and a certain amount of it is practically unculturable. It is progressing slowly, but it will take a long time before the people will ever be comfortably off.

15. *Extensions*.—Nil.

16. *Establishment*.—Under the superintendence of the Deputy Commissioner, Lala Daulat Ram, Revenue Assistant, remained in charge of the colony. The extensive know-

Forwarded. A full and interesting report. These colonies are gaining much from Mr. Parry's energetic administration.

H. P. TOLLINTON,  
Commissioner.

ledge he possessed of the *chaks* and of the work was most useful. Lala Vidya Dhar, who took over from him, was new to the work, but has picked it up quickly. M. Hazara Singh continued as Colony Naib-Tahsildar throughout the year and

put in a lot of useful work. As soon as the headquarters were moved from Gujranwala to Sheikhpura, I took the opportunity of re-organizing the clerical establishment dealing with the colony work and put it all under the Revenue Assistant as the previous arrangement in accordance with which half of it was in the English Office under the Superintendent was unsatisfactory. The present system has worked better.

C. B. BARRY,

*Deputy Commissioner, Sheikhpura.*

## UPPER CHENAB CANAL COLONY.

## STATEMENT I—ALLOTMENT.

District.	Tahsil or Branch (a).	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.
Sheikhupura	77 <i>chaks</i> of Upper Chenab Colony.	85,082	*80,397	79,812	67,135	*13,262

(a) As convenient.

\* Includes 92 acres resumed during the year under report.

## STATEMENT II.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1921-22.

Branch, Canal Division or Tahsil.	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.	Acres.	Acres.
77 <i>chaks</i> on Upper Chenab Canal in the Sheikhupura District.	Kharif 1921	19,936	6.46	549	8.64
	Rabi 1922 ...	19,290	9.24	322	11.17
	Total	39,226	7.83	871	9.58

STATEMENT III—DEMANDS AND RECOVERIES ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

22 67  
 9 557-63  
 13139-9-8

067345  
 3070  
 31330  
 25789-8-1  
 42671

1	2	3						4	5								
		DEMAND.							RECOVERED.	BALANCE.							
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)			(g)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
		Sale of town sites.	Sale of land.		Purchase of land by tenants.	Nasarana.	Average rate.			Total.	Sale of town sites.	Sale of land.		Purchase of land by tenants.	Nasarana.	Average rate.	Total.
By auction.	By private treaty.		By auction.	By private treaty.													
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		
	Last year's balance.	...	5 4 0	27,088 13 3	11,799 0 6	...	...	38,893 1 9	27,584 13 9	...	...	7,802 13 3	3,765 6 9	...	...	11,308 4 0	
	Present year's demand.	3,06,345	...	41,341 10 10	10,210 3 5	...	...	3,58,496 14 3	3,31,409 15 11	3,040	...	18,166 10 10	5,800 3 6	...	...	27,086 14 4	
	Total	3,06,345	5 4 0	68,430 8 1	22,609 3 11	...	...	3,97,390 0 0	3,58,994 13 8	3,040	...	25,759 8 1	9,565 10 3	...	...	38,395 2 4	

## Upper Jhelum Canal Colony.

### GUJRAT DISTRICT.

1. *Survey and Demarcation.*—Measurement work was done in 6 *chaks* during the year under report and in the 4 remaining *chaks* it will be done next year.

In 40 *chaks* it was finished in the previous years.

2. *Conditions.*—Reference has been made to the Financial Commissioners for provision of conditions relating to different grants. Application will be given effect to on their receipt.

3. *Allotment.*—The total area of Crown waste on the Upper Jhelum Canal was 47,332 acres, of which 4,658 acres were given on leases, leaving 42,674 acres as allotable balance. Out of this area 1,212 acres are uncommanded and 337 are *ghair mumkin*.

Statement I.

Out of this area 41,732 acres were allotted during the previous years and 288 acres in the year under review.

At the close of the preceding year the allotable balance was 946 acres of which 288 acres were allotted during the year under report, leaving 658 acres as balance. To this figure may be added one acre more gained from Chak No. 30 on account of an exchange. Thus the correct detail of the balance area is as below :—

	Acres.
Commanded ... ..	104
Uncommanded ... ..	539
<i>Ghair mumkin</i> ... ..	16
	—
Total ... ..	659
	—

The commanded area lies in the *chaks* in small different pieces at different places and is consequently considered unfit for further allotment.

The area allotted up to the end of September 1922, under the different heads, is as follows :—

	Acres.
Khanki weir compensatory grantees ...	3,007
Compensatory grantees transferred from Lower Bari Doab Canal.	5,167
Other compensatory grantees ...	1,355
Ghoripal grantees transferred from Shahpur District.	9,966
Rewards for criminal administration or recruiting.	6,849
Landed gentry ...	918
Ownership by auction purchase ...	25
Military rewards, including military jagirs	1,159
Military peasants ...	5,205
Special reward ...	124
Gardening grant ...	60
Military Dairy Farm ...	1,011
Seed Farm ...	251
Forest mutation ...	7,219
Army Remount ...	160
Compensation for land taken up for the Baha-ud-Din market.	56
Total	42,032

The difference of 12 acres in various heads is due to recent measurement done on the spot or to change of area from one head to the other, and the figures now given are accurate.

There were in all 25 exchanges during the year affecting 250 acres.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—Out of the allotted area, 17,691 acres were sown in Kharif 1921 and 22,858 acres in Rabi 1922, making a total of 40,549 acres. Of this 4 per cent. failed in Kharif and 2 per cent. in Rabi. The canal did not supply sufficient water, and the people had to sink wells to supplement irrigation.

5. *Temporary Cultivation.*—One thousand nine hundred and seventy-five acres of land were let out on temporary cultivation for the whole year 1921-22 (Kharif 1921 and Rabi 1922) for a period of one year, which area was however reduced to 1,515 acres by the end of the year owing to gradual permanent allotments. Of the area allotted for temporary cultivation 460 acres were sown in Kharif 1921 and 529 acres in Rabi 1922 of which 7 and 3



per cent. failed, respectively, reason being that people do not do as much labour in temporary areas as they do in the permanently allotted lands. This was mostly *chiragah* land and the Financial Commissioner has now ordered that *chiragah* should not be given out on temporary cultivation any longer until further sanction is taken.

The demand and collections under this head during the year were as below :—

	Demand.	Collection.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ... ..	2,107	2,107
Cesses ... ..	324	324
<i>Malikana</i> ... ..	7,638	7,638
Water rate ... ..	3,435	3,435
	Total ...	13,504

Remission of *kharaba* was allowed as below :—

	Rs.
Land revenue ... ..	84
Water rate ... ..	76
<i>Malikana</i> ... ..	149
Cesses ... ..	5

and its percentage comes to Rs. 2 on the total demand.

6. *Receipts by way of Capital.*—Rs. 11,925 on account of acreage rate were realized in the year under report.

An area of 2 *kanals* 15 *marlas* of house sites was sold to an auction purchase grantee in lieu of Rs. 138 at the rate of Rs. 401 per acre, at which rate the land had at first been sold to him.

Rs. 31,606 were paid up on account of an instalment of the price of land in the Gurbakhshpura Estate.

The total receipts were thus Rs. 43,669.

7. *Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.*—The files for award of occupancy rights in the *chaks* where the period of five years has passed from the date of possession are under consideration. Orders will be given as soon as details of conditions of each kind of allotment are received from the Financial Commissioner's office.

8. *Mutation cases.*—Twenty seven mutations were attested during the year under report which were mostly of inheritance.

9. *Settlement Proceedings.*—No remarks.

10. *Village Sites*.—House sites have generally been constructed in the old *chaks* and those 6 "*chaks* in which allotments to military men were made last year. House building work has made great progress and many of the houses have been completed while others are being built.

Thirty-three wells were sunk before the close of the last year and 13 more have been sunk in the year under review. Thus 46 wells in all have been constructed. The water in all the wells is good.

Tanks are dug in each and every *chak* and trees have been planted in numbers.

11. *Lambardaris*.—Six lambardars were appointed during the year under review, to whom 3 rectangles were given as extra lambardari grants. In 8 *chaks* lambardars are still to be appointed. These appointments are subject to mule-breeding conditions.

One of the colonists was appointed a Sufedposh during the year.

In small *chaks* one lambardar is appointed and in big *chaks* 2 lambardars are appointed generally with half a rectangle as extra lambardari grant.

12. *Census*.—The population of the colony is increasing gradually and the colonists including tenants are well off.

The census last year was 21,760 souls.

13. *Towns and Markets*.—The construction of the Baha-ud-Din market is progressing, but a good deal has still to be done.

One of the ginning factories is working, and the second is under construction. The Railway Department have not decided anything about the sidings as yet.

The town has been created a separate estate under orders of the Financial Commissioner.

The prices of commodities are on the rise.

14. *Communications*.—Rs. 50,000 were sanctioned for construction of colony roads, but little progress has been made during the year.

15. *Miscellaneous*.—No remarks.

16. *Extensions*.—No remarks.

17. *Establishments*—

- (1) M. Ram Singh, Colony Naib-Tahsildar throughout the year.
- (2) One Field Qanungo throughout the year.
- (3) Six Patwaris including one Moharrir to the Naib-Tahsildar, all at the rate of Rs. 23 a month throughout the year.
- (4) One Muharrir at Sadar at Rs. 42 throughout the year.

*General Remarks.*—The colony has made very good progress during the year and it has now been decided to amalgamate it with the rest of the tahsil. The colonists are keen and have done specially good work as regards the building of towns and wells and planting of trees. Bakshi Ram Singh, the Colony Naib-Tahsildar, who will now be one of the District Naib-Tahsildars will still have the colony area under him. He has done excellent work and deserves well not only of the colonists but of Government.

Sayed Ahmed Hussain Shah has continued to show great interest in the colony.

RAGHBIR SINGH,

*Deputy Commissioner, Gujrat.*

## UPPER JHELUM CANAL COLONY.

## STATEMENT I.—ALLOTMENT FOR 1921-22.

District.	Tahsil or Branch (a).	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.
Gujrat Tahsil ...	Phalia Tahsil ...	47,355	42,691	41,125	42,032	659
	Previous ...	4,664				Uncommanded—
	Allotable area ...	42,691				639 Commanded—
						164 Bahir mun-kin—
						16
	Total ...	47,355	42,691	41,125	42,032	659

(a) As convenient.

## STATEMENT II—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1921-22.

Branch, Canal Division or Tahsil, (a).	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.	
Phalia Tahsil. } Upper Jhelum, Gujrat Branch. } Canal.	Kharif 1921 ...	17,691	4	460	7
	Rabi 1922 ...	22,958	2	529	3
	Total ...	40,549	3	989	5

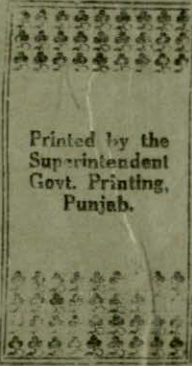
(a) As convenient.

STATEMENT III.—DEMANDS AND RECOVERIES ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

1	2	3							4	5							
		DEMAND								RECOVERED.	BALANCE.						
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)		Total.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
		Sale of town sites.	Sale of land.		Purchase of land by tenants.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.			Sale of town sites	Sale of land.		Purchase of land by tenants.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.
By auction.	By private treaty.		By auction.	By private treaty.													
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
District.	...	Last year's balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gujrat	...	Present year's demand, 1921-22.	...	...	31,744	...	11,925	43,669	43,669								
		Total	...	...	31,744	...	11,925	43,669	43,669								

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