

B. R. R. - NO: 4557 1940

E 60

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

PUNJAB COLONIES

For the year ending 30th September, 1938.

13243



**WEST PAKISTAN CIVIL SECRETARIAT
LIBRARY COPY**

(To be returned to the Library when done with)

Lahore :

Printed by the Superintendent, Government Printing, Punjab.

1940.

Price : Re. 0-4-0.



Review of the Annual Report on the Punjab Colonies for the year ending the 30th September, 1938.

*Proceedings of the Governor of the Punjab, No. 1158-C.,
dated 6th March, 1940.*

THE Punjab Colonies, like the rest of the province, suffered from the prevailing low prices of agricultural commodities. But "out of evil cometh good". The report notices how in the newer colonies, where large areas of land are not as yet permanently disposed of, low prices made it necessary to regulate relations between tenants of Government land and their sub-tenants. The welfare of the sub-tenant, the tiller of the soil, is Government's constant care. As soon as it became apparent that the rents which they would have to pay for their holdings would be more than at present prices they could justly be expected to bear, Government stepped in with measures to restrict such rents. The action taken was swift and comprehensive and if its subsequent smooth working is any guide, just to all concerned.

Briefly, it was ordered that no one should continue to hold land on lease from Government unless he agreed to limit charges from his sub-tenants to a fair rate which Government laid down. A breach of this agreement involves forfeiture of the lease and the exclusion of the lessee from taking any land on rent from Government in future. These measures involve Government in a loss estimated at 13½ lakhs but if the action taken secures a better livelihood for thousands of sub-tenants by whose toil the wilderness is made to bear fruit, this money will be well lost.

The report of the preceding year noticed another measure which also indicates Government's solicitude for the interest of the smaller man. An area of nearly 30,000 acres in the Nili Bar Colony was made available for lease in small lots not exceeding 50 acres each at prices within the means of the less prosperous cultivator. Though this involves some sacrifice of revenue, the encouragement given to the small farmer as opposed to the capitalist will, it is believed, redound to the prosperity of the colonies.

The system of lease is at best a stop gap arrangement intended to tide over a period of depression which it is hoped will pass. Its long continuance and the

Report by the Financial Commissioner, Development, on the Punjab Colonies for the year ending 30th September, 1938.

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—No survey or demarcation work took place in Punjab Colonies during the year under report.

2. *Conditions. (a) New conditions.*—During the course of scrutiny of the terms upon which colony land is held, Mr. Beckett, Legal Remembrancer to Government, Punjab, noticed the number of terms which were substantially the same for all the colonies and which had to be notified separately every time along with particular conditions to meet varying circumstances in different colonies. These conditions, which are nearly always the same, relate to mineral rights, rights of way, loyalty and good behaviour, arbitration and the surrender of land when required for public purposes. It was decided that, instead of renotifying these conditions every time land was to be granted on new terms, they should be notified once and for all and should remain constant for all future grants. These conditions were therefore revised and drawn up in a clearer form which has now been issued in the General Colony Conditions, 1938, which will be applicable to all future tenancies under the Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Act, 1912, except scheduled tenancies under section 4.

This standardization will save much duplication work in the future and is valuable as a re-statement of the rights which Government reserves to itself in its land.

New conditions were issued for the tenants of the Upper Chenab Canal who had originally been granted land for five years only in about 1916; but the fact that these tenancies had expired long ago has only just come to light. The conditions provide for the immediate grant of occupancy rights in view of the long tenure held by these persons, for residence and for the purchase of proprietary rights at Rs. 100 per acre for those enjoying perennial irrigation and at Rs. 60 per acre for those receiving non-perennial irrigation; but a rebate up to a maximum of Rs. 250 is allowed to those of the latter who may have constructed a well.

(b) *Old conditions—Landed gentry grants.*—The Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, comments on the landed gentry grantees as follows :—

“ Most of the grantees have not yet taken up residence in their Chaks and the management is generally left to a *Sarbrah* or *Munshi*. These grants are only a source of half-yearly income to these grantees but not a centre of their activities and attention. This is why the *abasis* of these grantees consist mostly of rather squalid *jhugis* which belie the term of “ landed gentry ” and there is no public opinion to compel them to vie with each other in the standard of their dependents’ housing and living.

The concessions granted,—*vide* Punjab Government letter No. 337-C., dated 21st October, 1936, were very liberal but against general expectation very few have come forward to purchase proprietary rights in their land grants and some of those who have purchased, have generally sold their lands to other persons. These grants were originally made by Government with a view to secure permanent maintenance for the family and of their status and not to be utilised for payment of debts and these sales are therefore undesirable”. Gentry grants, therefore, as model estates for the maintenance of rural leaders, are hitherto more or less a failure.

Elsewhere conditions appear to be being on the whole satisfactorily observed. An improvement is reported from the Nili Bar Colony, the newest of the colonies, due to increased stability of irrigation and to the vigilance of colony staff. Though he refers to the unsatisfactory fulfilment of conditions by the compensatory grantees the Colonization Officer has not reported what action it was necessary to take. No doubt these conditions were ill-suited for the purpose and in future projects a different system is being adopted.

Well-sinking grants.—In the Nili Bar Colony orders were issued sanctioning a scheme for encouraging well-sinking in the non-perennially irrigated area by the grant of *taccavi* and its recovery by easy instalments. During the year under report a lakh of rupees was set

aside for encouraging well-sinking in the non-perennial area of the Jili Bar Colony. The scheme provided for the recovery of 3 per cent of the principal every year for the term of settlement or 30 years whichever was shorter the intention being that at the next settlement a fixed well assessment would be imposed. A special feature of the scheme is the recovery of the principal in the same way as land revenue. No interest is recovered, it being calculated that Government is reimbursed for its loss by the increased land revenue, *malikana* and water rates which accrue by the existence of the well. The Colonization Officer reports that money is now being distributed. The progress of the scheme in encouraging well-sinking will be watched with interest.

Grants to literates.—The more recent grants to literate persons show signs of being more successful than those previously made to retrenched Agricultural Assistants and others. This is due to a more careful selection; but it is as yet much too early to judge the scheme which will take some years to prove its value.

Depressed class tenancies—It is satisfactory, as Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, reports "that the grievances of the depressed class tenants have mostly been redressed by the orders conveyed in Punjab Government letter No. 9106-C., dated 17th October, 1938. These tenancies have been considered to be an integral part of the scheme for the disposal of inferior land and the same conditions have been applied to this class of grantees. The most important effect of these orders from the point of view of the grantee will be that instead of paying rent at three times the land revenue, he will pay land revenue and *malikana* at the rate in force in the Lower Bari Doab Colony, i.e., eight annas in the rupee of land revenue which in effect means that whereas they paid three times the land revenue previously now they pay one and a half times."

Horse-breeding grants.—There is still a certain amount of agitation against horse-breeding conditions in the Lower Jhelum Colony but no meeting is

reported to have attracted more than 300 persons and Deputy Commissioner reports that "the majority of the colonists fully realize that the land was allotted on service terms and that there is no justification for changing the conditions while horses are still required". The number of cases reported for non-fulfilment of these conditions was less than that reported last year. Only in two cases were fines inflicted and in four cases temporary resumption was ordered. In Lyallpur only two fines were necessary and three warnings. In Montgomery six tenancies had to be confiscated and fifteen horse-breeders fined; but Deputy Commissioner reports that "the scheme has been a success in every way. No difficulty whatever is experienced in obtaining suitable tenants for vacant horse-breeding grants. This may be taken as an indication that the present conditions of tenancy are generally acceptable to zamindars and are favourable."

Horse-breeding in the Punjab has suffered a serious loss during the year under report from the death of Major Vanrenen who after service in the Army Remount Department was granted a lease of 7,500 acres in the Lower Bari Doab Colony. He is believed to have taken part in the framing of the conditions for the ordinary horse-breeder in the Lower Bari Doab Colony whose success has been noticed above. He was a pioneer in blood-stock breeding in India, and his services to Indian horse breeding will long be remembered. At one time he took a prominent part in the public life of the province in the agricultural interest, and the colonist, more especially the ex-soldier colonist, found in him a stalwart leader.

Colonel Sir Edward Cole asked that, in view of the increasing mechanization of the Army, he be relieved of horse breeding conditions and instead be allowed to take up seed farming or sheep breeding. This request was not, however, granted because it would not be fair to differentiate between the larger and the smaller horse-breeder. Moreover there is at present no prospect of a reduction in the Defence Department's requirements for horses since imports from Australia have now been discontinued.

The Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, again suggests that a minimum limit of colony grant should be fixed to qualify for an extra horse-breeding grant. A formal reference on the subject is still awaited.

Cattle-breeding grants.—The same officer reports on the cattle-breeding grants at Shergarh that “in spite of many difficulties there is a great response from the grantees to the propaganda which is being carried out amongst them for the improvement of the Montgomery breed of cattle. They are beginning to realise that a good cow is a more profitable proposition than an indifferent one. The general condition and quality of cows is improving as the original cows are being replaced by farm-bred stock which is being retained in the farm by properly branding cow calves at the age of 6-9 months.”

Tree planting.—It was finally decided in regard to tree planting grants that the Montgomery District Board was not to be burdened with the upkeep of trees until the tenants had acquired proprietary rights. This had been a matter of some doubt in the past and varying practices had been observed in different districts. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the working plan for the maintenance of the trees has been forwarded to the Chief Conservator of Forests.

3. *Allotments.*—Except for a few isolated individual grants allotment is now taking place only in the newest colonies, viz., the Nili Bar and the Lower Chenab Colony Extensions and even there most of the land intended for permanent allotment has now been disposed of. In the Nili Bar out of a total of 953,439 acres, 397,175 are still not yet permanently allotted. Out of this the perennial area of 311,725 acres is at present intended for disposal by public auction. 519,211 acres (both perennial and non-perennial) have been leased on temporary cultivation. This leaves a balance of 77,974 acres as compared with 86,236 acres at the end of the previous year. Most of this balance is either of such inferior quality that no one has yet come forward to take it, or else land which it has not yet been possible

to irrigate because of the difficulties in constructing water-courses. The fact however, that over 8,000 acres more have been allotted since the previous year, gives rise to the hope that, as better class land is taken up, more people may come forward to cultivate the inferior land.

Earlier reports have stressed the difficulty of finding colonists for the crown waste area on the Mailsi Canal. As discussed below, new and easy conditions have been approved for allotment of this land and although in the time available it was not possible to make much progress during the year under report, the response received was encouraging.

No less than 4,686 acres had to be exchanged during the year. At this late stage of the Nili Bar Colony this seems a very high proportion.

On the Lower Chenab Colony Extensions great difficulty was found in getting some of those who were allotted land on well-sinking terms to take possession of their grants. This was because a proper soil survey of the land proposed for them had not been made previously and grants were refused on account of poor quality of the soil. Proposals have been submitted by the Extra Assistant Colonization Officer for granting exchanges. It also transpires that a number of grantees had had grants previously and action for resumption of those who irregularly obtained land is now being taken.

4. *Cultivation of permanently allotted area.*—The cultivated area is generally less than that reported in the previous year. This can in the main be attributed to smaller supplies of canal water; but the Deputy Commissioner, Multan, reports that "colonists are realizing that it does not pay to cultivate more than they can hope to mature with the normal water supply". If correct, this is an interesting development because in the past it has usually been the case, as reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, that colonists sow more land than can be properly irrigated and speculate on rainfall. Propaganda, he says, is needed to make them understand that they thus pay full water rates for a larger area with poorer yields.

An increase in the number of wells to supplement canal supplies is another interesting development reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur. Similar progress also is reported to have occurred in the Nili Bar and Lower Bari Doab Colony where wells have been built to assist the cultivation of vegetables where there is a market for them in neighbouring towns. Efforts have been made to trace old disused pre-colony wells and sell them to the present occupants of the land at a valuation.

The cotton crop is reported to have been of fair quality but suffered considerable damage at the maturing season by white fly and hot winds whose adverse effect was increased by the shortage of canal supplies at the end of the season.

The Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, reports that the decrease in the *rabi* is partly due to the lower prices now obtaining.

The Deputy Commissioner, Sheikhpura, reports that "the early opening of *kharif* channels has brought beneficial results for the *zamindars* of the Upper Chenab Colony as the *zamindars* have begun sowing cotton and cane. The canal silt is also slowly improving the quality of these lands. The *zamindars* generally ask for increased supply of canal water to reclaim their lands, but I am not sure whether the canal authorities could give it."

The Financial Commissioner is again compelled to comment that under this important heading only the Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, and the Colonization Officer, Nili Bar, have given a full account of the condition of the crops.

5. *Temporary cultivation*.—As noted in previous reports the colonization of the crown waste irrigated by the Mailsi Canal has been more difficult than the rest of the Nili Bar Colony. The reasons for this are that the soil is not good, that the tract is remote and that competent cultivators are hard to obtain there. It had been intended that this land should be allotted to the numerous graziers who used to graze their cattle on the land to which canal water has now been brought; but they have been very reluctant to face the difficulties of cultivation. It was, therefore, decided to lease

the land on a fixed and very light rent of Rs. 3 per acre matured for *kharif* and Rs. 2 per acre matured for *rabi* and a very much lower security was to be taken. The leases were to be usually for a period of three years but in special cases up to five years. The terms proved immediately popular and the Colonization Officer reports that no less than 28,338 acres were leased for cultivation during the *kharif* harvest; but owing to irrigation difficulties and the fact that orders could not issue until late in the season, the actual area under cultivation was not great but it will of course increase.

The largest area held on temporary cultivation terms is in the Nili Bar Colony where during the year under report 319,201 acres were leased for periods up to three years. The original intention was to dispose of this land by public auction and in the original project it was estimated that no less than 15,000 acres could be sold each year at an average price of Rs. 400 per acre; the area remaining unsold was to remain on lease. The Sutlej Valley Project had cost much more than the earlier projects and it was necessary to do this in order to recoup the expense incurred upon it.

The scheme, however, could not be carried on because of the fall in commodity prices and in fact only some 18,000 acres have actually been sold in the Nili Bar Colony. The leasing of this land, however, has proved increasingly remunerative. Since 1933 the income under this head has more than quadrupled, having gone up from Rs. 5,76,000 in 1933-34 to Rs. 23,42,000 in 1937-38; while the land for which the tenders were called in February, 1938, would have realized Rs. 12,95,984 in a full year.

All this time the land had been cultivated by, for the most part, the same tenants. The system in vogue was that the land was leased by Government to middle-men for terms up to three years; they in their turn leased it out for actual cultivation to sub-tenants who were as a rule the same persons, whoever might be the tenant leasing directly from Government. The prices paid by the middle-men to Government had, as

shown above, been steadily rising while the market prices of commodities had been tending to decline. The only way, therefore, by which the middle-men could pay the rent to Government, which had been increased by the intense competition, was by imposing more onerous terms on their sub-tenants. The terms, which the middle-men attempted to impose for the new agreements, which the sub-tenants would have entered into from *kharif* 1938, were more than they could bear.

On the 27th February, 1938, the Commissioner, Multan, reported that a serious situation had arisen which was being exploited by outside agitators and which might have led to violence. Government instantly decided not to confirm the tenders which had been received, but to give the tenderers an option either of withdrawing or of submitting to a condition in their leases limiting the rent which they might take from their sub-tenants. As a corollary it was also necessary to modify the terms of existing leases and current lessees were given an option of withdrawing or accepting a reduction in their rent of 20 per cent. Those whose leases were about to terminate were given no option to withdraw.

Following this decision the Financial Commissioner proceeded to Burewala in the Nili Bar Colony and announced the concessions described below, which were heartily welcomed by the sub-tenants, and explained the details to a deputation of peasants. The lessees of 72,500 acres accepted the offer to withdraw without penalty and this area was again offered for lease by tender.

It was noticed in the previous report that there had been a tendency to lease the land in large lots which fetched on the whole higher rents; but in view of the capital outlay in providing security for rent these leases could not be undertaken except by members of the commercial classes, the self-cultivator could not possibly obtain them. Advantage was, therefore, taken of the withdrawal of a large number of existing lessees to offer leases of smaller lots, not exceeding 50 acres. No less than 27,787 acres were leased in this way and the average rent tendered for these small lots of

Rs. 3-11-0 per acre was more than had been anticipated. In spite of the conditions restricting rent from sub-tenants which subsequent experience showed to have been not sufficiently generous, the average rent did not seriously decline.

It remains to describe in detail the restrictions which Government have imposed on the rent which its tenants may take from their own sub-tenants. This is a departure in Government policy because as a rule it does not interfere between landlord and tenant. In this case Government, as the ultimate landlord, had a special responsibility and even though Government had no direct hand in framing them, it was clearly undesirable for Government to be associated in any way with terms which might in the present economic conditions be deemed to be unduly harsh. Government, it was felt, must set an example to the landlords of the province.

The following clause was, therefore, added to the lease-deeds :—

“(i) Without the permission in writing of the landlord, *i. e.*, Government first obtained, not to assign sub-let or transfer by mortgage or otherwise, or part with the land or any part thereof, except by way of sub-lease to such sub-tenants as he has reasonable cause to believe will cultivate the land with their own hands in the manner provided by this lease.

(ii) If any such sub-lease is created on the *batai* system,—

(a) not to charge the sub-tenant with *batai* rent exceeding one-half of the crop remaining after the deduction of *kharch*. Such deduction not to exceed two seers per maund from the whole crop ;

(b) not to include any provision in such sub-lease which does not allow the sub-tenant to divide his share of the crop upon the threshing floor.

Provided that the tenant may retain from the share of the sub-tenant sufficient to cover the charges debitable under the sub-lease to the sub-tenant ;

(c) not to charge the sub-tenant with any outgoings, except the occupiers' rate, one-half of the local rate and one-half of the average rate ;

(iii) to allow every such sub-tenant to cultivate at his option an area of at least four acres in each rectangle in each year with fodder crops ;

Provided that the sub-tenant shall pay to the tenant a sum not exceeding twenty-five rupees per acre of such fodder crop in lieu of the share of the tenant therein.

(iv) not to charge anything more from the sub-tenant without the consent of the landlord, *i. e.*, Government.

Although Government is the ultimate landlord, and must so be referred to in legal documents such as that quoted above, in practice the lessee from Government takes the place of the landlord and references to the " landlord " below refer to the tenant or lessee of land direct from Government.

It should be explained that *kharch* is a deduction from the common heap before it is divided between the landlord and the sub-tenant (or in this case tenants of Government) and is handed over to the landlord to meet the common expenses of the village. As no account of this *kharch* is maintained, it tends to become in practice an additional rent from the tenant to the landlord. The practice of charging *kharch* is by no means universal and it appears to be higher in places like colonies where it is not regulated by ancient custom.

Another way in which the landlord's charges from his sub-tenants appeared to be excessive was in the price which the farmer charged from the sub-tenant for the landlord's share of fodder. The fodder crops, of course, like other crops, are half the property of the tenant and half the property of the landlord. The landlord, how-

ever, does not maintain cattle and so does not need fodder. Consequently he sells his share to the tenant and, it appeared, was charging him in certain cases too high a price for it. It was decided to restrict this price to Rs. 25 per acre for the landlord's share and further to make it compulsory for the landlord to allow the tenant at least four acres per rectangle in each year for fodder.

Cases were also known where Government charges to be shared between the landlord and the tenant were represented as higher than they actually were, also where rent was charged from the tenants for their huts. In certain cases too the tenant was compelled to take his share of the produce to the landlord for marketing and it was alleged that in some cases the landlord did not always pay to the tenant the full price. In future these practices will render a tenant of Government liable to have his lease forfeited together with his security which is equal to one and a half harvests' rent, and to his possible exclusion from all future leases of Government land. It was estimated that the cost of these concessions amounted to no less than 13½ lakhs. It was subsequently found necessary to extend the same limitation to the neighbouring Lower Bari Doab Colony; but since the tenders received for leases with these conditions were no lower than those without them there appeared to be no need for the scale of compensation by way of remission of rent which had been thought necessary in the Nili Bar Colony.

The system of temporary cultivation continues to be popular and most districts record an increase in the area leased. The Deputy Commissioner, Sheikhpura, makes some interesting comments on this. "The increase is due to the fact that the rise of water table is rendering *barani* cultivation more and more possible and paying. The low lying areas even with moderate rains yield good grazing pastures for cattle. Another reason is the existence of a large body of landless people in the district. This class prefers to pay high rates to Government than to submit to indefinite exactions by landlords". The demand of the tenant population for land of its own is one which has not received much recognition in the past.

Collection still needs close attention in the Shahpur district whose colony administration for reasons not altogether clear seems to differ, not always for the better, from that of other colonies. Steady progress has been made with recoveries in the Lower Chenab Canal Extensions but there too efforts to recover old outstanding arrears must not be neglected. There are still a number of old arrears amounting to over a lakh in the Lyallpur old colony. Collections in the Montgomery district, however, have been extremely successful.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—There was little market for agricultural land because of the continued low prices of commodities. Out of an area of 1,520 acres offered for sale in the Nili Bar Colony only 1,088 acres found purchasers at an average price of Rs. 327 per acre. During the last 12 years only 19,175 acres have been sold and fully paid for. It would seem that even the revised forecast in the Sutlej Valley Project Completion Report of 1935, which estimated a sale of 5,000 acres a year at Rs. 250 an acre, is exceedingly unlikely to be realized.

There is however, some hope of obtaining a larger income from the sale of town sites. During the year under report successful sales were held at Sheikhpura and Arifwala, Burewala and Vihari in the Nili Bar Colony realizing a total of Rs. 2,54,075. The price of sites at Vihari has improved due to the decision to locate a tahsil there.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary rights and occupancy rights.*—A sum of nearly three lakhs of rupees was recovered in the Montgomery district from the sale of proprietary rights to tenants in the Lower Bari Doab Canal. This is satisfactory; but receipts cannot justify the unhappy decision to lower the price to Rs. 40 per acre which has created an awkward precedent for other colonies. The number of tenants who acquired proprietary rights during the year is less than in previous years in this district which the Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, attributes to bad harvests.

It is interesting to note that a few tenants are beginning to acquire proprietary rights by instalments.

Hitherto lump sum purchase has been the only method favoured by tenants, though purchase by instalments at a slightly higher price than that by cash down has long been open to them.

The first allotments in the Nili Bar Colony were made in the year 1926-27 and the ten year period of the tenancy, which under the conditions must elapse before the purchase of proprietary rights is allowed, has now expired in respect of the very earliest tenancies granted. The Colonization Officer reports that a small area of 112 acres has been purchased.

8. *Mutations*.—There is little to report under this head; but it is not clear why so many as 41 exchanges should have been granted in the Lower Jhelum Canal which was allotted well over thirty years ago.

9. *Settlement proceedings*.—The settlement operations in the Lower Chenab Canal have been noticed in the land revenue report. The forecast settlement report for the reassessment of the Crown waste area in the Nili Bar Colony was prepared by the Colonization Officer and was submitted to Government. It was intended to start settlement operations from October, 1939, in the Nili Bar Colony, but this has been postponed for financial reasons. The preparation of permanent records in the Lower Chenab Canal Extensions has been started.

10. *Village sites*.—A number of unauthorized shops have been opened in the sites sold for residential purposes to colonists in the Chunian Colony. Once proprietary rights have been obtained this is exceedingly difficult to prevent and the lowering of the rate of rent for Government shop sites has not made them any more attractive.

The Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, reports considerable improvement in the prompt collection of rent of shop sites and an increased demand for them. The latter he attributes partly to the removal of the ban on the grant of shop sites to grantees or their relatives. The reasons for this ban was that shopkeepers unconnected with grantees could be under the conditions evicted should undesirable disputes arise between them and the colonists. If a shopkeeper

himself were also a colonist in the same chak this would of course be impossible. The ban was necessary in the early days of the colony ; but now that it has been established for over 20 years, there is clearly no need to continue it.

The Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, also reports a beginning of the same difficulties as are reported from the Chunian Colony, that is to say the use of sites sold for residences as shops ; but the remedy for this is action under the deed of conveyance.

The colonist is beginning to interest himself in a higher standard of agriculture in his fields and of cleanliness in his home. The Colonization Officer, Nili Bar Colony, reports. "The manure pits which have been designed in the village *charagahs* have been increasingly popular as reported last year. As a result of special efforts, Persian wheels of the modern type were installed on 14 central drinking wells in the perennial zone and 15 in the non-perennial zone during the year. Tree planting in the village *abadis* is receiving special encouragement. Owing to the limited water supply the problem of dust in the village *abadis* is at present difficult.

"A *safai* competition in Umarpur Zail in the Pakpattan Tahsil held during the year was very popular and with the help of officers of all beneficent departments, a high level of village life has been attained in that Zail. Development work in other tahsils has also advanced."

11. *Lambardaris*.—The Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur, had recommended the adoption of the hereditary system in old established colony villages and this has subsequently been accepted. Selection is no doubt desirable and inevitable in the early stages of a colony ; but the hereditary principle should be adopted as soon as possible because continued changes of *lambardaris* between families start feuds likely to lead to disorder and intrigue.

The proposal to make *ex-officio* grants to Zaildars in the Nili Bar Colony in the same way as are made to *Lambardars* was rejected because it was proposed to make them out of the area earmarked for local

leaders; but it seems likely that this matter will be further considered when the question of the disposal of the very large areas still not yet permanently allotted comes up for consideration.

The predecessors of the present Extra Assistant Colonization Officer in charge Lower Chenab Canal Extensions failed, as appears, to observe the rule laid down in the Colony Manual, paragraph 617 which suggests that as a rule one Lambardar for every 20 squares is an appropriate principle. Steps have been taken to reduce the number of Lambardars of this standard.

12. *Census.*—No remarks.

13. *Towns and Markets.*—The Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur reports severe overcrowding and numerous encroachments in the Colony towns, particularly in Sargodha, the headquarters of the colony. No doubt some of the municipalities have been obstructive and proper drainage plans for several of the towns have been too long delayed. It must however be admitted that this state of affairs is partly due to the fact that no auction has been held in Sargodha for the last 15 years. Auctions of sites every two to three years as is the case in most other colonies, are needed in a growing township of this kind. Constructive action is at last emerging from the vast stream of correspondence relating to these towns which by now almost approaches in bulk the size of the towns themselves. Since the conclusion of the year now reported upon several very successful auctions have been held, in the Lower Jhelum Canal towns.

It is no doubt unfortunate that three of the suits instituted for rectification of breaches of the conditions of sale have not succeeded; but suits are proceeding with hopes of success in two really serious cases of alleged construction of slum properties on sites sold for gardens.

The question, whether any really useful purpose is served by attempting the almost impossible task

of insisting that every building must be used for the purpose for which the site under it was sold a generation ago, is under the consideration of Government who have invited the opinion of officers in charge of colony districts.

The increasing attention, which has been paid in recent years to what the Deputy Commissioner, Gujrat, persists in calling the "mismanagement of Government land by local bodies" seems at last to be bearing fruit. The Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, reports that "all Government lands under the management of the local bodies are being properly managed and rents obtained are reasonable." The Montgomery Municipal Committee has considerably reduced its arrears of lease money and now takes proper security from its lessees. Similarly at Chichawatni the Deputy Commissioner reports that the decision of Government to auction several unauthorised shops erected by the committee, after refunding to them the cost of the buildings, should prove "an eye-opener for the other committees".

After 15 years' consideration administrative approval was at last accorded to the Renala Khurd Mandi scheme and it has been decided that a proper Mandi on a regular and approved plan should take the place of the present unplanned conglomeration of buildings. The town is in the centre of a very prosperous area and the sites should fetch good prices.

Unfortunately in this, as in other cases, financial stringency is causing delays in making the initial outlays necessary to popularise the auctions of sites.

The Deputy Commissioner, Sheikhpura, draws attention to the numerous private building schemes which are growing up at railway stations throughout the province—a serious feature to which attention was drawn in paragraph 5 of the review of the Colony Report for the year ending 30th September, 1936. The schemes are schemes in name only and usually provide for the setting up of a number of slum dwellings, the greatest number being crowded into the smallest possible space without the slightest regard to sanitation or the safety of the buildings themselves. So far as is

known there is no means of regulating these mushroom towns which, apart from the danger they constitute to the health of the province, also affect, as the Deputy Commissioner, Sheikhpura, notices, the value of sites in the properly planned colony towns. Commissioner, Rural Reconstruction, has also drawn repeated attention to the numerous slum buildings which are appearing at cross-roads and other important centres. The only means which the law supplies for controlling these excrescences, which are now to be found at almost every railway station and on every main road in the province, is by notifying them as notified areas under the Municipal Act; but section 241 of the Municipal Act makes it obligatory for there to be a bazar in existence before any area is so notified. The evil is therefore already far advanced before even such limited action as the municipal law permits can be taken.

The town of Okara continues to flourish and so do the towns of the Nili Bar Colony, except Dunyapur, for which a proposal for a water supply is still pending in the Public Health Department. The Notified Area Committee, Arifwala, the Colonization Officer reports has allotted Rs. 30,000 for a girls' high school and it is gratifying to observe that Sardar Hazara Singh, Zaildar, has adorned the town with a beautiful library building.

The Extra Assistant Colonization Officer, Lyallpur, has been looking into the fulfilment of conditions in the colony towns of Pir Mahal and has noted no less than 31 irregularities which have occurred since this town was started only some three years ago.

14. *Communications*.—The very large and wealthy Montgomery tahsil demands particular attention and the same may be said of the Khanewal tahsil. Almost all the officers in charge of colony districts report the desirability of more metalled roads; but funds are difficult to procure. Under the special development scheme Rs. 10,000 have been provided for the improvement of village roads in the Montgomery district.

The Colonization Officer, Nili Bar, repeats his annual complaint of the extremely cautious methods of the Postal Departments in developing facilities which they

alone can provide. He reports that "no new post offices were opened during the year under report and postal arrangements are inadequate in the colony. The Postal Department will not open rural post offices unless security is deposited by the persons interested. This policy appears to be unnecessarily conservative and relaxation of this rule would probably be profitable since the colony is composed of people from all over the province and they want to keep in touch with their home districts."

15. *Miscellaneous.*--Waterlogging is the cancer of the Canal irrigated areas. The Deputy Commissioner, Sheikhpura, reports that "thur" is increasing day by day. The anti-waterlogging measures have been adopted by the opening up of drains and where necessary by installing pumps. They are only surface drains and are not deep enough to act as seepage channels."

The Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, reports that "thur" is rapidly spreading in the Dangali area of the Jaranwala tahsil.

Waterlogging is one of the most serious problems which large areas of the Punjab colonies have got to face. It is satisfactory to note that the villagers themselves have been constructing drainage channels. Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur, reports "Schemes for constructing drainage channels and reclamation of land under depression have been prepared in six chaks at a total cost of approximately Rs. 4,000 and are now in course of execution. Half the estimated cost is being met from the Government of India discretionary grant, while the villagers are contributing labour and a part in cash."

Government has been devoting much attention in recent years to raising the standard of living among the agricultural population. It is in the colonies that they have achieved the most. This is partly because a large proportion of the colonists are still tenants of Government and must do what their landlord tells them and partly because a larger income has in itself induced a desire for better living than in the poorer parts of the province. The reporting officers devote a varying degree of attention to this important branch of their

activities ; but here only the more outstanding features reported can be noticed.

Commissioner, Rural Reconstruction, reports :—
 “ Better village competitions are staged in several Colonies, and help to stimulate the colonists to improve their living and villages. In Lyallpur district the judging was done by ladies and naturally this led to greatly increased interest being displayed by the women themselves in the domestic side of rural reconstruction. The day has gone when the pit and the ventilation absorbed the whole attention of official visitors. They are normal now in thousands of colony villages. The people have gone on to improved drinking wells (amounting in many cases to nineteen cleanings) water works, girls' education and other such fine points of rural culture.

The best homes are still perhaps those of the *janglies* but they now have many rivals and they are easily passed by other tribes in the matter of education particularly of girls' education. Education is a great problem in these scattered colony chaks.

The Nili Bar has now been declared a district for the purposes of Government's intensive Scheme of development and this means that it will receive the annually increased special grants and staff which other districts are receiving.

The District Boards have not the money for a school in each chak and it is difficult for little boys and still more for little girls to go to other chaks for their schooling.

The Lower Bari Doab took first to the better village movement and it was followed by the Nili Bar ; Lyallpur started a little later but the organization and funds it has built up in its Dehat Sudhar Committee has helped it to make up for the slow start.”

The important effect of Government's continued efforts can be noticed in Deputy Commissioner, Lahore's report to the effect that “ improved seed is being used more commonly and the cattle in most of the chaks are satisfactory.” In the Lower Jhelum Canal there has been a marked increase in the provision of proper

ventilation of houses and proper congestion of manure.

The Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, reports an increase in the various types of co-operative better living societies and substantial increase in their capital assets. Co-education is beginning, but is hampered by a lack of trained female teachers.

16. *Extensions.*—No extension of canal irrigation took place during the year under report though Pakpattan-Montgomery link feeder is under construction which is expected to add considerably to the canal supplies in the Nili Bar Colony.

17. *Establishment.*—Great credit is due to Mr. Morton and his assistants Sardar Said Zaman Khan and Chaudhri Aurangzeb Khan for reducing the complicated problems of the Lower Jhelum Canal to clear issues upon which orders have now been passed and which has resulted, after many years of correspondence, in action being taken. This should go far to simplify and improve the colony administration of the Lower Jhelum Canal.

Sardar Sahib Bawa Nanak Singh has produced an interesting report displaying a sound knowledge of the problems of colonization in the Sheikhpura district.

After three years' charge of the Nili Bar Colony, Mr. Brander was succeeded by Mr. Mueen-ud-Din. The colony owes a great deal to Mr. Brander's careful guidance. Mr. Hubbard officiated for a month before the arrival of Mr. Mueen-ud-Din and during that period had to handle the difficult problem created by the sub-tenant agitation against the exacting of the temporary cultivators. The success which has been achieved in settling this delicate matter owes much to his careful handling of the situation at the time and praise must go to Mr. Brander for having outlined, before he left, the terms of the settlement which was with few modifications adopted.

Mr. Mueen-ud-Din, who has presented an interesting report, records his appreciation of the work of his

Extra Assistant Colonization Officers Sardar Ghulam Hassan Khan and Rai Sahib Lala Diwan Chand, Marwaha with which the Financial Commissioner is pleased to associate himself.

Sardar Said Zaman Khan was transferred in charge of the Lower Chenab Colony Extensions during the year under report and deserves great credit for regularizing, with a none too adequate staff, the records there which had been allowed to fall into an unsatisfactory condition.

The report records his appreciation of the work of his

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT.

S. No.	Name of the allottee	Description of the land	Area in acres	Cultivation	Value in Rs.	Remarks
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

STATEMENT NO. I.—ALLOTMENT.

STATEMENT NO. I.—ALLOTMENT.

Serial No.	Name of Colony.	Tahsil or Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable area in column 4.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Montgomery district.	Okara	318,544	289,681	289,681	265,916	23,765
		Montgomery	641,224	495,107	495,107	479,412	15,695
		Total	959,768	784,788	784,788	745,328	39,460
2	Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Multan district.	Khanewal	556,530	424,293	421,015	349,927	74,366
		Total	556,530	424,293	421,015	349,927	74,366
3	Upper Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura district.	Upper Canal. Chenab	85,078	79,958	79,958	64,497	15,461
		Total	85,078	79,958	79,958	64,497	15,461

4	Upper Jhelum Canal Colony, Gujrat district.	Upper Jhelum Canal, Tahsil Phalia.	48,348	45,889	36,550	44,539	1,350
		Upper Jhelum Canal, Tahsil Kharian.	162	162	137	162	--
		Total ..	48,510	46,051	36,687	44,701	1,350
5	Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Lyallpur district.	..	528,775	1,853,528	26,981	1,719,870	133,658
		Total ..	528,775	1,853,528	26,981	1,719,870	133,658
6	Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Jhang district.	Lower Chenab Canal Colony.	312,102	233,553	233,553	193,817	39,736
		Total ..	312,102	233,553	233,553	193,817	118,285
7	Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura district.	Lower Chenab Canal	272,533	230,033	230,033	196,740	33,293
		Total ..	272,533	230,033	230,033	196,740	33,293

STATEMENT NO. I.—ALLOTMENT—*concd.*

Serial No.	Name of Colony.	Tahsil or Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allottable area.	Culturable and irrigable area in column 4.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
8	Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, Gujrat district.	Lower Jhelum Canal, Phalia.	199	176	157	176	..
		Total ..	199	176	157	176	..
9	Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, Shahpur district.	Sargodha, Bhalwal and Shahpur.	543,075	524,642	524,642	446,810	96,265
		Total ..	543,075	524,642	524,642	446,810	96,265
10	Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, Jhang district.	Lower Jhelum Canal Colony.	25,656	14,081	14,081	10,163	3,918
		Total ..	25,656	14,081	14,081	10,163	3,918

11	Nili Bar Colony, Montgomery and Multan districts— (a) Perennial ..	Pakpattan ..	321,262	267,466	290,615	173,519	93,947
		Mailsi ..	431,090	329,296	366,899	152,365	176,931
		Lodhran ..	124,516	86,339	110,057	42,492	43,847
		Total ..	876,868	883,101	767,571	368,376	314,725
		(b) Non-perennial ..	Dipalpur Canal ..	104,750	77,014	84,552	52,918	25,096
	Pakpattan Canal ..	70,567	54,555	58,597	42,490	12,065	
	Mailsi Canal ..	115,674	68,964	108,023	17,852	51,112	
	Tahud Khwahi area under the control of Deputy Commissioners.	39,523	39,523	39,523	39,523	..	
	Irrigation plantation of Dipalpur, Arifwala and Mir Pur.	29,282	29,282	29,282	29,282	..	
	Total ..	359,796	270,338	319,977	182,065	88,273	
12	Pir Mahal, Khikha and Bursala extensions of the Lower Chenab Canal, Lyallpur district.	Pir Mahal ..	40,146	31,507	36,978	24,869	6,638
		Khikha ..	21,024	12,485	19,237	9,665	2,820
		Bursala ..	94,329	69,670	83,915	22,980	46,690
		Total ..	155,499	113,662	140,130	57,514	56,148
		GRAND TOTAL ..	4,724,389	5,458,194	3,579,563	4,379,984	1,274,902

STATEMENT No. II.—AREA SOWN IN 1937-38.

Serial No.	Branch, Canal, Division or Tahsil.	Harvest.	On permanent-ly allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Montgomery district— Balloki Division.	Kharif, 1937..	49,426	1.76	4,365	2.34
		Rabi, 1938 ..	52,727	.56	4,761	.69
		Total ..	102,153	1.14	9,126	1.48
	Montgomery Division.	Kharif, 1937..	216,623	2.03	3,897	3.95
		Rabi, 1938 ..	228,121	2.21	3,670	2.69
		Total ..	444,744	2.12	7,567	3.33
	Khanewal Division.	Kharif, 1937..	86,617	2.14	2,132	1.31
		Rabi, 1938 ..	83,500	.84	1,682	.77
		Total ..	170,177	1.51	3,814	1.07
	Total Montgomery district.	Kharif, 1937 ..	352,666	1.99	10,394	2.72
Rabi, 1938 ..		364,408	1.66	10,113	1.43	
Total ..		717,074	1.82	20,507	2.08	
2	Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Multan district— Khanewal ..	Kharif, 1937..	162,836	3.25	6,899	7.29
		Rabi, 1938 ..	143,960	.96	5,969	1.69
		Total ..	306,796	2.18	12,868	4.69
3	Upper Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhupura district. Total Sheikhupura district.	Kharif, 1937..	22,955	4	1,801	3
		Rabi, 1938 ..	23,821	5	1,258	3
		Total ..	46,776	9	3,059	6
4	Upper Jhelum Canal Colony Gujrat district— Phalia, Upper Jhelum Canal.	Kharif, 1937 ..	17,382	12	551	11
		Rabi, 1938 ..	21,048	3	824	4
		Total ..	38,430	7	1,375	7
	Kharian, Upper Jhelum Canal.	Kharif, 1937..	26	8	..	..
		Rabi, 1938 ..	103	1	..	..
Total Gujrat district.	Kharif, 1937 ..	17,408	12	551	11	
Rabi, 1938 ..	21,151	3	824	4		
Total ..	38,559	7	1,375	7		

STATEMENT No. II.—AREA SOWN IN 1937-38—*contd.*

Serial No.	Branch, Canal, Division or Tahsil.	Harvest.	On permanent-ly allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.		Acres.	
5	Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Lyallpur district.	Kharif, 1937 ..	617,035	2.37	5,462	*
		Rabi, 1938 ..	974,505	1.2	15,018	
	Total Lyallpur district.	Total ..	1,591,540	2.11	20,480	
6	Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Jhang district.	Kharif, 1937 ..	85,768	3	636	2.5
		Rabi, 1938 ..	134,633	2	1,006	2.0
	Total Jhang district	Total ..	220,401	2.5	1,642	2.5
7	Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Shekhpura district.	Kharif, 1937 ..	82,005	8	1,601	4
		Rabi, 1938 ..	118,609	3	2,600	3
	Total Shekhpura district.	Total ..	200,614	11	4,201	7
8	Lower Jhelum Canal Phalia, Gujrat district.	Kharif, 1937..	70	11	..	..
		Rabi, 1938 ..	78	3	..	..
	Total Gujrat district	Total ..	148	7	..	..
9	Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, Shahpur district.	Kharif, 1937	400,168	2.72	10,788	5.24
		Rabi, 1938				
	Total Shahpur district.	Total ..	400,168	2.72	10,788	5.24
10	Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, Jhang district.	Kharif, 1937 ..	1,009	5	51	4
		Rabi, 1938 ..	3,80	3.5	..	..
	Total Jhang district	Total ..	5,718	3.89	51	4

*Figures of percentage of failed crops on the area under temporary cultivation not available as reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur.

STATEMENT No. II.—AREA SOWN IN 1937-38—*contd.*

Serial No.	Branch, Canal, Division or Tahsil.	Harvest.	On permanent-ly allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cul-tivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Nili Bar Colony, Montgomery and Multan districts.—		Acres.		Acres.	
	<i>Perennial—</i>					
	Pakpattan Division	{ Kharif, 1937 .. Rabi, 1938 ..	{ 40,053 76,945	{ 11.46 2.16	{ 31,472 29,835	{ 7.57 2.59
	Bar Division	{ Kharif, 1937 .. Rabi, 1938 ..	{ 44,213 48,750	{ 2.18 0.76	{ 42,802 39,709	{ 6.67 3.71
	Total Perennial	{ Kharif, 1937 .. Rabi, 1938 ..	{ 84,266 125,675	{ 6.58 1.62	{ 74,274 69,544	{ 7.05 3.23
	<i>Non-perennial—</i>	Total ..	209,941	3.61	143,818	5.20
	<i>Pakpattan Canal—</i>					
	Pakpattan Division	{ Kharif, 1937 .. Rabi, 1938 ..	{ 708 253	{ 10.59 4.00	{ 61 1	{ 6.55 ..
	Suleimanki Division	{ Kharif, 1937 .. Rabi, 1938 ..	{ 7,253 3,457	{ 1.97 0.90	{ 802 66	{ 7.22 3.03
	Islam Division	{ Kharif, 1937 .. Rabi, 1938 ..	{ 11,188 4,871	{ 2.73 0.88	{ 1,591 258	{ 6.03 0.52
	<i>Dipalpur Canal—</i>					
	Khanewal Division	{ Kharif, 1937 .. Rabi, 1938 ..	{ 31,932 15,240	{ 1.36 1.98	{ 4,602 191	{ 7.42 3.03
	Bussainiwal Division.	{ Kharif, 1937 .. Rabi, 1938 ..	{ 2,484 1,386	{ 1.81 0.72	{ 33 2	{
	<i>Mailsi Canal—</i>					
	Bar Division	{ Kharif, 1937 .. Rabi, 1938 ..	{ 1,897 647	{ 7.80 4.48	{ 4 2	{ 75.00 ..
	Islam Division	{ Kharif, 1937 .. Rabi, 1938 ..	{ 1,026 340	{ 2.08 4.73	{ .. 2	{
	Panjnad Division	{ Kharif, 1937 .. Rabi, 1938 ..	{ 2,837 1,705	{ 7.51 6.27	{ 52 ..	{
	Total Non-perennial.	{ Kharif, 1937 .. Rabi, 1938 ..	{ 59,325 27,899	{ 2.33 1.96	{ 7,145 522	{ 7.03 1.12
		Total ..	87,224	2.21	7,667	6.62
	Total Nili Bar Colony.	{ Kharif, 1937 .. Rabi, 1938 ..	{ 143,591 153,574	{ 4.82 1.68	{ 81,419 76,066	{ 7.04 3.21
		Total ..	297,165	3.20	151,485	5.27

STATEMENT No. II.—AREA SOWN IN 1937-38—*conold.*

Serial No.	Branch, Canal, Division or Tahsil.	Harvest.	On permanent-ly allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Lower Chenab Canal, Pirmahal, Khikha and Burala extensions.—		Acres.		Acres.	
	Pirmahal Extensions	{ Kharif, 1937..	8,615	3	2,012	14
		{ Rabi, 1938 ..	11,845	2	2,919	4
		Total ..	20,460	2	4,931	8
	Khikha Extensions	{ Kharif, 1937..	3,300	9	1,451	21
		{ Rabi, 1938 ..	4,218	3	2,049	15
		Total ..	7,518	5	3,500	17
	Burala Extensions	{ Kharif, 1937..	7,384	..	7,824	10
		{ Rabi, 1938 ..	2,838	2	630	6
		Total ..	10,222	1	8,454	10
	Total Extensions..	{ Kharif, 1937..	19,299	3	11,287	12
		{ Rabi, 1938 ..	18,901	2	5,598	8
		Total ..	38,200	3	16,885	11
	GRAND TOTAL ..	Kharif, 1937 ..	1,989,976	3.16	205,163	4.47
		Rabi, 1938 ..	2,083,072	1.55	181,996	2.94
		Total ..	4,073,048	2.34	387,159	3.75

**STATEMENT NO. III.—DEMAND AND RECOVERIES ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT FOR THE
YEAR 1937-38—CONCLD.**

1	2	3								4	5								6	
		DEMAND.									RECOVERIES.	BALANCE.								
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)		(h)
		Sale of town sites.	Sale of land.		PURCHASE OF PROPRIETARY RIGHTS BY TENANTS.		Nazirana.	Average rate.	Total.			Total.	Sale of town sites.	Sale of land.		PURCHASE OF PROPRIETARY RIGHTS BY TENANTS.		Nazirana.		Average rate.	Total.
By auction.	By private treaty.		Agricultural land.	Shop and other sites in villages.	By auction.	By private treaty.				Agricultural land.	Shop and other sites in villages.									
Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura district.	Last year's balance.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	REMARKS.
	Present year's demand.	18,954	...	...	14,573	65,474	...	...	90,001	6,199	...	16,052	...	11,396	65,354	...	...	...	92,802	
	Total	24,978	24,978	14,928	10,050	10,050		1,02,883
Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Lyallpur district.	Last year's balance.	73,980	13,811	...	...	...	...	...	87,791	84,633	...	3,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,189
	Present year's demand.	4,603	67,835	345	20,805	9,607	1,255	367	1,04,827	85,316	...	19,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,511
	Total	78,583	81,646	345	20,805	9,607	1,255	367	1,92,618	1,69,949	...	22,669	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,669

Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Jhang district.	Last year's balance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Present year's demand.	...	101	1,943	1,872	770	...	4,085	4,042	48
	Total		...	101	1,942	1,872	770	...	4,085	4,042	48
Chenab Canal Colony, Lahore district.	Last year's balance.	...	1,400	136	1,798	...	...	16,143	1,351	...	14,219	136	1,129	...	...	...	...	16,154
		Present year's demand.	...	...	281	...	...	...	281	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		...	1,400	417	1,798	...	...	17,124	1,630	...	14,219	136	1,129
Upper Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura district.	Last year's balance.	...	63,628	...	...	10,635	...	74,363	259	...	63,369	...	10,635	...	...	...	...	74,604
		Present year's demand.	1,00,671	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,471	1,00,671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		1,00,671	63,628	...	...	10,635	...	1,74,934	1,00,940	...	63,369	...	10,635
Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, Shabhar district.	Last year's balance.	...	13,790	131	21,541	...	8,597	...	41,059	14,550	...	201	...	20,611	...	8,197	...	29,489
		Present year's demand.	1,443	...	100	54,353	3,014	1,573	...	63,482	47,557	5,525	...	100
	Total		1,443	13,790	231	55,894	3,014	10,170	...	97,541	62,447	5,525	201	100	20,611	8,197	...	...	35,314
Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, Jhang district.	Last year's balance.	...	...	...	...	...	4,491	4,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,491	4,491
		Present year's demand.	117	...	...	...	...	...	127	100	27
	Total		117	...	...	...	...	4,491	4,618	100	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,491	4,518

**STATEMENT NO. III.— DEMAND AND RECOVERIES ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR 1937-38—concl'd.**

1	2	3					4	5					6			
		DEMAND.						BALANCE.								
District.	Particulars.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	REMARKS.			
		Sale of town sites.	By auction.	By private treaty.	Agricultural land.	Shop and other sites in villages.	Average r. to.	Total.	Sale of town sites.	By auction.	By private treaty.	Agricultural land.		Shop and other sites in villages.	Narrana.	Average rate.	Total.
	(Last year's balance.)	4,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(Present year's demand.)	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(Last year's balance.)	1,697	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(Present year's demand.)	25	1,83,867	...	2,91,253	10,210	3,625	6,211	4,102-2	4,05,776	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,722	1,85,117	...	2,92,948	10,220	3,650	6,222	4,104-2	4,10,852	...	...	...	...	...	...

Lower Bari Kushal Colonys, Multan district.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,467	1,720	12,260	...	...	...	1,643	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,510	8,461
	5,039	2,240	11,370	66,419	1,261	...	...	0,216	60,653	74,214	74,214	...	...	...	4,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,101	12,539
Total																																													
Nil Per Colony Mont- gomery and Multan districts.								
	8,003	2,240	19,613	66,419	1,261	65,980	11,03,011	44,119	44,119							
Total																																													
Lower Chenab Kushal Colonys, Multan district.						
	1,26,721	4,19,167	41,004	1,05,736	300	4,93,616	37,81,704	16,19,809	16,19,809				
Total																																													
Lower Chenab Kushal Colonys, Multan district.				
	...	1,081	9,433	7,077	18,524	8,031	1,081			
Total																																													
GRAND TOTAL																																													
...	3,41,614	8,00,000	62,881	16,42,832	17,61,159	57,388	8,99,444	36,12,832	20,48,657	18,930	1,17,037	6,156	13,15,763	76,989	16,288	1,11,060	15,01,057

*Two lots measuring 40 acres confiscated for overdues amounting to Rs. 1,288 only.

STATEMENT No. IV.—DEMAND AND RECOVERIES ON REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

1 Serial No.	2 District.	3 Particulars.	4 DEMAND.					5 RECOVERIES	6 BALANCE.				
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	Total.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
			Interest from sales.	Malikana from tenants (other than temporary cultivation rent).	Rent on shop and other sites in villages.	Rent from leases of Government lands in towns and Government land in possession of local bodies.	Total.		Interest from sales.	Malikana from tenants (other than temporary cultivation rent).	Rent on shop and other sites in villages.	Rent from leases of Government lands in towns and Government land in possession of local bodies.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Montgomery	Last year's balance.	...	...	441	...	441	116	...	...	83	...	83
		Present year's demand.	6,765	7,40,896	36,179	1,915	7,84,915	7,84,110	...	...	396	...	396
		Total	6,355	7,40,896	36,320	1,915	7,85,351	7,84,326	...	...	478	...	478
2	Multan	Last year's balance.	...	2,806	2,186	4,984	9,076	5,345	...	...	1,209	3,421	4,631
		Present year's demand.	378	2,80,715	15,264	19,387	3,15,744	3,12,690	30	...	521	2,503	3,054
		Total	378	2,83,521	17,450	24,371	3,35,720	3,18,038	30	...	1,730	5,925	7,685

3	Lahore	{ Last year's balance.	6,173	...	6,173	2,832	...	2,831	...	2,841
		{ Present year's demand.	7,085	11,118	18,203	12,367	...	5,330	...	5,336
		Total	13,258	11,118	24,376	18,699	...	8,677	...	8,677
4	Sheikhupura, Lower Chenab Canal.	{ Last year's balance.	5,470	...	15,613	1,821	9,431	4,861	...	14,391
		{ Present year's demand.	4,698	19,742	21,438	21,001	...	3,437	...	3,437
		Total	10,168	19,742	40,061	22,322	9,431	8,298	...	17,729
5	Sheikhupura, Upper Chenab Canal.	{ Last year's balance.	3,377	...	3,377	1,017	...	...	2,360	2,360
		{ Present year's demand.	1,473	38,408	30,876	26,435	...	...	443	443
		Total	4,850	38,408	43,155	40,452	...	...	2,803	2,803
6	Gujrat	{ Last year's balance.	22	...	22	...	...	22	...	22
		{ Present year's demand.	1,973	26,280	33,070	32,918	...	103	59	177
		Total	1,995	26,280	33,112	32,918	...	124	59	199
7	Shahpur	{ Last year's balance.	2,102	...	2,173	1,215	...	968	...	968
		{ Present year's demand.	28,842	3,41,677	3,75,377	3,72,181	9	1,087	...	1,066
		Total	30,944	3,41,677	3,76,450	3,73,396	9	2,045	...	2,064

STATEMENT No. IV.—DEMAND AND RECOVERIES ON REVENUE ACCOUNTS—concl'd.

1	2	3	4					5					6	
			DEMAND.					RECOVERIES.						
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	District.	Particulars.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		{ Last balance.	...	391	20,031	..	21,377	4,354	..	16,152	..	16,152	..	(A) 16,152
		{ Present year's demand.	1,294	2,03,536	15,734	144	2,19,908	2,17,219	..	1,441	1,187	1,441	..	(B) 2,772
		Total	1,294	2,03,927	35,965	144	2,41,325	2,21,472	..	1,187	1,187	17,693	144	18,024
		{ Last balance.	...	...	11,391	..	11,391	1,354	..	..	..	5,738	..	(C) 5,738
		{ Present year's demand.	..	31,409	7,624	528	39,601	39,020	..	..	..	671	..	671
		Total	..	3,507	19,045	528	31,062	40,374	..	..	..	6,409	..	6,409
8	Lyalpur													
9	Jhansi, Chhabra, Canal colony.													

Serial No.

10	Jhang, Muzium County.	{ Last balance, Lower Canal Present year's demand,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	7,457	...	333	7,760	7,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	7,437	...	333	7,760	7,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	NIH Bar Colony, Montgomery.	{ Last balance, Present year's demand,	63	407	1,154	...	1,734	1,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			6,615	2,91,381	9,008	12,181	3,21,173	3,20,207	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	8,618	572	...	9,480	6,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	NIH Bar Colony, Multan.	{ Last balance, Present year's demand,	...	2,37,717	7,465	9,693	2,55,436	2,47,01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	7,660	5,40,213	18,497	21,743	5,88,013	5,76,154	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Lyalpur, Ch nab Extensions.	{ Last balance, Present year's demand,	...	2,630	260	...	2,919	2,798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	8,037	5,064	...	94,091	95,916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	25,440	29,81,897	1,93,644	67,610	36,09,021	35,32,719	9,833	12,332	48,400	10,666	80,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(f) Rs. 4,260 written off.
 (g) Rs. 439 ditto.
 (h) Rs. 921 ditto.
 (i) Rs. 8 ditto.
 (j) Rs. 243 written off.
 (k) Lot resumed. Demand reduced by Rs. 41.
 (l) Rs. 21 written off.
 (m) Rs. 60 ditto.

STATEMENT No. V.—TEMPORARY CULTIVATION.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7				8		9							
		TOTAL REAL ESTATE VALUE ON 30TH SEPTEMBER.		AVERAGE RATE.		TOTAL AREA AS FROM.		AVERAGE RATE.		TOTAL AREA.		DEMAND.				RECOVERIES.		BALANCE.					
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
		At rates per masted acre.	At rates per allotted acre.	Per masted acre.	Per allotted acre.	Per masted acre.	Per allotted acre.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.
		Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.
Montgomery.	-	8,210	8,210	10 2 9	8 0 11	398	398	10 2 9	8 0 11	65,709	65,709	65,709	65,709	2,701	2,701	2,055	2,055	11,157	11,157	2,055	2,055	11,157	11,157
Ottawa	-	14,382	14,382	13 11 3	11,741	531	531	13 11 3	11,741	1,705,445	1,705,445	1,705,445	1,705,445	2,040	2,040	201	201	9,352	9,352	201	201	9,352	9,352
Total	-	22,592	22,592	15 2 5	19,752	1,009	1,009	15 2 5	19,752	1,770,154	1,770,154	1,770,154	1,770,154	4,741	4,741	2,256	2,256	20,509	20,509	2,256	2,256	20,509	20,509
Kyauksew	-	16,171	16,171	13 9 9	8,516	6,016	6,016	7 9 9	8,511	61,167	61,167	61,167	61,167	7,702	7,702	1,37,140	1,37,140	1,37,140	1,37,140	1,37,140	1,37,140	1,37,140	1,37,140
Total	-	38,763	38,763	18 0 9	28,268	7,025	7,025	18 0 9	28,263	3,475,309	3,475,309	3,475,309	3,475,309	7,743	7,743	3,37,280	3,37,280	3,37,280	3,37,280	3,37,280	3,37,280	3,37,280	3,37,280
		Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.
Montgomery.	-	8,210	8,210	10 2 9	8 0 11	398	398	10 2 9	8 0 11	65,709	65,709	65,709	65,709	2,701	2,701	2,055	2,055	11,157	11,157	2,055	2,055	11,157	11,157
Ottawa	-	14,382	14,382	13 11 3	11,741	531	531	13 11 3	11,741	1,705,445	1,705,445	1,705,445	1,705,445	2,040	2,040	201	201	9,352	9,352	201	201	9,352	9,352
Total	-	22,592	22,592	15 2 5	19,752	1,009	1,009	15 2 5	19,752	1,770,154	1,770,154	1,770,154	1,770,154	4,741	4,741	2,256	2,256	20,509	20,509	2,256	2,256	20,509	20,509
Kyauksew	-	16,171	16,171	13 9 9	8,516	6,016	6,016	7 9 9	8,511	61,167	61,167	61,167	61,167	7,702	7,702	1,37,140	1,37,140	1,37,140	1,37,140	1,37,140	1,37,140	1,37,140	1,37,140
Total	-	38,763	38,763	18 0 9	28,268	7,025	7,025	18 0 9	28,263	3,475,309	3,475,309	3,475,309	3,475,309	7,743	7,743	3,37,280	3,37,280	3,37,280	3,37,280	3,37,280	3,37,280	3,37,280	3,37,280
		Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.
Montgomery.	-	8,210	8,210	10 2 9	8 0 11	398	398	10 2 9	8 0 11	65,709	65,709	65,709	65,709	2,701	2,701	2,055	2,055	11,157	11,157	2,055	2,055	11,157	11,157
Ottawa	-	14,382	14,382	13 11 3	11,741	531	531	13 11 3	11,741	1,705,445	1,705,445	1,705,445	1,705,445	2,040	2,040	201	201	9,352	9,352	201	201	9,352	9,352
Total	-	22,592	22,592	15 2 5	19,752	1,009	1,009	15 2 5	19,752	1,770,154	1,770,154	1,770,154	1,770,154	4,741	4,741	2,256	2,256	20,509	20,509	2,256	2,256	20,509	20,509
Kyauksew	-	16,171	16,171	13 9 9	8,516	6,016	6,016	7 9 9	8,511	61,167	61,167	61,167	61,167	7,702	7,702	1,37,140	1,37,140	1,37,140	1,37,140	1,37,140	1,37,140	1,37,140	1,37,140
Total	-	38,763	38,763	18 0 9	28,268	7,025	7,025	18 0 9	28,263	3,475,309	3,475,309	3,475,309	3,475,309	7,743	7,743	3,37,280	3,37,280	3,37,280	3,37,280	3,37,280	3,37,280	3,37,280	3,37,280
		Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.
Montgomery.	-	8,210	8,210	10 2 9	8 0 11	398	398	10 2 9	8 0 11	65,709	65,709	65,709	65,709	2,701	2,701	2,055	2,055	11,157	11,157	2,055	2,055	11,157	11,157
Ottawa	-	14,382	14,382	13 11 3	11,741	531	531	13 11 3	11,741	1,705,445	1,705,445	1,705,445	1,705,445	2,040	2,040	201	201	9,352	9,352	201	201	9,352	9,352
Total	-	22,592	22,592	15 2 5	19,752	1,009	1,009	15 2 5	19,752	1,770,154	1,770,154	1,770,154	1,770,154	4,741	4,741	2,256	2,256	20,509	20,509	2,256	2,256	20,509	20,509
Kyauksew	-	16,171	16,171	13 9 9	8,516	6,016	6,016	7 9 9	8,511	61,167	61,167	61,167	61,167	7,702	7,702	1,37,140	1,37,140	1,37,140	1,37,140	1,37,140	1,37,140	1,37,140	1,37,140
Total	-	38,763	38,763	18 0 9	28,268	7,025	7,025	18 0 9	28,263	3,475,309	3,475,309	3,475,309	3,475,309	7,743	7,743	3,37,280	3,37,280	3,37,280	3,37,280	3,37,280	3,37,280	3,37,280	3,37,280
		Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.

Table of Branch (as convenient)

Lahore	Chunian	1,371	1,371	...	...	1,371	...	...	3,594	3,593	4,775	11,983	6,809	...	1,524	3,570	5,094
	Total	1,371	1,371	...	...	1,371	...	...	3,594	3,593	4,775	11,983	6,809	...	1,524	3,570	5,094
Sheikhpura	Lower Chenab Canal	1,955	3,056	1 0 0	2 8 0	2,505	2,505	1 0 0	2 8 0	4,128	4,128	14,557	22,813	9,454	...	13,359	13,359
	Total	1,955	3,056	1 0 0	2 8 0	2,505	2,505	1 0 0	2 8 0	4,128	4,128	14,557	22,813	9,454	...	13,359	13,359
Sheikhpura	Upper Chenab Canal	2,420	2,354	1 0 0	3 4 0	2,337	2,337	1 0 0	3 4 0	4,462	4,462	3,906	12,830	10,305	...	1,525	1,525 (g)
	Total	2,420	2,354	1 0 0	3 4 0	2,337	2,337	1 0 0	3 4 0	4,462	4,462	3,906	12,830	10,305	...	1,525	1,525
Gujrat	Phalla	1,290	...	6 15 0	645	645	...	6 15 0	4,471	4,472	156	9,009	8,309	...	574	156	730
	Total	1,290	...	6 15 0	645	645	...	6 15 0	4,471	4,472	156	9,009	8,309	...	574	156	730
Shahpur	Shahpur	18,662	...	7 0 0	18,662	...	...	7 0 0	63,214	63,517	1,35,330	2,61,061	1,36,636	12,200	12,641	99,364	1,24,425
	Total	18,662	...	7 0 0	18,662	...	...	7 0 0	63,214	63,517	1,35,330	2,61,061	1,36,636	12,200	12,641	99,364	1,24,425

STATEMENT NO. V - TEMPORAR CULTIVATION - CONCLD.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9			
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
District.	Taluk or Branch (as convenient).	TOTAL AREA UNDER LEASES ON 31st SEPTEMBER.		AVERAGE RATE.		TOTAL AREA AS FROM		AVERAGE RATE.		DEMAND.		Ri-cesses.		BALANCE.		(c)	(d)
		At rates per matured acre.	At rates per allotted acre.	Per matured acre.	Per allotted acre.	Khairif, 1937.	Habl, 1938.	Per matured acre.	Per allotted acre.	Khairif, 1937.	Habl, 1938.	Previous harvests.	Total.	Khairif, 1937.	Habl, 1938.			Previous harvests.	Total.
		Acres	Rs. A. P.	Acres	Rs. A. P.	Acres	Rs. A. P.	Acres	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lyalpur	Jaranwala	4,505	8 0 0	2,181	2,182	...	4 0 0	16,682	16,683	90,298	1,23,650	37,308	...	1,354	71,672	74,008 (A)	
	Samundri	125	3 0 0	62	63	...	1 8 0	198	198	5,255	5,751	3,570	...	...	2,227	2,227 (K)
	Toba Singh	373	8 0 0	509	309	4 0 0	1 8 0	1,637	1,637	18,200	21,544	2,163	...	1,027	15,102	18,200 (J)	
	Lyalpur	406	3 0 0	246	248	...	1 8 0	843	843	13,939	15,036	5,492	...	...	10,034	10,034
Total	5,039	8 0 0	2,700	2,703	4 0 0	4 0 0	19,350	19,350	10,352	1,37,679	47,603	...	2,611	1,00,035	1,04,506	...	

Jhang ...	Lower Chenab Canal	...	1,428	...	3 9 0	1,411	1,428	...	3 9 0	5,042	5,104	21,295	31,441	15,579	...	5,004	10,888	15,892
	Total	...	1,428	...	3 9 0	1,411	1,428	...	3 9 0	5,042	5,104	21,295	31,441	15,579	...	5,004	10,888	15,892
Jhang ...	Lower Jhelum Canal.	...	198	...	1 9 9	189	199	...	1 9 9	303	303	1,754	2,300	1,296	...	296	808	1,094
	Total	...	198	...	1 9 9	189	199	...	1 9 9	303	303	1,754	2,300	1,296	...	296	808	1,094
Mt. Gomry and Multan.	Mill Bar Colony, Pakpattan	106,703	212,498	19 0 4	8 0 4	2,75,413	2,75,413	19 4 0	8 0 4	11,91,417	8,32,592	2,30,657	22,54,680	1,92,382	2,277	2,01,508	59,468	2,62,284
	Total	106,703	212,498	19 0 4	8 0 4	2,75,413	2,75,413	19 4 0	8 0 4	11,91,417	8,32,592	2,30,657	22,54,680	1,92,382	2,277	2,01,508	59,468	2,62,284
Lyalpur ...	Lower Chenab Canal extensions.	22,939	23,222	10 13 0	4 13 2	34,476	11,685	10 13 0	2 7 0	1,15,255	59,126	80,536	2,54,917	1,83,121	2,967	8,065	59,460	70,441
	Total	22,939	23,222	10 13 0	4 13 2	34,476	11,685	10 13 0	2 7 0	1,15,255	59,126	80,536	2,54,917	1,83,121	2,967	8,065	59,460	70,441
	Grand Total	134,390	308,667	16 15 9	8 1 9	3,70,704	3,04,529	15 5 1	7 10 3	16,08,590	67,01,620	6,32,940	34,50,129	27,97,769	33,361	2,69,566	3,51,262	6,34,480

(*) Rs. 1,119 were remitted { Khrif = Rs. 962.
 Habi = Rs. 700.
 Present year = Rs. 191.

(f) Rs. 34 " "
 (g) Rs. 1,00 " "
 (h) Rs. 1,180 " "
 (i) Rs. 95 " "
 (j) Rs. 1,142 " "
 (k) Rs. 1,325 " "

552 FC-217-20-3-40-SGPP Lahore.

