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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

KAPURTHALA STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1883-84.

BY

F. D. CUNNINGHAM, C.S.,

OFFG. SUPERINTENDENT OF THE KAPURTHALA STATE.

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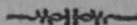
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SECTION I. GENERAL.

The year under report has, on the whole, been a prosperous one in Kapurthala ; the public health has been remarkably good, the harvests have been fair, and the land revenue has been collected with ease. The only unsatisfactory feature in the year's history is an increase of crime.

2. The Raja completed his 11th year in November ; his health has been good and he is developing a strong constitution. He spent two months at Dharmsála in May June and July, and the change of air and scene is said to have done him much good. On the 1st February, with the approval of the Punjab Government, he was betrothed to a daughter of Miyán Ranjit, a Guleria Rájput of Piprola, in the Kangra district, whose family is connected by marriage with the Raja of Chamba's house. The Ahluwalia chiefs claim descent from the dynasty of Jesalmere, in Rajputana, and for many years have contemplated an alliance of this nature ; the family with which they will now be allied stands, as regards lineage, among the best of the Rajputs of the Punjab Hills. The Raja of Lumbágraon, Sardar Bikrama Singh, and Kanwar Suchet Singh Ahluwalia attended the betrothal.

On the 1st February Mr. A. Wood, late principal of the Randhir College, was appointed tutor to H. H. the Raja, whose education had hitherto been carried on under the supervision of Dr. Warburton, his Medical Officer ; but he has now reached an age when he requires the undivided time and attention of a special tutor.

Shortly after the close of the year under report the Raja spent a week in Lahore, when the usual ceremonial visit was paid to and returned by H.H. the Lieutenant-Governor.

Sirdár Bhagat Singh has Superintended the private household with care and judgment.

3. Mr. C. M. Rivaz, C.S., held the office of Superintendent till the 11th May, 1883, when Mr. F. Fryer, C.S., officiated for 3 months ; on the 16th February, 1884, Mr. Rivaz left on furlough, and I was appointed to officiate for him.

4. In March Dr. W. Warburton, who has been Medical Officer to H. H. the Raja for the past nine years, left on two years' furlough, and was succeeded by Brigade-Surgeon J. Fairweather.

Other official changes.

In February Mr. A. W. Healy was appointed (with the sanction of Government) Principal of the Randhir College, in place of Mr. W. Wood.

Lala Dharm Chand, Tahsildar of Kapurthala, died within the year, and was succeeded by Rahmatulla Khan, Naib Tahsildar of Sultanpur.

5. All portions of the Kapurthala state have been visited during the year by Mr. Rivaz and myself, and Mr. Rivaz spent a few weeks in the Oudh estates.

Superintendent tour.

SECTION II.

LAND REVENUE.

The autumn harvest of 1883 was below the average, it suffered from drought in the summer, and was only saved by plentiful rain, which fell early in September. The sugarcane crop was poor, and in many places was cut as fodder.

Harvests.

The late spring harvest has been abundant on irrigated lands, fair on low-lying baráni ground, and deficient on higher unwatered tracts.

Rainfall.

2. The rainfall registered at the various Tahsils was—

			1882-83	...	1883-84,
Kapurthala	...	...	18·2	...	9
Phagwára	...	...	23·1	...	19·1
Sultánpur	...	...	17·1	...	13·8
Dhilwan...	...	...	17·0	...	15·2
Nadála ...	...	...	17·8	...	10·8

Crops Statement.

3. The area under different crops during each of the past three years is shown below :—

Autumn crops.

Crops.	1881	1882.	Irrigated.	1883.	Total.	
	Acres.	Acres.		Unirrigated.		
Sugarcane	10,657	10,372	6,638	2,824	9,462	
Cotton	8,171	6,895	5,657	1,888	7,045	
Indian corn	15,639	26,905	17,294	9,073	26,367	
Charri (for fodder) ...	9,996	10,553	2,038	7,621	9,659	
Rice	3,256	4,045	641	1,519	2,167	
Milletts	256	709	45	95	140	
Pulses {	Moth	23,528	27,364	540	15,671	16,211
	Mash	1,160	1,864	432	733	1,165
Hemp	507	410	83	125	208	
Sesamum	235	334	145	391	536	
Torya	64	125	186	52	238	
Indigo	47	19	4	18	22	
Other crops	625	684	993	1,290	2,283	
Total	74,141	90,279	34,703	40,800	75,503	

Spring crops.

Crops.	1882.	1883.	1884.		
			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
Wheat	1,40,219	1,19,682	31,187	89,930	1,21,117
Barley	10,191	10,554	1,983	3,734	5,717
Gram	28,191	18,114	1,006	24,572	25,578
Lucerne (Sinji)	8,530	6,948	11,180	1,135	12,315
Lentils	3,435	3,644	2,168	3,604	5,772
Mustard	703	613	381	549	930
Poppy	155	271	42	5	47
Linseed	54	91	29	55	84
Tobacco	(?)	870	2	1	3
Melons	(?)	2,178	2	19	21
Vegetables	(?)	1,541			
Other crops	4,723	168	728	1,454	2,182
Total	1,88,201	1,64,674	48,708	1,25,058	1,73,766

The tobacco and melon cultivation shown above was in the Phagwára Tahsil only ; but there is reason to doubt the correctness of the figures, about which further enquiry is being made. The area under poppy fell from 271 to 45 acres, partly, perhaps, in consequence of an extra tax of one rupee per ghumao recently imposed on this crop in addition to the ordinary land revenue assessment.

Altogether there was a decrease of 5,712 acres under cultivation in Kharif, but the area that could not then be tilled for want of rain was made use of for the Rabi harvest, in which the cultivated area increased by 9,064 acres ; of the autumn crops, 15 per cent. of the acreage was under jowár (Indian corn), 6 per cent. was sown with charri (for fodder), 5 per cent. with sugarcane and one per cent. with rice.

Of the spring crops, 70 per cent. was wheat, 15 per cent pulses, and 3 per cent. barley.

A remission of revenue, amounting to Rs. 742, had to be allowed for damage done by a heavy hail-storm in Bysák (April 1883).

The Kapurthala and Sultanpur Tahsils remained free from cattle disease ; 316 animals died in the Bhulath pergana ; Phagwára and Dhilwan suffered slightly. Much of the mortality was probably due to want of rain leading to the cattle being overworked at the wells.

4. The transfers of land which have been brought on the records and sanctioned by the Superintendent during the past three years are as follows :—

Transfers of land.

Year.	SALES.		MORTGAGES.	
	Acres.	Average price per acre.	Acres.	Average per acre
1881-82 ...	1,066	Rs. A. P. 25 5 0	1,828	Rs. A. P. 29 1 9
1882-83 ...	550	34 9 0	701	28 11 0
1883-84 ...	422	44 8 7	264	68 2 5

Of the 422 acres sold in the past year, 329 were sold to agriculturists, at an average price of Rs. 44-10-10 per acre, and 93 to non-agriculturists, the average price being Rs. 44 ; of the mortgages 118 acres, at an average of Rs. 67-0-11, were to agriculturists, and 146, at an average of Rs. 69-1-2 per acre, to non-agriculturists. The decrease in transfers of both kinds is marked, and must be, in part at least, real ; it is perhaps attributable to good harvests and more liberal grants of Takavi advances. At the same time the annual inspections by the Patwaris are not yet conducted with such accuracy as to prevent a large number of transfers escaping notice where the parties themselves for any reason do not apply for mutation of names ; the changes carried out lately in the Patwari Establishment and the increase in the Supervising Staff of Kanungos will, it is hoped, make the figures of future years more trustworthy.

5. The demand collections and balances of land revenue

Land revenue collections and balances.

proper for the past two years are shown below :—

Year.	Demand.	Remitted.	Net demand.	Collections.	Balance.	Percentage of collection
1882-83 ...	7,44,582	5,199	7,39,383	7,37,388	2,082	99.7
1883-84 ...	7,44,983	3,790	7,41,193	7,38,717	2,476	99.7

The rates of revenue collected to the year demand (deducting remissions) remains high ; the collections were made with ease and in due times, 74 "dastaks" were issued but no other coercive processes were resorted to.

6. The following table shows the revenue of all kinds

Revenue of all kinds connected with land.

connected with land for the past three years :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.		Rs.
Fixed land revenue (Kapurthala)	7,45,165	7,44,249	7,43,797
Cesses on ditto	80,009	80,576	90,809
Fluctuating land revenue	8,841	6,847	2,581
Miscellaneous ditto	33,803	35,239	31,340
Jagirs in British Territory	31,128	28,281	31,204
Bhogpur estate (N. W. P.)	4,286	1,421	2,758
Total Rs.	9,05,232	8,95,613	9,02,489

The increase in cesses is due chiefly to the commutation of impressed or begári labour into a rate of Rs. 3-10 per Rs. 1,000 of land revenue assessment.

Miscellaneous revenue. 7. The principal items of miscellaneous land revenue were—

	Rs.
Málikána on State lands	7,794
Grazing dues	3,457
Sale of wood	6,098
Produce of gardens and groves	4,698
Fisheries	292
Fines connected with the Revenue Department	2,240
Artizan cess	3,636
Collections on account of previous years	896
Revenue fees	773

The Jagir Revenue was—

Fatehabad Jagirs and State property in the Amritsar District, 21 villages	15,970
Ahlú and 13 other villages in the Lahore District	3,302
Bhansara in the Mathra District	2,443
Jagir balances of past years... ..	2,489

8. Allusion was made in the Report for the year 1882-83 to the abolition of the Begár or forced labour system under which by long established custom each village was liable to furnish to the State one labourer for every Rs. 1,000 of its land revenue assessment; this arrangement was burdensome to the people without any corresponding advantage to the State, and the liability has been commuted for a cess of Rs. 3-10-0 per cent. on the land revenue demand. It has, however, been found necessary to retain twenty-five labourers to meet emergencies such as sudden floods threatening the Ben weir near the city; labour for earth-work is not easily obtainable in the town, where the only regular coolies are said to be a gang of Purbiyas or men from down country.

9. 1,129 acres were gained on the Bias and Sutlej, 95 have since been cultivated and 123 were fit for tillage; 2,095 acres, including 156 of cultivated land, were washed away; 1,518 acres benefitted and 890 suffered from river deposits. The net result to the State Treasury was a gain of Rs. 412.

10. There were Rs. 21,462 of old loans at the beginning of the year, and Rs. 9,946 more were advanced. Including balances from previous years, Rs. 8,342 fell due, of which Rs. 6,025 was realised. Rs. 5067 were advanced for new wells, Rs. 1,218 for repairs of old ones, and Rs. 1,816 for purchase of plough-cattle.

11. 13 distinct landed properties owned by the State were disposed of in 1882 by the grant of proprietary rights to neighbouring village communities ; 2 were similarly given away in the year under report ; 5 were wholly uncultivated, 13 were incorporated in adjoining state lands, and in 5 instances the existing leases had still some years to run. There remained 72 estates, of which the rents were open to revision : 33 were disposed of in 1882, and 35 in the past year ; 4 only now await orders. The rates sanctioned on irrigated land are 5 Rs. per ghumáo in Kapurthala, from Re. 1-12-0 to Rs. 5 in Sultanpur, and from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-8-0 in Phagwara. On unirrigated land the rate varies between 4 annas and Rs. 2-8-0. 21 new wells were constructed in State lands during the year, at a cost of Rs. 5,805, and 24 old wells were repaired, at a cost of Rs. 1,489 ; 7 more new wells are being built and 12 are being repaired.

12. In order to secure greater accuracy in the preparation and supervision of the annual revenue papers, the Patwaris' circles have been remodelled, and the staff, both of village accountants and of Kanungos, strengthened. In place of 161 circles, 171 have been constituted, each containing on an average four villages, or 355 separate holdings (about 3,500 khasra numbers). The Patwaris have been divided into three grades—the first grade receiving Rs. 12, the second Rs. 10 and the third Rs. 8 per mensem ; these arrangements necessitate an increased expenditure of Rs. 3,888 per annum. The Patwaris' school has been abolished. Candidates for appointments hereafter must have passed the Middle School examination ; they will be trained for one field season in a River Circle, must obtain a certificate from the Field Kanungo, and finally pass an examination at head-quarters.

In addition to the existing staff of Tahsil Kanungos, 12 Field Kanungos at Rs. 15, 20 and 25 per mensem have been appointed to superintend the work of Patwaris, and especially to supervise the annual field surveys.

13. 12 new mills were brought from the patentees, Messrs.

Bihea Sugar Mills.

Thomson, Mylne & Co. ; altogether 20 of these mills were in use in the State, being

hired out to landowners or state tenants at 6 annas per diem. Experiments made in the Kapurthala Tahsil showed that a Bihea mill, with the labour of two men and two bullocks, extracted from four maunds of cane, in two hours, two maunds four sers of juice, yielding $15\frac{1}{2}$ seers of gur. The old-fashioned "belná," worked by four bullocks and five men, with the same amount of cane gave 14 sers in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours ; in the other tahsils the trials were equally in favour of Bihea pattern ; it has nevertheless not yet become popular. The peasantry, as a class, are not quick to adopt new methods ; economy of manual labour, except at certain short seasons, is of no great moment to them, though the saving of bullocks is of some importance. The chief drawbacks to the general introduction of these mills are—first, the difficulty of repair when they get out of order, and, secondly, the iron rollers are said to chop the cane into small pieces and destroy the fibre, which is saved by the old process in the country made "belná." There have been fewer accidents this year, the commonest mishap was the breaking of the spindle, generally caused by yoking too many bullocks and using too much power ; as the machines are now made the spindles are of cast iron, the broken ones are being replaced by wrought iron shafts. Miyán Aziz Bukhsh is superintending the making of a new mill, with rollers of a slightly different pattern, and if it succeeds in fully expressing the juice without chopping up the cane and destroying the fibre required for rope-making, this form of mill will probably be readily adopted.

14. Arrangements are in progress for the imposition of a

House tax.

house tax, which will fall chiefly on the non-agricultural classes ; agriculturists who pay the chokidari cess being exempt. Three rates have been fixed—8 annas, Re. 1 and Rs. 2, according to the class of the occupier ; lists of persons liable to the tax have been drawn up, and one year has been given within which objections to the assessment can be lodged and decided before the tax is levied.

15. The office of Collector, who under the Nizámat is the principal executive revenue authority, has been held throughout the year by

Notice of officers.

Miyán Aziz Bukhsh, who has discharged his duties with conspicuous ability and integrity ; his supervision of the working of subordinate officials in administrative matters, and of their procedure in judicial cases, has been thorough and of great use.

SECTION III. MILITARY.

The strength of the State's army at the close of the year was—

Cavalry—3 officers, 8 “non-commissioned” officers, and 176 sabres.

Artillery—10 guns, 9 officers, 13 “non-commissioned” officers, 91 gunners and drivers.

Infantry—2 Regiments, 30 officers, 98 “non-commissioned” officers, and 699 rank and file, including band.

There are 450 enfields and 326 smoothbore muskets in the Infantry Regiments ; and 100 of the Cavalry carry carbines.

140 infantry and 16 cavalry were on command in the Oudh estates.

2. Sardar Nabi Bukhsh, C.I.E., continued to carry on the duties of Military Secretary ; Capt. Payn commands the Cavalry ; Iltáf Ali Khán, commandant of Artillery, having gone to England to go through a course of instruction in gunnery, Col. Muhammad Alí Khán has taken temporary command ; the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Infantry are commanded respectively by Col. Jowala Singh and Col. Donelly.

Of the 1,113 officers and men in the force, 2 were Christians, 456 Mohammadans, 449 Sikhs and 206 Hindus ; 939 were subjects of Kapurthala, and 174 natives of British Territory. Forty recruits were enlisted, there were 9 deaths, 7 resigned, 16 were discharged, 3 dismissed, 5 transferred to other departments, and 5 deserted. Thirty-four men were punished for breaches of discipline, 2 for theft by Military Courts, and 2 by the Civil authorities.

Mr. Davis continued in charge of the State band, and of the two Regimental fife bands.

3. Including Rs. 4,472, value of grain supplied to the Artillery Stables from the State stores, the expenditure on the Military Department amounted to Rs. 1,37,967. In addition to this Rs. 4,793 were laid out on the new Cavalry Lines, which have now been completed under the supervision of Col. Muhammad Ali Khan, at a cost of Rs 53,918-4-0; both the plan and construction have been much admired by officers of the British Army who have seen the building, and there are probably no better barracks for Native Cavalry in the Punjab.

The Artillery lines—including gunsheds, a harness and saddle-room, stables and lines for the gunners—have been completed at a cost of Rs. 14,765; of the new lines for the 2nd Regiment, the first company's barrack was finished in February and is now occupied, a second is ready and the foundations of a third are in.

SECTION IV. POLICE.

1. Sardar Gulab Singh has continued in charge of this Department.

2. The Police force comprised 559 men, as compared with 557 at the close of the preceding year, namely—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
Regular Police Officers ...	... 47	... 47
Constables ...	... 270	... 272
Village Watchmen ...	... 240	... 240
Total	... 557	... 559

The cost of which amounted to Rs. 34,080, of which Rs. 33,108 was on account of salaries and the balance for contingent and extraordinary charges.

3. The following tables show the number of cognizable offences reported direct or referred to the Police by Magisterial order, the results of the investigations, and the number of persons acquitted and convicted :—

It will be seen that offences cognizable by the Police have increased considerably in the past two years, while the proportion of untraced cases has remained nearly stationary.

Cognisable offences admitted to have occurred—excluding cases transferred to British Courts.			Committed for trial.			Cases in which offenders were not traced—including cases pending at close of the year.		
1881-82	1882-83	1883-84	1881-82	82-83	83-84	81-82	82-83	83-84
255	303	355	179	175	200	76	128	155

Persons convicted.		Persons acquitted or discharged.			Under trial at close of year.			
1881-82	1882-83							
267	284	240	101	72	105	40	4	14

Out of 155 cases in which the Police investigation was unsuccessful, 122 were various forms of burglary—lurking house-trespass and house-breaking by night; in 56 of these cases no property was stolen.

4. In 202 cases property valued at Rs. 11,035 is said to have been stolen, of which Rs. 2,983 were recovered, being 27 per cent. of the total alleged loss. The percentages of recovery in the two preceding years were 46·1 in 1882-83, and 20·8 in 1881-82.

5. In 332 cases, of which 123 were reported direct and 209 referred for investigation, application was made to strike them off the Register, and sanctioned in 245, 4 cases were otherwise disposed of, and out of the remaining, convictions were obtained in 3 only.

6. One murder only was reported, a case of poisoning by arsenic ; it occurred at the close of the year, and is still under investigation.

Details of crime.

In the case pending, at the end of the year preceding, the accused was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Two cases of culpable homicide occurred ; in one case one of several accused was convicted, the second case is still under trial.

10 Persons were convicted in 3 cases of greivous hurt, and 1 person out of 2 cases of rape.

93 Cases of theft were reported, out of which 1 was transferred to a British Court, 1 struck off, 72 sent up for trial, in which 78 persons were convicted and 24 acquitted ; in 21 cases no clue was obtained.

There were 31 cases of cattle theft, including cases pending at the close of the year and transfered from British Territory—2 were transferred to British Courts, 2 struck off ; of the the remaining 27, no clue was obtained in 7 cases, 5 are still under investigation, while in 15 cases 12 persons were convicted and 8 acquitted. The cattle stolen were valued at Rs. 1,122, the animals recovered at Rs. 1,042.

One case of robbery occurred ; the entire property was recovered and the offender convicted. A serious robbery, aggravated with hurt, was committed in the Phagwara Tahsil toward the close of the year, when property valued at Rs. 1,373 was stolen : no clue has been obtained. One case of dacoity committed as far back as December 1882 was under investigation and sent up for trial during the year ; the accused have since been acquitted.

The increase in cognisable offences has been noticed above, nearly half of it is due to an increase in crimes under Sections 453, 454, 456 and 457, I. P. C., various forms of house-breaking and lurking house-trespass, which rose from 83 in 1881-82 to 114 in 1882-83, and to 150 in the past year ; the Police were by no means successful in dealing with this class of crime, 28 cases only were sent up for trial, 25 persons were convicted and 13 discharged or acquitted ; 122 cases were not traced. The increase in the figures must not be taken of necessity as showing an equivalent real increase in crime ; improvements in the organisation of the Police and Magistracy become apparent first in fuller and more accurate registration of offences, increased efficiency in preventing and tracing crime is a result of

slower and later growth. As the procedure of the Police and the Courts becomes more regular, with quicker disposals and less detention of witnesses, cases that would formerly not have reached the ears of authority are more freely reported. Making every allowance for this, there remains a balance of untraced cases which suggests room for improvement.

SECTION V.

JUDICIAL.

Judicial Agency.

1. The Court exercising Judicial power in the state are as follows :—

- (1) Three Naib Tahsildárs.
- (2) Five Tahsildars, of whom three have 2nd class and two 3rd class Magisterial powers, as defined in the British Code of Criminal Procedure (X 1872). Three are invested with powers to dispose of original civil suits up to Rs. 300, and two up to Rs. 100.
- (3) Two Assistant Magistrates (Lala Tirlochan Das and Lala Dhumá Mall),—with 2nd class Magisterial powers, and in civil suits with power to hear cases up to Rs. 500 in value. Cases arising in the Kapurthala and Sultanpur Tahsils are heard by the senior, and cases from the other Tahsils by the Junior Assistant Magistrate.
- (4) The Magistrate (Lalla Harcharn Dass) has first class Magisterial powers in criminal cases, hears original civil cases without limit of value, and has powers of appeal from orders in criminal and civil cases passed by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars.
- (5) The Revenue Judicial Assistant (Lala Hari Chand) and the collector (Miyan Aziz Bukhsh) hear suits connected with revenue paying land without limit of amount, and have powers to hear appeals in revenue cases from the orders

of Tahsildárs and Naib-Tahsildárs. In miscellaneous revenue cases the collector has powers similar to a Deputy Commissioner under Act XXXIII, 1871, and the Rules thereunder.

- (6) The Civil Judge (Sardar Bhagat Singh), hears appeals from the orders of the Magistrate and Assistant Magistrates in Civil cases.
- (7) The Criminal Judge (Maulvi Wali Ullah) has similar appellate powers in criminal cases, and the powers of a court of session, except in cases of murder and culpable homicide.
- (8) The Nizamal Court presided over by Diwan Mathra Dass hears appeals from orders of the collector and Revenue Judicial Assistant in revenue cases.
- (9) The Court of the Superintendent, a final Court of appeal in all cases, and a Court of session for the trial of charges of murder and culpable homicide. Sentences of death passed by the Superintendent require the confirmation of the Commissioner of Jalandhar.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

2. There was a considerable increase in non-bailable, and to a less extent in bailable, offences sent for trial to Magistrates' Courts. The figures for the past three years are given below :—

Year.	NON-BAILABLE.		BAILABLE.	
	Cases.	Persons concerned.	Cases.	Persons concerned.
1881-82 ...	170	289	1,228	3,060
1882-83 ...	152	252	1,375	3,245
1883-84 ...	192	299	1,467	3,465

3. Including cases pending from the preceding year there were 1,679 for disposal, of which all but 23 were decided, as follows :—

	Non-bailable.	Bailable.	Total.
By the Magistrate	92	320	412
By the 1st Assistant Magistrate	3	172	175
By the 2nd Assistant Magistrate	20	154	174
By 5 Tahsildars ... ..	...	...	734
By 3 Naib Tahsildars ... ..	...	...	161
Total ... ..	...	...	1,656

4. Out of 192 non-bailable offences brought to trial, 171 were cases of house-breaking, theft, and possession of stolen property. Details are given below—

	1881-2	1882-3	1883-4
House-breaking	30	24	30
Theft of cattle	23	30	16
Other thefts	93	79	121
Possession of stolen property	...	8	4
Total	146	141	171

Of the bailable offences, 1,206 were under the Indian Penal Code, 261 were under the Criminal Procedure Code and Local and special laws ; in the previous year the figures were 1,254 and 221 respectively ; the increase is chiefly in cases of hurt, assault, and breaches of octroi rules.

The percentages of convictions were, in non-bailable offences 45, in bailable 24, against 47 and 24 respectively in the year before.

The number of persons convicted and the sentences passed by Magistrates' Courts were—

	1882-3	1883-4
Imprisonment and fine	79	69
Imprisonment only	71	74
Fine only	653	639
Whipping only	10	5
Total	813	787

Security for good behaviour was demanded from nine persons, and to keep the peace from 97.

In 24 cases imprisonment for more than 6 months and up to 2 years was awarded, in the other cases sentences were under 6 months. Fines aggregated Rs. 3,822 against Rs. 4,433 in the previous year; Rs. 2,977 or 77.9 per cent. were realised, and Rs. 748 on account of fines outstanding from past years.

In 87.9 per cent. of the cases the fines were under Rs. 10-0-0, the average was Rs. 5-6-4 against Rs. 6-0-0 in the year before.

5. The Criminal Judge disposed of 8 cases, of these one was a case of rape, 2 of bigamy, 1 of house-breaking under section 457, I. P. C., and 2 of theft.

Session cases.

The Superintendent decided one case of culpable homicide, sentencing the man under section 304, I. P. C., to 3 months imprisonment; and one case of dacoity, since decided, was pending at the close of the year.

Appellate work.

6. The following table gives details of the disposal of appellate work :—

	Disposed of.	Order upheld	Orders modified.	Orders reversed.	Remanded for re-trial.	Pending at close of year.
By the Magistrate ...	127	84	2	24	17	1
„ Criminal Judge ...	169	106	22	15	25	...
„ Superintendent ...	28	25	2	1	0	...

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Litigation.

7. The number of original suits instituted in each of the past 3 years is shown below—

1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
<u>3,135</u>	<u>3,384</u>	<u>3,314</u>
...	...	

8. Including cases pending from the previous year, cases re-admitted and received by transfer, there were 4,034 for disposal ; 3,848 were decided, leaving 186 pending, of which 7 had been pending above three months.

The following table shows the agency by which this work was disposed of :—

	1882-83	1883-84
Magistrate	368	316
1st Assistant Magistrate ...	692	672
2nd Assistant Magistrate ...	37	668
Munsiff	494	...
5 Tahsildars	1,088	1,113
3 Naib Tahsildars	1,313	1,079
	Total	3,848

9. Of cases decided 46 per cent. were contested, 36 per cent. being found for plaintiff and 10 per cent. in favour of defendant ; 54·1 per cent. of the whole were settled without contest, 8·9 being decreed exparte, 5·8 on confession of judgment, 17·3 dismissed in default, 18·4 compromised or withdrawn and 2·6 per cent. transferred. Many of these ratios approximate remarkably to the averages for the whole Punjab of recent years.

Applications for readmissions were made in 41 per cent. of suits dismissed in default, 97·4 per cent. of such requests were successful ; application to set aside decrees passed exparte was made in 24·1 per cent. of cases so decided and 91·3 per cent. of such applications were allowed.

20 cases were referred to arbitration.

10. In contested suits the average duration remained 44 days ; in uncontested it fell from 33 to 32 days.

11. 77 per cent. of the whole original litigation was for money due on bond or otherwise ; 38·5 per cent. were suits by money-lenders against agriculturists ; the number of suits of this class for the past four years has been as follows :—

1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
1,491	1,587	1,613	1,444

12. The total value of original suits decided fell from Rs. 1,85,291, to Rs. 1,72,132 and the average Value and cost of suits. from Rs 56 to Rs. 52-10-9, the average cost of litigation was Rs. 4-12-7.

This is somewhat less than the corresponding average in Civil Courts in the Punjab (according to the last report to which I have access), but the difference is not out of proportion to the difference in the average values of suits. It has also to be remembered that diet money and expenses are not usually allowed to witnesses in this State, which should make the cost of litigation less to the parties. The question of introducing a system similar to what obtains in the British Punjab, both in Civil and Criminal cases, seems worthy consideration.

13. There were 4,131 executions of decrees for disposal against 3,886 in the year before, of these Execution of decrees. 82·8 per cent. were disposed of; 22 per cent. were completely and 28·4 per cent. partially executed. The total value of decrees in execution rose from Rs. 97,310 to Rs. 1,29,001, while the percentage of realisation fell from 41·5 to 32·5. 41·6 per cent. was paid into Court voluntarily, 47·7 per cent. realised after attachment, 10·4 after sale of property and 0·3 per cent. after arrest or imprisonment of the judgment debtor. Sale of revenue paying land in execution of a decree is only allowed with sanction of the Sadr Court, no such sales were allowed in the past year; in 3 cases submitted for orders temporary alienations were arranged.

14. Appeals to the Magistrate fell from 345 to 293, Appellate work. representing 30 per cent. of the contested cases decided by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars.

The manner of disposal of the appellate work in the higher Courts is shown in the table below.

Court.	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Orders were up-held.	Orders modified.	Orders reversed.	Case remanded for further investigation.	Withdrawn or struck off in default.	Transferred.
Magistrate ...	300	294	142	31	28	67	25	1
Civil judge ...	302	295	202	40	38	8	6	1
Superintendent ...	124	115	84	6	22	2	1	...

REVENUE JUSTICE.

15. The number of original revenue suits instituted during each of the past two years is shown below :—

Original suits.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Regular suits	1,005	997
Summary suits	716	281

The decrease in summary suits is mainly under the head of suit for correction of the Settlement record, which fell from 575 to 178; they were exceptionally numerous in 1882-83, after a more careful *gardawari*, in which many wrong entries in the papers came to light.

Including 168 cases pending, 199 readmitted and 95 received by transfer, there were for disposal 1,459 regular and 338 summary suits, of which 27 were pending from the year before. 1,324 regular and 319 summary suits were decided; 135 of the former and 19 of the latter class remained pending. Of the total number, 23 per cent. were disposed of without decree, 9 were decreed without contest, and 68 per cent. were contested, and of that number 64 were decided in favour of plaintiff and 36 for defendant. The average duration in contested cases fell from 95 to 61 days; but it is still high.

The original work was disposed of by the following agency :—

	Cases decided.	
	Regular.	Summary.
Collector	118	5
Revenue Judicial Assistant	308	183
5 Tahsildars	692	96
3 Naib-Tahsildars	206	35

Of the regular suits decided, 1,041 related to proprietary rights in land, and 225 were between landlord and tenant.

The total assessed value of regular suits was Rs. 33,075, of summary Rs. 4,727 ; the average values were Rs. 30 and Rs. 17-6-0, and the average cost Rs. 3-11-0 respectively. But it should be noted that Court Fees are low in summary suits, which include claims to rent and the produce of land brought within one year, and in regular suits one year's revenue assessment is taken as the valuation of land in dispute.

16. The details of the manner of disposal of revenue Revenue appellate work. appeals is shown in the table below.

	For disposal.	Appeals decided.	Orders upheld.	Orders modified.	Orders reversed.	Remanded for further enquiry.	Struck off in default.	Transferred.
Revenue Judicial Assistant	71	66	19	16	17	6	6	2
The Collector	194	190	95	22	18	33	12	10
Nisámat	337	326	222	20	38	26	14	6
Court of Superintendent...	180	155	106	15	26	8	...	...

The cases shown in the Diwáns Court (Nizámat) include appeals in Lambardari and Inám cases which are excluded from the returns of the other courts.

SECTION VI.

JAIL.

1. The daily average of prisoners rose from 64 to 76, at the close of the year there were 69 (63 men and 6 women) including 5 under sentence of imprisonment for life. 5 life convicts sentenced in this State are imprisoned in the Central Jail, Lahore.

There were no escapes ; 8 prisoners were punished for breaches of jail discipline—4 by enhanced term of imprisonment, 2 by whipping and 2 by reduction of diet.

2. The prisoners were employed chiefly on the gardens in Kapurthala, on manufactures within the jail, printing and carpet-making, and in carrying out petty repairs in the jail.

Employment and health.

The daily average of sick was 4 ; the deaths were 3—2 from fever and one from dysentery.

3. The jail establishment and maintenance of prisoners cost Rs. 3,708.

Expenditure and earnings.

Including the charges for the jail hospital, the Police guard, maintenance of 5 life convicts at Lahore, and outlay on buildings, the total jail expenditure was Rs. 6,957 against Rs. 7,078 in the year before.

SECTION VII.

MEDICAL.

1. The public health was good throughout the year—there was no general severe sickness and no outbreak of epidemic disease.

General.

Dr. Warburton, who had been Medical Officer to H. H. the Raja for the past 9 years, remained in charge of the various institutions and work of the Medical Department until March, when he was succeeded by Dr. J. Fairweather.

2. Dr. Mir Muhammad Ali remained in charge of the Randhir Hospital. The number of out-door patients fell from 17,104 to 16,722, and in-door patients from 433 to 378, the former included 12,721 men, 2,125 women and 1,876 children, the latter 49 women and 12 children. 214 important and 2,900 minor operations were performed. In the former are comprised 17 operations for stone, of which 15 were successful, and 52 for cataract, cures being effected in 44 cases ; the results in the others are unknown. There were altogether 110 operations on the eye, of which 100 were successful ; the subsequent history of nine is not known, and

Kapurthala Hospital.

one case is still under treatment. The increase in this class is, I believe, due to the fact that Dr. Warburton, whose reputation for success in operations on the eye was not limited to this State, was about to take furlough, and towards the end of the year many patients from neighbouring British districts came in to Kapurthala to avail themselves of his skill as a Surgeon. Out of 214 important operations, 199 patients were discharged cured; the results in 10 cases are unknown; 4 are under treatment; one case only proved fatal.

3. At the Phagwara dispensary the out-patients rose from
 Phagwara dispensary. 6,168 to 7,000, including 4,579 men, 1,469 women, and 952 children; 24 major and 818 minor operations were performed.

4. The attendance at Sultanpur dispensary included 6,716 out-patients (3,616 men 1,800 women and 1,344 children), and 200 in-patients of whom 129 were men, 44 women, and 27 children. 70 major and 841 minor operations were performed.

These dispensaries have been so successful and have proved of such benefit to the people that it is contemplated to open a third at Nadála, the former head-quarters, and still the largest village, in the Nadála Váyán Tahsil.

5. The number of vaccinations has again increased from
 Vaccination. 9,374 in the year before to 9,398, of whom 5,057 were males and 4,341 females; 9,111 or 96·9 per cent. of the whole number were under one year of age. This is equivalent to 36·06 per thousand of the total population.

Of the children vaccinated 8,931 were inspected by the Assistant-Surgeon after the operation, which was successful in 8,757 or 98·06 per cent. of the cases tested.

Three vaccinators are maintained, but the work has been carried out under the immediate supervision of Dr. Warburton and Assistant-Surgeon Sádik Ali, who have visited every part of the State in their tours in the cold weather. In January 5 cases of smallpox appeared in Phagwara, 4 were unvaccinated, in the fifth the operation had been performed only a day before the eruption showed itself; the disease did not spread, and no other cases occurred.

SECTION VIII.

EDUCATION.

1. The income of the school cess was Rs. 7,450, and the expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 20,034, as follows :—

	Rs.
Kapurthala school	9,747
Phagwara and Sultanpur (Anglo-Vernacular)	2,796
31 Village schools	7,491
	20,034

In addition to this Rs. 2,519 were spent on new school-houses and on repairs, and Rs. 350 on furniture for the boarding-house attached to the Kapurthala school.

2. Mr. Wood remained in charge of this school till February, when on his appointment as tutor to H. H. the Raja he was succeeded by Mr. A. W. Healy.

The number of boys on the rolls at the close of the year was 485 (354 Hindus and 131 Muhammadans) against 353 at the end of the year before, and there has been a very satisfactory increase in the daily average attendance from 290 to 376.

Of the 485 boys on the rolls 146 were learning English in addition to Persian and Urdu, 265 were receiving instruction only in the vernacular, and 53 were attending the Sanskrit classes.

Of the 411 boys learning English, Persian and Urdu, 16 were in the upper classes, reading for the University Entrance Examination, 77 in the middle, and 227 in the lower classes. 21 boys attended the Gurmukhi classes, which were opened at the commencement of the year.

12 boys went up for the University Examination, of whom 3 were successful. 9 candidates attended the Middle School Examination, and all passed ; and at the recent Middle School Examination, held since the close of the year under report, 12 out of 14 boys have been passed. Three candidates from the Sanskrit school who went up for Bishárad examination, 2 were successful, one boy standing 1st in order of merit in the whole Punjab ; 2

boys went up for the Prág Examination, of whom one passed; one candidate passed the Sub-Overseer Examination of the Roorkee College, standing 7th in order of merit.

In connection with this school a boarding-house, with a reading-room attached, has been opened, and at the end of the year there were 27 boarders. A gymnasium also was started, and a gymnast engaged to teach the boys.

3. The Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Phagwara and Sultanpur continue to make fair progress. Phagwara and Sultanpur School. The number on the rolls at Phagwara was 144 (119 Hindus and 25 Muhammadans) against 135 at the close of the year before; and the average daily attendance 111 from 105. At Sultanpur the number on the rolls was 140 (80 Hindus and 60 Muhammadans) against 136 at the close of 1882-83, and the average daily attendance 131 against 112.

The number of boys learning English was 24 at Phagwara and 21 at Sultanpur, and of those learning only Persian and Urdu, 99 at Phagwara and 100 at Sultanpur, while the Sanskrit classes attached to these schools contained 21 boys at Phagwara and 19 at Sultanpur.

The examination held annually at the Kapurthala school was attended by 245 boys from the upper classes of the Phagwara and Sultanpur town schools and the village schools, against 271 in the year before.

4. There are, as before, 31 village schools where "primary" education is afforded in accordance with the scheme in use in British territory in the Punjab. Village Schools. Until the beginning of the year under report 23 of these schools contained vernacular middle classes, which have been abolished, as it was found that elementary education, for which these schools really exist, did not receive proper attention at the hands of the teachers. In one instance, at Nadála, the higher classes have been maintained in order to supply the wants of the country north of the grand trunk road. A boarding-house has been opened in connection with the Nadála school, for the convenience of boys whose homes are more than 2 miles distant; a scholarship of Rs. 2 per mensem is allowed to boarders attending the Middle School classes.

5. New school-houses were built at Aladitta and Dhala, the old Tahsil building at Nadála was repaired and fitted-up

as a school, and materials collected for new school-houses at Fatudingá, Maqsúdpúr and Miáni, which will be completed in the current year.

Lala Tirlochan Dass, Assistant Magistrate, remained in charge of the general administration of this department, excepting the Kapurthala, Sultanpúr and Phagwara Schools.

SECTION IX.

FINANCE.

1. In the last report the revenue of the past year was Revenue and expenditure. estimated at Rs. 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, viz., Rs. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs from Kapurthala and 8 lakhs from the Oudh estates; and the expenditure at 18 lakhs, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ in Kapurthala and 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in Oudh.

The actual revenue and expenditure have been as follows:—

		<i>Revenue.</i>		
		1882-83.	1883-84.	
		Rs.	Rs.	
Kapurthala	... ..	10,33,443	10,25,279	10,41,060
Oudh Estates	... ..	8,34,915	9,28,299	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total	... ..	18,68,358	19,53,578	19,69,359
		<i>Expenditure.</i>		
		1882-83.	1883-84.	
		Rs.	Rs.	
Kapurthala	... ..	13,56,196	13,22,058	
Oudh	... ..	4,91,238	4,67,309	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total	... ..	18,47,434	17,89,367	

The actual revenue and expenditure of the State tallied very closely with the estimate; the revenue from the Oudh estates exceeded it by a lakh and a quarter, and the expenditure there fell short of the forecast made at the beginning of the year. Details of the Oudh receipts and expenditure are given in section XIII.

Cash balances.

2. The cash balances at the close of the year were—

	Rs.
In Kapurthala	3,53,279
Government Promissory Notes and cash in Bank of Bengal, Lahore ...	10,38,808
Oudh Treasury	2,15,033

3. The outstanding unaudited account at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 1,01,769.
 Audited and unadjusted expenditure.

	Rs.
Kapurthala	53,836
Oudh	47,933

Of this Rs. 74,612 were adjusted—Rs. 47,434 at Kapurthala and Rs. 27,178 in Oudh.

Of the actual expenditure of the year amounting to Rs. 17,89,367, Rs. 12,82,008 were audited in Kapurthala and Rs. 4,36,275 in Oudh.

The total outstanding accounts at the close of the year were therefore—

	Rs.
Kapurthala	46,453
Oudh	51,789
Total ...	98,242

Details of Revenue
Kapurthala.

4. The Kapurthala receipts for the past three years are shown below :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue and cesses	9,05,232	8,95,613	9,02,489
Stamps	32,911	35,831	34,572
Excise	12,096	17,253	15,772
Octroi	14,652	16,261	15,508
Judicial Fines	2,913	3,069	3,724
Interest on Government Pro. Notes...	29,076	44,014	40,647
Miscellaneous	21,194	21,402	28,348
Total	10,18,074	10,33,443	10,26,279

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The receipts under all three heads—Excise, Stamps and Octroi—have fallen off. If in the case of Excise revenue it represented a decrease in consumption there would be little cause for anything but satisfaction, but there is reason to suppose that a considerable amount cheaper adulterated liquor is smuggled in from British Territory. There is only one distillery in the State, and it remained under direct management; 27 shops have licenses for retail sale; 1,198 gallons of spirit were issued from the distillery against 1,351 in the year before.

The net Octroi revenue fell from Rs. 16,261 to Rs. 15,508; the decrease is due to the abolition of the tax at certain small villages, the farm of which used to bring in above Rs. 1,500. Octroi has been under direct management for the past three years, and the receipts have risen considerably; the highest returns under the old system of leases being Rs. 13,722 in the year 1879-80, when several classes of goods were taxed which are now free.

The net receipts in the towns where it is now levied and the population of each are shown below. This comparison shows a very unequal incidence, and enquiries will be made to ascertain whether the system and procedure in the larger towns are uniform.

	Rs.	Population.
Kapurthala	5,662	15,237
Sultanpūr	2,502	8,217
Phagwara	6,364	10,627
Hadiabad	710	2,347
Dhilluan	278	8,156

The difference in interest on Government Promissory Notes is mainly nominal; it has been usual to show under this head the amount of cheques drawn on the Bank of Bengal against the states floating account, to which this interest is credited. The figures for 1883-84 show the interest actually realised.

Miscellaneous Revenue. 5. The items of Miscellaneous Revenue above Rs. 500 were—

	Rs.
House-rent	3,655
Hire of Bihea Sugar mills	1,072
Khilats from Native States	2,884

	Rs.
Jail manufactures	866
Dassera and Birthday nazars	1,417
Sale of articles sent to Calcutta Exhibition ...	828
Interest on loans made from State Bank ...	1,312
Lease of Phagwara Serai	940
Lease of water-mills	1,362
Sales from State granary	1,062
Sale of Gold coins from Treasury	966
Repayment of Takavi advances	6,025

Details of expenditure
Kapurthala.

6. The details of the Kapurthala expenditure for the past two years are shown below :—

No.	HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE IN 1882-83.	EXPENDITURE IN 1883-84.		
			Adjusted.	Unadjusted.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Tribute to the British Government*	1,38,000	1,38,000	...	1,38,000
2	Personal and household expenses of the Raja	44,376	49,309	21	49,330
3	Allowances of Sirdar Bikrama Singh and Kanwar Sochet Singh ...	1,20,000	1,20,000	...	1,20,000
4	Allowances of other relatives ...	74,439	75,488	...	75,488
5	Imtiazi	16,604	16,394	...	16,394
6	Sudr Office	38,672	42,100	300	42,400
7	Special allowances	6,664	6,664	...	6,664
8	District DAk	2,049	2,116	...	2,116
9	Vakils	9,284	8,899	...	8,899
10	Marriage and condolence presents	6,595	5,249	...	5,249
11	Entertainments, khillets, rewards and gifts	18,228	9,911	...	9,911
12	Travelling and tour expenses ...	9,338	4,610	150	4,760

* The tribute actually paid is Rs. 1,31,000; the amount here shown includes a nominal sum of Rs. 7,000, remitted when the Jagir of Nur Mahal was resumed by the British Government. The State still lays claim to the Jagir, and the custom of the Revenue office is to show the Tribute at its former figure, while a corresponding nominal increase is made on the other side under the head "Jagirs in British Territory."

No.	HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE IN 1882-83	EXPENDITURE IN 1883-84.		
			Adjusted.	Unadjusted.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13	Military	1,34,263	1,33,344	152	1,33,496
14	Revenue & Financial Departments	82,265	77,628	1,351	78,979
15	Settlement	4,131	...	...	...
16	Judicial establishments	24,136	23,602	100	25,702
17	Police	34,058	34,080	42	34,122
18	Public Works	2,80,530	2,46,626	29,540	2,76,166
19	Charitable grants and Pensions ...	34,056	35,689	120	35,809
20	Stables	31,501	31,419	1,300	32,719
21	Elephants	8,621	8,580	178	8,758
22	Jail	2,822	2,547	...	2,547
23	Dispensaries and Vaccination ...	32,051	31,265	...	31,265
24	Education	17,401	19,775	260	20,035
25	Granary	57,809	46,182	2,975	49,157
26	Toshakhana	9,128	7,675	35	7,710
27	Arboriculture and gardens	39,816	42,409	2,225	44,634
28	Sporting establishment	3,948	3,828	...	3,828
29	Camp establishments	11,115	10,471	250	10,721
30	Conservancy	5,730	5,908	...	5,908
31	Nazul	3,456	3,495	...	3,495
32	Canal and cart establishments ...	6,731	7,618	451	8,069
33	Religious Festivals	1,032	1,089	...	1,089
34	Palace establishments	2,077	2,081	...	2,081
35	Game preserves	900	894	...	894
36	Ice Pits	748	708	...	708
37	Census	72	...	...	...
38	Agricultural loans	1,0245	11,553	...	11,553
39	Miscellaneous... ..	33,307	14,801	601	15,402
	Total	13,56,196	12,82,007	40,051	13,22,058

The above table shows only the cash expenditure of various Departments, some of which indent for grain and stores in kind on the state granary, the cost of these supplies is entered under that head ; the actual cost to the state of each Establishment includes, besides the cash outlay detailed above, the value of grain, &c., taken from the granary. The approximate value of supplies furnished to the larger indenting departments was as follows :—

	Rs.
Stables	6,642
Artillery	4,472
Elephants	3,096
Jail	1,265
Camels	430
Carts	1,723
Plantation... ..	2,804
Gardens	3,992

SECTION X. PUBLIC WORKS.

1. The Public Works Department remained throughout the year under the charge of Mr. C. S. Rundle. The total expenditure has been—

	Rs.
On works	1,88,020
On establishment	20,289
	2,08,309

2. Including city roads, 52 miles of metalled roads have been maintained ; the roads to Kartarpore, Jalandhar, Sultanpär and Banga have been remetalled in parts, at a cost of Rs. 23,377, and ordinary repairs have amounted to Rs. 15,811.

The cost of these roads has risen with the increased difficulty in obtaining metal, and unless new beds of kankar are discovered it will not be practicable to add much to the length of metalled roads now maintained.

A short road has been constructed connecting the Hamirá Station on the S. P. and D. Railway with the Grand Trunk Road; including a bridge the outlay has been Rs. 1,116. On the new road from Phagwára to Hoshiarpur, which runs for about $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles through the State, all the earthwork and the metalling has been completed except at the Chúi bridge, which is still under construction. This road crosses three streams, the East Ben and two tributaries, all liable to heavy floods, and necessitating expensive works. The bridge over the Kail, completed in 1881-82, cost Rs. 17,000; the causeway and sunk bridge at the east Ben, finished in 1882-83, cost Rs. 20,450; and the Chúi bridge is estimated to cost nearly Rs. 20,000. Including these works the portion of this road within the State will cost above a lakh of rupees.

An unmetalled road, 30 feet broad from the Ben weir, near Kapurthala to Nandála about 14 miles, was commenced in 1882-83 and has now been completed, at cost of Rs. 5,721; a similar road from Dhilluan to Nadala, 6 miles, has been finished, and cost Rs. 4,052. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been provided in the budget for the current year for bridges and culverts which may be found necessary after the roads have been tested by the autumn floods and the amount of water-way required has been ascertained by experience.

3. The east wing of the large building which is to accommodate all the Head-quarter Public Offices is nearly complete, the interior fittings alone remain to be done; the foundations of the west wing have been put in and the brick-work was brought to one foot above the plinth; Rs. 67,877 were expended on it during the past year. The total outlay, including the demolition of an order building on the same site, has amounted to Rs. 1,63,444, and Rs. 70,000 has been allotted to it during the current year.

A boarding-house with accommodation for 30 resident students, rooms for a head master, and a library and reading-room has been built near the Kapurthala School, and has cost Rs. 7,471.

A spacious and comfortable rest-house at Sultanpúr, on the same plan as the houses at Phagwara and Bhunga has, been finished during the year. The total outlay has been Rs. 11,768; the stables and out offices have cost Rs. 5,096. A

new Serai at Bhulath, the head-quarters of the Nadála Vayan Tahsil, is approaching completion.

The repairs and restoration of the old Moghal Serai at Sultanpúr have been finished, the south side of the Phagwara Serai and the gateway have been rebuilt, and extensive repairs carried out in Kanwar Harnam Singh's house at Jalandhar and on the old palace in Kapurthala, now occupied by the Ránís ; more than Rs. 2,000 have also been spent on the repairs of the old buildings in the Shálamár gardens. Of the new lines for the 2nd Regiment, one barrack was completed, a second has been since finished, and the foundations of a third one in. The outlay on this building has been Rs. 19,599 in the past year.

New lines for the Cavalry, costing about Rs. 53,000, and new lines for the Artillery, costing Rs. 14,550, have been completed within the year, under the supervision of Colonel Muhammad Ali Khán.

The mausoleum of Raja Kharak Singh is approaching completion ; the upper storey of red sandstone has been finished, and work on the dome has been begun. The expenditure to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 48,556. It will be a very handsome building ; the stone carving is graceful and delicate, and the whole is a fine specimen of modern Indian art and workmanship.

SECTION XI. ARBORICULTURE.

1. This department remained under charge of Mian Muhammad Chirágh, Forester.

2. The large plantation at Kapurthala now covers Plantations and Fuel reserve. 418 ghumaos, and is estimated to contain nearly 200,000 trees—mostly shisham. Twenty-one wells have been sunk, and two are under construction ; ninety-one men and 144 bullocks are employed. The cost has been Rs. 12,362 in the past year.

There are four smaller plantations—one of eucalyptus (5 ghumaos) at Kapurthala, 2 of shisham on the Kartarpore roads (26 ghumaos), and one of mangos on the road to

Jalandhar Much attention has been paid to roadside trees ; in addition to the maintenance of existing avenues on the roads to Jalandhar, Kartarpore, Sultanpore, and the Phagwara-Hoshiarpur road, young trees were planted out along six miles of the Sultanpúr road, on the whole length of the new road from the Ben weir to Nadála, and for some distance on the Hoshyárpúr road.

The fourth block in the Phagwára fuel reserve was cut, and yielded 24,000 maunds, which sold for Rs. 6,366. The first block cut in 1880-81, gave 50,000 maunds ; the second, cut in 1881-82, 30,000 maunds (yielding Rs. 8,080), and the third block, in 1882-83, gave 35,000 maunds, sold at Rs. 9,200.

3. The expenditure of all kinds connected with plantations, reserves, roadside trees, groves and gardens, including the estimated value of supplies from the State granary rose to Rs. 51,468 from Rs. 47,200 in the year before. The income was Rs. 15,088, ; the plantation at Kapurthala is said already to have had a marked influence on the climate, and the timber and fuel preserves will, no doubt, hereafter bring in a large revenue.

SECTION XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The State granary remained under the management of the Magistrate, Lala Har Charan Dass.

The granary furnishes supplies to the palace, to State pensioners, guests, and for State entertainments ; and issues grain and materials required in the various offices, in the Jail, the stables, and for the feed of elephants, bullocks, artillery mules. There were 15,459 maunds (chiefly wheat) in store ; 25,059 maunds, costing Rs 46,401, were purchased. The actual expenditure during the year was Rs. 48,472. The State mills besides working for the State granary yielded an income of Rs. 1,322.

2. Col. Muhammad Ali Khan remained in charge of the stables, which at the close of the year held 28 carriages, 56 harness, 29 saddle horses,

Stables.

and 41 mules ; since then 5 horses were sent to Patiála as part of the "tambol" or present made by the State on the occasion of the marriage of the sister of H. H. the Mahárája of Patiala, and 18 horses, either unfit for use or not wanted, have been cast, reducing the numbers to 25 carriage and 20 saddle horses. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 39,362, but this sum includes payments of the nature of charitable allowances or pensions debited to this Department when first granted, but having of otherwise little connection with it.

3. There were 5 male and 11 female elephants at the close of the year in Kapurthala, and 9 in Oudh.

Elephants.

One died during the year, and a new one was bought. The expenditure in Kapurthala, including value of grain from the State stores, was Rs. 11,854, and in Oudh Rs. 5,950.

4. 236 mares were served during the year by the three stallion donkeys belonging to the state ; mule breeding is profitable and is consequently becoming popular, as villagers who own mares find that the young mules command three or four times the price of the dams. The annual fair was held a few weeks later than usual and after the close of the year, but should be noticed in this place.

Mule breeding.

42 mules, the offspring of the State donkeys, were exhibited, and 72 mares in foal or with foals at their feet. Rs. 754 were distributed in prizes.

5. Three bulls were bought during the year at the Amritsar cattle fair ; they have been sent to the head-quarters of the Dhilluan-Sultanpúr and Phagwara Tahsils ; the calves got by one bull are reported to be above the average.

Cattle breeding.

SECTION XIII.

LOUDH ESTATE.

The estates in Oudh remained throughout the year under the management of Kanwar Harnam Singh, the Raja's uncle.

2. The autumn harvest was good in Bon di and Dhoraira, above the average in Bhitauli and poor in Ikaona. The late spring harvest is reported to have been fair.

3. The receipts for the Bikrami year 1940 sambat (1883-84) were Rs. 9,28,299 against Rs. 8,34,915 in the year before; the large increase is in part nominal, and due to account being taken of the Bikrami year, the financial year of the Kapurthala State, while Oudh rents are payable by the Fasli year ending in September. Compared according to that calendar the receipts of the past three Fasli years have been—

	1288 Fasli 1880-81 AD	1289 Fasli 1881-82	1290 Fasli 1882-83
Land Rents	7,35,702	7,23,806	7,63,771
Miscellaneous	1,19,314	97,840	95,749
Total	8,55,016	8,21,646	8,59,520

The "Land Revenue" receipts had increased by Rs. 39,965, about half of which is due to enhanced demands under assessments at progressive rates, and the remainder is the result of arrears realised and a better collection of rents due within the year.

4. The sanctioned budget was Rs. 5,03,716, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,67,309, of which Rs. 2,23,444 were paid as Land Revenue to the British Government.

The unaudited accounts amounted to Rs. 31,034.

The Cash Balances in Oudh at the close of the year were Rs. 2,15,025, Rs. 3,75,000 were remitted to Kapurthala, and the net profits of the estate were Rs. 4,60,992.

Gradual introduction of cash rents.

5. On this subject the Manager writes in his report for the last Fasli year—

“ I am glad to say that in our estates cash rents are becoming more and more popular. Even in the Ikaona Munsarimi, where 10 years ago there were but few villages paying in cash, nearly half the number of villages have accepted ‘darbandi.’ In Durgapur also, where rice is the principal crop, and rain precarious, many of the cultivators prefer ‘darbandi. In the permanently settled estates of Bondi and Bhitauli cash rents are the rule. Dikauli in the Ikaona and Dhoraira are the only Munsarimis where cash rents do not obtain. But I have no doubt that unless something unforeseen occurs our estates in Oudh will all accept the cash rent in time.”

6. The reserved forest in Ikaona contains about 25 square miles or 16,295 acres; after the demarcation had been finished it was visited by the Conservator of Forests, Oudh, in the end of 1882, and he left notes on which the work of the past year has been based, but no regular working plan has yet been started; since grazing has been prohibited a strong undergrowth has sprung up. The area of the scattered portion of unreserved forest in which grazing is permitted and villagers are allowed to take woods for their wells, houses, and fires is 6 miles.

Considerable attention has been paid to the encouragement of roadside avenues and the planting of groves.

It was found that the villagers, though ready enough to avail themselves of the liberal terms offered to reward roadside planting, were deterred by the risks attending the care of young seedlings. Two years ago state nurseries were established, from which young trees fit to be transplanted are supplied for nothing, and a small reward is given for each tree planted.

7. The average daily attendance in the State school at Bondi rose from 57 to 62, and in the school at Ikaona from 43·5 to 66.

8. Including cost of establishment the expenditure on public works was Rs. 45,898. Of 21 irrigation wells in hand at the beginning of the year, 12 were finished; the average cost of construction has been reduced to Rs. 600. An additional sum of Rs. 20,000 has been sanctioned for the current year to be laid out on new irrigation wells, as the importance of increasing the area protected from drought can hardly be over estimated. The use of the Persian wheel is gradually becoming more common, though the local village carpenters are said to have some difficulty in repairing them. Besides the Rs. 20,000 allotted for irrigation wells, 40,000 have

been provided for other works during the current year, including Rs. 5,000 for roads, 1,500 for drinking wells, 5,000 for the Rapti bridge, 4,000 for an office and treasury at Bondi, and Rs. 5,000 for a serai at Ikaona, which it is hoped will be finished within the year.

F. D. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Superintendent Kapurthala State.

KAPURTHALA :

13th May 1884.

Postscript.—It should be understood that the year under report is the Sambat year 1940, ending on 10th April, 1884, A. D., the Bikrami calendar being used for all official purposes in the Kapurthala State.

Tabular Statement prescribed by Government, showing General Statistics of the Kapurthala State for 1883-84.

NAME OF STATE.	PARTICULARS OF RULER.		GENERAL STATISTICS.				ARMY AND POLICE.					PRINCIPAL ROADS.	PRINCIPAL PRODUCE AND REMARKS.					
	Title.	Name.	Age.	Salute in guns.	Area in square miles.	Approximate Population.	Approximate Revenue.	Fort Guns.	Field Guns.	Cavalry.	Infantry, including Gunners.			Police.	Hospital and Dispensaries.	Staging Bungalows.	Electric Telegraph Offices.	Post Offices.
Kapurthala.	Raja-i-Rajagan.	Jagat Jit Singh.	11	11	620	2,53,000	Rs. 10,00,000	4	9	187	940	319	3	...	...	4	<p>Kapurthala to Jullundur. Kapurthala to Kirtárpur. Kapurthala to Sultanpur. Kapurthala to Subhánpur. Phagwára to Hoshiárpur. Phagwára to Bangah. Phagwára to Hariábad Dhilwan to G. T. Road. The British Grand Trunk Road intersects the State, and the Hoshiarpur and Dasuah Road passes through the Bhunga pergunnah.</p>	<p><i>Spring Crops.</i> Wheat, Barley, Gram, Lucerne, Lentils, Tobacco, and Melons.</p> <p><i>Autumn Crops.</i> Sugarcane, Cotton, Maize, Rice, Moth, and Jowar (as fodder).</p>

NOTE.—The figures in the above statement relate to the Kapurthala territory proper, in the Jullundur Doab of the Punjab. The Talukdári estates in Oudh comprise 700 square miles, the population is 2,50,000, and the approximate gross revenue 8½ lakhs of rupees. The principal agricultural products are Rice, Wheat, Barley, Gram, Maize, Millets, Pulses, Oil Seeds, and Poppy.

KAPURTHALA :

13th May 1884.

F. D. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Superintendent of the Kapurthala State.



