

WEST PAKISTAN SECRETARIAT
LIBRARY COPY

(To be returned to the Library when done with)

E-4

REPORT

ON THE

9592

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

KAPURTHALA STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1887-88,

(Sambat 1944)

BY

MAJOR CHARLES FRANCIS MASSY,

Superintendent of the Kapurthala State.

Lahore:

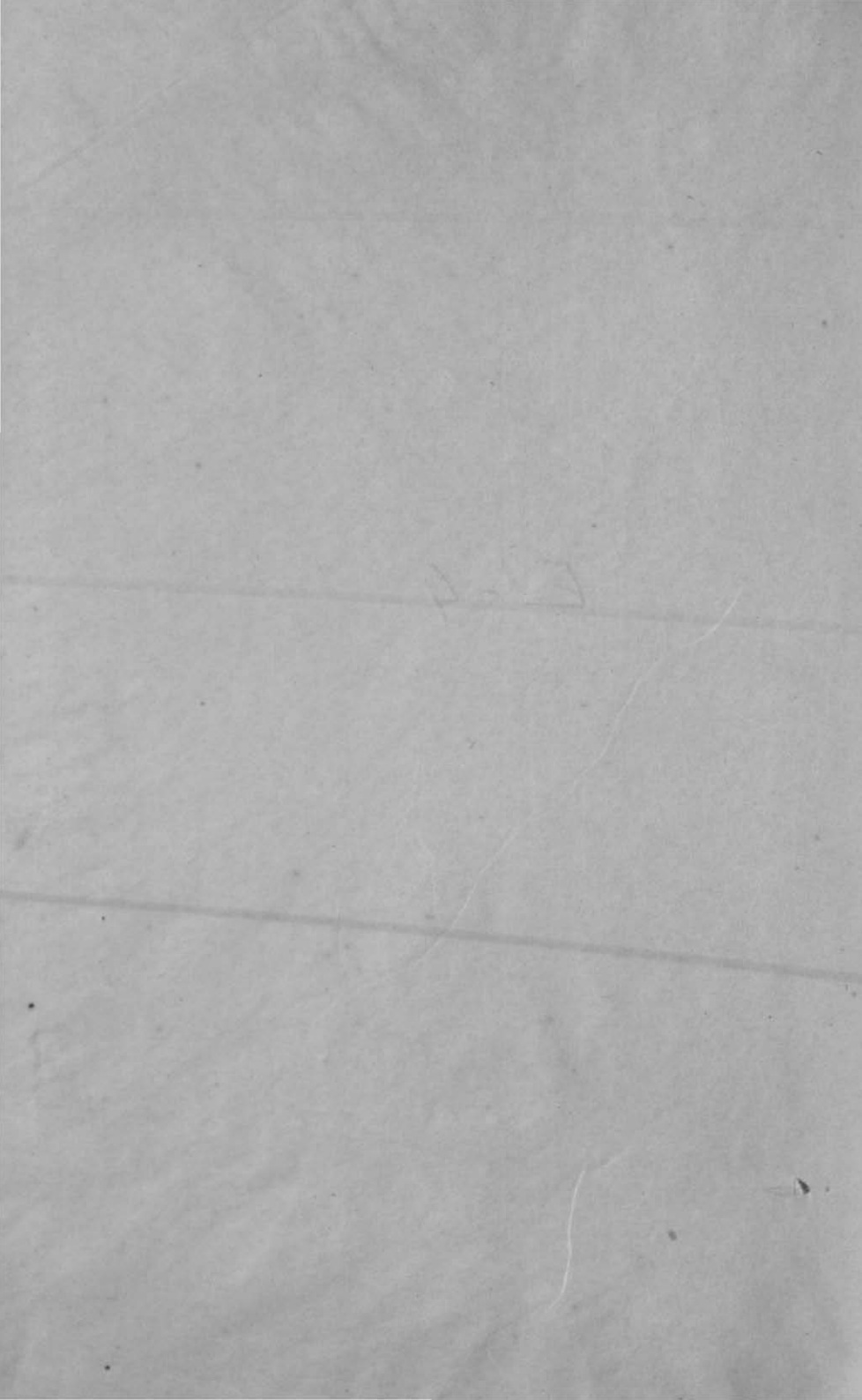
PRINTED AT THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS,

Contractors to the Punjab Government.

1888.

4

7-88



REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE 6-
KAPURTHALA STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1887-88,

(Sambat 1944)

BY

MAJOR CHARLES FRANCIS MASSY,

Superintendent of the Kapurthala State.

Lahore:

PRINTED AT THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS.

Contractors to the Punjab Government.

1888.

1907

ADMINISTRATION

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSION

1907

CONTENTS.



CHAPTER		<i>Page.</i>
	I.—GENERAL	1
Do.	II.—FINANCE	5
Do.	III.—LAND REVENUE	15
Do.	IV.—JUDICIAL	25
Do.	V.—POLICE	33
Do.	VI.—JAIL	35
Do.	VII.—MEDICAL	37
Do.	VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS	41
Do.	IX.—MILITARY	47
Do.	X.—EDUCATION	51
Do.	XI.—MISCELLANEOUS	55
Do.	XII.—OUDH ESTATES	63

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

THIS report deals with the administration of the Kapurthala State for the Sambat year 1944, which ended on the 10th April 1888. I held charge throughout the year.

The Rájá entered his sixteenth year on the 28th November last, and has made rapid growth, mental and physical, during the past twelve months. He promises to be a man of enormous proportions, being already over five feet ten inches in height, and weighing about eighteen stone. His general health is all that can be desired and his constitution is sound and hardy. His great weight is not regarded by Surgeon-Major Warburton, his Medical adviser, as a matter of anxiety as long as he continues growing in height; his diet is being carefully regulated and everything possible done to keep his figure within bounds. He is fond of active exercise, plays a good game of tennis and walks or rides every morning before breakfast. He has recently learnt to swim.

Mr. A. R. Wood supervises the Rájá's studies. He is still backward in arithmetic. In English reading and writing he has improved. He has made considerable progress in Urdu; but not to a marked extent in Sanscrit. The Rájá continues to take a warm interest in political matters and public topics, reading several newspapers every day out of school hours. His moral character is exemplary, and he wins and retains the love and devotion of all who are near him by his sweet temper and kindly disposition.

Early in April the Rájá paid his respects to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at Lahore. He went as usual for three and a half months during the hot season to Dalhousie, accompanied by Dr. Warburton and Mr. Wood. He visited Calcutta early in January and remained

there about fortnight, meeting Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor of Bombay and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Finally, in February, on the invitation of Colonel Nisbet, Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, the Rájá paid a flying visit to the Khewra Salt Mines near Pind Dádan Khan, taking the greatest interest in all that was shown him. These trips are of great benefit in an educational sense, and I propose continuing them during his minority.

Towards the end of November, the Rájá was honored by receiving a visit from the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin. His Excellency is the first Governor-General who has expressly visited Kapurthala. Lord Hardinge happened to be encamped in December 1846 on the right bank of the Bias, opposite Kapurthala, and returned the visit of the Rájá whose camp was pitched at Fateh Dinga on this side of the river. Again in 1849 Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General, halted outside the town for a night on his way to Lahore; and in January 1860 Lord Canning had an interview at Phagwara with the Rájá Randhir Singh, grandfather of the present Rájá. These are the only occasions on which the Queen's Representatives in India have hitherto entered Kapurthala Territory. Lord Dufferin remained for four days, and was pleased to express his approval of such matters connected with the conduct of State affairs as came under his observation.

In March, the Rájá had the additional honor of entertaining His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Roberts.

Visits have also been paid the Rájá during the past cold weather by the Rájás of Mandi, Chamba, Biláspur, Lambagraon and Goler. At Calcutta the Rájá made the acquaintance of the Maharájá of Mysore and invited him to stay at Kapurthala: but unfortunately the Maharájá's tour had been already mapped out and there was difficulty in altering the arrangements.

By the unanimous desire of the State Council I submitted in the month of October last, a *morasala* offering, on behalf of the Rájá, a gift of five lakhs of rupees to the Supreme Government as a contribution

Political matters.

towards the expenses which were then being incurred in placing the North-Western Frontier of the Empire in a state of defence. Later on, in December, and again by desire of the Council, I offered on the Raja's behalf to maintain in a state of thorough efficiency for active service, a Force equal in numbers to that placed at the disposal of the Queen Empress during the operations in Afghanistan in 1879. These proposals are still under the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Military. Efforts have been made to improve the efficiency of the State Troops, by weeding out men unfit for service and paying greater attention to equipment, discipline and drill. These matters will be referred to in detail in another chapter. Application has been made to Government for permission to have attached to the Regiments at Jalandhar a selected party of officers and men, who on their return will be in a position to instruct the troops here in the modern methods of drill. Should the proposal be sanctioned, the State Forces will very soon become really efficient, as the raw material is all that can be desired.

Finance. In matters financial the year has been prosperous. The income has been greater and the expenditure less than I anticipated when framing the Budget, and we are now able to show a surplus of nearly two and a half lakhs over and above the balance of last year. This is satisfactory as it was feared, for reasons given at page 11 of last year's report, we should have barely been able to keep our heads above water. The State has now a balance credit of over sixteen and a half lakhs, of which eleven lakhs are in Government Promissory Notes. For the year just commencing a considerably reduced expenditure Budget has been framed. The Raja therefore may, in the absence of unforeseen demands, rely upon taking over a well filled treasury when he assumes power two and a half years hence.

The Officials. In every Department, Revenue, Judicial, Police, Jail, Medical, Public Works, Military, Educational, the working has been thoroughly satisfactory throughout the year, and I am indebted to all the officials for

their able assistance. The Raja is indeed fortunate in having such admirable servants, and I trust later on he may gratefully recognize their labours.

I regret in concluding this Chapter to have record the death at Kapurthala in May last of Sardar ^{Sardar Bikrama Singh.} Bikrama Singh, Bahadur, C.S.I., grand-uncle of the Raja. The Sardar was well known as a thoroughly loyal friend of the British Government, whose services in the mutiny were adequately acknowledged at the time. The causes which led to a severance of his connection with this State need not be entered into here. The Sardar had been in receipt of an allowance from the State of Rs. 60,000 per annum, passed to him under a decision of the Secretary of State in 1869. The question, under the same decision, of fixing a suitable provision for his children is now pending.

The death of Lala Ram Rakha Mal, Assistant Magistrate, and formerly Assistant Manager in ^{Lala Ram Rakha Mal.} Oudh, was another heavy loss to the State. This has necessitated a re-arrangement of the judicial work which is explained in Chapter IV.

CHAPTER II.

FINANCE.

Income and
expenditure.

The following table summarizes the figures of income and expenditure for the past four years :—

Year.	REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.
	Kapurthala.	Oudh.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sambat 1941	10,48,330	8,84,994	19,33,324	18,36,083
„ 1942	10,44,670	8,62,700	19,07,370	18,40,142
„ 1943	12,51,290	9,10,290	21,61,580	25,00,752
„ 1944	11,28,549	9,69,296	20,97,245	19,23,297

Reasons for increase in revenue and decrease in expenditure for the present year will be given further down. The Oudh figures are dealt with in Chapter XII.

INCOME.

Cash balances. The cash balances for the past four years were :—

	S. 1941.	S. 1942.	S. 1943.	S. 1944.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kapurthala Treasury ...	4,04,764	5,07,061	1,65,654	3,98,059
Oudh Treasury ...	2,53,571	1,14,167	1,51,862	1,62,482
Bank of Bengal (including Government paper.)	10,55,715	11,00,725	11,00,000	11,08,926
Total ...	17,14,050	17,21,953	14,17,515	16,69,467

These figures include tahsíl cash balances both in Kapurthala and in the Oudh estates. The Bank of Bengal item consists of eleven lakhs in Government Promissory Notes and the balance standing to our credit in the current account.

The small balance of Sambat 1943 was explained in last year's report as due to the heavy marriage charges. Equilibrium may now be said to have been restored, and I am in hopes of being able to accumulate a good cash balance to make over to the Raja when he assumes the administration two and a half years hence. The budget of the current year has been framed with this object in view, as will be explained lower down.

Revenue compared. The revenue under heads, excluding Oudh, for the past four years may be compared as follows:—

	S. 1941. Rs.	S. 1942. Rs.	S. 1943. Rs.	S. 1944. Rs.
Land Revenue and Cesses ...	9,14,225	9,02,589	8,91,233	9,12,633
Stamps ...	34,914	36,129	39,933	49,448
Excise ...	15,887	16,537	21,524	19,668
Judicial Fines ...	2,250	2,831	3,460	6,622
Octroi ...	15,522	18,515	17,826	16,773
Interest on Government paper	40,647	43,843	43,475	43,476
Miscellaneous Revenue other than land.	24,885	24,226	2,33,839	79,929
Total ...	10,48,330	10,44,670	12,51,290	11,28,549

The increase under the first head will be explained in Chapter III, Land Revenue. The stamp revenue has gone up owing to an increase in the fees on criminal and miscellaneous petitions and in consequence of the larger number of suits instituted and documents executed as shown elsewhere. Judicial fines were not exceptionally severe, and in the Criminal Courts were actually less than last year. Excise and octroi will be referred to further down. The interest on Government paper remains stationary. The "Miscellaneous other than land" is difficult to compare with the figures of the previous year, which were abnormally swelled by the marriage accounts. But for the year under review the figures are much larger than those of Sambats 1941 and 1942, which may be treated as normal. This is mainly due to the bringing on the accounts for the first time of the Civil and Military Banks' repayments (over thirty thousand rupees) under a new system explained further on. Also to the inclusion on similar grounds

of monies received in deposit (amounting to Rs. 18,693) which were formerly in the Treasurer's charge.

The following are some of the details of miscellaneous income, with corresponding figures for the previous year :—

	S. 1943.	S. 1944.
	Rs.	Rs.
House-rent	4,181	5,699
Repayment of Taccavi	8,138	8,707
Income from water-mills	2,455	1,953
Khilats and Saransars	28,294	1,553
Nazrát	1,232	1,063
Interest of Civil and Military Banks	1,894	1,937
Phagwara Serai lease	855	1,027
Punitive police posts	1,095	1,844
Civil Bank loan repayments ... ..	...	20,563
Military Bank ditto ... ..	...	9,606
Deposits ... ..	...	18,693

In the item "deposits" is included a sum of Rs. 7,000 lodged in the State Treasury some years back by one Gulab Shah, a Ráwal of the Phagwara Tahsíl, who practices as an Eye-Doctor and by travelling in distant lands manages to accumulate considerable wealth. He returned last year from England bringing with him eleven hundred sovereigns, which he has also deposited in the Treasury, and a whole mass of certificates testifying to his skill. The reasons for increase and decrease in all the above items are given in their proper places in this Report. The item Khillats was abnormally large in the marriage year. Receipts which figured in last year's report in connection with the marriage and which in ordinary years are small, have been excluded from the above comparative return.

In the form of Excise Rs. 12,790 were received on account of spirit sales and Rs. 6,877 by the farm of the drug monopoly. The figures for the previous year were Rs. 12,819 and Rs. 8,705 respectively. The system of Excise was described at page 7 of last year's report. The liquor is distilled by the State and sold through agents who receive a percentage on the sales. There are sixty shops where spirits may be purchased retail. The expenditure, including cost of manufacture, establishments and agency fees, was Rs. 6,039, as against Rs. 4,888 in Sambat

Excise.

1943, leaving a net profit of Rs. 6,751. The extra cost of production is explained by the enhanced price of treacle (*shira*) from which the spirits are manufactured. As regards drugs the figures are above the average with the exception of Sambat 1943 when the large income was due to the marriage festivities.

The acreage under poppies for the past five years has been 47, 63, 102, 94 and 109 respectively. A charge of one rupee per ghumao over and above the land revenue demand is made upon this crop.

It was explained in last year's report (page 8) that by sacrificing about eight hundred rupees in revenue, relief could be afforded by striking thirty articles off the list of octroi-paying commodities. This has since been done in part, and our income has proportionately suffered. Octroi returns in the four towns where it is levied are given below for the past four years :—

	S. 1941.	S. 1942.	S. 1943.	S. 1944.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kapurthala	5,634	7,615	6,444	5,909
Phagwara	6,161	7,088	7,092	6,982
Sultanpur	2,932	3,328	3,481	3,204
Hadiabad	780	929	850	766
TOTAL	15,307	18,960	17,867	16,861

The incidence of the tax is about seven annas per head on the persons living in the four above mentioned towns. A Committee is now enquiring into the working of the whole octroi system. It is proposed with a corresponding sacrifice of income, to reduce the number of octroi-paying items still further, and to lower such rates (*e.g.*, upon grain) as are higher than those in force at Jalandhar and other neighbouring towns. This we hope will have the effect of encouraging trade and creating markets for wholesale transaction.

There are a Civil and a Military Bank to which the State servants can resort for loans, not usually exceeding six months' pay, upon easy terms. These institutions are an immense convenience, and are highly appreciated by the subordinate class of officials. In order

The State
Banks.

to keep a proper check over the receipts and expenditure, the Bank requirements have lately been entered as a Budget grant, and the repayments are credited direct in the State Treasury books. This arrangement is more satisfactory than the old one, under which a large sum was set aside for the general balances and never again brought on the account. The Civil Bank at the end of the year exhibited a debit due to the State of Rs. 64,371; but of these outstandings a considerable portion was made up of loans to Hill Chiefs made for family reasons with the concurrence of the Commissioner of Jullundur, and which need not be specified here. The amount due by servants of the State was Rs. 11,006 only. The operations of the Bank for the year including the larger items referred to above, were:—

	Rs.
Outstanding end of Sambat 1943	44,809
Advances in Sambat 1944	44,683
Repaid during the year	25,121
Balance Outstanding end of Sambat 1944 ...	64,371

The whole of this will be recovered as the instalments fall due. A sum of Rs. 1,813 was credited as interest upon these loans during the year.

The Military Bank transactions are on a smaller scale. The year opened with a debit of Rs. 7,228; loans aggregating Rs. 4,935 were granted, Rs. 8,358 were recovered; leaving a balance of Rs. 3,805 due to the State. The interest credited was Rs. 191.

The system of paying out money may be briefly described.

Unadjusted
accounts. The heads of departments bring up their own draft budgets of expenditure before the close of the old year, and these are sanctioned by the Superintendent after the necessary alterations have been made. The Budget items are divided into expenditure ordinary and extraordinary. The former is mostly made up of salaries, fixed grants and office contingencies which vary only slightly from year to year. Warrants for ordinary items are passed by the Accountant-General and paid by the Treasurer upon the requisition of the Officer in charge of the Department. Extraordinary expenditure is sanctioned by the Superintendent

alone, even though the item be specially provided for in the Budget, upon the application of the departmental officer.

I may note that this system was devised by Mr. Mackworth Young when Superintendent here in 1878-79 ; and has been in force with only few modifications ever since. It works smoothly and successfully. All the expenditure is rapidly brought on the books ; there can be no unauthorized outlay, and no loss to the State unless by the practice of downright fraud. The unadjusted outstandings are of course at times very heavy, but an effort is always made to have the accounts cleared as far as possible within the year. Thus, at the close of the year just over, the unadjusted accounts stood at Rs. 2,996, of which Rs. 2,234 were for the year under review. These are the lowest figures ever reached, and in order to attain them we kept the accounts open for the first five days in the new year, which commenced on the 11th April. Excluded from the above is an item of Rs. 3,515 representing loans made to individuals of the Palace Establishment recoverable by instalments without interest.

EXPENDITURE.

The details of State expenditure for the past two years are shown in the following table :—

No.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	S. 1943.	S. 1944.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Tribute to the British Government ...	1,38,000	1,38,000
2	Personal and household expenses of Rájá ...	95,902	78,505
3	Allowances of Sardars Bikrama Singh and Kanwar Suchet Singh ...	1,20,000	96,333
4	Allowances of other relatives ...	71,788	81,187
5	Imtíazi allowances ...	19,572	18,094
6	Sadr office ...	35,377	35,571
7	Special allowances ...	4,285	4,285
8	District Dák ...	2,147	2,147
9	Vakíls ...	9,811	9,989
10	Marriage and condolence presents ...	4,063	6,810
11	Entertainments, Khilats, rewards and gifts ...	26,097	26,153
12	Travelling and tour expenses ...	10,900	10,024
13	Military ...	1,47,171	1,54,528
14	Revenue and Financial Departments ...	84,883	84,722
15	Judicial Establishments ...	25,893	25,002
16	Police ...	34,963	34,900
17	Public Works ...	2,21,267	2,11,104
18	Charitable Grants and Pensions ...	30,689	26,534
19	Stables ...	43,084	33,050
20	Elephants ...	7,864	12,188
21	Jail ...	2,240	2,453
22	Dispensaries and Vaccination ...	33,794	34,475
23	Education ...	22,431	21,581
24	Granary ...	38,021	55,188
25	Toshakhana ...	38,364	7,307
26	Arbiculture and gardens ...	40,226	40,363
27	Sporting establishments ...	4,530	4,539
28	Camp establishment ...	8,236	9,866
29	Conservancy ...	6,133	6,735
30	Nazúl properties ...	2,732	2,674
31	Camel and cart establishments ...	5,423	4,832
32	Religious Festivals ...	1,060	1,129
33	Palace Guard ...	2,069	2,075
34	Game Preserves ...	1,204	1,206
35	Agricultural Loans ...	7,630	23,612
36	Darbar at Lahore ...	9,758	...
37	Jubilee Festivities ...	7,371	...
38	The Raja's Marriage ...	6,48,603	...
39	Civil Bank Capital ...	...	85,132
40	Military Bank Capital ...	...	13,341
41	Raja's visit to Calcutta ...	...	13,925
42	Miscellaneous ...	23,907	6,579
	Total ...	20,37,488	14,26,138

The fluctuations in nearly all the above figures will be explained in their proper places in this Report. The Rájá's personal expenses are less by the cost (Rs. 14,000) of his trip last year to Bombay. The expenses (Rs. 13,341) of his visit this year to Calcutta are shown in the above list as a separate item. There is a decrease in the item paid to Sardars Bikrama Singh and Suchet Singh by reason of the death of the former. A provision for his children has not yet been fixed: but we are paying on account at the rate of thirty thousand rupees per annum into the Jalandhar Treasury. The increase in "allowances to other relatives" is in lieu of a short payment made last year. The actual figures remain nearly the same. "Marriage and condolence presents," are always a fluctuating item. The same may be said of "charitable grants." The Granary charges have gone back to what they were the year before last; and there would be a decrease were it not for the high purchasing rates prevailing. In the Toshakhana, purchases were avoided as much as possible, with satisfactory results. "Agricultural Loans" have been increased to good purpose.

The actual issues of grain from the Granary to the following departments are valued in rupees as under for the three past years:—

DEPARTMENT.	S. 1942.	S. 1943.	S. 1944.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stables	5,395	6,062	8,341
Artillery	5,467	5,620	6,809
Elephants	5,115	5,572	7,042
Jail	813	1,229	1,394
Camels	888	710	894
Carts	1,878	1,680	1,374
Plantations	2,641	1,243	1,593
Gardens	4,667	4,634	607 6007
Total	26,864	26,750	33,454

The higher figures are mainly on account of the heavier cost of the grain in the year under report. Supplies in kind to the Palace Establishments, charities, and State guests are not included in the above return.

The following table shows the expenditure for Sambat 1943, the budget estimate and expenditure of Sambat 1944 and the estimates sanctioned for Sambat 1945.

Number.	DEPARTMENT.	Expenditure for Sambat 1943.	Budget estimate for Sambat 1944.	Expenditure for Sambat 1944.	Budget estimate for Sambat 1945.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Sadr and departments under Superintendent's direct control ...	9,80,915	3,00,160	3,07,489	2,99,610
2	Household	2,91,125	2,92,939	2,59,531	2,52,155
3	Military	2,00,825	2,02,284	1,94,456	2,09,221
4	Endowments and charities	97,364	1,17,704	1,21,013	1,14,668
5	Finance and Revenue	1,27,224	1,46,768	2,27,484	1,90,831
6	Judicial	25,756	27,315	25,079	24,478
7	Police	34,964	35,887	34,900	35,374
8	Public Works	2,02,416	2,11,047	1,71,240	1,16,784
9	Medical	34,178	35,013	34,777	35,013
10	Education	22,858	26,070	23,628	22,451
11	Gardens and petty works	19,863	25,326	26,541	22,375
12	Oudh Estates	4,63,264	5,17,941	4,97,159	5,22,364
	Total ...	25,00,752	19,38,454	19,23,297	18,45,344

Explanations of the increase and decrease in expenditure under each head are given in the other Chapters of this Report. From the expenditure, Rs. 19,23,297, may be deducted Rs. 98,473 on account of loans from the Civil and Military Banks advanced in former years, but, now brought on the books for the first time, as already explained; also Rs. 16,000 for *taccavi* advances in excess of last year's, and our real expenditure will be brought down to Rs. 18,08,824 the lowest for the past five years.

The sanctioned expenditure for the present year shows a decrease of nearly seventy-eight thousand rupees as compared with that of the year under review. The reduction in Kapurthala proper is a lakh and four thousand rupees; but we have unfortunately to meet an extra charge of twenty-five thousand rupees in Oudh for Settlement operations in the Baondi Estates about to be begun. The shrinkage is mainly in

Public Works. It is difficult to effect a reduction in other Departments without dismissing establishments on a large scale; and such a measure, though practicable, would be opposed to the traditions upon which the State has hitherto been administered. Fortunately experience shows that however carefully the budget is prepared, the actuals always exhibit a considerable saving on the estimates. I do not therefore anticipate an expenditure of over eighteen lakhs in the current year.

The revenue from all sources for the current year I estimate at twenty lakhs, namely ten and a half lakhs for Kapurthala proper and nine and a half lakhs for Oudh. This is nearly ninety eight thousand rupees below the actual figures for the year under review; but the figures this year for Kapurthala were exceptionally large, while the Oudh revenue cannot be expected to expand further until effect is given to the coming Settlements in Baondi and Bhitaoli. Thus we may reasonably hope for a saving of at least two lakhs within the year.

CHAPTER III.

LAND REVENUE.

Rainfall.

The following figures give the rainfall
in inches for the four past years:—

	S. 1941.	S. 1942.	S. 1943.	S. 1944.
Kapurthala ...	24·6	26·0	31·1	19·2
Sultánpur ...	23·8	18·1	24·1	18·5
Phagwara ...	29·4	21·2	20·4	19·3
Dhilwan ...	31·6	27·5	28·5	22·
Belath ...	31·6	31·8	24·7	21·7

The fall was thus seriously below the average. At Kapurthala seventeen inches fell in July, August and September. This was favourable enough for the autumn crops, but bad for the rabi sowings, as the heaviest falls (nearly 14 inches) were in July and August. October, November, December and nearly all January were dry. Then there was a fall of two inches towards the end of January; and none since.

The following table shows the average under the various crops for the past three years:—

Crops.	S. 1942.	S. 1943.	S. 1944.		
			Total.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
<i>Autumn.</i>					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugar-cane ...	10,731	11,674	11,261	8,392	2,869
Cotton ...	11,279	10,768	6,720	5,709	1,011
Maize ...	23,718	25,282	31,741	19,798	11,943
Jowar ...	14,671	16,860	17,196	3,538	13,658
Rice ...	3,521	5,128	4,589	1,696	2,893
Moth ...	22,820	25,366	23,713	137	23,576
Urd ...	3,259	3,993	2,436	220	2,216
Sesame ...	1,654	1,724	329	103	226
Other crops ...	3,044	2,667	2,980	1,736	1,244
Total Autumn crops ...	94,697	1,06,432	1,00,965	41,329	59,636
<i>Spring.</i>					
Wheat	1,17,939	1,15,975	1,19,417	35,232	84,185
Barley ...	8,199	8,234	8,709	3,128	5,581
Gram ...	22,014	28,856	24,893	1,908	22,985
Trefoil ...	14,383	13,232	16,051	14,922	1,129
Lentil ...	4,351	4,446	4,398	1,280	3,118
Tobacco ...	1,725	8	1,681	1,648	33
Melons ...	4,773	...	3,612	2,707	905
Poppy ...	102	94	109	105	4
Oilseeds ...	1,213	1,520	833	267	566
Other crops ...	2,209	433	1,672	1,397	275
Total Spring crops ...	1,76,908	1,72,798	1,81,375	62,594	1,18,781
TOTAL CROPS ...	2,71,605	2,76,260	2,82,340	1,03,923	1,78,417

x 103,462

The kharif sowings thus show 357 acres less sown. This on the total average is scarcely worth mentioning. The sugarcane was exceptionally fine this year. The yield was above the average, and sale prices were favourable to the grower. *Jowár* and *Chari* suffered in the flooded lands of the Beyn, necessitating a second sowing which yielded but a poor return. The Bias villages fared well, as there was no excess overflow of the river. In the Phagwara Tahsíl nearly all the villages cut a good kharif. In the *dona* lands of the other Tahsíls, the outturn was about an average.

The return shows an increase of 8,577 acres under spring crops, noticeable in wheat, barley and trefoils. The outturn is considered quite on a level with that of last year, in spite of the scanty rainfall. Those on the high sandy unirrigated tracts gave but a small yield, but in the damp *bet* lands and irrigated patches, the outturn was all that could be desired.

The short yield of wheat straw last year and the poverty of the *chari* and *jowár* crops has led to a very serious scarcity of fodder from which the plough-cattle have barely escaped with their lives. In many instances the villagers had to cut down their sugar-cane, mixing it with chopped *sarkana* grass as a substitute for the ordinary *bhusa*. Matters looked very near a crisis in January and February. Happily the *sainji* and other trefoils were available earlier than usual, and a heavy calamity was thus warded off. The straw is again short this season, and unless we have a good *kharif*, we may experience the same difficulties next winter in a more intense degree. The fodder question is always a difficult one in this part of India where the grazing tracts are so few. Every acre, not smitten with *kalar* or noxious salts, is continuously worked up with the plough. Fodder crops for home use are grown with a grudging hand. They bring no tangible grist to the mill.

The following table gives a comparison of the bazar rates in seers per rupee for the principal staples as they stood at the end of the four past years:—

Market-rates.

	S. 1941.	S. 1942.	S. 1943.	S. 1944.
Wheat	31	25	15	17
Gram	30	32	24	20
Maize	52	32	20	20
Cotton	3½	3	4	3
Gúr	16	9	10¼	13

Prices may now be said to have touched bottom, and they will not, I think, rule higher in the absence either of a failure of crops locally or of extraordinary exports to meet famine requirements in another part of India. The exporters to Europe have now ascertained the highest price they can afford to pay for the produce, probably the rates recorded for Sambat 1943, and when grain is not procurable at these prices, they leave off buying. Fortunately, owing to a constantly increasing demand for labour, skilled and otherwise, the non-agricultural population has been able to withstand the pressure of dear food. The wages of artisans and of common coolies have steadily risen in proportion to the rise in the price of grain; and there is no actual want amongst any class of the people.

The matter of cattle breeding has been noticed in Chapter XI. The plough animals suffered seriously from the effects of starvation in the winter months, and this has no doubt injuriously affected the young stock. A form of rinderpest broke out in August and September, spreading generally all over the State. Eleven hundred and seventy-one animals are reported to have died, as against 1,376 from the same disease in the previous year. These figures are furnished by the Veterinary Assistant, trained at the Lahore College, and specially employed to look after the sick cattle of the State. I do not think they are altogether accurate.

The iron cane presses are slowly making their way. Seventy are reported to have been purchased by the zamindárs this season; and more would doubtless have been taken, had any provision been made to meet the demand. After some difficulty we induced one man from Amritsar to open a shop at Dhilwan. This he did, rapidly selling all his stock. He promised to return

with others, but failed. We also wrote to two other firms pointing out the advantages of opening out a trade here, and offering them premises rent-free; but it is presumed they had as much business elsewhere as they could do, for neither accepted the invitation. No doubt the mills will spread themselves all over the country whenever the manufacturers choose to try and push the sale.

The general health of the agricultural population has been all that could be desired. The cholera which came up from Umballa to Lahore, appears to have kept along the south bank of the Sutlej, crossing at Ferozepore. ~~At~~ There were no cases in the Jalandhar Doab.

The following table gives details of the demand and collections of land revenue proper for the past five years :—

Year.	Net demand.	Collected.	Balance.	Percentage of collection.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sambat 1940	7,41,193	7,38,716	2,476	99.7
" 1941	7,43,609	7,41,405	2,204	99.7
" 1942	7,42,370	7,41,598	772	99.9
" 1943	7,23,936	7,22,476	1,460	99.8
" 1944	7,26,599	7,25,870	934	99.8

The collections are creditable as usual. Of the Rs. 934 in balance Rs. 708 will be duly recovered in fixed instalments. In the year before, Rs. 1,237 were remitted on account of diluvion and rain-flooded lands. The unrealized balances of previous years opened at Rs. 18,961, of which Rs. 2,586 were struck off and Rs. 5,312 realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,063. Of this sum Rs. 4,948 are being recovered in fixed instalments. Coercive processes for the realization of revenue are almost unknown. The people pay up with admirable promptness, proving the fairness of the demand and the general prosperity of the farming classes.

Miscellaneous
Land Revenue.

The figures below show the collection of Miscellaneous Land Revenue for the past four years :—

	S. 1941.	S. 1942.	S. 1943.	S. 1944.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cesses on fixed land revenue	91,580	91,347	90,505	92,127
Fluctuating land revenue	2,596	2,981	3,612	5,937
Jagirs in British Territory	33,758	30,937	30,855	26,271
Bhogpur Estate (N. W. P.)	4,912	608	7,103	1,917
Miscellaneous land revenue	33,815	31,027	35,018	55,950
Total ...	1,66,661	1,56,920	1,67,093	1,82,202

The increase in the fluctuating land revenue item is due to the bringing under assessment of certain newly-broken lands. The falling off in the *jágir* figures is merely in the accounts. The *jágir* revenue of certain villages which was hitherto received through the agency of the Lahore *motamid* is now collected by the *Tahsildár* of Sultánpur, and there is a corresponding increase in his figures. As explained in last year's report our income from the Bogpur Estate, which is in the hands of a contractor, is paid irregularly. Of last year's receipts, Rs. 3,600 were on account of old balances. At present, the contractor owes us Rs. 1,583. The existing arrangement is unsatisfactory and will not be renewed when the contract lease expires about five years hence.

Under the heading Miscellaneous Land Revenue the large increase is mainly caused by showing there-
 Miscellaneous land revenue. under the income of the special *tambol* cess, which last year was treated as an asset under miscellaneous revenue other than land. Some of the details are given below, with last year's figures for comparison:—

	S. 1943.	S. 1944.
	Rs.	Rs.
Malkana on State land	7,088	6,672
Grazing dues and grass sales	2,914	3,044
Sale of wood from preserves	7,824	4,915
Gardens and groves	3,403	11,587
Fisheries	607	717
House-cess	6,910	6,340
Revenue fees and fines	3,672	3,061

Special cesses, *begar* and *tambol*, were realized from the land owners on the occasion of the Raja's marriage, as mentioned at page 18 of last year's report. The comparative receipts were:—

	S. 1943.	S. 1944.
	Rs.	Rs.
Begar	11,433	Nil.
Tambol	7,319	14,262

Taccavi advances covered Rs. 24,702, as against about eight thousand rupees in the previous year. Agricultural advances. Rs. 8,707 were realized on instalments, leaving Rs. 52,252, due to the State. These advances have latterly been sanctioned for the construction of wells only, and are an excellent temporary investment, although they carry with them no interest. Recoveries are spread over seven years. The system is being liberally worked and is a great boon to the poorer and more thrifty cultivators, enabling them to improve their holdings without getting into difficulties with the money-lender.

The following table compares the figures for such transfers of land as have been brought on the records during the past three years:—

Y E A R.	SALES.		MORTGAGE.	
	Acres.	Rupees per acre.	Acres.	Rupees per acre.
Sambat 1942	629	35 13	2,084	39 4
„ 1943	1,854	48 5	6,488	43 5
„ 1944	1,041	59 9	2,750	51 10

As noticed in last year's report, the figures for S. 1943 were abnormal, owing to several old transfers being brought for the first time on the registers, under the new mutation record system. This applies in a lesser degree to the figures for the year under review. It is difficult to get at the actual returns for the year. The Collector gives them at 523 acres sold, at an average of nearly Rs. 64 per acre, and

1,600 acres mortgaged at an average of Rs. 53. One noticeable feature of the above table is the steadily increasing recorded value of the lands alienated, though I doubt if the true figures are yet given. Land has increased enormously in value recently with the rise of prices of produce. But for various reasons it is still considerably cheaper here than land of similar quality in the neighbouring British districts. Of the reported transactions, 236 acres passed into the hands of non-agriculturists by sale and 1,088 acres by mortgage. The Collector reports 462 mortgaged acres redeemed as against 745 in S. 1943. The Registration returns give indication of a still more rapid increase in the alienation of property. The deeds registered for the past four years were 349, 384, 550 and 807 respectively. Yet I am assured the people are not incurring fresh debts, but are increasing in prosperity year by year. This I believe from my own observation. The burdens that weigh them down are of old standing carrying compound interest at usurious rates.

The villages affected by water-action are those situated on the Bias and Beyn rivers. Several villages in the Phagwara Tahsil are also subjected to the overflow of the hill torrents from the Hoshiárpur Siwaliks. During the year under review there was a net gain of Rs. 1,175, being the assessment on plots brought under cultivation.

One hundred and seventy-one Patwáris were borne on the lists, divided into three grades. They are well paid and are, I think, quite as efficient as those of other portions of the Punjab. Ten apprentice Patwáris were also maintained, two at each tahsil, to learn the work and fill up temporary vacancies. Five Patwáris were dismissed for neglect of duty, two died, and three resigned. The Kanúngo's establishment remains the same. The Field Kánúngos are of immense use in checking the work of the Patwáris; and our revenue records are now fairly accurate. The Tahsildárs take an interest in the outdoor work. The Collector, Mian Azíz Bakhsh, is on the move amongst them nearly all the year round. He inspected sixty-

four circles, reporting favourably on the work. Seven *pátwar-khanas* or offices were built during the year.

Four boundary disputes with the neighbouring British districts were settled during the year. Three are pending. None of these are of importance.

One hundred and sixteen ghumaos of land were taken up for public purposes, mainly in connection with road extensions and plantations.

The revenue alienated in *jágirs* is Rs. 17,366 per annum. No resumption or new grants were made during the year. The area of *mafi* plots is 15,933 ghumaos of which 292 ghumaos were resumed during the year. New *mafis* affected 127 ghumaos were sanctioned, mainly garden plots newly planted.

The State has gradually come into possession of eighty-seven villages, or revenue-paying estates by the ploughing up of waste tracts or because of the inability in former years of the original owners to satisfy the revenue-demand. These are now held by tenants, usually without occupancy rights, who pay a small *malikana* in addition to the ordinary State demand. The rents are collected and lodged in the Tahsil by one or more of the more intelligent cultivators who receive a percentage for their trouble. In three of these villages, namely, Kapurthala, Sultánpur and Phagwara, fresh assessments are in progress.

In connection with the above villages the duty devolves upon the State of providing the cultivators with means of irrigation. For instance, in the one mauza of Phagwara the State owns more than one hundred and thirty wells. Their repair and maintenance is a matter of trouble and expense; while the tenants are always crying out for new wells were none exist. Six new wells were completed during the year, leaving three under construction.

The revenue system of the State, modelled upon that of the rest of the Punjab, is, I think, on a sound and satisfactory footing. The settle-

ment finished by Mr. Rivaz in 1878 is working satisfactorily. The rates are no doubt higher than in the neighbouring British districts; but the people are able to pay and do so without grumbling. The fixity of the demand and the stoppage of illegal exactions has begotten in them a zest for improving their holdings such as they never before experienced. Land has doubled in value within the last few years. Voluntary abandonment is now simply not known; while absconders who lost heart in the bad times fifteen and twenty years ago, are now flocking back to oust the thriftier and braver men who stuck to the ship and weathered the storm. I have had several claims of this sort to deal with, and they are a good sign of present prosperity. The Phagwara Parganah Settlement was made in 1872 and will expire in 1890. Measures are now being taken for securing an enhanced revenue which this tahsil can well bear.

CHAPTER IV.

JUDICIAL.

The State lost the services of Lala Rakha Mal, Assistant Magistrate, who died in October last, after a protracted illness. He was a most excellent officer, hard working, intelligent, honest and straightforward. Lala Rám Rakha Mal lost his health during his stay in Oudh, where he acted as Assistant Manager to the estates for seven years. He returned here as Assistant Magistrate, in October 1885, and held the post up to his death.

I have not thought it desirable to fill up the vacancy thus created. The Judicial work here is not heavy, and the time of the Judicial Staff as lately constituted was not certainly fully occupied. The post has therefore come under reduction. The Original Civil work is now performed by a Magistrate, an Assistant Magistrate, five Tahsildárs and three Náib-Tahsildárs. The latter do no revenue work and are really Munsiffs with petty powers.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The following table shows the number of cases brought to trial during the past five years :—

SAMBAT YEAR.	NON-BAILABLE.		BAILABLE.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1940	192	299	1,467	3,465
1941	169	275	1,370	3,428
1942	140	230	1,348	3,723
1943	241	405	1,865	4,817
1944	220	361	1,419	3,870

It will be noticed the non-bailable trials, continue numerous, while the less serious cases have come down to the

average. Lala Harcharn Dás, Magistrate, continues to work the bad livelihood sections with some effect. Seventy-one persons were secured during the year under report. One satisfactory feature is the prompt manner in which Justice is administered. There were only 5 cases pending at the end of the year, and none of these of long duration.

Compared with former years the figures affecting offences against property are as follows :—

Comparative statistics.	S. 1940.	S. 1941.	S. 1942.	S. 1943.	S. 1944.
House-breaking ...	30	25	27	30	41
Cattle-thefts ...	16	20	19	20	21
Other thefts ...	121	99	71	147	122
Receiving ...	4	4	1	17	15

The percentage of convictions fell from 38·5 to 36·7 in non-bailable cases; and in bailable cases from 23·1 to 22·1.

Witnesses to the number of 7,039 were summoned as against 8,050 in the previous year. The great majority are allowed to leave the Courts after one day's attendance.

The following table gives a classification of sentences for the past four years :—

SENTENCE.	S. 1941.	S. 1942.	S. 1943.	S. 1944.
Imprisonment and fine ...	58	38	56	49
Imprisonment only ...	45	54	76	86
Fine only ...	732	634	819	717
Whipping only ...	3	...	2	29
Imprisonment and whipping ...	...	...	...	1

Whipping punishments have increased in consequence of my representations. I found the Magistrates were averse to it, and the Jail was getting filled with juveniles upon whom imprisonment operated as a positive injury. In no case is whipping injudiciously resorted to, nor is the punishment administered in a very severe form. The fines amounted to Rs. 4,608, almost identical with last year's figures. The recoveries (80·8 per cent.) were slightly better.

Nine persons with previous convictions were brought before the Courts as against sixteen in Sambat 1943.

Old offenders.

The Criminal Judge, Moulvie Mahomed Wali Ulla, disposed of seven Sessions cases, involving eight persons, of whom seven were convicted. Sessions work. Two murder trials were held in my Court, resulting in one death sentence and one of imprisonment for life.

Appeals. The appeals fell off in all the Courts:—

	S. 1943.	S. 1944.
Sadr	50	26
Criminal Judge	193	166
Magistrate	182	170

I took up a large number of cases on revision and modified or altered many of the sentences. This, no doubt, accounts for the small number of appeals in my Court. The figures for Sambat 1943, however are abnormal; the returns for ten years past show an average of criminal appeals in the Sadr Court of under twenty.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Institutions. There has been a slight rise in the number of suits instituted:—

	S. 1940.	S. 1941.	S. 1942.	S. 1943.	S. 1944
Institutions ...	3,314	3,356	3,290	3,150	3,260

Including those pending from the previous year and cases sent back for re-trial, there was a total cause-list of 4,096 original suits of which 3,964 were disposed of, leaving only 132 suits pending at the close of the year. Of these latter, only three cases were of more than three months' standing. This I regard as most creditable working. It will compare favourably with that of any district in the Punjab. For disposal.

Of the above 1,735 suits were decided after contest, of which thirty-four per cent. were decreed. Working details. The number of suits struck off in default of plaintiff's appearance was as usual excessive. Application was made in forty-four per cent. of these for restoration of the case to the file, and eighty-two per cent. of the applications met with success. Thirty-three per cent. of the *ex parte* decrees were challenged with 82 per cent. of successes.

There were one hundred and thirty-one applications for review of judgment, of which forty per cent. were allowed.

The average duration of contested and uncontested cases was 35 and 25 days respectively. In the previous year the figures stood at 57 and 41 days: due, as explained in last year's report, to the disturbance caused in ordinary work by the Raja's marriage ceremonies.

The following table shows the institutions of the past four years classified according to subject matter:—

DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.	S. 1941.	Ś. 1942.	S. 1943.	S. 1944.
(1) On Registered-deeds	58	42	35	21
(2) On unregistered-deeds	1,350	1,123	1,196	1,242
(3) Otherwise than on bonds	1,552	1,660	1,784	1,707
(4) For breach of contract	12	4	14	9
(5) For damages	11	15	11	14
(6) For moveable property or its value ...	376	259	389	320
Total for money or moveables ...	3,379	3,103	3,429	3,313
(7) Relating to betrothal	55	61	55	72
(8) Ditto inheritance	51	4	25	20
(9) For Mortgage	39	38	48	57
(10) For redemption	12	12	15	15
(11) Other suits	331	320	511	419
Total suits other than for money or moveables ...	488	435	654	583

The return is again remarkable for the falling off of suits on registered bonds, of which seventy-two were instituted in Sambat 1940. A short explanation appears necessary.

Registration was first introduced in 1862, based upon Judicial Circulars in force in the Punjab; but there was no regular procedure, and the rules were more or less of a dead letter until 1877 when serious attention was paid to the matter for the first time. A fresh set of rules was issued by Mr. Rivaz somewhat similar to the requirements of the Act in British Territory, except that registration was made compulsory only in cases of transfer of revenue paying land. Suits arising out of these latter

transactions are in this State triable in the Revenue Courts only; consequently the "Registered Bond Suits" shown in the preceding paragraph have reference only to deeds the registration of which was optional. Optional registration is becoming less popular every day; for in this State registration does not, as in British Territory, extend the limitation. Here all suits on Bonds, be they registered or not, run for a legal term of six years; and the people are finding out that the registration of optional deeds is a mere waste of time and money. This, I think, fairly explains the falling off of suits on registered deeds as shown in the above return.

The total value of the subject matter of the suits was Rs. 1,88,359, an increase of about six thousand rupees over the figures for Sambat 1943, and of sixteen thousand rupees, over those of the year before. The average value of the suits was nearly fifty-nine rupees, a rise of five rupees over last year's figures. The costs were about nine per cent on the suit value. Court-fees are realized by means of paper impressed with stamps, lithographed in the local jail, and distributed through the Nazamat, or Revenue Department, in charge of Diwan Mathara Das.

Execution applications rose from 4,378 to 5,029. Recovery of Rs. 1,64,311 was applied for, and relief was granted to extent of rupees 61,960. Nineteen judgment debtors were imprisoned, all for short periods, three remaining in jail at the close of the year. In seven cases temporary alienation was sanctioned of the judgment debtor's land. The rule was followed of offering the land in the first instance, on farming terms to the debtor, his relatives and co-sharers before giving possession to the decreeholder or an outsider. Crops of the value of Rs. 3,709 were attached; but of these only Rs. 81 worth were actually sold. Applications of this nature are usually put in with the object of forcing the debtor to a fair settlement; but they are often used as a means of compelling him to enter into a usurious agreement, disastrous in its ultimate consequences.

The appellate work of all the Courts has increased, as the following comparative statement will show :—

Appeals.

	Appeals in.		Pending.
	S. 1943.	S. 1944.	
Sadr Court	121	233	1
Civil Judge	427	455	3
Magistrate	316	330	6

The Magistrate's is the lowest court of appeal, dealing with the decisions of the Tahsildárs and Naib-Tahsildárs. The Civil Judge, Sardar Bhagat Singh, hears appeals from the Magistrates and Assistant Magistrate's Courts. To my own Court come the appeals of the whole State. I am unable to account for the large increase in the figures of the Sadr Court. In one hundred and eighty-three cases the orders appealed against were upheld, modified in seven, and reversed in twenty-seven cases.

The small number of appeals pending at the end of the year is worth noting, and reflects credit on all the Courts.

I have again to comment upon the generally high character of the Judicial work. The procedure is regular, the work promptly disposed of; and the decisions usually show a care and intelligence quite on a par with those of the British Courts in the Punjab.

The latest Procedure Codes, Civil and Criminal, were brought into force at the beginning of the present year.

REVENUE JUSTICE.

The following figures show the number of original revenue suits instituted during the past four years:—

	S. 1941.	S. 1942.	S. 1943.	S. 1944.
Regular Suits ...	1,643	1,622	1,470	1,919
Summary „ ...	426	218	135	249

The disposals (after adding those pending from the previous year, re-admitted or transferred) were 2,181 cases, leaving a pending file of 132. This working is satisfactory.

The agency by which the cases were disposed of is shown below:—

	S. 1942.	S. 1943.	S. 1944.
Collector	141	213	279
Revenue Judicial Assistant	463	561	485
Five Tahsildárs	860	1,136	1,176
Three Náib-Tahsildárs	242	306	241

Of the regular suits, 1,563 related to proprietary rights in land and 618 to tenancy rights. The value of the subject-matter of the suits was Rs. 61,901 as against Rs. 52,718 in the previous year.

There were 1,049 execution applications disposed of as against 978 in the previous year. Relief in full was obtained in 56 per cent. of the cases, 26 per cent. were dismissed with no relief. In money Rs. 5,440 were realized as against Rs. 4,052 last year; while out of 518 applications for possession of land, 326 were successful.

The appeals instituted for the past two years were as follows :—

	S. 1943.	S. 1944.
Superintendent... ..	177	257
Nazámat	431	474
Collector	224	252
Revenue Judicial Assistant	109	97

There were pending at the end of the year only thirty-nine appeals, distributed amongst the Courts as follows :—

Sadr	13
Nazamat	12
Collector	8
Revenue Judicial Assistant... ..	6

It will be noticed that the revenue appellate work has slightly increased, more especially in the higher appellate Courts.

The table below gives details of the work :—

COURTS.	Upheld.	Modified.	Reserved:	Otherwise disposed of.
Superintendent	183	7	49	5
Nazamat	269	37	46	110
Collector	139	19	32	54
Judicial Assistant	42	15	20	14
Total	633	78	147	183

This return is striking by reason of the large number of cases shown to have been interfered with in the Lower Appellate Courts. The figures in column "Otherwise disposed of" are not creditable. They have reference mainly to cases sent back for fresh trial when at most additional enquiry only was necessary. I have found it a common practice of some appellate Courts thus to get rid for the time being of the trouble of giving a final decision. The attention of both Civil and Revenue Courts has been lately called to this matter, and I hope a procedure less harassing to the suitors will be followed in future.

CHAPTER V.

POLICE.

The Police Department is in charge of Sardár Guláb Singh, assisted by Sardár Harcharn Singh, Inspector.

The strength of the force at the close of the year was 50 officers, 277 constables and 241 village watchmen; being slightly less than the numbers for the previous year. The force consists of 144 Hindus, 357 Muhammadans, 60 Sikhs and seven of low casts. Fifty-one of the officers and men are literate.

The working of the past three years is shown in the following table:—

	S.1942.	S.1943.	S.1944.	
Cases reported or referred to Police for investigation	Cognizable ...	226	338	339
	Non-cognizable ...	18	13	13
Cases committed for trial.	Cognizable ...	121	217	207
	Non-cognizable ...	17	13	13
Persons convicted	Cognizable ...	149	412	352
	Non-cognizable ...	52	11	44
Persons acquitted or discharged	Cognizable ...	79	129	142
	Non-cognizable ...	8	4	7
Remaining under trial	Cognizable ...	14	10	44
	Non-cognizable ...	6	2	...
Cases in which property was stolen ...	129	179	176	
" " " recovered ...	93	158	130	
Reported value of stolen property	Rs. 11,517	12,155	8,423	
Value of property recovered	3,403	4,976	2,579	

The above figures are as good as can be expected, and compare favourably with the returns of the neighbouring districts of Jalandhar and Amritsar; but I place very little reliance upon the stolen property entries: they are so easy to

manipulate. Very rarely is the true value of the property entered in the Police report, and I have known more than one case of a house-breaking entry "without loss," in which stolen property was ultimately recovered.

There were eleven cases of rioting; five of suicide; four of grievous hurt; one of kidnapping; one of rape; one unnatural offence; seventy-three of simple theft; twenty-three of cattle theft; three of robbery; eleven of illegal possession of stolen property; six of mischief; one hundred and fifty-seven of house-trespass and house-breaking; three of illegal distillation; two gambling, and two of kine killing. In the latter, imprisonment was awarded on conviction. Three cases of murder were investigated. In two, convictions were had, involving a sentence of death and of imprisonment for life. In the third case the accused were discharged by the magistrate. A case of culpable homicide is now under trial in my court. Seventy-one persons were required to furnish security for good behaviour as against one hundred and forty-four in the previous year and three in Sambat 1942. The magistrate is still engaged in this work, taking it up by tahsils.

The expenditure on the Police and village chokidárs was Rs. 34,900 as against Rs. 35,000 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 17,000 are recovered in the form of *chokidári* and house cess; and Rs. 1,330 are a charge imposed upon certain villages in the neighbourhood of the State preserves which have been injured by fires for some years past. This amount varies from year to year, and in the current year has been considerably reduced. Its necessity is explained in Chapter XII of the report.

CHAPTER VI.

JAIL.

The daily average of jail inmates was sixty-eight, as
Statistics. against sixty-seven in the previous year,
being under the average of the past ten years.

At the close of the year seventy-five convicted prisoners remained and six men were awaiting trial. Of those convicted five were females. Two females and two males are life convicts. Five life convicts are also maintained by the State in the Lahore Central Jail, at a cost of Rs. 275 per annum.

There were 195 new admissions as against 202 in the
Admissions and previous year. One hundred and ninety
releases. prisoners were released as follows :—

On expiry of sentence	...	...	...	146
On the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit				27
By Sadr order on revision	...	...	...	14
On account of illness	...	...	...	3

Remissions in sentences at the rate of one month for each unexpired year of imprisonment were made as an act of grace in commemoration of the Viceroy's visit in November last. One death sentence was carried out. Two deaths occurred in the hospital, both from pneumonia.

The prisoners have been uniformly well behaved, and
Conduct. have given very little trouble. One man effected his escape by feigning illness and climbing over the hospital wall at night. He remained at large for three months, but was ultimately brought back from the Amritsar District. There were no heavy punishments for breach of Jail discipline during the year.

Some of the well-behaved prisoners are regularly employed in the State gardens and in the garden
Employment. attached to the Jail. Others work the Jail Press, make *dharis* and woollen carpets.

Health. The prisoners have kept good health throughout the year.

Cost. The Jail charges, excluding Medical and Police, and including salaries of officials, food, clothing and petty repairs, amounted to Rs. 2,980 being Rs. 257 in excess of the previous year. The Jail Press working (excluding the prisoners' wages) cost Rs. 627 and yielded an income of only Rs. 478. The whole of the stamps and lithographic forms used in the State offices are printed: The value of work done is really higher than the stated income, which merely represents the estimated value of the prison labour employed in working the press. The actual cash income from sale of articles or prison wages was Rs. 725. The remaining items, *e.g.*, prisoner's labour in gardens, are merely paper transactions.

Civil prisoners. The number of civil prisoners increased from four to twenty, and of these three were in jail at the end of the year.

Buildings. The buildings, as noticed in last year's report, consist of ill-ventilated mud sheds let into the walls of an abandoned fort. The enforcement of proper sanitary arrangements under such conditions is a difficult matter, and escape is so easy that the inmates are only deterred from breaking jail by the knowledge of certain recapture when they reach their homes. I hope the State finances will shortly permit of our building an inexpensive prison on modern lines.

Maulvi Muhammad Wali-Ulla, Criminal Judge, has had charge of the jail throughout the year. He takes an interest in the work and deserves credit for his good management. The Darogha, Atar Singh, has also worked well.

CHAPTER VII.

MEDICAL.

Surgeon Major Warburton supervises the Hospital, Vaccination and Sanitary Department. He reports as follows :—

“With the exception of an increased amount of slight fever in the months of September, October and November the year has been a healthy one.

“In the Randhir Hospital the number of out-door patients treated was 21,938 and of in-door patients 404 as compared with 19,083 out-door, and 407 in-door patients in the previous year, shewing an increase of 2,855 out-door and a decrease of three in-door patients.

“There were 191 important operations performed, being exactly the same number as in the previous year. Of these 38 were for cataract, of which 32 were successful, 12 for stone, 5 of which were by litholapaxy or crushing. A very fine and complete set of litholapaxy instruments have been procured from Messrs. Weiss and Son at a cost of Rs. 826 and have proved a valuable addition to our stock of instruments.

“During the year Dr. Mir Muhammad Ali has maintained his reputation as a skilful Physician, and Assistant Surgeon, Sadiq Ali, has done good work. Hakim Jafar Ali and Dr. Sant Ram have also done extremely well, and the Hospital establishment has given satisfaction.

“In the Phagwara Dispensary 152 in-door and 8,442 out-door patients were admitted as compared with 89 in-door and 6,485 out-door in the previous year. In the Sultánpur Dispensary there has been an increase of 329 out-door patients and a decrease of 42 in-door patients. This decrease is explained by my having discouraged the admission of beggars and other suffering from chronic illness and whose sole object was to obtain food. In the Nadala Dispensary there has been an increase of 17 in-door and 693 out-door patients.

" I inspected each of the out-door dispensaries once during the year and found them all in a satisfactory condition. Some new instruments are required which will be procured with our annual supply of medicines. At Phagwara a new latrine for males and one for females are required.

" In the Jail Hospital there have been two deaths from pneumonia in a daily average of 68 prisoners as compared with one in an average of 67 of the previous year. The total number of jail in-patients was 169 and the average sick in hospital 4·07 as compared with 113 and 3·11 in the previous year. On the whole the health of the jail may be considered to have been very good.

" There have been 9,926 cases of primary vaccination and 81 of re-vaccination. Of the former 9,290 were inspected with a percentage of 99·36 successful. Of the re-vaccinations 43·21 are reported successful. There were 734 children vaccinated in my presence. Dr. Mir Muhamad Ali superintended the vaccination of 1,803 while Sadiq Ali superintended the remainder and inspected all the children vaccinated as well.

" Owing to the difficulty always experienced in obtaining vaccinifers I directed Sadiq Ali to try the effect of vaccinating from buffalo calves, and this was, in one instance at Bhunga, attended with such complete success that I hope to have the greater part of the work carried on in this way next year."

Dr. Warburton organized a system of Registration of births and deaths which has been in force since the beginning of last January. From his report for the year ending 31st December last, I take the following extracts :—

"The births registered for the year were 10,766, or 42·61 per 1,000 of population, while for the Punjab in 1886 it was 39·47. In England it was 32·4. Of the births reported 5,699 were males, 5,067 females, being in the proportion of 112·47 males to every 100 females. The ratio in the Punjab for 1886 and the five previous years having been 115 males to 100 females. The births have exceeded the deaths by 16·56

per 1,000 of population as compared with 12 for the Punjab in 1886, the excess having ranged from 1.44 in the town of Kapurthala to 20.17 and 20.79 in the Tahsils of Kapurthala and Dhilwan.

“There were ~~6.58~~ deaths registered being at the rate of 26.05 per 1,000 of population. The monthly rates ranged from 17.67 and 18.71 in February and July to 34.01 and 45.22 in November and October. The annual rate in the Punjab for 1885 and 1886 was 27 per 1,000. 65

“Of the total deaths, 3,535, or 25.49 per 1,000 of population, occurred in males, and 3,046 or 26.72 per 1,000 among females. The relative proportion of 954 males to 1,000 females in equal numbers living. The proportion in England for 1886 was 1,109 males to 1,000 females.

“The highest rates among females occurred in the registration periods of under one year and between 15 and 20 years of age. In the first of these periods this can only be explained by less care in the rearing of female infants. The conditions after birth being equal, the female should have a better chance of life in the first year than the male. In the period between 15 and 20 years almost every woman is married and has first assumed the risks of maternity.

“The deaths under one year numbers 1,069 males and 1,072 females, being at the high rate of 199 per 1,000 births as compared with 150 per 1,000 in England and 159 in London in 1886.

“The number of deaths reported as caused by the principal diseases during the year is as follows:—

				<i>Death rate per 1000 of population.</i>
		<i>No. of deaths.</i>		
Small-pox	...	20	...	0.7
Fevers	...	4,707	...	18.63
Bowel complaints	...	125	...	.49
Injuries	...	58	...	.22
Other causes	...	1,671	...	6.61
Total	...	<u>6,581</u>		

“No deaths from cholera occurred. Under the head of small-pox, 20 deaths were registered and these are distributed over no less than 14 towns and villages in five tahsils. Eleven deaths occurred in infants under one year, eight between one and twelve, and one above twelve years of age. Of these the eleven infants were unvaccinated, but I have unfortunately been unable to find out how many of the others can be placed under the same category. I have no doubt, however, of the protective influence of the vaccine work which has been done in the State in the last ten years, during which period no less than 78,820 children have been vaccinated. In former years the disease once introduced, invariably caused a large mortality, whereas in the year under review, although small-pox attacked 14 different towns and villages scattered over all parts of the State, only 20 deaths have occurred, thus shewing little or no tendency to spread; the large numbers of vaccinated people in these villages having apparently acted as sanitary cordons round each case, thus preventing a general diffusion of the disease.”

As noticed in last year's report, the State maintains a large hospital at Kapurthala and there are outdispensaries with accommodation for indoor patients at Phagwara, Sultánpur and Nadala. The work of vaccination and registration is performed by Hakims Sadiq Ali and Jafar Ali under the orders of Dr. Mir Muhammad Ali. The total Medical charges for last year, including the Jail Hospital amounted to Rs. 34,777, at which figure the cost has stood for some years past.

Dr. Warburton's assistance is invaluable. He devotes many hours every day to the gratuitous labour of supervision and active work in the Hospital. His professional skill and kindly nature have endeared him to the people of the State and of the surrounding British districts.

CHAPTER VIII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Cost. Mr. Rundle's expenditure on works was, as compared with the previous year, as follows :—

		S. 1943.	S. 1944.	
Specially budgeted items ...	Rs.	1,80,709	1,53,457	153,437
Sanctioned from reserve ...	,,	9,605	13,196	
Salaries	,,	19,334	17,427	
Total	,,	2,09,648	1,84,060	

His budget sanction for the year was Rs. 2,11,047.

The principal work in Mr. Rundle's charge is the Darbar Hall, referred to at page 35 of last year's report. Considerable progress has been made.

The Darbar Hall.

Mr. Rundle writes :—

“The iron-roof over the Hall is completed. It is constructed of 12 stout wrought iron trusses, and covered with corrugated galvanised iron, over tongued and grooved teak-wood sheeting. A ceiling of tongued and grooved teak-wood planks is attached to the underside of the T iron tie-rods of trusses. Cast iron gutters are also fixed, with iron rain-water pipes. The whole roof is a substantial piece of work.

“The walls of the Central Tower over the entrance hall to receive the principal dome, require 6 feet in height more of masonry, when it will be ready to receive the iron dome.

“The soil, on which the whole of the building has been erected, is of a compressible nature, about four feet from the surface is stiff clay, shading off with sand to 7 or 8 feet, where pure silt is reached, which silt continues to about 30 feet from the surface. Sub-soil spring water is met within the rains at about 21 feet which in the dry season, when the wells are worked, falls to about 27 feet.

“The east wing of the kutchery has settled considerably and the walls of this building are thereby fractured, thus showing that the subsoil is of a compressible nature. It has therefore in consequence been deemed prudent, to lessen as much as possible the weight on the lofty central tower walls. The dome *alone* if constructed of brickwork, will be about 347 tons in weight. To lessen this great weight on the tower, it has been decided to construct the dome of metal, which will be in weight about 40 tons only, thus lessening the weight on the walls by over 300 tons. The additional cost of a metal dome over one of brickwork will be under Rs. 10,000.”

“The work remaining to be done to this building in addition to the tower and dome is as follows :—

“The ornamental plastering of the interior, the painting, and ornamenting of the ceilings, making and fixing of doors and windows, pucca floors below and planked floors to galleries. In brickwork the domes to two small turrets, parapet walls to the rear of the central hall, entrance steps, front and rear with side steps. The finishing of the terraced roofs over the galleries and the cleaning down of the outside face-work throughout.

“The entire building is expected to be completed by the end of the current year.”

Up to the end of the year on the Darbar Hall the expenditure has been Rs. 1,47,000. Rupees 56,224 were expended upon this work during the year under review. A sum of Rs. 35,000 has been set apart for the completion of the main building in the current year, and a further sum of Rs. 20,000 for a surrounding wall, out-offices and an ornamental garden. When finished, the Hall will be the largest, and perhaps the handsomest, of the modern buildings in the Province.

A handsome house has recently been completed as a residence for the Raja's uncle at a cost of Rs. 26,224. It is situated in a plot of eleven acres at the north-eastern corner of the Kartápur and Jalandhar roads and is enclosed on two sides by an ornamental wall, with two entrance gateways.

New house.

The lines for the first Infantry Regiment are now complete. A sum of Rs. 26,659 was expended during the year upon officer's quarters and a sixth block for the men with quarter-guard, Magazine, cook-houses and wells.

A cook-house and milk-room for the Raja's Kamara Palace were constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,560. Several of the State houses were enlarged and repaired. That at Jalandhar, commenced by Sir Lepel Griffin when Superintendent in 1875, was at length finished. Rupees 1,380 were expended upon the renovation of an old State *Haveli* at Fatehabad on the Amritsar side of the Bias; and the house here, recently occupied by Captain Payn, was re-roofed at a cost of Rs. 2,147.

The fifty-two miles of metalled roads have been kept in thorough repair at a cost of Rs. 38,910, including the re-metalling of several miles. For the current year this item has been reduced to Rs. 24,982.

Rupees 27,108 (as against Rs. 13,403) were expended upon petty repairs and works through agency other than that of Mr. Rundle.

Mr. Rundle's establishment and office charges amounted to Rs. 15,377, or about nine per cent. on the works expenditure. These charges have been recently lessened by the dismissal of an Assistant Engineer whose place will not be filled up.

For the current year the Public Works sanctioned expenditure has been reduced to Rs. 1,16,784 of which the principal items are:—

	Rs.
Completing the Darbar Hall	35,000
Repairing to the Jalokhana (Palace)	3,000
The Victoria Hospital	15,000
Out offices, &c., for the Darbar Hall	20,000
Maintenance of metalled roads	24,982
Engineering Staff	14,441

There was in addition a reserve item of Rs. 12,000 which is annually entered in the Sadr Budget to meet the unforeseen charges and extraordinary repairs. To this may be added Rs. 6,403, set apart as a separately sanctioned provision for small works usually undertaken by Colonel Muhammad Ali. Chief among the above is an item of Rs. 1,641 on account of substantial deodar shelves for the State Record rooms. A fine swimming bath, commenced years ago in the Kamara gardens, was completed, together with a large well, for the Raja's use. Several small streets and lanes in the city were paved and drained. The city has been much improved of late and pucca houses are springing up in every direction. By the reduction of Octroi rates, noticed in Chapter II, the prosperity of the townspeople will no doubt be still further marked. A portion of the old Infantry lines to the North of the Diwan's house was converted into a serai and ekka stand: wants much needed. These are rented for Rs. 800 for the current year, including the collection of *Ohowdriat* fees upon ekkas. There are now 75 of these vehicles working to and from Sultánpur, Jalandhar, Kartárpur and Kapurthala. The State stables have been repaired and altered at a cost of Rs. 2,309 including the erection of a house for the salutri. A set of stables has been built at the half-way stage between Kapurthala and Jalandhar as a shelter for horses and mules constantly out on this road. The old State buildings in the Shalamar gardens have been put into thorough repair, and the wall pierced on the north side as an exit to the new Circular road in the Eucalyptus plantation, mentioned in Chapter XI. A handsome wall in continuation of the north wall of the Kamara garden, skirting the mall has been built on one side of the Jada Sahiba's garden, recently made over to a female relative of the Raja's. The above are some of the numerous petty improvements the place has undergone within the past twelve months.

Some difficulty has been experienced in clearing the site selected for the Victoria Hospital for women and children of the houses now standing hereon. The Committee appointed for this purpose has paid

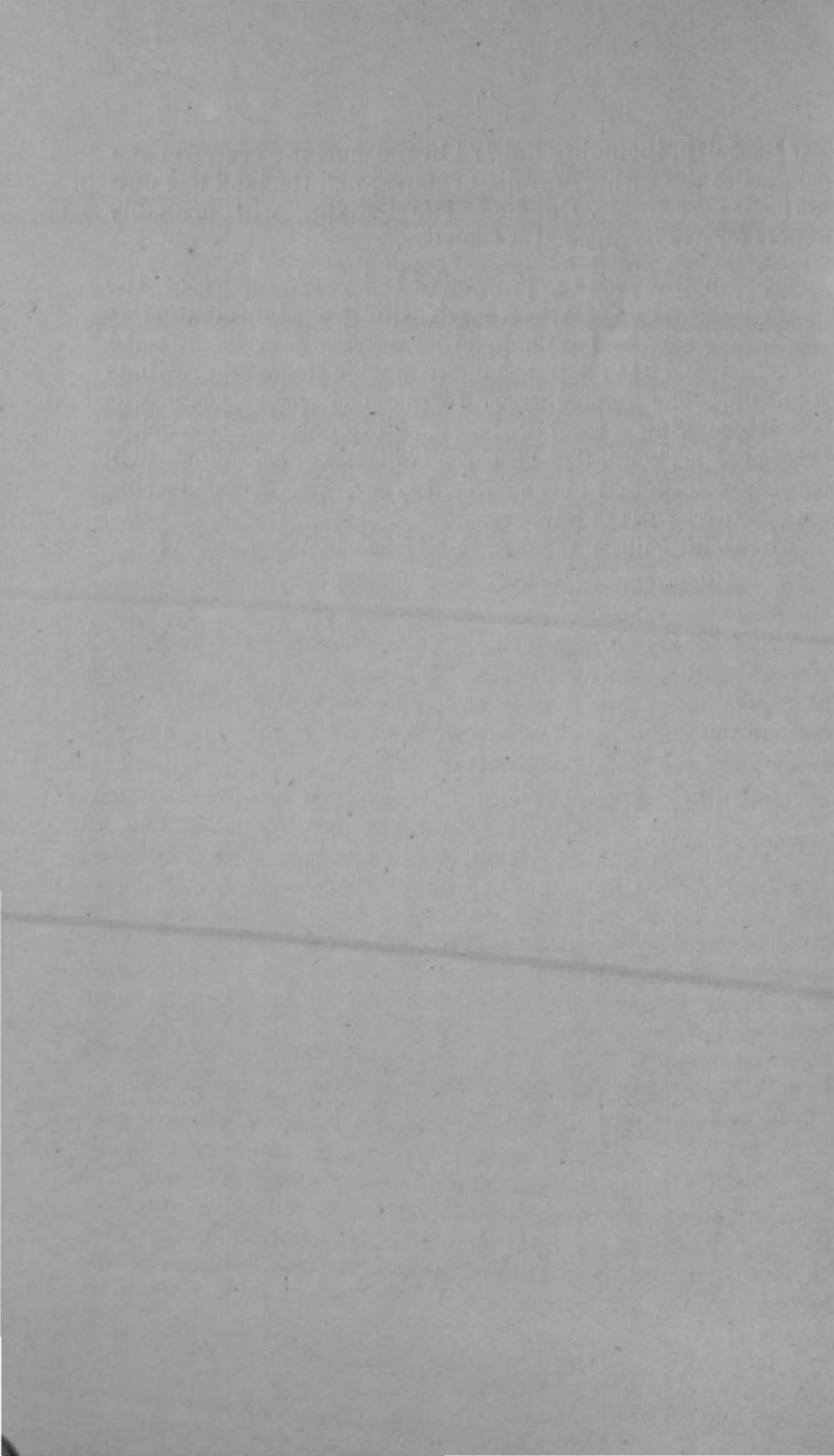
Miscellaneous improvements.

Victoria Hospital.

away Rs. 5,619, including Rs. 774 in the current year, as compensation to the owners for disturbance, and the land has now been made over to Mr. Rundle. The building will probably be ready for use by the end of the year.

Mention was made at page 36 of last year's report of the late Raja Kharak Singh's Mausoleum. It was then hoped the work would be finished during Sambat 1944; but the outer marble floors and railings yet remain. The expenditure during the past year was Rs. 6,426, making a total of Rs. 72,196 to date. The work is in charge of a Committee of three officials. An effort will be made to complete it in the current year, Rs. 9,200 having been set apart for the purpose.

The Oudh Public Works are noticed in Chapter XII.



CHAPTER IX.

MILITARY.

A good deal has been done lately towards improving the efficiency of the Troops.

In the Cavalry the command, vacated by Captain Payn who retires on a pension after 25 years' service, has been given to Rasaldár-Major Niáz Muhammad Ali, a smart soldier who did good service in Kábul. Thirty-two of the older horses have been weeded out and replaced by young remounts of a good class. The nine vacancies amongst the men have been filled by recruits of a superior stamp. The *chanda* contribution has been recently raised from two hundred to three hundred rupees, and I anticipate no difficulty in getting good men to subscribe this amount. The *chanda* is at present Rs. 2,340 in debt owing to the heavy casting of old and useless animals. The strength of the cavalry at the end of the year was 202, including officers.

Our one Battery of Field Artillery has an establishment of 103 drivers and gunners, 60 mules and 18 ponies. Four very fine mules were purchased at Ráwalpindi this year at an average cost of Rs. 422. The animals they replaced had been drawing the guns for over twenty-three years. The guns themselves and the carriages are almost useless; and it is hoped they may shortly be replaced by more serviceable weapons. Arrangements are being made for the purchase of new uniforms in the current year. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was expended upon improvements in the lines. Quarters for drivers have been commenced.

Both the Infantry Regiments are being equipped with new leather accoutrements; and arrangements have been made for supplying the men with fresh tunics at the State cost. Hitherto they have paid for their own uniform. The system of compensation for dearness of provisions lately introduced has proved a boon to the soldiers, whose position is now fairly satisfactory. By a re-

arrangement of guards I have been able to relieve 108 men daily of the monotonous duty of sentry-go; and the sowars are no longer employed in carrying bundles backwards and forwards for private individuals, or as messengers to the Civil and Revenue Courts, for which special establishments exist. One hundred and one vacancies in the Infantry were filled by recruits of a good class, and seventy-seven men incapacitated by age or other causes, were pensioned or discharged with a gratuity.

The conduct of the men has been excellent, only fifteen men were punished for Military offences, nearly all of a trivial nature.

Conduct.

The State possesses thirteen field guns of which only four are serviceable; and even these latter are of obsolete pattern and of use for little more than saluting purposes. The gun waggons are old and not to be depended upon for hard work. The carabines (one hundred in number) were made up locally many years ago, and are scarcely worth loading. A complete Battery equipment is badly needed. We have four hundred and fifty muzzle-loading Enfields, presented to the Contingent that took part in Afghan war. These are in fair order. There are also three hundred and forty-eight old muskets of the "Brown Bess" stamp, not much better for fighting purposes than the Artillery carabines. The Cavalry is armed with swords and lances.

Armaments.

The expenditure, excluding of issues from the State Granary and of buildings, and repairs, amounted to Rs. 1,69,215 as against Rs. 1,48,862 in the previous year. To this has to be added Rs. 26,659 on account of Military buildings, referred to in Chapter VIII as against Rs. 28,263 in Sambat 1943. For the present year Rs. 1,83,968, have been set apart for Military charges. The actual excess is about Rs. 7,000, as of the remainder Rs. 13,340 are on account of the Military Loan Bank capital which for the first time appears as a budget item, as explained in Chapter II. Other items of excess over last year are Rs. 3,574, compensation to the men for dearness of provisions; Rs. 589 for extra gunpowder; Rs. 565 travelling

Cost.

charges owing to the triennial relief of the troops in the Oudh Estates; new buildings in the Artillery lines, Rs. 1,220; and new band instruments Rs. 500. 2/20

In the above expenditure is not included the cost of the State Troops stationed in Oudh. We have Troops in Oudh. had detachments scattered over our estates there for years past. The men are relieved every third year from Kapúrthala. They are mainly employed as auxiliary to the Tahsíl establishments in the collection of rents. They also guard and escort treasure. The strength in Oudh at present is 16 sowárs and 146 foot soldiers. They are under command of a Major of Infantry. The men receive an extra allowance of two rupees per mensem, and service in Oudh is becoming fairly popular. The Military expenditure in Oudh last year was Rs. 21,735.

Permission has been asked to send a selected party of officers and men to learn their duties with Proposals for im- proving efficiency. the Cavalry and Infantry Regiments in Jalandhar Cantonments and thus enable them to act as instructors in the modern methods of drill. Should this proposal be sanctioned the Troops here will very shortly become efficient. On the occasion of the Commander-in-Chief's visit in March, His Excellency was pleased to express himself satisfied with the appearance the men presented on parade.

My acknowledgments are due to Sardar Nabi Bakhsh, C.I.E., who controls the Military offices of the State, and to Colonel Donnelly, an old and trusted officer, who usually takes command on Brigade Parades and handles the troops in a very intelligent manner.

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATION.

Mr. A. W. Healy, Principal of the Randhír College, has charge of the Educational Establishments.

Supervision.

His careful supervision has given an impetus to the work in the village schools, which have greatly improved during the past twelve months. There has been a considerable falling-off in the number of boys on the rolls, due almost entirely to the introduction of a system of fees. The dummy boys, put in by the masters to make a show, have disappeared from the school lists while those who remain are serious students anxious to get value for their money. There are still of course many boys under tuition who, for various reasons, are exempted from the payment of fees.

I copy the following paragraphs from Mr. Healy's report :—

“ During the cold weather, I made a careful inspection of all the outlying schools, spending from five to six hours at each, and I am glad to be able to state that there has been a marked improvement all round. The Vernacular Middle Schools can now hold their own with schools of the same class in British territory, as will be seen from the results of the recent Middle School Examinations of the Punjab University. A large number too of the Primary Schools are getting on capitally. A considerable number of these, however, are still very backward. This is, in a measure, owing to a want of interest on the part of Lambardárs and headmen of villages; but in a far greater measure to the want of proper supervision, and to the system of transfers which has till recently existed.

“ At the close of the year there were altogether 1,674 boys receiving instruction in the State schools as against 2,047 in the previous year. This falling-off in attendance is however, only nominal: the fact is the attendance this year has really been better than in former years. Formerly we had no means of exercising a sufficient check on the masters, and names of boys who never attended school were placed on

the Registers, and faulty returns invariably sent in. Besides this, as boys were admitted free before, the masters in order to swell the numbers on the rolls, used to collect in each school from ten to a dozen little brats from the neighbouring nurseries and range them in a line at the bottom. This was all very well so long as there was nothing to pay; but when fees were put on, the parents could no longer see the fun of the arrangements and withdrew their children. It is the removal of these names from the registers that has made the falling-off in attendance appear so considerable. It was a perfect farce. With the introduction of a system of fees, all this has been altered, and we now get true returns. The attendance too is far more regular; for now that they have to pay something for education, parents are at greater pains to see that their sons attend school more regularly and make satisfactory progress in their studies.

“ The falling-off in attendance has been almost entirely restricted to the Lower Primary classes. The other departments have in no appreciable degree been effected by the introduction of fees; which, so far, have been paid in with a regularity and willingness, which could hardly have been expected, considering this was an entirely new departure, fees never having been levied in the State before. The rate, however, is very low, and might, I think with advantage, be raised or even doubled next year. It would even then be considerably below that which prevails in British Territory.

“ At the close of the year 1,674 boys, of whom 808 were Hindus, 668 Mohamedans and 198 Sikhs, were receiving instruction in the State School, as against 2,047 in the previous year. They were distributed as follows:—

Randhír College	...	...	...	392
Phagwára School	...	...	...	138
Sultánpur	..	...	...	115
Village	..	...	...	1,029”

“ Of the 392 boys in the Randhír College 212 were studying English in addition to Persian and Urdu, 108 were receiving instruction in the Vernacular only, 35 attended the Sanscrit and 17 the Gurmukhi class. Of the 212 boys learning English, 37 were in the Upper, 66 in the Middle and 109 in the Primary Classes.

Randhír College.

“During the year four scholarship holders were reading at the Punjab University, Lahore, three were reading for the First Arts Examination and one attended the Medical College. Five boys went up for the University Entrance Examination, three of whom were successful, the other two failing in History only. For the Middle School Examination held in January, 42 boys altogether went up from the State, 36 of whom were successful. Of these 18 passed the Anglo-Vernacular and 6 the Vernacular examination from the Randhír College. From the Sanscrit branch of the Randhír College one boy went up for the Shastri (Honors in Sanscrit) examination and was successful, standing first in order of merit in the whole Punjab. Two boys went up for the High Proficiency examination and both were successful. Two boys passed the final Lower Subordinate Examination of the Roorkee College. From the Gurmukhi branch of the Randhír College, one boy went up for the “High Proficiency” Examination and was successful, standing 3rd in order of merit.”

There were altogether 31 village Schools open during the year, two of which are Vernacular Middle Schools. At the close of the year the number of boys on the rolls was 1,029 against 1,249 in the previous year.

The expenditure for the past three years is as follows:—

Cost.

	S. 1942.	S. 1943.	S. 1944.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Randhír College	11,323	11,091	10,592
Phagwára & Sultánpur Schools	3,166	2,791	2,680
Village Schools	8,343	8,515	8,474
Buildings	2,541	423	1,882
Total	25,373	22,820	23,628

In the expenditure is included a sum of Rs. 2,483 paid in small scholarships, mainly to boys from village schools attached to the Randhír College. As assets, we have a village school cess of Rs. 7,452 and an income from school fees of Rs. 1,560 leaving the net educational charge to the State at Rs. 14,616.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Granary furnishes supplies in kind to the Palace and prison establishments, to State guests and to certain poor pensioners, also for the feed of the elephants, bullocks, horses and mules. Purchases are usually made at the beginning of the year when the rates are favourable. There are certain fixed grants issued on the authority of the officer in charge, and also fluctuating items sanctioned in each case by the Superintendent. The expenditure varies considerably from year to year, being affected by the purchase prices and by extraordinary issues mainly on account of State guests which are unforeseen. At the beginning of the year there were 10,230 maunds in stock; 21,749 maunds were purchased for Rs. 51,844; 22,883 maunds were consumed, leaving a balance of 9,096 maunds. This includes wheat, gram, and miscellaneous edible grains, sugar, salt, spices, ghee and oil. The cost of the purchases was Rs. 12,152 in excess of the previous year, when only 19,502 maunds were purchased. The main cause of the increase is the sudden rise in the price of grain.

Under the head of *tambol, mázrat, ziófat, rukhsatána* and *inayát*, there was a cash expenditure of Rs. 31,783, being an increase of Rs. 2,713 over the figures for Sambat 1943. The major portion is debitable to the reception of State visitors, including His Excellency the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Ríjas of Goler, Lambagaraon, Biláspur and Mandi. The value of *khilats* given was Rs. 23,746, a decrease of Rs. 2,416. Return presents in cash and kind, value Rs. 2,004, were received.

In the last three years the *dharmarth* expenditure has been Rs. 28,383, Rs. 22,844 and Rs. 19,229 respectively. Under this head are included cash grants to temples, mosques, shrines and other places

Dharmarth.

of worship, and doles of cash and grain to individuals on occasions of religious ceremonials; also subscriptions to various institutions; e.g., the Lahore Medical College, the Punjab University, the Punjab Association, the Northern India Rifle Association, the Jalandhar High School. The fixed grants of grain (mainly to widows and poor people) reached 6,146 maunds. In the above are not included revenue free grants of land to persons or institutions. These are controlled in the revenue department.

A postal service is maintained for carrying letters and packages mainly official along certain lines within the State limits, this being found cheaper and more convenient than the Imperial Postal Department, which has offices only at Kapurthala, Sultánpur, Phagwara and Dhilwan. The cost of the State dák was Rs. 2,147, the same as in the previous year.

Thirty-one camels and twenty-nine bullocks and buffaloes were on the lists at the end of the year, maintained for transport purposes. Considerable reductions have been made in this department. The cost of camel and cart establishments was Rs. 4,832, as against Rs. 5,649 in the previous year. These figures are exclusive of the value of grain supplied to the animals, which in the year under review reached Rs. 2,268.

All the above departments are in charge of the Magistrate, Lala Harcharn Dás.

Sardár Nabi Bakhsh has charge of the *Toshakhana*. He reports a stock at the beginning of the year valued at Rs. 60,950. Purchases were made costing Rs. 3,282. Goods of the value of Rs. 17,211 were expended, leaving at the end of the year, a stock in hand worth Rs. 47,020, besides gold and silver ornaments (for the purposes of *khillats*) valued at Rs. 16,516. In the *Toshakhana* also are the State jewels and valuable ornaments, besides weapons and silver howdahs and chairs. Also innumerable vessels in gold, silver and brass. To these nothing has been added during the year under notice.

One elephant was purchased during the year from the Rája of Goler for Rs. 4,000. This increased the expenses which reached Rs. 12,188 as against Rs. 7,880 in the previous year and Rs. 10,716 in Sambat 1942. We have now seventeen animals, exclusive of those kept for work in the Oudh Estates. These establishments are in charge of Sardár Nabi Bakhsh.

Elephants.

Sardár Nabi Bakhsh has also charge of the game preserves, seven in number. The difficulty of maintaining them was explained in last year's Report. They swarm with deer and pig which emerge at night to feed upon the crops around. The villagers are almost powerless to prevent damage. But they have their revenge in secretly grazing their cattle or cutting the young grass. It is almost impossible to stop this. Heavy fines are imposed with very little effect. Fires are frequent. The people burn the dry grass for the double purpose of getting better pasturage for their cattle later on and of driving out the pig whom they rightly regard as their worst enemies. I am trying to establish a *modus vivendi* by compensating the cultivators for spoilt crops and reducing the numbers of animals by organizing periodical *battues* on a large scale.

Preserves.

The *Kaos Khana* is under Sardar Nabi Bakhsh's charge. In it are included various sporting establishments noticed in last year's report. The expenditure was Rs. 4,539, being almost the same as in the previous year. There is an asset of Rs. 1,037, being the sale price of fishing rights.

Shikar.

Colonel Mahomed Ali has charge of the *Farash-khana* or camp equipage establishments. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,866, as against Rs. 8,236 in Sambat 1943. Of this, two-thirds were expended on the renewal of tents and camp furniture of every description. The excess is mainly on account of extra articles requiring renewal. An establishment of 47 tent-pitchers is maintained. These men are employed in the slack season as punkah-pullers and on various miscellaneous duties.

Camp equipage.

A handsome bay Arab Stallion, a broken-down race horse, was purchased last year for Rs. 200. He covered ninety-four mares, and of these twenty-five, with foal at heel, received prizes at the Fair held here early in April. The three donkey Stallions served three hundred and fifty-one mares. Seventy-nine of these mares were given prizes at the Fair. There were also fifty-nine young mules, none of them of much promise for State or Government purposes. We are still obliged to purchase at Ráwalpindi. But the Fair is popular with the people and the system of all prizes and no blanks highly appreciated by the breeders. A few head of cattle are usually exhibited at this Baisakhi Fair, and specimens of the produce of the State bulls are brought in for inspection. Four handsome bulls were purchased in the spring of last year at the Hissar Cattle Farm; and four others are now on their way here. These animals are liked by the Zamindars, and their import no doubt improves the local stock, which is of a very inferior description.

Sixteen of the State Gardens, at Kapurthala, Phagwára, Balath, Sultánpur and Jullundur, are in charge of Colonel Muhammad Ali. They were maintained at a cost of Rs. 21,463 including the value of grain issues, as against Rs. 21,000 in the previous year. Considerable reductions have been made in the establishments of men and bullocks, and two gardens have been made over to the ladies of the Raja's family. An effort is being made to lease out some of the other gardens which are now a heavy burden on the State, yielding little or no return. The price of fodder has almost doubled of late, thereby obliging us to increase the charges under this head. In like manner Rs. 1,200 of the expenditure of this year is debitable to the increased price of grain supplied to the cattle. By the close of the year we had cut down the establishments by 27 men and 32 bullocks, and the budget for the current year stands less by Rs. 3,632, including the value of supplies from the State Granary. As an asset, Rs. 2,107 were credited for fruit and produce sold, and Rs. 1,200 were collected on account of outstandings of previous years.

Míán Muhammad Chiragh, a trained Forester, is in charge of the remaining State Gardens and plantations. These have been described in former

Arboriculture.

reports. Several additions were made during the year under review. Five ghomáos were added to the Rúriwála nursery, our principal depôt for the rearing of Eucalyptus trees. From this nursery and from a plot attached to the plantation known as Major Napier's, about twelve thousand Eucalyptus seedlings were planted out in State lands or distributed to persons having gardens. A fresh plot of twenty ghomáos was planted with Eucalyptus on the edge of the Kartárpur road opposite the new barracks, and another of ten ghomáos was similarly planted on the north side of the Jalandhar road, close to Kapurthala. An addition of fourteen ghomáos was made to Major Napier's Eucalyptus plantation bringing it down to the edge of the Shalámar Gardens, skirting the north side of the city. We have now a block of seventy-nine ghomáos here, probably the largest Eucalyptus plantation in all India. The locality is moist; in fact the trees are growing in old rice-fields subject to the periodical overflow of the West Beyn and resembling a quagmire for several months in the year. It was thought desirable to attempt to dry up this marsh by planting Eucalyptus; but so far they have not made much impression on the soil. The plantation, however, is an ornamental feature. A raised circular road has recently been cut through it, making a pleasant drive in the drier months. A good driving road has also been made in the large Shisham forest planted by Mr. Rivaz to the east of the town. The trees along all the main roads throughout the State have been carefully looked after and extended, and very little now remains to be done. In the immediate neighbourhood of Kapurthala trees of every sort abound; beyond there is a thick cluster round every well. The Jalandhar Doába generally needs little further attention in the matter of arboriculture. It is the best planted tract in the Province, owing to the large number of irrigation wells.

The *dhak* fuel preserves in the Phagwára Tahsíl have been frequently described. I have lately

Fuel Preserves.

made enquiry as to the necessity for their maintenance on so large a scale. They yield but a small income, and it is quite certain that State would do better

financially by throwing the larger portion into cultivation. This matter is now being considered. In his report for 1881-82, Mr. Rivaz computed the *dhak* area at nine thousand acres, of which seven-thousand culturable. This, at the revenue rates prevailing in Phagwára Tahsíl would, if tilled, yield a revenue of about Rs. 20,000 per annum. Our wood sales and grazing fees for last year show a net profit of Rs. 3,866 only, including a paper transaction, "sales to the State for guests," of Rs. 1,153. Thus, we are getting less than eight annas an acre from land which would easily rent at three rupees.

The stables are in charge of Mian Azmat Ali, who deserves credit for the excellent order in which they are kept. The driving horses have been reduced, from thirty-two to twenty-nine. Two Walers died, one was shot, being past work; two country bredes were given away in *Khilats* and two Arabs transferred to the riding stable. Three Walers were purchased in Calcutta and one Waler was taken over from the riding stable. The number of harness mules (thirty-six) remained the same as in the previous year. A barouche and a landau were purchased and a new break and a mail coach were made up in our own workshops. One set of single harness and eight sets of double-harness were purchased from Cawnpore for the mules.

The riding stables were increased by two horses, but have since been weeded down to eighteen. Two Arabs were received over from the driving stables, and two Walers and two country-bredes were purchased. Three animals were given away in *Khilats* and one was transferred to the driving stables.

The cash expenditure on both stables was Rs. 33,050 being ten thousand rupees less than that of the previous year. The value of grain supplied was Rs. 8,341 against Rs. 6,062. This excess is due to the enhanced price of corn. There was thus a net saving of close upon eight thousand rupees.

The strain on the horses was greater than ever. As the Raja grows older outside visitors become more numerous and state entertainments increase. The resources of the stables were severely tried during the visits of the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief; but the strain was successfully met, and not a single animal went sick or lame. Carriages, horses and harness are well kept, and the drivers and scyces turn out in smart clothes looking neat and clean. In this respect Kapurthala holds its own against any State in the Punjab; and much is due to the interest taken in the Stables by Mr. A. R. Wood, the Raja's Tutor.

Hard work.

Health.

The animals generally had excellent health throughout the year, and there was no epidemic sickness.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. The author discusses the various civilizations that have flourished on the earth, and the progress of human knowledge and art. He also touches upon the political and social changes that have shaped the world as we know it today.

The second part of the book is a detailed account of the life and times of the great men of the world. The author describes the lives of the philosophers, the scientists, the artists, and the statesmen who have made their mark on the world. He tells us of their struggles, their triumphs, and their contributions to the world.

The third part of the book is a study of the various religions and philosophies that have been developed by man. The author examines the teachings of the different faiths, and compares them with each other. He also discusses the role of religion in the life of the individual and in the life of the nation.

The fourth part of the book is a study of the various forms of government that have been developed by man. The author discusses the principles of different forms of government, and compares them with each other. He also discusses the role of government in the life of the individual and in the life of the nation.

The fifth part of the book is a study of the various forms of art that have been developed by man. The author discusses the principles of different forms of art, and compares them with each other. He also discusses the role of art in the life of the individual and in the life of the nation.

The sixth part of the book is a study of the various forms of science that have been developed by man. The author discusses the principles of different forms of science, and compares them with each other. He also discusses the role of science in the life of the individual and in the life of the nation.

The seventh part of the book is a study of the various forms of literature that have been developed by man. The author discusses the principles of different forms of literature, and compares them with each other. He also discusses the role of literature in the life of the individual and in the life of the nation.

The eighth part of the book is a study of the various forms of music that have been developed by man. The author discusses the principles of different forms of music, and compares them with each other. He also discusses the role of music in the life of the individual and in the life of the nation.

The ninth part of the book is a study of the various forms of dance that have been developed by man. The author discusses the principles of different forms of dance, and compares them with each other. He also discusses the role of dance in the life of the individual and in the life of the nation.

The tenth part of the book is a study of the various forms of drama that have been developed by man. The author discusses the principles of different forms of drama, and compares them with each other. He also discusses the role of drama in the life of the individual and in the life of the nation.

CHAPTER XII.

THE OUDH ESTATES.

The Oudh Estate's returns cover the *Fasli* year ending 30th September last; but the Treasury accounts are brought down to the end of the *Bikramajit* year, namely 10th April. Kanwar Harnam Singh took leave of absence in April last, and did not resume his duties as Manager till 10th January. His work was performed in a very creditable manner by Lala Trilochan Dás, the Assistant Manager. I visited Baraich in August and again in January last. The estates are thriving and our income increases steadily year by year.

General.

The rain-fall was on the whole favourable, and the crops up to the average except in the *Doába* lands of Akaona which were injuriously affected by the overflow of the Singhia and Rabti rivers. Floods in the Gagra also did damage to some of our villages in the Bhitaoi and Bakaina Tahsils. Prices throughout the year ruled high, and grain exports were considerable. The Bengal and North-Western Railway now tapping the country between Nipalganj on the frontier and Dinápur, *viá* Baraich and Ghorakpur, is of immense advantage to the grain-growers south of the Nipal Terai, a tract hitherto shut out from the benefits of a foreign market for its surplus produce. In like manner our Dhorara Estate in the Lakhimpur District has recently been benefitted by the extension of the Lucknow-Sitapur Railway to within a few miles of our Tahsil Headquarters. The conditions of the Raja's estates in Oudh (covering 700 square miles, with a population of about 2,50,000 souls) have thus immensely improved within the last few years, and are now a very valuable adjunct to Kapurthala proper, yielding a gross income nearly equal to that of the hereditary possession in the Punjab.

The crops.

There was an increase of about 50,000 bigás under kharif crops, and a falling off in the rabi area of about 26,000 bigás. The figures for the two past years stand as follows:—

	<i>Spring.</i>	<i>Autumn.</i>
Fasli 1293	6,84,043	9,01,193
„ 1294	6,58,888	9,51,215

The gross income of the estates for the past five years is given below:—

	F. 1290.	F. 1291.	F. 1292.	F. 1293.	F. 1294.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Rents	7,63,771	77,19,83	8,02,984	8,17,820	8,22,202
Old balances recovered ...	53,059	32,471	29,478	22,944	19,101
Other income from land ...	24,003	26,103	24,912	25,591	25,168
Income from other sources.	18,687	17,391	21,433	21,056	26,270
Total Rs. ...	8,59,520	8,47,948	8,79,113	8,87,411	8,92,741

There was thus an increase of Rs. 5,330 over the figures of the previous year ; but in the demand there was an increase of Rs. 15,378 of which Rs. 12,543 land-rents. The uncollected balances of the year were Rs. 32,387, about Rs. 10,000 in excess of the previous year, representing 3.5 of the whole demand. There are still Rs. 1,18,400 outstanding as uncollected rents of previous years. Rs. 15,182 were written off during the year as irrecoverable, and Rs. 19,101 were credited on account of overdue rents realized. It is important to note that Rs. 2,72,200 have been written off as rents irrecoverable during the past seven years. The treatment of arrears is always a delicate matter. A good deal of the money is secured by bonds or decrees of the Courts which are being constantly time-barred. On the other hand, if a tenant be unduly pressed he simply bolts, leaving behind him the bare land, and there is often a difficulty in finding a successor. ~~many~~ many of the tenants are emigrants from other parts of Oudh or the North-West Provinces, having no feelings of attachment to the soil. A couple of bad harvests in succession disgusts them, and they go off in search of fresh fields,

usually neglecting to settle up for the rent before they take their departure. But this class of tenant is happily decreasing year by year, and it is now comparatively rare to see a man abandon his holding unless driven to it by dire necessity.

The actual expenditure, including the Government demand, and cash balances for the past three years is as follows:—

	S. 1942.	S. 1943.	S. 1944.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure ...	4,81,060	4,63,264	4,97,159
Balance ...	1,14,167	1,51,862	1,62,482

The unadjusted expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,853 as against Rs. 21,366 in the previous year. This reduction is creditable though it still compares badly with the figures at the Sadr (Rs. 2,996) upon a quadruple expenditure.

Rs. 4,76,060 were remitted to Kapurthala for incorporation with the general State balances. This amount represents the the clear profits the estates yielded in the past year.

The remittances in the four previous years were:—

S. 1940.	S. 1941.	S. 1942.	S. 1943.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,75,000	3,75,000	5,25,000	4,11,675

Rs. 31,407 are shown as outstanding advances, including loans to tenants for the purchase of grain; but not including a regular *tacavi* balance of Rs. 2,082. The items kept off the books in deposit have been reduced to Rs. 17,446—Rs. 25,911 stood to our credit in the Bank of Bengal at the end of the year.

Rs. 1,09,568 were paid away in salaries to the Oudh establishments: a slight increase over the amount for last year, owing to the acting allowances drawn by Lala Trilochan Dás in the Manager's absence. The Government land revenue demand and cesses amount to Rs. 2,32,370, and on Public Works there was an expenditure of Rs. 64,839. These are the main charges we have to meet.

179229

About 15,500 bigás of fresh land was taken into cultivation, mainly in the Ilaquás of Akaona and Dhorara. The Manager reports that only nine tenants were evicted for non-payment of rent, and he has ascertained that these persons did not emigrate but became sub-tenants on other portions of the Estate. This is very satisfactory. On the other hand 265 tenants (as against 101 in the previous year) are reported as having deserted, while 449 new tenants settled.

By river action we lost 7,940 bigás and gained 6,927 bigás. In the previous year our net gain was 3,850 bigás.

Settlement operations continue in the Akaona Estate. Ninety-nine villages had been completed, and five were being measured, at the end of the year. Cash rents are becoming popular with our tenants, and are decidedly more profitable to the State. The Settlement Staff was slightly increased, giving a proportionate increase in the out-turn of work. The measurements so far have resulted in an addition to the rent-roll of 4,609 bigás, yielding a rental of Rs. 7,673. The cost so far is under six per cent. on the increased demand.

In one hundred and ninety-one villages the rents are collected through our servants direct. These are known as *Khám Mouzas*. The system affords a check upon the exactions of the contractors through whom the rents are usually collected, and we secure information regarding the actual yield which of great value in fixing a fair rental. The collection charges averaged Re. 1-6-6 per cent., very much below the allowances made to contractors.

Considerable progress has been made in the planting of roadside trees during the year under review. Four new groves were planted by the management and fifteen by our tenants. When at Baraich in August last I abolished the post of Arboricultural Munserim and placed the tree planting operations in direct charge of

the Tahsildárs. This will, I believe, prove an effective arrangement. The charges for tree-planting have been now reduced to Rs. 4,362 per annum.

The Akaona Sal Forest, covering an area of about twenty-two square miles, is in charge of Mr. Townsend, the State Engineer. He works on an intelligent principle described in the reports of former years. The financial results are shown below :—

Fasli year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
1293	Rs. 6,142	Rs. 4,569	Rs. 1,573
1294	„ 9,453	„ 7,457	„ 1,996

In the expenditure, however, is not shown the land revenue demand payable to Government on the area under trees. Adding this, the account is about balanced. Therefore, by the maintenance of the forest, we are losing the rental we should receive for the land were it brought under the plough. It will be a matter for the Raja to consider when he comes of age, whether the forest should remain as a shelter for game or the land turned to more profitable account.

The two State schools at Baondi and Akaona are still maintained. No effort has yet been made to extend education, but I have asked the Manager to submit a scheme for establishing primary schools at the Head-quarters of our thirteen out-tahsils. The people in these parts have no natural longing for education as in the Punjab, and were it not for the children of the officials our existing schools at Baondi and Akaona, might almost be closed. At the former, with a large staff of masters and every possible artificial encouragement, the average attendance of pupils is only slightly over sixty; at Akaona seventy-one. The new admissions were fifty-four and thirty-five respectively, speaking badly for the continuity of study. Our expenditure on education was Rs. 3,434, excluding a Public Work's charge of Rs. 2,698 for a new school-house at Akaona. So far our efforts to spread education in Oudh have not proved successful; and, it may fairly be said, from no fault of Kanwar Harnam Singh who takes a warm interest in this work. It is only through his efforts that the two existing schools are as good as they are.

The State dispensary at Baondi has maintained its popularity, proving a boon to the villagers for miles round. I visited this institution in January last and found it in good order and well attended. The subject of vaccination is not alluded to by the Manager in his report for the year under review.

Medical.

There was an expenditure of Rs. 64,839 upon works as against Rs. 52,000 and Rs. 24,679 in the two previous years. The sanctioned Budget for the current year amounts to Rs. 52,560. The principle works were:—

	Rs.
Irrigation Wells	5,000
Roads	3,163
Bridges	15,975
Baraich Vakalat Extension	6,314
Sepoy Line Extension at Baraich	1,118
Manager's House at Baondi	5,132
Manager's Office at Baondi	3,003
Renovation of Buildings in the Badshahbagh, Lucknow	8,350
Indigo Vats in Dakaoli	1,731
Tahsil Office at Bilaora Bansu	2,285
School-house at Akaona	2,698
Verandah to the Akaona Tahsil	1,014
Repairs to Fyzabad Vakalat	1,298
Repairs to Assistant Manager's House at Baraich ...	1,000

Fifty-six irrigation wells were in hand during the year of which twenty-three were completed, at a cost averaging Rs. 536. Thirty-seven miles of new roads were constructed, as against seventy-eight in the previous ten years. Much remains to be done in the opening out of communications, especially in connection with Railway Stations. One main difficulty is the apathy of other Talukdars through whose property portions of the roads pass. The Manager has been asked to press this matter upon the attention of Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. Townsend, State Engineer, has in hand a large pontoon bridge to span the Rapti river. There will be ten pontoon piers with a wood super-

Bridges.

structure supported on rolled iron beams. Rupees 12,726 have been expended on the work up to date, and it is expected the bridge will be ready for traffic soon after the close of the coming rainy season. The levy of the tolls is in our hands. They are reported to have increased within the last ten years from Rs. 40 to Rs. 1,100 per annum, going up in proportion to the improved state of the Ferry and its approaches. Mr. Townsend anticipates a revenue of Rs. 2,000 when the pontoon bridge shall have been in working order a short period. A bridge of country boats has been found unsatisfactory, and those now in use will be moved higher up, to the Bahadarpur Ghat, on completion of the new bridge.

The Vakalat at Baraich was almost finished at the close of the year. It is a handsome building in red-
 Baraich Vaka-
 lat. faced brick, of quadrangular shape, situated in the middle of the town. The Vakil has his office and records here, and there are spare quarters for officials and others visiting Baraich upon State business.

It has been definitely decided to transfer the Manager's
 Buildings at
 Baondi. offices, now located at Baraich, to Baondi, which is the most important place in the Oudh estates. There already exist at Baondi, a handsome record office, a treasury, hospital, *farash-khana*, tahsil and sepoy quarters. These are built on three sides of a quadrangle covering a small space. Materials have been collected for the Manager's office, which is being built on the fourth face of the quadrangle, and when this is finished the whole series of buildings will form a post capable of being defended by a small number of men. The Manager's house will, it is hoped, be finished in the present year. A site near the quadrangle has been chosen and the materials collected.

The renovation of the old buildings in the Badshah-bagh at Lucknow, formerly a summer residence of the Oudh kings, received due attention in the year under review, and the work is being continued in the present year. The gardens and buildings are an ornamental feature in Lucknow, and they were acquired by the State at a figure much below their value on condition of maintenance.

A new School-house has been built at Akaona, the present building being considered unsafe; and a pucca tahsíl building is being erected at Bilaora Bansú in lieu of the mud huts in which business is now transacted. Various other smaller works are in hand or were finished during the year. I hope soon to be able to diminish the Public Works charges in the Oudh estates. Much has been done during the Raja's minority; and certainly no other Talukdár has acted up to his moral obligations in this respect as has the Raja of Kapurthala.

C. F. MASSY, MAJOR,
Superintendent.

KAPURTHALA :
10th May 1888.

Tabular Statement prescribed by Government showing General Statistics of the Kapurthala State for 1887-88.

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 Office.	Post Office.
Kapurthala	Raja-i-Rajgan.	Jagat Jit Singh.	15	11	620	253,000	Rs. 10,50,000	4	9	202	941	327	4	...	1	4	Kapurthala to Jullundur. Kapurthala to Kartárpur. Kapurthala to Subhanpur. Kapurthala to Sultanpur. Phagwára to Hushiárpur. Phagwára to Bangah. Phagwára to Hariabad. Dhilwan to G. T. road. The British Grand Trunk road intersects the State, and the Hushiárpur and Dasnah road passes through the Bhunga per-gana.	<i>Spring Crops.</i> Wheat, barley, gram, lucerne, lentils, tobacco, and melons. ——— <i>Autumn Crops.</i> Sngarcane, cotton, maize, rice, moth, and jowár (as fodder).

NOTE.--The figures in the above statement relate to the Kapurthala territory proper in the Jullundur Doáb of the Punjab. The Talukdar estates in Oudh (in the Districts of Baraich and Khiri) comprise 700 square miles; the population is 25,000, and the approximate gross revenue about ten lakhs of rupees. The principal agricultural products are rice, wheat, barley, gram, maize, pulses, oil-seeds and poppy.

KAPURTHALA :
10th May 1888.

Baraich

C. F. MASSY, MAJOR,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX.

