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Gazetteer

of the

Province of Sind

B Volume III

Sukkur District

30451

Under the orders of the Government of Bombay

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SUKKUR

DESCRIPTION

TABLES II-A, II-B AND III

CHAPTER I OF "A" VOLUME

The Sukkur District is situated between 27° 4' and 28° 22' North latitude and 68° 15' and 70° 12' East longitude and covers an area of 5606.15 square miles. It is very irregular in form and is divided by the river Indus into two unequal portions: On the north it is bounded by the Upper Sind Frontier District, the river separating the two Districts for a distance of twenty five miles and then the Begari canal, and by a detached portion of the Bahawalpur State; the same state bounds it on the north-east, Jesalmir on the south-east, the Khairpur State on the south-west, the Indus again intervening for about twenty-five miles, and the Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier Districts on the west. Three small detached portions of the District are enclosed by Khairpur territory south of the river and to the west of Rohri.

A large portion of the district, including all the Rohri taluka east of the Nara and as much of the Mirpur Mathelo taluka as lies east and south of the Dahar Canal, consists of hills of wind-blown sand, running in parallel rows from north-east to south-west. This is known as the Registan and is part of the great desert which continues into the Thar and Parkar District. A very little rain suffices to sustain a surprising amount of vegetation on the hills, consisting chiefly of shrubs, such as *Salvadora* (*Khobar*), on which camels feed, while the valleys are often moist enough to admit of cultivation and, when uncultivated, to yield luxuriant crops of rank grass. By the inhabitants the fodder of the desert is esteemed particularly nutritious and their opinion is supported by the fact that they send large numbers of cattle and camels for sale to Gujarat and other parts. The sub-soil is everywhere extraordinarily salt and there is consequently difficulty in obtaining water fit to drink. Some tracts are quite uninhabitable from this cause. The remainder of the district with the exception of the hills south of Rohri and the strip of barren *pat* that flanks them, is a level plain covered with alluvial loam, much of it very recently deposited, since the course of the Indus is particularly uncertain above Sukkur and is constantly eroding land on one bank and casting it up on the other. The irrigated land is very fertile. Where the land is not irrigated as in much of the Shikarpur taluka north of Shikarpur, it soon becomes overgrown with tamarisk, "*ak*" (*Calotropis procera*) and other characteristic vegetation.

There are no hills in the district except the low range on the northern extremity of which Sukkur and Rohri are built and which run southward from that point to the Khairpur boundary. They extend for some twenty-five miles into that

Hills.

state spreading out to a width of seventeen miles. Their greatest elevation is about 480 feet above mean sea level, or about 300 above the surrounding country. They are of nummulitic limestone and belong to the same group as the Khirthar range (see Geology, "A" volume) which they resemble in their rugged and barren aspect.

The Indus as already stated traverses the whole length of the district.

Rivers.

Above Sukkur its course changes from year to year. At Sukkur it passes through the gorge between that town and Rohri, the island of Bukkur bisecting the channel. This is one of the few fixed points of the river's course, and its gauge readings are reported on Bukkur island. The gauge was fixed there as long ago as 1848 and some facts in connection with it are of interest. In 1858 the Government of India had completed a series of accurate levelling in this part of India and from the benchmark which was fixed by the Great Trigonometrical Survey party at Mari near Shikarpur, a connection was made with the gauge and the levellers found its zero to be 183·84 feet above Karachi mean sea level. But in 1905 the Survey Department again visited Sind and made a direct connection with this gauge, when it was found that hitherto a slightly erroneous value had been accepted and it was determined then that the true value was 184·44 feet above Karachi mean sea level. The gauge is close to the up-stream extremity of Bukkur island and is fixed in a well which is pierced with holes and thus has a free connection with the river. Situated in the narrow neck through which the river here passes there is a very considerable surging or "breathing" of the water surface when the flood is high. This swinging sometimes amounts to as much as three feet. The reading for each particular day is taken at eight o'clock in the morning and the level reached by the water at the top of its "breathing" is taken as that to be recorded. The gauge in this constricted part of the river is far from being in an ideal position, but since it is such an old established one the continuity of river height observations there is desirable for comparison. A gauge which gives relatively more satisfactory river flood heights has been established since 1898 at Din Belo island opposite Sukkur, but at a place where the construction of the river is not abnormal as it is at Bukkur.

The maximum reading recorded in recent years was 17·4 feet on August 3rd, 1914. The maximum on record was 17·9 feet on August 29th, 1897.

The only other river of the district is the Eastern Nara. It is a river in the sense that it carries off the Indus flood waters, whilst its supply channel which takes off just above Rohri ensures it a regular flow. The Nara flows into the Thar and Parkar District, and from it the Jamrao and Mithrao Canals derive their supply.

Up to about sixty years ago the district depended for its productiveness

Floods.

upon the annual inundation, which came in the form of floods leaving the Indus at different points and following the lines of lowest level and submerging all depressed lands. These floods were known as *lets* and distinguished by different names. The principal *let* on the western side was the Muhromari, which breached the right bank of the river near the town of that

name, while on the eastern side the heaviest came over the Bahawalpur boundary on the north. When the river rose higher than usual these floods were calamitous, as in 1863-64, when the Muhromari flood partially ruined several flourishing villages and converted a large tract of country into a jungle, with only patches here and there of rabi cultivation. On the right bank they have for many years been stopped by a complete system of substantial bunds, whilst on the left bank a flood diversion bund has only recently been completed. This takes off from the railway line near Mando Dairo station and runs south-east to the sand hills for some thirty miles. The floods used to enter the Nara supply channel at the 12th mile, and produce much silt; the new bund is intended to divert them and to cause them to discharge into the Nara at the 30th mile.

The constantly changing course of the river has caused portions of the Upper Sind Frontier District to be on the left bank at the present time. A definite plan of demarcating the boundaries of the district and those of the Upper Sind Frontier and Bahawalpur State is under consideration.

The climate of Sukkur is that which prevails throughout Upper Sind.

Climate. There are two well defined seasons, the hot and the cold. The former may be said to begin at any time

after the middle of March, the latter after the middle of October. The statistics given in tables 3 show that the temperature rarely exceeds 120 in May, June and July and to this extent Sukkur is cooler than Jacobabad. Although, being situated on limestone hills, it is exposed to a fierce radiation in the afternoon, it derives some benefit from its proximity to the river, as it is seldom that a breeze does not arise at night, and render sleep comparatively easy. It is this circumstance that makes Sukkur the least intolerable place of residence in Upper Sind. The dust-storms, which are common in these parts, include Sukkur in their course. The figures given in table 3 of the cold-weather temperature are probably inaccurate, as there are usually a few days in every year in which frost occurs. The weather in December, January and February is ordinarily cold and bracing. The average rainfall at Sukkur on a basis of ten years is put down at 2.36 inches, the highest rainfall in the past ten years was 7.46 inches and the lowest 7.6 cents. July and August are the months in which most rain falls, but it may be expected with more certainty in January, February and March. September, October and November are the most rainless months.

POPULATION

TABLES I, IV, V AND VI

CHAPTER IV OF "A" VOLUME

According to the Census of 1921 the population of the District was 310,292 of which number 358,396 or about 72 per cent. were Mussalmans; 168,031, or about 29 per cent., Hindus, and the remainder Christians and others.

The present Sukkur District formed part of the old Shikarpur District, from which seven talukas, Ratodero, Larkana, Kambar, Labdarya, Mehar, Nasirabad (i.e., Warah) and Kakar were taken to form part of the new District of Larkana in 1901. Deducting the population of these talukas from the figures of previous censuses, we get the population of the present area on those occasions as shown in the margin. The increase in the 49 years from 1872 to 1921 was 130,759 or over 34 per cent. During the last decade the population has decreased by 63,621. The decrease is attributed to the influenza epidemic of 1918.

The number of females to every thousand males in the District, as revealed by the Census of 1921, is shown below under four heads.

Total population	Home born population	Mussalmans	Hindus
804	826	789	856

There is a falling off compared with the figures of the 1911 census when 834 females were enumerated for every thousand males. The disparity, as in every district in Sind, is large. It can be partially explained by the large number of male immigrants from Baluchistan, the Punjab and Rajputana, who come in search for work and leave their families behind them. The disparity is naturally most marked in the town of Sukkur, where at the census there were 17,051 females to 25,708 males. The figures for Shikarpur are not so striking, as a contrary tendency is at work there, i.e., the men go to other countries on business and leave their families at home.

The area of the District is 5,606 square miles, and the population works out to 91 per mile or 83 per mile if the town of Sukkur be excluded. The taluka of Ghotki, with 121 per mile, contains the most densely populated rural tract, though the Sukkur and Garhi Yasin Talukas show higher figures because they contain Municipal towns. The desert taluka of Mirpur Mathelo has only 24 inhabitants to the mile. The proportion of the population concentrated

in the towns was 23 per cent. in 1921. In 1891, 1901 and 1911 it was 15, 19 and 20 per cent. respectively.

The number of persons born elsewhere who were found in the district in 1911 is indicated in the margin.

Migration.	
Khairpur State.	4,135
Larkana ..	3,978
Karachi ..	3,717
Hyderabad ..	1,298
Upper Sind	
Frontier ..	6,522
Total ..	19,680

According to the census of 1911 the number of immigrants was 41,816 so that there has been a substantial decrease. Inasmuch as these immigrants are not in every case permanent inhabitants of the district, but have only come for temporary work, the difference in the figures does not lend itself to close analysis. For the most part the immigrants are common labourers in search of work. The Railway workshops at Sukkur and Rohri also provide employment for hundreds of men who are natives of places outside the district.

The proportion of Hindus is greater than in any other district except Thar and Parkar and Hyderabad. This is accounted for by the number of banyas in Sukkur and Shikarpur, the Punjabi artisans in Sukkur and other places, and the large proportion of Hindus in the desert talukas, which border on Rajputana. The classification of Hindus in table 6 calls for no comment.

The chief feature of the Muhammadan classification is that separate entries are allotted to the Jatols and the Mahars and that the proportion of persons calling themselves Arabs is large. The Jatols are one of the six original Balooch tribes, and nearly one-third of their number in Sind is found in this district. They occupy a more or less compact stretch of country, and their present chief is Khan Bahadur Imambakhsh Khan Fateh Khan of Napierabad in Shikarpur Taluka.

Some account of the Mahars and Dahars has been given in chapter 4 of the "A" Volume. This may be supplemented by an extract from a note prepared by Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S., and published in the census report of 1911. "The feudal system among the non-Balooch tribes has broken down to a great extent. Many tribesmen do not know who their chief is, or if they do know have only a sentimental regard for him. It survives to a considerable extent in the extreme south-west and the extreme north-east. In the latter every village is the Zamindari or manor of some lord who usually takes a quit rent from all land holders in it. The chiefs of the Suryadashi Rajput tribes Dahar and Dhareja still bear the title of Jam and are much respected. Their authority is not only over their own tribesmen who are zamindars themselves, but over all tribes.

The most striking instance is that of the Mahars in Mirpur Mathelo and the desert. These tribesmen are mostly small land owners and might have become Khatedars at the Settlement, but they preferred to be registered as tenants of their chief, the Khan, trusting him not to raise the light quit-rent which they pay. The name of Mahar suggests a connection with the low caste aboriginals of the Maratha country. But their customs and physique point to a high origin, and they are quite as tall and fair as their Balooch neighbours. They live on and even within the borders of Jaisalmer and are possibly of Rajput stock, though a connection with the 'Mihir' or the white Huns is also suggested."

The present representative of the Mahars is Muhammad Balhsh walad Haji Khan, who lives at Khangarh in Mirpur Mathelo Taluka. The Dahars are represented by Jam Bhambo Khan *alias* Jam Fateh Muhammad Khan, son of Jam Khan Muhammad Khan of Ubauro. He has zamindari rights over nearly three-fourths of Ubauro Taluka, and levies as zamindari twelve to sixteen seers of grain per acre.

Among other Mussalmans in the district the Saiyids stand out prominent. Sukkur, Bukkur and Rohri became at a very early date the principal seats of those families of Saiyids whom the successive waves of Tartar invasion drove from their homes to seek a refuge in Sind and the Punjab, where they exercised such a powerful influence for good and evil. They were feared by the rulers of every dynasty, who protected and endowed them. Some of them were men of profound learning according to the standard of their time and they made Sukkur, as has elsewhere been, said a university in Sind. The most important families were the Masumi, Mirki, Razwi and Lakiari.

The Masumi Saiyids take their name from Mir Muhammad Masum, whose father came to Sind in the train of the Emperor Baber and settled at Sukkur, and who himself became a prince and a ruler among the people, wrote books and built the Minaret to his name which still stands sentinel over Sukkur. There are said to be about a hundred Masumi Saiyids now, male and female, living in and about Old Sukkur. They are Sunis. There are some also at Shikarpur and Sehwan.

The Mirki Saiyids are descended from Amir Mirak Shah Ba Yazid Hussaini, a native of Puran in Hirat, who came to Sind in A.H. 928 (A.D. 1521) with Mirza Shah Hussein Argun, son of Shah Beg Argun, who may have met him at the court of Baber. He was appointed Governor of Bukkur, but after a time left the post to his son and went to Kandahar, where he died. His son was the Saiyid Abdul Baki Purani whose tomb is mentioned below in the description of Sukkur. There are said to be about fifty male members of this family of Saiyids at the present day in the district, and many of them hold land. Some of them are Sunis, but the majority are Shias. There are Mirki Saiyids also at Tatta descended from a brother of Amir Mirak Shah, who obtained a post of authority in that town.

The Razwi Saiyids trace their descent from Amir Muhammad Maki, who came to Sind in the year A.D. 1260 and settled first at Bukkur. They moved afterwards to Rohri, where many have remained, but they are found at several places also in the Hyderabad District. They are Shias. Several of those at Rohri and one at Bukkur are khairatdars drawing revenue from lands on *sanads* granted in the days of the Emperor Aurazeb.

The ancestor of the Lakiari Saiyids, Saidali Madani, immigrated according to one account from the Turkestan or Arabia in the ninth century and settled at Lakhi where his posterity remained and attained to wealth and influence, but a branch migrated to the Khairpur State of which a scion became the Pir of Kungri, whose story has already been

told in connection with the Hursin chapter 10 of the "A" Volume. The Present Pagaro Pir, is Sayed Pir Sabghet Allahshah.

The number of Pathans in the district is considerable. They are chiefly settled in the Shikarpur and Garhi Yasin Talukas. Their chief representative is Khan Bahadur Jan Muhammad wala Khan Bahadur Shah Passand Khan of Kot Sultan. Others, who are pattadars, are mentioned below. They are conspicuous for the interest which they take in horses and in horsebreeding.

Pensioners.

The following political pensioners of the ruling house of Khairpur are resident in the district.

1. Mir Fatch Khan wala Ali Hussein Khan who draws a pension of Rs. 800 per mensem. He lives at Tando Ahabad in Rohri Taluka.

2. Mir Sohrab Khan wala Mir Rustam Khan who draws a pension of Rs. 1,300 per mensem. He lives at Januji in Rohri Taluka.

3. Mir Ghulam Murtaza Khan Mir Shah Muhammad of Bahauja in the Rohri Taluka. Besides a pension of Rs. 500 per mensem he has about 8,000 acres of land on reduced assessment for his lifetime.

There are many other political pensioners living in the district who draw sums of varying amounts.

Jagirdars.

The following are jagirdars of the First Class and of the four great Talpur families.

1. Pir Vilajt Shah wala Pir Ganj Bakhsh of Kadirpur in Ghotki Taluka. This family was settled in Uch in Bahawalpur territory and was held in great repute for sanctity. Some years after the conquest it was shown that they had been in possession of the jagir of Kadirpur certainly from the time of the Kalhoras. The jagir was therefore ranked as First Class and a sanad granted which secured to the jagirdar and his lineal heirs male the whole of the deh of Kadirpur.

2. Mir Muhammad Khan wala Mir Ghulam Hyder Khan. This Jagirdar belongs to one of the four great Talpur families. Mir Ghulam Hyder Khan, his great grandfather, was in fact a brother of the ruler of Khairpur, Mir Rustam, and a half brother of Mir Ali Murad. The latter on attaining power deprived him of several large jagirs, but on the resumption of the country from Mir Ali Murad in 1852 the Jagirdar was confirmed in all the lands of which he was found in actual possession, with the usual condition that on his death one-third should be resumed and the remainder regranted hereditarily and free of assessment. His holdings were found afterwards to be much larger than had at first been estimated, and the regrantable area was finally entered in his sanad at 84,807 bigahs. The land is in the Shikarpur, Garhi Yasin and Rohri Talukas, whilst he also possesses a small jagir at Vakro in the Jacobabad Taluka. The Jagirdar's residence is at Rohri.

3. Mir Mehar Hussein Khan wala Mir Muhammad Bakar Khan. This jagirdar is a second cousin of the last and his case is almost the same. His sanad secures him 13,300 bigahs in perpetuity in the Rohri Taluka.

The pattadars constitute a class of landed gentry which is peculiar to this district. The nature and origin of this form of alienation of revenue has been explained in Chapter 2 of the "A" Volume. The Pattadars were usually proteges of the Afghan rulers and therefore Afghans or Pathans themselves. Examples are: Khan Sahib Saifuldin Khan, Abdul Karim Khan, Pathan of Kot Sultan, and Khan Sahib Dur Muhammad walad Abdul Majid Barakzai of Garhi Yasin.

AGRICULTURE

TABLES VII, VIII AND XIII

CHAPTER V IN "A" VOLUME

The variations in the area for which statistics are available (table 7) are due to the results of survey operations. The "other" shown under "not available for cultivation" consists of (1) uncultivable lands, comprising hilly tracts, sandy lands, and saline tracts; (2) lands set apart for special purposes, viz., for Government and Municipal buildings, parade and camping grounds, etc.; (3) lands set apart for public purposes, viz., for burial grounds, roads, railways, munsafirkhanas, etc., and (4) land eroded by the river Indus.

The general character of the district has already been described. Extensive patches of salt land known as *kalār* are frequently met with especially in the northern portion. The desert portion of the Rohri Division, the Registan, is very extensive and is covered with sandhills which are bold in outline and often fairly wooded. Cultivation there is precarious. The rest of the district is cultivated wherever water facilities exist for the purpose.

Shikarpur Division consists of Sukkur, Shikarpur and Garhi Yasin Talukas.

Sukkur.—The eastern boundary of this Taluka is formed by the river and is covered with forests. It was formerly subject to repeated floods from the Indus, but is now sufficiently protected by the bunds. Irrigation is carried on both from the river Indus and Government canals, the chief ones of which are the Sind and the Sukkur. About 95 per cent. of the cultivation is by flow and the rest by lift.

Shikarpur consists of a narrow tract of land divisible into three horizontal zones, the upper of which is irrigated by the Begari canal, and the middle by the Choi canal and the lower by the Sind canal. About 90 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow. Large tracts to the west and north-west, including the Kot Sultan forests, are very imperfectly irrigated.

Garhi Yasin.—The northern portion, lying between Taluka Shikarpur and the Shikarpur-Garhi Khairo Road, is comparatively high and dry, but the central and southern parts are fertile. The taluka is watered by the Sind and the Sukkur canals. About 86 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

The Rohri Division consists of the talukas of Rohri, Ghotki and Pano Akil.

Rohri.—The Nara divides this Taluka into "Sind" and the Registan. The Sind portion is cultivated from the Nara Supply Channel and a few small canals, while the Registan entirely depends for its cultivation on rain. About 74 per cent. of the area irrigated by canals is under flow.

Ghotki.—The Taluka consists of a narrow tract of country situated along the course of the Indus. The general level of the ground is low and the whole taluka is traversed by depressions caused by the vagaries

of the river. It is partly watered by the Government canals, Landli, Mahesro and Dengro. The kaohas are irrigated direct by the river and produce luxuriant wheat crops. Eighty-three per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

Pano Akil.—Part of this taluka is a waste. The remainder is akin to Ghotki Taluka. It is watered by the Kotai and Janib canals. About 80 per cent. of cultivation is under flow.

Ubauro Division consists of Mirpur Mathelo and Ubauro Talukas.

Mirpur Mathelo.—Much of the land is composed of sandhills and desert. The country in former years was traversed by the Bahawalpur and Raharki floods which came from Ubauro Taluka, but since they have been checked, the Mahi Wah system of canals has been constructed and irrigates the taluka. Sixty-one per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

Ubauro, like Mirpur Mathelo, was formerly fertilised by the two floods, but is now under systematic canal irrigation. The principal canals are the Mahi, Dahar, Maharo and Sehar. Only 35 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

The soils of the three divisions do not differ from one another, since geologically the district is uniform. The main soils are:—

Kahrathi—Suitable for rice crops.

Dassar—Suitable for Juari, Bajri and Sesame.

Latiari—Suitable for wheat, chickling vetch and jambho.

Warasi—Suitable for Juari, Bajri and Sesame.

Paki—Suitable for all crops.

Juari.—Juari, the staple food crop of the District, is grown in every taluka. Two varieties, white and red, are cultivated. The names of the best known white sorts are *Alakh*, *Kodiri*, *Baghdar*, *Junpuri* and *Sauero* and of the red *Ratol* and *Tori*. Juari is being slowly supplanted by rice. The figures in table 7 show that the area cultivated in 1921 was smaller than that of 1911.

Rice.—Rice is chiefly grown in Garhi Yasin Taluka, though the area under it is steadily increasing in the other two talukas of the Shikarpur division. In the other two divisions conditions are not favourable for its cultivation. White varieties only are grown in the district, the most common sorts being *Sugdasi* and *Sathria*.

Bajri.—Bajri is not so extensively grown as Juari and is not regarded as so valuable a crop, though its cultivation requires less water. It is largely cultivated in the sandy portions of Mirpur Taluka.

Sesame.—Sesame is grown in every taluka, but the area is inconsiderable.

Wheat.—Wheat is grown in every taluka either in lands submerged by the spill of the river or of a canal (*satibi*), or on lands which have been given a flooding by wheel irrigation towards the end of the inundation (*boni*).

Principal Crops. Bahi

These methods are also supplemented by winter irrigation obtained by means of a wheel erected on a well (chahi irrigation), or on the river or lake (dhako irrigation). White varieties only are grown known as Thori, Gaj and Kalmi.

Chickling Vetch is largely grown in Garhi Yasin, Shikarpur, Rohri and Ghotki Talukas. Elsewhere the area cultivated is small.

Gram is chiefly grown in the Shikarpur Division.

Rape and Jambho.—The area cultivated with Rape is not large in any taluka, but Jambho is grown to a considerable extent in Shikarpur, Garhi Yasin, Rohri and Mirpur.

Tobacco.—The cultivation of tobacco is small and is distributed in every taluka of the district.

Vegetables.—The indigenous vegetables in common use are enumerated in the article on Botany ("A" Volume). They are cultivated in all talukas. European vegetables of various kinds are grown during the cold season in the Municipal and Local Fund gardens.

Fruit Trees.—Fruit gardens are chiefly found at Shikarpur and Rohri. Mangoes, pomegranates, limes, plantains, figs and apples are common in the gardens of these towns. The date palm flourishes at Rohri and Sukkur and along the banks of the river.

IRRIGATION

TABLES IX. AND X.

CHAPTER VI OF "A" VOLUME

The irrigational system cannot be treated by revenue districts, as these do not correspond with the districts into which Sind is divided by the Irrigation department. Figures relating to all canals of which any portion enters the Sukkur district will be found in table X, and for a full account of these the "A" Volume may be consulted. Of the projects for improving the canals in the Rohri and Mirpur Divisions mentioned therein that in connection with the Mahi Wahi is the only one that has been taken in hand. A branch of the Begari, known as the Choi, was completed in 1916, taking off at the sixth mile and irrigating the middle portion of Shikarpur taluka. It is nearly twenty-six miles in length and was constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,41,350.

The head works for a new irrigation system—the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme—designed to irrigate the Central two-thirds of Sind with a controlled, assured and perennial supply in place of the existing inundation supply depending on the vagaries of the river, are in course of construction three miles below Sukkur. These consist of (1) a barrage across the Indus, (2) seven Canal head regulators to feed the seven new Canals on both banks, and (3) two guide banks one on either side of and above the Barrage.

The Barrage proper comprises a masonry floor nearly a mile wide with its top at R. L. 176 which is lower than the average bed level of the river. It is founded on the sand of the river bed and protected by aprons of concrete blocks (each 10' x 5' x 3') and stone pitching and by curtains of steel sheet piling driven below the floor. On this floor, will be stout masonry piers 60' apart supporting side by side two separate masonry arched bridges. The down-stream bridge, which is at a lower level carries a roadway (16' wide) and foot-paths and will thus connect the towns of Sukkur and Rohri for all traffic uninterruptedly night and day. The upstream bridge will carry platforms for operating by means of electrically driven machinery the steel gates of the Barrage. These gates each weigh about 50 tons. The gates when in use will head up water to about 18' 5" above the floor level. This depth will correspond to a reading on Sukkur gauge of 10 feet and will permit of the new Canals flowing with Full Supply. When the river rises above that reading, no heading up will be necessary and the gates could be raised clear of the water in the river thus presenting no obstruction to the river in flood.

The Canal head regulators consist of 51 openings of 25' spans for all the seven Canals taking off above the Barrage.

The Guide banks extend two to three miles upstream of the Barrage and are designed to conserve the present regular channel of the river and also to contain the highest estimated floods.

The cost of all the above works is estimated at about 6 crores.

The seven new Canals three on the right bank and four on the left bank will command about 8 million acres of land 75 per cent. of which will be cultivated annually when the system *fully* develops yielding crops of the aggregate value of 45 crores of rupees. The total discharge of these Canals will be about 46,000 cusecs and their length including branches and distributaries will be over 5,000 miles. The three Canals on the right bank, namely (1) North Western Perennial Canal, (2) Central Rice Canal, and (3) the South-East Perennial now designated the Dadu Canal will cost about 6.2 crores of rupees.

The four Canals on the left Bank (1) Eastern Nara, (2) Khairpur Feeder East, (3) Rohri Canal, (4) Khairpur Feeder West, will cost about 6.5 crores.

The two Khairpur Feeders are solely for irrigation in the Khairpur State and are being constructed at the cost of the British Government since the New Rohri Canal would cut off the present sources of inundation supply to the main Canals of that State.

ECONOMIC

TABLES XI AND XII

CHAPTER VII OF "A" VOLUME

There is nothing to add, on this subject, to what has been said in the "A" Volume. The wages of labour are for the most part the same as in the adjoining Districts. Food grains are on the average as cheap as in other Districts, and the price of wheat and rice is as low as it is anywhere else in Sind.

TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS

CHAPTER VIII OF "A" VOLUME

Statistics of the trade of the district do not exist. The Railway returns

Trade.

are not compiled with reference to the revenue divisions of the country and traffic by road and the river is not registered at all except in a limited

degree in Municipal towns. But something may be learned of the movements of the principal commodities from both classes of returns. Sukkur situated on the Indus and at the junction of railways from four directions gathers up the trade of the country in a measure to which no other town in Sind except Karachi furnishes a parallel, and the railway returns show that wheat preponderates over every other commodity in its transactions. In the year 1921-22 no less than 357,891 maunds of this grain were despatched from Sukkur. Of this amount 192,515 maunds were imported by Railway. The great bulk of the crop comes into the town either by the river or by road. Of that which comes by the former route it is impossible to say how much comes from outside Sind, i.e., from Bahawalpur and the Punjab. In regard to the road-borne traffic it must be remembered that Sukkur is the natural market for Upper Sind, and that most of the wheat grown in the Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts finds its way to Sukkur where the Karachi wheat firms have their agencies. Timber is also exported from Sukkur. No imports by rail are recorded. Here again the bulk comes in by river, *deodar* being floated down in large quantities from the Punjab. A considerable quantity is required in Sukkur itself for boat building. The imports and exports of other commodities more or less balance one another, and sugar, the imports and exports of which for the same year were respectively 298,266 and 112,960 tons. The differences represent the local consumption. The import of cotton is also in excess of the export. It will thus be seen that wheat is the mainstay of the Sukkur trade, and that so long as river and road transport can compete with the railway, the greater part of the wheat crop of the surrounding country must pass through the town.

The trade of Shikarpur, once much more important than that of Sukkur, has dwindled away. A very few camel caravans, bringing dried fruits, pass through the town. The local grain is despatched by rail, principally rice, of which 10,763 tons were sent away in the year 1915-16 and other grains to the extent of 36,952 tons. How much of this goes up to the Punjab, or down to Karachi, or disperses itself through Sind, is not recorded. To this day however Shikarpur keeps a hold on its old trade in silks and precious stones, especially the latter. No good reason can be assigned for this, except perhaps that the men who best understand the business are to be found in the town. It is certain that pearls from the Persian Gulf, rubies from Burma and other gems of all kinds are sold at Shikarpur and that their reputation for quality and cheapness is not undeserved.

Little need be added here about the industries of the district beyond what has already been said in Chapter 8 of the "A" Volume. There is a large up-to-date flour mill at

Industries.

Shikarpur, known as the Century Flour Mills. There are 33 other factories in the district, the bulk of which are engaged in rice husking. Oil pressing is carried on extensively at Garhi Yasin and at Bagarji near Sukkur. There is a silk factory at Rohri.

A large Military Dairy was established at Ruk in 1910 for the purpose of supplying the Quetta garrison. It is divided into two parts, and comprises in all 1,355 acres. The dairy has now been closed but the farm is still being maintained.

The communications of the district are good. The railway traverses it from Reti at one end to Madeji at the other, crossing the Indus from Rohri to Sukkur by the Lansdowne Bridge. The line from Ruk northwards passes through Shikarpur. The railway, the bridge and the navigation of the Indus have all been dealt with in the "A" Volume.

The following are the principal main roads:—

- (1) Trunk road on the left bank of the river Indus from Karachi to Multan, which enters the district at Pir Sabro, a village near the north-west boundary of the Rohri Taluka, situated at a distance of about four miles from Rohri.
- (2) Another trunk road from Karachi to Multan on the right bank of the Indus, entering the district at Madeji at a distance of 26 miles from Sukkur, on the southern boundary of Garhi Yasin Taluka.
- (3) Trunk road from Jacobabad to Sukkur which enters the district at the Begari Canal two and half miles north of Humayun village in Shikarpur Taluka.

The following are the stages on the first road:—

Stage	Distance	Character of Road	Remarks
	Miles		
From Pir Sabro to Rohri.		....	Pir Sabro a small village possessing no convenience.
Rohri	4	....	Rohri, headquarters of Rohri Taluka, on the Indus contains a District Bungalow, Mussirkhana, Camping ground and sweet wells. The ruins of Aror lie three miles from the road to the east of Rohri.
Kasmpur ..	10	Crosses the Nara Supply Channel by a masonry bridge.	A small village on the Janibwah. Contains a Public Works Department Bungalow on the Kasmpur, Band from which Sargi Railway Station is two miles distant.

Stage	Distance	Character of Road	Remarks
	Miles		
Pano Akil ..	84		Headquarter town of Pano Akil Taluka. Possesses a District Bungalow and sweet wells. Is near the Railway Station.
Dadlot ..	3		A small village about a mile west of Mahesar Railway station. Possesses a Musafirkhana. It is situated on the Mahesar Canal and a mile further along the canal upstream is a Public Works Department Bungalow.
Ghotki ..	11½	There are bridges over the canals that cross the road, but none over the Dhoros. The road is in parts sandy and heavy.	Headquarters of Ghotki Taluka. Possesses a District Bungalow, Public Works Department Bungalow, and Musafirkhana, sweet wells, and a spacious and shady camping ground. Situated about half a mile north of the road. Has a Public Works Department Bungalow on the Lundi Canal.
Sarhad ..	7½		Headquarter town of Ubauro Taluka, containing a District Bungalow, Musafirkhana and Camping ground.
Ubauro ..	20		A small village on the Shehar Canal. Two miles above this village along the Canal is a Public Works Department Bungalow.
Kama Shahid ..	6½		

From Kama Shahid the road runs for about two miles eastwards in British territory and then enters the Bahawalpur State.

Branch roads run from Sarhad to Mirpur Mathelo (8 miles); and from Ubauro to Khairpur Daharki Railway station (9 miles) and onwards to Rati (12 miles). The ruins of Vijayot lie about two miles to the south of Rati Railway station.

The trunk road on the right bank of the river passes through unimportant villages between Madeji and Sukkur. At Sukkur it crosses the river and joins the trunk road on the left bank.

The trunk road from Jacobabad to Sukkur passes the villages of Humayun and Kot Sultan and reaches Shikarpur (15½ miles). From Shikarpur it proceeds *via* Lakhi to Sukkur (24 miles).

Another important road from Shikarpur goes south-west to Garhi Yasin (8 miles) then to Drakhan (10 miles) and then to Ratodero in Larkana District (6 miles). Other roads from Shikarpur go west to Garhi Khairo, north-west to Jagan and to Jacobabad Taluka, north-east to the Begari Canal and to Thul Taluka, and east to Khairpur.

All the more important villages of the districts are connected by roads. Outside the large towns the roads are all unmetalled.

There are numerous ferries crossing the river Indus at different places
in the Rohri, Pano Akil, Ghotki and Ubauro-
Talukas.

The control of the ferries has been transferred to the local bodies concerned with effect from 1st August 1925.

REVENUE

TABLES XIV, XV, XVII-A AND B, XXIII, XXIV, XXV,
XXVI-A AND B

CHAPTER IX OF "A" VOLUME

Table XV gives very complete figures of the rates of assessment payable under the current settlement in each Taluka. They call for no comment, as the settlements are all normal ones. The figures of revenue given in table XXII-A are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding tables. The head "other items" includes opium and other sources of provincial revenue described in the "A" Volume and also that which is derived from the Fisheries in the District. An account of the fresh water fish and Fisheries of Sind has found a place in Chapter II of the "A" Volume. Forest revenue is excluded from Table XXII-A and shown separately in Table XIV.

JUSTICE

TABLES XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX AND XXI

CHAPTER X OF "A" VOLUME

The following courts exist in the district for the administration of Criminal and Civil Criminal and Civil Justice. The jurisdiction of each Court is specified.

Name of Court	Jurisdiction
Court of Session and District Court, Sukkur	Districts of Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier.
Court of the Additional Sessions Judge and Joint Judge, Sukkur.	Do. do.
Court of the District Magistrate, Sukkur	Sukkur District.
" " Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Shikarpur.	Shikarpur Division.
" " " " Rohri	Rohri Division.
" " " " Ubauro	Ubauro Division.
" " City Magistrate, Sukkur	Sukkur Municipality.
" " " " Shikarpur	Shikarpur Municipality.
" " Resident Magistrate, Rohri	Rohri Division.
Eight courts of Mukhtiarkars and Magistrates one in each Taluka.	Within Taluka limits.
" " Head Munshis and Magistrates one in each Taluka.	Do.
Subordinate Civil Court, Sukkur	The town and a portion of Sukkur Taluka.
" " " " Rohri	Rohri and Mirpur Divisions.
" " " " Shikarpur	The remaining portion of Sukkur Talukas, Shikarpur and Garhi Yasin Talukas.

Previous to 1913 the District and Sessions Judge also included the Larkana District in his jurisdiction. In that year a separate court for that district was created.

The District Magistrate is by law a Magistrate of the First Class. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates, the City Magistrates and the Resident Magistrates are in practice always so. The Mukhtiarkars are either Magistrates of the First or Second Class, and the Head Munshis are usually of the Third Class.

The number of Honorary Magistrates and their powers vary.

There are six registration sub-districts with offices at Shikarpur, Registration, Sukkur, Rohri, Ghotki, Garhi Yasin and Mirpur Mathelo.

There are in the district a District Prison at Sukkur, a special prison at Shikarpur, seven third class subsidiary Jails, Jails, one at each Taluka headquarters except Sukkur, and fifteen police lock-ups. The jail at Sukkur takes prisoners from the three Upper Sind Districts and was opened in 1906. It has accommodation for 360 males and 20 females and occupies an area of six acres. Its cost was Rs. 2,74,843.

The district prison was previously at Shikarpur. This building is a somewhat picturesque structure, one account of its origin being that it was a fort built by the Afghans before Shikarpur came into the possession of the Talpurs. The walls were constructed on a curious plan and consisted of two slanting tiles of kaucha bricks with a basement of about eight feet and the intervening space packed with loose sand. It was modified to suit the purpose of a prison in 1847 at a cost of some Rs. 10,000, but the chief characteristics of the original building have remained, though in the course of some extensions carried out in 1864, the south wall of the fort was broken down and thrown further back. As a District prison it became too small and was reported to be unhealthy; It was therefore closed when the new prison at Sukkur was ready. It was opened again in 1910 as a special prison for the reception of persons sentenced to not more than six months' imprisonment in the Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier and Larkana districts. An excellent garden is attached to it.

This prison was reduced to the status of a Third Class Subsidiary Jail in May 1922. It has again been raised to the status of a Special Prison in June 1926.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL

TABLES XXVII A AND B

The District Local Board is composed of 8 nominated and 24 elected members. The former include three Assistant and Deputy Collectors of the Sukkur District and Executive Engineer, Shikarpur Canals. The elected members consist of 19 from Muhammadan and 5 from General constituency. President of the District Local Board was elected by the District Local Board Members. The composition of the Taluka Local Boards is exhibited below :—

Taluka Local Board	Nominated Members	Elected Members from Muhammadan Constituency	Elected Members from General Constituency	Total
Sukkur ..	4	8	4	16
Shikarpur ..	4	10	2	16
Garhi Yasin ..	4	0	3	10
Bohri ..	8	4	4	16
	(Includes 4 nominated under section 18 (3) of the Local Board Act.)			
Paro Akil ..	4	9	3	16
Ghotki ..	4	9	3	16
Mirpur Mathelo ..	4	9	3	16
Ubauro ..	4	9	3	16
	36	67	25	128

The President of the Taluka Local Boards is elected by each Taluka Local Board.

The District Local Board as well as each Taluka Local Board have appointed a standing committee to conduct the business of the Local Board.

The tables give details of the revenue and expenditure of the Boards. The District Local Board maintains roads, dispensaries, Veterinary Dispensaries, Staging Bungalows, Dharamsalas, wells, tanks, schools, etc.

The Board contributed in the year 1925-26 to the following Institutions in which the District has some interest :—

	Rs.	a.
Contributions towards Educational Institutions	7,500	0
Belgaum Vaccine Institute ..	795	0
Grant to three Municipal Dispensaries ..	1,500	0
Civil Hospital, Nursing Association ..	918	8
Louise Lawrence Institute, Karachi ..	250	0
Leprosy Relief Fund ..	1,000	0
Mission Hospital, Sukkur ..	250	0
Daharki Private Dispensary ..	250	0
Jacobabad Horse Show ..	1,000	0
Sanitary Committees ..	3,456	0

The Board maintains one stallion for the purpose of improving the breed of horses. No donkey or stallion was maintained by the Government Army Remount Department, in addition to the horse maintained by the District Local Board, Sukkur.

The progress and present position of Municipal Government in Sind is sketched in chapter XI of the 'A' Volume. Of the towns now in the Sukkur District, seven had Municipal Commissions when Bombay Act VI of 1873 was extended to Sind in 1878, i.e., Shikarpur, Sukkur, Rohri, Garhi Yasin, Ghotki, Ubauro and Khairpur Daharki. Under the new Act Shikarpur and Sukkur became "City Municipalities," while Khairpur Daharki ceased to be a Municipality. In 1884 the privilege was taken away from Ubauro owing to the smallness of the town. Notified areas have been established at Ubauro, Daharki, Mirpur and Kot Sultan.

Sukkur, population 42,759. The elective principle was introduced into this Municipality in 1884 and 32 of the 40 councillors are now (1926) elected, the rest being nominated by the Commissioner in Sind. The President has for some years been a non-official member. The income and expenditure of this and the other Municipalities in the District are given for the last twenty-six years in table XXVIII. The average income in Sukkur in 1921 has been Rs. 3,99,827 and the average expenditure Rs. 3,44,276.

A fruitful source of revenue is Bandar Fees which bring in about Rs. 33,426 a year. These are levied on goods landed or shipped at the wharf on the river from the Sukkur Canal Regulator bridge to No. 1 Municipal Pillar. The general rate is three pies a maund on the goods coming in and one pie on goods going out. Rents of lands and buildings, house tax and market and slaughter house fees are other considerable sources of revenue. The heaviest single item of expenditure is education and the next is conservancy. The water works involve the Municipality in heavy expenditure. They are described in the account of Sukkur below. The other expenses are cost of administration, collection of revenue, drainage, repair and lighting of roads (electricity), maintenance of dispensaries, dak bungalows and serais, markets, slaughter houses, gardens and roadside trees, assistance to libraries, interest on loans, etc.

The Municipal area was surveyed in 1875-76 by Colonel G. A. Laughton under Bombay Act IV of 1868. The expenditure on the survey and settlement of claims, amounting to Rs. 40,183, was paid by the Municipality, in consideration of which Government transferred to it all unoccupied building sites within the city and its environs, reserving the right to resume any land that might afterwards be required for military or other purposes. The town was resurveyed in 1921 at Government expense and maintenance work is now being done under the Superintendence of the city survey office.

Shikarpur, population 55,503. In this Municipality two-thirds of the four-fifths councillors have been elected. The Assistant Collector of

Shikarpur used up to 1916 to be nominated to the Presidency. Since then the Municipality has elected its own president. The gross revenue realised from octroi duties in Shikarpur is larger than in Sukkur and constitutes nearly half of its whole income. Shikarpur also raises a large revenue from conservancy rates which has no equivalent in Sukkur, where there is no Halalcere cess. On the other hand the cost of administration is less in Shikarpur than what it is in Sukkur. Hence the former is able to spend half as much again on conservancy. Other sources of revenue are a wheel tax, tolls on ferries, pounds, rent and sale of lands, fees of markets and slaughter houses and stall rents. On the expenditure side the principal heads, besides those mentioned above are lighting, water supply, drainage, markets and slaughter houses, dak bungalows and serais (about Rs. 1,000 a year are expended on these) gardens and road side trees, buildings, roads and education, towards which Government contributes one-third of the total amount spent.

In the remaining 3 municipalities of Rohri, Ghotki and Garhi Yasin elective franchise has been introduced. At present (1926) the number of Councillors in each municipality is as under:—

	Elected	Nominated	Total
Rohri	20	5	25
Ghotki	12	3	15
Garhi Yasin	16	4	20

The population of these municipalities at the census of 1921 was as under:—

Rohri	11,378
Ghotki	3,536
Garhi Yasin	6,375

Table XXVIII shows the annual revenue and expenditure. The principal source of revenue in all is Octroi dues. They also recover something from a tax on vehicles and animals, a conservancy cess, pounds, market fees, etc. The revenue is expended on conservancy buildings, roads, lighting, etc. and on schools (Government paying $\frac{1}{3}$) and dispensaries. In Rohri there is an Anglo-Vernacular School. The three municipalities make contributions to the Local Funds for the services of Vaccinators and receive contributions from them for educational and Medical purposes.

EDUCATION

TABLES A, B, C AND D

CHAPTER XII OF "A" VOLUME

Educational Institutions recognised by the Educational Department and assisted by Government are classed as public and others as private. The primary schools known as indigenous schools are those which do not necessarily follow the course of studies prescribed for the primary schools. Such schools, however, submit to inspection and get a small annual grant which does not ordinarily exceed Rs. 4 per boy and Rs. 6 per girl on the average daily attendance of the school, if the school satisfies certain conditions.

The cost of education is met from provincial revenues, local board and municipal funds, fees, subscriptions and endowments. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from provincial revenues as far as possible, to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational Inspector or by his subordinates who will in future be designated as Government. Inspecting officers and is limited to one-half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year in the case of secondary and special schools.

The control of primary education has been transferred to district local boards and to some of the municipalities which have been declared to be local authorities according to Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923. The grant to a district local board in any year is not less than the grant on account of primary education fixed by Government at the time the Act was brought into force, plus two-thirds of the difference between the total approved recurring expenditure on primary education in the given year and the actual recurring expenditure on which the fixed grant was based. In the case of municipalities which are local authorities the grant in any year is half the total expenditure on primary education in that year.

After the transfer of control of primary education, every local authority has to appoint a school board which is responsible for the management of and control of all primary schools maintained by the local authority and if the local authority is a district local board of primary schools of such municipalities within the district which are not local authorities. The District Local Board, Sukkur, has taken over control from 1st July 1926, and four municipalities out of five in the district, viz., Sukkur, Shikarpur, Rohri and Garhiyasin, have been declared to be local authorities. Ghotki Municipality has transferred the control of the schools to the district local board. Table B shows the development of the institutions imparting primary education during the last 20 years.

There are 160 local board schools in the district and all of them are boys' schools with 8,488 pupils (8,381 boys and 107 girls). About 41 per cent. of the number of pupils are Mahomedans and 59 per cent. children of cess payers. Education in these schools is free.

Of the 28 municipal schools 18 are boys' day schools and 10 girls. The tuition in municipal schools is identical with that given in local board schools teaching up to Standard VII. There are 2,967 and 1,629 girls in all the schools. Of them 72 per cent. are Hindus and 22 per cent. Musalmans. Besides these schools there are 2 night schools and 2 special schools, one teaching Sanskrit and the other Arabic. All these 4 schools belong to Shikarpur Municipality. All the municipalities give free education and charge no fees.

There are 149 aided schools with 7,612 pupils in the district. Of these 4 are primary with 633 pupils and 145 schools with 6,980 pupils indigenous schools.

The indigenous schools consist of Mulla schools and Ojha schools. Mulla schools are owned by the Mullas and are held mostly in mosques or in the private house of the Mullas. There are 113 such schools with 3,661 pupils. With few exceptions these schools are attended by Mahomedans only.

They are inspected by a Special Deputy Educational Inspector for Mulla schools and receive grant from Government if conducted on approved lines. There are 32 Ojha schools with 3,319 pupils. Most of them are in municipal areas.

The course of secondary education comprises of 7 standards, of which the first 3 are known as Middle school course, and the last 3, i.e., IV to VII as High school course. After the completion of the High school course the students can appear at the School Leaving Examination of the Bombay University or the Departmental School Final Examination.

The number of these schools in the district on 1st April 1926 was 6. Of these 3, viz., G. L. School, Sukkur, Mules School, Sukkur, and Middle School, Rohri, belong to municipalities and the remaining 3, i.e., Dev Samaj School, Sukkur, Gurunank Academy, Garhiyasin, and Dayanand Arya Vidyalaya, Ghotki, are the result of a private enterprise. Education up to Standard V is imparted in these schools and 672 pupils take educational advantage in them. Besides, English classes have been attached to Uhanro Vernacular School where boys of Standard V, VI and VII vernacular are given tuition in first 3 standards of Middle school course and these classes are attended by 26 boys. All the above-mentioned schools are boys' schools. Three more Middle schools have sprung up during this year and have been duly recognised. Of these 2, viz., Pritam Tharam Sabha School, Shikarpur, and Brown Anglo-Vernacular School, Pansakil, are boys' schools attended by 157 pupils and one Inshwerhai School at Shikarpur is intended for the girls only. All these schools are managed by private bodies. In addition to these there are two more schools, one known as N. W. Ry. Punjabi School and the other Sir Shabpurji Parsi School. The former is mostly attended by the children of Punjabi Railway employees and the latter by the Parsi children. Both these schools follow a special course of studies suitable to the two respective communities.

There are 4 High schools in the district, 2 of which, one at Sukkur and the other at Rohri belong to the Municipalities and 2 at Shikarpur, one being a Government school and the other a private one. The school at Sukkur was originally a Middle school and is said to have existed before 1859. It is located in the Minaret Road. It had 325 pupils during the year 1925-26. The teaching staff consisted of a Headmaster, 23 Assistants and a Gymnastic and a Drawing teacher. The expenditure of the school during 1925-26 was 24,196 of which Government contributed Rs. 9,312 and the rest was met from fees realised and the municipal funds. The rates of fees charged in the school are Rs. 1-8-0 for the first 3 standards and Rs. 2-8-0 for Standard IV and V and Rs. 3-8-0 for Standard VI and VII.

The Rohri Municipal Anglo-Venacular School and a private Academy were amalgamated in 1925 and brought under the management of the municipality. The institution was however divided into High and Middle school. High school was located in the municipal building and the Middle school in a private house. The High school had 146 pupils on roll during the year 1925-26. The teaching staff consisted of a Headmaster, 6 Assistants, a Gymnastic and a Drawing teacher. The expenditure of the school during 1925-26 was 12,015 of which Government contributed Rs. 3,715.

The Shikarpur High School was started in 1875 near the Municipal office, but the accommodation proving insufficient, the school was removed to the new building erected in compound on the old Military Ground near Railway Station in 1886. In 1913 additional land on the same site was acquired for quarters for the Headmaster and for a boarding house. The cost of the original building was Rs. 33,829 and was paid by Government. The boarding house consists of 2 blocks, each containing 15 rooms and accommodation for 60 boarders and was built at a cost of 16,900 of which Rs. 10,225 were subscribed privately and the rest was paid by Government. The school building consists of an examination hall, a headmaster's office, a library, a science hall, 10 class rooms, a master's room and a record room. The class rooms provide accommodation for 385 pupils. The teaching staff consists of a headmaster, 11 assistants and a gymnastic instructor. The expenditure on salaries, contingencies, etc., in 1925-26 amounted to Rs. 25,336 of which Rs. 11,090 were met from fees which are charged at the following rates. Rupees 2-8-0 a month for the first 3 standards, and Rs. 3-8-0 per mensem for Standard IV and V and Rs. 4-8-0 per mensem for Standards VI and VII and the balance was paid by Government. The number of boys on roll on 1st April 1926 was 277. Of these 185 were Hindus and 92 Musalmans.

The Shikarpur Academy :—The School formerly was a Middle school known as the Hopeful Academy but in 1915 it was converted into a High school and named "Shikarpur Academy." The new building which was opened in the same year is a spacious one and consists of a central hall with gallery, 2 class rooms, a drawing hall, a laboratory down stairs, and 6 class rooms upstairs. Mr. Wadhmal Verhomal who started the school in 1900 is the manager of the school which is managed by a body known as "Shikarpur Education Society." There were 385

pupils on the rolls during 1925-26. The school receives an annual grant of Rs. 4,339 from Government and Rs. 800 from Municipality. The expenditure during the year 1925-26 was 14,575 and fees realised were Rs. 8,736. The rates of fees charged were two-thirds of the Government rates. The teaching staff consists of a manager, a headmaster, 12 assistants, a gymnastic instructor. There is a Sindhi branch teaching up to Standard IV working as a feeder to the school started in 1905.

Literate

Taluka			Males	Females
1.	Gachi Yasin	.. ..	1,949	65
2.	Ghotki	.. ..	943	59
3.	Mirpur Mathelo	.. ..	1,308	60
4.	Pano Akil	.. ..	533	40
5.	Rohri	.. ..	4,141	588
6.	Shikarpur	.. ..	7,410	553
7.	Sukkur	.. ..	9,307	877
8.	Ubauro	.. ..	1,328	130
Total ..			26,919	2,372

Literate in Sukkur District

			Males	Females
Hindus	.. ..	..	21,300	1,545
Muslimans	.. ..	..	5,068	613
Others	.. ..	..	491	214
Total (all religions) ..			26,919	2,372

Small boarding houses for the convenience of Muhammadan boys are attached to the schools at Madeji, Manghanwari and Mirpur. In local board schools, 75 scholarships (50 of the value of Rs. 3 each and 25 of the value of Rs. 2 each) are awarded every year to Muhammadan pupils. Books, slates, etc., worth Rs. 1,050 are also being distributed among poor and deserving Muhammadan pupils. The amount thus spent is being recovered from Government.

The Victoria Jubilee Technical School at Sukkur was started in 1894 and is under the management of a board with the Collector as President. It stands on the Minaret road near the Municipal High School and was constructed out of provincial, Local Board, and private funds. The total cost was Rs. 15,039 of which Government contributed Rs. 6,929. There are three class rooms, two store rooms, an office room, a show room, and three workshops, and there is provision for the training of 75 students. The subjects taught are carpentry, smithery, turnery and drawing. Elementary instruction in reading, writing and Arithmetic is also given. In March 1921-22 there were 58 students on the rolls of the school, of whom 28 were the sons of artizans and 30 of zamindars and others. The expenditure in 1921-22 amounted to Rs. 10,661 of which Rs. 2,517 were contributed by Government, Rs. 6,335 paid by the various Municipalities and Local Boards, and the rest from interest on investments and other sources. No fees are charged and in some cases scholarships are awarded to the pupils.

The institution owes its origin to a desire on the part of the Muhammadans of Sukkur to promote the cause of education amongst their coreligionists. A board was formed in 1900 with the Collector as president to found a madrasah. The funds collected were however not sufficient for the purpose: so in 1911 the building of a boarding house was taken in hand. One storey was constructed in that year at a cost of Rs. 17,236, and an upper storey was added in 1914 at a further cost of Rs. 6,750. The building stands in the Minaret road opposite to the High School, and has accommodation for over 50 boys. The boys attend either the High School or a vernacular school in the town. The average annual expenditure is Rs. 5,000.

There is a branch of the Church of England Zenana Mission Society at Sukkur, and it makes provision for elementary instruction.

There are seven newspapers published in the district of which the *Sindhi* the *Alhaj* and the *Sind* zamindar are the most important. The *Sindhi* is published in Sindhi and the *Alhaj* and *Sind* Zamindar are bilingual. Their circulation is not very extensive. There are fourteen printing presses; seven at Sukkur and seven at Shikarpur.

There is a station library at Sukkur of uncertain origin: it is said to have been in existence for sixty years. It is supported by subscriptions and a Municipal grant and is housed in a large room of the Municipal Town Hall. There is no separate reading room. It is open to every class of the community and contains about five thousand books. There are two libraries at Shikarpur, one at Rohri and one at Garhi Yasin. The Narayan Jagannath Library at Shikarpur has been in existence since 1873 at first under the name of the Friends' Society Reading Room and afterwards as the Narayan Jagannath Library to perpetuate the memory of a Deputy Educational Inspector who had taken a great interest in it. The building

which it still occupies on the road leading to the railway station was erected in 1876 by subscriptions with aid from the Municipality and the Local Board. It contains about 1,100 Volumes. The other three libraries are small and of no importance.

HEALTH.

TABLES XXX-A AND B, XXXI AND XXXII

CHAPTER XII OF "A" VOLUME

Sukkur Civil Hospital.—This hospital was opened in 1880, and consists of a series of single storied buildings on the hill to the north of the town overlooking the railway. It is in charge of the Civil Surgeon, and besides the usual staff, there is a nursing staff under the control of a special committee. There are 15 wards with 89 beds, and separate accommodation is provided for Europeans. The number of patients treated during the year 1921 was 1,114 in-door and 8,935 out-door. The cost of maintenance for the same year was approximately Rs. 26,674 towards which contributions were made by the Municipality and by the North-Western Railway.

A civil hospital was in existence at Shikarpur from the early days of British rule until 1909, when it was transferred to the new district of Larkana.

There are sixteen dispensaries in the district. Five are maintained by the local board, six are maintained by the Municipalities, two being at Shikarpur, three at Sukkur and one at Rohri respectively. Three are maintained by the railway. There are two female dispensaries at Sukkur, one the "Alexandra Female Hospital" which is under the control of the local branch of the Church Zenana Mission Society and the other a municipal dispensary.

Lady Dufferin Hospital.—A hospital known as the Victoria Jubilee Lady Dufferin Hospital was opened at Shikarpur in 1893. It contains three wards one of which is reserved for Europeans. It is in charge of a lady Doctor with two assistant surgeons and matron under her. The number of patients treated during the year 1920 was 28,857. The average annual expenditure on staff costs Rs. 11,064. Proposal to build a new Hospital is under consideration.

Thanks to the munificence of a Seth of the town, Seth Hiranand, an eye hospital is opened annually at Shikarpur for two or three months in the cold weather, and is attended by hundreds of patients. The Seth is now dead. The trustees of the Estate Seth Kishindas and Tikamdas now arrange the affair.

A Veterinary dispensary was established at Shikarpur in 1893. Another Veterinary dispensary was established at Sukkur on 20th October 1918. They are maintained by the district local board with support from the Municipality and from Government. They are in charge of a Veterinary Graduate. In 1921, 48 in-patients and 2,281 out-patients were treated at Shikarpur dispensary. At Sukkur the number of in-patients was 50 and out-patients 1,150.

ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER XIV OF "A" VOLUME

The District has eight talukas as shown below :—

Taluka	Headquarters	Number of Taps	Number of Doms	Limits	Area in square miles	Popula- tion	Average annual land Revenue
Chavro	Chavro	12	95	27°43' and 28°26' North Latitude ; 69°36' and 70°14' East Longitude.	403	36,634	112,039
Mirpur Mathelo	Mirpur	12	90	27°10' and 28°8' North Latitude ; 69°13' and 70°10' East Longitude.	1,503	34,467	142,028
Pano Akil	Pano Akil	12	94	27°50' and 28° North Latitude ; 69° and 69°15' East Longitude.	204	41,538	137,308
Ghotki	Ghotki	14	90	27°40' and 28°11' North Latitude ; 69°15' and 69°25' East Longitude.	349	41,684	177,026
Rohri	Rohri	11	80	27°6' and 27°33' North Latitude ; 68°35' and 69°48' East Longitude.	1,024	72,210	117,362
Sukkur	Sukkur	14	63	27°41' and 27°59' North Latitude ; 68°38' and 69°2' East Longitude.	274	68,858	17,570
Bhikharpur	Bhikharpur	17	43	27°55' and 28°10' North Latitude ; 68°25' and 69°19' East Longitude.	486	113,070	221,400
Gachi Yasin	Gachi Yasin	10	98	27°42' and 28°22' North Latitude ; 68°15' and 68°46' East Longitude.	403	62,734	222,227
					5,000	310,292	

The district forms part of the old Shikarpur district created by Sir Charles Napier after the conquest. In 1851 the greater part of the territory resumed from Mir Ali Murad of Khairpur was added to it, i.e., the Shahbela, Chaj, Saidabad, Ubauro and Mirpur Parganas, and the Aler, Bukkur and Bampurki taluqas. The headquarters were at Shikarpur and remained there till 1883 when they were removed to Sukkur. In 1901 the Larkana and Mehar divisions comprising the Larkana, Ratodero, Kambar, Labdarya, Mehar, Warah and Kakar talukas were separated to form part of the new district of Larkana and the designation of the Shikarpur district was at the same time changed to that of Sukkur district. In 1904 the mahal of Pano Akil was converted into a Taluka. Upto 1909 the Taluka of Garhi Yasin was known as that of Naushahro Abro, a village of no importance. The change of nomenclature was made in view of the fact that the Taluka headquarters were situated in the Municipal town of Garhi Yasin. The district is now divided into three divisions, the Shikarpur division comprising Shikarpur, Sukkur and Garhi Yasin talukas, the Rohri division comprising Rohri, Pano Akil and Ghotki talukas and the Ubauro division comprising the Mirpur Mathelo and Ubauro talukas. Each is administered by an Assistant or Deputy Collector. The Collector of the district is *ex-officio* Political Agent of the Khairpur State.

PLACES OF INTEREST

The ruins of the ancient Hindu town of Aror, or Alor, lie about five miles to the south-east of Rohri, near the Eastern Nara Supply Channel. At the time of the conquest of Sind by the Arabs under Muhammad Kasim in A.D. 711 Aror was the capital of Sind and the residence of King Dahar. The Arabs made their capital at Mansurah and Aror continued for more than two centuries as a Hindu town. It then disappeared. The legend of King Dahn Rai of Brahmanabad has been pressed into service to account for its fate, but there is little doubt that it gradually declined when the Indus ceased to flow past it about the middle of the eight century. The name is written Al-Rur by some of the Arab geographers, and if the conjecture is right that the Al was the Arabic article and the name of the town was Rur, then it seems probable that the inhabitants removed to a new site as the new course of the river and carried the name with them which survives as Rohri. Some water no doubt remained for a long time in the old river bed and some habitations on its banks, since there are ruins of a mosque attributed to Alamgir (Aurangzeb), as well as the tombs of two Saiyids, Shakar Ganj Shah and Khatal-ud-din Shah, the former of whom is said to have been a contemporary and friend of Lal Shahbaz whose tomb is at Sehwan. There is an annual fair in his honour. The ruins occupy hilly ground over-looking the old bed of the river which is still quite traceable. Hindu bricks of the very large kind are found and silver coins have been unearthed. They are barely recognizable as such and little appears to have been made of them. The road from Rohri passes over a bridge which was at one time assumed to be much older than it probably is. The Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey supposes that it may have been built about the same time as Alamgir's mosque. Two large stones, one of which bore a Persian inscription, were found in what appeared to be the bed of the river by Mr. B. B. Eastwick ("Allote and Rohri," *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, April 1843) which excited some interest; but it seems doubtful whether anything of the inscription has been deciphered correctly, except that Mir Muhammad Masum (who is mentioned in the account of Sukkur) ordered it to be cut in the year A.H. 1002. Besides the Shakarganj fair there is a fair held annually in September in honour of Kalka Mata, and attended by Hindus. Nothing is known of its origin.

Garhi Yasin, situated in 27° 54' North Latitude and 68° 33' East Longitude, is the headquarters of the Taluka of the same name. It is a Municipal town and had a population of 5,375 at the census of 1921. It contains the Mukhtarkar's Office, a Police Station, district bungalow, Musafirkhana, School, Post Office and Dispensary. It is eight miles south-west of Shikarpur and carriages ply between the two places. The pressing of oil is carried on on an extensive scale in the town.

Ghotki, situated in 28° 1' North Latitude and 69° 21' East Longitude, is the headquarters of the Ghotki Taluka, is a Municipal town and had a population of 3,536 at the

census of 1931. It is on the trunk road running from Rohri to Multan, has a station on the North-Western Railway, and contains a Mukhtiar-kar's Office, District and Public Works Department bungalows, Dispensary, School, Post Office, Police Station and MusafirKhana. It was founded about 1747 by Pir Musan Shah whose Masjid is the most conspicuous building of the place. It is constructed of burnt bricks and is quadrangular in shape, being 113 feet long by 65 feet broad, with an extensive courtyard in front and is surmounted by a cupola covered with glazed tiles. The interior is decorated with carved and painted wood work. This Masjid is one of the largest in Sind. Brass work, consisting of pipe bowls, boxes, rose water sprinklers, is a speciality of Ghotki. Wood carving and staining are also carried on here. Seven miles to the south-west lie the ruins of Mathelo, a fort and town said to have been founded by a Rajput named Amur about 1,400 years ago.

About two and a half miles from Rohri are the ruins of an ancient town known by this name. There is nothing to add to the description of it by Captain Kirkby (quoted in the old Gazetteer) who visited the spot in 1855 and wrote as follows:—

"In excavating the great Nara Canal we occasionally came upon detached masses of brickwork, and at length, at a depth of about 10 feet below the surface of the ground, the foundations of a very large number of houses were laid bare. These foundations consisted of stone or of mingled stone and brick work and resembled those to be seen in the ruins of the city of Aror at the present day. Among these ruins were found a number of articles made of brick clay such as drinking cups, a Khuja, some water spouts and a large number of children's toys. It appears that the town was built on the extremity of a rocky hill, and that it has been gradually covered by the mud held in suspension by the flood waters of the Indus which even now flow over the spot. Indeed its burial ground which according to the common custom in this part of Sind, was high up upon the rocky hills, is still uncovered. Hakrah was the name of the lost river (see "A" Volume, page 3) and it is interesting to find it clinging to a town which was perhaps lost about the same time."

Khairpur (or Khairpur Mirs) founded about A.D. 1787 by Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur (see "A" Volume, page 117) has been ever since the official capital of the State. The following is the description of it given in the old Gazetteer forty years ago in the words of an account nearly forty years older, "Khairpur, the capital town of the territory belonging to His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, Latitude 27° 31' North and Longitude 68° 45' East is seated on the Mirwah canal and situated about fifteen miles east of the river Indus. It is distant about 17 miles south from Rohri, the main road from which town to Hyderabad runs through Khairpur. The town which is irregularly built, consists of a large collection of mud hovels, intermingled with a few houses of a better description. It is very filthy and owing to the excessive heat of the place and the deleterious influence of the stagnant marshes around it, is decidedly

unhealthy. The place covered with gaudy lacquered tiles of various hues, is situated in the midst of the bazars, and presents little worthy of notice." After what has been written about the recent progress of the Khairpur State in the "A" Volume it is scarcely necessary to say here that the above description is interesting chiefly by way of contrast. Apart from the effects of sanitation and good roads much has been done to beautify the capital of the State within the last twenty years, and it contains several buildings which are worthy of notice. The most conspicuous is the Faiz Mahal, a magnificent guest house situated in spacious grounds. There are also the high school with a boarding house attached, the Industrial school, the Giles Carpet Factory, a Hospital, Veterinary Dispensary and a new female hospital known as the Lady Willington Female Hospital. The lines of the Imperial Service Camel and Baggage Corps are very extensive. The trade of the town is however unimportant though it has some reputation for its dyeing works. The population at the census on 1921 was 15,740.

Though Khairpur is the official capital of the Khairpur State, the chiefs, who have clung to their simple Baluchi habits and their dislike to sleeping in any building more substantial than a *landhi*, have generally preferred to make their residence at Kot Diji about fifteen miles south of it. This small town is not a place of interest, except for the fort from which it takes its name. It consists of a number of separate fortified heights, connected by a loop-holed curtain, and was no doubt regarded at one time as a place of great strength; but it has long been abandoned as a fortress and it is now utilized as the Central State Prison. The heights on which it stands are a spur of the Rohri range of hills which break up here and expand considerably at their southern extremity.

Mirpur Mathelo, lying in 28° 1' North Latitude and 69° 35' East Longitude, is the headquarter station of the Taluka of the same name and is a small town which had a population of 1,642 at the census of 1921. It contains the Mukhtiar's Office, district bungalow, Police Lines and Musafirkhana. It has a Railway Station. It is believed to have been founded by Mir Musu Khan Talpur about A.D. 1739. Apart from its position as the headquarters of a taluka, the place is of no importance.

Pano Akil situated in 27° 51' North Latitude and 69° 9' East Longitude is the headquarters of the taluka of the same name and had a population of 1,089 at the census of 1921. It has a Railway Station and contains the Mukhtiar's Office, a bungalow, school and Police Lines.

Pir-jo-Goth twelve miles south of Rohri is situated in the Kingri Tapa of the Rohri Taluka, one of the enclaves of British territory in the Khairpur State. It is the residence of the *Pir Pagaro* (a turbaned *pir*) as he is commonly called, probably the most influential *Pir* in India, whose followers numbering over a lakh and scattered all over the Punjab and the Bombay Presidency include the Hurs. An account of these will be found at page 444 of the

"A" Volume. The village contains two *mazjids*, one being erected to the memory of Pir Aliqohar Shah.

Rohri

Rohri, or Lohri, 27° 41' North Latitude 68° 56' East Longitude, the headquarters of the taluka of that name is a Municipal town, which had a population of 11,378 at the census of 1921. It contains the Mukhtiarkar's Office, District Bungalow, Sub-Judge's Court, Resident Magistrate's Court, Anglo Vernacular and other schools, Police Lines, Dispensary and Municipal Office. It is a very important junction on the North-Western Railway and a large railway colony exists here. The town is situated on the left bank of the river Indus, on a rocky eminence of lime stone interspersed with flints, which is terminated abruptly on the western side by a precipice forty feet high rising from the bank of the river, which during the inundation attains a height here of about sixteen feet above its lowest level. On the northern side of the town is the mouth of the supply channel which runs into the Eastern Nara, described at page 323 of the "A" Volume. On the southern side the aspect of the whole place has been changed by the operations of the Railway Company, which has cleared a wide space for its yards by blasting the hills and filling up the hollows, obtaining at the same time immense quantities of good stone. When seen from Sukkur or Bukkur the town of Rohri has a most striking and pleasing appearance, the houses being lofty, frequently four or five stories high, with flat roofs surrounded with balustrades and standing boldly up on the river bank. But when the interior of the town is reached, the pleasing impression is somewhat dissipated, for the streets are in several parts very narrow and also very steep and the air is in consequence close. The interest of the town, lies mainly in its antiquities. To begin its history at the beginning we should have to go back to the stone age, for it is evident, from the quantity of flint cores and flakes found in the river bed at Rohri and on the surrounding hills (proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal 1875, page 134) by Lieutenant Twemlow, R.E., and afterwards by Mr. John Tate, that neolithic man had at one time a flourishing settlement at this place. Dr. Blanford pronounced these cores to be more carefully formed than any previously found in India and so far superior to all ordinary forms of the same material that they rather resembled those of obsidian which are found in Mexico and some other places. There is a wide gap between Neolithic man and the Arab invasion of Sind, at the time of which there was almost certainly no town on the present site which was not then on the course of any river. But when the Indus changed its course and made a passage for itself through the hills between the present Rohri and Sukkur, the two towns probably grew simultaneously on its right and left banks respectively under the protection of the fortress which soon occupied Bukkur (see account of Sukkur). From a very early period Rohri acquired a sacred character, which was enhanced when the Saiyids who had settled in Bukkur were removed by Shahbeg Arghun and compensated with land and privileges at Rohri. Its history as a sacred place can be gathered from a description of its principal shrines and relics. Seventy-three years ago, according to Thornton;

there were forty mosques in which prayers were still recited besides eighty in a ruinous condition. The first mosque in order of sanctity is a building about 25 feet square of mean appearance said to have been built about 1545 A.D. for the reception of the *War Mubarak*, a hair of the beard of the Prophet. According to one of the several current stories this precious relic was brought to Sind by one Abd-el-Baki the son-in-law of Sheikh Nazamuddin a descendant of Abu Bakar who settled in Rohri and concealed it for some time until its presence was revealed to a pious man of Bukkur. It is exhibited annually on the ninth day of *Zulhaj* the day on which at Mecca the principal ceremonies are celebrated in connection with the annual pilgrimage; but visitors may see it at other times. It is kept in a small, dark *adytum* out of which a minister brings it reverently and lays it on a carved bedstead on which two carpets have been spread. A green robed Saiyid superintendents, an attendant waves peacock's feathers over it, and the surrounding faithful cover their mouths and chant prayers or blessings in low tones. A dozen or more silken embroidered cloths are unfolded one after another, until an ark of gold, heavily jewelled is disclosed. It is a gift of Mir Ali Murad of Khairpur. At this stage the operator covers his profane hand with a white silk handkerchief and then takes out of the little box a tube of gold about three inches long studded with fourteen rows of rubies, from the end of which projects the Holy Hair, about a quarter of an inch of a light coloured bristle. Its appearance is greeted with a murmur of profound reverence. As the box is being enfolded again in its many coverings, some of the by-standers offer their rosaries to be rubbed against it.

The next most important of the sacred buildings is the Jama Masjid erected about 1583 by one Fatch Khan an officer of the Emperor Akbar. It is a heavy threedomed structure of red brick ornamented with good glazed tiles. It is near the *War Mubarak*. The conspicuous *Idgah* for public prayers at the *Id* festivals with its three domes and connecting curtain was built in 1593 A.D. Of the other mosques, one is striking on account of its size and the fort-like enclosure in which it stands. This is the Masjid of Mir Yakub Ali Shah situated about a quarter of a mile from the town. It is almost in ruins, but still has a quantity of glazed tiles adhering to it. It was built in A.D. 1677.

On one of the little hills that rise out of the river bank on the south there is a level platform on which are many carved gravestones like those on the Makli Hills at Tatta, with chain ornament and panels of Arabic quotations from the Koran. The whole space between the graves is paved and a flight of steps leads up to the platform from the south side. Enamelled tiled work is freely used on these tombs, most of which are dated from 1018 to 1301 A.H., that is between 1609 and 1883 A.D. The principal grave is that of Mir Kasim one of the Sabzwari Saiyids dated 1018 A.H. This was probably the grave that sanctified the place, and a lamp post and lamp are placed in front of it still, and it gives the name of Than Kasim Shah to the hill. But a name by which it is more generally known is the hill of the seven Virgins from the building on the south side called *Sathhain*, which consists of a row of shallow rooms,

connected by a long passage cut partly out of the rock and ornamented externally with coloured tiles. These cells are said to have been occupied by seven virgins, who had taken a vow never to look upon the face of man. Sir Richard Burton, however, maintains that this derivation is wrong, ignorant people having perverted *Sati-na-jo-Than* or seat of the Satis (i.e., celibate women) into something which means seven.

Opposite Rohri is a small island of which about half an acre remains above water at the height of the inundation. This has been enclosed with a wall and contains a shrine to which Mussalmans and Hindus come together in thousands from all parts of Sind in March and April, the former to honour Khwaja Khizr and the latter Jind Pir. The Mussalman legend, the details of which vary in different accounts, is that a Delhi merchant by name Shah Hussein was with his daughter travelling down the Indus by boat on his way to Mecca. On his arrival at the City of Aror, Daurai the Hindu king of that country, who had heard of the great beauty of Shah Hussein's daughter, demanded her in marriage; but he met with a refusal on the plea that it was impossible for the daughter of a follower of the Prophet to wed a Hindu. Not content with this reply, the king determined to carry her off by force, but on the girl offering up prayers to Khwaja Khizr, the Spirit of the water, she was answered by the saint who directed her father to unloose the boat. As soon as this was done, the course of the Indus changed and the stream began to flow towards Rohri whither also the boat was carried off in safety. In gratitude for this miraculous deliverance Shah Hussein resolved to erect a shrine in honour of the saint who had thus befriended them, and in answer to his prayer he was directed to carry out his purpose on a small island a little to the north of Bukkur; and here the father built a mosque and tomb, which in after years was enlarged by wealthy votaries who are said to have covered the door of the original tomb with sheets of silver.

The Hindu identify Khwaja Khizr as Jind Pir (properly Zinda Pir), i.e., the living Pir who is no other than the incarnation of the river Indus, elsewhere called Uderolal, Darya Shah, etc., to whom they burn a light. The central building with the silver doors, be it tomb, temple or cenotaph, contains a niche which is the seat of the saint and above which a slab of stone clumsily built into the wall bears a Persian inscription which has been translated thus:

"When this Court was raised, be it known. That the waters of Khizr surrounded it; Khizr wrote this in pleasing verse."

The date is found from the *Court of the High One*. The last words, *Dargah-i-Ali*, give the date 341 which corresponds to A.D. 952. The Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey does not believe that the slab originally belonged to the present building which looks quite modern. But whether it did or not, the inscription on it, a cast of which has been examined at the British Museum, is undoubtedly ante-dated. Its style and characters can hardly belong to a much earlier date than the seventeenth century. To the south-west of the shrine is a ruined brick *mausad* with an inscription which gives the date 1011 (A.D. 1602). The best

of the whole congeries is the imposing gateway of the enclosure which is decorated with tile work, some of it old and good. The possession of the shrine had for long been a subject of contention between Hindus and Muhammadans. The matter was settled about twenty years ago when the Hindus abandoned their claim and set up a shrine of their own to Jinda Pir on the Sukkur bank of the river.

Shikarpur, situated in 27° 57' North Latitude and 68° 40' East Longitude, is a municipal town with a population of 55,500 persons at the census of 1921. It has had a short but remarkable history. Founded in 1617 A.D. by the Daudpotras, to celebrate a signal victory over the Mahars of Lakhri (A Volume, page 107) it continued for a century or more to be a bone of contention between the Daudpotras and Kalhoras, until Ahmed Shah Durani made it a part of the Sibi Province under an Afghan Governor. This arrangement was very favourable to the Afghan trade which came down the Bolan Pass, and Shikarpur soon attracted the Bannias who have made it famous. They were not only traders, but farmers of revenue under the Afghans and by exacting exorbitant interest on loans, public and private according to Masson, they amassed immense wealth. Their standard of commercial integrity was so high that it gave their bills the value of cash in every part of India and Central and Western Asia from Astrakhan to Calcutta. After the Talpurs got possession of Shikarpur in 1824, its trade suffered considerably from the political distractions in Afghanistan and from actual invasion; but ten years later the population was believed to be 30,000 and Postans reckoned it at 22,000 in 1841. Two-thirds were Mussalmans who were engaged in agriculture and handicrafts such as silk dyeing and weaving for which the town was famous. The Saiyids and Mulas numbered 433 and there were also about 1,000 Afghans. The Hindus were traders and possessed 900 shops for the sale of grain, cotton, cloth, drugs, metals, silk, enamels, perfumes, ivory, fruits, vegetables and milk. After the British conquest Shikarpur was made the headquarters of a District and also a military station, and its population rapidly increased. But it was found to be insufferably hot and unhealthy. The troops were withdrawn in 1861. Apart from considerations of health the existence of a large garrison on the frontier at Jacobabad made their retention unnecessary. In 1883 the headquarters of the district were transferred to Sukkur, the name of the district was changed in 1901, and finally with the removal of the prison in 1906 and of the Civil Hospital in 1909, the last traces of Shikarpur as the district headquarters disappeared. Sukkur had also for a long time been sucking away its trade, and when the railway was extended into Baluchistan, kafilas ceased to come down the Bolan in numbers and Shikarpur became superfluous. It is still a town of some commercial importance, but only because so many men who control the trade of Central Asia with India have their homes there and cling to the place. It still has some reputation for superior embroidery on silk and is considered the best place in Sind in which to buy pearls and gems.

Perhaps the best way to describe the vestiges of past prosperity of Shikarpur will be to take an account of it, as it was forty years ago from

the old Gazetteer. "It is distant about 18 miles west from the nearest point of the Indus in a country so low and level that by means of canals from that river, it is during the inundation season extensively flooded. The town is in fact only 194 feet above mean sea level. The soil in the immediate vicinity of the town is so rich as to require no manure, producing in return for culture and irrigation very heavy crops. The numerous gardens in and around the City yield in abundance dates, mangoes, oranges, mulberries and other fruits." "The chief public buildings in Shikarpur are the Collector's Office situated within an extensive enclosure (it is very large and commodious and is by far the finest building in the place); the Charitable Dispensary supported by the Municipality, the Jail containing barrack accommodation for about 800 prisoners, besides a hospital for 70 patients; a civil and police hospital in one and the same building; a Municipal Hall, disbursing post office, travellers' bungalow, Anglo-Vernacular School, *serais* for Afghan *kafilas* and a dharamsala. The European quarter is situate to the east of the City and possesses several large bungalows surrounded by extensive gardens." "The old cantonments which were to the east of the City and not included in Municipal limits still remain and cover a large area but many of the bungalows of the European officers are in a very ruinous condition." The Gazetteer then quotes a description of the City as it was in 1841 by Captain Postans. "It is an ill-built dirty town with its wall in a state of dilapidation and decay, the consequence of the total neglect and a pathy of the chiefs of these countries to the improvement of their possessions." "The houses in Shikarpur are built of unburnt brick and are upper roomed, some of those belonging to the wealthier *Shaukars* being of respectable size and convenient. The streets are narrow, confined and dirty in the extreme. The great bazar which is the centre of all the trade and banking transactions for which Shikarpur is celebrated, extends for a distance of 800 yards running immediately through the centre of the City. It is in common with the bazars of all towns in Sind, protected from the oppressive heat by mats stretched across from the houses on either side. This, although it imparts an appearance of coolness, occasions by the stagnation of the air an insufferably close and evidently unwholesome atmosphere, evinced in the sickly appearance of those who pass nearly the whole of their time in the shops and counting houses. This bazar is generally thronged with people and though there is little display of merchandise the place has an air of bustle and importance which it merits. The walls of Shikarpur also of unburnt brick have been allowed to remain so totally without repairs that they no longer deserve the name of a protection to the City. They enclose a space of 3,800 yards in circumference. There are eight gates. The suburbs of Shikarpur are very extensive, and a great proportion of the population calculated as belonging to the City reside outside, particularly the Mussalman and working classes. With the exception of one tolerable *Masjid* on the southern side, Shikarpur possesses no building of any importance." The Gazetteer goes on to describe the hollows filled with water and the mounds of rubbish that used to lie about the City and adds "Since the establishment however of the Municipality much has been done to remedy

this state of things. The hollows have been partly filled in, the mounds and a portion of the walls razed, while good roads lined on either side with large trees have been made in and about the town. The Stewart Gunj Market so called after a popular Collector and Magistrate of that name which is a continuation of the old bazar is not only very commodious and serviceable, but has greatly contributed to improve the appearance of the City. The great bazar has been roofed in by the Municipality and numerous wells (130) and tanks for providing good drinking have been constructed at Municipal expense. To the east of the town are three large tanks known as Saryar Khan's Gillespie and the Hazari tanks."

Most of the modern institutions of the town, e.g., the schools, hospitals, etc., and its road and other communications have already been described in previous chapters. There is therefore little to add about its present appearance. The improvement in this respect has been continuous and fine gardens are to be seen everywhere. The banks of the Sind canal are lined with these, and in many of them spacious bungalows have been built. Two fairs are held annually at Lakh Dar on this canal, one called "Naoraza" which lasts for nine days in July and the other called "Chaliho" in August. Few traces of the old cantonment remain. One is the European cemetery opened in 1851. Another, the old Collector's bungalow, has been converted into a Circuit House. The Horse Show which used to be held every year has been abandoned.

The supply of Electrical current at Shikarpur was introduced for the first time in August 1924 by the Shikarpur Electric Supply Co., Limited.

The idea of the introduction at Shikarpur originated with Mr. Murlidhar J. Punjabi, the President of the Shikarpur Municipality, shortly after his return from England in the year 1919. The Company is now in a very sound and flourishing condition so much so that with a beginning of only 198 consumers and 300 Municipal public lights, the number now reached is 680 consumers with 400 public lights and also with the commencing income of Rs. 24,400 to something reaching the neighbourhood of Rs. 75,000 in the current year with a steady prospect of growth both in numbers and income.

The Company is housed in a plot of land secured from the local Municipality on a Malkana for a lease of 49 years. The Company has erected its Offices and also the Power House in the said land costing about Rs. 25,000. In the power House are located two sets of Mirreless Oil Engines of 150 B. H. P. each (English make) direct coupled with 100 K. W. alternators of the same make supplied by an English Electric Company. There is also a fine iron Clad Switch Board of the same capacity manufactured by the same English Company and there is enough room all round for further extension with the further development and progress.

By this time the Company has a nett work of arial lines of twenty miles of high and low tension and has about two miles of under ground cables and there is evergrowing demand for further extension. These

alone have by this time cost the Company 1½ lacs. The Company has further two well built substations fitted with English Company's Switch gear and transformers where the energy steps down from 2,200 to 400 volts.

The Company is supplying the Energy to the town of Shikarpur by two main high tension overhead Feeders of 500 K. W. capacity situate at Stuart Ganj and Lakhigate. This Energy is supplied to the consumers at the pressure of 230 volts low tension with 3 phase 50 cycle alternating current. There is an arrangement of Cooling Tower in the Power House of the capacity of 5,000 gallons of water in over head Tanks with two Centrifugal pumps driven by 7 B. H. P. Motors.

7. Among the Consumers of the Company 15 Consumers of Energy for motive purposes roughly estimated at about 140 B. H. P. and they are working on Chaff Cutters, Printing Presses, Flour Mills, Metal Polishers, Pumping Machines and two also on Municipal Swage Pumps.

Sukkur, the headquarters town of the District, is situated in 27° 42' north Latitude and 68° 54' east Longitude and had a population of 42,759 at the census of 1921 of whom 16,329 were Mussalmans, 25,268 Hindus and 502 Christians. It consists of two towns. Old and New Sukkur, separated from one another by the railway embankment. New Sukkur is built about a cluster of low hills which are a continuation of the chain that runs from Rohri, on the opposite bank of the Indus, southward for nearly fifty miles. The island fortress of Bukkur in midstream between Sukkur and Rohri is a link of that chain. It appears that some time about the middle of the eighth century the Indus forsaking its old bed and leaving the ancient Hindu Capital of Aror to desolation cut a passage for itself through the range at this point; but the solid flinty mass of Bukkur resisted erosion and standing out of the rushing waters at once became a strategic point of the utmost importance to the rulers of the surrounding country. How soon Bukkur became an island or for how long it stood out as a peninsular from the Sukkur shore is not known. But as the similarity of the two names implies, the physical connection of Bukkur and Sukkur must always have been very close. Even now the channel between the 2 is only a hundred yards wide and as late as 1903 it dried up for a short time in the cold season. Bukkur must have been fortified and garrisoned at a very early date, for Shiekh Abu Turab, the Arab whose tomb near Gujo in the Mirpur Sakro taluka of Karachi district is said to bear the date 171 A.H. (787 A.D.) is reported to have distinguished himself by taking it. It figures prominently in the subsequent history of Sind down to the time of the British conquest. Simultaneously with Bukkur, Sukkur must have grown up under its protection though as a mere appendage of Bukkur it did not attract the notice of history. But when Shah beg Arghun decided to make Bukkur his capital, he fortified it strongly and turned out the miscellaneous population who had settled in it. Among these were a number of Saiyids who proceeded to settle on

both banks of the river. From that time both Sukkur and Rohri began to rise to importance. When all Sind west of the Indus came under Nadir Shah, Bukkur and Sukkur were included and no doubt shared in the prosperity that accrued to Shikarpur from the Afghan connection and the trade through the Bolan pass. The circumstances under which Sukkur came into the hands of the Talpurs are not known. This event must have happened between 1809 and 1824 in which year the talpurs secured Shikarpur. In 1839 British troops were sent to Sukkur, Mir Rustom of Khairpur who had entered into a treaty to assist the British Army on its way through Sind to Afghanistan having allowed it to be used as a base. In 1842 the town together with Karachi, Tatta and Rohri were made over to the British Government in perpetuity.

A description of Sukkur at this time has been left by the Reverend T. N. Allen who accompanied a detachment of troops. He found almost every rock crowned with an officer's house built of sun-dried bricks and flat roofed except where the centre was formed by the dome of a tomb. The best buildings were the shops of Parsi merchants and the houses of conductors in the Commissariat Department. "These," he remarks, "are flourishing men if we may judge by the portliness of their persons or the gorgeous trappings of their wives and children as well as from their riding the best horses and inhabiting the most convenient houses of any persons at the station." Old Sukkur was little else than a heap of ruins though it began to show signs of reviving with the advent of the British Armies. The troops appeared to have been quartered principally in Bukkur which was full of the "tools and machinery of the ordnance workshops, forges and anvils, carpenters benches, lathes, etc., erected among the crumbling ruins." All this activity led to a great influx of banias and traders of every kind who opened shops along the bank of the river and when the annexation of Sind gave promise of being permanent, built themselves houses below the hills. Thus New Sukkur grew up. Barracks were built for the soldiers between Old and New Sukkur, but in 1845 a terrible form of "jungle" fever broke out among the 78th Highlanders just returned from the expedition to the Kachhi hills and five hundred men, women and children were carried off in about six weeks.

Sir Charles Napier thereupon abandoned Sukkur as a military station. As a mart it continued to prosper and was soon reported to have attracted all the trade of Shikarpur. It received a great impulse from the opening of the railway lines from Karachi to Kotri and from Multan to Lahore, for it then became the chief port of call between Kotri and Multan for the steamers of the Indus Flotilla. Before 1860 stone "ghats" had been built all along the shore to facilitate the landing and shipping of goods. The opening of the lines from Kotri to Sukkur and from Rohri to Khanpur completed in 1878, and the abolition of the Flotilla, however reduced the importance of Sukkur to some extent, and with the opening of the Lamdowrie Bridge in 1889 and the establishment of through railway communication between Sind and the Punjab, its importance still further diminished. It is, however, still next to Karachi, the biggest centre of trade in Sind. In 1883 Sukkur became

the headquarters of the District instead of Shikarpur, and since that time the public offices have been gradually transferred to it.

In appearance Sukkur is a place of contrasts. As seen from the railway station it resembles a vast quarry. The little plain in which the station stands with its sheds and sidings and other adjuncts is bounded by a semi-circle of lime stone hills quarried in many places and in none tinged with the faintest blush of colour, but crowned everywhere with dull grey quadrilateral edifices on the flat tops of which stand parallel rows of pillars bearing light roofs. Behind them the tall sugar-loaf tower of Mir Masum stands up against the sky. White roads giving off a strong glare slope up the faces of the hills to a plateau where the Civil station appears clean and trim, though frequently diversified with ruined tombs. A certain amount of vegetation is possible, thanks to the water works, and a few gardens are visible. As soon as the top of the ridge on the further side of this plateau is reached and one descends the other side, all the *prima facie* repulsiveness of Sukkur is redeemed. The river nine hundred yards from bank to bank and fringed on the distant shore with miles of palm groves, the island fortress, the towering iron work of the Bridge strongly recalling the Fort bridge, and the many storeyed houses of Rohri, piled one on another beyond it, make up a picture of striking beauty. The Sukkur foreshore of the river is all faced with stone piers, steps and bathing ghats at which cargo boats load and unload. Piles of indigo and hillocks of wheat lie in the shade of spreading banian trees and beyond them are the yards where country boats are built. The whole length of the bunder is one of steady activity. Behind the shops and warehouses which face the shore lies the new town curling round the hills with its high flat-topped houses packed close together. Beyond it on the western extremity of the town is the suburb of Adamshah, where the railway workshops are situated and a large railway colony is established. Still further to the west the Sukkur Barrage Township has been built; besides offices it contains two bungalows for Superintending Engineer, for Executive Engineer and for Assistant Engineer.

*In 1923 three miles downstream of Sukkur was begun the construction of the Lloyd Barrage and the Canals which will take off just above it. This is one of the biggest irrigation Schemes in the world. The inauguration ceremony was performed on 24th October 1923 by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, the Governor of Bombay, after whom the Barrage has been named.

Close to the site of the work on both banks of the Indus are situated the Barrage townships. The township on the Right Bank is the main one and therein are located the residential Bungalows for officers and quarters for most of the Subordinates with headquarters at Sukkur. The requisite office accommodation for the above staff has also been provided therein. The Rohri township is a subsidiary one containing residential and office accommodation for the staff whose residence on that bank throughout the construction of the Barrage Scheme is considered essential. Both townships are provided with Electric light, water

supply, and sanitation arrangements, roads, recreation grounds markets, hospitals, etc. Most of the labour employed continuously on the works is also provided with quarters on both banks.

Quarries for supplying the requisite kinds of stone, both rubble and blocks have been opened on either bank with their own plant, workshops, stores, dispensaries, water supply arrangements and housing accommodation for staff and labour.

These quarries and the North Western Railway line at Sukkur and Janvri are connected to the works—area on either bank by Broad Gauge tracks; and in the works—area itself is a net-work of Broad Gauge lines (total length 40 miles) the whole laid and worked by the Barrage Administration. Two wharves, one on either bank, have been constructed on the edge of the Indus and connected by railway to the works—area to facilitate the loading of materials on barges required for work in the river.

Each bank has also a well equipped workshop with a foundry and also a high service fuel oil and water supply arrangements.

A large electric generating station has been erected on the Right Bank for supply of Power over the whole area including the left bank to which it is transmitted by means of a duplicate submarine cable. The lighting of Bungalows, buildings and works, the working of land and floating cranes, concrete block yards, air compressors, Stone Dressing Shops, pumping plant, workshops, etc., are all done by this means.

For the work of the foundations in the river, two large suction dredgers have been purchased.

Besides the above three Paddle Steamers, four launches and a fleet of barges have been purchased and are in use daily.

The head works for the construction of which all the above plant is being used are already described at Page

Old Sukkur is beyond the railway a mile to the north-east and contains many substantial houses. Its most prominent feature is the blue dome of the tomb of Khair-ud-din.

The principal public buildings in Sukkur are the Collector's Kacheri, the District Court, the Prison, the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches, a large Travellers' bungalow, the Railway Institute, the Civil Hospital and several schools, besides various important buildings erected in connection with the Sukkur Barrage. Some account has already been given of the prison, hospital and schools. The English Church (St. Saviour's) which was completed in 1881 is very small, but sufficient for the requirements of the place. There is nothing of interest in it beyond a mural tablet to the memory of "David Ramsay, 6th Son of Major-General the Honourable John Ramsay, and late Lieutenant, 37th Regiment, Bengal N. I., who died March 1839, during the expedition to Afghanistan, aged 27". The organ in this church is said to have been built by Mr. F. F. Robertson who superintended the erection of the Lansdowne Bridge. The Roman Catholic Church is a plain building. Its foundation was laid

in 1885 and the cost (Rs. 5,000) was met by subscriptions and donations. The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society has had a station at Sukkur since 1888 and maintains some girls' schools and a female hospital known as the Alexandra Female Hospital. There is one Masonic Lodge in Sukkur known as the Sukkur Lodge. It occupies a building of its own between the Roman Catholic Church and the station. The Municipal Office stands on the ridge overlooking the river and contains the station library. This building was used as a signal station in the days of the Indus River Flotilla. The Municipality maintains three markets, two in New Sukkur and one in Old Sukkur and five small gardens.

The most conspicuous feature of the municipal enterprise for the town is the water works. They were first made in the year 1893 and consisted of a clear water gallery. Two Worthington pumps to raise water and a service reservoir on the top of the hill called Edinborough Castle and distributing mains.

A tunnel was dug in the bed of the river and about 10 feet below it 300 feet in length to collect clear water silt being retained in the sandy stratum above. A well is dug at the mouth of this tunnel which serves as an intake tower for suction main.

As there are Military objections to a building in this area pump house had to be erected about 200 feet below the Landsdowne Bridge.

Service Reservoir consists of two masonry reservoirs 55' x 32' and 20 feet deep and above them are placed two steel tanks called high service reservoirs. The latter serves as separate service for the houses on the hills while the former feeds the system of supply mains running in a net work through the rest of the town. These works cost the Municipality Rs. 3,73,734.

The town of Sukkur has developed beyond the expectation of those then responsible for getting up the abovementioned plant for within 20 years of the inauguration of this scheme a general deficiency of water supply was noticed traceable in the first instance to the low capacity of pumping engines and also to that of the supply mains.

Till by the year 1920 when the work of the present improvements was commenced the old engines with a pumping capacity of about 30,000 gallons per hour were found to meet the demand but half way. A battery of five mechanical lifters after the patent of Messrs. Patterson and Company, Ltd., has been installed with the necessary accompaniments of coagulating and settling tanks and arrangements for alum and chlorination of the water were completed by July of the year 1923.

Two new bigger pumps of the old Worthington triple expansion type are added each with a pumping capacity of about 68,000 gallons per hour and two centrifugal pumps direct coupled to high speed engine do the pumping of raw river water for the settling tanks.

These extensions have cost in all Rs. 5,67,757. Although this improvement of head works has made possible supply for longer time daily yet on account of the service main being deficient proper pressure cannot be

maintained in the consumers house pipes. Estimates and plans have been prepared and the work is delayed only due to paucity of funds.

Electricity Power House is one other instance of Sukkur Municipal adventures in the interest of public. It was in the year 1919 that Electrical Engineer to the Government was approached to advise the Municipality in this direction. Estimates were framed by that officer and the work was entrusted to Messrs. Turner Hoare and Company in the year 1920 on a contract of Rs. 2,35,097-5-4 for Power House consisting of two belt driven sets one of 75 K.W. and the other 60 K.W. and 13 miles of overhead construction. A dispute arose over certain questions and the plant was finally taken over after paying in additional Rs. 94,015-5-4 to the Company on 8th March 1923. Current is generated at 240 volts. This power was found to the consumers at about 220 volts. This power was found insufficient within two years of its running and the Municipality has added two more direct coupled sets one of 33 K.W. and the other of 166 K.W. capacity power with Rusten Engine and Metropolitan Vickers Dianomo and the latter of Mirrless Diesel Engine and Siemens Schuckert Dianomo of 220, 440 volts. The first costs the Municipality Rs. 15,887-14-9 and the latter Rs. 75,460-11-9. Power House had to be extended to accommodate these additional sets and the extension has cost Rs. 7,739-11-3. For economy of cooling water, a Cooling Water System at a cost of Rs. 8,929-7-6 was introduced in the year 1926, with an overhead tank 32' above ground level to which water after being cooled is pumped by centrifugal electric pumps.

As the consumers are constantly on the increase several improvements in the distribution and supply including Three-Wire System are called for. The former is being introduced at a cost of about Rs. 24,000 and to effect the latter 50 K.W. Set is going to be replaced by a 166 K.W. Set. The engine shall be the exact duplicate of the similar set already working and order for generator and switch board extension is given to Messrs. Metropolitan Vickers Company. Electricity has supplied a much felt want of the Sukkur Town particularly during Summer when the temperature rises to 1,200 and over. It has also improved the general appearance of roads on account of better lighting during nights. It may prove to be a valuable asset to the Municipality in the years to come.

There are three antiquities of Sukkur deserving of mention, the tomb of Adam Shah, the tomb of Khair-ud-din and the Tower or Minaret of Mir Masum.

The conspicuous white tomb of Adam Shah crowning a small hill to the west has no architectural attractions, but is historically interesting. Adam Shah was the first of the Kalhoras who rose to notoriety (see "A" Volume, page 109). He had contrived to get a Zamindari in the parganah of Chanduka (Larkana), but afterwards went to Multan where he gathered a great host of disciples and became a power. He was a turbulent character and getting into conflict with the ruler, was killed and so became a martyr. His disciples brought his body to Sukkur and buried it where the tomb is. The hill

has been taken possession of by the military authorities and is not open to the public.

The blue dome in Old Sukkur already mentioned is the tomb of Shah Khair-ud-din of whose life and doings there is a manuscript account in the possession of the Kazi of Sukkur.

He was born in the year 1492 A.D. and spent his youth in the study of religion at Bagdad. Afterwards he travelled and spent some time at Bulri in lower Sind, but finally he settled in Sukkur where he remained until his death. He became the founder of a spiritual dynasty, and one of his successors on the throne built him a mausoleum in the year A.D. 1760. The manuscript says that it was decorated with coloured tiles on the outside and white and green ones inside; but from a report of the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey it appears that much of the outside work at least was renovated less than forty years ago with tiles of very poor quality.

The most conspicuous object in Sukkur is the Minaret of Mir Masum.

It was built by Mir Muhammad Masum, a famous Saiyid. Soldier and the author of the History of Sind (see "A" Volume, page 482) whom the Emperor Akbar appointed Nawab of Sukkur giving him large jagirs in the surrounding country. The monument is an unshapely, more or less conical, tower built of red bricks slightly off the perpendicular and surmounted by a dome to which an internal staircase worn very smooth gives access. It is 84 feet in circumference at the base and about 100 feet high, so that a magnificent view of the surrounding country can be had from the top. It has been disfigured by an iron cage presumably for the protection of persons bent on committing suicide. An oblong stone over the door bears this inscription in Persian characters:—

"The Minar of Nami (this was the *nom-de-plume* assumed by Mir Masum) gives a view of the world." This spells 1002 which is equivalent to A.D. 1593, but the structure is said to have been completed fourteen years later by Mir Masum's son. Near the Minaret are the tombs of the holy man and his father, family and disciples, under canopies resting on fantastic stone pillars covered with Persian writing and a domed octagon decorated internally with coloured tiles which Sir B. Burton calls a place for prayer meetings.

There are several other buildings associated with the name of Mir Masum. A mosque and rest house on the bank of the river below the new reservoir which have been fitted with doors and windows and turned into a residence, bear an inscription saying that he built them as a place of prayer and rest for Muslims and cursing anyone who should bury a body within them. In Old Sukkur there is a *Jama Masjid* said to have been built by Saiyid Mir Safai, Mir Masum's father. Among the many ruins that lie scattered about, there are some that would be interesting if we knew more about them. On the plain lying south-west of the Collector's bungalow there is a group of which the principal is called the tomb of Mir Abdul Baki Furani. In two of these there are still

large blocks of tile work which according to the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey differs entirely both in design and combination of tints from that which is seen on the Makli hills or elsewhere in Sind.

The position of Bukkur has already been described. It is a rock of lime stone oval in shape, eight hundred yards long by three hundred wide and about twenty-five feet in height. Its insular position made it a place of considerable importance, and the power that was at the time in the ascendant always secured its possession. It has been held by the Moghul Emperors, the Kalhoras, the Afghans and the Talpurs. In 1839 Mir Khan handed it over to the British. In this connection an apocryphal story is commonly told, to which Sir R. Burton has helped to give currency. His words may be quoted. "It came into our hands by a peculiar exercise of diplomatic head work. In a separate treaty dated December 24th, 1838, with the Talpur Amirs of Khairpur a significant clause had been introduced by those crafty barbarians, stipulating that the gentlemen with white faces should not appropriate to themselves any of the forts on either side of the Indus. Thereupon the "British Talleyrand" (Sir Charles Napier) conscientiously remarking, it is curious how cunning people outwit themselves, laid violent hands on Bukkur, considering it neutral ground *in, not on, the River*". The treaty referred to expressly provides that if the Governor General in time of war should wish to occupy the fortress of Bukkur as a depot for treasure and munitions, the Amir shall not object to it, and it was followed by an exceedingly friendly letter from Lord Auckland to the Mir of Khairpur assuring him that the plain meaning and purpose of the words was that the British should avail themselves of the fort of Bukkur "only during actual war and periods of preparing for war like the present". It was in this way that the British were in occupation of Bukkur at the time of the battle of Miani. Afterwards an enormous amount of money was spent on the place. Sir R. Burton says that the fortifications were repaired at a cost of Rs. 30,000 as a refuge for the destitute in the days of the mutiny. It is certain that an Arsenal and barracks were built there. The former was abandoned and the latter converted for some time into a jail and later abandoned as such.

Upstream, above Bukkur is the famous shrine of Khwaja Khizr which has already been described. To the west of it are two small islets called Sadh Belo and Din Belo. The former is the seat of a Hindu hereditary Sadhu who daily feeds fifty followers "in turbans of their own hair". Burton says that he came after the British conquest. He is held in the highest respect throughout Sind.

Ubauro, 28° 10' North Latitude and 39° 46' East Longitude, is the headquarter station of the Ubauro Taluka. It is a small town and had a population of 1,716 persons at the census of 1921. It contains the Mukhtiar's Office, a District Bungalow, Police Lines, Musafirihana, school and dispensary. There is an ancient masjid said to have been erected by one Sheikh.

Muhammad as early as H. 960 (A.D. 1552). The town itself dates from a much earlier period having been founded, it is supposed, about A.D. 987, by an ancestor of Sheikh Muhammad.

Five miles south of Reti station, in the Ubauro Taluka, there is a mass of ruins standing in a barren plain, which is known by the name of Vijnot. Little is known about the history of the place, but enough has been found in the ruins to prove that it was an important Hindu town and to justify the expectation that it would repay investigation. During the construction of the Indus valley railway these ruins were resorted to as a quarry for ballast, and about 15,000 cubic feet of brick work are estimated to have been removed for the purpose. The workmen employed found many valuables; one man was found with $11\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of gold in rough ingots. Coins, beads, broken pottery and other things were collected, similar to those found among the ruins of Brahmanabad.

TABLE I.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population in 1921.			
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Urban.
Ukare ..	402	..	91	89,604	30,234	16,296	..
Mirpur Mathani ..	1,004	..	99	89,607	21,299	17,078	..
Pand Akli ..	392	..	84	41,028	22,902	18,326	..
Ghodki ..	342	1	84	41,084	23,012	18,089	2,596
Kohal ..	1,029	1	83	77,219	42,759	34,562	11,378
Bukkar ..	272	1	81	98,868	56,286	42,572	42,739
Staksapur ..	504	1	84	111,979	61,546	50,432	55,002
Gardhyani ..	402	1	89	67,243	34,292	24,971	6,325
Total ..	5,012	6	684	510,202	282,808	227,393	112,561

Taluka.	Population in 1921—rural.	Number of occupied houses.	Number of persons per square mile.	Population in 1911.		
	Rural.			Total.	Males.	Females.
Ukare ..	36,631	7,079	89	44,504	24,432	22,121
Mirpur Mathani ..	38,687	9,574	24	51,352	28,292	25,098
Pand Akli ..	41,036	8,140	108	45,291	24,666	20,625
Ghodki ..	36,148	9,274	122	46,087	25,209	20,778
Kohal ..	45,005	11,619	47	97,492	47,803	49,689
Bukkar ..	56,029	20,199	102	102,308	57,901	44,406
Staksapur ..	37,667	22,232	226	119,614	64,231	55,383
Gardhyani ..	56,138	11,614	136	79,882	40,299	39,582
Total ..	306,741	102,414	91	672,912	312,331	360,581

Note.—The figures in columns 2 to 4 are those shown in the Census of 1921.

TABLE II—RAINFALL.

Part A—By months (at Sukkur).

Month.	Rainfall.											
	Normal mean.											
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.				
January ..	0	35	0	40	0	8	..	0	14			
February ..	0	35	0	40	0	30	..	0	1			
March ..	0	35	0	30	..	..	0	10	0	0	
April ..	0	15	..	..	0	47	..	..	0	44	
May ..	0	09	0	13	..	0	3	0	7	0	1	
June ..	0	30	..	..	0	7	..	..	..	..	..
July ..	1	00	0	18	1	20	..	..	..	0	40
August ..	1	05	1	47	2	40	..	..	0	75	..
September ..	0	15	..	..	0	5	..	..	..	..	..
October ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November ..	0	12	..	..	..	..	..	0	7	..	..
December ..	0	18	..	..	0	20	..	..	0	40	..
Total ..	4	40	2	04	0	16	0	23	1	70	1	00

Month.	Rainfall.						
	Normal.						
	1901	1902	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
January	0 8	0 10	0 25	0 4	1 24		
February	0 3	0 44	1 75	0 32			
March	0 0	1 57	0 10	0 00	0 13		
April	0 22			0 00	0 2		
May	1 20	0 15					
June	2 04				0 45		
July		2 40			0 5	0 71	
August	0 38				2 44	1 3	1 20
September	0 43						
October							
November							
December			0 15	0 6			
Total	4 77	3 00	2 27	1 15	5 80	2 79	2 27

Average for over 40 years.

TABLE II—RAINFALL.—*contd.**Part A—By months (at Sukkur)—contd.*

Month.			Rainfall.							
			1909		1910		1911		1912	
			In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
January	..	..	0.2	4.0	0.0	0.20	..	..	0.1	..
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.09	0.50	..	..
March	..	..	0.2	..	0.54	..	0.10	..	0.00	..
April	..	..	0.23	..	..	0.8	..	..	0.4	..
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	0.3	0.72	..	..	..	0.20	..	..
July	..	..	0.02	0.70	0.10	1.20	0.00	2.20	..	..
August	..	..	..	0.4	..	2.00	0.44	..	..	..
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	..
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.20	0.40	..
November	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	0.7	..	..
December	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	1.17	0.1	..	..
Total			1.00	2.32	0.90	4.73	0.10	3.00	1.44	..

Month.	Rainfall.					
	1910		1911		1912	
	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
January .. ..	..	..	..	0.20	0.25	..
February .. ..	..	0.14	..	..	0.50	..
March .. ..	..	0.20	0.00	..	..	..
April .. ..	..	..	..	0.10	..	..
May	0.2	0.04	..	0.30	..	..
June .. ..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..
July .. ..	..	..	..	1.00	0.45	0.20
August	1.20	1.27	..	..	..	0.10
September .. ..	..	2.12	0.10	..	..	..
October .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December .. ..	..	..	..	0.25	0.5	1.00
Total	1.41	7.40	0.70	2.04	1.27	1.30

Average for over 40 years.

TABLE II—RAINFALL—*contd.**Part B—By Talukas.*

Taluka.	Rainfall.						
	1904-05 (In. etc.)	1905	1907	1903	1909	1910	1911
	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
Bakhar	2 07	2 8	0 10	0 3	0 25	1 70	1 81
Bakarpur	2 14	2 7	2 1	1 00	1 10	2 50	2 30
Garhi Yasin	0 31	0 30	1 10	1 30	0 01	4 7	2 14
Hoti	2 00	2 00	0 10	0 12	0 17	1 00	1 50
Ghotki	2 04	2 05	0 11	0 30	1 2	2 02	1 27
Mirpur Mathela	2 8	2 22	2 50	2 20	1 07	1 00	2 00
Ubauro	2 47	2 00	0 10	1 70	1 00	2 41	0 70
Pan Ahi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Taluka.	Rainfall.						
	1901	1902	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
Bakhar	4 77	2 0	2 27	1 10	5 00	2 70	0 27
Bakarpur	4 40	2 20	2 50	1 0	7 44	4 50	0 0
Garhi Yasin	4 43	4 07	1 70	0 0	0 20	0 10	4 70
Hoti	2 20	2 54	0 00	1 4	0 2	2 00	0 1
Ghotki	2 01	2 41	1 07	1 02	0 0	4 20	1 0
Mirpur Mathela	2 00	1 00	0 0	0 21	0 00	0 00	0 7
Ubauro	4 00	2 07	0 25	1 00	1 22	0 17	0 0
Pan Ahi	—	—	—	—	0 0	2 70	0 0

TABLE II—RAINFALL—*contd.**Part B—By Talukas—contd.*

Taluka.	Rainfall.						
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
Sukkur	3.34	2.42	0.89	4.72	3.12	5.38	1.41
Sukkarpur	0.74	2.90	1.8	0.83	7.20	4.41	2.24
Gardi Yasin	0.35	3.48	1.3	0.23	2.25	3.14	1.99
Kohri	1.84	2.22	0.60	1.10	4.16	3.50	1.37
Ghotki	2.1	4.14	0.78	3.31	4.02	1.74	2.60
Mirpur Mathania	2.59	3.18	1.41	3.15	5.41	5.50	2.60
Thatta	1.90	3.28	1.9	1.23	4.22	6.34	3.2
Pano Aali	2.27	2.47	0.22	3.54	4.10	3.00	1.35

Taluka.	Rainfall.					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
Sukkur	1.31	7.45	0.76	2.94	1.27	1.81
Sukkarpur	1.03	14.6	0.27	1.16	1.42	3.83
Gardi Yasin	1.84	19.74	0.60	3.92	...	2.27
Kohri	1.19	7.65	1.2	4.17	0.85	1.67
Ghotki	1.94	8.82	0.91	4.22	0.89	4.90
Mirpur Mathania	3.79	10.25	1.47	5.61	1.25	5.91
Thatta	7.25	9.88	1.41	7.45	1.44	2.13
Pano Aali	2.69	8.84	1.17	2.5	0.02	0.47

TABLE III—TEMPERATURE
(At Sukkur)

Years.	January		May		July		November	
	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum
1896	74	50	113	76	111	83	92	55
1897	75	49	113	85	109	80	88	70
1898	80	60	114	83	111	84	90	64
1899	73	41	117	88	113	90	105	84
1900	80	70	118	92	120	94	108	86
1901	92	89	124	90	122	96	104	79
1902	97	68	122	94	120	94	105	75
1903	94	63	121	92	122	97	94	60
1904	73	50	113	84	113	81	94	57
1905	72	28	114	82	112	80	95	56
1906	78	40	110	78	Not available.			
1907	Not available.				108	86	90	68
1908	72	54	118	82	108	84	88	92
1909	75	51	117	85	117	84	92	67
1910	73	51	113	82	109	81	100	62
1911	73	48	112	85	110	88	91	61
1912	77	60	112	90	117	90	93	60
1913	82	60	117	88	115	87	104	67
1914	85	60	121	92	117	87	96	72
1915	84	56	118	84	116	88	98	65
1916	82	60	113	82	110	88	94	66
1917	82	60	108	82	113	90	96	64
1918	82	52	110	90	114	85	96	68
1919	84	54	113	84	116	80	92	68
1920	76	60	94	80	108	84	88	67
1921	76	62	110	85	113	76	80	49

TABLE IV—POPULATION OF TOWNS (CENSUS).

Town.	Total.						Males.		
	1875.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1875.	1881.	1901.
North Yudu	4,808	5,341	5,303	6,554	6,548	6,875	2,500	2,805	3,012
Shahid	2,899	2,948	3,243	3,921	2,711	2,529	2,140	1,598	1,860
Bohr	8,340	10,224	8,788	9,537	11,298	11,378	4,502	5,361	4,224
Shikarpur	85,107	82,498	82,004	68,431	54,641	55,560	10,214	22,899	21,124
Sukkur	15,218	27,368	28,000	31,519	30,181	42,758	8,294	17,151	16,815
Total	88,502	88,399	89,238	100,719	110,348	118,531	38,750	48,815	48,034

Town.	Males—contd.			Females.					
	1891.	1901.	1921.	1875.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
North Yudu	2,377	2,210	2,287	2,228	2,578	2,948	3,177	2,238	2,086
Shahid	2,558	2,941	1,943	1,345	1,303	1,415	1,763	1,630	1,582
Bohr	4,775	5,222	5,344	4,079	4,893	5,402	6,782	5,064	4,534
Shikarpur	25,735	29,112	30,212	18,810	19,897	20,860	22,798	23,325	23,291
Sukkur	18,469	23,647	21,769	5,024	10,228	10,987	12,967	14,320	17,031
Total	54,118	64,108	67,804	31,736	38,647	40,600	46,805	50,892	51,657

TABLE V—RELIGION AND EDUCATION (CENSUS OF 1921).

Taluka.	Religion.				Education.	
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Others.	Number of persons	
					Able to read and write.	Able to read and write English.
Uhawro	6,403	30,118	10	100	1,458	57
Mirpur Mathelo	7,718	30,655	..	293	1,368	24
Pano Akil	8,332	33,340	4	62	573	10
Ghotki	8,143	33,027	17	407	1,002	31
Rohti	21,649	54,836	111	714	4,729	618
Sukkur	30,801	57,315	300	1,430	10,184	1,332
Shikarpur	42,199	70,651	31	103	7,063	629
Gardi Yasin	13,990	48,453	2	89	2,014	77
Total	148,031	358,396	481	3,384	29,291	2,837

TABLE VI—CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE (CENSUS OF 1921).

Caste, Tribe or Race and having more than 10,000.	Name of Taluka.								District Total.
	Uhawro.	Mirpur Mathelo.	Pano Akil.	Ghotki.	Rohti.	Sukkur.	Shikarpur.	Gardi-Yasin.	
Hindu—									
Johani	4,794	5,312	6,410	6,654	15,942	22,090	26,285	12,806	120,130
Musalman—									
Baloch	5,000	15,910	4,301	9,075	5,048	4,704	12,331	5,075	58,117
Sheikh	481	100	1,255	600	2,954	2,187	3,819	3,002	14,790
Sindhi	2,288	2,482	3,760	4,707	7,345	6,401	17,710	31,188	77,590

TABLE VII.—DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND CROPS.

Particulars.	1880-1881.	1886-1887.	1890-1901.	1905-1911.	1915-1918.	1921-1925.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total area for which statistics are available.	1,375,571	1,436,479	1,466,796	1,574,234	1,586,289	1,587,928
Not available for cultivation.	91,917	99,825	1,455,220	1,555,234	1,555,986	1,554,867
A. Forest lands.	91,917	79,542	155,795	244,602	332,594	332,510
B. Other.		648,083	1,417,425	1,400,000	1,407,092	1,792,001
Available for cultivation.	1,571,754	2,436,354	2,321,576	2,918,880	1,030,303	1,033,061
A. Uncultivated.	635,145	1,867,871	1,896,221	845,237	986,404	466,354
B. Occupied.	441,808	668,483	609,255	1,073,643	1,043,902	1,066,707
(1) Current tillage.	245,028	295,642	258,417	298,796	335,349	666,118
(2) Soil area cropped during the year.	206,800	296,551	450,842	476,354	770,417	799,679
(3) Irrigated.	206,576	359,319	450,731	476,354	770,418	799,679
By canals.	193,106	172,123	342,619	325,282	290,880	245,324
By wells.	2,662	1,975	5,775	9,814	19,538	18,679
Direct from river.	151,942	214,419	105,136	145,258	59,487	155,376
(4) On rainfall.	6	1,602	11		671	..
Crops.						
Cereals.	186,967	353,237	386,198	418,428	524,178	312,190
Jowar.	49,610	85,554	175,212	122,545	66,666	120,209
Bajri.	1,854	8,569	32,122	12,308	29,985	19,092
Paddy.	47,818	69,895	51,249	94,297	81,532	35,001
Wheat.	93,465	109,644	147,097	168,318	175,794	122,100
Millet.	1,666	2,506	1,863	7,411	986	5,114
Other cereals.	2,436	1,229	1,006	1,228	1,591	7,613
Pulses.	14,806	26,221	45,004	77,661	95,190	75,176
Gram.	4,097	4,506	11,208	42,560	57,284	22,769
Chickling vetch.	2,650	21,151	26,704	25,345	24,315	24,759
Other pulses.	819	864	2,092	774	144	1,642
Tobacco.	2,991	1,218	1,094	1,230	2,781	2,455
Sugarcane.	442	279	318	527	285	401
Oil-seeds (not forest).	1,764	37,225	34,076	37,395	11,323	24,586
Mustard.	1,181	1,621	18,305	1,967	1,496	4,297
Rape.	613	1,084	1,064	1,586	1,380	2,081
Jatropha.	190	16,172	14,607	12,308	8,415	16,213
Other oil-seeds.	..	4	24	..	29	72
Flax.	8,794	8,286	2,815	2,881	1,210	1,261
Cotton.	8,798	8,292	2,802	2,831	1,218	1,260
Other fibres.	6	7	17	10	16	2

TABLE VII.—DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND CROPS—*contd.*

Particulars.	1885-1891.	1890-1891.	1899-1901.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.	1921-1922.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Crops— <i>contd.</i>						
Orchard and garden produce	4,229	8,125	19,308	10,202	9,259	12,518
Condiments and spices	..	938	1,224	722	849	1,021
Dyes (not indigo)	..	516	1,758	2,860	1,974	818
Indigo	..	516	1,631	2,602	1,716	329
Other dyes	..	..	127	140	258	100
Starches	..	..	44	50	71	15
Fruits and vegetables other than tobacco.	190	438	48	..	38	3
Miscellaneous	2,459	325	55	1,206	856	600
Total crop	225,754	426,790	485,076	568,323	615,967	625,430
Less area twice-cropped	18,676	21,745	24,734	60,000	45,370	28,901
Actual area cropped	206,390	399,551	459,542	478,433	570,417	596,529

TABLE VIII.—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1880-81.	1891-92.	1900-01.	1911-12.	1920-21.	1932-33.	1942-43.
Cattle—							
Plough cattle ..			87,673	94,777	98,324	89,423	81,586
Bulls for breeding purposes.		102,195	822	889	729	821	1,894
Oxen and he-buffs— Use for other purposes.		*49,294	3,600	1,000	1,381	844	2,588
Milk cattle ..		196,142	119,514	123,502	139,249	129,774	102,824
Young stock	26,650	33,496	50,280	61,300	22,211
Total cattle ..		248,831	192,418	212,144	307,499	272,900	212,003
Others—							
Horses and ponies		111,386	12,390	10,090	10,950	7,148	6,904
Sheep ..		22,685	19,579	21,904	30,323	28,101	32,722
Goats ..		117,718	105,417	99,481	100,791	100,554	121,231
Quarrels ..		3,001	3,346	4,409	6,810	3,570	3,470
Hills	34	109	67	97	7
Donkeys ..		12,146	9,388	8,022	6,877	5,325	7,687
Total ..		178,827	132,540	145,700	155,054	135,497	171,380
Ploughs ..		Not recorded.	39,000	42,567	44,790	41,800	35,834
Carts ..		10.	12,125	14,400	18,776	13,830	12,874

*Includes young stock.

†Includes mares.

Note.—The first year for which such details are available is 1882-83.

TABLE IX.—SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY DURING
THE YEAR 1921-22.

Taluka.	Number of wells for	
	Irrigation.	Other purposes.
Ubauro	1,032	87
Mirpur Mathelo	894	617
Pano Akil	1,881	43
Ghotki	1,939	103
Rohri	591	73
Sukkur	1,383	887
Shikarpur	1,000	127
Garhi Yasin	1,656	111
Total for the District	10,981	2,170

TABLE X. IRRIGATION WORKS.

Particulars.	Capital outlay up to 1921-22.	1880-1881.			1880-1891.		
		Area irrigated.	Headgate.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Headgate.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Main canal ..	11,92,888	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Begot canal*	24,57,048	32,432	1,15,387	64,490	144,023	2,85,773	61,372
3. Sukkur canal*	14,37,348	50,221	89,880	39,963	87,190	2,14,323	57,427
4. Ghaz canal*	6,33,712	229,572	4,68,297	32,571	233,114	7,11,473	1,86,903
5. Nara supply channel†	Separate entry not available but included in Sukkur Nara Canal.	283	3,617	3,130	9,202	21,755	4,301
6. Flood Division fund.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Canals in Sukkur.	..	27,514	88,094	29,047	88,702	1,57,941	39,811
2. Work mostly ..	..	46,289	1,06,332	24,298	68,237	1,79,722	38,036
3. Rajpi canal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Chulhi canal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Goring canal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Dams in Sukkur.	..	3,400	7,100	23,330	..	30	6,351
2. Sukkur-Beg and fund.	..	..	1,397	45,718	..	384	33,346
3. Kasirpur fund.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Ghaz fund ..	..	..	..	26,239	..	127	22,564

* The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier Districts.

† The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur and Thar and Parkar districts.

‡ The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

§ The figures are for the Ghaz funds situated in Sukkur and Larkana districts.

TABLE X—IRRIGATION WORKS—*contd.*

Particulars.	Capital outlay up to 1901-02.	1900-1901.			1901-1902.		
		Area Irrigated.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	Area Irrigated.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Main canal ..	11,62,808	..	..	..	80,052	1,66,370	94,000
2. Right canal* ..	14,67,040	285,330	2,02,214	1,05,287	273,780	2,55,490	2,21,800
3. Sukkur canal* ..	14,37,548	39,302	2,67,757	80,251	129,940	2,38,219	35,213
4. Ghaz canal* ..	6,32,712	274,890	2,79,759	1,24,230	232,422	6,07,190	2,06,419
5. New supply channel,†	Separate estimate available, but included in Eastern Sindh Canal.	9,324	10,539	5,286	12,948	23,203	11,807
6. Flood Division fund.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Canals in Rohri.	..	10,511	2,70,423	60,380	67,248	1,50,188	28,381
2. Sind canal‡ ..	..	89,284	2,92,523	1,22,831	68,721	2,09,423	1,00,000
3. Raffle canal ..	..	10,680	30,823	8,804	9,123	27,949	4,621
4. Chibhi canal ..	..	12,472	43,107	3,382	10,809	40,742	8,352
5. Ginning canal ..	..	6,087	27,940	8,583	6,890	22,612	4,297
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Bunde in Rohri.	..	7	7	2,001	1,121	3,477	19,500
2. Sukkur-Bagairi bund.	..	8,502	24,609	1,60,222	9,222	22,304	2,25,907
3. Kadumyer bund.	..	4,018	9,541	3,902	2,257	6,970	4,800
4. Ghaz bunds§ ..	..	3,383	14,790	46,372	274	302	4,130

* The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind districts.

† The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur and Thar and Eastern districts.

‡ The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

§ The figures are for the Ghaz bunds situated in Sukkur and Larkana districts.

TABLE X—IRRIGATION WORKS—*concd.*

Particulars.	Capital outlay up to 1921-22.	1919-1920.			1921-1922.		
		Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.							
1. Nahi canal ..	11,32,000	34,001	1,32,048	82,608	50,999	1,48,834	85,081
2. Sagar canal*	24,07,048	319,043	6,20,870	1,45,308	275,374	7,07,257	1,88,723
3. Sukkur canal*	24,37,348	105,330	2,86,479	1,09,321	100,437	2,65,601	1,37,188
4. Ghosr canal*	5,35,712	238,218	8,88,294	2,47,802	323,988	9,07,323	2,74,228
5. Kora supply channel†	Separate a/c not available but included in Eastern Kora Canal.	8,818	Not available.	12,829	11,246	25,925	21,900
6. Flood Division fund.							86,825
II.—Works for which Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Ghadi in Rohri.		46,413	5,18,007	1,84,000	46,248	4,57,404	20,788
2. Sind canal.		94,107			74,803		72,009
3. Right canal.		10,886			8,256		40,450
4. Chilli canal.		12,912			9,831		
5. Gharap canal.		8,500			4,909		
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Bonds in Rohri.		128	22,778	1,82,948	1,829	30,211	4,489
2. Sukkur English Canal.		10,230			10,171		61,730
3. Kumbharwani Canal.		867					
4. Ghosr branch.		957			891		

* The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

† The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur and Thar and Parkar districts.

‡ The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

§ The figures are for the three branches situated in Sukkur and Larkana districts.

TABLE XI—TAKAVI ADVANCES AND COLLECTIONS.

Year.	Land Improvement Loans Act, 1882.		Agricultural Loans Act, 1884.	
	Advances.	Collections.	Advances.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	22,374	5,372	4,354	4,251
1886-87	22,370	10,375	8,080	4,777
1887-88	4,000	15,503	—	1,500
1888-89	12,856	11,794	8,475	1,505
1889-1890	62,823	18,212	14,608	1,029
1890-1891	12,823	27,302	22,301	9,903
1891-1892	61,426	28,328	32,032	10,224
1892-1893	1,24,305	28,118	27,658	12,319
1893-1894	61,588	54,825	44,322	6,419
1894-1895	1,24,458	45,142	55,489	27,305
1895-1896	65,369	72,309	51,205	45,052
1896-1897	66,546	75,241	54,508	50,821
1897-1898	60,209	70,567	52,914	22,804
1898-1899	106,610	82,580	52,975	30,861
1899-1900	65,222	81,936	59,651	50,856
1900-1901	87,719	71,270	60,998	50,791
1901-1902	80,888	90,105	62,205	53,687
1902-1903	71,280	50,844	52,273	51,795
1903-1904	88,614	73,907	58,847	60,724
1904-1905	51,848	76,788	51,891	69,126
1905-1906	51,545	87,307	55,559	52,555
1906-1907	54,328	67,508	6,070	11,540
1907-1908	64,081	47,922	27,484	78,504
1908-1909	2,41,804	22,336	2,34,405	72,254
1909-1910	1,03,680	85,801	1,72,607	2,41,800
1910-1911	1,20,710	48,683	1,05,980	27,078
1911-1912	85,487	1,20,122	1,48,466	2,14,258

TABLE XII—PRICES IN SEERS (80 TOLAS) PER RUPEE
AND WAGES
(At Sukkur).

Year.	Wheat	Rice	High	Low	Gram	Bajr.	Mandi.	Outparker.	Abse-Godhai agricultural labourer.	Wage of house owner
							Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.
1896					240	240	100			
1897					100	100	100			
1898	22	8	21	18	18	11	Rs. 5 per drom.	Rs. 5 per drom.	Rs. 5 per drom.	Rs. 10 per drom.
1899	15	8	22	27	18	11				
1900	22	8	20	22	11	10				
1901	25	10	22	23	8	10				
1902	14	14	17	18	10	11				
1903	14	13	16	20	10	12				
1904	11	14	20	19	21	14				
1905	14	13	18	17	20	15				
1906	23	10	18	20	18	16	1	1	0 8	11
1907	15	8	18	17	11	20	1	1	0 8	12
1908	15	8	12	12	10	21	1 4	1 4	0 8	12
1909	8	8	18	14	19	22	1 4	2 4	0 8	12
1910	11	8	14	14	18	22	1 4	2 4	0 8	12
1911	15	8	14	18	18	22	1 4	1 4	0 8	12
1912	10	7	10	10	18	22	1 4	1 4	0 8	12
1913	11	7	12	11	15	22	1 6	1 6	0 8	12
1914	10	8	12	11	11	22	1 6	1 6	0 8	12
1915	8	8	11	11	10	23	1 6	1 6	0 8	12
	8. ch.	8. ch.	8. ch.	8. ch.	8. ch.	8. ch.	Rs. 8.	Rs. 8.	Rs. 8.	Rs.
1916	8 14	8 2	11 12	12 0	11 0	20 2	1 6	1 8	0 8	12
1917	8 8	7 1	12 12	12 0	10 12	10 0	1 8	1 8	0 8	12
1918	8 10	1 0	7 0	8 0	8 14	13 11	1 8 to 1 12	1 8 to 1 12	0 8 to 0 11	17
1919	8 11	6 1	1 1	1 1	8 7	10 0	1 8 to 2 0	1 8 to 2 0	0 10 to 1 0	18
1920	8 12	1 0	7 0	7 1	10 10	0 12 to 2 4	1 12 to 2 4	1 12 to 2 4	0 12 to 1 0	20
1921	4 14	4 0	1 12	1 10	1 0	18 0	2 0 to 2 8	2 0 to 2 8	0 12 to 1 0	20

Table I.—Prices during the last fortnight of March.

Note 1.—Wages which differ from those mentioned in published statements are taken from a report specially compiled by the Municipality of Sukkur. The comparatively narrowness of the interval might not be taken as showing the daily wage here shown. Allowance must be made for strikes, holidays and periods of illness.

TABLE XIII—FAMINE.

No famine has affected the district during the past 25 years.

TABLE XIV—FOREST STATISTICS.

Particulars.	1889-1891.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.	1917-18.
	Sq. M. A.	Sq. M. A.	Sq. M. A.	Sq. M. A.	Sq. M. A.	Sq. M. A.
I. Area—						
Bamboo ..	240 357	309 120	482 275	410 0	410 223	394 104
Protected ..	..	..	..	..	..	12 4
Total ..	240 357	309 120	482 275	410 0	410 223	406 108
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Chief products—						
(1) Timber ..	8,382	10,439	12,714	14,410	19,087	20,499
(2) Firewood ..	1,03,149	2,28,603	88,556	80,692	83,171	1,09,175
(3) Grazing ..	8,300	19,804	11,888	11,870	11,591	9,038
(4) Ball poles ..	510	2,342	1,174	439	690	896
(5) Lac ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Other products ..	14,274	21,723	8,575	12,278	13,870	23,185
3. Receipts ..	1,90,821	2,86,021	1,04,907	1,02,660	1,38,000	2,04,796
4. Expenditure ..	1,45,128	1,64,190	50,515	50,220	58,903	1,11,889
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5. Area of plantation ..	10,821	2,045	23,129	246	5,812	62
6. Area closed to grazing ..	10,821	2,045	23,129	23,595	20,000	25,000

Note 1.—The Acres for 1889-91, 1890-91, 1900-01, are for the old Bilharpur district, which included the 7 talukas of Nandrol, Mohar, Kekar, Larkana, Labdaris, Suttedero and Kambhar, which now belong to the Larkana district.

Note 2.—Revenue and expenditure on account of direction, working plans and forest control 48790 are not accounted for in the statement.

TABLE XV

TABLE XV.

Taluka	Previous Settlement				
	Description	Period	Average area assessed	Average yearly amount	Average rate per acre
1	2	3	4	5	6
Udhwa ..	Diffused ..	1871-72 to 1885-86 ..	Acres, 21,860	Rs. 85,377	Rs. 3. 11
Mirpur Mathalia ..	Do. ..	1878-79 to 1885-86 ..	42,910	84,157	1 12
Pano Aki ..	Revised in 1904-05.				
Guski ..	Irrigational ..	1884-85 to 1895-96 ..	62,024	202,860	3 3
Bahar ..	Revised ..	1892-93 to 1895-96 ..	36,386	115,194	3 3
Sekkar ..	Irrigational ..	1896-97 to 1912-13 ..	45,000	174,325	4 10
Shikarpur ..	Do. ..	1896-97 to 1899-01 ..	60,084	216,332	3 7
Gardi Vams ..	Do. ..	1899-00 to 1912-13 ..	85,408	221,516	3 7

* The rate prevails within 100 chains on 1,100 pounds of Shikarpur Municipality revenue.

TABLE XV—

Canals (Irrigational) Settlements

Taluka	Rain					Taxes	
	Lift	Sahabi	Isal	Sahabi by lift	Isal by lift	Kharif	Rabi
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Umaro ..	Rs. 2. 5 12	Rs. 2. 5 4	Rs. 2. 3 4	Rs. 2. 3 12	Rs. 2. 3 12	Rs. 2. 1 0	Rs. 2. 12 0
Mirpur Mathelo ..	{ 5 12 2 4	{ 2 4 2 12	{ 2 4 2 12	{ 3 12 3 0	{ 3 12 2 4	{ 1 0 ..	{ 2 0 ..
Pano Akli ..	{ 2 0 2 10	{ 2 0 2 12	{ 2 0 2 10	{ 4 4 3 4	{ 4 4 3 4	{ 1 0 ..	{ 2 0 ..
Ghotki ..	{ 4 0 ..	{ 2 0 ..	{ 2 0 ..	{ 4 4 ..	{ 4 4 ..	{	{
Behri ..	{ 4 0 3 12	{ 4 0 2 0	{ 4 0 2 8	{ 4 12 3 4	{ 4 12 3 4	{ 1 0 ..	{ 1 8 ..
Rokker ..	{ 4 0 4 0	{ 4 4 3 12	{ 4 4 3 12	{ 4 12 4 4	{ 4 12 4 4	{	{
Sukarpur ..	{ 4 14 3 12	{ 2 14 3 0	{ 2 14 3 0	{ 4 4 3 12	{ 4 4 3 12	{ 1 0 ..	{ 1 0 ..
Gardi-Yamri ..	{ 4 8 3 0	{ 3 12 2 8	{ 3 12 2 8	{ 4 0 3 4	{ 4 0 3 4	{	{

PREVIOUS AND CURRENT SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*

showing rates per acre for highest and lowest groups.

River Katcha					Others				
Kharif Production	Rain				Kharif Production	Average area sown	Average yearly income	Average rate per acre	
	Wheat and barley	Cotton crops	Land sown but not ploughed	Other crops					
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Rs. a. 2 0	Rs. a. 2 0	Rs. a. 2 0	Rs. a. 1 0	Rs. a. 0 0	Rs. a. 1 4	Area 55,221	Rs. 1,12,000	Rs. a. 2 13	
		No river			1 4	63,126	1,45,698	2 12	
			Katcha		0 12				
		On			1 0	42,201	1,37,548	3 2	
									0 12
1 0	2 0	2 0	1 0	0 0	..	44,800	1,73,226	3 2	
..				
1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	0 0	1 8	59,437	2,17,992	3 1	
..	..	..	..	..	0 14			
2 0	2 0	2 12	1 0	0 0	..	63,488	1,75,070	2 12	
..				
1 0	1 0	2 0	1 12	0 0	1 0	71,360	2,21,400	3 1	
..	..	..	..	..	0 12			
2 0	2 0	2 0	1 0	0 0	..	69,556	2,22,227	3 1	
..				

TABLE XVI—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offence.	Persons convicted or bound over to				
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
1. Offences against public tranquility ..	71	27	23	62	20
2. Murder ..	16	8	5	5	4
3. Capital homicide ..	1	2	1	1	1
4. Rape ..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault, including grievous hurt ..	80	113	61	31	44
6. Dacoity and robbery ..	30	8	11	10	6
7. Theft, including cattle theft ..	800	507	586	545	165
8. Other offences under the I. P. C. ..	246	346	222	202	172
9. Bad livelihood ..	108	97	70	69	81
10. Police ..	100	115	122	129	122
11. Salt Law ..	7	1	0	..	..
12. Excise ..	..	..	..	12	9
13. Forest ..	67	101	70	46	43
14. Stamp ..	1	1	..	..	2
15. Municipal ..	455	228	414	312	109
16. Other offences ..	600	424	354	308	310
Total ..	2,492	1,893	2,323	2,125	1,541

TABLE XVI—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*contd.*

Offence.	Persons sentenced or bound over to			
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
1. Offences against public tranquillity ..	42	37	17	25
2. Murder	2	4	2	2
3. Culpable homicide	3	2	2	4
4. Rape	1	...	...	...
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault, in- cluding grievous hurt.	35	44	41	113
6. Dacoity and robbery	4	7	26	2
7. Theft, including cattle theft	253	270	222	443
8. Other offences under the T. P. C.	145	242	229	222
9. Bad Influence	116	148	117	122
10. Police	109	138	108	92
11. Self Law	8	...	4	...
12. Usury	12	14	28	12
13. Forest	35	42	27	32
14. Stamp .. .. .	...	...	...	...
15. Mischief	190	207	234	114
16. Other offences	249	319	240	729
Total ..	1,790	2,134	1,719	1,924

TABLE XVII.—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Class of Court.	Number of persons tried in				
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
<i>Original.</i>					
Persons tried by—					
Magistrate Magistrates	2,246	1,806	1,506	1,166	1,126
District, Sub-Divisional and 1st Class Magistrates	4,428	3,664	2,366	2,819	2,644
Court of Session	86	89	22	46	37
Total	6,760	5,559	3,894	4,031	3,807
<i>Appellate.</i>					
Number of appellants to District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates	182	149	102	90	34
Number of appellants to Court of Session	180	158	160	183	221
Total	362	307	262	273	255
<i>Recessional.</i>					
Number of applicants for release by District Magistrate	22	42	14	7	1
Number of applicants for release by Court of Session	5	8	16	118	120
Total	27	50	30	125	121
Grand Total	7,149	5,916	4,186	4,435	4,183

TABLE XVII.—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS—*contd.*

Class of Court.	Number of persons tried in			
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<i>Original.</i>				
Persons tried by—				
Subordinate Magistrates	1,722	1,179	1,218	2,093
District, Sub-Divisional and 1st. Class Magistrates	1,398	1,852	1,999	2,124
Court of Session	73	80	50	130
Total ..	3,193	3,111	3,267	4,347
<i>Appellate.</i>				
Number of appellants to District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates ..	77	118	82	124
Number of appellants to Court of Session ..	179	190	134	119
Total ..	256	308	216	243
<i>Revisional.</i>				
Number of appellants for revision by District Magistrates ..	8	9	2	11
Number of appellants for revision by Court of Session ..	40	71	119	71
Total ..	48	80	121	82
Grand Total ..	4,107	4,265	4,580	5,247

TABLE XVIII—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Year.	Original.								Appeal.	
	Number of suits brought in.						Value of suits brought in.		Total number of appeals.	
	Subordinate Judge's Courts.			District Judge's Court.			Subordinate Judge's Courts.	District Judge's Court.	From District Courts.	Re-collection.
	For money or movable property.	For other suits.	Total.	For money or movable property.	For other suits.	Total.				
							Rs.	Rs.		
1913	2,462	697	3,159	25	78	99	8,29,000	12,78,500	101	1
1914	2,825	669	3,494	17	80	101	9,21,000	12,90,500	120	11
1915	3,320	600	3,920	19	90	109	9,37,500	17,79,419	106	14
1916	3,998	738	4,736	19	65	75	8,95,700	11,56,992	108	13
1917	3,436	658	4,110	15	72	84	7,85,750	14,55,597	99	12
1918	3,809	828	4,624	10	57	67	9,66,280	25,18,587	105	10
1919	4,290	730	5,020	21	131	152	12,02,474	57,45,094	108	9
1920	4,282	742	5,020	25	149	175	12,37,074	25,31,809	116	20
1921	3,960	792	4,752	19	144	167	10,93,811	44,91,754	125	10

TABLE XIX—REGISTRATION.

Year.	Registration office.	Affecting immovable property.		
		Documents registered.	Value of property transferred.	Ordinary tax.
	Number.	Number.	Rs.	Rs.
1900-01	14	8,098	42,21,221	20,417
1901-02	14	8,498	39,70,363	19,443
1902-03	14	8,410	47,70,572	21,923
1903-1904	15	10,308	47,88,001	22,764
1904-1905	15	9,831	48,90,158	21,834
1905-1906	9	3,541	22,22,605	8,215
1906	9	3,753	39,33,841	8,184
1907	9	3,820	37,89,700	8,174
1908	9	3,359	37,89,800	8,213
1909	9	3,369	34,72,800	12,802
1910	9	3,298	21,82,331	13,309
1911	9	3,719	25,59,671	13,900
1912	9	4,414	31,73,893	16,720
1913	9	3,900	36,72,709	21,787
1914	9	6,298	48,11,507	26,937
1915	9	7,698	28,50,000	25,519
1916	9	9,790	47,82,300	20,788
1917	9	8,341	47,79,116	20,327
1918	9	7,915	48,88,700	24,707
1919	9	6,098	32,44,476	25,423
1920	9	8,443	37,29,823	25,499
1921	9	6,321	34,53,700	24,586
1922	9	8,422	39,23,500	25,879
1923	9	11,409	36,18,000	42,902
1924	9	9,985	103,44,300	41,199
1925	9	8,332	1,09,68,421	42,230

Note 1.—The figures for the first 5 years are for the whole of the Bukkur district as previously named, i.e., inclusive of the 7 talukas since transferred to Lakhote District. The figures for the remaining years are for the Bukkur district as newly named.

Note 2.—The figures for the last 10 years are for calendar years, and for the preceding years, for financial years. Figures for January to March 1902 are included in both the years, 1901-02 and 1902.

TABLE XIX.—REGISTRATION—*contd.*

Year.	Abstracting immovable property.		Total receipts.	
	Documents registered.	Ordinary fees.	Ordinary fees.	Extra ordinary fees.
	Number.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	225	402	20,397	12,431
1897-98	209	425	18,302	11,386
1898-99	282	495	22,324	12,333
1899-1900	286	582	23,336	12,586
1900-1901	273	627	22,802	14,207
1901-1902	309	274	9,542	8,247
1902	189	244	9,532	6,666
1903	95	177	8,461	8,794
1904	107	209	8,228	6,225
1905	108	302	12,104	1,397
1906	112	392	12,670	1,339
1907	95	609	18,238	1,019
1908	148	247	19,287	1,000
1909	144	466	22,213	1,000
1910	114	284	21,202	1,022
1911	188	607	27,186	2,201
1912	130	884	21,269	2,237
1913	147	845	27,172	2,794
1914	131	855	25,560	2,235
1915	125	852	22,859	2,079
1916	261	928	29,427	2,245
1917	190	716	25,314	2,479
1918	205	716	24,206	2,235
1919	222	898	25,650	2,462
1920	218	774	41,972	2,167
1921	226	900	43,020	2,222

Note 1.—The figures for the first 5 years are for the whole of the Midnapur district as previously formed, i.e., inclusive of the 7 talukas since transferred to Larkana district. The figures for the remaining years are for the Midnapur district as newly formed.

Note 2.—The figures for the last 10 years are for calendar years, and for the preceding years for financial years. Figures for January to March 1922 are included in both the years, 1921-22 and 1922.

TABLE XX—DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE, 1921.

Police Station.	In-spectors.	Sub-In-spectors.	Head Constables.	Con-stantes.	Total.	Extra guard.	
						Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sukkur Town ..	1	8	34	317	360	2	94
Bagipur ..	1	1	8	8	12	1	11
Chak ..	1	1	2	11	14	1	11
Lakhi ..	1	1	2	1	5	1	11
Shikarpur Town ..	1	5	21	126	153	1	11
Kotmuk ..	1	1	2	9	12	1	11
Khapar ..	1	1	2	10	14	1	11
Lal ..	1	1	2	9	12	1	11
Sukkur Town ..	1	1	2	24	28	1	11
Khanpura ..	1	1	2	7	10	1	11
Dular ..	1	1	2	9	11	1	11
Kabirpur ..	1	1	2	13	16	1	11
Pirjo Goth ..	1	1	2	9	12	1	11
Gandhi Yala ..	1	1	2	20	24	1	11
Ukayra ..	1	1	2	17	21	1	11
Sera Ali ..	1	1	2	21	25	1	11
Sukkurpur ..	1	1	2	9	12	1	11
Mirpur Matheli ..	1	1	2	20	24	1	11
Khanpur (Mirpur Matheli)	1	1	2	10	14	1	11
Chakli ..	1	1	2	20	24	1	11
Chak ..	1	1	2	20	24	1	11
Total ..	8	21	122	727	878	2	94

* Sent for the Imperial Bank of India, Sukkur.

Summary for the District.

1. At 12 Police Stations†	10	20	40	112	182	1	11
2. At 12 Outpost	1	1	2	11	15	1	11
3. At District Headquarters	2	8	24	126	160	1	11
4. At Taluka Headquarters	4	12	47	210	273	1	11
5. Reserve	1	1	2	10	14	1	11
6. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
7. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
8. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
9. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
10. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
11. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
12. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
13. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
14. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
15. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
16. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
17. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
18. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
19. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
20. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
21. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
22. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
23. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
24. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
25. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
26. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
27. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
28. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
29. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
30. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
31. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
32. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
33. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
34. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
35. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
36. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
37. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
38. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
39. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
40. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
41. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
42. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
43. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
44. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
45. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
46. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
47. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
48. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
49. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
50. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
51. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
52. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
53. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
54. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
55. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
56. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
57. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
58. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
59. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
60. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
61. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
62. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
63. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
64. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
65. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
66. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
67. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
68. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
69. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
70. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
71. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
72. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
73. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
74. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
75. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
76. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
77. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
78. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
79. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
80. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
81. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
82. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
83. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
84. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
85. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
86. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
87. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
88. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
89. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
90. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
91. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
92. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
93. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
94. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
95. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
96. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
97. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
98. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
99. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55
100. Total in the District	18	42	135	569	764	5	55

* Estimate of Police Stations at District and Taluka Headquarters.

TABLE XXI.—JAILS.

Name and class of jail.	Accommodation for			Daily average number of prisoners in			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
* Sukkur District Prison	500	75	575	342	401	330	440
† Sukkur Special Prison	231	20	250	—	—	—	—
‡ 2nd Class Sub-Jails and Lockups.	114	70	184	109	119	93	75
Total	704	125	829	451	520	423	515

Name and class of jail.	Daily average number of prisoners in						
	1909.	1911.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
* Sukkur District Prison	813	608	553	430	415	528	682
† Sukkur Special Prison	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
‡ 2nd Class Sub-Jails and Lockups.	62	12	29	28	27	40	10
Total	875	620	582	458	442	568	692

Name and class of jail.	Daily average number of prisoners in						
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
* Sukkur District Prison	556	552	599	498	640	428	634
† Sukkur Special Prison	—	—	—	307	137	201	138
‡ 2nd Class Sub-Jails and Lockups.	18	17	20	34	25	30	14
Total	574	569	619	839	803	659	786

Name and class of jail.	Daily average number of prisoners in							
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
* Sukkur District Prison	626	448	527	608	381	806	617	694
† Sukkur Special Prison	160	171	177	177	127	137	150	146
‡ 2nd Class Sub-Jails and Lockups.	12	19	20	21	21	27	27	41
Total	807	638	724	806	529	970	794	881

* Removed from Sukkur to Sukkur in 1906.

† Opened in 1910.

‡ Inclusive of the inmates transferred to the Larkana District since 1911. Information as regards Lockups for the years 1906 to 1909 has not been incorporated in the records for those years have been destroyed.

From the year 1910, the accommodation of males and females in Sukkur District Prison is 577 and 25 respectively.

From the year 1916, the accommodation of males and females in "Third Class Sub-Jails and Lockups" 144 and 23, respectively.

TABLE XXII-A—REVENUE DETAILS.

Head of revenue realized.	1902-03.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue*	20,10,767	21,24,083	20,66,686	21,78,104	21,58,719	20,87,467	20,42,613
Stamp†	2,48,022	2,39,784	2,54,230	2,66,007	2,10,758	2,31,791	2,52,247
Income tax‡	97,412	1,00,248	1,08,002	1,11,864	1,16,491	1,18,370	71,268
Excise§	1,22,120	1,28,487	1,41,977	1,35,266	1,37,046	1,39,786	1,53,129
Local fund¶	4,84,061	4,19,267	4,80,724	4,76,471	4,21,810	4,41,400	4,24,011
Other sources||	2,93,740	2,67,031	2,85,886	3,21,748	3,10,927	3,11,269	2,88,000
Total	31,78,170	32,08,231	31,30,366	33,20,441	33,53,515	32,79,094	32,88,448

Head of revenue realized.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue*	10,66,264	9,69,015	10,23,866	20,81,344	20,72,300	20,86,217	21,33,075
Stamp†	1,00,000	1,51,237	1,72,449	1,80,346	1,83,724	1,86,797	1,96,152
Income tax‡	70,848	54,794	48,750	53,063	54,154	64,188	90,215
Excise§	87,020	88,580	1,20,792	1,54,768	1,87,283	2,32,461	2,24,865
Local fund¶	1,00,000	1,71,874	2,41,007	2,47,388	2,21,863	2,48,900	2,87,190
Other sources||	1,12,742	2,10,749	2,81,871	2,55,315	2,60,927	2,87,360	2,81,756
Total	10,24,684	10,96,161	14,64,725	20,44,829	20,60,234	20,72,918	20,28,287

* The figures enclosed above represent the collections of the treasuries of the districts, irrespective of the months for which they were collected, and will not agree with the detailed tables XXXIII, XXXV, XXXVI, and XXXIV, which show the revenues of the District. The figures under stamps include those for Upper Sind Frontier district also, as separate figures are not available.

† Includes village cess also and will not agree with table XXXVII.

‡ Exclusive of forest revenue.

Note.—Part A, gives figures for the financial year. In Part B, the details are for the relevant year.

TABLE XXII-A—REVENUE DETAILS—*contd.*

Head of revenue collected.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue*	30,01,330	26,42,002	28,66,722	18,90,826	12,04,324	12,38,224	14,37,407
Stamp*	1,97,845	2,10,800	2,23,420	2,16,880	2,20,230	2,12,000	2,16,602
Income tax*	98,032	88,888	84,001	67,247	72,148	83,891	80,562
Excise*	2,52,100	2,32,832	2,53,401	2,22,857	2,76,420	2,70,873	2,10,568
Local fund†	2,72,842	2,40,000	2,49,121	2,28,726	2,37,870	2,65,631	2,45,022
Other sources‡	2,61,281	2,67,372	2,18,742	2,10,281	2,53,608	2,47,628	2,38,300
Total	41,43,611	38,12,692	47,03,966	27,86,137	22,34,119	24,06,116	27,75,921

Head of revenue collected.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue*	14,12,636	9,60,748	14,98,944	11,38,388	10,54,075	14,45,847
Stamp*	1,02,111	1,45,896	2,20,003	2,54,823	2,88,729	3,18,432
Income tax*	1,22,120	1,40,880	2,13,405	2,81,324	4,17,519	1,28,711
Excise*	5,78,169	2,04,801	2,04,573	4,19,276	3,03,727	4,68,881
Local fund†	1,15,948	2,47,000	4,37,890	3,48,512	2,34,901	4,19,873
Other sources‡	2,11,637	2,49,328	2,49,060	8,66,326	2,88,232	1,19,138
Total	27,33,381	21,99,653	28,36,499	22,43,320	20,97,307	28,09,822

*The figures against these represent the collections at the treasuries of the districts, irrespective of the districts for which they were collected, and will not agree with the detailed tables XXIII, XXV, XXVI and XXIV, which show the revenues of the districts. The figures under stamp include those for Upper Sind Frontier District also, as separate figures are not available.

† Includes village cess also and will not agree with table XXVII.

‡ Exclusive of forest revenue.

§ For Sukkur District only.

Note.—Part A, gives figures for the financial year. In Part B, the details are for the revenue year.

TABLE XXII-B—REVENUE DETAILS BY TALUKAS
FOR THE YEAR 1921-22.

Taluka.					Land revenue.	Stamp.	Domestic tax.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sukkur	..	..	..	..	2,20,380	1,21,570	85,662
Mithapur	..	..	..	..	2,04,880	1,27,211	1,07,605
Uchhal Vindh	..	..	..	..	2,56,324	8,622	2,906
Kandi	..	..	..	..	1,24,346	Stamp duty charged from Sukkur	13,382
Shahid	..	..	..	..	1,13,500	2,724	2,429
Panaji	..	..	..	..	1,20,425	2,860	1,270
Kirpur	..	..	..	..	1,23,445	2,945	2,527
Uchhal	..	..	..	..	1,23,745	2,976	2,516
Total					14,07,223	1,67,221	1,97,299

Taluka.					Excise.	Other duties.	Local fund.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sukkur	..	..	..	..	90,000	1,70,200	9,824	1,056,570
Mithapur	..	..	..	..	54,822	62,450	42,222	669,968
Uchhal Vindh	..	..	..	..	8,127	41,155	11,551	2,92,286
Kandi	..	..	..	..	10,473	18,208	8,648	1,80,146
Shahid	..	..	..	..	2,961	8,238	5,327	1,24,740
Panaji	..	..	..	..	2,256	10,565	8,477	1,56,024
Kirpur	..	..	..	..	1,602	7,776	1,386	1,43,822
Uchhal	..	..	..	..	1,719	2,816	2,790	1,42,289
Total					1,78,000	3,12,007	84,135	25,00,030

TABLE XXIII—

Particulars.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net land revenue—						
1. Arrears ..	8,812	7,600	8,438	10,180	11,280	23,276
2. Current ..	8,21,206	12,09,823	17,02,729	11,05,042	11,04,326	13,55,330
3. Total ..	8,30,018	12,17,423	17,11,167	11,15,222	11,15,606	13,78,606
2. Deductions—						
1. Remissions ..	22,861	4,877	13,023	10,302	1,54,300	7,736
2. Arrears written off. (non-revenue) ..	511	—	236	628	2,002	1,304
3. Total ..	23,372	4,877	13,259	10,930	1,56,302	9,040
3. Net demand—						
1. Arrears ..	8,591	7,820	8,150	24,550	32,017	27,512
2. Current ..	6,10,660	12,30,848	16,87,889	11,55,340	10,00,578	14,47,552
3. Total ..	6,19,251	12,38,668	16,96,039	11,79,890	10,32,595	14,75,064
4. Collections—						
1. Arrears ..	1,114	604	3,647	16,470	15,305	10,238
2. Current ..	8,10,120	12,94,378	16,97,084	11,27,518	9,96,892	14,21,417
3. Total ..	8,11,234	12,94,982	16,70,731	11,44,288	10,12,197	14,31,655
5. Balance—						
1. Arrears ..	7,147	9,969	4,505	8,027	17,082	17,018
2. Current ..	252	1,470	20,680	27,322	12,408	21,071
3. Total ..	7,399	11,439	25,185	35,349	29,490	38,089

LAND REVENUE.

1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22,187	1,18,483	1,20,229	1,41,384	1,97,204	1,97,447	1,37,399	89,294
12,64,756	8,98,888	18,72,829	22,28,772	12,34,145	17,94,547	13,16,773	17,71,284
14,20,378	10,65,182	13,02,807	13,67,157	17,51,869	16,11,894	16,24,712	16,60,028
92,062	51,116	11,826	27,136	25,725	12,822	42,023	11,182
191	10,450	4,801	2,837	34,300	13,864	8,096	4,400
86,154	61,811	19,267	42,387	79,233	26,238	32,328	16,571
41,200	1,29,000	1,10,447	1,36,547	42,792	35,184	1,09,042	94,298
15,26,724	8,35,552	14,37,812	11,65,823	15,30,413	16,91,824	11,70,280	17,80,186
15,76,220	8,47,152	12,72,286	12,24,170	16,26,178	17,81,285	12,28,438	18,43,077
13,884	41,236	52,642	31,186	69,290	38,224	41,122	44,994
12,38,586	7,79,795	12,78,432	10,13,719	14,78,189	16,91,862	14,33,778	17,09,980
17,51,864	9,21,222	14,38,978	11,56,967	11,63,729	16,87,389	14,91,316	17,53,544
28,202	66,470	82,004	87,209	72,175	87,147	49,887	69,028
93,164	30,757	41,200	1,09,000	34,574	40,642	42,424	41,879
1,10,498	1,20,227	1,44,384	1,97,204	1,97,447	1,37,399	89,294	91,499

Particulars.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Not bank returns—						
1. Arrears ..	91,500	67,822	50,367	60,189	31,305	54,127
2. Current ..	11,56,422	16,19,337	19,28,860	12,09,213	15,01,058	16,36,289
3. Total ..	12,47,922	16,87,159	19,79,227	12,69,402	16,32,363	17,90,416
2. Bank returns—						
1. Banknotes ..	18,645	17,281	1,28,002	86,103	21,223	26,678
2. Arrears irrecoverable written off ..	12,271	9,657	8,708	19,380	2,740	5,586
3. Total ..	30,916	26,938	1,36,710	105,483	23,963	32,264
3. Not claimed—						
1. Arrears ..	29,729	81,285	48,618	61,804	48,165	21,807
2. Current ..	12,79,777	16,93,246	9,00,847	11,50,210	12,70,829	19,65,121
3. Total ..	13,09,506	17,74,531	9,49,465	11,72,014	13,18,994	20,86,928
4. Collection—						
1. Arrears ..	42,219	38,302	55,200	21,546	25,365	15,778
2. Current ..	12,48,308	15,92,922	8,76,002	11,91,362	12,67,198	16,58,318
3. Total ..	12,90,527	16,31,224	9,31,202	12,12,908	12,92,563	18,74,096
5. Balance—						
1. Arrears ..	98,211	24,962	31,222	24,274	22,799	19,064
2. Current ..	31,271	80,825	24,755	27,931	12,838	6,259
3. Total ..	1,29,482	1,05,787	55,977	52,205	35,637	25,323

LAND REVENUE—*contd.*

1893-1910.	1910-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
29,032	24,912	23,075	20,188	15,729	16,003	10,419
11,96,768	10,61,323	13,61,669	10,34,131	15,56,328	12,34,141	14,12,079
11,34,440	18,50,443	15,56,943	10,34,323	15,90,090	12,70,864	14,21,458
16,239	17,374	20,090	1,20,670	23,339	2,04,609	27,997
999	1,074	29	18	229	1,049	879
12,207	16,449	20,112	1,02,099	25,739	2,56,747	28,342
27,093	21,508	22,635	20,192	19,229	14,913	18,151
12,68,159	15,44,982	15,32,775	3,11,461	15,42,906	10,20,442	12,84,138
15,15,043	16,07,209	11,59,839	3,21,843	13,38,325	10,85,007	14,02,674
11,307	6,981	10,670	14,748	30,510	12,492	10,431
12,80,564	16,37,444	15,25,002	9,02,088	15,28,182	96,32,194	12,80,349
15,91,821	16,44,325	15,36,632	2,17,614	15,30,672	10,45,847	15,90,799
14,746	19,237	12,246	5,235	2,919	2,132	9,094
8,109	9,818	7,613	8,294	12,444	17,278	9,794
23,612	25,073	20,189	12,793	18,962	29,419	11,882

TABLE XXIV—

Examined articles.	Headings from	1895-96.	1896-97.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1899-00.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported	1. Licence fees.	2,366	2,365	1,700	1,837	2,200
	2. Excise duty.	1,51,294	1,54,540	1,23,128	1,29,434	1,40,001
B. Country spirits and fermented liquors.	2. Distillery and bonus fees.	6,081	6,301	6,470	6,812	6,436
	Total ..	1,57,475	1,60,641	1,69,694	1,68,687	1,72,637
C. Opium and its preparations.	1. Duty ..	29,190	41,011	42,305	50,872	21,425
	2. Licence fees.	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Gain on sale proceeds.	..	..	..	70,232	70,000
	Total ..	29,190	41,011	42,305	121,104	91,425
D. Drugs other than Opium.	1. Fees on permits.	..	..	..	..	150
	2. Licence fees.	80,000	84,000	80,100	80,300	75,200
	Total ..	80,000	84,000	80,100	80,300	75,350
E. Miscellaneous.	1. Alcohol ..	9	2	90	10	89
	2. Opium ..	1,861	1,861	1,870	1,871	1,871
	Total ..	1,870	1,863	1,960	1,981	1,960
	Total of all revenue.	2,67,445	2,86,515	2,93,119	34,78,274	32,50,462

* For the whole of India.

Note 1.—The figures for 1895-96 to 1906-1907 are for fiscal years.

Note 2.—The figures for first 7 years are for revenue years.

EXCISE.

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,319	2,000	1,302	2,908	2,022	2,024	2,316	2,125	2,178
1,00,902	80,236	58,449	70,105	97,195	94,968	1,07,074	1,27,823	1,50,602
8,368	8,658	2,727	8,126	8,208	8,391	8,384	8,744	8,700
1,73,798	84,239	81,216	80,231	81,423	80,329	1,11,728	1,29,377	1,53,613
20,888	22,880	10,455	14,278	12,824	14,410	14,917	17,591	17,988
..	..	..	..	..	7,802	8,898	10,723	10,682
19,433	8,588	*25,370	9,246	5,845	8,155	4,607	3,168	8,203
197,217	22,578	*28,819	17,324	19,407	80,287	28,412	23,350	34,800
44	24,398	20,879	27,961	49,274	31,408	78,573	82,254	77,781
80,000	28,024	19,477	29,081	28,368	21,210	22,325	24,399	27,386
92,344	50,913	40,122	57,042	76,243	74,888	1,02,108	1,07,244	1,10,477
5	2	91	122	2	68	..	10	11
1,364	10	608	1,040	1,045	12	19	..	..
1,307	12	787	1,371	1,047	79	18	10	12
22,00,205	1,86,805	*1,00,490	1,54,034	1,90,232	2,09,532	2,44,594	2,76,130	2,72,885

* Includes Upper Stud Frontier.

Shikhar District, inclusive of the 7 taluqas transferred by Sarkasa Quetta in 1901.
 Data of 1902-1903 for the 8 months ending March 1903, and the rest for fiscal year.

TABLE XXIV—

Excise Office	Receipts from	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported	1. License fee ..	2,257	2,254	2,259	2,250	2,141
B. Country spirits and fermented liquor	1. Retail licence and duty.	1,24,728	1,29,544	1,25,227	1,11,871	1,29,201
	2. Excise and license fees.	1,326	8,440	17,700	16,506	21,581
	Total ..	1,30,214	1,39,594	1,42,502	1,30,207	1,50,219
C. Opium and its preparations	1. Duty ..	11,760	16,524	16,440	15,120	13,280
	2. License fee ..	11,820	11,306	11,490	11,557	9,300
	3. Gain on sale proceeds.	8,330	10,000	9,702	28,480	22,070
	Total ..	31,110	37,829	37,632	55,157	44,650
D. Drugs other than Opium.	1. Fees on permits.	79,338	68,450	86,593	76,490	66,510
	2. License fee ..	47,207	44,640	39,092	39,025	42,300
	Total ..	1,26,545	1,13,090	1,25,685	1,15,515	108,810
E. Miscellaneous	1. Alkali ..	30	145	13	7	8
	2. Opium ..	..	..	..	10	5
	Total ..	30	145	13	17	13
	Total gross revenue.	2,92,521	2,89,409	2,21,050	2,05,644	2,72,300

EXCISE—*contd.*

1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,500	2,231	2,321	2,604	4,970	3,927	4,402	8,745
1,12,484	1,33,414	1,55,701	1,37,740	1,50,989	1,60,070	1,72,390	1,55,904
22,000	32,810	24,679	32,679	42,072	38,023	30,855	41,578
1,38,437	1,58,224	1,51,771	1,60,419	1,93,061	2,14,090	2,33,800	1,39,420
12,300	14,480	14,080	14,160	11,800	12,180	12,740	17,040
10,064	10,542	10,656	10,723	19,311	21,323	28,810	31,548
30,060	31,125	33,230	43,144	39,032	39,375	40,770	42,097
34,007	35,547	39,098	73,027	68,323	70,470	62,508	90,028
47,314	31,944	38,320	74,840	38,334	1,18,021	1,70,077	1,58,148
46,826	47,324	32,010	48,102	47,909	39,408	74,344	70,324
94,100	1,08,572	1,30,341	1,20,902	1,39,674	1,78,10	2,30,321	2,08,170
2	18	278	284	235	270	244	221
..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
2	18	220	234	222	270	244	221
2,85,000	3,22,700	2,11,944	2,56,813	4,07,600	3,79,802	3,31,209	5,13,910

TABLE XXV.—STAMPS.

Sale proceeds.	1880-1886	1886-1897	1897-1898	1898-1899	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-1902
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Postpaid stamps	1,57,298	1,46,398	1,54,818	1,77,880	1,96,254	1,85,158	1,54,374
2. Non-paid (paid) stamps.	98,456	92,818	93,770	95,045	1,00,502	1,04,818	75,465
(1) Foreign bill and postal stamps.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps.	10,037	8,894	9,398	10,025	8,397	12,398	8,518
(3) Bills of exchange or remittance.	5,280	6,035	5,722	4,197	4,899	6,478	8,518
(4) Impressed stamps and labels.	74,068	76,982	68,847	80,741	96,152	65,440	65,730
(5) Share transfer and one anna impressed stamps.	78	8	12	75	17	8	11
Total	2,55,748	2,39,094	2,58,197	2,73,025	2,96,918	2,68,712	2,38,108

Note.—The figure under the years 1899-00 to 1901-02 include those of the Indian states, which have since been transferred to the Larkana district.

Sale proceeds.	1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Postpaid stamps	1,11,074	1,09,970	95,718	88,829	1,09,874	1,03,615	1,03,229
2. Non-paid (paid) stamps.	52,588	42,764	54,220	63,672	62,525	76,745	83,018
(1) Foreign bill and postal stamps.	..	..	..	..	..	..	235
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps.	2,781	2,211	2,236	2,562	..	..	..
(3) Bills of exchange or remittance.	2,512	2,229	2,279	7,633	5,867	5,642	7,660
(4) Impressed stamps and labels.	41,803	39,323	41,301	53,071	56,907	71,038	56,747
(5) Share transfer and one anna impressed stamps.	..	..	..	..	21	62	54
Total	1,64,662	1,54,768	1,46,947	1,02,900	1,63,399	1,80,257	1,66,344

TABLE XXV—STAMPS—*contd.*

<i>Sub proceeds.</i>	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. <i>Postage stamps.</i>	1,10,338	1,38,457	1,10,848	1,12,173	1,23,496	1,22,107	1,22,018
2. <i>Non-postage stamps.</i>	86,840	91,727	1,12,501	96,759	85,377	89,140	90,207
(1) <i>Foreign bill and postal stamps.</i>	695	1,502	1,702	270	40	105	..
(2) <i>Revenue stamps.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) <i>Bills of exchange or hundis.</i>	9,578	11,000	14,691	13,144	12,094	12,348	10,412
(4) <i>Impressed stamps and labels.</i>	79,823	78,185	97,413	82,539	82,414	76,567	81,326
(5) <i>Share transfer and one anna impressed stamps.</i>	21	..	70	..	19	..	409
Total ..	1,07,248	2,10,194	2,24,480	2,15,094	2,19,372	2,11,247	2,17,355

<i>Sub proceeds.</i>	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. <i>Postage stamps.</i>	1,01,006	80,440	1,22,501	1,41,349	1,39,369	1,40,828
2. <i>Non-postage stamps.</i>	91,104	79,120	1,39,589	1,54,565	1,65,746	1,49,882
(1) <i>Foreign bill and postal stamps.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) <i>Revenue stamps.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) <i>Bills of exchange or hundis.</i>	11,212	11,728	11,894	13,581	14,153	7,004
(4) <i>Impressed stamps and labels.</i>	79,882	87,222	1,27,609	1,40,987	1,71,200	1,50,246
(5) <i>Share transfer and one anna impressed stamps.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,02,114	1,69,562	2,79,070	2,96,834	3,07,214	2,97,781

TABLE XXVI-A—INCOME-TAX.

Year.	Part I— Salaries.		Part II— Corporations.		Part III— Insurance.	
	Assessors.	Net collections.	Assessors.	Net collections.	Assessors.	Net collections.
		No.		No.		No.
1895-1896	..	94	2,259	1	79	12
1896-1897	..	76	1,600	1	79	13
1897-1898	..	91	1,819	1	79	11
1898-1899	..	105	1,845	1	111	12
1899-1900	..	87	1,703	1	88	11
1900-1901	..	65	1,730	1	102	8
1901-1902	..	70	1,666	1	75	11
1902-1903	..	72	2,012	1	63	7
1903-1904	..	36	1,347	1	62	8
1904-1905	..	33	1,458	1	94	8
1905-1906	..	5	259	19	1,022	4
1906-1907	..	8	246	25	1,122	16
1907-1908	..	6	265	22	697	2
1908-1909	..	2	79	30	1,440	1
1909-1910	..	8	77	32	1,428	1
1910-1911	..	1	50	37	1,534	1
1911-1912	..	1	24	50	1,415	..
1912-1913	..	1	36	37	1,584	1
1913-1914	..	2	73	40	1,008	..
1914-1915	..	0	174	41	1,117	..
1915-1916	..	2	90	31	1,152	..
1916-1917	..	30	1,307	1	80	..
1917-1918	..	40	1,824	1	930	..
1918-1919	814	..	948	..
1919-1920	6	6,359	..
1920-1921
1921-1922

Notes.—These figures are exclusive of collections on salary, pensions, etc., and interest on amounts directly recovered for the District by the Accountant General's Exchequer.

TABLE XXVI-A—INCOME-TAX—*contd.*

Year.	Part IV— Other Sources		Total.	
	Assessment.	Net collections.	Assessment.	Net collections.
		Rs.		Rs.
1885-1886	2,762	51,770	2,820	53,552
1886-1887	2,368	54,583	2,506	56,729
1887-1888	2,360	67,342	3,003	69,898
1888-1889	2,978	66,746	3,097	71,768
1889-1890	3,168	72,825	3,237	75,672
1890-1891	3,000	70,547	3,096	72,412
1891-1892	2,812	66,979	2,894	70,842
1892-1893	2,720	66,790	2,900	68,794
1893-1894	1,267	22,365	1,314	48,726
1894-1895	1,007	47,180	1,949	34,039
1895-1896	1,044	22,694	1,902	42,982
1896-1897	858	32,319	961	56,102
1897-1898	1,226	53,050	1,507	47,029
1898-1899	968	45,311	1,696	53,702
1899-1900	1,210	54,140	1,246	56,571
1900-1901	1,173	56,970	1,212	71,104
1901-1902	1,576	71,600	1,667	56,407
1902-1903	1,215	54,793	1,254	52,225
1903-1904	1,257	50,050	1,279	72,001
1904-1905	1,022	51,790	1,266	72,516
1905-1906	1,324	72,294	1,261	1,07,504
1906-1907	1,503	1,05,088	1,211	66,617
1907-1908	829	33,947	—	2,29,022
1908-1909	—	2,36,500	—	2,62,742
1909-1910	1,292	2,35,349	1,371	2,50,676
1910-1911	1,401	2,10,078	—	71,116
1911-1912	831	75,116	—	—

Note.—These figures are exclusive of collections on salary, pensions, etc., and interest on securities directly recovered for the District by the Assam Government in Bombay.

TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME-TAX : CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV.

Year.				Incomes of Rs. 500—1,000.		Incomes of Rs. 1,000—1,200.	
				Amount.	Net collection.	Amount.	Net collection.
1922-1923	1,349	22,130	417	5,201
1923-1924	1,394	21,772	445	20,220
1924-1925	1,361	22,598	507	11,720
1925-1926	1,371	22,804	589	15,210
1926-1927	2,565	23,740	535	13,320
1927-1928	1,894	21,761	545	11,610
1928-1929	1,753	20,425	564	12,320
1929-1930	1,675	18,161	537	12,200
1930-1931	137	1,000	820	11,220
1931-1932	570	12,201
1932-1933	620	11,220
1933-1934	580	11,220
1934-1935	779	11,220
1935-1936	557	11,220
1936-1937	740	10,660
1937-1938	710	12,220
1938-1939	900	12,220
1939-1940	781	12,220
1940-1941	747	12,220
1941-1942	600	12,220
1942-1943	648	12,220
1943-1944	520	12,220
1944-1945	475	12,220
1945-1946	430	11,220
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TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME-TAX: CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV—*contd.*

Year.	Incomes of Rs. 1,000 —2,000.		Incomes exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Total.	
	Asses- sable.	Net collections. Rs.	Asses- sable.	Net collections. Rs.	Asses- sable.	Net collections. Rs.
1926-1927	189	5,414	210	22,898	2,789	81,293
1926-1927	189	5,436	227	24,454	2,896	84,884
1926-1927	189	5,497	219	23,322	2,906	87,442
1926-1928	203	7,565	231	28,080	2,938	89,749
1926-1929	222	8,490	266	27,397	3,138	79,325
1926-1929	222	8,325	247	27,282	2,900	79,542
1926-1931	230	8,823	252	27,039	2,812	80,079
1926-1932	226	8,548	262	27,368	2,720	80,739
1926-1933	249	9,580	245	28,900	1,297	38,555
1926-1934	260	7,718	239	29,350	1,007	47,190
1926-1935	219	8,221	224	30,237	1,064	32,698
1926-1936	189	8,031	245	24,902	890	40,945
1926-1937	212	8,040	269	27,663	1,230	37,998
1927-1938	181	8,576	239	23,363	898	42,211
1928-1939	232	7,825	266	23,627	1,210	51,190
1929-1940	223	8,279	239	20,764	1,178	34,079
1930-1941	272	10,295	314	26,379	1,578	71,090
1931-1942	214	9,007	229	28,198	1,245	64,792
1932-1943	220	8,215	239	22,128	1,257	54,056
1933-1944	200	8,767	309	41,812	1,222	71,738
1934-1945	272	10,498	311	42,960	1,534	70,284
1935-1946	289	11,726	279	72,559	1,302	1,27,664
1936-1947	180	7,434	320	46,015	812	42,817
1937-1948	229	8,271	446	1,04,215	1,250	1,78,002
1938-1949	—	—	2,371	2,89,740	1,371	2,88,745
1939-1950	—	—	2,479	2,19,679	1,422	2,26,678
1940-1951	—	—	381	25,119	894	25,119
1951-1952	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XXVII-A-

Particulars.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Receipts.</i>							
Provincial rates ..	2,04,431	1,36,424	2,02,389	2,12,212	1,86,910	1,90,647	2,32,140
Education ..	1,202	484	305	444	697	1,816	3,201
Medical ..	640	221	470	810	2,152	581	472
Scientific and other minor departments.	6,083	3,000	2,478	2,540	2,500	2,234	2,668
Civil works ..	20,007	19,700	20,544	17,540	12,000	11,100	8,997
Contributions ..	66,834	21,360	57,080	49,374	54,000	55,281	65,000
Pounds ..	11,091	14,550	10,640	7,240	9,071	9,500	4,200
Miscellaneous ..	790	1,822	1,400	865	1,200	501	500
Total ..	2,90,100	2,74,070	2,93,803	2,90,727	2,75,143	2,69,560	2,80,530
<i>II.—Expenditure.</i>							
Administration ..	9,874	7,100	9,780	7,660	7,900	9,472	1,000
Education ..	87,545	91,000	74,717	77,825	71,044	72,904	71,000
Medical ..	18,102	18,945	45,325	26,286	26,063	21,781	18,700
Scientific and other minor departments.	17,323	10,500	10,502	9,237	9,900	9,231	10,600
Civil works ..	1,37,838	1,82,811	1,40,825	1,58,719	1,28,578	1,36,823	1,32,500
Contributions ..	197	2,000	2,100	4,000	2,000	2,000	4,000
Miscellaneous ..	30,571	9,470	4,001	5,000	5,000	3,010	2,400
Total ..	2,29,027	3,09,390	2,81,022	3,19,165	2,30,218	2,27,002	2,80,500

Note.—The figures from 1895-96 to 1901-02 are for the old Shikharpur district.

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD.

1882-1883.	1883-1884.	1884-1885.	1885-1886.	1886-1887.	1887-1888.	1888-1889.	1889-1890.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
81,434	80,801	80,978	87,440	97,607	1,118,102	1,04,254	1,07,878
1,124	1,451	1,581	1,028	1,814	1,388	1,740	1,810
1,005	100	501	51	100	14	78	60
2,133	4,502	3,675	2,727	3,031	3,388	3,800	3,230
5,245	8,729	15,400	8,100	7,808	10,621	11,754	10,738
27,630	40,913	46,889	93,724	91,384	92,388	92,723	1,01,723
304	1,424	707	1,438	1,738	1,896	1,124	1,130
1,388	444	404	238	655	427	5,461	1,344
1,30,860	1,31,400	1,33,008	1,32,834	1,36,167	1,25,894	1,22,258	1,23,188
5,367	5,427	4,816	5,311	5,370	1,330	60,113	8,130
29,201	40,213	42,810	21,307	50,720	55,380	63,798	70,541
8,784	7,861	7,430	6,812	8,430	9,777	10,631	11,988
10,222	9,477	10,130	10,140	10,928	10,389	10,396	11,440
65,741	55,810	63,518	64,403	1,35,174	1,36,195	97,235	1,00,977
7,518	1,180	720	1,210	1,305	2,664	1,740	2,279
8,130	1,368	3,138	2,608	2,240	1,889	2,355	2,277
1,39,880	1,31,430	1,39,420	1,31,467	1,38,380	1,37,721	1,36,840	1,42,909

Sum of the seven talukas since transferred to the Larner District.

TABLE XXVII-A-

Particulars.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Receipts.</i>						
Provincial taxes ..	80,041	90,012	60,702	82,314	86,322	1,38,402
Education ..	1,823	1,323	1,406	1,232	1,222	900
Medical ..	87	70	62	11	216	308
Scholarship and other minor departments.	4,810	4,558	2,056	706	1,473	1,122
Civil works ..	9,641	10,497	8,544	5,221	5,721	5,207
Contributions ..	1,05,160	1,17,122	1,26,774	1,27,372	1,35,976	1,46,020
Grants ..	-1,138	-102	-123	-578	-1,130	-773
Miscellaneous ..	700	800	307	1,206	1,226	886
Total ..	2,17,027	2,23,865	1,96,879	2,20,169	2,33,554	2,80,216
<i>II.—Expenditure.</i>						
Administration ..	5,374	1,566	10,044	5,423	728	5,148
Education ..	74,300	94,749	83,523	96,590	1,09,209	1,07,402
Medical ..	18,148	10,066	11,562	16,257	18,057	18,101
Scholarship and other minor departments.	11,322	12,234	10,018	10,480	8,367	12,567
Civil works ..	1,45,509	1,30,206	96,165	82,130	93,094	88,222
Contributions ..	1,882	1,002	1,696	1,792	2,142	2,400
Miscellaneous ..	1,980	3,417	2,439	3,002	3,884	2,220
Total ..	2,50,314	2,46,014	2,46,716	2,16,596	2,30,946	2,40,128

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD—*contd.*

1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,24,400	1,33,150	1,23,531	96,372	96,093	1,20,791
1,223	828	669	228	152	175
10	872	480	57	197	111
2,001	2,289	2,185	1,899	2,350	2,469
11,818	10,545	10,899	18,897	21,306	8,774
1,34,548	1,09,964	1,67,640	3,16,632	2,37,540	2,72,018
164	2,502	497	204	....	....
3,851	3,943	105	338	5,499	799
2,36,214	2,54,074	3,00,965	4,27,567	3,43,094	4,22,890
1,110	1,797	2,540	8,885	10,239	11,361
84,090	1,11,017	1,49,201	1,36,807	1,76,543	1,39,266
8,972	13,121	13,877	18,804	23,890	18,800
10,067	10,125	11,940	28,232	11,487	17,804
1,66,377	93,093	1,20,790	1,74,854	1,65,041	1,34,214
50,234	21,941	18,737	22,770	21,304	27,797
1,749	5,882	8,292	3,601	11,890	3,206
2,33,175	2,56,546	4,26,729	4,13,322	4,03,802	4,12,587

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of Board.	1891-1896	1896-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911
Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Local Board	89,174	28,318	25,554	93,080	30,708	30,414
Taluka Local Board, Ubauro	8,827	5,058	5,358	5,800	5,917	4,603
Do. Mirpur ..	10,772	6,770	7,575	8,093	5,382	6,535
Do. Pano Akli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Buhri ..	11,090	7,055	10,761	9,543	8,848	6,075
Do. Sukkur ..	8,315	9,612	10,135	9,974	9,003	9,152
Do. Sukkarpur.	11,868	10,188	11,418	8,115	9,020	11,388
Do. Garkhi Yudu ..	11,436	8,310	10,484	8,255	9,320	10,204
Do. Ghodki ..	11,591	11,170	12,615	14,580	12,060	10,837
Total ..	1,74,975	87,221	1,13,758	1,65,821	1,31,886	1,31,867
Expenditure.						
District Local Board	84,124	21,963	20,603	43,210	28,486	30,422
Taluka Local Board, Ubauro	8,827	5,058	5,472	5,804	5,930	4,601
Do. Mirpur ..	11,110	10,211	10,604	7,637	5,389	6,512
Do. Ghodki ..	13,248	13,188	11,370	15,432	10,978	11,147
Do. Buhri ..	22,180	15,454	9,694	10,401	6,157	5,614
Do. Sukkur ..	8,312	7,548	8,190	11,280	5,621	7,602
Do. Sukkarpur.	11,868	7,424	9,928	12,020	6,431	8,279
Do. Garkhi Yudu ..	11,436	9,472	9,134	8,328	7,175	1,581
Do. Pano Akli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,29,078	1,07,288	1,04,376	1,74,722	1,31,801	1,33,879

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD.

1891-1892	1892-1893	1893-1894	1894-1895	1895-1896	1896-1897	1897-1898	1898-1899
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28,422	35,089	34,748	1,06,125	1,28,284	1,28,000	1,33,266	1,28,000
3,098	8,170	4,617	6,144	4,801	7,044	6,255	8,241
5,215	7,120	6,070	6,401	5,000	7,021	5,230	9,350
..	..	..	..	5,241	5,207	6,100	8,225
8,000	7,271	5,808	7,229	5,808	6,491	22,184	5,425
7,270	5,795	6,540	7,170	7,787	11,007	8,075	8,800
10,505	4,722	8,000	9,070	10,520	14,554	12,914	10,100
9,730	3,002	9,031	10,301	11,007	13,099	10,366	10,300
10,307	10,713	6,414	9,870	4,474	8,023	9,425	7,480
10,847	1,20,465	1,21,465	1,80,554	1,80,465	2,04,107	2,20,000	2,17,380
20,000	10,501	75,768	70,100	1,07,279	1,15,650	1,43,241	1,09,023
5,002	4,542	5,209	8,100	6,205	5,278	7,941	8,543
4,514	2,051	5,207	5,455	5,000	5,207	5,230	7,504
12,100	10,889	7,007	6,197	4,971	5,500	5,901	8,000
9,020	7,100	2,004	6,470	6,100	4,900	9,000	8,600
10,100	7,200	4,800	7,000	6,507	7,207	12,700	9,001
8,000	10,000	9,100	7,900	9,000	10,000	12,400	10,000
8,001	9,900	11,500	9,100	9,000	10,000	12,400	9,001
..	..	..	..	6,000	6,000	5,000	4,000
10,041	1,33,388	1,37,425	1,50,400	1,51,307	1,84,300	2,17,200	1,78,647

*Note.—The figures against the district board for the years previous to 1892-1893 have been adjusted according to the present area.

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of Board.		1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Income.</i>							
District Local Board ..		1,61,965	1,59,744	1,65,554	1,55,814	1,74,002	1,90,240
Taluka Local Board, Ubauro ..		5,678	4,794	5,115	5,723	6,120	6,281
Do. Mirpur ..		6,185	6,840	6,780	4,947	6,254	6,208
Do. Pano Akh ..		6,225	6,319	7,136	3,864	4,961	7,263
Do. Sukri ..		7,447	5,482	6,274	6,444	6,764	8,361
Do. Sukhar ..		7,969	6,376	6,976	6,714	7,267	7,351
Do. Sukharpur ..		10,749	10,119	8,260	7,664	11,513	10,363
Do. Gachhi Taluka ..		6,647	7,963	6,330	7,266	7,380	8,557
Do. Ghokhi ..		6,142	6,363	7,175	6,723	6,823	6,769
Total ..		2,29,143	2,17,657	2,52,845	1,96,376	2,25,159	2,54,531
<i>Expenditure.</i>							
District Local Board ..		1,93,171	1,95,114	1,77,643	1,96,369	1,67,173	1,78,352
Taluka Local Board, Ubauro ..		7,252	6,263	4,700	4,479	4,822	4,698
Do. Mirpur ..		11,664	10,969	8,871	5,962	6,425	5,436
Do. Ghokhi ..		3,562	3,187	7,661	7,477	7,561	6,618
Do. Sukri ..		10,771	8,822	5,664	2,313	2,841	6,638
Do. Sukhar ..		11,079	7,972	3,336	2,582	6,423	8,886
Do. Sukharpur ..		18,218	18,211	10,612	6,654	7,441	7,785
Do. Gachhi Taluka ..		10,235	3,961	9,277	4,479	5,236	5,666
Do. Pano Akh ..		5,179	5,076	12,190	6,552	6,009	6,751
Total ..		2,41,839	2,39,514	2,46,514	2,56,716	2,16,660	2,30,644

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD—*contd.*

1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,64,228	1,29,989	1,36,232	1,47,310	2,72,924	2,61,711	2,38,658
5,205	5,697	5,779	5,708	5,615	5,945	5,730
5,614	5,915	5,662	5,218	5,739	5,398	5,383
6,672	7,711	8,416	6,823	4,700	5,794	6,477
7,672	8,957	9,471	8,902	6,226	5,200	6,644
8,805	11,303	11,459	11,529	11,500	6,779	9,385
10,429	13,032	9,865	10,661	11,415	6,548	12,302
9,561	13,629	8,297	8,975	8,845	6,517	11,611
6,669	6,191	6,510	5,971	4,129	4,768	5,327
2,85,316	2,38,214	2,54,874	2,66,955	8,27,587	7,65,364	6,22,869
1,96,214	1,95,198	2,96,217	2,58,110	2,66,749	2,49,328	2,32,969
6,570	6,286	6,577	6,176	6,495	5,440	6,029
6,275	6,090	5,821	7,222	4,977	5,096	4,972
5,892	4,913	3,995	6,411	7,289	5,196	5,288
5,968	7,734	6,129	7,637	7,044	7,305	6,221
6,392	7,459	7,809	11,900	14,897	11,721	16,184
10,486	7,667	10,319	11,432	8,644	10,571	11,690
10,007	8,214	14,397	11,115	7,779	8,790	10,308
5,217	5,954	5,795	7,866	7,894	5,540	6,243
5,45,158	5,35,175	5,56,534	5,26,779	4,12,769	4,01,807	3,72,949

TABLE XXVIII.—MUNICIPALITIES.

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.	1880-1886.	1886-1897.	1897-1906.	1906-1908.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870	Gadhi Yash.	9,571	12,825	13,544	13,300
	{ Receipts ..	11,071	15,302	16,165	12,896
	{ Expenditure ..	7,432	7,794	14,717	9,039
1884	Ghodli* ..	7,865	7,230	13,654	8,832
	{ Receipts ..	24,865	21,363	24,245	24,323
	{ Expenditure ..	24,358	20,659	21,497	24,231
1885	Nahat ..	1,12,747	1,07,335	1,13,192	1,20,304
	{ Receipts ..	1,18,316	1,47,386	1,25,470	1,32,680
	{ Expenditure ..	5,68,722	2,23,304	2,95,792	2,40,722
1892	Sakkar* ..	2,11,397	2,15,183	2,28,716	2,23,307
	{ Receipts ..				
	{ Expenditure ..				

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.	1890-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870	Gadhi Yash.	14,010	18,238	21,553	19,998
	{ Receipts ..	15,336	18,048	20,850	20,323
	{ Expenditure ..	12,220	7,894	8,554	9,792
1885	Ghodli* ..	11,834	8,888	7,689	10,777
	{ Receipts ..	23,982	24,348	24,348	24,803
	{ Expenditure ..	22,892	22,860	22,897	24,807
1885	Nahat ..	1,32,858	1,29,068	1,29,050	1,26,490
	{ Receipts ..	1,41,000	1,29,067	1,29,456	1,25,947
	{ Expenditure ..	2,38,801	1,09,408	2,36,797	2,16,441
1892	Sakkar* ..	2,30,015	2,06,072	2,07,614	2,21,378
	{ Receipts ..				
	{ Expenditure ..				

*These municipalities show an excess of expenditure in certain years due to the repayment of loans, deposits, &c.

TABLE XXVIII—MUNICIPALITIES—*contd.*

Year in which audit made.	Name of municipality.		1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1900	Gulistan Yash	{ Receipts ..	23,549	24,155	25,894	25,297
		{ Expenditure ..	26,679	17,682	17,829	15,821
1901	Gulistan*	{ Receipts ..	7,523	9,361	8,250	8,541
		{ Expenditure ..	7,225	8,763	7,873	9,697
1902	Bahar	{ Receipts ..	67,358	81,197	70,427	73,049
		{ Expenditure ..	65,947	59,141	59,749	57,694
1903	Mulkapur*	{ Receipts ..	1,29,842	1,00,800	1,00,041	1,77,251
		{ Expenditure ..	1,00,129	1,18,423	1,58,313	1,79,272
1904	Kothar*	{ Receipts ..	1,94,509	2,45,333	2,38,243	2,10,541
		{ Expenditure ..	1,97,023	2,09,088	2,00,654	2,00,302

Year in which audit made.	Name of municipality.		1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905	Gulistan Yash	{ Receipts ..	15,710	18,321	17,047	16,889	17,000
		{ Expenditure ..	17,968	42,186	33,456	24,424	16,866
1906	Gulistan*	{ Receipts ..	7,096	8,543	8,122	8,828	9,507
		{ Expenditure ..	7,200	7,579	8,774	8,196	9,502
1907	Bahar	{ Receipts ..	36,557	31,813	30,310	37,542	38,129
		{ Expenditure ..	27,007	25,902	40,045	37,087	35,513
1908	Mulkapur*	{ Receipts ..	1,77,029	1,69,803	1,77,213	1,70,007	1,86,309
		{ Expenditure ..	1,61,443	1,99,796	1,79,423	1,31,497	1,64,593
1909	Kothar*	{ Receipts ..	2,19,683	2,29,399	2,16,000	2,18,371	2,23,746
		{ Expenditure ..	1,91,349	2,00,294	2,01,218	2,01,105	2,23,100

* These municipalities show an excess of expenditure in certain years due to the payment of loans, salaries, &c.

TABLE XXVIII—MUNICIPALITIES—*concd.*

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870	Gachl Yastu	16,180	17,727	14,901	20,488	22,159
	{ Receipts ..					
	{ Expenditure ..	14,311	15,407	15,001	20,027	16,176
1885	Ghosh*	9,708	9,000	10,514	10,288	12,307
	{ Receipts ..					
	{ Expenditure ..	8,893	10,544	10,020	11,074	12,000
1885	Rohri	32,375	33,104	35,871	38,401	37,203
	{ Receipts ..					
	{ Expenditure ..	29,529	30,721	33,870	31,453	37,360
1885	Shikarpur*	1,81,302	1,60,342	1,50,805	1,50,944	1,30,240
	{ Receipts ..					
	{ Expenditure ..	2,26,569	2,04,304	1,88,253	1,84,522	1,83,270
1892	Sukkur*	2,00,000	2,24,304	2,18,582	2,41,909	2,48,803
	{ Receipts ..					
	{ Expenditure ..	2,72,145	2,23,620	2,19,519	2,55,079	2,50,000

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870	Gachl Yastu	28,917	19,543	22,567	24,306	26,224
	{ Receipts ..					
	{ Expenditure ..	30,573	29,795	20,735	25,604	22,360
1885	Ghosh*	12,438	16,074	16,074	19,702	18,800
	{ Receipts ..					
	{ Expenditure ..	12,050	16,704	16,704	17,900	17,500
1885	Rohri	41,251	48,912	48,912	54,701	50,347
	{ Receipts ..					
	{ Expenditure ..	38,284	54,000	54,800	50,800	50,200
1885	Shikarpur*	2,11,313	2,32,428	2,32,420	2,44,644	2,48,700
	{ Receipts ..					
	{ Expenditure ..	2,22,430	2,45,840	2,48,845	2,53,707	2,50,000
1892	Sukkur*	2,72,864	2,89,122	2,89,122	3,23,379	3,38,000
	{ Receipts ..					
	{ Expenditure ..	2,86,253	2,89,160	2,86,130	3,02,620	2,77,200

*These municipalities show an excess of expenditure in certain years due to the repayment of loans, etc.

TABLE XXIX-A

TABLE XXIX-A—EDUCATION: PROPORTION

Name of Taluka.	Principal religions.	Population.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.
Ulhasnagar	Hindu	8,405	3,110	2,994
	Muslimans	20,118	10,352	13,448
	All religions	35,621	20,232	16,389
Milepur Mahadeo	Hindu	7,716	4,229	3,486
	Muslimans	20,454	11,961	13,753
	All religions	28,657	21,249	17,373
Pune Ashi	Hindu	8,123	4,304	3,769
	Muslimans	22,540	12,567	14,331
	All religions	41,238	21,902	19,639
Chhatki	Hindu	6,143	4,402	3,729
	Muslimans	20,027	10,297	14,730
	All religions	31,894	22,015	18,699
Bokri	Hindu	21,549	11,553	10,094
	Muslimans	54,548	29,599	24,137
	All religions	77,330	42,275	34,555
Bukhar	Hindu	19,601	22,307	17,436
	Muslimans	67,212	31,955	28,339
	All religions	86,813	56,259	46,325
Bhatargan	Hindu	42,102	21,993	20,209
	Muslimans	70,651	39,442	31,399
	All religions	112,070	61,598	50,471
Narhi Taluk	Hindu	13,890	7,852	5,421
	Muslimans	48,252	26,849	21,899
	All religions	62,551	34,703	28,371
Total	Hindu	118,631	79,767	68,236
	Muslimans	275,326	120,175	126,125
	All religions	310,322	192,309	167,999

OF LITERATES (CENSUS OF 1921).

Literates.			Percentage of literates in total population.		
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1,018	942	76	18	27	2
439	379	61	1	2	0.4
1,438	1,329	109	4	7	1
983	949	34	13	22	1
379	313	26	1	2	0.2
1,368	1,308	60	4	6	0.3
398	379	19	3	6	1
189	191	2	1	1	0.1
373	323	50	1	2	0.2
581	565	26	7	16	1
958	942	24	1	2	0.2
1,002	943	59	2	4	0.2
2,153	2,037	116	15	26	2
1,439	1,391	48	8	4	1
4,729	4,141	588	8	10	2
9,554	7,584	1,970	21	34	4
1,221	1,446	73	2	1	0.2
19,184	8,307	10,877	10	17	3
8,795	8,223	572	10	26	3
1,101	1,026	75	2	2	0.2
7,902	7,419	483	7	12	1
1,723	1,677	46	12	28	1
277	238	39	1	1	0.1
2,614	1,949	665	3	8	0.2
22,661	21,566	1,095	13	27	2
1,661	1,098	563	2	2	0.4
29,231	23,819	5,412	8	20	1

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION : NUMBER

Class of Institution.		1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99
<i>A.—Institutions.</i>					
1. High schools	Institutions	1	1	1	1
	Pupils	225	271	252	240
	Male	225	271	252	240
2. Middle schools (English)*	Institutions	2	2	2	2
	Pupils	80	54	57	41
	Male	80	54	57	41
3. Middle schools (vernacular)	Institutions	2	2	2	2
	Pupils	227	191	240	212
	Male	227	191	240	212
4. Primary schools—	Institutions	66	68	84	88
	Pupils	2,997	2,209	2,682	2,072
	Male	2,997	2,209	2,682	2,072
(a) Local board	Institutions	21	20	21	21
	Pupils	1,023	1,021	1,794	1,794
	Male	1,023	1,021	1,794	1,794
(b) Municipal	Institutions	21	20	21	21
	Pupils	365	311	419	409
	Male	365	311	419	409
(c) Aided	Institutions	21	20	21	21
	Pupils	21	20	21	21
	Male	21	20	21	21
(d) Unaided	Institutions	21	20	21	21
	Pupils	21	20	21	21
	Male	21	20	21	21
(e) Indigenous	Institutions	21	20	21	21
	Pupils	21	20	21	21
	Male	21	20	21	21
Total primary schools	Institutions	21	20	21	21
	Pupils	2,015	1,602	2,113	1,607
	Male	2,015	1,602	2,113	1,607
5. Training schools	Institutions	2	2	2	2
	Pupils	2	2	2	2
	Male	2	2	2	2
6. Technical and other special schools†	Institutions	2	2	2	2
	Pupils	94	47	45	30
	Male	94	47	45	30
Total public	Institutions	21	20	21	21
	Pupils	2,015	1,602	2,113	1,607
	Male	2,015	1,602	2,113	1,607
Total		15,568	12,602	14,157	12,879

* Schools teaching through the medium of English.
† Schools teaching through the medium of Hindi.
‡ Girls attending 'boys' schools.

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

1890-91.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
225	230	231	233	238	244	253	258	263
..
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
16	13	13	16	27	27	725	775	882
22	35	13	..	..	..	9	6	1
3	4	4	6	6	6	..	..	..
354	455	500	600	625	644	..	..	..
..
59	67	67	67	85	32	104	16	100
5,000	2,301	2,307	2,304	4,115	4,425	5,000	4,571	5,094
..
22	22	21	22	22	27	22	27	27
2,328	2,297	2,308	2,350	2,550	2,301	2,000	2,200	2,300
481	492	434	344	220	300	300	320	370
..	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	3
..	100	120	120	121	120	100	96	124
..	100	120	120	121	120	100	96	124
..	2	4	2	2	22	22	2	..
..
..
..
190	190	190	170	180	180	182	147	120
6,122	2,742	2,292	6,130	4,201	2,001	4,779	4,230	4,000
1,000	1,000	1,000	900	1,470	700	1,215	1,217	1,000
270	260	292	250	272	290	280	277	292
11,307	10,000	10,994	11,010	11,820	12,270	12,877	11,900	12,000
2,401	2,100	2,102	2,204	2,041	1,807	2,170	2,141	2,000
..
..
..
..
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
50	51	72	60	64	66	60	71	45
..
207	217	271	210	204	200	201	230	270
12,101	11,770	11,302	12,300	12,000	12,407	12,100	12,102	12,200
2,401	2,300	2,145	1,204	2,041	1,807	2,170	2,141	2,000
14,004	13,070	14,122	14,304	14,002	14,214	14,201	15,200	15,400

figures of figures.
figures of figures.
are included under these figures.

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION : NUMBER

Class of Institution.				1885-86.	1896-97.	1907-08.	1908-09.
A—Institutions—contd.							
Private.	1. Advanced ..	Institutions ..	..	42	—	5	21
			Pupils ..	Male ..	—	—	89	231
		Female ..		—	—	—	54
		2. Private elementary ..	Institutions	230	226	224	219
	Pupils ..			Male ..	2,352	1,314	2,261	2,290
			Female ..	648	1,026	921	829
	3. Other Schools not conforming to the Departmental Standard.		Institutions	—	—	—
		Pupils ..		Male ..	—	—	—
			Female ..	—	—	—	—
		Total private ..	Institutions	230	226	225	214
	Pupils ..			Male ..	2,352	1,314	2,452	2,308
			Female ..	648	1,026	921	829
Total ..				2,998	2,942	3,093	2,972
Grand Total ..				348	570	347	517
				13,076	12,100	13,134	14,094
				3,501	4,400	3,109	2,599
Total ..				18,347	16,604	17,240	16,693
B—Percentage of pupils.							
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.				30.7	28.2	30.0	29.9
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.				8.0	9.1	8.4	8.9
3. Number of Mohammedan pupils ..				—	—	—	—
4. Percentage of Mohammedan pupils to Mohammedans of school-going age.				20.715	16.802	18.196	17.202
				18.9	15.4	10.6	15.7

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

1889-90.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
32	3	11	11	8	4	4	..	1
377	93	90	97	123	212	83	..	22
50	..	21	16	9	..	..	..	..
227	289	204	130	160	147	129	149	116
2,354	2,103	2,323	1,502	1,700	1,491	1,545	1,345	1,565
281	321	944	267	457	435	492	397	323
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	109	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
249	293	305	141	192	151	162	149	117
1,736	2,185	2,419	1,489	2,034	1,726	1,908	1,345	1,567
914	721	361	303	479	439	495	397	323
9,544	8,927	4,394	1,892	2,582	2,221	1,801	1,723	1,710
506	320	379	460	446	440	443	428	397
14,891	14,071	15,188	14,299	14,965	16,236	15,474	14,488	16,792
2,207	2,362	3,000	1,797	2,286	2,602	2,676	2,662	2,419
18,148	17,393	16,428	10,191	17,465	16,345	16,122	17,129	17,299
30° 0	30° 0	27° 0	31° 2	35° 2	38° 5	32° 8	31° 1	31° 8
9° 0	6° 3	6° 3	7° 3	7° 1	6° 0	7° 3	7° 2	6° 6
17,736	17,217	17,961	8,881	7,217	10,586	9,179	9,267	7,664
16° 3	15° 7	14° 2	15° 5	12° 8	17° 0	18° 12	14° 51	15° 47

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION : NUMBER

Class of Institutions.		1906-07.	1908-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
A.—Institutions.					
1. High schools.	Institutions	1	2	2	2
	Pupils	406	519	23	692
	Male	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..
2. Middle schools (English)*.	Institutions	6	7	7	7
	Pupils	1,022	967	829	911
	Male	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..
3. Middle schools (Sinhala).	Institutions	..	..	..	..
	Pupils	..	..	..	..
	Male	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..
4. Primary schools.	Institutions	..	..	..	..
	Pupils	..	..	..	..
	Male	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..
(a) Local Board	Institutions	88	117	101	120
	Pupils	5,237	6,322	6,498	7,010
	Male	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..
(b) Municipal ..	Institutions	27	28	28	28
	Pupils	2,622	2,715	2,590	2,534
	Male	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..
(c) Allied ..	Institutions	1	2	4	6
	Pupils	114	698	225	464
	Male	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..
(d) Unaided ..	Institutions	1	2	3	1
	Pupils	70	102	266	121
	Male	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..
(e) Indigenous	Institutions	123	126	124	132
	Pupils	5,796	6,654	4,069	4,342
	Male	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..
Total Primary schools	Institutions	246	276	277	266
	Pupils	13,052	13,158	13,220	14,376
	Male	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..
5. Training schools	Institutions	..	..	..	..
	Pupils	..	..	..	..
	Male	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..
6. Technical and special schools†	Institutions	1	1	1	1
	Pupils	96	29	94	22
	Male	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..
Total pupils	Institutions	261	286	286	286
	Pupils	13,044	13,089	13,223	14,297
	Male	..	..	..	..
	Female	..	..	..	..
Total ..		15,361	17,146	16,649	18,025

* Schools teaching through the

† Schools teaching through the

‡ Girls attending boys' schools

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
945	956	969	941	969	965	965	922	901	912	929	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	7	8	8	4	3	5	6	6	6	8	
577	574	605	558	559	531	582	570	570	499	554	
"	52	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
108	146	120	121	150	119	165	54	172	189		
9,300	7,545	7,889	7,392	8,377	8,841	8,456	8,476	8,384	8,537	8,537	
4	10	7	11	15	89	104	112	182	102	102	
53	29	39	21	25	23	21	21	29	29	29	
2,317	2,379	2,536	2,542	2,645	2,613	2,606	2,572	2,537	2,550	2,550	
1,212	1,211	1,146	1,231	1,445	1,299	1,402	1,573	1,021	1,511	1,511	
5	6	9	8	8	6	9	7	7	6	6	
871	709	774	665	577	467	655	544	489	493	493	
"	112	136	134	174	171	189	179	203	141	141	
"	1	1	1	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	
"	94	94	145	153	113	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
149	122	151	144	129	131	172	289	279	210	210	
4,514	4,332	4,389	4,307	3,896	3,696	4,751	6,200	6,368	5,949	5,949	
1,470	1,550	1,669	1,325	1,555	1,542	2,096	2,136	2,073	2,494	2,494	
319	237	341	333	356	236	274	416	489	405	405	
14,698	15,123	15,059	12,577	11,941	13,122	15,224	17,899	16,511	18,228	18,228	
2,687	2,682	3,044	3,055	3,189	3,079	3,791	3,099	5,527	4,789	4,789	
"	1	1	1	"	"	"	1	"	1	1	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	50	108	112	112	
"	18	17	23	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	
24	46	46	51	51	24	30	34	109	174	174	
"	"	"	"	27	26	29	"	"	"	"	
229	949	308	249	329	249	284	497	501	499	499	
16,096	16,791	17,289	16,997	17,197	16,279	17,438	19,222	19,870	19,687	19,687	
2,687	2,675	3,084	3,071	3,218	3,102	3,920	3,090	5,527	4,791	4,791	
18,399	19,714	20,381	19,971	20,465	19,478	21,258	24,295	25,250	22,978	22,978	

medium of English,
medium of Vernacular,
are included under male pupils.

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION : NUMBER

Class of Institution.				1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
A—Institutions—contd.							
Private.	1. Advanced	Institutions ..	..	4	5	11	10
			Pupils ..	Male ..	50	61	210	195
		Female ..	..	2	31	132	
	2. Private elementary	Institutions ..	..	157	180	217	301
			Pupils ..	Male ..	1,540	2,040	2,840	2,902
		Female ..	334	800	158	542	
	3. Other Schools not conforming to the Departmental standard.	Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..
			Pupils ..	Male
		Female ..	..	..	..	..
	Total Private	Institutions ..	..	161	180	328	311
			Pupils ..	Male ..	1,902	2,129	2,850	2,537
		Female ..	334	412	158	680	
Total ..				2,226	2,541	2,888	2,967
Grand Total	Institutions ..	..	422	479	518	521	
		Pupils ..	Male ..	13,258	16,000	17,178	17,864
	Female ..	2,904	2,802	1,818	3,313		
Total ..				16,162	18,802	18,996	21,177
B—Percentage of pupils.							
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.				32.7	36.6	38.6	33.7
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.				7.8	7.4	8	8.4
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils				8,172	8,934	8,303	10,073
4. Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school-going age.				18.56	15.7	16.39	16.2

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS—*contd.*

1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
7	13	13	18	10	22	13	26	6	2
101	312	236	233	194	202	231	184	165	137
20	52	231	283	182	156	59	84	..	..
201	211	224	192	170	170	166	97	121	109
2,089	2,127	2,230	2,440	1,331	1,600	2,075	1,894	966	866
524	782	508	782	465	335	462	..	421	366
..	..	..	..	13	15	14	..	13	1
..	..	..	..	701	777	690	..	507	25
..	..	..	..	68	79	139	..	36	15
206	224	237	308	165	196	217	121	147	112
2,154	2,449	2,486	2,675	2,402	2,722	2,919	2,786	1,596	1,152
354	644	1,129	1,066	710	370	691	94	433	691
2,748	4,283	2,645	2,741	3,180	3,392	2,997	1,892	1,120	1,563
527	571	583	354	504	125	601	589	646	502
16,400	20,120	16,706	10,072	10,037	10,090	20,654	21,010	22,150	20,838
3,241	3,647	4,220	4,140	3,826	3,673	4,012	3,154	5,362	4,302
21,641	22,097	23,366	22,812	23,343	22,767	23,165	26,164	26,134	25,351
37° 1'	42° 6'	32° 37'	41° 6'	42° 7'	41° 7'	44° 6'	45° 2'	47° 9'	49° 9'
8° 2'	9° 6'	10° 7'	10° 5'	10° 2'	9° 2'	11° 5'	13° 7'	15° 9'	18° 7'
10,277	11,164	10,661	10,329	9,723	10,271	11,026	12,431	13,796	12,968
16° 51'	17° 6'	17° 4'	18° 2'	15° 6'	16° 5'	19° 6'	20° 6'	22° 5'	23° 0'

TABLE XXIX-C—EDUCATION: PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS THEREIN, 1921-22.

Class of Institutions.	Under the management of Government and of Local Boards.			
	Managed by Government.		Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
High Schools	3	210	4	204
Middle Schools (English)	—	—	2	328
Do. (Vernacular)	—	—	—	—
Primary Schools	—	—	189	12,321
Training Schools	4	112	—	—
Technical and Other Special Schools	—	—	2	172
Total	7	322	196	14,225

Class of Institutions.	Under Private management.				Total.	
	Aided by Govern- ment or by District or Municipal Board.		Unaided.			
	Institu- tions.	Scholar- s.	Institu- tions.	Scholar- s.	Institu- tions.	Scholar- s.
High Schools	1	175			1	175
Middle Schools (English)	4	209	1	18	5	227
Do. (Vernacular)						
Primary Schools	216	3,006			216	3,006
Training Schools						
Technical and Other Special Schools			1	12	1	12
Total	221	3,390	1	18	222	3,408

TABLE XXIX-D—EDUCATION: EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Class of institutions.	Total expenditure in 1951-52.							
	Provincial Funds.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	From.	Revenue of Native States.	Sub-subsidies.	Endowments and all other sources.	Grand Total.
High Schools ..	24,127	..	10,478	13,578	—	2,541	224	41,718
Middle Schools ..	10,238	900	7,375	6,123	—	1,549	..	22,545
Primary Schools ..	2,87,670	17,084	25,022	7,021	4,600	6,792	7,967	3,09,227
Training Schools ..	12,242	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,242
Technical and other special schools ..	2,702	2,521	300	110	..	2,048	1,590	12,573
Total ..	3,20,340	18,045	73,275	29,847	4,600	18,900	9,697	4,86,103
Subscriptions ..	9,424	7,050	1,322	92	..	..	..	16,722
Gratuities ..	2,141	3,900	1,590	..	..	120	..	5,941
Grand Total ..	3,41,744	29,095	75,567	29,949	4,600	19,120	9,697	53,700

TABLE XXX-A—VITAL STATISTICS

Year.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
1896	474,680	14,412	30.40	10,282	21.65
1897		14,277	30.12	14,894	31.41
1898		11,732	24.67	8,658	18.18
1899		12,326	26.43	8,418	17.70
1900		12,891	28.03	11,237	23.66
1901		12,888	27.81	9,189	19.35
1902		12,902	28.21	10,576	22.22
1903		12,749	26.28	11,530	24.06
1904		12,732	26.86	9,916	19.43
1905	522,919	14,402	27.54	12,611	24.12
1906		11,784	22.54	10,891	20.84
1907		10,823	19.19	14,248	27.08
1908		11,113	21.23	11,817	21.41
1909		11,986	21.72	11,210	21.41
1910		11,321	22.78	10,213	19.63
1911		12,679	20.68	8,982	15.63
1912		12,172	22.78	10,130	17.54
1913	574,477	12,869	22.54	10,975	19.07
1914		12,194	22.81	10,999	19.01
1915		12,797	22.70	10,971	19.07
1916	571,203	14,988	26.13	13,336	23.35
1917		14,917	26.01	16,211	26.97
1918		9,022	15.73	49,304	84.22
1919		11,480	20.02	11,500	20.76
1920		12,126	21.17	9,594	18.22
1921	600,302	12,867	21.22	8,511	14.36
1922		12,892	24.81	7,655	12.85

The plague appeared in 1907. The figures for the year

FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Deaths from							
Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Stomach complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Influenza.
...	...	169	9,038	38	175	229	...
...	...	136	25,509	526	192	1,880	...
...	...	..	7,724	230	161	1,455	...
...	...	..	6,236	170	158	1,337	...
...	0	2	8,820	286	217	1,092	...
2	..	177	7,552	36	143	1,167	...
7	41	90	8,902	129	129	1,279	...
2	652	11	8,041	149	126	1,200	...
4	..	2	8,442	61	174	893	...
19	..	869	20,449	86	190	1,167	...
...	102	79	15,123	143	44	934	...
107	34	..	13,088	86	45	911	...
2	...	6	9,966	57	40	1,179	...
...	114	2	9,869	72	39	1,194	...
1	269	44	8,349	76	31	1,200	...
3	32	110	7,569	55	66	1,160	...
6	209	66	4,567	26	31	1,110	...
3	23	60	6,565	20	31	1,268	...
2	2	5	9,631	69	62	1,254	...
133	45	2	9,106	37	44	1,438	...
1	28	9	11,415	76	174	1,642	...
467	232	36	25,331	134	137	1,925	...
1,584	1	3	43,493	96	141	1,268	Not available.
2	143	64	9,543	78	143	1,457	
4	..	36	7,991	68	66	1,311	
..	8	7	9,943	73	66	1,271	
1	..	9	5,708	45	149	1,019	44

persons to 1899 have been included in fever.

TABLE XXX-B—VITAL STATISTICS

Towns and Towns.	Population under registration.	Rural.		Towns.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
Malabar.					
Changanassery	36,801	910	24.82	556	19.27
Mirapur Malabar	36,807	925	24.82	824	19.13
Ponnani	41,328	1,314	31.83	560	13.33
Thiruvananthapuram	41,884	1,031	24.86	576	13.81
Kozhikode	77,310	1,423	18.54	798	10.32
Kannur	66,028	2,178	32.98	1,045	15.76
Malappuram	57,567	1,618	28.02	764	13.29
Goa and Tach	92,224	1,720	17.68	1,001	10.01
Towns.					
Malappuram	55,247	1,368	27.21	1,718	31.02
Kannur	42,045	1,222	29.08	798	18.97
Total	3,09,385	18,987	27.22	8,511	16.76

FOR THE YEAR 1921.

Deaths per 1,000 lives

Female.	Children.	Adults-per.	Per cent.	Based Compulsory	Regulatory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.
..	..	..	561	..	13	10	12
..	..	4	590	8	13	..	14
..	..	..	547	..	5	13	2
..	..	..	401	13	36	10	54
..	..	2	209	9	25	13	30
..	4	..	630	8	23	13	36
..	..	..	500	..	1	7	11
..	..	..	607	1	8	14	33
..	..	..	791	29	30	7	321
..	5	1	601	14	45	14	118
..	4	7	4,656	72	519	99	1,332

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.		Sum of	
							1898.	1897.
	<i>Hospitals.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>				
1	Sukkur Civil Hospital.	I	1881	26,074	{ In-door .. 47 Out-door .. 85	132	446	707
2	Sukkur Civil Hospital.	I	Not known.	..	{ In-door Out-door .. ..	..	606	607
2	Lady Dufferin Road Hospital, Sukkur.	V	1891	2,300	{ In-door .. 18 Out-door .. 87	..	..	Not
	<i>Dispensaries.</i>							
4	Church Mission Female Dispensary, Sukkur.	V	1912	..	{ In-door .. 361 Out-door .. 14	..	..	..
5	Municipal Female Dispensary, Sukkur.	III	1912	4,905	{ In-door Out-door .. 61	..	..	..
6	Sukkur	III	Not known.	4,572	{ In-door .. 2 Out-door .. 84	72	16,162	1,162
7	Victoria, Sukkur ..	III	1857	4,897	{ In-door Out-door .. 170	27	16,897	16,705
8	New Dispensary, Sukkur.	III	1921	11,036	{ In-door .. 15 Out-door .. 381	..	..	..
9	Sukkur	III	Not known.	2,759	{ In-door .. 1 Out-door .. 101	68	7,097	9,093
10	Guthi Yash ..	III	1895	2,868	{ In-door .. 2 Out-door .. 64	141	5,145	2,488
11	Medial	III	1895	1,750	{ In-door Out-door .. 23	60	1,518	1,065
12	Victoria	III	1896	2,547	{ In-door Out-door .. 32	14	2,126	723
13	Mirpur Mathelo ..	III	1905	2,888	{ In-door .. 8 Out-door .. 22	..	..	..

AND DISPENSARIES (1921).

of patients involved during the year

1896.	1900.	1905.	1910.	1915.	1920.	1925.	1930.	1935.	1940.	1945.	1950.
405	399	399	389	404	442	489	546	603	670	744	820
3,962	3,586	4,053	5,409	5,219	5,323	6,321	5,323	7,696	7,061	8,188	9,188
330	421	456	412	486	536	521	594	451	442	442	376
9,425	9,546	9,651	10,736	9,474	2,806	3,756	4,757	6,755	7,332	7,332	6,261
available.			109	129	304	336	269	274	226	245	345
			9,975	9,929	7,322	9,581	9,525	10,321	11,326	10,356	
19	21	26	22	19	26	24	24	26	22	22	22
21	22	26	22	21	26	24	24	26	22	22	22
22	26	26	22	21	26	24	24	26	22	22	22
23	26	27	26	26	26	24	26	26	22	22	22
77	86	77	103	86	76	82	67	82	67	67	74
9,002	9,186	11,750	12,342	10,748	11,022	12,214	13,908	14,701	14,744	14,744	12,206
37	62	62	100	90	117	86	156	146	181	181	167
17,607	16,346	14,218	16,059	21,464	26,219	31,961	35,075	42,736	29,103	27,104	
46	22	18	42	22	22	26	26	22	22	22	22
26	22	18	42	22	22	26	26	22	22	22	22
61	56	107	86	85	81	77	101	107	95	94	84
6,439	6,811	6,870	10,456	9,709	10,414	10,137	9,036	8,225	8,093	7,940	
24	40	40	24	22	45	17	22	19	48	26	26
8,223	9,700	4,671	4,824	4,942	6,022	7,464	7,509	8,781	3,300	3,366	
49	22	41	6	38	41	15	36	36	34	34	34
4,746	4,896	4,889	4,022	3,623	3,317	5,119	4,369	3,814	3,011	3,544	
11	26	26	18	21	38	29	42	19	20	20	20
1,822	2,196	2,942	4,211	4,239	3,803	6,416	9,541	3,710	3,417	3,370	
14	26	26	18	21	38	29	42	19	20	20	20
15	26	26	18	21	38	29	42	19	20	20	20

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.		Number	
							1896.	1897.
	<i>Dispensaries—total.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>				
14	Pann Akl	III	1896	2,996	In-door .. 1		..	..
					Out-door.. 22		..	..
15	N-W. Railway, Rohri..	VI	1898	6,519	In-door .. ..		..	..
					Out-door.. 43		743	} Not
16	Do. Local, Sukkur...	VI	1899	2,552	In-door .. ..		..	..
					Out-door.. 64		5,438	2,921
17	Do. Bah	VI	1899	2,566	In-door .. ..		..	..
					Out-door.. 14			} Not
18	Municipal Dispensary, Garkhed, Sukkur.	III	1919	2,571	In-door .. 104		..	..
					Out-door.. ..		..	..
19	Municipal Dispensary, old Sukkur.	III	1918	4,599	In-door .. ..		..	..
					Out-door.. ..		..	..

Class I.—State

Class III.—Local

Class V.—Private

Class VI.—

Note.—In 1921 the name of Victoria Dispensary has

AND DISPENSARIES (1921)—*contd.*

of patients treated during the year

1899.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
		77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
		77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
avalanche		77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
		77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
		77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
4,384	3,789	3,054	3,081	3,517	3,574	3,578	3,949	3,903	4,294	4,100
avalanche		77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
		77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
		77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
		77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
		77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
		77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77

public

Board and Municipal

not aided.

Halway.

been changed to Lakshmi and Trenchard Dispensary.

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance		Totals.	
							1907.	1910.
	<i>Hospitals.</i>			Rs.				
1	Sukkur Civil Hospital.	I	1886	29,674	In-door .. 43 Out-door .. 80	1,028 7,477	997 7,111	
2	Sukkur Civil Hospital.	I	Not known.	—	In-door .. — Out-door .. —	Transferred		
3	Lady Duffield and Female Hospital, Sukkur.	V	1894	2,306	In-door .. 19 Out-door .. 97	290 11,531	265 7,432	
	<i>Dispensaries.</i>							
4	Church Mission Female Dispensary, Sukkur.	V	1912	—	In-door .. 801 Out-door .. 24	— —	— —	
5	Municipal Female Dispensary, Sukkur.	III	1912	4,302	In-door .. — Out-door .. 84	— —	— —	
6	Sukkur ..	III	Not known.	4,512	In-door .. 2 Out-door .. 84	65 12,452	62 12,522	
7	Victoria, Sukkur.	III	1907	4,897	In-door .. — Out-door .. 179	178 22,772	190 23,221	
8	New Dispensary, Sukkur.	III	1911	11,038	In-door .. 15 Out-door .. 281	— —	— —	
9	Hotel ..	III	Not known.	2,758	In-door .. 5 Out-door .. 101	47 8,642	48 7,967	
10	Gurki Yashu ..	III	1891	8,888	In-door .. 2 Out-door .. 64	28 4,381	33 3,198	
11	Ghetti ..	III	1888	1,758	In-door .. — Out-door .. 23	19 2,688	27 7,479	
12	Usumu ..	III	1886	2,247	In-door .. — Out-door .. 32	12 4,249	8 4,029	
13	Mipur Mathani ..	III	1908	2,886	In-door .. 8 Out-door .. 22	31 4,198	41 3,128	

AND DISPENSARIES (1921)—*contd.*

of patients treated during the year

1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
873	909	1,044	1,057	1,099	1,104	1,301	1,221	1,021	1,032	1,114
7,081	7,098	8,086	7,923	7,113	7,281	9,547	8,230	7,241	8,072	8,303
<i>in latencies.</i>										
273	310	256	199	213	479	330	530	696	397	611
7,109	7,209	6,640	6,682	5,900	6,719	7,720	8,780	8,200	8,505	8,651
--	49	221	218	215	901	300	386	444	103	294
--	3,144	4,717	3,100	2,687	2,552	4,330	3,917	4,354	1,700	2,894
--	233	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
--	10,349	5,900	7,205	7,306	4,818	3,721	3,247	5,286	9,230	4,866
34	45	27	23	24	39	34	37	60	79	80
15,794	14,473	15,414	13,170	11,442	14,247	17,022	17,413	19,990	18,947	15,119
104	232	116	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22,384	19,021	2,219	7,373	13,209	16,300	21,121	12,296	6,542	11,157	15,455
237	322	448	477	356	684	457	423	379	357	278
4,896	19,232	21,311	19,212	19,101	27,139	21,300	24,378	22,179	22,238	21,176
64	57	31	69	102	94	67	77	71	60	62
5,213	6,894	7,246	11,809	10,254	10,436	11,251	8,941	6,678	6,069	5,094
22	19	45	30	27	28	74	47	47	73	71
4,043	6,819	7,423	7,720	5,900	7,664	8,667	8,204	7,941	7,207	7,039
27	24	20	42	31	20	22	20	31	29	19
5,004	6,379	5,241	5,118	5,415	5,347	5,281	4,092	5,345	5,241	5,901
13	19	22	31	12	12	20	73	30	31	94
4,147	2,857	3,556	3,891	4,970	2,000	2,823	4,440	2,082	5,303	2,618
22	24	30	12	21	22	21	42	47	62	44
2,851	2,697	5,643	3,760	2,832	4,503	5,109	4,088	2,401	3,247	5,211

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.		Number	
							1910.	1911.
	Dispensaries—contd.			Rs.				
14	Paid Adh.	III.	1909	2,300	In-door ..	4	..	2
					Out-door ..	22	2,300	2,301
15	X-W, Railway, Rahat.	VI	1899	8,053	In-door ..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	42	1,250	1,250
16	Do. Loo, Sukkur ..	VI	1896	2,252	In-door ..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	81	4,851	5,900
17	Do. Buh	VI	1896	1,548	In-door ..	14	..	..
					Out-door ..	104	2,239	1,716
18	Municipal Dispensary, Garhiwud, Sukkur.	III	1913	2,271	In-door ..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	..	..	..
19	Municipal Dispensary, old Sukkur.	III	1913	4,503	In-door ..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	..	..	..

Class I.—State

Class III.—Local

Class V.—Private

Class VI.—

Note.—In 1911 name of Victoria Dispensary lost

AND DISPENSARIES (1921)—*contd.*

of patients treated during the year

1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
8	21	21	19	21	20	14	15	18	20	40
4,354	4,816	4,589	5,384	4,992	4,168	4,661	4,199	4,150	5,340	3,107
..
2,111	4,221	4,545	4,855	5,079	4,876	4,204	4,056	5,012	4,800	4,102
..
4,210	4,185	4,215	4,840	4,449	5,000	4,902	5,417	4,598	4,302	4,578
..
1,017	1,012	1,402	1,569	1,557	1,325	1,909	1,219	1,476	1,777	1,866
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,346	10,311	12,007
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,396	6,270	7,164	7,001

public.

District and Municipal.

not stated.

Railways.

been changed to Lakshmibai Toolroom Dispensary.

TABLE XXXII—VACCINATION.

Particulars.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1907-08.	1908-09.
1. Successful vaccination.	Urban ..	2,592	3,036	2,878	2,824
	Rural ..	12,409	12,476	12,342	12,356
	District ..	15,001	15,512	15,220	15,180
2. Successful re-vaccination.	Urban ..	827	964	476	420
	Rural ..	1,349	1,301	1,102	1,028
	District ..	1,976	2,265	1,581	1,448
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.	Urban ..	48·22	44·45	41·90	40·50
	Rural ..	32·00	24·30	22·84	24·78
	District ..	36·96	29·54	25·70	28·38

Particulars.		1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
1. Successful vaccination.	Urban ..	2,802	2,029	1,977	2,196
	Rural ..	12,794	12,400	12,889	12,342
	District ..	15,597	14,429	14,866	14,538
2. Successful re-vaccination.	Urban ..	341	304	142	166
	Rural ..	670	809	1,076	796
	District ..	1,011	1,113	1,218	962
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.	Urban ..	22·75	17·33	15·43	16·17
	Rural ..	24·65	22·71	22·14	20·11
	District ..	25·51	22·62	18·58	18·28

Particulars.		1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.
1. Successful vaccination.	Urban ..	2,208	2,251	2,442	2,142
	Rural ..	12,775	12,735	12,432	11,501
	District ..	14,983	15,000	14,874	13,643
2. Successful re-vaccination.	Urban ..	62	70	122	76
	Rural ..	706	1,000	852	547
	District ..	768	1,070	974	623
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.	Urban ..	24·44	24·82	29·40	21·58
	Rural ..	21·11	24·17	22·02	17·94
	District ..	22·12	22·70	22·22	19·76

TABLE XXXII—VACCINATION—*contd.*

Particulars.		1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
1. Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	2,168	2,275	2,249	2,298	2,612
	Rural ..	11,945	12,044	10,968	11,766	12,888
	District ..	14,108	14,319	13,242	14,157	15,301
2. Successful re-vaccination.	Urban ..	37	83	15	51	23
	Rural ..	444	369	214	72	98
	District ..	521	462	241	124	121
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.	Urban ..	24'79	25'00	23'96	27'02	29'48
	Rural ..	26'61	26'52	23'49	27'34	27'40
	District ..	27'90	26'01	23'76	27'20	27'28

Particulars.		1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
1. Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	2,310	2,401	2,802	2,204	2,376
	Rural ..	12,480	12,260	10,082	14,008	12,544
	District ..	14,600	14,661	12,702	16,200	14,920
2. Successful re-vaccination.	Urban ..	182	12	72	8	49
	Rural ..	412	101	122	186	136
	District ..	634	114	194	194	185
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.	Urban ..	24'97	24'44	26'74	22'98	24'24
	Rural ..	26'66	26'07	21'91	26'08	26'28
	District ..	26'27	25'28	21'70	24'70	27'42

Particulars.		1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
1. Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	1,254	1,201	1,402	2,224	2,718
	Rural ..	10,968	8,422	10,567	10,514	11,688
	District ..	12,500	10,223	12,469	12,738	14,406
2. Successful re-vaccination.	Urban ..	112	25	97	22	47
	Rural ..	98	71	282	200	83
	District ..	200	106	489	222	130
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.	Urban ..	17'38	15'26	19'80	22'48	24'19
	Rural ..	22'28	18'07	22'12	20'84	21'88
	District ..	22'22	18'26	22'54	21'51	22'96

TABLE XXXIII—LOSS FROM AND DESTRUCTION OF
WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

Year.	Loss from				Destruction of			
	Wild animals.		Snakes.					
	Human beings.	Cattle.	Human beings.	Cattle.	Tigers.	Leopards and panthers.	Wolves.	Snakes.
1896	2	932	29	..	..	..	23	321
1897	1	717	17	1	..	..	29	471
1898	1	789	24	1	..	..	4	323
1899	1	523	15	..	..	..	4	841
1900	..	*1,088	27	..	..	..	20	995
1901	..	829	47	..	..	..	10	494
1902	..	605	23	..	..	..	22	378
1903	..	70	23	2	..	..	..	400
1904	..	34	27	..	..	..	21	860
1905	2	309	27	17	..	..	14	192
1906	2	1,236	27	78	..	..	17	797
1907	1	822	22	9	..	..	6	378
1908	..	21	19	..	..	..	4	1,223
1909	1	88	18	..	..	..	6	706
1910	..	55	90	..	..	..	11	880
1911	..	2	21	..	..	..	12	1,021
1912	1	29	21	..	..	..	22	966
1913	..	..	24	..	..	..	21	1,044
1914	..	20	26	18	..	..	19	1,079
1915	..	11	21	1	..	..	8	1,021
1916	1	..	28	..	..	..	18	500
1917	..	..	36	..	..	..	4	812
1918	..	..	24	..	..	..	2	1,103
1919	2	7	12	7	..	..	2	1,102
1920	11	..	10	..	..	..	1	372
1921	..	..	18	..	..	..	17	491

*These include figures for the talukas transferred to Larkana district also. Figures are not available separately.

Statistics of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes have been compiled in accordance with G. R. No. 7066, dated 21st October 1910.

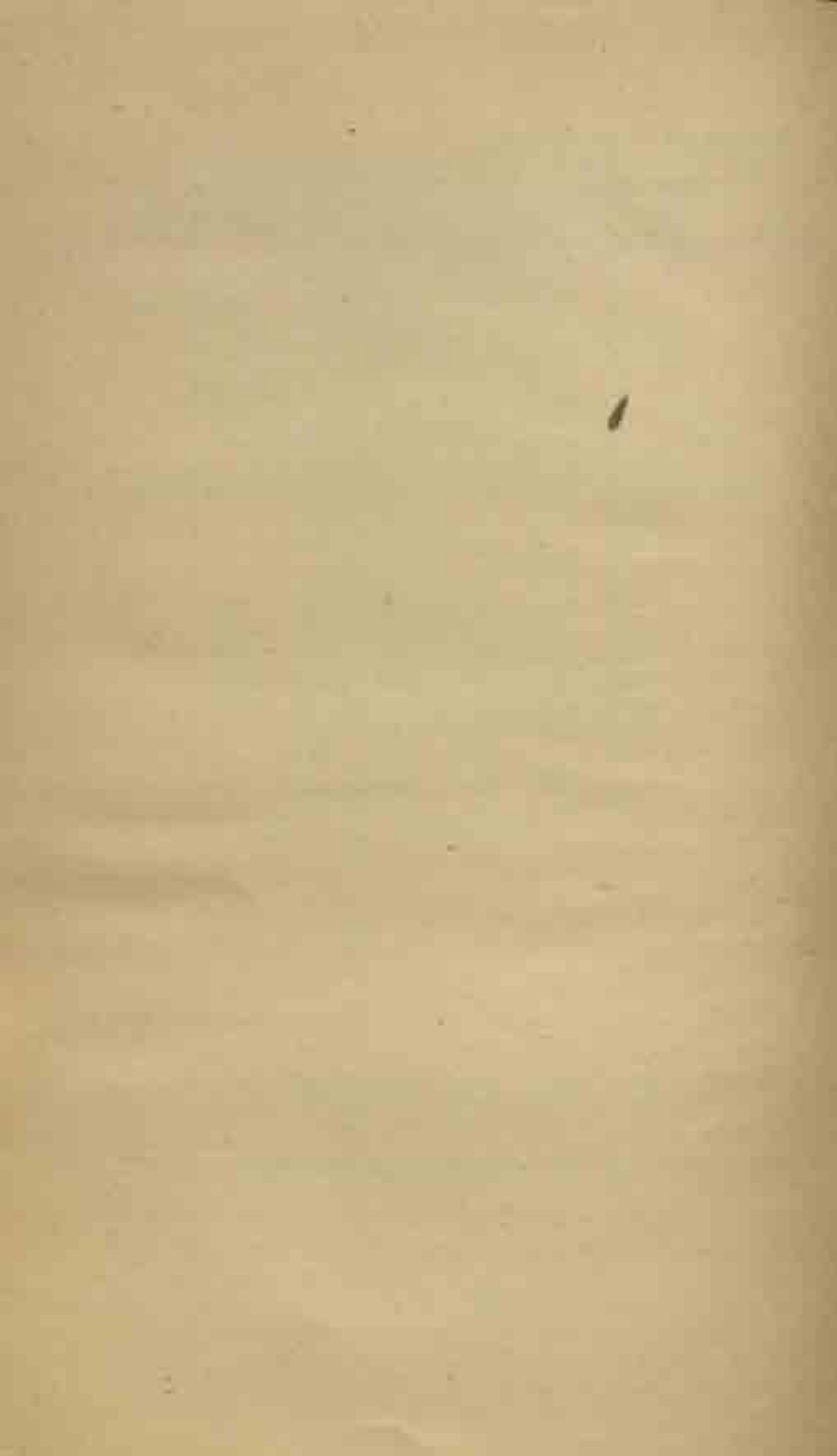
TABLE XXXIV

TABLE XXXIV—

Classification.		Number of Societies.	Number of Members.	Loans due by		Share Capital paid up.
				Individuals.	Banks and Societies.	
1. Banks—						
	1916..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	1921..	..	..	..	..	..
	1922..	..	..	..	..	..
	1923..	1	80	..	..	25,550
	1924..	1	212	..	77,791	25,550
	1925..	1	190	..	1,70,309	25,550
2. Agricultural Societies—						
	Credit 1916..	7	767	25,172	..	..
	Non-credit 1916..	..	..	..	..	..
	Credit 1921..	44	1,761	97,150	..	24,180
	Non-credit 1921..	..	..	..	..	..
	Credit 1922..	57	2,141	1,78,442	..	28,272
	Non-credit 1922..	1	28	308	..	8,790
	Credit 1923..	56	2,225	2,17,516	..	48,555
	Non-credit 1923..	1	46	15,644	..	16,360
	Credit 1924..	61	2,114	2,37,938	..	53,407
	Non-credit 1924..	2	552	29,691	..	17,940
	Credit 1925..	41	2,528	2,61,381	..	20,778
	Non-credit 1925..	5	484	48,880	..	16,820
3. Non-agricultural Societies—						
	Credit 1916..	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-credit 1916..	..	..	..	..	..
	Credit 1921..	1	60	2,537	..	4,598
	Non-credit 1921..	..	..	..	..	..
	Credit 1922..	2	179	8,897	..	8,919
	Non-credit 1922..	1	..	..	..	..
	Credit 1923..	2	252	10,079	..	8,518
	Non-credit 1923..	1	..	..	..	..
	Credit 1924..	2	376	14,048	..	8,797
	Non-credit 1924..	1	..	5	2,000	10,808
	Credit 1925..	2	594	22,941	..	10,808
	Non-credit 1925..	1	12	2,102	..	800

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Loans and Deposits held at the end of the year from							
Members.	Non-members.	Societies.	Provincial or Central Banks.	Government.	Reserve Fund.	Working Capital.	Profit and Loss for the year.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....
.....
.....
24	.....	..	.....	.....	..	25,374	..
27,712	.....	..	21,215	.....	..	91,882	254
1,23,890	.....	..	22,138	..	100	2,08,662	2,233
9,784	823	..	.....	7,692	7,024	24,213	1,515
.....
8,584	3,429	..	28,250	22,112	18,804	1,71,492	6,987
.....
11,078	2,125	..	1,08,727	14,000	20,571	1,90,800	5,750
.....	145	..	.....	..	..	2,308	155
9,330	4,481	..	2,32,884	50,813	24,794	2,25,352	7,794
2	1,982	..	2,000	2,000	72	12,400	530
9,950	3,001	..	1,40,094	8,718	21,166	2,47,846	9,982
11	6,215	..	10,000	1,800	200	61,280	1,280
10,152	894	..	1,38,207	5,327	66,404	2,50,002	9,230
14,827	.....	180	17,812	1,800	345	51,682	4,019
.....
.....
.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	4,384	34
.....
1,450	720	..	.....	..	25	9,462	380
.....
.....	1,100	828	1,500	..	136	11,182	720
.....
8,072	.....	..	300	..	452	15,521	301
working.	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
508	9,025	9,345	9,990	..	883	39,627	1,224
.....	.....	..	4,000	..	..	4,200	0



KHAIRPUR STATE

TABLE A—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.
(Khairpur State)

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1880-1885.	1900-1901.	1905-1906.	1908-1911.	1915-1916.	1918-17.
Cattle—						
Oxen and he-buffaloes ..	20,790	27,038	26,118	26,851	44,954	29,720
Other cattle ..	64,202	20,457	31,906	35,154	40,720	29,326
Total Cattle ..	62,721	51,493	68,092	67,000	94,924	59,430
Others—						
Horses and mares ..	5,025	4,761	6,752	6,958	65,877	8,204
Sheep and goats ..	33,711	38,849	53,102	23,400	60,029	54,095
Mules ..	94	74	No record	No record	77	94
Asses ..	7,265	8,212	5,664	10,540	3,473	3,513
Total ..	60,305	49,000	67,578	42,010	1,29,087	66,846
Horses ..	13,757	14,223	18,927	15,190	16,803	14,197
Cattle ..	4,800	4,902	5,417	5,355	4,160	5,679

TABLE B—REVENUE DETAILS.

Head of revenue collected.	1896-1897	1897-1898	1898-1899	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-1902
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ..	8,49,218	8,96,759	8,42,382	8,87,047	8,54,911	10,99,023
Forest ..	81,839	47,004	49,198	29,883	18,128	21,374
AKHAR ..	89,982	80,034	72,419	1,00,970	39,629	92,322
Taxes ..	40,984	50,535	53,477	58,742	63,294	72,618
Other sources ..	48,861	51,258	53,280	50,602	51,814	27,506
Deposits and advances ..	32,331	29,474	48,893	41,669	80,176	51,746
Total ..	11,12,714	11,36,064	12,01,536	12,35,894	11,94,943	13,57,123

Head of revenue collected.	1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ..	10,84,302	6,10,117	12,00,278	12,52,915	11,30,698	13,05,027
Forest ..	24,773	26,227	35,403	39,648	37,912	44,365
AKHAR ..	1,80,487	88,327	99,961	97,298	62,730	39,692
Taxes ..	55,686	57,965	1,04,370	1,11,811	1,02,920	1,44,124
Other sources ..	39,227	32,376				
Deposits and advances ..	22,719	47,728	31,189	22,592	41,832	35,729
Total ..	13,06,407	8,35,748	14,61,115	14,23,407	14,38,290	19,26,124

TABLE B—REVENUE DETAILS—*contd.*

Head of revenue realized.	1909-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ..	12,54,500	12,71,012	12,90,570	12,95,200	12,59,122	17,65,800	14,77,800
Forest ..	92,691	90,809	15,579	15,294	9,893	9,364	22,890
Akhari ..	45,456	95,717	67,712	73,750	55,823	72,072	72,012
Taxes ..	1,57,457	1,55,190	1,39,208	1,38,130	1,60,418	1,61,422	1,67,132
Other sources ..	42,222	91,370	32,574	24,290	37,421	47,990	45,430
Deposits and advances ..	1,33,021	3,20,728	79,240	91,907	1,54,737	2,61,771	2,29,754
Total ..	17,25,126	18,10,741	17,46,777	18,46,764	17,71,391	23,69,256	21,27,916

Head of revenue realized.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ..	15,63,123	16,71,898	16,29,723	16,75,190	12,90,799	17,50,016	20,90,516
Forest ..	22,799	27,968	15,817	21,018	15,271	19,137	27,871
Akhari ..	76,655	90,672	97,253	95,267	90,010	1,38,408	1,31,872
Taxes ..	1,62,151	1,72,872	1,91,240	2,17,941	2,20,432	2,31,329	1,90,917
Other sources ..	46,722	93,983	14,719	24,767	94,496	21,301	61,823
Deposits and advances ..	2,67,671	2,97,999	2,79,884	2,91,905	2,14,928	2,19,029	2,14,083
Total ..	22,17,497	25,29,908	27,29,446	29,46,221	21,81,636	23,15,293	25,65,485

TABLE C—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offence.	Persons convicted or bound over in						
	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
1. Offences against public tranquillity.	..	2	27	19	40	5	8
2. Murder ..	..	2	1	3	..	1	2
3. Culpable homicide.	1	6	1	3	19	6	2
4. Rape ..	..	..	1	5	2	3	..
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault including grievous hurt.	40	25	44	20	40	28	42
6. Dacoity ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Robbery ..	1	..	1	5	4	1	..
8. Theft ..	199	151	112	120	92	82	119
9. Other offences against the I.P.C.	145	228	208	221	229	220	200
10. Bad Law ..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
11. Akbari ..	2	2	6	1	..	..	..
12. Other offences	90	..	88	80	120	75	119
Total ..	499	423	400	432	556	431	572

Offence.	Persons convicted or bound over in						
	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.
1. Offences against public tranquillity.	..	..	17	16	2	6	12
2. Murder ..	2	1	2	..	3	4	4
3. Culpable homicide.	6	1	..	1	2	1	2
4. Rape ..	..	..	1	1	3	2	4
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault including grievous hurt.	23	14	23	208	247	357	365
6. Dacoity ..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
7. Robbery ..	1	..	10	2	2	1	..
8. Theft ..	199	122	118	71	79	92	84
9. Other offences against the I.P.C.	232	330	327	307	210	260	431
10. Bad Law ..	..	..	..	2	4	2	3
11. Akbari ..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..
12. Other offences	105	145	106	51	40	45	73
Total ..	529	615	621	660	717	686	686

TABLE C—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*contd.*

Offence.	Persons convicted or found over 10					
	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
1. Offences against public tranquility.	2	8	8	9	2	10
2. Murder ..	4	2	2	2	2	2
3. Culpable homicide.	2	2	2	6	8	1
4. Rape ..	4	2	2	4	1	2
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault including grievous hurt.	210	211	208	201	240	24
6. Dacoity ..	.....	.....	1	.....	2	8
7. Robbery ..	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....
8. Theft ..	71	61	85	67	121	122
9. Other offences against the I.P.C.	412	470	542	490	523	601
10. Salt Law ..	2	0	.....	1	2	4
11. Akhars ..	2	1	8	2	1	2
12. Other offences	36	43	143	88	112	101
Total ..	672	1,042	1,271	902	1,145	729

Offence.	Persons convicted or found over 10					
	1910-1917.	1917-1919.	1919-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
1. Offences against public tranquility.	23	2	7	.....	.....	1
2. Murder ..	10	12	2	7	2	2
3. Culpable homicide.	2	2	1	11	4	2
4. Rape ..	2	7	2	1	.....	.....
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault including grievous hurt.	48	60	22	19	15	23
6. Dacoity ..	19	.....	.....	2	.....	2
7. Robbery ..	5	0	2	2	1	.....
8. Theft ..	127	109	218	142	20	25
9. Other offences against the I.P.C.	299	348	282	330	161	229
10. Salt Law ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Akhars ..	2	1	5	.....	1	1
12. Other offences	107	86	112	90	57	87
Total ..	761	641	777	614	343	438

TABLE D—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL COURTS.

Year.	Criminal.			
	Original.		Appellate.	
	Number of Cases.	Number of persons dealt with.	Number of Cases.	Appellations.
1885-1887	24	1,038	2	112
1887-1888	26	1,022	2	35
1888-1889	21	808	4	28
1889-1890	25	978	4	116
1890-1891	8	1,345	4	21
1891-1892	8	1,028	4	46
1892-1893	7	1,002	4	32
1893-1894	7	1,344	4	50
1894-1895	8	1,325	2	65
1895-1896	8	1,238	2	52
1896-1897	20	1,025	2	22
1897-1898	18	1,312	6	24
1898-1899	15	1,500	6	25
1899-1900	15	1,500	2	34
1900-1901	12	1,001	8	38
1901-1902	12	2,152	8	40
1902-1903	11	2,006	4	41
1903-1904	12	2,190	5	19
1904-1905	10	2,202	3	24
1905-1906	10	2,017	3	24
1906-1907	19	1,745	8	50
1907-1908	14	1,548	3	54
1908-1909	10	1,470	2	42
1909-1910	10	1,554	2	29
1910-1911	10	1,340	2	38
1911-1912	17	1,667	4	80

TABLE D—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL COURTS—*contd.*

Year.	CIVIL					
	Original.			Appeals.		
	No. of Courts.	Suits.		No. of Courts.	Appeals.	
		Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.
			Rs.			Rs.
1896-1897	15	1,844	44,574	1	27	5,891
1897-1898	15	664	22,760	1	11	1,291
1898-1899	15	905	26,627	2	25	4,583
1899-1900	15	964	29,752	2	29	6,142
1900-1901	8	1,075	31,101	2	54	8,322
1901-1902	6	965	45,814	2	71	22,549
1902-1903	6	1,192	64,108	2	65	8,808
1903-1904	6	1,504	55,895	2	61	15,373
1904-1905	6	1,191	44,731	2	46	5,704
1905-1906	8	1,159	1,24,154	2	72	15,809
1906-1907	25	1,884	98,325	2	102	19,871
1907-1908	18	2,419	2,56,111	2	224	40,196
1908-1909	19	2,614	1,23,607	6	239	25,964
1909-1910	19	2,735	2,64,546	5	232	25,163
1910-1911	12	2,234	1,44,029	5	245	27,479
1911-1912	12	2,425	1,83,027	6	215	30,995
1912-1913	12	2,862	2,61,566	7	222	44,728
1913-1914	14	2,775	1,92,724	7	215	30,145
1914-1915	15	3,085	2,77,656	7	271	39,005
1915-1916	19	3,201	3,69,094	7	303	45,419
1916-1917	19	2,875	3,02,872	7	279	35,210
1917-1918	19	4,761	5,16,829	7	319	36,579
1918-1919	19	3,736	4,91,480	7	265	30,847
1919-1920	15	2,666	2,98,256	7	164	24,959
1920-1921	15	2,329	1,98,159	7	169	1,40,054
1921-1922	16	2,547	2,58,805	7	170	57,022

TABLE E.—REGISTRATION.

Year.				Registration offices.	Documents registered.	Value of documents registered.	From postland.
				No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-1897	..	..	..	4	27	6,285	444
1897-1898	..	..	..	4	28	14,761	777
1898-1899	..	..	..	4	77	12,657	669
1899-1900	..	..	..	5	40	12,652	672
1900-1901	..	..	..	5	49	11,066	547
1901-1902	..	..	..	5	82	24,725	972
1902-1903	..	..	..	5	94	37,361	1,181
1903-1904	..	..	..	5	172	42,003	814
1904-1905	..	..	..	5	182	90,529	1,488
1905-1906	..	..	..	5	236	64,119	1,094
1906-1907	..	..	..	5	126	36,323	500
1907-1908	..	..	..	5	522	1,14,468	1,673
1908-1909	..	..	..	5	556	1,06,500	2,111
1909-1910	..	..	..	5	248	69,462	1,012
1910-1911	..	..	..	5	266	1,06,543	1,324
1911-1912	..	..	..	5	323	1,44,542	2,763
1912-1913	..	..	..	5	241	1,57,157	1,502
1913-1914	..	..	..	5	511	2,67,373	5,986
1914-1915	..	..	..	5	508	1,79,066	8,823
1915-1916	..	..	..	5	716	2,79,891	5,202
1916-1917	..	..	..	5	530	2,48,140	8,216
1917-1918	..	..	..	5	686	2,50,430	5,154
1918-1919	..	..	..	5	917	3,17,894	7,666
1919-1920	..	..	..	5	782	2,63,676	6,760
1920-1921	..	..	..	5	900	3,10,548	8,990
1921-1922	..	..	..	5	945	3,32,913	7,566

TABLE F—EDUCATION: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.

Year.				Number of schools.	Number of pupils.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1896-1897	..	..	..	117	2,332	225	2,558
1907-1908	..	..	..	110	3,201	452	3,774
1908-1909	..	..	..	109	3,225	402	3,723
1909-1910	..	..	..	121	4,790	411	4,904
1910-1911	..	..	..	141	4,408	266	4,707
1911-1912	..	..	..	130	5,317	245	5,565
1912-1913	..	..	..	116	4,205	321	4,526
1913-1914	..	..	..	128	4,739	287	4,949
1914-1915	..	..	..	114	5,301	241	5,542
1915-1916	..	..	..	101	5,321	181	5,502
1916-1917	..	..	..	102	5,447	308	5,755
1917-1918	..	..	..	102	5,423	280	5,723
1918-1919	..	..	..	98	5,236	216	5,456
1919-1920	..	..	..	98	5,221	227	5,449
1920-1921	..	..	..	109	5,368	228	5,596
1921-1922	..	..	..	114	4,227	228	4,286
1922-1923	..	..	..	122	4,154	285	4,479
1923-1924	..	..	..	123	4,941	426	4,554
1924-1925	..	..	..	131	4,651	490	4,941
1925-1926	..	..	..	129	4,801	475	5,276
1926-1927	..	..	..	136	4,814	339	5,218
1927-1928	..	..	..	147	4,766	291	5,057
1928-1929	..	..	..	124	4,799	410	5,209
1929-1930	..	..	..	122	4,812	287	5,100
1930-1931	..	..	..	127	4,863	328	5,223
1931-1932	..	..	..	137	5,227	265	5,492

TABLE G—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

No.	Name.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.		Number of patients.				
					1895-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	
<i>Hospitals.</i>									
1	SH. ALI MUHAMMAD'S CIVIL Hospital at Khairpur.	Rs. 24,810.	In-door ..	81'44	88	90	90	88	
			Out-door ..		23,718	24,767	25,004	24,672	
2	Lady WILMINGTON Hospital for Women at Khairpur.		In-door ..	29'00	..	..	..	13
			Out-door ..		..	..	2,434	14,442
3	Mir Mir YAKUB MUHAMMAD Hospital at Kot Diji.		In-door ..	75'24	..	..	80	80
			Out-door ..		14,065	25,302	24,851	27,196	
<i>Dispensaries.</i>									
4	Quadrat Dispensary ..		In-door ..	58'01	..	..	..	5
			Out-door ..		11,549	10,736	17,186	16,025	
5	Mir Wah Dispensary at Thar.		In-door ..	38'03	13	62	58	11	
			Out-door ..		840	900	1,318	1,321	
6	Chang Dispensary ..		In-door ..	49'32	..	..	..	4
			Out-door ..		4,745	4,163	5,362	5,362	
7	Kara Dispensary ..		In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..
			Out-door ..		..	..	..	..
8	His Highness' Camp Dispensary.		In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..
			Out-door ..		..	..	..	309
9	Camel Corps Dispensary.		In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..
			Out-door ..		..	..	..	..
10	Travelling Dispensary ..		In-door ..	0'38	..	..	..	..
			Out-door ..		..	..	..	..

* Formerly there was a Female Hospital at Khairpur, named after Mir E. Janes, but it was demolished.

† Closed on

TABLE G—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

No.	Name.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.	Number of patients					
				1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.		
<i>Hospitals.</i>									
1.	Mr. Ali Hussain's Civil Hospital at Khairpur.	Rs. 28,615.	In-door ..	81.44	128	54	102	134	
			Out-door ..	41,903	18,910	35,197	41,344		
2.	Lady Willington Hospital for Women at Khairpur.		In-door ..	29.10	9	31	40	57	
			Out-door ..	15,591	13,600	11,312	15,725		
3.	Mr. Sir Fata Muhammad Hospital at Kot Diji.		In-door ..	70.24	4	23	42	30	
			Out-door ..	30,386	20,726	22,014	41,330		
<i>Dispensaries.</i>									
4.	Government Dispensary ..		In-door ..	50.03	21	31	57	38	
			Out-door ..	30,392	20,341	27,714	30,900		
5.	Mr. Wali Dispensary at Thar.		In-door ..	28.80	10	13	10	8	
			Out-door ..	11,721	10,010	8,870	14,371		
6.	Chung Dispensary ..		In-door ..	32.32	10	22	27	8	
			Out-door ..	14,635	12,302	11,690	11,070		
7.	Nam Dispensary ..		In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..
			Out-door ..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	His Highness' Viceroy Dispensary.		In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..
			Out-door ..	4,820	4,301	..	..
9.	Qaim Corps Dispensary		In-door ..	..	20	50	64	111
			Out-door ..	5,442	2,804	1,204	7,160		
10.	Travelling Dispensary ..		In-door ..	0.20	..	..	..	..
			Out-door ..	..	..	715	470	

* Formerly there was a Female Hospital at Khairpur, named after Sir E. James, but it was demolished.
† Closed in 1914.

(IN EXISTENCE DURING 1921-22)—*contd.**treated during the year.*

1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
181	132	182	181	127	77	131	92
25,474	29,767	23,490	41,379	24,398	22,992	22,612	22,660
113	272	315	222	165	194	202	108
15,254	12,321	15,205	15,570	14,434	22,227	12,769	10,222
40	54	30	12	44	63	65	40
10,682	20,228	22,202	16,610	26,612	24,965	21,271	26,228
44	20	40	72	44	24	22	41
23,925	23,400	25,449	27,245	23,228	21,368	16,226	20,604
5	6	2	13	2	5	.....	.....
2,146	10,214	14,026	16,266	17,220	14,499	15,212	18,222
2	2	6	11	10	6	7	4
9,207	8,852	10,222	12,222	18,222	10,222	8,227	10,222
.....
1,221	1,578	1,678	962	663	222	200	.....
.....
.....
100	43	94	246	171	72	78	101
2,622	2,660	4,916	8,222	11,271	10,216	7,222	8,660
.....
214	179	229	260	477	47	229	224

and a new Hospital constructed and named after Her Excellency Lady Willington in 1914.
April 20th, 1912.

TABLE H—VACCINATION.

Particulars.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Successful vaccination.	4,331	5,364	4,817	6,007	6,542	5,943
Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population.	54	41	27	46	31	30

Particulars.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
Successful vaccination.	5,472	5,924	5,746	7,042	5,823	6,113
Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population.	27	30	29	35	30	31

Particulars.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.
Successful vaccination.	6,926	8,197	8,145	7,927	8,803	8,175	8,575
Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population.	33	31	31	33	39	37	44

Particulars.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Successful vaccination.	8,392	7,216	8,063	4,703	4,899	4,999	5,038
Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population.	38	33	27	21	21	23	26

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