

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

CENTRAL
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
LIBRARY

ACCESSION NO. 30590

CALL No. R 910.3095442G

P. D. Ch / Feb.





GAZETTEER

OF THE

~~A. H.~~
~~7288~~

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

30590

1883-4.

22-86



R 910.30954426
P.D.G. / For

Compiled and Published under the authority

OF THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL
LIBRARY, NEW DELHI.

Acc. No. 305.90.....

Date. 11.3.57.....

Call No. 910.3095442 G.....

P.D. G. / For

21

PREFACE.

THE period fixed by the Punjab Government for the compilation of the *Gazetteer* of the Province being limited to twelve months, the Editor has not been able to prepare any original matter for the present work; and his duties have been confined to throwing the already existing material into shape, supplementing it as far as possible by contributions obtained from district officers, passing the draft through the press, circulating it for revision, altering it in accordance with the corrections and suggestions of revising officers, and printing and issuing the final edition.

The material available in print for the *Gazetteer* of this district consisted of the Settlement Reports, and a draft *Gazetteer*, compiled between 1870 and 1874 by Mr. F. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law. Notes on certain points have been supplied by district officers; while the report on the Census of 1881 has been utilised. Of the present volume, Section A. of Chap. V. (General Administration), and the whole of Chap. VI. (Towns), have been for the most part supplied by the Deputy Commissioner; Section A. of Chap. III. (Statistics of Population) has been taken from the Census Report; while here and there passages have been extracted from existing publications, or have been specially written for the *Gazetteer* by officers acquainted with the district. But much of the text has been taken almost, if not quite verbally, from Mr. Cunningham's compilation already referred to, which again was largely based upon Mr. Edward Brandreth's Settlement Report of the district.

The report in question was written in 1855, and, modelled on the meagre lines of the older settlement reports, affords very inadequate material for an account of the district. No better or fuller material, however, was either available or procurable within the time

When the district again comes under settlement, a second and more complete edition of this *Gazetteer* will be prepared; and meanwhile the present edition will serve the useful purpose of collecting and publishing in a systematic form, information which had before been scattered, and part unpublished.

The draft edition of this *Gazetteer* has been revised by Col. Grey, Wilkinson, Mr. Purser, and Mr. Fanshawe. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the spelling of vernacular names, which has been fixed throughout by him in accordance with the prescribed system of transliteration. The final edition, though compiled by the Editor, has been passed through the press by Mr. Stack.

THE EDITOR.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
CHAP. I.—THE DISTRICT	...
“ II.—HISTORY	...
“ III.—THE PEOPLE	33
A.—STATISTICAL	33
B.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE	38
C.—TRIBES, CASTES, AND LEADING FAMILIES	45
D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND TENURES	52
“ IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION	65
A.—AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK	65
B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS	73
“ V.—ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE	81
“ VI.—TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS	94
STATISTICAL TABLES (INDEX ON PAGE II)	...

CHAPTER I.—THE DISTRICT.

General description	...
Physical features—The <i>Shet</i> tract	...
The <i>Shet</i> tract—The <i>rohi</i> or upland tract...	...
The <i>rohi</i> or upland tract—Soils of the <i>rohi</i>	...
Soils of the <i>rohi</i> —Outlying portions of the district	...
Outlying portions of the district—The River Sutlej	...
The River Sutlej—The Inundation Canals	...
The Inundation Canals	...
Climate, temperature, rainfall—Disease	...
Geology—Vegetation—Wild animals	...
Wild animals: Sport	...

CHAPTER II.—HISTORY.

	PAGE
.....	13
.....	14
..... Sikh period	15
..... First introduction of British rule	18
..... Introduction of British rule—History of the <i>thikats</i> subsequently added to the district—Khai Mallanwala, Baguwalla, Mahbu	20
History of the <i>thikats</i> subsequently added to the district—Zira—Dominion of Raja Jan	21
History of the <i>thikats</i> subsequently added to the district: Kot Isa Khan—Dhanoke—Punahgarh—Sada Singhwala—Badhni	22
History of the <i>thikats</i> subsequently added to the district: Badhni—Chuhar Chak—Chirak—Kot Kapura, Maksar, Māri and Moosikha	23
History of the <i>thikats</i> subsequently added to the district: Sultan-Khānwala—Bhuchan, Kot-Ilaai, Jambha and Mahrāj-Guru Har Sahai—Mandot	24
History of the <i>thikats</i> subsequently added to the district: Mandot	25
History of the <i>thikats</i> subsequently added to the district: Faridkot	26
Gradual formation of the present district	27
Gradual formation of the present district—The Munny	28
The Munny—District officers since annexation	30
District officers since annexation—Development of the district	30
Development of the district	32

CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE.

.....	
..... Migration and birth-place of population	33
..... of population—Increase and decrease of	34
.....	35
.....	36
..... —Etiology and Extension	37

CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE—*continued.*

Section B.—Social and Religious Life—

Habitations—Dress...	40
Dress—Food—Condition of women...	41
Condition of women—Marriage customs—General statistics and distribution of Religions...	42
General statistics and distribution of Religions—Religious gatherings...	43
Religious gatherings—Ferozpur Mission—Language...	43
Language—Education...	43
Character and disposition of the people—Poverty or wealth of the people...	44

Section C.—Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families—

Statistics and local distribution of tribes and castes...	45
Jat and Rājput tribes—Agricultural tribes of the <i>Shet</i> ...	46
Agricultural tribes of the <i>Shet</i> : Gujars—Naipals—Dogars...	47
Dogars—Jat tribes of the <i>roki</i> —The Baries or Sidhus...	48
Gils—Dhaliwals—Khosas—Criminal Tribes: Baurias, Harnis & Sínais...	49
Criminal Tribes: Baurias, Harnis and Sínais—Mercantile castes...	50
The leading families...	51

Section D.—Village Communities and Tenures—

Village tenure—The Dogar and Naipal tenure...	52
The Dogar and Naipal tenure—Jat tenures...	53
Jat tenures—Riparian customs regulating property...	54
Riparian customs regulating property—Proprietary tenures—Tenures of the Mukhtar <i>chads</i> ...	55
Tenures in the Mamdot <i>chads</i> ...	56
Tenures in the Mamdot <i>chads</i> —Tenants and rent...	57
Tenants and rent—Village officers...	58
Village officers...	59
Village dues— <i>Kamias</i> : their dues and duties...	60
<i>Kamias</i> : their dues and duties—Agricultural grants—Poverty or wealth of the proprietors...	61

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

PAGE

Agriculture and Live Stock—

... of agriculture—The seasons: Rainfall—Irrigation ...	65
... Inundation Canals—Agricultural implements and appliances ...	66
... al implements and appliances—Manure and rotation of crops ...	67
... ure and rotation of crops—Agricultural operations ...	68
Agricultural operations—Principal staples—Average yield: Production and consumption of food-grains ...	69
Average yield: Production and consumption of food-grains—Arboriculture and forests—Cattle ...	70
Cattle—Government breeding operations, and horse and cattle fairs ...	71
Government breeding operations, and horse and cattle fairs ...	72

Section B.—Occupations, Industries, Commerce, and Communications—

Occupations of the people ...	73
Principal industries and manufactures—Course and nature of trade ...	74
Course and nature of trade—Prices, wages, rent rates, interest ...	75
Course and nature of trade ...	76
Prices, wages, rent-rates interest—Weights and measures: Land Measure—Weights ...	77
Measures of capacity—Communications—Rivers—Railways ...	78
Roads, rest-houses, and encamping-grounds ...	79
Post offices—Telegraph stations ...	80

CHAPTER V.—ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

... and Judicial—Criminal, Police, and Gaols ...	81
... ice, and Gaols—Revenue, Taxation, and Registration ...	82
... , and Registration—Education—The district school ...	83
... ..	84
... al Hospital—Ecclesiastical—Head-quarters of ...	85
... ..	86
... .. Cantonments, troops, &c. ...	86
... .. of land revenue—Settlement of ...	87
... .. and regular assessments ...	88

CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT.

The Ferozepore district is the southernmost of the three districts of the Lahore division, and lies between north latitude $30^{\circ}8'$ and $31^{\circ}11'$, and east longitude $74^{\circ}4'$ and $75^{\circ}27'$. It is bounded on the north-east by the river Sutlej, which separates it from the Jalandhar district; on the north-west by the united Sutlej and Bias, which divide it from the district of Lahore; on the east and south-east by the Ludhiana district and the Native States of Faridkot, Patiala, and Nabha; and on the south-west by the Sirsa district.

Chapter I. Descriptive.

General description.

It is divided into four tahsils, of which that of Muktsar comprises all the western portion of the district. The narrow central neck and the area lying on the northern border of Faridkot constitute the tahsil of Ferozepore; the tract situated along, and in the bend of, the Sutlej forms the Zirsa tahsil; while the tahsil of Moga includes the remaining or south-eastern portion of the district. Some leading statistics regarding the district and the several

tahsils into which it is divided are given in Table No. 1. on the opposite page. The district contains one town of more than 10,000 souls—namely, Ferozepore, with a

Town.	North Latitude.	East Longitude.	Feet above sea-level.
Ferozepore	$30^{\circ}23'$	$74^{\circ}40'$	615
Sirsa	$30^{\circ}23'$	$75^{\circ}2'$	620*
Moga	$30^{\circ}39'$	$75^{\circ}12'$	700*
Muktsar	$30^{\circ}22'$	$74^{\circ}23'$	590*

* Approximate.

population of 39,570. The administrative head-quarters are situated at Ferozepore, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the right bank of the Sutlej, and about the middle of the western border of the district. Ferozepore stands 17th in order of area, and 11th in order of population, among the 32 districts of the province, comprising 2.58 per cent. of the total area, 3.45 per cent. of the total population, and 2.71 per cent. of the urban population of British territory. The latitude, longitude, and height in feet above the sea of the principal places in the district, are shown above in the margin.

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

Physical features.

The surface of the district is a dead flat, without a hillock to diversify the view, except a few dreary hills of sand which meet the eye towards the south and south-east. There is, however, a marked difference in fertility between different parts of the district. Those lands which border the river Sutlej, and are fertilized by its annual inundations, and those irrigated by the inundation canals, are the most productive; while the higher land away from the river, and dependent almost entirely on the rain-fall, often suffers severely from drought, with the exception of the *rohi* land of the Moga taluk, which retains moisture owing to a clay sub-soil, and yields with light rain-fall excellent crops. The river-watered land is called the *bhet*; and this again is sub-divided into *bhet* proper, that which now benefits from the annual flood, and the old *bhet* further inland. This is bounded by the old bed of the river, which runs parallel to the old Ludhiāna road, nearly due east and west, from one end of the district to the other. The present course of the river is quite different; it runs north-west for about half the width of the district, and then, making a bend almost at a right angle, continues its course to the south-west.

It is probable that the whole *bhet* land has been formed by deposits from the river, as its composition is homogeneous, and markedly different from the high lands (*rohi*) to the south. Opposite the junction of the Biās and Sutlej its width is 14 miles, narrowing at either end of the district to four and six miles only; its total area is 242,716 acres. This tract is seamed with old channels of the Sutlej, which show signs of attempts at colonisation, as they gradually failed. Of the principal of these, Mr. Dandareth, writing in 1854, says:—

"There is a curious channel, called the Sakha Nai, or 'dry channel,' between the new and old beds of the river, which has its origin near Tiliāra, in the Ludhiāna district, whence it runs with a very serpentine course along the whole length of the district to near Mandot. Notwithstanding its winding course, the banks of the channel are so regularly formed as to have induced many to think it entirely artificial. More probably, however, it was originally a natural water-course, afterwards shaped into a canal. Its breadth is 100 feet, and its depth seven or eight feet. As recently as forty years ago, it is stated that some little water flowed into it, but since then it has remained quite dry. In former days its banks are said to have been fringed with beautiful *shikam* trees, of which now no trace remains. Could the water be again brought into the channel, a very great benefit would result to the country through which it passes; it is to be feared, however, from the results of recent surveys, that such benefits are unattainable save at great expense, as the bed is so changed as to be unsuitable for the feeding of inundation canals."

With reference to these remarks, it may be noticed that lengths of this channel have been incorporated in the various inundation canals of the district.

The *bhet* tract.

The whole of the *bhet* tract presents a uniform level appearance, except where it is intersected by dry water-courses. *Kankar* is found at a depth of 30 or 40 feet below the surface—too deeply buried to be available for road-making. The soil is of a very dark colour, and is distinguished as *sikand* (or *karar*) and *gasra*, according as the clayey or sandy element prevails. The

latter is much preferred, as it is more easily cultivated, and yields better crops; but, on the other hand, the former can be more easily irrigated. Where the sand rises altogether to the surface, the land is unculturable; and, generally, the fertility of the soil appears to depend largely on the depth at which sand is found. This sand is generally dark-coloured, and different from the light drift sand of the *rohi*, or uplands, which is seldom altogether sterile. Besides these varieties, the artificial highly-manured ground, in which pepper, tobacco, and the like superior crops are raised, is recognised as a separate class of soil, and known as *niayi*. The depth at which water is found depends naturally on the distance from the river. As a general rule, unirrigated land in the *bhet* is decidedly inferior to that in the *rohi*. Thus, under ordinary circumstances, a given quantity of ground, cultivated with barley or gram in the *rohi*, which rests on a subsoil of clay, would be far more remunerative than the same quantity of land sown with wheat in the *bhet*. This inferiority is to be attributed to the extreme dryness of the soil, resulting from the sand subsoil, which is popularly likened to a fish—a native emblem for thirst. Irrigated land in the *bhet*, on the other hand, is very productive; the water is near the surface, and from 20 to 40 acres are irrigated from each well. In the *Ferozepore ilaka*, the average irrigation of each well, in both harvests (*i.e.*, in the whole year), is at least 35 acres; for this, however, from six to eight pairs of bullocks are kept at work day and night.

Land inundated by the river is called *rez*. Such soil is generally considered inferior to well land, though far better than the thirsty *bārāni*. This kind of irrigated land is only met with in a few of the villages of this tract. The deposit of rich black loam often made by the river is called *nopi* for the first four or five years after it has been deposited until it becomes consolidated, and is converted into the ordinary soil of the country. The deeper this deposit is, the more it is valued. While it continues to be designated as *nopi*, it is generally sown with rice, which is a very valuable crop; if the deposit does not exceed one or two fingers in depth, it is not called *nopi*, but *kacha*, and will produce only inferior millets or pulses. It is curious to see how distinctly the different deposits are sometimes marked on a bank which has been partially cut away by the river. The strata of sand and rich loam may be seen overlying each other, of different depths, according to the action of the river during the year in which each was deposited. The natives state, regarding these deposits, that whenever the river rises above a certain height, it brings down with it a quantity of rich soil from the neighbourhood of Rūpar, but that whenever the periodical rise is below this height, the deposit is nothing but sand.

This tract comprises the main body of the district lying to the south of the old bank of the river, by which it is separated from the *bhet*. Its most remarkable feature is a high bank, called the *danda*, which runs up from the Sirsa district, across the Mukhtar tahsil and the Faridkot territory, and enters the main portion of

Chapter I.
Descriptive.
The *bhet* tract.

The *rohi*, or
Upland tract.

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

The *rohi*, or
Upland tract.

this district near the villages of Jandwāla, whence it can be distinctly traced as far as Mudki; beyond this point it only makes its appearance here and there. Major Baker gives a description of it in his report on the proposed Tihāra Canal.* The Sutlej, or a branch of it, evidently at one time ran along the line of country indicated by the *danda*, though not within the memory of any one living. The number of deserted sites in its neighbourhood show that the country was formerly much more populous than at present, and it was in all probability highly fertilized by the stream which then flowed through it. Between this and the present course of the river runs a lower *danda*, or bank, marking a later river course.

A great difference in the soil is marked by the course of the two *dandas*. To the west the land is of a very inferior description, and far less productive than that to the south of the great *danda*. The soil is generally very sandy, not of the description known as *bhār*, which is often equal in fertility to soils that bear a better name, but a hard sterile sand, often of a reddish colour, and presenting a most hopeless appearance. The *dandas* also draw a line between the springs of sweet and brackish water. All the wells to the south are brackish, with the exception of those beyond a line drawn a little to the north of, but parallel to, the Grand Trunk Road, the springs of which are probably sweetened by percolation from the river. To the south of this line the water is all brackish, becoming worse and worse, until at last with very rare exceptions it is altogether undrinkable by man or beast. To the north of the lower *danda* the water is all good, and the nature of the soil is almost entirely determined by its distance from the river. For a space of two or three miles in width along the old bank of the river, the soil is very sandy, and full of the sandy hillocks which are often met with along the banks of Indian rivers. Here such soil is generally termed *sotara*. Beyond the *sotara* the land is of the best description—a fine level plain, having a good firm soil, and water sufficiently near the surface to admit of from five to ten per cent. of the area being irrigated. Further from the river, the water is found to be at a greater depth below the surface; and though the soil is still good, less of it can be irrigated. Further on still, the water is too deep to be used at all for irrigation, while the soil at the same time is more sandy. Light sand, moreover, blown in upon it from the desert country beyond, destroys its productive powers.

Soils of the *rohi*.

The principal kinds of soil which are met with in the *rohi* villages are distinguished under the names of *karar*, *der*, *doihahi*, and *tibi*. The *karar*, as its name denotes, is the hardest kind, and approximately answers to the soil known in the North-West Provinces as *dākar*, though less hard and unyielding than this description of soil. Gram, cotton, mustard, and *jawār* grow best in the *karar*; in fact, the three last-mentioned crops are

* See No. XXXV.—Selections from the Records of Government, N.W.P.
"Project for Cutting a Canal from the left bank of the Sutlej, near Tihāra, below Ludhiana."

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

Soils of the *rohi*.

scarcely sown in any other kind of soil. It is a question whether, taking a succession of seasons into consideration, the *karar* or the *der* is more productive. In a good season the produce of the *karar* is much greater, but the *der* becomes the better soil of the two when there is a deficiency of rain. The *karar* requires much more ploughing, and can only be efficiently worked by strong and expensive cattle. On the whole, however, wherever the best class of cultivators are located—men who turn all the soils to the best account, and who do not live from hand to mouth, but store the grain for two or three years together, and set off the profit of one season against the losses of another—the *karar* will probably be found the most productive soil. The *der* is lighter than the *karar*, and is partly mixed with sand. A lump of *der*, if dropped to the ground, breaks altogether, and not, as is the case with the *karar*, into smaller pieces only. It is considered a very good soil, and is preferred to the *karar* by lazy cultivators. The *doshahi* is a soil having pure sand on the surface to the depth of a few inches, with hard ground beneath it. This soil is very productive in dry seasons. Fine crops of pulse have been seen standing in such soil in years when there was a great want of rain, and the produce everywhere else had entirely dried up. The surface sand appears to have the effect of keeping the ground beneath it moist and cool, a little rain being thus turned to great account. *Tibi* is the name given to the very sandy soil. The worst kind is that of a reddish colour. The white *tibi*, especially where, as is often the case, it is surrounded on all sides by sandhills (the moisture from which would appear to percolate to the lower level of the intermediate fields), often yields a very fine crop even in a dry season; but, on the whole, this kind of soil is undoubtedly very inferior to any of the other descriptions. The different kinds of soils are almost invariably indicated by the size of the fields. The largest fields always consist of the *tibi* soil; the next in size of the *der*, and the smallest of the *karar*. The *karar* fields are made small, and with rather high ridges, in order to retain the water, and prevent its running off: whereas in the *tibi* soil the water is absorbed where it falls, and no other division of the fields is required than such as may be necessary to divide one property from another.

The depth of water below the surface in the *rohi* varies from 30 to 100 feet. In the *sotara* it is about 30 feet; and 40 and 50 feet in the level plain next to the *sotara*, while further on it increases to 60 or 70 feet, and this is the limit at which irrigation is carried on. Further south again the depth increases to 90 and 100 feet. Here irrigation is considered impossible, and is never attempted, with the exception that in seasons of great scarcity an acre or two of vegetables are sometimes watered. The average irrigation to each well in the *rohi* is much less than in the *ohet*, and varies from 12 to 20 acres.

There remain for description the Muktsar tahsil, and other outlying portions of the district. The Muktsar tahsil is nearly bisected by the great *danda*, which is here very strongly marked. There is the same, or even a greater difference between the

Outlying portions
of the district.

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

Outlying portions
of the district.

soil to the north and south* of it, as that which was before described as characterizing the course of the ridge in the main portion of the district. The soil to the north is very sandy, while that to the south is fine and good. The former is called the *hitār*, the latter the *utār*—words in the language of the district equivalent to the terms *khādar* and *bhāngar* more familiar in other districts. As regards moisture there is little difference between the two tracts; the soil is as dry on one side of the ridge as the other. The terms *utār* and *hitār* are evidently derived from the past, and are commemorative of the time, though it is not within the memory of anyone living, when the river Sutlej itself, or at least a considerable branch of it, must have flowed along the line of country indicated by the *danda*, and carried fertility into all the adjoining territory. The aspect of the country must then have been very different to what it is at present. The numerous deserted sites which are met with in every direction show that the country must formerly have been very populous, and indicate a state of prosperity that has long since disappeared. The cultivators in the *hitār* are almost entirely Musalmāns—many of them Beluchis; in the *utār*, i.e., to the south of the *danda*, they are all Jats.

Mahrāj and Bhadaur are much more favourably situated than Muktsar. Water is here also at a depth, about 200 feet below the surface; but it is sweet and good, and there are masonry wells in every village. The cultivators are all Jats, and a highly-industrious and thriving set of people. The soil is very sandy, and there are in places immense heaps of drifted sand. The land, however, between the sandhills, itself very sandy, is much prized; it is called *bohāl*, and keeps moist and cool with very little rain, and yields very fine crops.

The river Sutlej.

The present course of the river is from east to west. As to the old high bank, see the preceding paragraphs. The banks are generally shelving, except where the stream has violently cut away a portion of the soil; and cultivation is often carried to the water's edge. There is, however, sometimes a margin of low-lying land of varying extent, covered by the river in the rainy season, and ordinarily useful only for pasture. The average depth of water in the mid-stream varies from 12 feet in the cold season to 50 feet in the height of the rains.† The bed is generally sandy,

* "North and south;" because the ridge in traversing the tahsil curves gradually from a north and south to an east and west direction.

† The Sutlej has a fall of two feet per mile, measured along the channel, which is reduced to some six inches per mile by its frequent windings. Mr. Brandreth says:—"The changes in the bed of the river are very frequent. Whole villages are constantly washed away in the course of a single season, while new lands are formed elsewhere with the same rapidity. . . . The people," he adds, "are very superstitious on the subject of these inundations of the river, and have several imaginary methods of arresting its course. The practice they consider most efficacious is to throw a number of goats into the stream. . . . Fakirs and other sacred persons are also sometimes engaged to offer up prayers for the same purpose."

and at the subsidence of the rains small islands are formed in the stream, which are usually again submerged at the return of the rainy season. The river is navigable throughout the year, but in the rainy season the current is not unfrequently dangerous for boats. These are flat-bottomed, with high prows and sterns, usually propelled by oars, and are called by the natives *chappu*. They vary in size and capacity from 12 maunds to five maunds' burden, the larger ones being used when the water is sufficiently deep. There are no fisheries of importance in the district. The fish are of two kinds—*rohu* and *chilka*. They are caught by means of large drag-nets, towed down stream. For a list of ferries upon the Sutlej, see Chapter V., Section A. The principal crossings are opposite Ferozepore and at Hariki, immediately below the junction of the Sutlej and Bias. At the former place a bridge-of-boats is maintained during the cold season.

Chapter I. Descriptive.

The river Sutlej.

Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Grey, on assuming charge of Ferozepore, on 17th March 1874, made a long tour in the district at once, in the course of which he found that the annual rainfall (really about 15 inches), while amply adequate, if seasonable, for the light soils of the old bank of the Sutlej, was not sufficient for cultivation on the superior soil of the strip (of some 15 miles' average width) which intervenes between the old and the present course of the river. Thus it was found that much more than a *lak* of acres of land in this district yielded little or nothing for want of irrigation. In order, therefore, to give the people some knowledge of the practices and advantages of irrigation, Captain Grey obtained permission of the Commissioner of Lahore, in May 1874, to make some small works at once; and in the middle of May two surveyors, lent by Mr. Barnes, Superintendent of Irrigation, Bahawalpur State, arrived in the district to survey the canal cuts, and most of the works were completed by the end of June. There were seven canal cuts of a total length of 52 miles, which irrigated during the same hot weather 6,535 acres for the first time.

The Irrigation
Canals.

In October 1874, Mr. Barnes, who had just returned from England and was on his way to rejoin his post at Bahawalpur, examined, at the request of Captain Grey, all the schemes and surveys that the latter had got ready in the meanwhile. In November the scheme was submitted to the Financial Commissioner, with a proposal that half the work should be done with district grants and the other half by the people themselves, who obtained *takdes* for such works as they could not complete themselves by hand labour in time. On the 1st January 1875, operations were commenced with money borrowed in anticipation of the District Fund grants. The work of excavation was allotted in portions or *duks* to the people in proportion to their lands that were subsequently irrigated. Before the works commenced complete calculations were worked out for the canals, of cubic contents of excavation peg by peg (of 330 feet each), with width and depth at each peg, and similarly for all dams and embankments. The

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

The Irrigation
Canals.

entire length of the canals was then laid out on the ground, and all *bunds* set up. It was arranged by the tahsildars and the zamindars of the villages concerned that the lands taken up by the canals should be made good to the owners out of the common land of the villages. The Nawab of Mandot, Jalal-ul-din Khan (now dead), paid for the excavation of the canals which the present young Nawab owns in his own *ilaka*. An arrangement has been recorded between him and the zamindars where the canal does not pass through his own land, that the owners of land taken up by the canal shall receive water for these remaining lands free. The tahsildars were then left to work each on his own method without interference, though the district officers were constantly moving about to guide the people. The result was that the following canals were constructed:—

	Canals.	Length in miles.
Zira Tahsil	3	11½
Ferozepore Tahsil	4	7½
Muktsar Tahsil	3	6½
Total	10	25½

The first canal was Aghawāh (named after Agha Muhammad, the then tahsildar of Zira) ; it was taken out from the Sutlej near the border of the Ludhiana district; and the last, Buggowāh, ended on the border of the Sirsa district. All the above canals were ready and commenced to run in the beginning of the hot weather of 1875. The statement on the opposite page gives full details as to cost and results achieved from year to year from the beginning up to 1883.

It should here be recorded that, from 1877 to 1880, the canals failed, inasmuch as they were neglected more or less, and no original works were done. On coming again to Ferozepore, in November 1880, Colonel Grey, finding that the canals did not work satisfactorily in his absence, applied to Government for a special establishment, to be paid out of a small *bāchh*, or rate, levied on irrigated acreage. The Sirhind Canal navigation channel having cut across some of the canals, the old Barneswāh had to be abandoned, and the new Barneswāh, designed and constructed in 1881-82, and a new canal, namely Qutabwāh, was added in the Mandot *ilaka*; hence the difference in number of the canals stated above and in the accompanying statement. Lately a syphon drain has been constructed, under the sanction of Government, by the authorities of the Sirhind Canal for the benefit of the zamindars, the majority of whom have agreed to pay the cost by instalments. And with a view to bring water this side of the navigation channel, the old Mayawāh has been remodelled.

STATEMENT SHOWING COST AND RESULT OF FERROZPORE INUNDATION CANALS FOR EIGHT YEARS.

No.	Name of Canal.	Length in miles	Boreas breadth.	Cost of Original Works.			Cost of Clearance, including Establishment Expenses.			Total cost, Rupees.	Average irrigated.								Total acreage.
				3 years, 1874-77.	5 years, 1877-80.	10 years, 1880-82.	3 years, 1874-77.	5 years, 1877-80.	10 years, 1880-82.		1 year, 1873-75.	2 years, 1875-77.	3 years, 1877-80.	4 years, 1880-81.	5 years, 1881-82.	6 years, 1882-83.			
1	Alphawab	64	60	11,775	80,700	925	107,477	187,740	1,085,432	2,129	1,010	5,094	2,505	8,302	9,102	9,102	1 year, 1883-84.	10,000	
2	Dowlatab	84	60	39,000	7,307	2,800	107,477	187,740	1,085,432	6,423	5,330	4,272	6,731	8,302	7,000	7,000	1 year, 1883-84.	7,000	
3	Bachrawab	79	50	14,300	20,708	1,011	107,477	187,740	1,085,432	6,302	6,272	10,790	13,009	10,707	22,432	22,432	1 year, 1883-84.	22,432	
4	Bachrawab (old)	60	25	25,442	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,254	12,458	13,317	14,001	..	..	1 year, 1883-84.	..
5	Do. (new)	47	45	..	39,444	..	..	..	..	5,162	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 year, 1883-84.	..
6	Mayrawab	63	60	7,344	9,401	500	107,477	187,740	1,085,432	4,200	1,728	4,000	6,005	8,302	9,102	9,102	1 year, 1883-84.	9,102	
7	Intarab	18	17 1/2	5,008	1,014	200	107,477	187,740	1,085,432	1,234	5,436	4,032	4,379	5,302	422	422	1 year, 1883-84.	422	
8	Zaidwab	61	60	17,824	24,444	1,000	107,477	187,740	1,085,432	8,317	8,464	6,273	10,977	10,977	12,807	12,807	1 year, 1883-84.	12,807	
9	Tumrawab	67	60	14,028	4,800	8,052	107,477	187,740	1,085,432	12,070	4,100	7,394	10,102	10,102	14,414	14,414	1 year, 1883-84.	14,414	
10	Khanwab	34	30	11,740	6,968	94	107,477	187,740	1,085,432	6,272	..	2,008	3,318	5,279	5,976	5,976	1 year, 1883-84.	5,976	
11	Qunabwab	31	30	..	10,100	..	..	..	..	2,752	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 year, 1883-84.	..
12	Futurwab	30 1/2	40	21,740	1,601	627	107,477	187,740	1,085,432	2,475	2,002	4,362	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300	1 year, 1883-84.	5,300	
13	Bagrawab	13	15	8,110	..	..	..	..	..	3,012	2,000	..	800	1,223	1,223	1,223	1 year, 1883-84.	1,223
	Total	597	..	1,04,872	3,038	1,47,608	10,711	30,000	85,323	14,70,741	45,320	64,647	250,000	80,907	82,319	80,907	1 year, 1883-84.	813,077	

The British Canal Navigation Company having not across some of the canals, the old Barmwah had to be abandoned and a new one was made, but a new canal, namely Qunabwab, was added to the Barmwah side, hence the number of canals in this sheet is 13, instead of 12, as per the descriptive statement of canals.

Chapter I.
Descriptive.
The Inundation
Canals.

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

Climate, temperature, rainfall.

The rainfall is very capricious, and can only be expected with any certainty at one period of the year, from June to October. In the Muktsar tahsil especially, which is very bare of trees, the rainfall is most scanty and uncertain, and droughts are frequent. The unenviable notoriety of the district for its furious dust-storms is embodied in the proverb, "*Kābul ka sarda, Ferozepur ka garda*"—"The cold of Kābul, the dust of Ferozepore." But of late years the extension of cultivation, and especially the construction of inundation canals, have greatly modified the climate for the better. The cold weather commences about the middle of October, and ends about the beginning of March. For a month before and after the end of the cold season, there is a transition period; the mornings and evenings being cool, but the heat during the day very great. The latter part of May, all June and July, are the hottest time of the year; but the continuance and intensity of the heat varies with the rainfall in different years.

No systematic thermometrical record has ever been maintained in the district. Private observations, however, show that in December and January the temperature ranges in houses between 40° and 70°, whilst during June and July (with closed doors) its range in houses not artificially cooled, is from 92° to 97°. Table No. III. shows, in tenths of an inch, the total rainfall registered at each of the rain-gauge stations in the district for each year, from 1866-67 to 1882-83. The fall at head-quarters for the four preceding years is shown in the margin. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year is shown in Tables Nos. IIIA. and IIIB.

Year.	Tenths of an inch.
1865-66	258
1866-67	290
1867-68	308
1868-69	422

Disease.

Owing principally to the dryness of its climate, the district has the reputation of being exceptionally healthy. In September and October, however, after the annual rains, the people suffer a good deal from the ordinary remittent fever, and from pleuropneumonia. Small-pox used formerly to be a scourge, but since the more general spread of vaccination its ravages have been greatly reduced. Guinea-worm is not uncommon in the south of the district, and is traceable to the water. The natives themselves look upon it erroneously as hereditary, and attribute it to the curse of Bāba Farid upon all who crossed the Sutlej into Hindūstān. Tables Nos. XI., XIA., XIb. and XLIV. give annual and monthly statistics of births and deaths for the district and for its towns during the last five years; while the birth and death rates since 1868, so far as available, will be found at page (?) for the general population, and in Chapter VI. under the heads of the several large towns of the district. Table No. XII. shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers as ascertained at the census of 1881; while Table No. XXXVIII. shows the working of the dispensaries since 1877.

Geology.

Our knowledge of Indian geology is as yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Punjab in the way of detailed geological investigation, that it is impossible to discuss

the local geology of separate districts. But a sketch of the geology of the province as a whole has been most kindly furnished by Mr. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and is published *in extenso* in the provincial volume of the *Gazetteer* series, and also as a separate pamphlet.

There are no forests whatever, properly so called, in the district, the largest collections of timber trees being certain plantations in the Zira tahsil and around Mandot. Sir H. Lawrence, in 1840, almost despaired of the prospect of arboriculture in so dry a region. Now, however, owing in great measure to the efforts made at the time of the Settlement in 1853, when a piece of ground was set apart in every village as a plantation, for the maintenance of which the headmen were responsible, and also to the great increase in the number of wells round which little plantations always spring up, and to continued efforts on the part of the district authorities, parts of the Ferozepore and Zira tahsils (especially near the river) may be considered very fairly wooded. The trees most commonly found are the *sisir* (*acacia sirissa*), *kikar* (*acacia Arabica*), *farash* (*tamarix orientalis*), *shisham* (*dalbergia sisu*), and, near villages, the *pipal* (*figus religiosa*). The *shisham* requires some attention; but the other trees named when once planted thrive well, and attain to a height varying from 30 to 50 feet. This may be taken as the average height of the trees that line the main roads.* In the village plantations the trees are generally crowded, and in consequence poorly developed. Immense progress has been made in arboriculture since the matter was taken in hand on a regular system in 1875-76, and the tract below the great *danda* is now well wooded.

The only animals of prey commonly found in this district are wolves. These are not very large, but are fierce and seemingly untameable. Jackals also and foxes are found, but are few in number. Snakes are occasionally found, the commonest being a species of *kardit*. Rewards (Rs. 5) are given for the destruction of wolves, and these animals are being rapidly diminished in numbers as cultivation is extended. The rewards paid for wolves' heads amounted in 1865 to Rs. 535, in 1870 to Rs. 251, in 1875 to Rs. 224, in 1880 to Rs. 119, and in 1882 to Rs. 73. Wolves are now rare, but foxes (the small kind) plentiful. There are a few *nilgai*; also pig about Sohraon. Bustard are rare. There are some florican about Nathana, and the *adara* is plentiful. The *kulang* are a perfect pest in some years, and geese and ducks are fairly plentiful, as are black and grey curlews and the ox-eyed plover. Antelope (*chikdra*) and black buck are found in tolerable abundance, chiefly in the Moga and Muktsar tahsils, but are very much shot down. Hares, black and grey partridges, and sand-grouse, are also abundant; and, in the cold season, *kulang* (*demoiselle crane*), wild geese, and wild duck are found on and near the river. No game laws are enforced, but the intense summer heat gives the game a natural close-season.

Chapter I.
Descriptive.
Geology.
Vegetation.

Wild animals:
Spent.

* Recently, also, plantations have been established round every police station and post through the district.

Chapter I.**Descriptive.**

Wild animals :
Sport.

The native chiefs take small game by hawking, and occasionally by dogs ; but game of all sorts is usually either shot or snared. The snaring is chiefly done by the Baurias, who are also the great trackers of the district. Quail and small birds are trapped by means of decoys and nets. For deer, nooses are arranged as follows :—A number of parallel rows of upright stakes, about six inches high, are driven into the ground, and connected by a line of raw hide or sinew, with running nooses between each pair of sticks ; the deer are then driven from a considerable circuit round, and entangle their feet in the network of nooses, when their struggles only serve to secure them more hopelessly.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

The district is singularly devoid of objects of antiquarian interest. The antiquities of Janer are described by General Cunningham in his Archaeological Survey Reports (XIV., 67—69). In the *Ayin Akbari*, Ferozepore is mentioned as the centre of a large *pargana* attached to the *Saba* of Multán, and paying a revenue of 11,479,404 *dāms*, equivalent to Rs. 2,86,985. Another *pargana* mentioned in the same work, that of Muhammadot, is probably to be identified with the modern Mamdot, and would therefore fall within the boundary of the present district. The revenue of this *pargana*, as given in the *Ayin Akbari*, amounted to 3,492,454 *dāms*, equivalent to Rs. 87,311. The fort of Ferozepore has an appearance of great antiquity, and is stated to have been built in the time of Ferōz Shah, Emperor of Delhi, from A.D. 1351 to 1387. Nothing more than a mound surmounted by a Muhammadan tomb marks its site. The following pages are taken from the report of Sir H. Lawrence, who was stationed at Ferozepore during the early years of the British occupation :—

Both town and territory of Ferozepore bear every appearance of having been not only long located, but of having been at one time rich and populous. The numerous old walls and sites of villages throughout the present waste lands show that they once were cultivated ; and the extensive ruins about this town prove it to have been a large and substantially-built city. It is true that the fort of Ferozepore is not mentioned in the *Ayin Akbari*, whereas that of Mamdot is mentioned. The *Ayin Akbari*, however, cannot (as is pointed out by Captain Lawrence) be considered a complete statistical return ; while the position, extent, and importance of the *pargana*, as above described, give strong grounds for belief that in such times, and commanding then, as now, one of the chief passages over the Sutlej, and being on the high road between Lahore and Delhi, Ferozepore possessed at least a fortress of some kind ; and the name and character of Ferōz Shah* afford fair grounds for supposing him to have been the founder. From its position, Ferozepore may have been a mart for the produce of the hills and the rich country between them and Amritsar ; but, being in the track of many of the hordes that ravaged the North West Provinces, the town and territory seem to have suffered even more than the rest of the country bordering on the Sutlej.

Chapter II.

History.

Early history.

* The foundation of several towns, and among them of Hissar, in the country between the Jamna and the Sutlej, is attributed to Ferōz Shah.

Chapter II.

History.

The Dogars.

During the decay of the Delhi empire, the country, which had apparently become almost depopulated, was occupied by the Dogars, a clan of Rājput origin, who are still prominent among the occupants of the district. The Dogars were, and are still, a wild and lawless race, owning no permanent habitations, and delighting rather in large herds of cattle than in the more laborious occupations of the soil. Originally they were alternately graziers and cattle-stealers, but at all times had cultivators, and holding but loosely the bonds of allegiance. They paid tribute to the rulers set over them according to the means brought to enforce the claim, and when hard pressed they had little to lose by deserting their dwellings. On such occasions the Dogars would place their few chattels, their women and children, on buffaloes, and flying into the tamarisk forests of what is now the Bahāwalpur territory, or into the almost equally inaccessible desert of Abohar in Sirsa, there defy their pursuers, or take their time for coming to terms. These people, who are Muhammadans, and call themselves converted descendants of the Chauhāns of Delhi, emigrated some years ago to the neighbourhood of Pak Pattan; and from thence, two centuries ago, spread for a hundred miles along both banks of the river Sutlej, from a few miles above Ferozepore to the borders of Bahāwalpur. At one time they were undoubted masters of Mandot and Khai, as well as of Ferozepore; their seats were principally in the *Khūdar* of the Sutlej, and their occupations pastoral and predatory. But a colony of several thousands settled many years ago in the large inland town of Sunām, and both about Lahore and Dera Ismail Khān they are to be found. The clan is subdivided into many branches; but almost all the Ferozepore Dogars trace their origin to Bahlol, a Muhammadan Dogar, who must have lived two hundred years ago.

It was gradually that the Dogars moved from about the neighbourhood of Pak Pattan; and not until about A.D. 1740 that they reached Ferozepore, which appears at that time to have formed part of a district called the Lakha jungle, and to have been administered by a *faujdar*, enjoying civil and military authority, residing at Kasūr, and acting under the Governor of Lahore. A few villages occupied by Bhattis were at this time scattered over the Ferozepore plain; but on the coming of the Dogars the former moved southward, and the Dogars soon established themselves in their room. The right of occupancy of the new possessors was allowed by the Lahore ruler, who, however, on their failing to give security for the payment of Government dues, took their children as hostages. Their rebellious spirit, however, soon broke out, and they slew the *faujdar*, Ahmad Khān Lallu; but in the weak state of the vice-regal Government they escaped punishment, and for a time remained independent of all authority.

Sukha Mallu, the head of a tribe as wild as that of the Dogars, and himself a cattle-stealer by profession, was then appointed *faujdar*; and such was the terror of his name, that many of the Dogars absconded; but he enticed them back, and for six years managed the country, after which time the Dogars assembled in rebellion near the Takia of Pir Bāluwāl; and the *faujdar*,

incautiously going among them unarmed and unattended, was speared by one Pina, who had long vowed his death. The followers of Sukha, who were at hand, hearing of the fate of their leader, fled and were followed by the Dogars, who plundered the *faujdar's* dwelling, and murdered his son, Kuth. Jál Khan was now appointed *faujdar*. Being pressed by the Lahore Government for arrears of revenue, he took refuge among the Dogars, and was protected by them. But although the *faujdar* thus formed an intimacy with this troublesome portion of his dependents, he had no sooner arranged his affairs with his superior at Lahore, and returned to Kasúr, than the Dogars commenced the same systematic opposition to his rule that they had carried on against the administration of his predecessors.

Shekh Shamír, of Ulaki (then called Chanhi), was a violent man, and stirred up his brethren, the Dogars, against Jál Khán. The latter, after some opposition, seized twenty-two of their leaders; but in a short time, after levying a heavy fine on them, he released all except three, Muma, Muhammad, and Akbar. Pír Khán, the head of the village of Dulchi, where the *faujdar* had been received during his temporary disgrace, went several times to Jál Khán and begged that he would release the prisoners. On his refusal to do so, Pír Khán concerted with Shekh Shamír to seize or slay the *faujdar*. He again went to Kasúr, and enticed their victim to an interview with the rebels on the banks of the Sutlej, promising to use his influence to effect improved arrangements, and to bring to submission the contumacious Dogars. In the midst of the interview Shekh Shamír slew the *faujdar*, and in the scuffle that ensued was himself killed by a chance blow from his own brother, Misri. Ynaaf Khán, the Naib of Jál Khán, to avenge the murder of his master, put the hostages to death by sawing their bodies across, and hacking them to pieces. The manuscripts do not show who succeeded Jál Khán as *faujdar*; and considering the then disturbed state of the Empire, it is probable the Dogars were left for a time to themselves; for they seem, on failure of a common enemy, to have turned their arms against each other. One party calling in a band of Patháns, the other of Moghals, to aid them, these auxiliaries formed posts in different villages, received a share of the Hákimi dues, and were neglected or respected according to their strength and character. One of the allies so called was Mahmúd Khán, son of late *Faujdar* Jál Khán.

In A.D. 1763-64, Harri Singh, chief of the Bhangi *misal*, seized and plundered Kasúr and its neighbourhood. Among the sardárs in his train was Gurja (Gūjar) Singh (whose son Sáhíh Singh afterwards married the sister of Maha Singh, the father of Ranjit Singh), who, taking his brother Nusbaha Singh and his two nephews, Gurbakhsh Singh and Mastán Singh, crossed the Sutlej opposite Kasúr, and took possession of Ferozepore, the fort of which was in ruins; while Jai Singh Gharía, with another band from the same quarters, seized Khai, Wán, and Baidpur, in the neighbourhood of Ferozepore, and made them over to their subordinates, as Gurja Singh did Ferozepore to his nephew,

Chapter II.

History.

The Dogars.

Sikh period.

Chapter II.

History.

Sikh period.

Gurbakhsh Singh, son of Nushaba Singh. The Ferozepore territory then contained thirty-seven villages, the proceeds of which Sardār Gurbakhsh enjoyed in concert with Burhan Dogar and Muhammad Khān, son of Gāl Khān; but the two latter soon leagued, and expelled Gurbakhsh Singh's garrison from the newly-repaired fort of Ferozepore. The latter then established himself in Sultān-Khān-wāla, where was a mud fort, and from thence still managed to get the third portion of the Government share of the Ferozepore villages, Burhān Dogar and Sumān Dogar dividing between them a third, and Muhammad Khān receiving the remainder. In the year 1771 Muhammad Khān started for Amritsar with some horses for sale. On his first encamping ground Gurbakhsh Singh attacked and took him prisoner, and then recovered the fort of Ferozepore. Between the years 1763 and 1771, Gurbakhsh Singh acquired a considerable territory on the right bank of the Sutlej; but in 1771, the same year that he recovered Ferozepore, a change in the course of the Sutlej left the Sukha Nai dry, and carried away or rendered waste all the Ferozepore villages but seven. On regaining Ferozepore, Gurbakhsh Singh rebuilt the fort; and leaving his uncle, Rājā Singh, as Governor, recrossed the Sutlej, and employed himself in increasing and securing his possessions in the Punjab, and in co-operating with his kinsman and patron, Gurjā Singh, in a dispute with whom, however, for a partition of their acquisitions, Mastān Singh, the brother of Gurbakhsh Singh, was soon after killed.

Gurbakhsh Singh, who was a native of Asil, near Khemkarn, where his father was originally a zamīndār, had four sons and three daughters. The sons soon became troublesome to their father; Jai Singh, the youngest, even commenced operations on his own account, and when forbidden to do so arrayed himself against his father. Most probably induced by such conduct, Gurbakhsh Singh resolved to divide his estates during his lifetime. The authorities differ as to dates, but it was about A.D. 1792 that the old sardār divided his possessions among his sons, reserving Singhpura for himself. To his eldest son, Dhanna Singh, he gave Sattārāgarh, Bhediān, and Muhālim, north of the Sutlej; to the second, Dhanna Singh, the fort and territory of Ferozepore; to the third, Gurmukh Singh, Sahjara, north of the Sutlej; and to Jai Singh, Naggār. Sardār Dhanna Singh resided in the fort of Ferozepore, and Gurbakhsh Singh and his other sons on their respective allotments beyond the Sutlej. But all seem to have kept up friendly communication with each other; and Dhanna Singh, especially, appears to have been much at Ferozepore, and, as well as his father, to have afterwards found a refuge there when dispossessed of their respective territories by Nihal Singh, Atārīwāla.

Sardār Dhanna Singh appears to have been unable to match his grasping neighbours, or to restrain his unruly subjects, the Dogars, who almost immediately on his accession, invited the inroads of Nizām-ud-din Khān, the Pathān chief of Kasir, who accordingly sent troops to Dulchi. Dhanna Singh, being unable

Chapter II.

History.

Sikh period,

to resist them, entered into a compromise, and yielded to the Pathān a half share of the Dogar villages that had been spared by the last eruption of the Sutlej. This arrangement by no means pleased the Dogars, who immediately called in the *rai* of Kot Jagraon, the descendants of a family that had long been local paramounts, under the Sirhind Viceroy, of the greater portion of country between Sirhind and Mamdot. The Jagraon force lay for some weeks, if not months, under the walls of the fort; and, in 1839, Sir H. Lawrence picked out one iron six-pound shot and several wooden plugs that appear to have been driven into the southern wall with a view of effecting a breach. But for those days the fort was strong, and was relieved in time by Sardār Rai Singh, of Buria, the father-in-law of Sardār Dhanna Singh. He also expelled the Kasūr Pathāns from their portion of the seven villages; but on Rai Singh's retirement Nizām-ud-din returned and regained his footing. In A.D. 1807, Mahārāja Ranjīt Singh having acquired Kasūr, made it over in *jāgīr* to his favourite and coadjutor, Sardār Nihāl Singh Atāriwala, who soon dispossessed Gurbakhsh Singh and his three sons of their trans-Sutlej possessions in the neighbourhood of Kasūr. The Dogars, who were looking for a change, invited Nihāl Singh's approach to Ferozepore. He gladly acquiesced, and crossing the river dislodged Dhanna Singh's garrison from the village and kot of Dulchi.

About the same time another branch of the Dogar clan settled at Bāraki. Having applied for aid against their chief to Mora, a celebrated courtesan at the Court of Lahore, she asked the Mahārāja for a grant of Ferozepore, and without a shadow of right in the matter he granted her request. Backed by the power of Ranjīt Singh, Mora sent troops to enforce her claim, and seized the village of Bāraki. Dhanna Singh, being thus pressed, was offered assistance by his enemy, Nihāl Singh, and in his extremity accepted it. Uniting their troops they expelled Mora's garrison from Bāraki; but had no sooner done so than Nihāl Singh made an attempt on the fort of Ferozepore, which, however, resisted him.

In A.D. 1808, Sardār Nihāl Singh again crossed the Sutlej in the train of Ranjīt Singh, and by stratagem effected the lodgment of a garrison in the fort of Khai, a stronghold for the time, six miles south-west of Ferozepore, and then belonging to Nizām-ud-din Khān. Occupying thus Dulchi on the north, Bāraki on the west, and Khai on the south-west, he hemmed in the Ferozporias, and shared the produce of their lands equally with Sardār Dhanna Singh, who, from the weakness of his character, was quite unable to cope with such a stirring leader. Dhanna Singh was, therefore, delighted to hear at this time that the British Government had taken on itself the protection of all the country south of the Sutlej,* on which point he was no sooner informed than he addressed Sir D. Ochterlony, the Agent for Sikh affairs, and, in a letter dated 28th March 1809, begged to be admitted under

* See Gazetteer of Ambālla.

Chapter II.

History.

Sikh period.

the Company's protection in the same manner as was his relative, Bhagwán Singh, of Buria and Jagádrí. A favourable answer was returned, and, by order of Government, a copy of the Proclamation of Seven Articles was sent to him, showing that the British Government guaranteed the status of 1808, as it obtained previously to Mahárája Ranjít Singh's irruption, when he broke up from the conference at Kasúr with Mr. Metcalfe, in the month of October of that year. In the year 1811 the Lahore Government deputed an agent to wait on Sir D. Ochterlony, one of the objects of the mission being to obtain sanction for seizing Dhanua Singh's land south of the Satlej. Sir D. Ochterlony, however, disclaimed the right, stating that Ferozepore had neither been originally given to Ranjít Singh, nor had been conquered by him; and that whatever portion of his territory Dhanua Singh still retained on the adoption of Mr. Metcalfe's treaty, to that he was fully entitled by the British guarantee. Government coincided with Sir D. Ochterlony, and from that time until the late sardár's death no claim on the territory was made by the Lahore ruler.

In A.D. 1818-19 Sardár Dhanua Singh died, leaving his widow Lachman Kunwár, the daughter of Rai Singh, of Buria and Jagádrí, heiress of his possessions. The sardárni having placed her father-in-law, the old Sardár Gurbakhsh Singh, in charge of the territory, proceeded on a pilgrimage to the shrines of Hardwár, Gaya, and Jaggarnáth; but during her absence her husband's nephew, Bhagel Singh, the son of Dhanua Singh, gained admittance to the fort under pretence of visiting his grandfather, Gurbakhsh Singh, and being supported in his usurpation by Sardár Nihál Singh, they two administered and shared the profits of the territory in concert. In 1823, Sardárni Lachman Kunwár returned from her pilgrimage, and appealed to the British authorities against the usurpation of Bhagel Singh. Captain Ross, the Deputy Superintendent of Sikh affairs, represented her case to the Lahore Agent, and the Mahárája immediately recalled his vassal, Bhagel Singh, and allowed that Ferozepore belonged rightfully to the Sardárni as the separated share of her husband given him during the life of Gurbakhsh Singh. The old sardár died at a very advanced age in Ferozepore, in the year 1823, and Bhagel Singh died in the Punjab in 1826. Sardárni Lachman Kunwár died in December 1835; and, leaving no children, the heritage of her territory fell to the British Government.

First introduction
of British rule.

The importance of the position of Ferozepore had been pointed out to Government by Captains Ross and Murray; and during the sardárni's life her often-expressed wish to exchange her turbulent territory for a more peaceful one in the neighbourhood of her kinsman of Buria had been explained to the British authorities as offering a good opportunity for taking up a commanding position opposite to, and within 40 miles of, Lahore. But an aversion to enlarge our boundary, or to alarm the Lahore darbár, deterred the Government from accepting the sardárni's offer, though it was at the same time notified to the local

officers that on no pretext whatever was Ranjit Singh to be permitted to obtain possession of Ferozepore.

Early in 1836, Lieutenant Mackeson was deputed by Captain Wade to Ferozepore and Lahore, to ascertain the limits of the late sardar's territory, and to adjust our new relations with the Maharaja. Lieutenant Mackeson soon ascertained that the only undisputed portion of the property was the city and its suburbs with the town-lands, stretching scarcely a mile in any direction, the cultivators of which lived under the walls of the fort, and did not even enjoy their scanty lands without the cover of mud or brick towers, one or more of which protected every well, serving as watch-towers against invaders, and as places of refuge against small predatory bands. The remains of many of these buildings still dot the territory, and bear good evidence to the former state of the country. Giving up the right of co-partnership in the remote villages, and retaining entire possession of those within a well-defined limit, Lieutenant Mackeson, in communication with the Lahore authorities, settled the boundary of the territory, leaving to it an undisputed area of 86 square miles, divided among 40 villages. So admirably was this delicate task executed, that no complaint against that officer or any of his measures was heard of. The local duties were then placed under a confidential agent of Captain Wade, named Sher Ali Khan, who endeavoured to reclaim the people from their lawless habits, and made two or three new locations. Sher Ali Khan died in 1837, and was succeeded by Pir Ibrahim Khan, a man of good family and of considerable reputation in the country, as having been long the Prime Minister of the Khan of Mandot. Under Pir Ibrahim, some few other locations were made, and old wells repaired. A commencement was also made of clearing away the ruins of the ancient town, and laying out new and broader streets. Pir Ibrahim Khan was relieved by Mr. W. M. Edgeworth, in December 1838, when, owing to the increased importance of the place, it was resolved to make Ferozepore the station of an Assistant Political Agent. Mr. Edgeworth's whole time was occupied by the many duties entailed on him by the presence of the army of the Indus, until, in January 1839, he was relieved by Sir H. Lawrence.

Considerable progress had been already made in the pacification of the newly-acquired territory when the first Sikh war broke out (A.D. 1845). Of that war, the present district was the battle-field. The Sikhs crossed the Sutlej, opposite Ferozepore, on 16th December 1845. The battles of Moodkee, Feroz Shah, Aliwal, and Sobraon* followed, and the Sikhs again withdrew beyond the river, pursued by the British force, which soon afterwards dictated peace under the walls of Lahore. "Little remains," writes a former Settlement Officer of the district, "to remind the visitor of all the vivid details of these contests, or of the frightful carnage by which they were distinguished. A few gun flints may still be picked up at Feroz Shah, and the bones of cattle may

Chapter II.

History.

First introduction
of British rule.

* These battles took place on 18th and 31st December, 23rd January and 10th February, respectively.

Chapter II.

History.

First introduction
of British rule.History of the *ilākas*
subsequently added
to the district.

Khās.

still be seen whitening the plain of Moodkee, but there is no vestige of the entrenchment about Feroz Shah, which has long ago given place to the furrows of the plough; and the river flows over the ground on which stood the still stronger entrenchments of Sohraon.*

A short account is here subjoined of each of the *ilākas*, which were subsequently added in the manner described below (page 27) to the Ferozepore territory, the history of which has just been narrated. It is taken with verbal adaptations from the Settlement Report of the district, written in 1855, by Mr. E. L. Brandreth.

Khāi formed part of the Dogar territory. It was, no doubt, originally included in the old *pargana* of Ferozepore, but was entirely waste when the Dogars took possession of it. The origin of the name is not known. It was the designation of a *thek*, or deserted site, near which one of the Dogar chiefs located the present village of Khāi. From this *thek* a sufficient number of bricks were subsequently dug up to metal ten miles of road, from which circumstance some idea of the extent of these remains may be formed. When Gūrja (Gūjar) Singh acquired Ferozepore, Jai Singh, another Sikh chief, took possession of Khāi, but was compelled to give way to Nizām-ud-din, the Pathan chief of Kasūr, whose rise to power will be described in the account of Mandot. In 1804, Ranjit Singh dispossessed Nizām-ud-din and gave the *ilāka* in *jāgir* to his favourite, Sardār Nihal Singh Attāriwāla. It was afterwards transferred to Sardār Dharm Singh, on condition of his furnishing a contingent of fifty horsemen. In 1843, it was incorporated in the Lahore *demeuse*.

Mallānwālā.

Ilāka Mallānwālā was also part of the Dogar territory. The village of Mallānwālā Khās was located by a Dogar chief named Malla. On the irruption of the Sikhs, about 1760, Jassa Singh Aluwālā took possession of it, together with the surrounding villages, which since that time have been known as a separate *ilāka*. The Aluwālā family retained possession of this *ilāka*, with the exception of a few villages which were taken from them by Ranjit Singh, until the Sutlej campaign, when, in consequence of the hostile part taken by them, their estates were confiscated.

Baguwālā.

The *ilāka* of Baguwālā, with the exception of a few villages in the bed of the river, was originally included in Mallānwālā, but was occupied by Dessa Singh Majithia, who first seized upon the village of Baguwālā, where he built a small fort. Assisted by Ranjit Singh he afterwards took possession of several of the adjoining villages, subject to the Aluwālā chief, and thus formed the present *ilāka*. Dessa Singh was succeeded by his son, Lehna Singh, who kept possession of the *ilāka* till it was confiscated after the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46.

Makhu.

The *ilāka* of Makhu was occupied, about 100 years ago, by the Naipāls, a Mussulmán tribe, resembling the Dogars, who came originally from Sirsa. There is no trace of any former inhabitants,

* This was written in 1855. Monuments have since been erected on the battle-field in memory of those who fell.

and it was probably an entire waste. The Naipáls were originally subjects of the empire; then became virtually independent till Jassa Singh, the Aliwála chief, took possession, and establishing a *thána* at Makhu, created the *iláka* now known by that name. His successors held it in *jágir* till the Sutlej campaign, when it was confiscated.

The neighbourhood of Zira, in which there are many deserted sites, had been for many years a waste, when, in A.D. 1808, Sayad Ahmad Shah came from Gúgerna and founded Zira Khás. He was driven out by the Sikh chief, Mohr Singh Nishánwála, during whose rule nearly all the villages of this *iláka* were located. Mohr Singh was in turn driven out by Diwan Mukham Chand, Ranjit Singh's general, and the *iláka* was added to the Lahore *démence*. It was afterwards divided into two portions, of which the eastern portion, which preserved the name of Zira, was made over to Sarbuland Khán, a servant of the Lahore Government; and the western portion, to which the name of *iláka* Ambarhar was given, was assigned as an appanage of Sher Singh, son of the Punjab sovereign. At a later date, Sher Singh obtained possession of the whole *iláka*, and abolished the subdivision of Ambarhar.

The territory now included in the *ilákas* of Kot Isa Khán, Dharmkot, and Fattahgarh is said to have formerly belonged to Rájputs of the Puar tribe. Their ruler resided at Jánér, which is said to have been founded by one Rájá Ján. The present village of Jánér stands at the foot of a mound, one of several, composed of bricks and earth, the remains of an ancient city, which cover an area of about 300 acres. This is by far the most extensive deserted site in the district, and from its height is conspicuous above the surrounding country at a great distance. It is worthy of remark that the affix *er* or *mer* is stated to occur in the name of no other village in the district. In the language of Rajputána, it signifies a hill or mound, and occurs frequently; as, for instance, in Ajmer, Bikanír, Jasalmír, and Amber. The story goes that, 600 years ago, two Munj Rájputs, Shaikh Chachu and Khilchi, came to Hatúr, a village in Rájá Ján's territory, and were favourably received; but their descendants, becoming numerous, fought with and drove out the Puárs. The grandson of Chachu was received with honour by the Emperor of Dehli, who confirmed him in his rule over the country his grandfather had conquered. A successor, Ráo Dáúd, received from the Emperor Sher Shah the title of Rái Ráian. Another successor, Rái Alyás, is said to have been solicited by the Emperor Akbar to give him his daughter in marriage. On his refusal, the greater part of his territory was taken from him, and given to distant members of his family. Subsequent monarchs still further encroached on the possessions of Rái Alyás; and, at the commencement of British rule, the village of Raikot, in Ludhiána, was the only remnant of their former extensive possessions left to the family. This village lapsed to the British Government on the death, in 1854, of Rani Bhágharru, widow of the last member of the house.*

Chapter II. History.

History of *ilákas* subsequently added to the district:

Zira.

Deminion of Rájá Ján.

* The allusion apparently is to the ráls of Raikot.—See *Gazetteer of Ludhiána*.

Chapter II.

History.

History of *ilākas*
subsequently added
to the district:

Kot Isa Khān.

Het Ahmad Khān, son of Shādi Khān, of the same family, who proceeded to the Court of Akbar, there gained great favour by a feat of strength, stringing a bow sent by the King of Persia, which had defeated the efforts of all others at the Court. The Emperor conferred on him the title of Nawāb, and in due time he succeeded to possession of the *tappa* of Shādiwāl, which had been conferred upon his father, the limits of which seem to have been the same with the present *ilāka* of Kot Isa Khān. About 1740, one of his descendants, Nawāb Isa Khān, after whom the *ilāka* has since been named, resisted the imperial authority; but was subdued by a force sent against him, and was killed after displaying prodigies of valour. Notwithstanding his rebellion, his son, Māsa Khān, was permitted to succeed him. His son, Kādir Bakhsh Khān, was despoiled by the Aluwāla family, who took possession of the *ilāka*.

Dharmkot.

Tāra Singh Dhalewāla invaded and subjected this *ilāka*, in A.D. 1760, and, building a fort at Kutālpur, changed its name to Dharmkot. His son, Jhandā Singh, was compelled to yield to Diwān Mohkam Chand, and the *ilāka* was added to the royal *demesne*.

Pataharā.

This tract was also included in the possessions of Tāra Singh, who made over the greater portion of it to his cousin, Kaur Singh. It was added, under Diwān Mohkam Singh, to the Lahore *demesne*.

Sada Singh-wāla.

In Akbar's time this *ilāka* probably formed part of the *pargana* of Tihāra in the Sūba of Sirhind. Most of its villages are, however, of recent location. On the invasion of the Sikhs, it was portioned out among four chiefs—Sada Singh; Karn Singh, brother of Sada Singh; Dial Singh, Garchara; and Nāhar Singh, Anandpur. The first two died without direct heirs, and the inheritance fell to a daughter of a third brother, Dial Singh, who was married to Utam Singh, grandson of Nāhar Singh. Utam Singh thus acquired possession of nearly the whole of the *ilāka*. His possessions were forfeited to the British Government in consequence of the defection of his family during the Sutlej war. The descendants of Dial Singh are still *jāgirdārs* of the villages of Salima and Nidhān-wāla.

Badkni.

The villages now comprising this *ilāka* were formerly held by the Rāi of Raikot. They appear to have been part of *pargana* Tihāra. The zamindārs are Dhāriwāl Jats. A daughter of one Mehr Mitha, of this tribe, was married to the Emperor Akbar. It is related that the Emperor first saw her at a well in her native village of Bangar (now in Patiāla). She had two pitchers of water on her head, and at the same time she arrested the flight of a young buffalo by putting her foot on the rope attached to its head, and thus held the headstrong animal without losing her balance, till the owner came to claim it. The Emperor was so delighted with this feat of strength that he made her his wife, in the hope that she would be the mother of children no less courageous than herself. On her father he conferred the title of Miān, and gave him a *jāgir* of 120 villages, of which Kangar was the centre. On the fall of the empire, the chiefs

of Patiāla and Nābha despoiled the Miān family of a great part of their possessions. The remainder, known as *ilāka* Badhni, was seized by Ranjit Singh, and given by him to his mother-in-law, Sada Kaur, who was the daughter of a zamindār of Raoki in the same *ilāka*. The descendants of Mehr Mitha, though they were never converted to Muhammadanism, still retain the title of Miān. A few acres of land are all that now remains to them of their former possessions. The Fort of Badhni was built by Miān Himmat Khān of this family.

The villages of this *ilāka* were also under the Rai of Raikot. Before the irruption of Sikhs, the zamindārs had rendered themselves almost independent. They resisted Diwān Mohkam Chand, but were overcome, and their land added to the Lahore *demesne*. It was then made over to Solhi Jowāhar Singh, whose descendants still hold several villages free of land revenue.

This *ilāka* contained originally only one village, Chirak, which was located by a Jat, named Jhanda, near an old site of that name. He was a subject of the Rai of Raikot. The present proprietors of the land are the descendants of Jhanda, but the revenues of the *jāgīr* are entailed on the eldest son. During the troubled times that occurred on the dissolution of the empire, the successors of Jhanda put themselves under the protection of the chief of Kalsia, to whom they agreed to pay half the revenue of their estates. This division has continued up to the present day.

These *ilākas*, together with the State of Faridkot, formed originally one territory, having its capital at Kot-Kapūra. The zamindārs are Barār (Sindhu) Jats, a tribe which claims a common descent with the Bhattis of Sirsa. It is said that, in the reign of Akbar, they had a dispute with the Bhattis, which ended in the demarcation of the boundary now recognized between Bhattiana (Sirsa) and this district. Bhallan (the tribal history proceeds to relate), who was at this time chief of the Barārs, was succeeded by his nephew, Kapūra, who built the fort which now bears his name, and made himself independent as ruler over all the Barārs. The grandson of Kapūra, Jodh Singh, gave the tract, now known as Faridkot, to his brother, Hamir Singh, who also became an independent chief. In 1807, Diwān Mohkam Chand conquered the whole of this territory from Tegh Singh, son of Jodh Singh, and added it to the Lahore *demesne*. Mohkam Chand established *thānas* at Kot-Kapūra, Muktsar, and Mari; and since that time the villages subject to these *thānas* have been known as separate *ilākas*. The historical interest of the talsil is centred in Muktsar itself, where Gūrū Gobind was defeated by the imperial troops in 1705-6. The gūrū, who had escaped, "caused the bodies of his slaughtered followers to be burned with the usual rites, and declared that they had all obtained *mukti*, or the final emancipation of their souls, and that whoever thereafter should bathe at this spot on the anniversary of that day, should also inherit the same blessed state; hence the origin of the name *Mokatsar*, or *Muktsar*, the pool of salvation, and of the *mela* on the anniversary of this event."

Chapter II. History.

History of *ilākas*
subsequently added
to the district:

Badhni.

Chakar Chat.

Chirak.

Kot-Kapūra, Muktsar, Mari, and Aludhwa.

Chapter II.

History.

History of *Sakas*
subsequently added
to the district ;

Faridkot.

the course of which a series of most atrocious acts was brought to light against the Nawáb and his two sons. Some cases of actual murder were also, it is believed, proved against the family. After a prolonged and careful inquiry, the Nawáb Jamál-ul-dín was deposed, and his estate attached to the Ferozepore district. Two-thirds of the revenue was assigned for the support of the family, and one-third was appropriated to the State. Jamál-ul-dín died in 1863. His brother, Jalál-ul-dín, who succeeded him, died in 1875, and was succeeded by his son, Nizám-ul-dín Khán, the present chief, who has just attained his majority.

A short notice may be here given of the native State of Faridkot, the territory of which is intimately mixed up with that of this district.* It lies between the main portion of the district and the outlying *pargana* of Muktsar. It contains an area of 612 square miles, and, according to a census effected in 1881, had in that year a population of 97,034 souls. The territory subject to the Rája of Faridkot consists of two portions, Faridkot proper and a *jágir* estate of an annual value of Rs. 35,000 conferred on the Rája for his attachment to the British cause during the Sutlej campaign. The whole revenue amounts to about Rs. 90,000. Faridkot was originally included in the Kot-Kapúra *dist*, under the rule of Sardár Jodh Singh, who gave Faridkot and the adjoining villages to his brother Hamir Singh. Hamir Singh's grandson, Charat Singh, was murdered by his uncle, Dal Singh ; but the usurper was soon after put to death by his subjects, who restored the direct line of succession by the installation of Golab Singh, son of Charat Singh. Some years later Golab Singh died under suspicious circumstances, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Pahár Singh. Pahár Singh proved himself a wise ruler. He located many new villages and brought large waste tracts for the first time under the plough, attracting immigrants by light rates of assessment and by the good faith with which he kept his promises. He was one of our most faithful allies during the Sutlej campaign, and was rewarded with the *jágir* already mentioned, and with the title of Rája. Pahár Singh died in 1849, and was succeeded by his son Wazir Singh, a weak man and an incompetent ruler. The prestige, however, of Pahár Singh's acts still remained, and the natural disposition of the Rája was not such as to lead him to the commission of acts of tyranny or excess. He died in 1874, and was succeeded by his son Bikram Singh, who is about 30 years of age, and for some years before his father's death took an active part in the administration of the State. He is an intelligent prince, and anxious for the welfare of his people, though not highly educated. Since his accession he has set himself vigorously to work to reform the administration on the British model, and has borrowed the services of British subordinate revenue officials to settle and assess the territory. He is also engaged in the preparation of improved codes of law for his people.

* It is said that it gives the Deputy Commissioner as much trouble as though it formed actually a portion of the district.

Chapter II.
History.Gradual formation
of the present
district.

At the close of the campaign, there were added to the existing district of Ferozepore, as already described, the *ilākas* of Khali, Baguwalla, Ambarhar, Zira, and Moodkee together with portions of the following:—Kot-Kapūra, Gura Har Sahai, Jumbha, Kot Bhāyi, Bhūchan and Mahraj. The other acquisitions of the British Government were divided between the districts of Budni and Lādhāna. In 1847 the Budni district was broken up, and the following *ilākas* were added to the Ferozepore district:—Mallanwāla, Makha, Dharmkot, Kot Isa Khān, Badhni, Chahar Chak, Māri, and Sada Singhwāla. In the same year, Sultan Khānwāla was taken from Faridkot in exchange for a portion of Kot Kapūra. The next addition took place in 1852, when a portion of the *ilākas* of Muktsar and Kot Kapūra, hitherto held in excess of his *ṣāgir* in the same *ilāka*, by the Rājā of Faridkot, was taken under direct management. This was an addition of about 500 square miles. The following figures refer to the old Sikh *ilākas*, included in the district as they stood in 1855:—

Names of <i>ilākas</i> .	No. of villages.	Area in acres.	Horsemen (1855).	Total population.	<i>Ilākas</i> .			<i>Muzāms</i> .		
					Agricultural.	Non-agricultural.	Total.	Agricultural.	Non-agricultural.	Total.
Ferozepore ..	30	22,354	22,200	25,138	825	4,065	4,740	16,008	12,691	28,699
Khali ..	34	22,440	19,200	11,258	505	655	1,160	5,632	2,993	10,429
Baguwalla ..	40	47,262	12,547	5,513	2,929	717	3,646	2,906	1,962	4,744
Ambarhar ..	33	15,862	6,127	3,121	174	49	223	2,102	779	2,884
Zira ..	24	60,479	21,600	12,119	1,616	2,000	3,616	2,564	2,101	4,665
Moodkee ..	132	216,432	32,000	12,349	14,365	3,725	18,090	8,832	2,564	7,858
Kot Kapūra ..	23	20,000	12,422	10,712	4,364	1,820	7,934	1,471	879	2,349
Gura Har Sahai ..	24	29,799	2,000	2,420	430	245	1,087	1,087	1,231	2,578
Ambarhar ..	29	27,307	4,300	2,740	1,409	300	1,709	1,107	930	1,569
Zira ..	49	40,422	18,194	10,900	2,019	1,625	3,644	3,094	2,321	5,415
Kot Isa Khān ..	49	46,119	27,600	10,200	8,719	1,749	10,468	7,217	4,020	11,277
Dharmkot ..	100	193,349	40,610	43,101	21,550	7,240	28,790	14,518	11,419	26,435
Badhni ..	79	31,279	25,220	11,001	940	980	1,920	2,402	2,475	4,877
Mallanwāla ..	27	34,359	10,912	3,089	890	480	1,370	2,630	2,341	4,971
Makha ..	12	20,821	14,322	10,047	201	722	1,213	1,008	2,577	3,585
Chahar Chak ..	20	170,732	35,489	20,240	11,111	3,422	14,533	3,389	2,071	5,460
Māri ..	11	41,649	21,470	10,719	3,009	1,200	4,209	454	1,483	1,944
Sada Singh ..	42	120,000	44,331	41,212	20,120	4,000	24,120	2,200	2,200	4,400
Muktsar ..	40	71,610	34,516	20,000	10,000	2,000	12,000	2,794	2,000	4,794
Maharaj Bhūchan ..	37	118,345	40,510	25,719	17,000	6,100	23,100	890	2,110	2,990
Chirak ..	8	10,000	6,000	3,000	5,000	400	5,400	600	400	1,000
Total ..	709	1,304,224	5,31,000	517,730	141,064	48,890	189,954	94,724	67,246	161,970
Ilāka ..	44	285,500	1,78,000	65,841	4,912	7,208	12,120	48,310	29,481	77,791
Ilāka ..	44	645,000	2,00,000	180,279	101,205	30,400	131,605	28,410	30,122	58,532
Outlying <i>ilākas</i> ..	44	373,724	69,000	61,610	35,947	11,282	47,229	7,004	7,643	14,647
Total ..	144	1,304,224	5,31,000	517,730	141,064	48,890	189,954	94,724	67,246	161,970

In 1855 the eight villages constituting the *ilāka* of Chirak were restored to the sardar of Kalsiā, as the supposition under which they had been brought under British control, that they were shared equally between the Kalsiā State and Sardar Dewa Singh,

Chapter II.

History.

Gradual formation
of the present
district.

a British subject, was found to be incorrect. In 1856 the estates of the deposed Nawab of Mamdot were annexed, as has already been related. In 1857, nine villages of the *Makhu ilaka* were ceded to the Kapurthala State on account of river action, the deep stream having shifted so as to separate them from the Ferozepore bank. Subsequently the stream resumed its old course; but it had meanwhile been ruled that the deep stream rule did not affect the boundary in question, and Kapurthala has accordingly retained the villages. In 1858, the village of Sibian, one of those granted in exchange to Faridkot, was taken back on the ground that it was held as a revenue free life-grant by Sodhi Gulab Singh.

The Mutiny.

The following account of the events of 1857 is taken from the "Punjab Mutiny Report":—At a court of inquiry, assembled some time previous to the Delhi mutiny, a native officer of the 57th Native Infantry at Ferozepore declared that it was the purpose of his regiment to refuse the Enfield cartridge if proffered to them. This raised a strong feeling of suspicion against the corps, but the 45th Native Infantry, which was not on good terms with the 57th, and had openly declared their contempt of the resolution of the 57th, was considered staunch. On the 14th May, as soon as news by express from Lahore of the Delhi disaster reached Brigadier Innes, who had the previous day taken command, he ordered the entrenched arsenal to be immediately garrisoned by part of Her Majesty's 61st Foot and the Artillery. All ladies were also removed thither, and the two Regiments of Native Infantry ordered into camp in positions of about three miles apart. The way of the 45th Native Infantry lay past the entrenchment. As they approached, their column insensibly swerved towards the glacis; the movement had barely been observed when they swarmed up the slope and attacked the position. The Europeans in an instant divined their intent, and rushed to the ramparts with the bayonet. The attack was repulsed; but before the 61st could load, the sepoys dashed at the gate, whence they were also flung back, and then with an air of injured innocence they reformed their column and marched quietly with their European officers to the camp. During the night the church, the Roman Catholic chapel, the school-house, 17 officers' houses and other buildings, were burnt to the ground by the men of the 45th, but not before the chaplain, the Rev. R. B. Maltby, failing to obtain a guard of Europeans, had boldly rushed unattended through the infuriated sepoys, and into the blazing church, and had succeeded in rescuing the registers out of it. On the 14th the treasure was moved into the entrenchment, and it was discovered that of the 45th Regiment there only remained 133 men; the rest, with a large part of the 57th, had deserted. The remaining portions of these regiments were subsequently disbanded.

Danger impended over this district from both north and south. To avert the threatened incursion of the mutinous troops from Lahore, the large ferries on the Sutlej were guarded, and the boats from the small ones sent to Harriki. To check the approaches of the wild tribes from Sirsa and Bhuttianna, General Van Cortlandt, in a fortnight, raised a levy of 500 Sikhs—a force

which, subsequently uniting with Rāja Jowāhar Singh's troops and other bodies sent down from time to time by the Chief Commissioner, amounted to 5,000 men of all arms, and performed excellent service in Sirsa and Hissar. Major Marsden received information at one time that a *fakir*, named Shām Dās, was collecting followers with a treasonable intent. He promptly moved against the rebel, and coming upon him by surprise attacked and completely defeated him with the loss of several men. Shām Dās himself was seized and executed. This act of vigour on the part of Major Marsden was a most important step in the preservation of the peace of the district; for at that critical time any show of success for the evil-disposed would have raised the whole region in revolt. In the western division, 157 extra men were entertained in the police establishment, and the feudatory chiefs furnished a body of 200 horse and 40 foot. Every highway robber was executed at once. This display of severity, with the presence of General Van Cortlandt's force, and increased energy on the part of the civil authorities, preserved the peace of the district well. On the 11th July, the 10th Light Cavalry was, as a precautionary measure, dismounted and disarmed; but on the 19th August the men made a rush at their horses, cut loose about 50 of them, and seizing every pony or horse they could find in the station, including many officers' chargers, mounted and rode off for Delhi. With the connivance of the native horse-keepers of the artillery, they also attacked the guns, but were repulsed, though not until they had killed three of the 61st Regiment, and wounded three, of whom one was a female. They also cut down Mr. Nelson, the Veterinary Surgeon of their Regiment. Of the 142 mutineers captured, 40 were executed, and the remainder, with 25 of the Artillery horse-keepers, transported or imprisoned. In the jail 18 persons, including the Nawāb of Ranla, who had been captured by Mr. Ricketts in the Lūdhiana district, were hanged. The siege train was despatched from the arsenal on August 18th, and more than 2,000 cart-loads of munitions of war were sent to Delhi during the siege.

The following is a list of the officers who have held charge of the district since it became a British possession:—

District officers since annexation.

List of District Officers from 1838 to 1883.

Name.	Office.	From.	To.
M. P. Biddisworth	Assistant Political Agent, N.-W. Frontier	1837-38	1843-39
Capt. H. H. Lawrence	Do. do.	17-1-39	28-1-41
Lieut. J. D. Cunningham	Assistant Agent Govt. Genl., N.-W. Frontier	28-2-41	14-8-41
H. Vansittart	Do. do.	17-6-41	26-10-41
Capt. H. H. Lawrence	Do. do.	25-10-41	22-12-41
H. H. Lawrence	Do. do.	23-12-41	18-2-42
Capt. P. Nisichewaz	Do. do.	18-2-42	13-12-42
P. A. Van-aghew	Do. do.	13-12-42	22-10-42
H. C. Barclay	Assistant Commissioner and Supdt., C.S.E.	24-2-42	28-2-43
J. T. D. Hall	Deputy Commissioner and Supdt., C.S.E.	21-4-43	1-11-47
C. R. Bowen	Deputy Commissioner	2-11-47	29-7-50
E. L. Broadbent	Do. do.	27-7-50	12-11-52
Capt. J. M. Ogge	Do. do.	10-11-52	28-2-54

Chapter II.

History.

District officers
since annexation.

List of District Officers from 1838 to 1883—(Continued).

Name	Office.	From	To
Major F. C. Marsden ..	Deputy Commissioner	21-8-38	25-2-57
Capt. J. M. Cripps ..	Do. do.	1-7-57	21-7-58
Lieut. C. H. Hall ..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	1-8-58	1-8-59
Capt. J. M. Cripps ..	Deputy Commissioner	12-2-59	12-2-60
Capt. G. M. Buxaye ..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	12-2-60	5-7-60
Capt. B. T. Reid ..	Deputy Commissioner	5-7-60	12-2-61
Capt. J. M. Cripps ..	Do. do.	12-2-61	12-2-62
L. Cowan ..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	12-2-62	21-2-63
R. W. Thomas ..	Do. do. do.	1-6-63	21-2-64
L. Cowan ..	Do. do. do.	22-6-63	24-10-63
H. H. Meivell ..	Do. do. do.	1-11-63	4-11-64
Capt. F. Maxwell ..	Deputy Commissioner	4-11-64	17-7-64
C. W. F. Watts ..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	18-7-64	17-10-64
Major P. Maxwell ..	Deputy Commissioner	18-10-64	31-3-67
G. B. Wakefield ..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	1-6-67	7-10-67
Major P. Maxwell ..	Deputy Commissioner	8-10-67	7-10-67
G. Knorr ..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	7-10-67	22-11-68
G. B. Wakefield ..	Do. do.	22-11-68	1-3-69
Major P. Maxwell ..	Deputy Commissioner	4-3-69	12-3-69
G. Knorr ..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	12-3-69	1-6-71
Capt. C. H. T. Marshall ..	Do. do.	2-6-71	20-6-71
Lieut.-Col. F. Maxwell ..	Deputy Commissioner	1-7-71	2-7-71
G. W. Bivins ..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	2-7-71	14-5-72
H. T. Buxaye ..	Do. do. do.	14-5-72	21-11-72
Lieut.-Col. F. Maxwell ..	Deputy Commissioner	1-12-72	22-2-73
W. M. Young ..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	20-7-73	15-9-73
Lieut.-Col. F. Maxwell ..	Deputy Commissioner	1-9-73	12-3-74
Capt. L. J. H. Grey ..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	17-2-74	12-3-75
J. W. Gardner ..	Do. do. do.	14-3-75	12-10-75
Capt. L. J. H. Grey ..	Deputy Commissioner	22-10-75	22-11-75
J. W. Gardner ..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	20-11-75	10-1-77
Major L. J. H. Grey ..	Deputy Commissioner	11-1-77	10-3-77
J. Francis ..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	20-3-77	2-6-78
C. P. Birt ..	Do. do. do.	3-6-78	20-6-78
J. Francis ..	Deputy Commissioner	1-7-78	4-1-79
H. W. Steel ..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	4-1-79	12-1-80
H. B. Francis ..	Do. do. do.	12-1-80	8-8-80
H. W. Steel ..	Do. do. do.	8-8-80	16-11-80
Major L. J. H. Grey ..	Deputy Commissioner	16-11-80	1-8-81
J. H. Drummond ..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	7-8-81	21-11-81
Major L. J. H. Grey ..	Deputy Commissioner	21-11-81	26-3-82
Capt. H. M. M. Wood ..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	25-3-82	29-3-82
Mr. G. Smith ..	Deputy Commissioner	27-3-82	8-5-82
Major H. M. M. Wood ..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	8-5-82	19-3-83
Mr. G. Smith ..	Deputy Commissioner	20-3-83	4-4-83
Major H. M. M. Wood ..	Officiating Deputy Commissioner	4-4-83	8-4-83
T. G. Wilkinson ..	Do. do. do.	9-4-83	..

N.B.—Major F. C. Marsden made over, and Captain J. M. Cripps took over, charge of the Ferozepore district on the 12th October, 1847.

Development of the
district.

The station of Ferozepore, in 1839, when as yet neither the Punjab nor Sindh had been annexed, was a species of *ultima thule*, the furthest limits of our Indian possessions. It was described as a dreary and desert plain, where very little rain was ever known to fall, and an almost continual dust-storm was the normal condition of the atmosphere. The rich cultivation assigned by tradition to the period of the Muhammadan empire, and still evidenced by numerous deserted sites of village and wells, had long since disappeared. There were a few scattered patches of cultivation; but great wastes, covered with low brushwood, were the usual characteristics both of the Ferozepore territory and of the neighbouring country. From the first, however, the humanising influence of security for person and property began to tell upon country and

people alike. Cultivation was extended, trees were planted, and no effort was spared to replace the former misrule by an era of quiet and contentment. In 1855, Mr. Brandreth wrote as follows :—

Chapter II. History.

Development of
the district.

"On the whole, however, I have good reason to think well of the future prospects of the district. The great diminution of all the more serious crimes is very remarkable. Last year there was only one highway robbery recorded, and that occurred in one of the newly-annexed portions of the district, and before it had been properly brought under police control. The perpetrators of the crime, however, were apprehended and convicted. Previously to my taking charge, when the district was not more than half its present size, there were never less than from 15 to 20 highway robberies committed every year—and these not trifling cases like that above referred to, but often accompanied with murder and wounding—and it was very seldom that any of the offenders were brought to justice. The decrease of this and other heinous crimes, to whatever cause they may be attributed, cannot be regarded as otherwise than highly gratifying. I believe that a good deal is owing to a better organisation of the police; but I think also that it must, in part, be set down as the effect of the Settlement, which has given the people a knowledge of their rights and an interest in their property which they never felt before. Some of the principal men among them have acknowledged to me since that the settlement has had a most beneficial effect on the inhabitants, and taught them that there was a tangible value attached to their property, the proceeds of which were sufficient to afford them every reasonable comfort in life; that it would be the height of folly to risk its loss by any unlawful act; and that crime in general had been very much checked by these considerations. Since the Settlement there has been also a great stir among the Dogars and Nalpas, who have been hitherto the greatest thieves of the *dist.* They now seem determined to make the most of the 30 years' lease that is before them. Great preparation has been made for increasing the number of wells, and there is scarcely a day in which one or more carts, laden either with Persian wheels or cross bars and uprights for supporting them, may not be seen traversing the new Jalandhâr road in the direction of the *dist.* villages."

The immediate effect of a settled government established in close proximity to a border such as that of the Sikhs is well illustrated in the country immediately around Ferozepore. In 1841, Sir H. Lawrence ascertained the population of the town and territory of Ferozepore (inclusive of the cantonment and military bazârs) by a careful enumeration, to be 16,890 souls. Ten years later, in 1851, Mr. Brandreth found the population of the same tract to be 27,357 souls, showing an increase of 10,467, at the rate of 64 per cent. It is not possible to give the population, as ascertained later on, of the same area.

Some conception of the development of the district since it came into our hands may be gathered from Table No. II., which gives some of the leading statistics for five yearly periods, so far as they are available; while most of the other tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case of Table No. II. it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another. But the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advance made. The table given on the next page compares the revenue of the district as it stood at four periods separated by intervals of a decade.

Chapter II.

History.

Development of
the district.*Imperial Revenue, 1851-52; 1861-62; 1871-72; 1881-82.*

Year.	LAND REVENUE.			OTHER REVENUES.					
	Proper.	Tribute.	Flood- ing.	Excise.		Assessed taxes.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous.	
				Spirits.	Drugs.				
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			
1851-52...	5,00,440	11,180	22,949	4,520	20,190	—	11,372	8,310	
1861-62...	4,45,912	—	4,971	12,094	9,603	—	20,048	—	
1871-72...	4,69,438	—	10,500	15,301	19,800	7,277	62,200	—	
1881-82...	4,82,620	20,001	1,104	31,632	20,810	10,112	104,468	850	

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A.—STATISTICAL.

Table No. V. gives separate statistics for each tahsil and for the whole district of the distribution of population over towns and villages, over area, and among houses and families; while the number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII. The statistics for the district as a whole give the following figures. Further information will be found in Chapter II. of the Census Report of 1881.

Chapter III, A.
Statistical.
Distribution of
population.

Percentage of total population who live in villages ..	Persons	80.92
	Males	80.25
	Females	80.99
Average rural population per village	Persons	454
Average total population per village and town	Persons	647
Number of villages per 100 square miles	Persons	43
Average distance from village to village, in miles	Persons	1.94
Density of population per square mile of ..	Total area	1,386
	Cultivated area	213
	Culturable area	210
	Cultivable area	211
Number of resident families per occupied house ..	Villages	1.98
	Towns	1.98
Number of persons per occupied house ..	Villages	3.19
	Towns	6.10
Number of persons per resident family ..	Villages	4.03
	Towns	3.68

The villages are unevenly distributed, but are most thickly congregated in the *bhet*. "In *ilaka* Fatahgarh," writes Mr. Brandreth, "it is a common saying that a message could be sent 'from one end of the *ilaka* to the other by a verbal call from 'village to village.'"

Table No. VI. shows the principal districts, and states with which the district has exchanged population, the number of migrants in each direction, and the distribution of immigrants by tahsils. Further details will be found in Table No. XI. and in Supplementary Tables C. to H. of the Census Report for 1881, while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II. of Chapter III. of the same report. The total gain and loss to the

Migration and
birth-places of
population.

Proportion per mille of
total population.

—	Gain.	Loss.
Persons ...	194	112
Males ...	175	81
Females ...	218	144

district by migration is shown in the margin. The total number of residents born out of the district is 126,218, of whom 62,366 are males and 63,852 females. The number of people born in the district and living in other parts of the Punjab is 74,740, of whom 32,634 are males and 42,106

Chapter III, A.
Statistical.

Migration and
birth-place of
population.

females. The figures below show the general distribution of the population by birth-place :—

Born in.	Proportion per mille of Resident Population.								
	Rural population.			Urban population.			Total population.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
The district	886	769	821	872	821	845	828	783	806
The provinces	804	801	805	828	804	815	817	80	812
India	1,000	1,000	1,000	893	894	894	898	1,000	895
Asia	1,000	1,000	1,000	890	898	894	898	1,000	899

The following remarks on the migration to and from Ferozepore are taken from the Census Report :—

"Ferozepore is an eminently progressive district. Canal irrigation has been largely extended of late years, and it is not surprising to find that the immigration is 70 per cent. in excess of the emigration. Sirsa, which is developing even faster than Ferozepore, is the only district that takes from it. The emigration is much more largely of the reciprocal type than is the immigration, especially in the case of the districts to the east, where the marriage customs which lead to reciprocal migration prevail. It will be noticed how much larger the proportion of immigration to emigration is in the case of those districts where pressure of population is greater than in that of the less thickly-peopled districts. The immigration from the North-Western Provinces is, of course, owing to the presence of large cantonments."

Increase and
decrease of
population.

The figures in the statement below show the population of the district as it stood at the three enumerations of 1855, 1868, and 1881 :—

	Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Density per square mile.
Agricult.	1855	479,824	—	—	187
	1868	549,614	302,708	246,906	204
	1881	680,613	387,213	293,400	226
Urban.	1868 on 1855	115.36	—	—	198
	1881 on 1868	117.26	117.66	117.22	116

Unfortunately the boundaries of the districts have changed so much since the census of 1855 that statistics of sex are no longer available for that enumeration. It will be seen that the annual increase of population per 10,000 since 1868 has been 126 for males, 136 for females, and 131 for persons, at which rate the male population would be doubled in 55.4 years, the female in 51.2 years, and the total population in 53.5 years. Supposing the same rate

of increase to hold good for the next ten years, the population for each year would be, in hundreds—

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Increase and decrease of population.

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1861	445,4	237,2	208,2	1887	705,2	385,2	320,0
1870	450,0	241,0	209,0	1888	712,2	389,0	323,2
1875	467,8	250,4	217,4	1889	721,2	394,9	326,3
1881	476,2	251,0	225,2	1890	731,0	400,8	330,2
1886	492,2	258,8	233,4	1891	740,5	404,9	335,6
1890	501,1	260,4	240,7				

It is perhaps hardly probable that the rate of increase will be sustained. Part of the increase is probably due to increased accuracy of enumeration at each successive enumeration, a good test of which is afforded by the percentage of males to persons, which was 56·49 in 1855, 55·08 in 1868, and 54·93 in 1881. A much larger part again is due to gain by migration, as already shown at page 33; and while the development of canal irrigation in Ferozepore will scarcely be as rapid in the future as it has been in the past, the introduction of the waters of the Sirhind canal into the fertile but thirsty plains to the east will probably divert the tide of immigration.

The increase in urban population since 1868 has been much smaller than that in rural population, the numbers living in 1881 for every 100 living in 1868 being 108 for urban, and 118 for total population. The development of railway communication necessarily tends to diminish the importance of commercial centres lying near but not upon the line of rail. The opening of the new Rewari-Ferozepore railway may perhaps turn the scale again. The populations of individual towns at the respective enumerations are shown under their several headings in Chapter VI.

Within the district the increase of population since 1868 for the various tahsils is shown below. Details of the population of the present tahsils, as it stood at the enumeration of 1855, cannot now be obtained. The figures were then returned as follows for the respective *parganas*:—Ferozepore, 98,527; Muktsar, 46,066; Moga, 136,017; Maharaj-Budan, 32,183; Zira, 120,816; Bhadaur, 42,015.

Tahsil.	Total Population.		Percentage of population of 1891 on that of 1868.
	1868.	1891.	
Ferozepore	131,321	123,100	117
Zira	125,063	144,940	116
Moga	133,298	221,109	121
Muktsar	91,013	111,934	113
Total district *	440,123	580,410	113

* These figures do not agree with the published figures of the Census Report of 1868 for the whole district. They are taken from the registers in the District Office, and are the best figures now available.

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Births and deaths.

Table No. XI. shows the total number of births and deaths registered in the district for the five years from 1877 to 1881, and the births for 1880 and 1881, the only two years during which births have been recorded in rural districts.

The distribution of the total deaths, and of the deaths from fever, for these five years over the twelve months of the year is shown in Table Nos. XII. and XIII. The annual birth-rates per mille, calculated on the population of 1868 are shown in the margin.

The figures below show the annual death-rates per mille since 1868, calculated on the population of that year :—

	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	Average
Males	21	20	20	18	21	18	18	18	24	15	14	19	24	29	22
Females	21	19	19	18	20	18	18	18	25	16	11	23	23	23	20
Persons	21	20	20	18	20	18	18	18	24	15	14	21	24	26	21

The registration is still imperfect, though it is yearly improving; but the figures always fall short of the facts, and the fluctuations probably correspond, allowing for a regular increase, due to improved registration, fairly closely with the actual fluctuations in the births and deaths. The historical retrospect which forms the first part of Chapter III. of the Census Report of 1881, and especially the annual chronicle from 1849 to 1881, which will be found at page 56 of that report, throw some light on the fluctuations. Such further details as to birth and death-rates in individual towns, as are available, will be found in Table No. XLIV., and under the headings of the several towns in Chapter VI.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

The figures for age, sex, and civil condition are given in great detail in Tables IV. to VII. of the Census Report of 1881, while the numbers of the sexes for each religion will be found in Table No. VII. appended to the present work. The age statistics must be taken subject to limitations which will be found fully discussed in Chapter VII. of the Census Report. Their value rapidly diminishes as the numbers dealt with become smaller; and it is unnecessary here to give actual figures, or any statistics for tahsils. The following figures show the distribution by age of every 10,000 of the population according to the census figures :—

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	Over 94
Persons	421	329	231	226	202	1,079	1,226	1,142	945											
Males	306	232	150	141	120	539	592	501	395											
Females	445	349	244	247	205	1,094	1,331	1,092	514											
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	Over 94				
Persons	829	877	725	697	605	544	471	318	241											
Males	607	662	566	507	442	347	268	176	108											
Females	907	895	772	672	565	542	471	318	197											

The number of males among every 10,000 of both sexes is shown below :—

Chapter III, A.
Statistical.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

Population.					Villages.	Towns.	Total.
All religions
Hindus
Sikhs
Muslimans
Christians

The decrease at each successive enumeration is almost certainly due to greater accuracy of enumeration.

In the census of 1881, the number of females per 1,000 males

Years of life	All religions.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Muslimans.
0-1	940	979	866	991
1-2	960	913	911	974
2-3	918	972	769	992
3-4	932	...	...	...
4-5	902	...	...	...

in the earlier years of life was found to be as shown in the margin.

The figures for civil condition are given in Table No. X., which shows the actual number of single, married, and widowed for each sex in each religion, and also the distribution by civil condition of the total number of each sex in each age-period.

Table No. XII. shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes,

Infirmary.	Males.	Females.
Insane	2	2
Blind	57	51
Deaf and dumb	7	5
Leprous	5	1

and lepers in the district in each religion. The proportions per 10,000 of either sex for each of these infirmities are shown in the margin. Tables XIV. to XVII. of the Census Report for 1881 give further details of the age and religion of the infirm.

Infirmitics.

The figures given below show the composition of the Christian population, and the respective numbers who returned their birth-place and their language as European. They are taken from Tables IIIA., IX., and XI. of the Census Report for 1881 :—

European and Eurasian population.

Details.				Males.	Females.	Persons.
Race of Christian population.	European and Americans	...	...	1,360	209	1,569
	Eurasians	...	...	21	21	42
	Native Christians	...	...	49	47	96
	Total Christians	...	...	1,390	276	1,666
Language.	English	...	...	1,321	204	1,525
	Other European languages	...	...	...	...	...
	Total European languages	...	...	1,321	204	1,525
Birth-place.	British Isles	...	...	790	55	845
	Other European countries	...	...	...	...	...
	Total European countries	...	...	790	55	845

Chapter III. B.

Social and Religious Life.

European and Eurasian population.

But the figures for the races of Christians, which are discussed in Part VII. of Chapter IV. of the Census Report, are very untrustworthy; and it is certain that many who were really Eurasians returned themselves as Europeans. The figures for European birth-place are also incomplete, as many Europeans made entries, probably names of villages and the like, which, though they were almost certainly English, could not be identified, and were therefore classed as "doubtful and unspecified." The number of troops stationed in the district is given in Chapter V., and the distribution of European and Eurasian Christians by tahsils is shown in Table No. VII.

SECTION B.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Habitations.

The houses of those who live in towns and are well-to-do are often of burnt brick, two or three storeys high, and generally ornamented with gaudy frescoes of historical or mythical scenes and personages. The villagers content themselves with walls of unburnt brick or mud, of one storey only, with mud roofs supported by rafters. The wood work is the most valuable part of the structure, and the customs which allow or forbid outgoing tenants to remove it are jealously guarded. An ordinary villager's house consists of an outer verandah room fronting the common enclosed yard, with the private apartments behind. In one corner of the yard, next the house, is an earthen barrel-shaped receptacle for grain; in the houses of the more wealthy will be found several of these receptacles which are used for storing everything of value. In the courtyard the cattle are stabled; the fuel—cakes of cow-dung—plasters the walls; and there the spinning, cooking, smoking, and gossiping goes on during the day, in preference to the small and dark inner rooms lighted only from the doorways. The furniture consists of light bedsteads, a few stools, a spinning-wheel or two, and domestic vessels of pottery or brass. Along the banks of the Sutlej dwellings are commonly constructed, by the poorer classes, of branches of trees and the stout jungle grass, skilfully interwoven or wattled. The villages consist in general of rows of these houses, huddled together, and forming a number of narrow, crooked lanes. The entrances of these lanes form the only means of access to the interior, as the houses all open inwards, their back wall forming a sort of outer wall to the village. Each village is usually subdivided into *pattis* (quarters), and these again, in the larger villages, into *thulas* (sections), distinguished by the names of considerable inhabitants. Nearly every village, however small, has at least one house of entertainment for strangers, the *dharmśāl*, which is also the common lounge of the inhabitants. The *dharmśāl* is somewhat better built than the rest of the houses, and its expenses are defrayed from the common village fund. Usually also a space is kept unoccupied in the centre of the village, for holding meetings of village greybeards, &c.

Dress.

The ordinary dress of men in the towns is of white cotton cloth, and consists of an upper coat and white leggings, either tight-fitting or loose, a turban always, and

leather shoes. In the villages the upper garment is a sheet or blanket, and the legs, except for the waist-cloth (*dhoti*), are bare. Money and valuables are carried tied up in a corner of the sheet, and an idiomatic Punjabi word for "rich" is "one who has a hem to his sheet." Turbans are worn by all classes, and are generally white, though the *banias* and *khatris* generally wear them of pink or red cloth. A little attention will enable one to distinguish in many cases, from the mode of tying the turban, the religion, caste, and profession of the wearer. Shoes are worn of two shapes, either with the sole very narrow in the middle, or of the ordinary shape. This distinction is often of great service to trackers.

The upper dress of the women is, as a rule, a sheet or loose jacket of coloured country cloth. The Musalmāns wear the ordinary trousers, loose at the top, but tightly gathered into plaits at the ankle. The Hindu women generally wear a short, coloured petticoat (*gogra*), and in some parts of the district both trousers and petticoats are worn. A sheet (*chādar*) is worn over the head, commonly made of coarse white cloth.

The food of the common people consists of barley, gram, sometimes wheat, *jowār*, *bājra*, *moth*, and *mungi*, and butter-milk. The general custom is to bake thick cakes, which are eaten in the morning with *lassi*, and in the evening with *dāl* (split grain) or *mungi*, or more commonly of gram and *moth*. In the hot weather a dish of boiled *moth* and *bājra* is substituted for the evening cakes. During the hot season, Muhammadans get their bread baked at the common oven; but otherwise it is baked on a griddle. Where greens (*sāg*) are to be had, they often take the place of *dāl*, and if a man is well-to-do he uses butter-milk twice a day; as, in the estimation of a Jat, there is no food comparable to it. Salt, chillies, and other condiments are also used. The following note regarding the food of the people was furnished by the district authorities for the Famine Report of 1879:—

"The staple food-grains are wheat, barley, gram, *jowār*, *bājra*, and Indian corn. Wheat, barley, and gram are sown from the end of September to the end of November, and harvested from the 1st April to the middle of June; *jowār*, *bājra*, and Indian corn are sown from the 15th June to the end of July (*jowār* sometimes even in April and May, should rain fall in those months), and harvested from 15th October to 15th December. For the spring crops rain is required in August and September to moisten the ground for sowing them, and again in January and February to bring them on. The autumn crops require rain in July, August, and a little in September. Heavy rain is injurious to the former in April and May, and to the latter in October and November; but unless it be prolonged wet weather, no great harm is done. The average annual consumption of a family of five souls, including an old person and two children, is for agriculturists 1,825 seers, and for non-agriculturists 1,460 seers. Of the grains mentioned above, the grain eaten varies with the time of year, but wheat is most largely consumed."

The women in this district are generally fine-looking, but few are handsome. Their part is to guide the house, and, though looked upon as drudges, they still have much influence, and a wife is a highly-prized possession. The standard of morality is, however, lamentably low, and the number of suits and criminal prosecutions arising out of love intrigues of a more or less guilty

Chapter III. B.

Social and Religious Life.

Dress.

Food.

Condition of women.

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Condition of women.

nature is very great. It is almost the universal custom for the parents of girls to receive at the time of betrothal considerable presents, proportioned to the rank of life of the parties. The betrothal takes place at a very early age, and the failure to fulfil such contracts at the appointed time is another frequent cause of litigation. The chief occupations of the women are to cook the food for their husbands and brothers, to take it out to them when at work in the fields, and to spin wool. One or more spinning-wheels are found in every house.

Marriage customs.

It is usual, as already observed, to betroth children in very early life. The negotiation is conducted generally through the village harbar or a Brāhman. Betrothals and marriages are made the opportunity of feasting and prodigal expense. The ceremonies are performed for Musalmāns by the Kāzi, and for Hindus and others by Brāhmans, who read texts from the "Purānas." The Jats, here as well as in Lahore, adhere to the Levitical custom of *karewa*, in accordance with which a brother marries his brother's widow. The ceremony is called *chadar dāina*, or "throwing the sheet," and is completed by the man throwing his sheet over the woman's head. In Sikh times this custom used to be enforced even against the woman's consent; and it is to be feared that even now this is sometimes the case. In united communities it is often customary for a man's friends to contribute, each according to his means, towards the expenses of a marriage in his house, on the understanding that when they have the like need, he shall contribute the same amount. Strict account is kept of these gifts, and the obligation to repay them when opportunity arises is held to be very stringent, so much so that suits have been brought to enforce it. This custom is called *tambel*.

General statistics and distribution of religion.

Table No. VII. shows the numbers in each tahsil and in the whole district who follow each religion, as ascertained in the census of 1881, and Table No. XLIII. gives similar figures for towns.

Tables Nos. III., IIIA., IIIB. of the report of that census

give further details on the subject. The distribution of every 10,000 of the population by religions is shown in the margin. The limitations subject to which these figures must be taken, and especially the rule followed in the classification of Hin-

Religion.	Rural population.	Urban population.	Total population.
Hindu ..	7,410	4,207	2,592
Sikh ..	5,737	1,672	2,809
Jat ..	41	41	12
Musalmān	4,947	4,125	4,774
Christian ..	..	232	26

dus, are fully discussed in Part I., Chapter IV. of the Census Report. The distribution of every 1,000 of the Musalmān population by sect is shown in the margin. The sects of the Christian population are given in Table No. IIIB. of the Census Report; but the figures are, for reasons explained in Part VII., Chapter IV. of the report, so very

imperfect that it is not worth while to reproduce them here.

Sect.	Rural population.	Total population.
Sunnī ..	902	901
Shīa ..	2-5	2-5
Wahabī ..	0-7	0-6
Others and unspecified	22-4	22-2

Table No. IX. shows the religion of the major castes and tribes of the district, and therefore the distribution by caste of the great majority of the followers of each religion. A brief description of the great religions of the Punjab and of their principal sects will be found in Chapter IV. of the Census Report. The religious practice and belief of the district present no special peculiarities; and it would be out of place to enter here into any disquisition on the general question. The general distribution of religions by tahsils can be gathered from the figures of Table No. VII.

The only great annual fair held in the district is that at Muktsar, in connection with which a horse and cattle show was formerly held. The Muktsar fair is held in the middle of January, on the *Makar San Krant*—when the sun enters the sign of Capricorn—and is one of the great Sikh festivals. It lasts three days. On the first day, the worshippers bathe in the Sacred Tank; on the second, they repair to the Holy Mound (*Tibhi Sahib*), where the warlike Guru Har Govind stood and discharged his arrows against the Imperial forces; and on the third, visits are made to other holy places, the Holy Court (*Darbar Sahib*), &c. The festival is in commemoration of a battle fought in 1705-6 by Gurū Har Govind, the third Sikh Gurū, against the pursuing Imperial forces which overtook him at Muktsar, and cut his followers to pieces. The Gurū himself escaped, and had the bodies of his followers buried with the usual rites. He declared that they had all obtained *mukti*—the final emancipation of their souls from the ills of transmigration, that peaceful state which is the goal of the pious Hindu and Sikh alike—and promised the same blessing to all his followers who should thereafter, on the anniversary of that day, bathe in the Holy Pool, which had been filled by rain from heaven in answer to his prayer for water. On this spot a fine tank was afterwards dug by Ranjit Singh, and called *Muktsardz* (the pool of salvation), which was afterwards contracted into Muktsar, from which the adjoining town, founded by the Gurū after the battle, derives its name. The tank, commenced by Ranjit Singh, was continued by the Mahārājā of Patiala, and is now being gradually completed by the British Government. It is constructed of solid masonry, is 806 feet long by 601 broad, shaded on all sides by venerable pipal trees, and will, when finished, be not only an ornament to the district, but a great public benefit to the inhabitants of the dry and thirsty tahsil of Muktsar. The annual attendance at the fair may be estimated at about 50,000 souls. Besides the tank, the other shrines of Muktsar are, as stated above, the Holy Mound, the Holy Darbar, and Holy Tent, which latter are close together on the western side of the tank. Near the Holy Mound is a second and smaller one, which has been gradually heaped up by handfuls of earth brought from the bottom of the Sacred Tank and thrown on it by the pilgrims, as stones are cast upon cairns in other lands. Another yearly fair, of much smaller dimensions, is held at Damdama, “the breathing-place,” at which Gurū Govind halted in his flight from Bhatinda before the battle of Muktsar.

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

General statistics and distribution of religion.

Religious gatherings

Chapter III, B.

Social and
Religious Life.

Religious gatherings.

There is a fair also held in March at Nathána, in honour of a Hindu Saint named Kálú, reputed founder of the village, who is said to have excavated a large pond with one scoop of his hand, and deposited the earth taken out in a heap close by, where it forms an object of popular veneration. On the second day of the fair, those who attend it go over to bathe in the sacred pond at Gangá, four miles off. As many as 20,000 people gather to this fair annually. Another important gathering is that at the fair and horse show held yearly in January since 1880 at Jalálábád, the chief town of the Mandot State. There are other local fairs of inferior interest held at Méri-Dharmkot, and other places throughout the District, which are not deserving of more particular mention.

Ferozepore Mission.

The following account of the Ferozepore Mission has been kindly supplied by the Rev. F. J. Newton, the Missionary in charge :—

"The Mission at Ferozepore is connected with the American Presbyterian Church, and is a branch of the Luddiána Mission, which is the technical name by which our Mission in the Punjab is known. Ferozepore was occupied by the American Missionaries of Lahore in 1870, and for the ten years following was conducted by native ordained ministers. Since my arrival in the beginning of 1881, one of the main features of the Mission here has been medical work. Patients have been treated during the summer months in a dispensary rented and fitted up for the purpose in the city, as well as in private houses; and during the winter in the villages, either at my own tent, when I am on tour, or in a house loaned for the purpose in a village. Combined with this there has been the usual systematic preaching and teaching. In 1881 I conducted a school for the Mazhbi Sikhs, but was obliged in a few months to abandon it, the people showing no ambition to have their children educated. Of late I have been joined by Dr. C. W. Forman, jun., who has taken charge of the dispensary. With him I still continue to treat patients both here and in their own houses. We find this a decided aid to us in securing us a more ready acceptance with the people than we should otherwise obtain. We have working with us two catechists and a colporteur. Mrs. Newton also frequently visits the zenanas of the city, reading the Bible to the women, or teaching them to read. The number of conversions since the Mission was founded has been small. Two or three persons of high, and a few of low, caste have made a profession of Christianity, and have now for a number of years lived consistently as Christians. We must consider the results of our Mission hitherto as only general and preparatory."

Language.

Table No. VIII. shows the numbers who speak each of the principal languages current in the district separately for each tahsil and for the whole district. More detailed information will be found in Table No. IX. of the Census Report for 1881, while in Chapter V. of the same report the several languages are briefly discussed. The figures in the margin give the distribution of every 10,000 of the population by language, omitting small figures.

Language.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.
Hindustani	339
Pahari	1
Punjabi	4,722
Pashtu	4
All Indian languages ..	5,004
Non-Indian languages ..	21

The vernacular language of the district is the ordinary Punjabi; but it is said that owing to the influence of our schools and courts of law a very marked change in the vocabulary of the common people has taken place in the last 20 years, Punjabi being gradually thrust out by Urdu. Mr. Johnstone, for some time Assistant Commissioner in the district, writes:—"A curious feature, very interesting philologically, is the process of corruption in proper names, which in Persian, Arabic, and Sanskrit are always significant. In common usage, however, according to a general law of dialectic corruption, unaccented syllables are dropped and suffixes contracted. Two or three instances may be given, as indicating the stages of the process:—Abdullah (slave of God) is generally called Dulla or Dulla to which no meaning is attached, and Harnām Dās (slave of the name of Siva) and Dhyan Singh (lion of religious meditation), become Harnāma and Dhyān. There can be little doubt that, unless some organized efforts be soon made to investigate the Punjabi dialect, the opportunity for doing so in this district will be lost."

Table No. XIII. gives statistics of education as ascertained at the census of 1881 for each religion and for the total population of each tahsil. The figures for female education are probably

	Education.	Male population.	Total population.
Males	Under instruction ..	86	94
	Can read and write ..	202	475
Females	Under instruction ..	22	42
	Can read and write ..	24	102

Details.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Europeans Native, Gurmahans ..	—	—
Hindus	1,200	17
Muslimans	200	54
Sikhs	211	2
Others	2	5
Children of agriculturists ..	1,042	22
— (i.e. in total population)	1,042	31

—	Hindus.	Muslimans.
Arabs	6	16
Europeans	2	10
Portuguese	21	210
Hindus	5	100
Gurmahans	66	242
Total	94	374

have small rent-free grants of land.

Chapter III. B.

Social and Religious Life.

Language.

Education.

very imperfect indeed. The figures in the margin show the number educated among every 10,000 of each sex according to the census returns. Statistics regarding the attendance at Government and aided schools will be found in Table No. XXXVII. The distribution of the scholars at these schools by religion, and the occupations of their fathers, as it stood in 1881-82, is shown in the margin. It is interesting to compare these figures with the following description by Mr. Brandroth of the state of education as it was in 1855. The number of schools in the district, classed according to the languages that are taught in them, is as given in the margin. Some of the teachers are remunerated by presents on marriages, by payment in money or grain collected at harvest time, or by ready-made bread every day; others it must be confessed, however,

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Character and disposition of the people.

that the number of youths under instruction is lamentably small when compared with the number of the population.

Tables Nos. XII., XIII., and XLII. give statistics of crime: while Table No. XXXV. shows the consumption of liquors and narcotic stimulants. The prevailing crime of the district is that of cattle-lifting. Murders are not frequent, being seldom committed except as a consequence of conjugal infidelity. The morals of both sexes are very loose, and among the Jats intrigues confined to the tribe are not considered disgraceful; but woe to the woman who intrigues with a stranger. The most common offences are house-breaking and theft. Cattle-theft is especially prevalent among the Dogars and other tribes who live along the river, and in the Mahrāj territory, where the facility of escape into foreign states offers an apparently irresistible temptation. This district is notorious also for the number of complaints of abduction of married women, but the great mass of these do not come to trial, the complainant being usually quite satisfied at getting his wife back, and caring little about the punishment of the offender.

Poverty or wealth of the people.

It is impossible to form any satisfactory estimate of the wealth of the commercial and industrial classes. The figures in the margin show the working of the income tax for the only three years for which

Assessment.		1865-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Class I.	Number taxed	—	82	267
	Amount of tax	6,067	7,898	2,419
Class II.	Number taxed	—	26	104
	Amount of tax	1,870	2,659	1,874
Class III.	Number taxed	—	34	—
	Amount of tax	2,478	2,169	1,800
Class IV.	Number taxed	—	129	—
	Amount of tax	1,312	2,242	275
Class V.	Number taxed	—	116	—
	Amount of tax	—	22,921	—
Total.	Number taxed	11,317	3,002	451
	Amount of tax	—	29,298	2,212

details are available; and Table No. XXXIV gives statistics for the license tax for each year since its imposition. In 1872-73, there were 179 persons brought under the operation of the Income-Tax Act, as enjoying an income in excess of Rs. 750. In the preceding year, all incomes above Rs. 500 being liable, there were 454 persons taxed. Of these, four only were bankers and money-dealers, 86 were general merchants, five dealers in piece-goods, and 13 dealers in grain. Of landed proprietors, 104 persons paid Rs. 1,427. But the numbers affected by these taxes are small. The Jat zamindars carry on the grain trade on their own account, taking the grain away with their own carts and bullocks, hence there are few wealthy traders in the district liable to be taxed. The distribution of licenses granted and fees collected in 1880-81 and 1881-82 between towns of over, and villages of under, 5,000 souls, is shown in the margin. It

	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
Number of licenses	274	242	225	251
Amount of fees	2,740	2,310	2,150	2,060

may be said generally that a very large proportion of the artisans

in the towns are extremely poor, while their fellows in the villages are scarcely less dependent upon the nature of the harvest than are the agriculturists themselves, their fees often taking the form of a fixed share of the produce; while even where this is not the case, the demand for their products necessarily varies with the prosperity of their customers. Perhaps the leather-workers should be excepted, as they derive considerable gains from the hides of the cattle which die in a year of drought. The circumstances of the agricultural classes are discussed below at pages 63, 64.

Chapter III, C.

Tribes, Castes and Leading Families.

Poverty or wealth of the people.

SECTION C.—TRIBES, CASTES AND LEADING FAMILIES.

Table No. IX. gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district, with details of sex and religion, while Table No. IXA. shows the number of the less important castes. It would be out of place to attempt a description of each. Many of them are found all over the Punjab, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Ferozepore are distinguished by no local peculiarities. Some of the leading tribes, and especially those who are important as landowners, or by position and influence, are briefly noticed in the following section; and each caste will be found described in Chapter VI. of the Census Report for 1881.

Statistics and local distribution of tribes and castes.

The census statistics of caste were not compiled for tahsils, at least in their final form. It was found that an enormous number of mere clans or sub-divisions had been returned as castes in the schedules, and the classification of these figures under the main heads shown in the caste tables was made for districts only. Thus no statistics showing the local distribution of the tribes and castes are available. But the following figures show the general distribution of the agricultural tribes as ascertained by Mr. Brandreth in 1855:—

Classification of Tribes (Settlement Census 1855).

Name of Caste.	Locality.			
	Hind.	Moh.	O-Oriz & Hindu.	Total.
<i>Hydras</i>				
Jat	2,004	79,317	28,781	108,294
Rachh	432	—	—	432
Rawa, Khatri, Bhat	4,747	2,759	2,327	16,000
Dikhu and Lohar	405	2,350	1,581	10,336
Miscellaneous	2,220	52,260	12,000	61,210
Total	11,301	136,586	44,789	192,577
<i>Muslims</i>				
Jat	8,400	2,167	1,322	11,889
Rachh	19,000	2,759	—	21,759
Gujar	4,014	2,705	—	7,214
Dagar	2,005	2,000	744	7,133
Maharaj	2,000	2,000	2,000	12,000
Rachh	1,114	1,173	—	2,287
Mahar	2,200	1,071	—	3,271
Shahi, Mahal, Pathan	2,100	1,000	200	3,300
Tribes, Lohar	2,000	1,731	—	3,731
Rachh	2,114	2,100	700	4,914
Jat	2,000	2,000	2,000	12,000
Miscellaneous	22,000	24,444	2,000	48,444
Total	77,000	58,518	10,000	145,518
Total Hindus and Muslims	88,301	195,104	54,789	338,194

Chapter III. C.

Tribes, Castes
and Leading
Families.Jat and Rajput
tribes.

The following figures show some of the principal Jat and Rajput tribes as returned at the census of 1881 :—

Sub-divisions of Jats.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Anak	1,122	Nia	8,322	Soth	45,194
Oh	5,122	Mor	1,114	Bara	814
Bhatti	990	Mahel	1,848	Sara	2,112
Barna	2,988	Mia	1,799	Khog	2,101
Buohar	2,987	Maml	4,456	Punwar	210
Buissar	1,191	Malsani	2,794	Tanwar	2,700
Paunwar	1,111	Yahel	7,722	Joke	230
Chahal	1,407	Hachel	2,032	Vatta	794
Chauhan	1,042	Chama	591	.. ..	26,100
Hir	1,042	Dhanawal	10,034	Kharwal	1,481
His Bujahar	4,229	Dhillon	9,894	Kan	2,812
His	2,179	Randhawa	979	Virk	1,000
Samal	2,407	Shak	8,309	.. ..	502
Shah	4,309				

Note.—Of the Bhatti, 10,917 have shown themselves as Bhatti also; and of the Oh, 4,312 as Dhanawal; other smaller numbers also are similarly shown twice over.

Sub-divisions of Rajputs.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Bhatti	11,572	Bakor	810	Swail	1,384
Punwar	2,987	Koohar	2,404	Vatta	1,000
Tanwar	1,228	Mari	1,400	Kan	601
Jeyah	4,374	Mandahar	437	Swail	452
Chauhan	4,792				

Note.—Of the Swail, 1,029 are shown as Bhatti also; and other smaller numbers also are similarly shown twice over.

Agricultural tribes
of the tract.

"The cultivators of this tract," writes Mr. Brandreth, "are almost all Muhammadans; out of a total population of 58,922, 48,510 are Muhammadans and only 4,152 Hindus. The Muhammadans number therefore 80 per cent. Of the whole agricultural population, the principal castes are the Dogars, Bhattis (Naipals), Gujars, Raens, and Musalmán Jats. Very little can be said for their skill as cultivators. The Raens, and some of the Musalmán Jats, are indeed glorious exceptions; but the other castes are very far inferior to the stout Hindú Jats, who form the staple of the agricultural community in the *roki*. They are utterly devoid of energy, and are the most apathetic, unsatisfactory race of people I ever had anything to do with. They will exert themselves occasionally to go on a cattle-stealing expedition, or to plunder some of the quiet, well-conducted Raens, who live in constant fear of their marauding neighbours; but their exertions are seldom directed to any better end. They take not the slightest pride or interest in any agricultural pursuit; their fields are cultivated in the most slovenly manner, you see none of the neatly kept houses, well fenced fields, fat bullocks, and wells kept in good repair, which distinguish the industrious castes. The hovels in which they live are generally half in ruins; no fences ever protect

their fields; their cattle are half-starved; and their wells often in the most dilapidated condition; notwithstanding the quantity of of waste land in every direction, they will not, if they can possibly pay their revenue without it, bring a single additional acre of land into cultivation."

The oldest proprietary classes are the Gújars, Naipáls, and Dogars. The Dogars occupy the western, and the Gújars the eastern portion of the *bhet*, the intermediate portion being the country of the Naipáls.

The Gújars were the first settlers in the *bhet*. They state that they were originally Puár Rájputs, and came from Dhara-Nagari in the south of India, the exact locality of which is unknown; that first they migrated to Ránia in Sirsa, and thence to Kasár. From hence, about A.D. 1800, they moved to the neighbourhood of Makhu; but being driven out from there by the Naipáls, who crossed over from Kasár some years later, they finally settled down about Dharnkot, where they are now found. They are divided into two *gats* or clans, the Char and the Katháwa. Originally rather a pastoral than an agricultural race, the Gújars are unwilling cultivators, and much addicted to theft, especially of cattle. Though Musalmáns they preserve relics of a Hindu origin in many of their customs. Their women wear the Hindu garment, the *gagra* or petticoat. Marriages are not contracted between parties belonging to the same *gat* or subdivision of the tribe; and the custom of *karewa* prevails. Bráhman *parohits* also take part in their social and religious ceremonials.

The Naipáls are a sub-caste of the Bhattis, for an account of which tribe see *Gazetteer of Hissár*. They state that they migrated from Sirsa to Pák Pattan, thence to Kasár, and from Kasár, with the assistance of Kárdár Dina Beg, to Ferozepore. At one time they were spread all over the country from Makhu westward to Ferozepore, but were driven eastward by the Dogars, and displacing the Gújars settled down about Makhu and Fatahgarrh. Under the rule of the Aluála Rája they were virtually independent, and only paid a small rent in kind occasionally when the Kárdár happened to be strong enough to enforce it. They are but poor agriculturists, and notorious thieves. Marriage is permitted among them between blood relations.

(See *ante* Chapter II., pp. 14, 15.) The Dogars are supposed to be converted Chauháns and Punwár Rájputs from the neighbourhood of Delhi. Their own account is that they migrated from Delhi to the neighbourhood of Pák Pattan, spread thence along the bank of the Sutlej, and entered the Ferozepore district about 1750. The Ferozepore Dogars are all descended from a common ancestor called Bahlol, but are called Mahú Dogars, from Mahú, Bahlol's grandfather. Bahlol had three sons, Bamba, Langar, and Sammu. The Dogars of Ferozepore and Mallánwala are descended from Bamba, those of Kházi from Langar, and those of Kasár from Sammu. Those of Ferozepore consider themselves superior to all the other numerous sub-castes, and are very particular as to those with whom they mate their daughters, though they themselves take wives indiscriminately from all the other sub-castes. Infanticide was formerly common among them,

Chapter III. C.

Tribes, Castes,
and Leading
Families.

Agricultural tribes
of the *bhet* :

Gújars.

Naipáls.

Dogars.

Chapter III, C.
Tribes, Castes,
and Leading
Families.

Dogars.

but has ceased to be so now. Sir H. Lawrence has described them as "tall, handsome, and sinewy, with large aquiline noses; "fanciful, violent, and tenacious of what they consider their rights, "yet susceptible to kindness and not wanting in courage."

To this Mr. Brandreth adds:—"The Jewish face which is found among the Dogars, and in which they resemble the Afghans, is very remarkable, and makes it probable that there is very little Chauhan blood in their veins, notwithstanding the fondness with which they attempt to trace their connection with that ancient family of the Rajputs. Like the Gajars and Naipals, they are great thieves, and prefer pasturing cattle to cultivating. Their favourite crime is cattle-stealing. There are, however, some respectable persons among them, especially in the Ferozepore *ilaka*. It is only within the last few years that the principal Dogars have begun to wear any covering for the head. Formerly the whole population, as is the case with the poorer classes still, wore their long hair over their shoulders, without any covering either of sheet or turban. Notwithstanding the difference of physiognomy, the Dogars preserve evident traces of some connection with the Hindús in most of their family customs, in which they resemble the Hindús much more than the orthodox Muhammadans."

Jat tribes of the
valley.

Of the agricultural tribes of the *valley*, Mr. Brandreth gives a far more favourable description. They are mainly Hindus or Sikhs belonging to the great Jat tribe, and are described as possessing "all the good qualities, the industry, the zeal for agricultural pursuits, and the straightforward disposition which Settlement "Officers delight to dwell on." The principal clans (*gots*) are,—Barár, Gil, Dhariwal, and Khosa. Each of these has its own special locality, a defined group of villages, known as the *tappa* or portion of the clan.

The Barárs or
Sidhús.

The Barárs are an admitted offshoot of the great Blatti family of Sirsa (Bhatiana) and Jaisalmer. They trace their descent to one Sidhu, grandfather of Barár, who was the first to migrate to these parts. From the first of these they derive the name of Sidhu, by which they are often designated, though as a rule most members of the tribe are content to accept Barár as their eponymous hero. They form two main divisions: (1) The families inhabiting Kot-Kapúra, Muksar, Mari, and Moodkee, and the native state of Faridkot; and (2) the families of Bhúchan and Mahráj, to which belongs the famous Phulkian represented by the Rajás of Patiala, Jhind, and Nabha. (See also *ante*, page 23.)

The Barárs are inferior as cultivators to the other Jat tribes; they wear finer clothes, and consider themselves a more illustrious race. In days gone by they were the most desperate dacoits of the country; and infantileidæ flourished to such an extent among them that scarcely a young girl was to be found in all their villages. The origin of this crime is said to have been that a chief of Nabha was once entrapped into betrothing his daughter to a man of an inferior caste; the chief kept his word, and completed the marriage, but to prevent the recurrence of a similar disgrace, agreed with all his tribe to put to death all daughters that should thereafter be born to them. The practice is now believed to be extinct.

Next in importance to the Barārs are the Gils, found in the Chirak Chuhar-Chak, Dharnkot, and Sada-Singh circles. They claim to be descended from Pirthipal, a Varriya Rajpūt, Rājā of Garhmahāla, who, having no issue by his Rajpūt wives, by the advice of his astrologers married a Dhūlar Jat woman by whom he had a son. The story then runs that the child was, through the jealousy of the king's other wives, exposed in a marshy spot and left to perish; but was fortunately rescued by the Rājā's minister, who adopted him and called him Gil from *gilli*, "wet", with reference to the place from which he had rescued him. This child became the progenitor of all the Gils.

This is the most peaceful and industrious, and the most skilled in agriculture, of all the Jat tribes of the district. They inhabit the Badni circle, and the adjoining territory in the states of Patialā and Nabha. Mr. Brandreth speaks of them as "the best agriculturists of the district."

This is the last and smallest of the four chief Jat tribes; they occupy only a few villages to the south of Kot Isa Khān. They claim to have been Tunwar Rajpūts, who having been driven from their home at Dehli by the Chauhāns, took to plundering the country, whence their name, which signifies "plunderers." Tired at length of this life they gave a daughter in marriage to the Dhāriwāls and were adopted into the Jat community. As cultivators they rank with the Gils, before the Barārs, but below the Dhāriwāls.

The only tribe of any size in this district of a distinctly criminal character is that of the Baurias. Their principal haunts are the villages of Tarāf and Sakanand, but they are found scattered throughout the district, one or more families residing in nearly every village, where they are entertained principally for their excellence as truckers. Their tradition says that they come from far south, and possibly they are connected with the hunting tribes of Southern India. Their name is taken from the *banra* or snare with which, as previously mentioned, they capture deer. They call themselves orthodox Hindus, but their worship is confined to that of Kālī, or Durgā, whom they regard as a goddess of help as well as of vengeance; and their only spontaneous literature (if that may be so called, which is unwritten) consists in songs and hymns to her praise. Their language is unintelligible to the ordinary villagers, who stigmatise it as an *argot* or thieves' dialect. They themselves say it is a heritage, which is more likely; it approximates in character to the Sanskrit dialects of more Southern India, with many non-Sanskritic vocabularies imbedded in it. Their character and morality are very low, but their thefts are generally petty, and their reputation is rather that of gipsies in England than of more dangerously criminal tribes. At present their chief and favourite occupation is that of hunting, and their principal weapon the snare, in the use of which they are very skilful; but gradually they are rising from the hunting to the agricultural stage, and but for the baneful system of caste which prevents them from intermarriage outside their own tribe, they would doubtless soon be merged in the orderly classes of the

Chapter III, C.

Tribes, Castes,
and Leading
Families.

Gils.

Dhāriwāls.

Rhosā.

Criminal tribes:
Baurias, Bauris,
and Sānsis.

Chapter III, C.

Tribes, Castes,
and Leading
Families.Criminal tribes :
Baurias, Harnis,
and Samsis.

community. Physically they are a small dark race, with countenances which show very small intelligence, but much low cunning. Their favourite food is a kind of lizard (*sanda*), found plentifully in the waste land of the *rohri*.* Of their skill in tracking Mr. Brandreth writes :—

"The system of tracking is carried on with very great success in this district, and is the principal means by which crimes of all sorts are detected. The Baurias are the most successful trackers, and every Bauria has more or less knowledge of the art, but it is also practised by other castes; there are many Jats who are very good trackers. It appears to me a most wonderful art. In almost every village there are one or more persons who have studied it. When a theft takes place, the sufferer immediately sends for a tracker, with whom he makes an agreement, either to pay him one or two rupees, and take his chance of the property being recovered, or to pay him a larger sum in the event only of its being found. It is in the case of cattle thefts that the tracking system is most successful. I suppose about half the number of stolen cattle are recovered in this manner. It must not be concluded, however, that half the number of thieves are also apprehended, for the practice of the cattle stealer is this: He drives the stolen animal as far as he thinks it safe to do so, and then ties it up in some desert spot and leaves it there. After a few hours he returns to the spot; within that period it is decided whether the track has been lost or not. If the trackers are successful they come to the spot where the animal has been left, and carry it back with them, but give themselves no trouble about the thief; if unsuccessful the thief returns and appropriates it.

"The best trackers, however, do not confine themselves to this species of tracking alone; they are able to recognise a man by his footprints. Where other people would study a person's face with the view of recognising him again, they study the print of his feet. They pay particular attention to the footprints of any known bad characters. I have met with some extraordinary instances of the accuracy of their knowledge in this respect. It is only a few days since that I committed a man to the Sessions for the murder of a child for its ornaments, who was detected solely by the impression of his feet being recognised. The headmen of the village went with the tracker to the spot where the murder had been committed. He followed the tracks of the murderer for some distance towards the villages and at last said: 'These are evidently the footprints of so and so' naming one of the residents of the village. The headman immediately went to the house of the person indicated, and found the ornaments buried in the wall. The man confessed his guilt. In taking his evidence I asked the tracker how he was able to recognise the prisoner by his footprints. His reply was that it would have been very strange if he had not, when he saw them every day of his life."

The Harnis and Samsis are very few in number, and but little information can be collected as to their habits in this district. They are generally regarded as addicted to more serious crime than the Baurias, while they certainly are more filthy and degraded in their manners. They are for the most part of nomad habits, and live in rude tents or huts made of reeds (*sirki*).

Mercantile castes.

Of the Banyas of Ferozepore, no fewer than 10,093 returned themselves as Agarwal at the census of 1881. Of the Aroras 5,079 returned themselves as Uttaradhi, and 3,432 as Dakshina; of the Khatris 3,779 as Banjahi, 474 as Bahri, and 419 as Sarin.

* The Jats also eat them, but purchase them from the Samsis and Baurias, who are alone skilled to find them.

The Mamdot Nawābs.—This family of Hassanzai Pathāns came from Kasūr. When Mahārāja Ranjit Singh ruled the Punjab, Nawāb Quth-ul-din Khān, the grandfather of the present Nawāb held Kasūr. The Mahārāja took Kasūr and let Quth-ul-din Khān take Mamdot. Quth-ul-din Khān had two sons, Jamal-ul-din Khān and Jalāl-ul-din Khān. The former had sovereign powers until he was deposed by the British Government. He died in 1863, leaving two sons, Muhammad Khān and Khān Bahādur Khān, neither of whom succeeded his father, but after a long dispute Jalāl-ul-din Khān inherited the family *jāgīr*; while his two nephews got an annual allowance. One of them, namely, Khān Bahādur Khān, is now living at Lahore; the other died some time ago. Nawāb Jalāl-ul-din Khān was made an Honorary Magistrate. He died in 1875, and was succeeded by his son, Nizām-ul-din Khān the present Nawāb, who is about to take charge of his property from the Court of Wards.

The Sodhis.—The Khatris of Muktsar are for the most part of the Sodhi sub-division. They own 19 villages. It is well known that, during the Sikh rule, the Sodhis played a very conspicuous part. According to their account, their ancestor, Kālrāi, ruled at Lahore, and his brother, Kālpāt, at Kasūr. The latter drove out Kālrāi, who took refuge with some king in the Deccan, whose daughter he married. Their son, Sodhi Rāi, reconquered Lahore, and Kālpāt in his turn became an exile. He went to Benares and studied the Vedas, on which account he obtained the name of Bedi. All the Sikh Gūrūs were either Bedis or Sodhis; Gūrū Nānak belonged to the former, Gūrū Gobind to the latter family. The most important Sodhi families in Muktsar are those of Gūrū Har Sahāi, Mallan. Other Sodhi families, residing at Butar in tahsil Mogha, hold several estates in Muktsar, in *jāgīr*.

The Gūrū Harsahai Family trace their succession in a direct line from Gūrū Rāmdās, after whom the great Sikh Temple of Amritsar is called. The founder of the family was Gūrū Jiwan Mal, who in Sambat 1909 came from Muhammadpur in the Chunian tahsil of the Lahore district, and settled at the place now known as Gūrū Harsahai, so named by the founder in honour of his son. He was succeeded in order by Gūrū Ajit Singh, Gūrū Amir Singh, Gūrū Golab Singh, Gūrū Fattah Singh, and Bishen Singh, who is now living. The religious influence of the family was decidedly great up to the time of Gūrū Golab Singh, not only among the Sikhs of the neighbouring districts and foreign States, but in Siālkot, Rawāl Pindi, the Derajāt, Kohāt, and even as far as Kabul; but this influence has been decreasing from Gūrū Fattah Singh's time, whose family quarrels with his sons continued until his death. Now the family has but little influence, and that too within a very limited circle; and it is believed that, should the present family quarrel between the three brothers, including the present Gūrū, namely, Bishen Singh, continue longer, this leading family will soon sink to the level of common landholders.

The Sodhis proper.—Next to the Gūrūs come the Sodhis as regards religious influence. Sodhis Jagat Singh and Bhagat

Chapter III, C.

Tribes, Castes,
and Leading
Families.

The leading
families.

Chapter III. D.

Village
Communities
and Tenures.The leading
families.

Singh were two brothers, who owned lands in the Moga and Muktsar tahsils. Jagat Singh's son is Sodhi Man Singh, who is now an Honorary Assistant Commissioner at Butar in this district. Sodhi Rajinder Singh and Indar Singh are the sons of Sodhi Bhagat Singh. The former is Honorary Magistrate* at Bagpurana, and Indar Singh at Sultan Khanwala.

The Pir Pathani.—Pir Abbas Khan, late Honorary Magistrate of Ferozepore, was formerly Government Agent at Bahawalpur, and subsequently a pensioner at Ferozepore, where he acquired some landed property. His son, Pir Ahmed Ali Khan, is on the Board of Honorary Magistrates of the City of Ferozepore.

SECTION D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND TENURES.

Village tenures.

Table No. XV. shows the number of villages held in the various forms of tenure, as returned in quinquennial Table No. XXXIII. of the Administration Report for 1878-79. But the accuracy of the figures is more than doubtful. It is in many cases simply impossible to class a village satisfactorily under any one of the ordinarily recognised tenures; the primary division of rights between the main subdivisions of the village following one form, while the interior distribution among the several proprietors of each of these subdivisions follows another form which itself often varies from one subdivision to another. Indeed the very nomenclature of this classification was unknown before the time of the regular settlement; and, popularly, the tenures are still distinguished by the names of the tribe among which they are severally prevalent. Thus, the *Zamindari* tenure is known as that of the Dogars and Naipals; while the *Pattidari* and *Bhainchhara* forms are *par excellence* Jat tenures. The following paragraphs are abridged from Mr. Brandreth's Settlement Report:—

The Dogar and
Naipal tenure.

The Dogar and Naipal tenure (*zamindari*) is principally met with in the *bhēt*. These castes held the country long before the Sikhs acquired dominion over them. Before that time they appear to have been almost independent; they principally pastured cattle, and did not trouble themselves much about cultivation. The Sikhs, however, urged on the cultivation to a much greater extent than was before known, and took the rent in kind from both proprietary and non-proprietary cultivators, making over a certain portion (which was generally a third, but sometimes a fourth) of the *hakimi hissa*, or rent share, to the proprietors in acknowledgment of their rights. It is a curious thing that it is not by any means all or nearly all the resident Dogars who are proprietors. The proprietary rights were confined to certain chiefs and to their descendants; and there are many Dogar cultivators of near relationship to them who have no proprietary rights whatever, and are only common cultivators. On the other hand, there are few Naipals who are without proprietary rights. It is probably owing to their pastoral habits, and the little value they have hitherto attached to cultivated ground, that these castes, and the Dogars in particular, very seldom divided the

village area in accordance with their shares, but have generally held all the land in common. Hence the record of such villages as *samundris*.

When the villages owned by these castes came under the dominion of the British Government, the grain payment was commuted into a money assessment, and the Settlements were all made with the Dogar or Naipal proprietors. These proprietary bodies, however, being altogether unaccustomed to money rates, and unwilling to incur the responsibility of them, with very few exceptions attempted to sub-let their villages to Hindu traders on the same terms which they had enjoyed under the Sikh government, the sub-lessees standing in the place of the Sikh Kārdār, paying the Government revenue, and collecting the rents in the manner described above. This method of procedure, however, was forbidden by order of the Punjab Government.

In a village so held, all non-proprietary cultivators paid their rent in kind previous to the regular Settlement. Even in the case of such crops as tobacco or vegetables, the rents were either paid in kind, or by what is called *bikra*, or sale of the crops. The cultivator sold the crop on the ground without dividing it, with the sanction of the proprietor, and then paid him the same share of the price that he would have done of the crop had it been divided. At the time of the Settlement all the cultivators with rights of occupancy received permission to commute their former rent in kind for a money payment, the maximum rate of which, including all expenses, has been fixed at 30 per cent.* on the Government demand. In special cases, as where the cultivator has sunk a well at his own expense, or broken up the waste land at some cost to himself, a lower rate has been fixed, and the same considerations have been held to confer on him rights of occupancy. It has also been laid down that at any future period either the proprietors or the cultivators shall be permitted to substitute a money payment instead of that in kind, provided that their application for this purpose is preferred in the month of Jeth, *i.e.* before the rainy season commences, and before any expectations can be formed regarding the nature of the ensuing harvest.

The dues of village servants (*kamins*) are deducted from the common stock before the division of the proprietor's share is made. In the same manner are also deducted about a seer in the maund for the *patwāri*, together with a quantity, which varies from about two to four seers in the maund, and is called *Abarch*. It is taken by the proprietor to cover the expenses to which he is put in guarding and dividing the crop.

* The items of which this rate is made up may be set down as follows:—

Lambardāri allowance at ...	5	per cent.
Village expenses ...	5	"
Patwār's allowance ...	3½	"
Road fund ...	1	"
Mālikāna ...	15½	"

Total ... 30 per cent.

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures

The Dogar and Naipal tenures.

Chapter III. D.

Village
Communities
and Tenures.The Dogar and
Majpal tenure.

The manner in which the division of the crop (*batāi*) is usually managed, is thus described by Mr. Brandreth:—

"In the first place a small heap is usually set apart for the *Amind* *Khark*, and other dues above referred to. This is not weighed or calculated with any pretension to accuracy, but is merely set apart from the rest of the produce as well as the cultivator can judge by his eye of the proportionate quantity that will be required to meet these extra charges. Then, supposing the proprietor's share to be one-fourth (which is the usual amount), the remainder is divided into four equal heaps. One of these heaps is then measured with the *topi*, a wooden measure containing two-and-a-half seers, and the amount due on account of the *Khark*, *Kamiai* dues, &c., is calculated thereon and taken out of the small heap above described. Thus, where the amount of the *Khark* is said, for instance, to be four seers in the maund, this does not mean four seers on every maund of the whole crop, but four seers on every maund of the fourth share, or what is called the *Adhimi Khisa*, including therefore the deductions on account of *Kamiai*, &c. This amount will be actually less than a seer in the maund calculated on the whole crop. If there is any grain left in the small heap after paying these dues, and the harvest has been a good one, and both parties are charitably disposed, it is generally distributed to *Yakhs*, otherwise it is divided in equal portions among the four heaps. If there is any deficiency it has to be made good in equal portions in the same manner. The proprietor has then his choice of the four heaps, and having selected one of them carries it off to his granary, without any more weighing or measuring. Besides the share of grain, the proprietor is also entitled to a share of the straw which is left after the grain has been trodden out; this is generally less than his share of the grain. Where his share of the grain is a fourth, his share of the straw is generally a fifth or sixth; but from this there are no deductions on account of extra charges. In some villages the straw is not divided into shares, but what is called a *panat*, i.e., a net which holds about a coolie's load, is contributed for each plough. The proceeding here described is that called *batāi* or *batāi*, and this is the rule by which the rents are usually paid; but sometimes, with the consent of both parties, the system of *kankat*, or appraisement of the crop, is substituted for it. In that case the proprietor's share is not converted into money at the market price of the grain, as would appear to be the case in some districts, but the produce of the cultivation having been estimated by the appraisers, this estimate is accepted in lieu of the actual produce; and after the crop has been cut and stored, the cultivator has to pay every item of the rent in the same manner as he would do if the *batāi* had taken place.

"There are also many other customs," Mr. Brandreth continues, "of greater or less importance connected with this system of payment in kind, which vary very much in different villages. In some villages, for instance, each cultivator of a *yog* (yoke of oxen), or sixth share of a well, is allowed to feed one pair of bullocks from the green crops on the well land, and sometimes a few or one other animal besides, without any payment being made to the proprietor. . . . In other villages, again, the cultivator is allowed to cut a certain portion of the crop for his cattle by measurement; in others he may cut as much of the crop as he chooses, but he has to pay for it by appraisement in grain on a calculation of the average produce of the remaining crop. If the cultivator has dug the well which he works at his own expense, he generally receives a certain portion, as a fifth or a sixth, of the *Adhimi Khisa*, or proprietary share of the crop, in addition to all other privileges. In many villages the proprietor is entitled to cut a certain small portion of the green crop for his own use, or, if he does not do so, to appropriate the whole produce of that portion when it becomes ripe. It must not be cut, however, in the centre of the field, but at the corners or sides, but this custom is also subject to great varieties in different villages."

Jat tenures.

The nature of the Jat (*pattidāri* and *bhaiḍhāra*), tenures Mr. Brandreth explains by describing the manner in which the location of a village first takes place. The Jats did not, like the

Dogars and Rajputs, take violent possession of the country, and override every other claim. There are few villages in the district more than sixty or seventy years old, and therefore all the circumstances connected with their foundation are very well known. A new village would be usually founded in the following manner.

* A certain number of *zamindars* . . . would determine on migrating from their native village. One or two of their most influential men would then go to the *Kardar*, or ruler of the country, and make an agreement with him for acquiring possession of some one of the numerous deserted sites with which the country was covered, and the land attached to it. The agreement on the part of the *zamindars* would probably be to pay a certain share of the produce of their fields, generally small at first and increased afterwards; and on the part of the *Kardar* to grant them a certain quantity of land rent free, either in payment for their services, or in acknowledgment of their proprietary right, to whichever cause it may be attributed; a *nazarana* or present of a horse, or of a sum of money, would be given at the same time by the *zamindar*, to the *Kardar*. The rent-free land was called *idm*. The *Kardar*, as far as he was concerned, would probably only confer it on the two or three influential men who appeared in his presence; but among themselves they could agree to divide it in regular shares; sometimes every one of the original occupants would possess a share, in other instances only a limited number of them, while the light rates fixed for the land they might cultivate would be a sufficient inducement for others to settle in the new village without requiring a share in the *idm*.

* The first thing the new settlers set about is to select a site for their village: they never build their houses on the old deserted site, for this they say would be very unlucky, the first settlers having long ago taken all the *barakat* (blessing) out of that spot. The laying the foundation of a village is called, from the ceremony with which it is accompanied, *mori pāna*. This consists in planting a pole to the north side of the intended habitation; the neighbouring *zamindars* are invited to be witnesses, and sweetmeats are distributed among them. To have borne a part in this ceremony is considered the strongest evidence in support of proprietary right. If the pole should take root, and put out branches and become a tree, this is considered a most auspicious circumstance; the tree is then always called the *mori* tree, and is regarded with great veneration. In the uplands a branch either of the *jamor* or of the *pān* tree is always taken for the *mori*: in the lowlands the *kevi* is generally used; it must be always some fruit-bearing tree; the *mori* is generally eight or ten feet high, and is planted about three feet in the ground; beneath it is always buried some rice, betel nut, *gār*, and a piece of red cloth. They next build a well, in the expense of which all the new-settlers join, and pay for it in the proportion of their shares in the village.

* The next process is to divide the village land by lot in accordance with the ancestral shares of the different castes, or families, who have founded the village, or with any other system of shares, on which they may have agreed to distribute their proprietary rights. For this purpose the whole area is first marked off into two or more primary divisions called *tarafs*. The *tarafs* are then subdivided again into two or more portions called *puttis*; and the *puttis* again into *laris*. There are not, however, always so many subdivisions as those here referred to, the number depends upon the size of the village, the castes, the families, the party feelings, and such like circumstances; sometimes there are three orders of subdivision, sometimes two, sometimes one, often no primary subdivision at all, just as the circumstances of the case may require.

* The last subdivision, whatever it may be, after deducting, if necessary, a sufficient quantity of land to be held common, for grazing purposes or for cultivation by non-proprietary residents, is then apportioned in separate shares. These shares, as being the most convenient size, are usually made to represent the quantity of land which can be cultivated by a plough, which is generally about thirty *plowdes*, but which varies with reference to the nature of the soil, the breed of cattle used in ploughing.

Chapter III. D.

Village Communities and tenures.

Jat tenures.

Chapter III, D.

Village
Communities
and *Tourees*.Jat *Tourees*.

&c., &c. The shares are consequently always called ploughs, but they have no necessary connection with the quantity of land capable of cultivation by a plough. When the fractional shares have in the course of time become too minute for the comprehension of the villagers, I have known them solve their difficulties by doubling the number of ploughs, without making any increase to the cultivated area. In other instances I have known the proprietors divide the lands reserved for their own cultivation into smaller ploughs, and that apportioned to non-proprietary cultivators into larger. Thus both proprietary and non-proprietary cultivators paid by *dan* nominally at the same rate, but in reality the latter were assessed much higher.

"The distribution of *patti* and ploughs by lot usually took place in the following manner:—Balls made of cow-dung were used for the lots, in which each shareholder placed his mark, either a piece of cloth or pottery, or a ring, or anything else by which he might be known. The order in which the lands were to be taken was fixed beforehand. A little boy or ignorant person was then called to take up the lots, and whosever's lot came out first did not get his choice of the lands, but took the first number on the list as previously fixed, and so on with the rest of the lots. The primary subdivisions, or *tarafe*, were, of course, first fixed, and in this the whole village was concerned. Then the members of each *tarafe* cast lots for the *patti*; the members of each *patti* for the *laris*, and, lastly, the members of each *lari* for the separate shares or ploughs.

"After a few years of grain-payments, and when a village had acquired stability, it was usual for the Sikh Government to fix a money assessment. At the same time the land *indas*, in possession of the headmen, was usually resumed, and a money allowance given instead of it. The *indas* often amounted to 20 or 40 per cent. on the revenue demand, and was never less than 10 per cent. The headmen in their turn were obliged to make their own bargain with the other shareholders; they could not keep the whole of the *indas* for themselves, though they of course took care to retain the lion's share.

"In some villages, the distribution by lot which was made at the commencement has lasted to the present day. This is the case particularly in the *Mari* *Wakas*, where the revenue has always been very light. But as a general rule, under the Sikh administration, many subsequent distributions have taken place in order more easily to meet the Government demand, and to fill up shares which had been abandoned in consequence of its heavy pressure. In these distributions all traces of the original shares have usually been lost, the original proprietors retaining in their possession only so much land as it was worth their while to cultivate, and making the remainder over to new cultivators whose *status* in time came to resemble their own.

"At the Summary Settlement no change was introduced in the mode of distributing the revenue demand, which still continued to be paid by a rate (*bach*) on ploughs or other shares recognized by the people. As to the *indas*, great diversity of practice prevailed prior to the Regular Settlement, when owing to the complexity of accounts which would have been involved by the registration of claims, now infinitely subdivided, and hence practically valueless, a general resumption took place, special allowance being made during the lifetime of certain individuals."

Riparian customs
regulating property.

The *Moga* *tahsil* is the only one unaffected by river actions. In the remaining *tahsils* the deep-stream rule generally determines the boundaries of jurisdictions, but it does not apply to land capable of identification carried away *en masse* to or from the *Mamdot* *Jagir* or the *Kapurthalla* State. Land thrown up by the stream is assigned to the village contiguous to which it appears, except when the quantity is so large as to be beyond the farming powers of the village. In such case a Government *chak* is formed. Disputes as to alluvial land between villages on the same side of the deep stream are disposed of in the same way as boundary

disputes, and any surplus area remaining after the claims of such villages have been made good is formed into a Government *chak*. In the event of an entire village area being washed away, subsequent accretions in the same place are made over to the proprietary body of the extinguished village. If land of which the revenue is free or assigned be carried away, the assignment is treated as resumed, and land incapable of identification subsequently thrown up is made over to the village and not to the previous assignee. Accretions to revenue-free or assigned land follow the assignment. Land, capable of identification, carried away bodily to another jurisdiction changes its jurisdiction only and not its character, *i.e.*, revenue paying land continues to pay revenue in the new district, and *maliks* or *jagirs* retain their original character. Land carried away and restored during the same year returns to the original owners.

Table No. XV. shows the number of proprietors and shareholders and the gross area held in property under each of the main forms of tenure, and also gives details for large estates and for Government grant and similar tenures. The figures are taken from the quinquennial table prepared for the Administration Report of 1878-79. The accuracy of the figures is, however, exceedingly doubtful; indeed, land tenures assume so many and such complex forms in the Punjab that it is impossible to classify them successfully under a few general headings. The growth of proprietary rights and the forms which they have now assumed under the Dogar and Jat tenures respectively have been fully discussed in the preceding pages.

Two questions of some importance, one connected with the Muktsar *chaks*, the other with the Mandot *chaks*, had to be decided at the recent settlement. The Muktsar *chaks* formed Mr. Brandreth's 33rd assessment circle, of which he says that it "comprises those waste lands of *ildaka* Muktsar which have been separately marked off for settlement with other parties, as no reasonable expectation could be entertained of the proprietors ever being able to cultivate them. A *birwadidari* allowance of 5 per cent. on the *jama*, however, has been fixed for them." The points to be decided were the *status* of the lessees, and the persons with whom settlement was to be made. The conditions made at last settlement were:—(1) The lessees were to bring one-twentieth of the waste land under cultivation each year till the next settlement; which meant that in 10 years they were to cultivate half the land of the *chak*. (2) They were not, without the leave of the Government officers, to induce tenants of Muktsar to settle in the *chaks*. (3) They were to pay 5 per cent. on the *jama* to the original proprietors, as *malikana*. (4) If the above conditions were not fulfilled, Government might resume the land and give it to whom it pleased. In 25 cases conditional proprietary rights had been thus bestowed. As it appeared that the conditions had been fairly fulfilled, except in one case, the lessees were recorded as sub-proprietors unconditionally, and the settlement was made with them. The old *ildukidari* allowance was maintained. In one case (that of *chak Tamkot*) the former conditions were repeated. Three of the *chaks*

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Riparian customs regulating property.

Proprietary tenures.

Tenures in the Muktsar *chaks*.

Chapter III, D.

Village
Communications
and TenuresTenures in the
Mamdot *chaks*.

had, subsequent to last settlement, reverted to the original proprietors, who in several other cases had retained possession of portions of the new grants.

The questions connected with the Mamdot *chaks* were not so simple. While in Muktsar a few desultory petitions were the sole sign that the lessees knew their position was in dispute; in Mamdot close on 40 regular suits were introduced, for the purpose of having the right of proprietorship in these blocks of land decided. The facts of the case seem to have been these:—Nawab Jamal-ud-din Khan would take *nazarana* from a man and put him in possession of another man's village. This system did not conduce to the spread of cultivation, and led to the weakening of the Nawab's authority. So, while the land was almost all waste, certain enterprising individuals squatted in the Nawab's jungle. This was the state of things found when the Government took charge of the *ildaka*. At the settlement these squatters got possession of 15 villages; but as they had no apparent proprietary rights, the column "owner's name" in the settlement record, remained blank. These villages were called *manzaks*. After the settlement, the Deputy Commissioner formed 70 blocks out of the waste lands of Mamdot. These were called *chaks*. Of these 70 blocks, 20 were reserved for grass and fuel preserves; 3 more were subsequently added to these; 8 came into possession of the Nawab; in three cases the occupants subsequently got decrees of court declaring their ownership; and one *chak* was washed away by the Sutlej. There remained 35 *chaks*. As regards the *manzaks*, the squatters got decrees in three instances. The other *manzaks* remained in dispute. The questions concerning the Mamdot *chaks* referred then to 12 *manzaks* and 35 *chaks* proper. As regards the 35 *chaks* proper, 26 were sold by auction by the Deputy Commissioner, and 9 were given away on payment of a slight *nazarana*, or without any such payment. On this being reported to the Commissioner, he replied that he had no objection to locate *bonâ fide* ousted *samindars* (ousted by the Nawab's revenue system) in convenient localities, and to give them cultivating leases. But to no other parties was he anxious to give up the land. Now, there was scarcely one ousted *samindar* among the *lessees*; and the matter went up to the Financial Commissioner, who sanctioned while disapproving of the cultivating leases. But he said—"No sale or transfer of proprietary right is sanctioned." On this the Commissioner directed that leases conferring proprietary rights were to be cancelled; and again that the *nazarana* should be returned, and the lease should be purely for cultivation for 10 years. Finally, the Government recognized the proprietary right of the Nawab in all the waste land of Mamdot. The Deputy Commissioner cancelled the auction-sales, but did not cancel the leases in the other cases. At the recent settlement, the Nawab instituted a number of suits to be declared proprietor of these blocks. These suits were decided on the principle that, as Government had acknowledged the Nawab to be proprietor of the waste lands of Mamdot, and as the action of the Deputy Commissioner in transferring this proprietary right had been repudiated by his

superiors, the Nawāb was entitled to a decree, unless the occupants could show some valid title other than the Deputy Commissioner's lease, such as adverse possession beyond the period of limitation. In most cases the Nawāb got decrees. But as it was manifestly unjust that people who, relying on the proceedings of Government officials, and trusting to its liberal intentions, had expended considerable sums in bringing the land under cultivation, should be ejected or left at the mercy of the Nawāb, the matter was referred to Government as the manager of the *jāgir*. The orders given, contained in Secretary to Government's No. 981, dated 13th July 1872, to Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, amounted to this:—The occupants of the *mansabs* were to be recorded sub-proprietors and to pay to the Nawāb 15 per cent. on the *jama* as *talukdār* allowance. The payment of extra cesses was to be proportionately divisible between the *talukdār* and the sub-proprietors. Where the terms of the original lease had not been fairly carried out, and the waste largely exceeded the area under cultivation, a reasonable proportion of the waste was to be cut off and restored to the Nawāb. As regards the *chak* sold by auction, the lessees were to be recorded hereditary tenants of the whole *chak* if they had improved largely; and of the cultivated land with a reasonable proportion of waste, if the improvement had been moderate. But all these leases were got rid of between 1873 and 1880 after a series of law suits. Where the improvement was inconsiderable, they were liable to eviction. In the remaining nine cases, the lessees were to be recorded sub-proprietors, subject to payment of 25 per cent. on the *jama* as *talukdār* allowance to the Nawāb. The extra cesses were to be paid in equal shares by them and him. Where the terms of location had been fairly fulfilled, the sub-proprietors were to retain the whole *chak*; where the fulfilment had been only partial, they were to be allowed a reasonable amount of waste land in addition to their cultivation. Where the conditions had been altogether neglected, the grants were to be resumed. These orders, while securing substantial advantages to the Nawāb, were most liberal to the lessees. It is difficult to say whether they or the Nawāb had the least right to the land. The orders were carried out. Where the Nawāb got any portion of the land of a *chak*, the revenue and cesses payable by him and the other occupants were carefully recorded. The rent due from the hereditary tenants was also fixed. After considering the matter, the customary rate of 12 per cent. on the revenue over and above the *jama* and cesses seemed a fair rent to allow. The lessees who were considered to have no rights were recorded as non-hereditary tenants; and the Nawāb was left to eject them if he saw fit. The sub-proprietors were allowed an amount of waste land about equal to the area they had cultivated; the hereditary tenants got half that amount.

Table No. XVI. shows the number of tenancy holdings and the gross area held under each of the main forms of tenancy, as they stood in 1878-79; while Table No. XXI. gives the current rent-rates of various kinds of land as returned in 1881-82. But the accuracy of both sets of figures is probably doubtful; indeed,

Chapter III, D.

Village
Communities
and Tenures.Tenures in the
Mandol *chaks*.

Tenants and rent.

Chapter III. D.

Village
Communities
and Tenures.

Tenants and rent.

it is impossible to state general rent-rates which shall even approximately represent the letting value of land throughout a whole district. And, throughout a great part of the district, cash rents, as distinguished from revenue and cesses, are unknown. The status of tenants in the *samindāri* (Dogar) villages of the *bhet* has been described above in some detail (pages 52-54).

In the Jat villages already described, much difficulty was found at the time of Settlement in drawing the distinction between tenants and landowners, owing to the confusion caused by the creation of new shares under the pressure of a heavy land-tax. Usually the original proprietary body, while making little objection to the enrolling of other Jats as proprietors, objected strenuously to the same privilege being conferred upon those whom they looked upon as belonging to non-cultivating classes. Such persons were, therefore (generally with their own consent), classed as non-proprietary cultivators; but a right of occupancy was given them in all cases—(1) where they could prove undisturbed possession for 12 years before British rule, and (2) where it was found that they had from the first, like the proprietors, paid nothing but the Government revenue on their land. The only practical distinction understood at the time of Settlement to remain between such tenants and the proprietors was, that the former were not permitted either to sell or to mortgage their land.

The following figures show the result of Mr. Brandreth's investigation:—

Distribution of Cultivated Area, 1852-53.

Localities.	Area (in acres) Cultivated.			
	By proprietors.	By hereditary cultivators.	By non-hereditary cultivators.	Total.
In the <i>bhet</i>	84,781	31,047	22,872	138,699
In the rest	202,094	128,124	29,508	359,726
In the outlying <i>clashes</i>	150,922	68,721	12,288	231,931
Total	437,804	327,956	64,668	830,428

According to the latest available return (for 1878-79), the total cultivated area of the district consisted of 1,343,992 acres.

Village officers.

The figures in the margin show the number of headmen in the four tahsils of this district. There are no *zaildārs* and chief headmen in Zira and Moga tahsils, and only a few in Ferozepore, and the reason is that during the settlement of 1852, no *zaildārs* or chief headmen were appointed anywhere; and that during the last settlement of tahsil Muktsar and the *pargana* of Mamdot of Ferozepore, three *zaildārs* and 126 chief headmen in the latter, and 15 *zaildārs* and 351 chief headmen in the former

Tahsil.	<i>Zaildārs</i> .	Chief headmen.	Village headmen.
Ferozepore ..	15	126	351
Zira ..	—	—	—
Moga ..	—	—	—
Muktsar ..	3	251	901
Total ..	18	477	1,252

were appointed in 1872. The village headmen succeed to their office by hereditary right, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, each village or, in large villages, each main division or *patti* of the village having one or more headmen who represent the village community in their dealings with the Government, are responsible for the collection of the revenue, and are bound to assist in the prevention of crime. Chief headmen were introduced in this district only since 1872, as above; and when a vacancy occurs the new man is appointed by the votes of the proprietary body, subject to the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner. Each village has a chief headman, and where there is only one headman, the same acts both as headman and chief headman. This system came in force from the last settlement of 1872. As a general rule, chief headmen represent the body of headmen; but as regards collection of land revenue they possess no special authority.

Before 1872, there were no *saildars* in the district. In such parts of the district as have *saildars*, whenever a vacancy takes place, a *saildar* is appointed by election from the headmen of the *sail* or circle, the boundaries of which are, as far as possible, so fixed as to correspond with the tribal distribution of the people. The *saildar* stands in much the same relation to the headmen of the *sail* as the chief headman to those of his village. Both the *saildar* and the chief headmen are remunerated by a deduction of one per cent. upon the land revenue of their circle. It is done as follows:—The headman or *lambardar* collects the total amount of the land revenue payable by his village, from which he deducts seven per cent. *viz.*, 5% for himself and 1% for the chief headman, and 1% for the *saildar*; the two latter receive their dues from the former, who take the net amount of the land revenue to the *tahsil*, *minus* the above deduction. The head-quarters of the *sails*, together with the prevailing tribes in each, are shown below.

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Village officers.

Tahsil.	Sail.	No. of Villages.	Annual land Revenue.	Prevailing caste or tribe.
			Rs.	
Punjab Pore.	Mamdot	74	20,223	Fathes and Dogar.
	Tithi Kalan	32	9,121	Agrah.
	Jank Tahi Singh	27	6,323	Jat Sandha.
	Guru Har Sahai	14	7,122	Kodhis, Khatri, Jata, and a few Dogara.
	Kangrahwali	23	11,540	Sandha Jat.
	Gulabwala	12	11,500	Sandha Bazar Jat.
Mokhar.	Birwail	3	2,140	Sodhi, Khatri and Jat
				Sodhi Bazar.
	Saddarwala	20	2,100	Thota and Sodhi Bazar.
	Soda Ghanga	14	8,710	Sodhi Bazar.
	Bangar	22	12,000	Ditto
	Doda	20	14,750	Ditto
	Kot Khali	12	10,815	Ditto
	Jhamb	14	2,000	Ditto
	Mohanke	22	2,444	Dogar.
	Kharaka	42	2,800	Ditto
	Baghoke	20	2,002	Ditto
	Ghobhaya	22	2,101	Ditto
	Panoke	22	2,444	Moham and Dogar.

As already stated, there are no *sails* in Moga and Zira tahsils

Chapter III, D.

Village
Communities
and Tenures.

Village dues.

The village dues are dues paid by the non-agriculturists to the *zamindars* for the privilege of drawing water out of the village wells and cutting wood and grass in the village lands; the usual rate is from about eight annas to two rupees for each shop. This tax is assessed principally on the *banias*, the *khatrias*, the *julahas*, *mochis*, &c.; the lowest castes, as the sweepers, *bawaris*, &c., are exempt. Such other extra cesses as the marriage fees, in the Dogar villages, were often a subject of great dispute. All the other castes in the village pay a fee to the Dogar proprietors whenever a marriage procession comes to any of their houses, but the Dogars were often in the habit of exacting larger sums than they were properly entitled to if the parties married were able to afford it, and they would call their brethren together and pelt the procession and prevent the celebration of the marriage until their demand was paid.

Kamins: their dues
and duties.

In the well-irrigated villages the *kamins* are the *tarkhān* (carpenter), *kumhār* (potter), *lohār* (blacksmith), and *chāhrā* (sweeper). Elsewhere the potter is not considered a *kamin*. The carpenter has to make and keep in repair the plough and yoke, the rakes, *sohāgd* (harrow), and handles of all sorts. In well-villages, he has besides to repair the wood-work of the well. He has also everywhere to mend the bedstead, the spinning wheel, the chairs, and the churning-staff. He is paid two *mans* (*topa mans*) per well, each harvest; or where there are no wells, $2\frac{1}{2}$ *mans* per plough, each harvest, if the outturn is not less than 100 *mans*. If it is, he gets one *sār* in the *man* produced. The *kumhār* is paid as the *tarkhān*. He has to supply the pots of the well, and a few dishes and cups and milking pots, twice a year. The blacksmith makes and repairs the ploughshare, the trowel, reaping hook and hatchet. He also repairs the shovel-mattock. He is paid by the tenant at one-half the rate of the carpenter's pay. The *chāhrā* has no fixed duties, nor is his pay fixed. He has to make himself generally useful, and do his master's *begār* labour. He is paid according to the amount of the harvest. In case of dispute, his wages are calculated at five per cent. of the outturn. Besides these dues, and the owner's *mālikāna* or *malba*, a deduction at varying rates, calculated on the proprietor's share, is made from the produce before division; on account of the *dharwāi* or weighman; and also on account of the *muhassil* or watchman. The deductions made before division of the produce amount approximately to 10 per cent., varying from 9% to 10%. The *kamins* are usually paid in grain after it has been separated from the straw in the manner before described, with the exception of the *lanas* or reapers, who cannot of course wait so long, as they often come from a distance merely to do the reaping work; their remuneration is generally a certain number of sheafs, of which each reaper gets about 24 for a day's work; a sheaf or *kahis* is the quantity tied up with a single straw; for reaping pulse, or such crops as are not sheafed he gets a *lang* or heap of a certain weight; sometimes, however, he gets previously stored grain of a quantity equal in value to about two annas a day. In some villages the cultivator is not allowed any reapers for the autumn harvest, but

is obliged to cut it himself. In cotton fields, the blacksmiths, the carpenters, and the potters are remunerated by their wives being allowed to pick as much cotton as they are able in one day. In some estates the cultivator may put on as many reapers as he pleases, in others he is restricted to a certain number for each plough.

The subject of the employment of field labour, other than that of the proprietors or tenants themselves, are thus noticed in answers furnished by the District Officer and inserted in the Famine Report of 1879 (page 717).

"Field labourers are employed for ploughing, sowing, reaping, threshing, and winnowing. They are more employed in the high unirrigated tracts of the district, where holdings are large, than in the *basar* or *kanik* lands near the river where holdings are small, and the agriculturists not so well-to-do; but, as a rule, throughout the whole district they are generally employed. They consist of the manual classes, chiefly *chards*, &c., and are paid both in cash and in grain, more commonly in grain. When they are paid in cash, they receive Rs. 2 a month and their food. When in grain, they receive from one-fourth to one-fifth of the produce of the field on which they work. When field labour is not required, they work on canals, roads, &c. A few of them are of the artisan classes, such as weavers, and fall back on their domestic trade; but, as a rule, the grain payment received by field labourers is enough to support them and their families for the whole year. They hold their grain in hand, and do not make it over to the village *basia*, who would be unwilling to give them credit, and in this district their condition is distinctly inferior to that of the peasant agriculturists. Estimated number, about 1½ per cent. of the population."

The wages of labour prevailing at different periods are shown in Table No. XXVII., though the figures refer to the labour market of towns rather than to that of villages.

The last two lines of Table No. XVI. show the number of persons holding service grants from the village, and the area so held. But the figures refer only to land held free of revenue, which is by no means the only form which these grants assume. Sometimes the land is leased to the grantee at a favourable rent, or on condition of payment of revenue only; sometimes the owner cultivates and pays the revenue, making over the produce to the grantee; while occasionally the grant consists of the rights of property in the land, which, subject to the usual incidents, such as responsibility for revenue and the like, vest in the person performing certain specified services at such time and for so long as he performs them. These grants are most commonly made to village menials and watchmen on condition of, or in payment for, services rendered, to attendants at temples, mosques, shrines, or village rest-houses, so long as they perform the duties of the post, and for maintenance of monasteries, holy men, teachers at religious schools, and the like.

Table No. XXXII. gives statistics of sales and mortgages of land; Tables Nos. XXXIII. and XXXIII.A. show the operations of the Registration Department, and Table No. XXXIX. the extent of civil litigation. But the statistics of transfers of land are exceedingly imperfect; the prices quoted are very generally fictitious; and any figures which we possess afford but little real indication of the economical position of the landholders of the district.

Chapter III. D.

Village Communities and Tenures

Karees: their dues and duties.

Agricultural labourers.

Petty village grants.

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

Chapter III, D.

Village
Communities
and Tenures.Poverty or wealth
of the proprietors.

The income of the population, whether agricultural or commercial, is reported to be steadily increasing. The general prosperity of the district is great, and the price of land constantly rising. Owing to the coparcenary family system it is difficult to fix the ordinary income of an agriculturist. One, however, whose share amounts to 10 *ghomdas* (= 2 acres) of average land is reported to be certainly in comfortable circumstances, and to live quite as well as a small shopkeeper in a town. The average expenses of an ordinary agriculturist in ordinary times may be put at from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3 per month. The food is of the simplest, girdle cakes (*chupattis*) of meal, milk, and *ghi*, and the drink, water. On occasions of feasting, for betrothal, marriage, funerals, or other religious and social gatherings, sugar (*gār*) and sweetmeats are lavishly distributed. These, indeed, are the chief, or only, extraordinary expenses of the peasantry; but by pernicious custom they are often so heavy as to plunge them into debt, and even lead them, when once in the hands of the money-lender, to utter ruin. Every peasant has his account with the village money-lender, and, owing to the want of education, is very much at his mercy. At the same time, probably only a small percentage of the agricultural population is helplessly involved. There are several wealthy merchants, some in the city, others scattered through the district, in whose hands the money-lending business is concentrated. The usual rate of interest for cash loans is about 24 per cent., but 37½ per cent. is a common rate, and occasionally as much as 75 per cent. is taken. It is a common practice to stipulate that the money lent may be repaid without interest within six months; but in these cases a deduction is generally made at the time of the loan. Debts are to a large extent secured under the Registration Law. In loans of grain, the interest charged is higher; and the money-lender almost always makes a large extra profit by crediting payments in kind at a much lower rate than that at which he calculates the loan. When ornaments are pledged, 12 per cent. is the current rate of interest; and when land is mortgaged, one-fourth of the produce is commonly taken in lieu of interest. The mortgagee generally stipulates for the right to arrange for the cultivation as he pleases, but in practice the owner usually retains possession.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION A.—AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK.

Table No. XIV. gives general figures for cultivation and irrigation, and for Government waste land; while the rainfall is shown in Tables Nos. III., IIIA. and B. Table No. XVII. shows statistics of Government estates. Table No. XX. gives the areas under the principal staples, and Table No. XXI. the average yield of each. Statistics of live-stock will be found in Table No. XXII. Further statistics are given under their various headings in the subsequent paragraphs of this chapter. Land tenures, tenants, and the employment of field labour have already been noticed in Chapter III., section D.

The total annual fall of rain and the manner in which it is distributed throughout the year are shown in Tables III., IIIA., IIIB.

The subjoined table gives the dates of sowing and reaping the principal articles of produce:—

Agricultural Seasons.

Name in English.	Name in Vernacular.	Time for Sowing.	Time for Reaping.
Wheat.	Kumak.	October.	April.
Berley.	Jar.	September.	March.
Gram.	Channa.	Do.	Do.
Poori.	Put.	Do.	Do.
Tilaoon.	Tamooka.	December.	May.
Linnod.	Ala.	October.	April.
Mustard.	Saroon.	Do.	March.
Mungia arida.	Tara nira.	September.	Do.
Rice.	Dhan.	April.	November.
Green millet.	Jowar.	June.	December.
Baked do.	Bajra.	Do.	Do.
Indian Corn.	Makkai.	Do.	November.
Phaseolus acutifolius.	Kark.	Do.	December.
Do. radiatus.	Mak.	July.	November.
Do. mungo.	Mung.	Do.	Do.
Sesamum.	Til.	June.	December.
Cotton.	Kapaa.	April.	Do.

Table No. XVI. gives details of irrigation. Further information will be found at pages 177 to 203 of Major Wace's Famine Report, compiled in 1878. At that time 3 per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated from canals, 11 per cent. from wells, 3 per cent. was flooded, and the remaining 83 per cent. was wholly dependent upon rain. The figures on the next page show the number of wells then existing in the district, with certain statistics regarding them.

Chapter IV. A.

Agriculture
and
Live-Stock.General statistics of
agriculture.The seasons :
Rainfall.

Irrigation.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture
and
Live-stock.

Irrigation.

Number of Wells.	Depth to water in feet.		Cost in rupees.		Bullocks per wheel or bucket.		Cost of Digging.	Acrea irrigated per wheel or bucket.	
	From	To	Masonry.	Without Masonry.	Number of Pairs.	Cost in Rupees.		Spring.	Summer.
400		20	—	8 each	—	—	2	—	—
4,302	20	30	100	50	2	250	47	14	7
1,377	30	40	200	30	3	250	44	16	14
611	40	50	200	—	4	200	32	—	12
62	50	60	700	—	4	400	24	18	10
50	Above	90	000	—	2	475	100	13	10
								22	—

Of these wells, 1,691 were unbricked. The shallowest wells are worked by a hand-lift; the deepest by the rope and bucket; the rest by the Persian wheel. Wells of under 20 feet deep are found only on the banks of the river Sutlej; those between 20 and 40 feet in the *khádír* or riverain; and those of over 40 feet in the uplands. In the *bhet*, irrigation by wells is extensively carried on, water being near the surface. In the *rohi*, on the other hand, cultivation is chiefly dependent upon the local rainfall. The drainage water of uncultivated lands is carefully led into the neighbouring fields, and the right to construct cuts for this purpose is much prized by the *zamindárs*, and is not seldom the subject of litigation. "In the southern parts of *pargana* Multan," writes Mr. Brandreth, "it is stated that it would be impossible to carry on the cultivation without the drainage of the waste lands; and it was in consequence of my conviction of the truth of this statement that I exempted from assessment in each village an area of waste land equal to the cultivation."

Inundation canals.

The method of irrigation on the inundation canals, which have been fully described at pages 7-9, is much the same as that used on the Bari Doab Canal, as most of the land covered by the inundation canals of this district is irrigated by means of *kussis* (water-cuts) which are usually designed and surveyed by the Irrigation Establishment, and are made by the people themselves. A small proportion of the acreage is irrigated by lift—*i.e.*, *jhálárs* or *jhutla*. The latter means, however, is very seldom adopted. These canals run for about five months in the year—*i.e.*, from May to September, and give sufficient water for maturing the *khariif* crops and sowing the *rabi*, and it requires only a shower or two in the cold weather (which rarely fall) to ripen the latter.

Agricultural
implements and
appliances.

Table No. XXII. shows the number of cattle, carts, and ploughs in each tahsil of the district as returned in 1878-79. The following are the agricultural implements in common use:—(1) The plough, called *munna*; (2) the *panjári* or yoke; (3) the clod-crusher or harrow, *sohaga*; (4) the *karáí*, a drag-rake or shovel used for levelling ground; (5) the shovel-mattock, *kahi*; (6) the hatchet or *kudri*; (7) the *dátri* or reaping hook; (8) the trowel, *ramba*; (9) the hoe, *kassia*; (10) the *sarang*, a two-pronged pitch-fork; (11) *langoli*, a pitch-fork with four or more prongs; (12) the whip and goad combined, called *puráni*; (13) the *chajli* or winnowing tray; (14) the *gopa*, or

sling. The *munna* differs from the ordinary *hal*; it penetrates much deeper into the ground, and goes deeper and deeper at each successive ploughing, as the surface soil gets more pulverized, but it can only be dragged by strong cattle. Suspended to this plough, and dragging along the ground behind it, is a small piece of curved wood, called *patri*. This covers the seed sown with the drill (*gar nāl*), with soil, and so does away with the necessity of a subsequent harrowing. Seed is usually sown with the drill and not broadcast (*chatta nāl*), except in the case of *bājra*.

Chapter IV. A.

Agriculture
and
Live-Stock.

Agricultural
implements and
appliances.

The only manures used are the village sweepings and ashes, and these only in the irrigated lands of the *bhet*. For all irrigated crops the manure is ploughed into the ground before the seed is sown; wheat and Indian corn are only once manured, but vegetables are manured a second time before the crop shows above ground. Ashes are used for the second manuring of the opium crop, as a preservative against white-ants, by which this crop is otherwise liable to be destroyed. Manure is never used upon unirrigated land, as it is believed to be positively injurious. Thus Mr. Brandreth writes:—

Manure and rotation
of crops.

"There would be no use in manuring unirrigated ground; but, on the contrary, great injury would most likely be done to the crops by it. If the *zamindars* were certain of heavy and constant rains, they might manure the ground with advantage; but as such seasons are the exception, and not the rule, and it is impossible to calculate on them beforehand, they find it much better not to manure at all. The crops thus manured undoubtedly make a good show at first. After one or two good showers of rain they appear much more luxuriant than the unmanured products of the surrounding fields, but the rain ceases for a time and the hot sun shines, and they dry up directly, and in the end yield little or no return. I have seen crops at the beginning of a season growing up round a *pir*, or threshing floor, manured accidentally by the straw from the threshing floor which has been blown over the ground and decayed there, presenting a much richer and more verdant appearance than the surrounding cultivation; but I was assured by the *zamindars* that these crops would be the least productive in the end, if they did not dry up altogether."

In the *rubā* it is usual for land to lie fallow for the whole of every second year, after being cultivated for both the spring and the autumn harvests of the year preceding, a system which is described as answering very well. In the *bhet*, on the other hand, where only a small portion of the area is cultivated for an autumn crop, it is impossible to practise such a system of rotation; and it is there the custom, where irrigation prevails, to leave a fallow every fourth or fifth year. Thus, supposing 40 *ghomdas* (about the usual area) to be attached to a well, it will be found that about eight or nine *ghomdas* are left fallow every year. In unirrigated lands the people find that the deficiency of rain, which recurs every four or five years, produces as many natural fallows as are necessary. The description of the use of manure, and the system of rotation of crops as practised in the district, given on the next page, was furnished for the Famine Report of 1873 (page 246 f).

Chapter IV. A.

Agriculture
and
Live-Stock.Manure and rotation
of crops.

"The following figures show the percentage of cultivated area which is manured:—

	Constantly manured.	Occasional- ly manured.	Not manured.	Total.	Percentage of pro- visions which leave two or more crops annually.
Irrigated land ...	20	10	70	100	20
Unirrigated land ...	—	—	100	100	—
Total ...	—	—	—	100	—

"550 maunds of manure is commonly given to land which is regularly manured; while that which is only occasionally manured receives 750 maunds every second year. Manure is never used on unirrigated lands. The *roti* is the main crop on unirrigated lands. On irrigated also it exceeds the *kharif*, though on the latter description of land more *kharif* is grown than where there is no irrigation. Where irrigation prevails, it is the custom to have a fallow every fourth or fifth year. Where it does not, an autumn crop follows a spring one, and the ground is then left fallow for a year. Practically, however, on unirrigated lands the occasional failure of rainfall causes as many fallows as are necessary. As long as the rains are favourable, the cultivator goes on taking as many crops out of the land in succession as he can, and for this very reason a failure of rain or an irregularity in its fall every third or fourth year, as generally happens, causing a partial failure of the autumn crops, is not thought much of by the people of this district; and is rather good for the land than otherwise. Crops are generally grown intermixed—gram in the same field with wheat or barley, and *moh* in the same field with *jowar*. Thus, if one crop is blighted or fails, the other survives, and becomes a whole instead of a half crop."

In a subsequent communication the Deputy Commissioner explains that there is no real distinction between lands constantly and those occasionally manured. The lands manured are always the same—*viz.*, those immediately adjoining the habited sites. Some of these lands are sometimes left to rest a while, or may not receive manure for two or three crops; in either case, such lands when next manured will receive a heavier dressing than those receive which have not been left unmanured for a time. The usual quantity of manure is 300 to 400 donkey-loads, weighing about 1½ maunds each. The use of manure is confined to parts of the district where water is near the surface. Few crops are manured; gram, barley, *bājra*, *jowar*, and as a rule wheat, are grown without manure.

The average quantity of seed-grain is as follows:—Wheat, 40 seers; barley, 28 seers; gram, 16 seers; *makkī*, 12 seers; *jowar*, 3½ seers; *masar* and *churdī*, 16 seers; *māh*, 14 seers; cotton, 8 seers; *kangni*, 3 seers; and *china*, 7½ seers. The amount of seed-grain is, however, by no means constant. It varies according as it is sown by the drill or broadcast, and as the cultivation is *chāhī*, *sailāba*, or *bārānī*, and as the soil is hard or soft. Thus in *sailāba* land, 7 to 8 seers of *jowar* are sown; in light soil, 32 seers of wheat would be sufficient; and 17 seers of barley are sown with the drill. The general rule is, that crops on *bārānī*, or *sailāba* land are sown with the drill and on land irrigated from wells, broadcast. *Bājra* is, however,

Agricultural
operations.

sown broadcast, and so are other inferior crops, such as *churdī*, *masar*, &c. An average pair of bullocks will break up about half an acre in the day; but in the *rohī* they will do half as much again. Ploughing is of two kinds: in one the work is done roughly, this is called *moṭī wāhī karnā*; in the other, the work is done more carefully, and the furrows are closer together, this is called *nīkhī wāhī karnā*. About five-eighths of an acre of *gasra* land can be irrigated in a day from a single-wheeled well, and half as much more *karra*; but then the latter soil has to be watered oftener than the former, and so it comes to much the same thing in the long run. The produce of rice lands is increased by a system of transplanting, but as the process is very laborious, it is only resorted to by the most industrious classes. It is a very common custom to sow the seeds of two different crops together, either because the grain of both is ground and eaten mixed (as wheat and gram, *belāra*, or barley and gram, *bājra**); or, as in the case of *bājra* and *moṭh*, because it is believed that the produce of the field is greater in consequence;† or, lastly, because, if one crop fails, the other is almost certain to succeed, as is the case with barley and *phaseolus mung* (*mung*).‡

Table No. XX. shows the areas under the principal agricultural staples. The remaining acres under crop in 1880-81 and 1881-82 were distributed in the manner shown in the margin. The principal crops of the district are wheat at the spring, and

Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Kaung	529	327
Chana	512	448
Mash	11,838	29,879
Mung	8,999	15,580
Masur	11,806	16,781
Aralia	4,313	25
Carabid	527	87
Chillies	1,074	1,165
Other drugs and spices	1,738	1,974
Mustard	56,650	67,036
Til	4,494	9,090
Tara mira	4,973	3,727
Hemp	2,793	4,133
Other crops	8,468	3,384

jowār (great millet) and *bājra* (spiked millet) at the autumn harvest. Other crops raised are, in the spring—barley, gram, tobacco and mustard seeds (*sarson* and *tāra mira*) for oil; in the autumn—Indian corn, cotton, the common pulses (*moṭh*, *māsh*, and *mung*), and sesamum (*tīl*). A little rice is also grown in the low-lying lands by the Sutlej. The cotton is of fair quality, and is grown in irrigated land to a considerable extent. The cultivation of rice is increasing; that of tobacco declining.

Table No. XXI. shows the estimated average yield, in pounds, per acre of each of the principal staples as shown in the Administration Report of 1881-82. The average consumption of food per

Chapter IV. A.

Agriculture
and
Live-Stock.Agricultural
operations.

Principal staples.

Average yield:
Production and
consumption of
food-grains.

* The latter is the principal food of the people during the six hot months; *jowār* and *bājra* being kept for the winter.

† *Bājra* does not grow well if sown thick; while the crop is not at all injured by being mixed with the low growing *moṭh*, which also thrives the better for the shade of the *bājra*.

‡ The latter, shaded by the stalks of the *bājra*, requires little moisture, and even in a drought is sure to yield.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture
and
Live-Stock.Average yield :
Production and
consumption of
food-grains.

head has already been noticed at page 39. The total consumption of food-grains by the population of the district, as estimated in 1878 for the purposes of the Famine Report, is shown in maunds below.

Grains.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.
Wheat	10,20,848	8,04,271	18,25,119
Inferior grains	12,35,323	7,81,120	20,16,443
Pulses	4,10,100	2,50,978	6,61,078
Total	26,66,271	18,36,369	45,02,640

The figures are based upon an estimated population of 549,253 souls. On the other hand, the average consumption per head is believed to have been over-estimated. A rough estimate of the total production, exports and imports of food-grains was also framed at the same time; and it was stated (page 152, Famine Report) that only one-fifth of the food-grains produced in the district were consumed on the spot, the remainder, aggregating some 55 lakhs of maunds, being exported in the absence of any special demand in other quarters—to Kurrachi, Bombay, and Calcutta.

Arboriculture and
forests.

There are no forests in the Ferozepore district, nor is any portion of the area under the management of the Forest Department.

Cattle.

Table No. XXII. shows the number of live-stock in the district as returned for the Administration Report. The breed of cattle along the river bank and in the *bhet* generally is inferior; but that in the high lands of the district is very fine. Carts drawn by oxen and buffaloes are generally used for transport, and the manufacture of strong iron-riveted country-carts is a flourishing industry in the city of Ferozepore. In the sandier portions of the district camels are much used for burden. The camels bred in the district are good, the average price for a riding camel being about Rs. 120; that of camels for burden varies considerably, according to their size and power. Donkeys are used for burden to a considerable extent in the villages, but are of very small size. Mules are scarcely known. There are two distinct varieties of horses bred in the district, the one small but very wiry, bred principally by the Dogars of the *bhet*; the latter bred inland, of considerable size, mares being occasionally found of 15-2 in height. Encouragement is being given to breeding by the annual horse and cattle fair at Muktsar; but the want is felt of the establishment of a stud at Ferozepore, so as to introduce some good blood into the district. Here, as elsewhere, difficulty arises from the poverty of the breeders, who are unable to bear the expense of rearing the colts well. Goats and sheep are reared in considerable number in the interior of the district, where pasture abounds, and it is not profitable to bring the land under the plough. The sheep are kept principally for their wool, the goats for their milk; for the animals themselves there is no ready market.

Strange as it may appear, Muktsar was once rather a good place for cattle. If not within the celebrated Lucky jungle, it must have been very near it, if the military "Memoir of George Thomas" (page 152) can be relied on. But it probably cannot. Before the introduction of English rule, the jungles of Muktsar were extensive, and the people depended more on cattle-keeping than on agriculture. Now the land has been cleared of trees, and the profits of cultivation have caused the *samindars* to give up their pastoral habits. A series of bad years has exerted an influence in the same direction; as the people are obliged, as a matter of course, to send their cattle to the river tracts or into Bahawalpér or Bikaner, in search of food. However, even now the people have enough cattle to supply themselves with plough bullocks, and can even occasionally dispose of some animals, besides procuring *ghi* and butter-milk for themselves. Many villages keep a few camels, but only for carriage; as it is considered disgraceful to plough with them. Sheep are fairly numerous. They are shorn twice a year, in *Asá* and *Chetar*. The average weight of a fleece is about 14 *chittaks*. After supplying local wants, about 500 mounds of wool remain available for export. The cattle to the south of the Dunda seem superior to those to the north of it. The average price of stock may be taken as follows:—

Cow	...	...	Ra.	25	Sheep	...	...	Ra.	2
Female buffalo	...	...	"	50	Bullock	...	...	"	50
Camel	...	...	"	80	Male buffalo	...	...	"	10
Goat	...	...	"	3					

Horse-breeding operations were first systematically commenced in the district in February 1882, when 6 horses and 4 donkeys were distributed by the Horse-breeding Department as shown in the margin. At the present time there are 7 horses and 4 donkeys located as below with particulars as to breed, &c.

Total.	Horses.	Donkeys.
Horse	2	3
Do.	2	1
Ferozepore	1	1
Total	8	4

Government breeding operations, and horse and cattle fairs.

	Ferozepore.		Moga.		Ludh.		Muktsar.		Total.
	No.	Breed.	No.	Breed.	No.	Breed.	No.	Breed.	
Horses	1	English	2	T. B.	2	Arab	1	T. B.	5
Donkeys	1	Arab	1	Do.	1	Do.	1	Arab	4

The department of horse-breeding operations has branded 446 mares for horse breeding. Mares are not branded for mule breeding, as all under-sized mares may be served by donkey stallions.

An important cattle fair, established in 1868, used to be held annually at Muktsar on the occasion of the great Sikh festival in the month of January. At this fair prizes were distributed for sheep and horned cattle, and until 1874 were offered also for

Chapter IV. A.

Agriculture
and
Live-Stock.

Government
breeding operations,
and horse and
cattle fairs.

horses. As a cattle fair, the institution was most successful, and year by year increased in importance. Many of the cattle exhibited were of very good quality, and the prizes attracted exhibitors from a distance, whereby new blood was constantly imported into the district. For horses also, as long as prizes were given, the fair promised well. Many horses of excellent quality were shown, both from this and the neighbouring districts, and on more than one occasion considerable purchases for Light Cavalry remounts were made. On the last occasion of the fair, however (in 1875), the show of horses was disappointing, both as regards number and quality, while the prices asked for horses suitable for military purposes were excessive. The principal reason for this falling off was undoubtedly the discontinuance of the Government prizes, to which the breeders are said to have attached more importance than was due to their intrinsic value. The breeders also complained that they could command better prices in the down country markets—an advantage which, in the absence of the local inducement afforded by the prizes, they did not care to forego. The prizes for horses were, therefore, discontinued; but the cattle fair continued to be held at Muktsar till 1882, when it was abandoned in favour of the fair at Jalálabad in the Mamdot Estate.

The Nawáb of Mamdot held his horse and cattle fair at Jalálabad for the first time in January

To	5 Mares	..	..	111
..	8 Horses	..	..	22
..	4 Geldings	..	..	81
..	1 Mule	..	..	6
Total				220

1882, and the prizes given by him are shown in the margin. Prizes were also given to owners of cattle, and, as the fair was a success, a horse show was established at Jalálabad in 1883, at a distance of about 18 miles from

Muktsar, the time for which was fixed to follow the Muktsar fair by a few days. Jalálabad is a new town in the Mamdot State. The department of horse-breeding operations has had the general management of these fairs hitherto held at Jalálabad. The following are the rules, together with the scale of prizes offered in 1883 (*vide* "Punjab Gazette," Part III., dated 28th September 1882, pages 702 and 703). The Government grant Rs. 350 for prizes in 1883 was supplemented by a similar amount given by the Nawáb of Mamdot, and in 1884 the Nawáb awarded prizes of value equal to the Government grant of Rs. 500. The number of exhibits in 1883 was 372, of which 18 were sold. Remount officers secured only one gelding. In 1884, the number of exhibits was 321, of which 84 were sold, inclusive of nine animals bought by remount officers as follows:—

For the Hapur young stock	..	..	..	6
.. Native Cavalry	..	..	..	3

The Government system has not been established sufficiently long for much progress to have been made by breeders in raising their young stock on sound principles. *Salutis* have not yet been appointed, and consequently, no colts have been gelt by this agency.

The produce of Government stallions are too young to have been taken out of the district by dealers. The sixteen bulls that were sent from Hissar to this district for breeding purposes, from 1874 to 1880, have been thus distributed :—

Tahsil Ferozapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Do. Moga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Do. Zirra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Do. Muktsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Of which one died at Moga and one at Muktsar, and 14 are now living.

The number of their produce reported to date is as follows :—

Locality.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ferozapore	140	200	400
Moga	41	27	71
Zirra	18	34	102
Muktsar	52	37	143
Total	247	298	714

Six runs were obtained from Hissar for breeding purposes from the year, 1874 to 1880, but they have all died.

SECTION B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE, AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Table No. XXIII. shows the principal occupations followed by males of over 15 years of age as returned at the census of 1881. But the figures are perhaps the least satisfactory of all the census statistics, for reasons explained fully in the Census Report; and they must be taken subject to limitations which are given in some detail in Part II., Chapter VIII., of the same report. The figures in Table No. XXIII. refer only to the population of 15 years of age and over. The figures in the margin show the distribution of the whole population into agricultural and non-agricultural, calculated on the assumption that the number of

Occupations of the people.

Population.	Towns.	Villages.
Agricultural	37,508	285,132
Non-agricultural	55,874	228,238
Total	93,382	513,370

women and children dependent upon each male of over 15 years of age is the same, whatever his occupation. These figures, however, include as agricultural only such part of the population as are agriculturists pure and simple; and exclude not only the considerable number who combine agriculture with other occupations, but also the much larger number who depend in great measure for their livelihood upon the yield of agricultural operations. More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 115 to 123 of Table No. XIII. and in Table No. XIII. of the Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupations, however, are exceedingly incomplete.

Chapter IV. B.

Occupations,
Industries,
Commerce, and
Communications.Principal industries
and manufactures.

Table No. XXIV. gives statistics of the manufactures of the district as they stood in 1881-82. The manufactures of the district are of the humblest kind, and are confined entirely to the supply of local wants. Coarse cloths and blankets are woven in the villages from home-grown cotton and wool, the produce of the village flocks. The cloth is of two kinds—the coarser, called *khadar*, and the finer, which is worn by villagers of the better class, *khes*. The latter is double threaded, and when ornamented by the insertion of madder-dyed threads in web, is known as *dabba khes*.

Mr. Lockwood Kipling, Principal of the Lahore School of Art, has kindly furnished the following note on some of the special industries of the district:—

"Ferozepore is not noted as the seat of any artistic industry. The usual cotton weaving is, perhaps, more extensively wrought here than in some other districts; and as it is a place of considerable trade in corn, &c., more country carts are made than elsewhere. Lac turnery is practised in most parts of the Panjab; but a workman of Ferozepore has almost raised it to the dignity of a fine art by his skill in pattern scratching. He uses the wood of the *ficus* for his wares, and not, as elsewhere, the *shikam* or the poplar. This wood, though used in Sindhi, where wood of any kind is scarce, is seldom touched by the Panjab workman. It is soft, colourless, non-resinous and not liable to be attacked by insects. It is curious that Sarāj-ad-dīn has no rival at Ferozepore. His work has been sent to various exhibitions, and is the best of its kind in the province. But it is altogether so exceptional that it is scarcely fair to credit Ferozepore with lac turnery as a local industry. A certificate and a medal were awarded to him at the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1883-84."

Course and nature
of trade.

The chief articles of trade in this district are wheat and other grains—*i.e.*, gram, wheat, barley, *mung*, *moth*, *jowar*, maize, and *mash* grain. In addition, the following are also articles of trade:—Cotton, raw and cleaned, cotton seed, oil seed, and oil. Recently the system of producing *gur*, *khand*, and *shakar* from *pondū* sugar-cane has been introduced to a small degree. The shopkeepers store up grain, chiefly gram and wheat, sometimes for years. The *zamindars* of the district, with the exception of those of the *hitar* or low-lying lands, trade in grain, and export it to Ludhiāna, Amritsar, Lahore, Fazilka, Jalandhar, and Hoshiarpur. In return, they bring from Amritsar, salt, rice and *majith*; from Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, and Ludhiāna, *gur* and sugar of every kind; and from Fazilka, barilla.

The trade is carried on chiefly by means of donkeys and carts, and to a small extent by camels, bullocks and mules. The *zamindars* employ their carts and camels, and the *kumhars* donkeys, oxen and mules. When there is heavy demand for conveyance, carts are supplied by the *mangha* portion of the Kasar tahsil and its neighbourhood. The village *banias*, who have small means, keep ponies for the purpose of conveyance; but this is not the case in large towns.

Besides Ferozepore city, there are the following towns where trade is carried on to some extent:—Dharmkot, Zira, Kot Isa Khan, Muktsar, Jafalabad, Moga, Mudki, Mamdot. In all these towns there are Municipalities, with the

exception of Mandat, Jalálábád, and Kot Isa Khán. The chief mart, however, is Ferozepore city itself. In all Municipalities, octroi is levied. The following are the chief imports:—From Hoshiarpur and Jalandhar, *gár*, sugar of every sort, matting, safflower, and flax; from Patiala, cotton and sesamum; from Karachi and Bombay, iron, copper, zinc, and lead; from Calcutta and Bombay, cloth (of European manufacture) and gunny bags; from Baháwalpur and Fazilka, barilla; from Multán, Lálhiám, and Patiala, indigo; from Hissar, sal-ammoniac; from the North-Western Provinces, tobacco; from the hill districts, wood; from Khorasan, magenta and fruits; from Lahore and Amritsar, salt, rice and spices. The opening of the railway has very much diminished the river trade. Nothing is now sent to Sukkur by river. Charcoal is sometimes sent to Baháwalpur by river, but only to a small extent. The fare of a boat to Baháwalpur is three annas a maund. Deodar, pine, bamboo, and other kinds of wood, are brought in by river.

In 1882, the following were the imports and exports for Ferozepore city:—

Imports.

	Value	Rs.
Articles that have paid octroi.	...	26,53,946
Articles that are exempt from octroi	...	3,75,504
	Total	30,29,450
Export	...	11,57,029

The table on the next page, compiled from figures supplied by the Deputy Commissioner, shows the trade in the principal staples in 1882-83.

Table No. XXVI. gives the retail *bazár* prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII., and rent-rates in Table No. XXI.; but both sets of figures are probably of doubtful value.

The figures of Table No. XXXII. give the average values of

Period.	Sale.	Mortgage.
1864-69 to 1872-74	15-2	8-12
1874-75 to 1877-78	14-10	11-14
1878-79 to 1881-82	22-0	15-12

land, in rupees, per acre, as shown in the margin, for sale and mortgage; but the quality of land varies so enormously, and the value returned is so often fictitious, that but little reliance can

Prices, wages,
rent-rates, interest.

be placed upon the figures.

Prices in Ferozepore have not risen so much as in other parts of the province. This is due partly to the great extension of cultivation that has been going on for thirty years; partly to the low value of the staple crops, rendering the cost of carriage a formidable objection to export; and partly to the system of emigration in bad years, which, by diminishing the demand for food, tends to keep prices down. The changes in the price of barley, wheat, and gram, *bājra*, *javār*, and *moth* during six periods from 1841-1871 in the Muktsar tahsil are shown on page 77.

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations,
Industries,
Commerce and
Communications

Course and nature
of trade.

TRADE IN THE PRINCIPAL STAPLES.

[illegible]

Period.	Average price, per rupee of					
	Barley.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bara.	Jowar.	Makh.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1841-1842	1 22 12	0 37 0	1 30 0	1 0 10	1 32 2	1 7 3
1842-1843	1 8 0	0 28 0	0 24 0	1 0 0	0 37 0	1 1 3
1843-1844	2 0 10	1 10 0	1 27 0	1 23 0	2 6 2	1 21 0
1844-1845	2 29 10	1 6 0	2 17 0	2 3 0	2 19 2	2 20 0
1845-1846	1 26 10	0 26 10	1 15 0	0 36 10	1 11 0	1 6 24
1846-1847	1 11 0	0 29 0	0 29 12	0 29 2	0 27 11	0 20 10
1841-1850 (10 years)	1 21 0	0 32 2	1 12 10	1 10 0	1 19 14	1 12 3
1850-1871 (22 years)	1 22 7	0 37 3	1 21 0	1 8 15	1 20 12	1 18 14

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations,
Industries,
Commerce, and
Communications.

Prices, wages,
rent-rates, interest.

The decade 1851-1860 shows a remarkably low range of prices, due in a considerable measure to uncommonly good harvests. These prices are not the *basār* prices, but those fixed by the *banias* twice a year on the 1st of *Jath* and the 1st of *Kātik*; and according to which their transactions with the *zamindārs* are conducted.

The measure for land in use in this district is the *ghumdo* of the Bari Doab = $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. The unit is the *Karam*, for which, under Mr. Brundreth's orders, a fixed value of 5 feet 1 inch was adopted at the time of the Settlement. The scale is—

1 <i>karam</i> square	...	...	= 1 <i>acrid</i> .
9 <i>acrids</i>	...	...	= 1 <i>marla</i> .
20 <i>marlas</i>	...	...	= 1 <i>kandl</i> .
4 <i>kandls</i>	...	...	= 1 <i>bigha</i> .
2 <i>bighas</i>	...	...	= 1 <i>ghumdo</i> .

Weights and
measures :
Land measure.

There are 221 *ghumdos* in 100 acres. The value of the *karam* (=3 cubits) was formerly fixed arbitrarily for almost every village from the measurement of the arm, from the elbow to the tip of the fingers, of some prominent member of the community. In Sikh times the measurements of the fields for the yearly assessments were made by the assessor riding round the fields, counting his horse's paces; and it is said that he rode a small or large horse, according as he was well or ill-disposed to the villagers. In the Mandot-Muktsar settlement a somewhat different measure was adopted thus :—

1 <i>karam</i> = 5	...	sq. feet	1 <i>kandl</i> = 20 <i>marlas</i> = 45,000	sq. feet
1 <i>marla</i> = 2 <i>karams</i> 50 = 225	...	sq. feet	1 <i>ghumdo</i> = 8 <i>kandls</i> = 360,000	sq. feet

Then the *ghumdo* was some 3·26 per cent. larger than that of Mr. Brundreth's.

The scale of weights and measures in use among the agricultural population of the district is different only in its subordinate denominations from those of the imperial standard. The following is the scale :—

4 grains of mustard	...	...	= 1 grain of rice.
8 grains of rice	...	...	= 1 <i>ratti</i> .
8 <i>rattis</i>	...	...	= 1 <i>maish</i> .
12 <i>maish</i>	...	...	= 1 <i>tolah</i> .
2 <i>tolas</i>	...	...	= 1 <i>seer</i> .
16 <i>seeris</i>	...	...	= 1 <i>ser</i> .

Weights.

and thereafter the imperial scale, with several compendious names or intermediate weights—e.g., *dhaiseri* for $2\frac{1}{2}$ *seers*.

Chapter IV, B.
Occupations,
Industries,
Commerce, and
Communications.

Measures of
capacity.

Traders dealing with the outside world, and in large villages like Mandot, use the Government *sér* in their transactions. But among the people, measures of capacity and not of weight are commonly employed. These measures are the *paropi* and *topá*. Four *paropis* make one *topá*; four *topás* one *páí*, four *páis* one *man*. Two *topás* are in use: the Dogar's *topá*, which contains from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 *sérs* of wheat; and the Watta's *topá* which contains only 3 *sérs* of wheat.

Communications.

The figures in the margin show the communications of the district as returned in quinquennial Table I. of the Administration Report for 1878-79 while Table XLV. shows the distances from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance. Table No. XIX. gives the area taken up by Government for communications in the district.

Communication.	Miles.
Navigable river	47
Railway under construction	50.
Metalled road	91
Unmetalled road	193

Rivers.

The Sutlej is the only river navigable for country craft throughout its course within the district, but through traffic between Karachi and Ferozepore is confined to the portion below the bridge-of-boats near Ferozepore. The principal traffic on this river, as stated in the Punjab Famine Report (1879), is shown in Table No. XXV. The mooring places and ferries and the distances between them are shown below, following the downward course of the river.

The river Bias joins the Sutlej opposite to the Harriki Ferry, on the northern border of the district.

River.	Stations (or Names of Ferries).	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Sutlej.	Kewari	Ferry. Dist. Bias. At this point the Bias joins the Sutlej.
	Miani	1	
	Andria	7	
	Harriki	6	
	Harniwala	2	
	Talli	8	
	Nagar	3	
	Ferozepore	3	
	Katolake	7	
	Mandot	8	
	Muttar	6	
	Subadurke	3	
	Punjgarwal	7	
	Dayabeke	7	
	Jafra	2	
	Khawa .. ..	..

Railways.

The road for the Riwari—Ferozepore (State) Railway, which will run through the district, is still under construction.

The following table shows the principal roads of the district, together with the halting-places on them and the conveniences for travellers to be found at each :—

Chapter IV. B.
Occupations,
Industries,
Commerce, and
Communications.

Roads, rest-houses,
and encamping-
grounds.

Roads.	Halting-places.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Ferozepore to Ludhiana, Grand Trunk Road.	Ghuri ..	12	Encamping-ground, police station, and staging bungalow attached to police serai.
	Dugru ..	14	Encamping-ground, staging bungalow, police station, and road bungalow.
	Moga ..	8	Serai, police bungalow, tahsil, police station.
	Mehna ..	6	Encamping-ground, police serai, and staging bungalow attached.
Ferozepore to Faisal Kot.	Sakynzwala ..	11	No encamping-ground. This police road ends at Faisal Kot.
Lahore to Ferozepore.	Nil ..	5	Metalled—Ferozepore to bridge-of-boats, and on to Ganda Singhwala in the Lahore district.
Ferozepore to Hissar.	Nia Killa ..	12	Unmetalled, encamping-ground, police serai, and staging bungalow.
	Mohanka ..	12	Do. do. do.
	Jalalabad ..	7	Do. do. do.
	Baggara ..	6	Do. do. do.
Old road from Karnal to Ferozepore.	Mafki ..	16	Unmetalled, encamping-ground, police serai, and staging bungalow.
	Ilaga Purwa ..	11	Do. do. do.
Old road, Ferozepore to Ludhiana.	Kulghari ..	20	District encamping-ground and a small bungalow, belonging to the district immutium serai.
	Zira ..	12	District encamping-ground, serai, and staging bungalow, tahsil and police buildings.
	Kot Jai Khan ..	9	District encamping-ground, police serai, and a staging bungalow.
	Dharm Kot ..	6	Do. do. do.
Ferozepore to Jalandhar.	Mallawala ..	16	District encamping-ground, police serai, and staging bungalow.
	Makhu ..	12	Do. do. do.

There are also unmetalled roads from Ferozepore to Muktsar, 35 miles; Ferozepore to Jalalabad, 35 miles; Lohara to Harriki, 26 miles, on which there are no fixed halting-places. The only *dak* bungalow at the Ferozepore Cantonment is completely furnished and provided with servants. The staging bungalows at Ghuri, Dugru, and Mehna, have furniture, crockery, and cooking utensils, and a servant. Other staging bungalows, with *sarais* on unmetalled roads, have furniture, &c., as above, but no servant.

A horse-dak and bullock train ply along the Grand Trunk Road from Ferozepore to Ludhiana, and from Ferozepore to the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Station at Ganda Singh on the right bank of the Sutlej.

Chapter IV. B.**Occupations,
Industries,
Commerce, and
Communications.***Post offices.**Telegraph stations.*

Besides the head office in the cantonment of Ferozepore, there are imperial post offices at Ferozepore City, Baghapurana, Dharmkot, Ghul, Jalalsbad, Makhn, Mamdot, Moga, Muktsar, Nathana, Nihal Singhwalla, and Zira, and a district post office at Kot Bhai. They are all money order and savings bank post offices. The Ferozepore post office is the disbursing office for Faisalke in the Sirsa district, Jagraon in the Ladhiana district, and Kasur in the Lahore district.

There is a second-class imperial telegraph station in the cantonment. The line connects Ferozepore with Ladhiana, and by this means with the general imperial telegraph system.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

The Ferozepore district is under the control of the Commissioner of Lahore, who is assisted by an additional Commissioner, both of whom are stationed at Lahore. The ordinary headquarters staff of the district consists of a Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial Assistant, and two Extra-Assistant Commissioners, and another in special charge of the inundation canals of this district.

Each tahsil is in charge of a *tahsildar* assisted by a *naib*.

Tahsil.	Gross revenue and moka.	Patwaris and assistants.
Ferozepore ..	2	40
Moga ..	2	108
Muktsar ..	2	54
Zira ..	2	50

The village revenue staff is shown in the margin. There are three *munsiffs* in the district who have jurisdiction within the three tahsils — namely, Ferozepore, Moga, and Zira : there is no *munsiff* at Muktsar.

Class of Police.	Total strength.	Distribution.	
		Standing Guard.	Protection and Detachment.
District (Imperial) ..	205	62	225
Cantonments ..	20	..	90
Municipal ..	13	..	73
Village ..	22	..	29
Total ..	260	62	404

maintained, and some are paid by a cess on the revenue of the village, others receive payment in kind at each harvest.

The police stations and outposts are distributed as follows :—
Tahsil Ferozepore.—Police stations, Ferozepore city, Ferozepore, Ghul and Nawa killa ; also Ferozepore Cantonments. **Tahsil Zira.**—Police stations, Zira, Dharmkot, and Makha ; outpost Mallanwala subordinate to Zira police station. **Tahsil Moga.**—Police stations, Moga, Baghapurana, Nihal-Singhwala, and Nathana. **Tahsil Muktsar.**—Police stations, Muktsar, Kot Bhui, and Jalalabad ; also the outpost of Mohanka subordinate to Jalalabad police station. Besides these, there are the following road posts along the Grand Trunk Road towards Ludhiana for night patrolling :—
 Mulwal, 3 foot constables ; Pirana, 2 mounted constables ; Ghul, 2 mounted constables ; Kuliawala, 3 foot constables ; Lalla, 3 foot constables ; Talwandi, 2 mounted constables ; Darapere, 3 foot

Chapter V.
Administration and Finance.
 Executive and Judicial.

Criminal, Police, and Quila.

Chapter V.
Administration
and
Finance.

Criminal, Police,
and Gaols.

constables; Jogewāla, 3 foot constables; Dāgru, 1 mounted sergeant and 2 mounted constables; Ghal Kalan, 3 foot constables; Moga, 2 mounted constables; Bagipura, 3 foot constables; Mehna, 2 mounted constables; and Killi, 3 foot constables. Killi is 4½ miles from Ferozepore.

There is a cattle pound at each police station and outposts; also at Butār and Sultān Khānwāla. Where there are Honorary Magistrates, the cantonment cattle pound is under the management of the *bazār* sergeant. The district lies within the Ambālla police circle, under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police at Ambālla.

Table No. XII. gives statistics of police inquiries for the years 1878 to 1882 inclusive. The Bauriāhs are proclaimed under the Criminal Tribes Act, and the number on the register in 1882 was 1,051 adult males. During 1882, 27 Bauriāhs were convicted of criminal offences—*viz.*, 4 for burglary, 3 for possessing stolen property, and 20 for petty thefts. The Bauriāhs of this district are not addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences. They have taken to agriculture, and are mostly found in the police stations of Muktsar, Jalālabad, and Moga. The district gaol at head-quarters contains accommodation for 432 prisoners.

Revenue, Taxation,
and Registration.

The gross revenue collections of the district for the last 14 years so far as they are made by the Financial Commissioner, are shown in Table No. XXVIII.; while Tables Nos. XXIX., XXXV., XXXIV. and XXXIII. give further details for land revenue, excise, license tax, and stamps respectively. Table No. XXXIIA. shows the number and situation of registration offices. The central distilleries for the manufacture of country liquor are situated at Ferozepore, Moga, and Muktsar. The cultivation of poppy is allowed in this district. Land revenue is separately noticed below.

Table No. XXXVI. gives the income and expenditure from district funds, which are controlled by a committee consisting of 28 members selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the leading men of the various tahsils, and of the Civil Surgeon and the District Superintendent of Police, the Judicial Assistant and the Extra-Assistant Commissioners as *ex-officio* members, and the Deputy Commissioner as president. Table No. XLV. gives statistics for municipal taxation, while the municipalities themselves are noticed in Chapter VI. The income from provincial properties for the last five years is shown in the following statement:—

Particulars.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Total.
Ferries with boat bridges ..	21,000	22,000	22,612	27,300	28,300	1,22,212
Ferries without do. ..	19,364	20,604	22,518	24,000	21,270	1,08,356
Racing ban, above ..	424	420	512	387	448	2,191
Encamping grounds ..	610	319	322	419	327	1,997
Cattle pounds ..	2,024	2,022	2,120	2,344	2,320	11,730
Nazal buildings ..	78	300	27	13	118	836
Total ..	46,502	45,164	48,199	52,264	51,307	2,37,227

The ferries, bungalows, and encamping grounds have already been noticed at pages 79, 80, and the cattle-pounds at page 82. The only *nasul* properties consist of 14 shops attached to the *serai* at Moga, a house for the *tahsildar* at the same place, and a small stable, in front of the *tahsil* at Zira. A rent of Rs. 116 per annum is derived from the shops. Figures for other Government estates are given in Table No. XVII. and they and their proceeds are noticed in the succeeding section of this chapter, in which the land-revenue administration of the district is treated of.

Table No. XXXVII. gives figures for the Government and aided, middle, and primary schools of the district. There is no high school in the district; there are six middle schools for boys—one in the city of Ferozepore, and one in the cantonment *sadar bazaar* both Anglo-vernacular; four vernacular middle schools at Moga, Butar, Zira, and Dharmkot. The primary schools for boys are situated at Khai, Waghewala, Alfaki, Zakkhoke, Sultan Khanwala, Ghalkhur, Moodkee, Rattakhera, Mamdot, and Phern Shahr in the Ferozepore *tahsil*; at Nathana, Kaliyan, Muhraj, Sangatpur, Zanda, Baghaparana, Rania, Badhni, Daolhar, Churchak, Gholia kalan, Kokri, Lapon, Sallana, Daulatpur, Daroli, Chandnaya, and Ghal Khan in the Moga *tahsil*; at Jalalabad, Kishnupur, Shergpur, Kot Sadr Khan, Kot Isa Khan, Makhu, Fatehgarh, Khosa, Randhir Singh, Bharana, Talwandi, Mallanwala and Bindar kalan in the Zira *tahsil*; and at Harike, Muktsar, Sohnewala, Kanyanwali, Jalalabad, and Gurú Har Sahai in the Muktsar *tahsil*. Besides these, there are girls' primary schools—two in the city of Ferozepore, one at Zira, one at Dharmkot, and one at Muktsar, and an aided one in the cantonment. At Jalalabad, in the Muktsar *tahsil*, there is a Hindi school attached to the primary school. Among the indigenous schools those situated at Jalalabad, Kot Bhai, and Ferozepore deserve special notice. The number of boys attending the schools under the management of the Deputy Commissioner amounts to 2,876, with an average daily attendance of about 2,237. The indigenous schools above mentioned are supported by voluntary contribution, the fees being very small; and the boys who attend the indigenous schools are chiefly sons of cultivators.

This school was founded in A.D. 1855. It was at first a Hindi school, but gradually Persian was introduced, and in 1875 it became a Government Anglo-vernacular middle school. It is situated outside the Delhi gate of the city of Ferozepore. The school-house consists of two large rooms separated by a passage. It has a verandah and a small garden. The room on the city side is devoted to the middle and upper primary departments, and the other to the lower primary. Close to the school is a cricket-ground bought by the municipality. There are, besides, a city branch school in a public building, and a Hindi branch in a rented house. According to the new system, education is imparted up to the standard of the middle school examination. There are two departments in this school—middle and primary, the latter being again subdivided into upper and lower primary. The school is managed

Chapter V.

Administration
and
Finance.Revenue, Taxation,
and Registration.

Education.

Chapter V.
Administration
and
Finance.

The District school.

by a head master and three assistants, who are paid from provincial funds, and fourteen other teachers attached to the primary department on the grant-in-aid system.

The following comparative table shows the figures representing (a) the amount of expenditure; (b) the number of pupils; (c) results of examinations, during the last five official years, beginning from April 1871, and ending by 31st March 1883:—

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE, NUMBER OF PUPILS, AND RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS,
FROM 1878-79 TO 1882-83, AT THE DISTRICT SCHOOL.

Year.	Expenditure.				No. of Pupils.		Results of Examinations.			
	Teachers from sanctioned establishments.	Teachers from non-sanctioned establishments.	Medical services.	Scholarships.	Male Department.	Female Department.	Middle School.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	
1878-79	Rs. 5,615	Rs. 2,612	Rs. 167	Rs. 405	119	211	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.
1879-80	Rs. 2,670	Rs. 2,606	Rs. 159	Rs. 419	34	246	16	7	47	25
1880-81	Rs. 2,679	Rs. 2,682	Rs. 132	Rs. 400	39	259	16	10	43	27
1881-82	Rs. 2,600	Rs. 2,672	Rs. 135	Rs. 475	23	409	16	24	35	25
1882-83	Rs. 2,413	Rs. 2,600	Rs. 132	Rs. 537	80	213	16	31	35	41

There is a civil hospital at Ferozepore, a second class dispensary at Zira, and a third-class at Muktsar. They are all under the general control of the civil surgeon, and in the immediate charge of an assistant surgeon and two hospital assistants. Besides the above-mentioned dispensaries, there is also a third-class dispensary at Jaldalabad in Maudot, which is wholly maintained by the Maudot State. There is a lock hospital of the first class in cantonments, which was opened in 1867. Table No. XXXVIII. shows the working of the district dispensaries for the last few years.

The date of the foundation of the Ferozepore Civil Hospital appears to be 1850. Formerly it was called a first class dispensary, but in the year 1881 it was raised from a first class dispensary to a Civil Hospital. It is situated about 112 yards south-east of the Delhi gate of the city. The building contains two large wards situated on either side of operating, examination, dispensing, waiting, and civil surgeon's office rooms. These wards are for male in-door patients, one being reserved exclusively for Hindūs and the other for Muhammadans. There is a separate female ward close to the main building. A small house for small-pox or cholera cases is situated at some distance from the dispensary compound. The civil hospital can afford accommodation for 52 beds inclusive of the building now occupied by the police hospital. It is in charge of an assistant surgeon permanently attached to the hospital, under the supervision of the civil surgeon. The establishment consists of one compounder, one dresser, and menials. The number of major surgical operations performed during the last five years is shown in the margin.

Year.	No. of operations.
1876	44
1879	23
1880	70
1881	72
1882	98

St. Andrew's Memorial Church contains sittings for 586 persons, and is served by a chaplain on the Bengal establishment of the Church of England. There is no Roman Catholic chapel; but a building, capable of seating 174 persons, is rented for the purpose by Government. The services are conducted by a Roman Catholic chaplain. There is also a branch of the American Presbyterian Mission in the city. The minister officiates as chaplain to the Presbyterians among British troops, holding service for them in the prayer-room in cantonments.

The construction of that portion of the Rewari-Ferozepore (State) Railway which is in the Ferozepore district, is under the charge of an Executive Engineer with a staff of two assistants, the whole being under the control of a Superintending Engineer whose head-quarters are at Delhi. The Sirhind Canal is under the charge of the Executive Engineer (4th division), with head-quarters at Ferozepore. The head-quarters of the Sirhind Canal circle, under the Superintending Engineer, are at Umbālla. The Grand Trunk Road from Gandasinghwalā (including the bridge-of-boats in the cold weather and the ferry arrangement in the hot), to the 220th mile on the Lādhāna road, is in immediate charge

Chapter V.

Administration and Finance.

Medical.

Ferozepore Civil Hospital.

Ecclesiastical.

Head-quarters of other departments.

Chapter V.
Administration
and
Finance

Head-quarters
of other
departments.

Cantonments,
troops, &c.

of an Assistant Engineer of the Public Works Department, subordinate to the Executive Engineer, Lahore Provincial Division, at Lahore, under the control of the Superintending Engineer, 1st circle, with head-quarters at Rawal Pindi.

The military buildings, fort and arsenal, are in charge of the Executive Engineer, Multan Division, Military Works, with head-quarters at Ferozepore, and the Superintending Engineer, Sirhind and Lahore Commands, with head-quarters at Lahore. The telegraph lines and offices of the district are controlled by the Assistant Superintendent at Umballa. The district post offices are under the postmaster at Ferozepore, who is in direct subordination to the Postmaster-General of the Punjab. The Executive Commissariat Officer is under the Deputy Commissary-General, upper circle, whose head-quarters are at Rawal Pindi.

The district of Ferozepore has but one military station in it—the cantonment of Ferozepore itself, situated about five miles east from the river Sutlej and about two miles from the city of the same name, and 75 miles from Ludhiana. The roads to Lahore, distance 45 miles, and to Ludhiana, and also to the State of Fardkot are metalled. The cantonment is well laid out and timbered. Water is supplied by wells at an average depth of 25 to 30 feet in cold and hot weather respectively. The main feature of the station is the fort, which encloses the arsenal. This important and vast establishment is the source from which all the military stores and material are supplied to the southern part of the Punjab and Derajat. The garrison of the fort consists of a detachment of British Infantry and a garrison battery with its proper armament of guns. The cantonment is situated on a flat, sandy plain, with no elevated features to relieve the monotony of the view.

The garrison consists of one Battery Field Artillery, one

Station.	Regimental and Staff Officers	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.		
		Royal Artillery.	British Infantry.	Native Infantry
Ferozepore	6	264	..	..
	24	..	900	..
	7	..	..	699
Total ..	37	264	900	699

of the garrison is at Lahore.

A large Commissariat department is established here, and is the principal *dépôt* for the supply of gun and siege train bullocks for the Punjab. These fine animals are bred at the Government farm at Hissar and are drafted into the service at four years of age. There are about 1,000 bullocks kept up here at all seasons ready for immediate use, and about 150 camels.

The district contains a large number of carts which are used in the grain trade; and camels in large numbers could be obtained at a few days' notice.

Regiment European Infantry, and one Regiment Native Infantry. The number of troops cantoned at Ferozepore in the summer of 1883 is shown in the margin. The divisional head-quarters

The railway communication is still very deficient. The branch of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway from Raiwind to Gundasinghwala, 10 miles from the cantonment, was opened on 15th June. A line, metre gauge, is in course of construction between Riwari, on the Riwari State Railway, through Hissar, Sirsa, Faridkot, and Ferozepore. There is no rail to Ludhiana direct. Within a radius of 20 miles are situated the famous battle-fields of the Sikh war.

Table No. XXIX. gives figures for the principal items and

Source of Revenue.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Surplus warrants <i>talaband</i>	317	41
Leases of gardens and groves	262	260
Fishes	290	244
Other items of miscellaneous land revenue	2,025	329

totals of land revenue collections since 1868-69. The remaining items for 1880-81 and 1881-

82 are shown in the margin. Table No. XXXI. gives details of balances, remissions, and agricultural advances for the last fourteen years; Table No. XXX. shows the amount of assigned land revenue; while Table No. XIV. gives the areas upon which the present land revenue of the district is assessed. Further details as to the basis, incidence, and working of the current settlement will be found on the following pages.

In 1840, Captain Lawrence made, for the first time, a five years' settlement of *pargana* Ferozepore consisting of 64 villages, the *jama* of which was fixed at Company's rupees 19,000, inclusive of *inam* lands. This term expired in 1845 and Captain Nicholson then continued the settlement for one year longer at the same rate from *kharif* 1845 to *rabi* 1846, and Mr. Daniell extended it for one year till the end of 1847; and Major F. Mackeson, the Commissioner and Superintendent, increased the amount of assessment by one-third, or to twenty-five thousand rupees, at which rate it remained till the revised settlement by Mr. Brandreth in 1855. The other *parganas* comprised in the Ferozepore district, and annexed from the Sikhs' Government at Lahore after the campaign of 1845, were also summarily assessed from 1846 till the end of 1856; but, owing to the absence of statistics, it is impossible to supply an accurate account of them. In 1856, the *ildaka* of the Nawab of Mandot was summarily assessed after its annexation in November 1855. It consisted then of 242 villages and 70 *chaks*, which were surveyed and mapped under the supervision of Mr. Thomson, Assistant Commissioner, and Muhammad Sultan, Extra Assistant Commissioner. The total *jama* proposed amounted to Rs. 33,786 inclusive of the sum of Rs. 6,223, derived from lease of jungle tracks and the average rate of assessment was 12 annas a *ghuma*. Originally this settlement was sanctioned for a period of five years, but it lasted till the first regular settlement of *ildakas* Muktsar in 1871-75. The statements showing by tahsils the *jama* of the district for the last year in which the summary settlement was in force, as compared with the *jama* of the regular settlement, is given on the following statement showing the *jama* of the Summary and Regular Settlements of Ferozepore district,

Chapter V.

Administration
and
Finance.

Cantonments,
troops, &c.

Statistics of
land revenue.

Settlement of
land revenue.

Chapter V. Administration and Finance.

Settlement of land revenue.

Name of Tahsil.	Sum of the Summary Settlements.	Sum of the Regular Settlements.	Remarks.
Ferozapore ..	87,014 14 2	89,410	Rs. 2,337 on account of jama of the eight villages of Saba Ghirah are omitted, because these villages were given to Sarab Kabeer and Rs. 51,392 are added to the jama of Saba Mandot, because its Regular settlement had been effected in 1872.
Xira	1,37,062 1 ..	1,38,814	
Moga	1,01,126 12 5	1,37,873	
Muktsar	1,55,828	1,41,487	
Total	4,79,112 12 ..	5,81,899	

The operations of a Regular Settlement were set on foot under Mr. E. L. Brandreth, Deputy Commissioner of the district, early in 1852, and were brought to a close in 1855. The new assessment received sanction in the following year for a term of 30 years, to expire in 1883, with a proviso leaving the assessment of the Muktsar tahsil open to revision after ten years. This course was adopted at Mr. Brandreth's own suggestion, on the ground that, the Muktsar villages had been only recently acquired, were in an exceedingly backward condition, and might be expected to develop rapidly. In accordance with this proviso, when the Montgomery district was placed under Settlement in 1868, the Muktsar tahsil, together with the Mandot territory (annexed in 1864), was added to the charge of the Settlement Officer of that district. The revision of the assessment was completed in 1871-72; and the term of the assessment for the district will now expire in 1883, except for Muktsar and Mandot, which were settled for twenty years from 1872-73.

Summary and Regular Assessments compared.

Description.	Summary Settlement.	Regular Settlement.	when Mr. Brandreth's Settlement operations commenced amounted to Rs. 4,98,660, of which Rs. 3,77,409 represented the actual
<i>Khalsa</i>	Rs. 3,77,409	Rs. 4,10,203	State revenue, the remainder (Rs. 1,21,251) being alienated in <i>jagir</i> or remitted as <i>muafi</i> . Mr. Brandreth's assessment of the same area amounted to Rs. 5,03,438. The table given in the margin indicates the comparison between the two assessments. Before the conclusion of the Regular Settlement operations, however, other villages were attached to the district; and these being assessed at Rs. 1,16,238, the total assessment of the district, as finally concluded by Mr. Brandreth, was brought up to Rs. 6,19,676 of which the state share (<i>khalsa</i>) amounted to Rs. 4,46,385.
<i>Jagir and Muafi</i> ..	" 1,21,251	" 85,003	
Total	Rs. 4,98,660	Rs. 5,03,438	

State revenue, the remainder (Rs. 1,21,251) being alienated in *jagir* or remitted as *muafi*. Mr. Brandreth's assessment of the same area amounted to Rs. 5,03,438. The table given in the margin indicates the comparison between the two assessments. Before the conclusion of the Regular Settlement operations, however, other villages were attached to the district; and these being assessed at Rs. 1,16,238, the total assessment of the district, as finally concluded by Mr. Brandreth, was brought up to Rs. 6,19,676 of which the state share (*khalsa*) amounted to Rs. 4,46,385.

This assessment, however, was to be partly progressive; and the full sum here mentioned was not to be reached until after a period of years differing in different parts of the district. Taking the year 1855-56 as the first in which the new assessment took effect over the whole district, the following detail may be given of

Chapter V.

Administration
and
Finance.

Cesses.

The areas upon which the revenue is collected are shown in Table No. XIV., while Table No. XXIX. shows the actual revenue for the last 14 years. The statistics given in the following tables throw some light upon the working of the Settlement:—Table No. XXXI., Balances, remissions, and *takavi* advances. Tables No. XXXII., Sales and mortgages of land. Tables Nos. XXXIII. and XXXIII.A., Registration.

The cesses levied upon and in addition to the land revenue are shown in the margin, in percentages. Table No. XVII. shows the area and income of Government estates. Table No. XIX. shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes. There are no forests in the district.

Government lands,
Tuzeta, &c.

Cess.	Percentage, Mog. Zira.	Muzi and Mamot.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Local rate ..	8 2 4	8 2 4	8 2 4
Land-rent ..	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Water-rate ..	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0
House ..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
School ..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Post ..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Chief headman ..	—	1 0 0	1 0 0
Saidara ..	—	1 0 0	1 0 0

Assignments of
land revenue.

Table No. XXX. shows the number of villages, parts of villages, and plots, and the area of land of which the revenue is assigned, the amount of that revenue, the period of assignment, and the number of assignees for each tahsil as the figures stood in 1881-82. The principal *jdairs* are those of Mamdot, Mahrāj, and Bhūchan, the Bhāts of Arnāuli, Sidhūwāl and Jhāmā, and the Solhīs of Buchoke.

Minor assignments.

Mr. Brandreth thus describes the origin of the minor revenue-free grants of the district:—

"It is impossible within reasonable limits to describe all the different kinds of grants that have been upheld. Those conferred in perpetuity are generally for the support of Hindū or Muhammedan places of worship, for the maintenance of tombs, for keeping up *dharasalas* or resting-places for travellers, for schools, for perpetual almsgivings, and such like purposes. The Rān of Ferozepore always gave a small maintenance in land to the widows or heirs of those who fell in the numerous wars which she waged against her neighbour, the Chief of Faridkot. The Kardārs of the Lahore Government gave small rent-free tenures to those who had rendered them any service, to *jdairs*, to those who sunk wells for the public good, &c. These and such like grants have been upheld either for life or for the term of Settlement. Besides the rent-free tenures referred to above, there are also villages and shares in villages, and separate plots rent-free in the *pargana* of Kot-Kapāra, which was made over to the Rāja of Faridkot as a reward for the good services rendered by him during the Satlej campaign, and regarding which it has been decided by superior authority that a separate account should be taken of them. The value of these estates is Rs. 2,143, of which Rs. 1,416 have been confirmed in perpetuity. In lieu of the remainder, as it lapses by the deaths of the present occupants, certain villages on the borders of this district, and now belonging to Faridkot, will be annexed."

Administration of
irrigation canals.

A full account of the introduction and the history of the inundation canals of the Ferozepore district, to be found in the printed reports of 1875, by Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, C.S., and that of Colonel Grey, for 1876-77. These canals are in charge of an Extra Assistant Commissioner as Superintendent, who has under him, one Assistant Superintendent, an overseer, two *nāib-tahsildars*, five *darogahs*, and a few other subordinate officials. The total cost of the establishment for the Ferozepore canals is

Chapter V.

Administration,
and
Finance.Administration of
inundation canals.

about Rs. 9,500 per annum. The Extra-Assistant Commissioner in charge has judicial powers, which are confined to cases connected with the administration of the canals. From September 1883, the canals of the Fazilka tahsil in the Sirsa district have also been placed under the charge of the Ferozepore establishment with some addition thereto, sanctioned by the Government, the annual cost of which amounts to about Rs. 1,200. Thus the entire cost of the present canal establishment is about Rs. 11,000 per annum. About the middle of October of each year, when all the canals are dry, the Extra Assistant Commissioner starts on tour, and inspects every head of the canals, and whenever a change in the course of the river makes it necessary to find a new head for any of the canals, a suitable head is searched out there and then, and the overseer is ordered to survey it at once, in order to fit it into the existing channel of the canal; at the same time the silt deposited by the canals during the previous season is measured up, and thus it is found for each canal how much work the *abnash* has to do by dividing the cubic contents of the whole work of the number of acres irrigated by the same canal. When it is found how much work is to be done by each *abnash* village on the different canals, orders are issued for the clearance of silt, and while this is being done by the people themselves under the supervision of the out-door establishment, such as *naib-tahsildars* and *darogahs*, &c., the Extra Assistant Commissioner and his assistant go round and see the work carried on. When all the work is completed, it is examined by the surveyor; and, if found correct, passed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, which generally takes place from end of April to end of May in every year, while the canals are opened. While the canals are running, the out-door establishment look after the embankments and *bunds* during the time of high floods, special watchmen are appointed to watch the *bunds* and embankments night and day; and in the meanwhile the heads of the canals are inspected by the head office establishment, as the occasion requires to find out how the heads of the canals are drawing water from the river.

About the middle of October, when all the land that could be irrigated, has been irrigated, the *patwari* and the *mirab* (*vide* note on the method of irrigation) measure up the irrigated acreage in their circle, which measurement is subsequently examined by the *darogah* of the canal, the *naib-tahsildar*, and the Assistant Superintendent, and some time, if need be, by the *tahsildar* and the Extra Assistant Commissioner. When all the measurements of the irrigated area are finished, and papers received at the canal office, a date is fixed during the month of December of each year, to hold a general meeting at a central point presided over by the Deputy Commissioner; hitherto such meetings have been held at Zira, which was the centre of irrigation as regards the Ferozepore district; but since the addition of the Fazilka canals to this district, it has been decided that, considering the distance of the Fazilka *abnashes* have to come, Ferozepore is the most suitable place for the general assemblage of the *abnashes*

Chapter I.
Administration
and
Finance.

Administration of
irrigation canals.

which take place for the purpose of fixing the *bách*, or rate, for the ensuing year, which is done as follows :—

First, the detail of the area irrigated by each canal is read before the meeting, then the charges for the approaching year (beginning from April) are considered; and the latter distributed over the former. The rate *per acre* is found, which varies according to the increase and decrease in irrigation in each year. The highest rate hitherto charged was Re. 0-4-0 per acre, and the lowest Re. 0-2-3. Each canal has a certain number of *mirás*, or water distributors, whose duty it is to assist the *darggah* of the canal in fixing the terms for the *abnoches* for taking water. These *mirás* are, as a general rule, appointed from such landholders and landholders, as have helped the cause of irrigation, and take an interest in the development of the scheme, and are paid four pies for every acre irrigated, which amount, together with the two pies per acre for the *patwari*, who measures the irrigated acreage, is charged to the *abnoch* in addition to the rate, or *bách* which the latter has to pay for the maintenance of the establishment. Hitherto these canals have irrigated over 93,000 acres in one season. Two branches of the Sirhind Canal will flow through the district. The former of these is the Abohar branch, which is already constructed, and the latter is the Bhathinda branch, now in course of making. On the Abohar branch there is a canal *chok*; at Dadhar, where the canal is bridged; and other *chokis* are being now built at Chakar on the Manoki *rājbahā*, and at Chuhar *chak* on the Jagraon *rājbahā*. On the Bhathinda branch *chokis* are contemplated at Pohla, about one mile from the *thāna* of Nathana and at Jhumba.

The Abohar branch of the Sirhind Canal crosses the district in a direction generally north-east and south-west, entering it at 39½ miles of its length in the lands of Dhaodar. At this point the width at bed level is 7½ feet, and is designed to carry a maximum depth of 7½ feet of water. It is bridged at the following points :—

42	miles, Dadhar lock and fall, inspection <i>chok</i> .
46	" Wadni.
50	" Gholla fall, inspection <i>chok</i> .
54	" Thulowala.
58	" Chikowal fall, inspection <i>chok</i> .
64	" Samalhar.
66	" Samalhar fall, inspection <i>chok</i> .
72	" Sthan fall.
77	" Dhaipi (Faridkot State), inspection <i>chok</i> .
81	" Nan Harri (Faridkot State) fall.
86	" Peranah Harri.
90	" Assbutar, inspection <i>chok</i> .
94	" Bhullar.
99	" Sotha.
102	" Maharswala, inspection <i>chok</i> .

Besides these bridges for general traffic, some foot bridges are about to be built for village communication. In addition

to the inspection *chokis* mentioned above, others have been built, *viz.* :—

Mari rájbahá.

10 miles	Chida.
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------

Jaitu rájbahá.

9 miles	...	...	...	...	...	Jaitu (Nabha State).
19 "	...	...	...	...	...	Mallan.
27 "	...	...	...	...	...	Chattrana.

Faridkot rájbahá.

8 miles	...	...	...	...	...	Dewiwalá (Faridkot State).
17 "	...	...	...	...	...	Dhionawalá (Faridkot State).
27 "	...	...	...	...	...	Viring.

At the 48th mile of the Abohar branch, the Sutlej navigation channel takes a turn, and running in a north-westerly direction tails into the river Sutlej between the villages of Pallah and Maygah. This branch has a total length of 47 miles and bed width of 30 feet; the banks, however, have been so arranged as to allow of its being widened to 60 feet hereafter if necessary. No irrigation is contemplated from this branch, which, although designed so that in exceptional circumstances it can be used as an escape for the Abohar branch, is intended for navigation purposes only. It is bridged at the following places :—

0 miles,	Bannia lock.
5 "	Chirak lock and fall.
10 "	Gill lock and fall, inspection <i>choki</i> .
15 "	Jalmalwalá lock and fall.
19 "	Barra Ghar, lock and fall.
22 "	Phidia lock and fall, inspection <i>choki</i> .
24 "	Moodkee.
27 "	Pathi lock and fall.
33 "	Gall lock and fall, flour mills.
38 "	Feroze Shah, inspection <i>choki</i> .
39 "	Ugoki lock and fall.
40 "	Walloor, inspection <i>choki</i> .
45 "	Israwá.

At the tail lock and fall at Pallah there is an inspection *choki*; and a foot-way over the canal *ghats* for village communication, having also been provided at the 2nd, 8th, 12th, 14th, 18th, 28th, and 45th miles of the branch, good unmetalled roads for country carts have been made along the boundaries of both the Abohar branch and Sutlej navigation channel; all the inspection *chokis* are furnished.

Chapter V.

Administration
and
Finance.

Administration of
irrigation canals.

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND
CANTONMENTS.Chapter VI.
Towns, Municipalities, and
Cantonments.General statistics
of towns.

At the census of 1881, all places possessing more than 5,000 inhabitants, all municipalities, and all head-quarters of districts and military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule the following places were returned as the towns of the Ferozepore district:—

Tahsil.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Ferozepore	Ferozepore	25,170	23,971	11,708
Sirsa	Charnak	5,067	2,183	2,724
	Sirsa	2,402	1,329	1,562
	Makhu	1,601	911	747
Moga	Moga	2,430	2,388	2,642
	Melraj	2,728	2,120	2,608
Muktsar	Muktsar	2,128	1,629	1,406

The distribution by religion of the population of these towns, and the number of houses in each, are shown in Table XLIII., while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table XIX. and its appendix, and Table XX. The remainder of this chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population; its commerce, manufactures, municipal government, institutions, and public buildings; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available.

Ferozepore town
Description.

The town of Ferozepore is situate in N. latitude $30^{\circ}55'$ and E. longitude $78^{\circ}40'$, 645 feet above the sea level, on the old high bank of the Sutlej, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the present bed of the river. The general appearance of the town from a distance is not very attractive, there being no buildings of note to catch the eye. It is surrounded completely by a *kachcha* wall with ten gates of which the Delhi and Lādhiana towards the south, the Makhu towards the east, the Bansaewāla towards the north, and the Kasūr and Multān gates on the west, are the principal. By far the greater portion of the grain traffic enters the city by the Lādhiana gate.

A metalled circular road girdles the wall round the city, and is 23,870 feet long. Some of the gardens in the city belonging to the native inhabitants lie along this road. The town is surrounded on all sides by suburbs more than 12 in number.

The principal of them are Basti Rahman Tiharia towards the south opposite the jail, Basti Tankanwalli, towards the south-east, Basti Shaikhaniwalli in the east, Basti Kambohan in the north, and Basti Bhattian towards the west of the city.

The town itself is divided into two parts by the main *bāsar*, which runs from the Delhi gate in the south to the Bansanwala gate in the north, and in which are to be found the shops of almost all the principal men in the city. The other streets are of less importance and have nothing remarkable in them except the *Lādhiāna gate bāsar*, where country carts are prepared in large numbers, and for which there is a large demand in the district for the carriage of grain from one part of the country to the other. There are three principal markets in the city—*viz.*, Mandi Shikarpurian, Mandi Nauharian, and Ganj Ramji Dasa. The first is, perhaps, the finest of them all, surrounded on all sides with large double-storeyed buildings of the rich men carrying on trade in iron in this market. The other two are chiefly remarkable for extensive dealings in grain, that take place in them, besides their being used as *dépôts* for the storage of grain.

The streets of the city are generally wide and well paved, but the drainage system is very defective, and stands much in need of improvement. The Municipality have under consideration a new drainage scheme which, when carried out, would greatly enhance the healthiness of the town. Wells, of which there is a large number within the city, constitute at present the only source of water-supply of the town. The water is generally good, but it is believed that the water-table has greatly risen in almost all the wells since the opening of the district canals, of which three are to be found within the municipal limits. One of these canals runs round the greater part of the city.

Ferozepore can boast of no buildings of any architectural importance. The only one that deserves mention in this place is the Hindū temple, called the *Ganga mandar*, having a small garden attached to it, and situate near the Bansanwala gate.

The old fort of the city is now no more, but some traces of it are still left; and a tomb of a Muhammadan saint, called Nūr Shah Vali, situate on an eminence, indicates the site of the fort. The tomb is considered by the Muhammadan community to be a place of great sanctity, and even now large numbers gather around it every Thursday. There are two tanks in the city—one inside the walls, called *Rani-ka-talāb* after Rani Lachman Kaur, once the Governor of Ferozepore; and the other outside the Delhi gate and built by the Municipality. Both of these tanks are fed by water from the district canal (the *Shahrwah*) which is now stopped, but which it is expected will be opened soon. The principal buildings outside the city are the dispensary and the school-house, both situate opposite to each other on the Knox road about 100 yards from the Delhi gate. The municipal Hall is a fine building erected at the expense of the Municipality, has a small garden attached to it, and is also situate on the Knox road a little further from the

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Ferozepore town:
Description.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments

Ferozepore town :
Description.
Cantonments.

dispensary and the school-house. Still further towards the cantonments and on the left side of the Knox Road is the Ferozepore jail, having a garden attached to it. There are four *sarais* outside the city, of which the principal are one belonging to Rai Nagar Mal, and situate on the Knox Road close to the dispensary, and another belonging to Lala Ram Kaur.

The cantonments lie to the south at a distance of about two miles from the city. They are connected with the city by the Knox Road, the most beautiful road in the whole station. Large shady trees and green grass line the whole length of the road on both sides; and it is kept clean and well sprinkled with water by the municipality, and is resorted to for evening walks and drives by all sections of the community. The district court-house is situate within the cantonment limits. The cantonments were first constituted in the year 1839, since when they have been continuously occupied by troops. The garrison is noticed at page 86.

History.

Ferozepore was founded, according to tradition, in the time of Feroz Shah, Emperor of Delhi, A.D. 1351-1387, but was in a declining state at the period of British annexation. According to a census taken by Sir Henry Lawrence, in 1838, the population was 2,732; and in 1841, chiefly through the exertions of Sir Henry Lawrence, it had risen to 4,841. The market-place towards the east of the old fort was built by him, and the main *bazār* was also completed under his directions; the oldest street in the town being the one now called the Parāna Bazār. Since the successful close of the first Sikh war, the peace of the district has never been broken, except during the Mutiny in 1857, when one of the native regiments stationed at Ferozepore broke out into revolt

and plundered and destroyed the buildings of the cantonments. The arsenal and magazine were, however, saved without loss of life, and the mutineers subsequently dispersed. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881 is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details in the margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Who's town	1838	2,732	2,060	1,273
	1841	4,841	3,971	2,500
	1857	20,802	...	...
Municipal limits	1875	14,100	...	...
	1881	20,870	...	...

Population and vital statistics.

Town or suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1875.
Ferozepore town	...	14,360
Dahi Kambhoan	...	1,200
" Maucha	...	1,125
" Bhadian	...	800
" Tankanwall	...	800
Minor localities	...	1,900
Cantonments	...	14,500
Total	20,425	20,870

the population within municipal limits, according to the census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy

was in many cases doubtful. It would appear from information supplied by the Deputy Commissioner, that in 1868 several outlying hamlets were wrongly included in the enumeration; while since 1875 the municipal limits have been extended so as to embrace the suburbs of Dhūnd kalān and Dhūnd khurd.

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number

Year.	Birth-rates.			Death-rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	10	9	11
1869	22	23	20
1870	..	25	18	20	26	20
1871	..	45	27	24	22	27
1872	..	58	25	19	27	41
1873	..	36	17	2	34	28
1874	..	27	21	14	21	22
1875	..	39	17	22	21	27
1876	..	20	19	19	22	22
1877	..	26	15	17	24	25
1878	..	60	27	19	21	105
1879	..	22	16	21	23	22
1880	..	49	27	23	49	48
1881	..	47	21	27	48	24
Average	..	27	20	14	42	47

of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given in the margin, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census. The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

The municipality of Ferozepore was first constituted in December 1867. It is now a municipality of the second class. The committee consists of the Deputy Commissioner as president, the Judicial Assistant Commissioner, the Civil Surgeon, the District Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Engineer, and the head master, district school, as *ex-officio* members; and 14 nominated members, of whom one is an official and 13 non-officials. The income of the municipality is chiefly derived from octroi levied on almost all goods brought within the municipal limits.

Taxation, trade, &c.

The district of Ferozepore is pre-eminently the grain-producing district of the Panjāb, the staple articles being gram, wheat, and rape seed. The wheat trade has of late been considerably developed, and large quantities are exported to Karachi for shipment to Europe. The town is a favourite *dépôt* for the storage of grain, which remains collected in immense quantities and is re-exported whenever favourable opportunity is found by the grain dealers. Iron is also imported in large quantities direct from England, and is then sent out for distribution in the adjoining districts.

The only institutions in the town itself are the charitable dispensary and the District School giving instruction up to the middle school standard. There is an orphan asylum within the cantonments, kept up by the local Arya Samaj; Hindū and Muhammadan orphans are well brought up and receive a good training. The expenses of the asylum are defrayed from subscriptions and donations of private individuals.

Institutions and public buildings.

Chapter VI.
Towns, Municipalities, and
Cantonments.

Dharmkot town.

Dharmkot is a small town of 6,007 inhabitants, situated on the old route to Lúdhiana from Ferozepore. The original name of Kat-lpúr was changed to Dharmkot by the Sikh chief Tara Singh Dallewala, in 1760, when he subdued the *ilākas* of Királ and Jalálabad, and built a fort and established himself here. The fort has now disappeared. This place is only a few miles from the Grand Trunk Road between the above two towns; and, as it has a good *bazár* and is the only town in this neighbourhood, a considerable trade is carried on here in piece-goods, which are brought to this market, *viâ* Lúdhiana, and sold to all the people in the neighbourhood. There are some well-to-do native merchants here who possess masonry houses of two and three storeys high. There is no wall around Dharmkot, nor is there any building of importance. It has a good *bazár* of mostly masonry shops, a *thana* and school-house, and a masonry *sarai* with a good well in it, and two rooms for European travellers on each side of the *sarai*. The municipality consists of seven members, who are building a masonry tank near the town. The members are appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. and is derived from a tax levied on all goods brought in for sale. There are no *chautidars*, but a police establishment maintained by the municipality. Formerly the head-quarters of the *tahsil* were located at Dharmkot. About thirty years ago the *tahsil* was removed to Zira, but it appears that Dharmkot has not suffered in any way from this change. The railway line between Lúdhiana and Ferozepore now in contemplation, if constructed, is likely to pass not far from this place, which will probably add to its importance.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868,

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Wma town.	1866	2,378	2,750	3,029
	1881	2,407	2,123	3,024
Municipal limits.	1868	1,272	—	—
	1872	2,407	—	—
	1881	6,007	—	—

1875, and 1881, is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII.

Details of sex will be found

in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. No separate statistics of births and deaths are available.

Zira town.

Zira is a small place of 3,492 inhabitants situated on the old *kacha* road from Ferozepore to Lúdhiana, about 12 miles from the Grand Trunk Road, and 26 miles south-east of Ferozepore. The grain produced here, as also in the adjacent villages, goes to Ferozepore and Lúdhiana districts, which are both export markets. The town contains mostly mud houses, a *pakka* tank (not quite complete yet) and a few *pakka* shops. It has two *bazárs* (no grain market), a *tahsil*, *thana*, school house, a dispensary, a small house for the municipality, and a *pakka sarai* with a good well near it, and two rooms on each side of the *sarai* for European travellers. It has no walls. One of the inundation canals passes through Zira and has improved the appearance of this place by the gardens which have been planted near and at Zira, as also six water mills,

worked by the canal during the inundation season. There is also a house for stallion horses and a donkey, kept here by Government for breeding purposes. The municipal committee consists of nine members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from an octroi tax levied on all goods brought in for sale. There are no *chaukidars* here, but a police establishment maintained by the municipality. Zira was formerly a very small village when the head-quarters of the *tahsil* were at Dharmkot, but since the transfer of the *tahsil* from Dharmkot to Zira, about 30 years ago, this place has much improved in every respect, and is increasing in size gradually. In 1853 its population was only 2,702 souls. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868,

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	2,010	1,283	1,437
	1881	2,402	1,339	1,063
Municipal limits	1868	2,919	—	—
	1875	2,471	—	—
	1881	2,462	—	—

1875, and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII.

Details of sex will be found in Table XX. of the Census Report of 1881. No separate statistics of births and deaths are available.

Makhu is a small place of 1,638 inhabitants, not far from the left bank of the Sutlej, and is situated on the north east corner of, and about 12 miles from, Zira. Although there is no market in this place, but a considerable trade in *gár* and *shakar* (country brown and coarse sugar) is carried on here owing to the fact that this small town is just on the road which comes from the Moga side of the district and leads on to the Jalandhár district by a ferry on the Sutlej. The place is an unpretentious collection of native houses without a wall or any building of importance. It has single *bazár*, a *thana*, school-house, a *pakka zarai* with one room for European travellers, and a good well in it. The Municipality consists of five members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. and is derived from an octroi tax levied on all goods brought in for sale. Makhu was a very small place formerly, but since the introduction of the inundation canals by Colonel Grey there is a perceptible improvement in the condition of this place as also in the villages round about, though it is improbable that it should ever become a large commercial town of any importance. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	1,082	599	473
	1881	1,450	811	412
Municipal limits	1868	1,082	—	—
	1875	1,712	—	—
	1881	1,450	—	—

in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Zira town.

Makhu town.

Chapter VI.
Towns, Municipalities, and
Cantonments.
Moga town.

Moga is a large village of mud houses and shops containing 6,430 inhabitants. The village itself is situated about a mile from the Grand Trunk Road between Ferozepore and Lādhiana; but the *tahsil* and other public buildings stand just on the said road about 35 miles from Ferozepore and 41 from Lādhiana. There is a considerable trade in grain carried on at Moga and its vicinity with Lādhiana on the one side and Ferozepore on the other, both being large grain markets and export towns. The village of Moga (it can hardly be called a town) has no wall and possesses no building of any importance; it is divided into two parts, or *pattis*, each, of which has a single small *bazār* of mostly *kacha* shops. There is no grain market here, as the cultivators of this place, as also those of its neighbourhood, take the agricultural produce of their locality in their own carts to Lādhiana and Ferozepore. There is a school-house, and no dispensary. The *thana* is included in the same building with the *tahsil*, with a rest-house for police and district officers. There is a *pakka sarai* and a small *bazār* opposite the *tahsil* and a *pakka* tank which is filled in the rainy season with rain water. The water of Moga is brackish but healthy. There is no encamping-ground at Moga as it is in the middle of two encamping grounds—Dagru and Mehna. The municipal committee of the village of Moga consists of eight members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. The municipality was constituted in June 1883. Its income is derived from octroi or *chungī* tax levied on all goods which come in for sale. More than 30 years ago, when the *tahsil* was established at Moga, this village was very small and of little local importance, but it has since improved a great deal owing to the Grand Trunk Road going through it to the two great trading towns; and it is possible that when the railway line between Ferozepore and Lādhiana, now in contemplation, is completed, this village may become a populous town on account of its being the centre of the grain producing part of the district. The population as ascertained at the

Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ..	4,444	2,400	2,044
1881 ..	6,430	3,448	2,982

Town or suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Moga Town Mola Singh ..	3,608	3,119
do. do. Jit Singh ..	2,200	2,794
Suburbs	Included in the above	677

enumerations of 1868 and 1881 is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumeration of 1868 was taken; but the details in the margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report

of 1881. No separate statistics of births and deaths are available.

Maharāj is a Sikh village of 5,758 inhabitants situated to the south-east of, and about 36 miles from, Moga *tahsil*. It is really an aggregation of four large villages, the head-quarters of the Maharājkiān Jats, a branch of the Phulkīān clan, to which belong the Chiefs of Patiala, Jhind, and Nabha. A great excavation, out of which earth to build the town was dug, is looked upon as sacred, and offerings are made monthly to the guardian priest, who is elected by the whole community. The Maharājkiān, who are *jāgir-dārs* of the surrounding country, form a distinct community. Physically they are a fine race; but they are difficult to control, very litigious, and tenacious of their rights. They have the reputation of eating opium to excess. Maharāj, although a large village, is not of any importance from a mercantile point of view. It is in the heart of the *rohi* or rain land, and the most sandy part of the district. The agricultural produce of this place and its neighbourhood are taken to Lúdhiana for sale. This village contains roomy mud houses and mud shops scattered all over the village without any regular *bazār*. There is no grain market, no *thana*, *sarsai*, or any other building of importance. There is no municipality here. The six *chaukidārs* are paid by a *chaukidāri* tax levied per hearth on all residents. No change worthy of notice has taken place in this village during the last 30 years, but now that a branch of the Sirhind Canal has passed through the lands of Maharāj, great results are anticipated. The

Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	5,601	5,126	2,558
1881	5,758	5,140	2,608

Town or suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Maharāj Patāl Karam Chund ..	1,331	1,327
Do. Kalaki ..	1,631	1,633
Do. Banwal ..	1,170	1,370
Do. Sandli ..	1,026	932

population of the precise limits within which the enumeration of 1868 was taken; but the details in the margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. No separate statistics of births and deaths are available.

Muktsar is a small town of 3,125 inhabitants, about 35 miles to the south of Ferozepore, and about 20 miles from the river Sutlej. It is the largest town and principal trade-mart of the western portion of the district; but its importance is only local and is due to the fact that the roads leading to this place from Ferozepore and Sirsa, &c., are very sandy, and in several places almost impassable by bullock carts. However, many cultivators of this neighbourhood convey their agricultural produce by going round *via* Faridkot, between which and Ferozepore a metalled road has recently been

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Town of Maharāj.

Town of Muktsar.

Chapter VI.
Towns, Municipalities, and
Cantonments.

Muktsar town.

constructed. The town itself is an ordinary collection of native houses mostly *kacha*, but a few *pakka* buildings, some of which are two to three storeys high, and a wide *pakka bazar* improves its appearance; especially the *pakka* Sikh shrine or *gurdwara* which stands on a large tank adds not only to the appearance of the place but also to its importance. It is said that Guru Gobind Singh fought a battle here with the Muhammadan king, and the place has since become a sacred one to the Sikhs of the surrounding districts. The construction of the tank began during Maharaja Ranjit Singh's time, and was completed by the help of the Rajas of Patiala, Jhind, Nabha, and Faridkot.

A grant of Rs. 2,500 per annum has been sanctioned by Government, which is spent in keeping up a *langar*, or public food-house, where every day poor men and travellers are fed, and also for other necessary expenses, as repairs to the shrine, &c. A large fair is held here every year about the middle of January, when 30,000 to 50,000 people assemble here for two days to wash in the tank, which seldom has water enough to bathe so large a number (see *ante* page 41). Muktsar has a single *bazar* of mostly *pakka* shops without any wall round the town. There is a school house, a municipal committee house, a dispensary, *tahsil*, *thana*, and a *pakka sarai* with encamping-ground, and a good well in the *sarai*; and two rooms on each side of it for European travellers. Recently some buildings have been erected by the railway authorities in anticipation of the construction of the line between Muktsar and Kot-Kapura.

The municipal committee consists of six members appointed

Limits of enumeration	Year of census	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	4,684	2,424	2,260
	1881	2,122	1,038	1,085
Municipal limits	1868	4,684	—	—
	1875	2,903	—	—
	1881	2,122	—	—

by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from an octroi tax levied on the goods brought in for sale. The

place is gradually increasing both in size and importance, especially on account of the railway line which is to pass through Muktsar. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881 is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful.

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. No separate statistics of births and deaths are available.

Journal of the

Journal of the

Journal of the

Journal of the

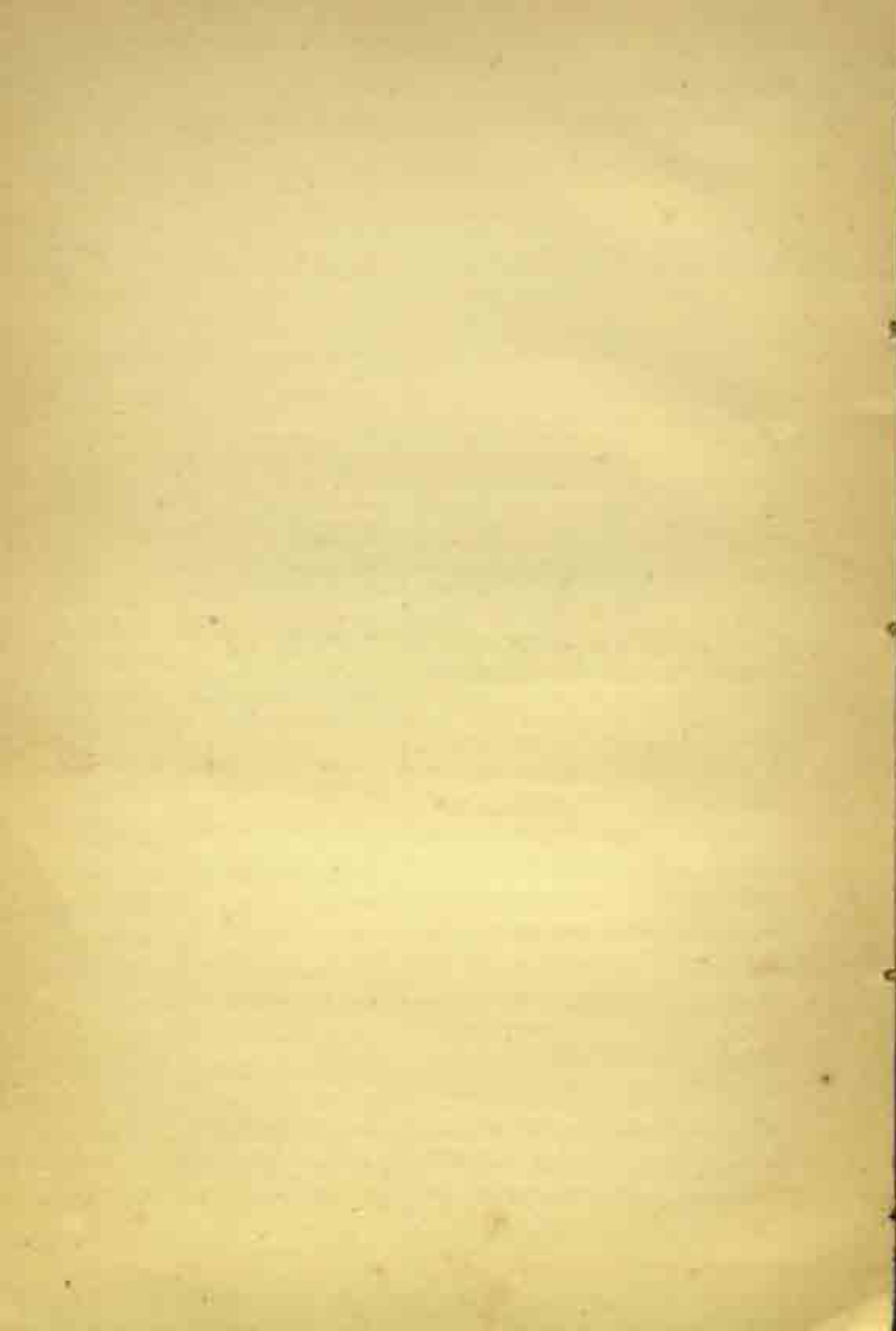
Journal of the

Journal of the

Journal of the

Journal of the

Journal of the



STATISTICAL TABLES
APPENDED TO THE
GAZETTEER
OF THE
FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(INDEX ON REVERSE)

"ADYA PRESS," LARORA.

Table No. IIIA, showing RAINFALL at head-quarters.

Y.	Y.	Z.	I.	Z.	S.
MONTHS.	ANNUAL AVERAGES.		MONTHS.	ANNUAL AVERAGES.	
	No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876.	Rainfall in inches in each month—1867 to 1881.		No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876.	Rainfall in inches in each month—1867 to 1881.
January	1	4	September	2	23
February	2	7	October	1	2
March	2	10	November	1	1
April	1	6	December	1	0
May	1	6	1st October to 1st January	1	0
June	2	16	1st January to 1st April	1	21
July	9	26	1st April to 1st October	17	118
August	6	27	Whole year	22	164

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXIV of the Revenue Report, and from page 34 of the Famine Report.

Table No. IIIB, showing RAINFALL at Tahsil Stations.

Tahsil Stations.	ANNUAL RAINFALL IN INCHES FROM 1872-73 to 1877-78.			
	1st October to 1st January	1st January to 1st April.	1st April to 1st October	Whole year.
Ferozepore	..	..	173	271
Zhira	66	..	256	327
Moga	48	..	200	248
Muktsar	41	2	200	243

NOTE.—These figures are taken from pages 36, 37 of the Famine Report.

Table No. V, showing the DISTRIBUTION of POPULATION.

	1	2	3	4	5
	District.	Tahsil Ferozepore.	Tahsil Zhira.	Tahsil Moga.	Tahsil Muktsar.
Total square miles	2,720	684	600	611	845
Cultivated square miles	2,106	554	467	722	806
Culturable square miles	423	81	44	48	300
Square miles under crops (average 1867 to 1881)	2,003	523	360	711	823
Total population	600,019	113,180	104,548	221,126	111,856
Urban population	60,040	20,270	11,227	12,126	3,123
Rural population	539,979	113,100	103,501	209,001	108,733
Total population per square mile	221	309	293	271	219
Rural population per square mile	213	329	287	239	135
Total villages	Over 15,000 souls	1	1	..	..
	1,000 to 15,000	2	..	1	..
	500 to 1,000	14	1	5	1
	200 to 500	80	..	22	9
	1,000 to 2,000	101	10	58	11
	500 to 1,000	613	27	83	33
	Under 500	337	210	84	76
	Total	1,196	325	144	123
	Uninhabited houses	10,835	2,381	1,603	1,738
	Villages	64,382	10,650	16,714	24,779
Uninhabited houses	..	4,447	3,003	300	284
	Villages	10,148	2,965	3,000	1,733
Resident families	..	17,011	11,383	5,891	3,740
	Villages	124,479	51,960	76,227	41,770

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and XXIII of the Census of 1881, except the cultivated, uncultivated, and crop areas, which are taken from Tables Nos. I and XXIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. VI, showing MIGRATION.

Immigrants.	1	2	3	4		5			
				MALES PER 1,000 OF BOTH SEXES.		DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS BY TARIFF.			
				Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Perosopore.	Mrs.	Migs.	Moktan.
Arms	4,300	7,790	429	350	843	115	686	5,002	
Unskilled	1,919	400	222	640	677	224	540	107	
Unskilled	14,222	10,862	264	294	1,120	2,821	6,119	783	
Unskilled	10,822	8,300	222	640	1,722	2,841	2,900	643	
Unskilled	2,340	229	247	694	980	1,778	1,421	244	
Unskilled	2,281	2,221	817	255	2,484	2,440	602	285	
Unskilled	2,280	220	621	622	980	1,241	172	117	
Unskilled	1,277	210	644	600	800	1,772	117	30	
Unskilled	12,772	10,810	302	442	5,500	2,800	200	2,312	
Unskilled	2,541	2,340	220	212	1,000	1,110	22,900	5,000	
Unskilled	20,220	21,007	270	400	1,100	221	401	224	
Unskilled	2,144	..	620	..	1,507	44	400	100	
Unskilled	2,100	..	600	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Census Report of 1901.

Table No. VII, showing RELIGION and SEX.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DISTRICT.			TARIFF.				Villages.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	21rs.	High.	Wheat.	
Persons	600,019	307,210	292,809	100,100	100,100	100,100	100,100	100,100
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindus	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Muslims	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others and unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European and Eurasian Christians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslims	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB of the Census of 1901.

Table No. VIII, showing LANGUAGES.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Languages.	District.	DISTRIBUTION BY TARIFF.			
		Farming.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Wool.
Hindustani	10,000	10,000	100	100	100
Punjabi	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Pashto	100	100	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10
Pashto	10	10	10	10	10

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1901.

Table No. IX, showing MAJOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIII.	Caste or tribe.	TOTAL NUMBERS.			MALES, BY RELIGION.				Proportion per mille of population.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Jain.	Mountain.	
Total population		600,319	557,019	238,200	10,010	95,400	475	100,075	1,000
1	Pashtun	2,122	1,002	1,120				1,002	0
2	Jat	190,579	101,000	89,579	10,200	12,800		12,417	207
3	Rajput	30,300	21,444	18,856	1,204	1,000		12,511	21
4	Baghel	14,440	7,989	6,451				7,989	13
5	Chitral	10,010	6,010	4,000	0			6,010	10
6	Azad	51,000	27,200	23,800				27,200	45
7	Kashmiri	5,200	2,700	2,500	701	0		2,000	3
8	Hindustani	9,004	3,100	2,900	2,010	17		200	3
9	Shikar	4,000	2,800	2,000				2,800	5
10	Bedouins	10,000	7,000	2,000	6,704	104			10
11	Soyuz	3,100	2,000	1,100				1,000	2
12	Kel	3,000	2,100	1,000	200	11		1,010	2
13	Mughal	3,704	2,204	1,500	1,000	500		2,000	3
14	Shikar	7,000	2,000	5,000				2,000	3
15	Kashmiri	11,000	6,000	5,000	6,200	11		6,000	10
16	Azad	8,100	2,000	2,000	1,000	201			13
17	Barakani	11,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	201			18
18	Chitral	4,000	4,000	4,000				4,000	7
19	Chitral	4,000	4,000	4,000				4,000	7
20	Chitral	4,000	4,000	4,000				4,000	7
21	Chitral	4,000	4,000	4,000				4,000	7
22	Chitral	4,000	4,000	4,000				4,000	7
23	Chitral	4,000	4,000	4,000				4,000	7
24	Chitral	4,000	4,000	4,000				4,000	7
25	Chitral	4,000	4,000	4,000				4,000	7
26	Chitral	4,000	4,000	4,000				4,000	7
27	Chitral	4,000	4,000	4,000				4,000	7
28	Chitral	4,000	4,000	4,000				4,000	7
29	Chitral	4,000	4,000	4,000				4,000	7
30	Chitral	4,000	4,000	4,000				4,000	7

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Census of 1901.

Table No. IXA, showing MINOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIII.	Caste or tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Serial No. in Census Table No. VIII.	Caste or tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
10	Shikar	1,700	600	600	44	Chitral	1,200	600	600
11	Kashmiri	1,000	600	700	55	Shikar	900	600	600
12	Chitral	1,000	700	700	56	Chitral	600	600	600
13	Mughal	1,000	600	600	57	Shikar	700	600	600
14	Quando	700	600	600	58	Shikar	1,000	600	600
15	Mughal	1,000	600	600	59	Kashmiri	600	600	600
16	Shikar	1,000	600	600	60	Kashmiri	600	600	600
17	Shikar	1,000	600	600	61	Kashmiri	600	600	600
18	Shikar	1,000	600	600	62	Shikar	1,000	600	600
19	Shikar	1,000	600	600	63	Shikar	1,000	600	600
20	Shikar	1,000	600	600	64	Shikar	1,000	600	600
21	Shikar	1,000	600	600	65	Shikar	1,000	600	600
22	Shikar	1,000	600	600	66	Shikar	1,000	600	600
23	Shikar	1,000	600	600	67	Shikar	1,000	600	600
24	Shikar	1,000	600	600	68	Shikar	1,000	600	600
25	Shikar	1,000	600	600	69	Shikar	1,000	600	600
26	Shikar	1,000	600	600	70	Shikar	1,000	600	600
27	Shikar	1,000	600	600	71	Shikar	1,000	600	600
28	Shikar	1,000	600	600	72	Shikar	1,000	600	600
29	Shikar	1,000	600	600	73	Shikar	1,000	600	600
30	Shikar	1,000	600	600	74	Shikar	1,000	600	600

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Census of 1901.

Table No. X, showing CIVIL CONDITION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DETAILS		HINDUS		MUSLIMS		WIDOWS	
		MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES
Actual figures in religious	All religious	191,970	118,215	145,807	144,198	14,095	49,227
	Hindus	11,194	29,019	27,969	20,020	4,979	9,154
	Muslims	16,980	26,327	16,870	22,391	4,071	12,157
	Jains	513	115	312	180	45	42
	Buddhists						
theatricals of every 10,000 souls of each age.	Buddhists	46,787	27,276	18,716	16,725	6,221	18,271
	Christians	1,135	149	505	184	8	12
theatricals of every 10,000 souls of each age.	All ages	5,599	5,594	4,532	4,535	214	6,277
	0-15	6,012	9,975	47	119	1	1
	15-25	9,147	7,214	442	6,612	11	38
	25-35	6,244	2,117	2,294	7,721	94	1,500
	35-45	4,277	524	2,243	5,525	192	517
	45-55	2,206	96	7,157	9,286	252	221
	55-65	1,700	54	4,041	4,004	167	1,503
	65-75	979	21	3,052	7,969	1,019	2,948
	75-85	846	31	7,436	6,711	1,724	2,616
	85-95	580	38	2,264	2,585	7,541	7,546
	Over 95						

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VI of the Census Report.

Table No. XI, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Years.	Total native population.			Total native population.			Total native population.		
	MALES	FEMALES	PERCENT	MALES	FEMALES	PERCENT	CHILDS	Small pop.	PERCENT
1877	—	—	—	4,704	5,771	6,479	—	214	6,010
1878	—	—	—	12,070	9,514	22,076	—	317	12,070
1879	—	—	—	4,444	5,444	12,045	1,547	2,000	2,796
1880	11,424	10,187	22,011	1,978	2,400	12,279	3	99	6,271
1881	22,304	10,158	20,169	6,220	7,798	16,817	25	10	12,552

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VII, VIII and IX of the Census Report.

Table No. XI A, showing MONTHLY DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Month	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	Total
January	447	700	1,108	791	1,119	4,065
February	425	600	1,064	1369	1,112	4,065
March	415	700	1,185	955	1,505	4,065
April	462	811	694	771	910	4,065
May	609	514	1,823	731	1,640	4,065
June	547	600	2,045	606	929	4,065
July	601	612	1,664	717	803	4,065
August	548	1,092	626	1,000	1,207	4,065
September	721	1,267	626	1,281	1,200	4,065
October	1,281	6,400	1,267	1,905	2,344	12,197
November	1,129	6,412	1,279	1,440	1,120	9,000
December	642	1,412	987	1,773	1,425	6,274
Total	6,919	22,624	12,637	12,678	16,219	75,094

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. III of the Census Report.

Table No. XI B, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from FEVER.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Month.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January	425	481	425	524	739	2,614
February	267	272	349	514	654	2,056
March	350	426	369	569	527	2,241
April	324	402	409	466	571	2,172
May	290	412	499	437	605	2,243
June	301	472	727	692	551	2,943
July	421	553	471	822	159	2,426
August	610	737	402	759	159	2,667
September	493	8,549	711	997	1,328	2,474
October	343	8,110	1,085	1,192	1,077	7,018
November	600	2,207	779	925	1,719	7,230
December	608	1,588	661	827	1,347	6,031
Total	5,810	16,003	7,706	8,244	11,207	51,070

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XII, showing INFIRMITIES.

1907, 1908, and 1909, LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DYINGS.									
1		2		3		4		5	
		Infants.		Births.		Dead and Dying.		Living.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All religions	Total Villages	120	58	2,028	1,018	222	122	148	54
Hindus		116	57	1,879	1,002	222	122	148	54
Muslims		31	14	970	458	60	42	80	31
Christians		25	5	447	272	37	12	49	10
Buddhists		2	1	20	10	1	1	1	1

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census of 1901.

Table No. XIII, showing EDUCATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All religions.	Total Villages.	MALES.		FEMALES.		MALES.		FEMALES.	
		Under 10 years of age.	Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.	Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.	Over 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.	Over 10 years of age.
All religions	Total Villages	6,242	15,168	181	219	1,009	2,290	95	73
Hindus		2,119	5,040	99	89	71	1,170	40	119
Muslims		1,102	2,741	15	47	1,000	2,777	144	219
Christians		378	2,007	5	20	719	2,000	42	43
Buddhists		72	107	—	—	422	4,998	3	29
						337	2,498	2	14

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XIII of the Census of 1901.

Table No. XIV, showing detail of SURVEYED and ASSESSED AREA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	CULTIVATED.				Uncultivated.				Total area assessed.	Gross income assessed.	Unimproved and other lands, the property of Government.
	By private individuals.				By Government works.						
	Cultivated.	Total cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total uncultivated.				
1884-85	79,679	1,001,271	1,181,950	25,448	227,776	115,217	342,993	1,729,023	214,278		
1879-84	136,436	1,187,809	1,324,245	—	271,532	222,023	493,555	1,784,256	400,025		
Subtotal Surveys for 1874-79	221,129	1,115,739	1,336,868	—	278,368	222,019	500,387	1,756,736	384,222		
Government	114,000	112,619	726,863	—	22,110	22,988	45,098	211,993	112,296		
Private	70,386	118,817	260,415	—	27,034	21,099	48,133	219,744	100,000		
1884-85	5,767	600,000	605,767	—	35,000	19,000	54,000	254,000	22,000		
1879-84	27,419	228,000	255,419	—	168,000	14,500	182,500	690,000	180,000		

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Administration Report, except the last column, which is taken from Table No. I of the same Report.

Table No. XVII, showing GOVERNMENT LANDS.

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9		
			Acres held under advancing loans.							Remaining areas.	
			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.						Under Forest De- partment.	Under other Depart- ments.	Under Public Works Department.	Average yearly income, 1877-78 to 1881-82.
Whole District	7	2,000	407	4,233					4,177		
Total Poonjore	1	600	123	100							
Total Kira	2										
Total Moga	1										
Total Naktar	4	2,000	150	4,933							

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Revenue Report of 1881-82.

Table No. XIX, showing LAND ACQUIRED by GOVERNMENT.

Purpose for which acquired.	Acres acquired.	Compensation paid in rupees.	Reduction of revenue in rupees.
Roads	2,600	16,000	1,000
Canals	3,000	1,00,000	1,000
State Railways	..	..	..
Government Railways	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..
Total	5,600	1,16,000	2,000

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XX, showing ACRES UNDER CROPS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Year.	Total	Wheat.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Makhi.	Jau.	Gram.	Makh.	Peas.	Yam.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Vegetables.	
1875-76	110,000	2,000	101,000	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1876-77	111,000	2,000	100,000	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1877-78	112,000	2,000	100,000	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1878-79	113,000	2,000	100,000	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1879-80	114,000	2,000	100,000	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1880-81	115,000	2,000	100,000	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1881-82	116,000	2,000	100,000	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

NAME OF
CROPS.

CASH CROPS FOR THE FIVE YEARS, FROM 1877-78 TO 1881-82.

Year.	Total	Wheat.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Makhi.	Jau.	Gram.	Makh.	Peas.	Yam.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Vegetables.	
1875-76	110,000	2,000	101,000	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1876-77	111,000	2,000	100,000	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1877-78	112,000	2,000	100,000	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1878-79	113,000	2,000	100,000	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1879-80	114,000	2,000	100,000	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1880-81	115,000	2,000	100,000	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1881-82	116,000	2,000	100,000	100,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXI, showing RENT RATES and AVERAGE YIELD.

1		2			3
Name of crop		Rent per acre of land settled for the various years, as it stood in 1901-02.			Average produce per acre as esti- mated in 1901-02.
		Rs.	a.	P.	Rs.
Rice	Maximum	12	0	0	120
	Minimum	4	0	0	40
Indigo	Maximum	12	0	0	80
	Minimum	12	0	0	200
Cotton	Maximum	20	0	0	200
	Minimum	17	0	0	17
Opium	Maximum	20	0	0	17
	Minimum	10	0	0	440
Tobacco	Maximum	10	0	0	440
	Minimum	10	0	0	794
Wheat	Irrigated	10	0	0	794
	Unirrigated	10	0	0	794
Turf or grass	Irrigated	10	0	0	794
	Unirrigated	10	0	0	794
Oil seeds	Irrigated	10	0	0	440
	Unirrigated	10	0	0	440
Flax	Irrigated	10	0	0	370
	Unirrigated	10	0	0	370
Grain					
Barley					
Maize					
Various					1,200
Ten.					

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVI of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXII, showing NUMBER of STOCK.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kind of stock.	Whole district for the years			Farms for the year 1873-74.			
	1898-99.	1873-74.	1873-74.	From 1898.	From 1898.	From 1898.	From 1898.
Cows and bullocks	140,306	107,324	104,224	45,109	45,109	77,611	100,000
Horses	2,000	1,800	1,400	733	510	510	800
Franks	2,047	1,800	1,248	510	510	411	564
Donkeys	6,300	5,700	5,076	2,507	2,438	2,438	1,863
Sheep and goats	74,000	60,000	73,100	15,907	15,104	49,100	6,507
Pigs	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
Cattle	2,200	2,200	2,741	300	313	2,212	1,800
Cows	5,000	4,600	10,014	1,120	1,000	8,000	500
Flourish	45,000	35,000	75,141	11,000	11,117	31,000	21,000
Sheep	100	200	300	50	100	100	70

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXIII, showing OCCUPATIONS of MALES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number.	Nature of occupations.	Males above 15 years of age.			Number.	Nature of occupations.	Males above 15 years of age.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.			Towns.	Villages.	Total.
1	Total population	10,331	111,581	121,912	27	Agricultural labourers	10	1,014	1,024
2	Occupations specified	54,232	111,500	165,732	14	Industrial	172	1,136	1,308
3	Agricultural, whether sown or unsown	4,712	107,555	112,267	15	Trades and other vocations	1,512	879	2,391
4	Civil Administration	2,042	1,000	3,042	16	Water carriers	272	2,010	2,282
5	Arms	1,802	237	2,039	17	Wagoners and conveyance	668	11,833	12,501
6	Religion	237	1,000	1,237	18	Workers in cloth, stone, metals, &c.	229	501	730
7	Harvest	237	1,000	1,237	19	Workers in leather	149	37	186
8	Other professions	423	1,371	1,794	20	Blacksmiths	407	2,394	2,801
9	Money-lenders, general	371	423	794	21	Workers in wood and leather	47	10	57
10	Money-lenders, private, &c.	371	423	794	22	" " " " " "	9	6	15
11	Dealers in grain and flour	1,000	1,371	2,371	23	" " " " " "	2,260	9,227	11,487
12	Cereals, pulses, &c.	150	482	632	24	" " " " " "	701	2,224	2,925
13	Grain, pulses, &c.	400	482	882	25	Farmers	180	2,267	2,447
14	Grain, pulses, &c.	775	716	1,491	26	Workers and dealers in gold and silver	220	1,107	1,327
15	Grain, pulses, &c.	2,600	27,398	29,998	27	Workers in iron	1,200	2,107	3,307
16	Grain, pulses, &c.	1,000	20,000	21,000	28	General labourers	1,075	7,434	8,509
17	Grain, pulses, &c.	300	4,000	4,300	29	Wagoners, bullock, and the like	1,075	7,434	8,509

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XIV. A of the Census Report of 1901.

Table No. XXIV, showing MANUFACTURES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Wool.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fabrics.	Paper.	Wool.	Iron.	Steel and copper.	Bricks and tiles.	Other and miscellaneous.
Number of mills and large factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of private houses or small works.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of workmen (Male)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of plant in large works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated annual production of all works in season.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Leather.	Wool, cotton, and glass.	Wool, cotton, and glass.	Wool, cotton, and glass.	Wool, cotton, and glass.	Wool, cotton, and glass.	Wool, cotton, and glass.	Wool, cotton, and glass.	Wool, cotton, and glass.	Wool, cotton, and glass.
Number of mills and large factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of private houses or small works.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of workmen (Male)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of plant in large works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated annual production of all works in season.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note.—These figures are taken from the Report on Internal Trade and Manufactures for 1900-01.

TABLE No. XXV, showing RIVER TRAFFIC.

1		2		3		4		5	
TRAFFIC.		PRINCIPAL HARBOURS.		Average duration of voyage in days.		Distance in miles.		Distance in miles.	
From.	To.	Principal Harbours.	Principal Harbours.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.
Wazir	Ferozepore	Wazir	Wazir	Wazir	Wazir	Wazir	Wazir	Wazir	Wazir
Wazir	Wazir	Wazir	Wazir	Wazir	Wazir	Wazir	Wazir	Wazir	Wazir
Wazir	Wazir	Wazir	Wazir	Wazir	Wazir	Wazir	Wazir	Wazir	Wazir

Note.—These figures are taken from pages 168, 170 of the Census Report.

Table No. XXVI, showing RETAIL PRICES.

Year.	NUMBER OF BULS AND CHITTIES FOR BULS.																	
	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
	Wh. (L.)	Wh. (H.)	Wh. (L.)	Wh. (H.)	Wh. (L.)	Wh. (H.)	Wh. (L.)	Wh. (H.)	Wh. (L.)	Wh. (H.)	Wh. (L.)	Wh. (H.)	Wh. (L.)	Wh. (H.)	Wh. (L.)	Wh. (H.)	Wh. (L.)	Wh. (H.)
Year.	Wheat.		Barley.		Grams.		Dalhousie.		Jowar.		Bajra.		Rice (Ghar).		Ery. Dal.		Pulses.	
	Wh. (L.)	Wh. (H.)	Wh. (L.)	Wh. (H.)	Wh. (L.)	Wh. (H.)	Wh. (L.)	Wh. (H.)	Wh. (L.)	Wh. (H.)	Wh. (L.)	Wh. (H.)	Wh. (L.)	Wh. (H.)	Wh. (L.)	Wh. (H.)	Wh. (L.)	Wh. (H.)
1861-62	15	14	20	2	20	8	20	8	25	9	14	4	10	10	10	10	10	10
1862-63	16	15	21	3	21	9	21	9	26	10	15	5	11	11	11	11	11	11
1863-64	17	16	22	4	22	10	22	10	27	11	16	6	12	12	12	12	12	12
1864-65	18	17	23	5	23	11	23	11	28	12	17	7	13	13	13	13	13	13
1865-66	19	18	24	6	24	12	24	12	29	13	18	8	14	14	14	14	14	14
1866-67	20	19	25	7	25	13	25	13	30	14	19	9	15	15	15	15	15	15
1867-68	21	20	26	8	26	14	26	14	31	15	20	10	16	16	16	16	16	16
1868-69	22	21	27	9	27	15	27	15	32	16	21	11	17	17	17	17	17	17
1869-70	23	22	28	10	28	16	28	16	33	17	22	12	18	18	18	18	18	18
1870-71	24	23	29	11	29	17	29	17	34	18	23	13	19	19	19	19	19	19
1871-72	25	24	30	12	30	18	30	18	35	19	24	14	20	20	20	20	20	20
1872-73	26	25	31	13	31	19	31	19	36	20	25	15	21	21	21	21	21	21
1873-74	27	26	32	14	32	20	32	20	37	21	26	16	22	22	22	22	22	22
1874-75	28	27	33	15	33	21	33	21	38	22	27	17	23	23	23	23	23	23
1875-76	29	28	34	16	34	22	34	22	39	23	28	18	24	24	24	24	24	24
1876-77	30	29	35	17	35	23	35	23	40	24	29	19	25	25	25	25	25	25
1877-78	31	30	36	18	36	24	36	24	41	25	30	20	26	26	26	26	26	26
1878-79	32	31	37	19	37	25	37	25	42	26	31	21	27	27	27	27	27	27
1879-80	33	32	38	20	38	26	38	26	43	27	32	22	28	28	28	28	28	28
1880-81	34	33	39	21	39	27	39	27	44	28	33	23	29	29	29	29	29	29
1881-82	35	34	40	22	40	28	40	28	45	29	34	24	30	30	30	30	30	30

Notes.—The figures for the first ten years are taken from a statement published by Government (Punjab) Department No. 8, of 18th August 1879, and represent the average prices for the 12 months of each year. The figures for the last ten years are taken from Table No. XLVII of the Administration Report, and represent prices as they stood on the 1st January of each year.

Table No. XXVII, showing PRICE of LABOUR.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	WAGES OF LABOUR PER DAY.				CARTS PER DAY.		CAMMERS PER DAY.		INDUSTRIAL PER WEEK PER DAY.		SHOPS PER DAY.	
	Males.		Females.									
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1899-00	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 22 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 0
1900-01	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 22 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 0
1901-02	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 0
1902-03	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 0
1903-04	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 0
1904-05	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 0
1905-06	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 0

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVIII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXVIII, showing REVENUE COLLECTED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	Fixed Land Revenue.	Functing and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Tribute.	Land sales.	Excise.		Sinequo.	Total Collections.
					Spirits.	Duties.		
1899-00	4,06,592	2,418	—	—	16,194	17,270	62,184	84,986
1900-01	4,07,420	8,110	—	—	16,194	16,194	72,080	92,478
1901-02	4,07,564	8,071	—	—	7,087	21,194	67,444	95,725
1902-03	4,06,607	10,568	—	27,320	16,000	19,000	62,000	1,05,928
1903-04	4,01,728	4,184	—	10,000	16,000	19,000	70,000	1,00,912
1904-05	4,04,181	7,000	—	10,000	16,000	19,000	70,000	1,00,912
1905-06	4,06,592	2,418	—	—	16,194	17,270	62,184	84,986
1906-07	4,07,420	8,110	—	—	16,194	16,194	72,080	92,478
1907-08	4,07,564	8,071	—	—	7,087	21,194	67,444	95,725
1908-09	4,06,607	10,568	—	27,320	16,000	19,000	62,000	1,05,928
1909-10	4,01,728	4,184	—	10,000	16,000	19,000	70,000	1,00,912
1910-11	4,04,181	7,000	—	10,000	16,000	19,000	70,000	1,00,912
1911-12	4,06,592	2,418	—	—	16,194	17,270	62,184	84,986
1912-13	4,07,420	8,110	—	—	16,194	16,194	72,080	92,478
1913-14	4,07,564	8,071	—	—	7,087	21,194	67,444	95,725
1914-15	4,06,607	10,568	—	27,320	16,000	19,000	62,000	1,05,928
1915-16	4,01,728	4,184	—	10,000	16,000	19,000	70,000	1,00,912
1916-17	4,04,181	7,000	—	10,000	16,000	19,000	70,000	1,00,912
1917-18	4,06,592	2,418	—	—	16,194	17,270	62,184	84,986
1918-19	4,07,420	8,110	—	—	16,194	16,194	72,080	92,478
1919-20	4,07,564	8,071	—	—	7,087	21,194	67,444	95,725
1920-21	4,06,607	10,568	—	27,320	16,000	19,000	62,000	1,05,928
1921-22	4,01,728	4,184	—	10,000	16,000	19,000	70,000	1,00,912
1922-23	4,04,181	7,000	—	10,000	16,000	19,000	70,000	1,00,912

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Revenue Report. The following revenues are included:—Land, Forests, Customs and Salt, Amusement Taxes, Fairs, Cesses.

Table No. XXIX, showing REVENUE DERIVED from LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	Fixed land revenue (Rs. lakhs).	Floating and miscellaneous land revenue (Rs. lakhs).	FARMHOUSE REVENUE.					MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.				
			Revenue of cultivated lands.	Revenue of waste lands brought under cultivation.	Water advantages revenue.	Floating revenue, such as river lands.	Total floating land revenue.	Floating land.		Sale of wood from waste and forests.	Salt.	Total miscellaneous land revenue.
								By acquisition of title.	By grading of lands.			
District Figures.												
Total of 5 years—1906-07 to 1910-11 ..	28,79,740	11,881	7,300	—	—	—	15,000	—	—	—	—	15,000
Total of 5 years—1911-12 to 1915-16 ..	30,40,940	10,500	1,841	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	2,000
1907-08 ..	5,00,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1908-09 ..	5,00,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1909-10 ..	5,10,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1910-11 ..	5,10,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Totals for 5 years—1917-18 to 1921-22 ..	4,17,000	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,000
Total Floating—	7,00,000	2,444	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,444
— by ..	5,00,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000
— by ..	2,00,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000
— by ..	2,00,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. L and III of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXX, showing ASSIGNED LAND REVENUE.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.		
TAHSEIL.	Total Land and Survey's assigned.								Portion of Assignment.			
	Whole Tahsil.		Prescribed parts of Village.		Other.		Total.		In perpetuity.			
	Acre.	Revenue.	Acre.	Revenue.	Acre.	Revenue.	Acre.	Revenue.	Acre.	Revenue.		
Barnegum	64,334	25,115	1,207	780	1,272	1,300	97,079	25,200	93,305	97,301		
Chak	11,228	5,471	500	200	1,761	2,220	17,489	7,891	5,222	5,440		
Mugh	118,208	27,207	5,234	2,221	6,060	2,704	127,502	31,642	111,077	94,762		
Muktsar	215,574	37,340	92,945	9,500	930	220	246,002	44,550	224,010	25,635		
Total Tahsil	409,344	1,00,133	20,886	9,600	4,283	1,304	473,145	1,10,571	467,400	70,238		
	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	
TAHSEIL.	Portion of Assignment.—Continued.								Revenue of Assignment.			
	For one life.		For more than one life.		During entire term of British Government.		During entire term of Government.		In perpetuity.			
	Acre.	Revenue.	Acre.	Revenue.	Acre.	Revenue.	Acre.	Revenue.	In perpetuity.	For one life.	For more than one life.	
Barnegum	1,210	1,010	8,710	280	700	300	—	—	4	170	0	
Chak	1,210	1,440	8,710	1,400	120	200	—	—	50	200	100	
Mugh	1,210	1,210	11,000	1,000	1,000	110	—	—	8,570	100	100	
Muktsar	1,210	3,000	8,410	2,500	24,310	3,140	—	—	20	110	0	
Total District	10,710	6,750	37,000	12,810	27,430	4,400	—	—	1,300	1,280	340	
									2,250		2,300	

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII of the Revenue Report for 1902-03.

Table No. XXXI, showing BALANCES, REMISSIONS and TAKAVI.

YEAR.	Balances of land revenue in rupees.		Deductions of land revenue by account of land revenue, distribution, etc., in rupees.	Total advances in rupees.
	Fixed revenue.	Fluctuating and other revenue.		
1900-01	1,000	—	200	7,000
1901-02	1,000	—	200	14,000
1902-03	1,000	—	200	2,000
1903-04	11,500	—	—	2,000
1904-05	1,000	—	—	6,500
1905-06	10,400	—	—	6,000
1906-07	1,000	—	—	7,000
1907-08	1,000	—	—	2,000
1908-09	1,000	—	200	15,000
1909-10	1,000	—	—	6,000
1910-11	1,000	—	—	1,000
1911-12	1,000	—	—	200
1912-13	1,000	—	—	10,000
1913-14	1,000	—	—	200
1914-15	1,000	—	—	10,000
1915-16	1,000	—	—	200
1916-17	1,000	—	—	10,000
1917-18	1,000	—	—	200
1918-19	1,000	—	—	10,000
1919-20	1,000	—	—	200
1920-21	1,000	—	—	10,000
1921-22	1,000	—	—	200
1922-23	1,000	—	—	10,000
1923-24	1,000	—	—	200
1924-25	1,000	—	—	10,000
1925-26	1,000	—	—	200
1926-27	1,000	—	—	10,000
1927-28	1,000	—	—	200
1928-29	1,000	—	—	10,000
1929-30	1,000	—	—	200
1930-31	1,000	—	—	10,000
1931-32	1,000	—	—	200
1932-33	1,000	—	—	10,000
1933-34	1,000	—	—	200
1934-35	1,000	—	—	10,000
1935-36	1,000	—	—	200
1936-37	1,000	—	—	10,000
1937-38	1,000	—	—	200
1938-39	1,000	—	—	10,000
1939-40	1,000	—	—	200
1940-41	1,000	—	—	10,000
1941-42	1,000	—	—	200
1942-43	1,000	—	—	10,000
1943-44	1,000	—	—	200
1944-45	1,000	—	—	10,000
1945-46	1,000	—	—	200
1946-47	1,000	—	—	10,000
1947-48	1,000	—	—	200
1948-49	1,000	—	—	10,000
1949-50	1,000	—	—	200
1950-51	1,000	—	—	10,000
1951-52	1,000	—	—	200
1952-53	1,000	—	—	10,000
1953-54	1,000	—	—	200
1954-55	1,000	—	—	10,000
1955-56	1,000	—	—	200
1956-57	1,000	—	—	10,000
1957-58	1,000	—	—	200
1958-59	1,000	—	—	10,000
1959-60	1,000	—	—	200
1960-61	1,000	—	—	10,000
1961-62	1,000	—	—	200
1962-63	1,000	—	—	10,000
1963-64	1,000	—	—	200
1964-65	1,000	—	—	10,000
1965-66	1,000	—	—	200
1966-67	1,000	—	—	10,000
1967-68	1,000	—	—	200
1968-69	1,000	—	—	10,000
1969-70	1,000	—	—	200
1970-71	1,000	—	—	10,000
1971-72	1,000	—	—	200
1972-73	1,000	—	—	10,000
1973-74	1,000	—	—	200
1974-75	1,000	—	—	10,000
1975-76	1,000	—	—	200
1976-77	1,000	—	—	10,000
1977-78	1,000	—	—	200
1978-79	1,000	—	—	10,000
1979-80	1,000	—	—	200
1980-81	1,000	—	—	10,000
1981-82	1,000	—	—	200
1982-83	1,000	—	—	10,000
1983-84	1,000	—	—	200
1984-85	1,000	—	—	10,000
1985-86	1,000	—	—	200
1986-87	1,000	—	—	10,000
1987-88	1,000	—	—	200
1988-89	1,000	—	—	10,000
1989-90	1,000	—	—	200
1990-91	1,000	—	—	10,000
1991-92	1,000	—	—	200
1992-93	1,000	—	—	10,000
1993-94	1,000	—	—	200
1994-95	1,000	—	—	10,000
1995-96	1,000	—	—	200
1996-97	1,000	—	—	10,000
1997-98	1,000	—	—	200
1998-99	1,000	—	—	10,000
1999-00	1,000	—	—	200
2000-01	1,000	—	—	10,000
2001-02	1,000	—	—	200
2002-03	1,000	—	—	10,000
2003-04	1,000	—	—	200
2004-05	1,000	—	—	10,000
2005-06	1,000	—	—	200
2006-07	1,000	—	—	10,000
2007-08	1,000	—	—	200
2008-09	1,000	—	—	10,000
2009-10	1,000	—	—	200
2010-11	1,000	—	—	10,000
2011-12	1,000	—	—	200
2012-13	1,000	—	—	10,000
2013-14	1,000	—	—	200
2014-15	1,000	—	—	10,000
2015-16	1,000	—	—	200
2016-17	1,000	—	—	10,000
2017-18	1,000	—	—	200
2018-19	1,000	—	—	10,000
2019-20	1,000	—	—	200
2020-21	1,000	—	—	10,000
2021-22	1,000	—	—	200
2022-23	1,000	—	—	10,000
2023-24	1,000	—	—	200
2024-25	1,000	—	—	10,000
2025-26	1,000	—	—	200
2026-27	1,000	—	—	10,000
2027-28	1,000	—	—	200
2028-29	1,000	—	—	10,000
2029-30	1,000	—	—	200
2030-31	1,000	—	—	10,000
2031-32	1,000	—	—	200
2032-33	1,000	—	—	10,000
2033-34	1,000	—	—	200
2034-35	1,000	—	—	10,000
2035-36	1,000	—	—	200
2036-37	1,000	—	—	10,000
2037-38	1,000	—	—	200
2038-39	1,000	—	—	10,000
2039-40	1,000	—	—	200
2040-41	1,000	—	—	10,000
2041-42	1,000	—	—	200
2042-43	1,000	—	—	10,000
2043-44	1,000	—	—	200
2044-45	1,000	—	—	10,000
2045-46	1,000	—	—	200
2046-47	1,000	—	—	10,000
2047-48	1,000	—	—	200
2048-49	1,000	—	—	10,000
2049-50	1,000	—	—	200
2050-51	1,000	—	—	10,000
2051-52	1,000	—	—	200
2052-53	1,000	—	—	10,000
2053-54	1,000	—	—	200
2054-55	1,000	—	—	10,000
2055-56	1,000	—	—	200
2056-57	1,000	—	—	10,000
2057-58	1,000	—	—	200
2058-59	1,000	—	—	10,000
2059-60	1,000	—	—	200
2060-61	1,000	—	—	10,000
2061-62	1,000	—	—	200
2062-63	1,000	—	—	10,000
2063-64	1,000	—	—	200
2064-65	1,000	—	—	10,000
2065-66	1,000	—	—	200
2066-67	1,000	—	—	10,000
2067-68	1,000	—	—	200
2068-69	1,000	—	—	10,000
2069-70	1,000	—	—	200
2070-71	1,000	—	—	10,000
2071-72	1,000	—	—	200
2072-73	1,000	—	—	10,000
2073-74	1,000	—	—	200
2074-75	1,000	—	—	10,000
2075-76	1,000	—	—	200
2076-77	1,000	—	—	10,000
2077-78	1,000	—	—	200
2078-79	1,000	—	—	10,000
2079-80	1,000	—	—	200
2080-81	1,000	—	—	10,000
2081-82	1,000	—	—	200
2082-83	1,000	—	—	10,000
2083-84	1,000	—	—	200
2084-85	1,000	—	—	10,000
2085-86	1,000	—	—	200
2086-87	1,000	—	—	10,000
2087-88	1,000	—	—	200
2088-89	1,000	—	—	10,000
2089-90	1,000	—	—	200
2090-91	1,000	—	—	10,000
2091-92	1,000	—	—	200
2092-93	1,000	—	—	10,000
2093-94	1,000	—	—	200
2094-95	1,000	—	—	10,000
2095-96	1,000	—	—	200
2096-97	1,000	—	—	10,000
2097-98	1,000	—	—	200
2098-99	1,000	—	—	10,000
2099-00	1,000	—	—	200
2100-01	1,000	—	—	10,000

Table No. XXXII, showing SALES and MORTGAGES of LAND.

YEAR.	SALES OF LAND.						MORTGAGES OF LAND.		
	Agricultural.			Non-Agricultural.			Agricultural.		
	No. of sales.	Area of land in acres.	Productive money.	No. of sales.	Area of land in acres.	Productive money.	No. of sales.	Area of land in acres.	Productive money.
Distress Foreclosures.									
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78	420	14,206	5,05,079	—	—	—	4200	74,774	4,30,000
Total of 4 years—1878-79 to 1881-82	191	8,740	1,11,344	148	2,111	66,310	—	13,601	1,11,000
1878-79	79	1,000	25,000	50	1,110	30,000	—	1,000	25,000
1879-80	121	5,210	80,000	40	110	10,000	—	1,000	25,000
1880-81	30	1,210	21,000	41	110	10,000	—	1,000	25,000
1881-82	100	1,000	60,000	17	1,000	10,000	—	1,000	25,000
Voluntary Foreclosures.									
Total of 4 years—1878-79 to 1881-82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878-79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879-80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1880-81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881-82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voluntary Sales.									
Total of 4 years—1878-79 to 1881-82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878-79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879-80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1880-81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881-82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voluntary Mortgages.									
Total of 4 years—1878-79 to 1881-82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878-79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879-80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1880-81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881-82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXXI and XXXII of the Survey Report. No figures for foreclosures agricultural and voluntary, and no figures for mortgages, are available before 1874-75. The figures for mortgage 1 year before and mortgage.

Table No. XXXIII, showing SALE of STAMPS and REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

YEAR.	INCOME FROM SALE OF STAMPS.				OPERATIONS OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.							
	Stamp duty on transfers.		Stamp duty on mortgages.		No. of deeds registered.				Value of deeds registered.			
	Subsidy.	Share.	Subsidy.	Share.	Transfers.	Mortgages.	Transfers.	Mortgages.	Transfers.	Mortgages.	Transfers.	Mortgages.
1877-78	11,710	11,710	11,710	11,710	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1878-79	11,710	11,710	11,710	11,710	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1879-80	11,710	11,710	11,710	11,710	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1880-81	11,710	11,710	11,710	11,710	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1881-82	11,710	11,710	11,710	11,710	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendix A of the Stamp and Tables No. II and III of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIII, showing REGISTRATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of Bulls registered.					
	1889-91.			1891-92.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Registration Fees—	32	2	47	31	—	31
Sub-Registration Fees—	247	301	548	499	318	817
Farms and Government	42	12	54	60	18	78
Barn	408	121	529	487	122	609
Milk	112	155	267	148	187	335
Hops	130	128	258	124	142	266
Hill	140	130	270	97	204	301
Milk	71	67	138	80	96	176
Registration	—	—	—	10	47	57
Barn and Government	—	—	—	20	52	72
Total of district	5,109	3,273	8,382	2,718	1,304	4,022

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. 1 of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIV, showing LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR.	FARMERS OF LICENSES GRANTED IN EACH CLASS AND GRADE.											Total number of licenses.	Total amount of fine.	Number of villages in which licenses granted.
	Class I.				Class II.				Class III.					
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
	No. 100	No. 200	No. 300	No. 400	No. 500	No. 600	No. 700	No. 800	No. 900	No. 1000	No. 1100			
1875-76	—	2	2	11	9	25	30	312	895	3,740	15,687	28,471	50,502	—
1876-77	—	2	2	12	—	—	123	705	947	3,668	15,687	21,615	47,083	—
1877-78	—	—	1	—	10	27	94	459	—	—	—	367	15,738	—
1878-79	—	4	2	5	33	35	84	628	—	—	—	374	10,008	125
Total for the year 1875-76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1880-81	—	4	1	4	4	11	48	84	—	—	—	354	5,645	27
Total for the year 1880-81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1882-83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1882-83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1884-85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1884-85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1886-87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1886-87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1888-89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1888-89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1890-91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1890-91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1892-93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1892-93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1894-95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1894-95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1896-97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1896-97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898-99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1898-99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1900-01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1900-01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1902-03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1902-03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1904-05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1904-05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1906-07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1906-07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1908-09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1908-09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1910-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1910-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1912-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1912-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1914-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1914-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1916-17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1916-17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1918-19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1918-19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1920-21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1920-21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1922-23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1922-23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1924-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1926-27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1926-27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1928-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930-31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1930-31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1932-33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1932-33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1934-35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1934-35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1936-37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1936-37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938-39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1938-39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1940-41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1940-41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942-43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1942-43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944-45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1944-45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946-47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1946-47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1948-49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1948-49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950-51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1950-51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1952-53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1952-53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1954-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1956-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1958-59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1958-59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960-61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1960-61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1962-63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1962-63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1964-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1964-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1966-67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1966-67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1968-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1968-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970-71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1970-71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1972-73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1972-73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1974-75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1974-75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1976-77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1976-77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1978-79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1978-79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980-81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1980-81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1982-83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1982-83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984-85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1984-85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1986-87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1986-87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1988-89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1988-89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1990-91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year 1990-91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				

Table No. XXXV, showing EXCISE STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR.	FERMENTED LIQUORS.					INTOXICATING DRUGS.					EXCISE REVENUE FROM			
	No. of retail shops.		Consumption in gallons.			No. of retail shops.		Consumption in ounces.			Fermented liquors.		Drugs.	
	Quantity of spirits.	Quantity of beer.	Quantity of wine.	Quantity of spirits.	Quantity of beer.	Quantity of wine.	Quantity of spirits.	Quantity of beer.	Quantity of wine.	Quantity of spirits.	Quantity of beer.	Quantity of wine.	Quantity of spirits.	Quantity of beer.
1875-76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1876-77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877-78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878-79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879-80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1880-81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881-82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. 1, 11, VIII, IX, X, & XI of the Excise Report.

Table No. XXXVI, showing DISTRICT FUNDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
YEAR.	Total income in rupees.			Annual expenditures in rupees.						
	Provincial share.	Miscellaneous.	Total in rupees.	Education.	Public health and sanitary.	Education.	Religious.	Miscellaneous.	Public health.	Total expenditure.
1878-79	—	—	45,022	1,878	2,194	11,114	687	80	22,431	45,083
1879-80	—	—	26,512	1,884	1,559	9,739	1,123	87	22,716	26,602
1880-81	—	—	32,372	2,898	1,042	5,886	401	92	21,488	32,372
1881-82	—	—	30,088	2,457	5,190	12,219	580	276	22,789	30,088
1882-83	—	—	31,153	2,858	1,229	10,488	1,852	736	15,822	31,153
1879-80	2,437	1,220	30,088	2,024	1,787	9,642	1,080	654	25,847	30,088
1880-81	54,871	2,586	32,360	2,842	1,418	5,480	1,549	1,314	22,761	32,360
1881-82	54,839	2,004	44,431	1,657	2,249	3,652	2,323	1,377	24,968	44,431

Note.—These figures are taken from Appendix A and B to the Annual Review of District Fund Operations.

Table No. XXXVII, showing GOVERNMENT and AIDED SCHOOLS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
YEAR.	HIGH SCHOOLS.				MIDDLE SCHOOLS.				PRIMARY SCHOOLS.											
	English.		Sanskrit.		English.		Sanskrit.		English.		Sanskrit.		English.		Sanskrit.		English.		Sanskrit.	
	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
FIGURES FOR BOYS.																				
1877-78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878-79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879-80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1880-81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881-82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FIGURES FOR GIRLS.																				
1877-78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878-79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879-80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1880-81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881-82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N. B.—Since 1879-80, in the case of both Government and Aided Schools, those scholars only who have completed the Middle School course are shown in the returns as attending High Schools, and those only who have completed the Primary School course are shown as attending Middle Schools. Previous to that year, those attending the Upper Primary Department were included in the returns of Middle Schools in the case of Institutions under the immediate control of the Education Department, while in Institutions under District Officers, those attending both the Upper and Lower Primary Departments were included in Middle Schools. In the case of Aided Institutions, a High School included the Middle and Primary Departments attached to it, and a Middle School, the Primary Department. Before 1879-80, branches of Government Schools, if supported on the grant-in-aid system, were classed as Aided Schools; in the returns for 1879-80 and subsequent years they have been shown as Government Schools. Branches of English Schools, whether Government or Aided, that were formerly included amongst Vernacular Schools, are now returned as English Schools. Hence the returns before 1879-80 do not afford the means of making a satisfactory comparison with the statistics of subsequent years.

Indigenes and Jati Schools are not included in these returns.

Table No. XXXVIII, showing the working of DISPENSARIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	Expenditure in Rupees.														
		Salaries.					Fees.					Medicine.				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
European	C.H.	9,131	12,442	4,000	4,100	7,400	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
	E	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	Expenditure in Rupees.														
		Salaries.					Fees.					Medicine.				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
European	C.H.	11,215	15,401	10,700	10,245	19,400	470	100	100	440	100	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. II, IV, and V of the Dispensary Report.

Table No. XXXIX, showing CIVIL and REVENUE LITIGATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	Facts of Civil suits commencing				Facts in respect of suits commencing *			Number of Revenue cases.
	Moved by Revenue property.	Filed and Revenue property.	Filed and Revenue property.	Total.	Land.	Revenue property.	Total.	
1879	2,346	104	4,000	6,450	10,000	2,346	4,000	16,396
1880	2,000	100	4,000	6,100	10,000	2,000	4,000	16,000
1881	2,000	100	4,000	6,100	10,000	2,000	4,000	16,000
1882	2,000	100	4,000	6,100	10,000	2,000	4,000	16,000
1883	2,000	100	4,000	6,100	10,000	2,000	4,000	16,000

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. VI and VII of the Civil Reports for 1879 to 1883, and Nos. II and III of the Revenue Civil Reports for 1879 and 1880.

* Facts stated in Statement No. 1 are excluded from these figures, as details of the value of the property being available.

Table No. XL, showing CRIMINAL TRIALS.

1	2	3	4	5	6
DETAILS.		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Facts.	Brought to trial	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
	Discharged	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	Acquitted	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Convicted	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	Committed to prison	10	10	10	10
Cases.	Summary cases (criminal)	10	10	10	10
	Warrant cases (criminal)	10	10	10	10
	Warrant cases (summary)	10	10	10	10
	Warrant cases (summary)	10	10	10	10
	Total cases disposed of	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Facts.	Death	10	10	10	10
	Transportation for life	10	10	10	10
	Transportation for 10 years	10	10	10	10
	Transportation for 5 years	10	10	10	10
	Transportation for 2 years	10	10	10	10
Facts.	Death	10	10	10	10
	Transportation for life	10	10	10	10
	Transportation for 10 years	10	10	10	10
	Transportation for 5 years	10	10	10	10
	Transportation for 2 years	10	10	10	10
Facts.	Death	10	10	10	10
	Transportation for life	10	10	10	10
	Transportation for 10 years	10	10	10	10
	Transportation for 5 years	10	10	10	10
	Transportation for 2 years	10	10	10	10

Note.—These figures are taken from Statements Nos. III and IV of the Criminal Reports for 1878 to 1881, and Nos. IV and V of the Criminal Reports for 1881 and 1882.

Table No. XII, showing POLICE INQUIRIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nature of offence.	Number of persons reported with.					Number of persons arrested for.					Number of persons committed.				
	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875
Kidnap or suspected kidnapping	14	11	15	20	20	160	140	120	210	240	30	120	120	100	100
Murder and attempts to murder	4	3	4	5	4	11	12	12	12	12	8	8	8	12	8
Total serious offences against the person	18	14	19	25	24	171	152	132	222	252	38	128	128	112	108
Abduction of married women															
Total serious offences against property	10	10	10	10	10	110	100	100	100	100	100	110	110	110	110
Total serious offences against the person	40	30	29	35	34	281	252	232	322	352	138	238	238	222	218
Offence under	10	10	10	10	10	110	100	100	100	100	100	110	110	110	110
Total serious offences against property	10	10	10	10	10	110	100	100	100	100	100	110	110	110	110
Total cognizable offences	210	190	170	200	190	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Kidnap, suspected kidnapping, etc.	4	1	2	4	10	10	8	10	10	10	10	8	10	10	10
Offence relating to marriage	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total non-cognizable offences	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
Grand Total of offences	100	1,000	1,110	1,110	1,100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Note.—These figures are taken from Statement A of the Police Report.

Table No. XIII, showing CONVICTS in GAOL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
YEAR.	No. in gaol beginning of the year.		No. committed during the year.		Religion of convicts.			Previous occupation of each prisoner.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Disaffected and others.	Official.	Professional.	Service.	Agriculture.	Commercial.	Industrial.
1871-72	100	10	100	10	100	10	10	100	10	10	10	10	10
1872-73	100	10	100	10	100	10	10	100	10	10	10	10	10
1873-74	100	10	100	10	100	10	10	100	10	10	10	10	10
1874-75	100	10	100	10	100	10	10	100	10	10	10	10	10
1875-76	100	10	100	10	100	10	10	100	10	10	10	10	10
YEAR.	Length of sentence of prisoners.							Previously married.			Previously single.		
	Under 6 months.	6 months to 1 year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 3 years.	3 years to 10 years.	Over 10 years and life imprisonment.	Death.	Free.	Trial.	More than 10 years.	Over 10 years and life imprisonment.	Death.	Free.
1871-72	100	10	100	10	100	10	10	100	10	10	100	10	10
1872-73	100	10	100	10	100	10	10	100	10	10	100	10	10
1873-74	100	10	100	10	100	10	10	100	10	10	100	10	10
1874-75	100	10	100	10	100	10	10	100	10	10	100	10	10
1875-76	100	10	100	10	100	10	10	100	10	10	100	10	10

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXVII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, and XXXII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLIII, showing the POPULATION of TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Town.	Town.	Total population.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Buddhists.	Other Religions.	No. of registered houses.	Persons per 100 registered houses.
Ferozepore	Ferozepore	26,150	10,004	1,333	72	17,000	1,013	7,035	541
Mira	Tharshkot	8,007	1,000	1,304		2,678		730	419
	Elia	8,082	1,111	130	802	1,000		673	407
	Makhu	1,000	900	11		88		234	104
Moga	Moga	4,400	3,100	2,210		2,104		605	727
	Makhu	5,750	1,700	3,100		900		670	600
Muktsar	Muktsar	1,121	1,000	900		1,104		434	720

Notes.—These figures are taken from Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XLIV, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS for TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOWN.	Total population by the Census of	Total births registered during the year.						Total deaths registered during the year.				
	Sex.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Ferozepore	Males	4,700	328	411	571	607	313	389	672	543	411	480
	Females	4,694	177	322	515	516	541	388	600	534	500	500

Notes.—These figures are taken from Table No. LVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLV, showing MUNICIPAL INCOME

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year or Municipality.	Ferozepore.	Muktsar.	Elia.	Tharshkot.	Makhu.	Ferozepore.	Kis Des Khan.
Union of Municipality	II.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.
1870-71	45,400	1,124	1,300	2,447			
1871-72	58,226	1,373	1,885	2,278			
1872-73	60,123	943	1,319	1,365			
1873-74	52,740	891	1,072	2,046			
1874-75	57,300	945	1,080	2,152	773	423	531
1875-76	60,309	1,012	1,160	1,389	983	600	174
1876-77	55,160	1,141	1,391	2,700	1,355	550	590
1877-78	44,479	1,000	1,000	2,173	1,103	468	621
1878-79	50,607	1,304	1,710	2,082	902	323	230
1879-80	50,478	1,671	1,714	2,172	1,300	407	230
1880-81	60,889	1,402	2,778	2,105	1,300		
1881-82	57,787	1,675	2,300	2,004	941		

Table No. XLVI, showing DISTANCES.

Place.	FARUZHPORE.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Faruzpore	0	14	30	46	62	78	94	110	126	142
2. Bages	14	0	16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128
3. Kuldari	30	16	0	16	32	48	64	80	96	112
4. Bages	46	32	16	0	16	32	48	64	80	96
5. Kot-ia-Khan	62	48	32	16	0	16	32	48	64	80
6. Charnik	78	64	48	32	16	0	16	32	48	64
7. Patalgarh	94	80	64	48	32	16	0	16	32	48
8. Makhi	110	96	80	64	48	32	16	0	16	32
9. Malimwala	126	112	96	80	64	48	32	16	0	16
10. Malim Khumsala	142	128	112	96	80	64	48	32	16	0
11. Bages	158	144	128	112	96	80	64	48	32	16
12. Bages	174	160	144	128	112	96	80	64	48	32
13. Bages	190	176	160	144	128	112	96	80	64	48
14. Bages	206	192	176	160	144	128	112	96	80	64
15. Bages	222	208	192	176	160	144	128	112	96	80
16. Bages	238	224	208	192	176	160	144	128	112	96
17. Bages	254	240	224	208	192	176	160	144	128	96
18. Bages	270	256	240	224	208	192	176	160	144	128
19. Bages	286	272	256	240	224	208	192	176	160	144
20. Bages	302	288	272	256	240	224	208	192	176	160
21. Bages	318	304	288	272	256	240	224	208	192	176
22. Bages	334	320	304	288	272	256	240	224	208	192
23. Bages	350	336	320	304	288	272	256	240	224	208
24. Bages	366	352	336	320	304	288	272	256	240	224
25. Bages	382	368	352	336	320	304	288	272	256	240
26. Bages	398	384	368	352	336	320	304	288	272	256
27. Bages	414	400	384	368	352	336	320	304	288	256
28. Bages	430	416	400	384	368	352	336	320	304	288
29. Bages	446	432	416	400	384	368	352	336	320	304
30. Bages	462	448	432	416	400	384	368	352	336	304
31. Bages	478	464	448	432	416	400	384	368	352	304
32. Bages	494	480	464	448	432	416	400	384	352	304
33. Bages	510	496	480	464	448	432	416	400	384	304
34. Bages	526	512	496	480	464	448	432	416	400	304
35. Bages	542	528	512	496	480	464	448	432	416	304
36. Bages	558	544	528	512	496	480	464	448	432	304
37. Bages	574	560	544	528	512	496	480	464	448	304
38. Bages	590	576	560	544	528	512	496	480	464	304
39. Bages	606	592	576	560	544	528	512	496	480	304
40. Bages	622	608	592	576	560	544	528	512	496	304
41. Bages	638	624	608	592	576	560	544	528	512	304
42. Bages	654	640	624	608	592	576	560	544	528	304
43. Bages	670	656	640	624	608	592	576	560	544	304
44. Bages	686	672	656	640	624	608	592	576	560	304
45. Bages	702	688	672	656	640	624	608	592	576	304
46. Bages	718	704	688	672	656	640	624	608	592	304
47. Bages	734	720	704	688	672	656	640	624	608	304
48. Bages	750	736	720	704	688	672	656	640	608	304
49. Bages	766	752	736	720	704	688	672	656	608	304
50. Bages	782	768	752	736	720	704	688	672	608	304
51. Bages	798	784	768	752	736	720	704	688	608	304
52. Bages	814	800	784	768	752	736	720	704	608	304
53. Bages	830	816	800	784	768	752	736	720	608	304
54. Bages	846	832	816	800	784	768	752	736	608	304
55. Bages	862	848	832	816	800	784	768	752	608	304
56. Bages	878	864	848	832	816	800	784	768	608	304
57. Bages	894	880	864	848	832	816	800	784	608	304
58. Bages	910	896	880	864	848	832	816	800	608	304
59. Bages	926	912	896	880	864	848	832	816	608	304
60. Bages	942	928	912	896	880	864	848	832	608	304
61. Bages	958	944	928	912	896	880	864	848	608	304
62. Bages	974	960	944	928	912	896	880	864	608	304
63. Bages	990	976	960	944	928	912	896	864	608	304
64. Bages	1006	992	976	960	944	928	912	896	608	304
65. Bages	1022	1008	992	976	960	944	928	912	608	304
66. Bages	1038	1024	1008	992	976	960	944	928	608	304
67. Bages	1054	1040	1024	1008	992	976	960	928	608	304
68. Bages	1070	1056	1040	1024	1008	992	976	928	608	304
69. Bages	1086	1072	1056	1040	1024	1008	992	928	608	304
70. Bages	1102	1088	1072	1056	1040	1024	1008	928	608	304
71. Bages	1118	1104	1088	1072	1056	1040	1024	928	608	304
72. Bages	1134	1120	1104	1088	1072	1056	1040	928	608	304
73. Bages	1150	1136	1120	1104	1088	1072	1056	928	608	304
74. Bages	1166	1152	1136	1120	1104	1088	1056	928	608	304
75. Bages	1182	1168	1152	1136	1120	1104	1056	928	608	304
76. Bages	1198	1184	1168	1152	1136	1120	1056	928	608	304
77. Bages	1214	1200	1184	1168	1152	1136	1056	928	608	304
78. Bages	1230	1216	1200	1184	1168	1152	1056	928	608	304
79. Bages	1246	1232	1216	1200	1184	1168	1056	928	608	304
80. Bages	1262	1248	1232	1216	1200	1184	1056	928	608	304
81. Bages	1278	1264	1248	1232	1216	1200	1056	928	608	304
82. Bages	1294	1280	1264	1248	1232	1216	1056	928	608	304
83. Bages	1310	1296	1280	1264	1248	1232	1056	928	608	304
84. Bages	1326	1312	1296	1280	1264	1248	1056	928	608	304
85. Bages	1342	1328	1312	1296	1280	1264	1056	928	608	304
86. Bages	1358	1344	1328	1312	1296	1280	1056	928	608	304
87. Bages	1374	1360	1344	1328	1312	1296	1056	928	608	304
88. Bages	1390	1376	1360	1344	1328	1312	1056	928	608	304
89. Bages	1406	1392	1376	1360	1344	1328	1056	928	608	304
90. Bages	1422	1408	1392	1376	1360	1344	1056	928	608	304
91. Bages	1438	1424	1408	1392	1376	1360	1056	928	608	304
92. Bages	1454	1440	1424	1408	1392	1376	1056	928	608	304
93. Bages	1470	1456	1440	1424	1408	1392	1056	928	608	304
94. Bages	1486	1472	1456	1440	1424	1408	1056	928	608	304
95. Bages	1502	1488	1472	1456	1440	1424	1056	928	608	304
96. Bages	1518	1504	1488	1472	1456	1440	1056	928	608	304
97. Bages	1534	1520	1504	1488	1472	1456	1056	928	608	304
98. Bages	1550	1536	1520	1504	1488	1456	1056	928	608	304
99. Bages	1566	1552	1536	1520	1504	1456	1056	928	608	304
100. Bages	1582	1568	1552	1536	1520	1456	1056	928	608	304

"A book that is shut is but a block"

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIBRARY

GOVT. OF INDIA
Department of Archaeology
NEW DELHI

Please help us to keep the book
clean and moving.

Pargan - 10/12