

stream of that river now runs farther north, leaving a broad alluvial strip, 2 to 6 miles in width, between its ancient and its modern beds. This strip, known as the Bet, forms the wider channel of the river, and is partly inundated after heavy rain. It is intersected in every direction by minor watercourses or nullahs, and, being composed of recent alluvium, is for the most part very fertile, but its eastern extremity has been injuriously affected by percolation from the Sirhind Canal. The uplands to the south of the high bank consist of a level plain, sloping gently to the south-west and broken only by some lines of sandhills which are very common in the Jangal, the south-western portion of the uplands; this tract is traversed throughout by the Sirhind Canal.

There is nothing of geological interest in the District, which is situated entirely in the alluvium. It includes the extreme north-west corner of the Upper Gangetic plain, but to the south-west it approximates to the desert region. Trees are few, unless where planted; but the *rerū* (*Acacia leucophloea*) is locally frequent, and the *kikar* (*Acacia arabica*), which is perhaps not aboriginal, is plentiful. The *ber* (*Zizyphus Jujuba*) is common in gardens and near homesteads.

Geology  
and  
botany.

Wolves are not uncommon. *Nilgai*, antelope, and 'ravine deer' (Indian gazelle) are found throughout the southern part of the District, and hog in the rank grass near the Sutlej and Budha nullah.

Fauna.

The heat in May and June is intense, but no worse than in most parts of the Punjab plains. During the monsoon the air is damp and the climate relaxing, except in the Jangal with its dry climate and pure water; and this tract is free from the outbreaks of autumnal fever, which sometimes occur after heavy rains in September. The Bet is peculiarly liable to these epidemics, and enlarged spleen and anaemia due to malarial poisoning are there common.

Climate  
and tem-  
perature.

The rainfall is normal for the Punjab plains, ranging from 29 inches per annum at Samrāla to 22 at Jagraon.

Rainfall.

The early history of the District is obscure. SUNET, near Ludhiāna, MĀCHHĪWĀRA, and Tihāra are all places of some antiquity, dating from the pre-Muhammadan period. The last, which lies in the north-west corner of the District, is identified by tradition with the Vairāta of the Mahābhārata, and was a place of some importance; but the ancient site has long been washed away by the Sutlej. The town of LUDHIĀNA dates only from the Lodī period, and the principality of RAIKOT originated in a grant of the Saiyid kings of Delhi. Under

History  
and  
archaeo-  
logy.

Akbar the tract formed a part of the *sarkār* of Sirhind, but the later Mughals leased the western part of the present District to the Rais of Raikot. Early in the eighteenth century they became semi-independent; and though the imperial forces successfully withstood Ahmad Shāh near Khanna in 1747, his subsequent invasions so weakened the Mughal power that the Rais were suffered to take possession of Ludhiāna town in 1760. Meanwhile the Sikhs had become a political power, especially on the south and south-west borders of the District; and after their capture of Sirhind the Samrāla *tahsīl* fell into the hands of Sikh leaders, while the Rais retained most of the Ludhiāna and Jagraon *tahsīls*. In 1798 the Rai, a minor, was attacked by the Sikhs under Bedi Sāhib Singh of Una, who invested Ludhiāna, but raised the siege when the Rai called in George Thomas. Finally, in 1806, Ranjīt Singh crossed the Sutlej on his first expedition against the cis-Sutlej chiefs, and stripped the Rais of their possessions, leaving a couple of villages for the maintenance of two widows, who were the only remaining representatives of the ruling family.

In 1809, after Ranjīt Singh's third invasion, a treaty was concluded between him and the British Government, by which his further conquests were stopped, although he was allowed to retain all territories acquired in his first two expeditions. At the same time, all the CIS-SUTLEJ STATES that had not been absorbed were taken under British protection. In the same year (1809) a cantonment for British troops was placed at Ludhiāna, compensation being made to the Rājā of Jīnd, in whose possession it then was. In 1835, on the failure of the direct line of the Jīnd family, a tract of country round Ludhiāna came into British possession by lapse, and this formed the nucleus of the present District.

On the outbreak of the first Sikh War, Ludhiāna was left with a small garrison insufficient to prevent part of the cantonments being burnt by the chief of Lādwa or to oppose the passage of the Sutlej by Ranjodh Singh. Sir Harry Smith threw some 4,000 men into the place, after losing nearly all his baggage at the action of Baddowāl. This reverse was, however, retrieved by the battle fought at ALĪWĀL, close to the Sutlej, in which Ranjodh Singh was driven across the river, and the upper Sutlej cleared of the enemy.

On the conclusion of the first Sikh War in 1846, the District assumed very nearly its present limits, by the addition of territory annexed from the Lahore government and its adherents south of the Sutlej. Since the British occupation, the town of

Ludhiāna has grown in wealth and population, but its history has been marked by few noticeable events. The cantonment was abandoned in 1854. During the Mutiny in 1857 an unsuccessful attempt was made by the Deputy-Commissioner, Mr. Ricketts, with a small force, to stop the rebellious sepoy from Jullundur on their way to Delhi; but, with the assistance rendered by the chiefs of Nābha and Māler Kotla, he was able to prevent an outbreak in the turbulent and disaffected town of Ludhiāna. In the villages the Muhammadan Gūjars were the only people to show signs of disaffection, the Hindu and Sikh Jats remaining steadfastly loyal. In 1872 occurred an outbreak of the fanatical sect of Kūkas, 150 of whom, starting from Bhaini in this District, made a raid upon Malaudh and the Muhammadan State of Māler Kotla. No adherents joined them, and the outbreak was at once suppressed; Rām Singh, the leader of the sect, was deported from India. Since the first Afghān War (1838-42), Ludhiāna town has been the residence of the exiled family of Shāh Shujā.

Besides the ruins of Sunet above mentioned there are no antiquities of importance. Under the Mughal emperors the imperial road from Lahore to Delhi ran through the District, and is marked by *kos minārs* and by a large *sarai*, built in the reign of Aurangzeb, at Khanna.

The population of the District at the last four enumerations The was: (1868) 585,547, (1881) 618,835, (1891) 648,722, and people. (1901) 673,097, dwelling in 5 towns and 864 villages. The District is divided into three *tahsils*—LUDHIĀNA, JAGRAON, and SAMRĀLA—the head-quarters of each being at the place from which it is named. The towns are the municipalities of LUDHIĀNA, the head-quarters of the District, JAGRAON, KHANNA, RAIKOT, and MĀCHHĪWĀRA.

The following table shows the chief statistics of population in 1901:—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Ludhiāna . . .	683	1	432	333,337	488.0	+ 2.9	16,443
Samrāla . . .	291	2	263	154,995	532.6	- 2.4	7,848
Jagraon. . .	417	2	169	184,765	443.1	+ 11.1	7,605
District total	1,455	5	864	673,097	462.6	+ 3.8	31,896

NOTE.—The figures for the areas of *tahsils* are taken from the revenue returns. The total District area is that given in the *Census Report*.

Hindus number 269,076, or 40 per cent. of the population; Muhammadans, 235,937, or 35 per cent.; and Sikhs, 164,919, or 24 per cent. The language of the District is Punjābi.

Castes and occupations.

The tribes and castes are distinguished by no local peculiarities. Jats or Jāts number 235,000, or 35 per cent. of the total, 132,000 being Sikhs and 77,000 Hindus. If the Jats are the best peasantry in India, the Jats of the MĀLWĀ (i.e. those of Ferozepore and Ludhiāna) possess in a greater degree than any other branch of the tribe the qualities which have earned for them this distinction. They have a finer physique, and as farmers are more prudent and thrifty, than their brethren in Lahore and Amritsar. The Rājputs (29,000) are undoubtedly the oldest of the agricultural tribes now found in the District. They are almost all Muhammadans, and present a striking contrast to the Sikh and Hindu Jats, being indolent and thriftless cultivators. The Gūjars (33,000) are mainly Muhammadans, behind the Jats in general ability, and as a tribe turbulent, lawless, and discontented. Lastly come the Arains (32,000), who are invariably Muhammadans, excelling as market-gardeners and making more than any one else out of a small plot of land, but incapable of managing large areas. The religious castes include Brāhmans (25,000), who generally live on the Jats of the uplands, and the Muhammadan Madāris (6,000). About 17,000 persons (including the Madāris) are classed as Fakīrs. The Sūds (200) deserve mention, as Ludhiāna is considered the head-quarters of their tribe. They are intelligent, and take readily to clerical service under Government. Among the artisan and menial castes may be mentioned the Chamārs (leather-workers), 63,000; Chūhrās (scavengers), 22,000; Jhīnwars (water-carriers), 18,000; Kumhārs (potters), 10,000; Lohārs (blacksmiths), 9,000; Julāhās (weavers), 17,000; Mochīs (cobblers), 9,000; Nais (barbers), 12,000; Sonārs (goldsmiths), 7,000; Tarkhāns (carpenters), 21,000; and Telis (oil-pressers), 14,000. About 55 per cent. of the total population are returned as agricultural.

Christian missions.

Ludhiāna is the chief station in India of the American Presbyterian Mission. Founded here in 1834, the Mission has established many branches throughout the Punjab and United Provinces, and maintains a large number of dispensaries and schools, among which the Forman Christian College at LAHORE is the best known. In 1901 the District contained 415 native Christians.

General agricul-

The soil of the Sutlej riverain is a stiff moist loam, constantly fertilized in the immediate neighbourhood of the river

by the silt deposited by it. In the uplands south of the high bank every variety of soil is found, from stiff clay to the lightest of sand, the lighter soils prevailing along the high bank and to the south-west of the District, while those of the eastern parts are much stiffer. Where there is no irrigation, the light sandy loam is the safest soil : although with copious rain its yield is much less than that of the stiffer soils, it is far more able to resist drought.

The District is held almost entirely by communities of peasant proprietors, estates held by large landowners covering only about 24 square miles.

The area for which details are available from the revenue records of 1903-4 is 1,394 square miles, as shown below :—

Tahsil.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Ludhiāna . . .	685	572	148	57
Samrāla . . .	291	245	90	19
Jagraon . . .	418	376	71	17
Total	1,394	1,193	309	93

The principal crops of the spring harvest are wheat and gram, the areas under which were 364 and 285 square miles in 1903-4. Barley covered 32 square miles and rapeseed 35 square miles. Maize is the chief crop of the autumn harvest with 115 square miles; pulses covered 145 square miles, great millet 47 square miles, and spiked millet 4,110 acres. Sugar-cane covered only 18 square miles, but it is the most valuable autumn crop.

During the twenty years ending 1901 the cultivated area increased by more than 30,000 acres, the increase being chiefly due to the construction of the SIRHIND CANAL. As no more canal water can be spared for this District, the cultivated area, which now amounts to more than four-fifths of the total, is not likely to increase much farther. Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act are not very popular, about Rs. 2,000 having been advanced during the five years ending 1904.

Ludhiāna is not a great cattle-breeding District, owing to the small area available for grazing, and a large proportion of the cattle are imported from the breeding tracts to the south. The horses of the Jangal tract, in which part of the Jagraon tahsil lies, are a famous breed descended from Arab stallions kept at Bhatinda by the Mughal emperors. The District board maintains 4 horse and 11 donkey stallions. Sheep and goats are kept in almost every village, and camels in the Jangal tract.

tural conditions.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

Improvements in agricultural practice.

Cattle, horses, sheep, &c.

A large number of ducks and geese are reared in the old cantonment for the Simla market.

## Irrigation.

Of the total area cultivated in 1903-4, 309 square miles, or 26 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area, 219 square miles were irrigated from wells, 513 acres from wells and canals, 89 square miles from canals, and 103 acres from streams and tanks. In addition, 66 square miles, or 6 per cent., were subject to inundation from the Sutlej. The canal-irrigation is from the SIRHIND CANAL. The main line traverses the Samrāla *tahsil* without irrigating it, and then below Doraha (in Patialā State) gives off the Abohar and Bhatinda branches; the former passes through the Ludhiāna and Jagraon *tahsils*, supplying them from six distributaries, while the extreme south of the District is watered by a distributary of the Bhatinda branch. Wells in the uplands are of masonry, worked by bullocks on the rope-and-bucket system; in the riverain tract, owing to the nearness of the water to the surface, lever and unbricked wells are largely used. In 1903-4 the District contained 10,481 masonry wells, and 362 unbricked and lever wells and water-lifts.

## Forests and minerals.

The only forests are two plantations of *shāsham* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) on the banks of the Sutlej, 'reserved' under the Forest Act, with an area of 197 acres. There are also 179 acres of forest land under the District board. *Kankar* is found in many places.

## Arts and manufactures.

The chief industry is the weaving of shawls, known as Rāmpur *chādars*, from the wool of the Tibetan goat and other fine wools. The industry is chiefly carried on by a colony of Kashmīris, who in 1833 migrated from Kashmīr on account of a famine, and settled in Ludhiāna town, where shawls used to be made until the trade was killed by the Franco-German War. Cotton stuffs are produced largely, and Ludhiāna is famous for its turbans, which are imported from Hoshiārpur and embroidered in the town. Many regiments of the Indian army are supplied with turbans from Ludhiāna. Check cloths known as *gabrūn* are also made in large quantities from English and American yarns. Ivory billiard-balls are turned at Ludhiāna and Jagraon. The sugar industry is important, and a great deal of oil is expressed and exported. The District possesses two factories for ginning cotton, and two flour-mills. Both the ginning factories and one of the flour-mills are at Khanna, and the other flour-mill is at Ludhiāna town. The number of employés in the ginning factories in 1904 was 145, and in the flour-mills 44.

There is a large export of wheat to Karāchi, and of rapeseed, oil, maize, millets, and pulses to the United Provinces and Bengal; woollen and cotton goods are exported all over India. The chief imports are piece-goods, cotton yarn, sugar from the Jullundur Doāb, and iron, salt, brass and copper vessels, and barley and inferior grains from the Native States to the south.

Commerce  
and trade.

The main line of the North-Western Railway passes through Ludhiāna town, from which place the Ludhiāna-Dhūri-Jākhāl Railway (also broad gauge) runs to Dhūri on the Rājpurā-Bhatinda line and Jākhāl on the Southern Punjab Railway. A line connecting Ludhiāna with Ferozepore, Fāzilka, and M'Leodganj on the Southern Punjab Railway has recently been opened. The grand trunk road passes through the District by the side of the main line of railway, and an important metalled road runs from Ludhiāna town via Ferozepore to Lahore. The total length of metalled roads is 165 miles and of unmetalled roads 207 miles; of the former, 75 miles are under the Public Works department and the rest under the District board. The main line and Abohar branches of the SIRHIND CANAL are navigable, as is the Sutlej during the rains. The Sutlej is crossed by twelve ferries.

Railways  
and roads.

The District suffered, like the rest of the country, in the *chālisa* famine of 1783, and famines occurred in 1813 and 1833. In 1861 and 1869 there was considerable scarcity, and Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 7,000 respectively was spent on famine relief. Ludhiāna was unaffected by the scarcity of 1878. The opening of the Sirhind Canal has made the District secure against drought, and food-grains were exported during the famines of 1897 and 1900. The area of crops matured in the famine year 1899-1900 amounted to 72 per cent. of the normal.

Famine.

The District is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided by four Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is in charge of the District treasury. It is divided into the *tahsils* of LUDHIĀNA, SAMRĀLA, and JAGRAON, each under a *tahsildār* assisted by a *nuib-tahsildār*.

District  
subdivi-  
sions and  
staff.

The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal justice. The civil judicial work is under a District Judge, subordinate to the Divisional Judge of the Ambāla Civil Division, who is also Sessions Judge. There are four Munsifs, two at head-quarters and one at each outlying *tahsil*. There are nine honorary magistrates. The crime of the District presents no features of special interest.

Civil justice  
and crime.

Under Akbar the District formed part of the Sirhind division

Land

revenue  
adminis-  
tration.

or *sarkār*. The revenue system was elaborate, being based on uniform measurements of the land and a careful classification of soils. Produce estimates were made, and the Government share fixed at one-third of the gross out-turn. Under Akbar's successors, and still more under the Sikhs, revenue assessment degenerated into a system of direct or vicarious extortion. The government, when it was strong enough, and its lessees when it was not, were restrained in their exactions only by the fear of losing their cultivators altogether. A summary assessment was made in 1847-9, a reduction varying from 3 to 6 annas in the rupee being allowed on the existing demand. The regular settlement further reduced the demand by 11 per cent., the amount fixed in 1850 being 9.3 lakhs. This assessment worked well. Despite two periods of scarcity the revenue was punctually paid, and in no case were coercive measures found necessary. Transfers of land were few and credit remained generally good. The current settlement, carried out in 1879-83, was based on an estimated rise since 1860 of 50 per cent. in prices, and an increase of 8 per cent. in cultivation; but the proportion of the 'assets' taken was one-half instead of two-thirds, and the enhancement amounted to 18 per cent. The revenue rates average Rs. 2-7-0 (maximum, Rs. 4; minimum, Rs. 1-6-0) on irrigated land, and Rs. 1-9-0 (maximum, Rs. 2-10-0; minimum, 8 annas) on unirrigated. The demand for the first year was 10.9 lakhs, including 1.6 lakhs *jāgīr* revenue; and in 1903-4, including cesses, amounted to over 12.4 lakhs. The average size of a holding cultivated by an owner is 3.2 acres, by an occupancy tenant 1.9, and by a tenant-at-will 1.6 acres.

The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue are shown below, in thousands of rupees:—

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . . .	7,96	9,24	9,33	9,50
Total revenue . . .	10,22	12,43	14,40	14,40

Local and  
municipal.

The District contains five municipalities: LUDHĪĀNA, JAGRAON, KHANNA, RAIKOT, and MĀCHHĪWĀRA. Outside these, local affairs are managed by a District board, whose income in 1903-4 was Rs. 1,35,000, and expenditure Rs. 1,47,000. Education is the principal item of local expenditure.

Police and  
jails.

The regular police force consists of 508 of all ranks, including 117 municipal police, under a Superintendent, who usually has three inspectors to assist him. The village watchmen number



917. There are 12 police stations, 2 outposts, and 16 road-posts. The District jail at head-quarters has accommodation for 318 prisoners.

The District stands fourth among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901 the proportion of literate persons was 4.7 per cent. (8.3 males and 0.1 females). The number of pupils under instruction was 3,977 in 1880-1, 8,875 in 1890-1, 10,825 in 1900-1, and 8,763 in 1903-4. In the last year the District possessed 19 secondary, 104 primary, and 2 special (public) schools, and 8 advanced and 73 elementary (private) schools, with 633 girls in the public and 351 in the private schools. The comparatively high standard of education is largely due to the energy of the missionaries. The two mission high schools at Ludhiāna, one of them a boarding-school, are aided by Government. There are fifteen middle schools throughout the District, including one for girls at Gujarwāl. The District board maintains a technical school, teaching up to the middle standard, at Ludhiāna. The North India School of Medicine for Christian Women gives professional teaching. The total expenditure on education in 1903-4 was 1.1 lakhs, of which District funds supplied Rs. 25,000 and municipal funds Rs. 18,000. Government grants came to Rs. 5,000, and fees brought in Rs. 28,000.

Besides the civil hospital and branch dispensary at Ludhiāna town, the District has six outlying dispensaries. At these institutions 103,764 out-patients and 1,336 in-patients were treated in 1904, and 5,206 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 20,000, of which about half came from municipal funds.

The number of successful vaccinations in 1903-4 was 12,090, representing 18 per 1,000 of the population.

[H. A. Rose, *District Gazetteer* (in press); T. G. Walker, *Settlement Report* (1884), and *The Customary Law of the Ludhiāna District* (1885).]

**Ludhiāna Tahsīl.**—*Tahsīl* of Ludhiāna District, Punjab, lying on the south bank of the Sutlej, between 30° 34' and 31° 1' N. and 75° 36' and 76° 9' E., with an area of 685 square miles. The population in 1901 was 333,337, compared with 323,700 in 1891. The town of LUDHIĀNA (population, 48,649) is the *tahsīl* head-quarters, and there are 432 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 5.8 lakhs. The northern portion lies in the Sutlej lowlands, and the southern in the upland plain irrigated by the Abohar and Bhatinda branches of the Sirhind Canal.

**Samrāla Tahsīl.**—*Tahsīl* of Ludhiāna District, Punjab, lying on the south bank of the Sutlej, between  $30^{\circ} 37'$  and  $30^{\circ} 59'$  N. and  $76^{\circ} 2'$  and  $76^{\circ} 24'$  E., with an area of 291 square miles. The population in 1901 was 154,995, compared with 158,770 in 1891. It contains the two towns of KHANNA (population, 3,838) and MĀCHHĪWĀRA (5,588), and 263 villages, among which is Samrāla, the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 3.5 lakhs.

**Jagraon Tahsīl.**—*Tahsīl* of Ludhiāna District, Punjab, lying on the south bank of the Sutlej, between  $30^{\circ} 35'$  and  $30^{\circ} 59'$  N. and  $75^{\circ} 22'$  and  $75^{\circ} 47'$  E., with an area of 418 square miles. It is bounded on the east and south by Patiāla and Māler Kotla States. The population in 1901 was 184,765, compared with 166,252 in 1891. It contains the two towns of JAGRAON (population, 18,760), the head-quarters, and RAIKOT (10,131); and 169 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 3.3 lakhs. It is divided into the Bet or Sutlej lowlands, and the Dhaia or upland plain, irrigated by the Abohar branch of the Sirhind Canal. The battle-field of ALĪWĀL is in this *tahsīl*.

**Alīwāl.**—Village in the Jagraon *tahsīl* of Ludhiāna District, Punjab, situated in  $30^{\circ} 56'$  N. and  $75^{\circ} 38'$  E., the scene of the battle fought by Sir Harry Smith on January 28, 1846, against the Sikhs. The Sikh force, which amounted to about 15,000 men, was posted in the lowlands close to the Sutlej, with the right resting on the village of Bhundri on the high bank, and the left on Alīwāl close to the river. East of Bhundri the high bank or ridge, which separates the valley of the Sutlej from the uplands, sweeps inwards in a semicircle to the distance of 5 or 6 miles, crowned with villages at intervals, and leaving a wide open plain between it and the river. It was across this plain that the British army on the morning of January 28 moved to the attack, the capture of the village of Alīwāl, the key of the position, being the first object. The Sikh guns were as usual well served; but Alīwāl was in the hands of inferior troops and the resistance was spiritless. By the capture of the village the Sikh left was turned; but round Bhundri their right, composed of trained and enthusiastic Khālsa troops, made a most determined stand, and the whole battle is still called by natives the fight of Bhundri. The most gallant part of the action was the charge by the 16th Lancers of the unbroken Sikh infantry, who received them in square. Three times the Sikhs were ridden over, but they reformed at once on each occasion; and it was not till the whole strength of

the British was brought to bear on them that they were at length compelled to turn their backs. The Sikh troops were either driven across the river, in which many of them were drowned, or dispersed themselves over the uplands. The British loss was considerable, amounting to 400 men killed and wounded. A tall monument, erected in the centre of the plain to the memory of those who fell, marks the scene of the action.

**Bahlolpur** (*Bhilolpur*).—Village in the Samrāla *tahsīl* of Ludhiāna District, Punjab, situated in  $30^{\circ} 55' N.$  and  $76^{\circ} 22' E.$  Population (1901), 2,194. It was founded in the reign of the emperor Akbar by two Afghāns, Bahlol Khān and Bahādur Khān, whose descendants still live here. It is now of no importance. Three tombs, said to date from the time of Akbar, stand on the west side of the village.

**Jagraon Town**.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Ludhiāna District, Punjab, situated in  $30^{\circ} 47' N.$  and  $75^{\circ} 28' E.$ , 26 miles from Ludhiāna town. Population (1901), 18,760. There is a considerable trade in wheat and sugar, and a local industry in ivory-carving, billiard-balls being turned. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 18,200, and the expenditure Rs. 15,600. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 19,500, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 25,000. The town has a Government dispensary, and the municipality maintains an Anglo-vernacular middle school.

**Khanna**.—Town in the Samrāla *tahsīl* of Ludhiāna District, Punjab, situated in  $30^{\circ} 42' N.$  and  $76^{\circ} 13' E.$ , on the North-Western Railway, 27 miles from Ludhiāna town. Population (1901), 3,838. The town possesses two cotton-ginning factories, with a flour-mill attached to one of them. The number of employés in the factories in 1904 was 145, and in the mill 30. Khanna is a *dépôt* for the agricultural produce of the neighbourhood. It contains an Anglo-Sanskrit middle school (unaided) and a Government dispensary. The municipality was created in 1875. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 6,400, and the expenditure Rs. 6,100. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 6,600, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 5,900.

**Ludhiāna Town**.—Head-quarters of the District and *tahsīl* of Ludhiāna, Punjab, situated in  $30^{\circ} 56' N.$  and  $75^{\circ} 52' E.$ , on the grand trunk road. It is the junction of the North-Western, Ludhiāna-Dhūri-Jākhāl, and the Ludhiāna-Ferozepore-M'Leodganj Railways; distant by rail from Calcutta 1,148 miles,

from Bombay 1,215, and from Karāchi 884. Population (1901), 48,649. The town is connected by metalled roads with Jagraon (24 miles) and Samrāla (21 miles). It was founded in 1481 by two Lodī Pathāns, from whom it took its name of Lodiāna, corrupted into Ludhiāna. It was the seat of government for this part of the empire under the Lodīs, but under the Mughals was only the head-quarters of a *mahāl* in the *sarkār* of Sirhind, though it continued to be a place of importance. It passed into the possession of the Rais of Raikot in 1760, and in 1806 was taken by Ranjīt Singh, who gave it to his uncle, Rājā Bhāg Singh of Jīnd. Land west of the town was allotted to the British in 1809 for a cantonment, which was up to 1838 the only outpost on the Sutlej frontier. The town and surrounding country escheated on the death of Rājā Sangat Singh of Jīnd in 1835. Ludhiāna was in 1842 fixed on as the residence of the family of the ex-Amīr Shujā-ul-mulk. The cantonment was abandoned in 1854. The fort, built on the site of that constructed by the original founders, owes its present shape to Sir D. Ochterlony.

The municipality was created in 1867. The receipts and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 92,800 and Rs. 92,600 respectively. In 1903-4 the income was 1.2 lakhs, the chief source being octroi (Rs. 92,000); while the expenditure of 1.1 lakhs included conservancy (Rs. 12,000), education (Rs. 24,000), medical (Rs. 10,000), public safety (Rs. 15,000), and administration (Rs. 18,000). Ludhiāna is famous for its manufacture of *pashmina* shawls, which was introduced by some Kashmīri immigrants in 1833. Cotton fabrics are also largely woven, checks and *gabrūns* being made in considerable quantities. Embroidery is largely carried on. The Ludhiāna turbans are also famous, and a certain amount of ivory turning is carried on, including the manufacture of billiard-balls. The town stands next to Amritsar in the excellence of its dyeing of wool and silk. It is an important centre for ornamental woodwork and furniture, and also a large grain mart. A flour-mill has recently been established, which in 1904 gave employment to 14 hands. The principal educational institutions are the four Anglo-vernacular high schools: one maintained by the municipality, the management of which was taken over by the Educational department in 1904, two by the mission, and the Islāmiya school. Ludhiāna has been since 1834 the head-quarters of the American Presbyterian Mission, which, in addition to the schools mentioned, maintains the North India School of Medicine for Christian Women and