

District, which continues the line of the Sola Singhi and finally crosses the Sutlej into Bilāspur, terminates in the hill of Naina Devi, with its famous temple.

Tānda-Urmar.—The two towns of Tānda and Urmar are situated within a mile of one another in the Dasūya *tahsīl* of Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, in $31^{\circ} 40' N.$ and $75^{\circ} 38' E.$, and form with their suburbs a single municipality. Their joint population was, in 1901, 10,247. The suburbs contain a shrine of the saint, Sakhi Sarwar. They form an *entrepôt* for country produce and cotton goods, and good pottery is made. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 5,400. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 5,800, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 5,400. It maintains an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a Government dispensary.

Una Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 28' N.$ and $76^{\circ} 17' E.$, in the Jaswān Dūn. Population (1901), 4,746. It is important as the seat of a branch of the Bedi clan descended from Kala Dhāri, a descendant of Nānak, the first Sikh Gurū, but has no commercial importance. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 2,700 and the expenditure Rs. 2,600. In 1902-3 the income was Rs. 3,800, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 2,900. It maintains a vernacular middle school and a Government dispensary.

Jullundur District (Jālandhar).—District in the Jullundur Division, Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 56'$ and $31^{\circ} 37'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 5'$ and $76^{\circ} 16'$ E., with an area of 1,431 square miles. It occupies the southern part of the *doāb* (called the BĪST JULLUNDUR DOĀB), or country between the Beās and Sutlej. The latter river forms its southern border, separating it from Ludhiāna and Ferozepore, and in shape the District is an irregular triangle with its base on that river. The State of Kapūrthala separates it on the west from the Beās and its confluence with the Sutlej. Along its north-east border lies the District of Hoshiārpur; and in the centre of this portion, between the Jullundur and Nawāshahr *tahsīls*, is a detached tract of Kapūrthala territory which forms the Phagwāra *tahsīl* of that State. The valley of the Sutlej is marked by a high, well-defined bank. North of this lies a plateau whose highest point, at Rāhon near the eastern corner of the District, is

Boun-
daries, con-
figuration,
and hill
and river
systems.

1,012 feet above sea-level. Thence it slopes gradually westwards towards the Beās. No hill or rock breaks the level of this plateau, which lies entirely within the zone of rich cultivable soil that skirts the foot of the Himālayas, and was regarded by the Sikhs as the garden of the Punjab. At places a few acres are covered with sand; but, except in these rare spots, one vast sheet of luxuriant and diverse vegetation spreads over the plain from end to end. South of the high bank of the Sutlej lies the Bet or *khādar*, a strip of alluvial soil annually fertilized by deposits of silt from that river, although the opening of the Sirhind Canal has greatly reduced its flow, and it now runs almost dry for eight months in the year. The only important stream is the East or White Bein, which, rising east of Rāhon and running along the Hoshiārpur border, traverses the Phagwāra *tahsīl*, and thence meanders westwards across the District till it falls into the Sutlej near its junction with the Beās. In its earlier course it receives several torrents from the Siwālik Hills in Hoshiārpur. These bring down deposits of sand, which are doing considerable damage to the cultivated lands on its eastern bank.

Geology
and
botany.

The District is situated entirely in the alluvium, and contains nothing of geological interest. Cultivation has advanced to such a point that there is little in the way of natural vegetation beyond the weeds that come up with the crops throughout North-west India. Trees are almost always planted; and, owing to the proximity of the Himālayas, several kinds succeed very well, among them the mango and *ber* (*Zizyphus Jujuba*). The river banks are in places fringed with a dense growth of high grasses, as in Ferozepore and adjoining Districts.

Fauna.

Wolves are seen but very rarely, and towards Kapūrthala antelope, *milgai*, and hares are found. Field-rats abound, and do no small amount of damage to the crops.

Climate
and tem-
perature.

The climate is, for the plains, temperate; in the hot season, with the exception of June and July, the heat is not excessive; in the cold season frosts are light, and confined to January and February. The average mean temperature of January is 56°, and of June 93°. The mortality varies very much with the rainfall, owing to the prevalence of malaria in rainy years. Plague made its first appearance in the Punjab in the village of Khatkar Kalān of this District in 1897.

Rainfall.

Owing to the nearness of the hills, the rainfall is fairly constant. The average varies from 24 inches at Phillaur to 27 at Jullundur, 22 inches falling in the summer months and only 5

in the winter. During the ten years ending 1903 the heaviest fall was 60 inches at Nawāshahr in 1900-1, and the lightest 11 inches, in 1899-1900, at Jullundur. There were disastrous floods in 1875 and 1878, owing to the railway embankment giving insufficient passage to the floods caused by the unusually heavy rains.

Early legends attribute the name of the *doāb* to the Daitya king Jālandhara, who was overwhelmed by Siva under a pile of mountains. His mouth, the legend says, was at JAWĀLA MUKHI, his feet at Multān, where in ancient times the Beās and Sutlej met, and his back under the upper part of the Jullundur Doāb, including the present District. The earliest mention of Jullundur occurs in the accounts of the Buddhist council held at Kuvana, near that city, early in the Christian era, under the auspices of Kanishka. When visited in the seventh century by Hiuen Tsiang, it was the capital of the Rājput kingdom of Trigartta, which also included the modern Districts of Hoshiārpur and Kāngra and the States of Chamba, Mandī, and Suket. Towards the end of the ninth century the *Rājatarangini* records the defeat of Prithwī Chandra, Rājā of Trigartta, by Sankara Chandra of Kashmīr. The town was taken by Ibrāhīm Shāh Ghori about 1088; and from that time the country appears to have remained under Muhammadan rule, the Jullundur Doāb being generally attached to the Lahore province. During the Saiyid dynasty (1414-51), however, the authority of Delhi was but weakly maintained; and the *doāb* became the scene of numerous insurrectionary movements, and especially of the long campaign of the Khokhar chief Jasrath against the ruling power. Near Jullundur the Mughal forces concentrated in 1555, when Humāyūn returned to do battle for his kingdom, and the neighbourhood was the scene of Bairām's defeat by the imperial forces in 1560. Adīna Beg, the last and most famous of the governors of Jullundur, played an important part during the downfall of Muhammadan power in the Punjab, holding the balance between the Delhi emperor, the Sikhs, and Ahmad Shāh Durrāni. Both Nūrmahal and Kartārpur were sacked by Ahmad Shāh, and to avenge the desecration of the latter place the Sikhs burnt Jullundur in 1757.

The Sikh revolt against the Mughal power early found strong support in the District, and a number of petty chieftains rapidly established themselves by force of arms as independent rulers throughout the *doāb*. In 1766 the town of Jullundur fell into the hands of the Faizullahpuria *misl*, or confederacy, then led

History
and
archaeo-
logy.

by Khushhāl Singh. His son and successor, Budh Singh, built a masonry fort in the town, while several other leaders fortified themselves in its suburbs. Phillaur was seized by Budh Singh, who made it the capital of a considerable State; and the Muhammadan Rājputs of Nakodar (on whom the town had been conferred in *jāgīr* during the reign of Jahāngīr) were early ousted by Sardār Tāra Singh, Ghaiba, who built a fort, and made himself master of the surrounding territory. But meanwhile Ranjīt Singh was consolidating his power in the south; Phillaur fell into his hands in 1807, and he converted the *sarai* into a fort to command the passage of the Sutlej; and in 1811 Dīwān Mohkam Chand was dispatched to annex the Faizullahpuria dominions in the Jullundur Doāb. Budh Singh fled across the Sutlej; and though his troops offered some resistance to the invader, the Mahārājā successfully established his authority in the autumn of that year. Thenceforth Jullundur was the capital of the Sikh possessions in the *doāb* till British annexation. Nakodar was seized in 1816, the petty Sardārs were gradually ousted from their estates, and the whole country brought under the direct management of the Sikh governors. Here, as elsewhere, their fiscal administration proved very oppressive, especially under Shaikh Ghulām Muht-ud-dīn, the last official appointed from the court of Lahore, a tyrannical ruler, who exacted irregular taxes. He made over the tract to his son, Imām-ud-dīn, but neither resided regularly in the *doāb*, their charge being entrusted to lieutenants, the best known of whom were Sandhe Khān in Hoshiārpur and Karīm Bakhsh in Jullundur.

At the close of the first Sikh War the British annexed the whole of the Jullundur Doāb, and it became the Commissionership of the trans-Sutlej States. For two years the administration was directly under the Supreme Government; but in 1848 the Commissioner became subordinate to the Resident at Lahore, and in the succeeding year, when events forced on the annexation of the Punjab, the administration of the *doāb* was assimilated to the general system. The Commissioner's headquarters were fixed at Jullundur, and the three Districts of Jullundur, Hoshiārpur, and Kāngra were created. The fort at Phillaur was occupied as an artillery magazine, and cantonments formed there and at Nakodar, which continued to be occupied till 1857 and 1854 respectively.

In 1857 the native troops stationed at Jullundur and Phillaur mutinied and marched off to join the rebel forces at Delhi; the authorities were, however, not altogether unprepared, and

though the mutineers succeeded in escaping unmolested, they were prevented from doing serious damage. Rājā Randhīr Singh of Kapūrthala rendered invaluable assistance at this time, both in supplying troops and, by the exercise of his personal influence, in helping to preserve the peace of the *doāb*.

The tombs at NAKODAR and Nur Jahān's *sarai* at NŪRMAHAL are the chief remains of antiquarian interest.

The population of the District at the last four enumerations was : (1868) 794,418, (1881) 789,555, (1891) 907,583, and (1901) 917,587, dwelling in 10 towns and 1,216 villages. It increased by 1.1 per cent. during the last decade, the increase being greatest in the Jullundur *tahsil* and least in Phillaur. The density of population is the highest in the Province. The District is divided into the four *tahsils* of JULLUNDUR, NAWĀSHAHR, PHILLAUR, and NAKODAR, the head-quarters of each being at the place from which it is named. The chief towns are JULLUNDUR, the head-quarters of the District, and the municipalities of KARTĀRPUR, ALĀWALPUR, PHILLAUR, NŪRMAHAL, RĀHON, NAWĀSHAHR, BANGA, and NAKODAR.

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.				
Jullundur .	391	3	409	305,976	782.4	+ 3.6	14,209
Nawāshahr .	299	3	274	196,339	656.7	- 4.5	7,820
Phillaur .	298	3	222	192,860	647.2	+ 1.7	6,285
Nakodar .	371	1	311	222,412	599.5	+ 2.5	4,789
District total	1,431	10	1,216	917,587	641.2	+ 1.1	33,103

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*.

Muhammadans number 421,011, or more than 45 per cent. of the total; Hindus, 368,051, or 40 per cent.; and Sikhs, 125,817, or nearly 14 per cent. Punjābi is spoken throughout the District.

By far the most numerous caste are the Jats or Jāts, who number 185,000, or 20 per cent. of the total, and own half the villages. About 185 clans are enumerated in the District. Some of these claim a Rājput origin; others have no traditions of being anything but Jats. Taken as a whole, they are an honest, industrious, sturdy, and vigorous folk, addicted to no form

The people.

Castes and occupations.

of serious crime, except female infanticide. The Muhammadan Jats are inferior to the Hindu and Sikh. The Arains (143,000) come next, comprising one-seventh of the total. They are entirely Muhammadans, and are a peaceable people without the sturdy spirit of the Jats, but quite as efficient cultivators. The Rājputs (50,000) come third. More than four-fifths are Muhammadans, but they nearly all preserve Hindu customs. They formerly held a more important position in the District than they do now, and carefully maintain the traditions of their former greatness; and, despising work as beneath their dignity, they are very inferior as agriculturists to the Jats. The Khokhars are entirely Muhammadan; they are often considered Rājputs, but the claim is not generally accepted, and they do not intermarry with Rājputs. The Awāns (12,000) also are all Muhammadans. They claim to have come from Arabia, but their observance of Hindu usages marks them as converts to Islām. Other agricultural tribes worthy of mention are Sainis (16,000), who are clever market-gardeners; Kambohs (6,000), mainly Sikhs; and Gūjars (20,000), who are found everywhere. The Khattris (26,000) are the most important of the commercial tribes, the Banis numbering only 6,000. Of menial tribes the most important are the Chamārs (leather-workers, 96,000), Chūhris (scavengers, 41,000), Kumhārs (potters, 15,000), Lohārs (blacksmiths, 15,000), Mochīs (cobblers, 20,000), Tarkhāns (carpenters, 32,000, many of whom are landowners), Jhīnwars (watermen, 29,000), Julāhās (weavers, 16,000), Nais (barbers, 15,000), Chhīmbas and Dhoḃīs (washermen, 12,000), and Telis (oil-pressers, 14,000). Brāhmans number 32,000. Half the population is agricultural and one-fourth industrial.

Christian missions.

The Jullundur Mission is one of the stations belonging to the American Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. It was established in 1847. In 1901 the District contained 175 native Christians.

General agricultural conditions.

Lying as Jullundur does close to the Outer Himālayas, the absolute failure of the rains is almost unknown; and apart from the protection afforded by the numerous wells, the soil is sufficiently charged with moisture to resist anything but absolute drought. More than 40 per cent. of the cultivated area is a good alluvial loam; patches of clay soil, amounting in all to 13 per cent. of the cultivated area, are found over the District, while 24 per cent. is sandy soil, of which half is found in the Jullundur *tahsil*. A small proportion is uncultivable, being covered by sandhills.

The District is held almost entirely by communities of Agricultural peasant proprietors, large estates covering only about 37 square miles. tural statistics and principal crops.

The area for which details are available from the revenue records of 1903-4 is 1,357 square miles, as shown below:—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Jullundur . . .	391	337	104	23
Nawāshahr . . .	304	217	146	43
Phillaur . . .	291	244	111	19
Nakodar . . .	371	295	118	25
Total	1,357	1,093	479	110

The chief crop of the spring harvest is wheat, which occupied 430 square miles in 1903-4; gram covered 177 square miles; and barley only 16 square miles. Maize is the staple product of the autumn harvest, occupying 149 square miles, while pulses covered 121. Sugar-cane, which occupied 49 square miles, is commercially of the greatest importance to the cultivator, as he looks to this crop to pay the whole or the greater part of the revenue. But little great millet is grown (14 square miles), and practically no spiked millet; cotton covered 28 square miles, and rice 3,188 acres.

The cultivated area increased by only 800 acres in the ten years ending 1901, and hardly any further increase can be anticipated. There has, however, been a considerable development of well-sinking, more than 8,000 wells having been constructed since the settlement of 1880-5. Practically no cultivable land is now left untilled; and the pressure on the soil, which in 1901 was, excluding the urban population, 718 persons per cultivated square mile, can only be met by emigration. The District has already sent numbers of its sons to the Chenāb Colony, to the Jamrao Canal in Sind, to Australia and East Africa; and many are in civil or military employment in other parts of India. The remittances of these emigrants add enormously to the natural resources of the District, and the greater portion of the Government revenue collected in it is required by the post offices to enable them to cash money orders issued on them. Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act for the construction of wells are popular and faithfully applied; in the five years ending 1904 more than Rs. 54,000 was advanced for this purpose. Nothing has been done in the way of improving the quality of the crops grown. Improvements in agricultural practice.

Cattle, horses, &c. Jullundur is not well adapted for breeding cattle, and it is estimated that for ploughing and working the wells no less than 10,000 bullocks per annum have to be imported. These are generally obtained at the Amritsar, Sirsa, and Hissār fairs, and from Patiāla and Ferozepore. Although some places in the Jullundur Doāb are mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari* as famous for a breed of horses, the ponies are not now specially valuable. One horse and four donkey stallions are kept by the District board. There are very few camels, and sheep and goats are not important. The country is so fully cultivated that little ground for grazing is left, except along the Sutlej and in places near the Bein. Large numbers of cattle are driven from a distance to these favoured spots, and considerable sums are levied in grazing fees by the owners of the land.

Irrigation. Of the total area cultivated in 1903-4, 479 square miles, or 44 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area, 477 square miles were irrigated from wells, and 1,455 acres from streams and tanks. In addition, 56 square miles, or 5 per cent., were subject to inundation from the Sutlej. Wells are the mainstay of the District; and there are 28,609 masonry wells worked by cattle, chiefly on the rope-and-bucket system, besides 464 unbricked wells, water-lifts, and lever wells. The Persian wheel is found where the soil is sandy and water near the surface.

Forests. The District contains two small plantations 'reserved' under the Forest Act, consisting chiefly of *shisham* and *kikar*, and covering 262 acres, with a military Reserve of 885 acres. It is on the whole well wooded, almost every one of the wells which it contains being surrounded by a small coppice; but, as already noticed, waste land is very scarce. Phillaur is the winter head-quarters of the Bashahr Forest division, and a great wood mart, to which quantities of timber are floated down the Sutlej and stored. Much also is brought for sale here from the Beās and the Sirhind Canal.

Minerals. *Kankar* is plentiful, the best beds being within a radius of ten miles from Jullundur town. Saltpetre is manufactured from saline earth.

Arts and manufactures. A great deal of cotton-weaving is carried on, the principal products being the coarse cotton cloth which supplies most of the dress of the people, and coloured stripes and checks. Large quantities of very coarse cotton fabrics (*khaddar*) are exported to Shikārpur and Sukkur in Sind. Rāhon had once a great reputation for a superior cotton longcloth, but the industry is almost extinct. Silk-weaving is carried on at Jullun-

dur, and in 1899 employed 250 looms, the estimated out-turn being valued at 2 lakhs. The gold and silver manufactures are flourishing, but in no way remarkable, and the out-turn is insufficient for local requirements. Besides ornaments, silver wire and gold and silver lace are made. The District has some reputation for carpenter's work, and chairs are made at Kartārpur for the wholesale trade. Brass vessels are manufactured in many parts, the output being valued at Rs. 27,000, of which half is exported. The thin pottery known as 'paper pottery' is made in the District, and glazed and coloured tile-work of unusual excellence is turned out at Jullundur by one man. There are two flour-mills at Jullundur town, and attached to one of them is a small iron and brass foundry. The number of factory employes in 1904 was 73.

The traffic of the District is mainly in agricultural produce. In ordinary years grain is imported from Ludhiāna, Ferozepore, and the Sikh States for export to the hills; other articles of import are piece-goods from Delhi, Bombay, and Calcutta, iron from Ferozepore, Amritsar, and Karāchi, brass and copper vessels from Jagādhri, Amritsar, and Delhi, rice from Kāngra, and salt from the Mayo Mines. Sugar and molasses are largely manufactured to supply the markets of Bikaner, Lahore, the Punjab, and Sind. Wheat, cotton cloth, and silk goods are the other principal exports. Commer
and trade.

The District is traversed by the main line of the North-Western Railway, and branch lines are contemplated from Jullundur town to Kapūrthala and Hoshiārpur. It is exceptionally well provided with roads, the total length of metalled roads being 158 miles and of unmetalled roads 337 miles. The most important of the former are the grand trunk road, which traverses the District parallel with the railway, and the road from Jullundur to Hoshiārpur; these, with some minor roads, 62 miles in length in all, are under the Public Works department, the rest being under the District board. The Sutlej is navigable only in the rains; there are twelve ferries. Railways
and roads.

Jullundur, thanks to the excellence of its soil and the nearness of the hills, is but little liable to drought. None of the famines that have visited the Punjab since annexation has affected the District at all seriously, and it was classed by the Irrigation Commission of 1903 as secure from famine. The area of crops matured in the famine year 1899-1900 amounted to 76 per cent. of the normal. Famine.

The District is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided by three or four Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners. District
subdivi-

sions and staff.

It is divided into four *tahsils*, each under a *tahsildār* assisted by a *naib-tahsildār* : Jullundur comprises its northern portion, and Nawāshahr, Phillaur, and Nakodar, which lie in that order from east to west, the southern.

Civil justice and crime.

The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal justice. Civil judicial work is in charge of a District Judge, and both these officers are subordinate to the Divisional and Sessions Judge of the Jullundur Civil Division, which consists of the District of Jullundur alone. There are six Munsifs, three at head-quarters and one at each outlying *tahsil*. There are also a Cantonment Magistrate at Jullundur and eight honorary magistrates. The common forms of crime are burglary and theft.

Land revenue administration.

In the revenue system of Akbar the present District formed part of the Duāba Bīst Jālandhar, one of the *sarkārs* of the Lahore *Sūbah*. The later Mughal emperors soon dropped the cash assessments of Rājā Todar Mal as unprofitably just, and leased clusters of villages to the highest bidder. Under the Sikh confederacies even this remnant of system disappeared; and the ruler took whatever he could get. Ranjit Singh followed the same principle with a greater show of method, giving large grants of land in *jāgīr* on service tenure, and either leasing the rest to farmers or entrusting the collection of the revenue to *kārdārs*, who paid him as little as they dared. When in 1846 the *doāb* came into British possession, a summary settlement was made by John Lawrence. The assessment, which amounted to 13½ lakhs, worked well, and the total demand of the regular settlement (1846-51) was only Rs. 20,000 less. The assessment was again mainly guess-work, the demand of the summary settlement being varied only when circumstances suggested an increase or demanded some relief. A revision carried out between 1880 and 1885 resulted in a demand of 15 lakhs. This has been paid very easily ever since, and the District is prosperous and contented. The rates average Rs. 4-10-0 (maximum, Rs. 5-8-0; minimum Rs. 3-12-0) on 'wet' land, and Rs. 1-8-0 (maximum Rs. 2-4-0; minimum, 12 annas) on 'dry' land. The demand, including cesses, for 1903-4 was 17.8 lakhs. The average size of a proprietary holding is 1.8 acres.

The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue are shown in the table on next page, in thousands of rupees.

Local and municipal.

The District contains nine municipalities: JULLUNDUR, KARTĀRPUR, ALĀWALPUR, PHILLAUR, NŪRMAHAL, RĀHŌ NAWĀSHAHR, BANGA, and NAKODAR. Outside these, loc

affairs are managed by the District board, which in 1903-4 had an income of Rs. 1,55,000. The expenditure was Rs. 1,48,600, public works and education being the principal items.

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . . .	12,24	13,82	14,22	14,05
Total revenue . . .	17,03	19,74	20,42	20,25

The regular police force consists of 453 of all ranks, including 56 cantonment and 78 municipal police. The Superintendent usually has three inspectors under him. The village watchmen number 1,305. There are twelve police stations, two road-posts, and two outposts. The fort at Phillaur was made over in 1891 to the Police Training School and central bureau of the Criminal Identification department. The District jail at head-quarters contains accommodation for 318 prisoners. The chief industries carried on in the jail are the manufacture of paper and lithographic printing.

The District stands nineteenth among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901 the proportion of literate persons was 3.6 per cent. (6.4 males and 0.3 females). The number of pupils under instruction was 7,624 in 1880-1, 15,102 in 1890-1, 13,191 in 1900-1, and 13,874 in 1903-4. The District possessed in 1903-4 a training school, 6 Anglo-vernacular high schools, 4 Anglo-vernacular and 7 vernacular middle schools, and 3 English and 124 vernacular primary schools for boys, and 23 vernacular primary schools for girls. In addition, there were 7 advanced and 262 elementary (private) schools. The number of girls in the public schools was 699, and in the private schools 941. The most important schools are in Jullundur town. The total expenditure on education in 1903-4 was 1.1 lakhs, the greater part of which was met by Local and Provincial funds.

Besides the Jullundur civil hospital, the District has ten outlying dispensaries. At these institutions 154,504 out-patients and 4,247 in-patients were treated in 1904, and 12,883 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 20,000, contributed in nearly equal shares by District and municipal funds. There is a leper asylum at Dakhni.

The number of successful vaccinations in 1903-4 was 21,801, representing 24 per 1,000 of the population. Vaccination is compulsory in the town of Jullundur.

[H. A. Rose, *District Gazetteer* (in press); W. E. Purser, *Settlement Report* (1892).]

Jullundur Tahsil (*Jālandhar*).—Northern *tahsil* of Jullundur District, Punjab, lying between $31^{\circ} 12'$ and $31^{\circ} 37'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 26'$ and $75^{\circ} 49'$ E., with an area of 391 square miles. The population in 1901 was 305,976, compared with 295,301 in 1891. The head-quarters are at the town of JULLUNDUR (population, 67,735); and it also contains the towns of KARTĀRPUR (10,840) and ALĀWALPUR (4,423), with 409 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 4.8 lakhs. The greater part of the *tahsil* consists of an upland plateau, with a light soil and frequent sand-hillocks, but along the north-eastern border is a belt of extremely fertile land averaging about 6 miles in width.

Nawāshahr Tahsil.—Eastern *tahsil* of Jullundur District, Punjab, lying on the north bank of the Sutlej, between $30^{\circ} 58'$ and $31^{\circ} 17'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 47'$ and $76^{\circ} 16'$ E., with an area of 304 square miles. The population in 1901 was 196,339, compared with 205,625 in 1891. The head-quarters are at the town of NAWĀSHAHR (population, 5,641); and it also contains the towns of RĀHON (8,651) and BANGA (4,697), with 274 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 4.4 lakhs. The Sutlej forms the southern boundary of the *tahsil*, and the low-lying tract along the river has an average breadth of 4 miles. The upland plateau above the old high bank is an almost unbroken plain with a stiff loam soil.

Phillaur Tahsil.—*Tahsil* of Jullundur District, Punjab, lying on the north bank of the Sutlej, between $30^{\circ} 57'$ and $31^{\circ} 13'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 31'$ and $75^{\circ} 58'$ E., with an area of 291 square miles. The population in 1901 was 192,860, compared with 189,578 in 1891. The head-quarters are at the town of PHILLAUR (population, 6,986); and it also contains the towns of NŪRMAHAL (8,706) and JANDIĀLA (6,620), with 222 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 4.2 lakhs. The Sutlej forms the southern boundary of the *tahsil*, and along the right bank is a narrow strip of low-lying alluvial land about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width. The uplands which form the greater part of the *tahsil* are an unbroken plain with a loam soil.

Nakodar Tahsil.—Western *tahsil* of Jullundur District, Punjab, lying on the north bank of the Sutlej, between $30^{\circ} 56'$ and $31^{\circ} 15'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 5'$ and $75^{\circ} 37'$ E., with an area of 371 square miles. The population in 1901 was 222,412, compared with 217,079 in 1891. The head-quarters are at the town of NAKODAR (population, 9,958), and it also contains 311 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 4.3 lakhs. The Sutlej forms the southern boundary

of the *tahsil*. The alluvial lowlands along the right bank average 7 miles in breadth. The soil of the uplands above the old bank of the river is a light loam, and low sand ridges are not uncommon. The Eastern Bein passes through the *tahsil*.

Alāwalpur.—Town in the *tahsil* and District of Jullundur, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 26'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 40'$ E. The chief trade is in *sūst* and *gabrūn* cloth, and in agricultural produce. Population (1901), 4,423. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 2,300, and the expenditure Rs. 2,400. In 1903–4 the income was Rs. 2,100, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 2,200. The municipality maintains a vernacular middle school.

Banga.—Town in the Nawāshahr *tahsil* of Jullundur District, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 11'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 0'$ E. Population (1901), 4,697. The principal trade is in sugar, manufactures of brass-ware, and carpenter's work. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 5,900, and the expenditure Rs. 5,700. In 1903–4 the income was Rs. 8,000, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 7,200. The town possesses a vernacular middle school maintained by the municipality, and a Government dispensary.

Jandiāla.—Town in the Phillaur *tahsil* of Jullundur District, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 34'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 37'$ E. Population (1901), 6,620. It ceased to be a municipality in 1872.

Jullundur Town (Jālandhar).—Head-quarters of the Division and District of Jullundur, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 20'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 35'$ E., on the North-Western Railway and grand trunk road. It is distant by rail from Calcutta 1,180 miles, from Bombay 1,247 miles, and from Karāchi 916 miles. Population (1901), including cantonments, 67,735, of whom 24,715 were Hindus, 40,081 Muhammadans, 901 Sikhs, and 1,543 Christians. Jullundur was, when visited by Hiuen Tsiang, a large city, 2 miles in circuit, the capital of a Rājput kingdom. It was taken by Ibrāhīm Shāh of Ghor about 1088. Under the Mughals Jullundur was the capital of a *sarkār*; it was burnt by the Sikhs in 1757, and captured by the Faizullahpuria confederacy in 1766. Ranjīt Singh annexed it in 1811, and in 1846 Jullundur became the head-quarters of the territory acquired by the British after the first Sikh War. The town is surrounded by several suburbs known as *bastis*, the most important of which are Basti Dānishmandān (population, 2,770) and Basti Shaikh Darwesh (7,109), founded by Ansāri Shaikhṣ from Kāniguram in the seventeenth century.

The town contains two flour-mills, to one of which is attached a small iron and brass foundry. The number of hands employed in 1904 was 73. Silk is also manufactured, and good carpenter's work is turned out. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 70,600, and the expenditure Rs. 68,800. In 1903-4 the income amounted to Rs. 84,300, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure to Rs. 86,900, the main item being public health (Rs. 32,300) and administration (Rs. 28,600). The chief educational institutions are four Anglo-vernacular high schools, maintained by the municipality, the Presbyterian Mission, and the two rival branches of the Arya Samāj. There is also a civil hospital.

The cantonment, established in 1846, lies 4 miles to the south-east of the town. Population (1901), 13,280. The garrison consists of two batteries of field artillery, one battalion of British infantry, one regiment of native cavalry, and a battalion of native infantry, with a regimental dépôt. The income and expenditure from cantonment funds during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 41,000 respectively. There is an aided Anglo-vernacular high school.

Kartārpur.—Town in the District and *tahsil* of Jullundur, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 26' N.$ and $75^{\circ} 30' E.$, on the North-Western Railway and grand trunk road, 9 miles from Jullundur town. Population (1901), 10,840. Founded by Arjun, the fifth Sikh Gurū, it is a place of great sanctity, as the seat of the line of Gurūs descended from him, and as possessing his original *Adi Granth* or scripture. It was burnt by Ahmad Shāh in 1756. Kartārpur is a flourishing grain mart, with a market outside octroi limits. Chairs, boxes, tables, and native flutes are made; also cotton twill (*sūsi*). The cantonment established here after the first Sikh War was abolished in 1854. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 7,500, and the expenditure Rs. 6,900. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 7,300, mainly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 10,600. The town has an Anglo-vernacular middle school, maintained by the municipality, and a Government dispensary.

Nakodar Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, Jullundur District, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 8' N.$ and $75^{\circ} 29' E.$ Population (1901), 9,958. Taking its name from the Nikūdari wing or legion of the Mughals, it became a stronghold of the Sikh chief, Tārā Singh, Ghaiba, and was captured by Ranjīt Singh in 1815. The cantonment estab-

lished here after the first Sikh War was abolished in 1854. Nakodar contains two fine tombs dated 1612 and 1637. It has a considerable trade in agricultural produce, and *hukka* tubes and iron jars are manufactured. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 9,100, and the expenditure Rs. 8,800. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 9,300, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 10,100. The town has an Anglo-vernacular middle school, maintained by the municipality, and a Government dispensary.

Nawāshahr Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, Jullundur District, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 8' N.$ and $76^{\circ} 7' E.$ Population (1901), 5,641. A stronghold of the Sikh chief, Tārā Singh, Ghaiba, it was annexed after his death by Ranjīt Singh. It is of no commercial importance. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 4,600, and the expenditure Rs. 4,700. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 4,800, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 5,300. The municipality maintains an Anglo-vernacular middle school.

Nūrmahal.—Town in the Phillaur *tahsil* of Jullundur District, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 6' N.$ and $75^{\circ} 36' E.$ Population (1901), 8,706. It lay on the old imperial road from Delhi to Lahore and was refounded by Nūr Jahān, wife of Jahāngir. A large *sarai* was built by her orders, the west gateway of which is still in good preservation. The town has some manufacture of *gabrūn* cloth. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 6,300. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 6,100, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 5,900. The town possesses a vernacular middle school, maintained by the municipality, and a Government dispensary.

Phillaur Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, Jullundur District, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 1' N.$ and $75^{\circ} 48' E.,$ on the north bank of the Sutlej, on the North-Western Railway and grand trunk road. Population (1901), 6,986. The town was founded by Shāh Jahān, who built a royal *sarai* here, converted by Ranjīt Singh into a fort in consequence of the British occupation of Ludhiāna. A cantonment was established here after the first Sikh War, but the native troops mutinied in 1857 and it was not reoccupied. The fort was made over in 1891 to the Police department, and is now occupied by the Police Training School and the central bureau of the Criminal Identification department. The chief

commercial importance of the place is as a timber market. Its only manufacture is that of cotton cloth. The Sutlej is crossed here by a railway bridge 5,193 feet long, completed in 1870. There is no foot-bridge, but ferry trains are run at frequent intervals. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 9,400. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 11,000, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 11,000. The town has an Anglo-vernacular middle school, maintained by the municipality, and a Government dispensary.

Rāhon.—Town in the Nawāshahr *tahsil* of Jullundur District, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 4' N.$ and $76^{\circ} 8' E.$ Population (1901), 8,651. It is said to have been founded before the Christian era by one Rājā Raghav, who gave it the name of Raghūpur, which is still used by Hindu scholars. It was captured by the Ghorewāha Rājputs in the time of Muhammad of Ghor, whose leader renamed it Rāhon after a lady called Rāho. It is still considered unlucky to use the name Rāhon before breakfast; till then it is called Zanāna Shahr or 'woman town.' It was seized by the Sikh chief Tārā Singh, Ghaiba, in 1759, and annexed on his death by Ranjīt Singh. The chief manufactures are imitation gold and silver braid and cotton cloth, and there is a considerable trade in sugar. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 11,200. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 10,500, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 10,700. The town possesses an Anglo-vernacular middle school, maintained by the municipality, and a Government dispensary.

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Ludhiāna District.—District in the Jullundur Division of the Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 34'$ and $31^{\circ} 1' N.$ and $75^{\circ} 22'$ and $76^{\circ} 24' E.$, with an area of 1,455 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Sutlej, which separates it from the District of Jullundur; on the east by Ambāla District and the Patiāla State; on the south by the territories of the chiefs of Patiāla, Nābha, and Māler Kotla; and on the west by the District of Ferozepore. In the south several of its outlying villages are scattered among the States of Patiāla, Jīnd, Nābha, and Māler Kotla; while, on the other hand, in the east two or three groups of Patiāla villages lie within its territory. It is divided into two portions by the high bank which marks the ancient bed of the Sutlej. At its foot lies a half-deserted watercourse, called the Budha nullah, still full in all but the driest seasons, and once the main channel of the Sutlej. The principal