

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS & MUNICIPALITIES.

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Towns and
Municipalities.
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 district:—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Hisár ...	Hisár ...	14,167	7,827	6,340
Hánsi	Hánsi ...	12,656	6,588	6,068
	Sisae ...	5,174	2,705	2,469
Bhiwáni ...	Bhiwáni ...	33,762	17,631	16,131
Barwála ...	Tuhána ...	4,155	2,111	2,044
Fatehábád ...	Ratiya ...	3,212	1,730	1,482
	Fatehábád ...	2,992	1,613	1,379

The three large cities are all situated in the southern portion of the district, which came earliest under the direct influence of British rule. The distribution by religion of the population of these towns and the number of houses in each are shown in Table No. XLIII, while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table No. XIX and its appendix, and Table No. 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.

Hisár Town;
description.

The town of Hisár lies in north latitude $29^{\circ} 9' 51''$ and east longitude $75^{\circ} 45' 55''$, and contains a population of 14,167 souls. It is situated on the Western Jamna Canal, 102 miles west of Dehli. The country in the immediate neighbourhood is well wooded; and numerous fruit gardens surround the town. The town itself is completely surrounded by an old wall with four gates, *viz.*, the Dehli and Mori to the east; the Taláki, to the west; and the Nagauri, to the south. The streets are wider and less tortuous than in most native towns. They are, as a rule, well metalled, and the drainage and sanitary arrangements generally are in a fairly satisfactory condition. Straggling suburbs stretch irregularly beyond the walls in every direction, mostly composed of houses of a poorer description. The civil station lies to the south of the city, on the opposite side of the Western Jamna Canal, and contains the residences

of the district, canal, and railway officials stationed here. The Hisar Cattle Farm, described at pages 49, 50, is celebrated over all India. It is managed by a Superintendent (an officer in the Commissariat Department) whose charge extends over an estate of 43,287 acres, chiefly laid down in pasturage. The farm supplies bullocks for the second line of artillery wagons for the whole of upper India. Bulls for breeding purposes are also reared here and distributed all over the Punjab; as well as rams of a superior class. The principal building of antiquarian or architectural interest, within the walls, is the *Jāma Masjid* built by Firoz Shāh Tughlak; while immediately outside the town, to the west beyond the *Tatāki* gate, are the ruins of what must have been a handsome building called the *Gūjri Mahal*, said to have been built by Firoz Shāh, for the residence of a *Gūjri* mistress. Certain inscriptions, within the building, seem to bear out this story. Within the town is the palace of the Emperor Firoz Shāh. Immediately under the building a spiral staircase leads to a series of rooms, said to be connected underground with a similar building in *Hānsi*, though this is exceedingly improbable. The gateway and guard-rooms of the old palace and the underground apartments exist in a state of good preservation. It is said that these apartments were so arranged, that a stranger wandering among the dark passages that connected them, would inevitably be drawn towards a small and dark room in the centre, to which, if he tried to extricate himself, he would invariably return. Colonel Minchin, who made a partial exploration, believes this account to be true. A modern building, occupied by the Superintendent of the Cattle Farm, now stands on the site of the palace. There is a good supply of excellent drinking water from the city wells, whose depths vary from 20 to 100 feet. There are also numerous tanks for drinking and washing purposes.

In the year 1354 A. D. Firoz Shāh erected the fort and founded the town of Hisar; he had a canal cut from the *Jamna*. The place was known as *Hisar Firozah*, i.e., the "fort of Firoz Shāh." He erected a red limestone pillar here, somewhat similar to the *Lāt* of Firoz Shāh at Dehli. It is still standing (see *Archæological Survey Reports* V., 140-142). Prior to that time, *Hānsi* had been the principal town of the neighbourhood. The new town, however, becoming the political and fiscal centre of its district, soon supplanted *Hānsi* in importance, and for many years continued to be the favourite resort of the Emperor, who made it the starting point for his hunting expeditions along the banks of the *Ghaggar*. The *dēbris* of Firoz Shāh's town are still visible in the mounds and broken bricks and tiles which lie scattered profusely on the plain to the south of the modern city; and tombs and temples still remain standing to tell of by-gone splendour. These remains cover a wide area. During Muhammad Shāh's reign at Dehli, Shāhdād Khān, resident of *Kasūr*, was *Nawāb* of *Hisar Firozah* for 30 years, i.e., from 1707 to 1737 A. D. He was succeeded by three others, who ruled 22 years, i.e., till 1760.

In 1747 disturbances arose which attracted the attention of the Sikhs to this portion of the Punjab. They plundered the town

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Hisar Town; description.

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on several occasions between 1754 and 1768. In 1769, Nawáb Táj Muhammad Khán became ruler of Hisár, which he governed for three years, being succeeded by Nawáb Najaf Khán. The Mubammadans were defeated at the battle of Jind by Rájah Amar Singh of Patiala, who established his rule at Hisár and erected a fort, now known as the "old jail."

In 1783 the terrible *chálísa kál* or famine completed the ruin which the inroads of marauding Sikhs had begun, and depopulated the town, which did not recover its prosperity for some 20 years after. About this time the Muhammadan rule at Dehli lost its vitality, and the Marahátás appeared on the scene. This period was one of constant strife in which the famous adventurer, George Thomas, the Sikhs and the Marahátás alternately gained the upper hand. There was a celebrated fort here, one of the oldest in upper India, and known as "the virgin" as it boasted to have never been taken. George Thomas repaired it; and before long a few of the old inhabitants returned, and a new town began to spring up. In 1802 Hisár passed to the British. Since then its history has been uneventful, except during the days of the mutiny, when it suffered in common with the rest of upper India. The division was transferred shortly afterwards from the North-West Provinces to the Punjab.

Taxation and trade.

The municipality of Hisár was first constituted in 1867. It is now a municipality of the second class. The committee consists of the Deputy Commissioner as President, and the Civil Surgeon and District Superintendent of Police as *ex-officio* members, and other members, all of whom are appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Table No. XLV shows the income of the municipality for the last few years. It is chiefly derived from octroi levied at a general rate on the value of all goods brought within municipal limits. There is no special local manufacture worth noticing. The trade is not extensive. Grain, *ghí*, sugar, oil, cotton, tobacco, country cloth, and English piece-goods are imported, but only in sufficient quantities to meet the local demand. It is hoped that the trade will improve on the completion of the Rewári-Firozpur (State) Railway, which is now open between Hisár and Rewári, thereby connecting the place with the Western railway system of India.

Population and
vital statistics.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881, is shown below:—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ... {	1868	14,133	7,911	6,222
	1881	14,167	7,827	6,340
Municipal limits... {	1868	14,133		
	1875	14,162		
	1881	14,167		

Town or suburb.	POPULATION.	
	1868.	1881.
Hisar Town ..	14,133	13,251
Civil Lines ..		
Commissariat Lines			525
		391

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The details in the margin give the population of suburbs.

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Population and vital
statistics.

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. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent Census :—

Year.	BIRTH-RATES.			DEATH-RATES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ...	...	...	...	6	7	5
1869 ...	...	...	...	72	70	73
1870 ...	12	13	11	43	42	44
1871 ...	24	25	22	44	44	44
1872 ...	23	14	9	38	37	40
1873 ...	21	10	10	28	28	28
1874 ...	35	19	16	34	35	34
1875 ...	33	19	14	44	41	48
1876 ...	35	18	17	36	33	38
1877 ...	30	15	14	34	32	37
1878 ...	27	16	11	81	82	79
1879 ...	18	10	8	45	45	45
1880 ...	22	12	9	25	29	22
1881 ...	31	17	14	37	37	36
Average ...	27	15	12	43	48	44

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Hánsi is a town of 12,656 inhabitants, situated in latitude 29° 6' 19" north, and longitude 76° 0' 19" east. It lies on the Western Jamna Canal and on the Dehli and Hisár road, 16 miles east of Hisár. The foundation of the town of Hánsi is variously attributed to Anang Pál and Rái Pithaura, the former a Túnwár, and the latter the famous Chauhán Rájput king of Dehli; and also, by another tradition, to a Chauhán chieftain named Mának Chand. The fort, at any rate, is attributed to Rái Pithaura. Prior to the foundation of Hisár in 1354, Hánsi, under Hindús and Muhmmadans alike, was a centre of local administration and the chief town of Hariána. In the famine of 1783 it shared the fate of the rest of the district, and lay almost deserted and in partial ruin for several years. In 1795, it became the head-quarters of the adventurer George Thomas, who had seized upon the greater part of Hariána. From this period the town began to revive. On the establishment of English rule in 1802, the town was selected as a site for a cantonment, and for many years a considerable force, consisting principally of local levies, was stationed there. In 1857, however, these levies broke into open mutiny, murdered every European

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upon whom they could lay hands, and combined with the wild Rájput tribes of the district in plundering the country. On the restoration of order, it was not thought necessary to maintain the cantonment, the houses of which have since fallen into decay. Hánsi is well situated on the Western Jamna Canal, which flows close under the town, and contributes much to its appearance by the belts of fine trees which adorn its banks. The town is surrounded by a high brick wall, loop-holed and bastioned for defence. The houses are chiefly of brick, but many have fallen into ruins since the mutiny, the population being reduced by the removal of the garrison. The town seems to be falling to decay, and the streets seem quiet and comparatively deserted. On its north side lie the ruins of a large fort, dismantled after the mutiny. There are two wide streets, running through the town, and crossing each other at right angles. Half their breadth is paved, the other half being left unpaved for the use of carts. The other streets are narrow, winding, and unpaved. The drainage of the town is carried off by masonry drains in the main streets; the greater part finds its way out by the Dehli gate, and there collects and forms a marsh, impassable for months after the rainy season. The water-supply is principally derived from the canal. Water in the wells is brackish.

The town has no foreign trade. There is a sleepy traffic in country produce, cotton, *ghi*, and cereals, but this is all. It has no manufactures. The public buildings are the usual *tahsil* buildings, a police station (*thána*), Municipal Committee house, dispensary, a school-house, and a *sarái*. There is every hope that the local trade will largely increase as soon as through Railway traffic has been established between Rewári and Ferozpur. The line passes close to the town, which is thus connected with the head-quarters of the district in one direction, and with the Rájputána Railway system in the other. The Municipal Committee consists of seven members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. The income for the last few years is shown in Table XLV, and is chiefly derived from octroi.

Vital statistics.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below :—

Limits of enumerations.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ... }	1868	13,563	6,958	6,605
	1881	12,656	6,588	6,068
Municipal limits ... {	1868	13,563		
	1875	12,210		
	1881	12,656		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The details in the margin, give the population of suburbs. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the Census of 1868 are taken from the published

Town or suburb.	POPULATION.	
	1868.	1881.
Hánsi town ...	13,563	11,205
Mandi ...		862
Minor suburbs ...		59

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 the enumeration of 1868 included all the small suburbs known as *dhanis*, which were excluded in 1875 and 1881. The Deputy Commissioner in the district report on the Census of 1881, attributes the falling off in population, partly to the abolition of the Customs line, and partly to the fact that on the Census night many labourers from the town were working on the canal. 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. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent Census:—

Year.	BIRTH-RATES.			DEATH-RATES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ... ..	...	...	...	11	11	16
1869 ... ..	...	...	...	32	33	36
1870	25	27	23	44	39	31
1871	36	39	32	52	51	56
1872	32	17	15	39	40	50
1873	26	14	12	27	27	40
1874	36	20	17	30	30	39
1875	40	20	19	37	35	50
1876	40	21	19	38	34	23
1877	31	16	15	23	26	32
1878	22	11	11	61	59	43
1879	18	9	9	44	45	42
1880	30	16	14	25	25	24
1881	33	17	17	30	30	35
Average	31	16	15	37	36	39

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Sisae is a very large village, situated at a distance of about five miles to the north-east of Hānsi. It contains 5,174 inhabitants. It is simply an agricultural village, remarkable only for its unusual size. It is not a municipal town.

Sisae Town.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1886 and 1881, is shown in the margin.

Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	4,951	2,678	2,273
1881	5,174	2,705	2,459

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.

The town of Bhiwāni lies in latitude 28° 46' 0" north, and longitude 76° 11' 45" east, and is situated at a distance of 35 miles south-east of Hisar. The city may be said to be a creation of the

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British régime. At the beginning of the present century, when the Dehli territory came under British rule, Bhiwáni was an insignificant village. The tradition runs that one Ním, a Rájput, founded the village in honour of his wife Bahni, who had saved his life from treachery, and called it by her name. In 1817 Mr. William Fraser, Political Resident of Dehli, selected the village for the site of a *mandi* or free market. Up to that time the seat of the commerce of the neighbourhood had been the town of Dádri, a few miles to the south-east of Bhiwáni, and at that time under the rule of an independent Nawáb.* The exactions and excessive duties extorted by the Nawáb were a source of constant fear and annoyance to the resident traders; and upon the establishment of a mart at Bhiwáni, all the principal firms at once transferred their business thither. The rise of the city to importance was rapid. It was, till recently, the main channel through which all the trade from Bikáner, Jaisalmer, Jaipur and other States of Rájputána has flowed into Hindustán, and the principal mercantile firms of every part of Southern India had agents or *gumáshtás* there. The opening of the Rájputána Railway diverted its trade, and enormously decreased its commercial importance. But it is hoped that the construction of the Ferozpur Railway, which passes close to the town on its west side, will restore its former prosperity. The town stands in an open sandy plain interspersed with low sand-hills, and bare, save in the immediate neighbourhood of the town and in favourable seasons, of trees or cultivation. Even round the town, containing though it does a large number of wealthy merchants, there is not a single garden of any description. Owing to the rapidity with which the town was increasing in size, it became necessary five years ago to throw back the old enclosing wall for a considerable distance, so as to allow room for extension. The new wall is passed by 12 main gateways. The vacant space between the new and old walls is rapidly being covered with mud hovels and enclosures, huddled together with no order or arrangement. The houses of the older part of the town are built of brick, and are frequently of several storeys. Good streets, of from 15 to 40 feet wide, extend through the town in all directions. The larger are well metalled with *kankar*, the smaller are generally unpaved and sandy. There are open outer drains on both sides of the streets; but the situation of the town being lower than the surrounding country, great difficulties lie in the way of organizing a complete drainage system. Most of the drainage at present finds its way into tanks, which are to be found both inside and outside the town, and form almost the sole supply of drinking water. The largest of these tanks is outside the old town but inside the new walls. A suggestion has been made for the formation of a public garden in its vicinity. The water-supply is deplorably bad. The wells are 60 feet deep, and the water in them is generally brackish and undrinkable. There are 82 inside and 19 outside the town, but only 26 are fit for use; in some of these even the water becomes

* The estates of the Nawáb were confiscated in 1857 on account of his rebellion at the time of the mutiny, and were bestowed upon the Rája of Jínd as a reward for his fidelity.

offensive and undrinkable in the hot weather, or runs dry altogether. The only other water obtainable is from the *johars*, or water holes, already mentioned, of which there are 9 within and 17 outside the town. The greater part of them are merely irregular pits out of which the soil has been removed for making bricks. The majority of them, however, are freely used by the inhabitants.

Bhiwáni is a municipal town. The committee consists of nine members. The municipal income is raised at present entirely from octroi levied on imports. Table No. XLV shows the income of the municipality for the last few years. The town still has a considerable trade in grain, cloth, and brass vessels, and is by far the largest and most important town in the division. The principal institutions of the town of Bhiwáni are, the school and dispensary, and the remaining public buildings and offices are the *tahsil*, post office, police station and committee hall. It contains many temples and *dharmshálas* built by Hindú merchants.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868,

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	32,254	18,228	14,026
	1881	33,762	17,631	16,131
Municipal limits	1868	32,254		
	1875	33,220		
	1881	33,762		

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. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent Census:—

Year.	BIRTH-RATES.			DEATH-RATES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ...	...	...	...	15	15	16
1869 ...	...	...	...	34	33	36
1870 ...	47	45	50	29	28	31
1871 ...	55	51	60	52	49	56
1872 ...	47	24	23	45	41	50
1873 ...	44	22	22	36	34	40
1874 ...	55	29	26	35	31	39
1875 ...	43	23	20	45	41	50
1876 ...	39	21	18	22	21	23
1877 ...	40	21	18	33	34	32
1878 ...	35	19	16	45	46	43
1879 ...	31	17	14	42	42	42
1880 ...	39	20	19	23	22	24
1881 ...	42	22	20	33	32	35
Average...	43	22	20	36	35	39

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Tuhána Town.

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Tuhána is a small town of 4,155 inhabitants, mostly Patháns, and is situated 40 miles north of Hisár. It was once a city of some size and importance, founded, according to tradition, in the sixth century A.D. by Anang Pál, Túnwár Rájá of Dehli. Ruined during the Chauhán supremacy, it recovered its prosperity in the early Musalmán period, but having suffered many vicissitudes of plunder and famine, it has now sunk into an inferior position. The town is surrounded by a wall, and contains one central *bázár*. It possesses a police station, and is a municipal town. The committee consists of five members. Tuhána has but little trade; its income for the last few years is given in Table No. XLV. The

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ... {	1868	3,533	1,856	1,677
	1881	4,155	2,111	2,044
Municipal limits {	1868	3,533		
	1875	3,445		
	1881	4,155		

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

Ratiya Town.

Ratiya is a small municipal town of 3,212 inhabitants, distant from Hisár 40 miles, north-west. It is now scarcely more than an agricultural village. It was originally held by Túnwár Rájputs, and conquered from them by the Pathán invaders. It was devastated by the terrible "*chálísa* famine" in 1783; and has been colonized since British occupation by its present inhabitants. The municipal committee consists of five members. Ratiya has a small trade in grain, leather, and wool, and is the seat of a considerable manufacture of raw-hide jars or *kupás*. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. The population, as ascertained

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town -- {	1868	2,745	1,516	1,229
	1881	3,212	1,730	1,482
Municipal limits {	1868	2,745		
	1875	3,120		
	1881	3,212		

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

Fatehábád Town.

Fatehábád is a small municipal town of 2,992 inhabitants, situated in latitude 29° 31' north, and longitude 75° 30' east, 30 miles to the north-west of Hisár. This town was founded by the Emperor Firoz Sháh, and named after his son Fateh Khán. There were three other forts built at the same time by Firoz Sháh in the neighbourhood of Fatehábád, named, after his other three sons, Muhammadpur, Zafarábád and Razaábád. Villages bearing the

above name still mark the sites, but the forts have long ago disappeared. At the opening of the present century, Fatehábád was the seat of the Bhattí chieftain Khán Bahádar Khán, who has been alluded to elsewhere. On the northern side of the town runs a cut from the Ghaggar, constructed by Firoz Sháh, which is still in use for purposes of irrigation. The town is well built, and stands on an eminence slightly above the level of the surrounding country. The bulk of the inhabitants are Ráíns, who were the former proprietors, but lost their status several years ago, on account of a default in payment of the Government revenue.

The town contains a police station, school, dispensary, bungalow, and *sarái*. The Municipal Committee consists of seven members. Fatehábád has a considerable manufacture of country cloth; grain and *ghí* are exported to Bikáner, and there is also a brisk trade in leather. The town contains some small *bázárs*; but the greater part of it is inhabited by agriculturists. At the north-east end there are the remains of the fort of Firoz Sháh, within which is situated a small *mínár* of that period. The main road between Sirsa and Hisár runs past this town; but traffic is now diverted to the line of rail. Bhattí is the station on the line which is nearest to Fatehábád, the distance being 12 miles. Fatehábád is a municipality, and its income for the last few

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ... {	1868	3,175	1,818	1,357
	1881	2,922	1,613	1,379
Municipal limits ... {	1868	3,175		
	1875	3,084		
	1881	2,992		

years is shown in Table No. XLV. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown in the margin.

The details in the margin give the population of suburbs. The

Town or suburb.	POPULATION.	
	1868.	1881.
Fatehábád town ...	} 3,175	{ 2,320
Bastí Thakur ...			672
Total ...	3,175	2,992

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.

The total population of the United States in 1900 was 76,212,367. This was an increase of 25,700,000 over the population in 1870. The increase was due to a number of causes, among which may be mentioned the immigration of foreign-born persons, the increase in the birth rate, and the decrease in the death rate. The increase in the birth rate was due to a number of causes, among which may be mentioned the increase in the number of children born to each woman, the increase in the number of marriages, and the increase in the number of children born to each family. The decrease in the death rate was due to a number of causes, among which may be mentioned the increase in the number of years of life expectancy, the increase in the number of years of life expectancy, and the increase in the number of years of life expectancy.

Year	Population	Male	Female
1870	50,512,367	24,812,367	25,700,000
1880	55,455,723	27,112,367	28,343,356
1890	62,946,319	30,812,367	32,133,952
1900	76,212,367	37,112,367	39,100,000

The details in the margin give the population of each State and Territory in 1900. The population of each State and Territory in 1900 is given in the margin of this table. The population of each State and Territory in 1900 is given in the margin of this table.

State or Territory	Population
Alabama	1,500,000
Arizona	200,000
Arkansas	1,200,000
California	3,500,000
Colorado	500,000
Connecticut	1,000,000
Delaware	200,000
District of Columbia	100,000
Florida	1,000,000
Georgia	1,500,000
Idaho	200,000
Illinois	3,000,000
Indiana	2,500,000
Iowa	2,000,000
Kansas	1,500,000
Kentucky	2,000,000
Louisiana	1,500,000
Maine	1,000,000
Maryland	1,000,000
Massachusetts	1,500,000
Michigan	2,500,000
Minnesota	2,000,000
Mississippi	1,000,000
Missouri	2,500,000
Montana	200,000
Nebraska	1,000,000
Nevada	200,000
New Hampshire	500,000
New Jersey	2,000,000
New Mexico	200,000
New York	4,000,000
North Carolina	2,000,000
North Dakota	200,000
Ohio	3,500,000
Oklahoma	200,000
Oregon	200,000
Pennsylvania	4,500,000
Rhode Island	500,000
South Carolina	1,000,000
South Dakota	200,000
Tennessee	2,000,000
Texas	2,500,000
Vermont	500,000
Virginia	2,000,000
Washington	200,000
West Virginia	500,000
Wisconsin	2,000,000
Wyoming	200,000
Total	76,212,367

The population of each State and Territory in 1900 is given in the margin of this table. The population of each State and Territory in 1900 is given in the margin of this table. The population of each State and Territory in 1900 is given in the margin of this table.

STATISTICAL TABLES
APPENDED TO THE
GAZETTEER
OF THE
HISSAR DISTRICT.

[INDEX ON REVERSE.]

LAHORE : THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

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TABLE NO. II., SHOWING DEVELOPMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Details.	1853-54.	1858-59.	1863-64.	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.
Population	484,681	...	604,183
Cultivated acres	1,346,836	1,407,818	1,161,761
Irrigated acres	60,569	95,178	1,05,727
Ditto (from Government works)	53,078	56,744	56,014
Assessed Land Revenue, rupees	4,30,044	4,27,625	4,57,713
Revenue from land, rupees	3,83,063	4,20,929	4,24,167
Gross revenue, rupees	4,42,322	24,00,041	5,25,308
Number of kine	86,700	147,140	94,500
„ sheep and goats	56,230	86,107	80,302
„ camels	12,689	13,501	6,690
Miles of metalled roads	489	31	42
„ unmetalled roads	469	509
„ Railways
Police staff	400	599	568	549
Prisoners convicted	761	1,406	1,339	1,821
Civil suits—number	695	1,249	1,742	2,717	2,774
„ value in rupees	39,711	2,98,849	1,24,104	1,65,137	1,69,725
Municipalities—number	3	6
„ —income in rupees	49,803	61,749	60,953
Dispensaries—number of	2	2	4
„ —patients	12,733	12,866	25,129
Schools—number of	30	24	25	26
„ —scholars	229	1,094	1,216	1,348

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables I., III., VIII., XI., XV., XXI., XLII., XLV., L., LIX., and LXI., of the Administration Report.

TABLE NO. III., SHOWING RAINFALL.

i	Annual Rainfall, in Tenths of an Inch.																		
	Rain-gauge Station.																		
	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Average.	
Hissar	117	229	86	107	199	107	263	125	108	233	224	140	195	137	144	84	155	163	
Hansi	136	243	92	97	154	128	293	143	93	321	171	128	244	14	116	107	147	162	
Bhiwani	91	210	72	115	133	140	270	189	122	338	14	93	223	13	109	205	121	163	
Fatahabad	96	251	90	165	133	111	243	144	130	125	22	144	210	154	147	166	130	167	
Barwala	84	180	98	175	122	104	278	145	76	18	223	115	148	120	187	302	139	157	

Note.—These figures are taken from the weekly rainfall statements published in the *Punjab Gazette*.

TABLE NO. IIIA., SHOWING RAINFALL AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

1		2		3		1		2		3	
Months,		Annual Averages.		Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month--1867 to 1881.		Months,		Annual Averages.		Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month--1867 to 1881.	
		No. of rainy days in each month--1867 to 1876.						No. of rainy days in each month--1867 to 1876.			
January	1	3	October	1	2						
February	1	5	November .. .. .	..	1					
March	2	7	December	1	6						
April	1	3	1st October to 1st January ..	1	8						
May	2	6	1st January to 1st April ..	4	15						
June	4	19	1st April to 1st October ..	21	143						
July	8	52	Whole year	26	166						
August	4	42									
September	4	20									

Note.--These figures are taken from Table XXIV. of the Revenues Report, and from page 34 of the Famine Report.

TABLE NO. IIIB., SHOWING RAINFALL AT TAHSIL STATIONS.

1		2		3		4		5	
Tahsil Stations,		Average Fall, in Tenths of an Inch, from 1873-4 to 1877-8.							
		1st October to 1st January.		1st January to 1st April.		1st April to 1st October.		Whole year.	
Hansi	27	14	141	182					
Bhiwani	41	11	157	209					
Barwala	30	13	132	176					
Fatahabad	16	16	140	172					

Note.--These figures are taken from pages 36, 37 of the Famine Report.

TABLE NO. V., SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
TOWNS AND VILLAGES.		District.		Tahsil Hissar.		Tahsil Hansi.		Tahsil Bhiwani.		Tahsil Barwala.		Tahsil Fatahabad.	
		Total square miles	3,540	641	761	695	580	773					
Cultivated square miles	1,815	200	243	473	332	567							
Culturable square miles	1,457	541	462	82	204	168							
Square miles under crops (average 1877 to 1881)	2,013	299	346	471	330	567							
Total population	694,183	98,106	130,614	103,556	78,540	93,358							
Urban population	76,118	14,167	17,830	33,762	4,155	8,204							
Rural population	428,065	83,939	112,784	69,794	74,394	87,154							
Total population per square mile	193	117	172	177	135	121							
Rural population per square mile	121	100	148	120	128	113							
Over 10,000 souls	3	1	1	1	..	..					
5,000 to 10,000	1	..	1	..	..	..				
3,000 to 5,000	9	1	2	1	3	2							
2,000 to 3,000	20	1	8	5	2	4							
1,000 to 2,000	104	16	35	14	18	21							
500 to 1,000	187	55	35	26	29	42							
Under 500	307	61	33	53	80	50							
Total	631	135	115	100	132	149							
Occupied houses .. (Towns .. Villages ..)	12,246 60,881	2,205 12,813	3,206 15,954	5,122 9,293	696 10,489	1,017 12,332							
Unoccupied houses .. (Towns .. Villages ..)	5,806 13,892	688 2,529	1,641 5,605	2,817 2,635	189 1,967	473 1,266							
Resident families .. (Towns .. Villages ..)	18,267 89,536	3,893 19,493	4,246 23,120	7,919 14,269	820 14,838	1,499 17,816							

Note.--These figures are taken from Tables I. and XVIII. of the census of 1881, except the cultivated, culturable, and, crop areas, which are taken from Tables I. and XLIV. of the Administration Report.

TABLE NO. VI., SHOWING MIGRATION.

1 Districts.	2 Immigrants.	3 Emigrants.	4		6					7	8	9	10	
			Males per 1,000 of both sexes.		Distribution of Immigrants by Tahsils.									
			Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Hissar.	Hansi.	Bhiwani.	Barwala.	Fatahabad.					
Delhi	986	1,699	5'9	626	211	342	238	79	116					
Gurgaon	1,788	730	415	363	228	546	811	43	160					
Karnal	2,547	4,805	388	316	159	971	181	933	303					
Rohtak	9,633	11,340	380	308	618	6,496	2,903	414	192					
Sirsa	4,429	12,719	462	602	516	230	102	832	2,749					
Native States	33,759	23,811	480	300	1,393	8,743	9,978	7,918	6,727					
N. W. P. and Oudh.	1,705	..	536	..	61	689	440	198	318					
Rajputana	56,302	11,300	672	354	28,860	4,643	11,934	2,699	8,468					

Note.—These figures are taken from Table XI. of the Census Report of 1881.

TABLE NO. VII., SHOWING RELIGION AND SEX.

1	2			3					9	10
	District.			Tahsils.						
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hissar.	Hansi.	Bhiwani.	Barwala.	Fatahabad.			Villages.
Persons	604,183	..	..	98,106	130,614	1,03,556	78,649	93,358	428,065
Males .. .. .	..	272,267	..	52,286	71,050	56,848	42,844	50,239	232,062
Females .. .. .	..	..	291,916	45,820	59,564	47,708	35,706	43,119	196,003
Hindus	384,366	208,090	176,276	81,200	105,781	91,912	51,279	54,194	329,921	
Sikhs	3,143	1,744	1,399	4	39	3	677	2,420	1,721	
Jains	3,102	1,579	1,523	568	1,775	356	278	97	1,617	
Musalmans	113,517	60,820	52,697	16,290	23,014	11,261	26,317	36,645	94,801	
Christians	55	34	21	44	5	4	..	2	5	
European and Eurasian Christians	49	29	20	43	4	..	..	2	..
Sunnis	113,278	66,680	52,598	10,290	22,957	11,231	26,170	36,030	94,568	
Shiahs	30	18	12	..	3	4	8	15	24	

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables III., IIIA., IIIB., of the census of 1881.

TABLE NO. VIII., SHOWING LANGUAGES.

1 Language.	2 District.	3					7
		Distribution by Tahsils.					
		Hissar.	Hansi.	Bhiwani.	Barwala.	Fatahabad.	
Hindustani	395,734	88,901	129,298	97,188	63,275	11,072	
Bagri	55,825	8,617	1,167	6,298	1,381	58,462	
Punjabi	52,543	629	141	70	7,889	43,819	
Pashtu	24	14	3	..	4	..	
English	51	44	5	..	..	..

Note.—These figures are taken from Table IX. of the Census Report of 1881.

TABLE No. IX., SHOWING MAJOR CASTES AND TRIBES.

1	2	3			6				10
		Total Numbers.			Males, by Religion.				
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Musalman.	
	Total population ...	504,183	272,267	231,916	208,000	1,744	1,579	60,820	1,000
6	Pathan ...	2,416	1,286	1,130	...	...	...	1,286	5
1	Jat ...	134,866	73,218	61,668	69,798	1,150	...	2,241	268
2	Rajput ...	60,993	34,362	27,631	7,478	1	...	26,863	121
46	Dograr ...	4,723	2,492	2,231	...	...	...	2,492	9
6	Gujar ...	8,426	4,751	3,676	3,300	...	...	1,451	17
45	Mali ...	9,777	5,233	4,544	6,137	96	...	...	19
27	Ahir ...	7,861	4,340	3,521	4,339	1	...	...	16
17	Shekh ...	3,983	2,192	1,791	...	...	...	2,192	8
3	Brahman ...	31,613	17,091	14,522	17,083	2	...	...	63
35	Faqis ...	2,622	1,531	1,091	309	2	2	1,218	6
21	Nai ...	8,648	4,651	4,937	3,962	12	...	647	17
25	Mirasi ...	3,659	1,932	1,727	82	...	...	1,840	7
14	Buaya ...	43,309	22,764	20,555	21,177	...	1,577	...	86
106	Bisnoi ...	8,118	4,220	3,898	4,220	...	...	...	16
91	Ahri ...	4,467	2,416	2,071	2,416	...	...	...	9
4	Chuhra ...	12,126	6,376	5,750	6,913	23	...	441	24
43	Dnanok ...	13,529	7,277	6,252	7,274	...	...	9	27
5	Chamar ...	49,269	26,624	22,645	26,375	224	...	25	98
15	Jhinvar ...	4,144	2,226	1,918	735	7	...	1,464	11
22	Lohar ...	5,682	3,046	2,636	588	...	...	2,448	13
11	Tarkhan ...	12,627	6,878	5,749	6,331	121	...	426	25
13	Kumhar ...	19,662	10,338	9,324	7,887	4	...	2,447	39
36	Chhimba ...	5,156	2,778	2,378	2,130	34	...	614	10
23	Teli ...	6,391	3,609	3,222	5	...	...	3,604	14
88	Qussab ...	2,857	1,512	1,345	...	...	...	1,612	6
30	Sunar ...	3,975	2,135	1,840	2,039	5	...	91	6

Note.—These figures are taken from Table VIII. of the census of 1881.

TABLE No. IXA., SHOWING MINOR CASTES AND TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Serial No. in Census Table VIII.	Caste or Tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Serial No. in Census Table VIII.	Caste or Tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
7	Arr'n ...	1,907	1,031	876	62	Bhat ...	785	415	370
6	Jalaha ...	1,265	685	610	63	Madari ...	600	332	268
10	Arora ...	1,352	700	658	67	Lilari ...	1,559	1,063	496
18	Biloch ...	554	272	282	71	Bawaria ...	788	427	361
19	Mochi ...	782	472	310					
24	Saiyad ...	1,706	866	840	67	Khatik ...	960	490	460
22	Dhobi ...	1,785	950	835	98	Nat ...	676	311	265
40	Jogi ...	1,919	1,210	709	100	Thori ...	1,550	864	686
					102	Gusain ...	1,470	1,017	462
47	Manfar ...	1,231	643	688	114	Kunjra ...	601	261	250
48	Bharai ...	668	319	249	115	Thathera ...	657	313	244
33	Bairagi ...	1,867	1,081	786	122	Rahbari ...	643	303	340
61	Darzi ...	680	304	276	154	Shoragar ...	575	335	240

Note.—These figures are taken from Table VIII. of the census of 1881

TABLE No. X., SHOWING CIVIL CONDITION.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	
		Single.		Married.		Widowed.							
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ACTUAL NUMBERS FOR EMIGRANTS.	All religions	140,295	79,110	113,601	117,371	17,371	35,435						
	Hindus	105,194	57,823	88,765	91,160	14,131	27,300						
	Sikhs	878	499	752	716	114	184						
	Jains	732	508	729	751	118	284						
	Buddhists	33,472	20,270	24,342	24,743	5,006	7,684						
	Musalmans	19	10	13	11	2	..						
Christians													
DISTRIBUTION OF EVERY 10,000 SOULS OF EACH AGE.	All ages	5,153	3,411	4,209	5,061	638	1,528						
	0-10	9,907	9,698	91	298	2	4						
	10-15	8,810	6,234	1,152	3,701	37	65						
	15-20	6,799	1,464	3,107	6,309	113	227						
	20-25	4,339	185	5,377	9,349	283	467						
	25-30	2,574	62	7,006	9,233	421	1,715						
	30-40	1,428	34	7,946	8,431	728	1,535						
	40-50	889	25	7,794	6,513	1,317	3,483						
	50-60	725	19	7,169	4,297	2,106	5,635						
Over 60	628	19	5,781	1,895	3,591	8,065							

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		
	Total Births Registered.			Total Deaths Registered.			Total Deaths from.																				
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.																		
1877 .. .. .	..	..	..	3,273	2,596	5,869	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1878 .. .. .	..	..	..	6,756	5,329	12,082	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1879 .. .. .	..	..	..	11,084	9,457	20,461	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1880	9,846	7,063	15,909	5,574	4,283	9,857	3,674	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1881	10,395	8,937	19,332	7,124	5,772	12,896	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

TABLE No. XII., SHOWING MONTHLY DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7	
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.						
January	445	945	723	716	946	3,775						
February	349	695	717	771	926	3,468						
March	418	717	921	737	934	3,727						
April	419	749	1,963	731	1,060	4,922						
May	604	805	4,163	940	1,137	7,599						
June	517	971	1,400	979	1,062	4,868						
July	556	674	561	652	904	3,287						
August	457	563	868	926	782	3,631						
September	328	1,361	2,094	853	1,462	8,733						
October	458	2,022	3,745	637	1,578	8,640						
November	506	1,575	1,726	858	1,105	5,709						
December	852	940	1,011	853	1,030	4,798						
Total	5,869	12,082	20,461	9,857	12,896	61,105						

Note.—These figures are taken from Table III. of the Sanitary Report.

TABLE No. XIB., SHOWING MONTHLY DEATHS FROM FEVER.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7	
	MONTH.		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.				
January	282	490	549	529	627	2,477						
February	197	410	498	524	601	2,330						
March	272	452	633	518	651	2,528						
April	243	498	668	558	744	2,661						
May	278	548	1,347	772	884	3,829						
June	314	703	736	743	748	3,245						
July	328	465	343	455	621	2,312						
August	281	352	756	676	474	2,639						
September	200	1,084	2,458	688	1,122	5,462						
October	297	1,754	3,523	643	1,234	7,351						
November	317	1,379	1,540	595	824	4,665						
December	465	817	835	581	770	3,468						
TOTAL	3,474	8,892	13,886	7,082	9,300	42,634						

Note.—These figures are taken from Table IX. of the Sanitary Report.

TABLE No. XII., SHOWING INFIRMITIES.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	Insane.		Blind.		Deaf and Dumb.		Lepers.									
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
All religions ... { Total ...	105	72	1,302	1,365	244	122	124	15								
{ Villages ...	82	59	1,128	1,218	209	103	117	15								
Hindus	76	49	930	1,020	179	84	100	12								
Sikhs	1	...	7	4	1	1	...	...						
Muslimans	28	23	363	339	64	37	24	3								

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables XIV. to XVII. of the census of 1881.

TABLE No. XIII., SHOWING EDUCATION

1	2		3		4		5		1	2		3		4		5	
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.					
	Under In-struction.	Can Read and Write.	Under In-struction.	Can Read and Write.	Under In-struction.	Can Read and Write.	Under In-struction.	Can Read and Write.		Under In-struction.	Can Read and Write.	Under In-struction.	Can Read and Write.				
All religions { Total ...	1,711	10,612	26	50	Tahsil Hissar		268	1,061	9	23							
{ Villages ...	770	5,940	10	15	Tahsil Hansi		357	2,668	3	10							
Hindus	1,385	9,456	12	32	Tahsil Bhiwani		739	3,791	7	10							
Sikhs	6	13	...	...	Tahsil Barwala		160	881	2	1					
Jains	111	385	2	1	Tahsil Fatahabad		187	1,211	5	6							
Muslimans	206	641	12	11													
Christians	3	17	...	6													

Note.—These figures are taken from Table XIII. of the census of 1881.

TABLE No. XIV., SHOWING DETAIL OF SURVEYED AND ASSESSED AREA.

1	2				3				4				5	6				7	8	9	10	11
	CULTIVATED.								UNCULTIVATED.													
	Irrigated.				Unirrigated.				Grazing lands					Culturable.									Unculturable.
1868-69	53,978	36,611	12,56,247	13,46,836	44,547	7,46,998	1,27,047	9,18,592	22,65,428	4,30,044												
1873-74	56,744	38,434	13,12,640	14,07,818	44,547	6,86,016	1,27,047	8,57,610	22,65,428	4,27,825												
1878-79	86,014	19,713	10,56,034	11,61,761	44,547	9,32,118	1,27,007	11,03,067	22,65,428	4,27,751												
Tahsil details for 1878-79—																						
Hissar	11,014	...	117,074	128,088	42,479	3,46,471	21,406	4,10,356	5,38,444	69,553												
Hansi	75,000	63	80,722	155,735	2,068	2,95,563	33,533	3,31,164	4,86,946	141,629												
Bhiwani ... ..	...	260	302,450	302,900	...	52,348	18,981	71,320	3,74,029	71,575											
Barwala ... ..	...	14,536	197,671	212,207	...	130,632	26,323	1,58,956	3,71,063	56,463											
Fatahabad ... ..	...	4,864	355,117	362,981	...	107,198	24,764	1,31,962	4,94,943	69,583											

Note.—These figures are taken from Table VIII. of the Administration Report,

TABLE NO. XV., SHOWING TENURES HELD DIRECT FROM GOVERNMENT AS THEY STOOD IN 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Nature of Tenure.	Whole District.				Tahsil Hissar.				Tahsil Hansi.			Tahsil Bhivani.			Tahsil Barwala.				Tahsil Fatahabad.				
	Number of Estates	Number of Villages.	Number of Holders or Shareholders.	Gross area (in acres).	Number of Estates.	Number of Villages.	Number of Holders or Shareholders.	Gross area (in acres).	Number of Villages.	Number of Holders or Shareholders.	Gross area (in acres).	Number of Villages.	Number of Holders or Shareholders.	Gross area (in acres).	Number of Estates.	Number of Villages.	Number of Holders or Shareholders.	Gross area (in acres).	Number of Estates.	Number of Villages.	Number of Holders or Shareholders.	Gross area (in acres).	
<i>A.</i> —ESTATES NOT BEING VILLAGE COMMUNITIES, AND PAYING IN COMMON (<i>Zamindari</i>).																							
<i>II.</i> —Paying above 5,000 rupees revenue <i>e.</i>																							
Held by individuals or families under the ordinary law	1	52	7	1,78,296	1	16	7	56,456	14	...	48,997	1	...	4,460	...	10	...	17,820	...	11	...	50,550	
<i>III.</i> —Paying 1,000 to 5,000 revenue as above	7	26	16	71,940	7	7	16	26,442	2	...	7,968	...	...	...	...	11	...	21,697	...	6	...	10,838
(a) Held by individuals under the law of primogeniture	1	1	1	1,793	1	1	1	1,793
(b) Held by individuals or families under the ordinary law	46	62	117	1,13,540	...	4	6	7,143	2	2	5,083	3	33	6,332	46	25	40	38,784	...	28	30	56,198	
PROPRIETARY CULTIVATING VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.																							
<i>B.</i> — <i>Zamindari</i> .																							
{ Paying the revenue and holding the land in common	39	39	2,319	91,854	39	2	16	5,275	8	235	14,524	6	103	12,295	...	10	701	11,566	...	13	1,264	48,104	
<i>C.</i> — <i>Pattidari</i> .																							
{ The land and revenue being divided upon ancestral or customary shares, subject to succession by the law of inheritance	90	90	7,806	2,97,438	90	20	1,236	57,538	7	2,415	29,940	23	1,784	82,285	...	20	1,027	54,757	...	20	1,434	72,918	
<i>D.</i> — <i>Bhayachara</i> .																							
{ In which possession is the measure of right in all lands	380	383	55,865	14,24,883	380	86	12,307	332,967	90	16,620	376,215	69	13,907	268,508	...	61	7,371	219,013	...	77	5,570	228,180	
<i>E.</i> — <i>Mixed or Imperfect Pattidari or Bhayachara</i> .																							
{ In which the lands are held partly in severalty and partly in common, the measure of right in common land being the amount of the share of the extent of land held in severalty	3	3	482	15,005	2	2	127	8,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	355	6,365	...	...	...	...
<i>G.</i> — <i>Landholders who have redeemed the Revenue and are not Members of any Village Community nor included in any previous class</i>	1	1	7	7,813	1	1	7	7,813
Total	568	657	66,710	22,02,564	519	137	13,805	493,461	123	10,272	482,702	102	15,827	373,906	47	138	9,494	370,002	2	167	8,312	482,443	

Notes.—These figures are taken from Table XXXIII. of the Revenue Report for 1887-79

TABLE NO. XVI., SHOWING TENURES NOT HELD DIRECT FROM GOVERNMENT AS THEY STOOD IN 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Nature of Tenure.	District Hissar.		Tahsil Hissar.		Tahsil Hansi.		Tahsil Bhiwani.		Tahsil Barwala.		Tahsil Patnahabad.		
	Number of holdings.	Acres of land held.	Number of holdings.	Acres of land held.	Number of holdings.	Acres of land held.	Number of holdings.	Acres of land held.	Number of holdings.	Acres of land held.	Number of holdings.	Acres of land held.	
A.—TENANTS WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.													
<i>I.—Paying rent in cash.</i>	(a) Paying the amount of Government revenue only to the proprietors	214	1,886	15	96	1	7	198	1,781	...	...	...
	(b) Paying such amount, plus a cash Malikanah	99	1,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Paying at stated cash rates per acre	11,663	173,981	2,703	47,880	3,118	41,93	2,187	36,018	1,497	13,992	2,158	34,460
	(d) Paying lump sums (cash) for their holdings	251	2,881
	Total paying rent in cash	12,227	180,638	2,718	47,978	3,119	41,038	2,385	36,309	1,497	13,992	251	2,881
<i>II.—Paying rent in kind.</i>	(a) Paying a (2) $\frac{1}{2}$ produce stated share and less than $\frac{1}{2}$ produce in kind (3) $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	480	12,615	68	1,602	45	674	72	1,154	304	9,285
	(b) Paying a stated share of the produce, plus a cash contribution	203	5,422	101	1,786	102	3,636
	(c) Share of produce less than $\frac{1}{2}$	17	525	17	525
	Total paying rent in kind	700	18,562	68	1,602	62	1,009	173	2,940	406	12,921
	Grand total of Tenants with rights of occupancy	12,927	199,200	2,786	49,580	3,181	42,137	2,385	38,399	1,670	16,932	2,014	52,152
B.—TENANTS HOLDING CONDITIONALLY.													
<i>II.—For period on lease</i>	(a) Written	247	7,881	30	272	45	1,200	17	367	156	6,022
	(b) Not written	74	563	74	563
C.—TENANTS AT WILL.													
<i>I.—Paying in cash</i>	31,449	467,209	7,842	116,808	6,432	75,464	7,875	116,365	4,325	54,048	7,975	1,04,014	
<i>II.—Paying in kind (b) less than $\frac{1}{2}$ produce</i>	5,162	50,834	242	3,152	2,100	18,625	...	...	1,920	18,367	900	10,700
D.—PARTIES HOLDING AND CULTIVATING SERVICE GRANTS FROM PROPRIETORS FREE OF ALL REVENUE													
<i>I.—Sankulay or Dharmath</i>	926	10,433	249	2,542	130	1,954	390	3,737	69	900	88	1,210	
<i>II.—Conditional on service</i>	178	1,178	93	652	13	29	60	332	10	30	12	135	
Grand total of Tenures	53,972	737,388	11,316	173,569	11,901	139,400	10,700	158,833	8,011	91,944	12,044	174,233	

Notes.—These figures are taken from Table XXIV. of the Revenue Report.

TABLE NO. XVII., SHOWING GOVERNMENT LANDS.

1	2	3	4		5	6		
			No. of estates.	Total acres.			Acres.	
							Under other Departments.	Under Deputy Commissions.
Whole District	2	44,547	42,479	2,068	2,060	Average yearly Income 1877-78 to 1881-82.		
Tahsil Hissar	1	42,479	42,479	..	..	..
Tahsil Hansi	1	2,068	..	2,068	..	..

Note.—These figures are taken from Table 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.	Purpose for which acquired.	Acres acquired.	Compensation paid in rupees.	Reduction of revenue in rupees.
Roads	145	250	65	Guaranteed Railways .. .. .	..	..	..
Canals	78	1,276	42	Miscellaneous	290	1,637	84
State Railways .. .. .	..	..	..	Total	513	3,163	191

Note.—These figures are taken from Table 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
Years.	Total.	Rice.	Wheat.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Makal.	Jan.	Gram.	Moth.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Vegetables.
1873-74	1,407,819	9,570	45,301	193,028	635,807	2,345	36,779	49,096	253,848	2,885	19,440	700	83	2,944
1874-75	1,407,931	11,371	47,852	167,816	749,875	2,112	32,312	52,142	194,221	3,173	20,885	625	67	2,729
1875-76	1,448,028	11,750	36,336	237,050	721,292	95	32,738	84,689	184,777	2,915	19,191	912	29	3,462
1876-77	1,468,938	10,506	39,948	250,507	708,119	89	30,312	76,534	145,987	2,812	20,328	785	34	3,485
1877-78	1,196,676	6,819	36,365	189,241	629,188	65	41,383	70,220	108,397	3,271	13,097	219	47	3,910
1878-79	1,361,761	7,094	32,102	210,879	711,582	60	98,339	46,537	131,131	3,025	16,718	110	126	4,542
1879-80	1,372,522	7,803	37,803	208,894	671,073	77	112,354	82,366	120,556	3,349	18,672	474	301	4,813
1880-81	1,228,048	5,433	34,876	191,571	609,649	83	98,779	76,583	106,017	1,873	16,919	1,059	167	4,786
1881-82	1,286,383	6,534	41,325	212,220	633,771	137	96,970	68,814	111,940	2,085	20,292	3,311	214	5,707

Tahsil Averages for the five years, from 1877-78 to 1881-82.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Name of Tahsil.	Total.	Rice.	Wheat.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Makal.	Jan.	Gram.	Moth.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Vegetables.
Hissar	191,256	540	8,300	36,062	78,247	23	11,647	13,785	14,763	828	1,134	..	14	2,110
Hansi	221,474	4,533	21,526	63,477	64,233	59	12,901	14,310	3,683	1,272	14,646	1,034	157	2,026
Bhiwani	301,506	..	40	38,290	144,691	..	2,005	22,482	70,171	20	81	..	..	41
Barwala	211,457	141	3,025	46,563	107,324	..	12,652	13,313	5,467	310	46	..	..	131
Fatahabad	363,120	1,328	3,674	18,170	256,858	3	60,250	2,814	23,335	290	34	..	..	433
Total	1,388,004	6,542	36,474	202,561	651,053	84	89,556	66,705	117,409	2,721	16,940	1,034	171	4,762

Note.—These figures are taken from Table XLIV, of the Administration Report.

TABLE NO. XXI., SHOWING RENT RATES AND AVERAGE YIELD.

1		2			3
Nature of crop.		Rent per acre of land sited for the various crops, as it stood in 1881-82.			Average produce per acre as estimated in 1881-82.
		Rs.	A.	P.	lbs.
Rice	Maximum	8	12	0	616
	Minimum	0	8	0	
Indigo	Maximum	5	0	0	12
	Minimum	2	0	0	
Cotton	Maximum	4	12	10	51
	Minimum	0	4	0	
Sugar	Maximum	8	0	0	..
	Minimum	3	0	0	
Opium	Maximum
	Minimum .. .. .	..	..	..
Tobacco	Maximum	4	0	0	615
	Minimum	0	8	0	
Wheat	Irrigated	Maximum	0	9	405
		Minimum	1	10	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	2	8	
		Minimum	0	5	
Inferior grains	Irrigated	Maximum	3	14	320
		Minimum	0	9	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	0	13	
		Minimum	0	3	
Oil seeds	Irrigated	Maximum	4	6	223
		Minimum	0	9	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	1	0	
		Minimum	0	2	
Fibres	Irrigated	Maximum	3	0	104
		Minimum	0	9	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	0	13	
		Minimum	0	2	
Vegetables	1,026

Note.—These figures are taken from Table XLVI. of the Administration Report.

TABLE NO. XXII., SHOWING NUMBER OF STOCK.

1 Kind of Stock.	2 Whole district for the years			3 Tahsils for the year 1878-79.				
	1868-9.	1873-4.	1878-9.	4				
				5 His ar.	6 Hansi.	7 Bhivani.	8 Bawal.	9 Fatehabad.
Cows and Bullocks	86,707	147,140	94,500	22,512	31,530	10,595	16,420	13,437
Horses	1,216	807	853	142	410	25	16	120
Ponies	927	950	715	105	175	35	150	250
Donkeys	6,937	6,960	5,439	864	1,400	835	1,500	840
Sheep and Goats	56,238	88,107	80,302	6,923	12,500	15,455	10,224	35,200
Pigs	3,365	..	4,107	1,072	1,000	845	1,120	70
Camels	12,689	13,561	6,690	1,072	150	2,875	115	2,478
Carts	2,160	2,437	1,637	300	400	250	455	232
Ploughs	34,377	41,108	32,832	6,800	8,400	5,255	7,572	4,805
Boats	1	3	6	..	..	..	4	2

Note.—These figures are taken from Table XLV. of the Administration Report.

TABLE NO. XXIII., SHOWING OCCUPATIONS OF MALES.

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 ..	26,523			1,46,503	1,73,026	17	Agricultural labourers..	180	1,148	1,328
2	Occupations specified ..	25,213	1,40,674	1,66,787	18	Pastoral	74	569	643
3	Agricultural, whether simple or combined..	6,702	1,07,847	1,14,549	19	Cooks and other servants	657	492	1,149
4	Civil administration ..	1,066	1,558	2,624	20	Water carriers	458	586	994
5	Army	474	70	544	21	Sweepers and scavengers	444	949	1,393
6	Religion	408	1,006	1,414	22	Workers in reed, cane, leaves, straw, &c. ..	126	219	345
7	Barbers	351	1,415	1,766	23	Workers in leather ..	296	237	533
8	Other professions ..	408	480	886	24	Boot-makers	642	3,483	4,125
9	Money lenders, general traders, pedlars, &c.,..	1,594	1,197	3,091	25	Workers in wool and <i>pakam</i> .. .. .	..	22	22
10	Dealers in grain and flour	1,441	3,113	4,554	26	.. .. . silk	11	2	13
11	Corn-grinders, parchers, &c.	183	42	225	27	.. .. . cotton	2,282	6,772	9,054
12	Confectioners, green grocers, &c.	559	91	650	28	.. .. . wood	377	1,503	1,880
13	Carriers and boatmen..	1,025	1,350	2,375	29	Potters	276	1,497	1,773
14	Landowners	1,884	42,412	44,296	30	Workers and dealers in gold and silver ..	522	242	764
15	Tenants	3,849	55,797	59,646	31	Workers in iron	689	2,163	2,752
16	Joint-cultivators ..	87	2,173	2,260	32	General labourers ..	1,657	3,198	4,855
					33	Beggars, <i>fakirs</i> , and the like	1,024	4,386	5,410

Note.—These figures are taken from Table XIII. of the Census Report of 1881.

TABLE NO. XXIV., SHOWING MANUFACTURES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fabrics.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Buildings.
Number of private looms or small works	3,832	189	229	1	810	528	64	152
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans ..	11,523	506	457	24	1,910	1,388	565	585
Estimated annual out-turn of all works, in rupees	7,06,356	41,752	10,326	2,544	2,16,976	1,46,631	69,119	46,396
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Dyeing and manufacturing of dyes.	Leather.	Pottery common and glazed.	Oil pressing and refining.	Carpets.	Gold, silver and Jewellery.	Other manufactures.	Total.
Number of private looms or small works	391	1,897	760	165	6	322	304	9,650
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans ..	1,211	4,276	2,388	386	16	936	1,247	27,418
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees	1,45,595	2,54,694	88,402	88,072	1,694	5,09,584	2,20,557	25,48,697

Note.—These figures are taken from the Report on Internal Trade and Manufactures for 1881-82.

TABLE No. XXVI, SHOWING RETAIL PRICES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Year.	Number of Seers and Chitanks per Rupee.														
	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Indian Corn.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Rice (fine).	Urad dal.	Potatoes.	Cotton cleaned.	Sugar (refined).	Ghi (cow's).	Fire wood.	Tobacco.	Salt Lakari.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1861-62	13 12	19 18	17 10	.. ..	18 1	22 10	5 3	16 11	.. ..	3 2	2 13	2 1	140 5	7 4	7 8
1862-63	24 1	46 10	34 1	.. ..	41 4	35 7	5 2	31 11	.. ..	3 14	2 18	2 ..	149 5	6 5	7 7
1863-64	25 14	42 11	40 2	.. ..	50 6	50 10	5 2	29 6	.. ..	3 13	2 13	2 10	149 5	6 15	7 7
1864-65	20 9	30 9	29 14	.. ..	22 5	27 12	4 10	16 3	.. ..	3 4	2 13	2 3	149 5	7 13	7 7
1865-66	14 15	28 7	29 6	.. ..	28 4	25 7	5 2	14 1	.. ..	3 3	3 1	2 8	149 5	7 1	7 7
1866-67	18 3	34 8	32 7	.. ..	32 7	27 1	5 2	7 4	.. ..	3 9	2 14	2 8	149 5	7 7	7 7
1867-68	18 11	28 4	29 6	.. ..	29 3	27 2	4 10	17 11	.. ..	3 15	2 14	1 9	149 5	7 1	7 7
1868-69	14 2	20 3	19 13	.. ..	19 9	18 1	4 10	12 7	.. ..	3 12	2 13	1 4	149 5	6 5	7 7
1869-70	8 7	10 4	9 7	.. ..	13 1	14 3	5 9	8 1	.. ..	3 13	2 13	1 4	149 5	6 10	7 7
1870-71	13 10	20 8	17 1	.. ..	19 14	18 15	5 2	14 8	.. ..	3 13	2 9	1 9	149 5	6 10	7 7
1871-72	17 8	20 ..	20 ..	.. ..	22 ..	18 ..	8 ..	15 ..	10 ..	3 12	2 8	2 1	140 ..	8 ..	7 8
1872-73	23 ..	40 ..	31 ..	.. ..	44 ..	35 ..	14 ..	28 ..	16 ..	3 4	3 4	2 2	120 ..	8 8	8 ..
1873-74	21 ..	35 ..	32 ..	.. ..	32 ..	25 ..	11 ..	18 ..	13 ..	3 ..	3 ..	2 1	120 ..	8 ..	8 ..
1874-75	23 ..	34 ..	34 ..	.. ..	31 ..	28 ..	70 ..	17 ..	16 ..	3 4	.. ..	2 2	120 ..	8 ..	.. ..
1875-76	23 8	34 ..	34 ..	.. ..	31 ..	28 ..	10 ..	17 ..	12 ..	3 ..	.. ..	2 2	120 ..	8 ..	.. ..
1876-77	23 ..	46 ..	42 8	25 ..	48 ..	38 ..	14 ..	20 ..	16 ..	3 4	.. ..	2 4	120 ..	8 ..	.. ..
1877-78	13 8	20 9	21 ..	10 ..	20 ..	17 8	8 ..	9 ..	8 ..	2 4	.. ..	2 4	120 ..	8 ..	.. ..
1878-79	12 8	30 ..	19 ..	8 ..	24 ..	23 ..	8 ..	10 ..	13 ..	3 12	.. ..	1 6	120 ..	8 ..	.. ..
1879-80	14 ..	15 ..	21 ..	.. ..	26 ..	25 ..	8 ..	10 ..	12 ..	3 ..	.. ..	1 12	120 ..	8 ..	.. ..
1880-81	15 ..	26 ..	25 ..	8 ..	25 ..	20 ..	10 ..	14 ..	12 ..	3 8	.. ..	1 13	100 ..	8 ..	.. ..
1881-82	20 ..	30 ..	30 ..	20 ..	36 ..	28 ..	10 ..	17 ..	8 ..	3 4	.. ..	1 14	80 ..	8 ..	.. ..

Note.—The figures for the first ten years are taken from a statement published by Government (Punjab Government No. 2095, of 19th August 1872), and represent the average prices for the twelve months of each year. The figures for the last ten years are taken from Table 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 Year.	2 3 4 5 WAGES OF LABOUR PER DAY.				6 7 CARTS PER DAY.		8 9 CAMELS PER DAY.		10 11 DONKEYS PER SCORE PER DAY.	
	Skilled.		Unskilled.		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.						
	Rs. As. P.	0 4 0	Rs. As. P.	0 2 0	Rs. As. P.	1 12 0	Rs. As. P.	0 8 0	Rs. As. P.	1 8 0
1868-69	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 6	0 2 0	1 12 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	1 8 0	
1873-74	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
1878-79	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
1879-80	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
1880-81	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
1881-82	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	2 8 0	1 8 0

Note.—These figures are taken from Table XLVIII., of the Administration Report.

TABLE No. XXVIII., SHOWING, IN RUPEES, REVENUE COLLECTED.

1 Year.	2 Fixed Land Revenue.	3 Fluctuating & Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	4 Local rates.	5 6 Excise.		7 Stamps.	8 Total Collections.
				Spirits.	Drugs.		
1868-69	3,83,063	1,722	...	2,424	3,872	42,355	4,34,336
1869-70	4,15,396	2,136	...	2,162	4,565	42,150	4,66,379
1870-71	4,22,058	2,456	...	2,076	5,092	35,144	4,66,824
1871-72	3,99,380	2,334	26,677	1,972	4,058	34,664	4,67,835
1873-74	4,24,090	2,655	26,875	1,835	4,124	37,091	4,96,670
1874-75	4,24,125	2,804	26,880	2,035	3,763	40,996	5,00,603
1876-76	4,24,051	3,206	26,874	2,098	3,899	38,496	4,98,624
1876-77	4,24,116	2,923	26,874	1,903	3,942	40,615	5,00,373
1877-78	2,24,110	2,503	26,875	2,074	3,598	43,308	5,02,558
1878-79	2,24,109	3,611	26,879	1,765	3,362	40,955	5,00,581
1879-80	4,24,157	2,100	35,835	1,801	3,034	43,649	5,10,475
1880-81	4,24,186	2,199	32,923	2,154	3,729	43,163	5,08,364
1880-81	4,24,237	2,214	32,922	3,193	3,639	42,238	5,08,443
1881-82	4,24,323	2,270	32,922	3,305	3,916	40,973	5,16,709

Note.—These figures are taken from Table XLIV., of the Revenue Report. The following revenue is excluded: "Canal, Forests, Customs and Salt, Assessed Taxes, Fees, Cesses."

TABLE No. XXIX., SHOWING REVENUE DERIVED FROM LAND.

1 Year.	2 Fixed land Revenue (demand).	3 Fluctuating and Miscellaneous land revenue (collections).	4 FLUCTUATING REVENUE.		5 6 MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.	
			Total fluctuating land revenue.	By Grazing leases.	Total miscellaneous Land Revenue.	
<i>District Figures.</i>						
Total of five years—1868-69 to 1873-73	2,125,784	11,203	145	8,080	11,058	
1873-74 to 1877-78	2,120,525	14,947	223	10,050	14,724	
1878-79	424,157	2,100	7	2,050	2,093	
1879-80	424,196	2,199	99	2,050	2,100	
1880-81	424,237	2,214	119	2,050	2,095	
1881-82	424,323	2,217	136	2,050	2,081	
<i>Total Totals for five years—1877-78 to 1881-82</i>						
Hissar	446,705	205	53	...	152	
Hansi	702,955	11,079	100	10,250	10,979	
Bhiwani	357,750	223	...	...	223
Barwala	281,511	255	...	...	255
Fatahabad	332,102	479	266	...	223	

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables I. and III., of the Revenue Report.

TABLE No. XXXII., SHOWING SALES AND MORTGAGES OF LAND.

1 Year.	2 3 4 5 6 7 SALES OF LAND.						8 9 10 MORTGAGES OF LAND.		
	Agriculturists.			Non-Agriculturists			Agriculturists.		
	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
<i>District Figures.</i>									
Total of six years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ...	523	18,841	80,904	...	...	...	684	37,555	147,822
Total of four years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ...	222	7,129	39,755	185	11,873	64,951	346	11,546	35,868
1878-79 ...	127	4,725	19,072	106	5,705	35,819	169	5,905	18,341
1879-80 ...	85	3,610	21,167	47	1,412	12,160	63	1,719	6,831
1880-81 ...	79	2,575	13,736	53	1,309	10,861	86	2,546	10,760
1881-82 ...	85	7,369	25,005	60	2,010	12,375	79	4,718	36,951
<i>Tahsil totals for five years—1877-78 to 1881-82.</i>									
Hissar ...	171	7,139	24,929	79	2,095	14,796	299	8,294	32,857
Hansi ...	78	2,640	18,522	60	1,205	10,583	77	4,987	22,421
Bhiwani ...	73	2,875	12,602	69	1,900	13,522	156	4,104	15,463
Barwala ...	51	1,545	8,494	12	170	1,147	39	1,634	11,867
Fatahabad ...	92	6,306	25,107	82	6,224	39,130	67	2,449	10,780
1 Year.	11 12 13 MORTGAGES OF LAND—Continued.			14 15 16 17 18 19 REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGED LAND.					
	Non-Agriculturists.			Agriculturists.			Non-Agriculturists.		
	No. of cases	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
<i>District Figures.</i>									
Total of six years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of four years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ...	563	35,293	126,507	220	10,879	24,897	69	5,556	24,118
1878-79 ...	318	11,760	40,194	60	5,867	7,954	20	479	1,596
1879-80 ...	151	6,080	24,175	47	2,398	5,790	51	3,535	8,211
1880-81 ...	175	7,743	28,619	120	6,379	13,917	88	4,691	7,878
1881-82 ...	124	4,293	23,733	126	3,338	11,564	37	1,307	2,252
<i>Tahsil totals for five years—1877-78 to 1881-82.</i>									
Hissar ...	269	9,967	34,779	112	4,304	13,820	125	5,495	13,534
Hansi ...	377	15,507	40,768	40	1,496	4,573	65	5,150	7,427
Bhiwani ...	379	8,576	28,989	190	4,647	13,856	...	...	...
Barwala ...	14	2,267	8,522	15	868	1,015	3	88	286
Fatahabad ...	100	6,905	35,243	65	8,767	10,480	18	1,115	1,285

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables XXXV., and XXXV B. of the Revenue Report. No. details for transfers by agriculturists and others, and no figures for redemption, are available before 1874-75. The figures for earlier years include all sales and mortgages.

TABLE No. XXXIII., SHOWING SALE OF STAMPS AND REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

1 Year.	2 3 4 5 INCOME FROM SALE OF STAMPS.				6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 OPERATIONS OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.								
	Receipts in rupees.		Net income in rupees.		No. of Deeds Registered.				Value of Property affected, in rupees.				
	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Touching immovable property.	Touching movable property.	Money obligations.	Total of all kinds.	Immovable property.	Movable property.	Money obligations.	Total value of all kinds.	
1877-78 ...	27,653	7,976	27,256	7,744	1,519	100	260	1,879	3,28,326	1,365	49,015	3,78,706	
1878-79 ...	30,055	13,403	27,777	12,890	1,274	193	265	1,732	4,26,992	1,274	1,10,200	5,38,466	
1879-80 ...	30,729	12,434	28,511	11,885	794	96	155	1,165	2,31,093	6,278	1,00,056	3,38,504	
1880-81 ...	29,424	12,814	27,194	12,251	910	67	158	1,244	2,88,379	7,496	30,570	3,27,885	
1881-82 ...	37,734	12,239	35,070	11,537	937	74	162	1,355	3,73,481	16,780	36,384	4,46,799	

Note.—These figures are taken from Appendix A. of the Stamp and Tables II. and III. of the Registration Report.

TABLE NO. XXXIIIA., SHOWING REGISTRATION.

1 Year.	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED.					
	1880-81.			1881-82.		
	Compul- sory.	Optional.	Total.	Compul- sory.	Optional.	Total.
Registrar Hissar	2	...	2	...	...	...
Sub-Registrar Hissar	180	187	367	166	206	372
" Hansi	143	85	228	117	114	231
" Bhiwani	161	146	307	175	185	360
" Barwala	29	37	66	39	42	81
" Fatababad	127	177	304	137	174	311
Total of district ...	642	602	1,244	634	721	1,355

Note.—These figures are taken from Table I. of the Registration Report.

TABLE NO. XXXIV., SHOWING LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS.

1 Year.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13 Total Number of licenses.	14 Total amount of fees.	15 Number of villages in which licenses granted.	
	NUMBER OF LICENSES GRANTED IN EACH CLASS AND GRADE.														
	Class I.				Class II.				Class III.						
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3				
	Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 150	Rs. 100	Rs. 75	Rs. 50	Rs. 25	Rs. 10	Rs. 5	Rs. 2	Rs. 1				
1878-79	5	5	23	94	309	538	1,363	2,023	4,360	14,904	424	
1879-80	5	5	22	106	335	620	1,537	2,142	4,772	16,291	424	
1880-81	1	3	4	8	7	19	116	418	...	...	...	571	11,005	134
1881-82	3	2	3	3	23	109	404	...	...	...	547	9,340	128	
<i>Tahsil details for 1881-82—</i>															
Hissar	1	2	3	11	73	...	...	...	90	1,405	31	
Hansi	1	...	4	29	94	...	...	...	127	1,940	32	
Bhiwani	3	2	1	1	16	49	151	...	...	...	223	4,610	13	
Barwala	9	41	...	...	...	...	50	635	26	
Fatababad	12	46	...	...	...	...	57	750	26	

TABLE NO. XXXV., SHOWING EXCISE STATISTICS.

1 Year.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	FERMENTED LIQUORS.					INTOXICATING DRUGS.					EXCISE REVENUE FROM.		
	Number of central dis- tilleries.	No. of Retail Shops.		Consumption in Gallons.		No. of retail Licences.		Consumption in Maunds.			Fermented Liquors.	Drugs.	Total.
		Country spirits	European liquors.	Rum.	Country spirits.	Opium.	Other drugs.	Opium.	Charas.	Bhang.			
1877-78	3	7	4	167	605	31	31	15	8	34	1,727	3,182	4,909
1878-79	3	7	3	100	457	31	24	15	6	30	1,732	3,034	4,766
1879-80	3	7	3	90	642	33	24	15	7	23	2,117	3,721	5,838
1880-81	3	7	3	115	906	32	25	14	11	26	3,151	3,639	6,790
1881-82	3	7	2	84	930	28	28	11	10	20	3,305	3,916	7,221
Total	15	35	15	556	3,440	155	132	70	42	133	12,032	17,492	29,524
Average	3	7	3	111	688	31	26	14	8½	26½	2,406	3,498	5,905

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables I., II., VIII., IX., X. of the Excise Report.

TABLE NO. XXXVI., SHOWING DISTRICT FUNDS.

Year.	ANNUAL INCOME, IN RUPEES.			ANNUAL EXPENDITURE, IN RUPEES.						
	Provincial Rates.	Miscellaneous.	Total Income.	Establishment.	District Post, and Arboriculture.	Education.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Public Works.	Total expenditure.
1874-75	...	...	28,900	1,155	1,943	3,865	296	...	20,627	27,896
1875-76	...	...	28,010	1,163	...	4,309	534	...	20,563	28,569
1876-77	...	...	25,402	1,210	534	4,378	1,270	...	14,677	23,119
1877-78	...	...	26,787	1,273	624	4,344	1,064	...	15,741	23,046
1878-79	...	...	27,962	1,335	120	5,084	1,048	84	18,580	26,201
1879-80	35,654	298	35,942	1,340	...	4,690	1,713	86	11,038	18,921
1880-81	35,597	327	35,924	1,573	220	5,285	1,701	337	13,188	21,204
1881-82	35,598	468	36,066	1,617	286	5,061	1,623	139	12,152	20,878

Note.—These figures are taken from Appendices A, and B, to the Annual Review of District Fund operations.

TABLE NO. XXXVII., SHOWING GOVERNMENT AND AIDED BOYS' SCHOOLS

Year.	MIDDLE SCHOOLS.				PRIMARY SCHOOLS.					
	English.		Vernacular.		English.		Vernacular.			
	Government.		Government.		Government.		Government.		Aided.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
1877-78	1	82	3	288	...	...	17	642	3	282
1878-79	1	71	3	277	...	...	18	559	4	441
1879-80	3	35	1	9	6	615	23	624	...	...
1880-81	3	36	1	6	6	698	20	712	...	...
1881-82	2	33	2	10	5	614	21	731	...	...

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 boys, 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, whilst in Institutions, under District Officers, boys 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.

Indigenous Schools and Jail Schools are not included in these returns.

TABLE NO. XXXVIII., SHOWING THE WORKING OF DISPENSARIES.

Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.														
		Men.					Women.					Children.				
		1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Hissar	1st	6,298	6,310	5,166	4,976	5,326	1,065	1,132	942	1,042	1,037	1,415	1,535	1,118	959	1,145
Bhiwani	1st	4,759	5,374	5,904	5,099	5,864	1,034	1,353	1,720	1,162	1,649	1,274	1,375	1,406	1,398	1,662
Hansi	2nd	2,587	3,246	2,559	2,151	3,800	595	921	675	538	1,101	643	1,031	610	643	1,159
Fatahabad	2nd	2,233	2,081	1,656	1,667	1,968	293	404	402	393	586	163	364	395	412	686
Total	...	15,877	17,011	15,285	13,893	16,958	2,987	3,810	3,739	3,125	4,373	3,495	4,308	3,529	3,412	4,632

Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	TOTAL PATIENTS.					IN-DOOR PATIENTS.					EXPENDITURE, IN RUPEES.				
		1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
		Hissar	1st	8,778	89,77	7,326	6,977	7,508	238	433	230	244	224	2,730	2,330	2,416	2,410	2,964
Bhiwani	1st	7,067	8,105	9,030	7,659	9,175	274	372	295	281	395	3,782	3,461	3,140	3,007	3,587
Hansi	2nd	3,825	5,198	3,844	3,332	6,060	122	178	133	181	188	784	827	737	841	859
Fatahabad	2nd	2,689	2,849	2,453	2,462	3,220	188	182	156	113	163	1,086	1,092	1,046	1,006	1,071
Total	...	22,359	2,5129	22,553	20,430	25,963	622	1,165	813	619	880	8,362	7,710	7,339	7,264	8,470

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables 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.	NUMBER OF CIVIL SUITS CONCERNING				VALUE IN RUPEES OF SUITS CONCERNING*			Number of Revenue Cases.
	Money or movable property.	Rent and Tenancy rights.	Land and Revenue and other matters.	Total.	Land.*	Other matters.*	Total.*	
1878	1,785	617	367	2,769	19,911	1,40,814	1,69,725	6,351
1879	2,507	366	371	3,244	15,396	1,89,180	2,04,576	6,353
1880	2,307	335	379	3,021	18,540	1,51,205	1,69,745	8,127
1881	1,959	260	767	2,986	19,857	2,00,573	2,20,430	8,317
1882	2,319	263	463	3,045	23,244	2,02,283	2,25,527	8,411

Notes.—These figures are taken from Tables VI and VII of the Civil Reports for 1878 to 1880, and II. and III. of the Reports on Civil Justice for 1881 and 1882.

* Suits heard in settlement courts are excluded from these columns, no 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.	1882.
Persons tried.	Brought to trial	3,149	2,422	2,823	2,920	2,569
	Discharged	824	803	798	778	622
	Acquitted	452	261	442	423	370
	Convicted	1,819	1,368	1,574	1,675	1,532
	Committed or referred	6	6	14	39	26
Cases disposed of.	Summons cases (regular) ... ..	...	...	...	725	687
	(summary) ... ..	...	...	...	1	3
	Warranted cases (regular) ... ..	...	...	...	602	538
	(summary) ... ..	...	...	...	4	4
Total cases disposed of	1,458	1,212	1,175	1,332	1,232	
Number of persons sentenced to	Death	2	1	5	...	1
	Transportation for life	2	...	...	...	3
	for a term ... ..	...	...	5	...	...
	Penal servitude ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Fine under Rs. 10	1,065	726	1,056	1,195	1,110
	" Rs. 10 to 50	318	253	263	261	245
	" 50 to 100	33	9	24	6	8
	" 100 to 500	4	6	5	5	...
	" 500 to 1,000 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Over Rs. 1,000 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Imprisonment under six months	416	308	284	238	251
	" six months to two years	209	191	148	116	114
	" over two years	25	27	33	37	25
Whipping	129	141	71	77	21	
Find sureties of the peace ... ..	...	4	...	25	8	
Recognisance to keep the peace	9	2	17	14	2	
Give sureties for good behaviour	100	63	12	14	23	

Notes.—These figures are taken from Statements III. and IV. of the Criminal Reports for 1878 to 1880 and IV. and V. of the Criminal Reports for 1881 and 1882.

TABLE NO. XLI., SHOWING POLICE INQUIRIES.

1 Nature of Offence.	2 3 4 5 6 Number of cases inquired into.					7 8 9 10 11 Number of Persons Arrested or Summoned.					12 13 14 15 16 Number of Persons Convicted.				
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
	Rioting or unlawful assembly...	5	5	6	3	1	33	69	85	33	20	28	34	62	32	17
Murder and attempts to murder	4	3	3	5	3	4	8	4	8	4	3	4	1	8	...
Total serious offences against the person ...	57	38	37	49	42	96	78	59	84	90	61	59	36	67	76
Abduction of married women...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total serious offences against property ...	203	202	159	181	167	219	259	189	107	263	185	176	130	141	187
Total minor offences against the person ...	87	5	...	8	14	206	17	...	19	25	68	13	...	17	22
Cattle-theft ...	172	192	175	123	117	159	201	197	132	155	106	136	146	108	100
Total minor offences against property ...	492	545	422	296	297	481	644	502	408	414	338	471	392	320	256
Total cognizable offences ...	853	798	629	493	525	1,053	1,071	841	709	816	646	756	635	589	559
Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	2	3	4	...	3	14	19	21	...	11	11	19	18	...	11
Offences relating to marriage	2	3	3	3	4	2	5	5	4	4	2	4	3	...	1
Total non-cognizable offences	40	30	26	22	51	66	61	61	32	88	41	52	47	23	65
GRAND TOTAL of offences ...	893	828	655	515	576	1,119	1,132	902	741	904	687	808	682	612	624

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

TABLE NO. XLII., SHOWING CONVICTS IN GAOL.

1 Year.	2 3 No. in Gaol at Beginning of the year.		4 5 No Imprisoned during the year.		6 7 Religion of Convicts.		8 9 10 11 12 Previous Occupation of male convicts.				
	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Musal. man.	Hindu	Official.	Profession- al.	Service.	Agricul- tural.	Commer- cial.
	1877-78 ...	220	14	678	15	294	461	6	...	5	570
1878-79 ...	216	7	807	21	311	535	7	...	20	634	...
1879-80 ...	184	5	554	15	76	130	1	28	2	118	17
1880-81 ...	220	4	447	22	85	119	1	21	...	121	13
1881-82 ...	242	3	442	18	48	93	1	...	...	94	5

1 Year.	2 3 4 5 6 7 Length of Sentence of Convicts.							8 9 10 Previously Convicted.			11 12 Pecuniary Results.	
	Under 6 months.	6 months to 1 year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	Over 10 years and transpor- ta- tion.	Death.	Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Cost of main- te- nance.	Profits of convict labour.
	1877-78 ...	629	179	95	18	3	...	2	91	15	12	13,432
1878-79 ...	644	239	137	22	5	1	2	121	15	6	18,313	1,613
1879-80 ...	53	73	63	28	...	...	...	41	9	3	16,248	3,650
1880-81 ...	67	83	67	32	5	...	1	39	20	7	14,720	1,511
1881-82 ...	43	56	29	36	11	...	...	37	5	2	14,383	2,761

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables XXVIII., XXIX., XXX., XXXI., and XXXVII. of the Administration Report.

TABLE No. XLIII., SHOWING THE POPULATION OF TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil.	Town.	Total population.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Muslimans.	Other religions.	No. of occupied houses.	Persons per 100 occupied houses.
Hissar	Hissar	14,167	8,760	4	279	5,080	44	2,205	642
Hansi	Hansi	12,656	6,583	8	580	5,483	2	2,242	564
	Sasa	5,174	4,557	...	199	418	...	964	537
Bhiwani	Bhiwani	33,762	29,991	1	303	3,463	4	5,122	659
Barwala	Tohana	4,156	1,848	60	81	2,166	...	696	597
Fatahabad	Rattia	3,212	1,472	1,348	6	886	...	407	789
	Fatahabad	2,992	1,234	1	37	1,720	...	610	491

Note.—These figures are taken from Table XX, of the Census Report of 1881.

TABLE No. XLIV., SHOWING BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Town.	Sex.	Total Population by the Census of 1875.	Total Births registered during the year					Total Deaths registered during the year.				
			1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Hissar	Males	7,531	220	233	140	176	243	241	619	336	218	250
	Females	6,641	200	156	115	134	198	247	525	302	144	240
Hansi	Males	6,359	198	139	108	193	303	167	374	284	160	192
	Females	5,851	180	136	117	176	207	120	372	257	141	178
Bhiwani	Males	17,563	710	631	572	661	736	596	804	744	380	556
	Females	15,657	617	528	454	636	666	499	681	664	373	556

Note.—These figures are taken from Table LVII, of the Administration Report.

TABLE No. XLV., SHOWING MUNICIPAL INCOME.

Name of Municipality.	Hissar.	Hansi.	Bhiwani.	Fatahabad.	Rattia.	Tohana.	Name of Municipality.	Hissar.	Hansi.	Bhiwani.	Fatahabad.	Rattia.	Tohana.
	II.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.		Class of Municipality.	II.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.
1870-71	22,910	3,421	52,583	...	...	...	1876-77	10,948	5,572	41,676	1,305	425	619
1871-72	13,975	7,713	44,389	...	...	...	1877-78	10,261	5,045	32,195	1,495	800	717
1872-73	13,045	5,249	43,191	...	...	...	1878-79	9,921	4,733	33,249	1,712	821	522
1873-74	17,898	5,251	55,539	...	...	...	1879-80	10,861	5,875	35,317	1,731	714	864
1874-75	9,690	3,782	22,717	1,145	725	755	1880-81	10,663	8,373	34,641	2,160	757	984
1875-76	13,292	4,616	26,359	823	600	626	1881-82	11,614	6,816	33,017	2,242	1,115	1,040

TABLE No. XLVI., SHOWING DISTANCES.

Hissar *	Hissar.																			DISTINGUISHING MARKS.																						
Hansi *	16	Hansi.																		* <i>Tahsil.</i>																						
Sorkhi ...	26½	10½	Sorkhi.																	† <i>Thana.</i>																						
Mundahal ...	31½	15½	5	Mundahal.																‡ <i>Police Outpost.</i>																						
Bhiwani *	37	24	18	16	Bhiwani.																																					
Bamla †	41½	26	18	14½	6½	Bamla.																																				
Tosham †	24	16½	18	20	15	20	Tosham.																																			
Siwani †	20	25	32	36	33	39	18	Siwani.																																		
Bahal †	39½	38½	41½	43½	32½	39½	24½	19½	Bahal.																																	
Bajina †	32	28	21	22	9	15½	8	24	2½	Bajina.																																
Singapur †	29½	25	25½	27	16	22½	8½	19	17	7½	Singapur.																															
Dinode †	32	22	18	18	5½	12	9½	27½	28	4	11½	Dinode.																														
Kairu †	33½	29½	28	20	16	22½	12	22	16½	6	4	12	Kairu.																													
Bawani †	24	11½	6½	11	12½	16	9½	25½	33	13	17	11	20	Bawani.																												
Bas †	30	14½	6½	6	23	21	24	38	48	27	32	24	3½	15	Bas.																											
Narnaund ...	26	14	12	14	30	28	27½	38	50½	32	36	20	39	20	8	Narnaund.																										
Khoti Kalan †	31	23	23	25	41½	40	38½	46	61	44	47	41	50½	31	19	11½	Khoti Kalan.																									
Barwala *	18½	18	24½	29	42	42	34½	35	52	40	41	39½	45	29½	24½	17½	16	Barwala.																								
Tohana †	38½	42½	46	49½	63½	64	58½	57	70½	64	66½	63	71	53	45	37	27½	24	Tohana.																							
Dharsul ...	34½	42½	48½	52½	65	66	55	53	71	63	63	63	68½	52	48	40	34	24	11	Dharsul.																						
Rattia †	36	46½	54	59	70	73	59	52	72	67	66	66½	70	57	55	47	41½	30	20	9	Rattia.																					
Fatehabad *	30	46	56½	61½	67	70	54	42	60½	60	57½	60½	61	52	52½	46	44	29	29	17½	16½	Fatehabad.																				
Badopal ...	21	37	47½	52½	58	62½	45	34	53½	51½	49	52	53	43½	44½	38½	38	22	29	20	18½	9	Badopal.																			
Agroha ...	13	20	39½	44½	50	54½	37	28	47	44	42	44½	46	36	38	32	34	17½	30½	24½	25	17	8	Agroha.																		
Ladwi ...	11½	27½	38	43	48½	53	35½	22	40½	41	38	42	41½	34½	40	36	38½	22½	37½	31½	31	20	13	7	Ladwi.																	
Bhattu ...	28	44	54½	59½	65	69½	50	36	53½	57½	53½	59	57	51½	58	50½	50½	34	40	30	25	11½	13	17½	16½	Bhattu.																
Balsmond †	16½	31½	43	48	44	49	29½	13½	31½	37	32	39	35	34	43½	41	46	32	48½	42½	42	30	24	19	12	23	Balsmond.															

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C.A.

Hissar District.]