

greater part of the country irrigated by this canal was originally Government waste, and now forms part of the Chenāb Colony, which occupies nearly half the total area of the District. In the colony canal irrigation is but little supplemented by wells, and the old wells in the canal tract have mostly fallen into disuse. The District contains 15,980 masonry wells, chiefly found in the riverain lands, all worked with Persian wheels by cattle, besides 332 lever wells, water-lifts, and unbricked wells.

Forests.

The District is devoid of true forests; but the Government waste, not included in the colony, which is under the control of the Deputy-Commissioner, is still extensive. The largest area is the Thal desert, in the Sind-Sāgar Doāb, which covers about 400 square miles. A great deal of tree-planting has been done in the colony.

Minerals.

The only mineral product of any importance is the stone quarried from the Chiniot hills.

Arts and  
manufac-  
tures.

The town of Chiniot is famous for its carpentry and wood-carving, and ornamental articles of furniture are made of brass inlay and marquetry. Good saddlery and locks are made at Jhang and Maghiāna, and a great deal of cotton cloth is woven throughout the District. Preparing raw cotton for export is a flourishing business; and the District contains 10 cotton-ginning factories, 6 cotton-presses, 5 combined ginning and pressing factories, a combined ginning factory and flour-mill, a combined press and flour-mill, an iron foundry, and a flour-mill. The iron foundry and the flour-mill, which are situated at Lyallpur, were closed in 1904, but the rest of the mills and factories mentioned employed 1,220 hands in that year. They are all situated within the Chenāb Colony and also within the new Lyallpur District. Three of the ginning factories and one of the presses are at Chiniot Road, a small town that has sprung up at the railway station nearest Chiniot; and two of the combined ginning and pressing factories and the combined press and flour-mill are at Toba Tek Singh, while the rest are divided between LYALLPUR and GOJRA.

Commerce  
and trade.

The town of Lyallpur is one of the chief centres of the wheat trade in India, and the District exports large quantities of wheat, cotton, oilseeds, and other agricultural produce. Iron, timber, and piece-goods are the chief articles of import.

Means of  
communi-  
cation.

The Wazirābād-Khānewāl branch of the North-Western Railway runs through the middle of the District, and carries the heavy export of agricultural produce from the Chenāb Colony. The Southern Jech Doāb Railway, which crosses the Chenāb 10 miles above Jhang, joins the former line in the south

of the District. It carries the produce of the villages irrigated by the Jhelum Canal, and places the town of Jhang in communication with the main line. The total length of metalled roads is 15 miles and of unmetalled roads 1,795 miles. Of these, 5 miles of metalled and 58 miles of unmetalled roads are under the Public Works department, and the rest are maintained by the District board. The Jhelum is crossed by nine ferries, and the Chenāb by nineteen above and below its confluence with the Jhelum. There is but little traffic on these rivers.

There is no record of famine in Jhang District. Although the various droughts which have visited the Punjab must have caused great mortality in cattle, famine on a large scale was impossible owing to the absence of unirrigated cultivation and the sparseness of the population. The construction of the Chenāb Canal has now not only made the District able to support a large population in perfect security, but has turned it into the principal granary of the Province.

The District is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided by three Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is in charge of the District treasury. The District, as now constituted, is divided into three *tahsils*, each in charge of a *tahsildār*. District subdivisions and staff.

The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal justice. Judicial work is under a District Judge, and both officers are supervised by the Divisional Judge of the Shāhpur Civil Division, who is also Sessions Judge. There are three Munsifs, two at head-quarters and one at Chiniot, and one honorary magistrate. Cattle-theft is the commonest form of serious crime. Civil and criminal justice.

The Siāl chiefs of Jhang appear to have taken a fourth of the produce in kind as their share. In 1831 Sāwan Mal's rule over the Multān Province began. His system of combined cash and kind rents enhanced by numerous cesses is described in the article on MULTĀN DISTRICT. The Kalowāl tract, which lay west of the Chenāb, was administered by Rājā Gulāb Singh; and as he exacted as much as he could in the shortest possible time, the development of this part of the District was greatly retarded. Land revenue.

In 1847-8 the first summary settlement was made before annexation. The basis was a reduction of 20 per cent. on the realizations of the Sikhs. At first the revenue was easily paid, but the sharp fall in prices which followed annexation caused great distress, and even desertion of the land. The second summary settlement, made in 1853, resulted in a reduction of



18 per cent. In Kalowāl the first assessment had broken down utterly, and was revised in three days by the Commissioner, Mr. Thornton, who reduced the demand from 1 lakh to Rs. 75,000 in 1851. In 1853 he remitted Rs. 12,000 more, and the remaining Rs. 63,000 was easily paid.

In 1855 the regular settlement was begun. Government land was demarcated, a process simplified by the readiness of the people to part with their land and its burdens on any terms. The demand was fixed at 2 lakhs, while Kalowāl (now in the Chiniot *tahsil*, but then a part of Shāhpur District) was assessed at Rs. 33,000. Generally speaking, the demand was easily and punctually paid. A revised settlement was carried out between 1874 and 1880, fixed assessments being sanctioned for the flooded lands of the Chenāb and Jhelum, and a fluctuating assessment for the Rāvi villages, since transferred to Multān District. In certain parts of the District each well was assessed at a fixed sum. The total demand was 3.5 lakhs, an increase of 26 per cent. The rates of last settlement ranged from R. 0-8-0 to Rs. 1-6-4 on 'wet' land, the 'dry' rate being R. 0-8-0.

During the currency of this settlement the enormous Government waste between the Chenāb and Rāvi rivers, known as the Sandal Bār, almost the whole of which is at present included in Jhang District, has come under cultivation by the aid of the Chenāb Canal. The present revenue rate in this tract is 8 annas per acre matured. The extension explains the recent enormous rise in the land revenue demand, which was 22.3 lakhs in 1903-4, almost the whole of the fluctuating demand being realized from the new cultivation in the Sandal Bār. The administration of the Government land was under a separate Colonization officer until 1907, but the old proprietary villages of the District came again under settlement in 1901. It was estimated that an increase of Rs. 1,12,000 would be taken; but this will probably be largely exceeded, owing to extensions of the Chenāb Canal and to the introduction of canal irrigation on the right bank of the Chenāb from the Jhelum Canal.

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

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . . .	4,30	4,84	16,47	18,78
Total revenue . . .	5,26	6,16	22,24	26,35

Local and  
municipal.

The District contains the three municipalities of Jhang-

Maghiāna, Chiniot, and Lyallpur, and the three 'notified areas' of Ahmadpur, Shorkot, and Gojra. Outside these, local affairs are entrusted to the District board. The income of the board, derived mainly from a local rate, was 3 lakhs in 1903-4, and the expenditure 2.5 lakhs. The largest item of expenditure was public works.

The regular police force consists of 834 of all ranks, including 149 municipal police, under a Superintendent, who usually has 3 inspectors under him. The village watchmen number 815. There are 11 police stations, 3 outposts, and 10 road-posts. The District jail at head-quarters has accommodation for 302 prisoners. Police and jails.

The percentage of literate persons in 1901 was 3.6 (males 6.3 and females 0.3), the District standing seventeenth among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in this respect. The proportion is highest in the Jhang *tahsīl*. The number of pupils under instruction was 2,243 in 1880-1, 4,686 in 1890-1, 6,108 in 1900-1, and 8,275 in 1903-4. In the last year the District possessed 5 secondary, 98 primary (public) schools, and one 'special' school, with 19 advanced and 210 elementary (private) schools. The proportion of girls is unusually large, there being 611 female scholars in the public, and 535 in the private schools. The only high school in the District is at Jhang town. The total expenditure on education in 1903-4 was Rs. 46,000, the greater part of which was met from Local funds and fees. Education.

Besides the civil and branch hospitals at Jhang-Maghiāna, the District has 12 outlying dispensaries. In 1904 the number of cases treated was 132,374, of whom 2,201 were in-patients, and 6,395 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 24,000, the greater part of which was contributed by Local and municipal funds. Hospitals and dispensaries.

The number of persons successfully vaccinated in 1903-4 was 30,073, representing 30 per 1,000 of the population. Vaccination is compulsory only in the town of Jhang-Maghiāna. Vaccination.

[D. C. J. Ibbetson, *Jhang District Gazetteer* (1883-4); and L. Leslie Jones, *Chenāb Colony Gazetteer* (1904); E. B. Steedman, *Jhang Settlement Report* (1882).]

**Jhang Tahsīl.**—*Tahsīl* of Jhang District, Punjab, lying between 31° 0' and 31° 47' N. and 71° 58' and 72° 41' E., with an area, since the formation of Lyallpur District in 1904, of 1,421 square miles. The Jhelum enters the *tahsīl* on the north-west and the Chenāb on the north-east, and they meet towards the south. The population in 1901 was 194,454. It



contains the town of JHANG-MAGHIĀNA (population, 24,382), the head-quarters, and 448 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1905-6 to Rs. 2,56,000. The *tahsīl* extends into the Chenāb Colony on the east; and a strip of the Sandal Bār, still in its pristine state, lies between the rich villages of this part and the cultivated lowlands on either side of the Chenāb. Beyond these, waste alternates with cultivation, due to the farthest extensions of the Jhelum Canal, until the Jhelum lowlands are reached, studded with prosperous villages, situated among palm groves. The western border lies within the sandy desert of the Thal.

**Chiniot Tahsīl.**—*Tahsīl* of Jhang District, Punjab, lying between  $31^{\circ} 23'$  and  $32^{\circ} 4'$  N. and  $72^{\circ} 24'$  and  $73^{\circ} 14'$  E., with an area of 1,012 square miles. It includes the villages on both banks of the Chenāb. The population in 1901 was 200,676. It contains the town of CHINIOT (population, 15,685), the head-quarters, and 361 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1905-6 to 2.64 lakhs. A portion of the *tahsīl* was incorporated in the new District of Lyallpur, formed in 1904. Ten years before this, the *tahsīl* consisted of a few villages along the Chenāb, with the steppes of the Kirāna and Sandal Bārs to the north and south. The waste has now been brought under cultivation, owing to irrigation from the Jhelum and Chenāb Canals. There is little to break the monotony of the plains on either side of the river, except the knolls of the quartzite outcrop near Chiniot town, and the Kirāna hills, of similar composition, close to the Shāhpur border.

**Shorkot Tahsīl.**—*Tahsīl* of Jhang District, Punjab, lying between  $30^{\circ} 35'$  and  $31^{\circ} 17'$  N. and  $71^{\circ} 37'$  and  $72^{\circ} 31'$  E., with an area of 916 square miles. It lies on both banks of the Chenāb. The population in 1901 was 95,136, the density, 104 persons to the square mile, being lower than in the more fully irrigated *tahsīls* of the District. It contains 176 villages, including SHORKOT, which is a place of some historical interest. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1905-6 to 1.8 lakhs. The north-west of the *tahsīl* occupies a corner of the great desert plateau of the Thal. The lowlands on either side of the Chenāb are studded with prosperous villages, picturesquely situated among palm groves. Farther towards the east, past Shorkot town, the ancient site of which forms a conspicuous landmark, is a remnant of the old Jangal Bār, which soon gives place to the highly cultivated lands watered by the Chenāb Canal.

**Ahmadpur.**—Town in the Shorkot *tahsīl* of Jhang District, Punjab, situated in  $30^{\circ} 41' N.$  and  $71^{\circ} 47' E.$ , west of the Chenāb. Population (1901), 3,916. The town had in the past close business relations with Bahāwalpur, which are now more or less broken off. The school and dispensary are flourishing institutions. Ahmadpur is administered as a 'notified area.'

**Chiniot Town.**—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Jhang District, Punjab, situated in  $31^{\circ} 43' N.$  and  $73^{\circ} 0' E.$ , 52 miles north-east of Jhang town. Population (1901), 15,685. The town is a very old one, and is perhaps to be identified with Sākala, the capital of the White Huns, which was visited by Hiuen Tsiang. It suffered much from the Durrāni inroads during the last half of the eighteenth century, and also during the troubles of 1848, being the scene of constant sanguinary struggles between the leaders of local factions. It now bears a prosperous aspect, most of the houses being of excellent brickwork, lofty and commodious, especially those of the Khoja traders, who have large business dealings with Amritsar, Calcutta, Bombay, and Karāchi. It boasts a handsome mosque built by Nawāb Sadullah Khān Tahīm, governor of the town under Shāh Jahān; also a shrine dedicated to Shāh Burhān, a Muhammadan saint, revered by Hindus and Muhammadans alike. The surrounding country is well wooded, and its scenery attractive. The town is famous for brass-work and wood-carving; its masons are said to have been employed on the Tāj Mahal at Agra, and the architect of the Golden Temple at Amritsar was a Chiniot mason. It has benefited by the Chenāb Canal, and does a large trade in wheat, cotton, and other agricultural produce. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 17,800, and the expenditure Rs. 16,300. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 18,500, derived mainly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 20,100. It maintains a dispensary and an Anglo-vernacular middle school.

**Jhang-Maghiāna.**—Head-quarters of the District and *tahsīl* of Jhang, Punjab, situated in  $31^{\circ} 18' N.$  and  $72^{\circ} 20' E.$ , on the Jech Doāb extension of the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 24,382, of whom 12,189 are Hindus and 11,684 Muhammadans. The towns of Jhang and Maghiāna are two miles apart, connected by two metalled roads, but form a joint municipality. The Chenāb flows at a distance of about 3 miles to the west; but in the hot season the Kharora branch



of the river runs close past both towns, and with its fine avenue of trees, 3 miles long, and handsome masonry bathing *ghāts*, adds a peculiar beauty to the neighbourhood. The country round is well wooded, and fine gardens abound. An inundation canal leaves the Kharora branch of the Chenāb near Jhang, and, passing round Maghiāna, empties itself into the same branch after a course of 5 miles. Maghiāna lies on the edge of the highlands, overlooking the alluvial valley of the Chenāb, while the older town of Jhang occupies the lowlands at its foot. Jhang is said to have been founded in the fifteenth century, and to have been destroyed by the river and refounded in the reign of Aurangzeb. It was taken by Ranjit Singh in 1805. The Government offices and establishments have now been removed to the higher site, and commerce has almost deserted Jhang, which is no longer a place of importance. Jhang-Maghiāna was constituted a municipality in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 46,800, and the expenditure Rs. 44,200. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 49,700, mainly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 50,200. Maghiāna has a considerable trade in grain and country cloth, and manufactures leather, soap, locks and other brass-work. There is a civil hospital at Maghiāna, and a high school and a dispensary at Jhang.

**Shorkot Town.**—Head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name in Jhang District, Punjab, situated in 30° 48' N. and 72° 8' E., among the lowlands of the Chenāb, about 4 miles from the left bank of the river, and 36 miles south-west of Jhang town. Population (1901), 3,907. The modern town stands at the foot of a huge mound of ruins, marking the site of the ancient city, which is surrounded by a wall of large antique bricks, and so high as to be visible for 8 miles around. Gold coins are frequently washed out of the ruins after rain. Cunningham identified Shorkot with one of the towns of the Malli attacked and taken by Alexander. He also inferred, from the evidence of coins, that the town flourished under the Greek kings of Ariana and the Punjab, as well as under the Indo-Scythian dynasties up to A.D. 250. It was probably destroyed by the White Huns in the sixth century, and re-occupied in the tenth by the Brāhman kings of Ohind and the Punjab. The modern town is a place of little importance. It is surrounded by fine groves of date-palms. Many of the buildings are lofty, but most are more or less in ruins. The town is now administered as a 'notified area.'

**Lyallpur District.**—A new District in the Multān Division Boun- of the Punjab, lying between  $30^{\circ} 50'$  and  $31^{\circ} 45'$  N. and  $72^{\circ} 20'$  daries, &c. and  $73^{\circ} 31'$  E., with an area of 3,075 miles.

The District was constituted on December 1, 1904, mainly of villages transferred from JHANG, with the addition of a certain number from Montgomery. It comprises most of the high table-land between the Chenāb and Rāvi rivers, and is now irrigated by the Lower Chenāb Canal. On the north it is bounded by the northernmost or Jhang branch of the canal, and is separated from the Chenāb riverain by a strip of Colony land which has remained attached to Jhang District. On the north-east it is bounded by Gujrānwāla and Lahore; on the south-east by Montgomery; on the south-west by Multān; and on the west by Jhang.

It contains a few proprietary villages near the Rāvi in the south and on the Jhang border; the rest of the District consists of the villages built on crown waste and colonized by Government. The climate is very hot in the hot season, and the rainfall is very low: 10.86 inches fell at Lyallpur in 1905-6.

The following table shows the area and population of The Lyallpur District, according to the most recent returns:— people.

<i>Tahsīl.</i>	Area in square miles.	Number of towns.	Number of villages.	Population.	Average per square mile.
Lyallpur . . .	901	1	304	239,405	266
Samundri . . .	1,309	...	495	266,277	204
Toba Tek Singh .	865	...	342	148,984	172
District total	3,075	1	1,141	654,666	213

The figures for population are taken from a local census held on September 29, 1906.

Land revenue and cesses amounted in 1905-6 to 17.3 lakhs. Land tenures are dealt with in the article on the CHENĀB COLONY.

The District is traversed by the Wazīrābād-Khānewāl section of the North-Western Railway. There are at present three metalled roads in existence—from Lyallpur to Rodu Koru, from Lyallpur to Satiāna, and from Chiniot Road to Pauliāni— with a total length of 56 miles.

The District is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided by three Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is in charge of the District treasury. The greater part of the revenue administration is in the hands of the Colonization

Means of communication.

District subdivisions and staff.



officer<sup>1</sup>, who has a special staff to assist him, and is independent of the Deputy-Commissioner. The District is divided into three *tahsils*, each in charge of a *tahsildār* assisted by a *naib-tahsildār*. Five Executive Engineers of the Lower Chenāb Canal have their head-quarters at Lyallpur.

[See articles on CHENĀB COLONY and JHANG DISTRICT. Also L. H. Leslie Jones, *Chenāb Colony Gazetteer* (1904).]

**Lyallpur Tahsil.**—Head-quarters *tahsil* of the new Lyallpur District, Punjab, lying between 31° 11' and 31° 45' N. and 72° 47' and 73° 31' E., with an area of 901 square miles. The population in 1906 was 239,405, with a density of 266 persons per square mile. It contains the town of LYALLPUR (population, 13,483) and 304 villages, including Chiniot Road (1,276). The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1905-6 to 5.9 lakhs. The *tahsil*, which occupies the centre of what was formerly the Sandal Bār, is now wholly irrigated by the Chenāb Canal. It consists of a level plain of fine loam, with a low water-level, which is, however, steadily rising. The boundaries of the *tahsil* were somewhat modified when the new District was formed.

**Samundri Tahsil.**—*Tahsil* of the new Lyallpur District, Punjab, lying between 30° 50' and 31° 20' N. and 72° 39' and 73° 21' E., with an area of 1,309 square miles. The population in 1906 was 266,277. It contains 495 villages, including Samundri (population, 765), the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1905-6 to 6.7 lakhs. The *tahsil* consists of a level plain sloping gently towards the Rāvi and the Deg on the south, and is now wholly irrigated by the Chenāb Canal, except for a few scattered plots in the Rāvi lowlands which still depend on wells. The soil generally is a fine loam. The boundaries of the *tahsil* were somewhat modified at the time of the formation of the new District.

**Toba Tek Singh Tahsil.**—*Tahsil* of the new Lyallpur District, Punjab, lying between 30° 50' and 31° 23' N. and 72° 20' and 72° 54' E., with an area of 865 square miles. The population in 1906 was 148,984. It contains 342 villages, including Toba Tek Singh (population, 1,874), the head-quarters, and GOJRA (2,589), an important grain market on the Wazirābād-Khānewāl branch of the North-Western Railway. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1905-6 to 4.7 lakhs. The *tahsil* consists of a level plain, wholly irrigated by the Chenāb Canal. The soil, which is very fertile in the east of the *tahsil*, becomes sandy towards the west. The boundaries

<sup>1</sup> The post of Colonization officer was abolished in April, 1907.

of the *tahsīl* were somewhat modified at the time of the formation of the new District of Lyallpur.

**Chenāb Colony.**—A recently settled area in the Rechna Doāb, Punjab, lying between  $30^{\circ} 46'$  and  $31^{\circ} 46'$  N. and  $72^{\circ} 19'$  and  $73^{\circ} 38'$  E. The colony occupies most of the large tract of waste land owned by Government, called the Sandal Bār, which was situated mainly in the old District of Jhang, but also included portions of Montgomery, Gujrānwāla, and Lahore. It includes the whole of the new LYALLPUR DISTRICT, parts of the Chiniot and Jhang *tahsīls* of Jhang District, half of the Khāngāh Dogrān *tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla, and a few estates in the Sharakpur *tahsīl* of Lahore. In 1901 the colony had a population of 782,690, giving a density of 213.7 persons per square mile, on an area of 3,706 square miles; but since then the population has greatly increased, and the present area of the colony is 3,855 square miles. The colony contains the towns of LYALLPUR, the head-quarters, SĀNGLA, Chiniot Road, GOJRA, and Toba Tek Singh, with 1,418 estates or villages. This vast area was until 1892 sparsely inhabited by nomad pastoral tribes, such as Balochs, Siāls, Chhaddars, and Kharrals, who cannot have numbered more than 70,000 at the Census of 1891. In 1901 the Census showed that immigrants numbered 539,493, chiefly from the following Districts: Siālkot (103,000), Amritsar (68,000), Jullundur (57,000), Gurdāspur (44,000), Hoshiārpur (35,000), Lahore (29,000), Gujrāt (25,000), Ludhiāna (18,000), Shāhpur (16,000), and Ferozepore (15,000). Cultivation was rendered possible only by the construction of the CHENĀB CANAL. As fast as the canal and its distributaries were constructed, the waste lands owned by Government were divided into squares, each 27.78 acres in area, and allotted to various classes of grantees. To capitalists were allotted areas of from 6 to 20 squares each, on payment of a *nazarāna* varying from Rs. 10 to 20 per acre according to the area of the grant, proprietary rights being eventually obtainable on a further payment of Rs. 20-10-0 per acre. Yeoman grants were made to agriculturists on similar terms, the area of a grant being usually four or five squares, and the *nazarāna* Rs. 6 per acre. The majority of the grants made were, however, 'peasant' grants of a half to three squares each. These were free grants, but to prevent alienation, carried no rights of proprietorship, a right of occupancy being acquired after five years' compliance with the terms of the grant. Under this system capitalists have acquired 122,000 acres, including 8,500 allotted in reward grants, and 24,500 sold by auction; yeomen (including military



pensioners), 142,000 acres; and immigrant peasant grantees, 948,000 acres. In addition to these, 254,800 acres have been allotted to the nomads of the Sandal Bār, and 127,000 acres to *zamīndārs* of the surrounding Districts as compensatory grants. The camel-breeders of the Bār have also received 85,000 acres, on condition that they maintain camels for transport purposes, and are organized into the 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62nd Camel Corps. Four estates have been allotted to the 12th and 17th Cavalry, the 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multānis), and the 18th Tiwāna Lancers, respectively, as stud farms. Since its foundation the colony has enjoyed remarkable prosperity, but its success was at first jeopardized owing to the lack of means of transport to carry off its produce to profitable markets. The Wazīrābād-Khānewāl branch of the North-Western Railway was accordingly constructed in 1890-1900. It traverses the whole length of the colony, within which lie 113 miles of its total length of 201 miles. Communication with Karāchi is thus afforded; but the Jech Doāb section from Sargodha is also being extended in the Jhelum Colony to Shorkot Road, a station on the Wazīrābād-Khānewāl line. It is also proposed to connect Shāhdara near Lahore with Sāngla; and to construct a chord-line, branching off from the Shāhdara-Sāngla line a short distance from Lahore, which will traverse the south-eastern portion of the colony to meet the Wazīrābād-Khānewāl line at Shorkot Road. Roads have been constructed in the colony to a length of 1,192 miles, of which at present only about 8 miles are metalled, though metalling is in progress on 52 miles more. For details as to the recent industrial development, as manifested in the growth of mills and factories, the paragraph on Arts and Manufactures in the JHANG DISTRICT article and the article on SĀNGLA should be consulted.

**Gojra.**—Town in the Toba Tek Singh *tahsīl* of the new Lyallpur District, Punjab, situated in  $31^{\circ} 9' N.$  and  $72^{\circ} 42' E.$ , 20 miles north of the *tahsīl* head-quarters. Population (1906), 2,589. The business done in this rising mart on the railway, which has sprung into existence in the last six years owing to the extension of the Chenāb Canal to the surrounding country, bids fair to rival in importance that of Lyallpur itself. The town contains two cotton-ginning factories, one cotton-press, one combined ginning and pressing factory, and one combined ginning factory and flour-mill. The total number of hands employed in 1904 was 250. It is administered as a 'notified area.'

**Lyallpur Town.**—Head-quarters of the Lyallpur *tahsīl*

and the Chenāb Colony, and since 1904 of the new Lyallpur District, Punjab, situated in  $31^{\circ} 26'$  N. and  $73^{\circ} 91'$  E., on the North-Western Railway. Population (1906), 13,483. The municipality was created in 1898. The income during the four years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 23,500, and the expenditure Rs. 21,900. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 66,800, derived mainly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 73,700. The town is one of the greatest dépôts for the exportation of wheat in the Province, and collects all kinds of agricultural produce from the Chenāb Colony. It contains 5 cotton-ginning factories, 4 cotton presses, 2 combined ginning and pressing factories, an iron foundry, and a flour-mill. The iron foundry and the flour-mill were closed in 1904, but the other factories employed 581 hands. Lyallpur contains a sub-agency of the Commercial Bank of India, and a detachment of the Punjāb Light Horse; also a dispensary and an Anglo-vernacular middle school, maintained by the municipality.

**Multān District.**—District in the Multān Division of Boun-  
the Punjab, lying between  $29^{\circ} 22'$  and  $30^{\circ} 45'$  N. and  $71^{\circ} 2'$  and  $72^{\circ} 52'$  E., with an area of 6,107 square miles. It daries, con-  
figuration,  
and hill  
and river  
systems.  
consists of an obtuse wedge of land, enclosed by the confluent streams of the Chenāb and the Sutlej, which unite at its south-western extremity. The irregular triangle thus cut off lies wholly within the Bāri Doāb; but the District boundaries have been artificially prolonged across the Rāvi in the north, so as to include a small portion of the Rechna Doāb. It is bounded on the east by Montgomery and on the north by Jhang; while beyond the Chenāb on the west lies Muzaffargarh, and beyond the Sutlej on the south the State of Bahāwalpur. The past or present courses of four of the great rivers of the Punjab determine the conformation of the Multān plateau. At present the Sutlej forms its southern and the Chenāb its north-western boundary, while the Rāvi intersects its extreme northern angle. Along the banks of these three streams extend fringes of alluvial riverain, flooded in the summer months, and rising into a low plateau watered by the inundation canals. Midway between the boundary rivers, a high dorsal ridge enters the District from Montgomery, forming a part of the sterile region known as the Bār. It dips into the lower plateau on either side by abrupt banks, which mark the ancient beds of the Rāvi and Beās. These two rivers once flowed for a much greater distance southward before joining the Chenāb and the Sutlej than is now the case; and their original courses may still be distinctly traced, not only by the signs of former



fluvial action, but also by the existence of dried-up canals. The Rāvi still clings to its ancient watercourse, as observed by General Cunningham, and in seasons of high flood finds its way as far as Multān by the abandoned bed. During the winter months, however, it lies almost dry. It is chiefly interesting for the extraordinary reach known as the Sidhnai, a cutting which extends in a perfectly straight line for 10 or 12 miles, as to whose origin nothing can be said with certainty. The Chenāb and Sutlej, on the other hand, are imposing rivers, the former never fordable except in exceptionally dry winters, the latter only at a few places. Near their confluence the land is regularly flooded during the summer months.

Geology  
and  
botany.

The District contains nothing of geological interest, as the soil is entirely alluvial. The flora combines species characteristic of the Western Punjab, the trans-Indus country, Sind and Rājputāna, but has been much changed, since Edgeworth's *Florula Mallica* was written, by extension of canal irrigation. The date-palm is largely cultivated, and dates are exported. A variety of mango is also grown, with a smaller and more acid fruit than the sorts reared in Hindustān and the sub-montane Punjab.

Fauna.

Wolves are not uncommon, while jackals and foxes are numerous. The deer most frequently met with is the 'ravine deer' (Indian gazelle), but *nīlgai* are also seen.

Climate,  
tempera-  
ture, and  
rainfall.

The heat and dust of Multān are proverbial; but on the whole the climate is not so bad as it is sometimes painted, and, as elsewhere in the Punjab, the cold season is delightful. The hot season is long, and during the months in which high temperatures are recorded, Multān is only one or two degrees below Jacobābād. Though elsewhere the mean temperature may be higher, there is no place in India, except Jacobābād, where the thermometer remains high so consistently as at Multān. The nights, however, are comparatively cool in May, the difference between the maximum and minimum temperatures sometimes exceeding 40°. The general dryness of the climate makes the District healthy on the whole, though the tracts liable to flood are malarious. The rainfall is scanty in the extreme, the average varying from 4 inches at Mailsi to 7 at Multān. The greatest fall recorded during the twenty years ending 1903 was 19.9 inches at Multān in 1892-3, and the least 1.3 inches at Lodhrān in 1887-8. Severe floods occurred in 1893-4 and 1905.

History.

The history of Multān is unintelligible without some reference to its physical history, as affected by the changes in course of

the great rivers<sup>1</sup>. Up to the end of the fourteenth century the Rāvi seems to have flowed by Multān, entering the Chenāb to the south of the city. The Beās flowed through the middle of the District, falling into the Chenāb, a course it appears to have held until the end of the eighteenth century; while possibly as late as 1245 the Chenāb flowed to the east of Multān. It has also been held that in early times the Sutlej flowed in the present dry bed of the Hakrā, some 40 miles south of its present course. When the District was thus intersected by four mighty rivers, the whole wedge of land, except the dorsal ridge of the Bār, could obtain irrigation from one or other of their streams. Numerous villages then dotted its whole surface; and Al Masūdi, in the tenth century, describes Multān, with Oriental exaggeration, as surrounded by 120,000 hamlets.

In the earliest times the town now known as Multān probably bore the name of Kāsyapapura, derived from Kāsyapa, father of the Adityās and Daityās, the sun-gods and Titans of Hindu mythology. Under the various Hellenic forms of this ancient designation, Multān figures in the works of Hecataeus, Herodotus, and Ptolemy. General Cunningham believes that the Kaspeiraea of the last-named author, being the capital of the Kaspeiraei, whose dominions extended from Kashmīr to Muttra, must have been the principal city in the Punjab towards the second century of the Christian era. Five hundred years earlier Multān probably appears in the history of Alexander's invasion as the chief seat of the Malli, whom the Macedonian conqueror utterly subdued after a desperate resistance. He left Philippus as Satrap at Multān itself; but it seems probable that the Hellenic power in this distant quarter soon came to an end, as the country appears shortly afterwards to have passed under the rule of the Maurya dynasty of Magadha. At a later period Greek influence may once more have extended to Multān under the Bactrian kings, whose coins are occasionally found in the District. In the seventh century A.D. Multān was the capital of an important province in the kingdom of Sind, ruled by a line of Hindu kings known as the Rais, the last of whom died in 631. The throne was then usurped by a Brāhman named Chach, who was in power when the Arabs first appeared in the valley of the Indus. During his reign, in 641, the Chinese Buddhist

<sup>1</sup> A. Cunningham, *Ancient Geography of India*, pp. 221-2; Raverty in *Journal Asiatic Society Bengal*, vol. lxi, 1892; and Oldham, *Calcutta Review*, vol. lix, 1874.



pilgrim, Hiuen Tsiang, visited Multān, where he found a golden image of the Sun. This idol is repeatedly mentioned by the Arab historians, and from it General Cunningham derives the modern name of the town, though other authorities connect it rather with that of the Malli.

In 664 the Arab inroads penetrated as far as Multān ; but it was not until 712 that the district fell, with the rest of the kingdom of Sind, before Muhammad bin Kāsim, who conquered it for the Khalīfas. For three centuries Multān remained the outpost of Islām ; but the occupation was in the main military, and there was no general settlement of Muhammadan invaders or conversion of Hindu inhabitants till the Ghaznivid period. It was twice again captured by the Arabs, and in 871 the Lower Indus valley fell into the hands of Yakūb bin Lais ; and shortly afterwards two independent kingdoms sprang up with their capitals at Mansūra and Multān. Multān was visited in 915-6 by the geographer Masūdi, who says that 'Multān' is a corruption of Mūla-sthānapura, by which name it was known in the Buddhist period. He found it a strong Muhammadan frontier town under a king of the tribe of Koresh, and the centre of a fertile and thickly populated district. In 980 the Karmatians took Multān, and converted to their heresy the family of Lodī Pathāns, who had by that time possessed themselves of the frontier from Peshāwar to Multān. When Mahmūd of Ghazni took Bhātia (probably Uch), Abul Fateh, the Lodī governor of Multān, allied himself with Anand Pāl, but submitted in 1006. He again revolted, and in 1010 was deported by Mahmūd, who made his son Masūd governor. Masūd released Abul Fateh, who had apparently abandoned the Karmatian tenets ; for a letter of 1032, which has been preserved by the Druses, addressed to the Unitarians of Sind and Multān, and in particular to Shaikh bin Sumar of Multān, exhorts them to bring him back into the true faith.

For the next three centuries the history of Multān, as the frontier province of the empire, is practically the history of the Mongol invasions. Owing to the difficulties of the Khyber route and the hostility of the Gakhars, the majority of the invading hordes took the Multān road to Hindustān, until the drying up of the country all along the Ghaggar made this route impracticable. Between 1221 and 1528 ten invasions swept through the District, commencing with the celebrated flight of Jalāl-ud-dīn Khwārizm and ending with the peaceful transfer of the province to Bābar in 1528, while the town suffered