

DALHOUSIE, BATĀLA, DĪNĀNAGAR, KALĀNAUR, PATHĀNKOT, SUJĀNPUR, DERA NĀNAK, and SRĪGOBINDPUR.

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

<i>Tahsil.</i>	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Gurdāspur .	496	3	668	258,379	520.9	+ 2.5	7,478
Shakargarh .	485	...	703	234,465	483.4	- 6.3	4,789
Pathānkot .	367	5	395	141,623	385.9	+ 0.5	5,250
Batāla .	476	3	478	305,867	642.6	+ 1.7	9,262
District total	1,889*	11	2,244	940,334	497.8	+ 0.4	26,779

* The only figures available for the areas of *tahsils* are those derived from the revenue returns, and the *tahsil* densities have been calculated on the areas given in the revenue returns for 1900-1. These returns do not always cover the whole of the country comprised in a *tahsil*; and hence the total of the *tahsil* areas does not agree with the District area as shown in the *Census Report* of 1901, in the table above, and on page 57, which is the complete area as calculated by the Survey department. The tracts not included in the revenue survey are as a rule uninhabited or very sparsely populated.

Muhammadans number 463,371, or over 49 per cent. of the total; Hindus, 380,636, or over 40 per cent.; and Sikhs, 91,756, or 10 per cent. Mirza Ghulām Ahmad of Kādīān, who claims to be the Mahdi and the Messiah, has founded a Muhammadan sect known as the Ahmadiyahs. The District contains several important Sikh shrines, especially at Dera Nānak, and a large number of Hindu and Sikh religious houses. The density of the population is high. The language of the District is chiefly Punjābi, but a good deal of Dogrī is spoken on the Jammū border.

Castes and occupations.

The agricultural Jats are the most numerous tribe, numbering 143,000, or 15 per cent. of the total. Other agricultural tribes are the Rājputs, who mostly inhabit the submontane portion of the District and number 80,000, the Arains (64,000), and the Gūjars (49,000). Of the commercial and money-lending classes, the most numerous are the Khattrīs (17,000) and Mahājan Pahārī (14,000), who are stronger here than in any other part of the Province. The Brāhmans number 45,000. Of artisan classes, the Julāhās (weavers, 47,000), Tarkhāns (carpenters, 35,000), Kumhārs (potters, 22,000), Telis (oil-pressers, 19,000), and Mochīs (shoemakers and leather-workers, 15,000) are the most important. The menial castes include the Chūhrās (sweepers, 67,000), Jhīnwars (water-carriers, 39,000), Nais (barbers, 16,000), Chhīmās

and Dhobis (washermen, 13,000), Chamārs (field labourers, general coolies, and leather workers, 28,000), Dumnās (makers of bamboo articles, 10,000), and Meghs (weavers, 7,000). Other castes worth mentioning in this District are the Mīrāsīs (village minstrels, 31,000), Fakīrs (mendicants, 17,000), and Barwālās (village watchmen and messengers, 11,000). About 50 per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture.

The American United Presbyterian Mission has been estab-
lished in Gurdāspur since 1872, and occupies the Pathānkot
and Shakargarh *tahsils*. The Church Missionary Society has
an important station at Batāla established in 1878, where it
maintains the flourishing Baring High School. In 1901 the
District contained 4,198 native Christians.

Christian
missions.

The soils of the hilly tract consist of beds of conglomerate
and boulder drift, changing into strata of soft sandstone alter-
nated with beds of stiff red clay. The surface soil is nowhere
rich, and, where the sandstone is close to the surface, needs
constant showers of rain. In the plains the soil varies from
the sandy soils of Shakargarh to the light loam which is largely
characteristic of the plains portion of the Doāb, with clay soils
in the canal-irrigated tracts and rich alluvial deposits in the
river-beds. Fertile as the District is with its ordinary supply
of rain, the crop failure is apt to be complete when rain fails,
except where there is irrigation; fortunately, however, two bad
harvests in succession are almost unknown.

General
agricul-
tural con-
ditions.

The District is held almost entirely on the *bhaiyāchārā*
and *pattdāri* tenures, *zamīndāri* lands covering only about 55
square miles.

Chief
agricultural
statistics
and princi-
pal crops.

The area for which details are available from the revenue
records of 1903-4 is 1,824 square miles, as shown below :—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	Total area.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Gurdāspur .	496	379	79	37
Shakargarh .	485	365	19	30
Pathānkot .	367	209	58	40
Batāla .	476	380	188	34
Total	1,824	1,333	344	141

Wheat is the chief crop of the spring harvest, covering 510 square miles in 1903-4; gram and barley covered 132 and 81 square miles, respectively. Sugar-cane, the chief crop of the autumn harvest, is the most valuable staple; and the area under sugar-cane (82 square miles) is greater, both actually and

relatively, than in any other District in the Province. Rice, maize, and pulses are the chief autumn food-grains, covering 91, 106, and 147 square miles, respectively.

Improve-
ments in
agricul-
tural
practice.

The cultivated area increased by nearly 5 per cent. during the decade ending 1901, the increase being chiefly due to the extension of canal irrigation. Nothing has been done to improve the quality of the crops grown, but owing to the development of the export trade the cultivation of wheat has greatly increased of recent years. Loans for the construction of wells are popular, and Rs. 24,000 was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the five years ending 1903-4.

Cattle,
ponies,
and sheep.

The cattle of the District deserve no particular mention, though the breed has been considerably improved by the introduction of Hissar bulls, and a fair of some importance is held at Dīnānagar. The horses of the Shakargarh *tahsīl* are above the average. The District board maintains three horse and three donkey stallions; the people keep very few camels, and the sheep and goats are not of importance.

Irrigation.

Of the total area cultivated in 1903-4, 344 square miles, or 26 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area 215 square miles were irrigated from wells, 2,046 acres from wells and canals, 121 square miles from canals, and 3,150 acres from streams and tanks. In addition, 193 square miles, or 14 per cent., are subject to inundation from the Rāvi, Sutlej, and other streams. Half the canal irrigation is from the BĀRI DOĀB CANAL, while the remainder is provided by private inundation canals which water the riverain tracts, chiefly in the Pathānkot *tahsīl*. Owing to the rapid slope of the country, there is practically no well-irrigation north of the road which passes through Gurdāspur and Shakargarh; but south of this wells become more frequent, and in the Batāla *tahsīl* are an important feature in the agricultural conditions of the country. The District has 6,760 masonry wells, all worked with Persian wheels by cattle, and 2,988 lever wells, unbricked wells, and water-lifts.

Forests.

'Reserved' forests, covering 12.5 square miles, are managed by the Deputy-Conservator of the Kāngra division. The *chīl* (*Pinus longifolia*) is the most important tree. About 400 acres of unclassed forests and Government waste are under the control of the Deputy-Commissioner. The Pathānkot *tahsīl* is abundantly wooded, mango groves and bamboo clumps having been planted round most of the villages. The sub-montane tract in Shakargarh is very bare, but the plains portion

of the District is on the whole well covered with trees, and the avenues which fringe the roads are exceptionally fine. The forest revenue in 1903-4 was Rs. 200.

Kankar and saltpetre are the only mineral products of any Minerals. importance.

The New Egerton Woollen Mills at Dhārīwāl turn out Arts and woollen worsteds and hosiery of all kinds. In 1904 the number of hands employed was 908. The wool industry manufactures. is also carried on by hand to a considerable extent, shawls being made of *pashm*, the fine wool of the Tibetan goat, at Dera Nānak and Kanjūr; but the industry is declining. Coarse blankets are also produced. A great deal of cotton is woven; and at Batāla a striped mixture of silk and English cotton thread known as *sūsī* used to be made in large quantities, but the manufacture has been largely displaced by that of chintz. Soap and carpets are also made at Batāla. Turbans are woven of silk or cotton or a mixture. Many attempts have been made to domesticate the silkworm, but without success. Harness and other articles of leather are made at Dīnānagar. Iron sugar-mills are made and ivory bangles are turned at several places. Sugar-refining is an important industry, and a large refinery and distillery at SUJĀNPUR employed 117 hands in 1904. The carpentry of the District is above the average. There is a brewery at DALHOUSIE.

Grain, sugar, oilseeds, and cotton are exported, besides Commerce woollen stuffs from the Egerton Mills, rum from Sujānpur, and trade. and beer from Dalhousie. Gram is imported from Ludhiāna and Ferozepore, *ghī* from Kashmīr, cotton from Rūpar, and iron and piece-goods from Amritsar and Delhi. Most of the trade is by rail, but a certain amount is carried by road to Siālkot and Jammu. Batāla is the chief trade centre. The Punjab Banking Company has a branch at Dalhousie.

A branch of the North-Western Railway from Amritsar Means of passes through the District, with its terminus at Pathānkot, communication. whence a metalled cart-road runs to Dalhousie and another to Pālampur in Kāngra District, with a branch to Dharmśāla. The most important unmetalled roads are the Hoshiārpur-Siālkot road, which passes through Gurdāspur and Siālkot, and the road from Pathānkot passing through Gurdāspur to Amritsar. The total length of metalled roads is 59 miles and of unmetalled roads 608 miles. Of these, 31 miles of metalled and 25 miles of unmetalled roads are under the Public Works department, while the District board controls 28 miles of metalled and 583 miles of unmetalled roads.

The Rāvi is crossed by fifteen ferries and the Beās by ten, only one of which is managed by the Gurdāspur District authorities. Little traffic is carried on by either river.

Famine. With the exception of a small area in the north-west, the District is practically immune from famine; and in the tract liable to distress ready employment is afforded to the inhabitants by migration to the highly-irrigated tracts of the Pathānkot *tahsīl* and Jammu territory. The crops matured in the famine year 1899-1900 amounted to 77 per cent. of the normal.

District subdivisions and staff. The District is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided by six Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is subdivisional officer in charge of Dalhousie during the summer months, and another is in charge of the District treasury. The District is divided into four *tahsīls*, Gurdāspur, Batāla, Shakargarh, and Pathānkot, each under a *tahsildār* assisted by a *naib-tahsildār*.

Civil and criminal justice. The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal justice. The civil judicial work is under a District Judge, and both are supervised by the Divisional Judge of the Amritsar Civil Division (who is also Sessions Judge). There are five Munsifs, one at head-quarters, two at Batāla, and one at each of the other *tahsīls*. There are also Cantonment Magistrates at Dalhousie and Bakloh, and two honorary magistrates. The predominant form of crime is burglary.

Land revenue. Changes in boundaries made during the early settlements render any comparison of past and present assessments impossible for the District as a whole. The various summary settlements were all high, except in Pathānkot, and had to be reduced in the other *tahsīls*. The regular settlement of the various areas now included fixed the assessment in 1852 at 14 lakhs. In 1862 a revision resulted in a demand of 13 lakhs, a reduction of 8 per cent. The assessment was full on 'dry' lands, while wells were treated very lightly. Land irrigated from wells or canals was assessed as if unirrigated, with the addition of a rupee per acre. The area which could be irrigated from a well in ordinary years was underestimated, and considerable loss to Government ensued. The assessment, which was very light, worked easily and well. In 1869 the records-of-rights of the villages of the Shāhpur hill tract in the Pathānkot *tahsīl*, including Dalhousie, were revised, but not the assessment. In the Gurdāspur *tahsīl* the assessment of sixty-three estates, which had been settled for ten years only, was completely revised in 1876. An assessment based

on crop rates, and fluctuating from year to year with the area actually under crop, was introduced into thirty-seven estates damaged by percolation from the Bāri Doāb Canal. The fluctuating system was extended in 1879 to twenty-nine other villages.

The resettlement of the whole District was completed between 1885 and 1892. Prices had increased enormously, by 83 per cent. in the case of wheat and barley, 57 in that of maize, and 158 in that of great millet. Cultivation had also increased by 7 per cent., the area supplied from wells by 26, and the number of wells by 14 per cent. The water rate charged on canal lands was replaced by general enhanced rates for land irrigated from wells and canals. The result was a demand of 15½ lakhs, an increase of 20 per cent. on the revenue of the last years of the expiring assessment, and the settlement was sanctioned for twenty years. The average assessment on 'dry' land is Rs. 1-2-6 (maximum, Rs. 1-13; minimum, 8 annas), and on 'wet' land Rs. 2-7 (maximum, Rs. 4; minimum, Rs. 1-6). The demand, including cesses, for 1903-4 was 17.7 lakhs.

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 . . .	11,08	13,85	13,85	14,57
Total revenue . . .	13,67	18,30	19,86	21,17

The District contains nine municipalities, GURDĀSPUR, DALHOUSIE, BATĀLA, DĪNĀNAGAR, KALĀNAUR, PATHĀNKOT, SUJĀNPUR, DERA NĀNAK, and SRĪGOBINDPUR; and two 'notified areas,' Fatehgarh and Bahrāmpur. Outside these, local affairs are managed by the District board, whose expenditure in 1903-4 amounted to 1.7 lakhs, public works being the largest item. The income, which is mainly derived from a local rate, was 1.8 lakhs.

Local and
municipal.

The regular police force consists of 566 of all ranks, including 5 cantonment and 147 municipal police, in charge of a Superintendent, who usually has 4 inspectors under him. The village watchmen number 1,957. There are 18 police stations and 12 outposts. The District jail at head-quarters has accommodation for 287 prisoners.

Police and
jails.

The District stands twenty-fourth among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901 the proportion of literate persons was 2.8 per

cent. (5.1 males and 0.2 females). The number of pupils under instruction was 5,697 in 1880-1, 10,631 in 1890-1, 8,790 in 1900-1, and 8,323 in 1903-4. In the last year there were 15 secondary and 142 primary (public) schools, and 5 advanced and 58 elementary (private) schools, with 258 girls in the public and 76 in the private schools. The District possesses 3 Anglo-vernacular high schools, one of which contains only Christian boys. It also possesses 10 public schools for girls, the most important of which is the Dalhousie Convent School. The total expenditure on education in 1903-4 was Rs. 92,000, to which Government contributed Rs. 7,000, and Local funds Rs. 27,000, while fees brought in Rs. 28,000.

Hospitals
and dis-
pensaries.

Besides the Gurdāspur civil dispensary, the District has twelve outlying dispensaries. These in 1904 treated a total of 208,766 out-patients and 1,537 in-patients, and 7,268 operations were performed. The income and expenditure were Rs. 30,000, Local and municipal funds contributing Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively.

Vaccina-
tion.

The number of successful vaccinations in 1903-4 was 28,641, representing 30.6 per 1,000 of population. The Vaccination Act is in force in Dalhousie.

[L. W. Dane, *District Gazetteer* (1891-2); *Settlement Report* (1892); and *Customary Law of the Main Tribes in the Gurdāspur District* (1893).]

Gurdāspur Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Gurdāspur District, Punjab, lying between $31^{\circ} 48'$ and $32^{\circ} 13'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 6'$ and $75^{\circ} 36'$ E., with an area of 495 square miles. The Beās bounds it on the east, and the Rāvi on the north-west. Along each of these rivers is a strip of alluvial country. The plateau between the two is well wooded and fertile, and is irrigated by the Bāri Doāb Canal. The population in 1901 was 258,379, compared with 252,092 in 1891. It contains the towns of GURDĀSPUR (population, 5,764), the head-quarters, DĪNĀNAGAR (5,191), and KALĀNAUR (5,251); and 668 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 5,17,000. The woollen mills of Dhārīwāl in this *tahsīl* are well-known throughout India.

Shakargarh.—*Tahsīl* of Gurdāspur District, Punjab, lying between $32^{\circ} 2'$ and $32^{\circ} 30'$ N. and $74^{\circ} 57'$ and $75^{\circ} 23'$ E., with an area of 485 square miles. The Rāvi divides it from the rest of the District to the south, while on the north it touches Jammu territory. West of the narrow lowlands along the Rāvi, the country is an arid expanse of rolling downs intersected by torrent-beds. The population in 1901 was 234,465,

compared with 250,336 in 1891. It contains 703 villages, of which Shakargarh is the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 4,29,000.

Pathānkot Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Gurdāspur District, Punjab, lying between $32^{\circ} 5'$ and $32^{\circ} 30' N.$ and $75^{\circ} 20'$ and $75^{\circ} 56' E.$, with an area of 367 square miles. It consists mainly of a narrow strip of broken country, along the left bank of the Rāvi, but includes a small fertile tract to the west of the river, irrigated by hill-streams. It includes the hill station of DALHOUSIE (population, 1,316), with the cantonments of BALŪN and BAKLOH, and the cart-road leading thereto. It also contains the towns of PATHĀNKOT (population, 6,091), the head-quarters, and SUJĀNPUR (5,687); and 395 villages. The population in 1901 was 141,623, compared with 140,850 in 1891. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 2,76,000.

Batāla Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Gurdāspur District, Punjab, lying between $31^{\circ} 35'$ and $32^{\circ} 4' N.$ and $74^{\circ} 52'$ and $75^{\circ} 34' E.$, with an area of 476 square miles. It stretches south-east and north-west between the Rāvi and the Beās, and consists of strips of alluvial country along these two rivers, with a fertile plateau between them irrigated by the Bāri Doāb Canal and the Kiran (District) Canal. The population in 1901 was 305,867, compared with 300,644 in 1891. The head-quarters are at the town of BATĀLA (population, 27,365). It also contains the towns of SRĪGOBINDPUR (4,380) and DERA NĀNAK (5,118); and 478 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 5,51,000.

Bakloh.—Cantonment in the Pathānkot *tahsīl* of Gurdāspur District, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 29' N.$ and $75^{\circ} 56' E.$, in the Outer Himālayas, 14 miles below Dalhousie. Population (1901), 3,042. The permanent garrison consists of the two battalions 4th Gurkha Rifles. The station staff officer is also cantonment magistrate.

Balūn.—Cantonment of Dalhousie station in the Pathānkot *tahsīl* of Gurdāspur District, Punjab, lying 2 miles below DALHOUSIE, which it serves as a convalescent dépôt. Population (1901), 508.

Batāla Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, situated in $30^{\circ} 49' N.$ and $75^{\circ} 12' E.$, on the Amritsar-Pathānkot branch of the North-Western Railway, 20 miles from Gurdāspur town. It is distant by rail 1,272 miles from Calcutta, 1,303 from Bombay, and 859 from Karāchi. Population (1901), 27,365, including

17,876 Muhammadans and 9,071 Hindus. The town was founded about 1465, during the reign of Bahlol Lodī, by Rai Rām Deo, a Bhatti Rājput, on a piece of land granted by Tātār Khān, governor of Lahore. Akbar gave it in *jāgīr* to Shamsheer Khān, his foster-brother, who greatly improved and beautified the town, and outside it built the magnificent tank, still in perfect repair. Under the Sikh commonwealth, Batāla was held first by the Rāmgarhias, and after their expulsion by the Kanhayā confederacy. On their return from exile the Rāmgarhia chiefs recovered the town, which they retained till the rise of Ranjīt Singh. After the annexation of the Punjab, Batāla was made the head-quarters of a District, subsequently transferred to Gurdāspur. The principal objects of antiquarian interest are the tank above mentioned, the massive tomb of Shamsheer Khān, and a handsome building known as the Anārkali, erected by Sher Singh, son of Ranjīt Singh, who held Batāla in *jāgīr*. This is now occupied by the Baring high school. The central portion of the town is raised to some height above the surrounding level, and has well-paved streets, good drainage, and substantial brick-built houses; but its suburbs consist of squalid mud huts, occupied by Gūjar shepherds and low-caste weavers, where filth accumulates to the great detriment of the general health.

The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 34,900, and the expenditure Rs. 34,100. The income for 1903-4 was Rs. 37,900, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 38,500. The town has considerable manufactures, which include cotton, silk, and leathern goods. *Sūzī*, a striped mixture of silk and cotton, used to be very largely made, but the manufacture has now been superseded by that of chintz. Carpets and woollen blankets are also woven. Soap is manufactured, and a good deal of cotton is ginned. Batāla has a large trade in grain and sugar, which, however, are bought and sold at a mart outside municipal limits. Its chief educational institutions are the Baring Anglo-vernacular high school for Christian boys, and the A.L.O.E. Anglo-vernacular high school, both maintained by the Church Missionary Society, and two Anglo-vernacular middle schools, one maintained by the municipal committee and the other unaided. The municipality, aided by the District board, also supports two dispensaries.

Dalhousie.—Hill sanitarium attached to the Pathānkot *tahsil* of Gurdāspur District, Punjab, situated in 33° 32' N. and 75° 58' E. Population (1901), 1,316. The station occupies

the summits and upper slopes of three mountain peaks on the main Himālayan range, east of the Rāvi river, lying 51 miles north-west of Pathānkot, and 74 miles from Gurdāspur, at an elevation above the sea of 7,687 feet. The cantonments lie below at Balūn, and still lower down is Bani Khet, where a detachment and a wing of a British regiment is stationed during the hot season. The scenery compares favourably with that of any mountain station in the Himālayan range. To the east the granite peak of Dain Kūnd, clothed with dark pine forests, and capped with snow even during part of the summer, towers to a height of 9,000 feet; while beyond, again, the peaks of the Dhaola Dhār, covered with perpetual snow, shut in the Kāngra valley and close the view in that direction. The hills consist of rugged granite, and the houses are perched on a few gentler slopes among the declivities.

The first project for the formation of a sanitarium at this spot originated with Colonel Napier (Lord Napier of Magdāla) in 1851. In 1853 the British Government purchased the site from the Rājā of Chamba, and the new station was marked out in 1854. No systematic occupation, however, took place until 1860. In that year Dalhousie was attached to the District of Gurdāspur, the road from the plains was widened, and building operations commenced on a large scale. Troops were stationed in the Balūn barracks in 1868, and the sanitarium rapidly acquired reputation. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 23,000, and the expenditure Rs. 22,200. The income for 1903-4 was Rs. 23,500, chiefly derived from taxes on houses and land (Rs. 8,800), water-rate (Rs. 3,400), and municipal property, &c. (Rs. 4,800); and the expenditure was Rs. 21,400. The income and expenditure of cantonment funds during the ten years ending 1903-4 averaged Rs. 6,800 and Rs. 6,200 respectively. Water-works have been constructed at a cost of about Rs. 60,000. The principal educational institution is the Dalhousie Convent School for girls, and there are a church and a Government hospital. Dalhousie is the head-quarters of the Commissioner of the Lahore Division during part of the summer months, and an Assistant Commissioner is posted to the subdivision during the hot season. The Punjab Banking Company maintains a branch here in the season.

Dera Nānak.—Town in the Batāla *tahsīl* of Gurdāspur District, Punjab, situated in 32° 2' N. and 75° 7' E., on the south bank of the Rāvi, 22 miles from Gurdāspur town. Popu-

lation (1901), 5,118. Bāba Nānak, the first Sikh Gurū, settled and died at Pakhoki, a village on the north bank of the Rāvi, where his descendants, the Bedīs, lived until the Rāvi washed it away about 1744. They then built a new town south of the river, and called it Dera Nānak after the Gurū. The town contains a handsome Sikh temple called the Darbār Sāhib, to which Sikhs from all parts of the Punjab make pilgrimages. Four fairs are held at it in the year, and it enjoys a perpetual *jāgīr* worth more than Rs. 2,000. A second temple, known as the Tāli Sāhib, from a large *tāli* or *shisham* tree which stood near it, was carried away by an inundation in 1870, but has since been rebuilt at a small village close by. A third temple is known as the Cholā Sāhib. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 7,900 and Rs. 7,700 respectively. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 7,700, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 7,300. The commercial importance of the town has much declined since the opening of the railway, but it is still the centre of a considerable shawl-embroidering industry. It has a municipal Anglo-vernacular middle school and a Government dispensary.

Dhārīwāl.—Village in the District and *tahsīl* of Gurdāspur, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 57'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 22'$ E. Population (1901), 1,698. The New Egerton Woollen Mills are situated here. They were founded in 1880, and in 1904 gave employment to 908 persons. The value of the cat-turn in 1905 was 113 lakhs. The goods manufactured include cloths, flannels, serges, yarn, and various articles of clothing.

Dīnānagar.—Town in the District and *tahsīl* of Gurdāspur, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 8'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 28'$ E., on the Amritsar-Pathānkot branch of the North-Western Railway, 8 miles from Gurdāspur town. Population (1901), 5,191. Adīna Beg founded the town about 1750, and Ranjīt Singh made it his summer head-quarters. The Haslī river, which formed its chief attraction, has been absorbed in the Bāri Doāb Canal. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 9,700 and 9,500 respectively. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 8,600, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 9,000. The principal local industries are blanket and shawl-weaving and embroidery, and the manufacture of harness and other leathern articles. The municipality maintains an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Gurdāspur Town.—Head-quarters of the District and

tahsīl of the same name, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 3' N.$ and $75^{\circ} 25' E.$, on the Amritsar-Pathānkot branch of the North-Western Railway, distant by rail from Calcutta 1,252 miles, from Bombay 1,283, and from Karāchi 839 miles. Population (1901), 5,764. The town stands high on the watershed between the Rāvi and the Beās. The fort was built by the Sikh leader Banda during the revolt which followed the death of the emperor Bahādur Shāh in 1712. When hard pressed by the Mughal forces Banda retired into the fort, but was finally starved out. His followers were massacred wholesale, while he himself was carried in a cage to Delhi and tortured to death. The fort now contains a monastery of Saraswat Brāhmans. The town was selected as the head-quarters of the District in 1852 on account of its central position. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 19,400. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 18,600, chiefly from octroi (Rs. 4,400) and grants from Government (Rs. 6,100); and the expenditure was Rs. 17,700. The town has little trade, being overshadowed by the commercial centre of Batāla. It contains an Anglo-vernacular high school and a dispensary.

Kalānaur.—Town in the District and *tahsīl* of Gurdāspur, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 0' N.$ and $75^{\circ} 10' E.$, 15 miles west of Gurdāspur town. Population (1901), 5,251. It was the chief place in the neighbourhood from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century, and was twice attacked by Jasrath Khokhar, once after his unsuccessful assault on Lahore in 1422, and again in 1428, when Malik Sikandar marched to relieve the place and defeated Jasrath on the Beās. It was here that Akbar received the news of his father's death. He promptly had himself installed on a *takht* or throne, still to be seen outside the town. Akbar had to retake Kalānaur from Sikandar Shāh Sūr in the following year, and resided here for several months. It was plundered by Banda, the Sikh leader, early in the eighteenth century. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 5,100, and the expenditure Rs. 5,000. The income and expenditure in 1903-4 were Rs. 5,400, the receipts being chiefly from octroi. The municipality maintains a vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Mādhopur.—Village in the Pathānkot *tahsīl* of Gurdāspur District, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 22' N.$ and $75^{\circ} 37' E.$ Population (1901), 1,360. Opposite the village are the head-works of the BĀRI DOĀB CANAL.

Pathānkot Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 16' N.$ and $75^{\circ} 40' E.$, and the terminus of the Amritsar-Pathānkot branch of the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 6,091. A good cart-road leads from Pathānkot to Pālampur (70 miles) and Dharmśāla (52 miles), and another to Dunera (for Dalhousie and Chamba). The situation of Pathānkot has, from very ancient times, made it an emporium of trade between the hills and plains. From coins found here, Cunningham concluded that it was at an early date inhabited by the Udumbarās, who are coupled in the Purānas with the Traigarttās and Kulindās, or people of Kāngra and Kulū, and with the Kapisthalās, who must be the Kambistholi mentioned by Arrian as dwelling on the Rāvi; and that the kingdom of Dahmeri, which in historical times included most of Gurdāspur and Kāngra, bears a name derived from this people. The capital of this State was Nūrpur in Kāngra, but Pathānkot must have been a place of some importance, as from it the Pathānia Rājputs of Nūrpur take their name¹. It was from ancient times held by a line of Rājput chiefs, of whom the most noted are Rājā Bakht Mal, who fought for Sikandar Sūri at Mānkot; Bās Deo, who rebelled against Akbar; Sūraj Mal, who rebelled against Jahāngīr; and Jagat Singh, who rebelled against Shāh Jahān and accompanied Dārā Shikoh to Kandahār. The State of Pathānkot was taken by Ranjīt Singh in 1815. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 11,500, and the expenditure Rs. 11,200. The income for 1903-4 was Rs. 10,500, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 11,800. Pathānkot is the seat of a considerable blanket and shawl-weaving industry, and, lying at the point where the trade routes from Chamba, Nūrpur, and Kāngra unite, is a place of some commercial importance, with a growing trade. The District board maintains an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Srīgobindpur.—Town in the Batāla *tahsīl* of Gurdāspur District, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 41' N.$ and $75^{\circ} 29' E.$, on the north bank of the Beās, 30 miles from Gurdāspur town. Population (1901), 4,380. It is a place of great sanctity among the Sikhs, having been founded by Gurū Arjun, who bought the

¹ *Archaeological Survey Reports*, vol. xiv, p. 115. The name of Pathānkot has nothing to do with the trans-Indus Pathāns, but is often written Paithān, and according to Cunningham is a corruption of *Pratisthāna*, 'the established city.'

site, built the town, and called it after his son and successor, Har Gobind. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 6,300 and Rs. 6,100 respectively. The income for 1903-4 was Rs. 4,600, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 6,400. The town is of little commercial importance, and its chief trade is in sugar, of which there are several refineries. The municipality maintains an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Sujānpur.—Town in the Pathānkot *tahsīl* of Gurdāspur District, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 19'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 37'$ E., 23 miles north-east of Gurdāspur town, and 5 miles from Pathānkot on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 5,687. It has a considerable shawl-making industry, and is a local centre for the disposal of agricultural produce. The Punjab Sugar Works and Carbonic Acid Gas Factory, which employed 117 hands in 1904, produces sugar, rum, and carbonic acid for aerated waters. Wraps of wool and cotton are made in the town. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 5,600. The income for 1903-4 was Rs. 5,500, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 5,000. It maintains a vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Siālkot District.—District in the Lahore Division of the Punjab, lying between $31^{\circ} 43'$ and $32^{\circ} 51'$ N. and $74^{\circ} 11'$ and $75^{\circ} 1'$ E., with an area of 1,991 square miles. It is an oblong tract of country, occupying the submontane portion of the Rechna or Rāvi-Chenāb Doāb, with a length from north-west to south-east of a little over 50 miles, and an average breadth of 44 miles, stretching from the valley of the Rāvi on the south-east to that of the Chenāb on the north-western border. On the north-east the District is bounded by the Jammu province of Kashmīr; on the east by Gurdāspur; and on the west by Lahore and Gujrānwāla. Along the bank of either great boundary river, a narrow fringe of alluvial lowland marks the central depression in which they run; while above them rise the high banks which form the limits of their wider beds. Parallel to the Rāvi, another stream, the Degh, which rises in the Jammu hills, traverses the centre of the District. A torrent in the rains, at other times the Degh dwindles to the merest trickle; like the greater rivers it is fringed on either side by a strip of alluvial soil, but in the upper part of its course through the Zafarwāl *tahsīl* the shifting of its bed has covered a large area with barren sand. Several other minor

Boun-
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systems.

streams, of which the Aik is the most important, traverse the District. Midway between the Rāvi and the Chenāb is a raised dorsal tract, which forms a slightly elevated plateau stretching from beyond the Jammu border far into the heart of the *doāb*. The upper portion of the District near the hills wears an aspect of remarkable greenness and fertility; the dorsal ridge, however, is dry and sandy, and between the Degh and the Rāvi the wild and unproductive upland grows more and more impregnated with saltpetre as it recedes from the hills, till near the Lahore border it merges into a tangled jungle of brushwood and reeds. The District also comprises a small tract of low hills, called the Bajwāt, on the north of the Chenāb, a country of green grass and flowing streams, which presents an agreeable change from the arid plains of the Puniab.

Geology
and
botany.

There is nothing of geological interest in the District, which is situated entirely on the alluvium. Cultivation is close, leaving little room for an indigenous flora of perennial plants. Towards the Jammu border, especially in the north-west of the District, plants of the Outer Himālayan fringe appear. Trees are rare, except where planted about wells, by roadsides, and in gardens.

Fauna.

A few wolves are the only representatives of the carnivora, while even hares and deer find little cover in so highly cultivated a tract. A few wild hog and *nīlgai* are found, but no antelope have been shot in recent years. In the cold season wild geese, duck, and other water-fowl abound in the marshes and on the river banks and islands; quail are plentiful in spring, but partridges are scarce.

Climate
and tem-
perature.

The climate in summer is, for the plains, good; and, though there are generally a few days of most intense heat, the neighbourhood of the hills prevents any long-continued spell. The cold season resembles that in the Punjab generally, but begins early and ends late. The low hills are cool but very malarious, as is also the water-logged valley of the Degh, while other parts are decidedly healthy. Pneumonia is common in the winter and fever in the autumn.

Rainfall.

Owing to its submontane position the District has an abundant rainfall, but this diminishes rapidly in amount as the distance from the hills increases. The average rainfall varies from 22 inches at Raya to 35 at Siālkot: at the latter place 28 inches fall in the summer months, and 7 in the winter. The heaviest rainfall recorded during the twenty years ending 1901 was 64 inches at Siālkot in 1881-2, and the lowest 10 inches at Daska in 1891-2.

History.

The legendary history of the District is connected with Rājā