

Arab tribe of Kuresh, to which the Prophet belonged), which stand in the citadel. Close by are the remains of an ancient Hindu temple of the Narasingh Avatār of Vishnu, called Pah-lādpuri, partially blown down by the explosion of the powder magazine during the siege of 1848-9. The great temple of the Sun once occupied the very middle of the citadel, but was destroyed during the reign of the zealous Muhammadan emperor Aurangzeb, who erected a Jāma Masjid or cathedral mosque in its place. This mosque afterwards became the powder magazine of the Sikhs, and was blown up. Within the fort, and overlooking the town, is the plain, massive obelisk, 70 feet in height, erected in memory of Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, the two British officers murdered in April, 1848, at the outbreak of Mūlrāj's rebellion. East of the city is the Amkhās, formerly the audience hall and garden-house of the Hindu governors of Multān, now used as the *tahsīl* building. North of this is the cenotaph of Dīwān Sāwan Mal and the European cemetery. A fine public garden lies to the west of the city.

The civil station of Multān lies north and west of the native city, and the cantonment lies in the high stretch of land to the south-west. The garrison, which belongs to the Lahore division, consists of a company of garrison artillery, a battalion of British infantry, a regiment of native cavalry, two of native infantry, and a detachment of railway volunteers. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged 1.7 lakhs. The income in 1903-4 was 1.9 lakhs, the chief source being octroi (Rs. 1,51,000); while the expenditure of 1.8 lakhs included conservancy (Rs. 32,000), education (Rs. 29,000), medical (Rs. 19,000), public safety (Rs. 35,000), and administration (Rs. 26,000). The income and expenditure of cantonment funds during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 34,000.

As a trade centre, Multān is of the first importance, being connected by rail with Lahore and Karāchi, and by the Rāvi, Jhelum, and Chenāb with the whole Central Punjab. Large quantities of raw produce are shipped by country boats from Sher Shāh, the port of Multān, to Karāchi. The trade of Multān comprises every article of produce, manufacture, and consumption in the Province. The chief imports are cotton and other piece-goods; while the main staples of export are wheat, sugar, cotton, indigo, and wool. Leaving out of consideration what the city requires for its own use, the function of Multān as a trade centre is to collect cotton, wheat, wool,

oilseeds, sugar, and indigo from the surrounding country, and to export them to the south ; to receive fruits, drugs, raw silk, and spices from Kandahār traders, and to pass them on to the east. The Afghān traders take back indigo, European and country cotton cloth, sugar, and shoes. Multān receives European piece-goods and European wares generally, and distributes them to the western Districts and in its own neighbourhood. The chief local manufactures are silk and cotton-weaving and carpet-making ; country shoes are also made in large quantities for exportation. The glazed pottery and enamel work of Multān, although not industries on a large scale, have a high reputation, and the manufacture of tin boxes is a growing and important industry. The North-Western Railway workshops give employment to 315 persons, and 10 cotton-ginning and three cotton-pressing factories have an aggregate of 657 hands. There is a branch of the Punjab Banking Company.

The chief educational institutions are the three high schools, a middle school for European boys, and St. Mary's Convent middle school for girls. There are English and Roman Catholic churches in the cantonment, and a station of the Church Missionary Society. Besides the civil hospital with two branch dispensaries, the Church Missionary Society maintains the Victoria Jubilee Hospital for Women.

Shujābād Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Multān District, Punjab, situated in 29° 53' N. and 71° 18' E., 5 miles east of the Chenāb, on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 5,880. The town, which is surrounded by a wall, was founded in 1750 by Nawāb Shujā Khān Sadozai, a kinsman of Ahmad Shāh Durrāni and *Sūbah-dār* of Multān. His son, Muzaffar Khān, who governed Multān from 1779 to 1818, greatly advanced the prosperity of the town and built the Jahāz Mahal, which contains some curious frescoes said to represent Arabian cities, and had a beautiful marble floor, since removed to the public library at Multān. The building is now used as a *tahsīl* court. Having capitulated to Edwardes in 1848 after the action at Kineri, it was used as a commissariat dépôt throughout the siege of Multān. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 10,500, and the expenditure Rs. 10,700. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 11,700, chiefly from octroi ; and the expenditure was Rs. 11,100. The town has an Anglo-vernacular middle school, maintained by the municipality, and a dispensary. It contains

one small cotton-ginning factory with twenty-one hands, but is of no commercial importance.

Talamba.—Town in the Kabīrwāla *tahsīl* of Multān District, Punjab, situated in $30^{\circ} 31' N.$ and $72^{\circ} 15' E.$, 2 miles from the modern left bank of the Rāvi, and 51 miles north-east of Multān city. Population (1901), 2,526. The present town is built of bricks taken from an old fortress, a mile to the south. This stronghold once possessed great strength, and its antiquity is vouched for by the size of the bricks, described by Cunningham as similar to the oldest in the walls and ruins of Multān. It has been identified with a place taken by Alexander, and again with the Brāhman city mentioned by Arrian in a similar connexion. Talamba is said to have been taken by Mahmūd of Ghazni. Tīmūr plundered the town and massacred the inhabitants, but left the citadel untouched. The site was abandoned, according to tradition, in consequence of a change of course of the Rāvi, which cut off the water-supply about the time of Mahmūd Langāh (1510–25). The town was plundered by Ahmad Shāh. Cunningham describes the ruins as consisting of an open city, protected on the south by a lofty fortress, 1,000 feet square. The outer rampart of earth has a thickness of 200 feet and a height of 20 feet; and a second rampart of equal elevation stands upon its summit. Both were originally faced with large bricks. The municipality was created in 1874. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 2,100, and the expenditure Rs. 2,300. The income in 1903–4 was Rs. 1,800, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 1,800. The town has a vernacular middle school, maintained by the municipality, and a dispensary. It is a centre of the local date trade, and has some reputation for stamped floorcloths.

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

Muzaffargarh District.—District in the Multān Division of the Punjab, lying between $28^{\circ} 56'$ and $30^{\circ} 47' N.$ and $70^{\circ} 31'$ and $71^{\circ} 47' E.$, with an area of 3,635 square miles. It occupies the extreme southern apex of the Sind-Sāgar Doāb, the wedge-shaped tract between the Indus and the Panjnad or united waters of the 'five rivers,' stretching northward from their confluence in a narrow wedge of land, which gradually widens for about 130 miles, until at its northern border a distance of 55 miles intervenes between their channels. Its shape is therefore that of a tolerably regular triangle. The adjoining Districts are Dera Ghāzi Khān on the west, Miānwāli and Jhang on the north, and Multān on the east, while on the south-east it is bounded by the State of Bahāwalpur. The

northern half of the District comprises the valley of the Indus on the west and that of the Chenāb on the east, the wild Thal or central steppe of the Sind-Sāgar Doab extending for a considerable distance down its midst. This arid plateau, rising like a backbone in the centre of the wedge, has a width of 40 miles in the extreme north, and terminates abruptly on either side in a high bank, about 20 miles from the present bed of the Indus, and 3 miles from that of the Chenāb. As the rivers converge, the Thal gradually contracts, until about 20 miles south-west of Muzaffargarh town it disappears altogether. Though apparently an elevated table-land, it is really composed of separate sandhills, whose intermediate valleys lie at a level not much higher than that of the Indus, and some of them at the extreme west were at one time flooded by the bursting of the western barrier ridge or bank. Scattered amid this waste of sand-heaps a few plots of good land occur, which the ceaseless industry of the cultivators has converted into fields of grain. South of the Thal plateau, the space between the rivers contracts to a width of 20 miles, part of which is subject to inundation from either side. The middle tract lies sufficiently high, as a rule, to escape excessive flooding, and is further protected by embankments, while it remains, on the other hand, within the reach of easy irrigation. This portion of the District, accordingly, consists of a rich and productive country, thickly studded with prosperous villages. But in the extreme south, the floods from the two rivers spread at times across the whole intervening tract. On abating, they leave luxuriant pasturage for cattle; and if their subsidence takes place sufficiently early, magnificent crops of wheat, pulse, and gram are raised in the cultivated portion. The towns stand on high sites or are protected by embankments; but the villages scattered over the lowlands are exposed to annual inundation, during which the people abandon their grass-built huts, and take refuge on wooden platforms attached to every house, where they remain till the floods subside. The Indus, which forms the western boundary of the District, at one time flowed down the centre of the Thal desert. In the middle of the District are numerous villages, now far away from the Indus, whose names denote that at one time they stood on or near the river bank; and the inland portion is full of water-courses which were once beds of the Indus. The Chenāb forms the eastern boundary for a length of 127 miles.

The District contains nothing of geological interest, as it lies entirely on the alluvium. The flora is that of the western

Geology
and botany.

Punjab, with an infusion of the desert and trans-Indus elements. *Populus euphratica* occurs by the river. The date-palm and mango are cultivated. The *tāli* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) is abundant near the Indus, and in most parts the *vān* (*Salvadora*) and the *farwani* (*Tamarix articulata*) are plentiful; but otherwise trees exist only where planted.

Fauna. Tigers were seen in the dense jungles near the Indus as late as 1879. Wolves and wild hog are common. The hog deer and 'ravine deer' (Indian gazelle) are found; and feathered game, including geese, duck of all sorts, florican, sand-grouse, and partridge, is plentiful.

Climate, temperature, and rainfall. The chief feature of the climate is its extreme dryness. The heat from May to September is intense, but a cool wind springs up regularly about 11 p.m., which makes the nights endurable. From November to February severe frosts occur, causing great injury to cotton, mangoes, and turnips. The District is healthy for Europeans, but the natives suffer from malarial fever in the autumn, and from diseases of the eyes and skin in the hot season. The rainfall is very scanty, averaging slightly less than 6 inches in the year. It is in fact impossible to raise crops on land dependent solely on the rainfall.

History. Muzaffargarh hardly possesses any distinct annals of its own, having always formed part of the Multān province, whose fortunes it has invariably followed. In ancient times the tract was probably ruled by the Hindu dynasty of the Rais, to which succeeded the Brāhman line of Chach. The Arabs made their first appearance in 664, and in 712 it was overrun by Muhammad bin Kāsim. For the next three centuries the country was in the military occupation of the Muhammadans, but it is unlikely that any considerable conversion of its inhabitants or settlements of Muhammadan invaders took place until the Ghaznivid supremacy. Muzaffargarh probably fell under the influence of the Sūmra dynasty which arose in Sind about 1053 and of their successors the Sammās, and under their rule an immigration of Rājput tribes from Hindustān is said to have taken place. During the rule of the Langāh dynasty in Multān the independent kingdom of Sītpur was established in the south of the District; and from that time till the end of the eighteenth century it was held by four separate governments or principalities which were, during the Mughal period, included in Akbar's *sarkār* of Multān. In the southern angle was Sītpur, founded under a grant made by Bahlol Lodī in 1450, and first held by the Nāhar family, then by the *makhdūms* of Sītpur, and finally,

about 1790, annexed by Bahāwal Khān II, of Bahāwalpur. The west central part was governed by the rulers of Dera Ghāzi Khān. A line of Mirāni Balochs, who had settled on the left bank of the Indus at the end of the fifteenth century, ruled till 1769, when one Mahmūd Gūjar, with the aid of the Kalhora governor of Sind, obtained the governorship of Dera Ghāzi Khān. He appears to have been a good ruler, and built the fort of Mahmūd Kot. Shortly after his death Bahāwal Khān II invaded this tract, which had been thrown open to him by the shifting of the Indus to the west, and by the end of the century the whole of the south was in the possession of Bahāwalpur. The eastern part was nominally ruled by the governors of Multān, and has the same history as that District; and when the Durrāni empire superseded that of Delhi in North-Western India, Muzaffargarh fell to the new power, with the rest of the province. The town of Muzaffargarh was founded in 1794 by the Pathān governor, Muzaffar Khān, and Khāngarh and Ghazanfargarh by members of his family. The north of the District was with the west under the Baloch governors and Mahmūd Gūjar, to whom succeeded a family of Jaskāni Balochs and the Kalhorās of Sind. In 1792 a subordinate of Muzaffar Khān was appointed ruler of this part with the title of Nawāb of Mankerā, defeating the Kalhora chief in a battle.

Ranjit Singh took Multān, Muzaffargarh, and Khāngarh in 1818, Dera Ghāzi Khān in 1819, and Mankerā in 1821; and the northern part of the District passed under the rule of the Sikhs, being administered partly from Mankerā, and partly from Multān by Diwān Sāwan Mal. The southern half, however, still remained in the hands of the Bahāwalpur Nawābs, who accepted a lease of their conquests from the Sikh Mahārājā; but when the Nawāb failed to remit the annual amount in 1830, Ranjit Singh sent General Ventura to take charge of his conquests, and the river Sutlej was accepted as the boundary between the Sikh kingdom and the territories of Bahāwalpur. The whole of the present District was then united under Sāwan Mal. He was succeeded in 1844 by his son Mūlrāj, and the Sikh supremacy remained unshaken until the Multān rebellion and the annexation of the Punjab in 1849. At the first division of the Province for administrative purposes by the British authorities, the town of Khāngarh, 11 miles south of Muzaffargarh, was selected as the head-quarters of a District, but was abandoned in favour of Muzaffargarh. Subsequent transfers of territory to and from Leiah and Jhang brought the District

into its present shape in 1861; and the name was then changed from Khāngarh to Muzaffargarh.

Archaeo-
logy.

The principal remains of antiquarian interest are the tombs of Nawāb Tāhir Khān Nāhar at SĪTPUR, and of Abdul Wahhāb Dīn Panāh (*ob.* 1603) at DAIRĀ DĪN PANĀH. The former, which dates from the fifteenth century, is a fine specimen of the late Pathān style.

The
people.

The population at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 338,605, (1891) 381,095, and (1901) 405,656, dwelling in 4 towns and 700 villages. During the last decade the population increased by 6.4 per cent. The District is divided into three *tahsils*, MUZAFFARGARH, ALĪPUR, and SANĀWĀN, the head-quarters of each being at the place from which it is named. The towns are the municipalities of MUZAFFARGARH, the administrative head-quarters of the District, KHĀNGARH, ALĪPUR, and KHAIRPUR.

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.				
Muzaffargarh .	913	2	378	174,970	191.6	+ 6.2	6,226
Sanāwān . .	1,321	...	140	100,091	75.8	+ 6.2	3,343
Alipur . .	921	2	182	130,595	141.8	+ 7.0	5,087
District total	3,635	4	700	405,656	111.6	+ 6.4	14,656

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

Muhammadans number 350,177, or over 86 per cent. of the total; Hindus, 52,221; and Sikhs, 3,225. The density of population is very low. The language of the people is a form of Western Punjābi.

Castes and
occupa-
tions.

The most numerous tribe is that of the agricultural Jats, who number 117,000, or 29 per cent. of the total population. Next to them come the Balochs (77,000). Other important agricultural castes are the Rājputs (17,000), and Arains (9,000). Saiyids number 8,000. The Aroras (36,000) are the only commercial and money-lending class of importance, the Khattrīs being very few. Of the artisan classes, the Mochīs (shoe-makers and leather-workers, 13,000), Julāhās (weavers, 12,000), Tarkhāns (carpenters, 10,000), and Kumhārs (potters, 7,000) are the most important; and of the menial classes, the sweepers,

mostly known as Kutānas (16,000), and Dhobis, known as Charhoas (washermen, 8,000). The District being surrounded by rivers, the Mallāhs (boatmen) are numerically strong, numbering 10,000. Other tribes worth mention are the Mahtams (4,000), mostly Hindus; Ods (3,000), a wandering caste living by labour in the fields; Marechas (800), a class of wandering beggars from Mārwar and Bikaner, found in this District in larger numbers than elsewhere; and Kehals (600), a vagrant fishing tribe found only here and in Dera Ghāzi Khān. The District contained 17 native Christians in 1901. About 58 per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture.

The soil consists chiefly of alluvial loam, more or less mixed with sand, and interspersed with patches of clay, sand, and salt-impregnated soil. On the whole it is uniformly good, but agricultural conditions depend, not on distinctions of soil, but on facilities for irrigation. The District has practically no unirrigated cultivation, and from an agricultural point of view may be regarded as falling into three divisions: the alluvial tract, the canal tract, and that irrigated by wells.

The District is held almost entirely on the *bhaiyāchārā* and *zamīndārī* tenures. The area for which details are available from the revenue records of 1903-4 is 3,157 square miles, as shown below:—

<i>Tahsīl.</i>	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Muzaffargarh .	912	317	250	409
Sanāwan . .	1,321	212	176	1,015
Alīpur . . .	924	287	189	400
Total	3,157	816	615	1,824

Wheat is the chief crop of the spring harvest, covering in 1903-4 365 square miles; barley covered 21 square miles, and gram 33. Rice and spiked millet are the most important food-crops of the autumn harvest, covering 51 and 29 square miles respectively; while pulses covered 39 square miles, indigo 28, cotton 36, and great millet 24.

In the twenty-two years following the settlement of 1873-80 the cultivated area increased by 28 per cent., chiefly owing to the extension of canal irrigation. Nothing has been done to improve the quality of the crops grown. The tendency is for the cultivation of indigo and cotton to decline, and for rice to take their place. Loans for the construction of wells are popular, and over Rs. 16,000 was advanced during the five years ending 1903-4 under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

General
agricul-
tural con-
ditions.

Chief agri-
cultural
statistics
and prin-
cipal crops.

Improve-
ments in
agricul-
tural
practice.

Cattle,
ponies, and
sheep.

Muzaffargarh is not a cattle-breeding District, the local breed being distinctly inferior, and cattle are bought from Dera Ghāzi Khān, Sind, and Bahāwalpur. An annual cattle fair is held at Muzaffargarh. The mares of the District are above the average and show traces of the Baloch strain; four pony and five donkey stallions are maintained by the District board. A considerable number of sheep and goats are kept. About 9,000 camels were registered at the cattle enumeration of 1904.

Irrigation.

Of the total area cultivated in 1903-4, 615 square miles, or 75 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area 84 square miles were irrigated from wells, 218 from wells and canals, 276 from canals, and 37 from channels and tanks. The remaining 25 per cent. of the cultivated area is subject to inundation from the Indus and Chenāb. The canal-irrigation is from the system known as the MUZAFFARGARH INUNDATION CANALS, taking off from the Indus and Chenāb. As these flow only while the rivers are in flood, they are largely supplemented by wells, of which 15,719 were in use, all worked with Persian wheels by cattle. Irrigation from creeks and tanks is carried on by means of water-lifts, there being 3,066 water-lifts and temporary wells.

Forests.

The District contains 73 square miles of unclassed forest under the Deputy-Conservator of the Multān Forest division, and 403 square miles of unclassed forest and Government waste under the Deputy-Commissioner. These forests consist chiefly of a light growth of *Populus euphratica* and *jand*, with dense jungles of long grass. The date-palm is common and supplies a staple food to the people during part of the year, besides furnishing a considerable revenue to Government from the tax paid on each tree. There are also large mango groves.

Minerals.

The District produces no minerals of importance; earth-salt used to be manufactured, but this is now prohibited, and the production of saltpetre is also extinct.

Arts and
manufac-
tures.

Muzaffargarh is not remarkable for its industries. Ordinary cotton cloth is woven, and mats and baskets are largely made from the leaves of the dwarf-palm. Sītpur used to be noted for decorated bows, which are now produced at Kot Addu in the Sanāwān *tahsīl*. Snuff is manufactured at Alipur. The District contains two cotton-ginning and rice-husking factories, to one of which is attached a cotton-press. In 1904, 128 hands were employed.

Commerce
and trade.

The chief exports of the District are wheat, sugar, cotton, indigo, *ghī*, dates, and mangoes; and the chief imports are piece-goods, metals, salt, and lime. Trade is chiefly in the

hands of Multān dealers, who export the surplus produce either down the river to Sukkur or by rail to Multān. A fair amount of trade used to be carried on by Powinda merchants with Afghānistān and Central Asia, but this is now almost extinct owing to the prohibitive duties imposed in Afghānistān.

The North-Western Railway enters the District from Multān by a bridge over the Chenāb, and turns northwards, running along the Indus bank. A branch runs to Ghāzi Ghāt, between which and Dera Ghāzi Khān communication is maintained by means of a bridge of boats in winter and a steam ferry in summer. The total length of metalled roads is 25 miles, and of unmetalled roads 559 miles. Of these, 17 miles of metalled and 24 miles of unmetalled roads are under the Public Works department, and the rest are maintained by the District board. There is a good deal of river traffic on the Indus, which is crossed by 16 ferries, the Chenāb being crossed by 19.

Owing to the fact that all the cultivation is irrigated, Muzaffargarh is practically immune from famine. The area of crops matured in the famine year 1899-1900 was 84 per cent. of the normal.

The District is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided by four Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is in charge of the District treasury. It is divided into three *tahsils*, MUZAFFARGARH, ALĪPUR, and SANĀWĀN, each under a *tahsildār*, assisted by two *naib-tahsildārs* in each of the first two, and by one in the last-named *tahsil*. Muzaffargarh town is the head-quarters of an Executive Engineer of the Canal department.

The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal justice; civil judicial work is under a District Judge; and both officers are supervised by the Divisional Judge of the Multān Civil Division, who is also Sessions Judge. There are three Munsifs, two at head-quarters and one at Alīpur. The predominant forms of crime are cattle-theft and burglary.

Little is known of the revenue system of the various rulers before the time of Dīwān Sāwan Mal. By 1820 the Sikhs held the whole of the District, and in 1829 it came under Sāwan Mal, who exacted a large revenue, but kept the people contented. In 1859 the Sanāwān *tahsil* was added to the District, which assumed its present shape in 1861.

The first summary assessment was pitched too high. It had been framed by valuing the weight of wheat taken by the Sikhs at Rs. 1-8 per maund; but the price soon fell to 10 and 12 annas

per maund, and large remissions had to be allowed. In 1854 the second summary settlement began. A reduction of $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was made in Sanāwān, while in Muzaffargarh and Alīpur increases were taken of 6 and 21 per cent. respectively. Good seasons were believed to justify the increase of an assessment which had already proved to be excessive. In less than two years it broke down, and a third summary settlement was made, reducing the revenue in Sanāwān still further, and that of the other *tahsils* to their first assessment. This settlement was badly worked, the canals were never cleared from 1849 to 1876, and the revenue was never redistributed.

The regular settlement began in 1873 and was completed in 1880. Including grazing dues and the assessment on date-palms, the new demand was $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. Most of the revenue was fixed, but fluctuating assessments were sanctioned for the riverain circles. A revised settlement, undertaken in 1897 and finished in 1903, resulted in an increase of about Rs. 1,25,000. Nearly half the assessment is now fluctuating, crop-rates varying between Rs. 2-4 and 6 annas being imposed on matured crops, in addition to a lump sum on each well. The demand (including cesses) for 1903-4 amounted to 8.5 lakhs. The average size of a proprietary holding is about 7 acres (cultivated).

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 . . .	5,86	6,19	5,90	6,93
Total revenue . . .	7,00	7,68	8,42	9,37

Local and
municipal.

The District contains four municipalities: MUZAFFARGARH, KHĀNGARH, ALĪPUR, and KHAIRPUR. Outside these, local affairs are managed by the District board. A local rate supplies the greater part of the board's income, which in 1903-4 amounted to Rs. 67,000. The expenditure in the same year was Rs. 71,000, public works forming the principal item.

Police and
jails.

The regular police force consists of 397 of all ranks, in charge of a Superintendent, who usually has four inspectors under him. Village watchmen number 489. There are fourteen police stations, one outpost, and four road-posts. The District has no jail, convicted prisoners being sent to Multān.

Education.

Muzaffargarh stands eighteenth among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901 the proportion of literate persons was 3.6 per

cent. (6.5 males and 0.2 females). The number of pupils under instruction was 1,612 in 1880-1, 3,587 in 1890-1, 4,194 in 1900-1, and 4,106 in 1903-4. In the last year there were one special, 3 secondary, and 58 primary (public) schools, with 14 advanced and 86 elementary (private) schools, the public schools returning 108 girls and the private schools 309. In 1903-4 the expenditure on education was Rs. 24,000, the greater part of which was met by Local funds.

Besides the civil hospital, the District possesses six outlying Hospitals and dispensaries. In 1904 a total of 91,878 out-patients and 1,213 in-patients were treated, and 3,598 operations performed. The expenditure was Rs. 14,000, mainly derived from Local funds.

The number of successful vaccinations in 1903-4 was 12,082, representing 29.8 per 1,000 of the population. Vaccination.

[D. C. J. Ibbetson, *District Gazetteer* (1883-4); Hari Kishan Kaul, *Settlement Report* (1904); and *Customary Law of the Muzaffargarh District* (1903).]

Muzaffargarh Tahsil.—Central *tahsil* of Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, lying between 29° 54' and 30° 15' N. and 70° 51' and 71° 21' E., with an area of 912 square miles. Its western boundary is the Indus, and its eastern, which is nearly twice as long, the Chenāb. It includes a long narrow strip of country lying between the Sanāwān *tahsil* and the right bank of the Chenāb. South of the Sanāwān *tahsil*, it extends from the Chenāb on the east to the Indus on the west. It is for the most part low-lying, though less subject to flooding than the other *tahsils*, and is irrigated in the hot season by inundation canals. The population in 1901 was 174,970, compared with 164,782 in 1891. It contains the towns of MUZAFFARGARH (population, 4,018), the head-quarters, and KHĀNGARH (3,621); and 378 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 3.9 lakhs.

Sanāwān Tahsil.—Northernmost *tahsil* of Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, lying between 30° 5' and 30° 47' N. and 70° 44' and 71° 47' E., with an area of 1,321 square miles. Its western border rests on the Indus. The country along the banks is low-lying and is only protected from floods by embankments. The eastern portion of the *tahsil* lies in the high sandy Thal. The population in 1901 was 100,091, compared with 94,245 in 1891. It contains 140 villages, including Sanāwān, the head-quarters. DAIRA DĪN PANĀH is a place of some religious interest. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 1.8 lakhs.

Alipur Tahsil.—Southern *tahsil* of Muzaffargarh District,

Punjab, lying between $28^{\circ} 56'$ and $29^{\circ} 46'$ N. and $70^{\circ} 31'$ and $71^{\circ} 9'$ E., with an area of 924 square miles. The Indus bounds it on the west and the Chenāb on the east, till they meet at the southern apex of the *tahsīl*. The country lies low, and the southern portion remains under water for months in the hot season. The population in 1901 was 130,595, compared with 122,068 in 1891. It contains the towns of ALĪPUR (population, 2,788), the head-quarters, and KHAIRPUR (2,257); and 182 villages. SĪTPUR is a place of historical interest. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2.7 lakhs.

Alipur Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, situated in $29^{\circ} 23'$ N. and $70^{\circ} 55'$ E., 51 miles south of Muzaffargarh town. Population (1901), 2,788. It is said to have been founded by Alī Khān, one of the Nāhar princes of Sītpur. The municipality was created in 1873. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 5,700, and the expenditure Rs. 6,300. The income in 1903-4 was 6,300, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 6,300. There is an export trade in molasses and indigo to Sind and Khorāsān. Snuff is also manufactured largely for exportation. The municipality maintains an Anglo-vernacular middle school.

Daira Dīn Panāh.—Village in the Sanāwān *tahsīl* of Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, situated in $30^{\circ} 33'$ N. and $70^{\circ} 59'$ E. Population (1901), 2,034. It contains the shrine of Dīn Panāh, a Bukhārī Saiyid, who died in 1603. The tomb is a fine domed building, covered with blue and white tiles, and attracts large crowds of worshippers.

Jatoi.—Village in the Alīpur *tahsīl* of Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, situated in $29^{\circ} 31'$ N. and $70^{\circ} 51'$ E., 11 miles north-west of Alīpur town. Population (1901), 4,748. Local tradition attributes its foundation to Mir Bajār Khān, in the days of the emperor Bābar. The Indus washed away the original town at the close of the last century, but it was shortly afterwards rebuilt on the present site. Jatoi was for some time subordinate to Bahāwalpur, but was annexed by Dīwān Sāwan Mal. In the war against Mūlraj, the Jatoi people threw off the Sikh rule, and rendered good service.

Khairpur.—Town in the Alīpur *tahsīl* of Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, situated in $29^{\circ} 20'$ N. and $70^{\circ} 49'$ E., 57 miles south of Muzaffargarh town, close to the junction of the Indus and Chenāb. Population (1901), 2,257. It was founded early in the nineteenth century by Khair Shāh, a Bukhārī Saiyid, from whom it takes its name. The town lies

low, and is protected from inundation by an embankment built at considerable cost and 5 miles in circumference. The municipality was created in 1873. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 3,100, and the expenditure Rs. 3,300. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 2,300, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 2,800. The inhabitants are enterprising traders, and their trade with Sukkur (Sind), Multān, and other places at a distance is larger than that of any other town in the District. The exports consist principally of wool, cotton, and grain; the imports, of cloth and sundries.

Khāngarh.—Town in the District and *tahsīl* of Muzaffargarh, Punjab, situated in $29^{\circ} 55' N.$ and $71^{\circ} 10' E.$, 11 miles south of Muzaffargarh town and 4 miles west of the Chenāb, on the road leading into Sind. Population (1901), 3,621. It was built by Khān Bībī, sister of Muzaffar Khān, and at the beginning of the last century was an Afghān post; but the town has now outgrown the dimensions of the circular fortification which originally enclosed it. At annexation in 1849 it became the head-quarters of the District, but was abandoned in 1859 on account of floods from the Chenāb. The municipality was created in 1873. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 6,200, and the expenditure Rs. 6,400. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 6,400, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 5,600. The town contains a small cotton-ginning and rice-husking factory, which gave employment in 1904 to 25 persons; but it owes such importance as it possesses to its being the agricultural centre for a fertile tract.

Muzaffargarh Town.—Head-quarters of the District and *tahsīl* of Muzaffargarh, Punjab, situated in $30^{\circ} 4' N.$ and $71^{\circ} 12' E.$, in the apex of the Sind-Sāgar Doāb, on the metalled road from Multān to Dera Ghāzi Khān and on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 4,018. Nawāb Muzaffar Khān, the Sadozai governor of Multān, built a fort here in 1794-6, which Ranjīt Singh took by storm in 1818. The town also contains a mosque built by Muzaffar Khān. It became the head-quarters of the District in 1859, when Khāngarh was abandoned. The fort of Muzaffar Khān is formed by a circular-shaped wall 30 feet high, enclosing a space with a diameter of 160 yards, while the suburbs, which surround it on all sides, nearly conceal it from view. The wall has sixteen bastions and battlements all round. The municipality was created in 1873. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 10,800 and Rs. 10,700 respectively. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 14,000, chiefly

from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 14,300. The town contains an Anglo-vernacular high school maintained by Government, a civil hospital, and a cotton-ginning and pressing and rice-husking factory, with 103 employés in 1904.

Sītpur.—Village in the Alipur *tahsīl* of Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, situated in $29^{\circ} 14' N.$ and $70^{\circ} 51' E.$, 3 miles from the Chenāb, and 11 miles south of Alipur town. It is the only place of any antiquity in the District, and in the fifteenth century became the capital of the Nāhar dynasty, a representative of whom receives a small allowance for looking after the family tombs. Sītpur was formerly on the west bank of the Indus, but a change in the course has transferred it to the east bank. In the eighteenth century the Nāhars were expelled from Sītpur by Shaikh Rāju Makhdūm, from whom it was taken by Bahāwal Khān II of Bahāwalpur. It came into the possession of the Sikhs in 1820. The town, which is completely enclosed by a thick screen of date-palms, is very irregularly built, and has a dilapidated appearance. The only building of importance is the tomb of Tāhar Khān Nāhar, decorated with encaustic tiles. Sītpur formerly possessed a considerable manufacture of paper, but the industry is practically extinct. A certain amount of *kamāngari* work—painting over varnished wood or paper—is applied to bows, saddles, paper shields, and toys.

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

Dera Ghāzi Khān District.—District in the Multān Division of the Punjab, lying between $28^{\circ} 25'$ and $31^{\circ} 20' N.$ and $69^{\circ} 19'$ and $70^{\circ} 54' E.$, with an area of 5,306 square miles. It is the only District of the Punjab lying entirely west of the Indus, which separates it on the east and south-east from the Districts of Miānwāli and Muzaffargarh and from Bahāwalpur State. On the south it adjoins the Sukkur District of Sind; on the west Baluchistān; and on the north the District of Dera Ismail Khan in the North-West Frontier Province. Its conformation is largely due to the action of the torrents which drain the Sulaimān mountains. In the north the mountains rise into peaks 10,000 feet high, while two smaller chains run parallel with the main range, between it and the plain; the two merge into one and disappear in the north of the Dera Ghāzi Khān *tahsīl*. The main chain gradually diminishes southward, until in the Māri mountain it spreads out into a large and fairly level plateau. A large number of torrents drain these hills, which, excepting the Vihowa, Sangarh, and Kahā, flow only when fed by the monsoon rains. Then they come down heavily laden with silt, which is deposited yearly over