

21' N. and 73° 24' E., 29 miles south-east of Montgomery station on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 6,192. Pākpatan is the ancient Ajodhan, which probably derived its name from the Yaudheya tribe (the modern Johiyas). From a very early date it was a place of importance, as the principal ferry across the Sutlej and the meeting-place of the great western roads from Dera Ghāzi Khān and Dera Ismail Khān. The fort is said to have been captured by Sabuktagīn in 977-8 and by Ibrāhīm Ghaznīvid in 1079-80. The town owes its sanctity and modern name, 'the holy ferry,' to the shrine of the great Muhammadan saint Shaikh-ul-Islām, Farīd-ul-Hakk-wa-ud-Dīn, Shakar Ganj (1173-1265), which was visited by Ibn Batūta (1334). The town was besieged by Shaikha, the Khokhar, in 1394, and in 1398 was visited by Tīmūr, who spared such of the inhabitants as had not fled, out of respect for the shrine of the saint. It was the scene of two of Khizr Khān's victories over generals of the Delhi court (1401 and 1405). The shrine of Bāba Farīd attracts crowds of worshippers, its sanctity being acknowledged as far as Afghānistān and Central Asia. The principal festival is at the Muharram.

The municipality was created in 1867. During the ten years ending 1902-3 the income averaged Rs. 7,200, and the expenditure Rs. 7,000. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 8,400, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 7,300. Pākpatan is a town of considerable commercial importance, importing wheat, cotton, oilseeds, and pulses from the surrounding villages, *gur* and refined sugar from Amritsar, Julundur, and the United Provinces, piece-goods from Amritsar, Delhi, and Karāchi, and fruits from Afghānistān. The exports consist principally of cotton, wheat, and oilseeds. The town has a local manufacture of silk *lungīs* and lacquer-work. It contains a vernacular middle school and a dispensary. From 1849 to 1852 it was the head-quarters of the District.

Lahore District (*Lāhaur*).—District in the Lahore Division, Punjab, lying between 30° 38' and 31° 54' N. and 73° 38' and 74° 58' E., with an area of 3,704 square miles. In shape it is nearly square, its south-east side resting on the Sutlej, beyond which lies Ferozepore. It is bounded by the Districts of Siālkot and Amritsar on the north-east, by Gujrānwāla on the north-west, and by Montgomery on the south-west. The District falls naturally into four distinct parts. To the north-west the Rāvi runs parallel with its border and cuts off about 900 square miles of the Rechna Doāb, mostly included in the Sharakpur *tahsīl*—a barren tract, three-fourths of which lies

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

waste, while the Muhammadan cultivators of the remainder show a marked inferiority in both effort and ability to the Hindus south of the Rāvi. The Rāvi alluvial tract, or Bet, stretches for 300 square miles along the south bank of the river, a low-lying country, bare and desolate, and constantly subject to diluvion. In striking contrast to it is the Lahore MĀNJHA, a plateau of 1,600 square miles, bounded north and south by high banks, which look down on the valley of the Rāvi to the north and the old bed of the Beās to the south. Formerly a wilderness, the Mānjha has been turned by the Bāri Doāb Canal into a fertile and prosperous tract. South of the Mānjha lies the old valley of the Beās, a low-lying triangular patch of broken country, known as the Hithār, inundated by the Sutlej. Besides the Sutlej and Rāvi, the only stream of any importance is the Degh torrent, which traverses the Sharakpur *tahsīl*. There are no hills of any kind.

Geology
and
botany.

The District is of no geological interest, as its soil is entirely alluvial. The indigenous flora in the south-west is that of the western Punjab, but only on a meagre scale. Trees are largely planted. Indigenous kinds are rare, except on the waste lands, where, before the construction of recent canal extensions, miles of scrub existed, composed chiefly of *van* (*Salvadora oleoides*), *jand* (*Prosopis spicigera*), and *kari* or *kair* (*Capparis aphylla*). The tamarisk-tree (*Tamarix articulata*), found throughout the drier parts of the Punjab, is abundant and conspicuous. The *ber* (*Zizyphus Jujuba*) is sometimes naturalized, and often planted.

Fauna.

Wolves are occasionally met with in the low-lying wastes of the Chūniān *tahsīl* and in parts of Sharakpur. In the Chānga Mānga forest *nīlgai* and wild hog are to be found. The fox, jackal, and wild cat are common. Game birds are few.

Climate,
tempera-
ture, and
rainfall.

The climate of Lahore does not differ from that of the Punjab plains in general, save that it is moister in June owing to the canal irrigation. The monsoon as a rule lasts a very few days, and the great heat of July and August is rendered more intolerable by the excessive moisture in the air. The average annual rainfall varies from 22 inches on the north-east border to 13 inches on the south-west.

History.

The history of the District is that of its chief towns, LAHORE and KASŪR. It was created in 1849, when the Punjab was annexed, and the greater part of the Sharakpur *tahsīl* was added in 1855. During the Mutiny of 1857, a plot among the sepoys at Mīān Mīr to seize the fort of Lahore was fortunately discovered in time, and frustrated by the disarming of the

mutinous regiments under the guns of a battery of horse artillery, supported by a British infantry regiment. Throughout the rebellion Lahore continued in a disturbed state. In July the 26th Native Infantry Regiment mutinied at Mīān Mīr, and, after murdering some of their officers, succeeded in effecting their escape under cover of a dust-storm. They were, however, overtaken on the banks of the Rāvi, and destroyed by a force under Mr. Cooper, Deputy-Commissioner of Amritsar. The strictest precautions were adopted in and around the city, until the fall of Delhi removed all further cause of apprehension.

The only pre-Muhammadan remains are a number of mounds on the Gujrānwāla border. They have never been excavated, but coins of the Indo-Parthian and Kushan dynasties have been found, as well as a few fragments of terra-cotta figures. For the principal antiquities of the District see LAHORE CITY.

The District contains 7 towns and 1,533 villages. Its population at the last four enumerations was: (1868) 788,409, (1881) 924,106, (1891) 1,075,379, and (1901) 1,162,109. In the last decade there was a marked decrease in the population of the Sharakpur *tahsīl* and of the Rāvi valley, and a slight decrease in the Sutlej lowlands, while the population of the Mānjha and of Lahore city increased largely. The District is divided into the four *tahsīls* of Lahore, Chūniān, Kasūr, and Sharakpur, the head-quarters of each being at the place from which it is named. The towns are the municipalities of LAHORE, the administrative head-quarters of the Province and the District, KASŪR, KHEM KARAN, PATTĪ, CHŪNIĀN, KHUDIĀN, and SHARAKPUR.

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.				
Lahore . .	730	1	372	474,181	649.6	+ 10.2	33,807
Chūniān . .	1,166	2	430	257,281	220.7	+ 11.4	7,436
Kasūr . .	820	3	345	311,690	380.1	+ 11.1	7,069
Sharakpur .	888	1	386	118,957	133.9	— 10.9	3,119
District total	3,704	7	1,533	1,162,109	313.7	+ 8.0	51,431

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

Muhammadans number 717,519, or 62 per cent. of the total; Hindus, 276,375, or 24 per cent.; and Sikhs, 159,701, or

14 per cent. Lahore city contains the head-quarters of several religious organizations, including branches of the Arya Samāj and of the Sanātan Dharma Sabha, two influential Hindu societies. The density is 314 persons per square mile, which is very much higher than the Provincial average (209). It varies from 650 in the Lahore *tahsīl*, which includes the city, to 134 in the Sharakpur *tahsīl*, three-quarters of which is uncultivated. Punjābī is the language both of the District and of the city, though Urdū is known and on occasions used by most of the city folk.

Castes and
occupa-
tions.

Jats (192,000) are the most important tribe. The Sikh Jat is a better cultivator and a better fighter than the Hindu or Muhammadan, and the Sikh of the MĀNJHA has been described in the article on AMRITSAR DISTRICT. Next to the Jats in numbers come the market-gardener tribe of Arains (128,000), who are settled on either bank of the Rāvi. Rājputs (60,000) here, as elsewhere, are poor farmers and heavily in debt. Kambohs (23,000) and Dogars (8,000) are agricultural and pastoral tribes. The Mahtams (10,000) are a wild tribe, proclaimed under the Criminal Tribes Act. Brāhmans number 25,000 and Saiyids 10,000. Commercial castes include the Khojas (17,000), who are Muhammadans, the Khattrīs (42,000), and the Aroras (38,000), who are almost all Hindus, with a few Sikhs. Of the artisan classes, the Julāhās (weavers, 44,000), Telis (oil-pressers, 34,000), Tarkhāns (carpenters, 40,000), Kumhārs (potters, 40,000), Mochīs (shoemakers and leather-workers, 24,000), and Lohārs (blacksmiths, 16,000) are the most important; and of the menials, the Chūhrās (scavengers, 127,000), Māchhis (fishermen and water-carriers, 28,000), Jhīnwars (water-carriers, 20,000), Chhimbās and Dhobis (washermen, 18,000), and Nais (barbers, 16,000). The Mīrāsīs (village minstrels) number 13,000. Other castes which appear in strength are the Kashmīrīs (16,000), who are immigrants from Kashmīr, and generally live by wool-weaving; and the mendicants (15,000). The Labānas (11,000) were formerly carriers, but their trade having been superseded by the railway they have now taken to cultivation. About 40 per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture.

Christian
missions.

The District contained 2,990 native Christians in 1901. Lahore was occupied in 1849 by the American Presbyterian Mission, which has out-stations at KASŪR and Wāgah: the principal institution is the Forman Christian College. The Church Missionary Society, which established a branch at Lahore in 1867, maintains a Divinity School for the purpose

of training native Christians as clergy and catechists, and also a settlement at the village of Clarkābād. The Methodist Episcopal Mission started work at Lahore in 1883. The Punjab Religious Book Society has its central depository in Lahore, for supplying religious and other works in English and in the vernacular languages.

With a rainfall ranging from 20 inches in the east to 8 inches in the west, cultivation naturally depends mainly on artificial irrigation. The soil is for the most part loam, varying in fertility according to the amount of sand it contains. In the low-lying land where surface drainage collects, the soil is stiff, with little sand. In the river tracts a pure alluvial loam is found, and the east of the Kasūr Mānjha is formed of good fertile land covered with a slight coating of sand. In places a still sandier soil occurs, fit only for growing the inferior pulses; and there are, chiefly in the low-lying river lands, considerable tracts of sandy and salt-impregnated soils which are worthless even under irrigation. In the Mānjha, however, the uncultivated waste is almost entirely confined to tracts to which the Bāri Doāb Canal has not been extended. In the western Mānjha the rainfall is too feeble and uncertain to ripen crops by itself; and where there is no irrigation, the cultivated land is surrounded by an area of waste which serves as a catchment area for the rainfall.

The District is held almost entirely by small peasant proprietors, large estates covering about 202 square miles and lands leased from Government 90 square miles. The area for which details are available from the revenue records of 1903-4 is 3,594 square miles, as shown below:—

<i>Tahsīl.</i>	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Lahore	730	500	322	96
Chūniān	1,161	671	538	275
Kasūr	816	660	436	77
Sharakpur	887	291	259	357
Total	3,594	2,122	1,555	805

Wheat, the chief crop of the spring harvest, occupied 801 square miles, gram 236 square miles, and barley only 33 square miles. In the autumn harvest, cotton, the chief crop, covered 193 square miles, while maize is the principal food-grain (123 square miles), followed by rice (60) and great millet (38).

The area under cultivation increased by 8 per cent. during the ten years ending 1901, and the tendency is for it still to

General
agricul-
tural con-
ditions.

Chief agri-
cultural
statistics
and princi-
pal crops.

Improve-
ments in
agricul-
tural
practice.

rise, partly owing to the extension of canal irrigation and partly from the increased pressure of the population on the soil. In 1896-7 a colony was established on 35,000 acres of state lands irrigated by the Bāri Doāb Canal in the Chūniān *tahsil*, and an additional area of 4,000 acres was thrown open in 1903. In this colony 24 new villages have been founded, the land having either been sold, or leased to carefully selected occupancy tenants. Little has been done to improve the quality of the seeds sown, though experiments in growing indigo and cultivating the *bāra* variety of rice have been made. Loans for the construction of wells are growing in popularity, and more than Rs. 40,000 was advanced during the five years ending 1903-4 under the Land Improvement Loans Act. Loans for the purchase of bullocks and seed amounted to Rs. 1,88,000 in the same period.

Cattle,
ponies, and
sheep.

Few cattle are bred in the District, as most of the cultivators are supplied by itinerant dealers from Hissār, Multān, Montgomery, or Bahāwalpur with picked animals suitable for well and plough-work, while the north of the District is supplied chiefly from Amritsar, Gujrānwāla, and Jhang. The cattle found in the Mānjha present, in strength and condition, a great contrast to the weakly half-starved animals of the Rāvi and Sutlej valleys, partly because the Mānjha people can better afford the luxury of good cattle, and partly because only the strongest animals are able to stand the work entailed by the deep Mānjha wells, the heavy ploughing of the canal-irrigated lands, and the long distances to which produce has to be transported in carts. There is a large trade in *ghī* and milk in the villages within easy reach of Lahore. Horses and ponies are most numerous in the Mānjha; 5 pony stallions are kept by the District board and 14 by the Army Remount department; 5 donkey stallions are kept by the District board and 13 by the Army Remount department. There are not many mules in the District, but donkeys are largely used as pack animals. Large numbers of sheep and goats are kept, and camels are used both as pack animals and for riding.

Irrigation.

Of the total area cultivated in 1903-4, 1,555 square miles, or 73 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area 543 square miles were supplied from wells, 77 from wells and canals, 881 from canals, and 54 from streams and tanks. In addition, 116 square miles, or nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the cultivated area, are subject to inundation from the Rāvi and Sutlej. On the left bank of the Rāvi the greater part of the Mānjha is irrigated by the BĀRI DOĀB CANAL, while the low-

lying lands of the Sutlej are irrigated from wells and by the Katora, Khānwāh, and Upper Sohāg canals of the UPPER SUTLEJ INUNDATION CANALS system. In the Rāvi valley, and in the alluvial land on the north bank of the Sutlej, cultivation depends largely on river inundation. In the Sharakpur *tahsīl*, north of the Rāvi, wells afford the only permanent irrigation, supplemented by inundation and channel irrigation from the Degh stream. There are 15,461 masonry wells, all worked with Persian wheels by cattle, besides 221 lever wells, water-lifts, and unbricked wells.

The District contains 23 square miles of 'reserved' and 187 ^{Forests.} of unclassed forests under the Forest department. The most important is the Chānga Mānga plantation, a 'reserved' forest with an area of 37 square miles, chiefly covered with *shisham*, which is irrigated from the Bāri Doāb Canal. The Shāhdara plantation, another 'reserved' forest, has an area of 2 square miles. In 1903-4 the total forest receipts were 2.1 lakhs. In addition, 19 square miles are held as Reserves by the Military department, and 429 acres of unclassed forest are under the control of the Deputy-Commissioner.

Kankar is found in most parts, and saltpetre is produced to ^{Minerals.} some extent, chiefly in the Sharakpur *tahsīl*. There are no other mineral products of any value.

Arts and manufactures are mostly confined to Lahore city, ^{Arts and manufactures.} and comprise chiefly the making of cotton fabrics, vegetable oils, ivory bangles, leather, furniture, and bricks, and printing on cloth. In all parts common cotton cloth is woven, and cotton cleaning, baling, and pressing are carried on. The District contains 20 cotton-ginning factories, 7 cotton-presses, and one combined ginning and pressing factory, which give employment to a total of 1,434 persons. The great factory centres are LAHORE, CHŪNIĀN, and KASŪR. In addition, Lahore city contains two cotton-spinning and weaving mills, employing 771 hands, the North-Western Railway workshops with 4,669 employés, an iron foundry with 57, an oil and flour-mill with 65, and two printing presses with 229. At Kasūr leather and cotton carpets are manufactured.

Lahore city is the commercial centre of the District, but ^{Commerce and trade.} Kasūr, Chūniān, and Raiwind are important for local trade. Large quantities of wheat, cotton, and oilseeds are exported to Karāchi, and cotton-seed to Ferozepore. The chief imports are piece-goods, brass and copper vessels, and iron; while Lahore city and cantonment import a great variety of supplies for their inhabitants. At Lahore are the head-quarters of the

Punjab Banking Company, with a branch in the cantonment, and branches of the Alliance Bank of Simla, the Commercial Bank of India, and the National Bank of India.

Means of
communi-
cation.

Lahore is the point of junction of railways from Karāchi, Peshāwar, and Delhi, and the head-quarters of the North-Western State Railway. A branch from Ferozepore joins the Karāchi line at Raiwind, and the Tarn Tāran-Pattī section of the Amritsar-Pattī branch was opened in December, 1906. The grand trunk road passes through Lahore, and an important metalled road runs from Lahore to Ferozepore. The total length of metalled roads is 199 miles, and of unmetalled roads 856 miles. Of these, 103 miles of metalled and 17 of unmetalled roads are under the Public Works department, and the rest are maintained by the District board. Besides these, the roads along the banks of the main branches of the Bāri Doāb Canal are perhaps the best unmetalled roads in the District. The grand trunk road crosses the Rāvi by a bridge of boats, and wheeled traffic can also pass over the railway bridge. There are twenty-seven ferries on the Rāvi; those on the Sutlej are maintained by the Ferozepore District board.

Famine.

A severe famine occurred in 1759, and the District was devastated by the terrible distress of 1783. Subsequent famines occurred in 1813, 1823, 1833, 1867, and 1896. The construction of the Bāri Doāb Canal has now, however, rendered the District practically secure from famine, except as regards the unirrigated Sharakpur *tahsīl*, which is in course of protection. In 1896-7 an area of 625 square miles was affected; the highest daily average relieved in any week was 10,425, and the total amount expended was Rs. 64,000. In 1899-1900 the whole of the Sharakpur *tahsīl* (894 square miles) was affected; but the highest daily average relieved in any week was only 2,559, and the expenditure was Rs. 34,000.

District
subdivi-
sions and
staff.

The District is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided by eight Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is the subdivisional officer in charge of the Kasūr outpost. There are four *tahsīls*, each under a *tahsīldār* and a *naib-tahsīldār*. Lahore is the head-quarters of the Deputy-Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, an Assistant Conservator of Forests, a Superintending Engineer, and two Executive Engineers of the Canal department.

Civil and
criminal
justice.

The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal justice, while civil judicial work is under a District Judge, supervised by the Divisional and Sessions Judge of the Lahore Civil Division, which includes this District

only. The District Judge is assisted by a Subordinate Judge and four Munsifs, one for each *tahsīl*, those for Lahore and Sharakpur both sitting at Lahore, and those for Kasūr and Chūniān at the *tahsīl* head-quarters. A Small Cause Court Judge also sits at Lahore. The criminal work of the District is heavy. Dacoities have, however, decreased of late, owing to the strenuous measures that have been taken in conjunction with the Ferozepore local authorities to suppress them.

The Sikhs collected revenue in their usual way—taking one-^{Land} quarter of the gross produce in kind, or levying acreage rates in ^{revenue.} cash on the more valuable crops, while in some cases Rs. 12 were paid in a lump sum on the land irrigated by a single well. A great part of the District was granted in *jāgīr*, and the land reserved by the State was partly farmed out to lessees, who exacted the legal amount and as much more as they dared. The cultivator, whether owner or not, was responsible for the revenue, and the distinction between owner and occupier was hardly recognized.

After annexation in 1849, a summary settlement was made, based on a deduction of 10 per cent. from the assumed value of the kind-rents taken by the Sikhs. In each *tahsīl*, however, the reduced assessment was pitched too high. The demand was rigid and payable in cash, so that, when prices began to fall rapidly, a bad harvest in 1851 completed the general distress and amplified the growing distrust of the British revenue system. The regular settlement began in 1852 with grants of large *ad interim* reductions to the distressed villages, whereby the people were induced to return to their homes. The settlement report, completed in 1856, showed an all-round deduction of 10 per cent. on the summary settlement. The relief thus given seems to have been sufficient; and the rise in prices which followed on the drought of 1861 made the assessment very moderate, so that by 1864 the resources of the people had generally doubled. The revised settlement took one-sixth of the gross value of the produce as the share of Government, and distributed the result thus obtained over all villages by an acreage rate. In addition, a separate assessment was fixed on every well and every acre of canal irrigation. The result was an increase of 33 per cent. on the regular settlement. The settlement was a rigid one, and rates were firmly adhered to, with the natural result that the distribution of an assessment, moderate in the aggregate, fell lightly on some villages and unduly heavily on others. In 1888 the District once more came under settlement. It was found that village prices had risen

20 to 25 per cent., and that cultivation had increased 33 per cent., almost entirely owing to the extension of the Bāri Doāb Canal to the uplands of the Mānjha, while the population had risen 36 per cent. The half net 'assets,' calculated at produce rates, amounted to 14 lakhs. The initial demand of the new settlement was $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The average assessment on 'dry' land is R. 0-9-6 (maximum, 15 annas; minimum, 4 annas), and that on 'wet' land Rs. 6-5-0 (maximum, Rs. 12; minimum, 4 annas). The demand, including cesses, for 1903-4 was 12.5 lakhs. The average size of a proprietary holding is 4.4 acres.

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

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . . .	7,00	8,22	10,21	10,47
Total revenue . . .	11,58	16,31	25,80	26,62

Local and
municipal.

The District contains seven municipalities: LAHORE, KASŪR, KHEM KARAN, PATTĪ, CHŪNĪĀN, KHUDĪĀN, and SHARAKPUR. Outside these, local affairs are managed by the District board, whose income in 1903-4 amounted to Rs. 1,22,895, mainly derived from a local rate. A large portion of the income is expended on public works.

Police and
jails.

The police force consists of 1,663 men of all ranks, including 70 cantonment and 685 municipal police, under a Superintendent, who usually has 2 Assistants, 2 Deputy-Superintendents (one in charge of Lahore city and the other in charge of the Kasūr subdivision), and 10 inspectors under him. Village watchmen number 1,387, besides some 12 town watchmen in Pattī and Sharakpur. There are twenty-five police stations. Lahore city contains three jails—the Central jail, District jail, and female penitentiary, all under one Superintendent. The Central jail has accommodation for 1,721 prisoners, the District jail for 578, and the female penitentiary for 364.

Education.

Lahore stands eighth among the twenty-eight Punjab Districts in literacy, 4.4 per cent. of its population in 1901 being able to read and write (7.4 per cent. males and 0.7 females). The proportion is highest in the Lahore *tahsīl*. The number of pupils under instruction was 6,279 in 1880-1, 14,437 in 1890-1, 19,271 in 1900-1, and 18,370 in 1903-4. In the last year the District contained 5 Arts colleges, 3 professional colleges, 28 secondary schools, 112 primary schools, 8 special public schools, and 8 advanced and 154 elementary private schools,

with 1,802 girls in public and 1,182 girls in private schools. The Arts colleges are: the Government, Forman Christian, Dayānand, Islāmiya, and Oriental Colleges; the professional colleges are the Medical, Law, and Government Central Training Colleges. Other special institutions are: the Normal School, the Mayo School of Arts, the Medical School, the Railway Technical School, the Veterinary School, the Victoria Hindu Technical Institute, and classes in Yūnāni and Vedic medicine. All these institutions are in Lahore city. The District possesses 13 high schools for boys, one at Kasūr, and the rest, of which 3 are for European boys, at Lahore. The total expenditure on education in 1903-4 amounted to Rs. 10,08,000, of which the District fund contributed Rs. 29,000, municipal funds Rs. 23,000, and Government Rs. 6,16,000. There was also an income of Rs. 2,04,000 from school fees and Rs. 1,36,000 from other sources.

The medical institutions in Lahore city are the Mayo and Lady Aitchison Hospitals, and two dispensaries, one maintained by the municipality, and one for females by the American Presbyterian Mission. There is a hospital at Kasūr, and six outlying dispensaries. In 1904, 130,300 cases were treated, of whom 4,666 were in-patients, and 10,395 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 1,00,000, of which municipal funds contributed Rs. 20,000. The Punjab Lunatic Asylum is situated at Lahore, as also are the Medical and Veterinary Colleges.

The number of persons successfully vaccinated in 1903-4 was 35,437, representing 30.9 per 1,000 of the population. The Vaccination Act has been extended to Lahore city.

[G. C. Walker, *District Gazetteer* (1893-4), *Settlement Report* (1894), and *Customary Law of the Main Tribes in the Lahore District* (1894); Saiyid Muhammad Latif, *Lahore, its History*, &c. (1892).]

Lahore Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Lahore District, Panjab, lying between 31° 14' and 31° 44' N. and 74° 0' and 74° 40' E, with an area of 730 square miles, of which three-fourths lie in the tract known as the MĀNJHA, and the rest in the Rāvi lowlands. It is traversed by the Rāvi, the northern high bank of which roughly coincides with the northern borders of the *tahsīl*. The upland portion of the *tahsīl* is irrigated by the Bāri Doāb Canal. The population in 1901 was 474,181, compared with 430,378 in 1891. Its head-quarters are at LAHORE CITY (population, 186,884), and it also contains 372 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 3,90,000.

Kasūr Subdivision.—Subdivision of Lahore District, Punjab, consisting of the KASŪR and CHŪNIĀN *tahsils*.

Chūniān Tahsil.—South-western tahsil of Lahore District, Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 38'$ and $31^{\circ} 22'$ N. and $73^{\circ} 38'$ and $74^{\circ} 29'$ E., with an area of 1,161 square miles, about half of which lies in the lowlands beneath the old bank of the Beās. It extends from the Sutlej right across the MĀNJHA, including a narrow strip of country beyond the Rāvi. The lowlands are irrigated by the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals, and the Mānjha portion by the Bāri Doāb Canal. The population in 1901 was 257,281, compared with 230,197 in 1891. The head-quarters are at the town of CHŪNIĀN (population, 8,959), and it also contains the town of KHUDIĀN (3,401) and 430 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 3,25,000.

Kasūr Tahsil.—South-eastern tahsil of Lahore District, Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 54'$ and $31^{\circ} 27'$ N. and $74^{\circ} 13'$ and $74^{\circ} 58'$ E., on the north bank of the Sutlej, with an area of 816 square miles, of which two-thirds belong to the tract known as the MĀNJHA and the remainder to the lowlands beneath the old bank of the Beās. The Mānjha portion is irrigated by the Bāri Doāb Cānal, and the southern lowlands by the Katora Inundation Canal. The population in 1901 was 311,690, compared with 280,647 in 1891. The head-quarters are at the town of KASŪR (22,022), and it also contains the towns of KHEM KARAN (6,083) and PATTĪ (8,187), and 345 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 3,71,000. The battle-field of SOBRAON lies in this *tahsil*.

Sharakpur Tahsil.—Northern *tahsil* of Lahore District, Punjab, lying between $31^{\circ} 15'$ and $31^{\circ} 54'$ N. and $73^{\circ} 38'$ and $74^{\circ} 29'$ E., with an area of 887 square miles, of which about three-quarters are almost barren waste, and hence the density of population (134 persons per square mile) is much below the District average. The western portion of the *tahsil* lies in the upland plateau of the Rechna Doāb, and the south-western corner is irrigated by the Chenāb Canal. The rest lies in the lowlands of the Degh river. The population in 1901 was 118,957, compared with 133,457 in 1891. The head-quarters are at the town of SHARAKPUR (4,474), and it also contains 386 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 1,69,000.

Chūniān Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name in Lahore District, Punjab, situated in $30^{\circ} 58'$ N. and

74° 0' E., 8 miles from Chānga Mānga on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 8,959. The town stands on the high bank of the old bed of the Beās. It is the local centre through which the grain and cotton of the *tahsīl* pass to the railway. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 15,200, and the expenditure Rs. 16,300. The income for 1903-4 was Rs. 15,600, derived mainly from octroi, and the expenditure was Rs. 21,300. The town has little trade, and the only industry of any importance is cotton-ginning. There are 8 ginning factories, 6 of which in 1904 gave employment to 259 persons. The town possesses an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Kasūr Town.—Head-quarters of the subdivision and *tahsīl* of the same name, in Lahore District, Punjab, situated in 31° 8' N. and 74° 28' E., upon the north bank of the old bed of the Beās, on the North-Western Railway and on the Ferozepore road, 34 miles south-east of Lahore city; distant by rail from Calcutta 1,209 miles, from Bombay 1,237, and from Karāchi 778. Population (1901), 22,022, of whom 5,327 are Hindus and 16,257 Muhammadans. Tradition refers its origin to Kusa, son of Rāma, and brother of Loh or Lava, the founder of Lahore. It is certainly a place of great antiquity, and General Cunningham identified it with one of the places visited by Hiuen Tsiang in the seventh century A. D. A Rājput city seems to have occupied the modern site before the earliest Muhammadan invasion; but Kasūr does not appear in history until late in the Muhammadan period, when it was settled by a Pathān colony from the east of the Indus. These immigrants entered the town either in the reign of Bābar or in that of his grandson Akbar, and founded a considerable principality, with territory on both sides of the Sutlej. When the Sikhs rose to power, they experienced great opposition from the Pathāns of Kasūr; and, though the chiefs of the Bhangī confederacy stormed the town in 1763, and again in 1770, and succeeded for a while in holding the entire principality, the Pathān leaders re-established their independence in 1794, and resisted many subsequent attacks. In 1807, however, Kutb-ud-dīn Khān, their last chieftain, was forced to give way before Ranjit Singh, and retired to his property at MAMDOT, beyond the Sutlej. The town of Kasūr was then incorporated in the kingdom of Lahore. It consists of an aggregation of fortified hamlets, standing on the upland bank and overlooking the alluvial valleys of the Beās and the Sutlej. The Afghān element has now

declined. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 52,800, and the expenditure Rs. 50,900. The income and expenditure for 1903-4 were Rs. 60,400 and Rs. 54,500 respectively. The chief source of income was octroi (Rs. 50,000), while the main items of outlay were conservancy (Rs. 4,000), education (Rs. 8,500), hospitals and dispensaries (Rs. 6,300), and administration (Rs. 18,800). Kasūr is now, next to Lahore, the most important town in the District. It is the centre of local trade, and exports grain and cotton to the annual value of 10 lakhs. Harness and other leathern goods are manufactured, and there are 4 cotton-ginning and 2 cotton-pressing factories, which in 1904 employed 436 hands. The chief educational institution is the Anglo-vernacular high school maintained by the municipality. An industrial school formerly existed, but is now extinct. The town also contains a hospital, and since 1899 has been an out-station of the American Presbyterian Mission.

Khem Karan.—Town in the Kasūr *tahsīl* of Lahore District, Punjab, situated in 31° 9' N. and 74° 34' E., 7 miles from Kasūr town, on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 6,083. The Kasūr branch of the Bāri Doāb Canal flows near the town, and the population, which is mainly agricultural, is well-to-do. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 5,200, and the expenditure Rs. 4,800. The income for 1903-4 was Rs. 5,700, chiefly derived from octroi, and the expenditure was Rs. 6,200. The town has a vernacular middle school, maintained by the municipality.

Khudiān.—Town in the Chūniān *tahsīl* of Lahore District, Punjab, situated in 30° 59' N. and 74° 17' E., on the Multān-Ferozepore road, 12 miles south-west of Kasūr. Population (1901), 3,401, chiefly agriculturists. The Katora Inundation Canal of the UPPER SUTLEJ system runs close to the town. The municipality was created in 1875. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 2,300. The income for 1903-4 was Rs. 2,700, derived chiefly from octroi, and the expenditure was Rs. 2,400. The town contains a dispensary.

Lahore City (*Lāhaur*).—Capital of the Punjab and of the Division and District which take their names from it, situated in 31° 35' N. and 74° 20' E., on the river Rāvi, at the junction of railway lines from Karāchi, Peshāwar, and Calcutta : distance by rail from Calcutta, 1,252 miles ; Bombay, 1,280 ; Karāchi,

784; and Delhi, 298. The city is the second largest in the Province; and the population, excluding that of the cantonment, was 138,878 in 1881, 159,597 in 1891, and 186,884 in 1901. The population in 1901 included 113,253 Muhammadans, 62,922 Hindus, 5,964 Sikhs, and 4,199 Christians.

Though legend attributes the founding of Lahore or Lohāwārāna to Lava, the son of Rāma, it is not probable that Lahore was founded before the first century A.D., as we neither find it mentioned in connexion with Alexander, nor is it described by Strabo or Pliny. On the other hand, it may possibly be the Labokla of Ptolemy, as Amakatis, which is mentioned by that author as near Labokla, has been identified by Cunningham with the ruins of Ambā Kāpi, about 25 miles from Lahore. The first certain historical record of Lahore is, however, that of Hiuen Tsiang, who mentions it as a large Brāhmanical city visited by him in A.D. 630 on his way to Jullundur. About this time it is probable that the capital of the kingdom of Lahore was transferred to Siālkot, as Alberūni speaks of Lahore as a province whose capital was Mandhūkūr, and it is noticeable that Al Masūdi makes no mention of Lahore.

At the end of the tenth century the kingdom of Lahore was in the hands of a line of Brāhman kings, and in A.D. 988 Jai Pāl, the reigning monarch, was decisively beaten by Sabuktagīn. Mahmūd did not visit Lahore for more than twenty years after his first invasion of the Punjab, though he defeated Jai Pāl in 1001 and Anand Pāl in 1008. Lahore city was not at this time a place of great importance. In 1034 Lahore was seized by Nialtigīn, the revolted governor of Multān. He, however, was expelled, and in 1036 Lahore was made the capital of the Ghaznivid dominions east of the Indus. A final insurrection by the Hindus at Lahore in 1042 was quelled by Maudūd, and the city was left in charge of Malik Ayāz, whom Muhammadan tradition regards as the founder. During the reign of the first eight Ghaznivid princes Lahore was governed by viceroys as the head-quarters of a province, but during the reign of Masūd III (1099–1114) it was made the seat of government of the empire. After Masūd's death Muhammad Bahlīm, governor of Lahore, rebelled against Bahrām Shah in 1119, but was defeated; and in 1153 Khusrū Shāh again transferred the seat of government to Lahore, where it remained till 1193. The city was put to ransom by Muhammad of Ghor in 1181, and taken in 1186. From this time onwards Lahore was the centre of the opposition