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Madhān.—A fief of the Keonthal State, Punjab, lying between $31^{\circ} 6'$ and $31^{\circ} 12'$ N. and $77^{\circ} 21'$ and $77^{\circ} 26'$ E., with an area of 9 square miles. The population in 1901 was 3,704, and the revenue is about Rs. 3,000. A tribute of Rs. 250 is paid to the Keonthal State. The present chief, Thākur Randhīr Chand, is a minor; and the State is administered by a council, which exercises full powers, but sentences of death require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Simla Hill States.

Ratesh.—A fief of the Keonthal State, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 3'$ N. and $77^{\circ} 25'$ E., with an area of 12 square miles. The population in 1901 was 449, and the revenue is about Rs. 625. The present chief, Thākur Hīra Singh, exercises full powers, but sentences of death require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Simla Hill States.

Bāghal.—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between $31^{\circ} 5'$ and $31^{\circ} 19'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 52'$ and $77^{\circ} 5'$ E., with an area of 124 square miles. Population (1901), 25,720. The capital of the State is Arki, 20 miles north-west of Simla. The Rānās of Bāghal claimed descent from the Ponwār Rājās of Rājputāna. Little is known of its early history, but between 1803 and 1815 the State was overrun by the Gurkhas. After their expulsion the British Government reinstated the Rānā. In 1875 the chief, Kishan Singh, was rewarded with the title of Rājā for his services. The present Rājā, Bikram Singh, succeeded in 1904 at the age of twelve. During his minority the administration is conducted by a council, consisting of the brother of the late Rājā and an official deputed by Government. The revenue is Rs. 50,000, out of which a tribute of Rs. 3,600 is paid.

Bilāspur State (or Kahlūr).—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between $31^{\circ} 12'$ and $31^{\circ} 35'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 28'$ and $76^{\circ} 58'$ E., with an area of 448 square miles, and a population (1901) of 90,873. The State contains one town and 421 villages. The Gurkhas, who had overrun the country at the beginning of the nineteenth century, were driven out by the British in 1815, and the Rājā reinstated in his possessions. In 1847-8, when the Punjab was conquered, the Rājā was confirmed in his possession of the State, including part of a tract on the right bank of the Sutlej, which he had previously held on payment of tribute to the Sikhs. The British Government waived its right to tribute, but required the Rājā to abolish transit duties in his dominions. About 1865 the *pargana* of

Bassi Bachertu was given up to the Rājā, on condition of an annual payment of Rs. 8,000 to the British Government. In acknowledgement of his services during the Mutiny, the Rājā received a dress of honour of the value of Rs. 5,000, and a salute of 7 guns, since increased to 11. Bije Chand, the present Rājā, succeeded in 1889; but in 1903-4 he was deprived, for a time, of his powers as a ruling chief, and the State is now managed by a British official. The military force of the State consists of 11 cavalry, 187 infantry (including gunners and police), and 2 field guns. The revenue is about Rs. 1,57,000; and the principal products are grain, opium, tobacco, and ginger.

Bilāspur Town.—Capital of the Kahlūr or Bilāspur State, Punjab, and residence of the Rājā, situated in $31^{\circ} 19' N.$ and $76^{\circ} 50' E.$, on the left bank of the Sutlej, 1,465 feet above sea-level. Population (1901), 3,192. The place suffered much in the early part of the nineteenth century from the depredations of the Gurkhas. It now contains a number of well built stone houses, a bazar, the neat but unpretentious palace of the Rājā, a dispensary, and a school. A ferry across the Sutlej, 2 miles above the town, forms the chief communication with the Punjab proper.

Dhāmi.—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between $31^{\circ} 7'$ and $31^{\circ} 13' N.$ and $77^{\circ} 3'$ and $77^{\circ} 11' E.$, 16 miles west of Simla, with an area of 26 square miles. Population (1901), 4,505. When India was invaded by Muhammad of Ghor in the twelfth century, the founder of this State fled from Rājapura in Ambāla District and conquered its territory. Formerly a feudatory of Bilāspur, it became independent on the expulsion of the Gurkhas in 1815. The present chief, Rāna Hira Singh, succeeded in 1895. The State has a revenue of Rs. 15,000, out of which Rs. 720 is paid as tribute, half the tribute having been remitted for the life of the present Rānā.

Māngal.—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between $31^{\circ} 18'$ and $31^{\circ} 22' N.$ and $76^{\circ} 55'$ and $77^{\circ} 1' E.$, with an area of 12 square miles. Population (1901), 1,227. The chiefs are Rājputs of the Atri tribe, and the family originally came from Mārwar. The State was an ancient dependency of Bilāspur, but was declared independent after the expulsion of the Gurkhas in 1815. Its principal products are grain and opium, and it has a revenue of Rs. 900, out of which Rs. 72 is paid as tribute. The present chief, Rānā Tilok Singh, was born in 1851, and succeeded in 1892.

Nālāgarh (also called Hindūr).—One of the Simla Hill

States, Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 54'$ and $31^{\circ} 14'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 39'$ and $76^{\circ} 56'$ E., with an area of 256 square miles. Population (1901), 52,551. The country was overrun by the Gurkhas for some years prior to 1815, when they were driven out by the British, and the Rājā was confirmed in possession. The present Rājā is Isri Singh, a Rājput. The revenue is about Rs. 1,30,000, out of which Rs. 5,000 is paid as tribute. The principal products are opium, wheat, barley, and maize.

Bijā (Beja).—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 53'$ and $30^{\circ} 55'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 59'$ and $77^{\circ} 1'$ E., with an area of 4 square miles. Population (1901), 1,131. The present chief, Thākur Pūran Chand, is a minor, and the administration is conducted by a council. The State has a revenue of Rs. 500, out of which Rs. 124 is paid as tribute.

Kunihār.—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between $31^{\circ} 3'$ and $31^{\circ} 7'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 59'$ and $77^{\circ} 3'$ E., about 15 miles west of Simla station, with an area of 80 square miles. Population (1901), 2,168. It was founded by a family of Raghubansi Rājputs from Aknūr in Jammu. The present chief, Thākur Hardeo Singh, is a minor, and the administration is conducted by a council. The revenue is Rs. 4,000, out of which Rs. 180 is paid as tribute.

Maillog (Mahlog).—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 52'$ and $31^{\circ} 5'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 52'$ and $76^{\circ} 58'$ E., with an area of 43 square miles. Population (1901), 8,968. Patta, its capital, lies 30 miles south-west of Simla station, at the foot of the Kasauli hill. The chiefs of Maillog came from Ajodhya. The State used to pay tribute to the Mughal emperors through Bilāspur, and with that State was occupied by the Gurkhas between 1805 and 1815. In the latter year, on the expulsion of the Gurkhas, the Thākur received a *sanad* from the British Government confirming him in the possession of the State. Thākur Raghunāth Chand succeeded in 1880 and received the title of Rānā in 1898. On his death in 1902 he was succeeded by his minor son, Thākur Durgā Chand, and the State is now administered by a council of four members. The State has a revenue of Rs. 20,000, out of which Rs. 1,440 is paid as tribute.

Kuthār.—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 55'$ and $31^{\circ} 1'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 57'$ and $77^{\circ} 1'$ E., west of Sabāthu, with an area of 20 square miles. Population (1901), 4,195. It was founded forty-seven generations ago by a Rājput of Rājaori in Jammu, who had fled from the Muhammadan invaders. After the expulsion of the Gurkhas in 1815, the

chief was reinstated by the British. The present chief, Rānā Jagjīt Chand, who succeeded in 1896, is a minor, and the State is managed by Miān Shatrūjīt Singh, a member of the Suket family. The revenue of the State is Rs. 11,000, out of which Rs. 1,000 is paid as tribute.

Baghāt.—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 50'$ and $30^{\circ} 58'$ N. and $77^{\circ} 2'$ and $77^{\circ} 12'$ E., with an area of 36 square miles. Population (1901), 9,490. The Rānās of Baghāt claim descent from a Rājput family of Dharānagri in the Deccan. In 1805 the Rānā, being in alliance with the Bilāspur State, was allowed to retain his territory by the Gurkhas, but in 1815 five-eighths of it was confiscated and made over to Patiāla. In 1839 the State lapsed in default of a direct heir; but in 1842 it was restored to a brother of the late Rānā, only to escheat again in 1849. In 1860, however, it was once more restored, and Rānā Dalīp Singh, C.I.E., succeeded in 1862. He has proved himself a public-spirited chief. Baghāt has a revenue of Rs. 30,000. The sites for the cantonments of Kasauli and Solon were acquired from the State in 1842 and 1863, the tribute being reduced as compensation. It was remitted altogether in 1906, in connexion with arrangements concluded with the Rānā for the supply of water to the Sabāthu cantonment.

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

Kapūrthala State.—Native State in the Punjab, under the political control of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, lying between $31^{\circ} 9'$ and $31^{\circ} 44'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 3'$ and $75^{\circ} 59'$ E., with an area of 652¹ square miles. The population in 1901 was 314,351, giving an average density of 499 persons per square mile. The State consists of three detached pieces of territory, the principal of which is an irregular strip of country on the east bank of the Beās, varying in breadth from 7 to 20 miles, and measuring in all 510 square miles. It stretches from the borders of Hoshiārpur District on the north to the Sutlej on the south, while on the east it is bounded by Jullundur District. This portion of the State lies, for the most part, in the Beās lowlands, and is roughly bisected from north to south by the White or Western Bein. The Phagwāra *tahsīl*, which measures 118 square miles, is enclosed by Jullundur District on all sides except the north-east, where it marches with Hoshiārpur. The rest of the territory consists of a small block of villages, known

¹ These figures do not agree with the area given in Table III of the article on the PUNJAB, and in the table on p. 383 of this article, which is the area as returned in 1901, the year of the latest Census. They are taken from more recent returns. The density is taken from the *Census Report* of 1901.

as the Bhunga *ilāka*, which forms an island in the latter District. Both these tracts lie in the great plain of the Doāb, which contains some of the best land in the Province, and are traversed by the torrents which issue from the Siwāliks, the most important of which, known as the Black or Eastern Bein, passes through the north of the Phagwāra *tahsīl*. The State lies entirely in the alluvium, and the flora and fauna resemble those of the neighbouring Districts. The climate is generally good, except in the lowlands during the rainy season. The rainfall is heaviest in Bholath and lightest in the Sultānpur *tahsīl*. The average is much the same as in Jullundur.

Physical
aspects.

The ancestors of the chief of Kapūrthala at one time held possessions both in the cis- and trans-Sutlej and also in the Bāri Doāb. In the latter lies the village of Ahlū, whence the family springs, and from which it takes the name of Ahlūwālia. The scattered possessions in the Bāri Doāb were gained by the sword in 1780, and were the first acquisitions made by Sardār Jassa Singh, the founder of the family. Of the cis-Sutlej possessions, some were conquered by Sardār Jassa Singh, and others were granted to him by Mahārājā Ranjīt Singh prior to September, 1808. By a treaty made in 1809, the Sardār of Kapūrthala pledged himself to furnish supplies to British troops moving through or cantoned in his cis-Sutlej territory; and by declaration in 1809 he was bound to join the British standard with his followers during war. In 1826 the Sardār, Fateh Singh, fled to his cis-Sutlej territory for the protection of the British Government against the aggressions of Mahārājā Ranjīt Singh. This was accorded, but in the first Sikh War the Kapūrthala troops fought against the British at Alīwāl; and, in consequence of these hostilities and of the failure of the chief, Sardār Nihāl Singh, son of Sardār Fateh Singh, to furnish supplies from his estates south of the Sutlej to the British army, these estates were confiscated. When the Jullundur Doāb came under the dominion of the British Government in 1846, the estates north of the Sutlej were maintained in the independent possession of the Ahlūwālia chieftain, conditional on his paying a commutation in cash for the service engagements by which he had previously been bound to Ranjīt Singh. The Bāri Doāb estates have been released to the head of the house in perpetuity, the civil and police jurisdiction remaining in the hands of the British authorities. In 1849 Sardār Nihāl Singh was created a Rājā. He died in September, 1852, and was succeeded by his son, Randhīr Singh. During the Mutiny in 1857 the forces of

History.

Randhīr Singh, who never hesitated or wavered in his loyalty; strengthened our hold upon the Jullundur Doāb; and afterwards, in 1858, the chief led a contingent to Oudh which did good service in the field. He was well rewarded; and among other concessions obtained the grant in perpetuity of the estates of Baundī and Ikaunā (in Bahrāich District) and Bhitaulī (in Bāra Banki District) in Oudh, which have an area of 700 square miles, and yield at present a gross revenue of about 13.5 lakhs. Of this, 3.4 lakhs is paid to Government as land revenue and cesses. In these estates the Rājā exercises no ruling powers, though in Oudh he is, to mark his superiority over the ordinary *talukdārs*, addressed as Rājā-i-Rājagān. This title was made applicable to the Rājā in Oudh only, and not in the Punjab. Rājā Randhīr Singh died in 1870, and was succeeded by his son, Rājā Kharrak Singh. The present Rājā, Jagatjit Singh, son of Kharrak Singh, succeeded in September, 1877, attaining his majority in 1890. The chiefs of Kapūrthala are Sikhs. Sardār Jassa Singh was always known as Jassa Kalāl; but the family claim descent from Rānā Kapūr, a semi-mythical member of the Rājput house of Jaisalmīr, who is said to have left his home and founded Kapūrthala 900 years ago. The Rājā has the right of adoption and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Archaeo-
logy.

Sultānpur is built on a very ancient site, but the only architectural remains of interest are two bridges and a *sarai*. The *sarai* and one of the bridges are attributed to Jahāngīr, while the other bridge is said to have been built by Aurangzeb. The two princes, Dārā Shikoh and Aurangzeb, are said to have lived for some time in the *sarai* and to have received instruction there from Akhund Abdul Latīf, an inhabitant of the place.

The
people.

The State contains 603 villages and three towns: KAPŪR-THALA, SULTĀNPUR, and PHAGWĀRA. There are five *tahsils*: namely, KAPŪRTHALA, DHILWĀN, BHOLATH, PHAGWĀRA, and SULTĀNPUR, each with its head-quarters at the place from which it is named. The population at the last three enumerations has been: (1881) 252,617, (1891) 299,690, and (1901) 314,351.

The main statistics of population in 1901 are given in the table on the next page.

About 57 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans, 30 per cent. Hindus, and only 13 per cent. Sikhs. The percentage of Muhammadans is considerably higher than in the neighbouring Districts and States. In density of population

Kapūrthala stands first among the Punjab States and is surpassed by only five of the British Districts. Punjābī is the language of practically all the inhabitants. Among the Muhamadans the most numerous castes are Arains (51,000), Rājputs (24,000), and Jats (14,000). Among Hindus, Jats number 15,000, and Brāhmans 10,000, while the principal menial castes are Chūhrās (sweepers, 21,000) and Chamārs (leather-workers, 12,000). Sikhs are most numerous among the Jats (20,000) and the Kambohs (12,000). Nearly 68 per cent. of the population are dependent on agriculture. The proportion is higher than in any Punjab District in the plains except Hissār, and is slightly above the average for the States of the Province. Most of the trade is in the hands of Khattrīs, who number 7,000. There is no Christian mission in the State. Christians number only 39.

Castes and
occupa-
tions.

Tahsil.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population, 1901.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Kapūrthala .	121	1	110	57,314	474	+ 8.2	2,708
Dhilwān .	110	...	103	48,985	444	+ 4.1	1,202
Bholath .	127	...	126	62,270	490	+ 0.7	1,971
Phagwāra .	118	1	88	69,837	592	+ 9.2	2,846
Sultānpur .	176	1	176	75,945	432	+ 1.0	1,904
State total	630	3	603	314,351	499	+ 4.6	10,631

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

The greater portion of the Sultānpur, Dhilwān, and Bholath *tahsils* lies in the lowlands (Bet) of the Beās. Wells are used to irrigate the lands in the Bet, except in years of excessive floods. In the sandy tracts known as the Dona there are irrigation wells. There are a few strips of land where the soil is too saline for cultivation. The Kapūrthala *tahsil*, as it includes only a small portion of the Bet, is the least fertile, and most of it lies in the Dona tracts. There are many wells in the *tahsil*, but owing to the insufficiency of rainfall and the nature of the soil, the area irrigated by each well is small. The other portions of the State are fertile, and receive ample irrigation either from hill torrents or from wells.

General
agricul-
tural con-
ditions.

The main statistics of cultivation in 1903-4, in square miles, are shown in the table on the next page.

The tenures of the State present no peculiarities. A few villages are owned by the Rājā, but most are held by agri-

Chief agri-
cultural
statistics
and princi-
pal crops.

cultural communities. The staple agricultural products, with the area in square miles under each in 1903-4, are as follow: wheat (200), gram (59), maize (47), cotton (9), and sugar-cane (15).

<i>Tahsil.</i>	Total area.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Kapūrthala .	121	92	12	16
Dhīlwān .	110	55	17	17
Bholath .	127	78	21	10
Phagwāra .	118	69	18	26
Sultānpur .	176	110	19	55
Total	652	404	87	124

Improve-
ments in
agricul-
tural prac-
tice.

The system of State advances to agriculturists was established in 1876 by Mr. (now Sir C.) Rivaz, the Superintendent of the State, and the total amount advanced during the ten years ending 1903-4 was Rs. 2,13,000.

Cattle and
horses.

The cattle bred locally are of an inferior type and the best animals are imported. Efforts are being made to improve the local breed, and a number of Hissār bulls have been introduced. The horses, like those in other parts of the Jullundur Doāb, are small; but six stallions, the property of the State, are located at convenient centres, with the object of improving the breed. Mule-breeding has recently been introduced, and the State maintains 6 donkey stallions. A horse and cattle fair is held every year at Kapūrthala town.

Irrigation.

The area irrigated in 1903-4 from wells was 87 square miles; that inundated from the overflow of the Beās and the Western Bein was 68 square miles. In the lowlands, the only *kharif* crops that can be grown are sugar-cane and rice. In the *rabi* harvest, the wheat and gram are usually excellent. The floods from the hill torrents are often held up by dams and spread over the fields for the irrigation of sugar-cane, rice, &c., by means of small channels. Sometimes the water is raised by means of *jhalārs*, worked in the same way as Persian wheels. In most parts of the State the wells are masonry, but along the rivers or hill torrents unbricked wells are dug for temporary use, especially in seasons of drought. In a year of light rainfall, such as 1899-1900, the area watered by wells rose as high as 109 square miles. The area irrigated by a single masonry well varies from 5 acres in the sandy tracts of the Kapūrthala *tahsil* to 7 acres in the Bet. The total number of masonry wells in 1903-4 was 9,394.

Forests.

There are five 'reserved' forests in the State, covering an

area of about 42 square miles. They are kept chiefly as game preserves, and no revenue is derived from them. The grass growing in them is used as fodder for the transport mules, State horses, and elephants.

The State lies wholly in the alluvium, and the only mineral product of importance is *kankar*, which merely supplies local requirements. Minerals.

Sultānpur is famous for hand-painted cloths, which are made up into quilts, bed-sheets, *jāzams* (floorcloth), curtains, &c., and in the form of *jāzams*, curtains, and tablecloths are exported to Europe. Phagwāra is noted for its metal work. Arts and manufactures.

The State exports wheat, cotton, tobacco, and sugar in large quantities. Phagwāra has a large and increasing trade in grain; and as the grain market is free from octroi, it has attracted a good deal of the trade which formerly went to Jullundur and Ludhiāna. Commerce and trade.

The main line of the North-Western Railway passes through the Phagwāra, Kapūrthala, and Dhilwān *tahsils*, but Phagwāra is the only town on the railway. The grand trunk road runs parallel to the railway and at a short distance from it. It is maintained by the British Government. The total length of the metalled roads maintained by the State is about 25 miles, and of unmetalled roads 35 miles. The most important metalled roads are those connecting the capital with the railway at Kartārpur (7 miles) and at Jullundur (11 miles). The State maintains half of each of these roads. The British Post Office system extends to the State, which has no concern with the postal income or expenditure. Means of communication.

Cash-rents prevail, and they are fixed according to the quality of the area leased. The rates vary from a minimum of 6 annas per acre for unirrigated land in the Kapūrthala *tahsīl* to a maximum of Rs. 9 per acre for land supplied by wells in the same *tahsīl*. Rents, wages, and prices.

Tradition still keeps alive the memory of the famines of 1806 and 1865, when relief measures were undertaken by the State. The famine in 1899-1900 was less severe, but on that occasion also the sufferers were relieved by the distribution of grain and of Rs. 1,323 in cash, though it was not found necessary to start relief works. Famine.

The Commissioner of the Jullundur Division is the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor for Kapūrthala. The Rājā has full powers. The State pays Rs. 1,31,000 as tribute to the British Government. The chief secretary (*Mushir-i-Azam*) deals with all papers pertaining to State affairs, which are to Administration.

be laid before the Rājā for orders, and conducts all correspondence with Government. He is also associated with the two other officials forming the State Council in carrying out the central administration under His Highness's control. For the purpose of general local administration the State is divided into five *tahsils*—Kapūrthala, Dhilwān, Bholath, Phagwāra, and Sultānpur.

Legisla-
tion.

The Indian Penal Code and the Procedure Codes are in force in the State, with certain modifications. Legislative measures are prepared by the State Council for the sanction of the Rājā. The main provisions of the Punjab Revenue Law are also generally followed in the State.

Civil and
criminal
justice.

Each *tahsil* is in charge of a *tahsildār*, who is invested with powers to dispose of rent, revenue, and civil cases up to the limit of Rs. 300, and also exercises magisterial powers corresponding to those of a second-class magistrate in British Districts. The appeals in rent and revenue cases (judicial and executive side) against the orders of the *tahsildārs* are heard by the Collector, who also decides cases (revenue and judicial, exceeding Rs. 300. There is a Revenue Judicial Assistant who disposes of cases (revenue and judicial) exceeding Rs. 300 in the two *tahsils* of Dhilwān and Bholath. He also hears appeals against the orders of the *tahsildārs* in these *tahsils*. Appeals against the orders of the Collector and the Revenue Judicial Assistant are preferred to the *Mushīr-i-Māl*, whose orders are appealed to the State Council, which is the final appellate court in the State. Appeals in civil and criminal suits against the orders of the *tahsildārs* are heard by the magistrate exercising the powers of a District Magistrate. He is assisted as a court of original jurisdiction by an assistant magistrate having the powers of a first-class magistrate. Appeals against the orders of the magistrate and assistant magistrate lie in the appellate court of the Civil and Criminal Judge, appeals from whose decisions are heard by the State Council. In murder cases the Rājā passes sentences of death or imprisonment for life.

Land
revenue.

The old system under which the revenue was realized in kind was not done away with until 1865. The share of the State was two-fifths of the entire produce. On some crops, such as sugar-cane, &c., the State used to take its share in money. The revenue was actually collected by the State officials in kind, and stored up in the State granary and sold as required.

The land revenue at the date of British annexation of the

Punjab was 5.7 lakhs. In 1865 the first settlement of the State was completed, and the demand was fixed at 7 lakhs. In 1877, during the minority of the present Rājā, the assessment was revised, and the demand raised to 7.7 lakhs. A further revision took place in 1900, when the revenue was raised to 8.7 lakhs. On this occasion the work was carried out entirely by the State officials. During the settlement of 1865, the first revenue survey was undertaken. It was completed in 1868. The rates for unirrigated land vary from 8 annas to Rs. 4 per acre, and for irrigated land from Rs. 3 to Rs. 9 per acre. The average rate for unirrigated land is Rs. 2-7, and for irrigated land Rs. 6-8 per acre.

Two of the State preserves, with an area of 2,200 acres, have been brought under cultivation. Occupancy rights in the greater part of one of these areas have been given to the cultivators on payment of a *nazarāna* at the rates of Rs. 30, Rs. 37-8, or Rs. 45 per acre, according to the quality of the soil; while the remaining portion is given out to tenants-at-will on payment of a *nazarāna* of Rs. 15 per acre. The total *nazarāna* realized in 1903-4 from the tenants was Rs. 76,000.

The following table shows the revenue of the State in recent years, in thousands of rupees :—

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . . .	7,38	7,33	7,65	8,39
Total revenue . . .	19,08	21,45	24,38	27,17

Apart from land revenue, the main items of income in 1903-4 were: Oudh estates (10.7 lakhs), stamps (2.3 lakhs), cesses (1.7 lakhs), and *jāgīrs* in the Districts of Lahore and Amritsar (0.4 lakh). The total expenditure in 1903-4 was 27.8 lakhs. The main items were: civil service, including tribute (7.7 lakhs), household (6.4), Oudh estates (5.4), public works (4.9), and army (1.9).

Spirit is distilled by licensed contractors in the State distillery. The rights of manufacture and vend are sold by public auction. A fixed charge of Rs. 25 is levied from each contractor for the use of the distillery, and a still-head duty of Rs. 4 per gallon is imposed on all spirit removed for sale. The receipts in 1903-4 were Rs. 21,000. Mālwa opium is obtained by the State from the British Government at the reduced duty of Rs. 280 per chest, up to a maximum of 8 chests annually. The duty so paid is refunded, with the object of securing the co-operation of the State officials in

Miscellaneous
revenue.

the suppression of smuggling. The opium is retailed to the contractors at the rates prevalent in the neighbouring British Districts. Licences for the sale of hemp drugs are auctioned. *Charas* is imported direct from the Punjab and *bhang* from the United Provinces. The profit on opium and drugs in 1903-4 amounted to Rs. 11,000.

Municipal. The towns of Kapūrthala and Phagwāra have been constituted municipalities. The nomination of the members requires the sanction of the Rājā. The municipality of Kapūrthala was established in 1896 and that of Phagwāra in 1904. There is a local rate committee for the State, which was established in 1901-2, and is presided over by the *Mushir-i-Māl*. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 15,000, derived mainly from a rate of Rs. 1-9 per cent. on the land revenue. The expenditure is devoted to unmetalled roads and other works of utility for the villages.

Public works. The Public Works department was first organized in 1860, and is under the charge of the State Engineer. The principal public works are the State offices, infantry and cavalry barracks, the college, hospitals, Villa Buona Vista, the great temple, and the Victoria *sarai*. The State offices cost 4.9 lakhs. A new palace is under construction.

Army. The State maintains a battalion of Imperial Service Infantry at a cost of 1.2 lakhs; and the local troops consist of 66 cavalry, 248 infantry, 21 gunners with 8 serviceable guns, and a mounted body-guard of 20.

Police and jails. The police force, which is under the control of the Inspector-General, includes 3 inspectors, 1 court inspector, 5 deputy-inspectors, 15 sergeants, and 272 constables. The village *chaukidārs* number 243. There are six police stations, one in charge of an inspector and five in charge of deputy-inspectors. Besides the police stations, there are fifteen outposts. The jail at Kapūrthala has accommodation for 105 prisoners. Jail industries include carpet and *darī* making.

Education. Three per cent. of the population (5 males and 0.3 females) were returned as literate in 1901. The proportion is lower than in the adjoining British Districts and the States of Nābha and Farīdkot, but higher than in Patiāla and Jīnd. The number of pupils under instruction was 1,815 in 1880-1, 1,762 in 1890-1, 2,265 in 1900-1, and 2,547 in 1903-4. In the last year there were 27 primary and 5 secondary schools, and a college at Kapūrthala. The number of girls in the schools was 205. All the primary and secondary schools, except those situated in the capital, are controlled by the director of public

instruction, but the principal of the college is responsible for the schools at the capital. The course of instruction is the same as in British territory. The total expenditure on education in 1903-4 was Rs. 28,000.

The three hospitals in the State (the Randhīr Hospital, the Medical. Victoria Jubilee Female Hospital, and the Military Hospital) contain accommodation for 51 in-patients. There are also 4 dispensaries. In 1903 the number of cases treated was 71,642, of whom 984 were in-patients, and 1,991 operations were performed. The hospitals and dispensaries are in charge of the Chief Medical Officer. In 1904 the total number of persons successfully vaccinated was 5,739, or 18.2 per 1,000 of the population. Vaccination is not compulsory.

[*State Gazetteer* (in press); L. H. Griffin, *The Rājās of the Punjab* (second edition, 1873).]

Kapūrthala Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of the Kapūrthala State, Punjab, lying between $31^{\circ} 22'$ and $31^{\circ} 35'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 17'$ and $75^{\circ} 35'$ E., with an area of 121 square miles. The population increased from 52,968 in 1891 to 57,314 in 1901. It contains one town, KAPŪRTHALA (population, 18,519), and 110 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 1.7 lakhs. The *tahsīl* is the least fertile in the State. Only a small portion of it lies in the Beās lowlands; and the rest consists of a sandy plain beyond the reach of the floods, where the cultivation depends on irrigation from wells.

Dhīlwān Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of the Kapūrthala State, lying between $31^{\circ} 22'$ and $31^{\circ} 35'$ N., and $75^{\circ} 17'$ and $75^{\circ} 27'$ E., with an area of 110 square miles. The population increased from 47,044 in 1891 to 48,985 in 1901. It contains 103 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 1.8 lakhs. The *tahsīl* is fertile and abounds in wells. It lies in the Beās lowlands, and the greater part of it is within the reach of the river inundations.

Bholath Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of the Kapūrthala State, Punjab, lying between $31^{\circ} 32'$ and $31^{\circ} 34'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 26'$ and $75^{\circ} 56'$ E., with an area of 127 square miles. The population increased from 61,806 in 1891 to 62,270 in 1901. It contains 126 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 1.9 lakhs. The *tahsīl* is generally fertile, and lies for the most part in the Beās lowlands. The Bhunga *ilāka* is especially remarkable for salubrity and fertility.

Phagwāra Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Kapūrthala State, Punjab, lying between $31^{\circ} 9'$ and $31^{\circ} 23'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 44'$ and $75^{\circ} 59'$ E., with an area of 118 square miles. The population increased

from 63,549 in 1891 to 69,837 in 1901. It contains one town, PHAGWĀRA (population, 14,108), and 88 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2.1 lakhs. The *tahsīl*, which lies in the great plain of the Doāb, is fertile everywhere. It is divided into three tracts known as Sirwāl, Manjkī, and Dhāk. The characteristic of the Sirwāl is a soft blackish sandy soil, containing moisture, and generally capable of producing sugar-cane and rice without inundation. The Manjkī has a hard red soil, productive of good crops with timely rainfall or sufficient irrigation. The Dhāk has a soil of fertile blackish clay.

Sultānpur Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of the Kapūrthala State, Punjab, lying between 31° 9' and 31° 23' N. and 75° 3' and 75° 32' E., with an area of 176 square miles. The population increased from 73,023 in 1891 to 75,945 in 1901. It contains one town, SULTĀNPUR (population, 9,004), and 176 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2.5 lakhs. The *tahsīl* is the most fertile in the State. The greater portion of it lies in the Beās lowlands, and the rest consists of a sandy plain beyond the reach of the floods. In the main portion the cultivation depends on irrigation from wells.

Kapūrthala Town.—Capital of the Kapūrthala State, Punjab, situated in 31° 23' N. and 75° 25' E., 8 miles east of the Beās, and 11 from Jullundur. Population (1901), 18,519. It is said to have been founded in the eleventh century by Rānā Kapūr of the Rajput ruling family of Jaisalmer, from whom the present Rājā of Kapūrthala claims descent. In 1780 it was wrested by Sardār Jassa Singh from the Muhammadan chieftain who had seized the town and its dependent villages on the break-up of the Mughal empire, and has since been the capital of the State. It contains the Rājā's palace and many other handsome edifices. The town is administered as a municipality, the income of which in 1903-4 was Rs. 13,000, chiefly derived from octroi, and the expenditure Rs. 18,000. It possesses the Randhīr College, a high school, a girls' school, and a hospital.

Phagwāra Town.—Town in the Phagwāra *tahsīl*, Kapūrthala State, Punjab, situated in 31° 14' N. and 75° 47' E., on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 14,108. The town is growing rapidly in population and commercial importance, as the exemption of its market from octroi enables it to compete on favourable terms with neighbouring towns in British territory. It is now the largest mart in the Jullundur Doāb, and possesses a high school and a dispensary.

Sultānpur Town.—Town in the Sultānpur *tahsīl*, Kapūrthala State, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 13'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 12'$ E., 16 miles south of Kapūrthala town. Population (1901), 9,004. Founded in the eleventh century by one Sultān Khān Lodī, said to have been a general of Mahmūd of Ghazni, it lay on the great highway from Lahore to Delhi, and was a famous place in the Jullundur Doāb. It contains a *sarai* built by Jahāngīr, and two bridges, one attributed to Jahāngīr and one to Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb and his brother, Dārā Shikoh, were brought up here. It was burnt in 1739 by Nādir Shāh, and is only now regaining its prosperity, while its trade in grain and cloth is increasing. It has a middle school and a dispensary.

Mandī State.—Native State in the Punjab, under the political control of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, lying between $31^{\circ} 23'$ and $32^{\circ} 4'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 40'$ and $77^{\circ} 22'$ E., in the upper reaches of the Beās. It is bordered on the north by Chhotā Bangāhal; on the east by the Nargu range, which divides it from the Kulū valley, and by the Beās, Tirthan, and Bisna streams. On the south it adjoins Suket, and on the west Kāngra District. It is 54 miles long and 33 broad, with an area of 1,200 square miles of mountainous country. The Beās enters at the middle of its eastern border, and leaves it near the north-west corner, thus dividing it into two parts, of which the northern is the smaller. This is trisected by two parallel ranges, of which the higher and eastern, the Ghoghar-kī-Dhār, is continued south of the Beās and extends into the south-west of the State. The south-eastern corner, the Mandī Sarāj, or 'highland,' is formed by the western end of the Jalaurī range.

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

The State lies partly on rocks belonging to the central Geology. Himālayan zone, of unknown age, and partly on Tertiary shales and sandstones. The rocks of the central zone consist of slates, conglomerates, and limestones, which have been referred to the infra-Blaini and Blaini and Krol groups of the Simla area. The sandstones and shales of the sub-Himālayan zone belong to the Sirmūr series, of Lower Tertiary age, and to the Siwālik series (Upper Tertiary). The most important mineral is rock-salt, which appears to be connected with the Tertiary beds¹.

Wild flowers, such as the anemone, dog-violet, and pimpernel, grow abundantly in the hills in March and April. The

Flora and
fauna.

¹ Medlicott, 'The Sub-Himālayan Range between the Ganges and Rāvi,' *Memoirs, Geological Survey of India*, vol. iii, pt. ii.