

Rare section

Gazetteer of
the province of Sind.
1876.
Pt. II

22

Rare section

MEHAR.

523

FISHERIES.

Talūka.	Name of Fishery.	Average Revenue for 3 years ending 1873-74.	Total Revenue.
		r. a.	r. a.
Mehar (including Tigar).	Kolāb Ramko	15	
	Khad Umedodero	4 8	
	Khad Alah Bakhsh	3	
	Khad Sultan Chandio	1 8	
	Kumbh Mangwani	49 8	
	Gunchro Nath	240	
	Khad Ashraf Sodhar	2 4	
	do. Ambar	2	
	Nasui Bhedar	94	
	Kumbh Nangishah	8	
	Gharo Rap	29	
	Dhandh Hishāni	4	
	Lundo Nāro	5 8	
	Kolāb Kachando	5	
	Dubo Wahur	4	
	Kolāb Samtia	5 8	
	Dubo Ghār	7 12	
	Khad Thari	5 8	
	Kolāb Khacharpur	98	
	do. Arrar	39	
	Kuhri river	302	
	Nāra	162	
Kakar.			1087
	Jakhpāri	437	
	Jang	27 8	
	Chikan	383	
	Mula Khamiso	55	
	Kolāb Khot Garhi	50	
	do. Kamber	77	
	do. Dadukhān	26	
	do. Bapho	62	
	do. Wasāi	314	
	do. Ghalu	21	
	do. Mado	31	
	do. Kurkil	18	
	do. Kur Husain	14	
Nasirabad	Marui	78	
	Miani Dau.	58	
			1651 8
	Kolāb Hamal Kachri	177	
	Dhandh Arrar	19	
	Khad Wagan and Yaro-dero	53	
	Nandiu Khadu	74	
			323
	Total		3061 8

There are other kolābs, such as those of Sahari, Tēji, and Sutiāro in the Kakar talūka and the Dulan Miāni in the Mehar

talūka, but revenue from these is mainly dependent upon the bursting of canal banks.

POPULATION.—The total population of the Mehar Division, as given by the census of 1872, is 142,305, of whom 123,471 are Musalmāns, and 18,811 Hindūs; the remaining 23 comprise Christians and others. There are thus 57 souls to the square mile. The Muhammadan and Hindū inhabitants are classed in separate tribes, as follows:—

I. MUHAMMADANS.

Tribes.	Number.	Sub-divisions.
1. Balochis .	Not known by census of 1872.	Laghāri, Lund, Magsi, Chāndia, Rind, Gadhi, Lashāri, Baldi, Jamāli, Kolachi, Jalbāni, Khosa, Māri, Bazdar, Kaloi, Mirāni, Gopang, Jatoi, Jatiāl, Nizamāni, Korai, Alkhāni, Marfāni, &c.
2. Jats . .	do.	Jakhrāni, Brahmani, Dināri, Lakrēja, Gogāni, Saroi, Jhajik, Lahbar, Chang.
3. Sindis . .	do.	Thēba, Mahēsar, Kamāngar, Depar, Gorār, Mohāna, Phulpota, Hāla, Siāl, Khokhar, Kalhora, Unar, Mahor, Daya, Pahnār, Mangria, Bhati, Chana, Sūmra, Narēja, Junēja, Pitāfi, Hingora, Kathia, and numerous others.
4. Saiyads .	966	Bokhāri, Matāri, Lekhirayi.
5. Mogals, Memons, Pathans, and Shekhs }	3857	
6. All others, including Balochis, and Sindis }	118,648	
Total . .	123,471	
II. HINDŪS.		
1. Brahmans .	93	Sarsudh, Brimchāri, Acharāj. Lohāno, Jagiāsi, Thakur, Jajik. Sonāro, Wahan, Kanjar, &c.
2. Kshatrias .	12	
3. Waishia .	18,509	
4. Sudras .	197	
Total . .	18,811	

The Musalmān and Hindū population in their dress, food, character and habits are assimilated to their brethren in the adjoining district of Lārkāna (q. v.). The former are mostly

given to agricultural pursuits, while the Hindūs occupy themselves more with trade than anything else. As a rule, both classes use tobacco, *charas* (a preparation of hemp) and opium, and indulge in the drinking of ardent spirits. Taken, however, as a whole, the inhabitants of this division are quiet, orderly, and well-disposed. It is said, and no doubt with much truth, that a great deal of unfaithfulness prevails among the wives of both classes, the reason put forward for this among the Musalmān community being the non-liability of the female under British rule to the severe penalties prescribed for this offence by the Muhammadan law, a fact which the women would seem to be aware of; and in the case of the Hindūs, to the careless indifference with which it is viewed by the Hindū husband. It is believed that many of the murders committed among the Muhammadan community may be traced to conjugal infidelity on the part of the wife, whose life, as well as that of her paramour, are frequently taken to satisfy the vindictive jealousy of the husband. The crime to which the population as a body appear to be greatly addicted, is cattle-lifting, so common throughout the province, and in this the Baloch portion of the inhabitants take a prominent part. The Musalmān loves to resort to the criminal courts of his district on the slightest provocation, while the Hindū, on the other hand, avoids them, but eagerly enters the civil courts for the satisfaction of procuring a decree whereby he may enforce some particularly harsh stipulation in a bond to which a Muhammadan is a contracting party. These peculiarities of disposition may be taken as a fair index of the characters of the respective classes. The amount of crime and litigation prevailing among the people of the Mehar Division will be better understood by a reference to the following criminal and civil statistics for the four years ending with 1874 :—

I. CRIMINAL.

Year.	Murders.	Hurts, Assaults, and use of Criminal Force.	Thefts.		Receiving Stolen Property.	House- breaking.	Highway Robbery.	Other Offences.
			Cattle.	Others.				
1871	4	95	62	163	26	38	...	180
1872	1	180	98	151	26	29	...	217
1873	4	167	106	163	31	30	...	163
1874	11	131	85	122	32	36	...	192

II. CIVIL.

Year.	Suits for Land.		Suits for Money.		Other Suits.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1871	19	rupees. 1,603	997	rupees. 49,071	16	rupees 807	1,032	rupees. 51,581
1872	13	1,714	1,067	74,409	26	1,286	1,106	77,409
1873	19	3,161	1,067	56,810	33	1,312	1,119	61,283
1874	18	2,569	700	56,047	29	2,305	747	60,921

ESTABLISHMENTS.—The chief revenue and magisterial officer in the Mehar Deputy Collectorate is the Deputy Collector, who is vested with the full power of a magistrate throughout his charge; under him, as in other districts in Sind, are the Mükhtyārkaras of the four talūkas (who are generally first-class subordinate magistrates in their respective talūkas), and 34 Tapadārs. There is a subordinate civil court at Mehar, presided over by a native judge, whose jurisdiction extends over the whole division. He visits during the year on circuit the towns of Kakar, Tharari, and Nasirabad. This court is immediately subordinate to the district judge of Shikārpur.

POLICE.—The total number of police employed in the Mehar Division is 131, or one policeman to every 1086 of the population. They are divided into district and foot rural force, and are a portion of the large force belonging to the Shikārpur Collectorate. The Mehar police force, which is directly under the charge of two chief constables, one of whom is stationed at Mehar and the other at Wārah, is distributed as follows:—

Talūka.	Mounted Police.	Armed and unarmed Foot Police.	Municipal Police.
1. Mehar (including Tigar)	11	47	4
2. Nasirabad	6	19	..
3. Kakar	12	29	3
Totals	29	95	7

REVENUE.—The revenue, imperial and local, of this division though not so large in the aggregate as that of the adjoining and richer Lārkāna district, is nevertheless considerable for its area, and is shown under its principal heads, for the five years ending 1873-74, as follows:—

I. IMPERIAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realisations in				
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Land Tax . .	4,75,306	3,89,251	4,39,956	4,24,824	4,06,460
Abkari . . .	5,871	7,479	4,625	5,705	5,482
Drugs and Opium . . }	5,835	3,970	4,588	4,974	5,037
Stamps . .	11,539	13,599	17,586	19,418	19,640
Salt	10,640	17,710	3,782	5,599	5,674
Registration Department . . }	1,420	1,903	1,323	1,390	1,669
Postal Department . . }	500	546	1,036	1,232	1,614
Income (and Certificate) Tax . }	6,756	12,581	11,518	2,753	...
Fines and Fees	...	3,802	2,401	3,019	1,410
Miscellaneous .	1,041	2,525	3,976	1,226	969
Total rupees .	5,18,908	4,53,326	4,90,791	4,70,140	4,47,945

II. LOCAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realisations in				
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Cesses on Land and Sayer Revenue . . }	29,587	26,553	32,456	27,350	27,085
Percentage on Alienated Lands . . }	453	219	352	112	515
Cattle Pound and Ferry Funds . . }	6,789	7,728	8,027	7,831	6,145
Fisheries . .	8,150	5,503	4,016	5,154	4,454*
Total rupees .	44,979	40,013	44,851	40,452	38,199

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.—The topographical survey of this district was carried out in 1861-62, and the new survey settlement was introduced between the years 1867-68 and 1870-71. The following table will show the different survey rates obtaining in each of the four talukas of the Mehar Division (*see next page*).

Talūka.	When Introduced, and for what Period.	Class of Village.	Maximum Survey Rates per Acre for					Average Rate on Survey Assessed Cultivable Land.	Remarks.
			Mok.	Inundation Wheel.	Sailab.	Perennial Wheel.	Barāni.		
1. Kakar . .	{In 1867-68, for ten years in fifty-three villages, and 1868-69, for nine years in twenty-four villages . . .}	I.	3 8	1 8	3 0	3 0	...	1 8	{Forty-seven villages in this talūka remain unsettled.
		II.	3 0	1 4	2 8	2 8	...		
		III.	2 8	1 0	...	2 0	...		
		IV.	2 0	0 12	...	...	...
2. Tigar* . .	{In 1869-70, for ten years . . .}	I.	3 0	1 8	3 4	3 0	...	1 9	
		II.	2 8	1 4	3 0	2 8	...		
		III.	2 0	1 0	2 8	2 0	...		
3. Mehar . .	{In 1869-70, for ten years in ninety-two villages . .}	I.	3 4	1 4	4 0	2 8	1 0	From 13 annas to 1 : 7 & 1 : 10	{In nine dehs specially settled assessment only paid when land is cultivated. Five Barāni dehs specially settled on same provisos.
		II.	3 0	1 0		2 4	0 12		
		III.	2 8	...		2 0	0 10		
		IV.	2 0	...		...	...
4. Nasirabad .	{In 1870-71, for ten years . . .}	I.	3 8	...	1 4	3 8	...	1 12	{Two dehs in this talūka remain unsettled.
		II.	3 0	...		2 8	...		
		III.	2 8	...		...	...
		IV.	2 0	...		...	...
		V.	1 8	...		...	...
		VI.	1 4	...		...	...

* The Tigar talūka has now been included in the Mehar talūka.

JĀGIRS.—The jāgir land in this division is mostly in the Kakar and Mehar talūkas. In the Tigar talūka (now included in that of Mehar), the jāgir land is confined to one village, the area being small, not more than 584½ acres. In the Nasirābād talūka, though the holders are few, the area held is large, the jāgir of Wadero Ghaibi Khān Chāndio, whose residence is at Ghaibi Dēro, in the Lārkāna Division, alone comprising 51,562 acres of culturable and unarable land. The entire area of culturable land held in jāgir, throughout the Mehar Division, is about 61,508 acres, that of unarable land being still larger. The following is a list of the Jāgirdārs of various classes in this district, showing the extent of land each holds, with other particulars (*see pp.* 530–532).

Name of Jāgirdār.	Class.	Talūka and Village.	Cultivable Land.	Uncultivable Land.	Amount of Revenue paid to Government.
TAL. KAKAR.					
			*acres. gūntas.	acres. gūntas.	rup. a.
1. Mīr Khān Muhammad Talpur	1	Village of Malko	5,000 0	10,134 0	2,000 0
Ditto	1	" Duābo	700 0	398 0	1,000 0
Ditto	1	" Khairpur	2,000 0	2,000 0	1,050 0
Ditto	1	" Kambar	6,400 0	8,100 0	3,720 0
2. Lal Bakhsh and Pariāl Khān Laghāri	2	" Lalhar	2,000 0	1,001 15	600 0
3. Ali Murād and Jan Muhammad Thoro	2	" Kūrkit and Kario Mitho } Zungijo	2,000 0	4,424 0	742 10
4. Ghulām Shāh Laghāri	2	Ditto	4,000 0	8,444 0	2,614 7
Ditto	2	Village of Deh Hūri	1,000 0	1,196 0	446 11
5. Būdho Khān and Mīr Ali Bakhsh Khān	2	" Mādo	9,000 0	4,516 0	2,759 0
6. Chapar Khān and Mīr Muhammad Thoro	2	" Kambar and Thori	2,000 0	1,696 14	1,950 0
7. Nawāb Aladād Khān Laghāri	2	" Karah	512 0	...	950 0
8. Husain Ali Khan	4	" Ghalū	360 0	191 5	344 10
9. Lal Bakhsh and Pariāl Khān Laghāri	4	" Kasba	200 0	239 4	100 0
10. Ghulām Muhammad Laghāri	4	" Fojo	200 0	112 9	131 4
11. Murid Khān Laghāri	4	"	300 0	219 0	130 0
12. Mussū Khān Būrgri	4	" Bawan	50 0	23 4	50 0
13. Sirdār Khān Būrgri	4	"	73 0	...	100 0
14. Ghulām Muhammad Būrgri	4	"	107 16	...	250 0
15. Husain Khān and Shāh Ali Khān	4	" Kūr Husain	1,000 0	9,000 0	610 0

TAL. MEHAR, INCLUDING TIGAR.			
1. Sardār Khān Būrgri	1	Village of Thalo, near Kolāchi . .	55 20
2. Wadero Ghaibi Khān Chāndio	1	„ Sostelo	750 0
3. Ghulām Shāh Lāghārī	1	„ Bachi	413. 9
4. Gul Muhammad Magsi	1	„ Godho	103 12
„ Ditto	1	„ Lala	100 15
5. Ghulam Muhammad Būrgri	2	„ Thalo, near Kolāchi	23 2
„ Ditto	2	„ Umēdo Dēro	19 20
„ Ditto	2	„ Chun	3 20
6. Shēr Muhammad Būrgri	2	„ Umēdo Dēro	13 15
„ Ditto	2	„ Thalo, near Kolāchi	10 0
7. Kāram Khān Magsi	2	„ Lala	10 35
8. Faiz Muhammad Būrgi	3	„ Umēdo Dēro	26 15
„ Ditto	3	„ Chun	3 20
„ Ditto	3	„ Thalo, near Kolāchi	52 20
9. Muhammad Ali Būrgri	3	„ Umēdo Dēro	19 35
„ Ditto	3	„ Chun	1 30
„ Ditto	3	„ Thalo, near Kolāchi	20 5
10. Fateh Khān Lāghārī	3	„ Charo	400 0
11. Muhammad Khān Nizamāni	4	„ Beto	142 5
12. Muhammad Husain Nizamāni	4	„ Umēdo Dēro	341 5
13. Islam Khān Būrgri	4	„ „	35 25
„ Ditto	4	„ Chun	3 30
„ Ditto	4	„ Thalo, near Kolāchi	32 32
14. Sardār Khān Būrgri	4	„ Umēdo Dēro	30 15
„ Ditto	4	„ Chun	4 0
„ Ditto	4	„ Thalo, near Kolāchi	19 5
15. Bakhsh Ali Khān Būrgri	4	„ Umēdo Dēro	20 30
„ Ditto	4	„ Chun	3 15
16. Sultan Ali Būrgri	4	„ Umēdo Dēro	5 15
	
		250 0	118 4
		258 11	300 0
		154 38	2,400 0
		28 0	600 0
		...	400 0
		...	43 12
		...	18 8
		...	8 8
		...	12 12
		...	20 0
		...	40 0
		...	31 0
		...	4 8
		...	101 0
		...	28 0
		...	2 4
		...	46 0
		...	1,000 0
		...	230 8
		...	431 2
		...	45 4
		...	4 8
		...	56 7
		...	9 10
		...	7 4
		...	38 14
		...	23 0
		...	4 0
		...	6 8

Name of Jāgirdār.	Class.	Talūka and Village.	Cultivable Land.	Uncultivable Land.	Amount of Revenue paid to Government.
			acres. gūntas.	acres. gūntas.	rup. a.
17. Sultān Ali and Lal Bakhsh Būrgri . . .	4	Village of Chun	3 5	...	3 14
Ditto	4	" Thalo, near Kolāchi . . .	21 15	...	42 6
18. Lal Bakhsh Būrgri	4	" Umēdo Dēro	13 10	...	16 8
19. Abdula Būrgri	4	" "	24 5	...	25 0
Ditto	4	" Chun	3 25	...	7 8
Ditto	4	" Thalo, near Kolāchi . . .	22 20	...	50 8
20. Jān Muhammad, Ghulām Shāh, and Mu- hammad Ali Laghāri	4	" Faridābād	60 15	..	55 6
21. Jafir Khān Talpūr	4	" Ghāri	1,500 0	500 0	300 0
22. Sardār Khān Būrgri	4	" Kūr Kolāchi	500 0	125 0	1,500 0
23. Ghulām Husain, Nawāb Khān, and Gul Muhammad Laghāri	4	" Adi	301 10	283 10	687 0
TAL. NASIRĀBĀD.					
1. Wadero Ghaibi Khān Chāndio	1	Village of Mirzāpur	19,000 0	32,562 0	13,871 8
2. Tājo Khān, Dost Muhammad, and Ali Muhammad Laghāri	4	" Adi	400 0	63 10	2,774 0

There are no Seridars in this division, and but 15 Māfidārs, of whom 11 are in the Mehar talūka and three and one in the Nasirābād and Kakar talūkas respectively.

MUNICIPALITIES.—There are at present but two municipal institutions in this division, one at Mehar, established on the 1st of July, 1873, and the other at Khairpur Natheshāh, on the 1st of August, 1873. The receipts and disbursements of both for the year 1873-74 were 1577 rupees, 575 rupees, and 542 rupees, and 347 rupees respectively.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.—There is but one medical dispensary—that at Mehar—throughout the whole of the Mehar Division. It was established about twenty-five years ago, and is placed under the charge of a hospital assistant of the Bombay Medical Service, with a small subordinate establishment. This dispensary is wholly supported by the Government at an annual cost of more than one thousand rupees, and it is visited by the Deputy Surgeon-General of Hospitals, Sind Division, during the cold season. The following table will show the attendance of patients at this dispensary during the years 1873 and 1874 :—

	Total Admissions in		Casualties in		Average Daily Attendance in	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
In-patients . .	62	58	...	1	3	3
Out-patients . .	3,968	6,006	...	...	41.5	52.3

JAILS.—There are no jails in the Mehar Division, but at every Mükhtyārkar's head-quarter station there is a subordinate jail or lock-up, where untried accused persons as well as prisoners under sentence can be detained for a time.

EDUCATION.—The number of Government schools in this division in 1873-74 was 11, with 426 pupils. The number in each talūka in 1873-74, with other particulars, is contained in the subjoined statement :—

Talūka.	Government Schools.		Remarks.
	No.	Pupils.	
1. Mehar (including Tigar) .	5	222	All these schools are vernacular. There are no female schools in the division.
2. Nasirābād	2	52	
3. Kakar	4	152	
Total.	11	426	

AGRICULTURE.—The seasons during which agricultural operations are carried on in this division are three in number, viz.: Kharif, Rabi, and Peshras. The different crops raised in these several seasons are as follow :—

Season.	Time when		Principal Crops Produced.
	Sown.	Reaped.	
1. Kharif.	June . .	October .	Juār, bājri, rice, tir (oil-seed), mung, nangli, and vegetables of sort.
2. Rabi .	November.	May . .	Wheat, barley, gram, matar, tobacco, jambho, and garden produce.
3. Peshras	February .	September	Cotton, sugar-cane, indigo, and several vegetables.

The cultivation in the Mehar Deputy Collectorate is mostly Mok and Barāni or rain-land. This latter is principally carried on in that part of the district lying near the Western range of hills. In the Kakar talūka irrigation is ample from the Kudan and Māruī canals as well as from several *dhandhs*. The villages in the Ghāro tapa of this talūka produce good rice, but floods from the Nāra are frequent, and often prevent the cultivation of this crop. The Barāni lands of the Mehar talūka lie in the five villages of Mojhar, Dadh, Faridabad, Charo, and Kūr-Kolachi. They receive their supply of water from hill-streams, to which artificial channels are made, others from floods which sweep over the plains after heavy rain. The implements of husbandry in use in this district are the same, generally speaking, as in other parts of Sind, and consist chiefly of the *kar*, or plough, the *sahar*, or clod-crusher, the *dūtro*, or saw-edged sickle, and the *rambo*, or hand grubbing-hoe.

COMMERCE.—The export trade of this division is mainly in grain of various kinds, which is sent by boats on the Indus to Kotri, Hyderabad, and other places. Nothing seems to be known concerning the quantity and value of either the local or transit trade of this division; but if the large revenue derived by the Government from the land can be taken as any guide, it must be both extensive and important.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures of the Mehar District are comparatively unimportant, being confined chiefly to salt, salt-petre, and coarse cloths, but nothing is known of the yearly

quantity manufactured and value of any one of these articles, or, whether exported to other districts or consumed within the division.

FAIRS.—There are but eight fairs of any note held in the Mehar Division, that of Nāngo Shāh, at the town of the same name, being the most numerous attended ; these are shown in the subjoined table :—

Where held.	When.	For what Time.	In whose Honour.	Average Attendance.
1. Shāh Godro	10th Zilhaz . . .	Days. 1	Pir Shāh Godro	Muh. & Hindūs. 1,030
2. Gāzi Shāh.	{ 1st Monday in } every month . . . }	1	Pir Gāzi Shāh .	200
3. Khānpur .	February	1	Kāzi Bīrhān .	2,000
4. Pir Nāth .	{ Annually in month } of February . . . }	1	Pir Nāth . . .	1,000
5. Nasir Muhammad .	Ditto	2	{ Mahāl Mīa . . } { Nasir Muhammad . . }	3,000
6. Nāngo Shāh	October	3	Nāngo Shāh .	5,000
7. Gāzi Dēro .	{ 20th Sāwan (July } to August) . . . }	1	Pir Muhammad	2,000
8. Shāh Panjo	{ 1st Monday in } every month . . . }	1	Shāh Panjo .	1,000

COMMUNICATIONS.—There are in all nearly 300 miles of road—main, postal and branch—throughout the Mehar Division. The chief and most important line is that running from the Lārkāna district nearly north and south through Mehar, and on to that of Sehwan. None of the roads are metalled, but juār straw is laid on them in several places, a plan which seems well adapted to keep down the dust during both the cold and hot seasons. The following is a list of the different lines of road in this district, with other information in connection with them (*see pp.* 536, 537) :—

From	To	Length in Miles.	Description of Road.	Remarks.
Mehar	Kamāngar	7	Branch . .	Is bridged, and is passable during the inundation season.
Kamangar	Garkan	6	Do. . . .	Unbridged; generally flooded during inundation.
Mehar	Sitā	12	Do. . . .	Bridged and passable. Dharamsāla at the intermediate village of Butra and at Sitā.
Mehar	Nawo Got	11	Do. . . .	Bridged, and is passable.
Mehar	Gāji Khuhāwar	12	Main	Bridged, and usually passable. Dharamsāla at Gāji Khuhāwar.
Mehar	Khairpur	8	Branch . .	Bridged, and generally passable, but is at times flooded by the Nārā. Dharamsāla at Khairpur.
Mehar	Butra	8	Main	Is bridged, and passable during inundation season. Dharamsāla at Butra.
Mehar	Walu Gurir	6	Do. . . .	Bridged and passable. Staging bungalow at Walu Gurir.
Bundo	Mādo	10	Branch . .	Not bridged properly, and is at times flooded by the Nārā and mountain torrents. Dharamsāla at Mādo.
Gāji Khuhāwar	Wārah	8	Main	Bridged, and usually passable. Travellers' bungalow and Dharamsāla at Wārah.
Khairpur	Kakar	9	Do. . . .	Bridged, and generally passable, though at times flooded by the Nārā. Dharamsāla at Kakar.
Khairpur	Sita	12	Branch . .	Unbridged; unpassable during inundation.
Bādrah	Radhan	12	Main	Bridged, and passable. Travellers' bungalow at Bādrah, and dharamsālas at Radhan and Bādrah.
Rādhān	Aghāmāni	8	Branch . .	Bridged. Travellers' bungalow at Aghāmāni.
Aghāmāni	Kalri	11	Do. . . .	Bridged.
Hamal	Ghaibi Dēro	6	Branch . .	Unbridged, passable during inundation.
Hamal	Mādo	14	Do. . . .	Unbridged, and occasionally flooded by hill-torrents. Travellers' bungalow at Hamal.
Thari jado shahid	Mahal Nasir Muhammad	10	Do. . . .	Passable the whole year round.

Mādo	Mahal Mia Nasir Muhammad.	10	Branch .	Unbridged throughout.
Mahal Mia Nasir Muhammad.	Pat Gul Muhammad	6	Do. . .	Unbridged throughout. Dharamsāla at Pat Gul Muhammad. (From this place to the Sehwan Division boundary is but two miles.)
Mir Hasan	Gozo	3	Do. . .	Unbridged. Unpassable during inundation.
Gozo	Bhangar	5	Do. . .	Do. do.
Butra	Bādrah	8	Do. . .	Bridged and passable.
Kakar	Taga	7	Do. . .	One <i>pakka</i> bridge over the Mārui canal ; the rest are of <i>kachha</i> erection.
Taga	Sitā	7	Do. . .	Bridges on this road are of <i>kachha</i> erection, usually passable during the inundation.
Kakar	Rukan	10	Main . .	Bridged, and passable at all times. Travellers' bungalow at Rukan.
Rukan	Kalri	2	Do. . .	Bridged and passable.
Walu Gūrīr	Rādhān	2	Do. . .	Bridged and passable. Dharamsāla at Thari, an intermediate village.
Nasirābād	Wagan	8	Do. . .	Bridged. Travellers' bungalows and dharamsālas at Nasirābād and Wagan.
Thari	Channa	9	Branch .	Not bridged. Passable during inundation.
Thari	Dairio	3½	Do. . .	Unbridged. do.
Thari	Shāh Panjo	6	Do. . .	Do. do.
Thari	Jatiāl	8	Do. . .	Bridged and passable. Deputy Collectors' bungalow at Thari.
Jatiāl	Dokri	8	Do. . .	Bridged and passable. Travellers' bungalow at Dokri.
Dairio	Nasirābād	8	Do. . .	Bridged and passable. Dharamsāla at Dairio.
Suhag	Faridabad	5	Do. . .	Partly bridged. Flooded during inundation.

The postal lines of communication in this district are from Mehar to Kakar and Wārah, again from Mehar northward towards Lārkāna, and southward towards Sehwan. They are foot lines. There are non-disbursing post-offices at Mehar, Kakar and Wārah, and a branch post-office at Rādhān.

FERRIES.—There are 31 ferries in the Mehar Division, all of them upon either the Indus or Western Nāra; and it may be as well to remark that their names are derived from the villages near which they are situate. The following is a list of these ferries, with the number of boats employed at each:—

Name of Ferry.	Where situate.	Number of Boats employed.
TAL. KAKAR.		
1. Sitā	On the Indus	2
2. Rūkan	Ditto	2
3. Ghalū	Ditto	2
4. Mir Husain	Western Nāra	1
5. Gozo	Ditto	1
6. Kundi Chūkhi	Ditto	1
7. Dūr Muhammad	Ditto	1
8. Mundro	Ditto	1
9. Charan	Ditto	1
10. Bēlo	Ditto	1
TAL. MEHAR.		
11. Safar Lakhir	Western Nāra	1
12. Gāzi Shāh	Ditto	1
13. Dubi Mirza Shāh	Ditto	1
14. Rawat Khān	Ditto	1
15. Ghāri	Ditto	1
16. Butra	Ditto	1
17. But Sarāi	Ditto	1
18. Jamāli	On the Indus	2
19. Chana	Ditto	2
20. Lashāri	Ditto	1
21. Vehar	Ditto	1
22. Chakro	Ditto	1
23. Nawo Got	Ditto	1
24. Nāri	Ditto	1
25. Thari Mohbat	Western Nāra	1
26. Patriji	Ditto	1
27. Jadam Kalhoro	Ditto	1
28. Sihar	Ditto	1
29. Sono Gadhi	Ditto	1
30. Kabūlo	Ditto	1
31. Ghulām Husain Būt	Ditto	1

No remains of any antiquity exist, it would appear, in this division, none at least that call for any special mention.

Mehar, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Mehar Deputy Collectorate, now including what was known as the Tigar talūka, and containing an area of 583 square miles, with 15 tapas, 165 villages, and a population of 62,265 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division (including the Tigar talūka) during the four years ending 1873-74 is as follows:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	2,75,028	2,21,565	1,79,708	1,74,061
Local	23,665	19,548	16,637	14,752
Total rupees .	2,98,693	2,41,113	2,06,345	1,88,813

Mehar, the chief town of the Deputy Collectorate of the same name, situate on the banks of the Kakol canal, in about latitude $27^{\circ} 6' N.$ and longitude $67^{\circ} 54' E.$ It is distant 36 miles south-west from Lārkhāna, with which it has road communication, as also with the villages of Kamāngar, Sitā, Nawa Got, Nasirābād, Kakar, Wārah, Garkan, and other places. It has a somewhat pretty appearance when viewed from a distance, being embosomed in trees of a large size, nor is this dissipated by a nearer approach. It is the head-quarter station of the Deputy Collector of the division, who has a bangalow here with a fine garden attached to it. Close to this residence is the Mūkhtyārkar's kutcherry. There are lines for the accommodation of 11 district and 10 foot rural police, who are under the command of a chief constable. The other public buildings of the place are—a medical dispensary, the only institution of the kind throughout the division, established about twenty-five years ago, and in charge of a subordinate officer of the Bombay Medical Department; a travellers' bangalow, a large and commodious musāfirkhāna, a market, Government vernacular school, cattle pound, and a post-office. A court-house, at a cost of 12,600 rupees, is at present under construction. The town now possesses a municipality, established in 1873. Its receipts in 1873-74 were 1577 rupees, and the disbursements only 542 rupees. The population of Mehar, by the census of 1872, was but 1246, consisting of 544 Musalmāns, mostly Saiyads, and 702 Hindūs, chiefly Brahmans and Lohānos. There are, it would seem, no manufactures in this place. The trade, both local and transit, is principally in grain of all kinds, the produce of the division, cotton and tobacco,

but no statistics of either its quantity or value seem to be available.

Miān Sahēb, a Government village in the Shikārpur talūka of the Sukkur and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate, seated on the large Bēgāri canal, and distant 16 miles north from Shikārpur. It has road communication with Zarkhēl and Humaiyun (Hamao) on the Shikārpur and Jacobabad road. There are police lines for 10 men, and a Government school. The population is large, numbering in all 1702 persons, of whom 1274 are Musalmāns, many of them Pawars, and 428 Hindūs, of the Lohāno caste. The chief occupations of the people are agriculture and trade, but the manufactures are comparatively of no account.

Miāni, a Government village in the Sukkur talūka of the Sukkur and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate, distant 12 miles north of Sukkur and 20 east from Shikārpur. It has road communication with Chak and Abād Melāni, as also with Shikārpur *viā* Abād. It is the head-quarter station of a Tapadār, and has a cattle pound. The population, numbering in all 961 souls, comprises 811 Musalmāns, principally Saiyads, and 150 Hindūs of the Waishia and Sudra castes. There is a little trade carried on in grain, but there are no manufactures, the chief occupation of the inhabitants being agriculture.

Miāni, a Government village in the Kāmbar talūka of the Lārkāna Deputy Collectorate, 12 miles west of Lārkāna and near the Sijāwal and Kambar road. The population, numbering in all 926, comprise 766 Musalmāns of the Saiyad and Gurmani tribes, and 160 Hindūs, mostly Lohānos. Their occupations are trade and agriculture.

Mira Khān, a Government village in the Kambar talūka of the Lārkāna Division, 16 miles north by west from the town of Lārkāna. It has road communication with the towns of Kambar, Sijāwal, Dost Ali, and Rato-dēro. The inhabitants, 1462 in number, are chiefly Musalmāns (1225) of the Saiyad, Juneja, and Guleja tribes, there being but 237 Hindūs, mostly Lohānos. Their principal employments are agriculture and trade.

Mirpur, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, containing an area of 1720 square miles, with 8 tapas, 86 villages, and a population of 42,127 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1873-74 is as follows :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	1,21,743	1,12,605	1,00,776	81,115
Local	9,535	10,223	9,627	7,541
Total rupees .	1,31,278	1,22,828	1,10,403	88,656

Mirpur, a Government town in the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, and the head-quarter station of the Mükhtyārkar of the talūka of the same name, distant 55 miles north-east from Rohri. It has road communication with Rohri, Mathēlo, Khairpur, Bagudra Kotloi, and Rawati. It has a Mükhtyārkar's kutcherry and a Tapadār's *dēra*, as also a travellers' bangalow, two musāfirkhānas, post-office, police thāna, with a force of 18 men (mounted and foot), and a cattle pound. The population of this town numbers 1425, of whom 660 are Hindūs (of the Brahman and Banya castes), and 700 Musalmāns, who are mostly of the Siāl, Sumaija, Muhāna and Kūmbhar tribes, and engaged in agriculture. The trade of the place is insignificant, and is chiefly carried on in grain and ghi.

The district of which Mirpur is the principal town appears to have been known formerly under the name of Maharki, being inhabited mostly by the Mahar tribe, who were originally Hindūs, and emigrated from Hindustān under their forefather Chand, but at what particular time is not known. They are supposed to have entered Sind during the Rāi dynasty, and when Rāi Sahāsi was on the throne. By this monarch Chand was made Naib of Mathēlo, and a portion of that district was given to him in jāgir. Under their chief Sitmak, the Mahars renounced the Hindū religion, and became Muhammadans, Sitmak receiving the name and title of "Khān," as well as the district of Mathēlo, in jāgir. The town of Mirpur was founded by Mir Musū Khān Talpur about A.D. 1739.

Mirpur, once the second largest town in the Frontier district of Upper Sind, and situate in the Thul talūka, 20 miles east from Jacobabad, with which it has direct communication by road, as also with Mubārakpur, Shikārpur, Thul, Udi, and Shergarh. It has a police thāna, and is at present the head-quarters of a Tapadār. Formerly there was a district bangalow here, but this, together with a Mükhtyārkar's kutcherry and a portion of the town itself, was destroyed by the floods of 1862-63. Its population, once numbering 2000 souls, is now, owing to the destructive

nature of the floods of 1874, reduced to 750, of whom 575 are Hindūs, chiefly Lohānos, and but 175 Musalmāns of the Buhra tribe. It has no particular trade except in grain, which is somewhat large. There is a small vernacular school here, supported by the Zamindār of the place, named Mūsa Khān, who is the head of the Buhra tribe.

Mirpur (Khās), a talūka (or revenue sub-division) of the Hālā Deputy Collectorate, having 5 tapas and 39 villages, with an area of 515 square miles, and a population of 22,449 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this talūka for the five years ending 1873-74 is as follows:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Imperial . . .	rupees. 33,255	rupees. 48,035	rupees. 40,680	rupees. 40,000	rupees. 44,457
Local . . .	2,420	3,591	3,641	3,797	2,888
Total rupees.	35,675	51,626	44,321	43,797	47,345

Mirpur (Khās), the chief town of the Mirpur talūka of the Hālā Deputy Collectorate, in lat. 25° 24' N., and long. 69° E., distant 38 miles S.E. from Hālā, and 41 E.N.E. from Hyderabad *via* Alahyar-jo-Tando (17 m.). It is situate on the Lētawāh canal, and has road communication with Hyderabad and Umar-kot, being on the high road to both these towns. Roads from it also lead to Adam-jo-Tando, Gorchāni, Khān and Khipra. It possesses a Deputy Collector's bangalow, a large building seated in what has been a well laid-out garden, a subordinate Judge's court-house, Mūkhtyārkar's office, a Tapadār's dēra, dharamsāla, rural and mounted police lines, post-office, Government school, and a cattle pound (or *dhak*). Mirpur has also a municipality, established in October 1860, the revenue of which in 1873-74 was 1990 rupees, and the disbursements 1662 rupees. The population of the place is now small, not exceeding 1280 souls—a great falling off from its palmy days in the time of the Talpurs, when the number of inhabitants was estimated by Burnes at 10,000. The present population comprises the two great classes, Musalmāns and Hindūs, there being 407 of the former, chiefly Saiyads, Gorchānis and Sumras, and 634 of the latter, who are principally Lohānos, the remainder (239) are most probably Sikhs. The chief men of note residing in and near this town are—1st, H.H. Mir Sher Muhammad Talpur, K.C.S.I., who fought against the British in 1843, and is now very old and decrepit; 2nd, Mir

Fateh Khān, and 3rd, Imām Bakhsh, his two sons. The trade of this place is mostly in grain, cotton and piece-goods. The cotton produced in this district is said to be the finest in Sind. The value of the local trade may be *roughly* estimated at 42,000 rupees, and the transit trade at 57,000 rupees. There are no manufactures of any kind in this place.

The town of Mirpur is of a comparatively modern date, having been built in 1806 by Mir Ali Murād Talpur; it possesses a small fort, also erected during the sovereignty of that dynasty. It was the chief town of Mir Sher Muhammad Khān Talpur, whose army was totally defeated in 1843 by Sir Charles Napier at Dabo (Dabba), a few miles from Hyderabad.

Mirpur Batoro, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate, and the most fertile and productive of any in the division. It has an area of 322 square miles, with 6 tapas, 85 "dehs," and a population of 31,645 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division for the four years ending 1873-74 is as follows:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	82,897	90,210	96,065	89,433
Local	6,856	6,477	7,245	7,422
Total rupees .	89,753	96,687	1,03,310	96,855

Mirpur Batoro, the chief town of the talūka of the same name in the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate, in lat. 24° 45' N., and long. 68 20' E. It is seated on the Fatiah canal, and is on the high road from Bēlo to the Tanda district of the Hyderabad Collectorate. It is also a main line of communication between Kachh and Sind, and is distant 13 miles north-east from Sujāwal, and 26 miles north from Mugalbhīn, with which places it has road communication, as also with the villages of Jhok, Jar, Mulchand and Khorwāh. Mirpur is the head-quarter station of a Mūkht-yārkar and Tapadār, and has a police thāna, with a force of 21 men, under the charge of the Chief Constable of the talūka, who, with the Police Inspector of the district, resides here. The population of the town, by the census of 1872, was 2846 souls, of whom 1540 are Musalmāns, mostly of the Saiyad, Mēmon, and Khwāja tribes, and 1306 Hindūs of the Lohāno, Kachhi, and Khati castes. The Muhammadan portion of the community are principally artisans and agriculturists, while the Hindūs are engaged in trade. The

chief institution of this town, which, it may here be mentioned, is the largest in the division, is a municipality, established in 1856, having an annual income ranging from 3000 to 6000 rupees. It possesses also an extensive garden. The bazar is clean and well kept, and supplies generally are abundant. There is a dharamsāla for travellers, and a large tank in the town affords excellent drinking water to the inhabitants. The chief trade of the place is in grain, which is exported to the adjoining Collectorate of Hyderabad. The manufactures are unimportant, and consist only in the dyeing of cloth and the making of country liquor. The transit trade is in cloth, ghi, and other miscellaneous articles, but to what extent and value is not known. The surrounding country, which is fertile and well cultivated, belonged, before the conquest of Sind by the British, to the Mīr of Mirpur, the least important and wealthy of all the Talpurs; but Burnes states that it yielded him a revenue of about 5 lākhs of rupees (or 50,000*l.*).

Mirpur Sakro, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Jerruck Deputy Collectorate, having an area of 1112 square miles, with 4 tapas, 16 villages, and a population of 22,614 souls. There is in this talūka but one village, that of Ghāro, having a population of 800 persons and upwards. The revenue, imperial and local, of the Mirpur Sakro sub-division during the five years ending 1873-74 is as follows:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial	39,662	41,827	42,592	49,421	48,490
Local	4,524	5,441	5,089	4,553	5,017
Total rupees .	44,186	47,268	47,681	53,974	53,507

Mithāni, a Government village in the Naushahro talūka of the Naushahro Division, distant 12 miles west by north from Tharūshāh. It is seated on the Indus, at the head of the Dādwhā canal, and has road communication with Naushahro, Tharūshāh, Abād, and Sihra. There are no Government officers in this village, nor any police lines. The population consists of 986 persons, comprising Musalmāns, chiefly Saiyads and Mohānas, and Hindūs of the Lohāno caste, but the number of each class is unknown. This place is mentioned by Lieut. Jameson as having, in 1852, a population of 1819 persons, of whom 1165 were Musalmāns, and 628 Hindūs; there were in all 302 houses and 66 shops. The local trade of this place is very insignificant, but, owing to its

position on the Indus, there is a large transit traffic in grain and cloth, though the quantity and value do not appear to be known. This town is supposed to have been founded about 135 years ago by one Saiyad Mitha Shāh.

Mitti, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, the area of which is not at present known. It has 2 tapas, 4 *dehs*, and a population of 23,039 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1873-74 is as follows:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	5,898	14,549	6,804	12,695
Local	194	449	313	395
Total rupees .	6,092	14,998	7,117	13,090

Mitti, the chief town in the talūka of the same name in the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, distant about 60 miles south from Umarmkot, with which place it has road communication *via* Nabisar, as also with Islamkot, Dipla, Chelār, Nawa-kot, and Bakwa. It is the head-quarter station of a Mükhtyārkar and Tapadār, and has a police post of 17 men. There are also civil and criminal courts, a dispensary, Government school, post-office, dharamsāla, and cattle pound. The town possesses a municipality as well, established in 1861, the income of which in 1873-74 was 2152 rupees, and the expenditure 1662 rupees. The cost of the dispensary (established in 1863) is defrayed partly by Government and partly by the municipality. This institution is under the charge of a hospital assistant of the Bombay Subordinate Medical Department. The annual rainfall at this town would appear, from the records kept at the dispensary, to be somewhat higher than in other parts of Sind, the average quantity for the nine years ending 1874 being between 9 and 10 inches. The population of Mitti is estimated at about 2497 souls, of whom 2257 are Hindūs, principally Brahmans, Lohānos, Malis, Sonaros, Samis, Bhils and Mēngwars. The Musalmāns, numbering but 240, are mostly Saiyads. The occupations of the inhabitants are mainly agriculture, cattle-breeding, and the export of ghi. There are no manufactures of any importance in this town, but the trade, both local and transit, is of some importance, consisting in cotton, cocoa-nuts, camels, cattle, metals, dyes, ghi, grain, hides, oil, piece-

goods, sugar, tobacco and wool, but neither the quantity annually imported and exported, nor its value, seem to be known.

Mohbat Dero Jatoi, an alienated village situate in the jāgir of Mīr Jām Ninda Khān Talpur in the Kandiāro talūka of the Naushahro Division, distant 18 miles north from Thāru Shāh. It has road communication with the towns of Kandiāro (distant 6 miles), Kamāl Dero (6 miles), Halāni (6 miles), and Mohbat Dero Sial (5 miles). It is the head-quarter station of the Shekhāni Tapadār, and has police lines for three constables, and a Government vernacular school attended by 28 pupils. The population of this town is 831, comprising Musalmāns and Hindūs, but the number of each is not known. Their occupation is mostly agricultural. There is some trade in grain, but its extent and value are both unknown.

Moro, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Naushahro Deputy Collectorate, having an area of 704 square miles, with 8 tapas, 51 dehs, and a population of 45,551 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1873-74 is as follows:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	72,682	60,910	63,414	57,925
Local	9,268	8,893	9,317	8,152
Total rupees .	81,950	69,803	72,731	66,077

Moro, a Government town in the Moro talūka of the Naushahro Deputy Collectorate, situate on the main road leading from Hyderabad to Rohri, distant 22 miles south by west from Thāru Shāh, and 15 miles south-west from Naushahro, with which places, as also with the villages of Gachēro, Lalia, Pabjo, and Sihra, it has road communication. It is the head-quarter station of a Mūkht-yārkar and Tapadār, and has police lines for 20 men. There are a subordinate jail, civil court-house, market, school-house, district bangalow, and a dharamsāla. At a spot not far from the district bangalow lie the remains of Mr. H. Ryland, U.C.S., a Deputy Collector of this division, who died here on the 12th August, 1869. A neat and substantial monument has since been placed on this tomb by public subscription, as a tribute to his memory. Moro possesses a municipality, established in 1861, the income of which in 1873-74 amounted to 1457 rupees, and the expendituré to 1081

rupees. The population, numbering in all 1738, consists of 1010 Musalmāns, mostly of the Mēmon tribe, and 165 Hindūs of the Lohāno caste, the remaining 563 are most probably Sikhs. The occupation of the inhabitants is principally agriculture and trade. The chief manufactures of the place are soap, ornamental rings used as armlets for women, and coarse cloth. The local trade is of no consequence, but there is a considerable transit traffic carried on by "*kāfilas*," from Khorasān, which pass through this town; of the quantity and value of this trade there does not appear to be any record. The town is said to have been founded about 200 years ago by one Bazid Fakir, of the Moro tribe.

Mugalbhin, the chief town in the Jāti talūka of the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate, in lat. $24^{\circ} 11'$ N., and long. $68^{\circ} 17'$ E. It is situate on the banks of the Gungro, which is really the tail of the Pinyāri branch of the Indus. About two miles south of this town is a great embankment, 200 yards long, 40 feet broad, and of a proportionate height. It is now lined with a fine avenue of bābul trees; the fresh-water channel above this embankment is called the Gungro, and below it is the old salt-water channel of the Pinyāri. This town has road communication with Mirpur Batoro, distant 26 miles north, with Shāhbandar, distant 30 miles south-west, and with Bēlo, distant $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west. It is also on the high road to Kachh from Sind, and is distant 48 miles from Lakhpat, on the Kori creek, in the territory of the Rao of Kachh. On the British side of this creek is a small dharamsāla, kept up by the Rao, and there is another directly opposite on the Kachh shore. The passage across the creek is made in ferry boats, but camels usually cross over by a ford higher up the stream. Hundreds of pilgrims pass along this road during the year, Naryansar, in the Kachh territory, about 6 miles from the town of Lakhpat, being a celebrated place of pilgrimage for Hindūs throughout Sind. Mugalbhin is the head-quarter station of the Mūkhtyārkar of the Jāti talūka, and, besides a dharamsāla, has a police thāna, with a force of 18 men under the command of a chief constable. There is a municipality in this town, established in 1856, the income and expenditure of which in 1873-74 was 2874 rupees and 2491 rupees respectively. The population, which was formerly computed at 5000, did not, by the census of 1872, number more than 1533 souls, of whom 945 are Musalmāns, principally of the Thāim and Mēmon tribes, and 588 Hindūs of the Lohāno caste. There are a number of Kachh families settled in this place. The trade of Mugalbhin is chiefly in grain and coarse cloths. Rice, which is abundantly grown in the neigh-

bourhood, forms an important article of exportation. Formerly these articles were sent to Kachh by way of the Pinyāri channel, which was navigable from this town to its sea mouth, then known as the Sir. In the inundation season boats laden with grain still go up the Gungro into the main river, and thence proceed either up-river to Sukkur, or down to Kēti-bandar. This town also once carried on a profitable fishery along the sea-coast, and for this purpose used to send 30 boats down the river, but this source of commerce has long ceased to exist. There is a large fair held annually, in the month of February, in this town, in honour of a Muhammadan "pir," or saint, whose tomb is then visited by about 5000 persons. There do not appear to be any antiquities in or near Mugalbhin, with the single exception of four domed buildings on the bank of the Gungro canal, about half a mile from the town, but nothing is known in connection with their history. This town is said to derive its name from two persons, father and son, of the Korēshi tribe, called Mugal and Bhin, who died here.

Muhammad Khān's Tanda (or, as it is generally called, the "*Tanda*") is a large division and Deputy Collectorate of the Hyderabad district. It lies between $24^{\circ} 14'$ and $25^{\circ} 17'$ of N. lat. and $68^{\circ} 19'$ and $69^{\circ} 22'$ of E. long., and is bounded on the north by the Hyderabad talūka and a portion of the Hāla Deputy Collectorate; on the east by the Thar and Pārkar district, the "Purān," an old channel of the Indus, forming for some distance a well-defined line of demarcation; on the south by the Rann of Kachh and the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate of the Karāchi district; and on the west by the last-named district and the river Indus. The entire area of the Muhammad Khān's Tanda district, according to the Revenue Survey Department, is 3177 square miles, and it is divided into 4 talūkas and 27 tapas, with a total population of 189,931 souls, or 60 to the square mile, as shown in the following table:—

Taluka.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Tapas.	No. of Dehs.	Population.	Towns having 800 Inhabitants and upwards.
1. Guni	989	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Saidpur 2. Kātyar 3. Khokhar 4. Dhandhi 5. Bulri 6. Khorwah 7. Agri 8. Jūma Jakhro 9. Ghulām Haidar 	129	59,971	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tanda Muhammad Khān. 2. Kātyar. 3. Khorwāh. 4. Saidpur.
2. Badīn	795	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Talhār 2. Khado 3. Badīn 4. Nindo Shahr 5. Kadhan 6. Bahdimi 7. Sirāni 8. Luāri 	115	51,593	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nindo Shahr. 2. Badin.
3. Tando Bāgo	709	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sūmro Kalōi 2. Wango 3. Pangryo 4. Dādāh 5. Karam Khān Jamālī 	100	47,922	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tando Bāgo. 2. Rājā Khanāni.
4. Dēro Mohbat	670	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gujo 2. Sarmat Laghāri 3. Gul Muhammad Zor 4. Hājī Sānwan 	66	30,445	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tando Ghulām Ali.
	3163		410	189,931	

The area in English acres of each talūka, showing the extent cultivated (*approximate*), cultivable, and unarable, is also tabulated below:—

Talūka.	Total Area in English Acres.	Cultivated.	Cultivable.	Unarable.
	acres.	acres.	acres	acres.
1. Guni	632,980	33,372	193,695	405,913
2. Badin	508,758	27,175	91,748	389,835
3. Tando Bāgo . . .	453,612	30,691	128,577	294,344
4. Dēro Mohbat . . .	428,906	20,854	201,615	206,437

GENERAL ASPECT.—The general aspect of the "Tanda" district is that of a level plain, the monotony of which is but slightly relieved by belts of trees growing on both sides of the canal banks. Large natural hollows or watercourses, called "*Dhoras*," are occasionally met with; they are of great extent, two of them especially, the Rēn and Phito, in the Dēro Mohbat talūka. It is in this talūka that "*chhans*," or shallow depressions where rain-water accumulates, abound; these greatly promote the growth of bābul trees, and thus improve the appearance of this part of the district. To the east and south nothing but extensive salt plains and uncultivated waste lands meet the eye, varied by a few sandhills on the Thar and Pārkar border; but on the western boundary, skirting the Indus, are bābul forests of considerable area. There are no hills in this district save the Hyderabad (or Ganja) range, which terminates just within its north-western boundary, and two small conical hills on the Indus, directly opposite the range at Jerruck, to which, in a geological point of view, they no doubt belong, but from which they have evidently been separated by the river.

HYDROGRAPHY.—The canal system prevailing in this district is extensive, there being nearly one hundred canals of different sizes, both main and branch, Government and Zamindāri. The main feeders are only eleven in number, the others branching off from them. Of these the Gūni is the largest canal in the district, and from it minor ones branch off both to the right and left, irrigating immense tracts of land. The Government canals of the Tanda district, with other information connected with them, are given on pp. 551-555.

Name of Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 Years ending 1873-74.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 Years ending 1873-74.	Remarks.
1. Gūni	miles. 69	feet. 122	rupees. 2,188	rupees. 37,975	Branch of the Feroz Khan rises from the Indus ; navigable, and divides the Gūni and Badin talūkas from the Dero Mohbat and Bāgo Tando talūkas.
2. Fulēli (old)	6	18	Included in		Now the mouth of the Gājāh ; is navigable.
3. Dodo	4½	6	1,104	5,737	Branch of the Gūni ; waters the Saidpur tapa.
4. Dhādhwāh	21½	14	...	...	Branch of the Gūni ; waters Gul Muhammad Zor tapa.
5. Malūkwāh	7½	7	...	...	Branch of Dhādhwāh ; waters Gul Muhammad Zor tapa.
6. Khānwāh	4½	6	106	129	Ditto.
7. Sherwāh	7½	9	583	856	Ditto.
8. Ghāri	4½	7	81	351	Ditto.
9. Panjtānāhwāh	9	8	335	352	Branch of Alibahar ; waters Ghulām Haidar tapa.
10. Alibahar	16	26	4,399	23,893	Branch of Gūni ; partly navigable ; waters Hāji Sāwan and Gul Muhammad Zor tapas.
11. Pirwāh	16½	16	215	4,678	Ditto.
12. Mubārakwāh	10	11	1,015	1,723	Branch of Gūni ; waters the Ghulām Haidar tapa.
13. Buhāwali	3	6	159	465	Ditto.
14. Jāsi	3½	11	37	1,499	Ditto.
15. Shāhwāh	19	13	...	...	Branch of Gūni ; waters Ghulām Haidar and Jūma Jakhro tapas.
16. Imāmawāh Janūbi	42½	24	4,800	10,939	Branch of Gūni ; navigable 20 miles ; waters Hāji Sāwan, Gul Muhammad Zor, Sarmat Laghāri, Karam Khān Jamāli, and Dādāh tapas.
17. Dokiāh	12½	14	2,104	9,520	Branch of Gūni ; unnavigable ; waters Jūma Jakhro and Talhār tapas.

Name of Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 Years ending 1873-74.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 Years ending 1873-74.	Remarks.
	miles.	feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
18. Mahrāb	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	166	700	Branch of Gūni; waters the Hāji Sāwan tapa.
19. Chhandan	3	6	182	403	Ditto.
20. Jamshēro	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	201	538	Branch of Gūni; waters Khado tapa.
21. Sherwāh Kobri. . . .	3	7	233	324	Branch of Gūni; waters Karam Khān Jamālī tapa.
22. Mulchand	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	2,326	3518	Branch of Gūni; partly navigable; waters the Karam Khān Jamālī, Dādāh, Hāji Sāwan, and Sarmat Laghāri tapas.
23. Imām wāh	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	103	184	Branch of Gūni; waters Karam Khān Jamālī tapa.
24. Fazulāh	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	328	399	Ditto.
25. Mirwāh (Talhār) . . .	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	833	23,900	Branch of Gūni; navigable whole length; waters Talhār, Khado, Badin, Jūma Jakhro, and Ghulām Haidar tapas.
26. Rājwāh	5	10	253	784	Branch of Mirwāh; waters Khado and Talhār tapas.
27. Ghāri Māndhar. . . .	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	1,309	14,616	Branch of Mirwāh; partly navigable; waters Luāri, Sirāni, and Badin tapas.
28. Nasirwāh	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	6,175	27,973	Branch of Gūni; wholly navigable; waters the Sūmro Kaloi, Karam Khān Jamālī, Khairpūr, and Dādāh tapas.
29. Manakwāh	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	3,656	5661	Branch of Gūni; navigable; waters Sūmro Kaloi tapa.
30. Lundo	6	11	798	1470	Branch of Manakwāh; waters Sūmro Kaloi and Khairpūr tapas.
31. Ahsānwāh	9	11	816	1957	Ditto.
32. Mirwāh	16	16	2,703	231	Branch of Manakwāh; partly navigable; waters the Pangryo, Khairpūr and Sūmro Kaloi tapas.
33. Shādi (large)	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	5,198	2426	Branch of Gūni; wholly navigable; waters tapas as above.

34. Bāhādur	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	513	1,226	Branch of Shādi ; waters the Pangryo tapa.
35. Bāgwāh	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	1,608	3,439	Branch of Shādi ; partly navigable ; waters Khairpūr and Pangryo tapas.
36. Shādi (small)	16	15	1,573	4,628	Branch of Shādi ; waters the Pangryo tapa.
37. Saidāh	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	434	1,164	Branch of Gūni ; waters the Khado tapa.
38. Kaziāh	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	2,764	10,776	Branch of Gūni ; wholly navigable ; waters the Badin, Khado, Luāri, and Bahdimi tapas.
39. Nurwāh	10	10	966	3,667	Branch of Kaziāh ; waters the Bahdimi tapa.
40. Ganjbahar	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	253	674	Ditto.
41. Alibahar Karo	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	2,109	3,515	Branch of Gūni ; partly navigable ; waters the Wango and Pangryo tapas.
42. Ghār-luāri	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	1,203	42	Branch of Gūni ; waters Nindo Shahr and Luāri tapas.
43. Aliwāh	7	8	166	164	Branch of Ghār-luāri ; waters the Luāri tapa.
44. Lākhiāh	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	182	1,802	Ditto.
45. Mahrāb	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	121	164	Ditto.
46. Ghār Kadhan	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	147	13	Branch of Gūni ; waters Nindo Shahr and Luāri tapas.
47. Rājwāh	8	8	903	3,794	Branch of Ghār Kadhan ; waters Kadhan and Luāri tapas.
48. Wangi	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	505	1,012	Branch of Gūni ; waters Wango and Nindo Shahr tapas.
49. Sanhi Gūni	11	14	5,625	1,202	Branch of Gūni ; partly navigable ; waters Nindo Shahr and Kadham tapas.
50. Shēr-wāh	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	471	2,772	Branch of Sanhi ; waters Nindo Shahr tapa.
51. Mirwāh	7	6	246	262	Branch of Sanhi ; waters Nindo Shahr and Kadhan tapas.
52. Shēr-wāh Sanhro	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	1,693	7,220	Branch of Gūni ; partly navigable ; waters Nindo Shahr, Kadhan, and Wango tapas.
53. Aliwāh	22	16	1,586	7,487	Branch of Gūni ; partly navigable ; waters Nindo Shahr and Kadhan tapas.
54. Gājāh	45	18	1,428	7,199	Continuation of the old Fulēli ; wholly navigable ; waters the Katyār, Ghulām Haidar, Bulri, Agri and Khorwāh tapas.
55. Jām-wāh	14	8	609	694	Branch of Gājāh ; waters the Ghulām Haidar and Agri tapas.

Name of Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 Years ending 1873-74.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 Years ending 1873-74.	Remarks.
	miles.	feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
56. Panjtanah	4	9	296	522	Branch of Gājāh ; waters the Būlri tapa.
57. Rājwāh	8½	12	1,717	3,408	Branch of Gājāh ; waters the Agri tapa.
58. Manakwāh	6	8	682	634	Branch of Gājāh ; waters the Būlri tapa.
59. Saidāh	2	14	430	180	Ditto.
60. Mirwāh Dūk	10½	8	896	1,186	Branch of Saidāh ; waters the Agri and Khorwāh tapas.
61. Khorwāh	4½	8	789	6,792	Branch of Gājāh ; waters the Khorwāh tapa.
62. Chautaki	3	5	218	2,538	Branch of Khorwāh ; waters the Khorwāh tapa.
63. Shēr wāh	8	11	564	3,184	Tail of the Gājāh ; waters the Khorwāh tapa.
64. Bāhādur	4	6	204	886	Branch of Shēr wāh ; waters the Khorwāh tapa.
65. Pairozwāh	4	8	396	788	Ditto.
66. Mirwāh	3	8	546	1,125	Main feeder from the Indus ; waters the Gūni talūka.
67. Wasingwāh	4½	8	495	1,835	Main feeder from the Indus ; waters Kaidpur and Katyār tapas.
68. Nurwāh	5	11	770	2,329	Main feeder from the Indus ; waters the Katyār tapa.
69. Hasanaliwāh	13	13	1,643	3,368	Main feeder from the Indus ; waters the Khokhar and Dhandhi tapas.
70. Khairwāh	14	16	1,991	4,523	Ditto.
71. Khokharwāh	5½	12	673	1,931	Main feeder from the Indus ; waters the Katyār and Khokhar tapas.
72. Dhadhko	10	12	269	2,435	Main feeder from the Indus ; waters the Dhandhi, Būlri, and Saidpur tapas.
73. Bhaghiār	6	9	159	332	Main feeder from the Indus ; waters the Dhandhi tapa.
74. Mulchand	17	22	747	1,536	Main feeder from the Indus ; partly navigable ; waters the Dhandhi tapa.
75. Mirwāh (old)	8	6	232	906	Branch of Mulchand ; waters Dhandhi and Būlri tapas.

76. Mirwāh (new) . . .	7½	10	396	1,773	Branch of Mulchand ; waters Dhandhi and Būlri tapas.
77. Ditāh	5	9	219	1,049	Ditto.
78. Kabrāh	3	6	76	218	Branch of Ditāh ; waters the Būlri tapa.
79. Nasirwāh	3½	9	104	854	Branch of Mulchand ; waters the Dhandhi and Būlri tapas.
80. Kabūlah	3½	6	61	310	Branch of Nasirwāh ; waters Būlri tapa.
81. Sājanāh	8½	8	126	1,025	Branch of Nasirwāh ; waters the Dhandhi and Būlri tapas.
82. Joyah	8½	10	546	1,695	Branch of Mulchand ; waters Khorwāh tapa.
83. Sarafrāzwāh	36	18	18,595	14,688	Main feeder from Indus ; waters Gul Muhammad Zor and Gujo tapas of Dēro Mohbat talūka ; tail only of this canal is in this district.
84. Lūndo Bāgmāl . . .	9	15	343	1,863	Branch of Sarafrāzwāh ; waters the Gujo tapa.
85. Chaugazo Gujo . . .	7½	8	191	331	Ditto.
86. Chaugazo Garho . .	5½	8	206	1,089	Branch of Sarafrāzwāh ; waters the Gujo, and Sarmat Laghāri tapas.
87. Muridwāh	8	12	290	1,446	Branch of Sarafrāzwāh ; waters the Gujo tapa.
88. Nāngnāi	9½	8	...	...	Branch of Ghalūwāh ; is the tail only ; waters the Gujo tapa.
89. Murādwāh	5	6	...	...	Branch of Nāngnāi ; is the tail only ; waters the Gujo tapa.

The following branch canals are maintained solely by Jāgirdārs through whose lands they flow:—

Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Whence issuing.	In what Talūka.	Remarks.
1. Imāmawāh	miles. 40	feet. 20	From the Gūni	Gūni talūka	} Are in the Jāgir of Mīr Ghulām Shāh Shāhwāni.
2. Alibahar	7½	13	Ditto	Ditto	
3. Pāndhiawāh	6	12	Ditto	Ditto	
4. Lūndo	5	14	Ditto	Tando Bāgo talūka	In the Jāgir of Nabi Bakhsh Mari.
5. Hadāchar	6	16	Ditto	Ditto	} In the Jāgir of Mīr Ghulām Husain Shāhdadāni.
6. Ghār Sharākat . . .	5	14	Ditto	Ditto	
7. Jhurwāh	4	12	From the Mulchand . .	Ditto	In the Jāgir of Mīr Wali Muham- mad Bagāni.

None of the canals in this district are perennial. They fill, as the Indus rises, early in May, and continue flowing till the beginning of October, after which the water subsides, and the canals then rapidly dry up. Canal clearances are carried out in the cold season jointly by the Revenue authorities and the Public Works Department. The Gūni, Gājah, and Nasir canals have a large boat traffic. The former is navigable for boats of from 12 to 40 kharwārs (9 to 32 tons) from early in May up to October, but the branch canals only from the beginning of June to the beginning of September.

There are but few "dhandhs" in this district which retain water throughout the year. Of these the principal are the Barēji, in the Gūni talūka, and the Sarabudi and the Jhalar, in the Badin talūka.

CLIMATE.—The climate of this portion of the Hyderabad Collectorate is considered, on the whole, to be healthy, except during the subsidence of the inundation, when, as in other parts of Sind, fevers are very prevalent. Neither the heat nor the cold in the Tanda district is so great as in Upper Sind, the average minimum cold at the town of Tando Muhammad Khān being but 61° in the month of January, and the average maximum heat (in June) but 100°. The following table will show the average minimum and maximum range of the temperature at Tando Muhammad Khān, taken from observations made at the dispensary at that town.

Month.	Mean Daily Minimum	Mean Daily Maximum.
January	61	68
February	62	69
March	70	78
April	80	87
May	87	96
June	89	100
July	87	97
August	85	92
September	83	89
October	80	87
November	73	79
December	62	69
Mean daily average.	76	84

RAINFALL.—The average annual rainfall for the fourteen years ending 1874 at the same station was 6·74 inches, but the quantity gauged during 1869 itself was unprecedentedly large, being in fact

as much as had fallen during the whole preceding eight years. The true average may therefore be considered as not exceeding *four* inches yearly. The prevailing winds during the hot season are from the south and south-west, and a sensible change is felt in the temperature after the setting-in of the south-west monsoon, though in May and a portion of June hot winds blow occasionally from the north and north-east, when the heat is then terrible and dust-storms frequent. During the cold weather the prevailing winds are from the north and east, but south winds attended with heavy fogs are then not uncommon.

The prevailing disease of the Tanda district is fever, which commences as soon as the inundation waters begin to subside, and lasts till the northerly winds have well set in and the country is dry. During the hot weather the district is comparatively free from this complaint. Cholera is not a yearly visitant, but it occasionally commits terrible ravages; the mortality from it in 1869 was 540. Bowel complaints occur, but not to any great extent.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS.—There is but little to say on the subject of the geology of the Tanda district. Like other parts of the great plain of Sind, salt and saltpetre are both obtained: the former in shallow lagoons in the southern part of the Badin talūka, near the Rann of Kachh, and by evaporation in the Gūni, Dēro Mohbat, and Tando Bāgo talūkas; the latter is procured in small quantities by a similar process. Limestone is found in the northern portion of the Gūni talūka. Of the different soils prevailing in this district there are five of various degrees of excellence:

1. PAKKI, a firm rich soil, fit for any crop.
2. KUWARI, a soft clayey soil, good for any crop but rice.
3. GASAR (or DASAR) is a clay mixed with sand; rice and juār are not grown in this soil; ordinary crops even require many fallows.
4. WĀRIĀSI, a sandy soil, fit for melon cultivation only.
5. KALRĀTHI, a salt soil; applicable also to land having but little salt in it; when this is the case, and there is water sufficient, rice crops can be raised, but, strictly speaking, "Kalrāthi" is practically useless for purposes of cultivation.

ANIMALS.—The wild animals found in the Tanda district are not numerous. There are hyenas, wolves, jackals, foxes, deer, and wild pig. Among birds there are partridges (black and grey), quail, snipe, pigeons, several kinds of wild duck, the ubāra (or tilur), a kind of bustard, dove, &c. The domestic animals are those which are generally found throughout Sind, such as camels,

horses, buffaloes, oxen, donkeys, sheep, goats, and poultry. Among the reptiles common to this district are poisonous snakes of several kinds, which abound, and are, during the hot season, very destructive to human life.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—The principal vegetable productions of the Tanda district are wheat, barley, juār, mung (*Phaseolus mungo*), matar (*Lathyrus sativus*), jambho (*Eruca sativa*), rice, tobacco, cotton, sugar-cane, hemp, til (oil-seed), castor-oil plant, melons, and garden produce generally. Of rice there are six varieties cultivated in this district—three red, viz., motio, gagu and kambru, and three white, viz., naindāsi, sūgdāsi, and satria. The chief fruit-trees in the Tanda district are the mango, the guava, the country apple, the mulberry, fig, plaintain, the grape, lime, date, pomegranate, tamarind, jamu (or rose-apple, the *Jambosa vulgaris*), gedūri (*Cordia latifolia*) and the liyāri (*Cordia Rothii*). The varieties of grasses in this district are very numerous, the most useful as food for camels, cattle and horses being “kip” (*Leptadenia Jacquemontiana*), chabar, sawari (*Khazza stricta*), chibo, dangni, gander and makani. Two other grasses—dabh and kal—are much used as binding material in mud plaster. From another grass, the “kaub,” are made the mats and “pankhas” in use for house-roofing. Of the forest trees, the principal are the bābul (*Acacia Arabica*), pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), bhar, nim, tāli (or blackwood), sahanjiro (or horse-radish tree), siris, kando (*Prosopis specigera*), &c. The following are the forests, seven in number, in the Tanda district, with the area of each in English acres, and the revenue for 1873-74:—

Forest.	Area in English Acres.	Revenue in 1873-74.
		rupees.
1. Khatro . . .	416	997
2. Kātyar . . .	952	1,482
3. Tikhūr . . .	1,709	4,132
4. Khokhar . . .	1,556	3,924
5. Khirduhi . . .	290	1,118
	4,923	11,653

The management of these forests, which are the property of the Government, lies with the Forest Department; they comprise the forest tapa of Kātyar, and are specially looked after by the forest Tapadār of that particular division. The first four of these forests were planted by the Hyderabad Mirs of Sind, between the years 1807 and 1836; that of Khirduhi was planted by Cap-

tain (now Colonel) Lambert, in 1859, when Deputy-Collector of this division. The bush jungle includes the "kirar" (or wild caper), the "ak" (*Calotropis Hamiltonii*), tamarisk (jhao and lāi), kando, khabar (excellent food for camels), and "jowasi," a low and stunted shrub. The wood of the "kirar," which is said to be proof against the attacks of white ants, is in consequence much used as battens for house-roofs, as well as for the water-wheels of irrigating wells.

FISHERIES.—The fisheries in the Tanda district, which are annually put up to auction and the proceeds credited to local funds, extend not only to the river Indus, but also to the canals and "dhandhs." Pala are taken in large numbers in the Indus, but never in any of the canals. Other fish are the "dambhro," which is large and highly prized by the natives, the jerki, kuriri, khago (cat-fish), bara, popri, and juni. The following table will show the principal fisheries in the district, together with the average revenue of the three past years derived from them by Government:—

Talūka	Whence obtained.	Average Annual Revenue derived by Government for 3 Years ending 1873-74.	Total Revenue.
		rupees.	rupees.
Guni . . .	{From Canals and Dhandhs and from Pala Fisheries .}	3,357	3,357
Badin . .	From Canals and Dhandhs .	922	922
Tando Bāgo .	Ditto	1,074	1,074
Dēro Mohbat	Ditto	99	99
	Total rupees .	...	5,452

POPULATION.—The total population of the Tanda district, consisting for the most part of Hindūs and Musalmāns, is estimated at 189,931, of whom 21,982 belong to the former, and 167,949 to the latter class. There are thus 60 souls only to the square mile, a fact owing, it would seem, to so much of the land in this division being both uncultivated and unarable. The Muhammadan inhabitants, who are mostly of the Suni persuasion, may be classed as in the following tables:—

I. MUHAMMADANS.

Tribes.	Number.	Sub-divisions.	Remarks.
1. Balochis . .	40,633	Chāndio, Laghāri, Kaloī, Talpur, Khoso, Jamāli, Lashāri, Niza- māni, Būrgri, Lūnd, Notkāni, Chang, Rind, Omdāni, Nūhāni, Tangri, Būldi, Zangījo, Zor, Gopang, Pitāfi, Desāi, Chalgari, Kalhorō, Magsi, &c., &c.	
2. Sindis . .	95,043	Halpotro, Junējo, Dul, Powar, Thebo, Sūmro, Otho, Mindro, Samino, Shoro, Arāi, Udiyo, Sutho, Arisar, Mahuro, Lakho, Abro, Rahūkuro, Suhto, Korāi, Sand, Uthlo, Jarwar, Būghio, Nūhrio, Rakhro, Rehāri, Mangrio, Suhro, Kirio, Katiyar, Chauro, Vurar, &c.	
3. Saiyads and Pirs . . }	3,884		
4. Mixed . .	27,036	Mūhāno, Khāskeli, Māchi, Mēmon, Khawājo, Sidhi, Kūmbhar, Khati, Kori, &c.	
5. Out-castes .	1,353	Shikāri	Called also Dapher ; though Musalmāns, they eat carrion, and are not per- mitted to enter a mosque ; but, after undergoing certain ceremonies, they can enter the Māchi class.
	1,67,949		

II. HINDŪS.

Tribes.	Number.	Sub-divisions.	Remarks.
1. Brahmans .	684	Sarsudh and Pokarno.	These are followers of Nanak Shāh Bhawāni, Shiva, Walabi, and Dūrḡa.
2. Kshatrias .	10	Lohāno, Bhatia, Panjābi, Bhabro.	
3. Waishia .	18,503		
4. Sudras . .	1,922	Sonāro, Khati, Sūtar, Mali, Suhto, &c.	
5. Sikhs and } Out-castes . }	863	Bhils, Mēngwars, &c.	
	21,982		

CHARACTER.—There is a great difference in the character and personal appearance of the two races inhabiting this district. The Muhammadan, in point of physique and constitution, is very far superior to the Hindū, and among the Balochis especially are some very fine specimens of tall, well-knit and muscular men. The Musalmān is grave, patient, and, generally speaking, courageous, but, on the other hand, lazy, inert, lascivious, and improvident. The Hindū is effeminate and timorous, but thrifty and economical, and though possessing a keen eye to business, is at the same time apathetic and indolent, but not to the same degree as the Musalmān.

LANGUAGE.—The language in ordinary use among all classes of the people of the Tanda district is, as elsewhere in the province, Sindi, with a few local peculiarities, but the Balochis are said among themselves to converse in a perfectly distinct tongue.

DRESS.—In dress the Hindū wears the dhotar, a body cloth, and a cotton coat or jacket; and in his head-dress, with the exception of the Amil class, adopts the turban, and not the orthodox cylindrical hat peculiar to Sind. The Muhammadan of the poorer classes, in his ordinary dress, wears loose cotton drawers, with a jacket of the same material, or in lieu a sheet or cloth thrown over the shoulders. The higher classes wear long flowing robes of cotton, with either a turban or the Sindi hat.

FOOD AND HABITATIONS.—The food of both Musalmāns and Hindūs is principally rice, bājri, juār, dhāl, wheat, fish, ghi and curds. The latter eat poultry, as also mutton and beef. The houses of the lower classes are, for the most part, poor and wretched in construction. They are built of mud, or sun-dried

bricks with mud roofs, and, as a rule, are only one story in height. Many of these habitations are made of wattle and daub, with a roofing of rough grass thatch. In some villages all that can be seen are huts composed of the stems of the tamarisk worked up into a kind of hurdle with a roofing of loose grass. The dwellings of the people of the higher classes are necessarily better and larger than those just described. They are built of the same materials, mud or sun-dried bricks, which are undoubtedly those best suited to the climate, and have, in addition to a few close and unventilated rooms, a small verandah called *otāk* in Sindī, where friends are received and business generally transacted. In these houses the only furniture to be seen is a cot or a carpet, a hukah, and vessels for water and cooking purposes. A Sindī is never disposed to lay out money upon household furniture, as his wants in this respect are few; his chief expenditure is reserved for the celebration of religious ceremonies, and in procuring gold and silver ornaments for the outward adornment of the female portion of his family.

CRIME.—The prevailing crimes in the Tanda district are theft, cattle-lifting, and use of criminal force, as will be seen in the following statistical table, showing the principal crimes committed in this portion of the Hyderabad Collectorate during the four years ending with 1874 :—

CRIMINAL.

Year.	Murders.	Hurts, Assaults, and use of Criminal Force.	Thefts.		Receiving Stolen Property.	House-breaking.	Highway Robbery.	Other Offences.	Total.
			Cattle.	Others.					
1871	3	126	127	172	25	51	1	217	722
1872	8	111	155	165	28	45	1	240	753
1873	2	138	223	118	47	41	2	312	883
1874	6	173	233	110	35	73	1	484	1115

The following table of different suits brought into the civil courts during the four years ending with 1874 will show the amount of litigation prevailing among the inhabitants of the Tanda district :—

CIVIL.

Year.	Suits for Land.		Suits for Money.		Other Suits.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1871	14	rupees. 2,560	603	rupees. 61,906	5	rupees. 462	622	rupees. 64,928
1872	8	9,996	659	56,911	9	1,050	676	67,957
1873	6	690	723	84,243	5	683	734	85,616
1874	10	1,723	630	89,280	2	638	642	91,641

The number of civil suits filed by Hindūs against Musalmāns is exactly double that brought by Hindūs against Hindūs ; and those filed by Musalmāns against Hindūs are *ten* times the number brought by the former against their own co-religionists

ESTABLISHMENTS.—The chief revenue and magisterial charge of the Tanda district, like that of other Deputy Collectorates in the province, is vested in a Deputy Collector, who, as magistrate also of the district, has full powers in all criminal matters. Under him are the Mūkhtyārkar (or Kārdār), who, besides having each the revenue charge of a talūka, are also subordinate magistrates of either the first or second classes. The establishment of each of these native officers consists, on an average, of six mūnshis and seven peons, the head mūnshi being usually vested with the powers of a subordinate magistrate, so as to enable him to take up criminal cases when the Mūkhtyārkar is on tour in his district. Every talūka is divided into a number of tapas, each of which is placed under the charge of a Tapadār, whose duties, though confined solely to getting in the revenue, are very onerous. Each Tapadār, again, is assisted in his duties by one or more *kotars*, or peons, and where there is any rice cultivation, others called *zābīts* are entertained to assist the Tapadār in the crop measurements. The Tapadār's duties are to count the wheels used for irrigation, to measure up the area of all cultivated land, with certain exceptions, and to collect the land revenue of his tapa. His work is subjected to test by both the Mūkhtyārkar and the Deputy Collector. The Mūkhtyārkar is responsible for

the due collection of the land and sayer (*Sair*) revenues of his talūka, and all matters in any way connected with revenue come under his cognisance. In these are included public works sanctioned from local funds (which used to be supervised by a local fund engineer and his establishment), annual repairs, the clearance and preservation of all canals, with the distribution of water from them, &c. The Mūkhtyārkaras are also *ex officio* members and vice-presidents of all municipalities, within their charge, the district magistrate being the president.

CATTLE POUNDS.—In several parts of the district, *dhaks* or cattle pounds have been established; they are under the immediate charge of mūnshis, with peons to assist them, and the supervision of these forms one of the duties of magisterial officers.

CIVIL COURTS.—There is a subordinate civil court at Tanda Muhammad Khān, presided over by a native judge who visits Tando Bāgo, Talhār, and Nawāb-jo-Tando twice a year on circuit. In addition to the talūkas comprising the Tanda Division, his jurisdiction extends over so much of the Hyderabad talūka as is not included within the limits of the Hyderabad municipality.

POLICE.—The total number of police of all descriptions employed in the Tanda district is 157, or one policeman to every 1209 of the population. Of these, 53 are mounted, including 1 inspector and 5 chief-constables; 80 are armed foot police, and 24 municipal police. This force is distributed as follows:—

Talūka	Mounted Police.	Armed and Unarmed Foot Police.	Municipal Police.
1. Guni	18	33	8
2. Badin	13	15	9
3. Tando Bāgo	13	19	7
4. Dēro Mohbat	9	13	...
Total	53	80	24

The district police are under the immediate charge of an inspector, and those in each talūka under a chief constable, the whole forming a part of the large police force directly controlled by the district superintendent of police, whose head-quarters are at Hyderabad.

REVENUE.—The revenue of the Tanda Deputy Collectorate, which may be divided into imperial and local, is shown under its

separate heads, for the four years ending with 1873-74, in the following tables :—

I. IMPERIAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realisations in			
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Land Tax	3,27,585	3,39,857	3,38,542	2,95,533
Abkārī	11,825	12,195	14,330	13,829
Drugs and Opium	3,456	6,215	7,332	5,402
Judicial Receipts, including Fines, &c.	13,645	3,643	4,816	3,554
Postage Stamps	1,569	1,380	1,558	1,517
Stamps	7,343	13,598	15,327	14,345
Salt	5,709	4,545	6,734	7,097
Income Tax	16,512	5,317	1,524	..
Licence Tax . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	86	28	76	9
Total rupees	3,87,730	3,86,778	3,90,239	3,41,286

II. LOCAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realisations in			
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
1. One Anna Cess	22,304	23,108	23,789	19,053
2. Jāgīr 5 per cent. Cess } Roads and Schools	1,544	4,332	2,873	3,480
3. Cattle Pound and Ferry } Funds	9,670	12,741	8,865	6,413
4. Fisheries	5,367	4,612	5,649	6,098
Total rupees	38,885	44,793	41,176	35,044

All licences to manufacture and retail liquor, to sell drugs, and for making salt are put up to auction annually at the head-quarter station of the division. At the natural salt deposits in the Badin talūka, a tax of 8 annas per maund is levied, independently of the local fund, under the superintendence of a mūnshi and preventive establishment.

With regard to the third item in the local revenue, all surplus receipts were formerly credited to local funds ; but at the close of 1866-67, the cattle pound receipts within municipal limits were made over to the different municipalities.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.—Topographically, the survey of the Tanda district has long since been completed, but as yet the survey settlement has been introduced into one talūka only, that of Dēro Mohbat, the rates in which are as shown in the following table. The rates at present in force in the other three talūkas, viz., Gūni, Tando Bāgo and Badin, are those chiefly introduced by a former Deputy Collector, Mr. Macfarlane, of the Bombay Civil Service, in the year 1861. The following statement will show the present rates of assessment in these talūkas of the Tanda Division :—

Talūka.	Rice per Acre.			Other Sorts of Grain per Acre.			Per Hūla.		Per Wheel.	
	Highest Rate.	Lowest Rate.		Highest Rate.	Lowest Rate.		Highest Rate.	Lowest Rate.	Highest Rate.	Lowest Rate.
1. Gūni	r. a. p. 4 13 5	r. a. p. 1 15 0		r. a. p. 1 7 3	r. a. p. 1 7 3		r. a. p. 14 0 0	r. a. p. 5 0 0	r. a. p. 28 0 0	r. a. p. 10 0 0
2. Badin	4 5 8	1 7 3		1 15 0	1 7 3		11 0 0	5 0 0	22 0 0	10 0 0
3. Tando Bāgo . .	4 13 5	0 15 6		2 6 9	0 15 6		15 0 0	5 8 0	30 0 0	11 0 0

Talūka.	When introduced and for what Period.	Class of Deh.	Maximum Rates per Acre on					Remarks.
			Mok.		Inundation Wheel.	Sailabi.	Perennial Wheel.	
			Ordinary.	Rice.				
4. Dēro Mohbat . . {	In 1873-74 for 10 years .	{ I. II. III. IV. V.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.			Three villages, two of which are jāgir, still remain unsettled. The average per acre on assessed cultivable land is 8a. 4p.
			2 0	4 8	1 0	..	..
			1 12	4 0	0 14	..	..
			1 8	3 8	0 12	..	..
			...	...	0 10	..	..
			0 8	

Barāni (or rain land) cultivation is assessed at a uniform rate of 8 annas per bigā, except in the Gūni talūka, where it is 12 annas.

TENURES.—The different land tenures prevailing in this district are the following :—1. Lands held wholly or partly free from assessment, such as jāgirs, garden grants, *patas* under conditions, *seri* grants, and hūris, or tree plantations; and 2. Lands held at rates assessed by the Government. Of these, *patas* are rent-free grants of land of 4 bigās (2 acres 3 gūntas) in area, under Sir Bartle Frère's rules, to such persons as dug wells and planted the land with trees at their own expense, maintaining the same for the benefit of the public generally, as halting or resting-places for travellers. *Seri* grants (now discontinued) were those conferred on Patels in return for general service done as heads of their respective villages.

Hūris are tree plantations (not orchards) on which no assessment is levied so long as the land in them is not brought under cultivation, but reserved exclusively for trees. For further information on the subject of tenures see that portion of Chap. IV. of the introductory portion of this work treating on tenures in Sind.

JĀGIRS.—There are between 200 and 300 Jāgirdārs of different classes in the Tanda district, holding cultivable and unarable land to the extent, in the aggregate, of nearly 296,000 acres. The following table will show the jāgir area in each of the four talūkas of this division, together with the amount of revenue annually paid to Government on this account :—

Talūka.	Number of Jāgirdārs.	Class.	Cultivable Land.	Unarable Land.	Yearly Amount of Government Revenue re- presented.
1. Gūni . . .	19	1	acres. 15,116	acres. 120,102	rupees 22,637
	4	2	96	114	31
	11	3	52	408	114
	62	4	2,756	4,552	2,961
	96	...	18,020	125,176	25,743
2. Badin . . .	17	1	6,532	34,139	17,606
	2	2	181	192	321
	8	3	157	471	445
	88	4	3,704	6,509	2,151
	115	...	10,574	41,311	20,523
3. Tando Bāgo . . .	11	1	9,392	46,944	12,105
	9	2	195	304	202
	38	3	2,177	3,059	1,496
	82	4	2,911	6,196	4,152
	140	...	14,675	56,563	17,955
4. Dēro Mohbat . . .	9	1	2,474	21,188	5,162
	...	2	...	...	...
	10	3	380	757	540
	40	4	353	4,507	371
	59	...	3,207	26,452	6,073
Grand Total . . .	410	...	46,476	249,502	70,294

MUNICIPALITIES.—There are municipal institutions in five of the towns of this Deputy Collectorate, viz. : Tando Muhammad Khān, Tando Bāgo, Badin, Nindo Shahr and Rājā Khanāni. The receipts and disbursements of these several municipalities for two years ending 1873-74 are shown in the following table (*see next page*).

Where situate.	Date of Establishment.	Receipts in		Disbursements in	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
1. Tando Muhammad Khān	Jan. 2, 1856 .	3,467	3,489	3,388	3,163
2. Tando Bāgo	June 20, 1857	2,350	1,890	1,615	1,910
3. Badin	Ditto	1,249	1,347	1,703	1,531
4. Nindo Shahr	Dec. 16, 1860	1,993	2,253	3,115	2,042
5. Rājā Khanāni . . .	Aug. 27, 1861	463	480	369	408

The revenue of these municipalities is derived principally from town duties and the surplus of cattle-pound receipts ; and the chief disbursements are on account of police, scavenging and lighting. Any balance remaining is expended in the improvement of the towns, and in carrying out public works.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—The only medical establishments in this division are a hospital and dispensary at Muhammad Khān's Tanda, both of which are in the same building, and under the charge of a first-class hospital assistant, with a small establishment. This officer, in addition to his military pay, receives a further allowance of 30 rupees per mensem from the local and municipal funds. The following table will give further information regarding the attendance, &c., of patients during the two years 1873 and 1874 :—

	Total Admissions in		Casualties in		Average Daily Attendance.		Remarks.
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	
In-patients .	161	167	3	4	2·9	2·7	No epidemic has taken place here since 1869.
Out-patients	1,756	2,008	18	15	32·9	29·1	
	1,917	2,175	21	19	...	...

PRISONS.—There is a kind of subordinate jail at every Mūkh-yārkar's head-quarter station, in which all untried persons are for a time detained ; sentenced prisoners can also undergo imprisonment up to one month in these jails ; when sentenced to longer terms of imprisonment they are forwarded to the district jail at Hyderabad.

EDUCATION.—The number of educational institutions in the

Tanda district in 1874 was 8, with an attendance, in all, of 263 pupils: of these four were Government schools, and the remainder private. The number of schools in each talūka of this district, with other particulars, is given in the following table:—

Talūka.	Government Schools.		Private Schools.	
	Number.	Pupils.	No.	Boys.
1. Gūni . . .	1	114	3	62
2. Badin . . .	2	51	...	...
3. Tando Bāgo .	1	11	...	...
4. Dēro Mohbat	...	...	1	23
Total . . .	4	176	4	85

The language chiefly taught in the private schools of this district is Persian; Arabic is learnt in some of the schools, but Sindī in very few. The Kurān is the principal subject of instruction.

AGRICULTURE.—There are two seasons in the Tanda district in which agricultural operations are principally carried on; these, with the chief crops produced, are shown in the accompanying table:—

Season.	Time when		Principal Crops produced.
	Sown.	Reaped.	
1. Kharif.	March, June, and July.	February, October, and November.	Juār, bājri, rice, til, tobacco, cotton, sugar-cane and hemp.
2. Rabi .	January, February, October, November, and December.	February and March.	Wheat, barley, mung, matar, jambho, sariba, melons, castor-oil plant, and garden produce generally.

The kharif season may be said to commence with the annual rise of the river Indus, which is the natural source of water supply for the crops grown at that time; but those in the rabi season are raised from land which has already been saturated either by

canal or rain-water, without any further irrigation during their growth. Among the rabi crops, wheat, barley, mung and matar are sown on land that has been flooded, while sarson and jambho are sown on "Barāni," or rain land. Garden produce is raised generally during the cold season, excepting cucumbers and a few other gourds, which are grown in the hot weather. Irrigation is carried on by means of the Persian wheel, of which there are three kinds, the charkha, the hūrla, and the pirāti. The first is capable of irrigating about *ten* acres, and is equal in power to two hūrlas or four pirātis. Both the charkha and hūrla are worked by animal power, but the pirāti, which is not in common use, is worked by human labour. These several kinds of wheels are employed in the kharif season in irrigating land from canals, and in the rabi season, from "dhandhs" and wells; such lands are called "charkhi," in contradistinction to "sailābi" land, which is that overflowed by the Indus during the inundation season. "Barāni" land is that on which rain has fallen; where there has been an early fall, crops of bājri and cotton are sometimes raised, otherwise rabi crops of sarson and jambho are cultivated. When such land has been much saturated with rain, any rabi crop can be raised from it. The following statement will give particulars concerning the cultivation, &c., of the principal crops in this district:—

Crop.	When Sown.	Soil required	How and when irrigated	Time to mature.	Average Yield per Bigha ($\frac{1}{4}$ Acre).
Rice . .	{ Middle of June }	{ Hard and compact, with a little salt in it. . . . }	{ Plants are submerged, heads only remaining out of water . . . }	4 months	15 kāsīs (or 630 lbs.).
Juār . .	End of June	Good soft soil	{ Every 15 days for the first month, and afterwards every 3 weeks . }	3½ do.	12 kāsīs (or 504 lbs.).
Bājri . .	July . .	Any soil but a salt one . .	Rather less than for juār . . .	3 do.	10 kāsīs (or 420 lbs.).
Cotton. .	June . .	Good soil	Every 15 days	5 to 6 do.	1½ maunds, uncleaned (120 lbs.).
Til . . .	July . .	Ditto	Every 18 days	4½ do.	5 kāsīs (210 lbs.).
Tobacco .	June . .	A rich soil	About every 10 days	5 do.	4 maunds (320 lbs.).
Hemp . .	June . .	Ditto	Ditto	4½ do.	4 maunds (320 lbs.).
Sugar-cane	March . .	Ditto	Constantly	11 do.	16 maunds of gūr (1280 lbs.).
Wheat . .	November .	Ditto	{ Not irrigated, but crop is improved by a rainfall }	4 do.	6 kāsīs (252 lbs.).
Barley . .	December .	Ditto	Ditto	3½ do.	6 kāsīs (252 lbs.).
Sarson . .	{ September and October }	Good soft soil	Ditto	4 do.	5 kāsīs (210 lbs.).
Jambho .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto	4 do.	5 kāsīs (210 lbs.).
Melons . .	February .	Sandy soil	Ditto	3½ do.	
Mung . .	January .	Good soft soil	Ditto	3 do.	7 kāsīs (294 lbs.).
Matar . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto	3 do.	7 kāsīs (294 lbs.).

The agricultural implements in use in this district are those generally used throughout Sind. They consist of the spade, plough, the sowing drill, *rambo* or hand-hoe, the sickle, and a rough kind of harrow.

COMMERCE.—The exports from the Tanda Deputy Collectorate, which are mostly towards the Thar and Pārkar district, consist mainly of agricultural produce, such as rice and til, as well as camel cloths (to a small extent), ghi and cotton. Salt is exported to a large extent, but the import of this article is still larger; this is the case also with other articles, chiefly grains, such as juār, bājri, mung, sarson, &c. The following table will show, though only *approximatively*, the amount and value of the principal articles exported from this district :—

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	maunds.	rupees.
Grains :—		
Bājri	19,890	70,795
Juār	4,642	16,827
Mung	1,336	6,012
Rice.	131,960	5,92,820
Til	13,200	43,725
Sarson	660	1,980
Camel Cloths	200	500
Cotton	250	5,698
Ghi	2,675	71,055
Molasses	4,340	30,651
Salt	10,000	10,000

The chief imports of this district, with their quantity and value, are contained in the following tabular statement, but they must also be regarded as merely approximative :—

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	maunds.	rupees.		maunds.	rupees.
Almonds	301	4,515	Ghi	1,725	46,660
Grains :—			Grass Rope.	2,168	8,807
Bājri	33,880	1,43,990	Indigo, and other Dyes	385	18,232
Barley	2,400	6,900	Metals :—		
Gram.	1,610	8,754	Gold	136	1,84,008
Jambho	3,040	7,550	Silver.	297	26,730
Juār	14,405	48,845	Bell-metal	350	24,915
Mung	2,567	10,597	Copper	506	24,613
Wheat	8,669	38,602	Iron	1,543	9,258
Rice	28,960	1,41,180	Steel	257	3,533
Betel Nut	228	2,764	Oils (of sorts)	3,149	35,502
Cloths . . . . .	...	2,69,100	Salt	13,605	17,856
Cochineal	864	17,604	Silk . . . . .	...	32,000
Cotton	200	5,447	Skins	48,000	48,000
Dates	4,296	30,072	Spices	2,212	39,816
Drugs	207	5,447	Sugar (and saccharine matter) . .	7,354	90,626
Fancy Articles. . . . .	...	5,150	Sweetmeats.	349	6,385
Fuller's Earth	3,548	2,218	Tobacco	1,918	28,983

It was ascertained so early as 1844 that the pools and valleys connected with the lower part of the Purān Nālā, dividing the Tanda district from that of the Thar and Pārkar, abounded in pure salt, and large beds of it, from 5 to 6 feet deep, were found to exist between Rahim and Wanga Bazar. The then Collector of Hyderabad sent specimens of these deposits to Karāchi, whence they were forwarded to Bombay, but so much opposition was shown by the salt merchants there, that Sind salt was unable to get into that market; in addition to which, the difficulty of communication, and the consequent expense attending its transit, were found too great to admit of a profitable trade being carried on in this article.

The following table will show (also *approximatively*), the quantity and value of the traffic passing through the Tanda district:—

TRANSIT TRADE.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	maunds.	rupees.
Carpets (Woollen)	600	2,400
Cloths . . . . .	...	1,57,500
Cocoa-nuts	1,090	10,900
Cotton	1,000	20,000
Dates	2,423	19,950
Fancy Articles . . . . .	...	3,150
Ghi	1,650	30,050
Grains :—		
Bājri	28,100	1,00,600
Juār	475	1,535
Rice	83,740	3,16,900
Sarson (and Jambho)	450	900
Wheat	725	3,600
Gram	115	375
Grass Rope	400	1,600
Gum	100	1,800
Indigo	70	5,600
Mats . . . . .	...	2,200
Metals :—		
Gold and Silver . . . . .	...	45,000
Bell-metal	25	2,000
Copper	102	4,400
Iron	4,000	26,000
Oil	2,140	23,650
Saddles	1,400	2,900
Salt	1,200	1,500
Silk . . . . .	...	15,280
Skins	3,600	3,600
Spices	282	3,300
Sugar and Molasses	6,330	54,156
Tobacco	4,710	50,640
Wool	1,800	7,450

Of the above articles, the grain goes mostly to the Thar and Pārkar, the skins coming from this latter district *en route* for Karāchi. Ghi passes through the Tanda district from Shāhbandar towards Hyderabad. The greater part of the remaining articles come from Hyderabad, and are intended for either the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate, or the Thar and Pārkar district.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures of the Tanda district are confined mostly to the making of striped cloths (called *sūsis*), blankets, camel saddles, gold and silver ornaments, wooden articles, such as cots, boxes, &c.; carpets, silk thread, various articles in leather, copper, iron and tin; the preparation of molasses and coarse sugar, salt and saltpetre. The following table will show the principal articles so manufactured, with their value *approximately* estimated:—

Articles.	Estimated Value.	Where Manufactured.
	rupees.	
Carpets (Woollen)	3,690	In the Guni and Dēro Mohbat talūkas.
Cloths (Cotton).	4,150	Throughout the Tanda district.
Cloths, Striped (<i>Sūsis</i>).	2,800	Saidpur, Katyar, Khokhar, Tanda Muhammad Khān and Tando Bāgo.
Earthenware	6,200	Throughout the district.
Leathern articles	8,000	Ditto.
Liquor (Country)	3,600	Tanda Muhammad Khān.
Metals:—		
Copper	9,300	Tanda Muhammad Khān and Tando Bāgo.
Ironware	7,600	Throughout the district.
Molasses (and coarse Sugar)	47,000	In all the talūkas and at Dhandhi.
Ornaments (Gold and Silver)	33,400	Throughout the district.
Saddles (for camels)	1,600	Ditto.
Saddles (others)	500	In the Agri tapa (Guni talūka).
Salt	10,300	Guni and Dēro Mohbat talūkas.
Saltpetre	300	Ghulām Haidar tapa.
Silk Thread	10,000	Tanda Muhammad Khān.
Tiles (Encaustic)	700	Saidpur and Būlri.
Wooden articles, such as Cots, Boxes, &c.	11,780	Throughout the district.

FAIRS.—The fairs held in the Tanda district are five in number; at three of these, viz., Būlri, Badin, and Kocho Sājan Sawāi, fees are levied on stalls, as also on passes for the sale of animals. The

licences for stalls are of three classes, paying $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, 10 annas, and 4 annas respectively; the passes are intended as a check on the sale of stolen animals. The proceeds from these fees are spent in promoting improved police and sanitary arrangements in the fairs themselves, and of the localities where they are held. The following table will afford further details in connection with these fairs :—

Where held.	Talūka.	When held, and for what Period.	Average Attendance.	Remarks.
1. Bulri.	Gūni .	{ Annually in month Zilkad (from 1st to 18th January)	20,000	{ Established in H. 1033 (A.D. 1617) in honour of Shāh Karim : dealings in precious stones, cloths, silks, copper utensils and animals.
2. Badin	Badin.	{ Annually in month Rabal Sāni (8th to 20th June) . }	10,000	{ Established in H. 985 (A.D. 1569) in honour of Pir Shāh Kadri ; dealings as in Bulri fair.
3. Shāh Gurio . . .	Ditto .	{ Annually in month Phargūn (1st to 5th February) . . }	2,500	{ In honour of Shāh Gurio ; dealings as above, but less in animals.
4. Kocho Sājan Sawāi	{ Tando Bāgo. }	{ Annually in Zilhuj (27th Z. to) 3rd Moh.), Feb.—March . }	6,500	{ Established H. 1000 (A.D. 1584) in honour of Pir Sājan Sawāi ; dealings as at Bulri.
5. Miān Morio. . .	Ditto .	January (12th to 15th) . .	5,000	{ Established H. 1190 (A.D. 1774), in honour of Pir Miān Morio ; dealings as at Bulri.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The Tanda district possesses about 555 miles of roads, of which 131 are trunk and postal lines, and the remainder cross roads. The principal line of communication is the Hyderabad postal road, which enters the Dēro Mohbat talūka near Ghulām Ali Tanda, and, passing through Dighri, leaves it at the Thar and Pārkar boundary near Jūda. Another important trunk road is that leading from Hyderabad through the Gūni and Badin talūkas to Rahim-ki Bazar in the Thar and Pārkar district. Travellers to Kachh use this road. The expense of maintaining all the roads, trunk and cross, in this district, excepting the Ahmadabad postal road, is defrayed by the local funds. There are travellers' or district bangalows, at Ghulām Haidar Tanda, Talhar, Badin, Tando Bāgo, Kātyar and Dhandhi; and dharam-sālas have been erected at all the important halting-places in the district excepting Ghulām Ali Tanda in the Dēro Mohbat talūka. The following is a list of the roads, with other information connected with them, in the Tanda Deputy Collectorate (*see pages 580 and 581*).

LIST OF ROADS IN THE TANDA DISTRICT.

From	To	Length in Miles.	Description of Road.	Remarks.
1. Sēri (Hyderabad tal.)	Rahim-ki-Bāzār	74½	Trunk.	The Gūni is bridged at Sēri.
2. Boundary of Tando Alahyar talūka, near Ghulām Ali Tando }	Thar and Pārkar boundary, near Juda .	33½	Postal.	
3. Tando Muhammad Khān	Mūla Kātyar	10	Cross road.	
4. Ditto	Dhandhi	14½	Ditto.	
5. Ditto	Khorwāh	25½	Ditto.	
6. Mūla Kātyar	Dhandhi	8	Ditto.	Bangalow at Kātyar.
7. Mehrāni Hyderabad boundary .	Mulchand canal (by Jhirk ferry) . . .	19	Ditto.	
8. Mulchand canal	Dhandhi	6½	Ditto.	Bangalow and dharamsāla at Dhandhi.
9. Dhandhi	Jhok (Mirpur Batoro boundary) . . .	12½	Ditto.	
10. Būlri	Khorwāh	9½	Ditto.	
11. Khorwāh	Mirpur Batoro boundary	2½	Ditto.	
12. Ditto	Badin (by Turāi)	27	Ditto.	
13. Wango	Talhār boundary (via Dando)	19	Ditto.	
14. Tando Ghulām Haidar	Matli	2½	Ditto.	Is a short cut from the trunk road. Bangalow and dharam. at T. G. Haidar and dharam. at Matli.
15. Tando Muhammad Khān	Fazul Tanda boundary	6½	Ditto.	
16. Ditto	Ghulām Ali Tando	20½	Ditto.	
17. Ditto	Hāji Sāwan (via Mohbat Dēro) . . .	15	Ditto.	

18. Tanda Muhammad Khān	Hāji Sāwan (<i>viā</i> Matli).	17½	Cross road.	
19. Ghulām Ali Tanda	Hāji Sāwan	7½	Ditto.	
20. Dighri	Gorchāni	11½	Ditto.	Dharam. at Dighri.
21. Ditto	Dādāh	14½	Ditto.	
22. Hāji Sāwan	Jamāli (<i>viā</i> Rājāh Khanāni)	16½	Ditto.	
23. Tando Bāgo	Khairpur	18½	Ditto.	
24. Ditto	Pangrio	14½	Ditto.	
25. Pangrio	Wanga Bazar	10½	Ditto.	
26. Dādāh	Jūda boundary	11½	Ditto.	
27. Jūda	Khairpur	5½	Ditto.	
28. Khairpur	Pangrio	9	Ditto.	
29. Wango Bazār	Nindo Shahr	13	Ditto.	
30. Nindo Shahr	Tando Bāgo	11	Postal.	Bang. at T. Bāgo.
31. Tando Bāgo	Talhār (<i>viā</i> Jamāli)	12½	Ditto.	Bang. and Dharam. at Talhār.
32. Ditto	Badin (<i>viā</i> Vanahi)	13½	Cross road.	
33. Wahnai	Nindo Shahr	8	Ditto.	
34. Nindo Shahr	Bahdimi (<i>viā</i> Kadhan)	18	Ditto.	Dharam. at Bahdimi.
35. Bahdimi	Sirāni	12½	Ditto.	
36. Sirāni	Badin	12½	Ditto.	Bang. at Badin.
37. Nindo Shahr	Luāri	10	Ditto.	N.B. There are also Dharam. at Hajipur, Budh-jo Takar and Khokhar.
		555½		

FERRIES.—There are 28 ferries in the Tanda district, the greater number of which are on the Gūni canal. The average annual receipts from these during the years 1870 and 1871 were 620 rupees only, but in some instances one-half, and in others three-fourths of the receipts of four of these ferries are either alienated or credited elsewhere. The following is a list of these ferries, with their situation, &c. :—

Name of Ferry.	Where situate.	Remarks.
1. Hājipur	On the Indus	Half of the receipts are credited to the Karāchi Collectorate.
2. Miāni Sang	Ditto	
3. Jerruck	Ditto	
4. Patoro	On the Gūni.	
5. Nurāi	Ditto.	On the trunk road.
6. Tanda Saīdād	Ditto.	
7. Tanda Alum Khān	Ditto	
8. Nazarpur	Ditto.	
9. Matli	Ditto	On the cross road.
10. Alipur	Ditto.	
11. Dando	Ditto.	
12. Kocho Sājan Sawāi	Ditto.	
13. Jām Laghāri	Ditto.	On postal road from Talhār to Tando Bāgo.
14. Talhār	Ditto.	
15. Wasi-ādil	Ditto.	
16. Jamāli	Ditto	
17. Shoro	Ditto.	On the cross road.
18. Katiyar	Ditto.	
19. Wahnai	Ditto	
20. Visar	Ditto.	
21. Jhok	On the Gājāh	On cross road from Tanda Muhammad Khān to Dhandhi.
22. Ali Khān	Ditto.	
23. Jehān Khān Rind	Ditto	
24. Muhammad Shāh	Ditto.	Cross road from Tanda Muhammad Khān to Khorwāh.
25. Chhato-dars	Ditto.	
26. Thoro	On the Nasirwāh	
27. Dādāh	Ditto.	

It is expected that, instead of the ferries on the Gājāh and Nasirwāh canals, permanent bridges will soon be built.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.—There are now no electric telegraph lines in this Deputy Collectorate. Formerly the Bombay line ran through this district by Badin, but in 1868 its direction was altered, and it now passes through the Hālā Deputy Collectorate to Umarkot.

POSTAL LINES.—The chief lines of postal communication in this district are two in number; one of these, the Bombay postal line, passes through the Dēro Mohbat talūka, with stations at Ghulām Ali Khān and Dighri. The district post is carried by foot runners from Hyderabad by the trunk road through Tando Muhammad Khān, Ghulām Haidar Tando and Talhār to Badin. From Talhār a branch line passes by Tando Bāgo to Nindo Shahr. The non-disbursing post-offices in this district are situate at Tando Muhammad Khān, Badin, and Tando Bāgo, and the branch offices at Nindo Shahr and Talhār.

ANTIQUITIES.—The only object which can be regarded as an antiquity in this district is the Luāri fort, in the Badin talūka, built in the first instance of brick and lime, in the time of Mir Ghulām Ali, by one Pir Muhammad Zumah, as some protection against the inroads of the Pathāns. A portion of this fort was pulled down by Mir Ghulām Ali, but it was subsequently rebuilt of mud.

Muhammad Khān's Tanda, town of. (*See TANDO MUHAMMAD KHĀN.*)

Nabisar, a town in the Umarmkot talūka of the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, situate a little to the east of the Nārā, and distant about 20 miles south from Umarmkot, with which town, as also with Nawakot, Juda, Daraila, Samāra, Harpar, Mitti, and Chelār, it has road communication. This town is the head-quarter station of a Tapadār, and has a police thāna with 7 men, a Government school, dharamsāla, post-office, and cattle pound. It possesses also a municipality, established in 1862, the income of which in 1873-74 was 2,064 rupees, and the expenditure 1,292 rupees. The population, numbering in all about 1514 souls, comprises 473 Muhammadans of the Dars, Mēmon, Pināra, Khāskēli and Bazgar tribes, and 1041 Hindūs, principally Brahmans, Lohānos, Sonaras, Khatis, Bhils and Mengwars. Their employment is mostly agriculture, cattle-breeding, and the export of ghi. The manufactures of this place consist in the weaving and dyeing of cloth, and the making of *dabas* for containing ghi. The trade, both local and transit, is in cotton, cocoa-nuts, metals, grain, camels, cattle, hides, ghi, sugar, tobacco and wool, but neither the quantity or value appear to be known.

Nagar Pārkar, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, bordering on the Rann of Kachh, having 2 tapas, 3 dehs, and a population of 33,259 souls.

The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1873-74 is as follows :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	13,555	29,106	32,517	32,211
Local . . .	293	2,122	1,818	2,175
Total rupees .	13,848	31,228	34,335	35,386

Nagar Pārkar, the chief town in the talūka of the same name in the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, situate to the east of a range of low hills, distant from Umarkot south-east about 120 miles, with which town it has road communication by Virāwah and Chāchra, as also with Islamkot, Mitti, Adigaon, Pitāpur, Birāni, and Bēla in Kachh Bhūj. It is the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtyārkar and Tapadār, has a police thāna with 32 policemen, civil and criminal courts, a Government school, dispensary, dharamsāla, post-office, and a *dhak* or cattle pound. The dispensary was established in 1855, and is in charge of an officer of the Subordinate Medical Department, its cost being defrayed partly by Government and partly by the municipality. The Nagar Pārkar municipality was established in 1862, the receipts of which in 1873-74 reached 2,215 rupees, while the expenditure during the same year was 1,906 rupees. The population of this town is said to number 2355, of whom not more than 539 are Musalmāns, of the Khosa, Khāskēli and Chaki tribe, the remainder (1816) being Hindūs, chiefly Brahmans, Lohānos, Mengwars and Kolis. Their pursuits are principally agriculture, cattle-breeding and trade. The manufactures consist almost solely in the weaving and dyeing of cloth. The local trade is in cotton, coconuts, wool, grain, metals, piece-goods, hides and tobacco; the transit trade comprises the following articles:—grain, camels, cattle, hides, wool and ghi, but the quantity and value do not seem to be known. This town is believed to be of some antiquity, and the existence of several ruined tanks in and about the place seem to show a more prosperous condition in times gone by than is the case at present. About a mile from this town is Sardhāra, where there is a temple of Māhādeo and a spring of water sacred to the Hindūs. A fair is held here annually during the Shivrāta. Half a mile west of Sardhāra is a pool of water, always full during the hottest weather, and near it was a fort said

to have been built by Chhandan, a Rānā of Nagar Pārkar ; it was destroyed in 1859 by order of the British Government.

It was in that same year that the town of Nagar Pārkar became the centre of a rebellion, headed by the Rānā of the Pārkar District. Early in the month of May 1859, Colonel Evans was sent with a force from Hyderabad to quell the insurrection. He occupied this town, driving off the rebels, who made, however, a desperate resistance. In the following June, Akhaji, the Rānā's minister, was given up by the Kachh Darbar, and on the 20th of that month an attack was made by the Kolis on the town, but they were, after a sharp encounter, routed and driven back by the troops under the command of Colonel Evans. Subsequently the Rānā was captured, and both he and his minister were tried by the authorities in Sind, and each sentenced to transportation for a term of years.

Nārā, Eastern, a large and important water channel having its rise in the floods of the Bahāwalpur State, and running southward successively through the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, the Khairpur State, and the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency. A depression in the Bahāwalpur territory between the towns of Rupar and Bahāwalpur, on the left bank of the Indus and parallel to that river, is presumed by some to be the source of water-supply to the Nārā, but others believe it to be owing mainly to the overflowing of the Indus in two places—one near Sabzalkot in the Bahāwalpur State, and the other at Ghotki in the Rohri district. The amount of water, therefore, which before the opening of the Rohri supply channel in 1859 found its way into the Nārā was entirely dependent upon the strength of these floods. In some years no water at all would reach the Nārā, at other times there would be strong floods for years together. The first well-defined head of the Eastern Nārā occurs at a place called Khāri, not far distant from the town of Rohri, whence the stream runs almost due south through the territory of H.H. Mir Ali Murād, afterwards entering the Thar and Pārkar district, where the channel is in some places large and well-defined, and in others hardly perceptible. Between the towns of Chūndāwāh and Nawakot, in this latter district, the Nārā, or, as it is there called, the "Hakra," skirts the foot of the Thar. At Nawakot the river, according to a report of Lieutenant (now Colonel) Fife, R.E., flows in two channels, the larger running in a south-easterly direction to Wango-jo-got, where it joins the Pūran, the other continuing to skirt the foot of the Thar for about 30 miles, after which it joins the Pūran below Wango Bazar. From this latter

place the waters of the Nārā pass by means of the channel of the Pūran to Lakḥpat, where, after completing from the head of the river a course of 300 miles, they enter the sea. The valleys in the course of this stream are occupied by numerous *dhandhs* or lakes, amounting in the aggregate to nearly four hundred, some of them being as much as three miles in length by one in breadth. According to Lieutenant Fife, there is every reason to believe that the Nārā was at a former period constantly supplied with water from the Indus, though before the construction of the supply channel it only received this water on the occasion of high floods. In the year 1838 a "band" was said to have been put across the Nārā in Upper Sind by a Jāgirdār, named Fateh Muhammad Ghorī, with the object of increasing his means of irrigation, but it appears to have cut off the supply from Lower Sind, and thus to have caused much distress among the cultivating population of that part of the province. It seems, however, to be a question whether such a "band" ever existed; Captain Rathborne, a former Collector of Hyderabad, in a report written in 1843 maintained that it did, but no one ever appears to have seen it, and in 1851 it was declared either to have no existence, or if existing, not to interfere in any way with the flow of the chief stream of the Nārā towards Lower Sind. In his report of 1852 Lieutenant Fife, who had been deputed to ascertain the real stoppage of this stream, stated that in his opinion the supply of water to the Nārā had diminished from natural causes, the quantity in some years being excessive and flooding the surrounding country, in others, on the other hand, so deficient as to prevent cultivation being carried on to any considerable extent. As a remedy for this state of things he urged the necessity of constructing a supply channel from the Indus near Rohri at a cost of a little over 4½ lakhs of rupees, the yearly revenue expected to be realised from increased cultivation being 52,000 rupees, or eleven per cent. on the outlay on the project. The scheme was sanctioned, the supply channel and regulating bridge completed, and the water formally admitted on the 7th of May, 1859, but the annual revenue obtained by Government has not, it would seem, realised the expectation of the projector. As much of the water thrown into the Nārā by this artificial channel was lost in the numerous "dhandhs" which, as before observed, line this stream, strong "bands" were thrown across the feeding channels leading to them, the water being thus forced up on to the plain where it would yield a crop by simply ploughing and sowing the land after the subsidence of the inun-

dition. A few years after the opening of the supply channel it was found that this annual flooding of the country was doing much damage by converting it into a jungly swamp, and some further modifications in the system of irrigation became in consequence imperatively necessary. These consisted chiefly in making excavations in the bed of the Nārā, so as to facilitate the flow of the water southwards, and further by erecting a series of embankments on the right bank of this stream in order to arrest the overflow of its water. By this means regular cultivation on distributing channels is substituted for the easy but precarious and wasteful cultivation on the flood water, and these modifications are still in progress. As there are other streams in connection with the Eastern Nārā, such as the Mithrau, Thar, &c., which may, in fact, be considered as its branches, it will not here be out of place to quote certain interesting remarks upon this important channel and its tributaries, made by Colonel J. Le Mesurier, Acting Superintending Engineer for irrigation in Sind, extending over a period of ten years, that is to say, from 1864-65 to 1873-74 :—

The works carried out during the ten years ending 1873-74, were the Mithrau canal, commenced in 1858-59; the Thar canal, commenced in 1863-64; the embankments along the right bank of the Nārā; the cuts in the bed of that stream, so as to enable the water to reach the head of the Thar canal in time for kharif cultivation, and the Dimwāh and Heranwāh canals. Up to 1861-62 the Mithrau canal had been excavated for a length of about 40 miles, with a full width of 44 feet at the head. Between 1861-62 and 1873-74 the excavation was completed with all the subsidiary works, such as bridges, sluices to the branches and main distributing channels, plantations, &c. The length of the Mithrau canal is $91\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or including all its branches, 123 miles. The average discharge during the kharif season is about 1270 cubic feet per second. The Thar canal has been completed according to the original estimate. Its length, including its two branches in the direction of the towns of Chqr and Umarnkot, is 44 miles. The width of the canal at head is 35 feet, and the average discharge during the kharif season is about 550 cubic feet per second. The length of the Dimwāh is 15 miles, and of the Heranwāh 3 miles. The cost of the various works connected with the Eastern Nārā, which are dependent on the Nārā supply channel at Rohri, was, up to the end of the official year 1873-74, as follows :—

Nārā supply channel	rupees.	7,18,348
Bands and embankments		2,39,336
Cuts in the bed of the Nārā		2,21,796
Mithrau canal		7,38,336
Thar canal		2,82,371
Dimwāh canal		18,239
Heranwāh		1,503
Establishment {Direction		24,123
{Executive		4,96,639
Tools and plant		6,799
Total rupees		<u>27,47,490</u>

The total revenue realised up to the same date was 23,67,278 rupees, and the total charges (not including interest) 6,60,946 rupees, made up as follows :—

Repairs	rupees.	3,07,801
Maintenance		1,73,735
Establishment {Direction		21,868
{Executive		1,51,404
Tools and plant		6,138
Total rupees		<u>6,60,946</u>

The gross receipts were thus 84 per cent. on the capital expended, and the net receipts 60 per cent.

The area of cultivation, kharif and rabi, for 1873-74 and amount of revenue were as shown in the following table :—

Canal.	Cultivation.		Revenue.		Total Cultivation and Revenue.	
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.		
	acres.	acres.	rupees.	rupees.	acres.	rupees.
Mithrau canal	48,945	17,776	84,020	19,219	66,721	1,03,239
Thar canal	15,485	7,869	20,245	9,398	23,354	29,643
Dimwāh and Heranwāh	1,155	3,147	1,637	2,391	4,269	4,028
Nārā supply channel	6	...	5	...	6	5
Nārā	8,303	22,140	12,084	29,058	30,443	41,142
Total	73,894	50,899	1,17,991	60,066	124,793	1,78,057

The percentage of expenditure on revenue, and the cost of maintenance per acre for 1873-74, as contrasted with the three previous years, are shown in the following table :—

Cultivation, Revenue and Expenditure in 1873-74.			Percentage of Expenditure on Revenue.	Cost of Maintenance per Acre.	Average of Three Previous Years.			Percentage of Expenditure on Revenue.	Cost of Maintenance per Acre.
Acres.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Acres.	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
124,793	rupees. 1,78,057	rupees. 1,28,156	71·97	r. a. p. 1 0 3	1,57,605	rupees. 2,22,881	rupees. 93,764	42·07	rupees. '59

The cost of the works, treated as a whole and completed, will probably be as under :—

A. Works of distribution.

	rupees.
1. Jhambrao canal	42,50,000
2. Enlarging, &c., Mithrau canal.	2,90,000
3. Thar canal	2,00,000
4. Irrigation south of Chūndāwāh	2,00,000
5. Khipra canal.	75,000
6. Deepening, &c., Nārā supply channel	3,00,000
	<u>53,15,000</u>

B. Works of control.

1. Masonry works, such as weirs, escapes, &c.	1,40,400
2. Earthworks, such as "bandhs" and embankments across channels and along the Nārā	5,09,960
3. Cuts in the bed of the Nārā from Jalu to Nawakot	4,47,470
4. Kariah heads in both banks from Bikora to Nawakot	1,60,000
	<u>12,57,830</u>

Total 65,72,830

Add moneys and establishments at 20 per cent. on the cost. 13,14,566

78,87,396

Add cost of works to end of 1873-74, including establishments, &c. 27,50,881

Grand total, rupees . . . 106,38,277

The estimated revenue from these works, when completed, is likely to be as follows :—

	rupees.
1. Jhambrao canal	5,25,000
2. Mithrau canal	1,55,000
3. Thar canal.	87,500
4. Khipra canal	30,000
5. Kariahs on the Nārā	1,00,500
6. Nawakot	1,00,000
	<u>9,98,000</u>
Deduct one-third for maintenance	3,32,666
	<u>6,65,334</u>

or 6½ per cent. on 106,38,277 rupees.

STATEMENT showing the Capital, Charges (exclusive of Interest at 5 per cent.), and Income from the Eastern Nārā Works during the Ten Years ending 1873-74.

Heads of Charges and Income.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.	rup.
1. Capital	1,87,015	1,65,349	1,55,318	1,31,498	84,392	49,977	1,01,929	1,58,476	1,11,233	81,056
2. Charges	6,880	11,719	10,553	17,274	35,116	68,041	69,280	98,712	1,40,650	1,28,156
3. Income	90,403	81,327	1,31,815	86,057	1,60,861	1,42,653	1,85,373	2,43,911	2,86,565	1,93,456

Nārā, Western, a large and important water channel having its rise in the Indus, which it taps close to the boundary dividing the Lārkāna Deputy Collectorate from that of Sukkur and Shikārpur. Its course is southerly, and after flowing through portions of the Lārkāna, Rato Dēro, and Labdarya talūkas of the Lārkāna division, enters the Nasirābād talūka of the Mehar division, leaving it for the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate by the Kakar talūka. In the Sehwan district it flows through portions of the Dādū and Sehwan talūkas, falling at last, after a course of about 138 miles, into the northern side of the Manchhar lake. The Western Nārā is generally considered to be a natural channel artificially improved, and, being navigable throughout its entire length between the months of May and September, is preferred by boats going up river during the inundation season by way of the Aral river and Manchhar lake, since the current met with in the Nārā is by no means so strong as that of the Indus. About 17 canals branch directly from the Western Nārā in its entire course, 4 of these being in the Lārkāna district, and 7 and 6 respectively in the Mehar and Sehwan divisions. Floods from this stream occur at times in the Mehar district, preventing the cultivation of rice in some parts. The Western Nārā is, for purposes of superintendence, included in two canal divisions, viz., the Ghār and the Karāchi Collectorate canals, and forms part of the charges of the two executive engineers of those divisions. The following table will show the revenue and expenditure (including improvements) on this canal for a period of ten years ending 1873-74:—

	1854-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Revenue	rup. 4,31,004	rup. 3,81,740	rup. 3,88,290	rup. 3,42,035	rup. 3,67,926	rup. 4,00,235	rup. 3,88,235	rup. 5,01,337	rup. 4,98,609	rup. 4,02,110
Cost of Clearance, &c.	804	2,101	4,021	11,659	27,510	34,756	24,685	94,594	40,978	33,296

Nasarpur, a town in the Alahyar-jo-Tando talūka of the Hālā district, 8 miles N.N.W. from Alahyar-jo-Tando, and 26 miles S.S.E. from Hālā. It is in lat. $25^{\circ} 28' N.$ and long. $68^{\circ} 39' E.$, and has road communication with Matāri, Tājpur and Udēro-lāl. It possesses a tapadār's *dera*, a Government vernacular school, police lines, a dharamsāla, and a cattle pound (or *dhak*). It has also a municipality, established in 1860, the revenue of which in 1873-74 was 1,265 rupees, and the expenditure 1,140 rupees. The population, numbering in all 3106, comprises 2134 Musalmāns and 884 Hindūs, the former being mostly of the Girāna, Mēmon, Kazi and Bhanū tribes, while the principal Hindū castes are Lohānos and Sahtas. Their chief occupations are agriculture, trade and weaving.

The trade of the place is insignificant and of no account.

The manufactures are of pottery, but the glazed tiles made there are considered to be inferior to those of Hālā. *Sūsis* (trousering cloth) and *khēsis* (or cloths of different colours) are also largely manufactured here, and find a good market in the large towns of the Hyderabad Collectorate. The yearly value is about 22,000 rupees.

This town, which is very ancient, is supposed to have been built in A.D. 989 by one Nasir Muhāna. It has three tombs of considerable repute and of solid construction, the materials being burnt glazed brick with stone foundations. They were erected about 150 years ago chiefly in honour of one Muhammad Shāh, and an annual fair is held there which is attended by some thousands of Musalmāns. The chief men of note residing in this town are Pirs Imāmbakhsh, Husain Bakhsh and Nasir Shāh.

Nasirābād, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Mehar Deputy Collectorate, containing an area of 343 square miles, with 8 tapas, 54 villages, and a population of 33,597 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1873-74 is as follows :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	1,28,286	1,36,935	1,36,148	1,34,722
Local	10,817	11,132	10,452	10,207
Total rupees	1,39,103	1,48,067	1,46,600	1,44,929

Nasirābād, a Government town in the talūka of the same name of the Mehar Deputy Collectorate, situate on the Chilo canal,

10 miles east from Wārah, the present chief town of the talūka, and 14 miles north-east from Mehar. It has road communication with Lārkāna (distant 24 miles), Mehar, Bādrah, Wagan and other villages, and there is also communication carried on by means of the Chilowāh. It is only the head-quarter station of a Tapadār, the Mūkhtyārkar's kutcherry being at the thriving town of Wārah. This place possesses a Deputy Collector's staging bangalow, a musāfirkhāna, and lines for the accommodation of 5 men of the district police. The population of the town is 1085, of whom 600 are Musalmāns and 485 Hindūs. The former are of the Kathia tribe, and the latter of the Lohāna caste.

There is some local trade in the export of rice from this town, but nothing seems to be known of either the quantity or value. The transit trade is also said to be in the same article, but to what extent is equally unknown.

This town was built by Mir Nasir Khān Talpur, about 40 years ago, and was formerly of some importance; it had also a good fort.

Naushahro, a large division and Deputy Collectorate of the Hyderabad district, lying between the 26th and 28th parallels of north latitude, and the 67th and 69th meridians of east longitude. It is bounded on the north and west by the river Indus; on the east and north-east by the territory of H.H. Mir Ali Murād Talpur and the Thar and Pārkar district, and on the south by the Shāhdādpur and Hālā talūkas of the Hālā division. The area of the Naushahro Deputy Collectorate, according to the Deputy Collector's report, is 2949 square miles, but by the Revenue Survey Department estimate 3067 square miles, and is divided into 4 talūkas and 33 tapas, with a population of 219,596 souls, or 71 to the square mile. The following table (*see next page*) will show the several talūkas of this division, with their tapas, area, population, and chief towns.

Talūka.	Area in Square Miles.	Tapas.	Number of Dehs.	Population.	Towns having 800 Inhabitants and upwards
1. Kandiāro .	315	1. Kandiāro . 2. Lākha . 3. Shēkhāni . 4. Mahrābpur 5. Hālāni . 6. K a m ā l Dēro . 7. Gulshāh .	71	47,768	Kandiāro. Mahrābpur. Halāni and Bhēlani, Khānwāhan. Mohbat and Dero Jatoi
2. Naushahro	531	1. Naushahro 2. Thāru Shāh 3. Bhiria. . 4. Darbēlo . 5. Abād . . 6. Manjut . 7. Abji . . 8. Nūrpur . 9. Phūl . . 10. Pad-edēn .	104	72,711	Naushahro. Thāru Shāh. Bhiria. . Darbēlo. Mithāni. Abji. Khahi Rahu
3. Moro . .	704	1. Moro . . 2. Sihra . . 3. Puran. . 4. Wadpāgia. 5. Gachero . 6. Sann . . 7. Daulatpur 8. Manāhi .	51	45,551	Moro. Depārja. Daulatpur. Dars. Jatoi.
4. Sakrand .	1,399	1. Sakrand . 2. Lakhhgi . 3. Lākhāt . 4. Sirācha . 5. G o h r ā m Mari . 6. Mubārak . 7. Gubchāni . 8. Shāhpur .	74	53,566	
	2,949		300	219,596	

The area in English acres of each talūka, showing the approximate acreage cultivated, culturable and unarable, is also tabulated as under :—

Talūka.	Total Area in English Acres.	Cultivated.	Cultivable.	Unarable
1. Kandiāro . .	201,600	45,207	85,840	70,553
2. Naushahro . .	339,840	75,000	223,227	41,613
3. Moro . . .	450,560	51,324	217,186	182,050
4. Sakrand . .	895,360	84,523	510,030	300,807

GENERAL ASPECT.—The general appearance of this division is one unbroken, flat, alluvial plain from north to south, with merely the forest lands bordering on the Indus and the trees planted on the sides of the canals to vary the landscape. So far as the canals from the Indus are able to irrigate the soil the aspect of this portion of the district, owing to its great fertility, is pleasing when the crops are green, but in those parts beyond the limit of irrigation the land presents the appearance of a desert, being but slightly cultivated and thinly populated.

HYDROGRAPHY.—There are no springs or torrents in this division, neither are the *lets* or floods of any importance. There are several *kolābs* six in number, three of which, those of Sutiāro, Dalēl-dēro and Mulā-sānd, are in the Sakrand talūka, the remaining three, Alaha Khuyi, Machhi and Jatoi, being in the Moro talūka. The canal system of this division comprises nearly 80 canals, of which 20 are main-feeders. As in other districts of Sind, these canals are all under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, Rohri canal division, and the clearances are now carried out during the cold season partly by his Department, and partly by the Deputy Collector and his subordinates. The following is a list of the Government canals, with other information connected with them (*see next page*).

Name of Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for five years, ending 1873-74.	Average Annual Revenue for five years, ending 1873-74.	Remarks.
1. Chato	miles. 3	feet. 35	rupees. 555	rupees. ...	Taps Indus in Khairpur State. The revenue is taken by H.H. Mir Ali Murad ; is navigable.
2. Gharkūn	13	14	331	17,727	Branch of the Chato.
3. Bahman	3	6	157	1,553	Ditto.
4. Mahrāb	36	15	1,157	13,470	Ditto ; is navigable.
5. Redowāh	5	5	224	1,556	Ditto.
6. Nasrat	30	32	1,758	36,458	Taps Indus in Mohbat Dēro forest ; waters the Gulshāh, Shēkhāni, Halāni, Kandiāro, Lākha, and Bhiria tapas ; is navigable.
7. Fatmāwāh	18	19	1,205	16,690	Branch of the Nasratwāh.
8. Madadwāh	9	8	1,157	13,470	Ditto.
9. Lūndo	8	6	340	3,429	Ditto.
10. Naulakhi	25	42	1,534	34,232	Taps Indus at the Bhanwar forest ; waters the Shēkhāni, Kamāldēro, Kandiāro, Darbēlo, Thārushāh, and Naushahro tapas, tailing off at Molhan-jo-Got ; is navigable.
11. Bhūr (less)	2	5	58	1,510	Branch of the Naulakhi.
12. Ambarwāh	9	10	219	8,484	Ditto.
13. Imām Ali	6	8	93	5,222	Ditto.
14. Kotāi	12	10	469	6,443	Ditto.
15. Chākar	4	6	189	1,944	Branch of the Kotāi.
16. Pairozwāh	24	12	954	17,814	Branch of the Naulakhi ; is navigable.
17. Dāin	4½	4	34	1,507	Branch of the Pairozwāh.
18. Murād	25½	12	1,775	12,720	Branch of the Naulakhi.
19. Bāgwāh	27½	10	1,397	9,279	Branch of the Murād wāh ; is navigable.
20. Haidar	4	6	53	337	Branch of the Bāgwāh.

21. Bhūr (greater) . . .	3	14	346	5,182	Taps Indus at Adam-jo-Got, and waters the Kamāl-dēro and Abād tapas, tailing off at Khairo-dēro in the Naushahro talūka.
22. Dambrowāh . . .	9½	14	1,323	16,772	Taps Indus at Dali Pota-jo-Got, and waters the Abji and Sihra tapas, tailing off at Dhoro Khāt in the Moro talūka.
23. Mirwāh . . .	7½	6	165	1,020	Branch of the Dambrowāh.
24. Mohbat . . .	13½	8	456	2,810	Branch of the Mirwāh.
25. Alāwalwāh . . .	3½	5	98	367	Ditto.
26. Khairwāh . . .	3½	6	85	382	Branch of the Mohbatwāh.
27. Chākarwāh . . .	3½	6	64	301	Ditto.
28. Dādūr . . .	3½	7	51	642	Ditto.
29. Dālowāh . . .	3½	5	65	1,181	Ditto.
30. Buriri . . .	1½	4	41	62	Ditto.
31. Lakhwāh . . .	2½	4	47	556	Ditto.
32. Mirwāh (Sehrā) . . .	2½	10	607	7,912	Taps Indus at Matt, and waters the Abji and Sihra tapas, tailing off at Dūnga village in the Moro talūka.
33. Dādūwāh . . .	32½	18	1,976	10,362	Taps Indus at Mithāni, and waters the Abji, Wadpāgia, Sihra, Manahi, Puran, Moro, Gachēro, Daulatpur, and Sann tapas, tailing off at Yerū Dahri in the Moro talūka; is navigable.
34. Piārowāh . . .	3	4	56	202	Branch of the Dādūwāh.
35. Khānwāh . . .	4	4	55	195	Ditto.
36. Kaimkūrūwāh . . .	4	4	50	615	Ditto.
37. Alahkhāi . . .	½	8	11	226	Ditto.
38. Rājwāh . . .	3½	4	65	499	Ditto.
39. Suhāgan . . .	3	4	29	1,093	Branch of the Alahkhāi.
40. Malwāh . . .	3	4	31	353	Branch of the Rājwāh.
41. Khajūrkūr . . .	3	4	18	208	Branch of the Malwāh.
42. Yakhtiār . . .	7	7	126	3,648	Branch of the Dādūwāh.
43. Rājwāh (Raiti) . . .	9½	7	350	3,002	Ditto.
44. Garwarwāh . . .	8	8	829	533	Ditto.

Name of Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for five years, ending 1873-74.	Average Annual Revenue for five years, ending 1873-74.	Remarks.
	miles.	feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
45. Mirwāh	9	8	135	7,025	Branch of the Garwarwāh.
46. Gādooro	6	12	143	3,444	Taps Indus at Rājo-dēro, and waters the Puran and Wadpāgia tapas, tailing off at the hamlet Wāriāso in the Moro talūka.
47. Suratwāh	9	8	...	...	Taps Indus at Khairo-dēro, and waters the Daulatpur tapa, tailing off at the Yakhtiār wāh in the Moro talūka.
48. Wāhur-chario	4	16	...	...	Taps Indus at Sanjar village, tailing off at Lasawāh in the Sakrand talūka.
49. Laswāh	3½	12	562	556	Main feeder from the Indus.
50. Rahārjiwāh	6	8	116	2,121	Branch of the Laswāh.
51. Ghati wāh.	2	5	63	646	Branch of the Rahārjiwāh.
52. Jeowāh	4	4	126	748	Taps Indus at Ghulām Haidar-jo-Got, tailing off at Rāzi Jatoi-jo-Got in the Sakrand talūka.
53. Jaliwāh	4	6	287	415	Taps Indus at Razi Jatoi, and waters the Lākhāt tapa.
54. Mirwāh Khandir . . .	3	8	62	557	Taps Indus at Lākhāt, and waters the Lākhāt tapa, tailing off at Ali Bahar dhandh in the Sakrand talūka.
55. Ali-bahar-mēl	6	18	744	2,083	Taps Indus at Gohrām Mari-jo-Got, and waters the Lākhāt and Gohrām Mari Tapa, tailing off in the dhandh Birāro, Sakrand talūka.
56. Musawāh	4	5	202	1,084	Branch of the Ali-bahar-mēl.
57. Khahi wāh	4	18	571	2,017	Taps Indus at Gohrām Mari-jo-Got, and waters the Gohrām Mari tapa, tailing off in a dhandh in the Sakrand talūka.
58. Upāuwāh.	4	4	122	747	This canal taps the Indus, and tails off in a dhandh in the Sakrand talūka.
59. Ghāri (greater) . . .	3	6	176	1,563	Branch of the Khahi wāh.

60. Rēnwāh	20	21	5,650	5,336	Taps Indus at Dinal-jo-dējo, and waters the Lakhghi, Sakrand, and Mubārak tapas, tailing off in dhandh Mula-sānd, in the Sakrand talūka ; is navigable.
61. Ghāri Fatehpur	2½	7	731	731	Branch of the Rēnwāh.
62. Khānwāh	3	4	124	691	Branch of the Ghāri Fatehpur.
63. Khairwāh	1½	4	32	321	Branch of the Rēnwāh.
64. Mubārakwāh	22	12	1,048	3,574	Ditto.
65. Chākarwāh	6	15	1,203	1,409	Branch of the Mubārakwāh.
66. Sohrābwāh	18½	10	873	5,765	Branch of the Chākarwāh.
67. Nar	2½	5	149	618	Branch of the Mubārakwāh.
68. Naonwāh	3½	6	173	908	Branch of the Sohrābwāh.
69. Aliwāh	19	9	2,947	8,049	Branch of the Chākarwāh.
70. Mirwāh-rēlri	7	2	1,304	1,352	Branch of the Rēnwāh.
71. Sadārang	5½	7	709	5,491	Taps Indus at Mahrābpur, and waters the Lakhghi and Sakrand tapas, tailing off in the Sakrand dhandh.
72. Dariākhān	8	13	366	2,962	Taps Indus at the Mari forest, and tails off at deh Ghār-butho, Sakrand talūka.
73. Ali-bahar Kacheri	30	18	...	..	Taps Indus at Nakur, and tails off in the Hālā division ; is navigable.
74. Alibahar-lundo	4½	8	190	1,761	Branch of the Dariā Khānwāh.

The Naulakhi is said by Lieutenant Jameson to be one of the oldest canals in the Sahiti district, and to have been dug prior to the time of the Kalhora dynasty. The Nasrat is also an old canal. It was dug by one Nasrat Khān Chāndio during the rule of Nūr Muhammad Kalhora, and opened out from a dhandh called Gangam, near Gulshāh, a fact which seems to show that the river Indus formerly extended farther eastward, the old bed being still traceable here and there. Both the Naulakhi and Nasrat canals extended much farther east than at present, and as the inundations were greater the water was easily carried inland. The Murād, Bāg and Pairoz, branch canals, were also dug in the time of the Kalhoras by Pairoz Wairur, Murād Kalhora and Baga Siāl, three noblemen of the court of Nūr Muhammad, from whom they take their names. In the time of the Mīrs the excavation of all the principal and minor canals was under the nominal superintendence of the kārḍārs of the two parganas, but the canals within the lands of the Jāgirdārs were managed by either these latter or their stewards. The system then in vogue was *forced* labour, and in digging or clearing out the larger canals, each village, according to the number of charkhas in it, furnished its quota of labourers. All who were in any way liable to benefit from the advantages of the proposed canal were called upon to assist in cutting the first four or five miles, which was generally the most laborious portion of the work. After the larger canals were completed the smaller ones and *karias*, or channels, were commenced, under the superintendence of the zamindārs of different villages, who allotted a certain number of labourers according to the requirements of the undertaking. Where a new canal was dug, each labourer was granted subsistence at the rate of a *patoi* (little less than a ser) of grain daily. Sometimes, though rarely, a small sum in money or a kharwar or two of grain were divided among the men of a village. The clearance of a canal was generally effected in the following manner: where there were eight or ten villages situate on it, each village supplied a certain number of labourers, say one or two on every charkha, who cleared out that portion of the canal between their own village and the adjoining one. All the neighbouring villages which, though at a distance, enjoyed the benefit of its waters had also to furnish their proportion of the labour. The system of clearing canals by forced labour is said to have been introduced by Mīr Sohrāb Khān Talpur on his coming into possession of this district. No hakāba or water tax was ever levied.

CLIMATE, &c.—There would seem to be three seasons in this

division; the hot and dry, lasting from about the 1st of April to the end of May; the inundation season, from the beginning of June to the end of September, and lastly, the cold and dry, from October to the end of March. The prevailing winds are the north and north-east in the cold season, and the south and south-west in the hot weather. The following tables will show the maximum and minimum range of the thermometer, together with the rainfall, at Tharū Shāh, as observed at the dispensary at that station during the five years ending 1874:—

Year.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
1870	114	49	82
1871	104	53	78
1872	114	53	83
1873	108	54	80
1874	111	40	75

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
January . . . . .	...	No fall this year.	...	·70	·30
February . . . . .	...		...	...	·30
March	·61		...	·18	...
April . . . . .	...		...	...	·25
May . . . . .	...		...	...	...
June	·44		3·16	...	·35
July	·05		4·13	·05	3·75
August	3·11		2·00	8·69	·35
September . . . . .	...		...	...	...
October . . . . .	...		...	...	...
November . . . . .	...		...	...	...
December . . . . .	...		...	·45	...
Total	4·21	...	9·29	10·07	5·30

SOILS.—Like other parts of Sind, this division, viewed geologically, is of alluvial formation. The different soils prevailing in the district are seven in number, and are known under the following names:—1. CHIKI; the best description of soil, so far as its agricultural properties are concerned, to be found in the division. It is neither too stiff nor too heavy; nor, on the other hand, is it too sandy; every kind of crop can be grown in it. 2. DASAR; a medium kind of soil, producing mostly bājri and juār crops,

but not adapted for either wheat or rice cultivation. 3. GASAR; is a very loose soil, but when well manured can produce every kind of crop. As it requires much water, the expense of cultivating in this soil is heavy. 4. KHARURI; is a very stiff soil requiring much irrigation before it can be prepared for sowing. 5. KAL-RĀTHI; is any of the above four soils in which there is an admixture of salt. It is well adapted for rice cultivation, but no other good crop can be produced in it. The area of this description of soil in the division is small. 6. KALAR; a soil consisting of sand and salt. It is, in an agricultural sense, altogether unproductive, but is invaluable for the manufacture of salt, and affords excellent fodder for camels. Much of this description of soil is to be found extending from the town of Moro to Pabjo and Daulatpur. 7. WĀRIĀSI; is a soil in which sand predominates. It is suited more especially for the growth of melons and vegetables, and occasionally "til" and bājri are sown in it. Near "dhandhs" and "kolābs" is to be found a good deal of grass land, known as *gaheri*; it is valuable for the pasture it furnishes to flocks and herds.

ANIMALS.—The wild animals of this division comprise the hyena (only occasionally seen), the wolf, jackal, hog, hog-deer (or *pharho*), jungle-cat, hare and fox; the mungus, hedgehog, rat, squirrel and mouse are also to be found. Among the birds may be mentioned wild duck of several kinds, wild goose (*kunj*), *tilur* (or *ubāra*), a species of bustard, snipe, quail, pigeon, dove and grey and black partridge. There are also the kite, vulture, hawk (the latter kept for sporting purposes), the crow, parrot, sparrow, &c. Of reptiles, snakes are, as in other parts of Sind, very numerous, and deaths from snake-bite in this division are said to be frequent. The following are some of the varieties found in this district:—*Lūndi*, *nang* (or cobra), *siring*, *godal*, *bimūhi* (or two-headed snake), said to be met with occasionally. Other reptiles are the adder, scorpion, lizard, &c. The domestic animals found are the same as those in other parts of the province, and comprise the camel, horse (of a small kind), buffalo, ox, mule, donkey, goat and sheep. Some of the different varieties of fish caught in the river, as also in the "dhandhs" of this division, are as follows:—*Pala* (found in the Indus only), *dambhro*, *gandan*, *singari*, *khago* (cat-fish), *makri*, *phaban*, *gangat*, *kariro*, *mori*, *gōj* (eel), *sūni*, *popri*, and several others. The fisheries of this district are found in all the talūkas, the right of fishing being yearly put up to auction, and sold to the highest bidder. The following table will show the principal fishing

localities of the division, with the amount of revenue derived by Government from them during the year 1873-74 :—

Talūka.	Fishing Localities.	Government Revenue.
1. Kandiāro . .	Kamāl-dēro	rupees. 586
2. Naushahro . .	Matu, Machilah, Matt and Mithāni . .	842
3. Moro	Daulatpur, Chunnēja and Jatōi	1,497
4. Sakrand . . .	{ Sukhpur, Sanjar, Lākhāt, Mahrābpur } and Nakur	1,177
	Total rupees . .	4,102

In 1851-52, according to Lieutenant Jameson, the chief fisheries in the Naushahro and Kandiāro districts of this division were at the Bhorti and Dalipota “dhandhs,” but there were numerous others also which yielded individually but a small revenue. The fisheries, together with the vegetable produce of the “dhandhs,” were, before the resumption of these districts by the British Government from the then ruling Mir, H.H. Ali Murād Khān Talpur, leased out, and realised between 800 and 900 rupees yearly.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—The staple vegetable productions of the Naushahro division are juār and bājri. Other crops are wheat (more especially in the Kandiāro and Naushahro talūkas), matar, cotton, barley (to a small extent only), grain, rice (chiefly in Sakrand and Naushahro); oil-seeds, such as sunha, jāmbho and tir; tobacco, indigo, hemp, mung, mustard, &c. The number of edible vegetables is also large; among these are the wangan, or brinjal, turnip, carrot, onion, garlic, pumpkin, various kinds of beans, spinage (*palak*), &c. The fruits are the mango, lime, mulberry, date, plantain, grape, pomegranate, and several others. The chief forest trees are the pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), bābul, nim (*Azadirachta indica*), tāli (*Dalbergia latifolia*), sirih (*Albizia lebbec*); the three last-mentioned trees are largely planted on road-sides. Of the ber (*Zizyphus vulgaris*) there are two varieties, the sundi and chaperi, both bearing edible berries. Other trees are the bahan (*Populus euphratica*), kandi (*Prosopis spicigera*), gedūri (*Cordia latifolia*), lasūri (*Cordia myxa*), several species of tamarisks, and the following shrubs—the kabar (*Salvadora persica*), bearing a fruit called “pēru;” the kirar, or caper bush, and the kamo (*Phyllanthus multiflorus*). The forests of this division, some of which are very large, are 13 in number, and skirt the banks of the Indus

for miles together. The following statement will show the area and revenue derived from these forests, together with other information connected with them :—

Forest.	Area in English Acres.	Revenue for 1873-74.	Remarks.
1. Mohbat-dēro.	8,045	rupees. 2,522	Planted by Mir Meyon Chākar Khān, about forty years ago.
2. Bhanwar . .	10,540	5,997	Ditto.
3. Samtia . .	3,390	1,452	Planted by Mir Meyon Rūstam Khān, about thirty years ago.
4. Kamāl-dēro .	1,365	647	Planted by Mir Meyon Zungi Khān, about forty-seven years ago.
5. Bhorthi. . .	10,789	18,680	Planted by Mir Meyon Muhammad Husain, about forty years ago.
6. Dalipota . .	867	232	Ditto.
7. Khairo-dēro .	13,469	9,232	Planted by Mir Karam Ali Khān, about seventy-five years ago.
8. Lalia . . .	4,089	7,580	Planted by Mir Ali Murād Khān, about fifty years ago.
9. Māri . . .	14,752	10,136	Planted by Mir Fateh Ali Khān, about eighty-five years ago.
10. Mahrābpur .	1,637	1,801	Ditto.
11. Madd . . .	2,642	641	Ditto.
12. Nāsri . . .	1,559	2,237	Ditto.
13. Kēti . . .	2,125	315	
Totals . .	75,269	61,472	

Lieutenant Jameson mentions that the revenue of the Kandiāro and Naushahro forests in the time of the Mirs was not very large, which may be accounted for from the fact of the forests being preserved, not for the growth of timber, but for the preservation of wild animals for sport. All Jāgirdārs had to pay a sum, the exact amount of which is not known, called “shikārgah kharch,” which went to defray the expenses connected with *shikār*.

POPULATION.—The total population of the Naushahro division, which in 1856 was calculated at 187,336 souls, was found by the census of 1872 to be 219,596. Of these quite five-sixths are Musalmāns, and the remainder Hindūs. There are therefore about 71 souls to the square mile, a rate but a little below that obtaining in the neighbouring Deputy Collectorate of Hāla. The Naushahro talūka is the most populous, having 72,711 souls. In 1852 this talūka had a population, according to Lieutenant Jameson, of 57,898, and the neighbouring talūka of Kandiāro of 31,785. The Muhammadan portion of the inhabi-

tants, who are represented as being wholly Sūnis, may be classed as follows :—

MUHAMMADANS.

Tribes.	Number.	Principal Sub-divisions.	Remarks.
1. Balochis . . .	41,963	Talpur, Rind, Laghāri, Jatoi, Chang Zurdari, Jalbāni, Mari, Lund, Shur, Lashāri, Korāi, Baldi, Jiskani, Khosa, Gopang, Sakhāni, Mastoi, Almani, Mashori, Mazāri, Dungalrāj, Jamāli, Baladi, Vigamal, Herbāni, Kolāchi, Motmal, Bangu, Kalēri, Khushkh, Mihrāni, Nizamani, &c.	The Rinds are the original Balochis, from whom all the others trace their descent, and they are held in the highest respect.
2. Sarāis (or Jats) .		Kokar, Kalhora, Mūra, Mahesar, Wasan, Sial, Depur, Chunar, Suharan, Wijula, Metra, Lotra, Bohia, Bhaut, Mirich, Nul, Bhuta, Jangari, Pitafi Bilāl, Phul, Hatar, Pusha, Soha, Garhar, Bhuti, Arahī, &c.	The number of this tribe is included in No. 3 Sindis.
3. Sindis . . .	117,047	Samtia, Unar, Kiria, Korēja, Chuna, Sūmra, Samma, Sahata, Bugia, Molhan, Uddan, Machi, Dahirāj, Mehirja, Mubēja, Sahija, Mangneja, Jodēja, Rajpur, Hāji, Babar, Lakhyar, Joya, Machula, Dhorū, Naich, Otha, Jokia, Rahu, Burura, Dal, Chand, Loda, Maluk, Hungora, Waraya, Dhunga, Samati, Jaisar, Holi-pota, Dodha, Kandhar, &c. &c.	The Sahata tribe derive their origin from one Sahtera Ratu, of the Alor district, near Rohri, who came and settled in these parts. It is from this tribe that the Nau-shahro and Kandiāro districts were formerly called Sahiti.
4. Saiyads . . .	4,765	Bokhāri, Lakhiāri, Matāri, Ruzawī.	

Tribes.	Number.	Principal Sub-divisions.	Remarks.
5. Mēmōns . . .	3,876	...	Were originally Hindūs converted to Islamism.
6. Miscellaneous Tribes, &c. }	17,870	Koris, Chamars, Shikāris.	
Total . .	185,521		

HINDŪS.			
Castes.			
1. Brahmans . .	388	Pokarno, Sarsūdh, Kuah, Chanda.	Are very few in number, and chiefly found in the town of Kandiāro.
2. Kshatrias . .	3	...	
3. Waishia . . .	14,152	Banyas, Lohānos (of whom the Amils are a sub-division).	
4. Sikhs	18,342		There are also a good many Sikhs by religion in this division, who are not so by caste.
5. Fakirs and miscellaneous castes)	1,190	Jajiks, Sathrias, Gosāins, Saniāsīs, Shikāris, &c. &c.	
Total . . .	34,075		

LANGUAGE.—The prevailing language, both spoken and written, in this division is the Sindi, which is understood by all. The Balochis, however, speak among themselves in their own tongue, and the Banyas, or native traders, use the Hindu-Sindi character.

DRESS, FOOD, CHARACTER, &c.—The higher classes among the

Musalmāns of the male sex wear the usual Sindī topi—a *pahirān*, *lūngi* (or *dupṭo*), trousers, generally of a blue colour, and a kamarband. The lower classes wear only trousers, a *bochan*, and turban. The women wear a *gaj* to cover the front part of the body, together with a *ruwo* (or chadar), which falls from the head over the back, and can also be drawn over the face. To these may be added trousers and a *peshgīr* which leaves the feet visible. Among the Hindū portion of the population, the Amils and others of the well-to-do classes wear the *dighi*, or Sindī topi, a *pahirān*, always of a light colour, and a scarf over the shoulders, which is either a *lūngi*, thick or of silk, used in winter or on holiday occasions, or a *dupṭo*, which is of thin material and is worn in the hot weather. White (not blue) coloured trousers, and, at times, a coloured kamarband with native shoes, complete their attire. The Brahmans wear the *janio*, or thread, dhoti, and turban, which last among the Pokarnas is usually of a red colour. There is but little if any difference between the dress of the Hindū and Musalmān women. The great staple articles of food among the inhabitants of this division, as in Sind generally, are *juār* and *bājri*, which, with water and milk, form their chief subsistence. The diet of the wealthier classes comprises in addition the flesh of sheep and goats, fish, wheaten bread, butter, vegetables, and various fruits. Fish, it would seem, is largely consumed, especially among Hindū women. As a general rule, both classes have two principal meals during the day, one at noon and the other about 8 o'clock in the evening. Meat is seldom eaten except at the mid-day meal. Both Muhammadans and Hindūs use much *bhang*, and, as a rule, the latter consume a large quantity of country spirits. Both classes smoke tobacco, and some are addicted to taking "ganja" as well in the same form. Opium is also much used, especially by the Musalmāns, and this practice is believed to be on the increase. Of the character of the people of this division there is little to be said that is favourable. Like their brethren in other parts of Sind, they are immoral and licentious, but in this respect the Muhāna tribe stands pre-eminent. On the whole, crime is not particularly rife, with the exception of cattle-lifting, which is prevalent here as in other parts of the province. Lieutenant Jameson thus writes of the crimes which prevailed in the Kandīāro and Naushahro portion of this district when under the rule of Mīr Ali Murād Khān of Khairpur:—"Like most other parts of Sind, cattle-lifting is the principal crime, but if fraud can be brought under this category it outweighed all others, the result of the entire system of manage-

ment of the Mir's domains. There were also cases of burglary, assaults, petty thefts, &c. There were also occasional cases of murder, the result of infidelity on the part of wives. This was not, however, looked upon as a capital offence, being rather upheld than otherwise, the culprit generally getting off with a heavy fine. Robbery cannot be said to have been very prevalent in these parganas, as the punishment was very severe, and even the family and relatives of the offender were held liable to the extent of the robbery, and as every jāgirdār, kāmdār or agent possessed certain judicial powers, and kept his own stocks for the security of his prisoners, there was but small chance of a culprit escaping the vigilance of the whole, more especially as the capture of them proved of itself a source of extra revenue. A system of black-mail seems to have been in vogue with a band of plunderers on the opposite side of the river, who have been in the habit of making this district the field of their depredations. It was their custom to carry off one or more cattle, and then go to the owner and tell him they could give him such information as would lead to the recovery of his animals, provided they got so many rupees, naming the amount, and the latter were frequently but too glad to compound with their light-fingered neighbours."

The population of this division, poor and ignorant as they are, are nevertheless represented to be very litigious, and delight in resorting to the civil courts for a settlement of their disputes. The following tables will give the criminal and civil returns of this division for the four years ending with 1874 :—

I. CRIMINAL.

Year.	Murders.	Hurts, Assaults, and use of Criminal Force.	Thefts.		Receiving Stolen Property.	House-breaking.	Highway Robbery.	Other Offences.
			Cattle	Others.				
1871	6	230	256	235	28	102	3	354
1872	...	97	210	137	20	51	1	393
1873	5	174	211	117	18	50	1	275
1874	5	177	181	169	19	78	...	435

II. CIVIL.

Year.	Suits for Land.		Suits for Money.		Other Suits.		Total.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1871	22	rupees. 4502	1592	rupees. 1,00,124	1	rupees. 130	1615	rupees. 1,04,656
1872	27	1691	1822	96,326	37	3481	1886	1,01,498
1873	18	1427	1573	79,201	29	4547	1620	85,175
1874	27	2388	1326	74,652	38	1216	1391	78,256

The distinctive characteristics of the Hindū and Musalmān classes are thus noticed in a report furnished a few years since on this district by the Deputy Collector:—"The Hindūs are confined to the towns, and form a majority of the population in Kandiāro, Bhiria, and Thāru Shāh, but in the whole division they are a small minority. They are the traders, while the Muhammadans are the cultivators of the community. It would be equally just to call the one the *lending* and the other the *borrowing* class, for the indolent, improvident, opium-eating Musalmān is ever in need of an advance on his crops, which the shrewd, parsimonious, and comparatively industrious Banya is able and ready to give at exorbitant interest."

ESTABLISHMENTS.—The administration of this district, like other Deputy Collectorates in Sind, is carried on by a Deputy Collector with full magisterial powers. In this duty he is assisted by the Mūkhtyārkaras of the four talūkas of the division, under whom again are a number of Tapadārs to aid them in collecting the Government revenue. The canal management is the same as that followed in the adjoining Deputy Collectorate of Hāla. There is but one civil court, with its head-quarters at Naushahro; it is presided over by a subordinate judge, whose jurisdiction extends throughout the division, with the single exception of Sakrand. The Naushahro civil court is subordinate to the district judge of Hyderabad. There are cattle-pounds in fourteen towns of this district, viz., Kandiāro, Gulshāh, Naushahro, Thāru Shāh, Bhiria, Phul, Abād, Moro, Sihra, Daulatpur, Sakrand, Kazi Ahmad, Shahpur, and Thatt. Each of these is under the charge of a mūnshi, assisted by a peon, and the proceeds from them are carried to account as an item of local revenue. The police force employed in the Naushahro division, in charge of an inspector whose head-

quarters are at the town of Naushahro, numbers in all 161 men, or say one policeman to every 1364 of the population. They are distributed over 18 posts in the different talukas of this district. This force, which is a portion of that under the immediate control of the district police superintendent of Hyderabad, is thus distributed :—

Taluka.	Mounted Police.	Armed and Unarmed Foot Police.	District Municipal Police.	Remarks.
1. Kandiāro . . .	5	19	5	The chief and head constables are included in the armed and unarmed Foot Police column.
2. Naushahro . . .	10	28	12	
3. Moro . . .	14	27	2	
4. Sakrand . . .	12	27	...	
Totals .	41	101	19	

REVENUE.—The revenue, imperial and local, of this division may be shown in the following tables, under its principal heads for the four years ending 1873-74 :—

I. IMPERIAL.

Items.	Realisations in			
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Land Tax	4,41,100	4,16,364	4,36,407	3,86,100
Abkari	9,396	8,330	8,325	9,189
Drugs and Opium	4,614	3,160	4,060	5,089
Stamps	27,944	30,326	32,059	27,956
Salt	6,233	3,285	3,632	4,939
Registration Department	2,493	2,105	2,321	2,007
Postal ditto	4,914	2,497	2,269	2,139
Income (and Certificate) Tax	17,294	...	5,304	1
Fines and Fees	2,658	2,422	2,846	2,726
Miscellaneous	7,318	495	575	752
Total rupees	5,23,964	4,68,984	4,97,798	4,40,898

II. LOCAL.

Items.	Realisations in			
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rs.
Cesses on Land and Sayer Revenue .	...	26,147	27,245	.27
Percentage on Alienated Lands . .	29,267	774	876	946
Cattle Pound and Ferry Funds . .	13,989	11,779	12,683	8,070
Fisheries.	5,476	4,274	4,411	4,102
Total rupees . . .	48,732	42,974	45,215	37,445

The contract for the sale of spirituous liquors in the four talūkas of this division is sold annually, and realised in 1870-71 about 9,436 rupees. There were in all 45 shops for the sale of liquor, the greatest number being in the Naushahro talūka. The bhang and ganja contracts in the same year brought in 3,072 rupees, and the number of shops in which these drugs were sold was 41. The sale of opium from the Government treasuries of this division during the five years ending 1870-71 averaged about 3 maunds, but does not show the gross amount consumed, as a large quantity is smuggled, it is said, into the district from the adjoining territory of Khairpur. Of the revenue, obtained under native rule, of that portion of the division comprising the Kandiāro and Naushahro districts, formerly known as Sahiti, and of the various systems under which it was collected, Lieutenant Jameson has, in his elaborate report of 1852, written at great length. It would seem from this that the revenue of the two parganas amounted in 1851 to 1,61,724 rupees, of which Kandiāro contributed 67,019 rupees, and Naushahro 94,705 rupees. Of the entire amount 1,33,986 rupees were derived from the land, the remainder being raised from the "ijara," or local dues, *sir shumāri*, or poll-tax, fisheries, *pēshkish*, or tax on Hindūs, fees on marriages, grazing cattle, &c. The Customs dues, which were, before the resumption of these districts by the British Government, levied at the village of Saiduja, appear to have realised in 1851 about 241 rupees monthly, the traffic then consisting principally in grain and cloth. Lieutenant Jameson gives a memorandum of the rates levied at the Customs *chauki*, which may be tabulated as follows (*see next page*).

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Amount levied on every Maund of 40 Sers.	Percentage on Value.
Flour, Rice, and Dhal . . .	rup. a. p. 0 1 0	
Juār, Bājri, and Wheat . . .	0 0 8	
Chana, Matar, Sarson, and Mung	0 0 10	
Barley and other trifling grain .	0 0 7	
Cotton Thread . . . . .	...	7 per cent.
Tobacco	1 8 0	
Cotton	0 9 0	
Indigo, Gur, Ghi, Paper, Al- monds, Hyderabad work, and other things made up . . . .	...	5 per cent.
Raw Materials . . . . .	...	3½ per cent.
Cloth of sorts, Metals—gold, silver, brass, &c. . . . .	...	10 per cent.

EXPORTS.—Tobacco, cotton, and grain were subject to the same duty as stated above, but all other articles indiscriminately paid a percentage of 3 rupees on their value, as fixed in the Government tariff.

Transit dues were formerly very general throughout these two districts, the transit station (or *natt* as it was called) under native rule being at Chibrele, near the Nāra. Lieutenant Jameson mentions that these duties were levied on all goods and merchandise passing either to or from Jaisalmir, from Shāhpur to the north, and occasionally even on goods coming from Hyderabad, but the amount realised monthly was small, and did not in 1851 average more than 27 r. 2 a. 8 p. The article on which these dues were principally levied appears to have been cotton. The *sir shumari* was a species of poll or capitation tax levied on every artisan, weaver, manufacturer, &c., in the district, and was collected by persons known as *kalatris* or mukhadams, who were responsible for the amount to be paid by the inhabitants of their respective villages. The rates, as levied on every description of artisan, &c., in the Kandiāro pargana, are, by way of illustration, shown in the following table.

Names.	On what or how levied.	Annual Rate per Head.		Rate of Abwāb or Percentage on the Tax in addition.	Remarks.
		Married.	Single.		
Carpenter . . . . .	...	kh. rup. 3 0	kh. rup. 3 0	10½ . . .	If a lad, a remission is made ; if a good workman, he has to pay more.
Dyer . . . . .	...	6 0	3 0	Do. . . .	If a boy, a remission is made, but no more is ever levied.
Cotton cleaner.	On each Pinjari .	5 4	5 4	Do. . . .	Remission as above, and also if a stranger.
Oilman	Ditto	7 3	7 3	Do. . . .	
Dhobi . . . . .	...	2 0	1 0	Do. . . .	If a stranger, no Abwāb is levied.
Mochi . . . . .	...	3 0	3 0	Do. . . .	
Tailor . . . . .	...	2 0	1 0	Do. . . .	
Dya (husband or son of Dyi). . . . .	...	2 0	1 0	Do. . . .	If young, a remission is made.
Kumbhār (potter)	On each Chark .	6 0	6 0	Do. . . .	Rate properly, but 3 rupees per head leviable on the chark, which takes two men to work it.
Weaver (kori) . . . . .	...	4 0	2 0	Do. . . .	} If a stranger, or boy, a remission is allowed.
Blacksmith . . . . .	...	2 0	2 0	Do. . . .	
Goldsmith (Muhammadan) . . . . .	...	2 0	2 0	Do. . . .	
Surya (seller of bangles) . . . . .	...	1 0	1 0	Do. . . .	
Paper maker	On every shop .	3 0	3 0	Do. . . .	Charge on every shop, but remission made to strangers.
Gaundi . . . . .	...	3 0	3 0	Do. . . .	Charge on place, not on the individual.
Salt manufacturer	On each	6 8	6 8	Do. . . .	

In all the above cases, when strangers came and settled in the district, 3½ rupees abwāb only was levied, and sometimes it was altogether remitted. The *pēshkīsh*, as defined by Lieutenant Jameson, was a tax levied on the Hindū portion of the community, Banyas, &c., but on no others, and, as the meaning of the word denotes, was a species of offering or tribute. The only difference between this and *sir shumari* was that the latter was supposed to be levied on each individual, while the former was a fixed sum exacted from the community of merchants itself, and consequently no remissions were, as a rule, made. This tax produced in 1851 about 2,314 rupees. There was also a *sir shumari* or poll-tax, levied on fishermen, which in the Naushahro pargana in 1851 realised between 500 and 600 rupees. The ordinary rate for fishermen and sailors was 5 rupees per head annually; on younger members of a family less, and on the Mulā caste, of whatever profession, it varied from 1 to 5 rupees, which was regulated by circumstances and not unfrequently by the amount of his earnings. "Ijāra" comprised the fixed rates and dues levied from everything imported into and exported from the Sahiti district, as well as all articles of merchandise—grain, drugs, spirits, spices, &c.—disposed of in the different towns, villages, and neighbourhood. The customs may almost be said to have been latterly amalgamated in these, for although there were a few occasional separate collections on that account, yet they were so few and trifling in amount that it might almost be said that none existed. In addition to the ijāra on articles of merchandise as above described, there was also a land tax, or ijāra, on crops of blang, tobacco, sugar-cane, &c., of so much *per jirāb*, which was generally proportioned to the assessment of the land. Among the miscellaneous taxes in the Sahiti district was a curious one termed "bakri," which was a sum paid by every Musalmān artisan who married out of his town or village. The amount so paid was 1 rupee to the kārḍār of the pargana, and 4 annas to the kotwal of his own village. Lieutenant Jameson also remarks, with regard to the alienated lands of the Kandiāro and Naushahro parganas, that though they were very considerable for the size of the district, many were mere stipendiary grants solely dependent on service, and as such could be classed under the ordinary disbursements of the then existing government. All jāgirs were liable to a cess of the one-third, one-twelfth, and one-fortieth shares of the produce, which was regularly levied on account of the Mīr, except in certain cases, where it was wished to confer a favour on an individual, when a remission was made. This

cess of itself on all the jāgirs formed a considerable item of revenue, when it is considered that it amounted to about five-twelfths of the whole produce. The various methods by which the revenue was collected under native rule, according to Lieutenant Jameson's report, were five in number, viz., *batāi*, *kāsgi*, or fixed grain assessment, *mahsūli*, or fixed cash assessment, *dānbandi*, or revenue determined by the state of the crops, and *mūta*, or contract. The ordinary officials employed in this duty were a *batāidār*, his *moharar*, a *patwāri*, *darwāi* (or grain-measurer), and *kārāwas*, or watchman. In addition to these, if it was *khālśa* or *ryati* land that was to be *batāied*, the presence of the *kārdār* and one of his *moharars* was also considered essential, whose duty it was to see that the *ryati* or cultivators got their dues, that all *pattas*, &c., were respected, and in fine to serve as a check upon the *batāidār*. The duties of this latter individual were various. In the early part of the season when the grain was unripe, whether *kharif* or *rabi*, he had the placing and supervision of the *kārāwas*, or watchman, while the grain was on the ground, and had the settlement of all "*bēl*" disputes, that is, stray animals, &c., found were seized by his orders, the owners fined, and the proceeds carried to Government account in the *batāi khasras*. At harvest time he had the entire management and supervision of the *batāi*. When the *batāi* was completed it was a part of his duty to see that the grain was properly measured by the *darwāi* before the *patwāri*, and to take care that he did not get too much. The *batāidār*'s pay was usually 25 rupees per mensem. The *patwāri* was literally the grain banker of Government or of the people, on whose account the *batāi* was made, and he took charge of the Government share of grain when the *batāi* was over. He also collected the grain of "*kāsgi*" assessments, and the produce, whether in money or kind, of "*mūta*" contracts, as well as all judicial and revenue fines of the district of which he had to receive the revenue collections. He was expected to honour all drafts of the *Mir*, whether for grain or money, furnishing his accounts as soon as all his funds were expended. The *batāi* of a Government "*khara*," or threshing-floor, is thus described by Lieutenant Jameson:— "When everything is ready the officials above mentioned, accompanied by the *kārdār* and his *moharar*, proceed to the *khara* or threshing-floor. When there the *batāidār* first looks about to see that the whole of the grain has been threshed and cleaned, and that none is concealed in pits and holes—a very common custom. The cultivators are then ordered to make the '*kori*,' or usual division, and where there is the produce of several fields or

patches belonging to different individuals in the khara, each cultivator portions his grain by measurement into koris or heaps, according to the rates at which he is assessed. In addition to these, in all cases, one odd detached heap, called 'tar,' varying in size from one-fourth to one-third of that of the others according to the rate of abwāb at which the cultivator is assessed, is always left after the koris have been made up. The batāidār then walks round, picking out and marking on account of Government those heaps which appear to him to be the best. Returning to the remaining heaps, the batāidār selects one and commences the batāi. Thus if it appears to contain one kharwār of grain, he says at random that there are $1\frac{1}{2}$ kharwārs in it. If the cultivator agrees to this, the business proceeds, otherwise the batāidār orders it to be measured by the darwāi, who does so in such a way as to make it appear the exact quantity stated by the batāidār, and thus the cultivator's objections are effectually silenced. The three heaps, that is, supposing the usual rate of batāi to be one out of three, will now be calculated to contain altogether $3\frac{2}{3}$ kharwārs of grain, which will be so entered in the khasra. The division of the detached heap, or 'tar,' then commences. If the rate of abwāb be 4 kāsas the kharwār, then $4 \times 3\frac{2}{3}$ gives 15 kāsas, which is measured therefrom by the darwāi on Government account. This is invariably measured in such a manner that the amount exceeds a good deal what is stated. This measuring is called *hona dastī*, and is added to the Government heap. At this point the zamindāri, or zamindār's dues, where it is the custom to exact these from the 'hardasra,' or whole produce, are collected according to the invariable custom of the 'deh,' or place batāied, and put on one side. In some placés Government claims one-fourth of this on its own account, and in others the whole goes to the zamindār. The zamindāri is, however, as frequently taken from the cultivator's share of the produce, in which case it never appears in the batāi accounts. After this the twentieth share of the whole produce, or *hardasra*, is calculated and measured out on account of 'lāpo,' or reaping expenses. This goes to the cultivator, who has previously defrayed the expenses, and as the first gets over measure, so does this get short measure. Then come the carpenter and potter on the part of the cultivator—two most important and essential assistants to him in the commencement of the season; the first to make his water-wheels (*charkhas*), and the second to provide him with water-pots to attach to them. Their shares are generally calculated at the rate of 1 rupee, or 5 kāsas of grain per charkha, that is to

say, on the produce of the land cultivated by one water-wheel, and 8 annas on every *hurlo*, or half-charkha. After these shares have been separated and placed on one side, those of the Government inferior officials, viz., the kotār, bhisti, bangi and batara, each varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ kāsas on every charkha, are also measured out in a similar manner. What remains is then divided into three portions, one of which is added to the Government heap, the other two reverting to the cultivator; that is, the quantity that is calculated by the darwāi, and if, for instance, there be 15 kāsas left, 1 kāsa will be considered as Government 'abwāb,' or 'kharch,' and 5 kāsas as the Government share, the whole six being measured and added to the Government heap, and the rest made over to the cultivators. After this the batāidār minutely examines the spot where the grain of this particular field was collected to see if any has been reserved for seed, or left uncleaned in the straw, &c., and should he find any, he guesses the amount and takes the supposed equivalent from the cultivator's share. This is entered separately in the accounts under the head of *kunli*, and is added to the Government heap. The above is successively gone through with the produce of all the different fields in the khara, and the Government shares, as above described, collected into one grand heap; the Government officials' shares from each field are also collected into four distinct portions and placed beside the Government heap. The kārđār, batāidār, and Government officials now gather round, and the process of measuring commences. Here a scene invariably occurs between the batāidār, patwāri and darwāi, the three interested parties. The patwāri entreats the darwāi to give over measure, while the batāidār orders him to do the reverse, *i.e.* measure lightly, and abuses, threatens, and even beats him to compel him to do so. The patwāri, meanwhile, adopts a different course, terming him (the darwāi) his dear friend, and holds out promises of glorious feasting afterwards if he will only give him good measure, and the darwāi, notwithstanding the rough treatment he is subjected to, invariably favours the latter. After this measuring, or *takrār-gang*, is over, the amount of grain is entered in the khasras, and should it exceed the quantity already calculated in the khasras, which is nearly always the case, the difference is added thereto, and called *izafaitakrārgang*, or surplus on measurement. At this stage of the business a certain portion, generally one-fourth of the whole, is taken from the shares of the four Government officials—the kotār, bhisti, sweeper and batara—by the batāidār on account of Government, and credited in the khasras under

each individual's name. The final item now requires mention. Owing to bad reaping, a good many ears of grain fall on the ground; these are generally gathered afterwards by gleaners, from whom the *kārāwas*, or watchmen, always claim a nominal portion on account of Government. This, which is cleaned and kept apart from the bulk of the grain, is called the *vadd kārāwa*, but is more generally known as *khosha chieni*. When this item is entered in the *khassas* the *batāi* is finished, the accounts closed, and the total amount of grain calculated. The *kārdār's* and *batāidār's* seals are now attached to it, and the *patwāri* enters an acknowledgment at the bottom that he has received that amount of grain, and it is finally sent in to Government, who, after this, holds the *patwāri* responsible. It is the business of the cultivator to convey the Government grain to the granary (or *ambar khānā*), or to pay for the carriage of it, and this latter privilege was often availed of to exact additional revenue from the cultivators. They cannot touch their own grain until they have accounted to the *patwāri* for the Government share, when they can do as they like with it."

Kāsgi is a fixed revenue assessment *per jirēb*, and is so termed from the word "*kāsa*," meaning the number of *kāsas* levied *per jirēb*. There are two kinds: 1st, those who hold "*pattas*," or grants, according to which a certain "*kāsgi*" is levied from them every season, and which generally remains the same. The 2nd, those who, at the commencement of the season, went to the *kārdār*, or lessee, and got him to grant them notes of hand that they would be assessed at a certain rate at the approaching harvest if they cultivated a certain quantity of ground. The collection of revenue from lands assessed in this manner was effected as follows:—If the season turned out a bad one, the holder of the *kāsgi* grant went to the giver of it and begged remission; when this was not granted, and objections were made by the cultivator, the land was *batāied* with the rest, or sometimes the loss was taken into consideration and a *chit* given him, say for two *jirēbs*. When, however, as was usually the case, the season was fair, the amount of such assessment was generally collected in cash, although nominally grain and a certain sum on account was invariably exacted beforehand, the account of which was settled after the harvest in the following manner: when the grain is reaped, land-measurers are sent, who measure the extent of all fields or land thus assessed, and prepare accounts of the same, which are called *khassra safiti*; two of these are made out, one being sent to the *daftar*, and the other to the *kārdār*, the latter furnishing the

patwāri whom it concerns with a copy, who regulates his collections accordingly. The amount of grain is calculated according to the terms of the patta, and a price put upon it, generally a rupee or two in excess of the current rate, any advance received before being credited to their account, and the balance exacted. These sums were all entered in the same accounts with the batāi receipts by the patwāri, who merely stated the head under which received.

Mahsūli, or cash rents, were peculiar to certain descriptions of crops, such as tobacco, sugar-cane, cotton, every kind of vegetable, safflower, bhang, &c., and they varied in amount according to the nature of the crop, the description of land, and the pleasure of the proprietor, but generally speaking they were not liable to change. Thus, in rabi crops they ranged, in the Naushahro pargana, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee to 3 rupees 1 anna, and in kharif from 8 annas and 6 pies to 3 rupees 15 annas. These rents were collected by the same patwāri, and entered in the same account and in the same manner as kāsgi assessments. His perquisite on these collections varied from $\frac{1}{2}$ anna to 1 anna *per jirēb*.

Dānbandi was a species of assessment used in collecting the Government share of detached fields, over which it would be needless trouble and expense to place kārāwas, or watchmen. It was also occasionally brought into use in bad seasons in other fields, where it was supposed the crops would not bear the expense of kārāwas. It was managed as follows:—Three or four people are appointed as arbitrators, who go and survey the crops, and fix, according to their judgment from such survey, a certain amount of grain as the proper revenue. This arrangement is, however, also effected in some cases by cash settlements where both parties are agreeable.

Mūta was a kind of grain contract, but of unfrequent occurrence in these parganas. The following is an example of this description of revenue collection:—A cultivator would go to a jāgirdār and offer to cultivate a charkha of land, perhaps hitherto lying waste, if it could be granted to him on favourable terms. The latter would occasionally agree to take a nominal and fixed amount, say one kharwar on the charkha; this was termed mūta. Of these several methods of collecting the Government revenue on grain crops, the only two regular systems were the batāi and the kāsgi. Of the first, Lieutenant Jameson remarks that it was a system open from beginning to end to fraud and deception, the sole object of all those engaged in it being to grind down the cultivator, and enrich themselves at his expense. The cultivators

were, however, often known to conspire with the *kārāwas*, or watchmen, to defraud the Government of their just dues, and instances are even not unusual of the *batāidār* leaguings with them for this purpose. The *kāsgi* was, on the other hand, a more equitable system, and less liable to be tampered with.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS RATES.—The topographical survey of this division was commenced in the year 1860, and finished about 1863. The settlement was introduced into all the talūkas between the years 1864–65 and 1868–69, in some instances for nine, and in others for ten years. Revision operations are at present in progress in the *Kandiāro* and *Naushahro* talūkas. The table on page 621 will show the various rates on particular descriptions of land, as introduced by the Settlement Department into the several talūkas of this division.

TENURES.—All land in this division is either Government or alienated. Government land, where not surveyed and assessed, is held on the Collector's *pata*, at rates which are determined by its position and by other considerations. Land held under the Survey Settlement is sometimes cultivated directly by the *Zamindār* himself, and sometimes by *hāris*, these latter being of two kinds—first, “*maurasi hāris*,” or those who have a right of occupancy on payment of rent; and second, “*ghair-maurasis*,” or those who are mere tenants at will of the *Zamindār*. The share received by the *Zamindār* on the land sub-let by him is dependent on its description, but the following may be considered his remuneration—for *charkhi* land, one-third of the produce, and for *sailāb* and *mok* land two-thirds, but in the case of sugar-cane, melon, cotton, and tobacco land, a cash rent is generally taken. For further information on this subject see Chap. IV. of the Introductory portion of the *Gazetteer*. The dues *formerly* paid to the *Zamindār* by the cultivator, and which were known by the name of “*lāpo*,” are not now in force in this division; but as these *zamindāri* rights were once very general, not only in this district, but throughout the province, some account of them as formerly existing in the *Kandiāro* and *Naushahro* portions of this division, abstracted from Lieutenant Jameson's report of 1852, are here given as illustrating a peculiar feature in the tenures of Sind and showing the condition at that time of the *Zamindār* and the cultivators under him. The *Zamindārs* of the *Sahiti* district, who were mostly *Saiyads*, are said to have been shrewd, intelligent men, though ignorant and unread, and formed an important class of the community. Their holdings might be put down, on an average, at between 400 and 500 *jirēbs* in area, but where they

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT RATES.

Talūka.	When Introduced, and for what Period.	Class of village.	Maximum Rates per Acre on				Remarks.
			Inundation Wheel Land.	Perennial Wheel Land.	Sailāb.	Mok.	
1. Kandiāro .	In 1864-65, for ten years in the Kandiāro, Kamāl Dēro, and Shēkhāni tapas, and in 1865-66, for nine years, in the Hālāni, Lākha, Gulshāh, and Mahrābpur tapas	I.	r. a. 1 8	r. a. 4 0	r. a. 4 0	r. a. 2 12	Under a recent order, the hakāba is fixed for different canals at different rates, ranging from 2 annas 3 pies to 2 pies per rupee of assessment.
		II.	1 6	3 8	3 8	2 8	
		III.	1 4	3 0	3 0	2 4	
		IV.	1 2	2 8	2 8	2 0	
		V.	1 0	2 0	2 0	1 12	
		VI.	0 14	1 8	1 8	1 8	
2. Naushahro .	In 1866-67, for ten years, in the Abād, Manjut, Darbelo, Thāru Shāh, Nūrpur, and Phul tapas, and in 1867-68, for nine years, in the Naushahro, Abji, Bhiria, and Pad-eden tapas	I.	1 8	4 0	4 0	2 8	
		II.	1 6	3 8	3 8	2 4	
		III.	1 4	3 0	3 0	2 0	
		IV.	1 2	2 8	2 8	1 12	
		V.	1 0	2 0	2 0	1 8	
		VI.	0 14	1 8	1 8	1 4	
3. Moro . .	In 1867-68, for ten years . . .	I.	1 6	4 0	3 8	2 8	
		II.	1 4	3 8	3 0	2 4	
		III.	1 2	...	...	2 0
		IV.	1 0	..	...	2 0
		V.	0 14	.	...	1 12
4. Sakrand . .	In 1868-69, for ten years . . .	I.	1 4	4 0	3 8	2 4	
		II.	1 2	3 8	3 0	2 0	
		III.	1 0	3 0	2 8	1 12	
		IV.	0 14	2 8	2 0	1 8	
		V.	0 12	2 0	1 8	1 4	
		VI.	0 10	1 8	1 0	1 0	

possessed less than 400 *jirēhs* they were not regarded in the light of Zamindārs, but were generally subordinate to some larger Zamindār. Not unfrequently in a deh there might be three, four, five, or even six Zamindārs, but there was always a chief one among them, who possessed more land than the others, and who was always looked upon and styled *the* Zamindār of that particular deh. The proprietary estates of the Zamindārs varied considerably, sometimes comprising a whole village, sometimes a cluster of villages, but occasionally only a portion of one—still always more than a few fields. Thus, every village having its Zamindār and its known limits, no one could intrude upon them to cultivate without the permission of the Zamindār, to whom he must pay the usual “lāpo,” or rights of zamindāri. These rights are generally known under the common term “lāpo,” which may be comprised under three distinct heads, viz., Malkāna, Zamindāri, and Rāj kharch. The first, as the word implies, means the right of ownership, and whoever possessed the “malkāna” of any land could claim the rights, or rather dues, belonging thereto. Zamindāri was in like manner the right of proprietorship, the privilege and trifling dues from it pertaining to the Zamindār. Rāj kharch was also, as the term means, a collection in money or kind for the expense of the community, and this was made generally by the head Zamindār. These rights were disposed of in the following manner: in a large “deh,” where there were four other Zamindārs subordinate to the head one, each of these at the time of batāi would take his malkāna, or “lāpo,” as it was more often called, from the cultivators on his land. The head Zamindār took his malkāna of his portion of the deh, and the zamindāri, or proprietary right, from the whole deh. He also collected the rāj kharch—not, however, on his own individual account, but for the expenses of the community of which he was the representative. Any call made by the Government on the deh was met by the head Zamindār in the name of the whole community. From the rāj kharch was also paid the expenses incurred by any Government official going to the Zamindār’s village, as well as of any Zamindār or body of cultivators coming there on business. The travelling expenses of the Zamindār himself were, in a like manner, defrayed from this source. The rates of zamindāri dues, or “lāpo,” formerly existing in the Sahiti district, differed in various places, but the following table will show those levied in the Naushahro pargana on particular descriptions of land:—

Duc.	Kharif.		Rabi.		Peshras.	
	On Charkha Land.	On Mok Land.	On Wells.	On Bosi Sailabi Land.	On Sugar-cane Fields.	On Cotton Fields.
Malkāna . .	From 2 to 4 kāsas, and sometimes 2rs. cash the charkha : sometimes the one-fifth up to the one-eighth portion of the cultivator's share of the produce.	The one-fourth or one-fifth portion of the cultivator's share of the produce, and sometimes, but rarely, one-third. If on the jirēb, from one-half to one and one-half kāsas is taken from the cultivator's share after the batāi is over.	Varies from one-fifth to one-tenth portion of the cultivator's share of the produce.	Varies from one-third to one-seventh portion of the cultivator's share of the produce.	2 rs. per jirēb are levied when not irrigated by wells.	From 1 to 16 annas <i>per jirēb</i> ; at times varies from one-third to one-seventh portion of the cultivator's share of the produce.
Zamindāri . .	From 1 to 5 toyas of grain on each charkha : at times a little more, but in many places not exacted at all.	In places a toya of grain on every field is levied, in others not at all ; in some places varies from 1 toya to 1 kāsa on every kharwār.	A toya of grain is generally levied on every field on the well, and sometimes rated on the kharwār from 1 toya to 1 kāsa.	Varies from 1 toya to 3 on every kharwār of the whole produce.	None.	Seldom levied, but if at all, 1 anna on the jirēb.
Rāj Kharch .	3 kāsas of grain on the charkha, or 1 rupee cash.	3 kāsas of grain on the charkha, or 1 rupee cash.	3 kāsas of grain on the charkha, or 1 rupee cash.	3 kāsas of grain on the charkha, or 1 rupee cash.	None.	None.

N.B.—These rates were only levied in fair average seasons; whenever there was a failure of crops a remission was made. A *toya* of grain was one-fourth of a *kāsa*, and sixty *kāsas* went to one *kharwār*.

The alienated land of this division consists of *jāgirs* of four different classes; of *seridāri* land, granted to individuals on the condition of their rendering certain service in particular villages, and of garden lands, made over to *fakirs* and others in consideration of their affording shelter, shade, &c., to travellers. There are also *mamūl* grants to *Pirs* made by the Talpur dynasty, and *hūris*, or tree plantations, for the purpose of encouraging the growth of timber. Lieutenant Jameson mentions that, under native rule, the *Mir* invariably respected the rights of *Zamindārs*. Where he heard that these were in any way infringed by a Government official, he would always direct an investigation to be made, with the view of having them respected. The condition of the cultivator, with the exception of his having to pay to the *Zamindār* the “*lāpo*” due, which may have been agreed upon beforehand, was exactly similar to that of the *Zamindār*, and he paid just the same share to Government. The tenancies of these cultivators were small, as few cultivated more land than could be watered by one *charkha*, or say from 15 to 20 *bigas*; the majority did not possess more than a half share in a *charkha*, and sometimes only a quarter of one. Independently of what may be termed the *fixed* cultivators, there was a large body of nomadic cultivators who would come for a season, enter into an arrangement with the *Zamindār*, and when the harvest was over would go away again. To these people the *Zamindār* would generally grant favourable terms, so as to induce them to settle on the soil—more favourable, indeed, than to the older settled inhabitants, but the latter might at some future period establish claims to possession—a proceeding, it would seem, of no unusual occurrence.

JĀGIRS.—The following is a list of the *jagirdārs* in the Naushahro division, with the area of their several holdings. The cultivable land so held in *jāgir* is about 104,000 acres, of which 51,000 are found in the Moro talūka, and 32,500 in that of Sakrand, the remainder being in the Naushahro and Kandiāro talūkas.

Name of Jagirdars.	Class.	Talūka and Village, where situate.	Cultivable Land.	Uncultivable Land.	Yearly Amount of Government Revenue represented.
			acres. gūntas.	acres. gūntas.	rup. a. p.
TAL. KANDIĀRO.					
1. Mīr Jām Ninda Khān Talpur . . .	1	Mohbat-dēro Jatōi	1,243 31	200 0	237 8 0
2. Kabul Muhammad.	4	Chana	492 20	...	302 4 0
TAL. NAUSHAHRO.					
1. Mīr Karim Khān	1	Panjo Khairo-dēro	7,373 10	...	200 0 0
2. Ghulām Ali.	1	Kumbh	112 24	...	10 0 0
3. Mīr Muhammad and Masti Khān Mari .	2	Sado Rāno	1,494 12	...	36 8 0
4. Alum Khān and Fateh Khān. . . .	4	Hajāmo	248 39	...	26 0 0
5. Ahmad Khān Būrgri	4	Timūh	186 39	...	12 0 0
6. Din Muhammad Khān and Badal Khān.	4	Bhiria	2,318 7	...	85 0 0
7. Gul Muhammad and Miran Khān . .	4	Vagan	413 9	...	Not settled.
TAL. MORO.					
1. Dost Ali Khān Talpur and Atar Khān } Jamāli }	1	Khur	31 39	...	4 0 0
2. Karimdād and Sabzul Khān Mari . .	1	Kori	2,989 11	...	...
3. Mīr Ghulām Ali Khān Talpur . . .	2	Depārja	10,645 14	900 0	175 0 0
4. Mīr Ghulām Huasin Talpur	2	Chanēja	22,052 6	3,000 0	487 0 0

Name of Jagirdars.	Class.	Taluka and Village, where situate.	Cultivable Land.	Uncultivable Land.	Yearly Amount of Government Revenue represented.		
			acres. gūntas.	acres. gūntas.	rup.	a.	p.
5. Wali Muhammad Khān Nizamāni	2	Kario-Kur and Kaim Alakhāi	9,186 11	1,000 0	386	0	0
6. Mīr Sher Muhammad Talpur	4	Dim	18,899 5	2,000 0	870	0	0
7. Dost Ali Jamālī	4	Khur	28 2	...	2	0	0
8. Lāl Khān Jamālī	4	Malwāh	31 33	...	1	0	0
9. Sangar Jamālī	4	Khur	115 6	...	15	0	0
TAL. SAKRAND.							
1. Ghulām Haidar Khatian	1	Fatehpur	2,250 2	...	969	6	0
2. Nawāb Dost Ali	1	Sukhpur	1,006 20	...	993	8	11
Ditto	1	Bababi	6,590 14	...	1,886	8	3
3. Nawāb Wali Muhammad Khān Laghāri	1	Mirzapur	12,913 5	...	3,611	11	9
Ditto	1	Sidja	1,969 13	...	...
Ditto	1	Jumjan	3,195 16	...	...
4. Mīr Jān Muhammad Khān	2	Lākhāt	687 0	...	180	8	10
Ditto	2	Koti	64 30	...	25	14	0
Ditto	2	Thatt	2,168 0	...	1,345	9	1
5. Murid Jamālī	2	Chakar Mah	6 2	...	...
6. Umēd Ali Khizmatgar	4	Madd	273 33	...	333	14	0
7. Shēkh Khān Mari	4	Kot Dhinjāro	621 25	...	550	11	0
8. Karimdād Khān Mari	4	Ditto	342 8	19 13	446	8	0
9. Ali Akbar Khān	4	Gohrām Mari	408 12	5 1	174	10	0
10. Muhammad Khān Kalhoro	4	Sukhpur	39 25	...	49	8	0

The number of Seridārs at present in this Deputy Collectorate is 103, having grants in land to the extent, in the aggregate, of 1591 acres and 25 gūntas. These are distributed throughout the four talūkas as follows :—

Kandiāro, 19 patels ; area, 296 acres, 7 gūntas.
 Naushahro, 35 patels ; area, 584 acres, 4 gūntas.
 Moro, 22 patels ; area, 415 acres, 6 gūntas.
 Sakrand, 29 patels ; area, 296 acres, 18 gūntas.

The Māfidars are 48 in number at the present time.

MUNICIPALITIES.—Five of the towns in this division have municipal institutions, viz., Kandiāro, Naushahro, Thāru Shāh, Bhiria, and Moro. The receipts and disbursements of each of these municipalities, for the three years ending with 1873-74, are as follows :—

Where situate.	Date of Establishment.	Receipts in			Disbursements in		
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
1. Kandiāro .	Feb. 25, 1861	rupees. 2,079	rupees. 1,599	rupees. 2,598	rupees. 2,195	rupees. 2,002	rupees. 1,767
2. Naushahro	Ditto . . .	1,282	1,343	1,742	1,388	1,161	1,377
3. Thāru Shāh	Ditto . . .	2,074	2,060	2,194	2,096	2,083	2,185
4. Bhiria . .	Ditto . . .	1,705	1,532	1,825	1,966	1,615	1,707
5. Moro . . .	Ditto . . .	1,208	1,342	1,457	1,363	1,257	1,081

The income of these municipalities is made up from town dues, market fees, &c., and the disbursements are principally upon maintenance of establishment, scavenging, police, lighting, public works and aids to dispensaries, education, &c.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—The only medical institution throughout this Deputy Collectorate is the dispensary at the town of Thāru Shāh. It is under the charge of a subordinate officer of the Bombay Government Medical Service, who is assisted in his duties by a small establishment. The municipality of the town defrays certain charges in connection with this dispensary, such as part salary of the officer in charge, and the supply of European medicines. The attendance, &c., of patients in this dispensary during the years 1873 and 1874 is as follows (*see next page*).

	Total Admissions in		Casualties in		Average Daily Attendance in	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
In-patients .	84	124	...	1	3·15	3·60
Out-patients .	2,287	2,430	1	...	30·56	32·04

The chief diseases are fevers, bowel complaints, and affections of the lungs.

EDUCATION.—There are in all, in the Naushahro division, 23 schools, Governmental and private, having an attendance of 1122 pupils. Of these 19 are Government institutions. The number of schools, &c., in each talūka is as follows :—

Talūka.	Government Schools.		Private Schools.	
	Number.	Pupils.	Number.	Pupils.
1. Kandiāro	6	306	1	40
2. Naushahro	8	542	3	75
3. Moro	3	111	..	..
4. Sakrand	2	48	..	..
Totals	19	1007	4	115

There are no female schools, Government or private, in this division.

AGRICULTURE.—There may be said to be three principal seasons in this division in which agricultural operations are carried on. These are Kharif, Rabi, and Peshras, but a fourth, called “Ad-hāwa,” is sometimes added, extending from April to August, in which juār and a little mung are sown. For all practical purposes, however, the three first-mentioned are the most important. The chief crops produced in these are as follows :—

Season.	Time when		Principal Crops produced.
	Sown.	Reaped.	
1. Kharif .	End of June	October .	Rice, juār, bājri, cotton, indigo, tobacco.
2. Rabi .	December .	March .	Wheat, oil-seeds, barley, matar, gram, china, bhang, jāmbho, &c.
3. Peshras.	October . .	January .	Sugar-cane, bājri, cotton.

The most common form of cultivation in this division is by *charkhi*, or Persian wheel, by which the greater portion of the kharif crops, principally juār and bājri, is raised. There is besides the charkhi, a smaller kind of wheel called the *hurlo*, having but two wheels, while the charkhi has three. The *hurlo* is used mostly by those cultivators who have but few bullocks, the charkhi requiring three or four pairs. There is also a still smaller kind of wheel known as the "*perāti*," having but one wheel, which is worked by the foot. Lieut. Jameson mentions that, in the Kandīāro and Naushahro districts, from 15 to 20 jirēbs of land can be cultivated on one charkha, from 8 to 12 on a hurlo, and only 3 or 4 on a perāti. There is a large quantity of sailāb cultivation on the river. It is low-lying land, subject to annual inundation not only from the river, but from canals and dhandhs as well; in it the greater part of the rabi crop is raised. Sailāb land, from its situation, remains for a long time under water, and where liable to run off, means are adopted, such, for instance, as running up embankments, to retain the water till the rabi season commences. In the Kandīāro talūka, which comprises the most fertile portion of this division, well cultivation is much in vogue, as water is readily obtainable, and at but little expense. The number of wells is in consequence very large, and Lieut. Jameson mentions there being in this and the neighbouring district of Naushahro, in the year 1852, no less than 1077 wells, on which splendid crops of wheat were raised in the rabi season. At present the number of wells in the two talūkas of Kandīāro and Naushahro is said to be 2152. He further states that from 4 to 15 jirēbs of land were cultivated on one well in some parts of Kandīāro, and that, under native rule, the Mirs generally allowed a remission of 20 Khairpur rupees from the produce of the cultivation to any one who sank a well. Towards the middle and south of this division well cultivation becomes scarce till in Sakrand an agricultural well is hardly to be seen. There is a large quantity of land cultivated by *mok*, on several of the canals in this division, especially on the Naulākhi, where this course is adopted when the water is high, but the charkha is used when it begins to fall. Lieut. Jameson in his report states that the nature of the Sabiti district is very favourable to mok cultivation, and that in good seasons the amount of this kind of cultivation equalled if not exceeded that by charkha. When there happens to be a good rainfall, a large quantity of Barāni cultivation takes place, means being adopted, as in the case of sailāb and mok cultivation, to prevent the water from running off. Either rabi

or kharif crops are obtained by this method, according as the rain falls either in the cold weather or in the early part of the kharif season. Barāni crops are seldom raised except at a distance from the river, as the produce from them is meagre and uncertain. If the seed can be sown after the first fall, and one or two other showers take place, the produce is generally remunerative. The table on page 631 is a list of the principal dry crops raised in the Kandiāro and Naushahro districts, taken from Lieut. Jameson's report.

N.B. Sarson, jāmbho and gram must be either cut or grazed down after they have sprung up 7 or 8 inches, or else they will be good for nothing.

The agricultural implements in use in this division, all of the rudest description, do not appear to differ from those in other parts of Sind. The Persian wheel, with its different varieties, has already been noticed. There is the *har*, or ordinary modern plough of a very primitive kind; the *gobo*, or earth-leveller; the *sahar*, or clod-crusher; the *rambo*, or weeding-knife; the *kuhāro*, or axe; the *kuhāri*, or hatchet; the *kodar*, or large hoe, and the *dānto*, or sickle. There are also two tools used by the indigo cultivator, viz., the *jhogāro*, with which the cut plant when put into the vat is whipped, and the *hoz*, or shallow pan in which oil is applied to the indigo pulp after it has been taken out of the vat and dried on a cloth.

COMMERCE.—The trade of the Naushahro division, almost all of which is carried by the river Indus and several of the canals, is principally in grain and other agricultural products. Thus the chief articles exported from the district are grain, mostly juār, oil-seeds, ghi, &c.; the first-mentioned goes to Jaisālmir, the others to Hyderabad and Kotri. Fruit, raw cotton and timber are sent to Kotri; a small quantity of country-made cotton goods to Sukkur, and sheep, chiefly from the Sakrand talūka, to Hyderabad. Some salt is also exported across the river to the Shikārpur and Sehwan districts. The imports comprise all kinds of grain, in times of scarcity; wheat and rice, principally from Sukkur; European piece-goods, metals and metal manufactures, such as copper, brass, iron and tin vessels; sugar and tin from Karāchi, *viā* Kotri, as well as from Firozpur and other places in the Panjāb, *viā* Sukkur. The entire annual value of the exports and imports of the Naushahro division is estimated, though approximately it must be remarked, at 4,03,000 rupees, and 4,40,000 rupees respectively.

Season and Name of Crop.	Botanical Name.	When Planted.	Soil	Watering required.	Average Number of months to mature.	Gross produce per jirib, in maunds of 80 lbs. each.
RABI.						
Wheat . .	<i>Triticum vulgare</i> . . .	End of November	Hard rich soil	{ 4 or 5 waterings in the kacha, and 16 or 17 in the pakka . }	4 months . .	5
Barley . .	<i>Hordeum hexastichon</i> . .	End of December	Ditto		3 do. . .	3½
Sarson . .	<i>Sinapis ramosa</i>	{ End of September, October, } when inundation subsides }	Less rich soil ; a cracked soil	{ None }	4 do. . .	3
Jambho . .	<i>ErUCA sativa</i>				3½ do. . .	2½
Matar . .	<i>Lathyrus sativus</i>	End of November	Sandy soil	Ditto	4 do. . .	2½
Gram . .	<i>Acer arietinum</i>		Hard rich soil	Ditto	5 do. . .	2½
China . .	<i>Panicum mutaceum</i>	End of January, or beginning of December.	Soft soil	8 or 10 waterings . .	2½ do. . .	3
Cotton . .	<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i> . . .	Middle of February	Old hard soil	24 to 25 do. . .	7 do. . .	37 lbs.cleaned
Tobacco . .	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	In January, and transplanted in middle of February.	Clean rich soil	15 or 16 do. . .	4½ do. . .	12
Bhang . .	<i>Hyoscyamus</i>	End of November	Hard rich soil	10 to 15 do. . .	4 do. . .	8
KHARIF.						
Juar . . .	<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>	Middle of June	Good soil, without salt or sand	5 to 20 do. . .	5 do. . .	5½
Bajri . . .	<i>Penicillaria vulgaris</i> . . .	End of July	Any soil	4 to 6 do. . .	3 do. . .	4½
Rice . . .	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Sown in beginning, and transplanted at end of June.	Hard low soil, slightly salt.	Constant water . . .	4 do. . .	6½
Til	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>	End of June	Soft rich soil	5 to 8 waterings. . .	5 do. . .	2½
Kiring . .	<i>Seta italica</i>	Ditto	Hard soil	10 to 12 do. . .	3 do. . .	2½
Urad . . .	<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>	When inundation subsides .	Light soil, with grass	2 or 3 do. . .	3 do. . .	2
Mung . . .	<i>Phaseolus mungo</i>	End of July	Ditto	2 or 3 do. . .	3 do. . .	1½
Nachni . .	<i>Eleusine coracana</i>	Beginning of June	Good soil	5 to 20 do. . .	5 do. . .	4
Kangni . .	<i>Panicum italicum</i>	Transferred end of July . .	Soft rich soil	5 to 8 do. . .	3 do. . .	2½
Sann . . .	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>	Middle of June	Rich soil	5 to 20 do. . .	5 do. . .	..
Indigo . .	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> . . .	June	Light old soil	Constant water. . .	4 do. . .	8
Tobacco . .	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Sown in January, and transplanted middle of February	Clean rich soil	15 or 16 waterings . .	4½ do. . .	9
PESHKAS.						
Cotton . .	<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i> . . .	June	Old hard soil	15 or 16 waterings . .	5 months . .	37 lbs.cleaned
Sugar-cane .	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> . . .	February	Fine rich soil	Constantly	9 to 10 do. .	9

The *approximate* value and quantity of the principal items composing these exports and imports are as follows :—

Article.	Exported Value.	Imported Value.
	rupees.	rupees.
Grain :—		
Juār	86,510	91,240
Bājri	17,100	18,800
Wheat	16,470	12,600
Barley	7,800	10,384
Matar	4,440	8,445
Rice	8,400	33,500
Til	10,700	15,550
Gram	3,650	8,800
Oil-seeds	3,450	14,880
Ghi	14,800	6,955
Oil	5,255	9,917
Sugar	4,205	3,988
Gur	4,800	2,200
Indigo	2,800	...
European Cloths . . . . .	...	54,875
Country Cloths	6,175	...
Tobacco . . . . .	...	4,600
Fuller's Earth . . . . .	...	520

The transit trade, or that passing through this division, comes mostly in kāfilas from Khorasān, and goes to Hyderabad. These bring on camels and asses the following articles, viz., dried fruits, grapes, woollen and camels' hair cloths, carpets, as well as silk embroidered goods, such as chogas, caps, and shawls. Horses and asses are also brought down for sale. It would appear that these kāfilas on their return journey take back with them little or no goods. Lieut. Jameson, in referring to the Kandiāro and Nau-shahro portions of this division, thus notices the state of trade as then obtaining there in his time (1852) :—"Trade progresses, but in a limited way, but this cannot be entirely attributed to mis-rule or mismanagement, it is partly the result of certain circumstances. This district has always been known as a remarkably fertile one, and grain (principally juār, bājri and wheat) is grown in large quantities, to a much greater extent, indeed, than is required to supply the wants of the inhabitants. This surplus used to be exported to Lar (Hyderabad), Umarkot, and Jaisālmir, and thus formed the principal and most important article of commerce ; but of late years grain has become much cheaper in the south, and the difference of price now scarcely pays the expenses of transit, so that the traffic in it has been most materially impeded, and consequently a large supply remains on hand in excess of consump-

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures of the Naushahro division are, comparatively speaking, of no importance, consisting merely of cotton cloth, coarse paper, soap, oil, coloured clay rings for women's ornaments, saddles, and salt. Cotton cloth is made in every moderate-sized village, about 2000 persons being engaged in this occupation. Paper is manufactured in the town of Kandīāro from old hempen ropes and nets, bleached with chunam. Lieut. Jameson mentions that there were in 1852 four distinct shops or concerns, the quantity unconsumed in the district being sent for sale to Khairpur. Soap is manufactured at present at the town of Moro; formerly it was made in Naushahro, but in small quantities only, and found a market at Khairpur. Coloured rings of burnt clay are now largely made in Moro, this manufacture having been introduced a few years ago from Lārkāna. Oil is made for home consumption in the town of Bhiria, and saddles at Chanēja in the Moro talūka. Salt is largely manufactured in all the talūkas of this division, the greater part for home consumption, a portion only being exported to the Shikārpur Collectorate and the Sehwan district. The following are the localities where salt is made :—

Kandiāro tal.	{ Bazidpur. Mahrābpur.	Moro tal.	{ Shāhpur. Chanēja. Dhad.
Naushahro tal.	{ Dhingo. Mungo. Bhiria.	Sakrand tal.	{ Rokuja. Nasri. Madd. Shakardīn.

Lieut. Jameson, in speaking of the salt manufacture, remarks that the makers of it were wretchedly poor, their profits being small and the labour enormous, as, in addition to manufacturing it, they have afterwards to hawk it about for sale from street to street. Saltpetre used to be made at Kot Bahādur, and was exported principally to Hyderabad. The same authority also refers to the lacquered work, comprising beads, boxes, toys, measures, &c., made up at Mohbat-dēro Siāl, Viga, &c., and which was mostly sold in the Sahiti district, the remainder being sent to Khairpur for disposal. Native spirits, owing to the excellence of the *gur*, were manufactured of a superior quality in the towns of Kandiāro, Naushahro, Thatt, and Mithāni. A particular caste of Hindūs called “Kalāls” were engaged in this manufacture, the occupation being an hereditary one. The *gur* of this portion of the Naushahro district is deserving of notice, owing to its remarkable hardness and deep colour. This is attributed to the peculiar nature of the sugar-cane, which is seldom thicker than one’s little finger, and very hard, but the yield, though slight, is of good flavour. All that manufactured was consumed in the district. The following are the average quantities of articles which used to be manufactured yearly in the Sahiti district, as mentioned by Lieut. Jameson :—

Article.	Quantity.
Coarse Cloth	90,000 pieces.
Cotton Twist	1,100 maunds.
Ghi	1,500 maunds.
Gur	2,029 maunds.
Lacquered Work	1,360 pieces.
Native Spirits	73 maunds.
Oil	2,200 maunds.
Paper	6,000 dostars or pieces.
Salt	1,080 maunds.
Saltpetre	140 maunds.
Soap	24 maunds.

FAIRS.—There are but 5 fairs held in the Naushahro division, 2 only of these being of any consequence so far as a large attendance of people is concerned. The following is a list of these fairs, with other information relating to them :—

Where held.	Talūka.	When held, and for what Period.	Average Attendance.	Remarks.
1. Hālāni . .	Kandiāro.	For 5 days from 1st Safar .	Hindūs. 8,000	In honour of one Sadū.
2. Near Thāru } Shāh . . }	Naushahro	{ First Sunday of every } { Muhammadan month }	Muhammadans. 2,000	{ In honour of Shēkh } { Dadwāi. }
3. Darbēlo . .	Ditto . .	For 2 days from 9th Zilhuj.	800	In honour of Shāh Lalan.
4. Near Moro .	Moro . .	For 1 day from 9th Zilhuj .	800	In honour of Panj Pir.
5. Nine miles } from Moro }	Ditto . .	For 1 day from 1st Rajib .	500	{ In honour of Nur } { Muhammad } { Kalhoro. }

COMMUNICATIONS.—There are in the Naushahro division about 600 miles of roads ; of these 91 only are postal and trunk lines, the remainder being branch. The postal road from Hyderabad to Rohri passes through this district, entering it from the south in the Sakrand talūka, and leaving it near Bhēlāni in the Kandiāro talūka.

The following table will show the communications of all descriptions throughout the Naushahro Deputy Collectorate :—

From	To	Length in Miles.	Description of Road.	Remarks.
Hāla boundary.	Kandiāro boundary.	91	Trunk & postal	Is bridged throughout.
Sakrand . .	Shāhpur . .	24½	Cross .	Unbridged ; district bungalow and serai at Sakrand.
Sakrand . .	Madd	10	Ditto .	Unbridged.
Sakrand . .	Nawābshāh . .	12½	Ditto .	Ditto.
Sakrand . .	Mahrābpur . .	5	Ditto .	Unbridged : a serai at Mahrābpur.
Madd	Lākhāt	9½	Ditto .	Ditto.
Lākhāt . . .	Thatt	8	Ditto .	Unbridged ; serai at Thatt.
Thatt	Daulatpur . .	11½	Ditto .	Unbridged ; bungalow and serai at Daulatpur.
Nakur	Mari	6	Ditto .	Ditto.
Mari	Mahrābpur . .	3½	Ditto .	Ditto.
Mahrābpur . .	Madd	3½	Ditto .	Ditto.
Kazi Ahmad .	Thatt	11½	Ditto .	Unbridged ; bungalow and serai at Kazi Ahmad.
Ghoram Mari .	Madd	8	Ditto .	Ditto.
Nawābshāh . .	Gubchāni . .	9½	Ditto .	Ditto.
Gubchāni . . .	Shāhpur . . .	5½	Ditto .	Ditto.
Amri	Ferry on Indus	5	Ditto .	Ditto.
Sann	Ditto	3	Ditto .	Ditto.
Gori-wāri . . .	Ditto	4	Ditto .	Ditto.
Moro	Abji	15	Ditto .	Unbridged ; bungalow and serai at Moro.

From	To	Length in Miles.	Description of Road.	Remarks.
Moro . . .	Pabjo . . .	15	Cross	Unbridged.
Moro . . .	Khairo Dēro . .	12	Ditto	Ditto.
Moro . . .	Laliā ferry . .	12	Ditto	Ditto.
Daulatpur . .	Mirpur ferry . .	4	Ditto	Ditto.
Daulatpur . .	Thul Rukan . .	6	Ditto	Ditto.
Puran . . .	Shēra . . .	11	Ditto	Ditto.
Puran . . .	Jurāli . . .	1	Ditto	Ditto.
Shēra . . .	Mithāni . . .	4	Ditto	Ditto.
Lalia . . .	Malak ferry . .	7	Ditto	Ditto.
Thāru Shāh . .	Bhiria & Chang	15	Ditto	Bridged as far as Bhiria ; bangalow and serai at Thāru Shāh.
Thāru Shāh . .	Kandiāro . . .	10	Ditto	Bridged.
Thāru Shāh . .	Abād . . .	11	Ditto	Bridged ; a serai at Abād.
Thāru Shāh . .	Sita bandar . .	13	Ditto	Unbridged.
Thāru Shāh . .	Abji . . .	9	Ditto	Bridged.
Thāru Shāh . .	Naushahro . .	7	Ditto	Bridged ; bangalow and serai at Naushahro.
Thāru Shāh . .	Manjut . . .	5	Ditto	Unbridged.
Naushahro . .	Mithāni . . .	12	Ditto	Bridged.
Naushahro . .	Phul . . .	7	Ditto	Bridged ; a serai at Phul.
Naushahro . .	Jalāl Khuhi . .	16	Ditto	Unbridged.
Phul . . .	Daria Khān . .	8	Ditto	Ditto.
Khai Rahū . .	Jalbāni Khuhi . .	4	Ditto	Ditto.
Abād . . .	Mithāni . . .	18	Ditto	Ditto.
Phul . . .	Wai Misr . . .	8	Ditto	Ditto.
Khairo Gadu . .	Bachar . . .	9	Ditto	Bridged.
Kandiāro . . .	Lākha . . .	6	Ditto	Bridged ; serai at Lākha.
Kandiāro . . .	Bhiria . . .	11½	Ditto	Bridged ; serai at Bhiria.
Kandiāro . . .	Darbēlo . . .	7	Ditto	Partly bridged ; serai at Darbēlo.
Kandiāro . . .	Jamālī ferry . .	15	Ditto	Unbridged ; a bangalow and serai at Kandiāro.
Kandiāro . . .	Matu ferry . . .	10	Ditto	Bridged.
Kandiāro . . .	Mohbat-dēro . .	6	Ditto	Bridged ; serai at Mohbat- dēro.
Hālāni . . .	Mohbat-dēro . .	8	Ditto	Bridged ; bangalow and serai at Hālāni.
Mohbat-dēro . .	Mohbat-dēro Sial	4	Ditto	Ditto ; serai at M. D. Sial.
Bhēlāni . . .	Khānwāhan . .	7	Ditto	Ditto.
Khānwāhan . .	Gulshāh . . .	2	Ditto	Unbridged.
Mohbat-dēro . .	Kamāl-dēro . .	8	Ditto	Bridged ; serai at Kamal- dēro.
Kamāl-dēro . .	Abād . . .	5	Ditto	Ditto ; a serai at Abād.
Kandiāro . . .	Mīr Ali Mardan Tanda . . .	16	Ditto	Ditto.

N.B.—A serai is a building intended for the accommodation of native travellers, such as is known in other parts of Sind under the terms—Musāfirkhāna and Dharamsāla.

FERRIES.—The ferries in this division number in all 16, as follows :—

Name of Ferry.	Where situate.	Number of Boats.	Remarks.
1. Jamāli . .	On the Indus at Bhowar . .	2	Much frequented, being on road to Lārkāna.
2. Chuna . .	On the Indus at Samti . .	2	
3. BandarMatu	On the Indus at Bhindi . .	2	Indus Flotilla steamers stop here.
4. Sita. . .	On the Indus at Bhorti . .	2	
5. Mithāni . .	On the Indus at Mithāni . .	3	
6. Ghalū . .	On the Indus at Thatt . .	2	
7. Dādwhā . .	On the Dādwhā at Abji and Mithāni.	1	
8. Chanēja . .	On the Indus at Maluk . .	2	Much frequented, being on the road to Sehwan.
9. Bilāwalpur.	On the Indus at Bilāwalpur . .	2	
10. Mirpur . .	On the Indus at Mirpur . .	4	
11. Dādwhā . .	On Dādwhā at Farid-dēro . .	1	
12. Sukhpur . .	On Indus at Sukhpur . .	2	
13. Gari-wāri . .	On Indus at Thatt . .	3	
14. Lākhāt . .	On Indus at Lākhāt . .	2	
15. Mahrābpur.	On Indus at Mahrābpur . .	2	
16. Nakur . .	On Indus at Nakur . .	2	

Under native rule the revenue derived from ferries formed an item of very minor consideration. Lieut. Jameson mentions that there were only 7 ferries in the Kandiāro and Naushahro *parganas*, bringing in an annual income to the State of but 473 rupees. The dues levied at each of these ferries were as follows :—For one passenger, 1 pice ; if with a bullock, 2 pice ; if with a camel, 4 pice.

TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL LINES.—The Government telegraph line from Hyderabad to Rohri passes through this division, but there is no station here at present, though an office was formerly open at the town of Thāru Shāh. This building has now been made over to the Educational Department, for the accommodation of the pupils of the Anglo-vernacular school at that place. The non-disbursing Post-offices are situate at Kandiāro, Moro, Thāru Shāh, Naushahro, and Sakrand, and there are branch offices at Bhiria and Daulatpur.

ANTIQUITIES.—There would seem to be but few ancient remains of any historical interest in this district. There is an old fort in

the Daulatpur tapa of the Moro talūka, built, it is supposed, about A.D. 1745, by one Muhammad Hasan Kohawar, an officer under Nasir Muhammad Khān Kalhora; while 7 miles north-east of the town of Daulatpur stands the tomb of Mir Muhammad Kalhora, son of Nasir Muhammad. In the same tapa is a solid cylindrical tower of burnt brick, called Thul Rukan. It is ornamented with pilasters and flower-shaped mouldings, and is supposed to have been erected during the reign of Jam Nindo Samma (at the latter end of the 14th century). It is said to be similar in appearance to the Būdhist remains in the Panjāb. An excavation was made under this tower by the late General John Jacob, when Acting Commissioner in Sind, but nothing of interest was discovered.

EARLY HISTORY.—The early history of this division is very much mixed up with the history of the province of Sind itself, but it may here be mentioned that, on the division of Sind among the Talpur chiefs after the decisive battle of Shāhpur in 1786, when Abdul Nabi Kalhora was defeated by Mirs Fateh Ali and Rustam Khān, the parganas of Kandiāro and Naushahro, among other districts, fell to the share of Mir Sohrab Khān Talpur, and formed a part of the Khairpur State. In 1795, a misunderstanding occurring between Mir Sohrab Khān and his Hyderabad relative, Mir Fateh Ali, hostile demonstrations took place, but the matter ended peaceably. For the protection of his southern frontier, Mir Sohrab built the now dilapidated forts of Lalū, Serini, and Batel, on the Naushahro boundary. In 1806 this Mir abdicated in favour of his eldest son, Mir Rustam, making over to the latter his possessions, as well as the *dastar* of chieftainship. In 1815, when Mir Ali Murād was born, his father resumed possession of the two parganas of Gojri and Mathelo from Mir Rustam, bestowing the latter on Mir Mubārak, and keeping the former for himself and his youngest son, Ali Murād. Mir Sohrab Khān died in 1830, at the age of 90, from a fall from the upper storey of a house. After the death of their father, dissensions took place between the brothers, Mirs Rustam and Ali Murād, which in 1842 resulted in a battle, when the latter was victorious. In 1843 Mir Ali Murād obtained the high dignity of "Rais," or lord paramount, and the Naushahro and Kandiāro districts remained with him as a portion of his possessions till 1852, when, in consequence of an inquiry into certain charges of fraud and forgery brought against him, he was convicted of having obtained unlawful possession of several districts belonging to the British Government. Among these districts were the parganas of Nau-

shahro and Kandiāro, which were confiscated and incorporated in the Hyderabad Collectorate, forming, with the other two talūkas of Moro and Sakrand, the present Deputy Collectorate of Naushahro, as it exists to this day.

Naushahro, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Naushahro Deputy Collectorate, having an area of 531 square miles, 10 tapas, 140 "dehs," with a population of 72,711 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1873-74 is as follows :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	1,67,405	1,58,899	1,63,934	1,47,550
Local . . .	12,596	14,443	15,298	12,597
Total . . .	1,80,001	1,73,342	1,79,232	1,60,147

Naushahro, a Government town in the talūka and division of the same name, situate close to the Pairozwāh canal, in latitude 26° 56' N., and longitude 68° 8' E. It is seated on the main road leading from Hyderabad to Rohri, and is distant 7 miles south from Thāru Shāh, and 15 miles north-east from Moro, with which towns, as also with Phul, Mithāni and Pad-eden, it has road communication. A Mūkhtyārkar and Tapadār reside here, and there are lines for the accommodation of 24 policemen. There are, besides the Mūkhtyārkar's office, the following buildings :—a subordinate jail, court-house, and bungalow, school-house, market, district bungalow, with a good garden attached to it, dharamsāla (or serai), and post-office. Naushahro also possesses a municipality, established in 1861, with an income which in 1873-74 amounted to 1742 rupees, and disbursements to 1377 rupees. The population, numbering in all 2950, consists of 1647 Musalmāns, chiefly Mēmōns, Saiyads, Korēshis, Chandias, Khosas, Sammas and Sūmras; the Hindūs number 550 and are of the Brahman and Waishia castes. The remainder (753) are most probably Sikhs. Their occupation is for the most part agricultural and commercial. Lieut. Jameson speaks of this town as possessing, in 1852, a population of 3218 persons, of whom 1942 were Muhammadans, and 1036 Hindūs. There were also 698 houses and 203 shops. Weaving is principally carried on in this town, and its trade is chiefly in grain and cloth. Of these two latter articles, 60,000 rupees' worth are annually exported to other

places. Kāfilas from Khorasān occasionally pass through this town. Naushahro is said to have been founded by one Pairoz Waimar, during the reign of Yār Muhammad Kalhora, about 160 years back. During the Talpur dynasty this town was a principal depôt of the artillery of the Mirs.

Naushahro Abro, a talūka or sub-division of the Sukkur and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate, containing an area of 415 square miles, with 6 tapas, 112 villages, and a population of 48,226 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1873-74 is as follows:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74. .
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial	1,44,194	1,22,638	1,16,644	1,01,992
Local	12,952	12,071	9,651	8,605
Total . .	1,57,146	1,34,709	1,26,295	1,10,597

Portions of this talūka have at various times suffered severely from the effects of disastrous floods, which, sweeping over the country, have made a desert of what was before flourishing cultivation. "Bandhs" have lately been constructed in several places to keep out, where possible, these destructive flood waters, and they have, to some extent, proved useful.

Nawa Dera, a Government town in the Rato-dēro talūka of the Lārkāna division, 12 miles north-east from Lārkāna; it has road communication with Lārkāna, Shikārpur, Rato-dēro and Fatehpur. The Ghar canal flows past the town. It is the head-quarter station of a Tapadār, and has besides police lines for 5 men, a Government school, district bangalow, dharamsāla, and cattle-pound. The population, numbering in all 1125, consists of 703 Musalmāns of the Saiyad tribe, and 422 Hindūs mostly Brahmans. Their chief occupations are trade and agriculture.

Nindo Shahr, a Government town in the Badin talūka of the Tanda district, situate on the left bank of the Sherwāh (one of the escapes of the Gūni canal), and is the head-quarter station of a Tapadār. It is distant 69 miles south-east of Hyderabad, the trunk road from which city to Tando Muhammad Khān and Tando Bāgo passes through it. It has road communication also with Wango Bazār, Kadhan, Luāri, and Wahnai. Nindo Shahr possesses a small police station, a dharamsāla, and a thriving municipality with 10 commissioners. The income in

1873-74 was 2253 rupees, and the expenditure 2042 rupees. It is much assisted, in a pecuniary point of view, by the receipts from the cattle-pound fund, which add considerably to the income. A school-house has also been erected at the expense of the municipality. The inhabitants, numbering in all 1439, of whom 518 are Hindūs, 753 Musalmāns, and 168 of other races, are mostly traders, shopkeepers, Lahoris, servants, weavers, washermen and dyers, but the cultivating classes are very few in number. The trade of Nindo Shahr is in rice and other grains, dates, ghi, sugar, molasses, cloths, tobacco, cocoa-nuts, cochineal, cotton, drugs, &c. Its trade in rice is the largest in the division, with the single exception of that of Tando Muhammad Khān.

The transit trade is small and insignificant, and is confined to bājri, and cloths. Its manufactures are of no importance whatever. This town was built by Nindo Khān Talpur about 110 years ago ; it is an unhealthy place, being surrounded by low land, with much water lying about it.

Panhwāri, a village in the Rohri talūka, distant 12 miles north of Rohri. There is no direct road to this place from the latter town, but in 1871 one was made to it from Kāsimpur on the Multān trunk road. Panhwāri is a jāgir village, and has no public building in it, except a Government cattle-pound (or *dhak*). The jāgirdār is Mir Ghulām Haidar. The population of this place is 875, of whom 343 are Hindūs, mostly of the Banya caste, and the remaining 532 Musalmāns, among whom the Saiyad and Kori tribes predominate. The principal residents of note are two Zamindārs, Saiyad Yār Muhammad, and Saiyad Nabi Bakhsh. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and trade, the latter being in cotton, wheat, juār, gram, ghi and oil. This town is said to have been founded by a Zamindār, called Saiyad Sher Muhammad Shāh, as late as 1859.

Panjo Abro, a Government village in the Rato-dēro talūka of the Lārkāna Division, 14 miles north-east from Lārkāna. There are no roads to this place. The population, numbering in all 1264, comprises 1020 Musalmāns of the Chujra tribe, and 244 Hindūs of the Lohāna caste.

Pārkar. (See NAGAR PĀRKAR.)

Phaka, a village in the Dādū talūka of the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, lying between the towns of Bhān and Dādū, but is a mile off the road which connects these two places. It is six miles south-west of Dādū, is the head-quarter station of the Buthi Tapadār, and has a small police post. The inhabitants, numbering 850, consist of 550 Muhammadans, chiefly of the Saiyad tribe,

and 300 Hindūs of the Lohāna caste. The occupation of the people is mainly agricultural. This place has no trade of any importance, but is noted for its manufacture of embroidered leather.

Pir-jo-Got, a large Government village in the Kingri tapa of the Rohri talūka, distant 24 miles south of Rohri. It has road communication only with Kingri and Kot Mir Muhammad Khān. There are no Government buildings in this town, but it possesses two mazjids, one of these recently erected in memory of Pir Ali Gohar. The population of this place is 2095, of whom 788 are Hindūs, nearly all of the Banya caste, and the remaining 1307 Musalmāns, mostly Koris, Saiyads, Khāskēlis, and Kashigars, who are for the most part engaged in agriculture. The principal men of note resident here are Pir Hizbūlah Shāh, Pir Shāh Murādshāh, and Pir Haidar Ali Shāh. The trade of the place is in wheat, juār, indigo, rice, oil, ghi and cloths of sorts. A great deal of oil is manufactured here, as also clay vessels, and coloured pipe-bowls and bricks by the Kashigar tribe. Excellent native shoes are also made here. This town is said to have been founded by one Pir Ali Gohar as late as the year 1848.

Rājo Khānāni, a Government village in the Tango Bāgo talūka of the Tanda Deputy Collectorate, situate on the right bank of the Mulchand canal, and the head-quarter station of a Tapadār; it is distant about 45 miles south-east of Hyderabad, with which city it has road communication, as also by cross roads with Hāji Sāwan and Jamāli. It possesses a Tapadār's "dera," a good dharamsāla, a small police station, and a municipality with 6 commissioners, the income in 1873-74 being 480 rupees, and the expenditure 408 rupees. The inhabitants number only 694, of whom 273 are Musalmāns, 384 Hindūs, and the remainder of other castes. They are mostly cultivators, traders, shop-keepers, Lahoris, servants, dyers and washermen. A few Mīrs reside in this village, but they are not of any note. The trade and manufactures are insignificant and of no importance. The town was built about a century since by Rāja Khān Talpur, and is now looked upon as in a decayed state.

Rānipur, a somewhat large town in the Khairpur State of H.H. Mir Ali Murād Khān Talpur, situate on the main road leading from Hyderabad to Rohri, and distant 45 miles south-west from the latter place, and 15 due west from Diji Fort. The town is irregularly built, and has a population of about 6310 souls, the greater number of whom are Muhammadans. These are chiefly artisans, while the Hindū community are engaged for the most part in trade. This town once possessed some extensive

cotton manufactories of considerable repute, but they have greatly decayed. This place is said to derive its name from the circumstance of the queen of Jām Daria Khān, a prince who reigned at Tatta in Lower Sind, having fled hither after her husband had been killed in battle.

Rato Dēro, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Lārkāna Deputy Collectorate, containing an area of 228 square miles, with 5 tapas, 86 villages, and a population of 35,896 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1873-74 is as follows :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees	rupees.	rupees
Imperial . . .	1,15,023	1,06,930	92,317	89,872
Local	9,844	9,135	8,295	7,328
Total . . .	1,24,867	1,16,065	1,00,612	97,200

Rato Dēro, the chief town of the Rato Dēro talūka of the Lārkāna division, distant 18 miles north-east by north from Lārkāna. It has road communication with Nawa Dēro, Shikārpur, Jacobabad, Garhi Kairo Jamāli, Dost Ali, Kambar, Sijāwal and Lārkāna, and is the head-quarters of a Mūkhtyārkar and Tapadār. The public buildings in the place are the Mūkhtyārkar's Kutcherry, Court-house, Government school, travellers' bungalow, musāfir-khāna, branch post-office, and lines for six policemen. There is a municipality, established in 1862, the income of which in 1873-74 was 3,415 rupees. The expenditure during the same year was 3,359 rupees, derived chiefly from town duties, cattle-pound fees, &c. The population of this place is 3057; of these 1646 are Musalmāns, principally of the Saiyad, Joya, Lorar and Chāki tribes, and 1411 Hindūs of the Brahman, Chāhria and Ahuja castes. There is a local trade in grain of different kinds, but no transit trade, nor are there any manufactures of importance in this place.

Rato Dēro was formerly, as the name implies, the encampment of a chief of the Jalbāni tribe called Rato, but when the town was founded is not known.

Rawati, a Government town in the Ubauro talūka of the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, 267 feet above mean sea-level, and distant 8 miles west of Ubauro and 65 north-east from Rohri. It has road communication with Ubauro and Mirpur, through

Muhammadpur, Shāhwali and Tandra Nijābat. This town is the head-quarter station of the Tapadār of Rawati, and has a police *thāna* with 3 men, a musāfirkhāna and cattle-pound. The population, which is mostly agricultural, numbers but 670, there being 325 Musalmāns, principally of the Chachar, Machi, Malik, Khosa, Dhar and Rind tribes, besides 343 Hindūs, nearly all of whom are of the Banya caste. The trade, which is small and insignificant, is chiefly in grain, sugar, oil, ghi, &c. This town is of a very recent date, having been founded only 30 years ago by one Izat Khān Dhar, a relation of Jām Abul Khair.

Rohri (or, as written by the natives, **Lohri**), an extensive district and Deputy Collectorate forming a portion of the Collectorate of Shikārpur. It lies between $27^{\circ} 7'$ and $28^{\circ} 32'$ of north latitude and $68^{\circ} 52'$ and $70^{\circ} 15'$ of east longitude, and is bounded on the north by the river Indus and the Bahāwalpur State, on the east by the States of Bahāwalpur and Jaisalmer, on the south by the territory of H.H. Mir Ali Murād, and on the west by the river Indus. It is the largest of the four divisions comprising the Collectorate of Shikārpur, its superficial area being 4,258 square miles, and is divided into 5 talūkas with 31 tapas, as shown in the following table :—

Talūka	Area in Square Miles	Tapas	Number of Villages	Population	Towns having 800 Inhabitants and upwards
1. Rohri . .	1,549	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kandar . . . 2. Bharo-pawhai . . 3. Nārā Aior . . 4. Mando-dairo . . 5. Kingri . . . 	69	66,451	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rohri. 2. Pir-jo-Got. 3. Panhwāri. 4. Sangrār.
2. Mirpur . .	1,720	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Haiyāt-pitāfi . . 2. Imāmawāh . . 3. Jarawār . . . 4. Bhari-Laghāri . . 5. Khānpur . . . 6. Shāhpur . . . 7. Sāleh-mahar . . 8. Balbāri . . . 	86	42,127	1. Mirpur.
3 Ubauro . .	450	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kamu-shāhid . . 2. Ubauro . . . 3. Raharki . . . 4. Khairpur . . . 5. Rati . . . 6. Rawati . . . 7. Jhagal-malk . . 	94	42,043	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Khairpur, Daharki. 2. Ubauro. 3. Rawati.

Talūka.	Area in Square Miles	Tapas.	Number of Villages	Population	Towns having 800 Inhabitants and upwards.
4. Saidpur .	167	{ 1. Pano-ākūl . . . 2. Shāhpur . . . 3. Junās . . .	36	20,488	
5. Ghotki .	372	{ 1. Sānghri . . . 2. Ruk . . . 3. Dādloi . . . 4. Adalpur . . . 5. Mathēlo . . . 6. Jehānpur . . . 7. Tando-majābāt . . . 8. Garhi . . .	64	46,406	{ 1. Ghotki. 2. Adalpur.
	4,258		349	217,515	

The area in English acres of each talūka, showing that cultivated, cultivable, and unarable, is also tabulated below :—

Talūka.	Total Area in English Acres	Cultivated.	Cultivable.	Unarable.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres
1. Rohri . . .	991,476	31,036	49,505	910,935
2. Mirpur . . .	1,101,271	51,243	272,316	777,712
3. Ubauro . . .	288,269	60,684	139,836	87,749
4. Saidpur . . .	106,637	18,707	39,598	48,332
5. Ghotki . . .	237,795	33,154	139,913	64,728

GENERAL ASPECT.—The general aspect of the Rohri district is uninteresting, except where there is a view of the river Indus. The absence of large trees greatly detracts from the scenery. There is a small range of limestone hills in the south-western portion of the district, near the town of Rohri, running thence about due north and south into the territory of H.H. Mir Ali Murād of Kharpur. The Indus is supposed some ages since to have flowed past these hills near the ancient town of Aror (or Alor), but to have changed this for its present course through the Bakhar hills owing to some great natural convulsion. The sand-hills in the desert, or *Registhān*, as it is called, are bold and often fairly wooded; they succeed each other like vast waves of sand fringed with light brushwood. It is through a portion of this sandy desert that the “Rēn” Nālā, said to be the bed of an

old branch of the Indus, is found, and its course is still partially distinguishable from its banks. Among the numerous "*dhandhs*" (or flood hollows) of the Nārā river which abound in the Rohri district are to be seen spots of great beauty, but these localities are very feverish and highly dangerous to encamp in.

HYDROGRAPHY.—The principal canals in the Rohri district, which are mainly supplied from the river Indus, its western boundary, are the Eastern Nārā, Lūndi, Aror, Korāi, Mahāro, Dengro, Dahr and Masū, with various branch canals running from them. Of these the Eastern Nārā, a former bed of the Indus and a natural outlet for the flood waters from the Bahāwalpur State, is not of such importance in this district as in those of Khairpur and the Thar and Pārkar to the south. It will suffice here to mention that its head, where it first becomes well marked and continuous, is at a spot called Khāri, a short distance south-east from the town of Rohri, but that, owing to a diminished supply of water in the Nārā arising from natural causes, a supply channel to meet this want was commenced in 1353 at a little distance north of the town of Rohri. This work was completed in 1859, at a cost of about five lākhs of rupees (though up to 1873-74 it had, according to Colonel Le Mesurier, Acting Superintending Engineer for irrigation in Sind, cost in all 7,18,348 rupees), and water was admitted into it in the month of May of that year. It is 13 miles long, with a width at mouth of 156 feet, has strong sluice-gates to regulate the supply of water, and, as the channel is lined with a six-inch stone-pitching, requires little or no annual clearance. The Eastern Nārā, in its course towards the south, is broken up into numerous small streams, and abounds in quagmires and quicksands. The table on pages 647, 648 is a list of the Government canals in this division, with other information connected with them.

GOVERNMENT CANALS IN THE ROHRI DIVISION.

Name of Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 years, ending 1873-74.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 years, ending 1873-74.	Remarks.
1. Dahrwāh	miles. 26	feet. 30	rupees. 1,533	rupees. 27,883	Rises from the Gidu dhoro in the Ubauro talūka, and waters the Kamu-shahid, Ubauro, Jhagal-malk, and Khairpur tapas; on entering the Imām-wāh tapa it takes the name of the Imām-wāh.
2. Imām-wāh	19	16	502	5,946	Is a continuation of the Dahrwāh, and tails off among the sandhills in the Shāhpur tapa.
3. Masūwāh	32	24	2,730	16,137	Rises from the Rawati dhoro, in the Ubauro talūka, waters the Rawati, Raharki, Haiyāt-Pitāfi, Jarawār, and Bhari tapas, tailing off in the Khānpur tapa.
4. Mahārowāh	37	20	5,665	12,726	Rises from the Rawati dhoro, waters the Jehānpur, Mathēlo, Haiyāt-Pitāfi, Bhari, and Khānpur tapas, tailing off in the Shāhpur tapa.
5. Lūndiwāh	16	12	1,596	5,238	Taps the Indus at Tandra Nijābat in the Ghotki talūka, waters the Jehānpur and Mathēlo tapas, tailing off in the Adalpur tapa.
6. Dengrowāh	16	35	1,331	19,832	Rises from a dhandh in the Sānghri tapa, waters the Adalpur tapa, tailing off in the Ruk tapa.
7. Ganj-bahar	7	12	1,409	5,860	Taps the Indus at Bakhsho Ghoto in the Ghotki talūka, and waters the Dādloi tapa, after which it changes its name to the Mahēsrowāh.

Name of Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 Years, ending 1873-74.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 Years, ending 1873-74.	Remarks.
8. Mahēsrowāh	miles. 6	feet. 12	rupees. 292	rupees. 422	Waters the Ruk and Dādloi tapas, tailing off in the Shāhpur tapa.
9. Korāiwāh	23	24	5,116	25,813	Taps the Indus at Miāni, in the Ghotki talūka, waters the Shāhpur and Pano-ākil tapas, falling into a small hollow in the Junās tapa, which flows into the Nārā.
10. Jānibwāh	7	20	140	3,290	Taps the Indus at Panhwāri, in the Rohri talūka, waters the Bhāro-panhwar and Junās tapas, falling into the Gujhri dhoro, which itself falls into the Nārā.
11. Umarkas	5	14	713	7,179	Taps the river Indus near Rohri, and waters the Kandar tapa, tailing off into the Bēgmāji kolāb.
12. Arorwāh	16	20	439	12,455	A branch of the Umarkas, and waters the Aror and Kandar tapas, passing into the Khairpur State.
13. Mirwāh	2	16	183	2,068	Taps the Indus at Abād, in the Rohri talūka ; waters the Kandar tapa, and runs into the Chējro kolāb in the same tapa.

The Zamindāri canals branching off from the Government canals are 57 in number, but a few only are of any size. Among these is the Sadat-kūr, 26 miles in length, branching off from the Arorwāh near the town of Aror, and watering the tapa of the same name. The Nihalwāh and Rājwāh, each about 8 miles in length, are branches of the Dahrwāh, and the Kaliānwāh, a branch of the Jānīwāh, flows through the Bharo-pawhar tapa of the Rohri talūka; of the remaining Zamindāri canals, which are all small, 26 branch off from the Dengrowāh, 14 from the Lūndiwāh, and 12 from the Korāiwāh.

There are, in addition to these, a few other Zamindāri canals, which are, so to speak, independent as regards their supply from Government canals. They are as follow :—

Canal.	Length.	Remarks.
	miles.	
The Māhiwāh	12	All these are in the Ubauro talūka, and come from The Bahāwalpur territory.
Siharowāh .	32	
Giduwāh .	4	
Bagowāh .	6	Rises in the Kadirpur dhandh, and tails off in the Sānghri tapa. Is in the Ghotki talūka.
Garkano . .	8	Taps the Indus, and tails off in the Mando-dairo tapa of the Rohri talūka.
Aror Mando-dairo.	8	Branch of the Garkano, tails off in the Mando-dairo tapa.
Mainwāh .	12	Taps Indus in Rohri talūka, flows into the Khairpur State, then into the Kingri tapa, and tails off in the Khairpur State.

The Government canals are under the general supervision of the Executive Engineer of the Bēgāri division, and are now annually cleared out jointly by his department, and by the Deputy Collector and his subordinates, according to the Engineer's estimates. During the inundation season "*Beldārs*," or watchmen, are appointed to all the different canals of the district. These vary in number according to the length or importance of the canal, but they are more numerous on those where the force of the flood-water is great.

DHANDHS.—There are several large dhandhs in this district, the greater number being in the Ubauro talūka; and in all the talūkas of this division, excepting Mirpur, there are numerous small "*dhoras*" formed by the river and its floods. The following is a list of the chief "*dhandhs*," with other information connected with them :—

Name of Dhandh.	Length.	Remarks.
UBAURO TAL.	miles.	
1. Dahri	20	Comes from the Bahāwalpur territory, and in the Raiti tapa of the Ubauro talūka forms itself into the Chorēlo and Rēn channels.
2. Garwar	10	From the Bahāwalpur State, and falls into the Dahrwāh.
3. Drib	6	From the Bahāwalpur State, and falls into the Māhiwāh.
4. Kūbli	6	Branch from the Ghorēlo channel, and falls into the Sihor dhoro.
5. Gubli	4	From the Saroi dhoro, and falls into the Dahrwāh.
6. Kamu-shāhid . . .	4	From the Lalo dhoro, and falls into the Dhri dhandh.
MIRPUR TAL.		
7. Kadirpur	12	All rise from the Indus, and afterwards fall again into it.
8. Mirānpūr	6	
9. Khahiwadi	4	
SAIDPUR TAL.		
10. Changhan	20	Rises from the Indus in the Ghotki talūka, and falls again into that river in the Bharo-pawhar tapa of the Rohri talūka; entire length 30 miles.
ROHRI TAL.		
11. Abdūla Shāh . . .	...	All rise from and return to the Indus.
12. Beliwāri . . . . .	...
13. Moro . . . . .	...

FLOODS (OR LĒTS).—In connection with the hydrography of this district, it will be necessary to mention the prevalence of floods, or *lēts*, as they are called, during the inundation of the river Indus. These afford a most important means of irrigation, especially in the Ubauro talūka, but when excessive are the cause of great devastation to the land and its crops. The greater number of these floods, all of which have names, seem to come down from the Bahāwalpur State, and then to spread over different portions of the Rohri district according to the depression of the surface. The chief of these *lēts* are the Sarhanwāri, the Khonanwāri, the Bhūngbharan, the Rawati, Tandra Nijābat, and the Husain Bēli and Gemro, the two latter of which combined form what may be called the Ghotki flood. The Sarhanwāri lēt is

apparently the most extensive, as, after entering the Ubauro talūka near Kamūshahid from the Bahāwalpur State, it flows into the Ghorēlo and Rēn channels, which take their way through the southern portion of the Mirpur talūka, the former tailing off among the sandhills of that talūka, while the latter flows through parts of the Saidpur and Rohri talūkas. The Khonanwāri flood comes also from the Bahāwalpur territory, entering the Ubauro and Mirpur talūkas, and near Bhari, after joining the Tandra Nijābat lēt, flows through portions of the Saidpur and Rohri talūkas, tailing at last into the Nārā. The Bhūngbharan flood comes from the Indus at Pir Bakhsh Kacho in the Ubauro talūka, and after flowing through the Ghotki talūka, joins the Tandra Nijābat lēt. The Rawati flood comes from the Bahāwalpur territory, but in the Rawati tapa of the Ubauro talūka joins the Bhūngbharan lēt. The Tandra Nijābat flood comes from the Indus near the town of that name in the Ghotki talūka, and after flowing through the Mathēlo tapa, joins the Khonanwāri lēt at Bhari in the Mirpur talūka. The Husain Bēli and Gemro floods come from the Indus in the Ghotki talūka, where, after a junction, they flow as the "Ghotki lēt" into the Saidpur and Rohri talūkas, and eventually fall into the dhoros from the Nārā below Sangrār.

BANDHS.—Closely connected with these floods, and as affording great protection to many villages in this division from their violence, may be mentioned the five Government "bandhs" (or raised banks), several of these being of great length. The following table will contain all the information necessary regarding these bandhs :—

Name of Bandh.	Length.	Average Breadth.	Remarks.
1. Darar . .	feet. 2,210	feet. 12	Protects the Government village Bhurio and the jāgir deh Bakhar : in all an area of 923 acres.
2. Chinkhi . .	2,646	13	Protects the dehs Barth, Junās, Changni, Juna-dhori, Garwar, Aro, Dungar, Jhābēro, Narchh, Bohi, Jānēji, Sorho, Machi, Kata, Hin-goro, Baiji, Salihāni, Miānpur, and Sanghi, in the Saidpur talūka, having an area of 3,565 acres.
3. Mirpur . .	miles. 2	8	Protects the town of Mirpur, with an area of 250 acres.
4. Naitch . .	14	8	In the Mirpur talūka, and protects the dehs Sher Ali Gabol, Bhari Laghāri, Dilmurād Gabol, Karam Mahar, Darēsh-Naitch, Bacho Khokhar, Gohrām-dil, Karam-siāl, Islam-Korāi, Haiyāt-Pitāfi, Mu-bārak Chanar, Dodo Naitch, Yakhtiarvisar, Aro Mahar, and Khānpur : in all 1,309 acres.
5. Ahmadwāh .	10	8	Is in the Mirpur talūka, and protects the following dehs: Jindo Pitāfi, Jarawar, and Saheb Khān Lünd : in all 2,585 acres.

In addition to the above, there are two jāgir bandhs, one called the Kāsimpur bandh in the Rohri talūka, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with an average breadth of 4 feet, protecting in all 850 acres in the Government deh "Khudari," and the two jāgir dehs Kāsimpur and Tharēchāni; the other, known as the Dādloi bandh in the Ghotki talūka, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, with an average breadth of 14 feet; it protects in all 1,300 acres in the villages of Dādloi and Muhammadpur in the Ghotki talūka, and the dehs Sarāi Nidapur and Sargo in the Saidpur talūka. There is also another *bandh* known as the New Ghotki.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the Rohri district does not differ in any essential respect from that of the Shikārpur Collectorate generally. The natives consider there are five different seasons, which they call Chait (spring), March and April; Arur (hot wind season), May and June; Sawan (moist heat season), July and August; Siro (autumn), September and October; Siāro (cold season), November, December, January and February. These may, however, be reduced to two, the hot and cold, the change at times from one to the other being very sudden. There is the same intense heat in the summer season succeeded in the winter

months by cold weather of an occasionally severe character. The temperature at times in the months of May, June and July rises to 146° in the sun, and is often 104° and 105° at sunrise, nor is the blasting hot wind of the desert, known as the Sūk, uncommon in this district. On the other hand, in January and February it is very cold, the thermometer not unfrequently showing a temperature of 28° at sunrise. The annual rainfall at Rohri during the twelve years ending 1874 was 6·32 inches, a somewhat larger quantity than falls in the other divisions of Shikārpur, Lārkāna and Mehar. The winds, during the cold weather, are mostly from the north, but in the hot season they are southerly; at other times the winds are variable. The following table will show the monthly rainfall for the nine years ending with 1874 at the town of Rohri:—

Months.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
January .	0·71	0·12	0·12	1·20	...	...	...	01·5	0·73
February .	...	1·08	1·98	0·87	...	0·25	...	...	0·15
March .	0·79	0·28	...	2·86	2·28	...	2·05	...	...
April .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10
May .	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·49	0·10
June .	...	...	...	3·10	1·60	1·40	...	...	...
July .	...	...	0·30	0·95	...	...	0·35	...	9·16
August .	1·24	0·30	...	0·35	3·51	...	4·14	5·33	4·28
September .	...	...	...	1·66	...	...	0·26	...	0·10
October .	...	...	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	...
November .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December .	0·60	0·70	0·60	...	...	...	...	0·80	...
Total for each year }	3·50	3·38	3·00	11·43	7·39	1·65	6·80	7·77	14·62

DISEASES.—The diseases common to this district are fevers, agues, rheumatisms and dysentery; bad cases of fever often merge into this latter disease. Cholera is an occasional visitant, and during the months of September and October in the year 1869 raged in the town of Rohri with some virulence, producing a mortality of over 200 persons.

SOILS.—The soils under cultivation in the Rohri Deputy Collectorate are in some places very rich, and are known under the names of Sailāb, Chiki, Sēk, Luka, Kalar, &c. Sailāb is a stiff, heavy soil, saturated with moisture, and requiring no water from seed-time to harvest. Chiki is a stiff clay found on low inundated land, sometimes met with in flood hollows or “dhandhs.” Luka is a loam formed of sand and clay, but neither flooded nor percolated, whereas Sēk is a light clay land, not flooded, but

percolated by water. Kalar is a salt soil, and is useless for all agricultural purposes. "Rēli" consists of hills of movable sand in the desert (or *Registhān*) which are covered with vegetation, and it is in this tract that clay soils of great fertility are found scattered here and there.

ANIMALS.—The wild animals found in this district are the tiger, lynx, hyena, wolf, jackal, fox, wild hog, deer, hare and antelope. The birds and waterfowl are those common to Sind generally, such as the *ubāra* (or *tilūr*), a kind of bustard, wild geese, snipe, partridges, both black and grey, and various kinds of wild duck which visit the district in the cold season. The reptiles also are the same as those common to the province, and snakes abound as in other parts of Sind. The domestic animals comprise the camel, horse, buffalo, bullock, sheep, goats, mules and donkeys. Poultry are abundant. Camels are used in agricultural operations, and excellent ponies are bred in this division.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—Among the staple vegetable productions of the Rohri district may be mentioned *juār*, *bājri*, rice and wheat; other products are cotton, barley (*jao*), gram, matar, *tir*, indigo, *mung*, tobacco, *hurbo* (a kind of vegetable) and *sariah* (mustard seed); sugar-cane (*kamand*) is also cultivated, but not to any great extent. The vegetables grown are principally turnips, radishes, spinach, and other garden produce. The fruit-trees are the mango, mulberry, apple, pomegranate, date, and others. The forest trees are the *pipal*, *nim*, *ber*, *siras*, *tali*, *bahan* and *kandi*. The bush jungle consists principally of tamarisks (*jhao* and *lāi*), and reed grasses are abundant. The forests in this district are now 12 in number, two, viz., Tharēchāni and Sundar Bēlo having been eroded by the river. These are situate mostly on the banks of the Indus. The following is a list of them, with their approximate area in English acres and the revenue derived from them in 1873-74:—

Name of Forest.	Area.	Revenue 1873-74.	Name of Forest.	Area.	Revenue 1873-74.
	acres.	rupees.		acres.	rupees.
1. Ding . .	1,543	1,068	7. Sadūjā . .	13,699	3,347
2. Gubla . .	1,393	520	8. Buhāb . .	8,985	1,083
3. Panhwāri . .	587	778	9. Budh . .	1,217	25
4. Azizpur . .	880	240	10. Rawati . .	8,129	4,296
5. Husain Bēlo	3,407	2,514	11. Jamshēro . .	5,167	2,552
6. Shāhpur . .	11,215	4,759	12. Darvēsh . .	1,725	21
	19,025	9,879		38,922	11,324

The aggregate area of these forests is thus about 58,000 acres, or say 90 square miles, and they comprise the forest tapas of Rohri and Ghotki, being under the immediate charge of two Tapadārs of the Sind Forest Department. The greater number of these forests were planted in 1820, in the time of the Talpur dynasty, by Mīr Rustām Khān, Ghulām Husain Khān and Mubārak Khān. The Darvēsh forest was made over to the Forest Department in 1864.

FISHERIES.—The fisheries in the Rohri district are confined not alone to the river Indus, which, as before mentioned, surrounds its entire western side, but the numerous “dhandhs” (flood hollows) and “kolābs” which abound in this division afford fish of various kinds; and as the right of fishing is farmed out yearly, these fisheries thus become a somewhat important source of revenue to the Government. The fish most commonly found in these dhandhs are the kuraro, the khago (or cat-fish), singiro, gandan and pokia. The following table will show the principal fisheries in the different talūkas of this district, together with the revenue derived from them by the local Government :—

Talūka.	Name of Fishery.	Revenue derived by Government.	Total Revenue.
		rupees.	rupees.
Rohri . .	Begmāji Kolāb	335	6,220
	Chejro, Borahā	84	
	Nārā Janūji	1,300	
	Bakhar Kolāb	563	
	Sundar Bēli Kolāb	100	
	Moh Nāro	50	
	Nārā (from bridge to Aror ban- galow	2,000	
	Nārā (from Aror bangalow to old Nārā	560	
	Kolāb at Manghan	10	
	Kandhar Kolāb	42	
	Chejro Bhiro	510	
	Chejro Mankaji	210	
	Indus river	456	
Saidpur . .	(Sorho Kolāb	500	500
	Choi Kolāb		
	Phuliāni Kolāb		
	Lēt floods		
Ghotki . .	Chātki Dhandh	1,207	1,207
	Dhāmāji Dhandh		
	Husain Bēli Dhandh		
Mirpur . .	(Char Masūwāh	425	1,168
	Imām wāh		
	Hamthar Kolāb		
Ubauro . .	(Dēro Dhandh	2,055	2,055
	Garwar Dhandh		
	Raharki Dhandh		
	Drib Dhandh		
	Ghorēlo Dhandh		
	Kamushahid Dhandh		
	Total Rs.		11,150

POPULATION.—The total population of the Rohri district—which is made up of the two great classes, Muhammadans and Hindūs—was found by the census of 1872 to be 217,515 souls, of whom 176,789 are of the former class, and 37,917 are Hindūs. Besides these there are 1853 Bhils, 134 Sikhs, and 822 of other nationalities. There are thus 51 souls to the square mile, a somewhat low rate it is true, but it should be borne in mind that the greater part of the Rohri and Mirpur talūkas consist of desert and sand hills. The Musalmān portion of the community, who, with the exception of the Saiyads, are of the Sūnī sect, may be classed as follows (*see next page*):—

MUHAMMADANS.

Tribes.	Number.	Sub-divisions.	Remarks.
1. Sarāis .	Not known by census of 1872.	Talpur, Kūta, Makūl, Rangāja, Pitāfi, Mahēsar, Khēj, Patan, Khuana, Kanwar, Khaliki, Bhēlar, Pora, Mitia, Kalori, Panhwar, &c.	Besides these, there are numerous other sub-divisions of tribes, each under 1000 members.
2. Balochis .	do.	Jeskāni, Shabāni, Shur, Jatol, Khokrāni, Korāi, Khosa, Jāgirani, Laghāri, Gopang, Katohur, Lashāri, Rind, Magsi, and Shahi.	
3. Sindis .	do.	Chachar, Mahar, Bhota, Kalhora, Mohāna, Machi, Bambra, Shikāri, Phulpo-tra, Sudhar, Kalwar, Sughar, Khāskēli, Bora, Didan, Mangria, Dakhan, Halipotra, Bhara, Langah, Maluk, Ranizi, &c.	
4. Saiyads .	2,205	...	
5. Shekhs .	1,762	...	
6. Pathans and Mogals .	576	...	
7. Khwajas and Mēmons .	566	...	
8. All others, including Balochis and Sindis	1,71,680	...	
Total .	1,76,789		

HINDŪS.

1. Brahmans.	447	Sarsūdh, Pokarno, Masand, Bhat, Jājak	The Pokarnos are worshippers of Māhārāj, an <i>avatar</i> of Vishnu. The Sarsūdh worships Māhādeo and Bhauāni.
2. Kshatrias.	384	...	
3. Waishia .	36,147	Lohāno, Bhatia, Banya .	
4. Sudras .	139	...	
Total .	37,917		

The languages current in the Rohri Division are Sindi, Balochi, Marwari, and in some parts Panjābi, but the first-mentioned is the prevailing language of the district. In religion

the Muhammadan portion of the population are of both the Sūni and Shia sects, but the former greatly preponderate. Among the Hindūs the Brahman caste are, as has before been mentioned, worshippers of either Māhārāj or Māhādeo, according as they are Pokarnos or Sarsūdhs. The Banya caste, which comprises the greater part of the Hindūs in this district, includes worshippers of both Vishnu, Shiva and Bhauānī (or Dēvi), and many venerate the river god and his Nazir under the familiar names of Jinda Pir and Udhēro Lāl. In dress the Musalmān Sarāi adopts the peculiar cylindrical hat of the country, called here the "*sarāi-ki topi*," he wears the "*lungi*," or scarf, round the waist, and the usual trousers and shirt. The Saiyads dress in the same manner, but without the "*lungi*." The Baloch wears the "*patka*," or turban, trousers, and a long shirt reaching down to his feet. The Sindī Muhammadan also wears a turban, with a shirt and a kind of trousers called "*kanch*." Among the Hindū community the turban is worn by the Brahman, together with a "*janio*," or close fitting shirt, and the "*dhoti*," or waist-cloth. The Banya has the "*pagri*" as a head-covering, but in other respects his dress is assimilated to that of the Brahman. Both Musalmān and Hindū women in their dress use the "*puro*," or petticoat, and the chuni (or rawa), which is a cloth for covering the head and body. The "*sathnu*," or trousers, are also worn, but mostly by the lower classes. The "*gaj*," or close-fitting embroidered shirt, is a garment peculiar to the Muhammadan women. Both classes wear a profusion of gold and silver ornaments, according to their means and station in life.

The Musalmān mostly lives on juār, bājri, wheat, rice, fish, milk and curds, and upon mutton when he can afford it; some castes occasionally eat buffalo meat and beef. Juār may, however, be considered to be the staple article of food among the poorer classes of the Musalmāns. The Hindū subsists mostly on rice, bread made from juār, bājri and vegetables; some castes eat mutton. Both Muhammadans and Hindūs, in some parts of this district, are given to drinking intoxicating liquors and to opium-eating. The people of the Rohri district, like Sindis generally, are lazy but good tempered, addicted to drunkenness, filthily dirty in their persons, and very immoral. In appearance they are tall and robust. The inhabitants of the *Registhān*, or desert, are not given to intoxication, and are strong and active; they are indeed far finer and stronger men than those living near the river Indus. The houses of the lower classes in this division are the usual mud-hovels met with throughout Sind, and these are, except at

Rohri and a few of the larger towns, almost invariably one storey only in height. As a material for keeping out heat there is certainly nothing better than the mud of the country; and however unsightly these houses may appear, they are undoubtedly those best suited to the climate. But the internal arrangements of these dwellings are quite opposed to both comfort and convenience. The residences of the better-to-do classes are of course larger and more roomy, but all are susceptible of great improvement as regards ventilation and comfort.

CRIME.—In the Rohri district “cattle-lifting” is the most prevalent crime, and this is mainly owing to the great facilities for escape which are offered by the close proximity of native states, such as those of Jaisalmir and Bahāwalpur. Next to this and general thefts, come housebreaking, robbery and rape. Taken as a whole, the inhabitants of this division are quarrelsome and litigious in character; and in this respect the Baloch portion of the population stands pre-eminent, being, as a class, greatly addicted to cattle-stealing and thefts of various kinds. The following tables will show the principal crimes committed, as also the amount of litigation prevailing in the Rohri district, during the four years ending with 1873-74 :—

I. CRIMINAL.

Year.	Murders.	Hurts, Assaults, and use of Criminal Force.	Thefts.		Receiving Stolen Property.	House-breaking.	Highway Robbery.	Other Offences.
			Cattle.	Others.				
1871	6	133	176	174	37	73	2	241
1872		297	135	268	63	73	...	504
1873	4	280	209	192	94	73	2	769
1874	5	369	197	209	81	58	9	709

II. CIVIL.

Year.	Suits for Land.		Suits for Money.		Other Suits.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1871	16	rupees. 2,664	545	rupees. 50,554	9	rupees. 1,121	570	rupees. 54,339
1872	43	7,075	493	47,234	27	2,538	563	56,847
1873	8	999	434	33,055	32	1,389	474	35,443
1874	8	807	429	45,590	26	1,237	463	47,634

ESTABLISHMENTS.—The chief revenue and magisterial charge of the Rohri district, like that of other Deputy Collectorates in the Shikārpur Division, is vested in a Deputy Collector, who is a magistrate also, with full powers. Under him are the five Mūkhtyārkar, each in revenue charge of a talūka, and who are likewise subordinate magistrates of either the second or third classes. Their establishments generally consist of from 4 to 6 Mūnshis, besides peons; and the head Mūnshi of each Mūkhtyārkar is frequently invested with subordinate magisterial powers to allow of his trying cases when the latter is on tour in his district on revenue duty. Every tapa, several of which make up a talūka, is in the charge of a Tapadār, whose duties are solely confined to the collection of the Government revenue of his tapa and to crop-measurements, &c.; he has no magisterial authority whatever. There are 31 Tapadārs in the Rohri Division.

CATTLE POUNDS.—There are a large number of cattle pounds (or dhaks) scattered about this district, which are under the charge of Mūnshis, with peons to assist them; the proceeds from these are credited to local fund revenue. Of the entire number (36) of cattle pounds, 9 are in the Rohri talūka, 8 in each of the Ghotki, Mirpur and Ubauro talūkas, and 3 in that of Saidpur.

CIVIL COURTS.—There is no special officer in this division deputed to try civil cases, but the original civil jurisdiction of the subordinate court of Sukkur extends to the Rohri, Mirpur, Ubauro, Saidpur and Ghotki talūkas.

POLICE.—The total number of police of all descriptions employed in the Rohri district is 270, or 1 policeman to every 806 of the population. Of these, 80 are mounted, and the remainder foot police. This force is distributed as follows:—

Talūka.	Mounted Police.	Armed and un-armed Foot Police.	Municipal Police.	Total.
1. Rohri . .	27	48	18	93
2. Ghotki . .	8	33	4	45
3. Mirpur . .	24	30	..	54
4. Ubauro . .	20	36	..	56
5. Saidpur . .	1	21	..	22
Total . .	80	168	22	270

The police of this district form a portion of the whole force employed throughout the Shikārpur Collectorate. There is but

one inspector of police in this division, who is stationed at Rohri.

REVENUE.—The revenue of this division, which may be divided into imperial and local, is shown under its principal heads for the four years ending with 1873-74 :—

I. IMPERIAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realisations in			
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Land Tax	4,32,865	4,22,395	3,78,654	3,38,271
Abkāri	2,839	5,634	6,831	9,299
Drugs and Opium . .	5,471	1,590	1,675	1,681
Stamps	10,167	8,877	10,937	10,928
Salt	9,955	7,159	5,475	4,812
Registration Department	1,181	1,254	1,314	1,102
Postal Department . .	1,377	2,396	3,665	4,367
Income (and Certificate) Tax	37,285	19,844	7,394	20
Fines and Fees . . .	2,896	1,765	1,466	3,256
Miscellaneous	11,268	9,440	6,025	5,938
Total rupees . .	5,15,304	4,80,354	4,23,436	3,79,664

II. LOCAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realisations in			
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Cesses on Land and Sayer Revenue	29,976	28,582	26,652	22,261
Percentage on Alienated Lands	2,610	1,926	1,990	2,568
Cattle Pound and Ferry Funds	23,276	8,705	8,018	4,490
Fisheries	9,158	8,223	10,615	9,831
Total rupees . .	65,020	47,472	47,275	39,150

In this division the licences for manufacturing and selling spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs, &c., are sold annually by auction. For the supervision of the salt revenue, a Mūnshi

and one peon are entertained in each of the talūkas of Rohri, Mirpur and Ubauro. The duty levied on salt is 8 annas per maund.

SURVEY SETTLEMENT.—In connection with the revenue of this Deputy Collectorate it may be mentioned that a topographical survey of it, begun in 1856–57, has long since been carried out, and that settlement operations followed in the same year, though it would appear to the extent only of collecting data whereon to base a fixed and permanent revenue settlement. This latter was subsequently taken in hand, but the settlement of the entire district was not completed till 1871–72. The following table (*see page 663*) will show the different survey rates, with other particulars, as introduced at the latest revenue settlement into each of the five talūkas of the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, excluding jāgir and rent-free lands.

The average rate per acre on survey assessed cultivable land is 1 rupee 12 annas in the Rohri and Mirpur talūkas, 2 rupees 4 annas in both the Saidpur and Ubauro talūkas, and 2 rupees 10 annas in the Ghotki talūka.

TENURES.—The land tenure chiefly prevailing in the Rohri Deputy Collectorate is the Maurasi, where the tenants possess a right of occupancy. The zamindāri system also prevails to some extent, as when a Zamindār, though the owner of the land, does not cultivate it himself, but through another person, who pays him a share of the crop as zamindāri right. The “Maurasi Hāri,” or hereditary tenant right, is the principal tenure in the Rohri talūka; it is when the Maurasi Hāri himself pays the assessment to Government, and is in reality the owner of the land, having power to mortgage, sell, or bequeath it at will. On the other hand, there are tenants-at-will, or “Ghair-maurasi hāris,” who have no ownership whatever in the soil, but simply cultivate it, paying a share of the crop to the actual owner, who may be either a Zamindār or a Maurasi Hāri. For further information on this subject, see Chapter IV. of Introduction.

JĀGIRS.—There is land held in jāgir in every talūka of this district, but the largest area is found in the Rohri talūka, where the cultivated and cultivable land of this class amounts to nearly 31,000 acres. The table on pages 664–66 is a list of the different Jāgirdārs in this Deputy Collectorate, with the areas each holds in jāgir, &c.

Taluka.	When introduced, and for what Period.	Class of Village *	Maximum Survey Rates per Acre for					Remarks.
			Charkhi.	Mok. 1st Class.	Mok. 2nd Class.	Sailāb.	Daka.	
			r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	r. a.	
1. Rohri . .	{ In 1866-67, for ten years .	I.	1 14	3 4		4 0	5 0	{ Well lands are assessed according to the nature of the land and water supply, without reference to the well. The Hakāba rate is about 2 annas per rupee of assessment.
		II.	1 12	3 0		3 8	4 8	
		III.	1 8	2 12		3 0	4 0	
2. Mirpur . .	{ In 1870-71, for ten years .	I.	1 12	3 8	2 4	4 8	4 8	{ In this and the undermentioned talūkas Rabi lands are only paid for in those years in which actually cultivated. One Government village in this talūka re- mains unsettled.
		II.	1 10	3 0	2 0	4 0	4 0	
		III.	1 8	2 8	1 12	3 8	3 8	
		IV.	1 6	2 0	1 8	3 0	3 0	
		V.	1 4	1 12	1 4	2 8	2 8	
3. Ubauro . .	{ In 1871-72, for ten years .	I.	2 0	3 8	2 4	4 8	4 8	{ Three Government villages in this talūka remain unsettled.
		II.	1 14	3 0	2 0	4 0	4 0	
		III.	1 12	2 8	1 12	3 8	3 8	
		IV.	1 10	2 0	1 8	3 0	3 0	
4. Saidpur . .	{ In 1868-69, for ten years .	I.	2 0	4 8		6 0	5 8	
		II.	1 14	4 0		5 8	5 0	
5. Ghotki . .	{ In 1868-69, for ten years, & 1869-70, for nine years .	I.	2 0	4 8		6 0	...	{ The first settlement applies to the three ta- pas of Dadlōi, Garhi and Ruk, and the second to the remaining five tapas of this talūka. Two Government villages in this talūka remain unsettled.
		II.	1 14	4 0		5 8	...	
		III.	1 12	3 8		5 0	...	
		IV.	1 10	3 0		4 8	...	
		V.	1 8	2 8		4 0	...	
		VI.	1 6	2 0		3 8	...	

LIST OF JĀGIRDĀRS IN THE ROHRI DEPUTY COLLECTORATE.

Name of Jāgirdār.	Class.	Taḥṭka and Village.	Cultivated and Culturable.	Unarable.	Revenue paid to Government.		
ROHRI TAL.			acres. gūntas.	acres. gūntas.	rup.	a.	p.
1. Mir Ghulām Haidar Khān Talpur . . .	I	Got Tharadāni	750 0	1,000 0	2,400	0	0
Ditto	I	Got Pawhāri	600 0	3,900 0	1,425	0	0
Ditto	I	Got Kāsimpūr	250 0	750 0	800	0	0
Ditto	I	Got Ubar	2,500 0	8,000 0	7,800	0	0
2. Mir Ahmad Khān	I	Got Trimuh, Char, and Hisbāni	3,750 0	4,550 0	13,000	0	0
3. Kalandar Bakhsh and Sadik Ali Shāh . .	I	Got Aliwāhan	900 0	600 0	2,925	0	0
4. Yakub Ali Khan	I	Got Dara	600 0	400 0	1,500	0	0
Ditto	I	Kot Mir Sadik Ali Shāh . .	100 0	400 0	212	8	0
5. Khair Muhammad Shāh	I	Got Husain Bēlo	374 0	376 0	1,028	8	0
6. Saiyad Makai Shāh and Shāh Mardshāh.	I	Got Bakhar	17,000 0	10,070 0	28,000	0	0
7. Imām Ali Shāh	2	Got Mando-dairo	11 10	...	35	0	0
8. Ghulām Husain Mari	3	Got Garhi	200 0	...	400	0	0
9. Fateh Ali Shāh	4	Bāg Abdūla	21 0	...	44	10	0
10. Husain Bakhsh	4	Abād	8 15	...	50	6	0
11. Sowail Shāh and Fakir Ali Shāh . . .	4	Got Aror	55 0	...	43	10	0
12. Alah Wuraio Shāh	4	Hamanloi	4 0	...	8	0	0
13. Janūlah Shāh	4	Got Kandar	17 3	...	26	0	0
Ditto	4	Got Abijāno	19 8	...	37	8	0
Ditto	4	Got Māri	14 37	...	13	2	0
Ditto	4	Bāg Abdūlapur	35 31	...	61	14	0
14. Hakim Ali Shāh	4	Ditto	15.38	...	21	0	0

SAIDPUR TAL.			
1. Kalandar Bakhsh	1	Got Baiji	18 12
2. Ghulām Husain Mari	3	Sadik Ali Shāh	852 22
3. Mīr Ali Khān Talpur	3	Baiji	25 17
4. Saiyad Madad Ali Shāh	3	Ditto	10 20
5. Ghulām Husain Khān	3	Ditto	69 34
Ditto	3	Got Naurājā	30 29
6. Nabi Bakhsh and Mitho Khān	3	Got Bāgpoi	1,235 12
7. Jān Muhammad Bagrāni	4	Got Khān Bēlo	67 33
GHOTKI TAL.			
1. Pir Shamsudin	1	Got Kadirpur	2,989 0
2. Dēro Pir Mubārak Shāh	1	Got Udharwali	5 7
3. Pir Abidshāh	1	Ditto	6 36
4. Pir Nasir Shāh	1	Ditto	2 34
5. Pir Hamza Ali Shāh	1	Ditto	2 24
6. Pir Rasul Bakhsh	1	Ditto	2 26
7. Manloi Abdul Halim	1	Ditto	0 14
8. Pir Ali Shāh	1	Ditto	4 22
9. Pir Mīr Muhammad	1	Ditto	4 0
10. Pir Muhammad Ashraf	1	Ditto	2 1
11. Pir Rashid Ali Shāh	1	Ditto	2 1
12. Pir Ghulām Mustapha Shāh	1	Ditto	3 15
13. Pir Sarwah Shāh	1	Ditto	0 3
14. Dēro Pir Mubārak Shāh	1	Got Sānghri	3 5
15. Pir Ismāil Shāh	1	Ditto	1 24
16. Pir Jind Wado Shāh	1	Laluwali	0 33
17. Dēro Pir Mubārak Shāh	1	Ditto	6 25
18. Misar Gelaram	1	Udharwali	0 8
19. Misar Dēvidin	1	Muhammadpur	1 21
20. Bilawal	1	Laluwali	0 11

[Continued.]

Name of Jāgirdār.	Class.	Talūka and Village.	Cultivated and Culturable.	Unarable.	Revenue paid to Government.
		GHOTKI TAL.			
			acres. gūntas	acres. gūntas	rup. a. p.
21. Nabi Balhsh Mari	4	Bakro	274 0	0 6	877 0 0
22. Ghulām Husain Mari	4	Adalpur	19 10	0 16	45 0 0
23. Ghulām Alah Bagrāni	4	Ditto	177 31	0 1	520 15 0
24. Akhūnd Khāwand Bakhsh	4	Ditto	5 5	...	11 8 0
25. Diwan Chandumāl	4	Muhammadpur	14 23	0 14	49 0 0
26. Pir Bakhsh	4	Ditto	1 14	...	2 12 0
27. Gahi Khān	4	Dādloi	2 20	0 3	10 8 0
28. Masu Fakir	4	Ditto	1 1	...	5 8 0
		MIRPUR TAL.			
1. Ghulām Nabi Tunio	4	Got Sandan	2,066 1	...	3,882 2 0
2. Bao Gurpat	4	Got Mirpur	10 13	...	15 7 0
3. Masand Mathradas and Hari Singh	4	Ditto	11 23	...	35 4 0
		UBAURO TAL.			
1. Jām Bumbo Khair	1	Got Rawati	18 3	...	43 12 0
2. Ditto	1	Ubauro	4 5	2 3	12 11 0
3. Saiyad Hamzo Shāh	4	Khairpur	8 11	2 3	32 0 0
4. Kazi Ghulamulah	4	Jalalpur	3 25	1 22	10 8 0
5. Gur Tharū Lal and Gur Jāmji Mal	4	Ubauro	8 11	...	24 0 0

SAIYADS OF BAKHAR AND ROHRI.—While treating of the various jāgirs which exist in this Deputy Collectorate, it will be necessary here to speak of the Saiyads of Bakhar* and Rohri, who have held lands in gift in this district from A.D. 1290 or thereabouts, a period of more than 580 years. The first of the Bakhar Saiyads is said to have been Saiyad Mir, and it would appear that the ancestor of the Rohri Saiyads, who are Bakaris, was one Saiyad Muhammad Makkāi (of Meka), who left either Mashēd or Herat for Sind about A.D. 1260. That their descendants held possession, either partly or wholly, of the village of Aliwāhan (a mile or so distant from Rohri) seems evident from a sanad of the Mogal Emperor Shāh Jehān (*tempus* 1637). Grants of land were made to the Saiyads also in Rohri, Saidpur, Mathēlo and Aror, and a singular "sanad" granted to the Saiyads of Bakhar, about A.D. 1712, by the Emperor Jehāndār Shāh, is still in existence as showing his connection with the Government of Sind. The conditions on which they held their lands seem to have been these : to pray for their imperial masters ; to keep a good look-out after robbers and illicit traffickers who infested the localities in which the Saiyads had fixed their abode. The Kalhora sovereigns, on the whole, continued the privileges enjoyed by the Saiyads, and the Talpurs acknowledged and confirmed the ancient grants made to the descendants of Muhammad Makkāi. Mir Sohrāb Khān Talpur altered the Saiyadpur land assessments and remissions into a fourth share of revenue alienated to the grantees. Mīrs Rūstam and Mubārak made liberal arrangements for such of the Saiyads as were found in their respective shares of country. In 1854, the chief Saiyads of Bakhar were five in number, viz.—

1. Nur Husain, uncle and inheritor of the pagri of the chief Sirdār, Ghulām Shāh, deceased.
2. Saiyad Sadik Ali Shāh of Kot Sadik Shāh and Aliwāhan, Sirdār.
3. Saiyads Shāh Mardan and Ali Askir, recognised Sirdārs of the Saiyads of Bakhar.
4. Saiyads Jān Muhammad, and Murād Ali Shāh of Rohri ; and
5. Saiyad Ghulām Ali Shāh of Rohri, formerly Mūrshid to Mīr Rūstam Khān.

From 1854 up to the present time no particular change seems to have taken place in the general condition of the Rohri and Bakhar Saiyads. Some live at Rohri and others in the Bakhar Jāgir, situate towards the sandhills. They are stated by Mr. Watson, the Deputy Collector of the Rohri Division, to have increased in numbers, but are not now so wealthy as they used to be ; several among them, such, for instance, as Mīr Sadik

* Bakhar is a district quite distinct of itself, and must not be confused with the island fortress of Bukkur.

Ali Shāh, and the descendants of Saiyad Din Shāh, are reported to be in straitened circumstances. In 1872 the following were the chief Saiyads then alive:—1. Janūlah Shāh. 2. Mūrād Ali Shāh. 3. Mīr Sadik Ali Shāh. 4. Ghulām Mūstapha Shāh. 5. Shāh Nawaz Shāh. 6. Khair Muhammad Shāh. 7. Kalandar Bakhsh Shāh. 8. Sowail Shāh. 9. Husain Bakhsh Shāh. 10. Imām Ali Shāh, and a few others.

MUNICIPALITIES.—In this division there are two municipal institutions, one at Rohri and the other in the town of Ghotki. The receipts and disbursements of these municipalities for the three years ending 1873-74 are, with other particulars, contained in the following table:—

Where situate.	Date of Establish- ment.	Receipts in			Disbursements in		
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
1. Rohri.	1855	rupees. 9,969	rupees. 11,544	rupees. 14,874	rupees. 9,805	rupees. 11,956	rupees. 12,779
2. Ghotki	1855	1,369	1,981	2,942	2,053	1,700	1,563

The chief sources of municipal income are town duties, proceeds of cattle pounds, and fees from fairs.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.—The only medical establishment throughout this extensive division is the dispensary at Rohri, which is under the charge of a first-class hospital assistant of the Government Medical Service, with a small subordinate establishment. It was set on foot in the year 1855-56, and the building, which is now too small for present purposes, is situate in a convenient part of the town, and close to the municipal hall. The expenses of this dispensary are defrayed partly by the Government, and partly by the Rohri municipality. The following table will give further information as to attendance, &c., of patients:—

	Total Admissions in		Casualties in		Average Daily Attendance.		Remarks.
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	
In-patients .	112	179	4	4	...	...	In 1869 cholera broke out in the town of Rohri during the months of September and October; the mortality is supposed to have exceeded 200.
Out-patients .	3,290	3,736	...	...	9	9.1	

EDUCATION.—The number of Government educational institutions of all descriptions in the Rohri district in 1873-74 was 28, with 1491 pupils. There is but one girls' school at present, situate in the town of Rohri, but it is expected, as female education progresses in Sind, these will increase in proportion. The number of such schools in each talūka of this division during the year 1873-74, with other particulars, are given in the following table :—

Talūka.	Government Schools.		Remarks.
	Number.	Pupils.	
1. Rohri . .	15	839	One of the Government schools at Rohri is a female school. There has been a considerable increase in the Government vernacular schools, owing to the introduction of the Hindu-Sindi character which is in vogue among the Lohāno class of Hindūs.
2. Mirpur . .	4 .	155	
3. Ubauro . .	4	269	
4. Saidpur . .	2		
5. Ghotki . .	3	162	
	28	1,491	

AGRICULTURE.—Agricultural operations in this Deputy Collectorate may be divided into two classes—Kharif and Rabi. The kharif cultivation is chiefly “mok,” while the rabi is mostly “sailābi,” that is, on land which has been flooded by the annual river inundation. There is very little “charkhi” and “barāni” cultivation in this division. The crops, which are comprised under the terms kharif and rabi, and the months in which they are sown and reaped, are shown in the following table (*see next page*) :—

KHARIF.

Crops.	Time when	
	Sown.	Reaped.
Cotton.	March	From August to October.
Juār	June	November & December.
Bājri	do.	Ditto.
Indigo	* do.	September and October.
Rice	do.	November.
Mah (or Urad)	March	July.
Mung	do.	Ditto.
Tir (Til or Gingeli)	June	October.
Chino (Chauli)	July	Ditto.
Nāngli (or Nāchni)	do.	Ditto.
Sauri	do.	Ditto.
RABI.		
Wheat	November & December	March and April.
Sariah (seed) and Matar (vetch).	do.	Ditto.
Hūrbo (vegetable)	October	March.
Dhano (coriander)	do.	Ditto.
Chana (gram).	do.	Ditto.
Tobacco	March	April.
Barley	November & December	March and April.

Of the kharif crops, juār and bājri are very extensively cultivated, and form a staple article of food among the inhabitants of this district. Cotton also is grown to some extent on "*sailābi*" land and on land watered by wells; the area sown with this staple used to be set down at from 11,000 to 12,000 acres, but at present it is hardly a fourth of that quantity. The principal agricultural implements are those in general use throughout Sind, and include the *har* or plough, the *kodar* or spade, the *vaholo* or pick, the *rhambo* or hand weeding-hoe, and the *dato* or curved hook used for reaping purposes.

COMMERCE.—The agricultural produce exported from this district consists chiefly of wheat, juār, bājri, gram, rice, sariah and cotton. The greater portion of the grain goes to Sukkur, a small quantity only to the Jaisalmir territory. From Sukkur it is conveyed either up or down the Indus, as occasion may require, by the numerous river steamers and native craft which touch at that place. Fuller's earth, or *mēt*, is sent in considerable quantities both up-river towards Mūltān and Bahāwalpur, and down-river in the direction of Karāchi. Lime is also largely exported to the Khairpur State. The following table will show the various

articles exported and imported, with their *approximative* quantity and value :—

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Where sent.
	maunds.	rupees.	
Wheat	5,62,972	11,16,459	Sukkur, Jaisalmir, and Mūltān.
Juār and Bājri	1,47,240	3,55,964	Sukkur and Jaisalmir.
Gram	20,000	50,000	Sukkur.
Rice	20,330	40,825	Sukkur and Jaisalmir.
Cotton	5,732	98,036	Sukkur.
Sariah	13,156	35,592	Ditto.
Barley	10,000	20,000	Ditto.
Ghi	1,650	37,050	Ditto.
Tir	2,056	6,168	Ditto.
Indigo	996	59,830	Sukkur and Khairpur.
Matar	2,000	2,500	Sukkur.
Mahri	1,000	3,000	Ditto.
Oil	2,300	21,000	Sukkur and Jaisalmir.
Wool	2,500	30,000	Sukkur.
Molasses and Jāgri	1,000	8,000	Jaisalmir.
Salt	2,000	2,500	Jacobabad and Mūltān.
Lime	1,00,000	17,000	Khairpur.
Fuller's earth	1,00,000	17,000	Mūltān, Bahāwalpur, Jacobabad and Karāchi.
Fruit (of sorts)	50,000	30,000	Sukkur, Lārkāna, Sehwan, and Khairpur territory.
Silk Cloths . . . . .	...	2,000	Sukkur, Shikārpur, and Khairpur.
Wan (grass rope)	2,000	8,000	Sukkur.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whence imported.
	maunds.	rupees.	
Wheat	23,000	84,000	From Sukkur.
Juār and Bājri	11,000	32,500	Ditto.
Rice	1,900	7,850	Sukkur and Lārkāna.
Sugar	2,358	11,150	Sukkur.
Molasses and Jāgri	6,300	49,500	Sukkur, Mūltān, and Ferozpur.
Tobacco	200	2,000	Khairpur State.
Ghi	500	13,000	Ditto.
Oil	850	8,500	Sukkur.
Cotton	50	1,000	Ditto.
Pepper	450	7,350	Ditto.
Cloths . . . . .	...	58,500	Sukkur, Mūltān, Bahāwalpur, and Jaisalmir.
Iron	13,050	5,100	Sukkur and Jaisalmir.
Steel	40	400	Sukkur.
Brass	670	4,550	Sukkur and Jaisalmir.
Copper	25	1,250	Sukkur.
Cocoa-nuts	50	650	Ditto.
Shoes	500 pairs.	250	Ditto.
Blankets	200 in number.	600	Jaisalmir.

There is a large consumption of the grain produce of this division in the district itself, mostly wheat, barley, juār, bājri, gram, rice and matar. It is the same with oil and tobacco, none of the latter produced being exported, but a small quantity is even imported from the Khairpur State. About one-half of the cotton grown in the Rohri Deputy Collectorate appears to be consumed in it, the other being sent to Karāchi, *via* Sukkur and Kotri. The quantity and value of the traffic passing through this division is *approximately* shown in the accompanying table:—

TRANSIT TRADE.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Remarks.
	maunds.	rupees.	
Wheat	41,700	10,03,400	From Mūltān to Sukkur.
Juār	3,00,000	6,00,000	Ditto.
Bājri	4,00,000	8,00,000	Ditto.
Gram.	25,000	50,000	Ditto.
Matar	30,000	37,500	Ditto.
Mung	20,000	41,000	Ditto.
Mah (or Urad) . .	25,000	50,000	Ditto.
Cotton	50,000	6,00,000	Ditto.
Ghi	25,000	5,00,000	Ditto.
Sugar	1,00,000	12,00,000	Hyderabad to Mūltān.
Ditto	5,000	60,000	Mūltān to Sukkur.
Wool.	70	800	Jaisalmir to Sukkur.
Ditto	50,000	4,00,000	Mūltān to Sukkur.
Molasses and Jāgri .	2,50,250	11,01,000	Ditto.
Cocoa-nuts	8,100	41,200	Hyderabad and Sukkur to Mūltān.
Cloths (of sorts) . .	...	2,01,400	Hyderabad to Mūltān, and Mūltān to Sukkur.
Wine.	5,000	30,000	Hyderabad to Mūltān.
Steel	100	1,000	Sukkur to Mūltān.
Iron bars and pots .	2,00,500	10,03,000	Hyderabad and Sukkur to Mūltān.
Ditto	1,020	1,620	Jaisalmir to Sukkur.
Kut (a metal of which drinking-pots are made)	500	3,000	Ditto.
Brass pots	2,060	83,400	Ditto.
Blankets (of sorts) .	...	21,100	Ditto.
Pepper	100	1,500	Sukkur to Mūltān.

MANUFACTURES.—There is a large quantity of lime (about 100,000 maunds) manufactured annually at the limestone hills in the Rohri district. Fuller's earth (or *mēr*) is also found in this range, and salt is manufactured to a considerable extent in several parts of this division where the *kalar* or salt soil prevails. The out-turn of this article during 1869-70 from seven factories

in the Rohri talūka was nearly 4000 maunds, from five in the Mirpur talūka it was 2190 maunds, and from three factories in the Ubauro talūka 2043 maunds. At Aror in the Rohri talūka there is a saltpetre manufactory where the annual out-turn is about 1300 maunds. Generally throughout the Rohri district pottery of different kinds, such as clay water-vessels, pipe-bowls, cups, and other articles are made by the Kashigar and Kumbhār castes. Strong and durable cloths, such as sūsis, joris, &c., are manufactured by the Kori class. The towns of Ghotki and Khairpur Daharki are noted for their manufacture of pipe-bowls, scissors and cooking-pots, but there is no particular class of manufacture which, from its peculiar excellence, calls for any special mention.

FAIRS.—The fairs held in the Rohri district are 8 in number, 5 in the Rohri talūka, and 3 in the Ghotki talūka, but 6 of these only are of any consequence; the time when these are held, the attendance, and other particulars connected with them are contained in the accompanying table. (*see page 674*).

COMMUNICATIONS.—The Rohri district has upwards of 400 miles of roads, trunk, postal and cross. The main trunk line, or high road, is that which connects Hyderabad with Mūltān; in this division it passes through the towns of Rohri, Pano-Akil, Ghotki and Ubauro. On page 675 is a list of these roads, with their length, description, &c.; none of them are metalled, nor have they any milestones on them.

LIST OF FAIRS HELD IN THE ROHRI DISTRICT.

Where held.	Talūka.	When held, and for what Period.	Average Attendance.	Remarks.
1. On the island of Khwāja Khizr . .	Rohri . .	Twice a year, in March and April ; the first lasts 9 days, and the latter 3 days.	From 10,000 to 20,000.	Established about A.D. 925, in honour of the river god, called by the Hindūs Jinda Pir, and by the Musalmāns Khwāja Khizr.
2. Dubarwāhan . . .	Ditto . .	End of February, or beginning of March.	3,000	In honour of Pir Jalāl Chodi, but when he flourished is not known.
3. War Mubārak . . .	Ditto . .	Annually, in month of March.	3,000	Established about A.D. 1530, in honour of a hair from the beard of the prophet Muhammad, brought to Rohri by one Makdūm Abdūl Bāki.
4. Aror	Ditto . .	In month of September . .	600	In honour of one Māi Kalkān, whom the Hindūs worship as Dēvi.
5. Near Aror	Ditto . .	In month of October . . .	400	In honour of one Shāh Shakar Ganj, who was buried here.
6. Ghotki	Ghotki . .	In Chait (March—April) . .	3,000	Is a Hindū fair established by one Misar Girdharilāl, a Brahman, to save the people of the Ghotki talūka the trouble of attending the Jinda Pir Fair at Rohri.

LIST OF ROADS IN THE ROHRI DISTRICT.

From	To	Length in Miles.	Description of Road.	Remarks.
1. Rohri . .	Mirpūr	52	Branch . . .	Passes through the villages of Dubarwāhan, Chānjni, Bilhani, Shāhpur, and Khānpur.
2. Rohri . .	Chānjni	20	Ditto . . .	Passes through the villages of Panhwāri, Bhari, and Sangrār.
3. Rohri . .	Kandar	12	Ditto.	
4. Pano-ākil .	Dubarwāhan	13	Ditto.	
5. Pano-ākil .	Bilhani	12	Ditto.	
6. Pano-ākil .	Sadūjā	6	Ditto.	
7. Pano-ākil .	Chānjni	12	Ditto.	
8. Ghotki . .	Gemro	7	Ditto . . .	There is a bridge on this road over the Ganjbahar canal.
9. Ghotki . .	Adalpur	4	Ditto.	
10. Ghotki . .	Mirpur	20	Ditto . . .	On this road there is a bridge over the Dengrowāh canal.
11. Ghotki . .	Khambharā	42	Ditto . . .	Passes through the villages of Kadirpur, Jehānpur, Tandra Nijābat, and Rawati. On this road there are bridges over the Bago and Lūndi canals.
12. Gemro . .	Mathēlo	17	Ditto . . .	Passes through Adalpur. On this road there is a bridge over the Mahēsrowāh.
13. Jehānpur .	Mathēlo	12	Ditto . . .	Passes through Sarhad.
14. Mirpur . .	Kotloh	8	Ditto.	
15. Mirpur . .	Khambharā	31	Ditto . . .	Passes through the villages of Khairpur, Rawati, and Kamushahid. There are bridges also over the Masūwāh and Dahrwāh canals.
16. Mirpur . .	Sarhad	9	Ditto.	
17. Ubauro . .	Rawati	8	Ditto . . .	On this road there is a bridge over the Mahārowāh canal.
18. Ubauro . .	Khairpur Daharki	7	Ditto . . .	There is a bridge over the Rājwāh.
19. Ubauro . .	Raiti	7	Ditto . . .	Has a bridge over the Dahrwāh.
20. Ubauro . .	Raharki	8	Ditto.	
21. Khairpur .	Raharki	3	Ditto.	
22. Rohri . .	Ubauro	96	Trunk road to Mūltān from Hyderabad ; is the postal line also.	Passes through Rohri, Pano-ākil, Ghotki, and Ubauro. There are 11 bridges on this road over the several canals which intersect it.

There are traveller's or district bangalows at the towns of Rohri, Aror, Ghotki, Mirpur and Ubauro, and musāfirkhānas at Rohri, Kot Mir Muḥammad Khān, Sangrar, Kingri, Dubarwāhan, in the Rohri Talūka; at Pano Akil and Sadūjā in the Saidpur Tal; at Mirpur, Yaro Lund, Jarwar, Shahpur, Kotelo Shahbazpur, Mithrau and Bundli, in the Mirpur Tal; at Ubauro, Khāirpur, Raiti, Rawati Mari, and Kamushahid in the Ubauro Taluka.

FERRIES.—There are 21 ferries in the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, all of which are either on the Indus or the Nārā. The proceeds from them are carried to the credit of the local revenue. The following is a list of these ferries, with their situation, &c. :—

Name of Ferry.	Where situate.	Number of Boats employed.	Remarks.
1. Rohri & Sukkur	On the Indus . . .	2 steam-fer- ry boats.	These have within the last few years been employed in lieu of about 41 native row-boats. This ferry is under the charge of the Deputy Collector of Sukkur and Shukārpur.
2. Dara	On the Indus, at Tharichāni . . .	1	
3. Sundar-bēli . .	Indus at Amin Mu- hammad	1	
4. Bahman	Indus at Husain-bēli . . .	1	
5. Moh Maro . . .	On the Nārā at Rohri . . .	1	
6. Garhi	Nārā at Garhi . . .	1	
7. Saheb-pat . . .	Nārā at Saheb-pat . . .	1	
8. Bārga	Nārā at Bārga . . .	1	
9. Trighāti . . .	Nārā at Trighāti . . .	1	
10. Sanhāro . . .	Nārā at Sanhāro . . .	1	
11. Duhalwāro . .	Nārā at Duhalwāro . . .	1	
12. Khūniwāro . .	Nārā at Penjko . . .	1	
13. Sadūjā	Indus at Sadūjā . . .	1	
14. Khām	Indus at Khām . . .	4	
15. Mirānpur . . .	Indus at Mirānpur . . .	2	
16. Husain-bēli . .	Indus at Gemro . . .	1	
17. Buhab	Indus at Miāni . . .	2	
18. Tandra Nijābat.	Indus at Tandra Nijābat	1	
19. Khahi	Indus at Tandra Nijābat	1	
20. Gublo	Indus at Bakhsho . . .	1	
21. Kadarpur . . .	Indus at Bakhsho . . .	1	

The Indian telegraph line passes through the southern portion of this district, being a continuation of that running from Hyderabad to Sukkur and Shikārpur. It passes through the town of Rohri, and is joined to Sukkur by an aerial line *via* Bukkur. There is no telegraph office at Rohri. This line will be discontinued so soon as that on the Indus Valley Railway is completed.

POSTAL LINES.—There is but one principal line of postal communication in the Rohri division; this is the Rohri and Ubauro road, which goes on to Sabzalkot in the Bahāwalpur State, and thence to Mūltān, distant 204 miles. There are non-disbursing post-offices at Rohri, Ghotki, Pano Akil, Mirpur, and Ubauro, but only one branch post-office at Bagudra. All these are subordinate to the disbursing post-office at Shikārpur.

ANTIQUITIES.—Besides the ruined town and fort of Alor (or Aror) which will be found described in another part of the *Gazetteer* (see AROR), there is the old fort of Mathēlo, now in the Ghotki talūka, about 45 miles north-east from Rohri. This fort is mentioned in the *Tuhfat-ul-Kiram* as being one of the six strongholds which Rāi Sahāsi II. ordered to be either built or repaired by his subjects in lieu of taxation, and Lieutenant Leslie, in 1852, thus refers to it in his report on the districts on the left bank of the Indus:—"Mathēlo is a fortified town in the Mīrpūr district, about 45 miles north-east of Rohri. It has the appearance of having once been a very populous and flourishing place. It is built on a rising piece of ground, and is supposed to have been founded by a Rājput named Amur, about 1400 years ago. He entered Sind with an army of 190,000 men of the Tartari tribe, with a view to attack Nerankot (site of the present Hyderabad). On his arrival at Mathēlo, he heard of the advance of the Habshi army, and of their having reached Fort Bukkur to oppose him. He had been informed that it was the intention of the Habshis, if they succeeded in repelling him, to proceed onward to Hīndūsthān. On hearing this, Amur made a forced march from Mathēlo during the night, and arrived at Alor, once a very large town and fortress, but now a vast ruin, about 8 miles from Rohri. An engagement took place here in which the Habshis were defeated. They retired on Sukkur and the Rājput force marched back to Mathēlo and fortified it. Their chief wished them to march on to Mūltān, but his followers refused to leave Sind, and settled down at Mathēlo, which took its name from a grandson of Amur." The Mirpur and Ubauro talūkas of the Rohri division, which previous to 1852 were in the unlawful possession of Mir Ali Murād Talpur of Khairpur, were in that year confiscated by the Government of India, and became a portion of the Rohri Deputy Collectorate.

About 2½ miles from the town of Rohri are the ruins of an ancient town called Hakrah. Captain Kirby, who visited the spot in 1855, thus describes it:—"In excavating the great Nārā canal we occasionally came upon detached masses of brickwork,

and at length, at a depth of about 10 feet below the surface of the ground, the foundations of a very large number of houses were laid bare. These foundations consisted of stone, or of mingled stone and brickwork, and resembled those to be seen in the ruins of the city of Aror at the present day. Among these ruins were found a number of articles made of brick-clay, such as drinking-cups, a khūja, some water-spouts, and a large number of children's toys. It appears that the town was built on the extremity of a rocky hill, and that it has been gradually covered by the mud held in suspension by the flood-waters of the Indus, which even now flow over the spot, indeed, its burial-ground, which, according to the common custom in this part of Sind, was high up upon the rocky hill, is still uncovered.

"The name of the place, it appears, was Hakrah, a name still retained by a village in the neighbourhood, and it is, according to the natives of the country, mentioned by a prophet of the Mamoi caste of Fakirs, who says :—

‘ When broken shall be the bandh of Aror,
And the water shall flow over Hakrah,
Where will be the fishing of the Samma ?’

Probably with the idea that when the *bandh* of Aror was broken, and the waters flowed over Hakrah, the river Indus would have taken that course and left its present bed dry. The bandh of Aror, however, is not yet broken, nor is there much chance of its being so, as it has been lately repaired, partly with the bricks removed out of its old neighbour, the town of Hakrah, when excavating the channel for the canal."

Rohri, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, containing an area of 1549 square miles, with 5 tapas, 69 villages, and a population of 66,451 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1873-74 is as follows :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial	1,09,990	96,744	92,951	91,540
Local	23,213	10,098	12,729	12,629
Total rupees . .	1,33,203	1,06,842	1,05,680	104,169

Rohri (or **Lohri**), said to be the ancient Loharkot, is the chief town of the Deputy Collectorate of the same name, in latitude

27° 41' N., and longitude 68° 55' E. It is situate on the eastern bank of the river Indus, on a rocky eminence of limestone interspersed with flint, and is said to have been founded by one Saiyad Rukandin Shāh in H. 698 (A.D. 1297). The rocky site of Rohri is terminated abruptly on the western side by a precipice 40 feet high rising from the bank of the river, which during the inundation season attains a height of about 16 feet above its lowest level. A little to the south of Rohri are some picturesque rocks, on which stands a building generally known as the Sathbain (or tomb of the seven virgins), but more correctly as the Than Kāsim Shāh, or place of interment of one Mir Kāsim Khān Sabzwari, who is supposed to have died here about the year 1608. On the northern side of the town is the mouth of the fine supply channel which runs into the Nārā; it is 156 feet wide, and is provided with powerful sluice-gates to regulate the supply of water as required from the Indus. The town of Rohri, when seen from a little distance, has a striking and pleasing appearance, the houses being lofty, frequently four and five stories high, with flat roofs surrounded by balustrades; some are of burnt brick, erected many years ago by wealthy merchants belonging to the place. But when the interior of the town is reached this pleasing appearance is speedily dissipated, as the streets are still in several parts very narrow and the air in consequence close and unwholesome. Rohri has road communication with Mirpur, Kandar, and Sangrār, and the main trunk road from Hyderabad to Mūltān also passes through it. The chief public buildings of the place are the Mūkhtyārkar's kutcherry, the panchayat khāna, where are held the meetings of the municipal commissioners, the dispensary, police thāna, musāfirkhāna (or travellers' rest-house), which is spacious and well built, some Government schools, a post-office, and cattle pound (or *dhak*). The police force employed for the protection of the town is about 31 in number, 23 of these being foot, rural and district police, and the remainder mounted on either horses or camels. Rohri has a large number of Muhammadan places of worship, but the chief among them are two mazjids of some antiquity; one, known as the "Jami Mazjid," was built in H. 992 (A.D. 1564) by Fatēh Khān, a lieutenant of the Mogal Emperor Akbar; it is a massive but gloomy pile of red brick, covered with three domes, and is coated with glazed porcelain tiles. The other, the "Idgah Mazjid," was erected in H. 1002 (A.D. 1593) by one Mir Musan Shāh. The "War Mubārak," a building about 25 feet square, situate to the north of the town, was erected about H. 952 (A.D. 1545) by Mir Muhammad, the then reigning Kalhora

prince, for the special reception of a hair from the beard of the prophet Muhammad, which had previously been brought to Rohri by an Arab named Makdūm Abdūl Bāki. This hair, to which miraculous properties are ascribed by the faithful, is in amber, which again is inclosed in a gold case set with rubies and emeralds, the gift of Mīr Ali Murād of Khairpur. This precious relic is exposed to view in the month of March of each year, when the hair is made by some mechanical process to rise and fall, a fact which the devotees are led to believe proceeds from supernatural agency. Rohri possesses a municipality, established in 1855, and the town has, in consequence, been greatly improved both as regards health and appearance. This is strikingly shown in the Cowper Ganj, one of the new quarters of the town, which was so called after an energetic Deputy Collector of that name, who some years ago greatly exerted himself in improving the place and its neighbourhood. The population of Rohri, according to the census of 1872, was found to be 8580, of whom 4766 are Hindūs, and the remainder (3813) Musalmāns. The former, who are mostly of the Banya caste, are engaged in trade, banking and money-broking, while the Muhammadans are chiefly of the Kazi, Saiyad, Bhuta, Kori, Patoli, Muhāna, Khatī, Mēmon, Shēkh, and Shikāri tribes. The trade of the place is for the most part in grain of different sorts, oil, ghi, salt, fuller's earth (*mēt*), lime, and fruits of various kinds. A silk cloth, called *tasar*, is manufactured in this town, as well as gold and silver bracelets and other ornaments. Paper of an indifferent quality is also made here, but, taken as a whole, the manufactures of the place are, comparatively speaking, unimportant. Much of the trade of Rohri consists of the articles already mentioned in the notice of the export and import trade of the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, and the same may be said of that in transit. The chief people of note residing in Rohri are the Saiyads, who have held lands in this district for several centuries. Among them are Nur Sadik Ali Shāh, Miān Janūlah Shāh, Miān Murād Ali Shāh, Miān Kalandar Bakhsh, Miān Hamzāli Shāh, Miān Khair Muhammad Shāh, and others. Of the Hindū community the chief persons of note are Dewān Laldas, and Shēt Subhāgchand. Opposite to Rohri on the Indus is the small island of Khwāja Khizr, famous for the shrine of a deceased Pir, who is revered under that name by the Muhammadans, and worshipped by the Hindūs as a river-god under that of Jinda Pir. This shrine, which is said to have been founded in H. 341 (A.D. 925) by a Delhi merchant, has, like others of its class, the usual traditionary tale connected

with it. This merchant, by name Shāh Husain, was with his daughter travelling down the Indus by boat on his way to Mekka. On his arrival at the city of Aror, Dalurāi, the Hindū king of that country, who had heard of the great beauty of Shāh Husain's daughter, demanded her in marriage, but he met with a refusal on the plea that it was impossible for the daughter of a follower of the Prophet to wed with a Hindū. Not content with this reply, the king determined to carry her off by force, but on the girl offering up prayers to Khwāja Khizr, she was answered by the saint, who directed her father to unloose the boat. As soon as this was done the course of the Indus changed, and the stream began to flow towards Rohri, whither also the boat was carried in safety. In gratitude for this miraculous deliverance, Shāh Husain resolved to erect a shrine in honour of the saint who had thus befriended them, and, in answer to his prayer, he was directed to carry out his purpose on a small island a little to the north of Bukkur, and here the father built a mosque and tomb, which in after years was enlarged by wealthy votaries, who are said to have covered the door of the original tomb with sheets of silver. The area of this shrine within the walls extends to a little more than half an acre, and is the only spot in the island which is not covered with water during the inundation season. It is here that in the months of March and April of each year many thousands of both Musalmāns and Hindūs come from all parts of Sind to do honour to the Pir, who they declare is not dead, but simply invisible.

Rustam, a village in the Sukkur talūka of the Sukkur and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate, seated on the Sind canal, and distant 9 miles north-east of Shikārpur, with which town, as also with Abād Melāni, Chak and Nur Muhammad Sujrah, it has road communication. The town possesses a police *thāna*, travellers' bungalow and dharamsāla. The population, numbering in all 1114, consists of 653 Musalmāns, principally Saiyads, and 461 Hindūs of the Brahman and Lohāno castes. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture, the manufactures being of no importance.

Saidpur, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, containing an area of 167 square miles, with 3 tapas, 36 villages, and a population of 20,488 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1873-74 is as follows (*see next page*):—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial	53,449	46,858	42,018	41,641
Local	5,004	4,701	4,170	4,105
Total rupees .	58,453	51,559	46,188	45,746

Saidpur, a small and unimportant Government village, situate at the southern end of the Hyderabad range of hills in the Gūni talūka of the Tanda Deputy Collectorate, distant 4 miles west of Tando Muhammad Khān, on the road to Kātyār. It is the head-quarter station of a Tapadār, and has a *dēra*, but no police lines or dharamsāla. The inhabitants number 1119, Musalmāns and Hindūs, but the number of each is not known. They are mostly of the cultivating class, with a few traders, shop-keepers, weavers, &c. The chief person of any note in the place is one Saiyad Kabul Muhammad Shāh, a thriving landowner. There is but little trade and no manufactures of any consequence in this village. Saidpur was built about 125 years ago by one Saiyad Miān Muhammad Shāh, and is believed to have been more prosperous formerly than it is at present.

Sakrand, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Naushahro Deputy Collectorate, having an area of 1399 square miles, with 8 tapas, 74 villages, and a population of 53,566 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1873-74 is as follows :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial	91,439	89,571	1,07,468	78,810
Local	11,627	9,882	10,895	8,270
Total rupees .	1,03,066	99,453	1,18,363	87,080

This talūka, which in area nearly equals in the aggregate that of the other three sub-divisions composing the Naushahro Deputy Collectorate, does not possess a single town having a population of 800 souls. Much of the land in the eastern portion of this sub-division is covered with sand-hills, and in point of fertility is far inferior to the Naushahro and Kandiāro talūkas. Well cultivation, which is very common in the two latter districts, is in

the Sakrand talūka barely ever seen, and an agricultural well is rarely met with.

Sānghar, a talūka in the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, subordinate to the Khipra talūka in the same district. (*See* KHIPRA.)

Sānghar, a village in the Sānghar talūka of the Thar and Pārkar district, distant about 70 miles N.W. from Umarmot, and connected by road with the towns of Khipra, Jakhro, Jhol and Chatiāri. A Mūkhtyārkar and Tapadār reside here. There is a police post of 17 men, as also civil and criminal courts, a municipality, dharamsālā, school, and cattle-pound. The inhabitants, 1234 in number, consist of 886 Musalmāns, chiefly Nizamānis and Khaskēlis, and 348 Hindūs, mostly Lohānos. The local and transit trade of the place, as also its manufactures, seem to be of no importance.

Sangrār, a jāgir town in the Rohri talūka of the Rohri division, in lat. 27° 40' N., and long. 69° 7' E., and distant 20 miles south-east of Rohri. It has road communication with Rohri. Dhandh, Wass and Sāleh-pat, and there is also a well-defined pathway leading across the sand-hills into the Jaisalmir territory. The Eastern Nārā river crosses the road between this town and Rohri. This place possesses a Government vernacular school, a mūsafirkhāna, and a police *thāna* with 8 policemen. It has a population of about 1116 souls, 703 of whom are Hindūs, the great majority of these latter being Banyas. The remaining 413 are Muhammadans, who are mostly of the Saiyad and Khaskēli castes. The Banyas are engaged chiefly in trade, which is carried on in wheat, juār, bājri, rice, oil, &c. There are no manufactures of any importance here. The Musalmān portion of the inhabitants form the greater number of the cultivators. The chief resident of note in this town is the Jāgirdār, Saiyad Shāh Mard Shāh. This place was founded as late as 1840 by one Saiyad Bahādur Ali Shāh, the father of the present Jāgirdār. The former town of the same name was situate on the banks of the Nārā, about a mile in distance from the present village.

Sann, a town in the Mānjhand talūka of the Sehwan Deputy-Collectorate, in latitude 26° N., and longitude 68° 8' E. It is situate close to the western bank of the Indus, at the mouth of a torrent, which during rain in the Laki hills brings down a large quantity of water, and is on the main road leading from Kotri to Sehwan, being 11 miles north of Mānjhand, and 11 miles south of Amri. To the south-west of this place, and on the same torrent, is the vast but ruined fort of Rāni-ka-Kot, said to have

been constructed by two of the Talpur Mirs early in the present century. It was intended as a stronghold to serve not only as a safe place for the deposit of their treasures, but also to afford a refuge for themselves in the event of their country being invaded. This fort is reported to have cost in its erection the large sum of twelve lakhs of rupees, but as the Sann river, which at one time is believed to have flowed near the walls, subsequently changed its course, and caused a scarcity of water in and about the place, it became as a natural consequence uninhabitable, and was therefore abandoned. The Sann river, or Rani Nai, *now* runs through the fort and it is stated that no scarcity of water in any way exists. This fort was considered by Captain Delhoste, who visited it many years ago, to be sufficiently large to accommodate a force of 2000 men. Sann is the head-quarter station of a Tapadār, and has a post-office, school, dharamsāla and a small police post. The inhabitants, 1798 in number, comprise 1362 Musalmāns of the Mēmon and Muhāna tribes, and 436 Hindūs, mostly of the Lohāno caste. This place has no trade or manufactures of any consequence, but as it is situate on the trunk road, kāfilas, with various commodities from Kandahar and Kelāt, pass through it *en route* for South Sind.

Sehwan, a division (or Deputy-Collectorate) in Central Sind, forming a portion of the Karāchi Collectorate.

BOUNDARIES.—It is bounded on the north by the Mehar Division of the Shikārpur district, the Gāj river forming for a considerable distance a well-defined boundary; on the east by the river Indus, which separates it from the Hyderabad Collectorate; on the south by the Jerruck Division of the Karāchi Collectorate, and on the west by the Khirthar and Pabb mountains, which divide it from the territory of H.H. the Khān of Kelāt.

AREA.—This district is about 100 miles in length from north to south, with an average breadth of 36 miles, and its entire area, according to the Revenue Survey records, is 3646 square miles, excluding the hill district of Kohistān, which is merely connected with Sehwan, it would seem, for magisterial purposes. The exact area of each of the talūkas cannot be given, a part of the Kohistān having been included in them, but those entered in the following table are taken from the registers of the professional survey, 200 square miles, or thereabouts, having, however, been added to the Kotri talūka, from which it had apparently been omitted by an oversight. The Sehwan district has 4 talūkas and 27 tapas, as shown on next page.

Talūka.	Area in Square Miles.	Tapas.	Number of Villages.	Population.	Towns having 800 Inhabitants, and upwards.
1. Dādu . .	746	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Phulji . . 2. Chhini . . 3. Patoro . . 4. Buthi . . 5. Badāni . . 6. Fatehpur . . 7. Mūndar . . 8. Kāhiri . . 9. Khachara . . 	71	66,350	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dādu. Johi. Phaka. Hairo Khān.
2. Sehwan . .	924	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sehwan . . 2. Būbak . . 3. Gaheer . . 4. Talti . . 5. Bhān . . 6. Akatar . . 7. Khabrot . . 8. Shah Hasan . . 9. Supar . . 10. Arāzi . . 11. Jhāngār . . 	74	54,292	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sehwan. Būbak. Jhāngār. Shāh Hasan. Arāzi. Talti. Karampur. Bhān.
3. Mānjhand.	582	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mānjhand . . 2. Nūrpur . . 3. Amri . . 4. Sann . . 	29	18,551	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Amri. Sann. Mānjhand. Laki.
4. Kotri . .	684	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bādā . . 2. Bhān . . 3. Band Vira . . 	29	23,643	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Kotri. Unarpur. Budhāpur. Bhān.
	2,936		203	162,836	

The area in English acres of each talūka, showing that cultivated, cultivable, and unarable, is also shown below:—

Talūka.	Total Area in English Acres.	Cultivated.	Cultivable.	Unarable.
		acres.	acres.	acres.
1. Dādu . . .	477,440	108,252	17,001	352,187
2. Sehwan . .	591,360	72,337	30,020	489,003
3. Mānjhand . .	372,480	17,194	27,699	327,587
4. Kotri . . .	437,760	14,315	27,417	396,028

ASPECT.—The aspect of this district differs in some respects from other parts of Sind, owing not alone to the hilly nature of a large portion of it, but also to its possessing the only lake (that

of the Manchhar) of any considerable size throughout Sind. The Dādū and Sehwan talūkas have perhaps the finest wheat lands in the whole province, but there are nevertheless large tracts of *kalar* or salt soil, to be seen in different parts of this division. There is an immense plain, known as the Kācha, extending from the Western Nārā to the Khirthar mountains, which lies somewhat higher than the land on the banks of the Nārā, and is watered chiefly by the Nai Gāj, a river which takes its rise in Balochistān, and enters Sind at a point where, as previously mentioned, it forms for some distance the boundary line between the two Collectorates of Shikārpur and Karāchi. The southern part of the Kācha plain is watered by numerous hill streams, but the supply from these is more precarious than that from the Nai Gāj, which is generally in flood once or twice in the year. The Laki hills, which are connected with the Khirthar mountains, run from the Jatil range south-eastward towards the high land opposite Hyderabad, and are known in different parts of the division under the names of the Eri Laki, Dhāran Laki, and Hālā Laki. These mountains are, it is believed, of recent formation, and contain a vast profusion of marine exuviae. The organic remains of former ages are innumerable; the asteroid, the cockle, the oyster, and almost every kind of sea-shell can be collected on the Laki range. Huge fissures, apparently produced by earthquakes, traverse this range, and the frequent occurrence of hot springs and sulphurous exhalations exhibit signs of decided volcanic action. Some parts, again, appear to be of more ancient formation, as they produce lead, antimony and copper. The elevation of the highest part of this dreary and sterile range is estimated at from 1500 to 2000 feet. Between the towns of Laki and Sehwan, the mountain has a nearly perpendicular face, about 600 feet high towards the Indus; between which and the precipice there was at one time a road, though in some places so narrow that only a single camel could pass at a time. In 1839 this defile was washed away by the turbulent river, which afterwards swept along the base of the cliff. The length of the Laki range is about 50 miles. The Jatil hills also form a portion of the mountain system of this part of Sind. This range runs south-west from Sehwan to Dūba, a distance of between 60 and 70 miles. It is steep and of considerable height, probably in few places less than 2000 feet.

MANCHHAR LAKE.—Another most important feature in the general aspect of this district is the Manchhar lake, which is formed by the expansion of the Western Nārā and the Aral

streams. The first flows into it from the north, and the latter from the Indus westward for a distance of about 12 miles; but the supply from the Nārā is, it is said, trifling in quantity when compared with that thrown in by the Aral. It is, however, this latter stream which, on the subsidence of the inundation, affords a means of discharge for the redundant waters of the lake. During the period of inundation the Manchhar may be estimated at from 15 to 20 miles in length, with a breadth of about 10 miles, but when the water is low this area is greatly contracted, and is then probably not more than 10 miles in diameter. The space left uncovered by the receding water is sown with grain, especially wheat, yielding magnificent crops. Though shallow at the sides, the lake has a considerable depth of water in the middle, and so great is the quantity of fine fish that hundreds of boats are employed in the fishery. They are taken mostly by spearing, the great profusion of weed preventing the employment of nets. In the season when the lotus is in blossom, the lake presents a very beautiful appearance, as its surface, farther than the eye can reach, is covered with an unbroken succession of bloom and leaves. Within the last five or six years the Indus, which formerly flowed close to the town of Sehwan, has now left it three miles inland, and the Aral before reaching the Indus falls into a marsh, producing a bar of mud which prevents it from acting as an efficient source of drainage to the lake. The consequence of this has been that from four to five thousand acres of the best land in the lake are now never exposed, and cannot therefore any longer be cultivated. The question of removing this bar has been under the consideration of the Public Works Department, and a steam dredge ordered from England has already done much towards changing this state of things, and enabling the Aral stream to become to some extent an efficient drainer of the superabundant waters of the Manchhar lake. There is no wooded land in this division, excepting the few Government forests which are found growing on the banks of the river Indus.

HYDROGRAPHY.—The Government canals in the Sehwan district are about 37 in number, including main feeders and their branches. The chief of these are the Western Nārā, the Aral, the Phito and the Kāro. The Western Nārā enters the Dādū talūka of this division at its 112th mile, and flows nearly due south till it enters the Manchhar lake; it has numerous branches, some of these being the Nūrwāh, Kāro, with others of a smaller size. The following is a list of the various canals in this district :—

Name of Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 Years ending 1873-74.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 Years ending 1873-74.	Remarks.
1. Nārā (Western) . . .	miles. 37	feet. 54	rupees. 5,060	rupees. 67,120	Is a continuation of the same canal which taps the Indus in the Sukkur and Shikārpur districts; waters portions of the Dādū and Sehwan talūkas, and falls into the Manchhar lake.
2. Nūrwāh	9	11	1,064	3,027	Branches from the Nārā about two miles from Dādū; waters the Khachara Buthi and Badāni tapas, falling into the Phito.
3. Kāro.	4	6	106	62	A branch of the Nārā; flows through the Khachara tapa.
4. Gāribo	2	12	75	1,827	do. do.
5. Ali Ganj	4	5	44	1,006	Branch of Nārā; waters the Badāni tapa.
6. Pir Dhāro	1	6	366	564	Branch of Nārā; waters the Buthi and Kāhiri tapas.
7. Dunsterwāh.	8	26	112	4,685	Rises from the Manchhar at Bubak, and waters the Bubak, Khabrot, Arāzi, and Sehwan tapas.
8. Kūrkalān	3	4	...	127	Branch of the Nārā; waters the Chini tapa.
9. Kūr Akatar.	3	10	104	619	* Rises from the Manchhar, and waters the Akatar tapa.
10. Shēkhāno	3	8	19	139	Branch of the Wādū; flows through the Bhān tapa.
11. Sakro	1	4	15	133	Branch of the Nārā; waters the Supar and Kāhiri tapas.
12. Kolāb Sīal	1	...	...	...	Branch of the Indus; waters the Mūndar tapa.
13. Ghāri	6	8	234	2,548	Rises in the Sīal dhandh, near Dādū; waters the tapas of Mūndar and Khachara.
14. Wādū	8	6	239	5,088	Rises close to the Ghāri, and flows through the same tapas as above.
15. Phito	20	17	941	13,963	Taps the Indus near Chanrāt, and flows through Bhān, between Talti and Arāzi, into Sehwan, falling into the Aral at Sehwan.
16. Dāngiwāh	3	7	33	100	Branch of the Phito; waters the Arāzi tapa.
17. Shāhwāh	3000 feet	4	60	228	Rises from the Morojo Mok, a tributary of the Mākaki canal.

Name of Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 Years ending 1873-74.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 Years ending 1873-74.	Remarks.
18. Khānwāh	1000 feet	feet. 7	rupees. ...	rupees. 274	Taps the Indus, and waters the Talti tapa.
19. Kolāb Pātoro	1 mile	... ..	... ..	338	
20. Sabhāro	1000 feet	19	...	334	Taps the Indus, and waters the Talti tapa.
21. Aral	12 miles	150	1,827½	10,944	Flows westward from the Indus at Sehwan into the Manchhar lake, a distance of 12 miles.
22. Bachā	1	11	150	129	Taps the Indus, and waters the Amri tapa.
23. Gidan	2	11	174	54	Ditto.
24. Mahēsar	2	7	129	177	Ditto.
25. Kāro	16	8	1,792	2,201	Taps Indus near Sann, and flows through the Sann, Mānjhand, and Nurpur tapas.
26. Shāh Panjo	3	14	771	2,073	Taps the Indus near Nurpur. Flows through the Nurpur and Mānjhand tapas.
27. Nurpur Buto	2	12	250	866	Taps Indus near Nurpur, and waters the Nurpur tapa.
28. Baghdād wāh	9	9	388	965	Taps the Indus near Khanot, and waters the Bhiān tapa.
29. Kussi Bhiān	1	6	34	262	Taps the Indus, and flows through the Miān tapa.
30. Rājwāh	3	8	155	356	This is the mouth of the Sadā Bahār; waters the Bhiān tapa.
31. Sadā Bahār	12	12	800	1,999	Taps the Indus near Budhāpur, and flows through the Bhiān and Bādā tapas.
32. Ghāro	1	6	28	442	Taps the Indus, and waters the Bhiān tapa.
33. Chhandan	2	6	150	465	Branch of the Ghāro; waters the Bhiān tapa.
34. Vachhero	3	7	300	760	Branch of the Chhandan; waters the Bhiān tapa.
35. Lūngi	2	10	...	8	Taps the Indus, and waters the Bādā tapa.
36. Rāilo	1	9	...	360	Ditto.
37. Chaubāndi	½	9	...	316	Ditto.
38. Mākaki	1	...	...	...	Leaves the Baid branch of the Nārā, and flows on the boundary separating the Dādu and Sehwan talūkas.

The Manchhar lake contributes in a considerable degree to the irrigation of the Sehwan talūka; thus the Khabrot, Bubak, Gaher, Akatar and Supar tapas of that sub-division are almost entirely irrigated from that source, and the Shāh Hasan and Jhāngār tapas partially so. The average annual revenue from it for the five years ending 1873-74 was 47,612 rupees. The only Zamindāri canal is the Nūrwāh, which enters the Dādū talūka from the Mehar district, and waters the Fatehpur and Mundar tapas. The clearance of the Government canals is now carried out by the Public Works Department.

DHANDHS.—There are two *dhandhs* in the Sehwan talūka, situate at Karampur and Talti, and another known as the Siāl dhandh, in the Dādū talūka. Of the two first mentioned, each is about two miles long, with a breadth of one mile, and both are the means of irrigating an extensive area of land. The Siāl dhandh is a small but narrow cut, more like a canal than a sheet of water; it is not more than two miles in length.

HOT SPRINGS.—There is a spring of sulphurous water, having a temperature ranging, it would seem, from 102° to 124° Far. at Laki, a town situate a short distance south of Sehwan, close to the west bank of the Indus and adjacent to the entrance of the Laki pass. It flows from the base of a calcareous precipice 600 feet high, known as the Dhārā hill. The Laki mountains slope down to the west of the town, abutting on the Indus a little to the north of it. The spring popularly known as the “Dhāra Tirth,” is much frequented by persons suffering from skin diseases and rheumatism, and was some years ago cleared out, and bathing cisterns erected.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the Sehwan division, owing to its great length, varies considerably; thus it is never so hot in the southern portion of this district as it is in the more northern talūkas of Dādū and Sehwan, where the heat in the summer season is intense, arising in a great measure from the close proximity of the Laki range of mountains, which, being devoid of all vegetation, become, from their heated state, the source of an excessively high temperature to the surrounding country. It is mainly on this account that the town of Sehwan is so unsuited as a residence during the hot weather for Europeans, and the Deputy Collector of the district remains in consequence, at that period of the year, at the more temperate town of Kotri, on the Indus. The hot season commences about the middle or end of March, reaches its maximum in the month of July, and lasts till the end of August, when the temperature becomes tolerably cool. The cold weather

begins towards the end of October, and finishes about the middle or end of March. Owing to the causes already mentioned, the temperature in the cold weather is never so low as in other parts of Sind. During March dust-storms are frequent, with high winds and occasional showers of rain; hot winds blow during April, May, June and July, which are unquestionably the hottest months of the year. The following table will show the yearly range of the temperature at the station of Sehwan during the eleven years ending with 1874. It has been found impossible to supply any tabulated statement of the temperature at Kotri for a series of years as no regular records appear to have been kept, either at the Hospital or by the Indus Steam Flotilla Company, but from returns received for the three years ending with 1874, it would seem that the maximum yearly temperature of Kotri is 107° , the minimum 46° and the mean 76° .

SEHWAN.

Year.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
1864	106	45	75.5
1865	114	51	82.5
1866	118	58	88
1867	115	55	85
1868	115	55	85
1869	96	72	84
1870	98	77	87
1871	118	55	86
1872	118	45	81.5
1873	116	50	83
1874	115	51	83

The average annual maximum and minimum temperature of Sehwan during this period of eleven years, is thus 111.8° and 55.9° respectively. The rainfall generally in this division is somewhat heavier than in other parts of the province, as will be seen from the following observations kept at the two stations of Sehwan and Kotri, for a period of nine years respectively (*see next page*):—

SEHWAN ; yearly average fall, 6·43 inches.

Month.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
January .	·38	·04	·13	·97	...	...	·50	·50	·25
February .	...	...	·43	·04	...	·40	...	...	·07
March .	·20	·06	·27	·71	...	...	...	...	...
April .	...	·05	·20	·04	...	...	...	...	...
May .	...	·25	...	...	...	...	...	1·21	...
June .	...	...	...	·06	...	...	...	...	...
July .	·75	...	·44	...	...	...	2·85	1·00	6·78
August .	4·60	...	1·20	10·38	5·70	...	2·80	5·05	·03
September .	...	...	...	5·95	...	...	1·90	...	...
October .	...	...	·05	...	...	...	...	...	...
November .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December .	...	·82	·85	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	5·93	1·22	3·57	18·15	5·70	·40	8·05	7·76	7·13

KOTRI : yearly average fall 8·09 inches.

Month.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
January .	...	...	...	1·42	...	...	...	·76	·32
February .	...	...	·35	·38	...	·43	...	...	·28
March .	...	...	...	2·13	...	...	...	·21	...
April .	·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·77	...
June .	...	...	...	1·93	2·96	...	...	...	...
July .	...	...	...	10·84	·50	·75	7·25	·09	2·84
August .	10·52	4·98	1·05	1·09	1·08	...	·48	3·65	4·79
September .	1·33	·50	·35	5·33	...	...	1·71	...	...
October .	...	·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November .	...	...	...	...	...	·67	...	...	...
December .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·22	...
Total .	12·68	5·55	1·75	23·13	4·54	1·85	9·44	5·70	8·23

DISEASES.—The diseases common to this division are those which prevail generally in other parts of Sind. Fevers of different types are very rife at the setting in of the cold season, and in the hot weather, external inflammations, ulcers, and skin diseases prevail to a considerable extent. Epidemic cholera visited the town of Sehwan and its neighbourhood in June 1865, and again in 1867 and 1869, but in the town of Kotri, in the latter year, there was a fearful visitation of this terrible disease, resulting in a very heavy mortality. It commenced on the 8th of September, and is supposed to have been brought in the first instance across the river from the town of Hyderabad, but the disease itself was then travelling down the river from Sukkur, and a flotilla steamer

from the latter place brought down two cases on the 12th of September. A few days after this, all the low-lying land between the European station and the hills was flooded by a large body of water from the Bāran, and this, added to an extremely sultry heat then prevailing, is believed to have caused in part the extraordinary mortality which attended the cholera epidemic at Kotri. As the month wore on, the disease raged with still greater severity, and from the 18th to the 28th no less than 503 persons were attacked, of whom 399 died. After the 28th it rapidly abated, but did not leave the place till the 12th of October following. A camp hospital close to the town was provided for the reception of cholera patients, and here 81 cases were treated, of whom, however, 51 died. Cholera sheds had previously been put up at Miāni and Khānpur, two outlying hamlets of the town, and the Kotri government authorities were unremitting in their endeavours to relieve the suffering inhabitants during this terrible visitation. The police returns (including the hospital cases), which dated, however, a week after the outbreak of the disease, showed 651 persons attacked, of whom 510 died. This points to a death-rate of 78 per cent.; and if the population of Kotri be reckoned at about 8000, it will be seen that more than 6 per cent. of the inhabitants were swept away by this fearful scourge.

SOILS.—The different soils prevailing in this division are, for the most part, the same as those found in other parts of Sindh, but have names peculiar to the district. There are, as elsewhere, large tracts of salty land to be found, known as "*kalar*." *Mitiāri* is a soil unmixed with any salt; *gasar* is a light, dusty sort of soil; *dasar* is a loose, light soil, mixed with sand; *dangachi* is land with a very little salt in it; *wāriāsi* is a sandy soil; and *gamb* is a clayey sort of soil, used for building purposes. About the year 1859, some deposits of what was considered to be coal were discovered in the Lainah valley in Kohistān, not very far from Kotri, but on investigation they turned out, unfortunately, to be merely a lignite, useless for either steam or smelting purposes. This result was arrived at by the exploration of the coal-fields by some of the Sind railway staff, under the direction of Mr. John Brunton, the chief engineer.

ANIMALS.—The wild animals common to the Sehwan district are those generally met with in other parts of Sind, such as panthers, hyænas, wild hog, wolves, foxes, jackals, the "*pharho*" or hog deer, and the "*chinkāra*" or ravine antelope. The tiger is never seen in this division. Among birds there is the *ubāra* (or *tilūr*), a kind of bustard, which, on account of its excessive

wariness, can only be approached and shot by the sportsman from the back of a camel. There are also grouse, plover, partridge, quail (grey), wild geese, snipe, and numerous varieties of duck. Coots, cranes, flamingoes, pelicans, herons, bitterns, storks, tarns and cormorants abound. The greater number of these birds visit the Manchhar lake, a favourite resort for them during the cold season. Ravens are found in the hilly portion of the district in large numbers. Of reptiles, alligators are to be seen, strangely enough, in several of the hill streams, though how they got there is not so easily explained; tortoises and turtle are met with in the Indus and in canals. There are numerous kinds of snakes in this district, some poisonous, others harmless; among them are the *nāg* (or cobra), the *lundi*, which is unfortunately very common; the *ghorēla*, *bimūhi* (or two-mouthed), the daman and *korāri*. Pythons are reported to exist among the hills, but they are rarely met with. The *han khun* a species of lizard, is said by the natives to be so poisonous as to cause immediate death, but this opinion is not verified by European experience. Among insects there is a kind of beetle of a brown colour, which does much damage to the wheat crops. Hornets of an enormous size are met with in the hills and on the Gāj river. The body of this formidable insect is of a yellow colour; the tail is banded in black and white, and its sting is very severe. Visitations from locusts are frequent, and one which happened in 1869 caused great destruction. The domestic animals in the Sehwan district are the camel, buffalo, ox, sheep, donkeys, goats, dogs and cats. There are two varieties of the sheep, one having four, and the other two horns; large flocks of these, and goats owned by Baloch tribes, are kept in the hills when forage is obtainable, but are brought down to the plains when grass is to be found there. Camels are bred to a considerable extent in this division.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—The principal vegetable productions of the Sehwan division are *juār*, the staple food of the inhabitants, of which there are several varieties; wheat, the crops of which, especially in the Dādu and Sehwan talukas, are remarkably fine; several oil-bearing plants, such as the til, *jambho* (*Eruca sativa*), and *ahur* (*Sinapis ramosa*); sarson, or mustard (*Sinapis glauca*); rice, which is grown to the south of the Manchhar lake, and along the banks of the Western Nārā; *matar* (*Lathyrus sativus*) and gram are also produced, the last on a small scale only. But little cotton is grown; the best is raised in the extensive Kācha plain, the soil of which is admirably suited for its cultivation. Tobacco and indigo are produced to a small

extent, and the hemp grown in this division is famous throughout Sind. Garden vegetables, such as melons (water and musk), brinjals or egg-plants, onions, garlic, coriander and some others are generally cultivated. The fruit-trees are not numerous. Mangoes of an indifferent kind are reared, as also peaches, apples (small and sour), grapes, figs, pomegranates and guavas. Date-tree groves are to be met with in several places, and there is a fine one at Kotri, the produce from which realises about two thousand rupees yearly. Among timber-trees the most common is the bābul, or babar (*Acacia Arabica*), of which the Government forests in this district are mainly composed. Other timber-trees are the *khan* or wild olive, used for making native combs; the tāli (*Dalbergia sissoo*), which is scarce, and the nim (*Azadirachta Indica*).

The following is a list of the Government forests in this division, with the approximate area of each in English acres, and their revenue for the year 1873-74 :—

Forests.	Area in English Acres.	Revenue for 1873-74.
1. Karampur . .	1,787	830
2. Ketī Khanot . .	...	21
3. Unarpur . . .	10,393	9,316
4. Mānjhand . .	1,549	4,683
5. Buto	7,748	14,959
6. Ghag	1,296	1,517
7. Kāro-khaho . .	1,701	531
	24,474	31,857

These forests were planted about A.D. 1790, by the Mirs Murād Ali, Karam Ali and Ghulām Ali Talpur. They comprise the forest tapa of Unarpur, and are under the charge of a Tapadār of the Sind Forest Department. The revenue from these forests is made up mostly from the sale of fire and building wood, cultivation, grazing fees, sale of bābul pods, charcoal, and fisheries. In the hills of this division there is a kind of dwarf palm, called "pis" or "pish" (*Chamærops Ritchiana*), which is much used by the Brahui tribes in manufacturing ropes, twine, sandals, mats and baskets. The lāi (*Tamarix diæca*) in some places becomes a timber-tree, but is more often met with as a low jungle-wood in fields that have lain fallow for any length of time. In the cold weather it gives out a kind of manna known as *ugam* or *maki*, which is much used in native confectionery. There are two important edible roots

called *lorhi* and *beh*, which are chiefly collected about the Manchhar lake, and are much esteemed by the natives. They are the roots of two water-lilies, the "paban" (*Nelumbium speciosum*), and the "kūni or pūni" (*Nymphaea pubescens*). The tubers of this latter are eaten either raw, roasted, or boiled, and have a flavour between potatoes and chestnuts.

FISHERIES.—The fisheries of this division, owing to the existence of the Manchhar lake, are not only numerous, but a source of considerable revenue to the Government. The Pala fishery contract is sold annually at Hyderabad, and the half-share of this, which is carried to the credit of the Sehwan district, may be estimated at between 11,000 and 12,000 rupees. One-third of the fish caught becomes the property of the Government. The principal fish, in addition to the pala, which may be considered the finest in Sind, are the dambhro (or chelri), a reddish-coloured fish, often attaining an enormous size; it ranks, according to native taste, next to the pala in excellence; the morāko; the gandan, a long, sharp, and very bony fish, of a silver colour, in length from three to five feet; the shakūr, the murrel of the Dekhan; the jerkho, the largest fish in Sind; goj and lor, or eels; khaggo, or catfish; the popri, the dohi, the theli; gangat, or prawns; the danur, and the singāri. The following is a list of the fisheries in each talūka, with the amount of revenue derived from them by the Government :—

Talūka.	Name of Fishery.	Government Revenue.
1. Kotri . .	Miscellaneous tanks	rupees. 67
2. Mānjhand . .	Ditto	404
3. Sehwan . .	{ The Manchhar Lake 1,681 The Karampur and Talti dhandhs, } and others }	1,290
4. Dādu . .	Miscellaneous canals and tanks	2,971 404
	Total	3,846

Next in value to the *pala* fishery comes that of the Manchhar lake, which is very lucrative, though about one-half of the annual revenue is derived from the netting of wild fowl, which, as previously mentioned, resort to this large sheet of water during the winter months in countless myriads. The methods used, both in netting these birds and in catching fish in the Manchhar, are thus described by Mr. H. E. James, Bo. C. S., for some time a Deputy

Collector of this division :—"The most destructive mode is the stretching of a net between two islands, and at night driving flocks of birds from a great distance towards it against the wind. When the birds have approached sufficiently near to the net, a shout is raised, on which they all rise, and flying against the net, become entangled in its meshes. Others are caught by nets placed in shallow water, where they love to wade and feed. Many coots, with which the lake is in some parts perfectly black, are destroyed by bows and arrows. A flock of them is driven along while four or five men, not far from one another, stand in a line prepared to meet them. As soon as the coots come near, they rise and fly over the heads of their destroyers, who fire at them with blunted arrows, and with such astonishing skill that few birds aimed at are missed. The force of the arrow stuns or disables the bird, which falls into the water, and is then secured with ease." Another plan of entrapping ducks and geese on the river, not mentioned by Mr. James, is both novel and ingenious. The native puts off from the bank on a reed float, surrounded with green twigs to hide his head, gets in among the unwary birds floating along with the current, and pulls them one by one under water by the legs securing them to a noose which he has arranged under the float : after he has bagged a sufficient number, he quietly puts off to shore and carries them alive to the nearest market. Mr. James thus speaks of the spearing and netting of fish in the Manchhar Lake :—"The chief weapons for catching dambhro and gandan are the spear and net. The fisherman's boat, which is flat-bottomed, and therefore perfectly steady, is propelled by one man, while another, armed with three or four light cane spears, each about eight feet long and barbed at the tip, stands at the prow, his eyes intently fixed on the water. Suddenly he sees a fish flash away through the weeds five or six yards off. Quicker than thought he hurls his handful of spears in the direction the fish has taken, and while some go harmlessly by, it is speedily seen that one or two have struck the mark. The shaft becoming entangled in the weeds, the fish cannot go far, and he is thus speedily followed and lifted into the boat. It may be that the fisherman sees a huge fish lying amidst a clump of water-lilies. The boat is immediately turned, and the fish quietly stabbed with one spear, which it is not necessary to throw, and is secured without further trouble. The way in which most fish are netted is as follows :—A net is arranged in the shape of a double circle, about ten yards across. It is supported by poles, and is fastened to the bottom by divers. It only reaches the surface of the water, and is there met by a second

net, about four feet deep, which hangs from the top of the poles. This net is turned up when it reaches the water, so as to form a small bag running round the base of it. When the net has been fixed, boats in number from ten to twenty range themselves in a circle round it, within a radius of a quarter of a mile or more. At each of the four points of the compass is a boat, in which sits a man with a very large circular brass dish placed before him bottom upwards. The signal is given, and the boats go round and round in a circle, the men with the plates drumming on them with sticks and making a great noise. Round and round they go, slowly but gradually narrowing the circle around the net. The fish, frightened by the din and not daring to escape through the midst of the boats, press nearer and nearer to the net, until they go up the opening and find themselves unable to get out. Then, when the boats approach, huge dambhros are seen flinging themselves into the air to a height of three or four feet, hoping to jump over the lower net, but only to strike against the upper one and fall into the bag below, a self-made prey. In the meantime, men with spears hurl them at the huge gandans, which are unable to leap, and lifting them high in the air over the net, deposit them in the boats. Divers then go inside the net, and examine it carefully under water, securing such fish as may be endeavouring to force a passage through it. These men in their habits seem almost amphibious. After remaining under water an incredibly long time, one of them will rise to the surface with two or three fish, and before it seems possible he can have taken sufficient breath, down he goes again. After all the fish have been taken, the nets are removed and the party go home. In the way here described many hundredweights of fish are killed at a time."

POPULATION.—The population of the Sehwan district, like that of other parts of Sind, is made up of the two great classes, the Muhammadans and Hindūs, the aggregate being about 162,836, of whom 139,158 are Musalmāns, mostly Sindis, Balochis and Brahuis, while the Hindūs, numbering in all 23,291, are chiefly of the Brahman, Lohāno and Amil castes, the remaining 387 comprising non-Asiatics and other nationalities. There are thus 45 souls to the square mile: but it is to be remembered that quite two-thirds of the land in this division is unarable. The Musalmān portion of the community may be classed as follows (*see next page*):—

MUHAMMADANS.

Tribes.	Number.	Sub-divisions of Tribes.
1. Balochis . . .	23,871	Jamālis, Rind, Laghāris, Shahānis, Gabols, Nizamānis, Chandias, Numrias, Maris, &c.
2. Sindis . . .	46,122	Shēkh, Pahwar, Samma, Sūmra, Mohāna, Kalhora, Shora, Uto, Bajur, Babar, Korējo, and numerous others.
3. Saiyads . . .	2,664	Bokhāri and Lekherayi.
4. Shekhs . . .	3,082	
5. Patans . . .	395	
6. Mogals . . .	230	
7. Memons, &c. .	2,938	
8. All others . .	59,856	In these are no doubt included many Sikhs and Sindis, but the census papers of 1872 do not afford any details.
Total . . .	1,39,158	

HINDŪS.

Castes.	Number.	Sub-divisions of Castes.	Remarks.
1. Brahmans . .	640	Pokarno, Sarsūdh	
2. Kshatrias . .	258		
3. Waishia . . .	20,030	Lohāno, with their sub-divisions the Āmils and Sikhs.	A few Āmils & Wānyas claim to be Kshatrias.
4. Sūdras and other castes . . .	2,363	Sonāro, &c.	
Total . . .	23,291		

Among the various Baloch tribes enumerated above, it may be mentioned that Rasūl Bakhsh is at the head of the Gabols, and Sardār Khān, the Jāgirdār of Kotri, is the chief of the Nūmria clan, a purely Sindi tribe. The Shahānis live to the west of the Manchhar

Lake, and the Laghāris northwards in the Kācha plain ; the chief of this latter tribe is one Pariāl Khān. The Jamālis reside mostly in the western part of the Dādu and Sehwan talūkas ; Bakhshu Khān is their chief. The Rinds are found scattered about the hills, and are not numerous, but they are generally looked upon as the leading tribe among the Balochis. The language of the Baloch tribes is altogether different from the Sindi tongue, ordinarily spoken among the people of the province. The Muhānas, or fishermen, and especially those of the Manchhar lake, are a fine, tall and stalwart race, and their women are considered—by the natives of Sind at least—to be very beautiful. The people of this tribe, though looked upon as low in the social scale, are not without energy ; they are good cultivators, and one of them, by name Ahmad, is at present one of the wealthiest Zamindārs in the Sehwan talūka. Among the Hindu portion of the population the Brahman caste is few in number, the Lohānos forming the great mass of this class of the inhabitants. The Amils are not a distinct caste of themselves, but merely a division of the Lohānos according to occupation. Both are of the Waishia (Wāni or Banya) caste, but the Lohānos greatly preponderate in number. In their habits, both Hindūs and Muhammadans are, as a rule, very dirty in their persons, lazy, but good-tempered. Both classes are great smokers, and in this respect are much addicted to preparations of bhang, ganjo and charas. Opium is more often eaten than smoked, except in the town of Kotri. In dress, food, and clothes there is nothing to distinguish the people of this division from the same classes in other parts of Sind.

CRIME.—The great crime of this district, as in Sind generally, appears to be cattle-lifting, but housebreaking, dacoity, and other serious offences are uncommon, or at least not so frequent as in many parts of British India. The nature of the country, and a scanty population, seem to offer peculiar facilities to the offence of cattle-stealing, and it is not, therefore, a matter of astonishment that it should be indulged in by the predatory tribes of the district, who have long regarded the theft of cattle as a very small matter, and more as a means of retaliation than in the light of a crime. The following tables, criminal and civil, for the four years ending 1874, will give statistics of the chief crimes committed, and the amount of litigation prevailing among the people of the Sehwan division (*see next page*):—

I. CRIMINAL.

Year.	Murders.	Hurts, Assaults, and use of Criminal Force.	Thefts.		Receiving Stolen Property.	House- breaking.	Highway Robbery.	Other Offences.
			Cattle.	Others.				
1871	5	301	162	300	35	53	3	346
1872	6	391	161	234	40	50	3	415
1873	2	491	202	243	33	56	3	887
1874	1	355	156	263	21	37	3	982

II. CIVIL.

Year.	Suits for Land.		Suits for Money.		Other Suits.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1871	6	625	533	52,502	26	2,088	565	55,215
1872	13	1,230	953	57,726	6	421	972	59,377
1873	17	2,303	1,102	88,617	17	774	1,137	91,694
1874	10	326	998	66,921	4	110	1,012	67,357

ESTABLISHMENTS.—As in other Deputy Collectorates in Sind, the chief revenue and magisterial authority in the Sehwan district is vested in a Deputy Collector, who is a full-power magistrate as well in the division under his charge. Ordinarily he has a native Assistant Collector under him. There are four Mükht-yārkars, one in charge of each talūka, who, in addition to their revenue and judicial duties, were formerly required to attend to the canals in their district, and to the various public works carried out by the Engineer Department, but this is not now the case. In subordination to the Mükhtyārkars are a large number of Tapadārs, each in charge of a cluster of villages called a "tapa." Their duties are purely of a revenue nature, and each is ordinarily assisted by two *kotars* or messengers. For the magisterial management of the hill district of Kohistān there is a Kotwal, with the powers of a subordinate magistrate, having his head-quarters at Būla Khān's Thāna. The entire civil revenue establishment of the Sehwan division, costing

annually between 35,000 and 40,000 rupees, consists of the following officials :—

1 Deputy Collector.
1 Assistant Collector.
4 Mükhtyārkar.
2 Kotwāls.

27 Tapadārs.
33 Mūnshis.
92 Peons and Kotārs.

CIVIL COURTS.—There are two subordinate civil courts in this division, one at Sehwan and the other at Kotri; the original jurisdiction of the former extends over the talūkas of Sehwan, Dādu and Mānjhand, the judge visiting the towns of Johi, Dādu and Mānjhand twice a year on circuit. The original jurisdiction of the Kotri civil court extends over not only the Kotri and Kohistān talūkas, but the Tatta and Mirpur Sakro talūkas of the Jerruck Division as well. The judge visits the towns of Būla Khān's Thāno and Unarpur once a year, and the towns of Jerruck, Tatta, and Mirpur Sakro twice a year on circuit.

POLICE.—The total number of police of all descriptions employed in the Sehwan Division is 294, of whom 68 are mounted either on horses or camels. There is thus one policeman to every 554 of the population. This force is distributed as follows :—

Talūka.	Mounted Police.	Foot Police.	Municipal Police.	Remarks.
1. Dādu . .	25	64	4	The force distributed in the Kohistān district is not included in this. There was a European Inspector of town police at Kotri, but the post has been abolished.
2. Sehwan . .	16	45	23	
3. Mānjhand .	11	33	6	
4. Kotri . .	16	33	18	
Total . .	68	175	51	

This body of police forms a portion of the large force employed throughout the Karāchi Collectorate, and is under the charge of an Inspector of the second grade, whose head-quarters are at Sehwan.

REVENUE.—The revenue, imperial and local, of the Sehwan district, which is made up mostly from land, abkārī, and stamps,

is shown, under its separate heads, for the five years ending 1873-74:—

I. IMPERIAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realisations in				
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Land Tax . .	3,18,506	2,78,948	1,91,468	1,80,737	1,62,233
Abkārī . .	34,400	30,338	16,423	19,750	25,925
Drugs and Opium . .	5,038	4,164	7,940	10,192	11,360
Stamps . .	16,432	12,880	19,273	23,272	20,348
Salt . .	7,025	7,445	1,270	2,754	2,365
Postal Department . .	8,065	7,087	8,219	2,463	7,340
Telegraph Department . .	...	...	...	...	...
Income (Licence and Certificate) Tax . .	17,364	28,746	3,854	1,085	14
Fines and Registration Fees . .	15,370	19,305	3,157	2,668	3,509
Miscellaneous . .	15	2,540	3,856	...	2,015
Total rupees	4,22,215	3,91,453	2,55,460	2,42,921	2,35,109

II. LOCAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realisations in				
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Cess on Land and Sayer Revenue . .	23,743	18,984	15,763	20,510	17,208
Percentage on Alienated Lands . .	625		306	298	678
Cattle Pound and Ferry Funds . .	3,991	4,268	6,841	7,087	7,911
Fisheries . .	16,661	15,011	17,277	12,394	14,878
Fees and Licence . .	...	...	13	10	...
Tolls . .	1,750	1,736	1,650	1,625	1,825
Total rupees	46,770	39,999	41,850	41,924	42,500

Talūka.	When Introduced, and for what Period.	Class of Village.	Maximum Survey Rates per Acre for					Average per Acre on Assessed Cultivable Land.	Remarks.
			Mok.	Inundation Wheel.	Sailāb.	Perennial Wheel.	Barāni.		
1. Kotri . .	{ In 1862-63 for ten years	I.	r. a. ...	r. a. 2 0	r. a. ...	r. a. 2 8	r. a. ...	r. a. ...	Six villages, as also the whole of the Band Vira tapa, still unsettled.
		II.	... 1 12	... 1 12	... 2 4	... 2 4	... 0 8	... 1 1	
		III.	... 1 8	... 3 6	... 2 0	... 2 0	... 2 0	... 2 0	
		IV.	... 1 4	... 3 6	... 2 0	... 2 0	... 2 0	... 2 0	
2. Mānjhand	{ In 1867-68 for ten years	I.	2 8	1 0	...	1 Cl. 3 8	2 Cl. 2 8	...	Three villages in this talūka remain unsettled.
		II.	2 0	0 12	2 8	3 0	...	1 1	
		III.	...	...	...	2 8	...	...
3. Sehwan . .	{ In 1863-64 for ten years, in 32 villages. In 1864-64 for nine years, in 22 villages . .	I.	3 0	1 12	4 8 to 5 8*	5 8	Twelve villages remain unsettled.
		II.	2 8	1 8	4 0	4 0	...	...
		III.	...	1 4	3 8	3 0	...	...
		IV.	...	1 0	3 0	2 8	...	1 11	
		V.	...	...	2 8	2 4	...	...
		VI.	...	...	2 0	2 0	...	...
4. Dādu . .	{ In 1866-67 for eleven years, in 2 villages; 1867-68 for ten years in 50 villages, and 1868-69 for nine years in one village . .	I.	3 8	1 4	3 0	5 4	Sixteen villages in this talūka remain unsettled.
		II.	3 0	1 0	2 12	4 4	...	...
		III.	2 8	0 12	2 8	3 0	...	...
		IV.	...	...	2 4	2 8	...	1 2
		V.	...	...	2 0	2 4	...	...
		VI.	...	...	1 12	2 0	...	...

* When aided by mok irrigation.

In the matter of *abbāri* revenue it may be mentioned that spirituous liquor was formerly made in a Government distillery at Kotri, but this was done away with in 1862, when all Government distilleries were suppressed in the Karāchi Collectorate. The present system is to farm the monopoly of manufacture and retail of liquor, which is made generally from "maura" and molasses, and sometimes from grapes. It may here be remarked that the consumption of intoxicating liquors in this division is small. A toll used to be levied on a drawbridge on the trunk road to Shikārpur, which crosses the Aral river at Sehwan, but this has lately been withdrawn. This bridge is so constructed as, when opened, to permit the passage of boats underneath it. The right of manufacturing salt is now sold by auction to the highest bidder.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.—The Sehwan division, which has long since been surveyed topographically, has also had the new settlement introduced into all its talūkas for periods ranging from nine to ten years. Those in the Kotri and Sehwan talūkas have again been revised but not yet introduced, and revision of operations are also in progress in the Dadu talūka. The rates now in force, with other information connected with them, are given on the opposite page.

With the exception of the Kotri talūka, the *barāni* (or rain-land) in this division has not been surveyed. This description of land is so abundant, and the population so scant, that any one can take up and cultivate it; but it is generally everywhere understood with whom the right to cultivate certain lands lies, and this is never interfered with.

TENURES.—The prevailing tenure in this division is the Zamin-dāri, that is to say, that which obtains more or less all over the province. The principles of this tenure will be found fully treated upon in the introductory portion of this work. (See page 79 of Chapter IV.)

JĀGIRS.—There is a very considerable quantity of land held in jāgir in this division, chiefly in the Dādu talūka, the entire area throughout this Deputy Collectorate being not under 200,000 acres, or about one-twelfth of its whole area. The following is a list of the Jāgirdārs of different classes, with the extent of each holding (*see pages 706–711*):—

Jagirdār	Class.	Talūka and Village where situate.	Cultivated and Culturable.	Unculturable.	Revenue paid to Government.	
			acres. gūntas.	acres. gūntas.	rup.	a.
DĀDU TAL.						
1. Bahādur Khān Mari	1	Sial	1,375 30	...	528	4
2. Misri Khān Mari	1	Ditto	876 19	...	376	5
Ditto	1	Dūbi	552 13	...	171	0
3. Karimdād Khān and Sabzūl Khān Mari	1	Chanrāt	7,410 30	...	1,417	0
4. Ghulām Muhammad Jamālī	1	Suhūn	829 18	...	55	8
Ditto	1	Bakhrāni	335 18	...	43	8
5. Yar Muhammad Khān Talpur	1	Suhūn	414 28	...	27	12
Ditto	1	Bakhrāni	167 31	...	21	12
6. Mīr Ghulam Ali Khān Talpur	1	Duābo Jalko	442 6	...	114	0
Ditto	1	Hāji Khān	7,748 16	...	2,181	0
Ditto	1	Drigh	5,108 0	1,703 7	660	0
Ditto	1	Shori	4,852 38	...	952	1
Ditto	1	Hairo Khān	7,147 4	...	1,920	0
Ditto	1	Shol	8,858 32	...	1,441	5
Ditto	1	Nali	2,700 0	300 0	1,298	0
7. Dilāwar Khoso	1	Malaha	527 15	...	83	8
8. Rājo Khoso	1	Ditto	296 20	...	107	12
9. Jafr Khān Talpur	1	Johi	878 4	...	531	12
Ditto	1	Jāmpur Pawarki	1,230 35	...	743	3
10. Khair Muhammad	1	Phaka	85 9	...	82	0
11. Mīr Ahmad Khān Talpur	1	Khūdabād	739 6	...	341	9
12. Dām Khān Talpur	2	Bahāwalpur	305 20	...	202	4
13. Ghulām Muhammad Būrgri	2 & 4	Dādu	9 2	...	8	4
14. Muhammad Ali Khān Būrgri	2	Ditto	7 30	...	7	8
15. Lal Muhammad Būrgri	2	Ditto	14 20	...	12	0

16. Sher Muhammad Būrgri	2	Ditto	3	35	...	3	4
17. Budal Khān Talpur	2	Malkāni	47	10	...	42	8
18. Ghulām Muhammad Khān Talpur	2	Ditto	41	23	37	43	2
19. Ranjho Khān Jamāli	2	Rabnāno	20	20	...	17	8
Ditto	2	Bāghbān	23	15	...	23	8
20. Karimdād Marī	2	Amināni	1,987	27	...	294	0
21. Ahmad Khān Talpur	2 {for life}	Sūhūn	414	29	...	27	12
Ditto	do.	Bakhrāni	167	31	...	21	12
22. Bāg Chāndio	2 & 3	Ferū Dēro	790	32	...	41	12
23. Ghulām Muhammad Būrgri	3 & 4	Johi	55	26	...	1	7
24. Muhammad Ali Khān Būrgri	3	Ditto	36	37	...	1	2
25. Lal Muhammad Būrgri	3	Ditto	54	39	...	1	10
26. Sher Muhammad Būrgri	3	Ditto	18	18	...	0	9
27. Wali Muhammad Būrgri	3	Dādu	72	25	...	66	8
28. Ali Muhammad Būrgri	3	Ditto	43	15	...	27	0
29. Mangū Būrgri	3	Ditto	28	30	...	17	8
30. Bachal Būrgri	3	Ditto	24	5	...	13	8
31. Ghulām Nabī Khān Laghāri	3 & 4	Nurja	100	20	...	154	3
32. Dital Lūnd	3	Hājī Khān	83	26	...	7	0
33. Gūhrām Khoso	3	Murid Dēro	65	24	...	4	8
34. Imām Bakhsh Laghāri	3 & 4	Ferū Dēro	1,008	13	...	247	5
35. Muhammad Khān Būrgri	3	Chhini	68	7	...	19	0
36. Ghulām Hasain Būrgri	3	Chhini	34	3	...	16	0
37. Hayāt Khān Jamāli	3	Phūlji	3,099	7	...	414	0
38. Jān Muhammad Talpur	4	Sīal	224	35	...	171	8
39. Ghulām Husain Khān Talpur	4	Bahāwalpur	123	7	...	212	4
40. Umēd Ali Khān Talpur	4	Ditto	181	20	...	260	14
41. Kadirbakhsh Jamāli	4	Ditto	3,596	30	...	4,411	8
42. Islām Khān Būrgri	4	Dādu	12	6	...	10	1
Ditto	4	Johi	73	4	...	1	15
43. Sūltān Ali Būrgri	4	Dādu	2	21	...	1	12
Ditto	4	Johi	18	19	...	0	7

Jāgirdār.	Class.	Talūka and Village where situate.	Cultivated and Culturable.	Unculturable.	Revenue paid to Government.
			acres. gūntas.	acres. gūntas.	rup. a.
44. Lalbakhsh Būrgri	4	Dādu	6 37	...	6 0
Ditto	4	Johi	36 22	...	0 13
45. Usmān Būrgri	4	Johi	46 7	...	1 5
46. Ghulām Muhammad Būrgri	4	Dādu	7 4	...	7 10
Ditto	4	Johi	46 7	...	1 5
47. Bakhsho Khān Būrgri	4	Dādu	6 35	...	6 0
Ditto	4	Johi	36 22	...	1 2
48. Sirdār Khān Būrgri	4	Dādu	6 15	...	1 2
Ditto	4	Johi	36 22	...	3 4
49. Bachal Khān Talpur	4	Dūbi	211 27	...	191 13
50. Shāh Alum Laghāri	4	Chanrāt	220 30	...	116 5
51. Bahādūr Khān Laghāri	4	Nūrja	174 15	...	117 2
52. Daria Khān, Nabibakhsh, and Alibakhsh Laghāri	4	Ditto	54 35	...	88 8
53. Rahim Khān Laghāri	4	Nawo Lakho	233 20	...	242 8
54. Karam Khān Laghāri	4	Ditto	35 15	...	28 12
55. Ghulām Haidar Laghāri	4	Hāji Khān	400 22	...	108 10
56. Ghazi Khān Laghāri	4	Ditto	136 31	...	20 0
57. Umēd Ali Laghāri	4	Ditto	136 31	...	20 0
58. Yarū Laghāri	4	Ditto	136 31	...	20 0
59. Khūdabakhsh Laghāri	4	Ditto	136 31	...	20 0
60. Baloch Khān Laghāri	4	Hāji Khān	85 3	...	39 3
61. Karam Khān Laghāri	4	Ditto	85 1	...	53 0
62. Rukhai Chang	4	Ditto	23 32	...	7 8
63. Tagio Chang	4	Ditto	23 32	...	7 8
64. Feroz Lünd	4	Ditto	83 26	...	7 0
65. Jiandi, wife of Bahādūr	4	Ditto	83 26	...	7 0
66. Khūdabakhsh Lünd	4	Ditto	62 30	...	5 6

67. Sirdār Khān Jamālī	4	Mūrīd Dēro	618	5	...	140	0
Ditto	4	Phūljī	795	10	...	106	0
68. Rasūlbakhsh Khoso	4	Mūrīd Dēro	232	14	...	17	13
69. Umēd Ali Khoso	4	Ditto	167	10	...	7	8
70. Bachal Khoso	4	Ditto	125	21	...	7	8
71. Lālbakhsh Laghārī	4	Jiand Dēro	45	16	...	2	12
72. Palio Fakir	4	Ditto	18	36	...	1	3
73. Khūdabakhsh Laghārī	4	Ferū Dēro	336	4	...	64	12
74. Chuto Laghārī	4	Ditto	336	4	...	64	12
75. Mito Khān Laghārī	4	Ditto	336	4	...	64	12
76. Fateh Muhammad Laghārī	4	Ditto	189	2	...	114	15
77. Fazūl Ali Būrgri	4	Ditto	378	4	...	17	14
78. Kadir Bakhsh	4	Thori	6	12	...	3	0
79. Nabi Bakhsh	4	Ditto	6	12	...	3	0
80. Kamāl Laghārī	4	Chhini	8	37	...	4	0
81. Khūdabakhsh Laghārī	4	Ditto	8	37	...	4	0
82. Alahrakhio Laghārī	4	Ditto	8	37	...	4	0
83. Sher Muhammad Laghārī	4	Ditto	179	9	...	53	8
84. Alahbakhsh Laghārī	4	Ditto	59	16	...	26	8
85. Sahēb Khān Laghārī	4	Ditto	504	5	...	96	0
86. Khair Muhammad Laghārī	4	Ditto	113	16	...	3	0
87. Tajū Khān Jamālī	4	Nali	3,204	28	...	240	3
88. Shāh Ali Khān Jamālī	4	Ditto	3,204	28	...	240	4
89. Rakhīāl Khān Jamālī	4	Ditto	3,204	28	...	240	3
90. Daria Khān Jamālī	4	Suknai	813	27	...	93	13
Ditto	4	Drigh	37	6	...	10	4
91. Sher Khān Laghārī	4	Ditto	37	7	...	10	4
92. Alibakhsh Laghārī	4	Ditto	74	11	...	20	10
93. Lalbakhsh Laghārī	4	Ditto	74	11	...	20	10
94. Haiyāt Khān Jamālī	4	Phūljī	1,413	15	...	190	0
95. Nabi-bakhsh Jamālī	4	Ditto	81	1	...	10	4
96. Muhammad Khān Jamālī	4	Ditto	81	1	...	10	4

Jāgirdār.	Class.	Talūka and Village where situate.	Cultivated and Culturable.	Unculturable.	Revenue paid to Government.	
			acres. gūntas.	acres. gūntas.	rup.	a.
97. Ahmad Khān	4	Ditto	81 1	...	10	4
98. Mīr Husain	4	Ditto	81 1	...	10	4
99. Misri	4	Ditto	81 1	...	10	4
100. Baloch Khān	4	Ditto	81 1	...	10	4
TAL. SEHWAN.						
1. Saiyad Unwarshāh	1	Khēdewārī	22 38	...	17	0
2. Sētt Naomal	1	Dēro Dūri	2,700 0	2,701 12	1,200	0
3. Murād Ali Khān Nizamāni	3	Jhandāni	937 4	...	274	4
4. Bido Khān Khokhar	3	Bajar	800 0	321 0	1,238	0
5. Bhāwal Khān Rind	3	Nar	700 0	1,096 14	500	0
6. Fateh Muhammad Khān Rind	3	Ditto	500 0	846 14	364	0
7. Saiyad Ghulām Rasūl Shāh, Jafir Ali Shāh, Pirbakhsh Shāh, and Sardar Shāh . . . . .	...	Theri and Ukri	4,000 0	7,122 24	2,582	0
8. Mīr Shēr Muhammad Khān . . . . .	...	Vānēchā	1,500 0	1,570 0	1,281	0
9. Mīr Jān Muhammad Khān . . . . .	...	Bilāwalpur	200 0	200 0	1,373	0
10. Mīr Ali Murād Khān . . . . .	...	Khabrot	835 33	200 0	214	4

N.B.—The area of jāgirs 9 and 10 was originally 1,126 acres and 5 gūntas, but owing to erosion by the river, it has been reduced to 400 acres.

		TAL. MĀNJHAND.					
1. Ghulām Haidar Khatīān	I	Tati Thēbāt	8,662 26	..	2,364 0		
2. Rashid Khān Mari	4	Chhachhar	642 5	..	863 2		
		TAL. KOTRI.					
1. Malik Sardar Khān Nūmriā.	I	Bādā	3,434 0	..	134 0		
Ditto	I	Khānpur	2,976 9	...	427 0		
Ditto	I	Andēji Kasi	1,253 24	..	20 0		
Ditto	I	Kōri	5,011 5	...	853 0		
Ditto	I	Chaubandi	42 0	...	34 0		
Ditto	I	Petāro	527 0	...	45 0		
Ditto	I	Manjo	1,800 0	..	176 0		
Ditto	I	Mēsa	300 0	...	298 0		
2. Mir Khān Muhammad Khān Talpur	I	Manjo	180 0	...	84 0		
3. Malik Jiand Khān	I	Unarpur	4,925 14	...	310 0		
Ditto	I	Mēsa	13 33	...	15 0		

There are 38 Seridārs in this division, who hold in the aggregate nearly 1301 acres of land. These are distributed throughout the four talūkas as follows :—

Talūka.	Number of Seridārs.	Area of Seri Land.
1. Dādu	18	acres. gūntas. 1,107 9
2. Sehwan	6	127 19
3. Mānjhand	4	29 30
4. Kotri	10	36 16
	38	1,300 34

The Māfidārs are twenty-six in number ; 12 in the Kotri talūka, and 11 and 3 respectively in the Sehwan and Manjhand talūkas.

MUNICIPALITIES.—There are in the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate six towns which possess municipal institutions ; these are Kotri, Sehwan, Arāzi, Bubak, Dādu and Mānjhand. The receipts and disbursements of these municipalities for the three years ending 1873-74 are as follows :—

Where situate.	Date of Establishment.	Receipts in			Disbursements in		
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
1. Kotri .	Jan., 1854.	rupees. 10,040	rupees. 7,010	rupees. 9,865	rupees. 11,679	rupees. 6,457	rupees. 10,392
2. Sehwan .	July, 1854.	4,119	2,556	3,604	3,685	2,448	4,625
3. Arāzi .	Dec., 1861.	1,067	715	1,201	1,133	623	2,231
4. Bubak .	July, 1854.	1,998	1,025	1,622	1,801	3,402	2,391
5. Dādū .	May, 1856.	2,112	1,300	3,985	1,607	1,294	2,399
6. Mānjhand	Sept., 1861.	1,379	857	1,477	1,159	810	1,297

The income of these municipalities is derived principally from town duties, house tax, cattle-pound and market fees ; and the expenses incurred are mostly on police, conservancy, education, arboriculture, roads, public works, &c.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—The medical institutions in this division consist of one hospital at Kotri and a dispensary at the town of Sehwan. The civil hospital at Kotri was established about the year 1847, is situate near the river, and has four

wards for European and one for native patients; each of the former can accommodat  six and the latter sixteen persons. The staff employed consists of a Surgeon of the Bombay Medical Department, who is the Civil Surgeon of the station; a first class hospital assistant, a native medical pupil, a vaccinator (who is paid by the Kotri Municipality) and a small staff of servants and others. The table below will show the attendance, &c., at this Hospital during the two years ending 1874 :—

	Total Admissions in		Casualties in		Average Daily Attendance.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
In-patients . .	330	212	19	20	12.4	7.4
Out-patients .	3,658	3,153	5	1	57.4	38.8

An apothecary of the Bombay Medical Service, who has a small establishment to assist him, attends to the Sehwan Dispensary established in 1855. The municipality of this town contributed a monthly sum of 50 rupees towards this institution up to the year 1869, when it was discontinued; but the same amount is now paid from the Local Funds. The following table will show the attendance, &c., at this dispensary during the two years ending with 1874 :—

	Total Admissions in		Casualties in		Average Daily Attendance.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
In-patients . .	64	76	9	6	2.13	4.12
Out-patients .	3,302	2,721	3	2	31.62	25.98

PRISONS.—There are lock-ups, or subsidiary jails, at the towns of D du, Sehwan, M njhand and Kotri, each under the charge of the M khty rkar of the tal ka. There are also lock-ups attached to the police stations at the following places :—

Tal ka D d . —Johi, Tando Rahim Kh n, Chini, Hairo Kh n, Ph lji and B ghb n.

Tal ka Sehwan.—Bh n, Bubak, Jh ng r, Sh h Hasan, Ar zi and Talti.

Talūka Mānjhand.—Amri, Laki, Sann and Gopang.

Talūka Kotri.—Budhāpur, Band Vira, Petāro and Taung (in Kohistān).

EDUCATION.—There were in 1873-74 in the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate 22 Government schools, with an attendance of 972 pupils. There are but few private schools, in this division, a fact not greatly to be deplored, considering the poor amount of instruction which they afford. A considerable increase in Government schools may confidently be looked forward to in the future, in consequence of the adoption of the Hindu-Sindi character, which it is believed will attract to them very many boys of the Banya class. The number of Government schools in each talūka of this district is shown in the accompanying table :—

Talūka.	Government Schools.		Remarks.
	Number.	Pupils.	
1. Dādu	5	165	Of the Government schools, one is an Anglo-vernacular, and two are female schools.
2. Sehwan	9	445	
3. Mānjhand . . .	2	66	One Anglo-vernacular and one female school (Government).
4. Kotri	6	296	
Total	22	972	

AGRICULTURE.—The seasons in which agricultural operations are carried on in this division appear to be the same as in other parts of Sind; nor do the crops raised in them, especially in that portion watered by canals from the Indus, differ in any marked degree from those produced elsewhere in the province. The northern part of the Kacha is watered by numerous little channels leading out from the Nai Gāj, each field being surrounded by an embankment ordinarily three feet or so in height; into these fields the water is allowed to flow and stand for a certain time, after which it is drawn off into an adjacent field, and so on till all are irrigated. In this kind of land splendid juār crops are raised, and in favourable seasons it is not uncommon for three crops to be raised from one sowing. Some good cotton has also been grown in this part of the division, and the soil is believed to be well adapted to the growth of this staple. When heavy floods come down from the hills the area of cultivation is much reduced, owing to the “bandhs,” or embankments, being

then broken down by the force of the water, which does not remain long enough on the land to allow of its being sufficiently moistened. In the southern portion of the Kacha similar agricultural operations are in force, aided by several hill streams, such as the Taki, Nali, and others. Cultivation is, however, more limited in area in this part, owing to the more precarious nature of the water supply. Much cultivation is carried on in the immediate neighbourhood of the Manchhar lake after the subsidence of the annual inundation waters, and fine crops of barley and wheat are raised on the land which then becomes exposed. On that part which is not left uncovered till late in the season pulse and oil-seed crops are produced. There is in this division but little land cultivated from wells. The implements of agriculture in use are those generally found in other districts of Sind. In addition to the Persian wheel, plough, harrow, "*dānto*," or curved sickle, and "*rambo*," or hoe, there is the "*dandūri*," a sort of large rake drawn by bullocks, and used in making the low "*bandhs*," or embankments, for irrigational purposes. There is also the "*kin*," or wooden shovel, drawn by bullocks, and employed in putting up the large embankments around Bārāni fields.

TRADE.—It is a matter of regret that no regular statistics of the import and export trade of the Sehwan Division are forthcoming. Grain, such as juār, bājri and wheat, as also rice, is said to be annually exported from the Sehwan talūka, principally to Hyderabad, to the value (*approximately*) of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees, and from the Dādu talūka to the value of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. From this latter district is also exported ghi to the value of 25,000 rupees, and from the Mānjhand and Kotri talūkas to the value of 29,000 rupees and 30,000 rupees respectively. There is a local trade as well in fish, mats, cloths, and oil, but to what extent and value does not seem to be known. Of the import trade and its value there would appear to be no record whatever. There is a large transit trade passing through this district in wool, cotton, dry fruits, and other commodities by *kāfilas* from Kandahar and Kelāt, and down through Kohistān to Karāchi. Some details of this trade will be found in the description of the town of Karāchi (*see p. 402*).

MANUFACTURES.—Of the manufactures of this district there is also little to be said, there being none of any marked importance. Carpets are made at the towns of Sehwan and Bubak, and there is, besides, an embroidered-leather manufacture at the village of Phaka. Coarse cotton cloths, rugs and mats—the latter

from a kind of dwarf palm called "*pis*" or "*pish*" (*Chamærops Ritchiana*)—are also made in different parts of this division.

FAIRS.—There are no very celebrated fairs in the Sehwan Division, with the exception of one at Sehwan, where is the shrine of a Pir, or saint, called by Muhammadans Lal Shāhbāz, but known among Hindūs, by whom he is also revered, as Rājā Bhartāri. It consists of a tomb, in which lie the remains of the saint, who is said to have come originally from Khorasān. The fair lasts three days, and was formerly attended by a very large number of devotees, but of late years the number has greatly fallen off, and does not at present probably exceed 8000, including both Musalmāns and Hindūs. The following table will furnish all the information necessary concerning the few fairs held in this Deputy Collectorate :—

Where held.	Talūka.	When held, and for what Period.	Average Attendance.	Remarks.
1. Sehwan	Sehwan	On the 18th of the month of Shaban, for three days.	From 4,000 to 8,000	In honour of Pir Lāl Shāhbāz, a saint who is said to have come originally from Khorasān.
2. Amināni	Dādu .	On the 4th of the month of Zilhuz, for one day.	3,000	In honour of a saint called Amir Pir.
3. Near the village of Shāh Husain	Sehwan	On the 9th of the month of Zilhuz, for one day.	600	In honour of Pir Gāji, a famous saint, whose tomb is on a spur of a range of hills six miles from Shāh Husain.

There are two other small fairs, one held at the village of Shāh Shakar Ganj, attended for one day only by about 400 persons, and the other at a place between the villages of Shāh Husain and Jhāngār, in honour of a saint known as Pir Daman, for one day in the month of Zilkad.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Of the roads in the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, main and branch, which, inclusive of those in Kohistān, number in the aggregate about 450 miles, the chief is that forming a portion of the great Karāchi and Shikārpur trunk road. This portion, which is 135 miles in length, enters the southern part of this division at Nai Bāran; thence it goes on to Kotri, and northward through the towns of Unarpur, Mānjhand, Sann, and

Amri to Sehwan; six miles south of this latter town it crosses a spur of one of the ranges of the Kohistān hills near the village of Laki, from which it derives its name of the Laki pass. Of late years this part of the road has been widened from 12 feet to 18½ feet by blasting the hillside, and a parapet wall has been erected on its outer edge. From Sehwan this road runs through Talti to Dādu, entering the Kakar talūka of the Mehar Deputy Collectorate near Rukan. North of Sehwan this road is bridged, and this, with the exception of a few bridges and culverts, may also be said of that part between Sehwan and Kotri. In the Dādu talūka the roads during the inundation season, owing to the overflowing of the Western Nārā, are, with the single exception of the main trunk road, in a bad condition, but steps are *now* being taken to render them passable during the inundation season by a system of embanking. The postal lines of communication in this division are three in number. The first runs from Sehwan to Johi and Dādu, 14 miles, the second from Kotri to Bula Khān's Thāno, 32 miles, and the third from Mānjhand to Hālā (in the Hyderabad Collectorate), 28 miles, including the crossing of the Indus. These are all foot lines. There are six non-disbursing post-offices, viz., at Dādu, Sehwan, Johi, Kotri, Laki, and Mānjhand, while the branch post-offices are at Sann, Bubak, Bhān and Talti. The following table will show the principal lines of road in the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, with other information connected with them (*see pages 718-19*):—

From	To	Length in Miles.	Description of Road.	Remarks.
Nai Bāran . . .	Kotri	10	Trunk .	A portion of the trunk road from Karāchi to Shikārpur.
Kotri	Būla Khān's Thāna.	32	{Branch & postal.}	Unbridged. A dharamsāla at Būla Khān's Thāna.
Kotri	Band Vira	24	Branch .	Ditto.
Kotri	Bāda	10	Trunk .	On the line from Kotri to Sehwan. A dharamsāla at Bada.
Bāda	Petāro	4	Ditto .	A staging bangalow at Petāro.
Petāro	Unarpur	12	Ditto .	A dharamsāla at Unarpur.
Petāro	{Petāro Railway Sta- tion}	2	Branch	
Unarpur	Lā	14	Ditto .	Unbridged.
Unarpur	{Budhapur Railway Station}	3½	Ditto	
Unarpur	Mānjhand	19	Trunk .	A dharamsāla at Mānjhand.
Khasai	{Khasai Railway Sta- tion}	2	Branch	
Mānjhand	Lākri	3	Ditto .	Unbridged.
Mānjhand	Golāra	4	Ditto .	Ditto.
Mānjhand	Sann	12	Trunk .	A dharamsāla at Sann.
Sann	Amri	11	Ditto .	A staging bangalow and dharamsāla at Amri.
Amri	Bacha (<i>vid</i> Laki) . .	13	Ditto .	Dharamsālas at Bacha and Laki.
Bacha	Sehwan	10	Ditto .	Deputy Collector's and travellers' bangalows and dharamsāla at Sehwan.
Laki	Dhāra Tirth	2	Branch	
Sehwan	Bubak	9	Ditto .	Bridged.
Sehwan	Jhāngār	12	Ditto .	A dharamsāla at Jhāngār.
Sehwan	Karampūr	3	Ditto	
Sehwan	Dādu (<i>vid</i> Talti) . .	22	Trunk .	Dharamsālas at Talti and Dādu, and staging bangalow at latter town.
Bubak	Bhān	9	Branch	Bridged ; a staging bangalow at Bhān.

Bubak	Talti	8	Ditto .	Bridged.
Talti	Bhān	6	Ditto .	Ditto.
Talti	Bilāwalpur	2	Ditto .	The ferry on the Indus three-quarters of a mile N.E. of Bilāwalpur.
Bhān	{ Sehwan trunk road near Kot Nur Muhammad . . }	7	Ditto	
Bhān	Johi	13	Ditto .	Bridged ; bangalow and dharamsāla at Johi.
Bhān	Dādu	12	Ditto .	Partially bridged.
Jhāngār	Shāh Husain	12	Ditto .	Unbridged ; a dharamsāla at Shāh Husain.
Shāh Husain	Johi (<i>vis</i> Chhini)	18	Ditto .	Unbridged.
Johi	Hairo Khān	12	Ditto .	Ditto.
Hairo Khān	Phūlji	13	Ditto .	Unbridged ; a dharamsāla at Phūlji.
Johi	Phūlji (<i>vis</i> Drigh)	12	Ditto .	Unbridged ; from Phūlji to Kakar ; boundary about twelve miles.
Johi	Dādu	11	Ditto .	A bangalow and dharamsāla at Dādu.
Johi	Hāji Khān	8	Ditto .	Unbridged.
Bajaran	Bubak	5	Ditto	

There are also dharamsālas at Jungri and Bhagothoro.

FERRIES.—There are 20 ferries in the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, nearly all of which are on the river Indus. The proceeds from these ferries are carried to the credit of Local Revenue, and realise, on an average, about 2000 rupees yearly. The following is a list of these ferries, with other information connected with them :—

Talūka.	Name of Ferry.	Where situate.	No. of Boats employed.	Remarks.
Dādu.	1. Khokhar .	{ On Indus, at Tharo } Dawach	2	Is a public ferry. A steam-ferry boat also plies daily between Kotri and Gidu - bandar from sunrise to sunset.
	2. Malūk . .	{ On Indus, at Got } Shāh Alum . . .	1	
	3. Chunēja .	{ On Indus, at Khair } MuhammadKorējo	1	
	4. Lalēn . .	On Indus, at Jali .	1	
Sehwan .	5. Gari Wāri .	On Indus, at Gari Wāri	2	
	6. Rāj Ghāt .	{ On Indus, 3 miles east } of Sehwan . . .	1	
	7. Mirpur . .	{ On Indus, at Bilā- } walpur	1	
	8. Khairo Dēro	{ On Indus, at Khairo } Dēro	2	
Mānjhand	9. Madi . .	{ On the Aral, at } Sehwan	2	
	10. Gautiwāro .	{ On the Aral, at Bāg } Yūsuf	1	
	11. Aral . .	On the Aral, at Bīlhan	1	
	12. Mānjhand .	On Indus, at Mānjhand	2	
Kotri . .	13. Sann . .	On Indus, at Sann .	1	
	14. Amri . .	On Indus, at Amri .	1	
	15. Kotri . .	On Indus, at Kotri .	8	
	16. Kāro Khahu	{ On Indus, at Kāro } Khahu	1	
	17. Khānpur .	On Indus, at Khānpur	1	
	18. Bāda . .	On Indus, at Bāda .	1	
	19. Unarpur .	On Indus, at Unarpur	2	
	20. Khānot .	On Indus, at Khānot	1	

ANTIQUITIES.—Besides the Kafir Kila at Sehwan, supposed to have been built by Alexander the Great, which will be found fully described in the account of the town of Sehwan, there are no extant remains of any very ancient date in this division. It will, however, be interesting to mention the fort of Rāni-ka-Kot,

distant about 7 or 8 miles from the town of Sann. It is thus described by Captain Delhoste, of the Bombay army, who in 1839 was Assistant Quartermaster-General of the northern division of the army :—"Rāni-ka-Kot was built by Mir Karam Ali Talpur and his brother, Mir Murād Ali, about A.D. 1812, cost 12,00,000 rupees, and has never been inhabited, in consequence of there being a scarcity of water in and near it. That so large a fort should have been constructed without its having been ascertained beforehand that an article so indispensably requisite, not only for the use of man, but even for the construction of the walls, was wanting, seems most extraordinary, but I am told that this was the reason for its having been abandoned. A rapid stream *in the rains* runs past it and joins the Indus, and, by a deviation from its course, parts of the walls of this fort have been destroyed. The object of its construction seems to have been to afford a place of refuge to the Mirs in case of their country being invaded. The hill on the north face is the steepest, and, from the intelligence I received, must be at least 800 or 1000 feet high; the opposite hill is of considerable height, and the east and west walls are built on level ground, and join those constructed on the hills; the whole is of stone and chunam, forming an irregular pentagon, and inclosing a space capable of containing 20,000 men. The river, believed to be the Sann river, ran formerly round the base of the north face, but about the year 1827 it changed its course, and destroyed part of the north-west wall. The bed of the river (original course) is described as *rocky*, if so, nothing could be more easy than to deepen it at the point where it has taken a turn, and construct a tunnel from thence to the fort, and below the wall (which must be rebuilt on arches), an excavation made inside to receive the water, and a supply would thus be secured." At present the Sann river, or as it is there called the Rāni Nai, runs *through* the fort and it is stated that there is now no scarcity of water whatever.

The remains of the ruined town of Khūdabād (the ancient capital of the Kalhora dynasty), in the Dādu talūka of this division, are also deserving of some mention. This city was situate on the road leading from Bhān to Dādu, and the remains still cover a considerable area. It was a large town in the time of the Kalhora dynasty, and is said to have declined rapidly after their overthrow by the Talpurs. It seems, however, more probable to date its decline from the time (1768) when Ghulām Shāh Kalhora founded the city of Hyderabad, and resided there. This change of capital no doubt induced a large number of the trading

population of Khūdabād to migrate to the new seat of royalty. At present Khūdabād is quite deserted. Not far from the place is the lofty tomb of Yar Muhammad Kalhora, the first prince of this dynasty, and inside the building are suspended several clubs, which were so placed to show the ease with which that part of Sind was wrested from the Pahwar tribe by the Kalhoras, the meaning being that wooden clubs only, and not swords, were used in subduing it.

Sehwan, a talūka (or revenue sub-division) of the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, containing an area of 924 square miles, with 11 tapas, 74 villages, and a population of 54,292 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division for the four years ending 1873-74 is as follows:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	1,23,902	1,00,072	89,321	89,143
Local	14,396	13,375	11,978	10,597
Total rupees .	1,38,298	1,13,447	1,01,299	99,740

Sehwan, the chief town of the talūka of the same name in the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, in lat. 26° 22' N., and long. 67° 50' E. It is situate on an eminence at the verge of a swamp on the right or south-west bank of the river Aral, which flows from the Manchhar lake into the Indus, and is about 117 feet above mean sea-level. This latter river years ago used to flow close to the town, but it has now quite deserted it. A few miles south of Sehwan the Laki mountains terminate abruptly on the river, and form a fine and distinctive feature in the scenery of this part of the division. The town is seated on the main road leading from Kotri to Shikārpur, *viâ* Lārkāna, and is distant 84 miles N.N.W. from the first-mentioned place, and 95 miles S.S.W. from Lārkāna. Sehwan has road communication with the villages of Bubak, Arāzi, Jhāngār, Talti and Laki. It is the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtyārkar and Tapadār, and till lately a native extra Assistant Collector used to reside here. The Deputy Collector of the division does not make this place his head-quarters during the hot weather, owing to the intense heat which prevails here during that season. This arises mainly from the dry and arid Laki mountains approaching so near to the town; these act as a kind of natural furnace,

and make Sehwan during the summer months, when the wind generally blows from the southward and westward, almost unbearable to an European constitution. There are police lines for 37 men, among whom are an inspector, two chief and two head constables. The mounted portion of this force is 10 in number.

The population of Sehwan, numbering 4296 in all, comprises 2324 Musalmāns and 1956 Hindūs; the chief tribes among the former are Saiyads, Mēmons, and Muhānas (or fishermen), while the Hindū castes are principally represented by Pokarno and Sarsūdh Brahmans, Āmils and Lohānos. The majority of the Muhammadan inhabitants are engaged in fishing, the Hindūs in trade; a large section of the people are professional beggars, supported by the offerings of pilgrims who yearly congregate at the venerated shrine of Lāl Shāhbāz. The inhabitants of this town are said, as a whole, to be remarkable for their idleness and profligacy. Among the public institutions of the place are a municipality, dispensary, subordinate civil court, a Government Anglo-vernacular school, and a subordinate post-office. The municipality was established in 1854, but the annual income is small, ranging only from 3000 to 4000 rupees, and is derived mostly from town duties and market fees. Great improvements have resulted from the introduction of the Municipal Act, but ruined houses, mosques, and tombs still cover a wide space, showing the former importance of the place. Many of the houses are several stories in height, and the bazar, as is usual in Upper Sind, is long, winding, and narrow, and covered with mats to keep out the burning rays of the sun. The dispensary, established in 1855, is under the charge of an officer of the Bombay Subordinate Medical Department. This latter institution receives a yearly grant from the Local Funds of 600 rupees. There is a lock-up, or subsidiary jail, at the Mūkh-tyārkar's kutcherry, and the town also possesses a cattle-pound. There is a Deputy Collector's bungalow situate in the old fort, a travellers' bungalow, and dharamsāla. The trade and manufactures of Sehwan are, comparatively speaking, insignificant, the local trade being in cloth and grain, and the transit trade in wheat and rice, which go to Hyderabad. Kāfilas from Kandahar and Kelāt pass through this town *en route* for Karāchi. The manufactures consist mostly of carpets, coarse cloths, seal-engraving, and pottery, but to what extent or value is not known. Among the antiquities of this town may be mentioned the old fort of Sehwan, said by the natives to have been built by Alexander the Great. Captain Delhoste, of the Bombay army, thus refers to it in

his report upon a portion of the province, written in 1839:—"This evening we landed near the town of Sehwan, and after visiting a ruined *idgah*, which at a distance we mistook for the fort built by Alexander—or, rather, said to have been built by him—we discovered, by the aid of the Sindians, that the mound was north-west of the town, through a part of which we walked, and ascended the fort. It is an artificial mound 80 or 90 paces high; on the top is a space of 1500 by 800 feet, surrounded by a broken wall. We examined the remains of several old towers of brick, and I took a hasty sketch of the gateway, which is remarkably lofty. The mound is evidently artificial, and the remains of several towers are visible. The brickwork seems to extend to the bottom of the mound, or, at any rate, to a considerable depth, as we could see down the parts washed away by the rains. A well, filled up, was observed. We were told that coins and medals were frequently found in and near the place, but were not so fortunate as to obtain any." The mound is *now* said to be about 20 yards high, a quarter of a mile in length, and 200 yards broad. The brick lining has become quite decomposed from saline action, and is in utter disrepair. There is another object of attraction in this town, though by no means of such ancient date as the old fort. This is the tomb or shrine of a much revered saint, known among the Musalmān population as Lāl Shāhbāz, but by the Hindūs as Rājā Bhartāri. The tomb which contains the remains of this saint is enclosed in a quadrangular edifice, covered with a dome and lantern, said to have been built by a former governor, Malik Iktiyār-u-din, about A.D. 1356, and having beautiful encaustic tiles bearing numerous inscriptions in the Arabic character. Mirza Jāni, of the Tarkhān dynasty, built a still larger tomb to this saint, to which additions were made by his son, Mirza Ghāzi. The whole was not, however, completed till A.D. 1639 by Nawāb Dindar Khān, who paved the courtyard with glazed tiles, and otherwise added to the place. The gate, as also the balustrade round the tomb, are said to have been of hammered silver, the gift, it is believed, of Mir Karam Ali Khān Talpur, who placed besides silver spires on the top of the domes. The keepers of the shrine are two wealthy and influential Saiyads—Gamban Shāh, of Sehwan, and Gūl Muhammad Shāh, of Laki. Great numbers of pilgrims, both Musalmāns and Hindūs, flock to this spot, not only from all parts of Sind, but from neighbouring countries as well, and it is believed that a considerable revenue is obtained from them.

There can be no doubt but that Sehwan is a place of great

antiquity, and this is evidenced by its vast burial-grounds. History informs us that this town was in existence when the Muhammadan invasion of Sind was carried out by Muhammad Kāsim Sakifi, about A.D. 713, at least it is believed to be the same place which submitted to his arms after the conquest of Nērānkot (the modern Hyderabad).

Shāhbandar, a very large division and Deputy Collectorate of the Karāchi district, forming the extreme southern portion of the province of Sind. It is bounded on the north and east by the Tanda division of the Hyderabad Collectorate and partly by the Kori creek ; on the west by the river Indus, and on the south by the Arabian sea and a portion of the Kori creek. Its extreme length from north to south is about 85 miles, and breadth 75 miles, and its area, as estimated by the Deputy Collector, at about 3378 square miles, but by the Revenue Survey Department it is computed at 4142 square miles. This district is divided into 4 talūkas and 21 tapas, with a population found by the census of 1872 to number 103,887 souls, or 25 to the square mile ; but this paucity of population may be safely attributed to the immense area occupied by the delta of the Indus, a tract much intersected and cut up by numerous creeks and channels, to the fact of its south-eastern portion being very marshy, and in consequence unsuited for cultivation. The population has since 1872 been reduced by 951 souls, owing to the transfer of the Ketī-hashim tapa to Jerruck. The following is a tabulated statement of the several talūkas in this division, with their respective tapas, &c. (*see next page*) :—

Talūka.	Area Sq. Miles.		No. of dehs.	Popula- tion.	Towns having 800 In- habitants and upwards.
1. Mirpur Ba- toro . . }	332	{ 1. Mirpur . . 2. Jār . . . 3. Bano . . . 4. Lāikpur . . 5. Shah-kapur . 6. Daro . . }	85	31,645	1. Mirpur Batoro. 2. Daro.
2. Bēlo . .	294	{ 1. MirzoLaghārī 2. Pinīladho . 3. Vitalshāh . 4. Wālishāh . 5. Rānta . . . 6. Sujāwal . . }	82	28,471	1. Sujāwal.
3. Jāti . .	2,053	{ 1. Bahādipur . 2. Dujo . . . 3. Gando . . . 4. Mūlū . . . }	80	22,725	1. Mugalbhin.
4. Shāhbandar	699	{ 1. Shāhbandar. 2. Satāh . . . 3. Gūngāni . . 4. Jalbāni . . 5. Mutni . . }	116	20,095	1. Shāhbandar.
	3,378		363	102,936	

The *approximate* area in English acres of each talūka, with other information, is also subjoined :—

Talūka.	Area in Eng- lish Acres.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unarable.
1. Mirpur Batoro . .	acres. 212,834	acres. 31,183	acres. 42,955	acres. 138,696
2. Bēlo	188,311	24,393	45,450	118,468
3. Jāti	1,314,020	28,915	33,503	1,252,602
4. Shāhbandar . . .	447,298	29,897	70,069	347,332

GENERAL ASPECT.—For purposes of description this district may very well be divided into four parts : first, the tract in the south and south-east ; second, that to the south-west ; third, the central portion of the division ; and fourth, that to the north. The first part will be found well described in the following extract from a report by Carless on the Indus delta, which, though written many years ago, may still be considered applicable in a general sense to this portion of Sind :—

"Between the Sir and Kori mouths the coast is overspread with low mangrove jungle, running far into the sea, and from the former a bare uninhabited marsh, without a single bush or other object to relieve the eye, extends up to the Mal mouth, a distance of 35 miles. It is intersected by four large salt-water creeks—the Kājā, Raudah, Wāri and Khai—which run far into the land, and are probably portions of destroyed rivers. Above the Mal, all the mouths of the Satāh reach the sea within a space of 20 miles, and at this part the coast presents a peculiarity of formation not observable elsewhere. From the more elevated plains farther inland it runs off in a number of long spits or tongues of considerable breadth, which, from the rounded form they have assumed, bear the appearance of having been thrown up by a violent rush of water. They are composed of the soil deposited by the inundation, and being always submerged at high tide, have not become firm, like the tracts that are only overflowed at intervals. Above the mouths of the Satāh tamarisk jungle is seen for the first time near the sea. The broad alluvial bank, projecting everywhere from the coast, extends from the bay of Karāchi to the north-western extremity of Kachh, and in width varies considerably. At the Kori mouth it is between 5 and 6 miles in breadth, but only dries here and there in small patches."

This Kori creek is believed to have been formerly the mouth of the Eastern Nārā, but at present it is a great salt-water creek. There is an immense number of creeks running inland along this southern coast line of Sind, many of them no doubt, like the Kori, once mouths of the Indus. The largest of these is the old bed of the Pinyāri, or, as it was formerly called, the Sir river. It runs inland for about 60 miles, as far as Mugalbhin, where it is stopped by a very large embankment. The south-western portion of this district, which is near the main *debouchure* of the Indus, differs greatly from that just described. Heddle thus writes of this part of the division:—"But the most striking physical peculiarity of this section is the occurrence of an annual inundation which extends over a strip (probably along the whole coast of Sind whenever the fresh and salt waters meet) to the breadth of 5 or 6 miles in direct distance from the line of coast. The water, which in the highest parts of the river merely elevates its level for a few feet, but never surmounts the banks or floods the country, is here elevated above the low banks of this limited strip, and produces a most important effect, not only on the vegetation of the country, but influences materially the whole economy of the inhabitants of the region, contrasted with those who occupy

the more elevated parts. The phenomenon of general inundation, which is confined to this latitude, produces the extensive pasturage which clothes the belt bordering on the sea, and feeds the large herds of cattle, principally buffaloes, which disappear as soon as you reach the country where the height of the banks prevents the occurrence of a general overflow. The strip of country subjected to the annual inundation is deprived of the vegetable feature which characterises the rest of Sind. The tamarisk does not grow here, or is very scarce, and where the southern limit of this plant commences the general inundation ceases to prevail." Carless also thus refers to this portion of the division in his memoir on the Indus delta:—"It is very low, the marshes near the sea, which yield nothing but coarse grass or rushes, occupying half the district, and it cannot boast of a single bush. In the upper-part much of the land is cultivated, but even there it is very swampy, a small portion only being sufficiently elevated to be out of the reach of the tide; in general the soil is good, but in some places it is loose and sandy, and a saline incrustation appears on the surface. The country on the sea-coast is submerged at high tide for a distance of 3 or 4 miles, and continues swampy about 2 miles farther inland. These marshy tracts, which in most places are destitute of bushes, afford excellent pasturage for large herds of buffaloes, and on that account are considered by the peasantry as valuable property. Notwithstanding their dreariness, they often present a greater appearance of animation than is observed in more populous parts of the country, for every creek is full of boats, and men are seen in every direction, cutting grass for the cattle of the distant villages. It is of a coarse thorny kind, that grows to the height of 16 or 18 inches, and is only obtained close to the sea; for a short distance inland the small rush springs up in such abundance that it is impossible to separate it. Being impregnated with salt, it is preferred by the cattle to the herbage of the upper parts of the country, and the natives say they thrive on it much better. The districts immediately above these swampy plains are the most productive in the delta, and a great part of the land being free from jungle, which here only appears in patches, is easily brought under cultivation. These districts terminate about 12 miles from the sea, and the dense mass of jungle with which the whole of Upper Sind is overrun here commences." The district here referred to comprises the Shāhbandar talūka, which was, till 1865, well watered. In the central portion of the division there is much uncultivated land, and jungles of bābul and tamarisk abound, while at the same time there is excellent

pasturage for camels. In the northern part much of the land is fairly cultivated; the country is well wooded, and there are several Government forests on the left bank of the Indus. Fine groves of the mango-tree are also met with here and there. But, taken as a whole, the Shāhbandar division is one low, alluvial flat, without a hill to relieve the dull monotony of what appear to be endless plains, except the few attractive objects which have been just mentioned as occurring in the northern portion only of this extensive district.

HYDROGRAPHY.—Of the hydrography of the Shāhbandar division, the most important features are the several large branches of the Indus which have at various times contributed to pour the waters of that river into the sea. Of these, the principal are the Kori creek, the Pinyāri or Sir river, and the Mal and Mutni creeks. The Kori creek forms a natural line of demarcation between Sind and Kachh to the southward and eastward, and is thus described by Carless:—"The Kori or eastern branch of the Indus was surveyed in 1833; it separates Sind from Kachh, and once formed the lower part of the Fuleli, and it also received the waters of a large branch thrown off by the main river during the inundation near Bukkur. The beds of both these branches are now partially filled up throughout the whole line of their course, and the portion of water they receive during the swell is prevented from passing into the Kori by *bandhs* that have been thrown across them by the Sindians. The alterations caused by the earthquake of 1819 increased its magnitude so much that it became a small gulf or arm of the sea, and it now (1837) gives a better idea of a great river than any other branch of the Indus. At its mouth it is 6 miles wide, and the Sind coast being very low is not visible from the Kachh side; it begins to contract at Kotasir, and continues to do so up to Lakhpat, a fortified town situate 39 miles from the sea, where it diminishes to a narrow stream 200 yards wide, and is so shallow, that if the bottom were firm, it might be forded at low water in several places without difficulty. The broad bank fronting the coast of the delta extends right across the entrance, and terminates a short distance below it on the shores of Kachh. In many places the sand-banks are dry at low tide, and the sea outside them is very shallow, there not being a greater depth than 5 fathoms 8 miles from the land. Two channels, the Adhiāri and Sir, lead out of the river across this mass of shoals; they are broad and deep, having a depth of 20 feet in the shallowest part, which is on the bar at their mouths. The former runs close along the Kachh, but the

latter pursues a course through the centre of the shoals, and though not so easily navigated, on account of the number of shallow patches in it, is always used by boats proceeding to the northward. Above the part where these two channels separate, the river for some miles has a depth of 7 and 8 fathoms, and in some places as much as 14 fathoms, and there are no sand-banks until arriving at Kotasir. Near this town the bed of the stream is extremely foul, and vessels of any size are prevented from ascending any higher by several shallow bars or ridges that reach across it in a lateral direction from side to side. A short distance above these are extensive flats of soft mud which occupy half the breadth of the river, and the channels being narrow and intricate, the difficulty of the navigation increases every mile as you advance towards Lakhpat. The Kori is navigable for vessels drawing 16 feet to within a short distance of Kotasir, but they could not proceed any higher on account of the bars stretching across the stream from side to side. Even the country boats frequenting it seldom draw more than 6 or 7 feet, and are obliged to remain at that town and send up their cargoes to Lakhpat in *dundhis*. Above the mouth of the river the country on the Sind side, up to Lakhpat, is low and flat, and thinly covered with saline shrubs, or the decayed trunks of bushes that have been destroyed by the salt water. This part of the delta is evidently depressed below the level of the rest, which is to be attributed to the effects of the earthquake of 1819; and being from this cause partially flooded, at times to a great extent even in the dry season, is uninhabited. The soil is everywhere good, and is composed of soft clay with a small admixture of sand, but, from the want of fresh water, none of the land has been brought under cultivation on the Kachh side. The effects of the earthquake that visited Kachh in 1819, and laid most of its towns in ruins, are visible in every part of the Kori. Opposite Kotasir, the banks of the river on the Sind side are perpendicular for about 3 miles, and close along them there is a depth of 84 feet. In this part the land is of alluvial formation, but all the strata exposed to view in the face of the banks, with the exception of two or three of the upper ones, that have been deposited since, are broken up in confused masses and inclined to the horizon at an angle of 30 or 40 degrees. The alterations that have taken place in this part of the river are very extensive, and have evidently been produced by the sinking and upheaving of the ground during this awful convulsion of nature. The fact is attested by the remains of several boats which are still visible, half

buried in the soil that fills up the bed of the old river; and it is probable that to this cause the Kori owes its present magnitude." The Pinyāri or Sir river, now considered as a canal, was once a branch given out by the Indus, and found its way to the sea by the Sir mouth. It enters this division in its extreme northern part, and still flows during the inundation season. It silted up in the present century, and was then said to have been "banded," or dammed up, at Mugalbhin in the Jāti talūka; but other writers mention that a dam 40 feet broad with this object was thrown across it by one of the Talpur Mīrs in 1799. Below this dam the Pinyāri was *then* navigable to the Sir mouth, where it was 2 miles wide. During some inundation seasons the volume of water in the Pinyāri increases to such a degree as to necessitate the water being let out into the old and new salt-water channel below the "bandh." In its northern portion, where it enters the Jāti talūka, it is called the Gūngro. The condition of the Sir channel and the land adjoining it in 1871 is thus described by Mr. Walker, a late Deputy Collector of this division:—"The Sir, the old channel of the Pinyāri river, is now a salt-water creek. The distance in a direct line from the embankment at Mugalbhin to the sea is 45 miles, and by the windings of the channel about 80 miles. Four miles below the bandh are the little villages of Sūnda and Dūja, adjoining each other. Six miles below them is Chūta Fakir-jo-gōt. Trees are met with for a few miles down the channel, as the tracts receive water from canals issuing from the Mugalbhin Lake, but lower down the country becomes quite desolate and waste, without either a habitation or any sign of cultivation. The Sir is now a tidal creek, and Dūja, as the port of Mugalbhin, has a small trade with both Kachh and Karāchi. The average width of the Sir is a quarter of a mile till it reaches the sea, when it becomes very much broader. The Pakhar creek issues out of the Sir near its mouth, and falls into it again about 10 miles below Dūja. Near its mouth there is now a village inhabited by Jats, called Hazari Fakir-jo-gōt, having about 100 houses. It has a singular appearance out by the sea-shore in the desert, without apparently any means of obtaining sweet water, but this is got from some small wells. When the sea rises at the spring tides these wells are carefully covered over with matting and earth, and are thus kept pure. Fresh water is not to be had in any other place. The village is embanked on all sides, and each house has its boat. When the spring tides threaten to be unusually high, each family, taking in the mats which form the house, gets into the boats, the camels, their only possession, being

driven on to a raised platform, where they remain till the water subsides. The families live entirely on camels' milk and small quantities of grain, which latter they secure in the cold weather. A plant called 'timar' (*Avicennia tomentosa*) grows along the coast and furnishes the camels with food. In the cold weather the men leave their village and drive their camels inland to graze in the babul jungles. They say they live from choice in their desert home as their fathers did before them, and that their camels are not worried there by mosquitoes during the inundation season. The village owns about four hundred camels in all. Ruins of old towns and villages are met with occasionally. About 10 miles below Dūja, where the Pakhar creek runs into the Sir, there are mounds covering a large area, and the remains of a sugar-cane press are still distinctly visible. Fourteen miles below Dūja is Khada, where there is now a salt-bed. It was once an old bandar or port. On the other bank (east of the Sir), 6 miles lower down, there was another bandar called Jhargri. Opposite to it there used to be a village named Chhach, and below this another called Sujāwal. So wild and desolate is this part of the country now, that it is difficult to imagine a time when it was cultivated and inhabited. It strikingly illustrates the saying that the waters of the Indus are lifegiving."

The Mal and Mutni are also old branches of the Indus, but are now considered as Government canals. Water used to enter them during the swell of the river, but since the silting up of the old main channel, from 1865, they receive very little water, and there is hardly any cultivation on them. Owing, however, in 1872, to a breach in the Uchto, by the Kalāndriwāh, affecting the Mutni, Bablo and Kēti-hāshim tapas of the Shāhbandar talūka, water has again entered the old river channel. The Kēti-hāshim Tapa has in consequence lately been transferred to the Jerruck Division, being *now* more conveniently accessible from this latter district than from that of Shāhbandar. Carless thus alludes to the Mal and Mutni in his memoir, as they appeared in his time :—"Thirteen miles from the mouth of the river, the destroyed bed of the Mutni branch is seen; the space filled up forms a triangle, each side about a mile and a half long, and in most places is overrun with bushes. There is still (1837) a small creek flowing through the centre of the plain amongst the irregular furrows left in the bed; but it is separated from the main river at low water by a broad bar of sand, and as there is not a greater rise of tide even on the springs than 2 feet, none but the very smallest boats can pass into it. The Mal branch, which is about 3 miles higher up, appears to have been as large as the

Mutni, and is still more completely choked, the land having attained a more advanced stage of formation. The greater part of its bed is now covered with jungle, or under cultivation, and the remainder is occupied by heaps of loose sand, with pools of water between them, that have no connection. At the point where the banks contract to the breadth preserved by the lower part of the river, it is 700 yards wide, and is dry for several miles farther down. The cause of the change that has taken place in these two branches, and also of the foul state of the main river in their vicinity, is apparent in the nature of the soil, which about this part of the delta is extremely loose and sandy." The Mal is represented as having formerly been navigable for boats of 25 tons as far as Shāhbandar, about 18 miles from the mouth.

The following table (pages 734-739) is a list of the canals in this division, with their length, average annual revenue for five years, cost of clearance, &c. :—

CANALS IN THE SHĀHBANDAR DIVISION.

Name of Canal.	Length in Miles.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 Years ending 1873-74.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 Years ending 1873-74.	Remarks.
1. Ganj-bahar . . .	11	feet. 14	rupees. 877	rupees. 4,102	Main feeder ; taps the Indus in the Bano tapa, waters that and the Lāikpur tapas, tailing off at deh Thūti.
2. Ali-bahar . . .	7	11	322	3,289	Main feeder ; taps the Indus in Bano tapa, watering that and the Lāikpur tapas.
3. Chaugazo . . .	4	8	357	1,513	Ditto.
4. Chhagazo . . .	6	8	564	2,009	Ditto.
5. Mirwāh . . .	11	10	905	652	Main feeder ; taps Indus near Bano, and waters the Bano and Lāikpur tapas.
6. Pinyāri, Chhandanshor, and Great Gungro	73	...	4,058	35,961	Branch of the Indus ; waters the Bano and Lāikpur tapas, tailing off in the Gungro.
7. Shēkhā . . .	8	9	568	1,561	Branch of the Pinyāri.
8. Mahmūd-wāh . . .	15	40	2,920	14,419	Ditto.
9. Sonahri . . .	7	10	433	2,249	Ditto.
10. Ganj-bahar . . .	4	9	366	1,045	Ditto.
11. Saidāh . . .	5	6	228	1,339	Ditto.
12. Shāhwāh . . .	7	16	669	3,401	Ditto.
13. Chhandan . . .	6	8	303	1,902	Ditto.
14. Bhaghiār . . .	6	8	279	1,370	Ditto.
15. Haidarwāh . . .	2	16	237	1,630	Branch of the Mahmūd-wāh.
16. Ghāri . . .	11	10	727	3,549	Branch of the Haidarwāh.
17. Fatiha . . .	8	7	320	4,295	Ditto.
18. Bachāo . . .	1	6	113	35	Branch of the Mahmūd-wāh.
19. Chagla . . .	1	6	50	213	Branch of the Bachāo.
20. Bhaghiār . . .	...	...	154	1,386	Branch of the Chagla.
21. Char . . .	3	6	329	1,298	Branch of the Mahmūd-wāh.
22. Bachū . . .	2	5	183	1,055	Ditto.
23. Saidāh (great) . . .	6	12	556	3,730	Branch of the Chhandan.
24. Tapu . . .	2	7	94	966	Branch of the Pinyāri.

25. Ladhia	3	8	153	597	Branch of the Pinyāri.
26. Samaki	2	6	293	760	Ditto.
27. Pal Laghāri	3	6	43	150	Ditto.
28. Ghāri	11	18	1,386	5,533	Ditto.
29. Rājwāh	2	7	150	2,025	Branch of the Ghāri.
30. Shorwāh	3	...	712	2,692	Branch of the Pinyāri.
31. Achh dhandh	3	...	...	1,662	Ditto.
32. Saidāh (less)	3	8	94	313	Branch of the Chhandan.
33. Chhandan (new)	2	12	147	302	Ditto.
34. Chējāh	4	...	68	400	Ditto.
35. Gungri	7	...	155	1,716	An old branch of the Indus, now supplied from the Pinyāri.
36. Gungri Ghār	5	9	444	1,796	Branch of the Gungri.
37. Raharo	6	8	..	262	
38. Mālia	8	10	46	288	Branch of the Great Gungro.
39. Mirkhanah	7	12	355	1,221	Ditto.
40. Manaki	2	8	129	226	Ditto.
41. Dirna	3	8	103	482	Ditto.
42. Mori Mūla Balina	3	8	111	1,150	Ditto.
43. Rājwāh	1	11	34	...	Ditto.
44. Runja	4	9	60	340	Branch of Rājwāh.
45. Kochar Balina	4	6	47	200	Ditto.
46. Kochar Kiru Thāim	1	8	12	496	Ditto.
47. Rann Mūla	2	6	67	247	Branch of the Great Gungro.
48. Chabuk	1	...	...	...	Ditto.
49. Kīrsar	2	6	27	54	Ditto.
50. Bēguna	8	11	67	2,899	Ditto.
51. Chachh Nuru Mēmon	2	...	...	60	Ditto.
52. Jharara	2	5	69	1,063	Branch of the Great Gungro.
53. Gadāp	18	13	284	2,433	Branch of the Gadāp.
54. Puhchāri	3	5	68	219	Main feeder ; taps Indus in Bano tapa, and waters that and the Lāikpur tapas, tailing off at deh Khānpur.
55. Sari	3	5	41	188	

Name of Canal.	Length in Miles.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 Years ending 1873-74.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 Years ending 1873-74.	Remarks.
		feet.	rupees.	rupees.	
56. Vēki	2	6	32	248	Branch of the Gadap.
57. Shērkhana	10	20	143	3,257	Branch of the Great Gungro.
58. Khati	2	...	...	798	Branch of the Shērkhana.
59. Pathēri	2	5	28	158	Ditto.
60. Chhandan	8	7	51	389	Ditto.
61. Ghat	2	5	34	170	Ditto.
62. Dorah Thar	2	6	82	101	Ditto.
63. Chaubati	4	6	117	203	Ditto.
64. Kājri dhandh	3	...	...	81	Branch of the Chhandan and Chaubati.
65. Dabi	2	...	...	562	Branch of the Great Gungro.
66. Lādka	5	10	76	1,010	Ditto.
67. Yasri	2	...	...	61	Ditto.
68. Jimwāh	9	...	...	300	Ditto.
69. Chang	1	...	...	118	Branch of the Jimwāh.
70. Hājiyā	11	...	392	6,800	Branch of the Great Gungro.
71. Andorah	1	...	...	2,179	Branch of the Hājiyā.
72. Ghār Darsunar	1	...	...	117	Ditto.
73. Mori Kutka	1	...	...	...	Branch of the Great Gungro.
74. Tangu	2	9	26	1,212	Branch of the Mori Kutka.
75. Saidāh	2	9	26	1,009	Branch of the Great Gungro.
76. Chhandan Nawāb	3	13	41	1,675	Ditto.
77. Mulchand	17	22	...	1,055	Main feeder ; * taps the Indus in the Bano tapa, watering that and the Mirpur Batoro tapas.
78. Batoro	7	13	434	1,077	Branch of the Mulchand.
79. Chorwāh	7	6	111	1,111	Branch of the Bathoro.
80. Jafra Kalān	7	7	246	1,107	Ditto.
81. Bāragazo	8	12	638	3,077	Main feeder ; taps Indus in Bano tapa, watering that and the Vitalshāh tapas, tailing off in the latter.

82. Panjgaza	2	...	...	58	Branch of the Bāragazo.
83. Shāhwāh	6	8	310	2,065	Ditto.
84. Bachi	1	...	...	11	Branch of the Mahmūdwh.
85. Jarār	7	10	336	1,012	Main feeder ; taps Indus in Bano tapa, watering that and the Vitalshāh tapas, tailing off in the latter.
86. Chhandan	1	6	297	219	Main feeder ; taps Indus at Khadi, and waters the Vitalshāh tapas.
87. Rājwāh	3	12	278	972	Main feeder ; taps Indus in Bēlo tapa, watering the Vitalshāh and Rānta tapas.
88. Kumbra	1	...	...	...	Main feeder ; taps Indus in Rānta tapa, above Kot Almo, and waters the Rānta tapa.
89. Chilāti	1	...	...	...	Main feeder.
90. Ambwāh	2	7	91	358	Main feeder ; taps Indus in Rānta tapa, which it waters.
91. Char	2	6	87	180	Ditto.
92. Chhagazo	7	...	...	108	Main feeder ; taps Indus near Bano, watering that tapa.
93. Kiral	1	...	...	313	Main feeder ; taps Indus in Rānta tapa, which it waters.
94. Nasir Kalān	5	12	131	2,222	Main feeder ; taps Indus in Rānta tapa, which, and the Wālishāh tapa, it waters.
95. Hēkra	1	8	22	458	Main feeder ; taps Indus in Rānta tapa, which it waters.
96. Kārdār	2	...	...	...	Branch of the Hēkra.
97. Hēkra	1	...	...	...	Branch of the Mahmūdwh.
98. Ghār	2	6	24	334	Main feeder ; taps Indus in Rānta tapa, which it waters.
99. Matla (great)	4	12	187	1,256	Ditto.
100. Matla (small)	1	5	...	...	Branch of the Great Matla.
101. Daingan	2	...	...	107	Main feeder ; taps Indus near Bēlo.
102. Mir Samma	4	...	...	114	Ditto.
103. Mirwāh Nawāb	6	12	351	1,636	Main feeder ; taps Indus in Rānta tapa, watering that and the Sujāwal tapas.
104. Muhammadwāh	7	11	676	2,156	Main feeder ; taps Indus in Sujāwal tapa, which it waters.
105. Taktaram	5	...	...	335	Main feeder ; taps Indus near Saidpur, and waters the Sujāwal tapa.

Name of Canal.	Length in Miles.	Width at Mouth.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 years ending 1873-74.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 Years ending 1873-74.	Remarks.
106. Bosānowāh . . .	5	feet. 11	rupees. 303	rupees. 1,443	Main feeder; taps Indus in Mirza Laghāri tapa, which it waters.
107. Chhato (great) . .	9	11	264	359	Ditto.
108. Chhato (small) . .	6	12	513	1,788	Ditto.
109. Mirza	7	11	397	2,870	Main feeder; taps Indus near Bahādipur, which tapa it waters.
110. Saidāh (great) . . .	4	12	544	1,192	Main feeder; taps Indus in the Bahādipur tapa, which it waters.
111. Satāh	40	24	1,578	17,281	Main feeder; taps Indus at Got Jufno Sūmro, watering the Gungāni and Satāh tapas.
112. Saidāh	2	7	81	254	Branch of the Satāh.
113. Chāraki	3	6	93	317	Ditto.
114. Sukapur	3	4	3	54	Ditto.
115. Rājwāh	5	10	400	2,296	Ditto.
116. Hathimā	4	5	122	159	Ditto.
117. Ghār	22	13	926	1,428	Main feeder; taps Indus in the Bahādipur tapa, watering that and the Jalbāni and Shāhbandar tapas.
118. Khānto (large) . .	24	25	1,572	6,758	Main feeder; taps Indus in Gungāni tapa, watering that and the Shāhbandar tapas, and tailing off in the latter tapa.
119. Khīlan	3	5	63	356	Branch of the Khānto.
120. Nasir	3	6	100	451	Ditto.
121. Dhangwāh	4	7	145	918	Ditto.
122. Rahim	3	...	...	...	Ditto.
123. Aliwāh	4	8	137	681	Ditto.
124. Bhurwāh	7	8	184	1,850	Ditto.
125. Mir Kalān	6	8	161	716	Ditto.
126. Mir Wadho	2	...	...	...	Ditto.

127. Mir Khānto	2	7	91	497	Branch of the Khānto.
128. Phatar	1	..	...	..	1 Branch of the Mir Khānto.
129. Hasain Ali	4	6	68	416	Main feeder; taps Indus near Gungāni, watering that tapa.
130. Alahkhāi	2	6	61	829	Ditto.
131. Pirwāh Gungāni . .	3	...	26	343	Ditto.
132. Khānto (small) . .	2	7	63	120	Ditto.
133. Achh	2	...	...	...	Ditto.
134. Jhorwāh	2	8	56	779	Main feeder; taps Indus in Jalbāni tapa, which it waters.
135. Pang Patan	1	...	...	..	Branch of the Jhorwāh.
136. Pirwāh (new) . . .	2	6	156	539	Main feeder; taps Indus in Jalbāni tapa, which it waters.
137. Mori Shora	2	6	38	354	Ditto.
138. Tingaza Jiand . . .	2	6	103	450	Main feeder; taps Indus above Panjgazo, watering the Jalbāni tapa.
139. Panjgaza Kalān . .	4	16	999	512	Main feeder; taps Indus in Shāhbandar tapa, which it waters.
140. Kodharo	5	10	626	1,888	Branch of the Panjgazo.
141. Tingaza Ahmadshāh .	1	7	41	292	Ditto.
142. Siplad	2	6	...	62	Ditto.
143. Karūd	2	...	...	...	Ditto.
144. Rājwāh	4	7	172	1,352	Ditto.
145. Chaugazo	3	7	138	574	Main feeder; taps Indus in Shāhbandar tapa, which it waters.
146. River Mal	24	...	...	1,239	Main feeder; taps Indus near Bagāna, watering the Shāhbandar and Mutni tapas.
147. Siarbēt	1	6	57	17	Branch of the Mal river.
148. Kadāran	3	6	82	133	Ditto.
149. Khair	11	...	...	...	Ditto.
150. Tailang (old) . . .	4	...	...	110	Main feeder; taps Indus near Mutni, watering the Mutni tapa.
151. Mūsa	3	...	...	60	Ditto.
152. River Mutni	17	...	...	2,492	Taps Indus near Mutni, watering the Mutni tapa.

There are thus about 800 miles of water channels, natural and artificial, in this division, the average annual cost of clearance of which during the five years ending with 1873-74 was 36,400 rupees, while the annual revenue was 2,15,380 rupees; but the remissions that had to be made yearly on account of the silting up of the old channels and failure of fresh water supply, are, it would now seem, decreasing in amount. In four of the tapas of the Shāhbandar talūka—Mutni, Shāhbandar, Ketī-Hashim and Bāblo—the remissions on this account increased from 143 rupees in 1865-66 to 21,126 rupees in 1870-71, but owing to the excavation of a new mouth in 1874 to supply water to the old river channel, these remissions have greatly diminished in amount, and in the year 1873-74 only aggregated 12,376 rupees, and a part of this was due to ravages by *rats*. The canals in this division are supervised by the Executive Engineer of the Karāchi Collectorate, who has under him a staff of overseers, *Sazāwalkārs*, or sub-overseers, and 80 darogas, of whom 7 are permanently and 73 only temporarily employed. The floods in the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate are those arising from the annual inundation of the Indus, and its branch the Pinyāri, but in some years these are excessive. They prevail in the Shāhbandar and Bēlo talūkas near the villages of Gūngāni, Saidpur and Jorar, and in the Bano tapa of the Mirpur Batoro talūka.

The tabulated statement on page 741 contains all that is required to be known of these floods.

There is much marsh land in this division, both in the Indus delta and in those parts adjoining the sea-coast. There are also several small *dhandhs*, or sheets of water left after the inundation of the river, which either wholly or partially dry up during the hot season. The principal *dhandhs* in this district are as follow :—

Talūka Shāhbandar.—Umar-jawān, Bāgwāh Kamphang, Jadār and Ubhkapio.

Talūka Bēlo.—Aḥhh, Gojtimāni, Chaubandi, Ukārbi and Murādpur.

Talūka Jāti.—Kochar, Chimāi, Jhim and Chaubati.

METEOROLOGY.—The climate of this division is much the same as that of the Delta portion of the Jerruck district. Carless thus refers to the climate generally of the Indus delta, of which the Shāhbandar division forms so extensive a part :—“ For the winter season, the climate of the delta is delightful, being cool, dry and bracing; the temperature ranges from 45° to 76°, and during the day is most agreeable. Fogs sometimes occur, but they are by no means prevalent, and quickly dissipate as the sun rises. In

FLOODS IN THE SHĀHBANDAR DEPUTY COLLECTORATE.

Name of Flood.	Whence arising.	Places flooded.	Remarks.
TAL. BĒLO.			
1. Kot Alma . . .	From Indus, near old Kot Alum.	Old Kot Alum, Ambwāh Achgazo, Saidpur, and Khāra.	The bandh is built near Rānta.
2. Saidpur . . .	From Indus, near Saidpur.	From deh Alibahar in Tapa Sujāwal, and Mirza tapa.	Bandh built between Nangirwāh and Mahmūdawāh by the Zamindārs, at a distance of 600 feet from the Indus.
3. Pinyāri . . .	From Pinyāri at Piniladho, Sujāwal, and Mirza tapas.	Western side of the Piniladho, Sujāwal, and Mirza tapas, and eastern side of the Jār and Shāhkapur tapas, in the Mirpur Batoro talūka.	Bandhs are built on both banks of the Pinyāri.
4. Jorar Khadi Sūsātī and Surjāni	From the Indus.	...	Bandhs are constructed where necessary to keep out these floods.
TAL. MIRPUR BATORO.			
5. Bano	From Indus, near Got Bano.	The Bona, Lāikpur, Dara, Mirpur Batoro, and Shāhkapur tapas.	Bandh is erected on the eastern side of Bano.
TAL. SHĀHBANDAR.			
9. Gungāni . . .	From Indus near deh Pir Muhammad Shāh.	The dehs Pir Muhammad Shāh, Ratol, Baranki, Amirbakhsh, and Balū Jamālī of the Gungūni tapa. The dehs Jūnga Ubhkapio, Unar Jiwān, Pir Karimunashāh, and Tharihārki, of the Jalbāni tapa. The dehs Bhāgwāh, Alabakhsh, Kāsīm Sūmra, Fakir Bandar, and Kalikot of the Shāhbandar tapa.	The bandhs were carried away by the river in 1856-57.

the summer months the heat is excessive, and less rain falls than might be expected. During the inundation the climate is very unhealthy; fevers, dysentery and agues prevail, and all the inhabitants that reside constantly in the delta have an appearance of premature old age, which is doubtless to be ascribed to this cause. None of the chiefs or wealthy landholders remain there during the hot months, but repair to Hyderabad, and do not return to their estates until the water left by the swell has dried up." In the Mirpur Batoro talūka the climate is considered to be cool and pleasant from about the middle of November to the end of February, when the winds blow mostly from the north and north-west. From March to July the weather is hot, with occasional dust-storms; but the mornings and evenings are generally speaking cool, with heavy dews at night. During the months of August, September, October, and a portion of November, the weather is still hot and close, with occasional thunder-storms, the prevailing wind at this season being from the south-west. The following table will show the maximum, minimum and mean temperature at the town of Mirpur Batoro for nine years, ending with 1874:—

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Maximum . . .	93	94	93	94	95	105	91	95	94
Mean	77	80	82	86	87	72	76	71	67
Minimum . . .	61	66	71	72	70	50	60	50	50

The average yearly rainfall as noted at the town of Mirpur Batoro for a period of twelve years is 8·26 inches, but the very heavy falls during the years 1866 and 1869 were quite exceptional, so that the average fall yearly can barely be said to exceed six inches. The following is a monthly return for nine years as kept at the dispensary of that town, ending in 1874:—

Month.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
January . . .	1'41	...	...	1'25	...	...	...	...	'65
February . . .	...	...	'35	'08	...	'05	...	...	'23
March . . .	...	...	...	1'71	'16	...	...	...	...
April . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May . . .	...	...	...	...	...	'05	...	...	...
June . . .	'05	...	'33	4'70	'36	...	1'92	...	1'12
July . . .	1'80	...	1'27	12'96	'48	'37	3'22	'12	3'92
August . . .	14'74	2'08	'25	1'46	'34	'97	'09	1'79	6'16
September . .	'75	1'83	...	5'47	...	...	'36	...	'62
October . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November . . .	...	...	...	...	...	'36	...	...	...
December . . .	...	...	'30	...	...	'04	...	'74	...
Total for each year . . .	18'75	3'91	2'50	27'63	1'34	1'84	5'59	2'65	12'70

The most prevalent diseases, as elsewhere in Sind, are intermittent fevers, and these, together with rheumatisms, ulcers and venereal and chest complaints, occur generally throughout the year. Fever is, however, more frequent after the subsidence of the annual inundation waters, especially in the months of October, November and December. Cholera visited this district in the years 1861 and 1865, but not to any great extent; but in 1869 this epidemic prevailed with great severity.

SOILS.—The soil of this district is alluvial, without any admixture of pebbles or *kankar*. It may be considered as a kind of tenacious clay. Heddle thus speaks of that part of it included in the delta:—"On the immediate coast near the sea, there is an admixture of sand, derived from the proximity to and communication with the ocean. In the upper half of the delta, the clay predominates; the soil in consequence is stiff and plastic, and, while it gives stability to the bank greater than that observed in the inferior part of the main river, before this reaches the delta, is likewise turned to account for the useful purposes of the potter. Passing the delta branches, which, in the actual state of the river, may be considered as terminating at Siāni, we find the soil composed of a very loose sand, the sandy particles consisting of mica, which occurs as an ingredient in the soil of the country generally, but nowhere is the proportion so large as exhibited in this region. To the loose nature of this soil there can be little doubt that, as a passive agent, we must attribute the sudden deviations of the Indus, which take place to a wonderful extent in the region of its course where this soil prevails and where we witness, as in the instances of the Gora and Bhaghiār, that during one season the

whole of a large body of water may be forced into a channel having a direction at right angles with its former course." In the greater part of this district salt largely abounds, and the soil where this prevails, and which is known under the name of "*kalar*," is thus rendered almost uncultivable. The south and south-eastern parts of this division are barren and sandy deserts. Salt is largely manufactured at Sirgando in the desert, 24 miles from Mugalbhin, and also at the villages of Thoranwāri, Dirwāri, Jāgi, Katora, Achh and Murādpur. As salt is a natural production of the Indus delta, where it is found in immense quantities, it will here be necessary to enter somewhat into detail concerning an article which it is not improbable may in the future become an important source of revenue to the province of Sind. . So early as the year 1845, a partial examination of that part of the Shāhbandar district adjoining the Sir river seems to have been made by the Customs Department with the view of ascertaining the commercial value of the deposit. It was then found that no sea-going vessel could proceed higher up the Kori branch of the Indus than Kotasir, the port of Lakhpat, communication being carried on between these two places by boats of light draught. Camels, water and forage had to be sent from Lakhpat some distance inland from Kotri (on the Kori creek), where the article was shipped in boats and sent to Kotasir for transhipment in sea-going vessels. Salt of a good quality was also known to exist on the Gūngro, to the westward of the Kori creek, and a specimen sent in 1846 or 1847 to Bombay for analysis was thus reported upon by Dr. Leith of the Bombay Medical Department :— " It is just the same as the salt obtained by evaporating seawater,—the salt that is called *bay salt*; it is not so pure as rock salt, because it contains a little sulphate of soda—very little, and of no consequence, and also some muriate of magnesia, which latter renders it a little bitter, but this can readily be removed by washing the salt in fresh water; but as it is, I have no doubt it would find a ready market, for it is very much cleaner than what is made in the Government salt-pans about Bombay." Again, in 1847 Lieutenant Burke, of the Bombay Engineers, while travelling overland from Sind to Kachh, saw the salt-beds in this district. He appears to have roughly estimated the quantity of salt at fifteen hundred millions of tons. The notice taken by this officer of these extensive salt deposits seems to have induced several native speculators to export it both to Bombay and Calcutta, the excise duty being fixed at 12 annas per Indian maund, but the venture was not a profitable one. In 1854 a company, called

the "Karāchi Salt Company," was formed for exporting Sind salt to Calcutta and elsewhere. The salt was to be obtained from the deposits in this division and brought to Karāchi in boats. Though the company was not successful in underselling the salt manufactured in Sind, it soon had a fair export trade, but this gradually dwindled away, owing to the excise duty being levied not alone in Sind, but in Bengal also, and Sind salt was in consequence unable to compete with English salt exported from Liverpool to India. In 1868 the export duty was remitted, but not in time to save the trade, which has not since improved to the extent that was anticipated. Mr. Walker, in his report drawn up in 1871, thus describes the salt-deposits on the Sir and Kori creeks:—"The salt or '*kalar*' desert extends from the Rann of Kachh on the east along the south of the Shāhbandar division, and is intersected by the Sir creek. Water from the Kori creek flows over the district and forms a number of salt-water lakes. Those of the lakes which dry up quickly are called '*khars*,' while those which retain their water are called '*dhandhs*.' Of the former the principal are the Hakriwāro, Dungiwāro, Bēlwāro and Sugandia; of the latter the chief are the Sumri, Dangni, Mirbo, Livāri and Ridhar. Tracts along which the salt-water passes are termed '*nāros*.' On the north side of this desert is a large fresh rain-water lake called Ahmad Rāj, which dries up when there is no rainfall. The names given above are those of old '*makāns*,' which were once cultivated when the Eastern Nārā reached the sea by the Kori mouth. The salt deposits in this part of the district are formed when the spring tides subside, as then the water left standing evaporates and there is a deposit of salt. The country along the Sir, where these salt deposits occur, has a peculiar appearance, and indeed at first suggests the idea of frozen water with a fall of snow over it. The salt deposits extend for miles along the sea, and vary in breadth from a quarter of a mile to several miles inland. The deposits are seldom more than a foot deep, and are practically inexhaustible. Salt is also found deposited in the *khars* mentioned above, as the water evaporates in them. The largest is that to the east of the Sir, and is named Jhagri. It begins about 20 miles below Mugalbhin, and extends as far as the sea. To the west of the Sir the deposits are named Khado, Mirpur, Jhalki, Chhach and Sujāwal. Traces of the salt deposits can be seen a short distance below the Mugalbhin embankment, but the deposits begin regularly about 10 miles below."

ANIMALS.—The wild animals found in this division are the

wolf, jackal, wild hog, *chinkāra* or ravine antelope, and the *pharho* or hog deer. Hares are common everywhere. Among domestic animals, the camel is the most important. In the upper part of the delta they are met with in large droves of from fifty to one hundred. They feed mostly on the various kinds of *Salsola* found in different parts of this division, such as the *khāra lāni* and others. Another of their favourite foods is the *kabar*, or *Salvadora persica*, which abounds in the Bēlo and Mirpur talūkas. There is a small but numerous breed of horses, and the ass, which is small in size, is also common. The horned cattle do not differ in any marked respect from those in other parts of India. Buffaloes abound in the delta, where they find excellent pasturage in the coarse grass which grows in the marsh lands. Sheep are kept more in the upper or northern part of this division. The dogs of the district are very fierce, and especially so to any stranger that may approach them. The delta, and indeed nearly the whole of this division, teems with waterfowl of various kinds. There are several varieties of the wild duck, and geese, pelicans, flamingoes, storks, herons, spoonbills, crows, curlew, snipe, and other birds abound. The ibis is common. In the thick jungles of the northern part of this district are found partridges, quail and plover. The domestic fowl is met with in all the towns and villages, especially the kind with black bones and skin. One of the greatest pests in this Deputy Collectorate is the water-rat, which at times does incredible damage to the growing crops. In the year 1873-74 these animals ravaged the Kharif crops, especially rice, to such an extent that the Government had to grant remissions of revenue amounting to not less than 60,500 rupees. It was observed that the damage done was found to be more general and complete in those parts where the water was deepest.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—The vegetable productions of the Shāhbandar district are rice (its chief staple), juār, bājri, wheat, sugar-cane, mung (*Phaseolus mungo*), urad (*Phaseolus radiatus*), jāmbho (*Eruca sativa*), cotton, tobacco, &c. There are several kinds of rice grown in the division, but the finest sort, called *sugdāsi*, is grown chiefly in the Mirpur Batoro talūka. The different fruits, trees and grasses growing in this district are the same as those obtaining in the Jerruck division (*q. v.*), but it is necessary to mention that the "tamarisk" jungle is very thick and dense in some parts, and, as a tree, attains a considerable size. The Government forests in this division are 13 in number, and though possessing a large area, have but a small revenue in

comparison with their size. One of these forests, the Mulchand, alone makes up more than one-half of the total revenue, which is derived chiefly from grazing fees, and the sale of firewood and bābul-pods. These forests are under the immediate charge of two Tapadārs of the Forest Department, assisted by an establishment of foresters, the whole costing the Government yearly about 1,457 rupees. The following is a list of these forests, with their area and revenue for 1873-74 :—

Forest.	Area.	Revenue, 1873-74.	Remarks.
	Acres.	Rs.	
1. Lāikpur . . .	7,406	419	Planted in 1785, by Mīr Ghulām Ali Khān.
2. Khadi . . .	4,501	1,918	Planted in 1790, by Mīr Murād Ali Khān.
3. Mūlchand . . .	5,454	9,234	Planted in 1783, by Mīr Ghulām Ali Khān.
4. Būd-jo-takar . . .	975	1,339	Planted in 1861-62.
5. Fatah . . .	258	14	Planted in 1799, by Mīr Muhammad Khān.
6. Penah . . .	6,170	1,379	Planted in 1796, by Mīr Fatēh Ali Khān.
7. Susāti . . .	39	29	Planted in 1801, by Mīr Fatēh Ali Khān.
8. Khirsar . . .	1,379	541	Planted in 1797, by Mīr Fatēh Ali Khān.
9. Hūderāni . . .	5,511	852	Planted in 1795, by Mīr Fatēh Ali Khān.
10. Sūrjāni . . .	1,387	377	Planted in 1800, by Mīr Karam Ali Khān.
11. Ganj . . .	2,228	435	Ditto.
12. Hazāri . . .	2,483	333	No mention.
13. Makbolo . . .	496	122	Planted in 1822, by Mīr Nasir Khān.
Total area . . .	38,287	16,992	

FISHERIES.—The fisheries in this division extend to the Indus, its branches and its dhandhs. The principal fish taken, besides “pala,” are gangat, gūlu, būbran, lohr, wanur, padar, and some others. The revenue realised by Government from these fisheries, which are put up to auction yearly, ranges to between 10,000 and 15,000 rupees; by far the largest portion of this is derived from the take of the *pala* fish. This revenue is carried to account under the head of Local Revenue. The following table will afford further information concerning these fisheries, the revenue being that realised during the past three years ending with 1873-74 (*see next page*).

Name of Fishery.	Revenue.	Total Revenue.	Remarks.
	rupees.	rupees.	
TAL. MIRPUR BATORO.			
Miāna Bāid	590	590	Derived from pala fishing.
TAL. BELO.			
Miāna Khadi and Sunda	4,540		
Miāna Kot Almo and Bēla Khiral } Miāna Seri Helāia, Tatta, Garko } Saidpur	3,667	8,207	Ditto.
TAL. JĀTI.			
Miāna Tar			
Miāna Chamoi	1,696	1,696	The fisheries in this talūka are situate on the Gūngro.
Miāna Sitardina Shāh			
Miāna Mūla			
TAL. SHĀHBANDAR.			
Miāna Siatri	4,228	4,228	
Miāna Chhejo			
Total rupees .		14,721	

POPULATION.—The total population of the Shāhbandar division, both Musalmāns and Hindūs, was found by the census of 1872 to be 102,936 ; but this does not include that of the Ketī-hashim tapa, which has recently been transferred to Jerruck. Of these 90,349 are Muhammadans, and 12,575 Hindūs. There are thus but 25 souls to the square mile, but this is hardly to be wondered at when the immense area of marsh and desert land in this division, which is in consequence almost uninhabitable, is taken into consideration. At Mugalbhin, and several villages in the neighbourhood, a large number of Kachhis have settled, resulting from the constant intercourse and traffic kept up with the Kachh province. In the southern delta the great bulk of the inhabitants are Karmāti Balochis and Jats. Wherever the pana (*Typha elephantina*), an important species of grass growing in the delta, is found, there also will colonies of Sikh mat-makers be found. The Musalmān portion of the population, who are partly of the Sūni and Shia sects, may be classed as follows:—

MUHAMMADANS.

Tribes.	Number.	Principal Subdivisions.	Remarks.
1. Balochis	9,067	Rind, Jamāli, Jatoi, Lund, Lashāri, Chandio, Magsi, Karmāti, Chang, Laghāri, Mari, Zor, Nushāni, Chalgri, Thorāni, Gormāni, Sehar Zunjēja, Jalālāni, Talpur, Sholāni, Almāni, Jarwar, Khosa, Jalbāni, Khohawar, &c.	The large number under the head of miscellaneous, no doubt includes many Sikhs and Sindis, but the census papers of 1872 do not give any details.
2. Shekhs	339	Khokhar, Gada, Sufi, Mēmon, Abra, Shora, Dal, Gabol, Sūmra, Samma, Burāna, Bhacha, Baran, Goja, Dhama, Sahta, Charan, Kehar, Powar, Babra, Bukēra, Junēja Detha, Shikāri, Hingorja, Batēshāi, Tigr, Uplāna, Otha, Jasra, Hala, Jakhar, Jūnia, Mengwar, Kanpota, Kalhora, Lūdia, Rathor, Narēja, Nohria, Mohāna, Machhi, Khwāja, Thasein, Mundra, and numerous others.	
3. Mēmōns	2,807		
4. Khwājas	472		
5. Mogals	51		
6. Pathāns	332		
7. Sindis.	33,896		
8. Saiyads.	1,911			Husaini, Bokhāri, Lekhirāyl.
9. Miscellaneous and others.	41,474	
Total .	90,349		
HINDŪS.			
1. Brahmans	559	Pokarna, Sarsudh, Kachhi, Brahmans. Sahto. Lohāno, Bhatia, Āmils.	
2. Kshatrias	20		
3. Waishia	8,935		
4. Sūdras and miscellaneous	3,061	Includes also Saniāsīs, Bairāgis, Udhāsīs, &c.	
Total .	12,575		

The manners and customs of the inhabitants of this division are greatly assimilated to those prevailing among the population of the adjoining district of Jerruck, and some account of the Karmāti tribe, inhabiting a large portion of the Indus delta, has been given in the description of that division. (*See JERRUCK.*)

CRIME.—The chief crime in this district, as generally throughout Sind, seems to be cattle-lifting. As a rule, the inhabitants are not litigious, and it is said that the Subordinate Civil Court of the district is as yet hardly known among them. The following criminal and civil statements will show the amount of crime and litigation in this division during the four years ending 1874:—

CRIMINAL.

Year.	Murder.	Hurts, Assaults, and use of Criminal Force.	Thefts.		Receiving Stolen Property.	House-breaking.	Highway Robbery.	Other Offences.
			Cattle.	Others.				
1871	...	187	66	136	31	16	...	144
1872	...	162	75	128	34	21	3	179
1873	1	195	206	119	27	14	2	281
1874	1	142	183	129	13	30	4	212

CIVIL.

Year.	Suits for Land.		Suits for Money.		Other Suits.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1871	8	1,807	474	32,147	7	372	489	34,329
1872	6	1,273	353	27,149	2	260	361	28,682
1873	2	455	485	44,358	4	375	491	45,188
1874	1	116	235	21,999	5	520	241	22,635

ESTABLISHMENTS.—The Shāhbandar division is placed under the charge of a Deputy Collector, who is also a full-power magistrate and Vice-President of the different municipalities in his district. He now resides, when not on tour, or at Karāchi, at the town of Sujāwal in the Bēlo talūka, where a bangalow has recently been erected. Under the Deputy Collector are four

Mukhtyār-kars and a number of Tapadārs. The former, as also their head Mūnshis, are vested with certain magisterial powers for the trial of offences committed within their respective talūkas. The judicial and revenue system is the same as that generally prevailing throughout the province of Sind.

CIVIL COURTS.—The original jurisdiction of the subordinate court of this division, which has its head-quarters at Mirpur Batoro, extends not only over all the talūkas of this district, but to the Ghorēbāri talūka of the Jerruck district as well. This court was established in 1867, and the Judge visits on circuit the towns of Sujāwal, Mugalbhīn, Bahādipur, Kēti-Bandar, Kotri Alahrakhio and Shāhbandar.

CATTLE-POUNDS.—The cattle-pounds in this division are 11 in number, and are situate at Mirpur Batoro, Dara and Bano in the Mirpur talūka; Sujāwal, Bēlo and Vitalshāh in the Bēlo talūka; Bahādipur and Mugalbhīn in the Jāti talūka, and Shāhbandar, Lodi and Gungāni in the Shāhbandar talūka. The proceeds of these pounds are credited to the different municipalities, where such institutions exist, otherwise they are carried to the credit of the local funds.

POLICE.—The total number of police employed in this division is 160, or one policeman to every 649 of the population. Of these 28 are mounted, either on horses or camels, the rest being municipal and foot police. There are three "*thānas*," at Mugalbhīn, Shāhbandar and Mirpur Batoro; one sub-thāna at Bēlo, and 15 police posts. This force, which is in charge of an inspector, is a portion of that directly controlled by the district superintendent of police for the Karāchi Collectorate, and is distributed as follows :—

Talūka.	Mounted Police.	Armed and un-armed Foot Police.	Municipal Police.
1. Mirpur Batoro . .	12	32	8
2. Bēlo	6	29	4
3. Jāti	6	24	5
4. Shāhbandar . .	4	26	4
Total	28	111	21

REVENUE.—The revenue of the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate, imperial and local, is shown under its separate heads for the five years ending with 1873-74 (*see next page*).

I. IMPERIAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realisations in				
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Land Tax	2,87,443	2,85,273	2,80,004	2,84,148	2,82,222
Abkāri	4,530	3,200	3,375	5,500	3,990
Drugs and Opium . .	3,185	5,022	4,445	4,705	4,292
Stamps	5,258	5,461	9,535	13,397	8,362
Salt	4,530	2,600	215	1,571	266
Postal Department .	1,153	1,439	2,037	2,252	2,183
Income (Certificate and Licence) Tax }	4,526	7,080	3,069	1,559	...
Law and Justice . .	6,465	7,357	3,253	3,973	3,589
Miscellaneous . . .	209	167	224	532	717
Total rupees . . .	3,17,299	3,17,599	3,06,157	3,17,637	3,05,621

II. LOCAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realisations in				
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Cesses on Land and Sayer Revenue . . . }	16,759	16,372	17,758	18,155	17,309
Percentage on Alien- ated Lands }	140	61	220	220	215
Cattle-pound Fees . .	1,181	1,628	2,959	4,308	4,350
Ferry Funds	415	410			
Fisheries	10,812	10,596	12,579	14,172	17,809
Total rupees . . .	29,307	29,067	33,516	36,855	39,683

Formerly the tapas within the delta yielded a large revenue, and possessed very valuable rice lands, but owing to the desertion of late years of the main stream of the Indus for the Uchto (or Hajāmro) channel, and the consequent failure of a freshwater supply, the revenue of this part of the division has greatly fallen off, and very extensive remissions have had to be granted. These remarks do not now, it would seem, apply to the Mutni, Bablo and Ketī-hashim tapas of the Shāhbandar talūka, in consequence of a breach having taken place in 1871-72 in the Uchto by the Kalandriwāh. In this division manufactured salt is taxed at 8 annas per maund. The maximum rate at which country liquor is sold in the Jāti talūka is $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per *ser*, and in the Mirpur Batoro, Bēlo, and Shāhbandar talūkas, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per *ser*.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.—The topographical survey of the

Shāhbandar division was commenced in 1867-68, and completed in 1869-70, but up to this present date the new survey settlement has not yet been introduced. Pending this step, the land is held on temporary or provisional leases, which are to cease on the introduction of the settlement. The maximum rate now paid for land held on such terms may be estimated at 4 rupees *per acre*, but on small cultivation, not held on lease, the maximum and minimum rates are about 3 rupees 3 annas 11 pies, and 15 annas 6 pies *per acre* respectively. The following are the rates per acre obtaining on particular kinds of land:—**charkhi**, 2 rupees; **garden land**, 4 rupees; **rice mok land**, 3 rupees; and **barāni**, 1 rupee. In the Shāhbandar talūka there are two kinds of rice mok, viz., culturable land, and land left by the river, known as *bhal*. The former is assessed at 3 rupees, and the latter at 4 rupees per acre. In the tapas of Shāhbandar, Mutni and Bāblo of this talūka, the rates were fixed from 1871-72 as follows:—

	rup. a.
On lands watered by the river Mutni	2 8 per acre.
On lands in the Shāhbandar and Mutni tapas, watered by the Mal	2 0 „

In the Bēlo talūka there are two different rates in rice mok land, viz., during kharif, 3 rupees, and during rabi, 1 rupee 8 annas per acre.

JĀGIRDĀRS.—It is impossible to state how much land in the aggregate is held in jāgir in this division, as no information respecting this in the Mirpur Batoro and Bēlo talūkas has been received. From a return dated in July 1858, from the office of the Assistant Commissioner for jāgirs in Sind, it would appear that in the whole of the Deputy Collectorate of Shāhbandar there were 91,725 *bigas*, or say 45,000 acres of jāgir land. At present, according to the Deputy Collector's return, there are nearly 28,000 acres of cultivable, and more than 12,000 acres of unarable jāgir land in the Jāti talūka alone, the largest holder being Mir Ali Murād Khān Talpur, who possesses 23,444 acres out of this area. The following is a list of the Jāgirdārs in the several talūkas of the division, with the area of their several holdings where such can be shown (*see pages 754-57*)

Jāgirdārs.	Class.	Talūka and Village where situate.	Cultivable Land.	Unarable Land.	Yearly Amount of Government Revenue represented.	
TAL. MIRPUR BATORO.						
1. Mīr Ahmad Khān Talpur . . . . .	...	Bodha Talpur	} Not known	} Not known	rup.	a.
2. Malik Ghulam Husain	I	Sahebāna			300	0
3. Sirdar Khān Chang	2 & 3	Maruhdi			95	8
4. Būrga Jamālī	3 for life	Kangādī			28	0
5. Muhammad Ali Nizamāni	4	Metan			42	0
					209	0
TAL. BĒLO.						
1. Mīr Bodha Khān Talpur . . . . .	...	Saidpur	} Not known	} Not known	435	0
2. Ditto . . . . .	...	Halaki			262	0
3. Sabzulkhān, Nabibakhsh Wali Muhammad, and Ali Murād.	1, 3, & 4	Gandai and Khadi			133	0
4. Ibrahim Khān Mangwān	4	Machol			415	0
TAL. JĀTL.						
			acres. gūntas.	acres. gūntas.		
1. Mīr Ali Murād Khān Talpur . . . . .	...	Būla Khān	19,654 0	3,790 0	686	0
2. Mīr Wali Khān . . . . .	...	Baraho	825 0	...	918	0
3. Mīr Ghulam Husain Talpur . . . . .	...	Kati	494 0	...	106	0
4. Ali Bakhsh Nizamāni . . . . .	...	Shāhpur	751 0	1,502 0	184	0
5. Ahmad Khān Nizamāni . . . . .	...	" . . . . .	618 0	1,236 0	155	0
6. Rūstam Khān Jamālī . . . . .	...	Mara	124 0	208 8	92	12

7. Malik Ghulam Husain	1	Kandan	816	0	1,425	0	230	0
8. Ditto	1	Bingar	2,500	0	676	0	427	0
9. Malik Sirdar Khān	1	Uplān	200	0	408	2	177	0
10. Khēro Khān	2 & 3	Chaubati	40	0	71	16	46	14
11. Saīd Khān Jamāli	2, 3, 4	Londaki	3	0	7	18	2	6
12. Mitho Jamāli	2 & 3	"	8	0	16	14	3	8
13. Khēro Jamāli	2, 3, 4	"	7	0	15	11	4	9
14. Alahdād Jamāli	2, 3, 4	"	21	0	52	4	14	0
15. Ghāzi Jamāli	2	Hālā	5	0	9	0	2	15
16. Taja Khān Jamāli	2	"	5	0	9	0	2	15
17. Rohil Jamāli	{ 2 & 3 } { for life }	Londaki	130	0	238	2 }	81	12
18. Ditto	4	"	30	0	60	9 }		
19. Ismāil	{ 2 & 3 } { for life }	Uplān	234	0	469	0	260	0
20. Nājā Nuhāni	2, 3, 4	Sukhpur	11	0	22	16	16	15
21. Gūl Muhammad Lond	3	Chaubati	25	14	18	2	34	0
22. Bijar	3	"	30	10	13	5	17	0
23. Hadia Lond	3 for life	"	27	10	47	18	29	0
24. Sultān Lond	3	" . . . . .	...		5	3	39	3
25. Yar Muhammad Lond	3	"	35	18	87	10	46	10
26. Nasir Khān Talpur	3	Bingar	21	16	...		13	8
27. Alum Khān Talpur	3	"	23	17	...		10	5
28. Ali Muhammad Talpur	3	"	21	16	10	0	13	8
29. Fazul Muhammad Talpur	3	"	24	16	12	0	13	8
30. Gūl Chakar	3 for life	Hālā	4	0	9	10	1	12
31. Nando Chang	3	Shāhpur	84	0	170	12	59	4
32. Alahbakhsh Lond	4	Chaubat	12	6	61	6	96	10
33.	4	Charaki	200	0	196	0	137	0
34. Raman Nuhāni	4	"	96	0	20	11	42	0
35. Sultān Lond	4	Londaki	30	0	55	15	18	0
36. Mir Muhammad Jamāli	4	Daiyaki	16	0	32	15	88	7
37. Fatēh Khān Laghāri	4	Munaniki	150	0	298	15	65	8

Jāgirdārs.	Class.	Talūka and Village where situate.	Cultivable Land.	Unarable Land.	Yearly Amount of Government Revenue represented	
			acres. gūntas.	acres. gūntas.	rup.	a.
38. Ghulām Husain Laghāri	4	Domban	150 0	213 0	36	8
39. Khair Muhammad Laghāri	4	"	145 0	189 0	36	7
40. Wali Muhammad Nuhāni	2, 3, 4	Sūkhpur	13 0	27 16	15	1
41. Sobha Nuhāni	4	"	13 0	25 16	16	15
42. Hāji Nuhāni	4	"	11 0	22 16	16	15
43. Valio Nuhāni	4	"	10 0	18 16	16	15
44. Muhammad Ali Gungāni	4 for life	"	252 0	502 18	17	0
45. Muhammad Khān Lashāri	4	"	70 0	106 10	31	0
46. Sahū Jamāli	4	"	62 0	125 0	84	0
47. Farid Jamāli	4	Hālā	8 0	17 2	6	14
48. Karam Jamāli	4	"	8 0	15 6	3	5
49. Mirza Jamāli	4	"	7 0	13 14	2	15
TAL. SHĀHBANDAR.				Culturable and Unarable Land.		
1. Kabir Jamāli	2, 3, 4	Ratolo Mangin . . . . .	.. }	62 0	40	0
2. Ghulām Haidar Nuhāni	2, 3	Langota		144 25	75	0
3. Mīr Husain	4	"				
4. Amir Bakhsh	2, 3, 4	Baiyaki . . . . .	..	426 17	42	0
5. Imām Bakhsh	4	Sabli . . . . .	..	647 5	225	0
6. Kadir Bakhsh	4			115 33	90	0
7. Ghulām Muhammad and Ali Bakhsh	3	" . . . . .	..	183 18	107	0
8. Mubārak Jamāli	3	" . . . . .	..	8 7	1	12
9. Khān Muhammad	3	Jamāna . . . . .	..	51 3	8	4
10. Rangī Chang	3	Patāra . . . . .	..		
11. Sher Khān	3					

12. Muhammad Khān Gūngāni	3 & 4	Suhtki . . . . .	..	266	0	105	0
13. Mehra Khān Gūngāni	3 & 4	Belāra . . . . .	..	865	1	33	0
14. Muhammad Khān Gūngāni	4	Baranki . . . . .	..	191	7	22	10
15. Mirza walad Yesīb	3	Ahūr . . . . .	..	159	18	19	5
16. Chuhar Khān Jamāli	4	Sahli . . . . .	..	474	18	172	0
17. Gohram Jamāli	4	" . . . . .	..	50	0	53	0
18. Yāru Chang	4	Jamāna . . . . .	..	59	16	163	0
19. Yāru Chang	4	Khirduhi . . . . .	..	43	9	20	0
20. Khair Muhammad Laghāri	4	Rāi . . . . .	..	156	4	76	0
21. Ahmad Khān	4	Charāgh . . . . .	..	141	14	245	0
22. Karimdād Chāndio	4	" . . . . .	..	256	4	7	0
23. Jān Muhammad and Jehān Khān	4	Tūkar Achh . . . . .	..	75	8	18	0
24. Abdūla Nizamāni	4	On the banks of the Khānto . . . . .	..	221	8	46	0
25. Ghulām Ali and Madar Ali	4	Langota . . . . .	..	589	0	1	0
26. Muhammad Ali Khān Talpur	4	Bhād . . . . .	..	35	2	3	0
27. Karimdād Chāndio	4	Machhki . . . . .	..	60	10	13	0
28. Umēd Ali and Ghulām Husain	4	Khadi . . . . .	..	21	4	30	0
29. Sahēb and Bakhsha Lashāri	4	Gormāni . . . . .	..	645	9	19	0
30. Bāgh Ali and Madad Ali	4	Langota . . . . .	..	58	23	13	0
31. Ghulām Shāh Nizamāni	4	Changal Rikaruki . . . . .	..	60	10		
32. Peroz walad Toja	4	Achh . . . . .	..			
33. Samma Kalhori	4	Baiyaki . . . . .	..			

There are but few Māfidārs in this division—not more than twelve, it would seem, in all: of these four are in the Mirpur Batoro talūka; six in the Shāhbandar, and but one in each of the Jāti and Bēlo talūkas. There do not appear to be any Seri grantees in this Deputy Collectorate.

MUNICIPALITIES.—There are eight municipalities in the Shāhbandar division, viz., at Mirpur Batoro, Mugalbhin, Shāhbandar, Sujāwal, Bano, Chuhan Jamāli, Daro and Gungāni. The Municipal Act was only introduced into the four latter towns during 1875. The receipts of these several institutions are made up mostly from town duties, market fees, cattle-pound funds, ferry fees, fines, &c. The disbursements are chiefly on account of establishments, conservancy, police, grants to medical dispensaries, and repairs of roads and buildings, &c. The receipts and disbursements of the first four municipalities for the three years ending with 1874 are as follows:—

Where situate.	Date of Establishment.	Receipts in			Disbursements in		
		1872.	1873.	1874.	1872.	1873.	1874.
1. Mirpur Batoro	Feb. 20, 1856 .	rup. 3,075	rup. 5,600	rup. 5,756	rup. 3,503	rup. 7,113	rup. 6,080
2. Mugalbhin . .	March 20, 1856	1,584	3,051	2,874	1,779	2,524	2,491
3. Shāhbandar . .	July 20, 1856 .	453	1,505	1,092	587	1,786	1,302
4. Sujāwal . . .	May 1, 1866 .	1,207	1,903	1,969	898	1,905	2,006

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—There are no hospitals in this division, and but one medical dispensary, at the town of Mirpur Batoro, established in 1855. It is under the medical charge of an apothecary of the Government service, who has a small subordinate establishment. The Mirpur municipality contributes a sum yearly towards defraying the expenses of this institution. The following table will show the number of patients admitted during the two years ending 1874:—

	Total Admissions.		Casualties in		Average Daily Attendance.		Remarks.
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	
In-patients .	47	10	3	...	16.1	4.0	Epidemic cholera prevailed in 1869, and caused a very high mortality.
Out-patients .	4,228	3,953	6	2	53	50	

PRISONS.—There are subordinate jails at the head-quarter stations of the four Mükhtyār-kars in this division, viz., at Mirpur Batoro, Bēlo, Mugalbhin and Shāhbandar.

EDUCATION.—Education in this Deputy Collectorate would appear to be in a less progressive state than in any of the other districts of the Karāchi Collectorate, there being, according to the Educational Inspector's report for 1873-74, but three Government schools in the whole division. These are at the towns of Shāhbandar, Mirpur Batoro and Mugalbhin, with an aggregate attendance of 109 pupils. The number of private schools does not appear to be known.

AGRICULTURE.—As in the adjoining district of Jerruck, so in this division, there may be considered to be two principal seasons in the year for carrying on agricultural operations—Kharif and Rabi—the chief crops produced in each of these are shown as follows :—

Season.	Time when		Chief Crops produced.
	Sown.	Reaped.	
1. Kharif .	15 May to 1 July.	1 Oct. to 30 Nov.	Juār, bājri, rice, sugar-cane, cotton, &c.
2. Rabi .	1 Oct. to 20 Nov.	15 Feb. to 31 Mar.	Wheat, bhang, &c.

Of these crops, rice is the chief staple, being 76 per cent. of the whole cultivation in the division, and next to it comes bājri, which is in the proportion of 13 per cent. There are two distinct methods of cultivating the rice-plant in this division. The first, which is common to the rice-growing districts of the Bombay presidency, consists in preparing in the first instance a nursery-bed, in which the seed, usually in the proportion of 130 lbs. to the acre, is sown. Here again there are two different ways of preparing these nursery-beds, which are technically known as *bijārani* and *khamosh*. By the first, the ground is well manured and ploughed several times, the seed being sown by means of a *nāri*, or funnel, during the last ploughing. Being sufficiently moist of itself, the soil does not require any irrigation, the plants being usually ready for transplantation in forty days. They are then taken to other fields, previously ploughed over several times, but *not* manured, these in some cases being four or five miles distant from the nursery-beds, and here they are regularly planted out. By the second plan, the stubble is burnt, which, with manure, is mixed

with the soil of the intended bed, but not ploughed into it. The seed is sown with the hand. These nursery-beds are irrigated from *kachha* wells, and the plants are generally ready for transplanting in about twenty-five days. After transplanting, the plants are watered so as to insure their being covered for two-thirds of their height. Some of the finest rice lands so cultivated are situate in the Mirpur Batoro talūka, on the Khorwāh canal, and here is produced a fine description of white rice known by the name of *sugdāsi*; other kinds are known as ganja, motia, satria and lāri. The average yield *per acre*, in good land, is about 7 maunds, or 560 lbs. of cleaned rice, and in inferior soils $4\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, or 340 lbs. The average profit, after deducting expense of seed and cultivation, is 5 rupees for the good, and 3 rupees *per acre* for the inferior lands. The second method of cultivating rice, which is practised in the southern portion of the Shāhbandar and Ghorabāri talūkas, where the lands lie low, is to sow the seed broadcast in a soil which is seldom previously ploughed up for its reception. No transplanting is carried out, but the land receives a slimy deposit from the inundation waters, and is partially flooded at high tides. Little or no labour is required in this kind of cultivation, as there are no canals to clear, water-courses to make, or land to plough. The high tides irrigate the crop sufficiently without the help of the cultivator, and such rice-lands as these are in consequence in great request. The returns are heavy also, the crop *per acre* often reaching as much as 14 maunds, or 1120 lbs. of cleaned rice, and the net pecuniary profit to 15 rupees *per acre*. The implements of agriculture in this division do not seem to differ in any way from those in use in other parts of Sind.

COMMERCE.—The trade of this division, considering its great area, is not of much account, and consists mostly in the export of grain—especially rice, its staple commodity—and agricultural produce generally to other parts of Sind and to Kachh, and in the import of cloths, oil, ghi, sugar, pepper, tobacco, betel-nut, and copper and brass vessels. The value of the imports is roughly estimated in the whole at about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lākhs of rupees, and the exports to about 7 lākhs; but these amounts must be taken as merely *approximative*, there being no proper machinery at present in force to test the accuracy of these figures. With the exception of the towns of Mirpur Batoro and Mugalbhīn—and these are by no means either populous or important—there are no others of any consequence in the whole division. Shāhbandar, once a large port in the delta of the Indus, has long since dwindled

away to comparative insignificance, and has now scarcely any trade in connection with it. Sirgando, one of the subordinate ports of Sind, situate on the Sir river, has a small import and export trade—the former, which is trifling both in quantity and value, consists mostly of cocoa-nuts; the latter, which is more important, comprises chiefly grain and pulse, firewood, provisions and oilman's stores, oils, and a little cotton wool. The following table will show the value of the imports and exports to and from Sirgando with foreign countries and other presidencies in British India for the five years ending 1873-74 :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Exports	rupees. 85,361	rupees. 38,037	rupees. 84,307	rupees. 108,664	rupees. 95,864
Imports	2,340	1,373	2,176	1,356	1,759
Total rupees .	87,701	39,410	86,483	110,020	97,623

Of transit trade there is not much passing through the district; what there is mostly comes and goes from and to Kachh. The following tables will show the value (approximate) of the imports and exports in the four several talūkas of the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate :—

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Mirpur Batoro.	Jāti.	Shāhbandar.	Bēlo.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Betel-nuts	1,000	600	1,600	200
Cloths	60,000	40,000	40,000	4,000
Cocoa-nuts	1,000	420	...	...
Cotton	3,000	1,000	...	300
Dates	3,500	4,000	...	300
Drugs . . . . .	...	100	...	...
Dyes . . . . .	...	200	...	...
Ghi . . . . .	...	4,500	...	500
Grain :—				
Barley	1,000	4,500	...	500
Gram	900	...	500	...
Wheat	2,100	...	3,000	1,000
Other grains . . . . .	...	45,000	...	...
Jāgri . . . . .	...	8,000	...	...
Metals :—				
Brass . . . . .	...	420	...	...
Copper . . . . .	...	4,200	...	...
Iron . . . . .	...	2,500	...	...
Métori	600	...	300	...

Articles.	Mirpur Batoro.	Jāti.	Shāhbandar.	Bēlo.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Manjit (Madder) . . .	4,000	...	...	...
Oil	6,500	2,400	1,400	500
Pepper (black and red). .	3,000	...	1,000	...
Seeds. . . . .	...	100	...	...
Silk (raw) . . . . .	...	1,000	...	...
Spices . . . . .	...	4,000	...	...
Sugar	13,000	...	6,000	500
Sugar-candy	150	400	900	200
Tobacco	3,000	300	800	200
Wool . . . . .	...	700	...	...
Miscellaneous	20,000	...	4,000	300
Total rupees . .	1,22,750	1,24,340	59,500	8,500

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Mirpur Batoro.	Jāti.	Shāh- bandar.	Bēlo.	Remarks.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	
Barley	900	1,200	...	From the Mirpur Batoro talūka merchandise is sent to Tanda Muhammad Khān and Hyderabad; from the Jāti talūka to Kachh; from the Shāhbandar talūka to Hyderabad, Kachh and Karāchi, and from the Bēlo talūka to Tatta, Karāchi and Kēti-bandar.
Bājri . .	5,000	7,500	2,000	15,000	
Ghi . .	5,000	...	...	6,000
Jāgri . .	...	4,000	...	...
Jāmbho and Sariah .	...	...	1,000	...
Mung . .	...	1,000	...	2,400
Makāi . .	...	1,200	...	...
Rice . .	1,00,000	67,000	85,000	66,000	
Total rup.	1,10,000	81,600	89,200	89,400	

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures of this division are confined simply to ordinary articles of domestic use, such as salt, coarse blankets, and leathern and iron goods. At Jāti a coarse cloth of camels' and goats' hair is manufactured, and is known there under the name of *khatha*, or *jori*. The manufacture of salt, which is largely carried on in this division, is both curious and simple. The process is as follows :—In the first place, a *kachha* well is sunk in the salty land and the water taken out, generally by hand, and passed through a pipe into a large trough filled with sand and *kalar*, or salt earth. The water, after filtering through, is conveyed

by narrow channels made in the ground into a pit 10 or 15 yards distant, where it has the consistency of a thick syrup. It is taken out of the pits by buckets, and allowed to stand in small earthen vessels. In three or four days the water evaporates, leaving the salt only, which is then ready for the market. The average wholesale price of salt in this division is 1 rupee per maund. There are saltworks at Thoranwāri, Dirwāri, Jagir, Katora, Achh and Murādpur. There are also some very large and valuable salt manufactures at Sirgando, in the desert portion of the Shāhbandar district, about 24 miles from the town of Mugalbhīn. Formerly large quantities of this salt were exported to Calcutta, but at present the trade in this article is at a stand-still. It will, no doubt, be again exported extensively in the event of the licence system being again introduced, and this step it is expected will shortly be carried out.

FAIRS.—The fairs, large and small, in this division are 13 in number, but 4 only are of any importance; these are Shāh Yakik, Shāh Mugalbhīn, Shāh Inayat-ulah and Amir Pir. The following table will afford some particulars of 7 of these fairs:—

Name of Fair.	Where and when held.	Remarks.
TAL. SHĀHBANDAR.		
1. Shāh Yakik . .	Near Got Landhi, Satāh tapa, in the month of Chait.	Is held annually, and also monthly.
2. Miān Usman-jo-Kubo . . . }	Near Dhaturō; Satāh tapa, in the month Phagan.	Annual.
TAL. JĀTL.		
3. Shāh Mugalbhīn	At Mugalbhīn, in the month Phagan.	Annual, and is said to have been founded in H. 600 (A.D. 1210).
TAL. MIRPUR BATORO.		
4. Shāh Inayat-ulah Sūfi . . . }	At Jhok, in the month Safar.	Annual; was founded in H. 1130.
5. Amir Pir . . .	Near Got Shāh-Kapur, in the month Jamad-ul-sāni.	Annual; is stated to have been founded two centuries ago.
TAL. BĒLO.		
6. Shāh Nasar . .	Near Got Walishāh, in the month Jamad-ul-awal.	Annual; its foundation dates about the beginning of the Talpur dynasty.
7. Udēra Lāl . .	Near Saidpur Khāro, in the month of Chait.	Annual.

COMMUNICATIONS.—There are in the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate about 350 miles of roads, which are made of *kalar*, or salt earth, and so long as no rain falls they remain in excellent condition, and require very little, if any, repair. When a shower of rain takes place, no matter how small in quantity, they become at once quite impassable for camels, but resume their former appearance when dry. The postal lines run for about 80 miles on these roads. The following is a list of all the communications in this division, with other information connected with them :—

	From	To	Length in Miles.	Remarks.
Talūka Bēlo.	Dhama . . .	Lakha Latifula . .	7½	
	Khadi . . .	Ditto . . .	4	
	Bēlo. . . .	Chak Sand . . .	2	There is a dharamsāla at Bēlo.
	Bēlo. . . .	Saidpur	8½	
	Bēlo. . . .	Daro	10½	Has milestones ; there is a dharamsāla at Daro.
	Bēlo. . . .	Mugalbhīn . . .	32½	Ditto ; a small bangalow and dharamsāla at Mugalbhīn.
	Sujāwal. . .	Saidpur ferry . .	4	
	Atalshāh . .	Bano	3½	There is a dharamsāla at Bano.
	Kot Alma . .	Saidpur	2	
	Bachal Gugo .	Mangiludho Gugo .	3½	
Talūka Jāi.	Karia Petāri .	Lāikpur	4	There is a dharamsāla at Lāikpur.
	Kot Alma . .	Bēlo	10	
	Lāikpur. . .	Kot Alma	6	
	Sujāwal. . .	Shāhbandar . . .	32½	Is a postal road, and has milestones ; there is a staging bangalow and dharamsāla at Shāhbandar.
	Sujāwal. . .	Mirpur Batoro . .	13	Is a postal road, and has milestones ; a Deputy Collector's bangalow and dharamsāla at Sujāwal.
	Mugalbhīn . .	Mirpur Batoro . .	26	Ditto.
	Mugalbhīn . .	Khalifa Dehrāj . .	1½	
	Mugalbhīn . .	Ladi	12½	Has milestones ; a dharamsāla at Ladi.
	Mugalbhīn . .	Shāhbandar . . .	25	
	Mugalbhīn . .	Bahādipur	16	
	Bahādipur . .	Ferry Haiyāt Gāho.	2	
	Mirpur . . .	Mūlchand	24	Has milestones.
	Shahkapur . .	Ganda Chatan . .	2	There is a dharamsāla at Shahkapur.

	From	To	Length in Miles.	Remarks.
Tal. Mirpur	Shahkapur . .	Wadhēran . . .	3½	There is a dharamsāla at Wadhēran.
	Mirpur B. . .	Khorwāh . . .	7	Has milestones; a dharamsāla at Mirpur.
	Mirpur B. . .	Jhok	7	Has milestones; a dharamsāla at Jhok.
	Mirpur B. . .	Jār	3	Ditto.
Tal. Shāhbandar.	Shāhbandar . .	Mutni	18	
	Shāhbandar . .	Ghār	7	
	Bahādipur . .	Ladi	9	Has milestones.
	Ladi	Janga Jalbāni . .	9	Ditto.
	Chachh	Kūba Usman . .	3	
	Gungāni	Jatori	10	
	Chachh	Ladi	3	
	Rind	Gungāni ferry . .	7	
	Gungāni ferry .	Got Jamālī (river bank)	2	
	(Gungāni ferry .	Molena (river bank). .	3	

There are also dharamsālas at Sitardinoshah and Laghāri.

As a general rule, the roads during the fine weather in the Shāhbandar division are broad, level, and passable throughout; but during the inundation season those in the southern portion of this district are all more or less flooded, or intersected by unbridged canals and water-courses, and are impassable for camels. The southern part of the Shāhbandar talūka is impassable except by boat throughout the year, as it is intersected by numerous salt-water creeks. The road from Mugalbhin to Lakhpāt, in Kachh, is about 48 miles in length, the village, or rather station, of Ver being situate halfway; here is a dharamsāla and a few small wells, but the only inhabitants are a police constable and a bania. From Mugalbhin to Ver the road is marked out by side-drains. Six miles below Ver the salt-water comes up and swamps that part of the district, and here the road greatly needs to be raised all the way to Kotri opposite Lakhpāt. At this latter place the Kori creek is 5 miles wide, and is crossed by boats, the charge for each passenger being 2 annas. Camels are crossed over at a ford higher up at low tide, the rate for each head of cattle ranging from 4 to 8 annas. There is a dharamsāla at Kotri, and a peon is stationed there by the Rao of Kachh, who supplies travellers from Ver with sweet water. This road from Mugalbhin to Lakhpāt, and Ver, is that generally taken by Hindū pilgrims bound to Narayansar, in Kachh, a place of some sanctity. The postal lines of

communication in the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate are three in number, one reaching Mirpur Batoro from Tatta, a distance of 25 miles; the second from Bēlo to Mugalbhīn, 29 miles, and the third from Sujāwal to Shāhbandar, 32 miles in length. There are non-disbursing offices at Mirpur Batoro, Shāhbandar, Sujāwal, Bēlo and Jāti, but no branch post-offices.

FERRIES.—There are in all 34 ferries in the Shāhbandar division, situate either on the Indus, its branches, or on canals, but some of these are only of a temporary nature. The proceeds from these ferries are included under the head of local revenue. The following is a statement of these ferries, with their situation, and the number of boats belonging to each, but several of them are only used during the inundation season :—

Name of Ferry.	Where situate.	Number of Boats.
1. Bano	At Bano, on the Pinyāri	1
2. Dhama	At Dhama, on the Pinyāri	1
3. Lāikpur	At Lāikpur, on the Pinyāri	1
4. Khānpur	At Khānpur, on the Pinyāri	1
5. Dara	At Dara, on the Mahmūd-wāh	1
6. Alah-waraiyo Kandra	{At Alah-waraiyo Kandra, on the Mahmūd-wāh}	1
7. Jār	At Jār, on the Mahmūd-wāh	1
8. Gungāni	At Gungāni, on the Indus	1
9. Dari	At Dari, on the Pinyāri	1
10. Chortāni	At Chortāni, on the Pinyāri	1
11. Bachal Gugo	At Bachal Gugo, on the Pinyāri	1
12. Godri	At Godri, on the Pinyāri	1
13. Bēlo Jamāli	At Bēlo Jamāli, on the Indus	1
14. Wadhēran	At Wadhēran, on the Gūngro	1
15. Nim Hingor-jo	At Nim Hingor-jo, on the Gūngro	1
16. Khalifa Dehrāj	At Khalifa Dehrāj, on the Gūngro	1
17. Satarnoshāh	At Satarnoshāh, on the Gūngro	1
18. Mugalbhīn	At Mugalbhīn, on the Gūngro	1
19. Pir Gajar	At Pir Gajar, on the Gūngro	1
20. Mutni	At the mouth of the Mutni	1
21. Small Mutni	At Jogira, on the Gūngro	1
22. Bagāna	At Bagāna, on the Mal	1
23. Chuhar Jamāli	At Chuhar Jamāli, on the Satāh	1
24. Landhi	At Landhi, on the Satāh	1
25. Machi	At Machi, on the Khanta	1
26. Saidpur	At Saidpur, on the Indus	4
27. Ranta	At Ranta, on the Indus	2
28. Lakho Latifulah	At Lakho Latifulah, on the Indus	2
29. Khadi (new)	Ditto ditto	2
30. Khadi (old)	Ditto ditto	1

ANTIQUITIES.—There do not seem to be any remains of great antiquity in this division, nor are such likely to be found in such

a district as that of Shāhbandar. There is a tradition of a town of great size, called Samma Sumro, having once existed a little to the south of the present village of Shāh-Kapur, in the Mirpur Batoro talūka. In the same manner a town called Rohri, in the Jāti talūka, is supposed to have flourished about two centuries ago. Remains of forts are also in some places to be seen, but, owing to the peculiar and erratic course of the Indus towards the sea, and the consequent changeable nature of its various branches, there is no district which is likely to show less remains of antiquity than that of Shāhbandar. The fate of Shāhbandar and other places in modern times proves this conclusively.

Shāhbandar, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate, having an area of 699 square miles, with 7 tapas, 116 “dehs,” and a population of 21,046 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1873-74 was as follows :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Imperial . . .	rupees. 96,019	rupees. 80,935	rupees. 86,130	rupees. 83,571
Local	7,257	8,741	10,517	10,279
Total rupees	1,03,276	89,676	96,647	93,850

Shāhbandar (KING'S PORT), the chief town of the talūka of the same name in the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate, situate in latitude $24^{\circ} 10' N.$, and longitude $67^{\circ} 46' E.$, distant 30 miles south-west from Mugalbhin, and $32\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of Sujāwal. It is in the Indus delta, and was formerly seated on the east bank of the channel which discharged its waters into the sea by the Mal mouth. At present it is 10 miles distant from the nearest point of the Indus. The great salt desert commences about a mile to the south-east of this town, and on its westward side are great jungles of a long kind of grass, known under the local name of *din* or *bin*. It was to Shāhbandar that the English factory was removed from Aurangabandar when this latter place was deserted by the Indus, and it is recorded that previous to the dissolution of the factory in 1775, it supported a considerable establishment for the navigation of the river, consisting of 14 small vessels, each of about 40 tons in burthen. It would seem that the extensive flood which occurred in Sind somewhere about 1819 (the year when Kachh was visited

by a terrible earthquake) caused great alterations in the lower part of the Indus, and tended materially to hasten the decay of the town of Shāhbandar by withdrawing the water from the branch on which it stood. "On this occasion," says Carless, in his memoir on the Indus, written in 1837, "the river altered so much about the part where the Satāh was thrown off, that a larger body of water than usual was forced into that stream, and it increased in size considerably. The change became greater every successive year, until at last the main river turned into the Satāh, and abandoned the Bhaghiār altogether. It did not, however, pursue the same course as that branch for many miles, but forced a passage for itself, nearly in a straight line, through several creeks, across the Mugrah and Nair, into the lower part of the Gorah river, and shortly after opened a new mouth, the present Kukaiwāri. Before this happened many of the branches were navigable for large ships, and at an earlier period were frequented both by the Company's cruisers and merchant vessels. The rulers of Sind had also a fleet of 15 ships, stationed at Shāhbandar, which owes its name (the King's Port) to that circumstance, and it is mentioned in the histories of the country that they sometimes ascended the river as high as Tatta. The line of route they pursued, from the sea to Shāhbandar, is accurately pointed out by the natives: they entered by the Richhal, the only accessible mouth, and passing into the Hajāmro, through what is now the Khēdewāri creek, ascended that river to a part about 10 miles above Vikar (Ghorēbāri), where it joined the Bagānz, or, as it is now called, the Mal, on which branch, but considerably lower down, Shāhbandar was situated. They could also pass into the Gorah river from the Hajāmro, and navigate it down to Bētri, then a large town. At this period the Richhal mouth, which is now nearly closed by a sandbank, had a depth of 4 fathoms, and there was a high beacon erected on the south point to facilitate the navigation. This, from its resemblance to a minaret, the natives called Munāra. No trace of it now remains, but its name has been retained in that of a village built near its site. Such are the alterations that have occurred in the lower part of the Indus within the last eighteen years." Shāhbandar is at present the head-quarter station of the Mūkhtyārkar of the talūka, and of a Tapalār also, and possesses a police *thāna* with a force of 13 men, as well as a municipality, established in 1856, with an income in 1874 of 1,092 rupees. It has besides a staging bangalow and a cattle-pound. The population, according to the census of 1872, numbers 1203, of whom 469 are Muhammadans and 732 Hindūs; the

former are of the Mēmon, Shikāri, and Muhāna tribes, the latter mostly Lohānos by caste. This town, which when situate on the river boasted of an extensive trade, has now dwindled away into obscurity, and has no manufacture of any kind whatever.

Shāhdādpur, a talūka (or revenue sub-division) of the Hālā Deputy Collectorate, having 6 tapas and 63 villages, with an area of 756 square miles, and a population of 55,707 souls. The revenue of this talūka, imperial and local, for the four years ending with 1873-74 is as follows :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	1,15,269	1,12,216	1,08,467	1,02,512
Local	7,773	7,225	7,242	6,176
Total rupees .	1,23,042	1,19,441	1,15,709	1,08,688

Shāhdādpur, the chief town of the Shāhdādpur talūka, in the Hālā district, in latitude 25° 49' N., and longitude 68° 44' E., distant 15 miles north-east from Hālā, and 40 miles north-east from Hyderabad. It is situate on the Jāmwhāh canal, and has road communication with Bhitshāh, Hālā, Saidābād, Sakrand, Jhol, Berāni, Adam-jo-Tando and Brahmanābād. It possesses a Mūkhtyārkar's office, subordinate judge's court-house, post-office, dharamsālā, Government vernacular school, police lines and a cattle pound (or *dhak*). There is also a municipality, the receipts from which in 1873-74 were 1922 rupees, and the expenditure 2219 rupees. The population at this place numbers 2232, of whom 756 are Musalmāns, and 1250 Hindūs; of the former the Abras, Chunas, and Khaskēlis are most numerous, while the greater number of the Hindūs are of the Lohāno caste. Their principal occupations are agriculture, trade, and oil-pressing. The local trade, which is mostly in grain, oil-seeds, sugar and cloth, is valued at about 60,000 rupees; and the transit trade, which is large in bājri, rice, wheat and cotton, at a little over 1 lākh of rupees. The principal manufacture is that of oil, for which the town is famous; about 2000 maunds, valued at 20,000 rupees, are said to be made here yearly. Shāhdādpur is reported to have been founded about 200 years ago by one Mir Shāhdād. The chief man of note in this place is Gosāi Dharamgir.

Shāhdādpur, a Government town in the Kambar talūka of the Lārkanā Deputy Collectorate, in latitude 27° 46' N., and longitude

68° E., distant about 30 miles north-north-west from Lārkāna. It is seated on the west bank of the Dato-ji-Kur canal, and has road communication with Kambar, Garhi Khairo, Jamāli and Hamal, and is the head-quarter station of a Tapadār. The town is situate in a barren tract, which, a short time after the conquest of the Province by the British, was almost destitute of population, and is described as being more like the bed of a salt lagoon in an interval of spring tides, than an inland district. The population, in number about 783, comprises 464 Musalmāns of the Pirzādah, Kalhoro, Lāshari, Siyāl, Magsi and Muhāna tribes, the remainder (319) being Hindūs. The chief man of note in this place is Pir Bakhsh Kahawar, a very influential and public-spirited Zamindār, who has done much towards raising this town to its former prosperity. At one time Shāhdādpur was a large place, from which Sir John Keane, when in Sind, drew supplies for his army, then on the point of advancing on Afghānistān, but after that it fell into a ruinous condition—so much so, that when Lieutenant James, the Deputy Collector of the Chāndko district, visited it in 1846, an old Hindū was its only inhabitant. The town has a fair trade in wool, rice and grain of different kinds, but there are no manufactures of any description in it.

"Near this town, on the banks of the Dato-ji-Kur canal," says Lieutenant James, "there is a pair of large millstones in a garden about 4 feet in diameter, which once belonged to one Dato Kohāwar, a man as renowned for his wealth as for his unbounded liberality. These millstones are now considered sacred, for we are told that God was so pleased with his liberality and piety, that it even a handful of grain was thrown in, the supply of flour would be equal to all demands. They are approached with bare feet, and the precincts are kept in cleanliness and good order."

Shah-jo-got, a Government village in the Rato-dēro talūka of the Lārkāna Division, distant 11 miles north-east from Lārkāna. No roads lead to or from this place. The population, numbering in all 1799, is composed of 1499 Musalmāns of the Pir tribe, and 300 Hindūs, who are Lohānos. Their chief employments are trade and agriculture.

Shāh Hasan, a village in the Sehwan talūka of the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, is situate at the western extremity of the Manchhar lake, distant 24 miles west from Sehwan, with which latter town, *viā* Jhāngār, as also with Johi and Chhini, it has road communication. It is the head-quarter station of a Tapadār, and has a small police post, a school, dharamsālā, and a cattle-pound. The inhabitants, 1115 in number, consist of 837 Muhammadans,

principally Muhānas and Bugias, and 278 Hindūs of the Lohāno caste. The manufactures of this place are chiefly confined to ropes and mats made from the *pīs* or *pīsh*, a kind of dwarf-palm. The local trade is in grain, fish and mats, but there is no transit trade.

Sher Muhammad Naitch, a Government town in the Kambar talūka of the Lārkāna Division, 24 miles north-west from Lārkāna. It has road communication with Dost Ali and Shāhdādpur. The population, numbering but 832 in all, consists of 678 Musalmāns of the Naitch tribe, and 154 Hindūs of the Lohāno caste.

Shikārpur Collectorate, a large and highly productive district in Upper Sind, lying between the 27th and 29th parallels of north latitude, and the 67th and 70th meridians of east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the territory of H.H. the Khān of Kelāt, the frontier district of Upper Sind, and a portion of the river Indus; on the east by the native states of Bahāwalpur and Jaisalmir; on the south by the territory of H.H. Mir Ali Murād Talpur, and the Sehwan Division of the Karāchi Collectorate; and on the west by the Khirthar range of mountains, which form a natural line of demarcation between this district and the territory of the Khān of Kelāt. The greatest length of this Collectorate from north to south may be estimated at 100 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west at 180 miles. In configuration this district is very irregular—the entire area, including, it is presumed, that portion of the river Indus flowing between it, being, according to Survey calculation, not more than 10,242 square miles. It is divided into four Deputy Collectorates (or divisions) as shown in the subjoined table :—

Division.	Area, Square Miles.	Number of Villages.	Population.
1. Rohri	4,259	354	217,515
2. Shikārpur and Sukkur .	1,238	268	181,832
3. Lārkāna	2,241	494	234,575
4. Mehar	2,504	343	142,305
Totals	10,242	1,459	776,227

The general aspect of the Shikārpur Collectorate is that of a vast alluvial flat plain, broken only at Sukkur and Rohri by a low range of limestone hills, which have the effect of preserving a permanent river bank at those places. Towards its western boundary,

in the Mehar and Lārkāna Deputy Collectorates, is the Khirthar range of mountains, having an extreme elevation of upwards of 7000 feet, and forming a natural boundary between this portion of Sind and Balochistān. Extensive patches of salty land, known as *kalar*, are frequently met with, more especially in the upper portion of this Collectorate; and towards the Jacobabad frontier, barren tracts of clay land, and ridges of sand-hills covered with caper and thorn jungle, form a poor but distinctive feature in the landscape. The desert portion of the Rohri Division, known as the *Registhān*, is very extensive, and possesses sand-hills which are bold in outline and often fairly wooded.

The chief revenue and magisterial authority in this large district is exercised by a Collector and Magistrate, who is, for this purpose, vested with very extensive powers, and has a large subordinate establishment under him for the proper discharge of the many and important duties of his office. In addition to the Divisional Deputy Collectors, who assist him in carrying on these duties, there is a Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate permanently stationed at the head-quarter town, Shikārpur, who has charge of the Treasury and other office establishments, and exercises especial supervision over the chief town of the Collectorate in which he is located. The Collector is usually on tour through his extensive district with his Daftardār and office establishment during the cold season, returning generally to head-quarters on the setting in of the hot weather, or at other times when his presence there is absolutely necessary. For the efficient discharge of the judicial duties, civil and criminal, of this district, there is a District and Sessions Judge, with a suitable establishment, whose head-quarters are at Shikārpur. This officer holds sessions several times in the year, not only at Shikārpur and at other large towns in the district, but also at Jacobabad, in the Frontier District. For carrying out works of public local utility and improvement throughout this Collectorate, there used to be a Local Fund Engineer, but this appointment has lately been abolished, and the work is now carried on by the Public Works Department. Further, for the supervision of the three canal divisions of this district—the Rohri, Bēgāri, and Ghār—there are three specially appointed executive engineers of the Public Works Department, with assistants and subordinate establishments, whose head-quarters are either at Shikārpur or Sukkur.

The police force employed in the Shikārpur district, which is under the immediate control of a District Superintendent, whose head-quarters are at Shikārpur, is divided into district, foot rural, and town police, as follows :—

Designation.	Inspection.	Chief Constables.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Horse Police.	Camel Police.	Total.
District Police .	3	22	97	621	101	82	926
Town Police . .	1	...	10	60	...	...	71
Municipal Police .	1	...	18	115	...	...	134
Total . . .	5	22	125	796	101	82	1131

The annual cost of this force, including contingent allowances and clothing, may be set down at about 160,000 rupees, and the entire strength of this body of police will give one policeman to every 9 square miles of area, and to every 686 of the population.

The revenue of the Shikārpur Collectorate, which may be considered under the two heads of imperial and local, is mainly derived from the land, the other principal sources being abkārī, opium and drugs, stamps, forests, salt, postal and telegraph receipts, and the income tax. Under local revenue is included the cesses on land and sayer revenue, percentages on alienated lands, cattle-pound and ferry fund proceeds, and fisheries. The land revenue of this large district has steadily gone on increasing during the last twenty years, and far exceeds that of the two other Collectorates in the Province; but this is mainly owing to the Shikārpur district possessing the finest and most productive land to be met with in Sind. With respect to the Abkārī revenue of this Collectorate, it may be mentioned that there are no Government distilleries, the right of manufacturing and selling liquor (which is made mostly from *māura*, molasses, and sometimes from grapes) being put up to auction every year, and sold to the highest bidder. The accompanying table will show the realisations from the various liquor farms and the drug revenue of this district from the year 1854-55 to 1873-74 (*see next page*):—

Year.	Liquor Shops Farmed.			European Liquor Licences.		Drug Revenue.	
	Farmers' Stills.	Farmers' Shops.	Receipts.	Shops.	Receipts.	Shops.	Revenue.
			rupees.		rupees.		rupees.
1854-55	10	4	9,711	...	...	223	15,139
1855-56	10	4	11,794	...	...	265	8,349
1856-57	10	5	11,035	...	...	240	7,889
1857-58	10	5	11,041	...	...	238	7,342
1858-59	12	18	15,257	...	...	227	6,918
1859-60	12	18	19,218	...	...	205	7,201
1860-61	7	113	25,228	...	...	211	10,199
1861-62	7	142	34,059	5	150	206	13,398
1862-63	18	136	43,582	5	164	232	27,262
1863-64	6	132	26,578	4	100	229	24,913
1864-65	...	132	28,059	5	103	190	24,144
1865-66	...	131	37,894	5	125	198	26,049
1866-67	...	130	34,427	4	260	198	25,323
1867-68	...	113	23,719	6	390	191	21,859
1868-69	21	136	36,995	4	266	167	23,827
1869-70	17	136	33,949	4	292	166	21,236
1870-71	18	137	38,017	4	310	166	22,817
1871-72	16	130	30,160	5	245	196	24,639
1872-73	16	179	34,149	11	435	245	29,296
1873-74	13	250	47,885	15	849	296	30,177

The average annual *net* land revenue of this Collectorate, which for the six years ending 1861-62 amounted to 12,87,942 rupees, had increased during the succeeding period of six years ending 1867-68 to 16,53,072 rupees, and during a further period of six years ending 1873-74 to 17,25,721 rupees. The imperial and local revenue of the Shikārpur Collectorate for the ten years ending 1873-74 is as follows:—

	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . .	24,94,612	21,04,556	16,61,365	22,79,731	22,41,236
Local . . .	...	...	1,97,396	2,22,930	1,92,464
Total rupees	24,94,612	21,04,556	18,58,761	25,02,661	24,33,700
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . .	21,84,385	23,09,933	22,38,584	20,64,761	19,06,309
Local . . .	2,01,286	2,08,226	2,31,223	2,12,805	2,11,458
Total rupees	23,85,671	25,18,159	24,69,807	22,77,566	21,17,767

The revenue derived from the canals in the Shikārpur Collectorate (which have been fully described in the account of the several divisions through which they flow) has greatly increased, while it may also be remarked that the cost of clearance is less in this district than in any other of the Collectorates or Political Superintendencies in Sind. The subjoined statement will show the revenue and cost of clearance and *abkalāni* for a period of ten years ending with 1873-74 :—

	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
Revenue . .	rupees. 13,15,838	rupees. 12,44,407	rupees. 14,10,123	rupees. 12,63,864	rupees. 12,87,770
Cost of clear- ance and Ab- kalāni . .	8,332	44,781	42,760	79,549	56,231
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Revenue . .	rupees. 12,32,517	rupees. 13,98,757	rupees. 13,92,679	rupees. 13,91,928	rupees. 13,82,134
Cost of clear- ance and Ab- kalāni . .	38,808	77,037	1,05,987	69,796	33,949

FLOODS.—In connection with the canals in this Collectorate, a brief account may here be given of the disastrous floods which spread over this district in the year 1874, though the *lets* (or floods) which ordinarily inundate this part of Sind will be found treated upon in the description of the Frontier District and the Sukkur and Shikārpur Division. In the month of May 1874 the river began to rise steadily, and in June the Jhali *bandh* was breached above Madeji, as also the railway embankment in that locality. In July the Kashmor flood entered the Lārkāna district in two separate courses; these united at Khairo Garhi, where, augmented in volume by the flood waters from the Kachhi hills, they spread over the Sijawal talūka, and, passing the town of Shāhdādpur, joined the Jhali *let* or flood. Owing to heavy rain in the hills, the floods came down in force about the middle of July into the Mehar Division, passing into the Dadu talūka of the Sehwan district. The flood waters reached their greatest height throughout this Collectorate on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of August, 1874, but began steadily to subside about the 27th of that month. In the Sukkur and Shikārpur division upwards of 14,000 acres of

cultivation were destroyed by these floods. In the Lārkāna Deputy Collectorate nearly 100,000 acres of cultivated and waste land were flooded, and 53 villages, more or less, destroyed. But in the Mehar Division the loss was still heavier. No less than 69 large and 414 small villages were flooded, and several Government buildings were also washed away. The floods of 1874 are believed to have been from five to eight feet higher than those which occurred in 1872. The net loss to Government from these floods in the Mehar district alone was estimated at nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees.

FORESTS.—The forests in the Shikārpur Collectorate are 26 in number, cover an area of 132,694 acres (or 207 square miles), and are situate on the banks of the Indus, mostly in the Rohri and Shikārpur divisions. The following tabulated statement will give the names of these forests, and their aggregate area and revenue, in each Deputy Collectorate :—

Division.	Name of Forest.	Area.	Revenue in 1873-74.
		acres.	rupees.
Rohri . .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ding 2. Gubla 3. Panwhāri 4. Azizpur 5. Husain Bēlo 6. Shāhpur 7. Sadūja 8. Buhāb 9. Budh 10. Rawati 11. Jamshēro 12. Darvēsh 	57,947	20,603
Sukkur and Shikārpur	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Bhindi Dhārēja 14. Kadarpur 15. Shāh Bēlo 16. Kiabhindi 17. Abād 18. Kadurni-bhindi 19. Shāhu 20. Bāgargi 21. Andaldal 	63,805	35,739
Lārkāna	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 22. Gūd 23. Kanūro 24. Ketī Ubhūro 25. Mohbat Dēro 	9,459	7,029
Mehar .	26. Magsi	1,483	135

The forests in the Shikārpur Collectorate are under the charge of an Assistant Conservator, with a subordinate establishment of Forest Tapadārs, three in number. The Government revenue, which in 1873-74 realised 63,506 rupees, is derived mostly from the sale of timber, firewood, charcoal, bābul-pods and bark, and grazing fees.

EDUCATION.—In the matter of education, the Shikārpur Collectorate is reported to stand out favourably when compared with the other districts of the Province. A great impetus has of late been given to the spread of education, more especially among the Banya population, by the introduction into many schools of the Hindū-Sindi character in lieu of the Arabic-Sindi, which latter is not in vogue among that class. Female education is also advancing, but a long time must elapse before it can take any deep root among a population composed mostly of Muhammadans, who, as a body, are notably averse to instruction being imparted to their females. The table on the following page will show the state of education in this Collectorate, so far as Government schools are concerned, during the six years ending 1873-74.

HISTORY.—The district of Upper Sind can hardly be said to have any distinct history of its own, so much of it being necessarily mixed up with that of the entire Province. Before the invasion of Sind by the Muhammadans, in A.D. 712, this portion of it was ruled by a Brahman race, with their capital city at Aror (or Alor), five miles distant from the modern town of Rōhri. It continued for some time afterwards to be a dependency, first of the Ummayid dynasty, and then of the Abbassides. In conjunction with other parts of Sind, it was conquered by the celebrated Mahmūd of Ghazni, about A.D. 1025; but the authority of the Ghaznvide dynasty was not of long continuance, as about A.D. 1032 the Sūmra chieftains began their rule, recognising in the former a mere titular sovereignty for a few years longer. A narrative of the rule of the Sūmra and Samma dynasties forms a part of the history of the Province, and has already been given in Chapter II. of the introductory portion of this Gazetteer; still it may be necessary to state that, during the latter dynasty, the whole of Upper Sind was not at all times under their sway, Bukkur and the surrounding country being held at different periods by the Hakims, Malik Feroz, and Ali Shāh Türk, on the part of the king of the Türks. During the Arghūn dynasty, which succeeded that of the Sammas, Upper Sind appears to have remained an integral part of the kingdom ruled by Shāh Bēg Arghūn, who rebuilt the fortifications of Bukkur, but it does not come into any

STATE OF EDUCATION IN THE SHIKĀRPUR COLLECTORATE.

Description of School.	1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Normal Schools	1	14	1	21	1	21	1	28	1	9	1	19
High Schools . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	88	1	135
Anglo - Vernacular, 1st grade	1	55	1	56	1	51	1	40	1	38	1	70
Anglo - Vernacular, 2nd grade	2	293	2	288	2	339	2	386	2	246	2	362
Vernacular	28	1,213	51	2,889	54	3,330	70	4,106	88	4,863	73	4,954
Total Boys' Schools .	32	1,575	55	3,254	58	3,741	74	4,560	93	5,244	78	5,540
Girls' Schools	11	377	13	469	13	465	12	450	13	478	8	341
Grand Total .	43	1,952	68	3,723	71	4,206	86	5,010	106	5,722	86	5,881

striking notoriety till the accession to power of the Kalhora dynasty, in the early part of the eighteenth century. Previous to this the country, which had been in 1591-92 annexed to the Delhi empire by Akbar, was ruled by a succession of governors; and a powerful tribe, the Dāūdpotras, had risen and displaced the Mahars, a clan of considerable power and influence, whose chief town was then at Lakhi, nine miles south-east of the present city of Shikārpur. These Mahars had themselves some time before driven out the Jatōis, a race of Balochis, from that part of Northern Sind, in a manner thus described by Captain (now Major-General) Sir F. G. Goldsmid, in his historical memoir on Shikārpur, written in the year 1854:—"We learn that there were seven brothers of the tribe (Mahars) in Ubauro, near the present Bahāwalpur frontier, of whom one, by name Jaisar, not finding a residence with his near kindred accord with his views of independence, turned his steps to Bukkur, then occupied by the noted Mahmūd, governor, under Shāh Bēg Arghūn, of the fort in A.D. 1541. The Jatōis, a race of Balochis, held the country on the west bank of the river between Būrdika and the Lārkāna district. This included the town of Lakhi, then a flourishing place, so called from Lakhu, as Gosarji was from Gosar, and Adamji from Adam Jatōi. Jaisar crossed the river and took up his abode among the dwellings of this people. The Mahars and their new comrades disagreed, but the former had a friend at court, one Mūsa Khān Mehr, who was a man of influence with Mahmūd, and obtained the assistance of some hundreds to quell the disturbance, by asserting the rights of his own side. The consequence was the subjection of the Jatōis, and a partition of the country. Jaisar received the tract extending from Mehlāni to Lārkāna as a free gift (Tindad and Madad Mash), stating that, on the lapse of a generation, one-tenth produce would be reclaimed by the Government. The Jatōis obtained the more northern allotment, or from Mehlāni to Būrdika, on payment, however, of the customary land tax. Jaisar Khān remained at Lakhi, which thus became, as it were, his property, and at his death, his son Akil, in conjunction with a brother, Bakhar, and cousin, Wadēra Sujān Khān, determined on building a new town to replace the old one. The fort which they erected may still be traced. Sujān also built a village called Marūlo, after his son Marū, now known as Wazirābād, from Shāh Wali, the Wazir of Ahmad Shāh Durāni, whose perquisite it in after years became." But the Mahars had soon to contend with the Dāūdpotras, who were by profession both warriors and weavers, and the results of the contest, and the consequent foundation of the city of Shikārpur, are thus narrated

by the same authority quoted above :—"The weavers (Dāūdpotras) appealed to spiritual authority, as vested in the person of Pir Sultān Ibrahim Shāh, whose tomb still bears testimony to the fact of his existence. He was a holy man of eminence, and numbered the Mahars, as well as their opponents, among his disciples, and he moreover himself resided at Lakhi. He took up the cause of the appellants, and eventually obtained permission for them to resume their sport in the shikārgahs, from which they had been warned off by the Mahars. Again, however, they were stopped, and again did they seek the Pir for redress. The Mahars were summoned a second time, and ordered to desist. They remonstrated, and finally informed their venerable mentor that they would never spare the intruders till they had exterminated the whole body, or at least driven them from the vicinity of the shikārgah, adding, 'If you wish to be their comrade, good, be it so.' Baffled and distressed, the Pir bethought him of the final resource in such cases. He invoked curses on the rebelling Mahars, and blessings upon the oppressed Dāūdpotras. He told his *protégés* that they were as the iron sickle, and their enemies as grass or chaff, and promised them the victory in the event of an engagement. Matters prospered ; the crisis drew on, and the battle became inevitable. According to the story of the sons of Dāūd, their ancestors on this occasion could only muster a force of 300 or 400 service men, while their opponents numbered 12,000. A most sanguinary conflict ensued on the meeting of the hostile forces, which, after the most determined endeavours on either side, eventually terminated in favour of the Dāūdpotras, who were left masters of the field. Strange to say, that while some 3000 dead bodies of Mahars strewed the ground, but few were killed on the side of the victors. A vigorous pursuit succeeded this victory. It was known that the wealthy Zamindārs of Lakhi had lakhs of rupees concealed in that city. Thither went the Dāūdpotras ; and it is by no means unlikely that, on that particular occasion, they found means of improving the condition of their financial and commissariat departments. The Pir received his successful pupils with as much mundane satisfaction as could be expressed by so holy a man. He congratulated them, and, mounting his palfrey (we will not call it a tattoo), he led the weavers to the scene of their exploits. He halted at the ground on which now stands the commercial city of Upper Sind. Muttering some mysterious words, which immediately instilled a desirable dramatic awe into the hearts of the bystanders, he raised his hand high in the air, and gracefully dropped an iron nail, which had long been held there

unnoticed. The nature of the movement brought the point well into the earth. It remained transfixed in an admirable position for the chief performer of the play. He pointed to the instrument upon which all eyes were drawn. 'Here,' said the Pir, 'let a city be built, and let it bear the distinguished name of Shikārpur ! The air rang with shouts, and the proceedings terminated in the usual manner on such occasions. The jungle was cut and cleared ; neighbours were summoned, threatened and cajoled ; the work proceeded with vigour and rapidity, and by degrees a town appeared. The town in due course became a city, noted for the wealth and enterprise of its merchants, the size and business of its bazar, a hot-bed of intrigue, debauchery, bribery, oppression, evil speaking, and many other kinds of corruption ; and so passed away the years till the dawn of the eighteenth century." The Kalhoras had, during the seventeenth century, been gradually laying the foundation of their subsequent sovereignty in Sind, and the career of Yār Muhammad, the first ruler of this line, is thus described by Goldsmid :—

" Mirza Baktawar Khān, son of Mirza Panni, was ruler of Siwi, and held a large tract on the west bank of the Indus, in the environs of Shikārpur. Yār Muhammad, associated with Rāja Likki and Iltas Khān Brahui, recommenced aggressive measures by a movement in the country bordering on the Manchhar lake. He possessed himself of Samtāni, expelling the Panhwars and their head-man, Kaisar, and despatched his brother, Mir Muhammad, to extend his acquisitions by a diversion in an opposite quarter. His objects were achieved with skill and rapidity. His career of conquest made Iltas leave him : ' You have no need of me ; heaven is on your side ; that suffices,' said the rough Brahui. Kandiāro and Lārkāna were taken, among less important places. The latter had been held by Malik Alah Bakhsh, brother of Baktawar. The Mirza, upon these reverses, appealed to the Shāhzāda in Mūltan, Moiz-u-din (afterwards Jehāndar Shāh), who no sooner heard the report than he turned to the scene of disturbance. Then Baktawar's heart misgave him, for he did not wish to see the country entrusted to his charge overrun by the troops of his master. He had probably private and particular reasons for the objection unknown to the historiān. He prayed the prince to withhold his march, and on the refusal of his request, had actually the audacity to oppose the advancing hosts. He was slain, and Moiz-u-din repaired to Bukkur. Yār Muhammad does not appear to have suffered severely for his offences ; on the contrary, the Shāhzāda came gradually round to favour his views of aggrandisement. One after another a new governor was appointed for

Siwi, which province, in course of time, was handed over to the Vakils of the Kalhora. Yār Muhammad received the imperial title of Khūda Yār Khān."

The reigns of the several Kalhora princes will be found described in some detail in the Introductory Chapter II. of this book. During the Talpur rule, various districts in Upper Sind, such as Būrdika, Rūpar, the town of Sukkur and other places, which were dependencies of the Durāni kingdom, had, between the years 1809 and 1824, been gradually annexed to the possessions of the Khairpur Mīr, Sohrāb, Rūstam, and Mubārak. Shikārpur was the only spot that belonged to Afghānistān, and that town eventually came into the peaceable possession of the Mīr in 1824, at a time when Abdūl Mansūr Khān was the governor of the place, and when the Sikhs were said to be contemplating an attack upon it. Goldsmid thus refers to this circumstance in his memoir :—"Three or four months after the departure of Rahīm Dil Khān, it began to be rumoured that the Sikhs were contemplating an attack upon Shikārpur. At this time the Chevalier Ventura was with a force at Dēra Ghāzi Khān. The Mīr of Sind—Karam and Murād Ali of Hyderabad, and Sohrāb, Rūstam and Mubārak of Khairpur—seeing that it would be of great advantage that they should at this juncture take the city into their own hands, deputed the Nawāb Wali Muhammad Khān Laghāri to dispossess the Afghāns, and carry out the wishes of his masters. The Nawāb commenced by writing to Abdūl Mansūr several letters to the following effect :—"Undoubtedly the Sikhs did wish to take Shikārpur, and were approaching for that particular purpose. Its proximity to the Mīr's possessions in Sind made it very inconvenient for them that it should fall into the hands of this people; moreover, the capture of the place, under the circumstances, would be disgraceful, or at least discreditable, and it was the part of wise men to apply a remedy in time when available. The Afghāns were not in a position to oppose the coming enemy; their Sardārs in Khorasān were in the habit of eating superior mutton, Peshāwar rice, luscious grapes, raisins, delicious cold melons, seedless pomegranates, and rich comfits, and of drinking iced water; it was on account of this application of cold to the body that a martial and lordly spirit possessed them, which it is not the property of heat to impart. It was, moreover, necessary to the well-being of their hardy constitution. While the army was coming from Khorasān, the city would glide from their hands.' A well-known Persian proverb was here judiciously interpolated, viz., On calling the closed fist

to remembrance after the battle, it will be necessary to let the blow fall upon one's own head. 'In fine, taking all things into consideration, how much better would it be for the Mirs to occupy Shikārpur; they were Muhammadans as well as the Afghāns. Once having driven away the Sikhs, and deprived the infidels of their dominions, Shikārpur was at no distance; let it then become the property of the Sardārs. Now, in the way of kindness, let them (the Afghāns) return to Khorasān, and join their comrades at table in discussing the *pilaus* and fruits, whereby cure is obtainable of this most destructive heat.' Abdūl Mansūr Khān, upon receiving these communications, became greatly perplexed, and thought of returning to Khorasān. The Mirs, much as they desired to take possession of the town, were obliged to content themselves with assembling an army without its walls, on the plea of protection against a Sikh invasion. They encamped in the Shāhi Bāgh. The Nawāb sent for Jūma Khān Barukzai, and through him opened fresh communications with the governor, and tried every artifice to persuade the latter to quit his post. Finding a bold stroke of diplomacy necessary, he urged that he would hold him responsible for the town revenues accruing after the date of the original proposition for transfer to the Mirs! This argument had the desired effect: Abdūl Mansūr refused to refund, but agreed to abandon Shikārpur. In this interval Dilāwar, Khidmatgar to the Nawāb, entered the city, and coming to the house of Shaukār Muya Rām, established his head-quarters there, and caused the change of government to be notified throughout the bazar and streets. The Mirs' followers came gradually in, and at length were regularly installed, and had obtained the keys of the eight gates. The next day Abdūl Mansūr Khān, at Jūma Khān's instigation, visited the Nawāb in the Shāhi Bāgh. The latter, after much flattery and compliment, gave him his dismissal. The ex-governor repaired with his effects to Garhi Yāsin, a town in the neighbourhood, and stayed there to execute some unfinished commissions. In a few days the Nawāb ordered him to depart from thence, which he did, and was soon far on his way to Kandahar. Walī Muhammad felt relieved, and applauded his own handiwork, in that he had won a bloodless victory. He had deprived the Afghāns of a much-loved settlement, and added it to the possessions of the Mirs. The revenue was divided into seven shares; four became the property of the Mirs of Hyderabad, and three of their relatives of Khairpur. Kazim Shāh was the new governor."

A comparison of the administration of justice and general

government of the Afghāns and Talpurs, by the same authority, will be read with interest :—" The administration of justice (if the term can be applied) under the Afghāns must have been tardy and irregular. The seat of power was at best a rickety chair of state ; the Masnad was wanting from the Government hall. There were exceptions to rapacious governors, almost enough in actual number and proportion to nullify rapacity as a rule of government, but the conduct of individuals did not seem to affect the system. The energy and ability of Ghulām Sidik, the stupid fanaticism of Imām Bakhsh, the proverbial generosity of Madad Khān, and the incapacity of Abdūl Mansūr, were doubtless as conspicuous as the sudden riches of Sardar Rahim Dil. One drawback to efficient government in later years was the decline of the new monarchy, whence came the governors. The systems of legislation and polity pursued by two contiguous Muhammadan states in the relative position of Afghānistān and Sind are not likely to be much opposed. Of the two nations referred to, it may be alleged that because the Sind Baloch is more tender-hearted than the Afghān, he will not look on torture or destroy with like recklessness ; but his tenets and principles are the same ; he has menials who will use the rack for him, and while the victim groans he will go to his ablutions and prayers. Prompt and severe were the punishments for theft and adultery. Murder had its shades of palliation, and even justification—not so these ; but the lucky thief who could command a bribe had as much chance of escaping chastisement as his neighbour. The woman who had broken faith with her tyrant, if a Musalmān, was hopeless ; the executioner was in all likelihood the husband himself, and as the law refused to visit him for the murderous act, his mode of vengeance became, as it were, the law. To the Hindūs, this privilege was hardly so acceptable. Less prone to take life than their Muhammadan fellow-citizens, they would often resort to established authority to punish their women for infidelity. Disgrace, exposure, a fine from the male offender—the atonement was in many cases looked upon as complete after one or more of these consequences. We have good authority for inferring that robberies were less frequent under the Afghān Hakims of Shikārpur than under their successors, a fact which has been attributed to a decline in the prosperity of the town and district immediately following the transfer. The Mirs were insignificant in name, when compared to their predecessors at Shikārpur ; nor can it be a matter of surprise that the transfer of government affected the commerce of a city owing its importance to Hindū speculators. On the subject of

police, for the due organisation of which both means and method were wanting on the part of the Mirs, the surest and soundest of our informants has declared the contrast to have been greatly in favour of the Kandahar administration. The arrangements of the latter in guarding life and property, both on and within the border, are spoken of as having been judicious and efficient. So soon as these active measures were relaxed or disregarded, it is natural to suppose that nests such as Chatar, Pulaji, and similarly noted villages, would send forth their myriads of hornets, whom nothing could disturb so successfully as impassiveness. The Mirs tried cajolery, bribery and argument in vain. The levy of black-mail was an evil of that doubtful nature, that it became a mistaken means of prosperity. That it was exercised both under the Afghāns and Mirs, seems to admit of little doubt. Like many other evils, it grew into part of a system, to which habit gave sanction and approval. Under the double Talpur rule there were two kacheris in the city of Shikārpur, neither of which was guided by a severe code in the adjudication of ordinary complaints. Expediency and custom took the place of legislative enactments, and a fee seemed the great end of justice so far as the bench was concerned. A man sued for 60 rupees: the sum demanded for hearing was a third, or 20 rupees; but the hearing did not ensure justice, or even law. Petty offences, for which a fine was exacted, appear to have been disposed of in the kacheri nearest the scene of commission." Another event in connection with Upper Sind during Talpur rule was the expedition in 1833 of Shāh Sūjah, the dethroned Afghān monarch, to recover his lost territory. He marched with a force; *via* Bahāwalpur, towards Shikārpur. He was met at Khānpur by Kazim Shāh, the former governor of Shikārpur, and escorted to the city with all honour, where he was to stay 40 days, and get 40,000 rupees. But though he took the money, he did not leave at the appointed time. Public feeling in Sind ran high. Those who declared for the Shāh on the west bank were taken under his especial protection. He appointed his local officials, and commenced legislating for his Sindian *protégés*, treating them in the light of subjects. The climax was a burst of indignation from the offended Mirs, and a rise among the Baloch retainers. A Baloch army, under Mirs Mubārak and Zangi Khān, crossed the river at Rohri, and took up a position at Sukkur, while Shāh Sūjah despatched another force of 2000 men under his lieutenant, Samandhar Khān, to meet it. The Mirs had taken up a position near the Lālāwāh canal, which the Shāh's general attacked, throwing the Balochis into instant confusion, and ulti-

mately defeating them. This victory resulted in the payment to the Shāh by the Mīrs of 4 lakhs of rupees, and 50,000 rupees for his officers of state, while 500 camels were made over for the king's use. The Shāh subsequently marched on his expedition against Kandahar, but being defeated by Dost Mahomed, he retreated to Sind and proceeded to Hyderabad, where he obtained sufficient money from the Mīrs to enable him to return to Ludhiāna, in the Panjāb.

In 1843, on the conquest of the province by the British, all Northern Sind, with the exception of that portion held by the Khairpur Mir, Ali Murād Talpur, was formed into the Shikārpur Collectorate and the Frontier district. In the previous year (1842) the towns of Sukkur, Bukkur, and Rohri had by treaty been ceded to the British in perpetuity.) In 1851 Mir Ali Murād Talpur of Khairpur was, after a full and public inquiry, convicted of acts of forgery and fraud, in unlawfully retaining certain lands and territories which belonged of right to the British Government. The forgery consisted in his having destroyed a leaf of the Kurān in which the treaty of Naunāhar, concluded in 1842 between himself and his brothers, Mīrs Nasir and Mubārak Khān, was written, and substituted for it another leaf, in which the word "village" was altered to "district," by which he fraudulently obtained possession of several large districts instead of villages of the same name. On January 1st, 1852, the then Governor-General of India (Marquis Dalhousie) issued a proclamation depriving the Mir of the districts so wrongfully retained, and degrading him from the rank of *Rais* (or Lord paramount). { Of the districts so confiscated, Ubaura, Būldika, Mirpur, Saidābād, and other parts of Upper Sind on the left bank of the Indus, now forming the greater part of the Rohri division, were added to the Shikārpur Collectorate. }

Shikārpur, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Sukkur and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate, containing an area of 472 square miles with 7 tapas, 66 dehs, and a population of 73,383 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1873-74 is as follows :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	63,057	1,12,829	1,20,705	1,33,436
Local	13,075	9,902	10,650	8,918
Total rupees .	76,132	1,22,731	1,31,353	1,42,354

Shikārpur, the chief town of the Collectorate of the same name in Upper Sind, situate in latitude $27^{\circ} 55'$ N. and longitude $68^{\circ} 45'$ E. It is distant about 18 miles west from the nearest point of the Indus, in a country so low and level, that, by means of canals from that river, it is, during the inundation season, extensively flooded. The town is in fact only 194 feet above mean sea-level. Two branches of the Sind canal—the Chota Bēgāri and the Rāiswāh—flow on either side of the city, the former to the south, and the latter to the north of it. The soil in the immediate vicinity of the town is so rich as to require no manure, producing, in return for culture and irrigation, very heavy crops. The numerous gardens in and around the city yield in abundance dates, mangoes, oranges, mulberries, and other fruits. Among these the Shāhi Bāgh, situate outside the Naushahro gate, and a little distance south of the town, is conspicuous. It is under municipal management, and the grounds are laid out with considerable taste. Shikārpur has road communication with Jacobabad, in the Frontier district, from which it is distant south-east 26 miles; with Sukkur, by an excellent bridged road, distant north-west 22 miles; and with Lārkāna, from which it is distant north-east 40 miles. There are also branch roads leading to Khānpur, Kot Sūltān, Humāyun, Muhromari, and other villages. Formerly all the approaches to Shikārpur were bad, owing to the numerous watercourses by which the surrounding country is intersected being unbridged, and to the roads, which were much cut up by wheeled conveyances and then constant traffic of camels and bullocks, always requiring repair; but these obstructions have long since been remedied, and the main lines of communication, both in and around this city, are now as good as in any town of the province. The municipal boundaries of Shikārpur are as follow :—On the north by the Rāiswāh canal and Mirzawāh bandh; on the east by the western side of the main road running from the Collector's kutchery to the Rāiswāh; on the south by the right of the Chota Bēgāri canal, from the mouth of the Gowāzwāh to the Collector's office, and on the west by the Gowāzwāh, from its junction with the Mirzawāh to the Chota Bēgāri canal. These municipal limits have since been extended towards the south-east by the addition of the Lakhi Thar road, as well as the Thar (or ferry) itself which is situate on the Sind canal. The municipal boundary may therefore be said to be as follows: on the north by the tail of the Kāziwāh canal to the junction of the new and old Sind roads; on the east by the mouth of the Kāziwāh to its tail; on the south by the right bank of the Sind canal from the Kāziwāh to the new Sind road, and

on the west by the junction of the new and old Sind roads to the Sind canal. Shikārpur is the head-quarter station of numerous Government officials, the principal of these being the Collector and Magistrate of the Shikārpur Collectorate, the District and Sessions Judge, the Hūzūr Deputy Collector and Magistrate, who is permanently stationed here, the District Superintendent of Police, the Civil Surgeon, who is also superintendent of the Jail, the Judge of the Subordinate Civil Court, and the Town Magistrate of Shikārpur. It is also the head-quarters of a Mūkhtyārkar, and possesses lines for the accommodation of 71 police, including chief and head constables. These are employed in the city and at different Government buildings, such as the Treasury and Jail. Military troops were formerly stationed in Shikārpur; but after the year 1861 they were withdrawn, owing in part to the unhealthiness and heat of the place, as well as to the fact of Jacobabad, only 26 miles distant, having been made a large military station. The old cantonments, which were to the east of the city, and are not included in municipal limits, still remain, and cover a large area, but many of the bungalows of the European officers are in a very ruinous condition. The present population of Shikārpur, as ascertained at the census of 1872, is set down at 38,107 souls, of whom 14,908 are Musalmāns, and 23,167 Hindūs, the remainder being made up from 28 Christians and four of other religions.

It is not very well known what was the population of Shikārpur when under Afghān rule, but the place was then noted for the wealth and enterprise of its merchants, and the number of inhabitants must in consequence have been considerable. Ten or twelve years after Shikārpur had fallen into the hands of the Talpur Mirs of Sind, that is to say about A.D. 1834, the population was believed to be about 30,000, and Postans, in 1841, reckoned it at nearly the same number, of whom one-third, or about 10,000, were Musalmāns, and the remainder Hindūs. He further mentions that a census was taken with considerable care about that time, some of the results of which were as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number of Houses.
Muhammadans . .	4,467	4,091	8,558	1,800
Hindūs	9,604	9,409	19,013	3,686
Total	14,071	13,500	27,571	5,486

The Hindū population then possessed upwards of 900 shops for the sale of grain, cotton, cloth, drugs, metals, silk, enamel, perfumes, ivory, fruits, vegetables and milk. The Musalmān portion of the community were weavers, dyers, tailors, leathersellers, lapidaries, butchers, carpenters, gardeners, barbers, musicians, and cultivators. The Saiyads and Mallas, the influential members of Muhammadan society, numbered 433, and there were, in addition to the population enumerated above, about 1,000 Pathāns and Afghāns in the city, mostly of the following tribes : Popalzāi, Pesheni (Saiyads), Barukzāi, Nurzāi, Rasakzāi, Mogal, Lakuzāi, Durāni, Baber, Usterāni, Momin, Khokhar, Ghilzi, Barich, Burdurāni, Firhin, Babi, Dumāni, Owan and Peruni. As is the case at the present day, the Hindūs carried on all the trade, whilst cultivation and artisanship of almost every denomination were in the hands of the Musalmāns. Masson, speaking of the Hindū traders of this town, states that the improvidence of the Afghān rulers left the management of money matters to these acute financiers, who, by farming the revenue and exacting exorbitant interest on loans, both public and private, amassed immense wealth. These capitalists are represented by Conolly as being enterprising, vigilant, and ravenous for gain, living impersonations of heartless avarice, but, at the same time, specious, civil, and intelligent to an extraordinary degree. Their lingual acquirements are extensive, as they usually understand Persian, Balochi, Pashtu, Hindūstāni and Sindi. Their credit stands so high that their bills can be negotiated in every part of India and Central and Western Asia, from Astrakan to Calcutta. Postans also remarks that, in their habits of life and religious observances, the Hindūs of Shikārpur, as indeed throughout the whole of the Muhammadan countries westward of the Indus, indulged in a degree of laxity totally at variance with the strict rules by which they generally profess to be regulated.

The chief public buildings in Shikārpur are the Collector's office, situate within an extensive inclosure (it is very large and commodious, and is by far the finest building in the place); the Charitable Dispensary, supported by the municipality; the Court-house; the Jail, containing barrack accommodation for about 800 prisoners, as well as a hospital for 70 patients; a civil and police hospital in one and the same building, erected in 1853 (the civil hospital has two wards, one for males and the other for females, with fourteen beds); a municipal hall, disbursing post-office, travellers' bungalow, Anglo-vernacular school, serāi for Afghān *kāflas*, and a dharamsāla. The European quarter is situate to the east of the city, and possesses several large bungalows, surrounded by

extensive gardens. The Municipal Act was brought into force in this town in 1855, since which year great improvements have been effected, both as regards cleanliness and appearance. Before that time Shikārpur was noted for its filth and unsightly appearance. Postans thus writes of the place in 1841:—"Shikārpur dates its origin from H. 1026 (A.D. 1617). It is an ill-built, dirty town, with its walls in a state of dilapidation and decay, the consequence of the total neglect and apathy of the chiefs of these countries to the improvement of their possessions, further shown in the neglect of the Sind canal, which flows within a mile of the city towards Lārkāna, providing means of irrigation to a large tract of country, and a temporary but important water communication from the Indus during a few months of the year. The houses in Shikārpur are built of unburnt brick, and are upper-roomed, some of those belonging to the wealthier *shaukārs* being of respectable size and convenient. The streets are narrow, confined, and dirty in the extreme. The great Bazar, which is the centre of all the trade and banking transactions for which Shikārpur is celebrated, extends for a distance of 800 yards, running immediately through the centre of the city. It is, in common with the bazars of all towns in Sind, protected from the oppressive heat by mats stretched across from the houses on either side. This, although it imparts an appearance of coolness, occasions, by the stagnation of the air, an insufferably close and evidently unwholesome atmosphere, evinced in the sickly appearance of those who pass nearly the whole of their time in the shops and counting-houses. This bazar is generally thronged with people, and, though there is little display of merchandise, the place has an air of bustle and importance which it merits. The walls of Shikārpur, also of unburnt brick, have been allowed to remain so totally without repairs that they no longer deserve the name of a protection to the city. They inclose a space of 3800 yards in circumference. There are eight gates. The suburbs of Shikārpur are very extensive, and a great proportion of the population calculated as belonging to the city reside outside, particularly the Musalmān and working classes. With the exception of one tolerable mazjid on the southern side, Shikārpur possesses no building of any importance." In addition to what has here been said, it may be remarked that the place then possessed no regular road communication, and unsightly hollows, filled with water from the canals during the inundation season, abounded in and around the town. These spots, to which water-fowl of various kinds largely resorted, afforded sport to the Talpur Mirs on their visits to this neighbourhood. Again, there were large mounds and

heaps of rubbish scattered about here and there ; one in particular, that on which the market now stands, was very high, and is said to have been mounted with guns by a former ruler of the town, as a defence for the city. Since the establishment, however, of the municipality much has been done to remedy this state of things. The hollows have been partly filled in, the mounds and a portion of the walls razed, while good roads, lined on either side with large trees, have been made in and about the town. The Stewart Ganj Market, so called after a popular Collector and Magistrate of that name, which is a continuation of the old bazar, is not only very commodious and serviceable, but has greatly contributed to improve the appearance of the city. The great bazar has been roofed in by the municipality, and numerous wells (130) and tanks for providing good drinking water have been constructed at municipal expense. To the east of the town are three large tanks, known as Sarvar Khān's, the Gillespie and the Hazāri tanks. The first is situated near the Khānpur gate of the town, and has an island in the middle covered with tamarisk trees. The Gillespie tank, which is rectangular in shape, is near the Hathī gate, and was excavated in 1868-69. It has two flights of steps, 40 feet wide, on its northern and western sides. This tank has recently been enlarged, with the object of providing earth for filling in a hollow at the Lakhi gate. The Hazāri tank is supplied with water from the Chota Bēgāri canal, and has its sides lined with pine trees. To allow of a proper drainage of this tank, the surplus water is made to fall into what is known as the Aminshāhi hollow. Notwithstanding the many improvements effected by the municipality in different parts of the city and its suburbs, there is still room for more, especially among the large number of narrow winding lanes which, having lofty houses on either side, not only prevent a proper circulation of air, but assist in the spread of any epidemic that may break out in the place. The climate of Shikārpur is hot and dry, with a remarkable absence of air-currents during the inundation season, and it is, in consequence, very trying to a European constitution. The hot weather commences in April, and ends in October ; it is generally ushered in by violent dust-storms ; the cold season begins in the month of November, and lasts till March. The maximum, minimum, and mean temperatures in the shade during the year at Shikārpur, as ascertained from the recorded observations of eleven years, ending with 1874, are 100°, 61°, and 81° respectively ; and the average yearly rainfall, from the observations of twelve years, ending with 1874, may be stated at 5'15 inches. The diseases of the place are principally malarious fevers and

ulcers ; the former are most prevalent in November and December, and are due to the drying up of the water when the inundation ceases. Cholera occurs at times, chiefly in the months of June and July. The receipts of the Shikārpur municipality for the years 1868-69, 1869-70, 1870-71, and 1871-72 were 38,759 rupees, 37,675 rupees, 56,243 rupees and 48,535 rupees respectively, while the disbursements during the same four years were 41,645 rupees, 42,057 rupees, 53,880 rupees, and 47,804 rupees. The municipal income is derived mostly from town duties, wheel tax and cattle-pound fees ; and the expenses are on establishment, conservancy, police, educational and medical grants-in-aid, and repairs to public buildings, roads, &c. The commission, numbering in all 25 members, consists of Europeans, Musalmāns and Hindūs, with the magistrate of the district as President. The Shikārpur municipality has been somewhat in pecuniary difficulties, owing to the heavy expenses incurred in filling in the numerous hollows around the town, and in carrying out a system of horticulture and arboriculture.

The following tables will show the receipts and disbursements of the municipality, under their principal heads, for the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 :—

I. RECEIPTS.

Items.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.
Town Duties	52,175	55,466
Wheel Tax	1,753	2,099
Slaughter fees and Stall Tax	1,492	1,198
Cattle-pound Fees	1,101	938
Licence Fees	300	400
For roofing Bazar	49	47
Municipal Shop Rent	430	393
Fines	445	277
Sale of Municipal Land	44	90
Money borrowed on Loan . . . . .	...	30,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	422	170
Total	58,211	91,058

II. DISBURSEMENTS.

Items.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.
General Superintendence	8,015	8,358
Conservancy	6,802	7,438
Lighting	3,560	3,096
Police	11,782	3,873
Dispensaries	2,633	2,596
Maintaining Wells	1,960	2,459
Education	2,880	3,243
Arboriculture	1,300	991
Public Works	8,581	36,363
Dead Stock	267	569
Payment of Debt.	5,000	...
Miscellaneous	2,240	2,192
Total	55,020	71,178

In educational progress the town of Shikārpur takes a high position, and has a large number of Government and private schools. Of those under Government supervision there is a High School (established in 1873) with 135 pupils, a normal school dating from 1865, as well as several vernacular schools. Eight Hindū-Sindi schools with a large attendance were established a few years since, consequent on the introduction of the Banya-Sindi character; at present (1875) the number is five, and they are attended by 1031 pupils. The female schools in this town are three in number, with 128 pupils.

The trade of Shikārpur has long been famous, both under native and British rule, but it is the transit trade which seems to be of the most importance. Situate as this town is, on one of the great routes from Sind to Khorasān *viâ* the Bolān pass, its trade with Kandahar and other places in that direction is considerable, especially during the cold season. Postans thus speaks of the commerce of this place in 1841:—"Shikārpur receives from Karāchi bandar, Marwar, Mūltān, Bahāwalpur, Khairpur, and Lūdhiana, European piece-goods, raw silk, ivory, cochineal, spices of sorts, coarse cotton cloths, kinkobs, manufactured silk, sugar-candy, cocoanuts, metals, kirami (or groceries), drugs of sorts, indigo and other dyes, opium and saffron; from Kachhi, Khorasān and the north-west, raw silk (Türkistān), various kinds of fruits, madder, turquoises, antimony, medicinal herbs, sulphur, alum, saffron, assa-fœtida, gums, cochineal, and horses. The exports from Shikārpur are confined to the transmission of goods to Khorasān through the Bolān pass, and a tolerable trade with Kachhi (Bāgh, Gandāva,

Kotri and Dādar). They consist of indigo (the most important), henna, metals of all kinds, country coarse and fine cloths, European piece-goods (chintzes, &c.), Mūltāni coarse cloths, silks (manufactured), groceries and spices, raw cotton, coarse sugar, opium, hemp-seed, shields, embroidered horse-cloths, and dry grains. The revenue of Shikārpur derivable from trade amounted in 1840 to 54,736 rupees, and other taxes and revenue from lands belonging to the town, 16,645 rupees, making a total of 71,381 rupees, which are divided among the Khairpur and Hyderabad Talpur chiefs, in the proportion of three-sevenths and four-sevenths respectively." Again, in 1851-52, from a return furnished by the then Deputy Collector of Customs at Karāchi, it was shown that out of a total import trade across the land frontier of Sind, amounting in value to a little over 23½ lakhs of rupees, that through the Shikārpur Collectorate was the most extensive, aggregating nearly 11 lakhs, much of which, consisting of articles from Khorasān and other countries to the west of Sind, passed, no doubt, as at present, through the town of Shikārpur. The exports also during the same year, through the same districts, were greater in value than those passing through any other Sind Collectorate. At the present time, the trade of Shikārpur, both local and transit, is believed to be very extensive, and it is still the great centre of commerce in Upper Sind, though the town of Sukkur is believed to have drawn away much of its former trade with the Panjāb, and, in the event of a branch line of railway being constructed from that place to the entrance of the Bolān pass, will, it is thought, still further reduce its commerce. In the transit trade the principal articles are, as in former years, piece-goods of sorts, indigo and other dyes, fruits, metals, silk manufactures, spices, sugar and other saccharine matter, tobacco, wool, and horses. The following table will show, but *approximately* only, the quantity and value of nearly all the different articles received at and sent from Shikārpur, and though these statistics are possibly far from being exact, they will nevertheless serve to exhibit in some degree the extent of the commercial transactions of the place. The statement gives the imports and exports for the years 1873 and 1874 (*see next page*).

The manufactures of Shikārpur consist chiefly of carpets and a coarse cloth worn by the poorer classes of the inhabitants. These would seem to be the principal articles manufactured here. In the Government jail carpets (woollen and cotton), cloths of different kinds, *postins* or winter coats, baskets, reed chairs covered with leather, tents, shoes, and a variety of other articles are made by

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SHIKĀRPUR.

Items.	1873.				1874.			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		rupees.		rupees.		rupees.		rupees.
Bokhara, articles from	1,000 mds.	1,00,000	500 maunds.	50,000	800 mds.	80,000	400 maunds	40,000
Chunam	6,000 do.	2,000	600 do.	200	4,500 do.	1,500	600 do.	200
Cloths, including piece-goods	19,500 do.	11,20,000	6,500 do.	373,300	13,000 do.	7,46,600	3,250 do.	1,86,650
Cotton, raw	3,090 do.	36,000	1,000 do.	12,000	2,500 do.	30,000	1,000 do.	12,000
Cotton seed	6,000 do.	9,000	1,000 do.	1,500	6,000 do.	9,000	1,000 do.	1,500
Cotton carpets	2,000 do.	6,000	1,000 do.	3,000	1,500 do.	4,500	500 do.	1,500
Dyes: Indigo	500 do.	50,000	400 do.	40,000	400 do.	40,000	300 do.	30,000
Other kinds	3,000 do.	15,000	1,500 do.	7,500	2,500 do.	12,500	500 do.	2,500
Fruits, dried, &c.	5,000 do.	50,000	2,000 do.	20,000	4,000 do.	40,000	2,000 do.	20,000
Ghi	10,000 do.	2,00,000	...	...	8,000 do.	1,60,000	...	...
Grain, of sorts	270,000 do.	5,40,000	...	...	2,50,000 do.	3,75,000	...	...
Hides, raw	800 score	16,000	400 score	8,000	600 score.	12,000	200 score	4,000
Ivory	125 do.	70,000	25 do.	14,000	150 do.	75,000	50 do.	25,300
Khār (potash)	3,000 mds.	3000	...	...	1,500 mds.	15,000	...	...
Leathern manufactures	3,000 score	1,20,000	1,000 do.	40,000	4,000 score	1,50,000	1,000 score	40,000
Metals	2,000 mds.	50,000	1,000 maunds.	25,000	1,500 mds.	37,500	500 maunds	12,500
Oil	6,000 do.	42,000	...	...	7,000 do.	42,000	...	...
Salt	5,000 do.	5,600	2,000 do.	2,000	4,500 do.	4,500	1,500 do.	1,500
Silk, raw	500 do.	8,000	250 do.	4,000	400 do.	6,400	200 do.	3,200
Silk manufactures	100 do.	24,000	50 do.	12,000	125 do.	30,000	25 do.	6,000
Snuff	400 do.	32,000	200 do.	16,000	250 do.	20,000	50 do.	4,000
Spices, of sorts	20,000 do.	2,00,000	5,000 do.	50,000	15,000 do.	1,50,000	5,000 do.	50,000
Sugar, and other saccharine matter	20,000 do.	2,10,000	4,000 do.	51,000	21,000 do.	2,13,000	5,000 do.	61,000
Thread, of sorts	1,500 do.	1,50,000	...	...	1,600 do.	1,60,000	...	...
Tobacco	2,500 do.	10,000	500 do.	2,000	2,000 do.	4,000	500 do.	1,000
Wood and wooden manufactures	70,000 No.	35,000	...	...	80,000 No.	40,000	...	...
Wool	10,500 mds.	2,10,000	10,000 do.	2,00,000	7,000 mds.	1,40,000	6,000 do.	1,20,000
Woollen manufactures	3,500 do.	14,000	1,750 do.	70,000	2,500 do.	56,000	1,000 do.	22,000
Total rupees . . . . .	...	34,53,300	...	10,01,500	...	26,41,900	...	6,44,850

the prisoners under the personal superintendence of a European jailor. At the Karāchi exhibition of 1869 several prizes were awarded for articles manufactured at this jail. Among these were some pile carpets, which were very generally admired for their stoutness of composition and brightness of colour. Paper of an inferior kind is also made at the jail.

The postal routes from Shikārpur are three in number, and run to Jacobabad in the Frontier district, to Sukkur, and southward to Lārkāna and Mehar. The Government telegraph line from Sukkur also passes through this town towards the large military station of Jacobabad. There is a telegraph office at Shikārpur in the European quarter. There do not appear to be any very ancient buildings or other antiquities in either Shikārpur itself or its immediate neighbourhood that are deserving of any special notice. The town itself was founded as late as A. D. 1617; but its history, which is for the most part mixed up with that of the Upper Sind district, will, such as it is, be found mentioned in the description of the Shikārpur Collectorate.

Sijāwal, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Lārkāna Deputy Collectorate, containing an area of 192 square miles, with 3 tapas, 86 villages, and a population of 15,107 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1873-74 is as follows:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	54,729	60,083	61,969	61,220
Local . . .	4,224	4,865	4,851	4,559
Total rupees .	58,953	64,948	66,820	65,779

Sujāwal, a village in the Bēlo talūka of the Shāhbandar Deputy Collectorate, situate about 4 miles from the left bank of the Indus. It is on the road from Bēlo to Bahādipur, and is distant 13 miles south-west from Mirpur Batoro, 32½ miles north from Shāhbandar, and 4 miles east of Saidpur ferry. It is the head-quarter station of a Tapadār, and has a police post with 4 men, a dharamsāla, as also a cattle pound. The population of Sujāwal is 1369, of whom 613 are Musalmāns of the Saiyad and Muhāna tribes, and 752 Hindūs of the Brahman, Kachhi and Lohāno castes. Small as is this place, it possesses a municipality, established in 1866, with an income in 1874 of 1969 rupees. There is very little trade here; and there are no manufactures of any importance.

Sukkur and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate, or smallest division of the Shikārpur Collectorate, is bounded on the north and west by the frontier district of Upper Sind, the "Bēgāri" canal forming a well-defined line of demarcation; on the east by the river Indus, and on the south by the Lārkāna Deputy Collectorate. The entire area of this Deputy Collectorate, according to the Deputy Collector's report, is 1166 square miles, but by Survey estimate 1238 square miles, and is divided into 3 talūkas and 20 tapas, with a total population, according to the census of 1872, of 181,832 souls, or 147 to the square mile, as shown in the following table:—

Talūka.	Area in Square Miles.	Tapas.	Number of Dehs.	Population.	Towns having 800 Inhabitants and upwards.
1. Shikārpur.	472	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kot Sultān . . . 2. Nur Muhammad Sujrah . . . 3. Thāiro . . . 4. Khānpur . . . 5. Shikārpur . . . 6. Jano . . . 7. Muhromāri . . . 	66	73,383	(Shikārpur. Khānpur. Jagan. Kot Sultān. Miān Saheb. Humaiyun.
2. Sukkur .	279	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sukkur . . . 2. Gosarji . . . 3. Lakhi . . . 4. Chand . . . 5. Bhirkan . . . 6. Muhammad-a-bāgh 7. Kāsim . . . 	90	60,223	(New and old Sukkur. Lakhi, Mari, Abad (new). Rustam, Bag-erji, Gosarji, Chak, Miāni. Garhi Adū-shāh. Abdū, Vazirabad.
3. Naushahro } Abro. . }	415	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Garhi Yāsin . . . 2. Gahēja . . . 3. Kot Habib . . . 4. Ali Khān Wasil . . . 5. Dakhan . . . 6. Abid Markiāni . . . 	112	48,226	(Madēji. Gahēja. Garhi Yāsin. Kot Habib. Dakhan. AbidMarkiāni. Amrote (old).
	1,166		268	181,832	

The area in English acres of each talūka, showing the extent cultivated, culturable, and unarable, is as follows:—

Taluka.	Total Area in English Acres.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unarable.
1. Shikārpur	acres. 302,274	acres. 44,440	acres. 82,014	acres. 175,820
2. Sukkur	178,311	54,879	37,660	85,772
3. Naushahro Abro. . .	265,590	111,535	28,095	125,960

PHYSICAL ASPECT.—The general aspect of this division is, with the exception of the low limestone range of hills at the town of Sukkur and its neighbourhood, a flat and level plain, in parts highly cultivated, as in the immediate vicinity of Shikārpur, but nevertheless possessing a great deal of wholly unproductive land, more especially towards the Upper Sind frontier, where it consists of barren tracts of clay and ridges of sand-hills covered with caper and thorn jungle. Between the town of Sukkur and the mouths of the Sind canal a few sheets of water give a little light to the landscape, and the beautifully brilliant foliage of the bahan-tree mingles pleasantly with the tamarisks and acacias. There are many fine old trees scattered about here and there in this division, and the great *pīpal* grove at the old town of Lakhi, situate on rising ground, is visible many miles off. Much of the best land in this division is covered with extensive forests, which skirt the Indus and give a distinctive feature to what would otherwise be tame and uninteresting scenery. The average elevation of this district above sea-level may be estimated at about 210 feet, though there are spots, such for instance as Lakhi, which possess a trigonometrical survey station 234 feet above the level of the sea.

HYDROGRAPHY.—In treating of the water system of this portion of the Shikārpur Collectorate, though prominence will be given to the canals, both main feeders and their branches, which, drawing their water either directly from the Indus or from *dhandhs* (flood-hollows), flow through and fertilise the land, it will be necessary to refer to other means of irrigation arising from the prevalence more or less of floods or *lēts* as they are called, which are a distinguishing feature in the hydrography of the Shikārpur district. When these floods can be kept within due bounds they become of service to the cultivator, but when excessive they are, on the other hand, terribly destructive to the land over which they flow, making a desert of what was once

flourishing cultivation. One of the principal floods in this division is the Muhromāri, which has existed in a greater or less degree from the year 1849. It was not till 1863-64 that it assumed any alarming proportions, but in the inundation season of that year it covered the whole of the northern part of the Shikārpur talūka, and sweeping across the Jacobabad and Lārkāna road, flooded all the north-western side of the Naushahro Abro talūka, and then entered the Sijāwal and Rato Dēro talūkas of the Lārkāna Deputy Collectorate, where it did great damage. It converted a large tract of country lying between the Bēgāri canal and the village of Abād Mēlāni in the east, and extending along the southern bank of the former canal almost to Khairo Garhi and Sijāwal in the west, into one vast jungle, with only patches here and there of rabi cultivation. It moreover partially ruined the once flourishing villages of Kot Sultān, Zarkhēl, Nur Muhammad Sūjrāh and Khānpur, which became almost deserted, as many agriculturists left them to seek on the northern side of the Bēgāri canal for more permanent prospects of cultivation. Some idea of the devastating effects of this flood may be conceived when it is mentioned that the kharif crops which in 1861-62 in the Shikārpur and Naushahro Abro talūkas brought in 51,416 rupees, only realised in 1869-70 the small sum of 13,740 rupees. To some extent where a flood of this description contracts the growth of kharif crops there is an increase in rabi cultivation, which was the case after the disastrous flood of 1863-64; but when a *third* flood sweeps over the same land it becomes no longer fit for cereal cultivation, and nothing but grass and jungle will grow on it. To keep out this Muhromāri *let* a *bandh* had previously (1858) been made, but owing to the sweeping nature of this flood, and to the bandh being wilfully damaged in several places by cattle-owning Balochis, it became hopelessly breached at its northern end. Numerous plans have at various times been put forward to keep out this *let*, but the latest proposition is to make another bandh opposite the town of Muhromāri itself, and for this work Government sanction is fully expected to be obtained. The Zamindārs have, meanwhile, determined on constructing one for themselves, and this may for a time arrest the progress of this flood till the more permanent bandh is built, when it is hoped the land, so frequently swept by the flood-waters of the Indus, may once more be gradually brought under cultivation. During the inundation season of 1870 another of these *lets*, which left the river Indus between the towns of Jhali and Madēji, swept over the southern portion of this division, and crossing the Shikārpur

and Lārkāna road, did much injury in the Lārkāna districts. About seven years before this took place a similar flood swept over the same tract of country. To prevent a repetition of this disaster, a *bandh* was constructed from the Shāhdād-wāh canal, near Bagirji, to the Ghār canal at Madēji, but during the inundation season of 1874, the Jhali *bandh* was breached above Madēji in the month of July, as also the railway embankment in its neighbourhood. In the same month the Muhromāri *lēt* breached the *bandh* of that name, and, jointly with the Kashmor and Begari floods, submerged 11,000 acres of cultivation in the Shikārpur talūka, and 1200 acres in that of Naushahro Abro. About 1836 acres of cultivation in the Sukkur talūka were also destroyed, mainly from a superabundance of water in the Sukkur canal. To the east of the Sukkur talūka, there is a line of bandhs constructed with the same object; these are the Rahūja, and Raban bandhs. They have been found very serviceable, but require to be put in thorough repair every year. The average annual cost of repairing the Rahūja and Raban bandhs during the four years ending 1873-74 has been 1195 rupees. The total length of these *bandhs* is 10½ miles.

CANALS.—The canals of this division do not appear to be very numerous, but several of them are large and important. Among these is the “Sindwāh,” having three mouths, which lead out from the Kot Shāho dhandh. The original mouth of the Sindwāh was at Abād Melāni in the Sukkur talūka, but in 1859-60 a fresh cut was made to it at Adur Takio (Sukk. tal.), which joined the old bed at Shāhpur. The third branch, called the Sanhri Sind, which existed in the time of the Talpur Mīrs, joins the original stream about two miles west of Abād Melāni. It is to the circumstance of this canal possessing three mouths that are attributed its great irrigating qualities. Another large canal, the Sukkur, 76 miles in length, of which 39 miles flow through the Sukkur and Naushahro talūkas, was only opened in June 1870. It has the advantage over other canals in this district in possessing a permanent mouth at the place where it taps the Indus, which is protected by solid rock. It flows through land formerly watered by the Garang canal, into which, since the opening of the Sukkur, no water now flows, the latter being much lower in level than the Garang. Upwards of 3000 acres of land have in consequence been thrown out of cultivation, but a project for cutting a canal below New Sukkur to irrigate this area is under consideration, and is greatly desired by the Zamindārs of the neighbourhood.

The following is a list of the Government canals in this division, with other information connected with them :—

Canal.	Length. miles.	Width at Mouth. feet.	Average Annual Cost of Clearance for 5 Years, ending 1873-74. rupees.	Average Annual Revenue, for 5 Years, ending 1873-74. rupees.	Remarks.
1. Sindwāh	37	60	3,597	96,444	Has three mouths leading out from the Kot Shaho dhandh, and flows from the village of Shāhpur, between the Sukkur and Shikārpur talūkas.
2. Bēgāri (large)	...	...	...	...	This canal is under the management of the Frontier district authorities (for information respecting it see under Frontier district).
3. Bēgāri (small)	6	12	1,015	10,939	Is a branch of the Sindwāh, and waters the southern part of the Shikārpur talūka.
4. Rāiswāh.	6	14	1,039	10,451	Ditto.
5. Alibahar	24	22	...	...	Waters the Naushahro Abro talūka.
6. Fazal-bahar.	4	24	...	...	Waters the Naushahro Abro talūka.
7. Ghār	6	60	...	...	Is a very large canal, but only 6 miles of it are in this division; it more properly belongs to the Lārkāna district.
8. Sukkur Canal	76	24	9,482	116,867	Main feeder; flows through the Sukkur and Naushahro Abro talūkas for about 39 miles.

The table on next page shows the principal Zamindāri canals in this division; they are under the management of the Zamindars of the district, but the Deputy Collector and the Mūkhtyārkar exercise a kind of supervision as to clearance, &c.

ZAMINDĀRI CANALS.

Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Whence issuing.	In what Talūka.	Remarks.
1. Mirzawāh . . .	miles. 8'	feet. 16	From the Sindwāh .	Shikārpur	Has been useless for some years, owing to the Muhromāri flood.
2. Mirwāh	12	34	Ditto	Naushahro Abro . . .	This and the Mungarwāh form the tail to the Sindwāh. Has a sluice bridge.
3. Mungarwāh . . .	19	25	Ditto	Ditto	Branches off from the Sind at the village of Kot Habib. Has a sluice bridge.
4. Chitiwāh	4	45	Garang (or Mūshāh) .	Sukkur.	
5. Rajitwāh	5	41	Ditto	Ditto	Flows near the villages of Raban and Garhi Adushāh.
6. Garangwāh . . .	13	32	{Continuation of the Mu- shāhwāh or Garang }	Ditto	{Has two sluice bridges; tail was cut off by the Sukkur Canal.
7. Askarwāh	5	16	Rajitwāh	Ditto	The village of Chak is on this canal.
8. Gathwāh	6	10	Chitiwāh	Ditto.	
9. Sherwāh	4	5	... ..	Shikārpur	Is the northern bank of the Sherwāh dhandh, raised and widened.
10. Faizwāh	12	7	Large Bēgāri	Ditto.	
11. Guwāzwāh . . .	4	10	Ditto	Ditto.	
12. Dostwāh	13	12	Ditto	Ditto.	
13. Hamāyunwāh . .	6	9	Ditto	Ditto.	
14. Jaganwāh	9	12	Ditto	Ditto.	
15. Yāsinwāh	8	22	Sindwāh	Naushahro Abro.	
16. Rahimwāh . . .	15	25	Bēgāri	Ditto.	

The Government canals are under the control of the Engineer Department—that is to say, the Sindwāh, Bēgāri and Raiswāh under the Executive Engineer for the Bēgāri division, and the Ghār and others under the Engineer for the Ghār division,—all the clearance work is carried out jointly by them and by the Deputy Collector during the cold season.

METEOROLOGY.—This division of the Shikārpur Collectorate, like other portions of Upper Sind, can be said, so far as climate is concerned, to possess only two seasons, the hot and cold; the former beginning in March and terminating about the latter end of October, and the other commencing in November and finishing generally by the middle of March. The change from the cold to the hot season is frequently very sudden, and the heat even early in March is at times intense. The hot winds set in fairly in April, blowing generally from 8 o'clock in the morning till 5 o'clock in the evening. At times the *suk*, a blasting hot wind of the desert, prevails, destroying alike animal and vegetable life with great suddenness. In 1841 thirteen hundred camels are said to have perished from its effects in the grazing grounds at Sukkur. The hot winds prevail from March to July, blowing commonly from the north and west, and the mercury in the thermometer at that time not unfrequently shows a temperature of 165° in the sun's rays at noon. Occasional thunder-storms occur in these months, they are generally preceded by dust-storms, which tend greatly to purify the atmosphere. In November the cold season commences, the thermometer in the month of January sometimes showing a temperature as low as 27° Fahr. The air in the months of December, January, and a portion of February is cold, pure, and bracing. The maximum, minimum, and mean temperature of Sukkur, ascertained from several years' observations, has been found to be 109° , 51° and 82° respectively. The following table, showing the maximum, minimum, and mean observations in the shade, taken at the town of Shikārpur for eleven years, ending with 1874, may be taken as a fair illustration of the temperature generally prevailing throughout this Deputy Collectorate:—

Years.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
1864	93	61	77
1865	96	63	79
1866	90	66	78
1867	111	44	77
1868	107	40	73
1869	103	78	90
1870	101	74	87
1871	103	65	90
1872	104	41	74
1873	107	38	79
1874	107	39	78

RAINFALL.—The average annual rainfall in this division may be put down at 5·15 inches, the result of twelve years' observations at the town of Shikārpur. The months when rain is most frequent would appear to be January, August, and December. The following table will show the monthly rainfall at the town of Shikārpur for the nine years ending 1874:—

Months.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
January .	·53	...	·19	1·80	...	...	...	·17	·40
February .	...	...	1·75	·32	...	·50	·05	...	...
March .	·25	...	·20	2·90	1·12	...	·12	...	...
April .	...	...	·07	...	...	...	...	...	...
May .	...	...	...	...	...	1·06	...	4·61	·08
June .	...	...	...	·44	1·30	·03	...	...	...
July .	...	...	·65	·97	...	·08	...	...	6·89
August .	4·15	3·64	...	...	5·57	...	1·01	4·19	3·85
September.	...	·01	...	2·50	...	...	·18	...	...
October .	...	...	·07	...	...	...	...	...	...
November.	...	...	·01	...	...	...	...	...	...
December .	...	·20	·33	...	·42	...	...	·25	...
Total for each year	4·93	3·85	3·27	8·93	8·41	1·67	1·36	9·22	11·22

The average annual rainfall at the town of Sukkur during the three years ending 1874 was 7·37 inches.

DISEASES.—The most prevalent diseases in this district are malarious fevers and ulcers. The former are due to the drying up of ground that has been flooded during the inundation season, the most unhealthy months being October and November, that is to say, a month or two after the gradual subsidence of the flood waters. Cholera is an occasional but not a regular visitant.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS.—Of the geological formation of this part

of the Shikārpur Collectorate there is but little to be said. Like other portions of the great valley of the Indus, it consists of an immense tract of alluvial deposit, nearly the whole of which has at one time or the other been overflowed by the Indus in its eccentric course from the northern mountains to the sea. That part at present watered by this river and extending inland for a distance varying from two to twelve miles is of superior richness and of amazing fertility, while the "Pat," or desert of Shikārpur, extending from the town of that name to and beyond its north-western boundary, consists of an indurated alluvial clay, requiring, however, nothing but irrigation to make it fertile and productive. The soils in the Sukkur and Shikārpur division are numerous, each having a distinguishing name. The following is a list of these, with their different characteristics :—

LATİYĀRI—a soil formed from the silt of the inundations.

TĀNAK—the hard soil left by repeated inundations.

THORĪĀRI—a "cracked" soil, often seen near the river with great cracks in it.

GASĀRI—a dusty soil.

RABB—a hollow, and KHARIRI, an uneven soil.

PATĪ—a good soil, with a sandy stratum below.

KANURI—a soft soil, and WĀRIĀSI, a sandy soil.

KALAR—a salt soil, covered on the surface in parts with an efflorescence of carbonate of soda.

THAIT Kalar—a very salt soil.

Salt and saltpetre are the only minerals obtained in this division.

ANIMALS.—The wild animals in the Sukkur and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate are the tiger, bear, hyena, wolf, fox, jackal, and different kinds of deer. Among the birds, are the eagle, hawk, kite, crow, parrot, pigeon, *tilūr* (a kind of bustard), quail, partridge, several varieties of wild duck and other water-fowl. The reptiles comprise snakes, of different kinds, alligators, guanas, lizards, &c. The domestic animals are the horse, camel, buffalo, cow, donkey, goat, sheep, dog and cat. Poultry are common everywhere. Excellent ponies are bred in some parts of the Shikārpur district.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—The chief vegetable productions of this division are juār (*Sorghum vulgare*), bājri (*Pennisetum vulgaris*), wheat, barley, rice, indigo, cotton, hemp, sugar-cane, tobacco, grain, mung (*Phaseolus mungo*), matar (*Lathyrus sativus*), kirang (*Sesbania italica*), &c. The fruit-trees are the fig, mulberry, apple, mango, date, palm, grape, ber (*Zizyphus vulgaris*), pomegranate, and guava. Of the forest-trees the chief are the bahan

(*Populus Euphratica*), kandi (*Prosopis specigera*), siras (*Mimosa sirissa*), bābul (*Acacia Arabica*), pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), bhar (*Ficus Indica*), but the bābul, so common in Lower and Central Sind, is scarce in this district. Numerous trees have of late years been introduced into this division, and with considerable success. The following is a list of the forests with their approximate areas in English acres, and the revenue derived from them in the year 1873-74 :—

Forest.	Area in English Acres.	Revenue for 1873-74.
		rupees.
1. Bhindi Dhārēja. . . .	6,954	5,726
2. Kadarpur	2,485	2,243
3. Shāhbēlo	13,433	11,346
4. Kiabhindi	3,118	1,687
5. Abād	5,604	4,319
6. Kadurni-bhindi.		
7. Shāhu	6,099	2,805
8. Bāgarji	13,920	1,718
9. Andaldal	12,192	7,895
Total	63,805	35,739

These forests, which are not much more than fifty years old, having been planted in the time of Mīrs Sohrāb Khān and Mubārak Khān Talpur, are under the management of the Government Forest Department, and are included in the forest tapa of Sukkur. They are under the especial charge of the Tapadār of that particular forest division, who is assisted in this duty by foresters, or, as they are called *rakhas*. They are again supervised by the inspector, whose range extends over two or more tapas, or by an assistant to the conservator of forests, who has a still more extensive charge. The bush jungle of the district includes the kirar (*Capparis aphylla*), the ak (*Calotropis Hamiltonii*), pan (*Typha elephantina*), kip (*Leptadenia Jacquemontiana*), and others. Of vegetables, there is the potato, garlic, onion, brinjal, pumpkin, cabbage, turnip, horse-radish, radish, carrot, and many others.

FISHERIES.—There are numerous fisheries in this division, which are, however, not confined to the river Indus only, but comprise also those of the *dhandhs*, and *kolābs*, in some of which fish abound. The fish obtained in these are of different kinds, and include the dambhro, kuriri, goj (eel), khago (cat-fish), jerko, gangat and others. Pala is plentiful, but is found only in the Indus. The following is a list of the fisheries in the three talūkas

of Shikārpur, Sukkur, and Naushahro Abro, with their average revenue during the past three years ending 1873-74. These fisheries are annually put up to auction, and the revenue derived from them is credited to local funds :—

Talūka.	Name of Fishery.	Revenue for 1873-74.	Total Revenue.
Shikārpur .	Kolāb "Lundi"	rupees, 1,003	rupees. 1,449
	Do. Tarāi	139	
	Do. Muhromāri	273	
	Do. Mahando	31	
	Do. Angaho	3	
Sukkur .	Dhandh Meharwāri	327	1,038
	Gungiwah	7	
	Duba Rahūjanjo	4	
	Do. Deh Chak	13	
	Pala fishery from Old Sukkur to Bēgāri	204	
	Do. from Jatoi to the limit of		
	Naushahro Abro	140	
	Pala fishery from New Sukkur	174	
	Dhori Shēkhmaluk	8	
	Machi Bhal Saidabad	23	
	Bhal Bezāri Bāgarji	11	
Naushahro Abro .	Fish from Lakhi reservoir	78	1,459
	Other Dubas, Khads &c.	49	
	Machi Makan Lundi	51	
	Do. Bhambo Dēro	120	
	Do. Taje Dēro	60	
	Do. Abid Markiāni	28	
	Do. Kolāb Khān Kalhoro	12	
	Deh Chango Rahuja	35	
	Do. Mirzanpur, &c.	553	
	Do. Alahdadāni	4	
	Do. Adamji	261	
	Deh Sanghi	62	
	Lēt Wahni (fish)	28	
	Kolāb deh Palija	33	
	Pala fish from Ghulām Muhammad Khān's village to Jhali	66	
	Pala fish from Ghulām Khān's village to Rājīdēra	35	
	Deh Murad Unar	90	
	From other sources	21	
			1,459
			3,946

POPULATION.—The total population of the Sukkur and Shikārpur division, which is made up mostly of the two great classes, Muhammadans and Hindūs, the number of Europeans, Indo-Europeans, Parsis, Sikhs, &c., not exceeding 453, may be estimated

at 181,832, thus giving about 147 souls to each square mile, which is high when compared with other districts in Sind. The Musalmān portion of the inhabitants, numbering 126,394, may be classed as follows :—

MUHAMMADANS.

Tribes.	Number.	Sub-divisions.
1. Balochis . .	Not known by census of 1872	Jatoi, Lashāri, Khosa, Būrdi, Pitāfi, Chāndia, Kaheri, Sūndrāni, Katian, Laghāri, Mashori, Gopang, Jagarāni, Jalbāni, Būkbari, and Rind.
2. Pathāns . .	2,519	Agāni, Barukzai, Nūrzai, Popalzai, Babar, Mashūwāni, Jaran.
3. Saiyads. . .	1,923	Koreshi.
4. Sindis . . .	Not known by census of 1872	Kalhora, Mahar, Nūn, Kakra, Nappur, Sudāya, Sūmra, Behun, Silra, Khūara, Kalir, Pahari, Sujrah, Setar, Bapur, Jūneja, Unar, Jamra, Hakra, Dhamra, Khumbra, Būghia, Bhūta, Phūlpotra, Bekhāri, Junia, Rahri, Rahūja, Chhachhar, Kori, Mochi, Hajam, Shikari, Lahur, Khati, Sonara, Machi, Khāskeli, Bhuti, Shēkh, Abra, Mohāna, Kasāi, Kanjur, Māhesar, Dhārējā, Deda, Perar, Rajur, Dakhan, Kūmbar, Patoli, Khūmbati, Shidi, Pawar.
5. Mogals, Mēmons and Shekhs .	6,293	
6. All others including Balochis and Sindis	115,659	
Total . .	126,394	

HINDŪS.

1. Brahmans . .	1,242	Pokarna, Sarsudh, Jajak, Bhat, Sirmali, Chanchria, Acharj.
2. Kshatrias . .	265	
3. Waishia . .	52,011	Bhogri, Sikha, Rajāni, Nangdeo, Chobra, Makhija, Kūkreja, Chichria, Ahūja, Chūgh, Wadhwa, Thareja, Dameja, Sonara, Rohra, Marwāi, Kara, Jukhia, Manjur, Banga, Bilāi, Dakhna.
4. Sudras and others . .	1,467	Thakūr, Bairāgi, Jogi, Nanga, Chachria, Gur, Telaraji.
Total . .	54,985	

CHARACTER.—Of the two great classes inhabiting this division, *i.e.* the Musalmāns and the Hindūs, the former may, as elsewhere in Sind, be said in point of character to be more open, candid, and independent than the Hindūs, and in point of physique to be a very much superior race; but the Muḥammadan is thriftless, extravagant and lazy, while the Hindū, on the other hand, is careful and thrifty, though cunning and avaricious. At the same time there is much difference in the characters of the various Musalmān tribes inhabiting this district, and the Baloch can in no way be included in the same category with the Sindi Muḥammadan, the characteristics of the two being essentially different; thus, the one is rough, violent, and quarrelsome in disposition, but at the same time brave and hardy, while the Sindi has not a spark of independence in his character, and is besides notoriously lazy and cowardly. The Hindū portion of the community are much in the minority as regards number, but, as elsewhere, give their whole attention to trade and commerce. Their influence in this respect at Shikārpur, where the trade may be said to be almost wholly in their hands, is great and important, and many of the Hindū merchants there, whose business transactions with Central Asia and different parts of British India are on a most extensive scale, are very wealthy men. In food, dress, habitations, language and religion the inhabitants of this division resemble, for the most part, their brethren in other parts of Upper Sind, and the description of these for one district may, as a general rule, be taken to apply to all.

CRIME.—The prevailing crimes in the Shikārpur and Sukkur division are house-breaking, theft of cattle, or, as it may more properly be termed, “cattle-lifting,” to which several of the Baloch tribes are very much addicted. These, combined with other kinds of theft, are the offences which are most commonly committed by the inhabitants. The following statistical tables will show the various crimes committed during the four years ending with 1874 in this Deputy Collectorate, as also the amount of litigation by the number and variety of suits brought into the civil courts during the same period :—

CRIMINAL.

Year.	Murders.	Hurts, Assaults, and use of Criminal Force.	Thefts.		Receiving Stolen Property.	House- breaking.	Highway Robbery.	Other Offences.
			Cattle	Others.				
1871	.	131	94	133	33	46	2	138
1872	...	218	50	173	27	32	4	251
1873	3	265	44	188	38	38	7	526
1874	4	373	37	167	24	55	4	697

CIVIL (for towns of Old and New Sukkur).

Year.	Suits for Land.		Suits for Money.		Other Suits.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1871	4	rupees. 1,154	490	rupees. 1,36,783	1	rupees. 200	495	rupees. 1,38,137
1872	4	510	269	13,795	7	466	280	14,771
1873	2	350	278	18,421	3	26	283	18,797
1874	3	339	430	21,956	14	3,085	447	25,380

CIVIL (Shikārpur, Sukkur, and Naushahro Abro Talūkas).

Year.	Suits for Land.		Suits for Money.		Other Suits.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1871	29	rupees. 8,238	958	rupees. 1,32,730	18	rupees. 2,035	1,005	rupees. 1,43,003
1872	34	6,604	863	88,605	12	3,864	909	99,073
1873	26	3,298	1052	79,788	4	400	1,082	83,486
1874	18	2,538	1070	1,16,529	10	4,936	1,098	1,24,003

ESTABLISHMENTS.—The chief revenue officer in this division is the Deputy Collector, who is also vested with certain magisterial powers, but he may in this respect be said to be less so than other Deputy Collectors of the Shikārpur Collectorate, since the town of Shikārpur is the head-quarter station of the collector and magistrate of the whole district, and either this place or the town

of Sukkur is his usual residence during the hot season or when not on tour. Under the Deputy Collector are the Mūkhtyārkaras of the three talūkas of Shikārpur, Sukkur, and Naushahro Abro, who, besides being revenue officers, are invested with certain magisterial powers for the trial of criminal offences. In their revenue capacity the Mūkhtyārkaras are assisted by the Tapadārs, each of whom has the revenue charge of a tapa, several of which make up a talūka (or mūkhtyārkarate). There are also two town magistracies, one at Sukkur and the other at Shikārpur.

CATTLE-POUNDS.—There are numerous cattle-pounds (or *dhaks*) established in different parts of this division, the proceeds from which are credited to local revenue. They are placed under the charge of mūnshis with peons to assist them. The average annual revenue derived from this source during the four years ending 1873-74 was 8622 rupees.

CIVIL COURTS.—The court of the District Judge and Sessions Judge of the Shikārpur district is situate at the town of Shikārpur, where also, and at Sukkur, there are subordinate judges' courts, with the usual establishments of nazir, bailiffs, and mūnshis. The judge of the Shikārpur Subordinate Civil Court visits Jacobabad, Thul, and Kashmor, his jurisdiction extending over the talūkas of Shikārpur, Sukkur (except the towns of Old and New Sukkur), Naushahro Abro, Jacobabad, Mirpur, and Kashmor. The jurisdiction of the Sukkur court extends over the towns of Old and New Sukkur, the talūkas of Rōhri, Saidpur, Ghotki, Mirpur Mathēlo, and Ubauro.

POLICE.—The total number of police of all descriptions employed in the Sukkur and Shikārpur division is 523, or one policeman to every 348 of the population. This number forms a portion of the entire police force of the district, which is directly controlled by the district Superintendent of Police, whose headquarters are at Shikārpur. It is divided into mounted, rural, and city police. In this division, the head-quarter stations are at Shikārpur, Chak, and Dakhan, and the number of *thānas* is 15. There is a town Inspector of Police at both Sukkur and Shikārpur. The force is distributed as follows :—

Talukas.	Mounted Police.	Armed and Unarmed foot Police.	Municipal or Town Police.	Remarks.
1. Shikārpur. . . .	25	246	71	Of the mounted police some are camel and others are horse police.
2. Sukkur	6	73	53	
3. Naushahro Abro.	7	35	7	
	38	354	131	

REVENUE.—The revenue of this division, which has been divided into imperial and local, is derived principally from the land, the other important items being stamps, abkārī, drugs and opium, postal department and income tax. In no part of this district, nor indeed in any portion of the Shikārpur Collectorate, are there any Government distilleries, but the right of manufacture and sale of spirits is put up to auction yearly and given in farm. The salt revenue is derived, in addition to the local fund, from an 8-anna duty on every maund of salt manufactured, the total out-turn from the twenty-two manufactories in this division during the year 1873-74 being 16,054 maunds. The present system is for the manufacturer to contract to turn out a certain quantity of salt in a certain time; should he fail to do this, he has still to pay duty on the quantity originally contracted for, unless he can show very strong and urgent reasons for a remission. Mūnshis, placed over every two or three of these manufactories, superintend the work and measure the salt made, but it is believed that a great quantity of salt is manufactured which never pays any duty whatever to Government. The following table will show the imperial and local revenues of this division, under their different heads, for the five years ending with 1873-74:—

I. IMPERIAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realisations in				
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74
Land Revenue	rupees. 2,82,969	rupees. 2,80,298	rupees. 2,52,387	rupees. 2,57,428	rupees. 2,39,346
Abkārī . . .	13,408	21,797	16,353	15,545	23,091
Drugs and } Opium . . . }	70,793	5,978	8,797	12,416	13,130
Stamps . . .	63,785	72,973	40,719	48,602	46,255
Salt . . .	11,594	14,277	14,674	8,254	8,095
Registration } Department }	3,719	4,162	3,026	3,295	3,367
Postal do. . .	15,325	17,804	6,105	9,053	7,216
Telegraph do..	5,149	6,054	3,682	3,563	3,082
Income and Li- } cence Taxes. }	45,057	61,779	27,169	15,108	21
Fines and Fees	4,015	5,665	4,303	3,639	3,670
Miscellaneous.	726	23,127	14,278	14,238	15,702
Total Rs.	5,16,540	5,13,914	3,88,493	3,91,139	3,62,975

II. LOCAL REVENUE.

Items.	Realisations in				
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
One anna Cess per rupee	rupees. 20,103	rupees. 22,452	rupees. 18,535	rupees. 17,279	rupees. 16,678
Percentage on Alienated } Lands }	1,141	5,011	809	826	951
Fisheries	4,326	3,858	3,184	4,602	2,676
Cattle-Pound Fund and } Ferry Fund }	8,907	14,009	27,127	27,774	27,751
Government Bangalow } Fund }	246	415	542	495	648
Jail Fund	4,240	5,594	4,054	1,854	864
Total rupees . . .	38,963	51,339	54,251	52,830	49,568

The only tolls which used to be levied were those on the Shikārpur and Sukkur road, but these were abolished by the Commissioner in Sind in 1870.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.—The survey settlement was introduced into all three talūkas of Sukkur, Shikārpur and Naushahro Abro in the years 1862-63, 1873-74, and 1874-75 respectively. That for Sukkur is now again being revised, and is expected to be re-introduced some time in 1877. The survey rates at present in force in these talūkas are contained in the following table :—

Talūka.	When introduced, and for what Period.	Class of Village.	Maximum Survey Rates per Acre for					Remarks.
			Mok.	Inundation Wheel.	Pe.ennial Wheel.	Sailab.	Sailab. old with Wheel.	
Sukkur.	{ In 1862-63, for ten years, in 78½ villages only.	I.	rup. a. p. 4 6 6	rup. a. p. 4 10 0	rup. a. p. 5 1 10	rup. a. 3 12 0	rup. a. 4 4 0	The average per acre on surveyed assessed cultu- rable land is 1 rup. 9 a. Garden rates 9 rup. and 6 rup.; former applies to 1 garden only; latter to 10 gardens.
		II.	4 0 11	4 6 11	4 12 2	3 8 0	4 0 10	
		III.	3 11 3	3 15 2	...	...	...
		IV.	3 2 10	3 7 6	...	...	...
		V.	2 13 2	3 1 4	...	...	...
Shikarpur	{ In 1873-74 for ten years, in 27 villages only.	I.	3 8 0	1 8 0	<p>GARDEN RATES</p> <p>class. rupees.</p> <p>I. 3 14 0</p> <p>II. 3 12 0</p> <p>III. 3 10 0</p> <p>39 villages in this talūka still remain unsettled.</p>
		II.	3 0 0	1 4 0	...	...	...
Naushahro Abro.	{ In 1874-75 for ten years, in 69 villages only.	I.	5 0 0	1 4 0	* 3 8 0	<p>* For two dehs only, viz. Janu Pario and Jindo Dero.</p> <p>43 villages in this Talūka remain unsettled.</p>
		II.	2 12 0	1 0 0	and	...	...
		III.	2 8 0	...	3 0 0	...	...

TENURES.—The tenures obtaining in this portion of the Shikārpur Collectorate are the “Maurasi Hāri” and the “Pattadāri.” The first is where the tenant possesses a *right* of occupancy, the term “Maurasi Hāri” meaning literally “hereditary cultivator.” This kind of tenure is especially prevalent in Sukkur talūka. The Pattadāri grants, which are exclusive, are explained in the three talūkas of this division, will be explained in Chap. IV. of the introductory portion of page 79.

JĀGIRS.—There is but a small portion of jagir in this district, the aggregate not much over 600 acres. The following is a list of the Jāgirdārs connected with the land (culturable and unculturable).

Name of Jāgirdār.	Class.	Talūka and Vill.				
SHIK. TAL.						
1. Mīr Ghulām Hai- dar Khān . . . }	1	Deh Chodia . . .				
2. Dewān Mulsing . . . }	2	Abdāl . . .	2 9			
SUKKUR TAL.						
3. Ghulām Shāh and Bābu Khān . . . }	1	Izmat . . .	0 0			
4. Pīr Imāmudīn and Shīafildīn . . . }	1	Gūjo . . .	0 0			
5. Saiyad Janūla Shāh and Murād Ali Shāh . . . }	1	New Abād . . .	0 0			
6. Saiyad Janūla Shāh and Murād Ali Shāh . . . }	1	Angaho . . .	00 0 0			
7. Saiyad Ali Akbar Shāh . . . }	3	Sher Kot . . .	1,033	2	1,702	0 0
NAUSHAHRO ABRO TAL.						
8. Pīr Muḥammad Ashrif . . . }	1	Habib Kot Abro . . .	167	34	1,000	0 0
9. Pīr Imāmudīn . . . }	1	Ditto . . .	103	12	400	0 0
10. Mīr Ghulām Hai- dar Khān . . . }	1	Hamīd Dakhan . . .	774	33	2,350	0 0
11. Ali Haidar Khān . . . }	1	Achar Sudaio . . .	193	28	164	12 0
12. Ali Haidar Khān . . . }	1	Kanija . . .	193	28	168	2 8
13. Mīr Ghulām Hai- dar Khān . . . }	1	Dugāro . . .	206	24	500	0 0
14. Turāb Ali Shāh . . . }	2	Tando Bhur . . .	51	0	200	0 0
15. Dewān Chandu Mal . . . }	2	Kot Habib . . .	14	19	77	0 0
16. Kaim Shāh Pa- thān . . . }	2	Madeji . . .	20	26	50	0 0

MUNICIPALITIES.—There are in this district three towns which possess municipal institutions; these are Shikārpur, Sukkur, and Garhi Yāsin. The receipts and disbursements of these several municipalities for the three years ending with 1873-74 are shown as follows:—

Wh	Receipts in			Disbursements in		
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
	135	58,211	91,058	47,804	55,020	71,178
	1,17,902	1,05,456	1,01,487	1,16,399	90,352	
	4,958	6,201	2,854	5,274	5,439	

eral municipalities is chiefly made up of chandise, wheel tax, and cattle-pound. The municipality is somewhat in debt, owing to its being in filling up the numerous large pits which give off fetid exhalations from which during the hot season is most unbearable. Another great item of expense is the proper maintenance of the many roads in the district, some of which have rows of trees lining them. The Sukkur municipality, on the other hand, is not in debt, having upwards of a lākh of rupees in its treasury. The chief items of disbursement of the *bandar* adjoining the river Indus, is being gradually faced with solid stone masonry along the whole length of the town; the construction of a very large market is also in progress, and the lighting of the town and the proper maintenance of the roads within municipal limits also entail a very heavy outlay.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—The medical establishments in this division are all situate at the towns of Shikārpur and Sukkur, there being at the former place three hospitals and a dispensary, the latter in connection with the Shikārpur municipality. Two of these hospitals, the civil and police, occupy one and the same building, erected in 1853, while the jail hospital is within the jail walls. The average yearly number of patients in the civil and police hospitals during 1873-74 was 1350. They are all under the charge of the Civil Surgeon of the station, who has a small subordinate establishment to assist him in this duty, and are annually inspected during the cold season by the Deputy Surgeon General

of Hospitals of the Sind division. The attendance of patients at the Shikārpur dispensary during the year 1874 was—in-patients 91, the death-rate among them being 10. per cent.; the number of out-patients in the same year was 6431. At Sukkur there is a civil hospital and a dispensary, both under the charge of a medical officer of the Bombay Government, and a subordinate establishment under him. The hospital is situated in a portion of the old artillery barracks on the hill, and affords unlimited accommodation, while the ventilations are good. The in-patients at the hospital numbered 130, the percentage of deaths among in-patients during that same year among out-patients at the dispensary, like the hospital, is situated in a room accommodated 310 in-patients and 44 out-patients. The mortality among the former was as high as 10. per cent. The dispensary is supported partly by Government and partly by Sukkur municipality.

PRISONS.—There were in this district Shikārpur, known as the district jail, a fort of Bukkur, which is subsidiary to the latter was directed to be abolished from 1st is also a lock-up or receiving jail in Sukk charge of the Mūkhtyārkar of that place, which is under the immediate control also the Civil Surgeon of the station), and a number of native guards, &c., is situated south-east of that town, being 193 feet above an inner superficial area of 50,000 square yards. accommodation for nearly 800 prisoners, allowing 500 cubic feet of space to each, and hospital accommodation for about 70 patients. Extensive repairs to this jail were carried out in 1864–65. The dry system of conservancy is in force here, both the soil and climate being favourable to its being done well and effectually. There is a school established here for the instruction of the convicts, and about thirty of them are being taught the Sindi language. There are numerous articles manufactured in this jail by the prisoners; among these are carpets (woollen and cotton) of excellent workmanship, cloths of different sorts, such as tablecloths, towelling, napkins, &c., tents, reed chairs, baskets, shoes, tape, *postins* (or winter coats), and a variety of other articles. Of those manufactured at this jail and sent to the Karāchi Exhibition of 1869, the pile carpets were much admired, and obtained a first-class prize, and to the jailor (Mr. J. M'Carter) was awarded

a bronze medal for his careful superintendence over these manufactures. The following table will show certain statistics in connection with the prisoners of this jail for a period of ten years, ending with 1874:—

Year.	Gross Cost of each Prisoner.		Annual Net Cost of each Prisoner after deducting value of Labour.			Average Mortality per Centum.
	a.	p.	rup.	a.	p.	
1865	9	2	46	3	2	2.9
	14	11	55	10	10	4.7
	1	2	48	3	9	8.4
		6	53	14	8	4.4
		4	44	10	10	1.0
	9	1	47	4	9	5.7
	17	7	51	14	3	6.9
	2	9	55	15	2	5.6
	12	0	53	4	3	4.8
	7	6	30	4	3	3.5

at Bukkur was established in 1865 and has a ^{area of} 5663 square yards. It consists of two barracks occupied by European soldiers, which can accommodate 1000 prisoners, many of whom are engaged in manufacturing various articles for sale, such as cloth for trousers, towels, napkins, reed chairs and sofas, carpets, bricks, shoes, &c. The greater number of the convicts are, as may be expected, Muhammadans. The prevailing disease is malarious fever, but the average mortality is not high, the water supply being good and the dry system of conservancy in force. No juvenile offenders are received in this jail, nor is there any school for the instruction of the prisoners. The establishment employed in the Bukkur jail is not an imperial charge, but its cost is debited to the Jail Local Fund. The following table regarding the average strength of the prisoners, their cost, &c., for a period of eight years, ending 1874, is appended (*see next page*):—

Year.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Annual Gross Cost of each Prisoner.			Net Cost after deducting value of Labour.			Average Mortality per Centum.
		rup.	a.	p.	rup.	a.	p.	
1866-67	319	33	15	2				7.8
1867-68	276	39	11	7	...			2.5
1868-69	233	40	13	11	...			2.1
1869-70	200	44	2	2	...			5.0
1871	256	57	2	3	37	7	5	7.4
1872	125	95	3	11	51	6	5	7.2
1873	46	167	9	...	153	10	...	4.2
1874	141	87	7	8	74	1	7	3.5

This jail has since been abolished, and a subordinate jail established at the town of Sukkur.

EDUCATION.—The number of Government schools in the three talukas of this division would appear, according to a late report put forward by the Educational Inspector of Sind, to be 32, with an attendance of 2988 pupils. There is a normal and Anglo-vernacular school at Sukkur, and a High school at Shikārpur; besides several vernacular institutions and 4 female schools. Since the introduction of the Hindū-Sindi character 5 schools, with an attendance of 1031 boys, have been established in the city of Shikārpur alone. Of late years education has made great progress in this district, and this is especially the case in both the towns of Shikārpur and Sukkur. The number of private schools, with attendance, does not appear to be well known, but the following table of educational statistics in this district, for the year 1873-74, will show the number of Government schools in each taluka and that of the scholars attending them:—

Taluka.	Government Schools.		Remarks.
	Number.	Pupils.	
1. Shikārpur	17	1,915	The number of pupils in the Shikārpur and Sukkur talukas includes girls.
2. Sukkur	12	891	
3. Naushahro Abro.	3	182	
Total	32	2,988	

AGRICULTURE.—The principal seasons during which agricultural operations are carried on in this division are three in number, viz. kharif, rabi, and peshras; the crops raised during these seasons are shown below :—

Season.	Time when		Principal Crops produced.
	Sown.	Reaped.	
1. Kharif .	July . .	November.	Jūār, bājri, rice, indigo, til, and mung.
2. Rabi .	January .	May . .	Wheat, barley, sarhia (oil-seed), tobacco, onions, wangan (egg-plant), gram, matar, bhang, jiro (cummin), and wadūf (false fennel).
3. Peshras.	March . .	August .	Cotton, hemp, sugar-cane, kring- le (or kirang), mēndī, and musk melons.

The cultivation in the Shikārpur talūka is mostly “sailāb,” that is to say, rabi crops are generally produced, especially wheat, upon land previously inundated. This restricted cultivation is owing to the Muhromāri *lēt*, or flood, of which an account has already been given under the heading “Hydrography.” Should these floods eventually be stopped, the cultivation would then become chiefly “charkhi,” and the land which is now “sailāb” would be watered from the Bēgāri canal. In the Sukkur and Naushahro Abro talūkas the cultivation is principally “mok,” but there is a fair proportion also of well and charkhi. There is no “barāni” (or rain-land) cultivation in the Sukkur and Shikārpur Division.

The chief agricultural implements in use in this district are the *har* (or plough); the *kodar* or spade; the *kuhāro*, which is a small hatchet used to cut down trees; the *vaholo*, a kind of hatchet, or rather, perhaps, adze for trimming beams; the *datro*, or sickle for reaping purposes; the *vatohar*, or clod-crusher; and the *rambo*, which is a small kind of hand hoe useful for procuring short grass or fodder.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.—The commerce of the Sukkur and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate may be said to be wholly centred in the two large towns of Shikārpur and Sukkur, and, in the description of these in the Gazetteer, some conception of the trade, both local and transit, has been attempted to be given. No statistics of that at Sukkur are available for publication, while

those furnished for Shikārpur, though only *approximative*, and, in the absence of any systematic plan for collecting such, to be received with caution, are nevertheless useful in conveying some idea of the extent of the local and transit trade of the town, and of the nature of the different articles traded in. With the exception of these two towns, there are no others throughout the division in which the trade, either local or transit, deserves any mention. The same may be said of the manufactures of this district, which are almost entirely confined to such articles as are in ordinary use among the inhabitants. At Shikārpur coarse cloths and carpets are made to some extent, and in the Government jail at that town are manufactured a great variety of articles—the work of the prisoners—under the superintendence of the jailor. These have already been referred to under the heading “Prisons.”

FAIRS.—The annual fairs which take place in this district are 5 in number, and they are held at Lakhi Thar, Jind Pir, Old Sukkur, Naushahro and Jhali. The first is a place of great resort on the Sind canal, and is close to the town of Shikārpur. The fair is held *twice* in the year, once in the month of July, for a period of nine days, hence its name of Naoroz. The attendance ranges from 20,000 to 25,000 people, who mostly bathe and do honour to the river-god. Again in the following month of August another fair is held at the same spot, but the attendance of people is much smaller than in the preceding month. It is called “Chāliho,” from its taking place during the very hottest portion of the year, which is supposed to extend over a period of *forty* days. Another fair of great renown, held in the month of March, is that at Jind Pir, a small island in the Indus a little to the north of the Bukkur fort. It is here that the river-god, known by the Hindūs under the name of Jind Pir, and by the Musalmāns as Khwāja Khizr, is venerated. Some account of the origin of this fair will be found in the description of the town of Rohri. The third fair is that held at Old Sukkur in the month of December in honour of Durga Sah Sahēb Shāh Khair-ul-dīn, to which many thousands of Musalmāns resort. At Naushahro, and also at the village of Jhali in the same talūka, a fair is held on the first Monday of every month in honour of Pir Chatan Shāh, to which numbers of Hindūs go, it would seem, to worship Shiva on the banks of the river. Besides these there are no fairs for traffic or merchandise in this division, those previously described being solely for worship and pleasure.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The Sukkur and Shikārpur Division possesses in all about 500 miles of roads of various classes. Of

these, the best is that running from Sukkur to Jacobabad through Shikārpur; between this latter town and Sukkur this road is raised in many places, and carried by means of numerous bridges over that part of the country which is exposed to annual flooding. Between Shikārpur and Jacobabad this road is under the control of the Public Works Department, but on the Sukkur side it is in the charge of the Deputy Collector of the division. The tolls on this road were abolished in 1870. Another fine road is that connecting Shikārpur with Lārkāna *viâ* Gahēja and Naushahro; it is bridged throughout. The postal lines of communication in this division are those running from Sukkur to Jacobabad, and from Shikārpur southwards towards Lārkāna and Mehar. The former is a horse dāk, and the latter a foot line. The disbursing post-office is at Shikārpur, and there are non-disbursing post-offices at Sukkur and Garhi Yāsin. The following tabular statement will show the various roads in this division, with other information connected with them (*see pages 823-25*):—

LIST OF ROADS IN THE SUKKUR AND SHIKĀRPUR DIVISION.

From	To	Length in Miles.	Description of Road.	Remarks.
Shikārpur . . .	{ Hamāyun (leading to Jacobabad) . }	12	Main . .	{ This road is bridged, and has milestones, but it is flooded during the inundation. There is a dharamsāla at Kot Sultān, 8 miles from Shikārpur, and a travellers' bangalow at Hamāyun.
Shikārpur . . .	{ Choi Bridge (on the Bēgāri canal) . }	32	Branch . .	{ This road, which leads to Kashmor, is partly bridged; intermediate village is Khānpur, 8 miles from Shikārpur: it has a dharamsāla; at Choi Bridge is a Public Works Dept. bangalow.
Shikārpur . . .	Muhromari . . .	32	Ditto . .	Unbridged, but <i>now</i> not flooded in the inundation; a Musāfirkhāna at Muhromari.
New Sukkur . .	Old Sukkur . .	1	Main . .	Road metalled, as is the case with the roads generally in and about New Sukkur, and is passable during the inundation. Travellers' bangalow and dharamsāla at New Sukkur.
New Sukkur . .	Aliwāhan . . .	8	Branch . .	Flooded to some extent from the Rahūja dhandh. A district bangalow at Aliwāhan.
Sukkur	Shikārpur . . .	27	Main . .	Grassed and bridged, and has milestones, and is always passable during the inundation; intermediate villages are Mungrāni, 12 miles from Sukkur, with a travellers' bangalow, and Lakhi, 4 miles from Mungrāni, with a travellers' bangalow also.
Jafrābād . . .	Abād Mēlāni . .	17	Branch . .	Kachha bridges on this road; is partly flooded during the inundation. Travellers' bangalow at Abād Mēlāni.
Abād Mēlāni . .	Rustam	8	Ditto . .	Bridged and grassed, and is passable during the inundation season. Travellers' bangalow and dharamsāla at Rustam.
Rustam	Chak	8	Ditto . .	Unbridged, and flooded during the inundation. A travellers' bangalow and dharamsāla at Chak.
Chak	Abdu	3	Ditto . .	Bridged, and passable during inundation.
Abdu	Mungrāni . . .	1½	Ditto . .	Travellers' bangalow at Abdu.

From	To	Length in Miles.	Description of Road.	Remarks.
Dakhan	Garhi Yāsin . . .	14	Branch .	Partly bridged, but is flooded at times in inundation. Travel- lers' bungalow and dharamsāla at Garhi Yāsin : at Dakhan dharamsāla and lāndhi.
Gahēja	Naushahro	16	Main . .	Grassed and bridged, but occasionally flooded ; a dharamsāla at Naushahro.
Dakhan	Gahēja	6	...	Bridged, but flooded at times ; a travellers' bungalow at Gahēja, as also a dharamsāla.
Gahēja	Ruk	14	Branch .	Partly flooded during inundation ; a Public Works Dept. bungalow at Ruk.
Madēji	Dakhan	9	Ditto . .	Partly bridged, but is flooded during the inundation.
Shikārpur	Gahēja	16	Main . .	On the main road from Lārkāna to Shikārpur ; is bridged throughout. Bungalow and dharamsāla at Shikārpur.
Shikārpur	Chausul	21	Ditto . .	This road meets that from Lārkāna to Jacobabad at Chausul ; where there is a rest-house for troops and a survey tower. Road partly bridged.
Shikārpur	{Garhi Yāsin and Dakhan}	18	Ditto . .	Bridged, but road is very narrow, and has much traffic.
Shikārpur	{Boundary of fron- tier district (<i>viā</i> Jagan)}	16	Ditto . .	Partly bridged ; flooded during the inundation.
Jagan	Garhi Yāsin	9	Ditto . .	Partly flooded during the inundation.
Gahēja	Rato Dēro	10	Ditto . .	Passes through Dakhan ; 10 miles of this road only in this division.
Rustam	{Mir Muhammad Sujrah}	11	Branch .	Unbridged, and is flooded in the inundation season.
Khānpur	{Abād Mēlāni (<i>viā</i> Panah Sujrah) . .}	19½	Ditto . .	Is a branch from the Shikārpur and Kashmor road, and is unbridged.
Hamāyun	Miān Sahēb	6	Ditto . .	A branch from the Shikārpur and Jacobabad road.
Hamāyun	Jagan (<i>viā</i> Chodia)	7	Ditto . .	Connects the Shikārpur, Jacobabad, Garhi Yāsin, and Jagan roads.
Miān Sahēb	Zarkhēl	6	Ditto . .	A newly made road.

Zarkhēl	Khānpur	8	Branch . .	{ Connects the Shikārpur, Kashmor, and Mirpur roads. Dharam-sāla at Khānpur.
Miān Sahēb . . .	Kot Sultan . . .	6	Ditto . .	A branch of the Shikārpur and Jacobabad road; is flooded during the inundation. A dharamsāla at Kot Sultān.
Garhi Yāsin . . .	Naushahro Abro .	4	Ditto . .	Bridged, and is dry during the inundation. A dharamsāla at Naushahro.
Mari	Lakhi	7	Ditto . .	No bridge over the Sindwāh.
Abād	Gosarji	4½	Ditto.	
Gosarji	{ Bichānchi (vid Jehān) Khān and Kāsim }	4	Ditto.	
Abdu	{ Bridge on the Sind near Abād Mēlāni }	9	Ditto.	
Garhi Tago . . .	{ Thāiro (on the Sindwāh) . . . }	16	Ditto . .	{ Can hardly be called a road, being but a belt of cleared jungle, with no channels cut at the sides.
Khānpur	Muhromāri	14	Main . .	Unbridged and impassable during the inundation.
Zarkhel	Garhi Jaigho . . .	24	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Got Miān Sahēb .	New Zarkhēl . . .	4	Ditto . .	Partly bridged.
Loi	Shujrah	6	Ditto . .	Unbridged.
Muhromāri	Garhi Jaigho . . .	2	Branch . .	Ditto.
Bridge (Little Bēgāri)	Mari	3	Ditto.	
Jagan	Wakro	6	Main . .	Partly bridged.
Chodia	Daim	2	Ditto . .	Unbridged.
Bukeja	Jehanwah	6	Ditto . .	Ditto.

There are also dharamsālas at Sarfu and Jhali well.

FERRIES.—There are 24 ferries in this division, of which 7 are in the Shikārpur talūka, 4 in the Naushahro Abro, and 13 in the Sukkur talūkas. The annual receipts from these are credited to local funds; the amount is fluctuating, but the yearly average for the four years ending with 1870-71 may be calculated at 2,800 rupees. There are two steam ferry-boats now plying between Sukkur and Rohri, in place of the row-boats formerly in use. The ferries at Jafirābād and Bāgarji in the Sukkur talūka will shortly be abolished, as it is in contemplation to build at those places two bridges over the Shāhdādwhā canal.

Name of Ferry.	Where situate.	Number of Boats employed.
TAL. SHIKARPUR.		
1. Muhromāri	On the river Indus	1
2. Mari	On the Sindwāh	1
3. Napur	Ditto	1
4. Khubri	Ditto	1
5. Paunahar	Ditto	1
6. Nun	Ditto	1
7. Kot Shahu	Ditto	1
TAL. NAUSHAHRO ABRO.		
8. Nobji Muradāni	On the river Indus	1
9. Mirzapur	Ditto	1
10. Jhali Suhi	Ditto	1
11. Madēji	Ghārwhāh	1
TAL. SUKKUR.		
12. Aliwāhan	On the river Indus	1
13. Khia Bēli	Ditto	1
14. Abād Mēlāni	Ditto	1
15. Farid Mako	Ditto	1
16. Saidābād	Ditto	1
17. Garhi Halim	On the Sindwāh	1
18. Mari	Ditto	1
19. Shāhpur	On the Sukkur Canal	1
20. Araiēn	Ditto	1
21. Saba	Ditto	1
22. Ghumra	Ditto	1
23. Jafirābād	Ditto	1
24. Bāgarji	Ditto	1

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, SIND CIRCLE.—There is an electric telegraph line, that of the Government Indian Telegraph Department, passing through this division from Sukkur on to Shikārpur, and thence to Jacobabad in the Frontier district. Sukkur has

electric communication by an aerial line which crosses the Indus by Bukkur fort. There are telegraphic offices at both Sukkur and Shikārpur.

ANTIQUITIES.—There are but few remains of old buildings in the Sukkur and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate deserving of any mention. In the town of Old Sukkur the most noticeable is the tomb of Shāh Khair-u-din Shāh, built in H. 1174, or A.D. 1758. It is of brick, octangular in shape, and is surmounted by a dome. In New Sukkur stands the minaret of Mir Masum Shāh, built in H. 1027, or A.D. 1607. It is a heavy, ill-proportioned column, about 100 feet in height, with a stone foundation, but the upper portion is built of bricks, which have become so hard as to take a bright polish. It is a curious circumstance that this minaret is out of the perpendicular, but whether so designed from the first, or that a portion of the foundation gave way at some subsequent period, is not known. A winding stone staircase leads to the top, from which is a noble prospect of the surrounding country. At the city of Shikārpur is a comparatively modern structure, the tomb of one Makdūm Abdul Rahman, built, it is said, as late as H. 1253, or A.D. 1837, of *pakka* brick. There are no decorations to this building deserving of any special mention. On the road between the towns of Dakhan and Rato Dero, in the Naushahro Abro talūka, stand on rising ground the Thahim tombs, constructed of *pakka* brick.

Sukkur, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Sukkur and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate, containing an area of 279 square miles, with 7 tapas, 90 dehs, and a population of 60,223 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1873-74, is as follows:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Imperial . . .	rupees. 83,227	rupees. 1,56,026	rupees. 1,53,792	rupees. 1,27,547
Local	10,471	32,278	32,529	32,045
Total rupees.	93,698	1,88,304	1,86,321	1,59,592

Sukkur, a large Government town in the Sukkur talūka of the Sukkur and Shikārpur Deputy Collectorate, situate on the western (or right) bank of the Indus, in lat. 27° 41' N., and long. 68° 54' E. On the opposite side of the river is the town of Rohri, and about midway in the stream between these two towns is the island fortress of Bukkur, and a little southward, and nearer to the

Sukkur shore, the wooded island of Sādh Bēla. A limestone range of hills of low elevation, and utterly devoid of all vegetation, slopes down to the river, and it is on this rocky spot that the town of New Sukkur, as distinguished from the old town of the same name about a mile distant, is partly built, while fringing the river bank are groves of date palms, which in some degree lessen the otherwise arid and desolate appearance of the place. Sukkur has communication by road with Shikārpur, distant 24 miles north-west; with Kashmor in the Frontier district about 80 miles north-east, and formerly with Lārkāna, till the road was washed away by the river floods in 1871. By the Indus it has communication with the towns of Multān and Kotri by means of steamers and native craft, and at times a very large number of river boats, receiving and discharging cargo, may be seen at the "bandar" here, which, it is as well to remark, is faced with stone, and has *ghāts*, or landing-places, at regular intervals. The new town is well built, and, by the aid of the municipality, is kept in a cleanly state, besides being well drained. The greater number of the bangalows of the European portion of the community are erected on the hill, having fine views of the river; while farther inland, and between the two towns of Old and New Sukkur, stand the barracks constructed in 1843 for the use of such European troops as were formerly stationed here. Scattered about are the ruins of numerous tombs, and at the western side of the town, overlooking the river, is the lofty minaret of Mir Masum Shāh, erected, it is supposed, about H. 1024 (A.D. 1607). This column, which is somewhat out of the perpendicular, is about 100 feet high, and has a stone foundation, with the upper portion built of red brick. It can be ascended by means of a winding staircase, and is supposed to have been formerly used as a watch-tower. The view from the summit is a fine one, and at the same time very extensive, but as several natives have deliberately committed suicide by throwing themselves from the top, it is now surmounted by a kind of iron cage to prevent such acts of self-destruction for the future. Sukkur is the head-quarter station of the Deputy Collector of the Shikārpur and Sukkur Division, as well as of the Mūkhtyārkar of the talūka, and of a Tapedār. A town magistrate also resides permanently in this place. The police force comprises about 53 men of the city, district, and foot rural police. The chief public offices and buildings in Sukkur are the civil and criminal courts, civil hospital, dispensary, Government Anglo-vernacular school (established in 1859), a girls' school, two vernacular schools, subordinate jail, post-office, telegraph

office, market, travellers' bungalow and dharamsāla. It possesses, besides, a Freemason's Lodge (Sukkur, No. 1508 E.C.) which was instituted in 1864. The meetings are held monthly. A small Protestant church is also being built in New Sukkur. The Sukkur municipality, which now includes Old Sukkur within its limits, was established in 1862, and is at present in a flourishing condition, its income during the year 1874 having amounted to 1,05,456 rupees, while the disbursements were 90,352 rupees. The receipts are made up mostly from town duties, wheel tax, compound fees for camels, &c., sale of municipal garden produce, cattle-pound fees and fines; the chief disbursements are upon establishments, conservancy, police, lighting, dispensaries, education and public works. The principal commission consists of a President, Vice-President, and sixteen members, *ex-officio* and appointed, and the following table will show the receipts and disbursements of this municipality for the years 1873 and 1874:—

Receipts.	1873.	1874.
	rupees.	rupees.
Town Duties	1,01,907	82,893
Wheel Tax	1,983	1,945
Cattle-pound and Compound Fees	2,340	2,823
Sale of Garden Produce	236	224
Interest on Notes and Deposits.	5,042	3,291
Fines and Fees	1,320	1,757
Market Fees and Rent	1,870	2,281
Extraordinary Receipts, including sale of Occu- pancy of Land	446	1,350
Miscellaneous	2,759	8,892
Total rupees.	1,17,902	1,05,456
Disbursements.	1873.	1874.
	rupees.	rupees.
General Superintendence and Contingencies	16,676	16,304
Conservancy and watering roads	12,610	12,688
Police	11,320	8,415
Dispensary	3,593	3,226
Lighting	7,566	6,316
Dharamsālas	136	108
Education.	3,725	4,390
Horticulture, &c.. . . .	1,823	2,104
Public Works.	32,000	21,840
Dead Stock	13,867	2,839
Town Magistrate's Office	2,160	2,235
Town Survey.	623	1,061
Miscellaneous.	10,300	8,826
Total rupees.	1,16,399	90,352

The population of this town was found by the census of 1872 to be 13,318 souls, of whom 85 are Europeans, 6161 Muhammadans, 6952 Hindūs, and the remainder (120) Eurasians, Parsis, native Christians, and others. The chief Musalmān tribes are Saiyads, Shēkhs, Pathāns, &c., while the Hindūs comprise the Brahman and Waishia castes. Burnes estimated the population of Sukkur in 1834, when in a decayed state, at not more than 4000.

The trade of Sukkur, both local and transit, is believed to be considerable; and it is a matter of regret that no reliable or accurate statistics concerning it are obtainable, and that no record seems to be kept of the quantity and value of that received and shipped at Sukkur from the westward and eastward, or of that which leaves it for the districts in the same direction. Statistics of traffic on the Indus, showing the number of boats which arrived both from up and down river, and discharged their cargoes at Sukkur bandar, appear to have been regularly kept by an officer of the late Indian Navy, called the Deputy Superintendent of Boats, from the year 1855-56 down to 1861-62, and these afford some idea of the magnitude of the transit trade of the place. Between 1862 and 1865-66 no returns seem to have been made up, but from the latter year they were carried down to 1867-68, after which they were discontinued altogether. The following tables will show the boat traffic, with the tonnage employed, so far as Sukkur is concerned:—

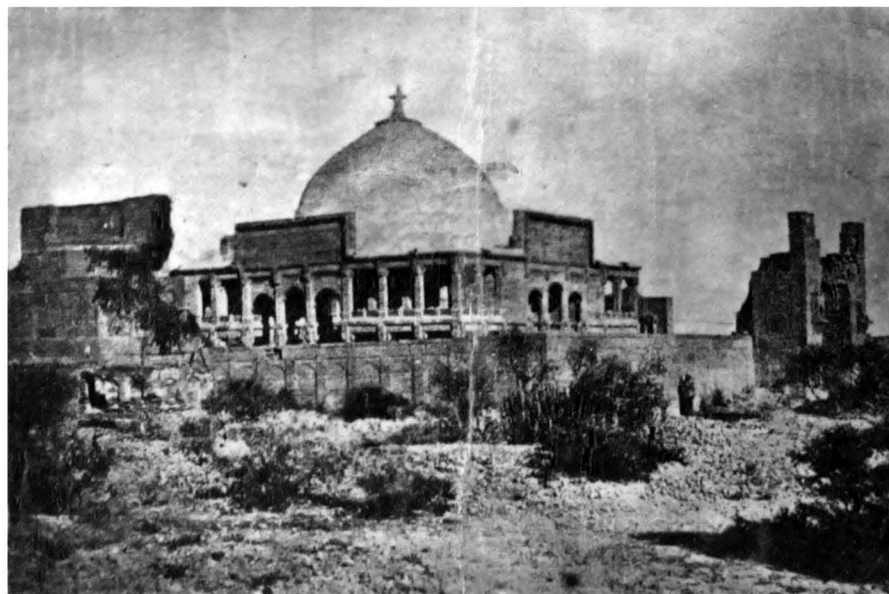
Year.	Up-river.			
	Discharging Cargoes at Sukkur.		Proceeding with Cargoes from Sukkur.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855-56	600	7,750	629	8,000
1856-57	851	12,136	899	13,116
1857-58	571	8,931	630	10,070
1858-59	1,138	17,543	1,039	19,000
1859-60	1,946	35,777	1,733	24,630
1860-61	1,716	26,507	1,699	37,000
1861-62	1,232	20,232	1,714	16,317
1865-66	334	3,048	3,108	55,004
1866-67	82	1,111	4,846	23,915
1867-68	293	5,171	6,167	96,362

Year.	Down-river.			
	Discharging Cargoes at Sukkur.		Proceeding with Cargoes from Sukkur.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1855-56	2,210	33,125	2,288	29,214
1856-57	2,077	35,800	3,097	32,634
1857-58	2,440	41,583	2,189	28,404
1858-59	2,014	34,868	2,430	25,146
1859-60	918	16,127	978	15,546
1860-61	940	18,178	929	17,085
1861-62	479	7,694	646	11,456
1865-66	5,555	75,030	3,354	44,143
1866-67	2,034	42,131	6,313	107,620
1867-68	1,580	24,739	6,860	114,358

The downward exports from Sukkur towards Kotri and Kēti are, it may be mentioned, simply those articles, or at least the greater portion, imported from the Panjāb, and reshipped at Sukkur, consisting principally of silk, opium, country cloths of sorts, raw cotton, wool, saltpetre, sugar and other saccharine matter, dyes, brass utensils, &c. In the same manner the upward exports towards Multān and other places comprise chiefly piece-goods, iron and other metals, wines, spirits, beer, and European stores of various kinds; country produce, such as fuller's earth (*mēl*), chunam, potatoes, rice, &c., are also so exported, though a large quantity of these articles is consumed in the town of Sukkur itself. There would appear to be a considerable traffic between Sukkur and Jaisalmīr, the imports into Sukkur from this latter State being mainly ghi, wool, iron and brass utensils, and the exports (*via* Rohri) piece-goods, grain, and various kinds of metals. There is also a large traffic between Sukkur and Shikārpur, but it is of a local character.

There is no special manufacture peculiar to Sukkur, but simply the ordinary manufactures common to most towns throughout the province. The town of Old Sukkur, which is but one mile from New Sukkur, and is connected with it by a metalled road, would seem to be a place of no great antiquity, though there are the remains of numerous tombs and mosques in and about it. Among the former is the tomb of Shāh Khair-ul-din Shāh, erected, it is supposed, about H. 1174 (A.D. 1758); it is constructed

of brick, is octangular in shape, and is surmounted by a dome. The town of New Sukkur is comparatively of modern date, and may be said to owe its existence to the location of European troops here in 1839, at the time when Bukkur fort was made over to the British, and the place was soon converted from a scene of desolation and wretchedness to one of activity and prosperity. Barracks were built on the limestone range of hills near the river in 1843, the year of the conquest of the province, but in 1845 there occurred the fatal attack of fever among H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, which did not leave them till upwards of 400 men had succumbed to the disease. After this Sukkur was abandoned as a station for European troops, but the barracks still exist, and some have been converted into bangalows. Little seems to be known of Old Sukkur in the days of Afghān rule, but it is believed that some time between the years 1809 and 1824 the place was given up by that people to the Khairpur Mirs. It was, no doubt, a spot that derived some importance from the fact of its being so close to the great Bukkur fort, a stronghold of considerable consequence to the various dynasties which ruled Sind. In 1833 it was the scene of a conflict between Shāh Sujah-ul-Mulk, the dethroned Durāni sovereign, and the Talpur Mirs, the latter being defeated. In 1839, owing to the fort of Bukkur being delivered up by treaty to the British by the Khairpur Mirs, English troops were stationed at Sukkur, and in 1842 the town itself, in common with Karāchi, Tatta and Rohri, was by another stipulation made over to the British Government in perpetuity. From that date the town of New Sukkur may be said to have sprung into existence, and Old Sukkur to have gradually decayed. The regular navigation of the Indus by the Flotilla steamers also brought the town into considerable prominence, and, as it was seated upon a permanent bank of the river, caused it to become a kind of halfway station between Kotri and Multān. It was also made the southern terminus for the operations of the Panjāb flotilla (now abolished). New Sukkur, which has by degrees largely increased in both extent and population, owes its advantages, it must be admitted, to its position on the great water highway of Sind and the Panjāb, and promises to be of still greater importance so soon as the Indus Valley line of railway becomes an accomplished fact. A branch line running from Sukkur through Shikārpur, and on by Jacobabad to Dādar, near the Bolān pass, would do much towards attracting to this place the rich trade from Kandahar, Kābul, Herāt and Bokhāra, a trade as yet in its infancy, and which may make Sukkur in the



future the great *entrepôt* for those articles, the chief of which at present are wool, dry fruits, and horses, and which are now brought down with much trouble and delay to Karāchi by kāfilas, *via* Kelāt and Bēla.

Tājpūr, a village in the Hālā talūka of the Hālā district, distant 26 miles south-south-east from Hālā, situate on the Nasir-wāh canal, and having road communication with Nasarpur and Hyderabad. No Government officers reside at this place, nor are there any public buildings in it. The population is 940, comprising Muhammadans and Hindūs, but the number of each is not known. The former are mostly Mēmōns, Laghāris and Khāskēlis; the latter are of the Lohāno caste. Nearly all are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The trade of this place, both local and transit, is of no importance, nor are there manufactures of any kind.

This town was built in A.D. 1790, by one Miān Murād Khān. The chief men of note resident in the place are Nawāb Muhammad Khān Laghāri and Nawāb Dost Ali Khān Talpur.

Talti, a town in the Sehwan talūka of the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, 8 miles north of Sehwan, but 2 miles off the trunk road leading from the latter place to Lārkāna. It has road communication with Sehwan and the villages of Bhān and Bubak, is the head-quarter station of a Tapadār, and has a small police post. There is a Government vernacular school, as also a post-office and a dharamsāla here. The inhabitants, numbering 1183, comprise 512 Muhammadans, principally of the Khāskēli tribe, and 671 Hindūs of the Lohāno caste.

The chief resident of the place is one Dewan Chandirām, an old servant under the Talpur dynasty, his son Dewan Wadhūmal is the present Hūzūr Deputy Collector of Shikārpur. Dewan Chandirām owns a very fine garden in this village. Talti does not appear to possess any manufactures of consequence; all that is made here being coarse cloths and rugs. The local trade is in ghi, grain, and oil, but of transit trade there is none.

Tanda Deputy Collectorate. (*See MUHAMMAD KHĀN'S TANDA.*)

Tando Bāgo, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Tanda Deputy Collectorate, having an area of 700 square miles, with 6 tapas, 100 *dehs*, and a population of 47,922 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1873-74 is as follows (*see next page*):—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	1,07,779	1,11,415	1,15,719	96,622
Local	9,002	11,504	10,891	8,938
Total rupees .	1,16,781	1,22,919	1,26,610	1,05,560

Tando Bāgo, the principal town and head-quarter station of the Mūkhtyārkar of the Tando Bāgo talūka of the Tanda Deputy Collectorate, is situate in latitude $24^{\circ} 42'$ N. and longitude $68^{\circ} 53'$ E. on the left bank of the Shādiwāh canal, 58 miles south-east of Hyderabad, with which it has road communication through Tando Muhammad Khān, as well as with Wango Bazar. It is connected also by cross roads with Khairpur, Pangryo and Badin, and with Nindo Shahr by the postal road. This town possesses a Mūkhtyārkar's kutcherry with jail attached, and close by police lines for the accommodation of 2 officers and 7 constables. There is also a municipality, established in 1857, which is progressing satisfactorily, owing to the cattle-pound receipts being made over to it. The income in 1873-74 was 1890 rupees, while the expenditure was 1910 rupees. Tando Bāgo has a Government vernacular school, a post-office, a cattle-pound, and a commodious dharamsālā, the latter being maintained at the expense of the municipality. The inhabitants number 1452, of whom 484 are Musalmāns, and 875 Hindūs. These comprise mostly cultivators, traders, shopkeepers, goldsmiths, lahoris, servants, dyers and washermen. Several of the Talpurs of the Bagāni family reside here, the principal man of note being Mir Wali Muhammad, a lineal descendant of the founder of the town, one Bāgo Khān Talpur, who built it about 140 years ago. The place is visited twice a year on circuit by the native judge of the Subordinate Civil Court of the division. The trade of this town is mostly in rice and grain, sugar, cloths, oil, tobacco, country liquor and drugs, but it is insignificant, and there is little or no transit trade. The manufactures are small and unimportant.

Tando Ghulām Ali, the largest Government town in the Dēro-Mohbat talūka of the Tanda Deputy Collectorate, distant 20 miles east of Tanda Muhammad Khān, 36 miles south-east of Hyderabad, and 14 miles west of Digri, the head-quarter station of the Mūkhtyārkar of the talūka. It has road communication with Hyderabad by the postal line, and by cross road with Tanda Muhammad Khān, Hāji Sāwan and Rāja Khanāni. This town

is situate in the midst of jāgir lands, with no public buildings, except police lines for the accommodation of a few constables. There is an Anglo-vernacular school, supported mainly by Mir Muhammad Khān. The inhabitants number in all 1412, but the number of Hindūs and Musalmāns is not known; the great majority however are lahoris, traders, shopkeepers, servants, goldsmiths, and a few cultivators. Mir Khān Muhammad Khān Talpur Manikāni, a Sardār of the first class, resides here with his family. He owns extensive jāgirs, and is reported to be wealthy. The trade of this town is mainly in grain, dates, sugar, molasses, spices, salt, cloths, metals, oil, tobacco, indigo, country liquor and drugs. The transit trade is principally in grain, cotton, ghi and wool, the grain going to the Thar and Pārkar district. There are no manufactures of any consequence. This town was built about 1819, by Mir Ghulām Ali Manikāni, the father of the present resident Mir.

Tando Lukmān, a town in the Khairpur State of H.H. Mir Ali Murād Khān Talpur, a short distance to the north of the town of Khairpur on the road leading to Rohri. It has a population of about 1580 souls, and the place is noted not only for its manufacture of ardent spirits, but for carved and coloured wood-work, such as cradles, bed-posts, small boxes, and other articles. This town is said to have been built about the year 1785 by one Lukmān Khān Talpur.

Tando Masti Khān, a large town in the Khairpur State of H.H. Mir Ali Murād Khān Talpur, distant about 13 miles south from Khairpur, and 18 from the town of Rānipur. The main road from Hyderabad to Rohri runs through this place. The number of inhabitants is said to be 4860, of whom by far the greater number are Muhammadans. This town was built about the year 1803 by one Wadēro Masti Khān. Near it in a southerly direction are the ruins of Kotēsar, a town once supposed to have been very populous. On the western side are the shrines of Shāh Jaro Pir Fazul Nango and Skēkh Makāi.

Tando Muhammad Khān, the largest town in the Tanda Deputy Collectorate, situate in latitude 25° 28' N. and longitude 67° 55' E., on the right bank of the Gūni canal, by which it has water communication for five months in the year with Hyderabad and the different talūkas of this division. This town is in the Gūni talūka, and is the head-quarter station of the Deputy Collector and Magistrate in charge of the division, as well as of the Mūkhty-ārkar of the Gūni talūka, and of the native Judge of the Subordinate Civil Court. It is distant 21 miles south of Hyderabad, with

which it has communication by the trunk road running from that city on to Kachh, *viâ* Badin and Rahimki-bazar. Cross roads also lead from this town to Khorwāh, Dhandhi, Jerruck ferry (*viâ* Kātyār), Fazul Tando, Ghulām Ali-jo-Tando, Mobhat Dēro and Matli. The principal public buildings are the Deputy Collector's bungalow and office, seated in a fine garden on the banks of the Gūni caual, the Mūkhtyārkar's kutcherry with subordinate jail attached, and in the same compound the police lines, capable of accommodating 1 chief constable, 9 mounted constables, and 13 foot police. There are also a civil court house, hospital with dispensary attached (both built from local funds), a good market, commodious dharamsāla, school-house, and a post-office. The town also possesses a municipality, established in 1856, with twelve commissioners, and a revenue which in 1874 amounted to 3,489 rupees, while the expenditure for the same year was 3,163 rupees. The inhabitants number in all 3412, of whom 1703 are Musalmāns and 1597 Hindūs. These comprise shroffs, goldsmiths, cultivators, shopkeepers, lahoris, servants, tailors, weavers, dyers, washermen, oil-pressers, silkworkers, ironsmiths, &c. There would also appear to be a large number of professional beggars in this town, no less than 430 being entered in the population returns. Several Mīrs of the Shāhwāni family, holding first-class jāgirs, reside in this place. The chief of these is Alah Bakhsh, a descendant of the founder of the town. The other residents of note are Mīr Muhammad Husain, Budho Khān, Ghulām Ulah and Ali Murād.

The trade of Tando Muhammad Khān is chiefly in rice, bājri and other grains, dates, ghi, sugar, sweetmeats, salt, cloths (of sorts), silk, metals, tobacco, dyes, matting, cochineal, saddle-cloths, country liquor and drugs. The transit trade is mostly in rice, bājri, juār and tobacco, the grain going to the Thar and Pārkar district. The manufactures comprise copper and iron ware, earthenware, silk thread, blankets, cotton cloths, shoes, country liquor, and a variety of articles in wood.

This town is said to have been founded about eight years after the commencement of Mīr Fateh Ali Khān's rule by Mīr Muhammad Khān Talpur Shāhwāni; soon after this event the lands around the town came into his possession as "jāgir." It was at one time more prosperous than at present, but its decline is attributed to a severe visitation of cholera about forty-eight years ago, which carried off many of the leading inhabitants. Mīr Muhammad Khān died in 1813, and was succeeded by his son, Mīr Karam Khān, and he again by Mīr Ghulām Shāh, who was killed in

battle about the time the British took Sind (1843); his grandson Alah Bakhsh is the young Mir already alluded to.

Tatta (or **Thato**), a talūka (or sub-division) of the Jerruck Deputy Collectorate, having an area of 622 square miles, with 6 tapas, 29 villages, and a population of 37,926 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1873-74 is as follows :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	41,182	56,705	64,329	61,352
Local	10,573	11,490	12,764	12,280
Total rupees .	51,755	68,195	77,093	73,632

Tatta (or **Thato**, but known among the inhabitants as **Nagar Thato**), is the chief town of the talūka of the same name in the Jerruck Deputy Collectorate, in lat. 24° 44' N., and long 68° E. It is between 38 and 39 feet above mean sea-level, is situate about 4 miles to the west of the right or western bank of the Indus, and is built on a slight eminence composed of the rubbish of former buildings in an alluvial valley at the foot of the Makli range of hills. It would appear to have been at one time insulated by the waters of the Indus, and to this day, after the subsidence of the annual inundation, numerous stagnant pools are left which infect the air, producing that terrible fever which has made the town of Tatta so notoriously unhealthy at particular seasons of the year. It was mainly from this cause, coupled with the unwholesome water of the place, that the British troops stationed here in 1839 suffered such a dreadful mortality. Tatta is distant about 50 miles E. from Karāchi, 32 miles S.S.W. from Jerruck, and 24 miles N.E. from Mirpur Sakro. It has road communication with Jerruck via Helāia and Sonda, with Mirpur and Kēti bandar, and also with Karāchi by Gujo and Ghāro; but Tatta is more easily and speedily reached from Karāchi by the Sind Railway as far as Jungshāhi, whence a metalled road, 13 miles in length, leads directly to the town itself. Tatta is the head-quarter station of a Mūkhty-ārkar and Tapadār, and there is a police thāna here with a force of 26 men (6 of whom are mounted), including a chief constable, who is in command. The population, as found at the census of 1872, numbers 7951, of whom 3874 are Musalmāns, and 4070 Hindūs. Of the former the most influential are the Saiyads of

the Sūfi, Shirāzi, Bokhāri and other families, many of whom have been settled here for upwards of three centuries. There are several learned men among them, and, as a rule, they are much looked up to and respected by the inhabitants. Other Musalmān tribes are the Balochis, Jokias, Batis, Muhānas, Korēshis, Sūmras, Sammas and others.

Of the Hindūs the principal castes are Sarsūdh and Pokarna Brahmans and several sub-divisions of the Waishia tribe, such as Amils, Banyas, and others.

The population of Tatta has fallen off very much during the past fifty, and it may even be said one hundred years. It would appear never to have completely recovered from its destruction about A.D. 1591, when the province of Sind was conquered by one of the lieutenants of the Mogal emperor, Akbar. Hamilton, who visited the town in 1699, calls it a very large and rich city, about three miles long and one and a half broad. He states that 80,000 persons had a short time previous to his visit died of the plague, and that one-half of the city was in consequence uninhabited. It is also mentioned by Pottinger that when the Persian king Nadir Shāh entered Tatta at the head of his army in 1742, there were 40,000 weavers, 20,000 other artisans, and 60,000 dealers in various departments. In 1840 the number of inhabitants was variously estimated at from 10,000 to 40,000, but the late Captain J. Wood (of the Indian navy), who had good opportunities of judging in this respect, estimated in 1837 the number of tradesmen and artificers at 982, and the entire population at not more than 10,000. Tatta possesses a municipality, established in 1854, the annual income of which ranges from 8000 to 9000 rupees. This institution has been a great means for improving the town and its immediate neighbourhood in every way. It entirely supports another important institution, the Charitable Dispensary, established in 1866, which is under the charge of a sub-assistant surgeon of the Bombay Medical Department. That the town of Tatta stood in need of a municipality must fairly be conceded from the dismal accounts given of the place by different authorities about the time of the conquest of the province by the British. "Tatta, viewed at some distance from the outside," says one writer, "presents a very striking and picturesque appearance, as its lofty houses rise over the numerous acacia and other trees everywhere interspersed, and form altogether as fine a picture of city scenery as can be seen in India; but the illusion is at once dissipated on entering the town, where the houses are everywhere falling into ruin, to which they are prone, being constructed for the most part of a timber

frame-work, on the outside of which are nailed laths plastered over with mud of a grey colour, so as, when new, to have the appearance of a solid wall of masonry. These structures are sometimes three or four storeys high, and covered with flat roofs of earth. From the fragile nature of the materials they can last but a short time, and this work of ruin is continually in progress in the town." Pottinger and Wood both write in a similar strain :—" All the houses are surrounded by *badgirs*, literally wind-catchers, a sort of ventilator built somewhat in the shape of a wind-sail, and conveying, even in the most sultry weather, a current of cool and refreshing air. The appearance of the town is mournful. The streets are deserted, the bazars in ruins, and everything indicates depression and poverty; the inhabitants are dirty, squalid, and of unhealthy appearance." There is a Government Anglo-vernacular school at Tatta, and several private schools, a post-office, and subordinate jail attached to the Mükhtyārkar's *dēra*. The civil and criminal court-house is situate on the Makli hills, close to the town, where also is a neat Deputy Collector's bangalow, formerly one of the tombs. The present trade of Tatta is not a tithe of what it once was. It now consists mostly of silk and cotton manufactures and grain. *Lūngis* (scarves or shawls), a thick, rich, and variegated fabric of cotton and silk, are still made, but not to the same extent as formerly.* At the Karāchi Exhibition held in 1869 the lūngis from Tatta were much admired. Coarse cotton fabrics, both plain and coloured, are also manufactured to some extent, but they have been greatly superseded by the cheaper Manchester goods. In 1758 a factory was established here during the reign of Ghulām Shāh Kalhora by the East India Company's government, but it was withdrawn in 1775. Again in 1799 another commercial mission was attempted under the same auspices, but this, like the former, terminated unsatisfactorily. The house belonging to the factory at Tatta was, up to 1839, in good repair, and in that year it was occupied by a portion of the British garrison. In 1837 the total silk and cotton manufactures of Tatta were valued at 41,400/. (4,14,000 rupees), and the imports of British goods at 3000/. (30,000 rupees). At present the entire value of the local import trade, comprising upwards of twenty different articles, appears to average between 4 and 5 lakhs of rupees yearly, the largest items being grain (of sorts), ghi, sugar, and raw silk. The exports are but few in number, consisting of but four articles—silk manufactures, grain, cotton cloths and hides. Of the transit trade nothing seems to be known, but grain may, without doubt, be included in it, since a portion, at least, of that received from Hyderabad talūka

and the Shābandar and Sehwan Divisions, evidently finds its way from this town to Karāchi and the hill country of Kohistān. The following tables show, though *approximately* only, what the average local import and export trade of Tatta was a few years ago; no later statements are available.

I. IMPORTS.

Articles.	Two Years' Average.	Whence Imported.
	rupees.	
Grain (of sorts) . . .	2,72,457	From Hyderabad talūka, and Shāhbandar and Sehwan Divisions.
Ghi	48,810	From Jerruck and Shāhbandar Divisions.
Sugar (and saccharine matter)	31,022	From Karāchi.
Raw Silk	20,015	From Bombay.
Silk Cloths	13,990	From Karāchi.
Dried Fruits, &c.	10,100	Ditto.
Dyes (and Indigo)	7,592	From Upper Sind.
Oils	7,530	Ditto.
Ivory	5,406	From Bombay and Alahyar-jo-Tando (Hālā).
Drugs and Medicines	3,510	From Upper Sind and Karāchi.
Metals	3,606	From Karāchi
Tobacco	3,753	From different parts of Sind.
Spices	4,177	From Karāchi.
Gums	2,350	Ditto.
Oil-cake	2,360	From various parts of Sind.
Betel-nut	1,750	From Karāchi
Dried (and fresh) } Cocoa-nuts	1,447	Ditto.
Cotton Yarn	760	From Upper Sind and Tando Muhammad Khān.
Salt	1,250	From the Shāhbandar Division.
Wool	800	From Kohistān and the Jerruck and Shāhbandar districts.
Wood	387	From Jerruck Division.
Cotton	296	From Hyderabad Collectorate.
Gunny Bags	150	From Karachi.
Total Value Rs.	4,43,519	

II. EXPORTS.

Articles.	Two Years' Average.	Where sent.
Grain (of sorts) . .	rupees. 27,500	To Karāchi and Kohistān.
Silk Manufactures . .	10,000	Hyderabad and Karāchi.
Cotton Cloths . .	6,000	Ditto.
Hides	2,000	Karāchi.
Tôtal value Rs.	40,000	

Among the ancient remains of Tatta may be mentioned the Jāma Mazjid and fort. The town of Tatta itself is undoubtedly of great antiquity, and it has by some been supposed to be the Patāla of the ancients. Outram assigns its foundation to the year 1445, but other writers state that it was not founded before A.D. 1522. The general opinion is that the former date is the more correct, and that the town owes its rise to a prince of the Samma dynasty, Jām Nizam-u-din (commonly called Jām Ninda), whose tomb is to this day pointed out among others on the Makli hills. In 1555 Tatta is said by Postans to have been pillaged and burnt by some Portuguese mercenaries. In 1591 it was again destroyed during the invasion of the country by the Mogal armies in the reign of the Emperor Akbar. The Jāma Mazjid, by far the finest building in Tatta, is supposed to have been commenced originally in 1644 by order of the Mogal emperor Shāh Jehān, as a memorial of his regard for the inhabitants, he having been permitted to pay his devotions in the former chief mosque during his flight from his father, Jehāngir. This edifice is rectangular in shape, being 315 feet long by 190 feet wide, and covers a space of 6316 square yards. The interior of this building is beautifully painted in encaustic, the delicacy and harmony of the colouring being remarkably fine; there are also some very elegant specimens of perforated stonework in different parts of this mosque. It is said to have cost, in all, 9 lakhs of rupees; and it would, in all probability, like the tombs on the Makli hills, have long since fallen into decay, had not the inhabitants of Tatta, by subscriptions raised among themselves, assisted by a money grant from the British Government, put the building into substantial repair. The fort of Tatta was commenced about A.D. 1699, during the reign of the Mogal emperor Aurangzib, by one Nawāb Hafizula, but it was never completed. The foundation has now been almost entirely removed to provide material for building purposes.

Thar and Pārkar, a Political Superintendency of great extent in the eastern part of the province of Sind. It is bounded on the north by the Khairpur state of Mir Ali Murād Talpur; on the east by the foreign states of Jaisalmir, Malāni, Jodhpur and Pahlampur; on the south by the Rann of Kachh, and on the west by the Hyderabad Collectorate. The entire area of this large tract, according to the Revenue Survey authorities, is 12,729 square miles, and it is divided into 5 principal and 2 subordinate talūkas, with 23 tapas, 62 dehs (and 1750 villages and hamlets), and has a population according, to the census of 1872, of 180,761 souls, or only 14 to the square mile, as shown in the following table:—

Talūka.	Area in Square Miles.	Tapas.	No. of Dehs.	Population.	Towns having 800 Inhabitants and upwards,
1. Khipra (including the Sānghar lūka) . . .	3,114	{ 1. Khipra . . . 2. Rānāhu . . . 3. Khāhi . . . 4. Ghulām Nābi Shāh . . . 5. Tikhosar . . . 6. Sānghar . . . 7. Tando Mitha Khān . . . 8. Kandīārī . . }	28	45,145	{ Khipra. Sānghar.
2. Umarkot (including the Chāchra lūka) . . .	1,107	{ 1. Umarkot . . . 2. Sufī Fakir . . . 3. Judā . . . 4. Nabisar . . . 5. Sāmāro . . . 6. Kaplur . . . 7. Chāchra . . . 8. Cheliār . . . 9. Gadro . . . }	23	64,794	{ Umarkot. Chor. Sāmāro. Nabisar. Chāchra. Gadra. Cheliār.
3. Mitti . . .	8,508	{ 1. Mitti . . . 2. Islāmkot . . . }	4	23,039	{ Islāmkot. Mitti. Dipla. Nagar Pārkar, Virāwah.
4. Dipla . . .		{ 1. Dipla . . . 2. Rahim-kibazar . . . }	4	14,524	
5. Nagar Pārkar . . .		{ 1. Nagar . . . 2. Virāwāh . . . }	3	33,259	
Total . .	12,729		62	1,80,761	

The area in English acres of these talūkas, showing approximately the extent cultivated, culturable and unarable in 1873-74, is also tabulated below :—

Talūka.	Total Area in English Acres.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unarable.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1. Khipra (including Sāng-har) . . .	1,992,960	71,117	275,533	1,646,310
2. Umarkot (including Chā-chra) . . .	709,587	115,225	250,857	343,505
3. Mitti . . .	5,445,120	14,122	43,715	5,208,652
4. Dīpla . . .		11,224	30,561	
5. Nagar Pārkar .		50,789	86,057	

PHYSICAL ASPECT.—This district may, in a geographical point of view, be divided into two portions, the one called the “Pat,” or plain, of the Eastern Nārā, including the Umarkot district, and the other the “Thar,” or desert. The former, in its western part, lies from 50 to 100 feet above the dead level of the Sind plain, and some of the sand-hills in it may be 100 feet higher, but they are not so elevated as those in the Thar. On its northern and western side, in the Sāng-har talūka, the soil is loose and sandy, but to the east it is covered with sand-hills. Formerly this part of the district exhibited a dry and arid appearance, owing to the poor and insufficient supply of water in the Nārā, but since the construction of the Rohri supply channel, and the consequent additional flow of water brought down by it, the valley of the Nārā is covered with jungle and marsh land. Through this district flow the Eastern Nārā and the Mithrau canals, the former a natural channel, greatly improved of late years, with its branches, the Chor and Thar canals; the latter (Mithrau) an artificial stream running to the westward of the Nārā, but in some degree parallel to it for a distance of about 80 miles. The Thar, or desert portion, consists of a tract of sand-hills, in appearance like the waves of a sea, running north-east and south-west; these hills are higher towards the west than to the east, and are composed of a fine but slightly coherent sand. There are no canals or rivers of any kind in the Thar. To the south-east again of the Thar is the Pārkar district, differing from the former in possessing hills of hard rock. It is, in fact, a plain intersected

by ranges of low hills, the highest being not more than 350 feet above the surrounding level. There are sand-hills also in this portion of the district, but towards the east these become less elevated, and merge at last into a large open plain of stiff clay, through which, in places, limestone is found occasionally cropping out. The peninsula of Pärkar, which in its extreme south-eastern direction juts out into the Rann of Kachh, is flat and level, except in the immediate vicinity of the town of Nagar Pärkar, where there is an extensive area of elevated land known as the Kālunjhar hills, composed mostly of syenite rock. In many parts of this Political Superintendency numerous beds of rivers long dried up are found intersecting the arid tract of the Thar; and these would seem to show that the waters of the Indus, or of some of its branches, once flowed through it, fertilising what is now a wilderness, and finding their way to the sea by either one of the eastern mouths, or through the Rann, or great salt marsh, of Kachh. Vestiges of ancient towns have also been observed in the great quantities of bricks and pottery which in various places are found scattered over the surface.

THE RANN.—Of the great Western Rann, which more especially belongs to the province of Kachh, it may not be out of place here to mention that it is an immense salt marsh about 160 miles in length from east to west, and 80 in breadth from north to south, with an area estimated at 7000 square miles. Throughout this wide expanse there are several islands, or more elevated tracts, some of them of considerable extent. Though called a marsh, it has none of the characteristics of one, not being covered with water, except at certain periods (from June to November). It has neither reeds nor grass in its bed, which, instead of being slimy, is hard, dry and sandy, and of a consistency that never gives way, unless a long continuance of water in any individual spot has converted it into clay, which is rare, nor is it otherwise fenny or swampy. So salt is the Rann that, owing to the evaporation of the water by the sun, it is often incrustated with that mineral an inch deep, and even lumps of salt, beautifully crystallized, may be picked up as large as a man's fist. During the monsoon the Rann is flooded by sea-water blown into it at Lakhpat Bandar, at Anjar in Kachh, and at Joria Bandar in Katiawar, as well as by fresh water derived from the rains, or discharged into it by various swollen rivers. In the dry season fresh water is not to be had anywhere, except on the islands, or rocky, elevated spots, and even there it is scarce. The Rann throughout is devoid of herbage, and vegetable life is discernible only in an occasional

tamarisk bush growing by means of the rain-water falling near it. The *sirāb*, or mirage, prevails here very vividly, magnifying objects so highly that patches of shrubs sometimes resemble forests, and wild asses, the only quadrupeds, excepting antelopes, to be seen in this desolate tract, appear as large as elephants. During the dry season, when the sun is shining, the Rann may be mistaken for a great expanse of water, owing to the reflection of light from its glazed saline surface. Flies are so numerous, it is said, in the Rann, that it is almost impossible to breathe without swallowing some of them, and, though they do not bite, it is very difficult to force a horse through their swarms. This immense morass is supposed to have been originally a permanent inlet of the sea, but to have had its bed raised subsequently by an earthquake.

HYDROGRAPHY.—The water system of this district, which, it may be as well to mention, is confined solely to that part watered by the Nārā, there being no torrents, floods, canals, or rivers in the Thar and Pārkar proper, comprises, in the first place, the Eastern Nārā, previously described as being a natural channel, and most probably at some remote period the outlet to the sea of the waters of some great river like the Indus, together with its branches the Thar, Chor and Umarnot. Secondly, there is the Mithrau canal, which was commenced in 1858–59, and intended to irrigate the western, or more elevated, portions of this district, which the Nārā is unable to reach. It is upwards of 80 miles in length (with its branches 123 miles), having its head in the Maki “dhandh,” and flows through the Sānghar, Khipra and Umarnot talukas. It has six branches of a length varying from 2 to 10 miles, besides about 300 miles of minor distributing channels. The cost of this canal, when completed, is expected to be between 7 and 8 lakhs of rupees; up to 1873–74 it had cost 7,38,336 rupees. The Eastern Nārā, as has been observed in the hydrography of the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, draws its water mainly from the floods in the Bahāwalpur State. It has its first well-marked and continuous head at a place called Khāri, a short distance from the town of Rohri, and, after passing through the Khairpur territory, enters the Nārā district near the village of Mithrau, from the large Maki dhandh previously mentioned. Hence it skirts the sand-hills as far as the village of Saiyad Ghulām Nabi-ka-Got, after which it continues its course to the southward, passing near the towns of Nabisar and Nawarnot.

Before the construction, in 1859, of the Rohri supply channel, which now throws a regular body of water into the Nārā, the quantity in this latter stream was mainly dependent upon the

strength of the floods, or *lets*, from the Bahāwalpur State. Years would sometimes elapse without any water at all finding its way into the Nārā, while strong floods would, on the other hand, be experienced for a series of successive seasons. The people on the lower part of the Nārā believed, and, indeed, maintain to this day, that the supply was cut off by an artificial "bandh," or dam, put up by one Fateh Muhammad Ghori, a Jāgirdār, in the year 1838; and Captain Rathborne, Collector of Hyderabad, in 1843 made an official report to the same effect, but no one could find the "bandh," and Captain (now Colonel) Fife, R.E., in 1850, proved that no such "bandh" ever existed. After the opening of the supply channel at Rohri, much of the flood water was expended in filling up the numerous depressions called "dhandhs," or "kolābs," which line the eastern bank of the Nārā like a fringe throughout the greater part of its course. They are very deep, and extend some miles into the desert. To prevent this supply from being lost, strong embankments were thrown across the feeding channels leading to these dhandhs, and the water was thus forced into the plain. It was, however, in a few years found that this annual flooding caused great damage by converting the country into a jungly swamp, and, to correct this, excavations were made in the bed of the Nārā itself, so as to facilitate the flow of the water southwards. A series of embankments on the right bank were also erected to arrest the overflow of the water, regular cultivation being carried out on distributing channels, instead of on the flood water, which latter plan, though offering great facilities for raising crops, was, at the same time, both precarious and wasteful. These remedies are still in progress. In the Sānghar talūka two canals, the Dimwāh and the Heranwāh, branch off from the Nārā; the former has its head in the Maki dhandh. The Juda tapa of the Umarmot talūka is watered by the tail of the Nasirwāh, a canal in the Hyderabad Collectorate; while the Nurwāh, a small canal excavated by Marwāris, also draws its supply from the Nārā, and waters a portion of the same talūka. The following is a list of canals in the Nārā district, not including the Eastern Nārā, with other information connected with them (*see next page*).

LIST OF CANALS IN THE NĀRĀ DISTRICT.

Name of Canal.	Length.	Width at Mouth.	Annual Average Cost of Clearance for 5 Years ending 1873-74.	Average Annual Revenue for 5 Years ending 1873-74.	Remarks.
1. Mithrau	miles. 123	feet. 56	rupees. 9,281	rupees. 82,376	Rises in the Maki dhandh, and flows through the Sānghar, Khipra and Umarkot talūkas.
2. Dimwāh	15	24	197	2,440	Branch of the Nārā; waters the Sānghar talūka.
3. Heranwāh	2½	6	43	838	Ditto.
4. Shāhdād-wāh (small) .	2¾	8	291	1,223	Branch of the Shāhdād-wāh (large).
5. Shāhdād-wāh (large) .	1	8		322	Takes off from the Shāhwāh, a canal in the Hyderabad Collectorate.
6. Khairwāh	4	8		632	Branch of the Shāhdād-wāh (large).
7. Thar	24	34		48,374	{ The Thar takes off from the Eastern Nārā, and the other two canals are branches.
8. Umarkot (branch) . .	10	32	3,882		
9. Chor (branch) . . .	10	13			
10. Silorwāh	10½	22	1,884	3,516	Branch of the Nasirwāh, a canal in the Hyderabad Collectorate.
11. Chaugazah	4½	12	584	2,537	Branch of the Bagi-wāh.
12. Bagi-wāh	6¾	22	1,407	3,534	Branch of the Nasirwāh canal.
13. Purān	40	...	...	311	Presumed to be the bed of some ancient river. Several of the Hyderabad Collectorate canals, such as the Aliwāh, Alubahar, Sherwāh, and Nasirwāh, tail off into the Purān.

These canals are under the superintendence of the Executive Engineer, Eastern Nārā Division, who has an assistant under him. The Mithrau and Thar canals are each under the immediate charge of a daroga, and during the irrigation season there is a jamadār for each sub-division of the canal, averaging in length about 10 miles.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the Thar and Pārkar is, from all accounts, somewhat similar to that of Kachh, and is subject to considerable extremes in temperature, being excessively hot in the summer and very cold in the winter season, the cold increasing as the sand-hills are approached. From the beginning of November to the end of February the weather is said to be pleasant and bracing, after which the hot winds set in, accompanied with heavy dust-storms. The glare and heat during the summer months are intense. The maximum, minimum and mean temperatures of the towns of Umarnkot, Mitti and Nagar Pārkar for the past three years, taken from the records of the medical dispensaries at these places, are shown in the accompanying table :—

Year.	Umarnkot.			Nagar Pārkar.			Mitti.		
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
1869	106	46	76	100	73	86	111	50	80
1870	105	50	78	97	74	85	109	43	76
1871	103	50	76	97	70	84	108	44	76
1872	96	69	84	101	71	86	108	45	76
1873	95	69	81	100	74	88	112	42	77
1874	96	66	80	96	69	82	108	44	76

RAINFALL.—The rainfall in the Thar and Pārkar does not appear to be equable throughout its extensive area, that in the Pārkar being heavier than in either the Nārā or Umarnkot talukas. The average yearly fall in the towns of Umarnkot, Nagar Pārkar and Mitti, during the past nine years, is found to be 9·17, 17·18 and 9·66 inches respectively. Taken as a whole, the annual fall is heavier in this district than in other parts of Sind, as the following table, giving the *monthly* rainfall for the five years ending 1874 at the same three towns will show (*see next page*).

RAINFALL IN THE TOWNS OF UMARKOT, NAGAR PĀRKAR, AND MITTL.

Months.	1870.			1871.			1872.			1873.			1874.		
	Umarkot.	Nagar Pārkār.	Mittl.	U.	N. P.	M.	U.	N. P.	M.	U.	N. P.	M.	U.	N. P.	M.
January . .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'34	...	'44
February . .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'20	...	'92	'50	...	'05
March . .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'01	...	..
April . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'52	'02	...	...	...	...	...
May . .	...	...	...	...	4'17	2'15	...	...	...	'55	...	...	...	...	...
June . .	...	6'12	3'44	...	'33	...	'56	2'17	3'86	...	2'61	...	'45	3'21	2'08
July . .	5'11	5'10	82	1'70	1'88	'55	4'68	8'71	5'50	1'30	7'72	3'44	6'77	7'02	2'71
August . .	'53	1'03	32	'40	26'78	3'69	3'59	'97	5'07	1'30	...	2'99	5'69	7'73	5'44
September .	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	1'53	'15	...	...	...	'11	'80	'03
October . .	..	'25	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
November .	...	...	...	...	'08	'22	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
December .	...	...	...	..	'20	...	...	..	...	'40	...	'11	...	...	...
Total .	5'64	12'50	4'58	2'10	33'44	6'61	8'83	13'38	15'10	3'77	10'33	7'46	13'87	18'76	10'75

THAR AND PĀRKAR.

DISEASES.—The diseases most prevalent in the Thar and Pārkar are fevers and rheumatisms, and small-pox has at times committed great havoc. Cholera visited this district in a severe form in 1869, causing a serious mortality. The desert portion of the Thar and Pārkar is, however, wonderfully free from epidemic disease.

SOILS.—The prevailing soil in the Nārā district is said to be a light loam called by the natives *gasar*—a medium, in fact, between a stiff clay and a fine sand. Salt-pans are worked to a small extent near the village of Bakār. Soda, or *khāra chāniah*, is obtained from the dhandhs, and exported, and *chiroli*, a sulphate of lime, or gypsum, is found near the village of Ghulām Nabi-jo-got. In the Umarkot plains there is a very large extent of *pat*, or salt waste, especially on the north-west side bordering on Khipra and Hālā. All along the Nārā are dhandhs for about 56 miles, from which much salt is produced, mostly for the curing of fish and other purposes. In the Dipla and Mitti talūkas are extensive salt lakes containing almost unlimited supplies of this mineral; elsewhere the soil is alluvial, and of good quality.

In the Thar portion of this district is a salt lake called the Mukhai, from which large quantities of this mineral are made and exported. The cost of carriage and scarcity of forage are reasons for the salt in the Thar and Pārkar district not being exported into the Sind markets. The present system is to levy a duty on salt of 8 annas per maund. In the Pārkar district, between the Thar and the Rann, the soil is said to be made up of the débris of syenite rocks, of which the Kālūnjhar hills, in the vicinity of Nagar Pārkar, are composed. Nothing, it is believed, has as yet been written upon the geological features of this extensive district, but there is much that would no doubt repay the trouble of a careful and at the same time scientific geological research.

ANIMALS.—The wild animals found in the Nārā district are hog, the *pharho*, or hog-deer, chinkāra, wolf, jackal, fox, jungle-cat, hare, mungoos, otter, &c. Among birds are the *gorava* (bustard), tilūr, geese, wild fowl of many varieties, as the mallard, widgeon, whistling teal, snipe, coot, and water-hen; the adjutant, pelican, flamingo and various kinds of wading birds are also found here. Other birds are the grey and black partridge, sand-grouse of several varieties, plover and quail, the eagle, vulture, kite, several kinds of the hawk, crow, owl, and numerous others. Snakes are very numerous, especially in the hot season, when they are frequently met with. The same animals which are common to the Nārā district are also found in the Thar and in the Pārkar,

with the exception of wild hog, phara, black partridge and water-fowl, the latter arriving only after a very heavy rainfall. There is, however, the *gūrkhār*, or wild ass, which frequents the Pārkar, and the hyæna and lynx, the Thar. The domestic animals throughout the entire Superintendency comprise the camel, horse, ass, buffalo, ox, sheep, goat, dog, cat and poultry. The desert ponies are hardy and well made. Camels and horned cattle are bred extensively in the desert; of the latter a large number are sent to Gujrat for sale.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—The chief vegetable productions of the Thar and Pārkar are rice, juār, bājri, cotton, oil-seeds, mung (*Phaseolus mungo*), til, tobacco, &c. The *pan* or pana (the *typha elephantina*) from which pankhas are made, the *pabban*, or lotus plant, and various grasses from which ropes and mats are constructed, are also found in this district. There are no forests in any part of this Superintendency.

FISHERIES.—The fisheries are confined entirely to the Nārā and the dhandhs fed by it, the fish most commonly met with being the jerki, singāra, dambhro, marko, popri, gandan, goj (eels), chitori, thaili, makar, patno and kuro. The yearly revenue derived by Government from the Nārā fisheries amounts, on an average, to about 4,000 rupees.

POPULATION.—The population of the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency as found by the census of 1872 is 180,761, or say 14 persons to the square mile. Of these the number of Musalmāns is entered at 96,604, and of Hindūs at only 62,500, the Christian community numbering 35 souls and other castes and tribes 21,622. These latter comprise no doubt Kolis, Mengwars, Rathors and others, who might very well have been included among the Hindū castes. The number of the several tribes and castes according to the latest census is unobtainable, but if the present population be sub-divided in the same proportion as was approximately shown in the statement given in the first edition, the numbers will stand as in the following table:—

MUHAMMADANS.

Tribes.	Number.	Sub-divisions.	Remarks.
1. Balochis. .	26,470	Khosa, Bagdar, Malkāni, Talpur, Laghāri, Chandia, Mari, Gurgāgi, Dalwāni, Būrgri, Chang, Jiskāni, Amdāni, Kalhoi, &c.	The Khosas are said to have come to Sind with the Kalhoras; after the fall of this dynasty, they left Sind, and settled about the desert between Marwar and the valley of the Indus.
2. Samma . .	44,000	Junēja, Udeja, Dal, Samaia, Nuhria, Rajwāni, Hālā, Sangrāsi, Soro, Mihpoto, Sadaija, Basuja, Dabgar, Marhi, Junāth, Thaiba, Butra, Rahu, Dorath, and others.	
3. Saiyads . .	752	Pahrāj, Karumpoto.	
4. Mēmōns . .	3,100	Suni.	
5. Khwājas. .	790	Shiba.	
6. Other tribes.	20,792		
	95,904		

HINDŪS.

Castes.	Numbers.	Sub-divisions.	Remarks.
1. Brahmans .	12,349	Pokarno, Sarsudh, Joshi, Bhojak.	The Sodas (or Sodahs) are descended from one Parmar Soda, supposed to have come from Ujain about A.D. 1226; they are a warlike people, and mostly landed proprietors, and have for centuries past been the local chiefs of the Thar and Pārkar.
2. Sodas (and Rājputs) .}	19,490	Sirtan, Gangdas, Rām, Vairī, Bhojraj, Nārā, Bhujar, Nāba, Maldev, Sadur, Akka, Narsingpudo.	
3. Waishia . .	30,661	Lohānos, Bania, Ganga, Dewāni, Sugāni, Mahēsāri.	
4. Miscellaneous castes . }	21,622	Khati, Sonāro, Mali, Chauan, Rathor, Mengwar, Sochi, Sarui, Bhati, Koli, and several others.	
	84,122		

DRESS, CHARACTER, &c.—In the matter of dress and food there does not appear to be any particular or marked contrast between that in use among the people of the Thar and Pārkar district and the inhabitants of Sind generally. In dress there is one peculiarity worthy of mention, and this is in the petticoats or lower garments worn by the Musalmān and Hindū women, those of the former being cut and coloured in a very different manner from that worn by Hindū females. This difference tends to produce a striking contrast between the two classes. As the greater portion of the population are cattle proprietors, milk diet is more common among them than that of flesh. Bājri is the staple food of the people throughout this district. The Soda tribe, formerly the dominant race in the Thar and Pārkar, are presumed to have conquered this district from the Sūmrās between 300 and 400 years ago. They are of Rājput origin, and in character are a warlike people. The Khosas are fine, robust and martial men, inured to fatigue and hard fare. They are brave and enterprising, but slothful and improvident. Chief among the nomadic tribes in this district are the Udējas, who came originally from Sind; they are fine, athletic men, and well-behaved, and have for some time past turned their attention to agricultural pursuits. The Bhils rank very low in the social scale, and are much addicted to theft. Taken, however, as a whole, the inhabitants of the Thar and Pārkar are represented to be a peaceable race, and in disposition neither so litigious nor quarrelsome as their Sind neighbours. They are said to place great reliance on *panchayats*, or arbitration committees. The language spoken in this district is a mixture of Sindi and Kachhi; formerly, when the Thar and Pārkar was under the administration of the Political Agent at Kachh, all written correspondence was carried on in the Gujrathi language.

CRIME.—The crime most rife in this district, as in Sind generally, is cattle-stealing or lifting. The following tables will show the amount of crime and litigation prevailing in this Superintendency during the four years ending with 1874 :—

I. CRIMINAL.

Year.	Murders.	Hurts, Assaults, and use of Criminal Force.	Thefts.		Receiving Stolen Property.	House-breaking.	Highway Robbery.	Other Offences.
			Cattle.	Others.				
1871	...	159	253	182	41	13	..	126
1872	3	134	181	122	57	22	...	186
1873	6	142	114	111	42	17	1	285
1874	4	116	77	69	29	9	2	231

II. CIVIL.

Year.	Suits for Land.		Suits for Money.		Other Suits.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1871	11	rupees. 813	295	rupees. 16,109	18	rupees. 7,114	324	rupees. 24,037
1872	8	1,399	300	20,463	33	4,440	341	26,302
1873	7	1,190	248	13,950	60	4,627	315	19,767
1874	7	1,496	235	22,306	27	5,212	269	29,014

ESTABLISHMENTS.—The chief revenue and judicial authority in the Thar and Pārkar district is vested in a Political Superintendent, who in his judicial capacity exercises the powers of a magistrate of a district, and has, besides, the civil jurisdiction of a judge. Under him is an Assistant Political Superintendent, who in his judicial capacity exercises the powers of a first-class subordinate magistrate, and tries civil cases up to 500 rupees in value; there are also seven Mūkhtyārkar, each having the powers of either a first or second-class magistrate, and being empowered to decide civil cases up to 200 rupees in value within their respective jurisdictions. The head Mūnshis and two of the second Mūnshis of these Mūkhtyārkar are also vested with magisterial powers of either the first or second class. The Mūkhtyārkar are also *ex-officio* superintendents, and the second Mūnshis *ex-officio* jailors of the jails in their respective talukas.

The civil courts are situate at Umarnkot, Chāchra, Mitti, Nagar Pārkar, Dipla, Khipra and Sānghar.

POLICE.—The police force employed in the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency numbers in all 502 men, of whom 377 are mounted on horses and camels, 107 rural and 18 municipal police. There is thus one policeman to about every 358 of the population. This force is distributed as follows:—

Talūka.	Foot Police.	Mounted Police.		Municipal Police.	Total.
		Horse.	Camel.		
Khīpra (including the Sānghar talūka) . . . }	15	39	16	3	73
Umarkot (including the Chāchra talūka) . . . }	64	112	48	9	233
Mitti	7	19	15	2	43
Dipla	7	21	15	1	44
Nagar Pārkar.	15	49	42	3	109
Total	108	240	136	18	502

REVENUE.—The revenue of the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, divided into imperial and local, is shown under its separate heads for the four years ending with 1873-74 in the following tables:—

L. IMPERIAL.

Items.	Realisations in			
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Land Tax.	2,26,559	2,61,275	2,97,594	2,33,844
Abkāri	2,605	2,800	3,249	3,932
Drugs and Opium . . .	17,884	19,168	18,845	18,241
Stamps	3,181	7,898	8,238	7,611
Salt	6,883	4,697	5,301	7,670
Registration	185	199	201	407
Postal	2,455	4,067	4,884	4,801
Income Tax (and Ghi Tax)	52,801	6,802	53	...
Fines and Fees	8,216	3,681	2,968	3,296
Miscellaneous	419	44,277	33,393	32,228
Total rupees	3,21,188	3,54,864	3,74,726	3,12,030

II. LOCAL.

Items.	Realisations in			
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Cesses on Land and Sayer Revenue	12,127	17,041	22,887	15,151
Percentage on Alienated Lands . . . . .	...	52	51	24
Cattle-pound and Ferry Funds	3,643	9,243	8,795	7,788
Fisheries	1,599	4,119	3,954	4,056
Total rupees	17,369	30,455	35,687	27,019

The present duty on salt manufactured in this district is 8 annas per maund.

JĀGIRS.—The jāgir holdings in the Thar and Pārkar district are few in number and inconsiderable in area, not being, in the aggregate, more than 2039 acres; of this quantity the largest areas are in the Umarmot and Nagar talūkas. The subjoined table will give all information necessary on this head:—

Name of Jāgirdār.	Class.	Talūka and Village.	Cultivable Land.	Unculturable Land.	Yearly Amount of Government Revenue representd.
			acres. gūnt.	acres.gūnt.	rupees.
1. Ghulām Mus-tafa	3	Umarmot, U. Tal..	390 24	243 13	243
2. Shamatji walad Chānduji	3	Bojāsar, Nagar Tal.	200 0	150 0	150
3. Phūlbi	3	Pitapur, Nagar Tal.	680 0	142 0	142
4. Ako Soda	5	Umarmot, U. Tal.	154 38	32 6	32
5. Wali Muham-mad	5	Sānghar, S. Tal. .	31 0	15 5	15

The Seri grants in this district are small in extent, comprising, in all, but 846 acres, which are divided among 49 persons.

MUNICIPALITIES.—There are, in all, 11 municipalities in the Thar and Pārkar; the income and expenditure of each for the two years ending 1873-74 are shown in the following statement:—

Where situate.	When Established.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	187-74.
		rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
1. Umarkot . . .	1859	8,263	9,692	8,266	7,523
2. Nabisar . . .	1863	1,703	2,064	1,357	1,292
3. Khipra . . .	1863	2,575	2,362	2,418	2,178
4. Sānghar . . .	1862	1,489	1,269	1,981	1,512
5. Chāchra . . .	1862	897	1,535	683	1,924
6. Gadra . . .	1862	705	714	1,103	878
7. Mitti . . .	1862	2,253	2,152	2,003	1,662
8. Islamkot . . .	1862	527	487	460	193
9. Nagar Pārkar . . .	1862	2,056	2,215	1,220	1,906
10. Virāwāh . . .	1863	459	591	611	683
11. Dipla . . .	1863	811	789	886	655

The receipts of these municipal institutions are derived mostly from town duties, cattle-pounds, fines, &c.; the expenditure is principally upon establishments, public works, education, dispensaries, &c.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—There are no hospitals in the Thar and Pārkar district, but dispensaries at each of the towns of Umarkot, Mitti and Nagar Pārkar, which are under the charge respectively of an officer of the Bombay Subordinate Medical Department, assisted by small establishments. The cost of these dispensaries is defrayed partly by Government and partly by the municipality of the town where such dispensary is situate. The following table will show the attendance, &c., of patients at each of these dispensaries during the two years ending 1874:—

UMARKOT.

	Total Admissions in		Casualties in		Average Daily Attendance.		Remarks.
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	
In-patients.	43	31	6	5	1·7	·87	This dispensary was established on 15th May, 1861.
Out-patients	2,620	1,064	...	...	26·1	6·08

MITTL.

	Total Admissions in		Casualties in		Average Daily Attendance.		Remarks.
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	
In-patients.	3	26	...	1	...	...	This dispensary was established on 4th May, 1863.
Out-patients	2,109	2,340	...	6	16.4	18.2	
NAGAR PĀRKAR.							
In-patients.	25	7	2	...	...	...	This dispensary was established in 1855.
Out-patients	2,866	2,719	3	1	22.1	25.9	

PRISONS.—The only prisons in this district are the permanent subordinate jails at Nagar Pārkār, Khipra, Sānghar, Mitti, Dipla and Chāchra; these are under the charge of the Mūkhtyārkar of their respective talūkas, and their second Mūnshis act as *ex-officio* jailors.

EDUCATION.—There are 16 schools in all in the Thar and Pārkār Political Superintendency, one of these being an Anglo-vernacular institution of the second grade in the Umarkot talūka. The following is a statement of the number of Government schools and pupils during the five years ending 1873-74:—

Description of School.	1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Normal Schools . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 1st grade .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto ditto and grade .	1	134	1	134	1	130	1	131	1	122
Vernacular Schools	14	681	14	681	13	605	13	625	13	610
Total Boys' Schools . .	15	815	15	815	14	755	14	756	14	761
Girls' Schools	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	9	..	..
Grand Total	16	828	16	828	15	768	15	765	14	761

There are a number of private schools scattered about this district, but no reliable statistics concerning them are forthcoming. The following table will show the number of Government schools and pupils in each talūka during 1873-74 :—

Talūka.	1873-74.	
	Schools.	Pupils.
1. Umarkot	3	222
2. Chāchra	3	162
3. Mitti	1	126
4. Dipla	1	28
5. Nagar Pārkar	5	193
6. Khipra . . . . .	...	...
7. Sānghar	1	30
Total	14	761

There are now no Government female schools in this Political Superintendency.

AGRICULTURE.—There are throughout the Thar and Pārkar district three seasons in which agricultural operations are carried on, viz., kharif, rabi and adāwah; but as the times of sowing and reaping the crops seem to differ somewhat in the Nārā districts from those in the Thar, or desert portion of this Political Superintendency, two separate tables are here given on this head, showing, also, the various crops produced in each season :—

NĀRĀ DISTRICTS.

Seasons.	Time when		Description of Crop produced.
	Sown.	Reaped.	
1. Kharif	June to Middle of August.	Middle of October to middle of December.	Rice, juār, bājri, til, cotton, tobacco, bhang, hemp, &c.
2. Rabi	Middle of September and October.	January and February.	Wheat, barley, siri, jāmbho, and kumba.
3. Adāwah	February.	April and May.	Cotton, juār, mūng, and melons.

THAR AND PĀRKAR.

Seasons.	Time when		Description of Crop produced.
	Sown.	Reaped.	
1. Kharif .	June and July.	October and November.	Rice, juār, bājri, til, mūng, and tobacco.
2. Rabi . .	October and November.	March and April.	Wheat, barley, jāmbho, sirsū, and kurar.
3. Adāwah .	January.	May and June.	Cotton, juār, mūng, and water-melons.

The staple crops in the Nārā district are rice, juār, bājri, wheat, mūng, oil-seeds, til, cotton, sugar-cane and tobacco. Pulses, as well as fruits and vegetables of different kinds, are also grown. In the Thar and Pārkar the staple crops are bājri and wheat, but the cultivation, which in the former districts is chiefly *mok*, is in the Thar and Pārkar entirely *barāni*, or that dependent on rainfall. The agricultural implements in use generally throughout this superintendency are the *hal*, or plough, the *jaiṭhin*, or clod-crusher, the *paura*, and a few others.

COMMERCE.—The exports from the Thar and Pārkar district consist principally of grain, wool, ghi, camels, horned cattle, hides, fish, salt, *chāniha* and *pan* or *pana*, a kind of reed from which pankhas are made. The grain, chiefly rice and wheat, oil-seeds, cattle, goats and sheep, are sent to Gujrat, Pahlānpur and Jodhpur; hides and wool to Hyderabad; ghi to Kachh and Gujrat; and salt, fish, *chāniha* and *pan* or *pana* to Hyderabad and Karāchi. The chief imports appear to be cotton, metals, dried fruits, dyes, piece-goods, silk, sugar-candy and tobacco. Neither the quantity nor value of this trade appears to be known, but it is, no doubt, considerable.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures of this Political Superintendency do not appear to be of any marked importance, and consist merely of woollen blankets and bags, camel saddles and covers, and coarse cotton cloths; neither the quantity yearly manufactured nor the value seems to be known.

FAIRS.—One fair of note only is held yearly in the Nārā district, at the town of Pithora, near Akri, in the month of September. It is in honour of one Pithora, a spiritual guide among the Meng-war community, and is attended by about 9000 people, princi-

pally of that tribe. There are seven other small fairs held in various parts of the Thar and Pārkar district, but none are of sufficient consequence to require notice.

ROADS.—The roads in the Thar and Pārkar district are numerous, but travelling in the Thar, or desert portion, is very tedious and difficult, owing to the numerous sand-hills which have constantly to be crossed. Umarmot, the chief town in this Political Superintendency, has communication with Hyderabad by a good road, which is bridged throughout, excepting over the Eastern Nārā, which crosses it between the villages of Garhur and Sasēb-ke-thul. From Umarmot this road is continued on to Virāwah and Nagar Pārkar by two branches, one *viā* Chāchra, and the other *viā* Islamkot. Other lines also lead from Umarmot to Khipra, in the northern part of this district, and to the Marwar boundary, but the direct thoroughfare to the Jaisālmir territory passes from Mirpur Khās (in the Hālā district) through Khipra. Southward a road runs from Umarmot *viā* the towns of Nabisar and Nawakot. There are roads also communicating with the Eastern Nārā, as well as with different parts of the Mithrau canal. From Nagar Pārkar a road runs across a portion of the Rann to Disa, while another from Wango and Rahim Bazars also crosses the Rann, and leads to the town of Bhūj in Kachh. A tabulated list of these communications cannot here be given, owing to want of proper information on the subject, but in the Appendix will be found described several of the main lines of road running through this district, and principally those passing through its chief town, Umarmot.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL LINE.—The Government telegraph line connecting Hyderabad with Disa runs through the Thar and Pārkar district *viā* Umarmot, where there is an office. The postal line from Hyderabad to Bombay *viā* Ahmadabād also passes through this district, and between the former city and the town of Suigaon, in the Baroda territory, is under the charge of the Political Superintendent of the Thar and Pārkar, who has under him, for this work, a mail superintendent, 2 overseers, 3 jamadārs, several mūnshis and others, besides 52 horses and 116 camels. The non-disbursing post-offices are situate at Umarmot and Nagar Pārkar.

FERRIES.—There are 9 ferries in this district, all of which are situate on the Nārā, but the number of boats attached to each is not known. These ferries are to be found near the following villages, from which they take their name:—1. Bakār; 2, Chotiāri; 3, Mita Khān's Tanda; 4, Juma-ka-gher; 5, Khipra;

6, Sehuji-ka-gher; 7, Ghulām Nabi; 8, Dilaiyar; and 9, Sufi Fakir-got.

DHARAMSĀLAS.—These are to be found at the following towns and villages in this district :—

Talūka.		Talūka.		Talūka.	
1. Khipra . . .	Khipra	20. Vijutaho . . .	Mitti	39. Bartalah . . .	Nagar P.
2. Khahi . . .	do.	21. Bugiar . . .	do.	40. Virāwah . . .	do.
3. Dangan . . .	do.	22. Borli . . .	do.	41. Chāchra . . .	Chāchra
4. Ghulam Nabi Sh. . .	do.	23. Borlo . . .	do.	42. Chelar . . .	do.
5. Sānghar . . .	Sānghar	24. Dunia . . .	do.	43. Mondra . . .	do.
6. Kandiar . . .	do.	25. Dipla . . .	Dipla	44. Mithro . . .	do.
7. Bakār . . .	do.	26. Baliari . . .	do.	45. Mitha Tar . . .	do.
8. Umarkot . . .	Umarkot	27. Siro . . .	do.	46. Tar Ahmad Kind . . .	do.
9. Ramjago . . .	do.	28. Vingar . . .	do.	47. Chapar Kelanvāri . . .	do.
10. Kharoro . . .	do.	29. Rahimki . . .	do.	48. Kesar . . .	do.
11. Darelo . . .	do.	30. Dhabro . . .	do.	49. Dahli . . .	do.
12. Juda . . .	do.	31. Nagar . . .	Nagar P.	50. Tar Dos . . .	do.
13. Nawakot . . .	do.	32. Kasba . . .	do.	51. Gadrao . . .	do.
14. Dangan . . .	do.	33. Barāno . . .	do.	52. Dhaki . . .	do.
15. Char . . .	do.	34. Naro Bet . . .	do.	53. Shekhro . . .	do.
16. Chor . . .	do.	35. Gari . . .	do.	54. Dapla . . .	do.
17. Mitti . . .	Mitti	36. Dabho . . .	do.	55. Charnor . . .	do.
18. Nawa Tar . . .	do.	37. Pilu . . .	do.	56. Buh . . .	do.
19. Khario . . .	do.	38. Misrīshāh . . .	do.		

ANTIQUITIES.—There are the remains, it is said, of several old temples in the Pārkar portion of this district; one of these is a Jain temple 14 miles north-west of Virāwāh, which contained an idol of great sanctity and repute known under the name of Gorcha. Near the same town also are the remains of an ancient city called Pāra Nagar, covering quite 6 miles in area. It is reported to have been founded by one Dharma Singh, but at what period is not known, and to have been very wealthy and populous; its final decay is presumed to have taken place some time during the sixteenth century. The remains of five or six Jain temples still exist, displaying some excellent sculpture and beautifully executed designs. Another ruined city is Rata-kot, situate on the Nārā, south of the town of Khipra, and distant about 20 miles from the village of Ranāhu. It is supposed to have remained in a ruinous condition during the past 500 years, and to have been originally founded some 900 years ago by a Mogal named Rata. There are several forts in different parts of this district, such as those of Islamkot, Mitti and Singāla, but they are, comparatively speaking, of modern erection, having been built mostly during the Talpur dynasty; they are now, however, fast falling into decay, and the materials are being used for building purposes.

HISTORY.—Less, perhaps, is known of the early history of the Thar and Pārkar district than of that of Sind proper, and it is necessary to bear in mind that it is not many years since the desert portion and Pārkar were under the exclusive administration of the Political Agent in Kachh. The Soda Rājputs, the

upper class of the district, and descended, it is said, from one Parmar Soda, are supposed to have come into this part of Sind from Ujain about A.D. 1226, when they quickly displaced the then rulers of the country, but other authorities state that they did not conquer the country from the Sūmras, the dominant race, before the beginning of the sixteenth century. The Sodas, in their turn, succumbed to the rule of the Kalhoras about A.D. 1750, since which period this district has more or less been subject to Sind. On the fall of the Kalhora dynasty it fell under the domination of the Talpurs, who built a number of forts in different places more effectually to overawe the population, who were brave and warlike in their habits. In the Mitti and Islamkot districts the Talpurs are said by Raikes to have levied as revenue *two-fifths* of the produce of the land, but no regular revenue system was introduced till the years 1830 and 1835, when disturbances at once took place. The Mirs sent a large force to reduce the people to submission, and several chiefs were taken prisoners, who were not released until they had paid heavy fines. The Thar and Pārkar was for a long time the head-quarters of a banditti who made plundering excursions into Kachh and other neighbouring districts. (On the conquest of Sind by the British in 1843, the inhabitants of the Thar and Pārkar evinced a desire to be placed under Kachh, and with this view the districts of Baliāri, Dipla, Mitti, Islamkot, Singāla, Virāwāh, Pitapur, Bojāsar and Pārkar were in 1844 made over to that State. The Umarkot, Gadra, and other tracts on the Nārā became a portion of the Hyderabad Collectorate, or, rather, formed part of the Deputy Collectorate of Mirpur.) All emoluments from fields and rent-free lands enjoyed by Patels, as well as cesses on Hindū marriages, were abolished, and the chiefs were further forbidden to wear arms. In consequence, it would seem, of these prohibitions, the district was in 1846 represented to be in open rebellion, but quiet was soon after restored, and the Soda Rājputs, who appear to have been the prime movers in this disturbance were called upon by Government to state their grievances, of which the following is a brief outline. They contended for their right of levying a tax of 26½ rupees on every marriage among the Krar Banyas, and also a fee of one rupee's worth of cloth for enforcing debts due to that caste. They complained that the fields they formerly enjoyed *rent free* were either reduced in number, or taken away altogether from them, and they maintained that in times of scarcity they were entitled to exemption from all payment of duty on opium and grain. They asserted

their right as Sodas to receive food when travelling from Banyas without any payment, and that this caste were also bound to supply them with bedsteads and coverlets. They further desired, as formerly, to be permitted to receive a portion of the Umarmot customs. The Government, in reply to this list of grievances, allowed the Sodas, as compensation for the fees derived by them from the Krar Banyas, the annual interest at 5 per cent. on the sum of 14,000 rupees, and also permitted several of their tribe to hold a certain number of fields rent free, provided they undertook to cultivate them. They were also granted a share in the Umarmot customs, but the rest of their demands were not complied with. In 1850 the Umarmot and Nārā districts were leased out up to 1854 to Soda Zamindārs on a light settlement, and at the end of that year the then Commissioner in Sind, Mr. (now Sir Bartle) Frere, introduced in the Thar a fixed assessment on a ten years' lease. Before that time the Government share was fixed after an inspection of the fields and an estimate made of the crop. (In 1856 the desert portion of this Political Superintendency, together with the Pārkar district, which had been administered by the Assistant Political Agent in Kachh since 1844, was incorporated in the province of Sind.) In 1859 a rebellion took place in the Thar and Pārkar, necessitating the despatch of a military force under Colonel Evans from Hyderabad to quell it. This officer in the month of May of that year occupied the town of Nagar Pārkar, and captured the Rānā, driving back in the following month a large body of Kolis, who had ventured to attack the place. The Rānā and his minister were in 1860 both tried for sedition, and convicted, the former being sentenced to 14 years', and the latter to 10 years' transportation. From that period down to the present the Political Superintendency of the Thar and Pārkar has enjoyed peace and quietness, and a new stimulus has been given to agricultural exertion in the Umarmot and Nārā districts by the improvements which during the past twelve years have been effected in the Eastern Nārā by the construction of the Mithrau canal and the opening out of numerous branches and distributing channels from both these streams. This state of things has, however, at times been disturbed by the attacks of epidemic disease and famine, which in some instances have been very severely felt. This was especially the case in the year 1869, when cholera of a severe type visited the Thar and Pārkar, occasioning a very heavy mortality among the people of this scantily-populated district; but, notwithstanding these visitations, this portion of the

Province of Sind must be considered to be in a thriving condition, a fact which is conclusively borne out by the gradual increase in the yearly revenue obtained by the Government.

Thari Mohbat, a Government village, formerly in the Tigar, now in the Mehar talūka of the Mehar Deputy Collectorate, 7 miles east from Mehar, with which town it has road communication, as well as with the villages of Jatiāl, Rādhān and Walu Gurir Dairio and Shah Panjo. It is seated on the Western Nāra, which is another means of communication between it and other towns and villages situate on the same stream. It is the residence of the Mūkhtyārkar of the talūka, and of a Tapadār, and besides their *dēras*, it has a Deputy Collector's staging bangalow, distant about a mile from the town, on the right bank of the Nāra; lines for 14 men of the district and foot rural police; a musāfirkhāna, cattle-pound, and a Government vernacular school. The population, numbering in all 931, comprises 636 Musalmāns, and 295 Hindūs. The former are of the Chandia, Kori, Narēja and Nunāri tribes, the latter chiefly Lohānos. This town has no manufactures or trade of any consequence.

Thāru Shāh, a Government village in the Naushahro talūka of the Naushahro Division, situate on the Naulakhi canal (which is navigable for large boats). It is distant 10 miles south-west from Kandīaro and 7 miles north-west from Naushahro, with both which towns, as also with Abji (9 miles), Bhorti (7 miles), Manjut (5 miles), Darbelo and Abād (10 miles), and Bhiria (6 miles), it has road communication. It is worthy of mention that all the roads in and about this village are lined on both sides with fine trees. It is the head-quarter station of the Deputy Collector of the division and of a Tapadār, who resides here. There are police lines for 19 men, a Deputy Collector's bangalow with a fine garden attached to it, well stocked with orange and other fruit-trees; a hospital and dispensary, with quarters for the medical officer in charge, a jail, market, travellers' bangalow, dharamsāla and an Anglo-vernacular school; this last is now accommodated in a well-built brick bangalow, previously erected for a telegraph office. The town also possesses a municipality, established in 1861, the income of which in 1873-74 was 2194 rupees, and the expenditure 2185 rupees. The population, numbering about 2219 persons, comprises 654 Musalmāns of the Mēmon and Kuri tribes, and 414 Hindūs, chiefly of the Lohāno caste, the remaining 1147 being of other castes, mostly Sikhs. Their occupation is principally trade and agriculture.

This town in 1852, according to Lieutenant Jameson, had 43

Muhammadans and 1237 Hindūs, with 315 houses and 106 shops. The principal manufacture of this place consists in the weaving of coarse country cloth ; cotton twist and goats' hair cloth are also made here. Grain is largely exported by boats which bring goods from Sukkur, but neither the quantity nor the value of the trade of this place seems to be known.

The town of Thāru Shāh is presumed to have been built about eighty years ago by a colony from the old and dilapidated village of Koṭ Bahādur, distant 4 miles. The cause of this migration from the latter town is said to have been a quarrel which took place between the Saiyads and Hindūs.

Thul, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Frontier District of Upper Sind, with an area of 968 square miles ; it has 5 tapas, 23 villages, and a population of 34,807 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1873-74 is as follows :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	77,052	1,09,632	1,18,645	92,236
Local	2,976	3,036	3,024	3,696
Total rupees .	80,028	1,12,668	1,21,669	95,932

Thul, the chief town of the talūka of that name, and distant 23 miles east from Jacobabad, with which town, as also with Mirpur, Garhi Hasan, and Tangwāni, it has road communication. It is the head-quarters of a Mūkhtyārkar and Tapadār, and there is a permanent subordinate jail, of which the Mūkhtyārkar is *ex-officio* superintendent, and his second Mūnshi *ex-officio* jailer. It has also a police chauki, vernacular school, and cattle pound, but no bangalow for district officials. This and a serai are building at New Thul, 1 mile north of this town. The trade of the whole talūka passes through its bazar, but the manufactures of Thul are of no special importance. The population numbers in all 1033, of whom 636 are Hindūs and 407 Musalmāns.

Ubauro, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, formerly known under the name of Daharki, containing an area of 450 square miles, with 7 tapas, 94 villages, and a population of 42,043 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1873-74 is as follows :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Imperial . . .	rupees. 92,093	rupees. 96,053	rupees. 90,913	rupees. 71,643
Local	11,208	10,859	11,664	6,480
Total rupees .	1,03,301	1,06,912	1,02,577	78,123

Ubauro, a Government town in the Rohri Deputy Collectorate, and the head-quarters of the Mükhtyārkar of the talūka of the same name, in latitude $28^{\circ} 11'$ north, and longitude $69^{\circ} 30'$ east. It is distant about 70 miles from Rohri, and is situate on the main road leading from that town to Multān. It has road communication with Rawati, Kaharki, Khairpur, Rēti, Ghundi and Wasti Jiwan Shāh. This town has a Mükhtyārkar's kutcherry, a Tapadār's *dīra*, a vernacular school, travellers' bungalow, musāfirkhāna, a *thāna* with 17 policemen (mounted and foot), and a cattle pound. The population, numbering in all 2585, comprises 1614 Hindūs of the Brahman and Banya castes, and 971 Musalmāns of many tribes, the chief of which are the Koris, Muhānas, Maliks, Dhars, Korēshis, Dakhans, Dhandūs and Mirāsīs. The inhabitants are engaged mostly in trade and agriculture. The trade of the place is principally in grain, oil, cotton, ghi, &c. The chief person of note resident here is Jam Abul Khair, who is the Zamindār of the whole talūka, and the head of the tribe of Dhars, and has one-eighth of the Government revenue of all the villages in the Ubauro talūka excepting six. He has built a large house in this town, where it is known by the name of the "Rangmahal." There is an ancient mazjid here, said to have been erected by one Shēkh Muhammad so early as H. 960 (A.D. 1552). The town itself dates from a much earlier period, having been founded, it is supposed, about A.D. 987 by an ancestor of the Shēkh Muhammad previously mentioned. It is the head-quarters of the Dhar tribe, who, about A.D. 1150, are reported to have come from Rājputāna, and conquered from the King of Aror tracts of land at present forming portions of the Ubauro and Bahāwalpur districts. At that time the Dhars were Hindūs, but they afterwards became Muhammadans.

Umarkot, a talūka (or sub-division) of the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, having an area, including the Chāchra talūka, which is subordinate to it, of 1107 square miles, with 9 tapas, 23 dehs, and a population of 64,794 souls. The revenue, imperial and local, of this sub-division during the four years ending 1873-74 is as follows (*see next page*):—

Muhammadans and 1237 Hindūs, with 315 houses and 106 shops. The principal manufacture of this place consists in the weaving of coarse country cloth ; cotton twist and goats' hair cloth are also made here. Grain is largely exported by boats which bring goods from Sukkur, but neither the quantity nor the value of the trade of this place seems to be known.

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	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73	1873-74
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Imperial . . .	1,22,966	1,73,431	1,93,097	1,18,055
Local	7,485	13,329	15,601	9,610
Total rupees .	1,30,451	1,86,730	2,08,698	1,27,665

Umarkot, the chief town in the talūka of the same name in the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, in latitude $25^{\circ} 19'$ north, and longitude $69^{\circ} 47'$ east. It lies on the confines of the sand-hills forming the Eastern desert, and a canal, known as the Umarkot branch, leading out from the Eastern Nāra, now reaches the town, tailing off into a large tank. Umarkot has direct road communication with Hyderabad *viā* Tando Alahyar and Mirpur Khās, and is distant from this latter place about 48 miles. Roads also lead from Umarkot to Nawakot, *viā* Nabisar, to Chāchra, Gadra, Sāmāro, Chor and Ghulam Nabi Shāh. It is the head-quarter station of the Political Superintendent of the district, and of the Mūkhtyārkar of the talūka, and has a police thāna with the large force of 97 men. There are civil and criminal courts, a dispensary, Government schools, telegraph office, post office, dharamsāla and a cattle pound. The Government telegraph line passes through this town on its way from Hyderabad to Disa. There is also a fort about 500 feet square, and having formerly a mud wall 40 feet high, with a strong round tower at each corner, and six square towers at each side. The usual garrison of this fort, when in the possession of the Talpur Mīrs, was 400 men. At present the principal Government buildings are situated within this stronghold. The municipality, established in 1859, had in 1873-74 an income of 9692 rupees; while the expenditure in the same year did not exceed 7523 rupees. The inhabitants, numbering in all 3999, comprise 3354 Hindūs of the Brahman, Lohāno, and other castes, 499 Muhammadans, principally Khosas and Khāskēlis, the remaining 146 belonging to other classes. Their chief employments are agriculture and cattle-breeding. The Hindūs devote their attention also to trade, several of the Umarkot merchants being wealthy men. Among these the chief is one Dyaram Naryandās, whose business transactions are said to be very extensive. The local trade of Umarkot is in grain, ghi, camels, cattle and tobacco; and the transit trade, which includes among other articles, cotton, metals, dyes, dried fruits, ghi, grain, oil, piece-goods, wool and tobacco, is very probably

large, but of the quantity and value of either nothing appears to be known. The manufactures seem to be confined to the making of camel covers (or *naths*) and coarse cloths generally.

The town of Umarmot is said to have been founded by one Umar, a chief of the Sūmra tribe, but at what date is not known. The place was evidently one of some importance, from the fact of its lying on the high road to Sind from the eastward. Here, in October 1542, was born Akbar, the son of Humāyun, the exiled emperor of Hindūstān, then on his way to Sind. The presumed place of Akbar's birth is marked by a stone slab, on which the event is inscribed. It was through this town that Akbar, when emperor, marched in A.D. 1591 to conquer Sind—an expedition which, as history relates, was successful. In the year 1813, Umarmot was captured by the Talpur Mirs from the Rājā of Jodhpur, in whose possession it had remained for some time, and after their downfall in 1843 it fell into the hands of the British.

Unarpur, a village in the Kotri talūka of the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate, in latitude 25° 38' north, and longitude 68° 20' east. It is situate close to the western bank of the Indus, and is on the trunk road leading from Kotri to Sehwan, being 20 miles north from the former town. A portion of the road between Unarpur and Petāro was washed away in 1869. It is the head-quarter station of a Tapadār, and has a school, dharamsāla and a small police post. The inhabitants, numbering 1633, comprise 1281 Musalmāns of the Shora tribe, and 352 Hindūs of the Lohāno caste. Their occupation is mostly agricultural. This place does not, it would seem, possess any manufactures of consequence, but there is a small local trade in grain, ghi and oil. Kāfilas, with various commodities from Kandahar and Kelāt, pass through this village *en route* for South Sind.

Vazirābad, a Government village in the Sukkur talūka of the Sukkur and Shikārpur Division, distant 8 miles west of Shikārpur. No roads lead to or from this place. The population, numbering in all 851 souls, is made up of 604 Musalmāns of the Mahar tribe, and 247 Hindūs, whose occupations are chiefly trade and agriculture.

Vikia Sanghi, a Government village in the Lārkāna talūka of the Lārkāna Division, distant 9 miles north from Lārkāna. No roads lead to or from this place, and it possesses only a cattle pound. The inhabitants, numbering 892 in all, comprise 763 Musalmāns of the Sanghi tribe, and 129 Hindūs of the Bhupra caste. The chief employment of the people is agriculture.

Virāwāh, a Government village in the Nagar talūka of the Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency, situate 106 miles from Umarkot and 15 from Nagar Pārkar, with which latter town, as also with Islamkot, Chāchra, Haro and San Mukhai, it has road communication. It is the head-quarter station of a Tapadār, and has a police post with 9 men, and there are besides a Government school, dharamsāla and a cattle pound. The place also possesses a municipality, the receipts in 1873-74 being 591 rupees, and the expenditure 683 rupees. The population, numbering 1126 in all, comprises 167 Musalmāns, chiefly Kumbhārs, and 950 Hindūs of the Lohāno and Oswar castes. The occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture and trade. The trade, both local and transit, is unimportant, and the only manufacture seems to be in knives.

Wagan, a Government village in the Nasirabad talūka of the Mehar Deputy Collectorate, 25 miles north-west of Mehar, with which town, as also with Lārkāna, Wārah, Nasirabad and Kambar, it has road communication. It is the head-quarter station of a Tapadār, and besides possessing police lines for two constables, has a Government vernacular school, travellers' bangalow, musāfir-khāna and a cattle pound. The inhabitants, numbering in all 960, of whom 560 are Musalmāns and 400 Hindūs, are chiefly given to agriculture. The local and transit trade is mostly in rice, but to what extent is not known. There are no manufactures of any importance. This place is said to have been founded by Nur Muhammad Kalhora about 200 years ago.

Walid, a Government village in the Lārkāna talūka of the Lārkāna Division, 2 miles north-north-west from Lārkāna, near the Ghar canal. The population, in number 969, consists of 739 Musalmāns of the Kalhora tribe, and 230 Hindūs. Their chief employments are agriculture and trade.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF PRIVILEGED AND OTHER PERSONS OF THE TALPUR FAMILY RESIDING IN THE PROVINCE OF SIND.

Name.	Age in 1874.	Place of Residence.	To what extent Educated.	How Employed.
1. H.H. Mīr Husain Ali Khān, son of Mīr Nur Muhammad Khān (deceased).	49	Hyderabad . . .	Is acquainted with Persian and Arabic.	Not in any employment.
2. H.H. Mīr Hasān Ali Khān, son of the ex-Mīr Nasir Khān (deceased).	44	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
3. H.H. Mīr Sher Muhammad Khān, C.S.I., ex-Mīr of Mirpur, son of Mīr Ali Murad Khān (deceased).	65	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
4. H.H. Mīr Shāh Nawāz Khān, son of ex-Mīr Nur Muhammad Khān (deceased).	26	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5. H.H. Abdul Husain Khān, son of Mīr Abbas Ali Khān (deceased).	18	Ditto	In addition to the above, has a slight knowledge of English.	Ditto.
6. H.H. Mīr Khān Muhammad Khān, son of Mīr Ali Murād of Mirpur (deceased).	46	Alahyar-jo-Tando .	Is versed in Persian and Arabic.	Ditto.
7. Mīr Ali Mardan Khān, son of H.H. Mīr Rustam Khān (deceased).	62	Mirpur Khās . .	Ditto	Ditto.

Name.	Age in 1874.	Place of Residence.	To what extent Educated.	How Employed.
8. Mir Fateh Khān, son of H.H. Mir Sher Muhammad Khān.	39	Mirpur Khās . .	Fairly in Persian . . .	Not in any employment.
9. Mir Ghulām Muhammad Khān, son of H.H. Mir Rustam Khān (deceased).	51	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10. Mir Imām Bakhsh Khān, son of H.H. Mir Sher Muhammad Khān.	26	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
11. Mir Nur Muhammad Khān, son of H.H. Mir Husain Ali Khān.	13	Hyderabad . . .	. .	Ditto.
12. Mir Ali Murād Khān, son of Mir Fateh Khān.	11	Mirpur Khās . .	Is receiving an English education.	Ditto.
13. H.H. Mir Imām Bakhsh Khān, son of Mir Muhammad Hasan Khān (Khairpur branch).	55	Januji Got (Shik. Coll.).	Acquainted with Persian .	Ditto.
14. H.H. Mir Ali Madad Khān, son of Mir Nasir Khān (K.B.).	38	Tando Mir Muhammad Ali Khān (Sh. C.).	Ditto	Ditto.
15. Mir Ghulām Shāh Khān, son of Mir Ali Akbar Khān (K.B.).	48	Tando Mir Muhammad Hasan Khān (Sh. C.).	Ditto	Ditto.
16. Mir Ahmad Khān, son of Mir Ghulām Haidar Khān (K.B.).	63	Got Darawāhan (Sh. C.).	Slightly educated in Persian.	Ditto.
17. Mir Ghulām Haidar Khān, son of Mir Muhammad Khān (K.B.).	48	Kot Mir Muhammad Khān (Sh. C.).	Knows Persian	Ditto.

18. Mīr Mubārak Khān, son of Mīr Wali Muhammad Khān.	36	Tando Mīr Muhammad Ali Khān (Sh. C.).	Knows Persian	Not in any employment
19. Mīr Ali Haidar Khān, son of Mīr Ali Muhammad Khān.	36	Ditto	Understands English slightly, Persian tolerably.	Ditto.
20. Mīr Ali Bakhsh Khān, son of Mīr Fazul Muhammad Khān.	47	Ditto	Tolerably acquainted with Persian.	Ditto.
21. Mīr Ghulām Murteza Khān, son of Mīr Chakar Khān.	59	Rahuja (Sh. C.) . .	Ditto	Ditto.
22. Mīr Alah Ditu Khān, <i>alias</i> Mīr Sulēman Khān, son of Mīr Muhammad Khān.	46	Khānpur (Sh. C.) .	Slightly acquainted with Persian.	Ditto.
23. Mīr Ali Ahmad Khān, son of Mīr Nasir Khān.	35	Tando Mīr Muhammad Ali Khān (Sh. C.).	Ditto	Ditto.
24. Mīr Amir Ali Khān, son of Fazul Muhammad Khān.	41	Lārkāna (Sh. C.).	Knows English slightly and Persian tolerably.	Is town magistratē of Lārkāna.
25. Mīr Waildād Khān, son of Mīr Muhammad Hasan Khān.	41	Shikārpur	Knows Persian, but has slight knowledge only of English.	Is town magistrate of Shikārpur.
26. Mīr Ahmad Khan, son of Mīr Muhammad Hasan Khān.	29	Tando Mīr Muhammad Hasan Khān (Sh. C.).	Knows Persian tolerably .	Not in any employment.
27. Mīr Khair Muhammad Khān, son of Mīr Muhammad Hasan Khān.	36	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
28. Mīr Sohrāb Khān, son of Mīr Muhammad Hasan Khān.	43	Got Miān Walī (Sh. C.).	Versed in Persian	Ditto.

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT OF THE AREA, POPULATION, TALUKAS, TOWNS, VILLAGES, POLICE, REVENUE, ETC., OF THE DIFFERENT POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENCIES AND DEPUTY COLLECTORATES IN SIND.

Collectorates and Political Superintendencies.	Deputy Collectorates.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	No. of Revenue Sub-divisions.	Chief Towns, with Population, according to Census of 1872.	Number of Villages.	Number of Civil and Criminal Judges of all descriptions.	Number of Magistrates of all descriptions.	No. of Police.	Imperial Revenue, 1873-74.	
										Land.	Gross (excluding Canal) Collections.
Karachi Collectorate.	1. Sehwan	3,646	162,836	4	{ Kotri 7,949 Sehwan 4,296 Bubak 5,703 Dadu 3,357 }	203	2	7	294	1,62,233	2,35,109
	2. Kohistan	4,058	5,681	..	Bula Khan's Thano 440	6	..	1	77	..	..
	3. Jerruck	3,070	92,902	3	{ Tatta 7,951 Kau-bandar 2,109 Jerruck 1,666 }	142	..	5	196	1,48,145	1,84,893
	4. Shahbandar . . .	4,142	102,936	4	{ Mirpur Batoro 2,846 Mughalbm 1,533 Sujawal 1,369 }	363	1	5	160	2,82,222	3,05,621
	5. Karachi (Tal.) . .	1,153	62,384	1	Karachi 56,753	3	3	5	339	18,952	2,29,819
Shikarpur Collectorate.	1. Rohri	4,159	217,315	5	{ Rohri 8,580 Ubauro 2,525 Ghotki 3,039 Pir-jo-Got 2,095 }	349	..	6	270	3,38,271	3,79,664
	2. Shikarpur and Sukkur	1,233	181,832	3	{ Shikarpur 38,107 Sukkur 13,318 Khanpur 2,807 }	268	3	8	523	2,39,346	3,62,975

Shikarpur Collectorate— continued.	3. Larkāna	2,241	234,575	5	{	Larkāna 10,643	506	1	7	207	6,36,279	1,15,381
						Kambar 3,518						
						Rato Dero 3,057						
Hyderabad Collectorate.	4. Mehar	2,504	142,305	3	{	Mehar 1,246	343	1	4	131	4,06,460	4,47,945
						Khairpur Natheshāh 1,430						
						Nasirabad 1,085						
	2. Naushahro	3,067	219,596	4	{	Naushahro 2,950	500	1	5	161	3,86,100	4,40,898
						Kandiāro 2,558						
						Bhura 2,549						
						Thāru Shāh 2,219						
						Moro 1,738						
	2. Hālā	2,558	216,139	4	{	Matāri 4,920	231	1	6	164	2,92,859	3,69,704
						Hālā (New) 4,096						
						Alahyar-jo-Tando 3,913						
						Adam-jo-Tando 3,457						
						Nasarpur 3,106						
	3. Tanda	3,177	189,931	4	{	Tando Muhammad Khān 3,412	410	1	6	157	2,95,533	3,41,286
						Tando Bāgo 1,452						
						Nindo Shahr 1,439						
	4. Hyderabad (Tal.) .	416	98,217	1	{	Hyderabad 35,272	59	2	5	405	80,377	2,01,627
						Tando Jām 1,897						
						Gdu-jo-Tando 1,832						
	Thar and Pärkar . . .	12,729	180,761	7	{	Umarnkot 3,999	62	9	9	502	2,33,844	3,12,030
						Mitti 2,497						
						Nagar Pärkar 2,355						
	Frontier District . . .	2,225	95,584	3	{	Jacobabad 10,954	76	1	6	115	2,52,990	3,00,643
						Thul 1,033						
	Total	50,523	2,203,194	51			3,321	26	†85	3,701	37,73,611	48,27,595

† The head Mūnshis of Mūkhtyārkaras are not included in this number.

APPENDIX III.

FINANCE.

ACCOUNT OF THE GROSS AND NET REVENUES OF THE PROVINCE OF SIND FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

Sources of Income.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges against Income.			Total of Cols. 3, 5 & 6.	Net Receipts.
			Charges of Collection, including Cost of Salt and Opium, and Cost of maintaining Reproductive Works.	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and other Engagements.	Allowances to District and Village Officers, and Charitable Grants.		
I.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
IMPERIAL.							
I. Land Revenue . . .	39,70,343	...	...	4,27,308	15,384	4,42,692	35,27,651
II. Forests	2,40,200	...	...	...	...	...	2,40,200
III. Spirits and Drugs . . .	3,33,317	...	...	...	...	...	3,33,317
IV. Tributes and Contributions from Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Assessed Income Tax . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Taxes & Gilt Tax* . . .	33,246	...	...	...	...	...	33,246
VI. Customs	4,54,250	...	...	...	...	...	4,54,250
VII. Salt	83,460	...	...	...	...	...	83,460
VIII. Opium	91,022	...	...	...	...	...	91,022
IX. Stamps	3,39,489	...	...	...	...	...	3,39,489
X. Post office	1,32,063	...	...	...	...	...	1,32,063
XI. Electric Telegraph (Indian)	82,385	...	...	...	...	...	82,385

XII. Indo-European Telegraph (exclusive of sums payable to other Administrations)		5,89,035	..	..	..	..	5,89,035
XIII. Mint . . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..
XIV. Law and Justice		67,062	..	..	..	..	67,062
XV. Police {	Refunds . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Real . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVI. Military Funds . . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..
XVII. Interest . . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..
XVIII. Miscellaneous		64,275	..	..	..	..	64,275
Total Imperial . Rs.		64,80,149	..	..	4,27,308	15,384	4,42,692
LOCAL.							
General Funds. {	I. Public Works Funds	4,40,518	2,821	63,846	..	..	2,821
	II. Police Funds . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III. Education Funds †	11,128	..	..	..	..	11,128
	IV. Charitable Funds . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V. Indus Conservancy Fund	46,863	..	..	..	..	46,863
	VI. Sea and River Pilotage Fund	10,047	..	..	..	..	10,047
	VII. Port Fund	45,271	..	..	..	..	45,271
	VIII. District Municipal Fund	6,99,993	..	81,346	..	..	6,18,647
	IX. Cotton Improvement Fund . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Local . . Rs.		12,53,820	2,821	145,192	..	..	2,821
Gross Receipts . Rs.		77,33,969	2,821	145,192	4,27,308	15,384	4,45,513
							71,43,264

* This is levied in the Thar and Parkar district instead of an income tax.

† In addition to this sum 69,312 rupees were contributed from public works, and 26,618 rupees from municipal funds.

APPENDIX IV.

TABLE I.

POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT IN THE PROVINCE OF SIND, WITH DETAILS OF RELIGIONS, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1872.

District.	Total Population.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	Muhammadans	Hindūs.	Christians.	Other Castes, such as Sikhs, Parsis, Jews, &c.
1. Karāchi Collectorate . . .	426,722	242,516	184,206	348,773	73,304	3,829	816
2. Shikārpur do.	776,227	424,528	351,699	628,662	144,157	238	3,170
3. Hyderabad do.	723,883	399,233	324,650	559,329	103,039	835	60,680
4. Thar and Pārkar Political Superintendency	180,761	103,271	77,490	96,604	62,500	35	21,622
5. Frontier District.	95,584	54,706	40,878	85,320	10,092	97	75
6. Khairpur State	130,350	69,492	60,858	*	*	*	*
	2,333,527	1,293,746	1,039,781	1,718,688	393,092	5,034	86,663

* No details received.

II.

AREA AND POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT IN SIND, WITH DETAILS OF SEX AND AGE, AND PERCENTAGES.

District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Persons per square mile.	Total males.	Total females.	Percentage of females on total population.	Adults of both sexes, exceeding 12 years of age.	Children of both sexes, not exceeding 12 years of age.	Percentage of children on total population.	Exceeding 12 years of age.		Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Percentage on the population of			
										Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Karāchi . . .	16,109	426,722	26	242,516	184,206	43.2	269,532	157,190	36.8	155,018	114,514	87,498	69,692	36.3	26.8	20.5	16.4
2. Shikārpur . . .	10,242	776,227	76	424,528	351,699	45.3	468,047	308,180	39.7	252,483	215,564	172,045	136,135	32.5	27.8	22.2	17.5
3. Hyderabad . . .	9,218	723,883	78	399,233	324,650	44.8	432,332	291,551	40.2	235,510	196,822	163,723	127,828	32.5	27.2	22.6	17.7
4. Thar and Pārkar .	12,729	180,761	14	103,271	77,490	42.8	113,150	67,611	37.4	65,370	47,780	37,901	29,710	36.2	26.4	20.9	16.5
5. Frontier District .	2,225	95,584	43	54,706	40,878	42.7	60,126	35,458	37.1	34,172	25,954	20,534	14,924	35.7	27.1	21.5	15.7
6. Khairpur State .	6,109	130,350	21	69,492	60,858	46.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total . . .	56,632	2,333,527	41	1,293,746	1,039,781	44.2	1,343,187	859,990	38.2	742,553	600,634	481,701	378,289	34.6	27.1	21.5	16.8

III.

POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY OR RACE.

Race or Nationality.	Karāchi.	Shikārpur.	Hyderabad.	Thar and Pārkar.	Frontier District.	Total.	Percentage on Total Population.
Europeans	2,035	90	463	12	38	2,638	·12
Eurasians	323	80	59	...	2	464	·02
Indo-Portuguese	1,039	...	87	23	1	1,150	·05
Other non-Asiatics	208	...	1,807	...	42	2,057	·09
Hindūs	73,304	144,157	103,039	62,500	10,092	393,092	17·84
Muhammadans	348,586	628,662	557,523	96,604	85,280	1,716,655	77·93
Native Christians	104	59	163	23	22	371	·02
Sikhs. . . . .	...	134	23,765	...	..	23,899	1·08
Parsis	717	39	45	..	9	810	·04
Others	406	3,006	36,932	21,599	98	62,041	2·81
Total	426,722	776,227	723,883	180,761	95,584	2,203,177	100

IV.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE (MOSTLY ADULTS OVER 12 YEARS OF AGE) IN EACH DISTRICT OF SIND.

Occupation.	Karāchi.	Shikārpur.	Hyderabad.	Thar and Pārkār.	Frontier District.	Total.	Percentage on total population.
Public Service	5,255	3,558	3,320	1,122	2,282	15,537	·7
Professions	2,474	11,225	6,667	175	392	20,933	·9
Private Service	8,402	8,222	9,735	1,181	1,596	29,136	1·3
Agriculture	84,390	181,515	190,215	38,342	23,707	518,169	23·5
Commerce and Trade	27,580	46,574	25,820	6,113	5,169	111,256	5·1
Manufactures, including Artizans.	29,881	38,708	41,543	20,811	2,519	133,462	6·1
Labourers (non-agricultural) . .	11,964	5,167	12,064	7,088	2,223	38,506	1·7
Total . .	169,946	294,969	289,364	74,832	37,888	866,999	39·3

APPENDIX V.

AN EXPLANATORY VOCABULARY OF VERNACULAR WORDS, SOME OF THEM
BEING OF FREQUENT USE IN THE PROVINCE OF SIND.

Ābād	Populous ; cultivated.
Abādi	Cultivation.
Abkalāni	An establishment provided yearly to look after canals and bandhs during the inundation of the river Indus.
Abkāri	The excise or revenue derived from the manufac- ture of spirituous liquors.
Abwāb	A fee or due ; extra cess.
Adālat	Literally means justice ; a court of justice.
Adamdākhilā	Literally non-entry ; transfer entries.
Adam-sailāb	Applied to lands watered by floods to which water has not reached.
Adhāon	Late spring crop grown between the rabi and kharif, or kharif and rabi seasons.
Adhāwa	Name for a cultivating season in some parts of Sind, extending from April to August.
Adhēlo	Half a pice.
Adrak	Green ginger.
Afim	Opium.
Aghotri	A tariff ; a price current.
Ahalkār (or Ahilkār)	A writer ; a clerk.
Ahur	Oil seed, mustard (<i>Sinapis ramosa</i>).
Ait	Literally a spinning wheel. In North Sind a double Persian wheel.
Aitia	A rich alluvial soil constantly under tillage (Cen. Sind).
Ajrak	A kind of shawl worn over the head or shoulders by Musalmāns.
Ak	A camel-fodder plant (the <i>Calotropis Hamiltonii</i>).
Akhār	Month of June.
Amal	Opium ; also rule, government.
Amānat	Deposit ; arbitration.
Amāni	On trust.
Amil	A writer and keeper of accounts on public business ; now applied generally to a sub- division of the Lohāno caste, who are employed as Government clerks, &c.
Amīn	An arbitrator ; a classer of fields in the Settle- ment Department.
Amla	Literally a crowd, retinue ; but applied to the collective subordinate native officers of any office.
Ānagi	An allowance.
Ang	A numeral ; a figure.
Angāri	A kind of destructive weed growing in grain fields ; also the soil in which it springs up. Smut or blackness found in ripening corn.
Anjām-namo	A deed of agreement.

Āno	An anna ; also a 16th part of any measure, weight, &c.
Aran	Cultivation of musk and water-melons.
Arāro	The ploughing of wet land for rice crops after it has been flooded with water.
Arbā	Wednesday.
Arbāb	A great land-owner ; a head man.
Arz (or Arzi)	A petition.
Asu	The month of September.
Athsatho	A paper formerly compiled to assist in the preparation of the "jama bandi," or revenue returns for the year.
Awal	First ; paramount.
Bāb	An item ; chapter ; head or subject matter.
Babar (or Babur)	The Sindi name for the Bābul tree (<i>Acacia Arabica</i>).
Bachro	A small stone boundary mark to show the direction of the boundary line.
Badgur	Literally wind-catcher, used for ventilating purposes.
Bado	The month of August.
Bāgh	A garden.
Bāghāt	Garden land.
Bāgucho	A small garden.
Bahan	A timber tree (the <i>Populus euphratica</i>).
Baināmo	A deed or certificate of sale.
Baurāgi	A religious ascetic.
Bāhri (or Bajri)	A grain (the <i>Holcus spicatus</i>).
Bakāyā	Balance of revenue arrears.
Bāki	Remainder.
Bakur	A declivity.
Lālēshāhi	A scavenger ; the caste that performs the menial offices of sweepers.
Bandar	A port ; harbour ; landing place.
Bandh (or Bund)	An earthen embankment.
Bāndhāro	A well-builder.
Bāndho	A weir for catching fish ; lump of earth which closes the passage for water into a bed in a field.
Bandi	A small account book ; a prisoner.
Bandobast	An arrangement ; a settlement.
Bani	A field ; a crop ; a farm.
Barāni	Lands cultivated on rainfall, or crops produced by rain.
Bāri	A river creek.
Bāro	A bed in a field made for purposes of irrigation.
Batāi	Share of crops, usually one-third of the gross output. This used to be the Government share when the revenue was collected in kind.
Batāidār	One who measures the Government share of grain.
Batēlo	A flat-bottomed boat ; a small cutter.
Batu	A distillery ; a large furnace.
Bāzār	A market.
Bēgāri	Forced labour.
Beghu	A place where two nālas meet.
Behadi	A pair of water-wheels, one of which from below supplies water for the other.

Bēl	An iron instrument used in cleaning out wells.
Beldār	One who works with a "bēl;" a clearer out of canals.
Bēlo	A forest; a wood.
Beri	A boat; fetters; handcuff.
Bēt	An island in a river.
Bewāris	Without an heir.
Bewāris-māl	Intestate property.
Bhāgio	A cattle owner; a man of means.
Bhāiwar	A partner.
Bhāiwāri	Partnership.
Bhal	Land in the Indus delta left by the river in which rice is generally sown.
Bhan	A large kind of fish-net.
Bhān	Cattle-pen; manure.
Bhang	Hemp (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>) from which an intoxicating drink is made.
Bhāngho	Portion of a district, field, or the like.
Bhar	A tree (the <i>Ficus Indica</i> .)
Bhit	A sand-hill.
Biga (or Bigo)	A land measure nearly half an acre in extent and containing 22,500 square feet.
Bigoti	According to measurement by <i>bigas</i> ; revenue assessed at so much <i>per bigo</i> .
Bijārani	A nursery bed prepared for rice cultivation in the Indus Delta.
Bilmukti	In a lump sum.
Bindi	Sailāb islands in a river.
Bol	An oral agreement.
Bosi	Land flooded in autumn for cultivation in spring; also the crop so raised.
Bulani	A porpoise.
Bur, Buri (or Burāni)	The pollen from the <i>pana</i> prepared as a dish, and eaten.
Būt	A stiff clay soil uncultivable with native implements of agriculture (Cen. Sind).
Chabutro	A custom house; a police office.
Chāhi	A small well used for cultivation; well cultivation.
Chahi	A staked dam or fence fixed across, or for the support of the banks.
Chāho	A water melon.
Chak	Settlement map of a "deh," or village; a circular shield sunk in well-digging.
Chākar	A servant.
Chakbandi	The fixing of village boundaries.
Chakr	A potter's wheel.
Chālān	A letter of advice; letter of commitment sent with a prisoner by the police.
Chāliho	Forty days of either summer or winter, when the heat or cold is supposed to be at its greatest.
Chana (or Chano)	Gram (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).
Chānihā (or Chāniho)	A kind of mineral alkali, or alkaline earth used by washermen and in the manufacture of pottery.
Chānwar	A grain of rice cleansed from the husk; eight of which make a <i>rattī</i> , or jewellers' weight.

Chaprāsi	A messenger, or other servant wearing a <i>chaprās</i> , or breast-plate.
Charas	The resinous exudation of the hemp plant, possessing strong intoxicating powers.
Chari (or Charo)	A boundary line or trench.
Charkhi	A cotton cleaning machine.
Charkho	A large water-wheel worked by a camel or two bullocks.
Charkh Shumāri	Literally "wheel-counting." The name given to the book in which a register is kept of wheels, or of lands cultivated each season in each "deh" or village.
Chaudhri	The head man in a trade or profession, or of a body of merchants, or of a bazar, whose duties are those of a policeman in charge.
Chauki	A police or toll station.
Chaukidār	A watchman; a police or customs peon.
Chauli	A pulse (the <i>Dolichos sinensis</i>).
Chaunro	A kind of vetch (the <i>Dolichos biflorus</i>); a domed building made of brushwood and thatched with grass, the ordinary dwellings of the people in the Thar and Pārkar district.
Chauri	A station house; a Tapadār's office or station.
Chauthāi	One-fourth of a <i>pāti</i> , or the one-sixteenth of a <i>toyo</i> .
Chauthun	(Adj.) Fourth.
Chawara	A maritime plant growing in the Delta (the <i>Ogceras mayus</i>).
Chēlo	A pupil or disciple generally of a <i>fakir</i> or other religious mendicant.
Chēt	The month of March.
Chihāb	A weir (temporary).
Chhabrāti	A soil in which <i>chhabar</i> grass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) is found.
Chhadya	A basket used for winnowing grain.
Chhan	A depression in land; a low spot of land on which grass has sprung up.
Chhapar	A thatched roof; a range of hills.
Chhar	Expanse of water; water spread over a country after a rain or flood.
Chhat	Crops sown broadcast.
Chichro	A sugar cane mill or press.
Chikan	A wet soil found in marshy lands.
Chiki	A kind of clayey earth used in the manufacture of pottery; a description of soil well adapted for purposes of cultivation.
Chiroli	Sulphate of lime or gypsum.
Chitti	A note; a letter.
Chitto	A panther or leopard.
Chobdar	A mace-bearer.
Choli	A kind of spencer or bodice worn by women.
Choth	One-quarter share of produce payable by Jāgirdārs to Government.
Chuhuro, or Chuhro	A sweeper.
Chuna	Lime.
Chūngi	A tax on articles brought for consumption; octroi; a handful of grain levied by the head man for distribution among mendicants and <i>fakirs</i> .
Chūni	A ploughshare; a horizontal piece of wood fixed in

	the body of a plough to which the ploughshare is attached.
Chuno	The under skin of rice taken off the <i>chanwar</i> by pounding.
Dabh	A kind of grass (the <i>Poa cynosuroides</i>).
Dafēdar	A mounted head constable.
Daftar	Office records; the place where such are kept.
Daftardār	A collector's auditor of native accounts; his native personal assistant.
Dāi	A wet-nurse; a midwife.
Dākhilā	A register; a permit or certificate of duties paid.
Dāl	Coarsely ground pulse.
Dalāl	A broker; a salesman.
Dalāli	Brokerage.
Daman	Shallow soil.
Dambhro	A large fish found in the Indus (the <i>Labeo rohita</i>).
Damri	A nominal coin of the value of 16 <i>kauris</i> ; the eighth part of a pice.
Dan	Tribute; contribution to a holy man by his disciples; money given to a <i>fakir</i> ; the fixed pay or fee of a <i>fakir</i> .
Dān	A gift; a grant.
Dānbandi	A form of land-tax which used to be levied by a fixed assessment on the standing crop; it applied generally to fields, which would not bear the expense of <i>Kārāwas</i> , or watchmen.
Dand	A fine; punishment.
Dandāri	A large rake drawn by bullocks, and used in making the low <i>bandhs</i> , or embankments for irrigational purposes.
Dānto (or Dātro)	A sickle.
Darbār	A court; hall of audience; a levee.
Dargah	A palace; a shrine.
Dariā (or Daryā)	The River Indus; a river; the sea.
Dariā-barāmadī	Land thrown up by the river.
Dariā-bardī	Land eroded suddenly in large masses.
Dariā-khurdi	Land gradually eroded by the river, or other running water.
Darkhāst	An application.
Darogo	An under supervisor of canals; an overseer.
Darsan	A kind of religious fair or meeting.
Dasar (or Gasar)	A soil containing a large admixture of sand, but good in a productive point of view.
Deāri	A Hindū festival celebrated on the day of the new moon of the month Asu.
Deh	A village with the lands belonging to it.
Dēro	Place of residence, used in some cases for office; a <i>Zenāna</i> , and generally the females of a family.
Dewal	A temple.
Dhak	A cattle-pound.
Dhako	A small Persian wheel used for <i>rabi</i> cultivation.
Dhal	Land revenue; tax; rent; Government assessment on land.
Dhandh	Water left after floods; a marsh; a lake.
Dharam	Charity; alms; religious duty.
Dharamsāla	A place built for charitable purposes, as for travellers to put up in; a rest-house.

Dhāro	Plunder; dacoity.
Dhēdh	Name of a caste who work in leather.
Dhoro	A natural water-course; a depression in the ground where water lodges.
Dhoti (or Dhotiyo)	A cloth worn round the waist passing between the legs and fastened behind.
Dīwān	Title of courtesy given to high Hindū officials; the head of an office.
Dofasli	Land cropped twice in one year.
Dokar	A pice.
Dol	A bucket or vessel for drawing water.
Doli	A kind of sedan, or palanquin.
Drib	An uncultivable sandy waste.
Duāsto	A kind of country liquor (spirituous).
Dumbo	A breed of sheep in Sind with large fat tails.
Dundi (or Dundo)	A flat-bottomed cargo boat used on the Indus.
Eksālo	Literally, "for one year," applied to one year leases.
Faisalnāmo	A judgment drawn up on paper.
Faislo	Judgment; decision; verdict; award.
Fakir	A Muhammadan mendicant.
Faiāsh	A servant whose business it is to spread and sweep the mats, carpets, &c.
Farāsi	A cotton carpet.
Fasal	A crop; harvest.
Fatwā	The sentence or decision of a Muhammadan law officer.
Faujdar	A town inspector of police.
Fāzli	Over-collection; surplus.
Gajar	A carrot (<i>the Daucus carota</i>).
Gamb	A clayey sort of soil used for building purposes.
Gandho	A land measure of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet; a piece of land left undug in the mouth of a canal to keep out water till the excavation is completed; a dyke.
Ganj	A heap; a stack; also a market in certain towns, such as Ford-Ganj in Larkāna, Cowper-Ganj in Rohri, and Stuart-Ganj in Shikārpur.
Ganjo	The hemp-plant (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>).
Gasar	(See Dasar.)
Gasāri	An alluvial soil deposited by the river Indus, suited for wheat cultivation.
Gēhu	Wheat.
Ghair-ābād	Devoid of cultivation; uninhabited.
Ghair-maurasi	A kind of land tenure, in which the tenant has no hereditary right in the soil he cultivates.
Ghāno	An oil-mill or press.
Ghanāl	An alligator of the long-snouted kind, found in the Indus.
Ghāro	A creek; a natural water-channel; a backwater.
Ghēro	Enclosing; surrounding.
Gidro	A musk melon.
Gih	Clarified butter; ghi.
Goin	A kind of deer met with in Upper Sind.
Gōt	A town or village. (See Deh.)

Gunto	A land measure; the fortieth part of an acre.
Gur	Molasses; inspissated juice of the sugar-cane; treacle.
Gurkhar	Wild ass, found in and about the Rann of Kachh.
Gurū	A spiritual guide or teacher.
Gutēwālo	A contractor.
Guto	A contract.
Hadbast	Settlement of field and village boundaries.
Hadd	Boundary; limit; termination.
Hak	Right; due; just claim.
Hākīm	A ruler; a governor.
Hakkāba	A tax on water for irrigation.
Hal	A plough.
Halālkhōr	A sweeper; a scavenger.
Haphto	A week.
Har	A plough.
Hārī	A ploughman; a cultivator.
Hat	A shop.
Hath	The hand; a cubit.
Hijri	The date of the flight to Medina.
Hisēdār	A partner; a sharer.
Hurbo	A kind of vegetable; the seed of the plant fenugreek.
Huri	A tree plantation or reserve.
Hurlo	A Persian water-wheel worked by one bullock, and capable of irrigating from four to five acres of land.
Huzūr	Head-quarters.
Īd	A festival among the Muhammadans.
Īdgāh	The place where festivals are performed.
Ijāra	Duties levied on imported and exported goods; a land-tax.
Ijārdār	A contractor, or farmer of taxes.
Ikrāmāmo	An agreement.
Inām	Donation; gift; reward; alienated land.
Ināmdār	The holder of an <i>inām</i> .
Irsālarz	Letter of advice sent with money to a treasury.
Ishkar	A low shrub used for dyeing purposes.
Ishtihār, or Istihār	Notification; proclamation.
Itlāmāmo	A letter of advice.
Izahar	A deposition; a statement.
Jāgir	A grant of land on a service tenure; an estate.
Jāgirdār	A holder of free land on service tenure.
Jaithun	A clod crusher.
Jājik	A musician; a class of Hindūs who beat the <i>dawara</i> , or drum, and perform other offices in connection with the Brahman at marriages, deaths, &c.
Jak	A fence built to prevent water from destroying canal banks.
Jamā	Total revenue, receipts, and credits.
Jamābandi	Annual record of land revenue settlement.
Jamādār	A chief constable, a head man over workmen.
Jamā-kharch	Receipts and disbursements.

Jamā-wāsul	Abstract of collections and disbursements.
Jāmbho	An oil-seed (the <i>Eruca sativa</i>).
Janam-patri	A horoscope.
Janio	The sacred Brahmanical thread.
Jat	A Musalmān Sindi peasant ; a camel-driver.
Jātrā	A pilgrimage.
Jau	Barley (the <i>Hordeum hexastichon</i>).
Jēt	Month of May.
Jhampti	A state barge, as used by the Mīrs of Sind.
Jhangal shikāfi	Cutting of trees and brushwood on canal banks.
Jhau	The tamarisk (<i>T. Orientalis</i>).
Jinsa	Sort ; kind ; species.
Jireb	A land measure equal to about half an acre.
Jor	Total sum.
Juār	A grain ; Indian millet (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).
Jumo	Friday.
Kabālo	A deed ; a title deed.
Kabūli	Applied to Government fields taken up for cultivation.
Kabūliat	A deed of agreement ; commonly an agreement to take up a field.
Kachahri	Commonly pronounced as Kacheri ; office ; court of justice.
Kachh Karan	To measure land.
Kacho	Literally unripe, raw ; alluvial land thrown up by the river Indus.
Kadim	Old ; ancient.
Kaid	Imprisonment ; captivity.
Kaidi	A prisoner.
Kaifiat	Information ; report.
Kal	A kind of grass or rush growing in marshy ground.
Kalāl	A distiller, a publican.
Kalam	A pen ; a slip or young plant ; a paragraph ; a section.
Kalar	Salt land.
Kalar Thait	A very salty soil (Upper Sind).
Kalrati	A soil impregnated with salt.
Kamānd	The sugar-cane.
Kamdār	Servant of a zamindār ; an agent.
Kandi	A thorn bush.
Kantho	A border ; bank ; shore ; the land adjacent to the edge of the Rann of Kachh.
Karār	An agreement ; compact ; promise.
Karāwo	A watchman of grain or fields.
Karazdār	A debtor.
Karba	Straw or stalk of <i>juār</i> and <i>bājri</i> .
Kārdār	A native revenue and judicial officer (see Mūkhtyārkar).
Kārdāri	A Kārdār's court or office.
Karēlo	A vegetable (the <i>Momordica charantia</i>).
Kario	A narrow water-course.
Kasar	A saving ; a gain.
Kāshdgār	A zamindār ; a cultivator.
Kasi	A small cut from a branch canal ; a drain ; a water-course.
Kāsid	A runner ; a messenger.
Kāso	One-sixtieth part of a kharwār (a dry measure).

Kati	The autumn crop ; name of a month, part October and part November.
Kaub	A kind of grass from which roofing mats are made
Kauntal	A ferry boat.
Kāzī	A Muhammadan law officer.
Kēti	An island in a river.
Khahuri	A dry crumbling kind of soil.
Khairāt	Alms ; charity.
Khairātdār	One to whom land, portion of produce, or cash allowance is given for charitable purposes.
Khajar	Barren land ; sterile soil.
Khalāsi	A lascar.
Khālso	Land paying assessment to Government ; opposed to alienated land.
Khamosh	A nursery bed prepared for rice cultivation in the Indus Delta.
Khāmrio	A canal digger.
Khan	A reed grass from which rough mats for canal banks are made.
Khān	A mine ; pit ; quarry.
Khān-bahādur, Khān-sahib	Titles usually conferred on Muhammadan or Parsi officers of certain standing, in consideration of their official position.
Khando	A ledger ; a head in a ledger.
Khapir	A kind of venomous snake (the <i>Scytal byzonata</i>).
Khār	Alkali ; potash ; the name for a salt-water lake in the Delta, which dries up quickly.
Khāra-chāniha	Soda.
Kharābo	Unassessed waste ; literally "bad land."
Kharch	Expense ; expenditure ; consumption.
Kharif	Autumnal crops.
Kharo	A place where grain is collected in the fields after harvest for division.
Kharwār (or Kharār)	A measure of grain, varying from 1680 to 1840 lbs.
Khas	A crop in which no grain forms on the stalk ; seedless ; fruitless.
Khasro	Fieldbook of land measurement, or record of crop-measurement ; a rent-roll.
Khātēdār	A person having a separate heading to himself in the Tapadār's ledger ; the owner of a separate estate or field.
Khāti	Canal clearance.
Khāto	A ledger ; a head in a ledger.
Khau	A small timber tree (the <i>Olea cusputata</i>) only found in the hills ; the wood is hard and tough.
Khazānchi	A treasurer.
Khazāno	A treasury.
Khēnju	A stump of a tree stuck in a shoal of a river ; a snag.
Khēsi	A kind of parti-coloured cloth made in Sind.
Khēt	A field.
Khot	Loss ; defalcation ; deficit.
Khubādo	The cut in the side of a canal in which a water-wheel works.
Kin	A wooden shovel or board drawn by bullocks, when employed in putting up large embankments.
Kip	A camel fodder plant (the <i>Leptadenia jacquemontiana</i>).

Kirrar	The wild caper (<i>Capparis aphylla</i>).
Kist	An instalment of revenue or money.
Kist-bandi	Fixing dates of instalments.
Kist-war (or Kishtwar)	Division of lands by the Settlement Department.
Kochho	A piece of land set aside for the pasturage of village cattle.
Kodar	A spade; a hoe.
Koh	A measure of distance of about 2 miles; a kos.
Kohistān	A hill district.
Kolāb	A marsh; a lake; a depression in the land where water lodges.
Kōt	A fort.
Kotār	A peon on the Tapadār's establishment.
Kotiyō	A native coasting vessel.
Kotwāl	A magisterial officer.
Kubo	A dome; a cupola; a tomb.
Kuhāro	An axe; a hatchet.
Kumbh	A deep natural pond.
Kumbhār	A potter.
Kūni	A water lily (the <i>Nymphaea pubescens</i>).
Kūr	A deep canal.
Lābāro	Harvest.
Lādāwā	Resigning of land.
Lai	The tamarisk (<i>T. Indica</i>).
Lāi	Wages for reaping.
Lak	A mountain pass.
Lākh	One hundred thousand.
Lāndhi	A building made of brushwood and thatched with grass; a shed.
Lāpo	Share of the crop paid by a cultivator to the zamindār after the Government assessment has been satisfied; these zamindāri rights, or dues, are not now in force in all parts of Sind.
Lat	Silt; deposit in canals.
Lēt	A flood; inundation.
Lundi	A kind of snake.
Lūt	Plunder; waste.
Machhwo	A small boat.
Māfi	Exemption; remission from rent and tax (land).
Mahdār	The holder of a revenue free grant.
Māh	A pulse (the <i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).
Mahājan	A Hindū merchant; a respectable Hindū dealer; also used of the collective Hindū community in a village.
Mahant	The head man of a religious establishment of the mendicant order of Hindūs.
Mahlo	Block of buildings or quarter of a town; an insect injurious to mangoe trees.
Mahsūl	Tax; customs; rent; duty on goods.
Mahsūli	Formerly applied to land which paid rent in money when the <i>battai</i> system was in force; garden crops; vegetables.
Makai	Indian corn.
Makān	Portion of a <i>deh</i> ; parish; an estate.
Makāto or Makādo	A contract.
Māl	Property; wealth; cattle.

Māli	A gardener.
Malik	Lord; master; a title given to the chief of a Baloch tribe.
Mālkāno	Proprietary; applied to a zamindār's levy on crops in virtue of his owning the soil, being one of the rights appertaining to Lāpo.
Māmūl	A tenure by which land was held, the Government rent being remitted in consideration of services to be performed in cultivation.
Māmūldār	A holder of a small grant of land for village or other service.
Māmūli	Customary; a <i>sēri</i> grant.
Man	Also called "maund;" a weight or measure equal to forty <i>seers</i> .
Māngh (or Māgh)	A Hindū month (January—February).
Manjit	Madder.
Māp	Measure.
Masān	A place where Hindūs burn their dead.
Mashālchi	A torch-bearer.
Maskirāt	Intoxicating drugs.
Māso	One-twelfth of a <i>tola</i> .
Matar	A pulse (the <i>Lathyrus sativus</i>).
Māti	The jar, or earthen vessel on which a fisherman floats in the river when catching the <i>pala</i> fish.
Maurasi	(<i>Adj.</i>) Hereditary; thus a maurasi hāri is a tenant who has by purchase or otherwise acquired a right to hold certain lands in perpetuity, subject to the payment of a certain sum of money, or of a share of the produce as quit-rent (called Lāpo) to the original owner of the land, that is to the zamindār. (See Hāri.)
Mayād	A fixed period appointed for anything, as in a summons for the person summoned to appear.
Mazkuri	A civil court messenger.
Mehnatāno	Price of labour; wages; remuneration for trouble or labour incurred or undergone.
Mekhanū	Process of putting pegs in beds of canals to make the length for clearance.
Mēlo (or Mēro).	A fair.
Mēt	Fullers earth.
Methi	The plant fenugreek (<i>Trigonella fenu-græcum</i>).
Mirās	Heritage, patrimony.
Mirbahir	A tribe of boatmen and fishermen.
Misl	File of papers, or correspondence.
Mistri (or Mestri)	A subordinate employed in supervising a work; a native overseer.
Mochi	A worker in leather.
Modikhāno	A pantry; the Commissariat Department; the supplies necessary for an army.
Mok	Surface irrigation from canals by natural overflow.
Moki	Land liable to surface irrigation from canals by natural overflow.
Mot	A kind of pulse.
Muchilko	Recognizance bond.
Muhāno	Tribe of boatmen and fishermen.
Muhri	A pulse (the <i>Phaseolus aconitifolius</i>).
Mujāwar	A servant or sweeper of a Muhammadan temple or shrine.

Mujrār.	Allowance or deduction in account; credit in account.
Mukhādam	A head man among labourers; a leaseholder; a farmer.
Mukhi	Head of the Hindū community in a village; the head of the Khwāja sect of Muhammadans at Karāchi.
Mūkhtyārkar	Chief native revenue and judicial officer in a talūka.
Mūkhtyār-nāmo	A power of attorney.
Munāfidār	A sharer in Government revenue.
Mung	A kind of pulse (the <i>Phaseolus mungo</i>).
Münshi	A vernacular clerk.
Musāfirkhāna	A rest-house for native travellers. (See under Dharamsāla, and Sarāi.)
Musammāt	A title prefixed to the names of women.
Mutafarko	Miscellaneous.
Mutasarfi	Share (enjoyment or right).
Mutēdār	Lessee; contractor.
Muth (or Musht)	A fistful; a handful of anything.
Muto	A lump sum; a kind of grain contract formerly in use in Sind.
Nādār	An insolvent.
Nādāri	Insolvency.
Nahwar	New land; virgin-soil.
Nāi	A hill or mountain torrent.
Naib	A deputy.
Naib Daftardār	The daftardār's deputy.
Nāik	A grade in menial service above the rank of <i>peon</i> .
Nakēdār	A toll-gatherer; a receiver of customs or other transit dues.
Nako	A toll-house.
Naksho	A map, a statement.
Nāngli	A kind of grain (the <i>Eleusine coracana</i>).
Nāo	Land flooded by the river, which after the subsidence of the inundation waters is left covered with deep fissures.
Nāpat	A newly-dug <i>kario</i> , or branch canal.
Nār	A <i>charkha</i> , or large water-wheel, worked by one camel or two bullocks.
Nāri	A drill for sowing seed.
Nārō	A tract along which salt water passes in the Indus Delta.
Natt	A station where transit dues were formerly payable under native rule.
Nāzar	An officer of a civil court; a bailiff.
Nazarāno	Customary fee or present.
Nikāh	Marriage (Muhammadan).
Nilām	An auction.
Nirkh (or Nurkh)	A rate or market price.
Niru	Indigo.
Nunar	A place where salt is manufactured by straining water through baskets of salt earth.
Nunāri	One who manufactures or sells salt.
Otāro	A rest-house or inn.

Pabban	A kind of lotus plant (the <i>Nelumbium speciosum</i>).
Pachāndo	Base of a sand-hill.
Pādo	A block of houses in a large town ; a division or quarter of a town.
Paghar	Salary ; pay.
Pagi	One who tracks thieves or runaways by their footmarks.
Pagri	A turban.
Pahar	A watch of three hours.
Pahirān	A shirt.
Pahc	Village road ; foot-path ; line marked on land for measurement.
Pāi	One-third of a <i>piee</i> ; in Upper Sind a <i>kāso</i> , or grain measure, of which sixty go to a <i>kharar</i> .
Paidāish	Produce (of land).
Paimāish	Survey ; measurement of land.
Pakki	A firm rich soil fit for any crop.
Pako	High land above the river floods.
Palki	A palankin.
Palo	A fish met with in the Indus from which Government derives a revenue at the rate of one-third of the produce ; the "Hilsa" of the Ganges.
Pan (or Pana)	A grass known as the <i>Typha elephantina</i> growing in the Indus Delta.
Panch	An influential Hindū among a society of Hindū merchants.
Panchāit	Arbitration ; a popular jury ; a committee of arbitrators.
Pandit	A learned Hindū.
Panjāri	The yoke or cross stick placed on the necks of a pair of bullocks.
Pankāni	Matting made from the <i>pan</i> or <i>pana</i> grass.
Pankho	A large fan ; a kind of mat made of reeds or flags used for roofing purposes.
Panth	A sect.
Pardo	A screen.
Parit	A washerman.
Partāl	A test ; the proving the correctness of an excavation account, or of land measurement by means of a fresh survey.
Parwāno	A written order.
Pat	An open bare plain ; a waste.
Patan	A ferry.
Patēdār	One who enjoys a share in land for which he holds a lease.
Pātel	A head village officer holding a <i>seri</i> grant.
Pāti	One-fourth of a <i>toyo</i> .
Pato	A lease.
Patwāri	A land-measurer.
Pāu	A quarter of anything, such as grain, &c. ; the weight of four annas.
Peho	A platform on which watchers of crops sit.
Pērāti	An irrigation wheel worked by the feet.
Pērēwadhi	A tracker of footsteps. (See Pagi.)
Pēro	The impression of a foot on the ground.
Pēshgi	An advance.
Peshkish (or Peshkash)	A poll-tax.
Peshras	A late spring crop.

Pharho	The hog-deer (the <i>Cervus porcinus</i>).
Phori	A name for alluvial soil in Upper Sind.
Phuti	A cotton pod.
Piādo	A footman ; a foot soldier.
Pinki	One-fourth of a <i>toyo</i> .
Pir	An old man ; a Musalmān saint.
Pirzādo	The son or disciple of a Pir.
Pis (or Phis)	A species of fan-palm found in parts of Sind ; from its leaves, mats, ropes and baskets are made.
Pokh	Sowing ; cultivation ; a crop.
Postin	A winter coat.
Potkhātēdār	Sub-occupant of a survey-field.
Prohut	The family priest who conducts all the ceremonials and sacrifices of a house.
Pūjā	Adoration ; idolatrous worship.
Pujāro	A worshipper of the river ; a worshipper.
Puni	(See Kuni.)
Pusht-bā-pusht	From generation to generation.
Pust	The poppy plant.
Rabi	Winter or spring crop as distinguished from "Kharif."
Rāis	A chief ; landed gentleman ; head of an old family.
Raiyat	A subject ; a tenant.
Raiyati	Applied to land subject to Government assessment.
Rāj	A body of persons of any particular trade or class in the community.
Rājā	A king ; a prince.
Rakab	Rate of Government assessment.
Rakam	An item in accounts.
Rakh	A grazing and timber preserve.
Rakha	A forester ; a timber preserve.
Rambo	A chisel ; a grass scraper.
Rāni	A queen.
Rap	A hard clay soil.
Rasid	A receipt ; acknowledgment.
Ratu	Name of a weight used in weighing precious stones, pearls, and precious metals ; the eighth part of a <i>māso</i> ; mildew ; smut.
Rāzināmo	A deed of compromise.
Reli	Moveable sand-hills in the desert tract.
Roznāmo	A day-book.
Rubkāri	State ; condition ; circumstance.
Sadāpāni	Applied to a field which enjoys a supply of water all the year round.
Sadāvrit	Alms or food distributed daily to the poor.
Sag	Discovery of a portion of stolen property ; a trace by which property is found.
Sahanjiro	The horse-radish tree.
Sahar	A harrow.
Sāhib (or Sāheb)	A lord ; a master ; a respectful title for European gentlemen.
Sailāb (or Selāp)	Natural overflow of water from floods or inundation.
Sailābi (or Selāpi)	(Adj.) Wet, soaked, or thoroughly moist as applied to land.

Sāir (also spelt Sayer)	A harrow; miscellaneous revenue not derived from land.
Sais	A groom; housekeeper.
Salāmi	A slope.
San	A year; age; era.
Sanad	A deed of grant; a lease.
Sanghāro	Name of the season when water subsides.
Sar	A reed-grass (the <i>Arundo karika</i>).
Sarāf	A banker; a money lender.
Sarāi (or Serāi)	A rest-house for travellers.
Sarak (or Sadak)	A high road.
Sarāsari	Average; proportion.
Sarbarāhkār	The manager of an estate for minors by an administrator.
Sardār	A headman; a chieftain.
Sar-darakhti	Fruit from trees.
Sarhad	A boundary; a border.
Sarhia	A species of mustard (<i>Sinapis glauca</i>).
Sarkār	The Government; the State.
Sarkāri	Belonging to the Government.
Sarpanch	Chief umpire or referee.
Sar-shumāri	A poll-tax formerly levied on Musalmān artificers; it ranged from 2 to 5 rupees <i>per annum</i> .
Sarson	Mustard seed (<i>Sinapis rumosa</i>). (U. Sind.)
Satmi	A division; a dividend.
Sāwan	Name of a month, July—August.
Sawār	A mounted policeman, or horseman.
Sāwini	Inundation season.
Sāwini pāni	Applied to land which enjoys water during the annual rise of the river.
Sazāwalkār	A canal supervisor.
Sek	Light clay land not flooded but percolated by water.
Sēr	A weight of 80 tolas, or 2 lbs. avoirdupois.
Sēri	A grant of land formerly conferred on patels in return for general service done as heads of their respective villages.
Sēridār	One holding a <i>sēri</i> grant.
Serishtadār	The head native officer of a court of justice.
Sett	The head of a native firm or banking house.
Shāukār	A rich merchant; a moneyed man.
Shijro	Field plan; a genealogical tree.
Shikārgah	A park for confining animals of the chase.
Shikāri	A hunter; a sweeper (also called Daphēr).
Shikārmāhi	Fisheries in rivers, streams and ponds.
Shorāi	A saltpetre manufacturer.
Shoro	Saltpetre.
Siāro	The cold season.
Sim	A term used for the water which percolates or oozes through the soil, as for instance through <i>bandhs</i> during the inundation.
Sinni (or Sunni)	The <i>Crotolaria juncea</i> ; a cordage plant from which ropes and fishing gear are made.
Sipāhi	A soldier; a sepoy.
Sir	Main channel of the river in the deep stream.
Sir Buland	Literally "the lofty-headed;" a title given by a ruling power as a mark of distinction.
Sitāphal	The custard apple (<i>Anona squamosa</i>).

Sochi	A Hindū shoemaker.
Sodho	A tribe of Rājputs in the Thar and Pārkar district.
Srādh	A ceremony in which food and water are offered to the deceased ancestors of the sacrificer.
Suk	A name for the blasting hot wind of the desert.
Sukho	Bhang prepared from the <i>Cannabis sativa</i> as a draught.
Suph	An apple.
Susi	A kind of cotton cloth made in Sind and used for trousering.
Takābi (or Takāni)	Money advanced for cultivation.
Tāk	A hard dark-coloured soil containing little or no sand, hard to plough up, but considered suitable for rice cultivation.
Takar	A hill ; a mountain.
Takid	A reminder ; warning ; injunction.
Taksim	Dividing the share of a part-owner in a survey field.
Talāo	A tank ; pond ; reservoir of water.
Tali	A tract of ground between two hills.
Talūko	Subdivision of a division of a district in the revenue charge of a Mūkhtyārkar.
Tapadār	A stipendiary accountant and collector of the revenues of a group of villages called a <i>tapo</i> .
Tapāl	The post ; mail.
Tapo	Subdivision of a <i>talūko</i> containing one or more <i>dehs</i> .
Tarbuz	A musk-melon.
Tarij	A summary or abstract of accounts.
Tasar	A kind of cloth made from silk, the produce of a particular worm (the <i>Bombyx paphia</i>).
Tasdik	Attestation.
Tewar	A kind of wood growing in the Indus Delta (the <i>Sonneratia acida</i>).
Thag	A cheat ; impostor ; deceiver.
Thakbast	A settlement of the boundaries of zamindārs' estates.
Thākur	A lord ; master ; chief ; title of a head man among the Sodhas.
Thakurdwāro	A Hindū temple in which idols are kept.
Thāli	A flat dish ; a plate.
Thanēdār	Head police officer at a <i>thāno</i> .
Thāno	A police station.
Thikdār	A contractor.
Thoriāni	A cracked soil often seen near the river with great fissures in it.
Timar	A camel fodder plant (<i>Avicennia tomentosa</i>).
Tir (or Til)	An oil seed (the <i>Sesamum indicum</i>).
Tirghāti	A mark where three boundaries join.
Tolo	A rupee weight.
Tosha-khāna	A store-room ; a place where objects of curiosity or value, not in daily request, are kept.
Toto	Loss ; deficit.
Toyo	One-fourth of a <i>kāsò</i> , about 4 <i>sērs</i> .
Tudo	A mound of earth or rubbish in canals.
Tukhamzadi	Applied to land in which the seed has germinated, but withered from drought shortly afterwards.

Udāsi	A kind of religious mendicant among the followers of Nānak Shāh.
Umēdwāro	A candidate ; an expectant.
Urad	A kind of pulse (the <i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).
Vāh	A canal.
Vahi	An account book.
Vāhi	A watchman for crops ; a small piece of garden near a well.
Vaholo	An adze.
Vakil	A pleader.
Vānio	A <i>banya</i> ; a shop-keeper.
Vāro	A cattle-pen ; a melon bed.
Varsārc	The rainy season.
Vasiyat-nāmo	Will ; deed of gift.
Vasti (or Vasi)	A village or hamlet.
Vasuli	A collection of money.
Vaun	The cotton plant.
Vegio-māl	Property given in exchange, or in lieu of that stolen.
Veswo	The 20th part of a <i>biga</i> .
Viswās	The 20th part of a <i>veroo</i> .
Wadēro	Head man of a village or of a tribe ; a large landed proprietor.
Wāh	(See Vāh.)
Wāhur	A branch of the Indus which again rejoins it ; a branch canal.
Wangi	A water course taken from a hill stream, or an auxiliary irrigational cut or channel to a large water course.
Wānto	A share ; a portion.
Wāri	Sand.
Wāriyāsi	Sandy or applicable to soils.
Wasi	A hamlet ; a village.
Wasiyat-nāmo	A will.
Yādāst	A memorandum ; a list.
Zābit	A measurer ; a person employed to assist the tapadār in crop measurements.
Zabt	Land measuring ; confiscation.
Zabti	Attachment.
Zamānat-nāmo	A security bond.
Zamindār	A landed proprietor ; a landowner.
Zamindāri	An estate held by one person or by several conjointly ; the office and rights of a zamundār.
Zarāit	Cultivated land.
Zaurak	A large kind of boat used on the Indus.
Zer-darakhti	Vegetables and produce of land as opposed to the fruit of trees.
Zilo	A district ; a collectorate.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Monday	Sumār.
Tuesday	Angaro.
Wednesday	Arbā.
Thursday	Khamis.
Friday	Jumo.
Saturday	Chhanchar.
Sunday	Achar.

MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

January	Māgh.
February	Phagan.
March	Chet.
April	Vaisakh.
May	Jeth.
June	Ākhār.
July	Sāwan.
August	Bado.
September	Asu.
October	Kati.
November	Nahri (or Manghir).
December	Poh.

APPENDIX VI.

PRINCIPAL ROAD ROUTES IN SIND.

	No.	Routes.	Miles	Page
1.	XIX.	Hyderabad to Rahim-ki-bāzār	98½	919
2.	XX.	Hyderabad to Wango Bāzār	80½	920
3.	XXI.	Hyderabad to Rohri	195	920
4.	XXII.	Hyderabad to Umarkot	95½	922
5.	XIV.	Jacobabad to Kelāt (<i>via</i> Mula pass)	225	913
6.	XV.	Jacobabad to Quetta (<i>via</i> Bolan pass)	206	915
7.	XVI.	Jacobabad to Kashmor (<i>via</i> Tangwāni).	78½	917
8.	I.	Karāchi to Shāh Bilāwal (Kelāt State)	71½	901
9.	II.	Karāchi to Kotri (<i>via</i> Tatta)	115	902
10.	III.	Karāchi to Kelāt (<i>via</i> Las Bēla)	392	903
11.	V.	Karāchi to Lakhpat (Kachh Bhūj)	146½	906
12.	IV.	Karāchi to Sehwan (by hill road)	147	905
13.	VII.	Kotri to Bula Khān's Thāna (Kohistān)	32	908
14.	VIII.	Kotri to Sehwan	91	908
15.	X.	Lārkāna to Shikārpur	40	910
16.	XI.	Lārkāna to Sukkur	48	911
17.	XII.	Lārkāna to Jacobabad.	83½	912
18.	XXIII.	Rohri to Sabzalkot (Bahāwalpur State).	77	923
19.	IX.	Sehwan to Lārkāna	91	909
20.	XVIII.	Shikārpur to Khairo Garhi	44	918
21.	XVII.	Sukkur to Kashmor	79½	918
22.	XIII.	Sukkur to Jacobabad	48	912
23.	VI.	Tatta to Kēti-bandar	60	907
24.	XXIV.	Umarkot to Nagar Pārkar	124	925
25.	XXV.	Umarkot to Rahim-ki-bāzār	80	926
26.	XXVI.	Umarkot to Jaisālmir boundary (<i>via</i> Khipra)	100	927

TABLES OF THE PRINCIPAL ROUTES IN SIND.

I.

ROUTE FROM KARĀCHI TO SHĀH BILĀWAL (BALOCHISTĀN).

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
	<i>From Karāchi to</i>		
Karāchi Collectorate	Mugger Peer (or Pir Mangah) .	9	Dharamsāla ; water from hot springs ; no supplies.
Ditto	Chakura Nālā	11½	A halting place at the Nālā ; water obtainable from pools, but no supplies.
Ditto	Habb river	5½	Water obtainable, but no supplies.
Balochistān	Babura river	15	Water scanty and brackish ; no supplies.
Ditto	Virāb-jo-got	8	Road bad and rocky among hills ; water abundant, but supplies scanty.
Ditto	Junction of Virāb and Amri rivers	11½	Road very bad ; water scanty, and supplies none.
Ditto	Shah Bilāwal	11½	Road very bad, and hardly passable for camels ; water abundant from a fine spring, but no supplies. Many fruit and bābul trees here, as also a mosque of much sanctity, with a cemetery attached to it.
	Total miles . . .	71½	

II.

ROUTE FROM KARĀCHI TO KOTRI (*viā* TATTA).

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
	<i>From Karāchi to</i>		
Karāchi Tal. . . .	Lāndhi	12	Road for six miles hard and good, afterwards sandy. Dharamsāla at Lāndhi; water abundant, but only camel forage obtainable.
Ditto	Pipri	10½	Road good; halting place near river; water procurable, but no supplies. Dharamsāla.
Ditto	Wateji	5½	Dharamsāla; road good; water and camel forage obtainable.
Jerruck D. C. . . .	Ghāro	9½	Road sandy, and impassable after rain; village on right bank of creek; staging bangalow, dharamsāla, and police station. Supplies abundant, but forage scarce: sweet water obtainable from kachha wells.
Ditto	Gujo	12	A dharamsāla; supplies and water procurable.
Ditto	Tatta	10	Road rocky in parts; to the right low range of sandstone hills; thick jungle between road and river Indus; at nine miles pass Shēkh Radan Pir's tomb. Bangalow (on the Makli hills), dharamsāla, dispensary, post-office, and police station. Supplies abundant; water from wells and tank.
Ditto	Hēlaia	16	Road level and good. Two dharamsālas, police station, and encamping ground. Water in April and May from Indus (two miles distant); supplies and forage plentiful.
Ditto	Sonda	6	Road good; runs along foot of a range of hills with several steep ascents; supplies procurable. A dharamsāla and encamping ground.
Ditto	Jerruck (or Jhirak)	10	Road rocky in places, but good; town seated on rocky ridge close to the Indus. Two Deputy Collectors' bangalows, three dharamsālas, dispensary, post-office, police station, and encamping ground. Water and supplies abundant.

Jerruck D. C. . .	Aungar	10	Sandy road. Dharamsāla and encamping ground. Supplies limited, water from kachha wells. Road skirts river Indus, and crosses the Baran river at Kotri. Travellers' bungalow, dharamsāla, hospital, post-office, and police station. Supplies plentiful, water from wells and river.
Schwan D. C. . .	Kotri.	14	
Total miles. . .		115	

III.

ROUTE FROM KARĀCHI TO KELĀT (*viâ* LAS BĒLA).

	<i>From Karāchi to</i>		
Karāchi Tal. . .	Habb river	14	Road good ; no town ; water from river ; forage, but no supplies obtainable. (Another road leads to the Habb, through Mangah Pir, distant nine miles from Karāchi ; thence to Habb, eight miles : road good to Mangah Pir, but beyond is rough in places.)
Balochistān . . .	Lakh	18	Road good : slight descent towards the sea ; no village ; sweet water and coarse grass obtainable.
Ditto	Sonmiāni	20	Road good ; at eight miles pass small hamlet, Nakab, on the Wahir river ; at twelve miles village of Amb-Sonmiāni, small sea-port town ; forage and supplies procurable in small quantities ; water sweet.
Ditto	Shēkh Rāj	18	Road good ; town small ; no supplies procurable ; water from kachha wells, but limited in quantity.
Ditto	Uthal	14	Road good, town large, and cultivation extensive ; supplies abundant, and sweet water obtainable from wells.
Ditto	Shēkhron-ka-got	22	Jungle on line of road, but not obstructive ; cultivation large ; supplies and sweet water from kachha wells limited.

ROUTE FROM KARĀCHI TO KELĀT—continued.

904

APPENDIX VI.

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
Balochistān . . .	Bēla	24	Road runs through rich alluvial land, with <i>pilu</i> jungle in parts ; at twelve miles pass rain-water tank where kāfilas halt ; at sixteen miles cross Purāli river, near village of Danda, descent and ascent steep ; four or five miles from Bēla road is <i>banded</i> , and is distressing for baggage animals. Bēla, residence of the Jam (once a large town), is now poorly inhabited. Cultivation extensive, and neighbouring villages large ; supplies procurable, water abundant.
Ditto	Kishāri	14	Road easy, village of Walipat near ; cultivation is from the Purāli river.
Ditto	Kaukhāni (or Bāsin-Khāni). .	18	Road in parts bad ; sweet water obtainable by digging holes in the river bed ; no supplies.
Ditto	Salās	18	Road easy ; no supplies.
Ditto	Rode Gorāri (or Rode Jamkār). .	18	Road rough, but practicable ; water to be had from the river.
Ditto	Turk-Būr	19	At nine miles cross the Lak hill, where road is available for baggage mules and camels, but impracticable for artillery ; water procurable, but no supplies.
Ditto	Wadd	24	Road good, at twelve miles cultivation once more apparent ; town small and unimportant, but supplies procurable, and water to be had from the river.
Ditto	Wahir	20	Road good, and leads through the Wahir valley ; drinking water precarious, being dependent on rainfall ; no supplies procurable.
Ditto	Izbotki	14	Road good, nearest village Pir Umar ; cultivation scant, no supplies, but water procurable from a hill stream.
Ditto	Khodzār	10	Road good ; this place, which is in a fertile valley, has a large fort. Supplies abundant, and water procurable from a hill stream.
Ditto	Bāghwāna	16	Road good ; water and supplies obtainable.

Balochistān . . .	Jawir	14	Road good ; cultivation scant ; spring water obtainable, but no supplies.
Ditto	Angira	20	Road at first rough and broken, but practicable ; water and supplies limited.
Ditto	Sohrāb	14	Road, which runs through a valley studded with small villages, is easy ; water and supplies procurable.
Ditto	Sūrma Singh	16	Road good ; no supplies, and water brackish.
Ditto	Rodēnjo	13	Road good ; cultivation, but supplies limited ; water abundant.
Ditto	Kelāt	14	Road good ; large town ; supplies of all kinds abundant, and water from hill streams.
Total miles . . .		392	

IV.

ROUTE FROM KARĀCHI TO SEHWAN BY THE HILL ROAD.

	<i>From Karāchi to</i>		
Karāchi Tal. . .	Saphura	8½	Road good, and runs over an extensive plain ; dharamsāla ; forage plentiful, and water procurable.
Ditto	Dumb	7½	Road for the most part good ; dharamsāla ; water and forage procurable.
Ditto	Kadēji	16	Near Kadēji are some hills of bare rock, but road has of late been greatly improved ; dharamsāla ; water and forage obtainable.
Kohistān. . . .	Trak	17½	A dharamsāla ; a few supplies, as also water and forage obtainable.
Ditto	Dumāj	9½	Road fair ; a dharamsāla ; water and forage obtainable, the former scanty at times.
Ditto	Bula Khān's Thāna	8	Chief town in Kohistān ; dharamsāla, police station, and dispensary : forage obtainable, as also water from the Bāran river. (There is a made road from this place to Kotri ; distance thirty-two miles.)

ROUTE FROM KARĀCHI TO SEHWAN—*continued.*

District.	Stages.	Distance in "	Remarks.
Kohistān.	Bachāni	8½	Road pretty good ; a dharamsāla ; forage and water obtainable.
Ditto	Kajūr	11	Road in general good.
Sehwan D. C.	Pokhan	9½	Dharamsāla ; road generally good ; forage and water procurable, the latter in abundance.
Ditto	Maliri	13	Road, which for some distance is rough and stony, skirts the river, whence good water is procurable ; a dharamsāla ; forage obtainable.
Ditto	Chorlo.	11½	Road rough and stony ; a dharamsāla ; forage and water procurable.
Ditto	Jhāngār	15½	A good-sized village, with a dharamsāla ; water, forage, and supplies obtainable.
Ditto	Sehwan	11	Road good, and runs over a level plain. A large town, has Deputy Collector's and a staging bungalow, a dharamsāla, dispensary, post-office. Supplies abundant, water and forage obtainable.
Total miles. . . .		147	

V.

ROUTE FROM KARĀCHI TO LAKHPAT IN THE BHŪJ STATE.

Shāhbandar D. C. .	<i>From Karāchi to</i>		
	Tatta (<i>vide</i> Route II.) . . .	59	Or by railway to Jungshāhi, and thence by road to Tatta.
	Belo	7	Cross Indus, from which Belo is distant four miles ; dharamsāla and police thāna.

Shāhbandar . . .	Sujāwal	10	Dharamsāla and police post. Supplies plentiful, water from wells, and during inundation from Indus.
Ditto	Satahnashāh ferry	12½	Road flooded during inundation; at six miles pass small village of Mirza Laghāri; a dharamsāla on the banks of the Gungro.
Ditto	Mugalbhīn	10½	Large town on the Gungro; head-quarter station of a Mūkhtyārkar; a dharamsāla and police station; water and supplies plentiful.
Ditto	Ver	19	Road bridged; a dharamsāla, a police constable, and a <i>banya</i> ; water brackish, from a few small wells; no village.
Bhūj State . . .	Lakhpat Bandar	29	Road greatly needs raising, as salt water comes up to six miles south of Ver; at Kotri, on the Kori creek, is a dharamsāla, kept up by the Rao of Kachh; a peon supplies travellers with sweet water. Kori creek is here five miles wide, over which is a ferry to Lakhpat Bandar.
Total miles . . .		146½	

VI.

ROUTE FROM TATTA TO KĒTI-BANDAR (JERRUCK D. C.)

Jerruck D. C. . .	<i>From Tatta to</i> Pirpatho	10	Road good and bridged. Large village; water and supplies plentiful; a dharamsāla.
Ditto	Kotri-alahrakhio	14	Road good and bridged; a dharamsāla and police station; water and supplies plentiful.
Ditto	Daulatpur	10	Cross Indus. Village small, but has a Tapadār's <i>dēra</i> .
Ditto	Ghorēbāri	13	Once a large town, but now decayed. Supplies are procurable.
Ditto	Kēti-bandar	13	On the Hajāmro river. Road during fine season good, and during inundation is under water. A municipal town, with custom house, dharamsāla, police station, &c.; water and supplies procurable.
Total miles . . .		60	

VII.

ROUTE FROM KOTRI (SEHWAN D. C.) TO BULA KHÂN'S THĀNA (KOHISTĀN).

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
Sehwan D. C. . . . Kohistān	<i>From Kotri to</i>		
	Jungri	16	A dharamsāla. Head-quarter station of a Kotwal ; a dharamsāla, dispensary, and police station ; water abundant, and camel forage procurable.
	Bula Khān's Thāna	16	
	Total miles	32	

VIII.

ROUTE FROM KOTRI TO SEHWAN.

	<i>From Kotri to</i>		
Sehwan D. C. . . .	Petāro	14	Road passes through villages of Railo, Rajur, and Bādā. A district bungalow at Petāro ; water and supplies abundant.
Ditto	Unarpur	12	Dharamsāla.
Ditto	Bhīān	5	Dharamsāla.
Ditto	Mānjhand	16	At seven miles passes village of Kasai ; dharamsāla at Mānjhand, also post-office, municipality, and police station. Is the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtyārkar, and has encamping ground. Water abundant, and supplies procurable.
Ditto	Sann	11	At eight miles passes village of Nurpur, where is a staging bungalow, inside an old fort. At Sann a dharamsāla and police thāna ; water and supplies procurable.

Sehwan D. C. . . .	Amri	11	Road passes through villages of Bhambra, Gaicha, and Chachar. At Amri, a district bangalow, dharamsāla, Tapadār's <i>dēra</i> , and police thāna. Water and supplies procurable.
Ditto	Lakki	10	Road passes through village of Pawar. At Lakki a dharamsāla and police thāna.
Ditto	Sehwan	12	At two miles passes village of Batchha, and at five miles by a pass over the Lakki mountain (Bhāg-Thoro). At Sehwan a district bangalow, dharamsāla, post-office, municipality, police station, hospital, and dispensary. Head-quarter station of Mūkhtyārkar. Water and supplies plentiful.
Total miles		91	

IX.

ROUTE FROM SEHWAN TO LĀRKĀNA.

	<i>From Sehwan to</i>		
Sehwan D. C. . . .	Ahmada	9	Road passes through the villages of Chana and Ali Khaltāni. A dharamsāla; water procurable from the dhandh, but no supplies.
Ditto	Dādu	15	Road passes through village of Jhendāni. A district bangalow, dharamsāla, municipality, post-office and police station. The head-quarter station of a Mūkhtyārkar; water and supplies abundant.
Mehar D. C. . . .	Rukan.	16	Road passes through village of Tharo-dawatch, where there is a dharamsāla; district bangalow and police station at Rukan; water abundant, supplies moderate.
Ditto	Aghāmāni.	13	At two miles road passes village of Kalri. A district bangalow; water from pakka wells.
Ditto	Rahdan	8	Road passes through villages of Nira and Ghuro. A dharamsāla; water from pakka wells and the Nārā; supplies moderate.

ROUTE FROM SEHWAN TO LĀRKĀNA—*continued.*

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
Mehar D. C. . .	Bādah	12	A district bangalow and dharamsāla ; water from pakka wells, and supplies moderate. (From Bādah a bridged road leads to Mehar, distant sixteen miles ; intermediate village is Bothro.)
Lārkāna D. C. . .	Bangu Kalhoro	11	At five miles pass village of Gajar. A district bangalow ; water from a pakka well, but supplies precarious.
Ditto	Lārkāna	8	At three miles pass village of Dadra, at five miles Nazar. Travellers' bangalow, dharamsāla, dispensary, and police station. Head-quarter station of Deputy Collector and Mūkhtyārkar ; water and supplies abundant. (The road from Sehwan to Lārkāna is bridged throughout.)
	Total miles. . .	92	

X.

ROUTE FROM LĀRKĀNA TO SHIKĀRPUR.

Lārkāna D. C. . .	<i>From Lārkāna to</i> Nawo Dēro	13	At five miles pass village of Chuaharpur, at seven miles Mohota, and at nine miles Khaha-jogot. A district bangalow, dharamsāla, and police station ; water and supplies plentiful ; has an encamping ground.
Sukkur and Shikārpur D. C. . . . }	Gahēja.	11	District bangalow, as also a small bangalow on the Sukkur canal bank, belonging to P. W. department, a dharamsāla, police station, and ample space for pitching tents. Water and supplies procurable.

Sukkur and Shikārpur D. C.	Shikārpur	16	Road passes through villages of Naushahro and Mari, a small dharamsāla at former place. At Shikārpur travellers' bungalow, dharamsāla, hospitals, dispensary, and a large bazar, where supplies of all kinds are abundant. (This road is bridged and grassed throughout, but owing to the Jhali flood, is at times impassable during the inundation season.)
	Total miles . . .	40	

XI.

ROUTE FROM LĀRKĀNA TO SUKKUR.

	<i>From Lārkāna to</i>		
Lārkāna D. C.	Nawo Dēro	13	(See Route X.) At five and three quarter miles after crossing Ghār canal, pass village of Darē-jo-got. Road is unbridged; district bungalow and dharamsāla; supplies and forage obtainable.
Suk, and Shik. D.C.	Madēji.	9½	
Ditto	Jhali	14½	This road is unbridged, and is liable to inundation from the Indus. Supplies and forage obtainable.
Ditto	Sukkur	11	At four and a half miles pass village of Farid-jo-got, at six miles Saidābād. Sukkur has travellers' bungalow, dharamsāla, post-office, hospital, dispensary, telegraph office, and ground for pitching tents. Supplies of all descriptions abundant.
	Total miles . . .	48	

XII.

ROUTE FROM LĀRKĀNA TO JACOBABAD.

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
Lārkāna	<i>From Lārkāna to</i> Kambar	12	About six miles pass Budo Chandio-jo-got, with but few houses. District bungalow and dharamsāla. Water and supplies procurable.
Ditto	Dost Ali	12½	At ten miles pass village of Bugrāni.
Ditto	Shāhdādpur	12½	At one mile pass Lakhan-jo-got, with two wells, and a small mud fort. Shāhdādpur formerly a large town.
Frontier District .	Khairo Garhi	15½	At seven and a half miles pass Shah Jamāli-jo-got, with mud fort and two wells. At ten miles village of Shāhpur, which is half a mile off the road.
Ditto	Rojhān	22¾	At twelve miles pass village of Muhammadābād, with old lines of Sind Horse. Here water and supplies are procurable. An old bungalow at Rojhān. Supplies and water obtainable.
Ditto	Jacobabad	8	A large town, where water and all kinds of supplies are abundant.
	Total miles	83½	

XIII.

ROUTE FROM SUKKUR TO JACOBABAD (*via* SHIKĀRPUR).

Suk. and Shik. D. C.	<i>From Sukkur to</i> Mungrāni	12	At three miles pass small village of Abād; at eight and a quarter miles Dara. At Mungrāni travellers' bungalow, the village some little distance away. Water abundant.
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Suk. and Shik. D. C.	Lakhi	4	Intermediate village Chanda-ke-garhi. At Lakhi travellers' bungalow; supplies, forage, and water procurable; encamping ground to west.
Ditto	Shikārpur	7½	At four miles pass village Sultān-jo-got. At Shikārpur travellers' bungalow, dharamsāla, hospital, dispensary, post-office, &c. Supplies, water, &c., abundant. (Road between Sukkur and Shikārpur not liable to flooding, being well bridged.)
Ditto	Humayun (Hamāo)	12	At eight miles pass Kot Sultan, where is a dharamsāla and police thāna. Road bridged, but flooded in places during inundation. Travellers' bungalow, dharamsāla, and police thāna; supplies and water obtainable in moderate quantities; encamping ground to west.
Frontier District	Jacobabad	12½	At two miles pass the Bēgāri canal (bridged); this is the boundary line between the Frontier and Shikārpur districts. At four miles the village of Abād, where is a dharamsāla. At Jacobabad is a dharamsāla, kafla serāi, dispensary, &c. Is the head-quarters of the Sind Horse; supplies, forage, and water abundant.
Total miles		48	

XIV.

ROUTE FROM JACOBABAD TO KELĀT (*viâ* THE MULA PASS).

<i>From Jacobabad to</i>			
Frontier District	Rojhān	8	Is an outpost of the Sind Horse.
Kelāt State	Barshora	28	A small village in the Kelāt State.
Ditto	Sujarāna	13	Encamping ground on south side of the river.
Ditto	Gandāva	14	At four miles pass Nārā river, and another stream, the Kāri, at Gandāva. Town is walled, and river, after heavy rain, rises 8 feet, with a strong current.

ROUTE FROM JACOBABAD TO KELĀT—*continued.*

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
Kelāt State . . .	Kotra (or Kotri)	7	At six miles cross a river by a bad ford ; this village is three miles from the Mula pass. Encamping ground is contracted, owing to jungle and <i>nālās</i> .
Ditto	Pir Chatar	8	Mula pass is entered at three miles. Encamping ground among trees.
Ditto	Kohu	14	Encamping ground on right bank of the river.
Ditto	Panu Wat.	8	Cultivation close to this village. Encamping ground good.
Ditto	Hatāchi	9	A small village on the left bank of the river.
Ditto	Pir Lakka.	9	Encamping ground near a temple in the bed of the river.
Ditto	Nar	9	Encamping ground on the plain.
Ditto	Peshta Khāna	8	Encamping ground on side of the pass ; the Zidi route to Kelāt branches off from this village.
Ditto	Guram Bauna.	8½	Encamping ground in open space on the south side of the pass.
Ditto	Pisi Bent	9½	Slight cultivation on line of road ; encamping ground on north side of the pass.
Ditto	Jangi Jāh	14	Village of Basan is the usual halting place, and is preferable. Encamping ground on a stony plain.
Ditto	Angira.	8	Camping ground is close to a water-course ; a hill road runs from Jangi Jāh to Sohrāb, but is reported bad for laden animals.
Ditto	Sohrāb	12	Is the name of a cluster of villages ; encamping ground south of Sohrāb, near a small stream of running water.
Ditto	Surmasingh	17	No village ; camping ground close to water-course. At fourteen miles pass village of Gandagarh, a better halting place as regards distance, but water supply precarious.

Kelāt State	Rodēnjo	9	Encamping ground east of a small village near some water-courses. Large town; camping ground east of city among gardens and cultivation.
Ditto	Kelāt	12	
Total		225	Estimated, not measured miles.

XV.

ROUTE FROM JACOBABAD TO QUETTA (OR SHĀL-KOT) *via* THE BOLAN PASS.

<i>From Jacobabad to</i>			
Sind	Rojhān	8	Is an outpost of the Sind Horse; no supplies but forage and karbi procurable.
Kelāt State	Kandah	35	Road passes through a desert plain; Kandah but a small village; forage for camels and karbi for horses procurable, but no other supplies.
Ditto	Kasim-ka-jhok	15	Road good and ample forage and karbi procurable—village small; encamping ground south-west of the village.
Ditto	Bāgh	21	Several <i>nālas</i> have to be crossed in this stage; forage and karbi obtainable; supplies procurable at Bagh which is a large place.
Ditto	Maisar	15	Road good; ample forage procurable, but water supply bad.
Ditto	Naushahra	15	Road good, and forage and karbi procurable.
Ditto	Dādar	7	Water supply from river good, that from wells brackish; a large town and supplies procurable.
Ditto	Khundilāni	12	The Bolan pass is entered 5 miles from Dādar, and the River Bolan has frequently to be crossed; ascent slight but road stony; camel forage scarce, and some coarse grass for horses only obtainable. Khundilāni is only a halting place.

ROUTE FROM JACOBABAD TO QUETTA—*continued.*

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles	Remarks.
Kelāt State	Kirta	14	Road frequently crosses the Bolan river, and is very narrow after leaving Khundilāni; afterwards stony and runs through a valley. Kirta a small village; camel and horse forage as in previous stage.
Ditto	Bibi-Nāni	9	Good road over a plain, afterwards passes through a gorge, thence emerging into the Valley of Bibi-Nāni. Forage of all kinds scarce, but water plentiful. (From this place a hill road runs direct to Kelat by Baradi, Rodbar, Nurmak Takht, Johan, and Kishan; entire distance 110 miles).
Ditto	Abigum	14	Road very fatiguing, being over loose shingle and boulders; no supplies or forage of any kind here except water.
Ditto	Sir-i-Bolan	6	Is the source of the Bolan River; ascent gradual though very considerable; no supplies of any kind obtainable, but water is abundant and good.
Ditto	Sir-i-āb	27	For distance of 10 miles to top of Pass (5800 feet) no water is procurable. Road to head of Pass narrow for about the last 3 miles, but thence opens out into a narrow valley, and afterwards into the Dasht-i-Bidaulat (or plain of poverty); water abundant at Sir-i-āb, but no supplies procurable.
Ditto	Quetta (or Shāl-kot)	8	Road good. Quetta (or Shāl-kot), a large town with about 4000 inhabitants; supplies, forage and water abundant.
Total miles . . .		206	

XVI.

ROUTE FROM JACOBABAD TO KASHMOR (*via* TANGWĀNI).

<i>From Jacobabad to</i>			
Frontier District	Dil Murād	8	Road sandy, and crossed by several canals. Village of Dil Murād small; encamping ground to north-east; a deserted mud fort in the vicinity; forage for camels and horses procurable. Road to Mirpur, distant eleven miles, branches off from this line.
Ditto	Hasan-ka-Garhi	11	Village small; near it a small mud fort; road crosses several canals, all bridged; is a Sind Horse outpost; encamping ground to north-east; forage for camels and horses procurable.
Ditto	Tangwāni	14½	Road, where crossed by canals, is bridged. Tangwāni an outpost of the Sind Horse. Forage for camels and horses obtainable; encamping ground to north-east.
Ditto	Kandkot	11½	Road crosses but one small nāla; a rather large village, and an outpost of the Sind Horse. The old road to Kashmor, <i>via</i> Badāni, branches off here, and another to Shikārpur, <i>via</i> Mirpur, distant thirty-one miles. The vicinity of this village flooded during inundation season. Encamping ground to north-east. Camel and horse forage procurable.
Ditto	Kumbri	13½	Road crosses but one canal; no village; merely an outpost of the Sind Horse; flooded during the inundation. Encamping ground to north. Forage plentiful.
Ditto	Kashmor	19½	Road crosses several water-courses, large and small. At six miles pass Jarū-jo-got, about one mile off from road to the right. Kashmor a large village and an outpost of the Sind Horse. Encamping ground to north-east. Camel and horse forage procurable.
Total miles		78½	

XVII.

ROUTE FROM SUKKUR TO KASHMOR.

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
	<i>From Sukkur to</i>		
Suk. and Shik. D. C.	Bhatar.	10	Encamping ground high and clear, but confined in area.
Ditto	Muhromari	17	Encamping ground as at Bhatar.
Frontier District .	Ghauspur	14	Small village. Encamping ground to north-east.
Ditto	Haibat Khān	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Small village, with mud fort. Camping ground north-west.
Ditto	Badāni	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Encamping ground open to the southward.
Ditto	Kashmor	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Large village. Supplies, water, and forage procurable.
	Total miles . . .	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	

XVIII.

ROUTE FROM SHIKĀRPUR TO KHAIRO GARHI.

	<i>From Shikārpur to</i>		
Frontier District .	Chausul	20	Road bridged, but flooded in inundation. A dharamsāla and place for pitching tents. Water brackish, and supplies and forage limited.
Ditto	Mehar-ke-khu	8	A dharamsāla; water and supplies procurable.
Ditto	Khair Garhi	16	Large village; a dharamsāla, and old lines of Sind Horse; water and supplies procurable.
	Total miles . . .	44	

XIX.

ROUTE FROM HYDERABAD TO RAHIM-KI-BĀZĀR.

<i>From Hyderabad to</i>			
Tanda D. C.	Sehri	12	A dharamsāla and encamping ground.
Ditto	Muhammad Khān's Tanda	10	At one mile cross Fuleli by a new iron screw-pile bridge. At ten miles cross Guni canal by ferry. Travellers' bungalow, dharamsāla, and encamping ground; water and supplies plentiful. Head-quarter station of Deputy Collector and Mūkhtyārkar. Hospital, municipality, post-office, market and police station.
Ditto	Ghulām Haidar	15	Travellers' bungalow, dharamsāla and encamping ground. Water and supplies abundant.
Ditto	Talhār	11	Bungalow, dharamsāla and encamping ground. Water and supplies abundant.
Ditto	Badin	16	Bungalow, dharamsāla, police station and encamping ground. Is head-quarter station of a Mūkhtyārkar. Water and supplies plentiful.
Ditto	Kadhan	16	Bungalow; water brackish and forage scanty, but supplies obtainable.
Thar and Pārkar	Rahim-ki-bāzār	18½	Dharamsāla; supplies and forage procurable; water good. (The road through the Tanda District is bridged.)
Total miles		98½	

XX.

ROUTE FROM HYDERABAD TO WANGO BĀZĀR.

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
	<i>From Hyderabad to</i>		
Tanda D. C.	Talhār	48	(See Route XIX.) Travellers' bungalow and dharamsāla. Water and supplies abundant.
Ditto	Bāgo-tando	10½	
Thar and P. Dist.	Shāh Alum	12	Travellers' bungalow and dharamsāla. (The road through the Tanda District is bridged.)
Ditto	Wango Bāzār	10	
	Total mīles	80½	

XXI.

ROUTE FROM HYDERABAD TO ROHRI.

	<i>From Hyderabad to</i>		
Hyderabad Tal.	Mīāni	7	Road good for the first four miles, afterwards indifferent. Two bungalows, both off the road, and police station; water and supplies procurable. Village of Hatni close to the road.
Halā D. C.	Matāri	9	Road crosses Fuleli near Katni (unbridged). Travellers' bungalow, dharamsāla, post-office and police station at Matāri, which is a large town; water and supplies plentiful. (Road from Matāri to Jakri ferry, on Indus, distant, west, five miles.)

Hālā D. C.	Hālā	19	At five miles pass Sekhāt, where is a dharamsāla; at eight miles Khēbrani, where is a dharamsāla. At Hālā Deputy Collector's bungalow, travellers' bungalow, post-office, dispensary, police station, and encamping ground. Is head-quarter station of the Deputy Collector and Mūkhtyārkar. Water and supplies plentiful.
Ditto	Saiyad-jo-got (or Saidābād)	11	District bungalow, and police station; water and supplies procurable; encamping ground.
Naushahro D. C.	Sakrand	14	District bungalow, dharamsāla, post-office, and police station. Is head-quarter station of Mūkhtyārkar. A large dhandh near this town; water and supplies procurable; an encamping ground.
Ditto	Kāji-jo-got	16	District bungalow, dharamsāla, and police station; water and supplies procurable; an encamping ground.
Ditto	Daulatpur	16	District bungalow, dharamsāla, post-office, and police station; water and supplies plentiful; an encamping ground. (There is a road hence to Mirpur ferry, on Indus, distant, west, three miles.)
Ditto	Moro	11	District bungalow, dharamsāla, post-office, and police station; is head-quarter station of a Mūkhtyārkar; water and supplies procurable; an encamping ground.
Ditto	Naushahro	15	District bungalow, dharamsāla, post-office, and police station; head-quarter station of a Mūkhtyārkar; water and supplies plentiful; encamping ground.
Ditto	Lakha	12	At six miles pass large village of Bhīria, with a dharamsāla, post-office, and police station. At Lakha dharamsāla and camping ground; water and supplies procurable.
Ditto	Hālāni, Bhēlāni	9	District bungalow, dharamsāla, and police station; water and supplies plentiful; a camping ground.
Khairpur State	Hingorjo	11	At two miles pass Bhēlāni hollow, which is unbridged, and in inundation season requires ferry boat; at six miles village of Kotri (with dharamsāla), and its hollow requiring also a ferry boat in inundation; no bungalow, &c., at Hingorjo.

ROUTE FROM HYDERABAD TO ROHRI—continued.

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
Khairpur State . .	Rānipur	7	A large town, but no dharamsāla; outside the village is a small rest-house, built by a Banya, where travellers can put up; water and supplies procurable.
Ditto	Masti Khān-jo-tando	14	Large town, with good bazar, but no bangalow or dharamsāla.
Ditto	Khairpur	9	Large town, but in a decayed state, seated on the Mirwah canal. No bangalow for travellers; water and supplies procurable.
Rohri D. C. . . .	Rohri	15	At two miles pass Tando Lukman; at Rohri is a large dharamsāla, dispensary, municipality, post-office, and police station. Is head-quarter station of Deputy Collector and Mükhtyārkar; supplies and water abundant. (Road is bridged throughout.)
	Total miles . . .	195	

XXII.

ROUTE FROM HYDERABAD TO UMARKOT.

Hyderabad Tal.	<i>From Hyderabad to</i> Jām-jo-tando	10½	Road is good, and canals bridged. At half a mile pass Fuleh by bridge; at five miles Khēsāno, with a dharamsāla; at six miles village of Dabo (where action of 24th March, 1843, took place). At Tando Jām is a dharamsāla. Water and supplies abundant.
Hālā D. C. . . .	Alahyar-jo-tando	13½	Large town, with district bangalow, Mükhtyārkar's <i>dāra</i> , and police lines in the fort. Has also a dharamsāla, court-house, dispensary, and post-office. Water and supplies procurable; encamping ground to north-east.

Hālā D. C.	Mirpur Khās	19	Road good; at eight miles pass Khana, where is a small dharam-sāla. At Mirpur a Deputy Collector's bungalow, dharamsāla, and in the fort the Mūkhtyārkar's office and police lines; water and supplies procurable.
Ditto	Jurbi	7	Road good. At Jurbi an old fort, and water and supplies moderate.
Thar and Pārkar	Garhur	16½	Road good, but sandy. Intermediate villages are Sind Dhoro and Atna; water from pakka well; supplies none; encamping ground to south-east of tank.
Ditto	Sahēb-ka-Thar	13½	Road sandy, with much jungle. Sahēb-ka-Thar on the Nārā river, and has a dharamsāla; water from kachha wells, and supplies scanty.
Ditto	Umarkot	15½	Part of road heavy, over sand-hills. At Umarkot, which is a large town, is Political Superintendent's bungalow, dharamsāla, dispensary, post-office. There is also a fort. Water plentiful from tank and wells; supplies abundant. (The telegraph line runs along the road, the mile-marks being inscribed on the posts. The road is bridged throughout.)
Total miles		95½	
XXIII.			
ROUTE FROM ROHRI TO SABZALKOT (IN THE BAHĀWALPUR STATE).			
Rohri D. C.	<i>From Rohri to</i> Kāsimpur	10	Intermediate villages are Khadhari and Tharēchāni; road bridged, but portion overflowed in inundation season. Kāsimpur a jāgir village, has police thāna and dharamsāla; water abundant, but supplies limited.

ROUTE FROM ROHRI TO SABZALKOT—*continued.*

District.	Stages	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
Rohri D. C. . . .	Pano Akil.	10	Pass villages of Wariām, Irāsi, and Baiji. In flood season one mile from Kāsipur only overflowed; remainder generally dry. A Mūkhtyārkar's head-quarter station, has district bungalow and dharamsāla. Water abundant, but supplies and forage limited; an encamping ground.
Ditto	Ghotki.	18	Road bridged, but partly flooded in inundation season. At six miles pass village of Dādloi, where water and supplies are procurable. At Ghotki, the head-quarter station of a Mūkhtyārkar, are Deputy Collector's and travellers' bungalows, dharamsāla, police station, and post-office. Water and supplies plentiful; has a camping ground.
Ditto	Bagudra	15	At eight miles pass village of Sarhad, where is a police thāna and pitching ground, but water and supplies limited. Road bridged, but partly flooded in inundation season. At Bagudra two dharamsālās and camping ground, but water and supplies are limited.
Ditto	Ubauro	12	At six miles pass village of Muhammadpur, where water and supplies are moderately procurable. Road bridged, but in flood season is mostly under water. At Ubauro travellers' bungalow and dharamsāla; supplies and water abundant; has camping ground.
Ditto	Kamu-shahid	8	At four miles pass village of Mari, where is small dharamsāla. Road flooded during inundation season. Kamu-shahid but one and a half miles from the Bahāwalpur boundary; here is a police thāna, dharamsāla, and camping ground; water and supplies procurable.
Bahāwalpur State .	Sabzalkot	4	This town is in the Bahāwalpur State; has large bazar, and water and supplies are abundant.
Total miles . . .		77	

XXIV.

ROUTE FROM UMARKOT TO NAGAR PĀRKAR.

	<i>From Umarkot to</i>		
Thar and Pārkar	Chēlār	28	No intermediate village of any importance. At Chēlār is a dharamsāla and police thāna ; water good.
Ditto	Mitti	19	At eleven miles from Chēlār is the Khario Ladio Thar, where is a tank. At Mitti is a dispensary, dharamsāla, and Mūkhtyārkar's <i>dēra</i> ; well water good, supplies procurable ; good encamping ground ; road always dry.
Ditto	Islamkot	25	At four miles is village of Malnor, near a tank ; at ten miles a dharamsāla, and farther on tanks, which retain water during rainy season. At Islamkot, a Mūkhtyārkar's <i>dēra</i> , dharamsāla, and police thāna. Well water slightly brackish ; supplies procurable, road dry.
Ditto	Borli	18	At twelve miles village of Khario Ghūlamshāh, where is a dharamsāla and tank.
Ditto	Virāwāh	20	At six miles village of Lakhitoba, where is a tank, having water during rainy season, and at Dabho, close by, a dharamsāla, as also the salt lake Mukhai. At Virāwāh is a dharamsāla, police thāna, Mūkhtyārkar's <i>dēra</i> , and a tank which retains rain-water for several months ; supplies obtainable.
Ditto	Nagar Pārkar	14	At seven miles is village of Dansi. At Nagar Pārkar is Mūkhtyārkar's <i>dēra</i> , dispensary, post-office, police thāna, and a dharamsāla. South from Nagar Pārkar fourteen miles, is the Rann of Kachh, the intermediate village being Kasba, eight miles from Nagar Pārkar ; here is a dharamsāla and police thāna.
	Total miles	124	

XXV.

ROUTE FROM UMARKOT TO RAHIM-KI-BĀZĀR.

District.	Stages.	Distance in Miles.	Remarks.
Thar and Pārkar .	<i>From Umarkot to</i> Nabisar	20	The road crosses no canal, nor passes through any village. At Nabisar is a dharamsāla and police thāna. Supplies procurable, and water from Government well ; there is also a tank for collecting rain-water during the monsoon.
Ditto	Nawākot	20	Intermediate village is Mundāwa. At Nawākot is an old ruined fort, postal chauki, dharamsāla, and police thāna. Water from Government well brackish ; from a kachha well sweet ; no supplies or forage procurable. Has an encamping ground.
Ditto	Kalohi	16	At Kalohi is a dharamsāla and police thāna. Sweet water from a pakka well ; supplies procurable. Has good encamping ground.
Ditto	Rahim-ki-bāzār	24	Villages near this line of road are Dingān, Pohwar Mangri, Tuh Pandhi, Gajwāri, Rukār, and Dandri ; there are kachha wells in these places. Rahim-ki-bāzār is situate on the edge of the Rann of Kachh ; has police thāna, and two dharamsālas. Water from pakka well brackish ; supplies and forage procurable. Has a good encamping ground. (From Rahim-ki-bāzār to Bhūj in Kachh is ninety-eight miles ; road runs to Vingār (twenty-two miles), thence crosses the Rann by Kaora and Sumrasir, and on to Bhūj.)
Total miles . . .		80	

XXVI.

ROUTE FROM UMARKOT TO JAISALMIR BOUNDARY (*viâ* KHIPRA).

Thar and Pärkar	<i>From</i> Umarkot to Ghulām Nabi Shāh	23	At thirteen miles village of Sufi-ka-got, on the Umarkot and Mirpur Khās road, after crossing the Tharwah, which is bridged. Road turns to north from this place; there is a police thāna. Supplies and forage procurable.
Ditto	Khipra	23	At ten miles is village of Khāhi, where is a dharamsāla, police thāna, and well. Road between Ghulām Nabi Shāh and Khipra submerged for about five months. Khipra has Mūkhtyārkar's <i>dēra</i> , ⁿ police thāna, and dispensary. Good water procurable from wells dug in the bed of the Nārā. Supplies scanty.
Ditto	Ranāhu	28	Road crosses bed of the Nārā; is unbridged, but there is a ferry; farther on is village of Hathungo; at Ranāhu is a Tapadār's <i>dēra</i> , police thāna, and two pakka wells, but the water is somewhat salt.
Ditto	Jaisalmir boundary	26	Ten miles from Ranāhu is village of Saidāwu; water good. At the place where the road leaves the Thar and Pärkar, the boundaries of the Khairpur, Jaisalmir, and Jodhpur (Marwar) States almost converge. This route is chiefly used by people from Jaisalmir.
Total miles		100	

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