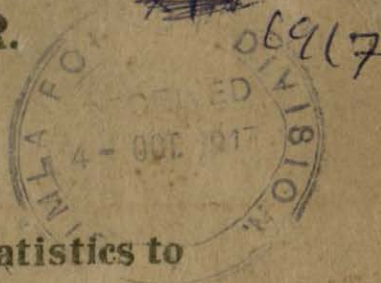


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SAHARANPUR.



Supplementary notes and statistics to

VOLUME II

OF THE

District Gazetteers of the United Province
of Agra and Oudh.

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ALLAHABAD :

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1917.

Price, 1s. 2d.



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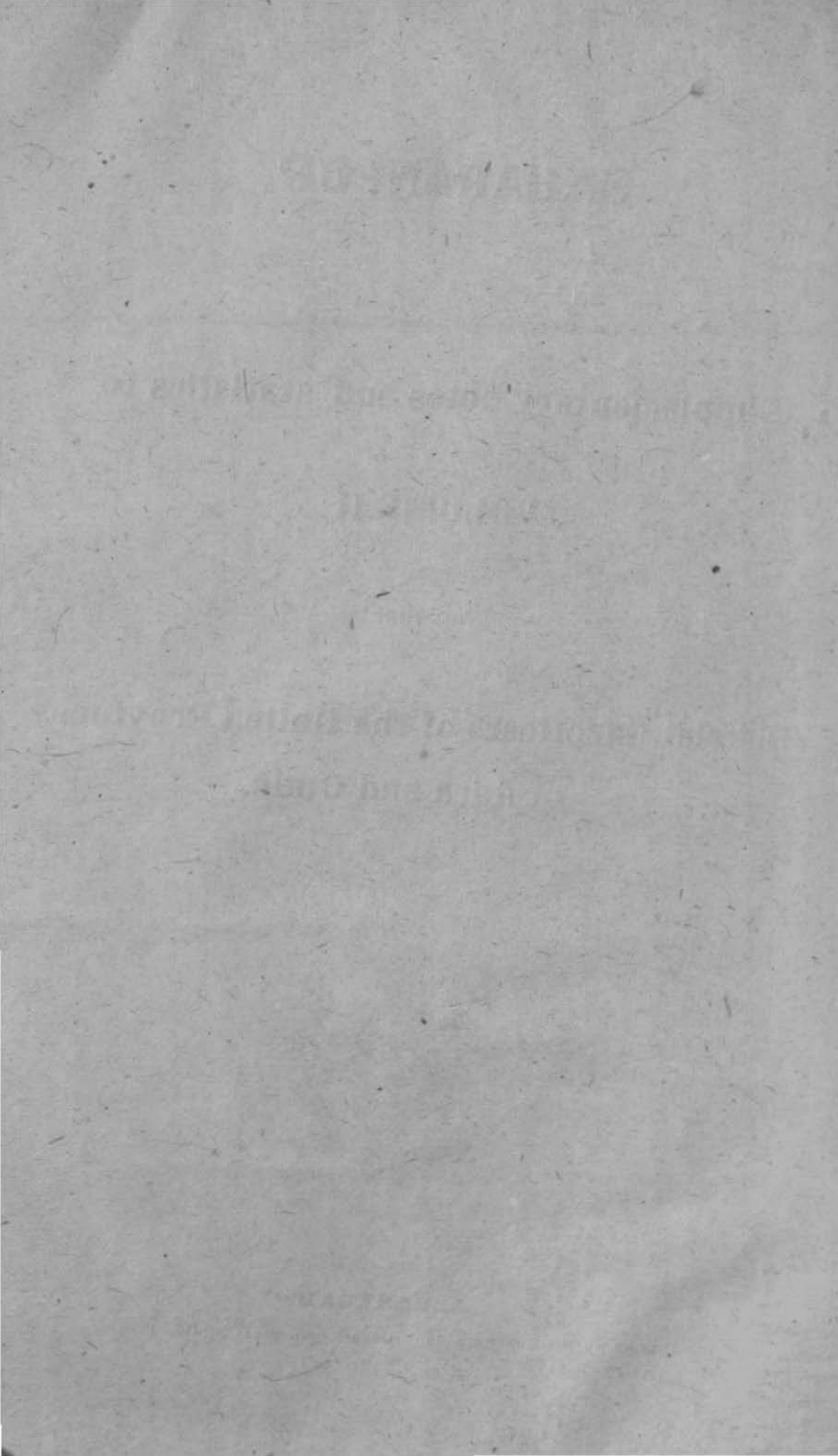
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1917.



PREFACE.

The "Saharanpur Gazetteer" was compiled by Mr. H. R. Nevill, I.C.S., and printed in 1909. Since then the district has undergone considerable changes. Notes on these changes along with up-to-date statistics have been incorporated in this volume.

The notes, except when stated otherwise, have been compiled by Sheikh Mohammad Asaf Zaman, B.A., Deputy Collector, Saharanpur.

T. W. MORRIS, I.C.S.,
Collector.

SAHARANPUR :
5th December, 1916.

NOTICE

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Court of Sessions, Glasgow, to receive and take care of the effects of the late James Watson, Esq. of Glasgow, do hereby give notice that the said effects are now deposited in the possession of the undersigned, at the office of the said Court, in Glasgow, and that the same will be sold by public auction, on the 10th day of the month of March, 1810, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Court-house, in Glasgow, and that the proceeds of the said sale will be paid to the persons entitled to the same, after deducting the expenses of the said sale, and the charges of the said Court, and the expenses of the said undersigned, and the balance will be paid to the persons entitled to the same, after deducting the expenses of the said sale, and the charges of the said Court, and the expenses of the said undersigned.

Wm. WILSON, Esq.

Agent.

Wm. WILSON, Esq.
of Glasgow.

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* (3) With acknowledgment to the author Mr. A. W. Standley, Superintending Engineer, I circle, Irrigation Works.

*† (6) Ditto ditto Mr. A. C. Hartless, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens.

*† (17) Ditto ditto Mr. E. F. Tipple, B.A., officiating Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

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Alterations and additions to part A of the Saharanpur District Gazetteer bringing it up to date, 1914-15.

CULTIVATION AND IRRIGATION.

The average cultivated area of five years ending in 1322 *falsi* was 846,421 acres or 71·9 per cent. of the total area.

The figures for the three preceding *falsi* years, i.e. 1319, 1320 1321, were 835,067, 855,691 827,550 acres, respectively. These are all higher than the figures of 1315 *falsi* which were 803,172 acres.

It is therefore evident that improvement in cultivation has been steady and well maintained.

The percentage of cultivated area in 1322 *falsi* in the four tahsils has been as follows :—

Deoband	..	..	..	..	82 per cent.
Saharanpur	..	..	..	..	75 do.
Nakur	..	..	..	..	70 do.
Roorkee	..	..	..	..	64 do.

This gives a percentage of 72 for the whole district in 1322 *falsi*.

The figures for the last five years ending in 1322 *falsi* show an average irrigated area of 152,701 acres or 18 per cent. of the net average cultivated area as compared with 183,490 acres, the average of the previous five years.

At present 78 per cent. of the land irrigated is watered from canals, 18 per cent. from wells, and 2 per cent. from other sources.

In the year 1907-8 rains failed and in consequence advances for seeds and wells were made. The *khari* crops were in a fair condition in irrigated tracts and the outturn was estimated from 10 to 12 annas. In the irrigated area the produce of rice and sugarcane, which are the principal crops of this district, was better. *Bajra* and *juar* suffered seriously from drought as did also cotton in dry tracts. As nearly one-third of the cultivated area was then protected by irrigation. Famine was not declared, but Scarcity conditions prevailed and the measures taken were sufficient to tide the district over the period of distress.

Suspension of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 57,674 was granted for *rabi* crop and for *kharif* the amount was Rs. 79,471. A total advance of Rs. 2,02,802 was made for seeds, cattle, wells, etc.

In 1914 a Government Agricultural Demonstration Farm was started in Saharanpur in Dara Milkana occupying an area of 38.75375 acres. The farm is situated alongside the Chakrata road two and a half miles from the city. The farm has been working successfully and last year an oil-engine was installed for pumping water from the Dhamola river which is close by. A shallow tube well has also been constructed.

THE EASTERN JUMNA CANAL, SAHARANPUR.

Since the year 1907-8 three new minor channels have been added to the main canal.

ALIPURA MINOR.

This minor takes off from the Randoul distributary at 4 miles 7 furlongs on the left bank and was constructed to take the place of four long and wasteful watercourses which irrigated the tract of land between the Randoul and Pilkhani distributaries. The average irrigation from the minor is 171 acres in *kharif* and 111 acres in *rabi*. The length of the minor is 1 mile $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs.

DASRA MAZRA MINOR.

It branches off the Randoul distributary at 7 miles 7 furlongs on the left bank having a length of 5 furlongs only. It was opened for irrigation in *kharif* 1910.

HOZKHERI MINOR.

The object of the minor was to take up irrigation which was being done in an unsatisfactory manner from the Rupri *gul* and to irrigate a new area of 300 acres between the main canal and the Jharouli distributary. This is a branch of the Jharouli distributary with a length of 3 miles 4 furlongs.

The fourth minor is now under construction. This is called Shankalpuri minor and has been taken off the Dhamoula minor on the right bank. The length will be 1 mile 3 furlongs and is estimated to cost Rs. 3,772. To the canal works one flour mill, with four stones, has been added at Meg Chappar.

THE NEW GANGES CANAL HEADWORKS AT BHIMGODA.

At present the real headworks of the Ganges Canal are at Mayapur about a mile below Hardwar. They consist of a Canal

head and regulator, flanked by undersluices, and a dam surmounted by drop gates. The supply for the canal is brought down by an old spill which branches off the main river at Bhimgoda, 3 miles above Mayapur. This branch flows past Hardwar and lower down, about a mile below Mayapur, the old town of Kankhal; at Mayapur; it is used as an escape into which surplus water over the dam and through the undersluices is passed during flood.

Just opposite Hardwar there is another dam built across the Hardwar spill which runs at right angles to the supply channel, and is provided with gates which are dropped in time of flood to pass as much of it as possible back to the main river, and give relief to the works at Mayapur.

As the bed of the supply channel at Bhimgoda where it branches from the main river is higher than that of the deep channel it is absolutely necessary every year, at the end of the rainy season, to throw temporary bunds across the latter, so as to raise the water level sufficiently to enable the requisite supply for the canal head at Mayapur being obtained.

With this system of yearly temporary bunds at Bhimgoda the Ganges canal is worked under very serious disabilities: for not only is it impossible to make use of all the supply available in the river at the right moment but once the bunds are breached, control over the river is absolutely lost, and consequently the difficulty of obtaining sufficient water for the current demand cannot be overcome. Especially is this the case if the rains fail in August and September, when the river is too high to attempt the renewal of the bunds; the consequence is, that with an abundance of water in the river, it is impossible to obtain sufficient supply in the canal to irrigate all the standing *kharif* crops, with the result that there is serious loss of revenue, to say nothing of the damage to the crops, which could have been averted, had proper means for controlling the river been in existence.

In each season of flood the temporary bunds at Bhimgoda are swept away to a great extent, and have to be made afresh at the beginning of the cold weather. The date of erection entirely depends on the volume in the river, so it has often happened at the beginning of the *rabi* season, when there is an increasing demand for irrigation, that it has been impracticable to commence

work on them. Besides, there is the attendant risk of the river rising on account of rainfall during their erection, which may not only seriously interfere with, but absolutely destroy the work, as has happened on more than one occasion.

Again, at present the regulation for the canal is affected mainly at the Hardwar dam. When the river begins to rise in April or May by the melting of the snows and as long as the temporary bunds hold, this is always difficult and is attended with a certain amount of risk; for the position is exposed; there are no undersluices; to control the discharge; and the proper supply for the canal is maintained only by dropping or raising the shutters on the dam. At this period the volume in the river fluctuates considerably; the heat of the day melts the snow and increases it, whilst the cold of the night reduces it, so the canal gauge continuously fluctuates. At night the supply has to be lowered in order to avoid the risk of the gates being topped, and these accumulated periods of enforced lowered supply entail an unnecessary amount of loss of irrigation.

The new headworks at Bhimgoda are designed to remove all these disabilities and will ensure such a control of the river that at any moment, at any time of the year, it will be possible to give the supply required into the canal at Mayapur.

It is estimated that the average extra irrigation which can be effected annually from the increased supply will be 86,166 acres. The extra canal revenue from this source is estimated at Rs. 2,45,952 while the value of the extra crop brought to maturity will amount to about Rs. 40,00,000, annually.

These works consist of a masonry weir across the river provided with suitable shutters which can be dropped in time of flood; in alignment with the weir on the right flank, of powerful undersluices of six bays of 50 feet each, and of a canal head and regulator at right angles with the weir, together with all necessary afflux bunds with their top well above the highest observed flood.

It was decided to build the permanent works at Bhimgoda after an examination of alternate sites at Mayapur and Raiwala and an estimate amounting to Rs. 25,06,829 for permanent headworks was submitted in November, 1910.

This estimate provided for two permanent masonry weirs: one across the Bhimgoda channel starting from a point just below supply channel no. 2 and the other across the Chilla channel, the two masonry weirs being connected by a bund along new channel island, together with the necessary sluices, afflux bunds, etc.

The total estimated cost of the above amounted to Rs. 25,06,829, including cost of a branch railway and special tools and plant.

The total increase of revenue anticipated amounted to Rs. 1,94,000 to which was added a sum of Rs. 31,500 as probable savings under maintenance charges, giving a total of Rs. 2,25,942 which represented nearly 9 per cent. on the total cost of the work and a net return of 5.1 per cent. after clearing interest charges.

The scheme prepared in 1910 was revised to some extent in 1911 and an estimate amounting to Rs. 25,83,499 submitted for sanction in October of that year—this second estimate provided for certain changes in the design of the works and need not be dealt with at any length as the Bhimgoda-Chilla alignment was eventually abandoned and the works are now being built further down the river.

During the period of preparation for building the weir along the Bhimgoda-Chilla alignment it was decided that it would be advantageous to shift the works to a point about three-quarters of a mile lower down the river and during the period while materials were being collected experience was gained which enabled the probable cost of the work to be more accurately determined.

The advantages of the new site as compared with the original one are—

- (a) The work is well away from the temporary bunds, the proximity of which to the original site (Bhimgoda-Chilla) would have impeded the work and restricted the space required for machinery and materials.
- (b) The channel at the present site has a fairly uniform slope, whereas the original site was immediately above a rapid to counteract which a subsidiary weir would have been necessary.

- (c) The present site being below the junction of the main and Chilla channels the whole river will be brought under control by one work, whereas in the original project the assumption which was made as to the proportion of the river discharge to be taken by each of the two separate weirs could not be guaranteed in actual practice.
- (d) Construction has been to some extent facilitated by the concentration of the work at one point.
- (e) The river has now a straight run above and below the present site, whereas the original site was at a point where the river has a curve which would probably have necessitated the construction of training works.

The revised estimate of 1913 was sanctioned in G. O. no. 2789-I/117B-27W/A, dated the 29th March, 1915, for Rs. 33,04,048 under the following heads:—

	Rs.
A. Preliminary	12,233
B. Land	1,143
C. Works	24,36,998
K. Buildings	1,92,252
P. Maintenance	12,309
Establishment	5,30,545
Tools and Plant, net	1,18,568
Total	33,04,048

The gross estimate for tools and plant including the hydro-electric power scheme at Bahadabad amounts to Rs. 8,78,117 but from this is deducted Rs. 7,59,549—anticipated receipts for sales of tools and plant, leaving a net debit of Rs. 1,18,568.

On the net capital debit of Rs. 33,04,048 the net revenue is estimated at Rs. 2,45,942=7.4 per cent. or deducting simple interest charges at 3½ per cent. the work will return 3.9 per cent.

This estimate according to which the work is now being carried out is 31 per cent. in excess of the original estimated cost; this excess is not due to the change of site, but mainly to the increased cost of iron and steel-work and to increase in the rates for work to cover the cost of imported labour, and more accurate estimating.

Since it has been decided to leave the natural channel no. 1 unfettered for the supply of water to the Har-ki-Pairi Pool and the Hardwar Bathing Ghats, the crest of the weir is being raised by two feet more than in the original design. The crest will now be 7.3 feet above the general level of the bed of the river. More in the deeper channel and it will be topped by wooden shutters $8' \times 5'$, so as to raise the water surface when necessary and obtain as great a volume as possible down this natural channel.

The length of the weir is 2,000 feet divided into six bays of equal length and will be able to pass a flood of 445,000 cusecs with a depth of 16 feet, giving a mean velocity of about $15\frac{1}{2}$ per second over the crest.

The weir consists of a main wall of boulder masonry resting on a concrete foundation with up and down-stream curtain walls connected by a concrete and masonry apron. The width of main weir wall is 15 feet at bottom, and at the top 12 feet outlined with granite.

The up-stream apron is 20 feet wide built of boulder sets on a concrete foundation and is protected on the up-stream side by a curtain wall. On the down stream it is 50 feet in width of which a length of 30 feet is protected by granite masonry in cement, the remaining 20 feet being topped with boulder sets, below the curtain wall; there are again lines of concrete blocks $5' \times 5' \times 3'$ for a distance of 75 feet, each block weighing 4 tons.

A cable-way across the weir has been provided for, and also a fish ladder. To allow some water to travel unfettered down the river, a gap 5 feet wide will be left open at one end of the weir.

The undersluices are built of split boulder masonry faced with hammer-dressed boulders and have a granite protected floor for a length of 200 feet, below which there is a further length of 100 feet of concrete blocks. The weight of each granite block used in the floor is not to be less than 1,700 lb.

The piers which are 8 feet thick, rise to a height of 32 feet above the top of the granite floor, and then will carry a steel roadway $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet above this level, from which the sluice gates will be operated.

The sluice gates (Stoney's Patent Gates) have been supplied by Messrs. Ransomes and Rapier. They are six in number and in line with the weir on the right flank. They are each 50 feet wide and 12 feet high and weigh nearly 18 tons; the counter-weight is 30 tons, and the gate will be capable of being raised or lowered by two men at the rate of 1 foot per minute against a 12-foot head.

The undersluices are capable of passing a flood of over 100,000 cusecs, i.e. at the rate of approximately 17,000 cusecs per gate, giving a mean velocity through the opening of approximately 17 feet per second.

The regulator is built at right angles to the line of weir and sluices. It has 10 bays of 20 feet each and is designed to pass 10,000 cusecs, the full supply of the canal when the water surface above the weir is 2 feet below the top of the weir shutters. The cill of the regulator is raised 3.5 feet above the sluice floor.

The masonry consists of split boulders in *kankar* lime with a facing of hammer-dressed boulders, the whole work being finished off with an ornamental sand stone coping. The breast wall and roadway over the regulator are built of reinforced concrete.

The gates have been supplied by Messrs. Ransomes and Rapier and consist of a rising gate and a falling cill 3 feet high which can disappear behind the raised masonry cill.

In this way the maximum height of cill over which water will be drawn will be $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet and the admission of shingles through the canal head will be minimised to a very large extent.

On the left flank a short length of bund will be built to connect the left revetment wall of the weir to the high bank. On the right the afflux bunds have been carried up to the Motichur weir on the up-stream side, and down-stream as far as the Hardwar channel. The general level of the top of the bund is five feet above the H. F. L. above the weir. The bund is made of shingles, and is protected on each slope by boulder pitching, the river side especially being heavily pitched.

A very important feature of these new works is the employment of electric power on a large scale to drive the different plant and machinery in use. To obtain the necessary water power the two Falls at Bahadrad, 8 miles below Mayapur, were combined into one, and a clear fall of 19 feet was obtained.

The works at Bahadrabad consist of a channel capable of carrying 600 cusecs, which takes out of the main canal above the upper fall and astride of which the power-house is built near the point where this channel rejoins the canal below the lower fall.

The engine room has a clear floor space of 94 feet by 38½ feet. The power is generated by three vertical turbines each capable of developing 330 B. H. P. when working on a 19-foot fall. Two of these are generally used, and the third acts as a stand-by.

For the carriage of materials, removal of spoils, etc., the works are also provided with a light railway system.

The work on the afflux bunds is practically completed; on the regulator, the reinforced concrete platform carrying the winch for working the sluices and the fixing of the gates remain to be done. On the undersluices, the piers require to go up about another 20 feet, the steel roadway and the sluice gates will then remain to be erected, and lastly 300 feet of the weir have been built about 2 feet below the crest.

The working season is unfortunately a short one from November to June as it is strictly conditioned by the state of the river.

It is hoped that during the coming season the remaining portion of the weir and the left flank wall will be completed.

Out of an estimated amount of Rs. 33,04,045 the expenditure to date including establishment and tools and plant is Rs. 26,76,000.

When the works were already well advanced an agitation began among the Hindu community against the alleged impairment of the sanctity of the Ganges by the projected fettering of its flow especially to the sacred Hakir Pairi pool. It became evident that Hindu religious sentiment all over India was seriously concerned. Steps were at once taken by the Government of India and the United Provinces Government to meet this objection. His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor visited the works in the month of October, 1916, and instructions were given which were intended to secure an adequate flow of the sacred river to the locality mentioned without its restraint by engineering works. The settlement however or its interpretation in practice proved insufficient to allay Hindu uneasiness and a further conference took place at Hardwar in

December, 1916, in which the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James Meston, with the officers of the Irrigation department and others consulted with the Maharajas of Jaipur, Bikanir, Ulwar, Gwalior, Benares, and Darbhanga and other prominent Hindus. A settlement was arrived at providing that an opening without gates or other artificial control should be left in the new weir sufficient to ensure an adequate flow of the Ganges not only to the Har-ki-Pairi pool but also to the *ghats* at Kankhal below Hardwar. This settlement has met with general acceptance among the Hindu community.

CATTLE CENSUS.

The last stock census was taken in 1322 *falsi* (1914-15) and previous to that in 1316 *falsi* (1908-9).

In the last census the number of bulls and bullocks and of male buffaloes was 229,260, showing an average of 2.74 per plough while in 1908-9 it was 3.03 and 2.93 in 1904.

There was a slight decrease in the number of cows and cow-buffaloes in the last enumeration as compared with the last but one.

The number of horses, ponies, and mules was 17,512 in the last stock-taking while in 1908-9 it was 18,396. This slight decrease is apparently due to army requisition for the purposes of the present war.

The number of young stock rose from 218,936 to 224,387 in 1914-15. There has also been a marked increase in the number of carts in the last census. The figures were 29,351 as compared with 27,895 in 1908-9. The number of ploughs has fallen from 87,370 to 83,662 in the last census. There is a great fall in the number of sheep and goats. In 1908-9 it was 102,355 while in the last census only 87,217.

There are two veterinary assistants on peripatetic duty and one in charge of the Saharanpur dispensary which is maintained by the municipal board. In addition one veterinary assistant in charge of the Roorkee dispensary also does peripatetic duty.

LEADING LAND OWNERS.

There have been numerous changes amongst big zamindars in the district during the last decade, particularly in Saharanpur tahsil.

Lala Rup Chand, a big landed proprietor of the Jain family, died on the 24th September, 1909. His two sons, Lala Hulas Rai and Prakash Chand, have inherited the property. The latter has been a member of the district board for the last four or five years.

Another Jain zamindar, Lala Atma Ram, died on the 23rd January, 1912. His mother is at present in possession of the property. Rai Dhoul Kirat died nine years ago. His three minor sons have inherited the property. Lala Shambho Nath, who was an honorary magistrate and a municipal commissioner, died on the 11th December, 1911. His sons, Dharam Das and Sumer Chand, are in possession of the estate and have recently purchased landed property worth Rs. 12,000 in Deoband tahsil. Of the two brothers, Shanker Lal and Sunder Lal, the latter is dead. His son, Surja Mal, is managing the property.

Rana Dharam Singh of Jasmore died on the 26th June, 1915, leaving a minor son, Rana Inder Singh. The estate is largely indebted. Rai Bahadur Manohar Lal of Thapal died three years ago. His adopted son, Damodar Das, has inherited the property—one of the villages has lately been sold.

Shah Ghulam Sabir of Behat was murdered on the 26th November, 1914. He has left three sons, the eldest being Shah Mohammad Husain. Hakim Mohammad Yusuf of Saharanpur died on the 18th February, 1910. One of his sons is Sheikh Sultan Ahmad, a leading *rais* and municipal commissioner. Messrs. George Alfred and Charles Powell are dead. The property is well managed by their successors.

Babu Joti Prasad and his brother, Rai Durga Prasad, a retired deputy collector, have to be added to the list of leading zamindars who jointly pay a revenue of over Rs. 5,000 and also own considerable house property. Both are public-spirited gentlemen and are the descendants of Raja Jot Mal of Gurgaon district in the Punjab. Rai Durga Prasad is a first class honorary magistrate and assistant collector at present.

Rai Abdul Rahman Khan, Rao Bahadur, has lately distinguished himself by taking part in public affairs. He is an honorary magistrate and a member of the district board. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred upon him in 1914.

The well-known Landhaura estate in Roorkee, of which the present proprietor is Chaudhri Balwant Singh, is not faring well, having become heavily encumbered with debt, the result of protracted and expensive litigation and extravagance. Among the Sheikhs of Rajupur in Deoband tahsil Sheikh Zia-ul-Haq has improved his property and is an honorary magistrate and a municipal commissioner.

THE BOTANICAL GARDEN.

It was in 1817 that the garden passed directly under the charge of an officer appointed by the British Government and in 1917 it attained its century as a public garden.

Canal-irrigation in the vicinity of the town having been stopped for sanitary reasons there is considerable difficulty in obtaining sufficient supply of water which will now be obtained from a tube well. The 464 varieties of fruit trees are now catalogued against 305 10 years ago; not only has acclimatization been steadily persevered in but extensive and varied experiments have been undertaken. At present there are over 50 acres of land under fruit culture.

Some considerable success has recently been obtained in the acclimatization of vegetables. The horticultural training classes still form an important part of the work, although the Overseer class is likely to be discontinued as a sufficient number of men have now been trained for the immediate wants of the provinces.

The maintaining of the training classes added to the expenditure without any compensating return. Various causes have tended to raise the expenditure such as higher wages and cost of material, but little or no change has been made in the price of seeds and plants sold, consequently the difference has a tendency to increase. For the last years in 1915-16 the receipts amounted to Rs. 24,809, while the expenditure was Rs. 36,624.

EXCISE.

The contract system was introduced into the district in 1909 and in 1910 the co-operative distillery was opened under contract with Government. It is under Indian management.

The system has so far worked well. The distillery too has done satisfactorily and there have been no complaints of shortage of supply. Three districts—Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, and Saharanpur—

are supplied with liquor by the distillery. There is only one bonded warehouse in Roorkee.

The average of receipts from country spirits during the last five years has been Rs. 1,86,443 annually and the consumption averaged 42,018 gallons.

The present sale price of both strengths of liquor (25 and 50 U. P.) is Rs. 3-6-0 and Rs. 3 per gallon in the city, while in the rural area it is Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 2.

Hemp drugs contracts have been sold tahsilwar since 1911-12. The duty on *charas* and *bhang* has been increased from Rs. 12 and Rs. 4 per seer to Rs. 16 and Rs. 6 per seer, respectively, with effect from 1st April, 1916.

The average consumption of *charas* during the last five years has been 37 maunds 21 seers annually, and the average receipts Rs. 35,289.

The duty on opium was increased from Rs. 22 per seer to Rs. 25 per seer with effect from 1st April, 1915. The average consumption during the last five years has been 43 maunds 36 seers.

In 1907 there were only two excise inspectors; one on preventive duty and the other working in the distillery. With the introduction of the contract system in the district the number was raised to five; one at the distillery and four on preventive duty, and they were put under the direct supervision of an Assistant Commissioner of Excise.

The chief feature in the last decade has been the growth of cocaine smuggling. The sale of the drug had become very common and people had generally taken to the use of it.

In the beginning prosecutions and convictions had very little effect until Act III of 1913 was passed increasing the punishment for illegal possession of cocaine to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine.

These heavy punishments, combined with the strict supervision of the excise staff, had the desired effect and in 1915-16 the city and the district were reported to be almost free from cocaine traffic.

STAMPS.

The average receipts from stamps, judicial and otherwise, during the last five years have been Rs. 3,26,288 as against an

average of Rs. 2,65,472 in the previous five years. The income during the last three years averaged Rs. 3,26,749.

The average income from court-fee and copy stamps amounted to Rs. 2,64,791 during the last five years.

Part of the increase is doubtless due to the orders regarding the period of limitation in simple mortgage suits, but the steady annual rise points to a general increase in litigation. This view is supported by the fact that though the extended period of limitation closed on the 8th August, 1910, yet the sale of court-fee stamps in September, November, and December, 1910, was also large. There has also been a rise in the sale of non-judicial stamps, partly due to the borrowing of money to stave off suits which would have been brought in consequence of the period of limitation having been reduced and partly to satisfy decrees obtained in such suits.

The Indian system of *hundis* is falling into disuse and the Western system of remittance is being adopted in its place.

INCOME TAX.

During the last five years ending in 1914-15 the average receipts from income tax amounted to Rs. 75,560.

The average number of assessees of Rs. 2,000 and upwards was 460 and average amount of their tax Rs. 49,076.

Persons with incomes of Rs. 2,000 and upwards paid on an average Rs. 11,669 each.

In 1914-15 in Saharanpur alone there were 150 assessees of over Rs. 2,000 paying tax amounting to Rs. 18,560.

The new Act V of 1916 came into force on the 1st April, 1916, and assessments for 1916-17 were made according to the increased rate of tax as detailed in the second schedule.

CENSUS, 1911.

The total number of inhabitants of the district in the census of 1911 was 986,359 against 1,045,230 in 1901, the total population showing a decrease of 563. The number of persons per square mile in each tahsil in both the censuses was as follows:—

	1901.	1911.
Saharanpur	541	497
Doaband	572	581

The mean density in 1911 was 462 per square mile while in 1901 it was 469·1.

The percentage of births was 3·91 and of deaths 3·72 in 1911. The number of immigrants in Saharanpur from neighbouring districts and from the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province was 10,523 in the last census. Emigrants amounted to 912. Relatively the movement of population in this district is almost insignificant and the change effected by emigration is very much less than that observed in most parts of the United Provinces.

The distribution of population according to the various main religions was as follows in 1901 and in 1911:—

Number per 10,000 of population.

	1901.	1911.
Hindus	6,534	6,472
Muhammadans	3,359	3,302
Christians	28	56
Aryans	22	69

There were 5,548 Christians in 1911 as compared with 2,972 in 1901, while the Aryas were 6,841 in 1911 as against 2,329 in 1901. The proportion of total population of females to males in 1911 was 4 : 5 and in 1901 6 : 7.

The increased density of population per square mile in Roorkee Tahsil in the last census is obviously due to great number of pilgrims from all parts of India visiting Hardwar—a most sacred place for Hindus, and making long halts there. A number of pilgrims every year more or less settle permanently in the union towns of Hardwar, Jwalapur, and Kankhal.

HEALTH AND DISEASE.

The percentage of deaths from fever during the last decade was 3·72 and the average per year was 36,834. The years 1907 and 1911 were marked by high mortality under fever and plague respectively. The highest number of deaths recorded under small-pox was 169 in 1913. In 1915 there were only two deaths by this disease, while there was only one in 1910. The highest number of deaths from cholera was 393 in 1914. The other years of the decade were not marked by any epidemic of cholera. The average number of vaccinations in the last five years ending in 1915 was 25,000.

The mean annual birth-rate during the last five years per mille was 44.83. Since October, 1914, the vaccination staff has been one assistant superintendent and 17 vaccinators. The scale of the pay of the staff was revised in February, 1912, ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 for assistant superintendents and from Rs. 8 to Rs. 20 for vaccinators per month.

NEW DISPENSARIES.

A temporary canal dispensary at Bhimgoda Weir division was opened in 1913 and was placed in charge of a sub-assistant surgeon.

The Hardwar dispensary, which was in the charge of a sub-assistant surgeon, was put under the charge of an assistant surgeon in December, 1912.

The system of making charges for medicines from the public was sanctioned in a Government resolution in 1912.

The district board decided in 1914 to enforce it in the dispensaries at Sadar and Hardwar. But as the Sadar dispensary was unpopular and it was feared that it will grow more so, nothing could be done. At present the system is again being tried at Sadar. At Hardwar too it has not met with success. The people generally are reluctant to pay anything at the dispensary.

TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES.

In May, 1912, two travelling dispensaries were located in this district to work under the supervising medical officer, Meerut circle.

On the reversion of this officer to military duty they were transferred to the control of the Civil Surgeon, Saharanpur, in 1914.

These are at present under the charge of two fourth grade sub-assistant surgeons and to locate them the district has been divided into two divisions, one comprises Deoband and Nakur tahsils and the other Saharanpur and Roorkee, but their services are utilized according to requirements.

Ordinarily the dispensaries are allowed to stay not more than 10 days at a place and to go to those villages where medical help is not otherwise available.

In case of outbreak of cholera and plague these are sent out at once to afford treatment and take necessary preventive measures in the infected localities.

SANITATION AND ANTI-MALARIAL OPERATIONS.

Sanitation has been receiving special attention from all the municipalities in the district. In 1910-11 in Saharanpur a sum of Rs. 1,325 was spent in building tin sheds with masonry platforms in front of all *pakka* latrines for storage of night-soil and the shops in the meat market were paved with Agra stones.

Another amount of Rs. 3,741 was spent in metalling the Raiwalla *kachcha* road in 1911-12.

In 1912-13 brick kilns near Ram Lila and Gadhi with lands pertaining to them were acquired and the depressions and marshy lands around them were filled up. This improvement was effected on the report of the Malaria Officer and the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 8,247.

In 1913-14 irrigation within a mile and a half of the town was stopped and the growing of rice was prohibited more effectively.

In 1914-15 a *kachcha* bank of the Andruni *nala* was metalled with stone ballast at a cost of Rs. 659. In the same year the municipal board purchased its own trenching-grounds for Rs. 8,000. In connection with the anti-malarial scheme the upper portion of the Paondhoi Nadi between the Khumran bridge and the Chilkana drain was provided with *pakka* pavement and the side walls of the above portion as well as of the portion below the Jogian bridge up to the junction of the Dhamola river were made *pakka*.

In addition to the above a number of hollows and depressions have been filled up, the chief of them being Firodgah depression, hollows on the Chakrata and Chilkana road, also the low-lying land acquired by the municipality near the Botanical Garden octroi barrier.

The question of the drainage scheme is still under consideration; plans and estimates are being prepared. Also the water-works and electric light schemes are being considered. The whole project is estimated to cost about Rs. 14 lakhs.

At Deoband a big drainage scheme for the whole town was completed in 1908-9 at a cost of Rs. 51,000 including numerous drains and a number of flushing tanks.

The conservancy staff was increased in 1907-8 and a trained sanitary inspector has been employed since 1914-15; also a trained midwife. One big tank has been filled up by the Arabic school authorities.

In Roorkee to improve the sanitation of the town the marshy land of Barfkhana has been drained and depression close to Abadi have been filled up; most of the wells have been remodelled on sanitary principles.

The proposals of water-supply by tube wells and silting the Amber tank which covers an area of 48 bighas are under consideration.

Regular anti-mosquito campaign is being carried out during the rains each year.

Water works in Hardwar municipality are in hand and will be complete in about a year. Tanks which have not yet been filled up are being treated with kerosine oil.

In Jwalapur a sum of Rs. 1,335 was spent on village sanitation in 1914-15 and Rs. 6,023 in 1915-16, which included private subscriptions and sanitary grants.

The chief villages in which the work was carried out were Mirzapur, Allauddinpur in tahsil Saharanpur, Lakhnouti, Khera Afghan Islamnagar in tahsil Nakur, Talheri Buzurg Shumlana and Deoband in tahsil Deoband, Sakrouda and Bagawallah in tahsil Roorkee.

EDUCATION.

During the last decade there has been considerable improvement in education in the district.

No less than 11 lower primary schools were raised to upper primary standard and 8 new upper primary schools were started. Fifty new lower primary schools and 31 new lower primary aided schools were also opened. The Kailaspur primary school was raised to middle standard in 1910. The Chouli Shahabuddin Aided school was converted into district board upper primary school in 1909.

The schools at Kalapore and Rori were transferred to Jehanpore and Janderra in 1914 and 1909 respectively.

New primary schools were started at Ambehta, Gamgoh, Tanshipur, Lakhsar Ambehta Chand, and Charaon in 1912.

The primary schools within the municipal limits of Hardwar Union, Roorkee, Deoband, and Saharanpur, which are maintained out of the municipal contribution, have been brought under the management of the district board since 1907.

The total number of vernacular State and aided schools in 1914-15 was 225. The number of scholars was 8,833 as compared with 7,634 in 1909-10.

There has also been shown a marked activity towards female education during the decade and 10 new lower primary girls' schools have been started.

The lower primary A. P. Mission Central Girls' School at Saharanpur, the Arya Kanya Pathshala at Roorkee have been raised to secondary schools. A new secondary girls' school (the King Edward Hindu Girls' School) was started at Saharanpur in 1911, and is aided by the Government.

The total number of girls' schools was 22 with 938 scholars in 1914-15. Besides this 211 girls were reading in boys' schools as compared with 139 in the previous year.

There is a distinct demand for female education among Hindus in the towns, but it has not yet been spread to villages and among Muhammadans there is no demand at all.

There were three industrial schools in 1906, out of them two which are missionary institutions are still in existence and working satisfactorily at Saharanpur and Roorkee.

The District Board High School at Saharanpur has been transferred to the Provincial Educational department since 1910.

Under the special sanction of Government the board manage the Anglo-Vernacular School at Roorkee (the Orman School). Anglo-Vernacular Persian School and the Anglo-Vernacular at Deoband which were formerly aided by the district board have now been brought on the list of Government aided schools.

During the period 1907-8 to 1915-16 65 extra teachers have been employed and there are at present five teachers' training classes in the district as against 1 in 1906.

There were 39 teachers in all the girls' schools in 1914-15. The salary of teaching staff has been increased. In 1909 one

more Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools was added making the number three. Since 1913 their services have been transferred to the Provincial Educational department.

In 1912 and in the following year the scale of fees in primary and secondary schools was raised.

The Government made a total grant of Rs. 7,896 in 1912 and 1914 for the extension of primary education.

The district board have prepared primary Education Scheme under G. O. no. 193—IX-82, dated the 3rd March, 1915, which has been sanctioned by the Government and enforced since 1st April, 1916. In this the number of schools has been revised and new subordinate primary schools and preparatory schools have been opened. The salaries of qualified teachers have been increased and a sum of Rs. 400 has been kept in reserve for grants to *maktabs* and *patshalas* and for schools for depressed classes.

Amongst private institutions in the district the Arabic School at Deoband, Mahadidya at Jwalapur, Rishikul at Hardwar, and the "Mazharul Alum" Arabic School at Saharanpur.

The Arabic Madrassa at Deoband is an important institution with much influence and authority in the Moslem world. It was started in 1864 and has brought about a renaissance of Arabic learning in these provinces. Besides training in Mathematics, Philosophy, Logic, and Geography in the Arabic language, there is a special arrangement for imparting religious education.

At present about 600 students are on the roll of the Madrassa and a number of them hail from distant countries such as Khira, Taskkand, and Bokhara. Residential system has been introduced for the last 20 years and a boarding-house with sufficient accommodation has been added to the building of the Madrassa. A library also forms part of the institution. It contains 20,000 volumes including a thousand rare manuscript copies. Maulvi Mohammad Ahmad is the present manager or "Nazim" of the Madrassa. In recognition of his services in the cause of Arabic learning the Government conferred upon him the title of Shams-ul-ulama in 1915.

There were 25.16 males literate per mille in 1907-8 and 1.96 females in the district as compared with 27.07 and 2.87, respectively, in 1914-15.

The proportion of literacy among Muhammadans was 34·39 males and 2·24 females per mille in 1907-8 as compared with 33·53 and 2·79, respectively, in 1914-15.

The figures for Hindus are 21·75 males and ·38 for females per mille in 1907-8 as compared with 24·32 and 2·98, respectively, in 1914-15.

NEWSPAPERS.

The two old papers—the *Jain Gazette*, a Hindi weekly published at Deoband, and the *Mahavidyala Samachar*, an Urdu weekly published at Jwalapur—are no longer in existence.

The only Hindi paper in the district is the *Gujar Hatkari*, which is a monthly. It is edited and published at the village Manakpore in tahsil Roorkee by Babu Maharaj Singh. It represents the interests of the Gujar community.

The *Jain Pradip*, published at Deoband, is an Urdu fortnightly edited by Babu Joti Pershad of Deoband. It is a purely religious paper and is considered to be an organ of the Jain community in the district.

There are three Urdu monthlies published in the district—the *Al Qasim*, the *Al Rasheed*, and the *Al Rishad*. The first two are published at Deoband under the editorship of Maulvi Habib-ul Rahman of the Arabic Madrassa. They chiefly deal with affairs of the Deoband Arabic Madrassa. No politics find place in them. The last-mentioned, *Al Rishad*, is managed and edited by Maulvi Shamshul-Haq at Saharanpur City and is a purely religious paper.

The Urdu weekly, the *Paras*, had only a short life. It was started in January, 1915, and stopped in April in the same year.

The *District Gazette* in Urdu was started in 1915 (vide G. O. no. 1053/IX—43, dated the 26th November, 1914) and is a fortnightly, printed and published at Saharanpur city.

It is edited by one of the deputy collectors on the district staff. The district board provides funds.

The paper deals with the affairs of the district and municipal boards, agricultural and all other points of local interest, and is gaining popularity as is evident from the fact that as compared with other papers it has the highest circulation.

THE THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

There have been some remarkable improvements in the institution during the last 10 years.

In the year 1908 in response to a demand by Indian mill owners in these provinces a textile class was started in the college. In 1912 a new building was erected to house the textile machinery a part of which had been presented by the mill owners in Cawnpore and Agra.

During the last five years the equipment of the engineering laboratories has been largely increased. With the increasing facilities in the provinces for elementary technical education it was found possible to relieve the college of much of the industrial training and lower grade work. Thus the military survey classes were removed from the college, the draftsman and computer's class abolished, the lower subordinate class reduced in numbers from 60 to 40.

The industrial apprentice classes in wood-carving, fitting, etc., the automobile driver classes, and the mechanical apprentice class were removed to the Technical and Industrial Schools of the provinces.

The College now, in 1916, provides courses of instruction in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, and in cotton spinning and weaving. Industrial training classes in photo-mechanical works are attached to the College press.

The Civil Engineering classes are in three grades, the Engineer, the Upper Subordinate, and the Lower Subordinate. The first of these recruits mainly for the provincial services of the Public Works department and is reserved for statutory natives of India other than Indians whose parents or guardians are domiciled in Bombay, Madras or Bengal.

The Upper Subordinate class recruits for the Military Works service and for the Upper Subordinate ranks of the Public Works department.

It is divided into three grades of which the first consists of non-commissioned officers of the British Army, the second of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and the third of Indians.

The Lower Subordinate class recruits for the sub-overseer ranks of the Public Works department; this class is closed to

residents of the Punjab since the opening of the school at Rasul.

The mechanical and electrical engineering classes which have but recently been formed provide courses of instruction in these branches of engineering of a standard similar to that given in civil engineering to the civil engineer class.

The spinning and weaving classes are intended to train assistant spinning and weaving masters. The total number of students in the College in 1915-16 was 333 and the average for the five preceding years was 398.

The main work of the College is organized in departments of civil mechanical and electrical engineering survey and drawing, mathematics and chemistry. Each department is under the control of a head who is responsible to the Principal of the College. The equipment of all sections of the College is up to date and will bear comparison with that of engineering colleges in Europe.

A Government Central Library containing over 25,000 volumes is attached to the College and is available under certain restrictions to the general public.

Minor departments of the College include the Press and Photo-Mechanical department, which is run on commercial lines and undertakes work for the general public; there are also a book dépôt and an employment bureau.

All students are required to live in quarters provided by the College. These quarters are situated in the College grounds which extend over 360 acres.

The students manage their own athletic and social clubs under the supervision of certain members of the College staff.

Water-supply, dairy and general stores are run by the College staff for the benefit of the students and others connected with the College.

THE CANAL FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS, ROORKEE.

This institution was originally established in connection with the Ganges Canal Work in 1843, but at present it is not a Government concern. In 1913 it was sold to the present owners, Rai Bahadur Joti Prasad, Beni Pershad, and Raghunath Singh, who are big zamindars of Jagadhree and Saharanpur district.

Lala Kishori Saran, son of Rai Bahadur Joti Prasad, acts as resident proprietor. The works are supervised by Mr. J. W. Wainwright, A.M.I., C.E., M.I., Mechanical Engineer. These works have a well-equipped machine shop with large and small machine tools suitable for all kinds of general engineering work. About 30 fires, power hammers, bolt-making machines and presses are worked in the shop. In addition to this there is a well-equipped Foundry that is able to turn out all kinds of castings, in iron and bronze. Also an interesting section is the Instrument department where levels, theodolites, prismatic compasses, etc., are made.

The number of employés is about 500.

STALLIONS.

There are 11 horse stallions distributed throughout the district, also 5 donkeys. The horses are all Arabs. The stands are at present at Ibrahim-pore and Dudhla in Nakur tahsil, Rampur Manhiyaran, Kamalpur Bekroli, and Dewalheri in Deoband tahsil, Bhagwanpore in tahsil Roorkee.

Mule-breeding is also carried on in the district. The average coverings amounted to 309 during the last three years.

A subsidy is paid to the keepers by the district board, which is equal to two-thirds of the expenditure on maintenance of stallions.

CATTLE POUNDS.

The number of pounds in 1907-8 was raised to 29 in 1914-15 and in 1915-16 to 30.

The income from pounds in 1907-8 was Rs. 6,338, while in 1914-15 it amounted to Rs. 11,011; during the last decade the number of pounds as well as the income increased considerably.

Eight new cattle pounds were started during the period in Roorkee tahsil. The last addition to this tahsil was in 1915-16, when a pound was opened in Mandlana. One was started in Nakur tahsil and two in Saharanpur.

The pounds at Mirzapur Basi, Taher, and Dousin were closed.

Roorkee tahsil has a greater number of pounds comparatively than other tahsils owing to its having a long stretch of forests on its northern border and other forests in the interior and the number of cattle impounded is considerable.

In 1908 the board raised the pay of full-time pound-keepers to Rs. 7; again in 1912 the scale of pay was revised according to the income of a pound ranging from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10.

MUNICIPALITIES.

During the last decade there has been no change in the municipalities of the district in respect of appointments of non-official chairmen. Even the passing of the new Municipal Act, II of 1916, which gives a free choice to all the boards to have their own non-official chairmen has not brought about any change in this direction.

In the Saharanpur municipality the octroi system is still in force. In the year 1914 a public library was started in the public garden, which is chiefly maintained by private subscriptions but the board contributes Rs. 250 annually towards it. In the same year and the year following the whole Saharanpur municipal area was re-surveyed and two sets of authenticated maps on a scale of 1 inch to 25 feet and another on 1 inch to 300 feet were prepared. For preparing a correct and reliable record of rights an assistant record officer was appointed in May, 1916. This work is in hand at present. The board has an invested fund of Rs. 2,28,100 in Government promissory notes which is earmarked for the long-contemplated drainage scheme.

Octroi duty has been abolished in the Deoband and Roorkee municipalities since the 1st April, 1914, and 7th March, 1911, respectively. The new taxes on trade, houses and circumstances are not popular in either municipality and they are not so far producing as much income as octroi used to bring in.

In Deoband the tax on grain-pits has been raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 per pit, different rates have been fixed on different professions. The tax is levied irrespective of the income of the assessee with the exception that no income is taxable which is less than Rs. 100 per annum. A tax at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. has been levied on all buildings of which the annual rental actually or estimated is not less than Rs. 12 per annum. Exemptions are made in the case of buildings used for public, charitable or religious purposes.

Until 1908-9 the District Magistrate was chairman of the board and the Joint Magistrate in charge of the sub-division the vice-chairman. Since then the Joint Magistrate has been

chairman, and the vice-chairman has been a non-official member elected by the board.

In Roorkee the maximum tax chargeable on circumstances and property in one year is Rs. 120. The house tax was raised from Rs. 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and extended to the town since April, 1914; prior to that it was levied in civil station only.

There has been no noticeable change in the Hardwar municipality except that the municipal limits were extended towards Rishikesh up to the district boundary in November, 1910.

Under Act II of 1916 there will be separate electorates for Muslims and non-Muslims and the number of members elected by each will be as follows:—

	Elected by general electorate.	Elected by Muslim electorate.
Saharanpur	5	7
Roorkee	6	3
Deoband	3	5
Hardwar .. ..	..	..

TOWN AREAS.

The Government relieved Act XX towns of police charges in July, 1911.

The Act XX of 1856 was withdrawn from Liberheri in 1903, and from Lakhnouti and Bhagwanpore in 1911.

Act II of 1914, the United Provinces Town Areas Act, was passed and enforced with effect from 1st April, 1914. The new Act has introduced a number of useful changes in the administration of the towns.

At present the town areas in the district are—

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| (1) Nakur. | (6) Gangoh. |
| (2) Ambehta. | (7) Rampur. |
| (3) Chilkana Sultanpur. | (8) Nanouta. |
| (4) Titron. | (9) Manglaur. |
| (5) Sarsawa. | (10) Jhabrera. |

Of these Sultanpore, Chilkana, Jhabrera, and Titron have been excluded from the operation of the provision to sub-section 2 of section 5 of the Act.

The number of appointed members is three each in Titron and Jhabrera, while in Sultanpore Chilkana (Union) the number

The constitution of the remaining is as follows :—

Town.				Total number of mem- bers.	Elected.	Appointed.
1.	Ambehta	..	..	5	2	3
2.	Gangoh	..	..	7	3	4
3.	Manglaur	..	..	5	2	3
4.	Nakur ..	..	..	5	2	3
5.	Nanouta	..	..	5	2	3
6.	Rampore	..	..	5	2	3
7.	Sarsawa	..	..	5	2	3

The boundaries of all the town areas have been fixed and duly notified in the Government Gazette.

THE KUMBH FAIR.

This fair occurs every 12 years at Hardwar in the Roorkee tahsil at the conjunction of the planets Jupiter, Venus and Mercury when the Hindu pilgrims from all parts of India flock to bathe in the sacred waters of the Ganges.

The last Kumbh fell on the 13th April, 1915.

This time the *locale* had to be altered as a large island in the river bed was occupied by canal works. The preparation of the ground, the laying out of roads, clearing of jungles, etc., began as far back as October, 1914. The railway authorities also took in hand special preparations many months in advance.

The *akharas* began to arrive early in February and continued to come in on various dates, up till the 10th March. On the great bathing day it was estimated that between 500,000 and 600,000 persons were present in the Hardwar area though the normal population of Hardwar town is only 4,000.

The pilgrims came mostly from the Punjab and the United Provinces. Many were from Bengal and some from Rajputana, but very few from Bombay or Southern India.

Elaborate railway arrangements were made for the convenience of the pilgrims which included the erection of new permanent additions to the station at Hardwar and a new crossing station between Lakhsar and Pathri; in addition to two temporary platforms with direct access from outside the station-limit and providing accommodation for four trains.

A special signalling system, which was introduced between Lakhsar and Saharanpur and Lakhsar and Hardwar, was largely responsible for the expeditious way in which the traffic was handled.

The volume is shown by the fact that 112 special trains were run into Hardwar between the 1st and 13th April and 90 special trains were run out between the 13th and 20th April, while 136,250 pilgrims left Hardwar by train between the 13th and 17th April. Not a single accident took place.

There was a very large force of the police under the orders of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Two squadrons of the 12th Cavalry, who were held in readiness at Roorkee, were of the greatest value.

The electric light installation, which was a new feature rendered possible by the courtesy of the canal authorities, undoubtedly contributed to the great success of the fair.

Serious crime was practically non-existent and the traffic arrangement worked without a hitch except for an unfortunate accident in which some pilgrims were crushed to death.

The Sanitary Commissioner was present at Hardwar throughout the period of the fair and personally supervised all sanitary arrangements.

An unfortunate outbreak of cholera took place towards the end of the fair believed to be due to pilgrims drinking Ganges water.

One of the most gratifying features of the fair was the assistance given by private individuals and associations, such as the Servants of India Sewak Samiti, Rama Krishna Seva Ashram, Kangri Gurukul, and the Canning College.

The expenditure was very heavy and the fair fund, which opened with a balance of Rs. 1,07,432, closed with a considerable deficit.

POLICE.

The municipal police was converted into the provincial police with effect from 1st March, 1905.

The municipalities were relieved from charges for construction and repair of police outposts from 1st April, 1911.

The town police was also converted into provincial police in 1911 in pursuance of the policy of relieving local bodies of the

cost of police in order to set free funds derived from local taxation for the purposes of sanitation, lighting, and general improvement.

The following thanas have since been abolished :—

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--|---------------|
| (1) Nanauta. | \| | (4) Mirzapur. |
| (2) Sultanpur Kenari. | | (5) Sarsawa. |
| (3) Dousni. | | (6) Bassi. |

New police stations have been opened at Laksar and Manglaur.

The police stations at Mohand, Muzaffarabad and Fatehpur will shortly be abolished. Thereupon when the new thana which is being built at Beharigarh is ready the re-allocation according to the 1906 scheme will be complete. The police gazetted staff consists of a superintendent and a deputy superintendent in addition to an assistant superintendent at Roorkee.

ROADS.

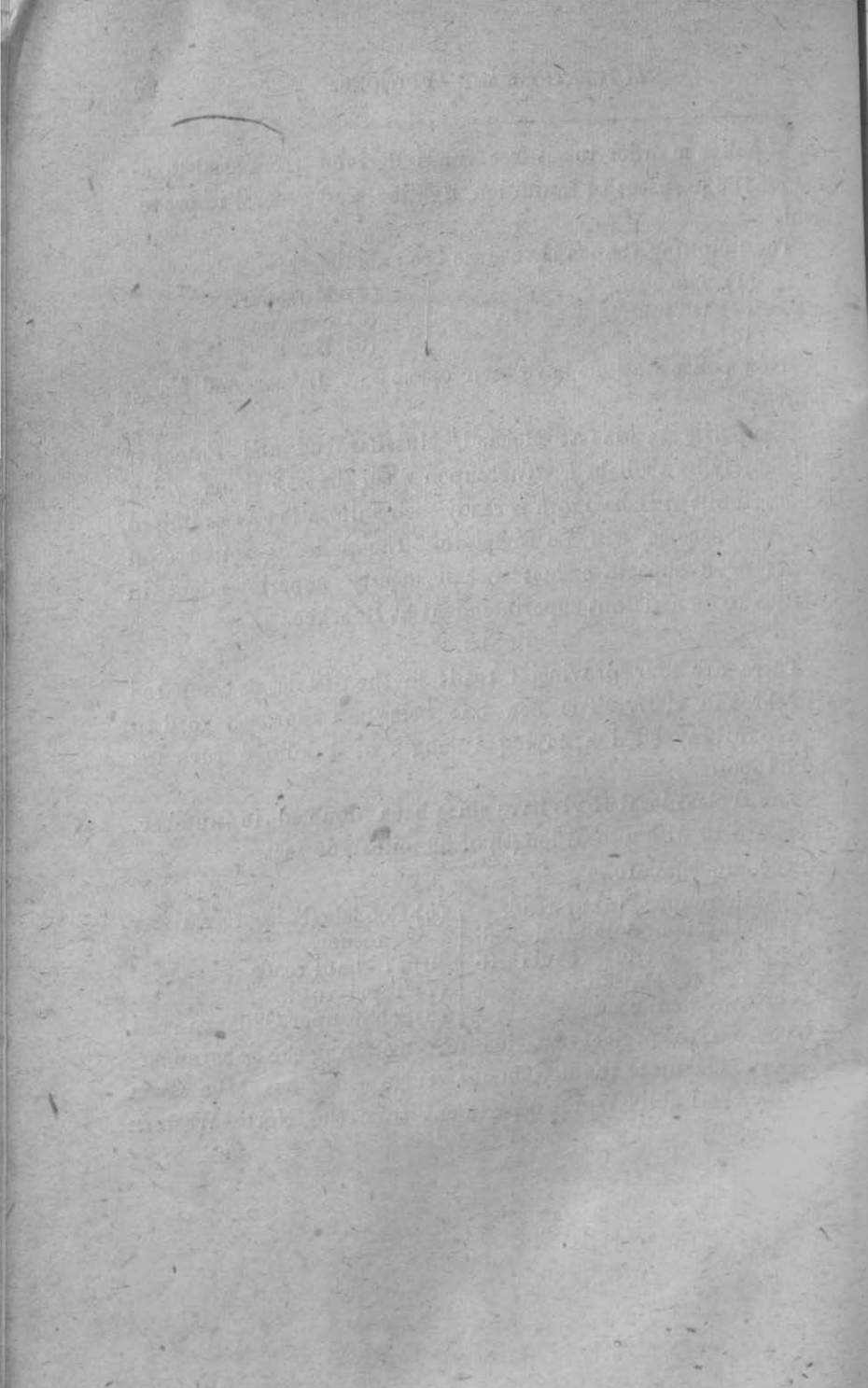
There are four provincial roads in the district as compared with three in 1907. The new one being an approach road to Roorkee railway station having a length of 1 mile 4 furlongs and 84 feet.

The B class local roads have since been doubled in number. There are 15 with a total length of 33 miles 165 feet.

The new ones are—

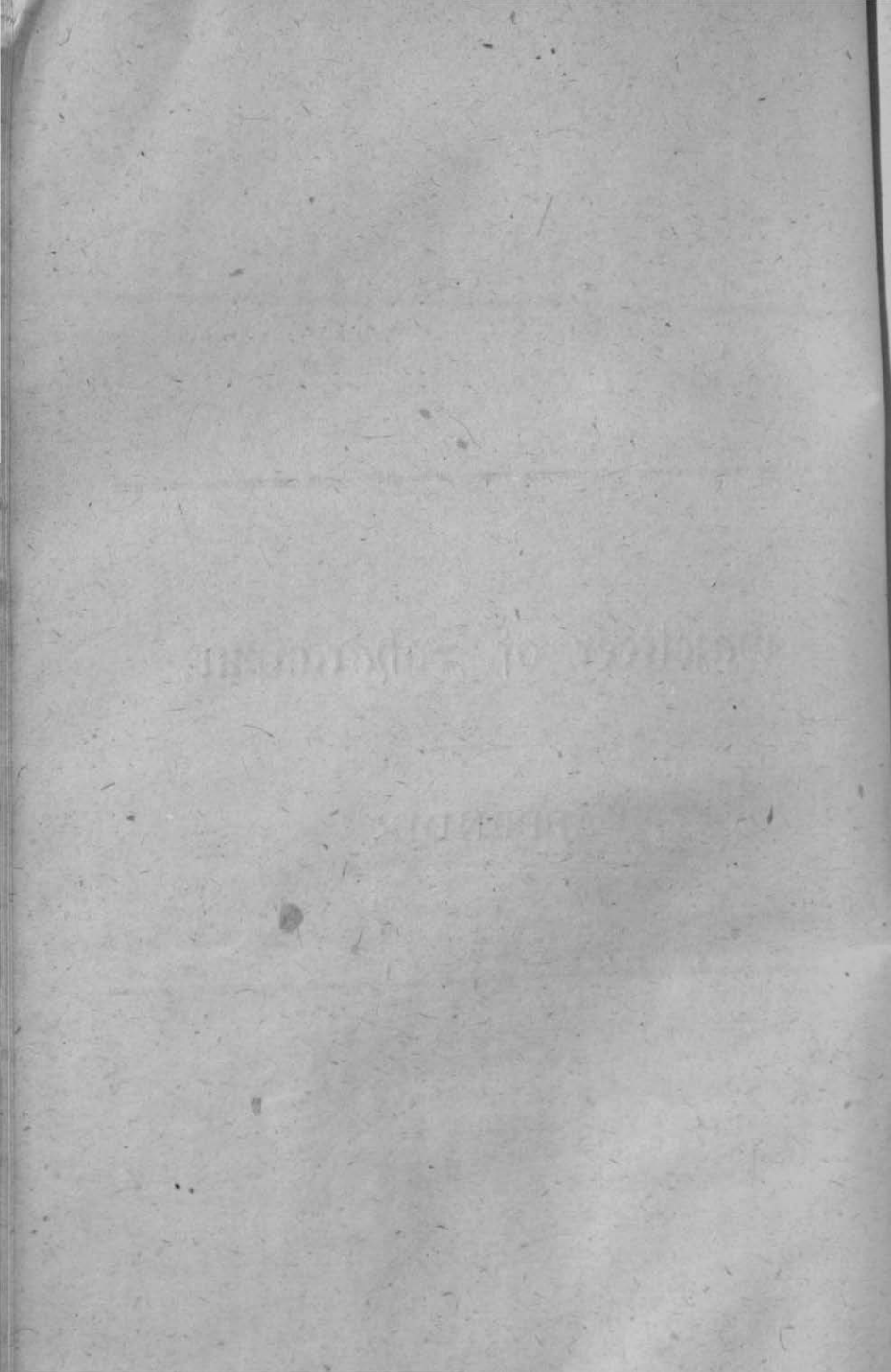
- | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|
| (1) Saharanpur-Nakur road. | \| | (5) Goodshed light railway feeder. |
| (2) Saharanpur-Jalalabad road. | | (6) Pilkhani road. |
| (3) Sadar octroi chauki to railway station. | | (7) Tapri road. |
| (4) Nawabganj road. | | (8) Saharanpur-Chilkana road. |

There is a project sanction for metalling the Saharanpur-Sarsawa road up to the new Jumna bridge which has been taken over by the Public Works department from the North-Western Railway.



Gazetteer of Saharanpur.

—
APPENDIX.



GAZETTEER

OF

SAHARANPUR.

APPENDIX.

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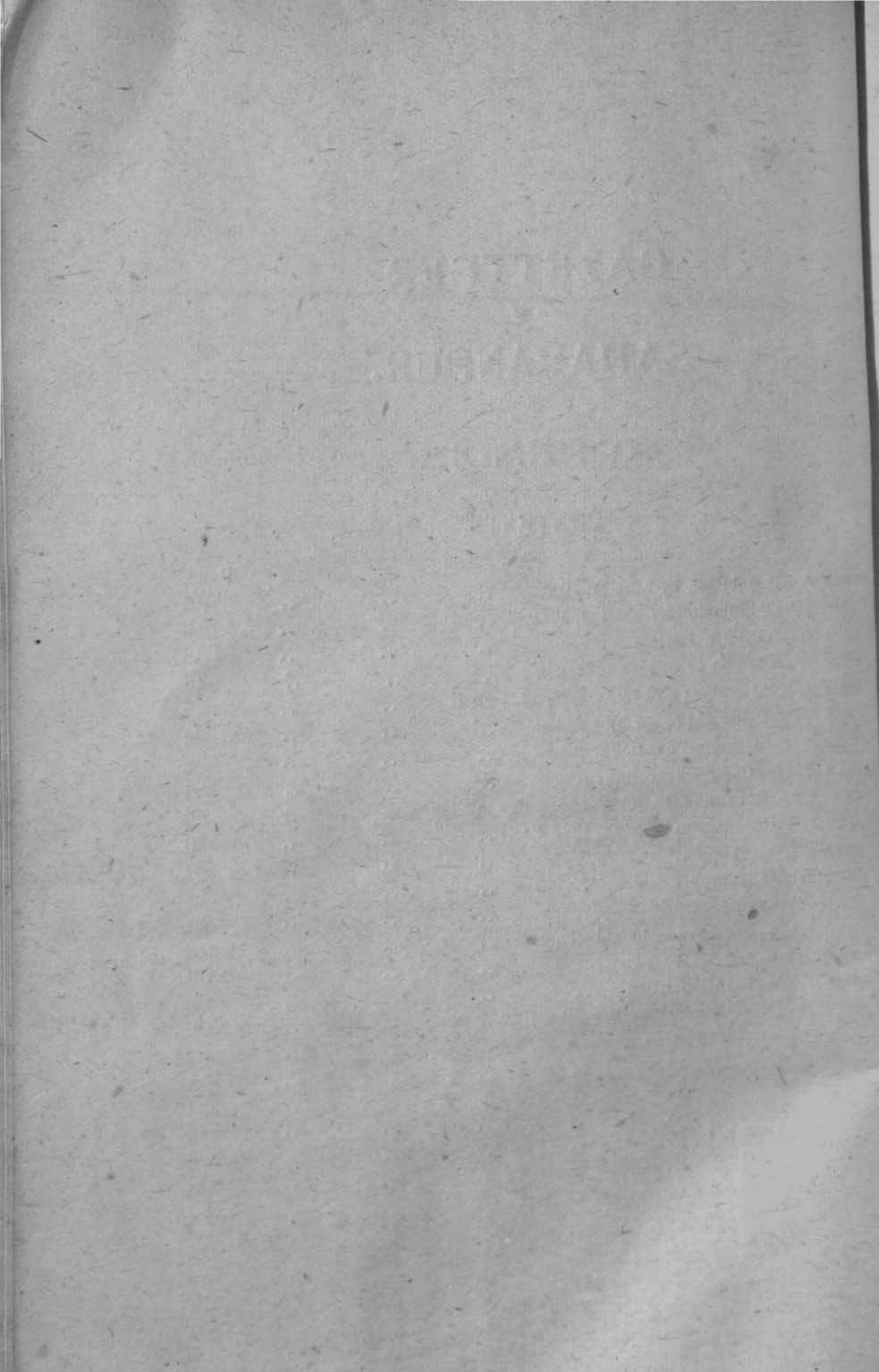
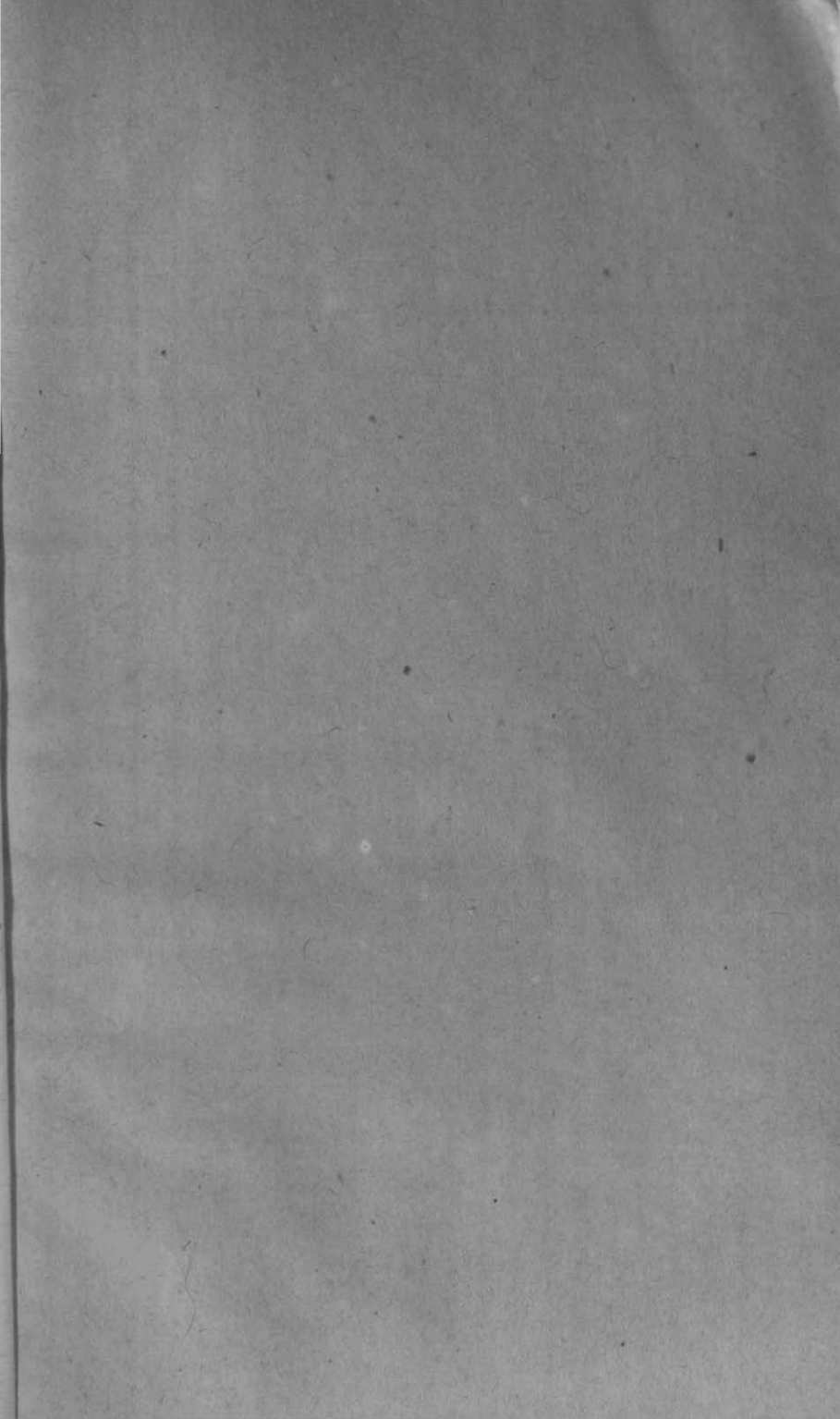


TABLE I.—Population by tahsils, 1911.

Tahsil.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Saharanpur ..	311,164	167,775	143,889	182,168	98,367	83,801	123,434	66,233	57,201	5,562	8,175	2,387
Deoband ..	204,301	112,891	91,410	151,462	83,775	67,687	48,048	26,422	21,626	4,791	2,694	2,097
Roorkee ..	291,160	161,923	139,237	185,901	102,394	83,507	98,735	55,436	43,299	6,524	4,093	2,431
Nakur ..	179,734	98,502	81,232	118,823	65,615	53,208	58,877	31,755	27,122	2,034	1,132	902
Total ..	986,359	541,091	445,268	638,354	350,151	288,203	329,094	179,846	149,248	18,911	11,094	7,817



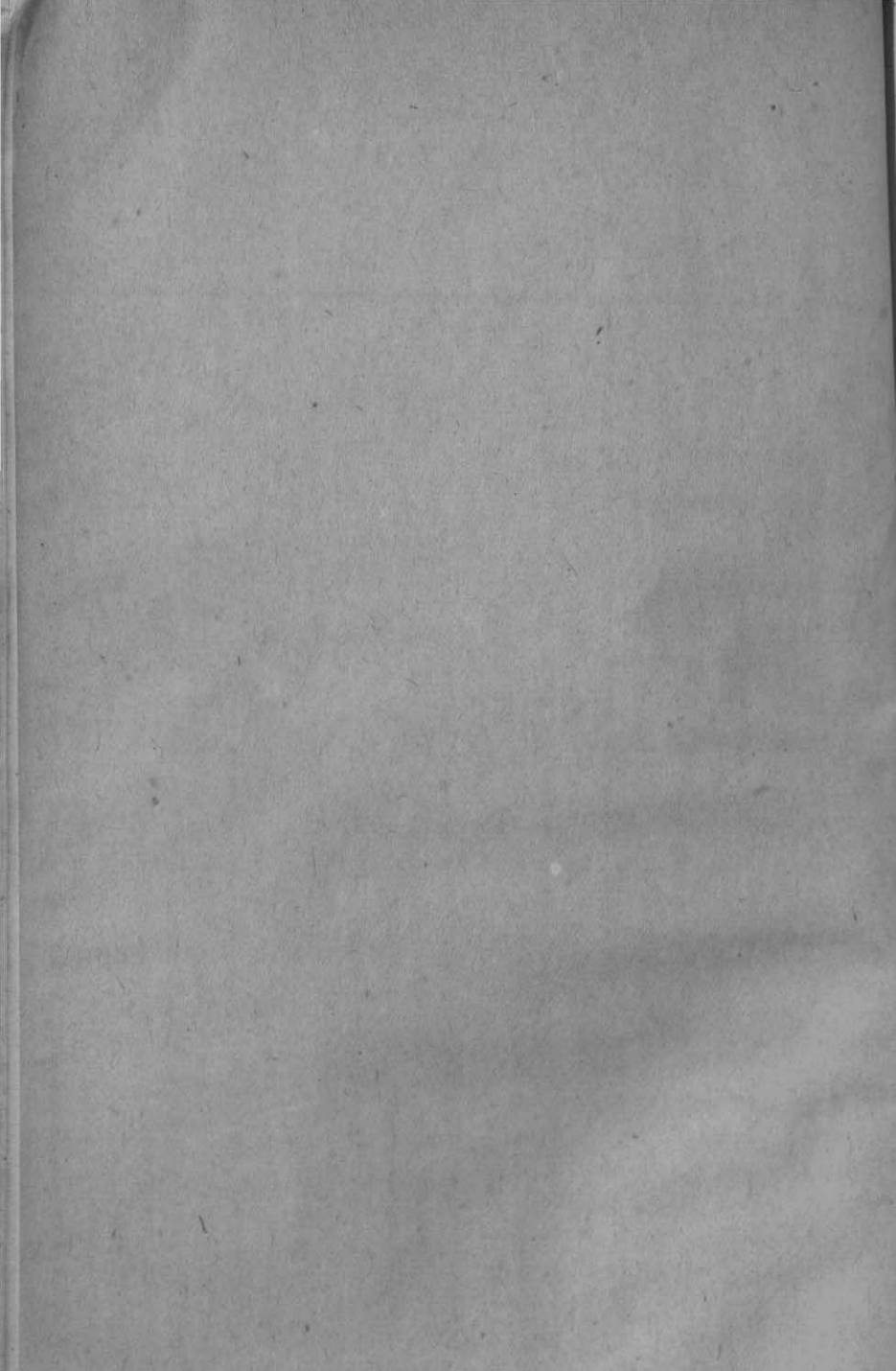
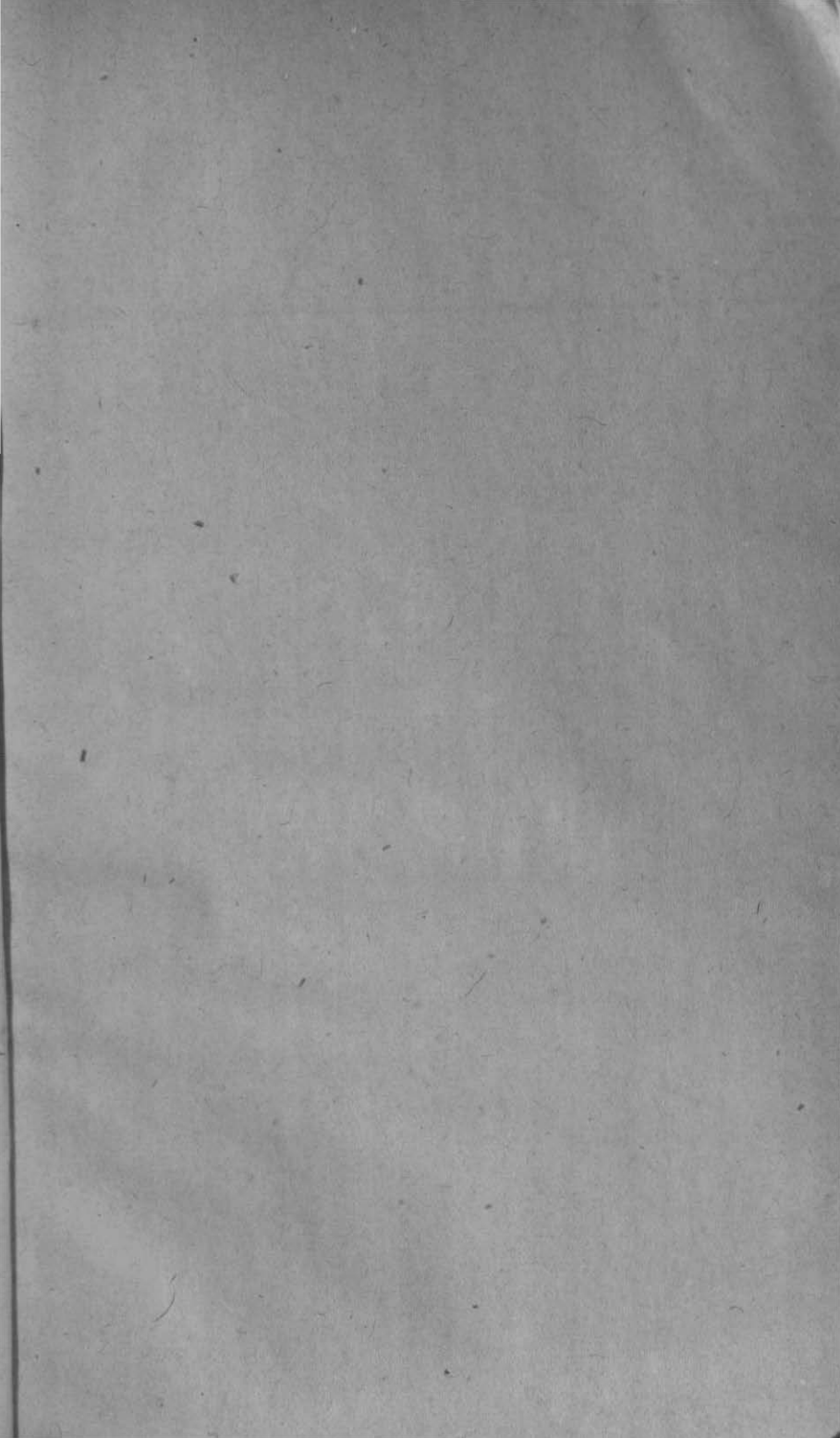


TABLE III.—*Vital statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Male.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1905 ..	43,447	22,756	20,691	41.56	49,163	24,608	24,555	47.03
1906 ..	44,980	23,726	21,254	43.03	53,815	26,392	27,423	51.49
1907 ..	35,648	19,075	16,573	34.10	79,425	39,197	40,228	75.99
1908 ..	36,198	19,080	17,118	34.63	49,847	25,481	24,366	47.69
1909 ..	33,875	17,951	15,924	32.41	35,463	19,314	16,159	33.93
1910 ..	35,516	18,645	16,931	41.97	32,765	17,527	15,238	31.34
1911 ..	40,880	21,435	19,445	39.10	38,910	20,197	18,713	37.22
1912 ..	47,069	24,754	22,315	45.02	25,417	13,267	12,150	24.31
1913 ..	46,222	24,191	22,031	46.86	41,044	21,479	19,565	41.42
1914 ..	43,975	22,945	21,030	44.59	41,482	21,895	19,587	42.05
1915 ..	42,944	22,668	20,276	43.54	30,779	16,141	14,638	31.2

TABLE IV.—Deaths according to cause.

Year.	Total deaths from					
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.
1905	49,163	7,827	28	2	39,904	237
1906	53,815	2,270	140	64	50,041	228
1907	79,425	25,052	88	75	52,849	229
1908	49,847	113	124	93	48,377	118
1909	35,463	23	223	9	34,555	103
1910	32,765	236	96	1	31,008	191
1911	38,910	3,945	176	41	31,968	381
1912	25,417	604	132	67	22,211	193
1913	41,044	1,186	232	169	35,545	331
1914	41,432	1,212	393	47	35,992	335
1915	2,149	1,258	349	2	25,780	430



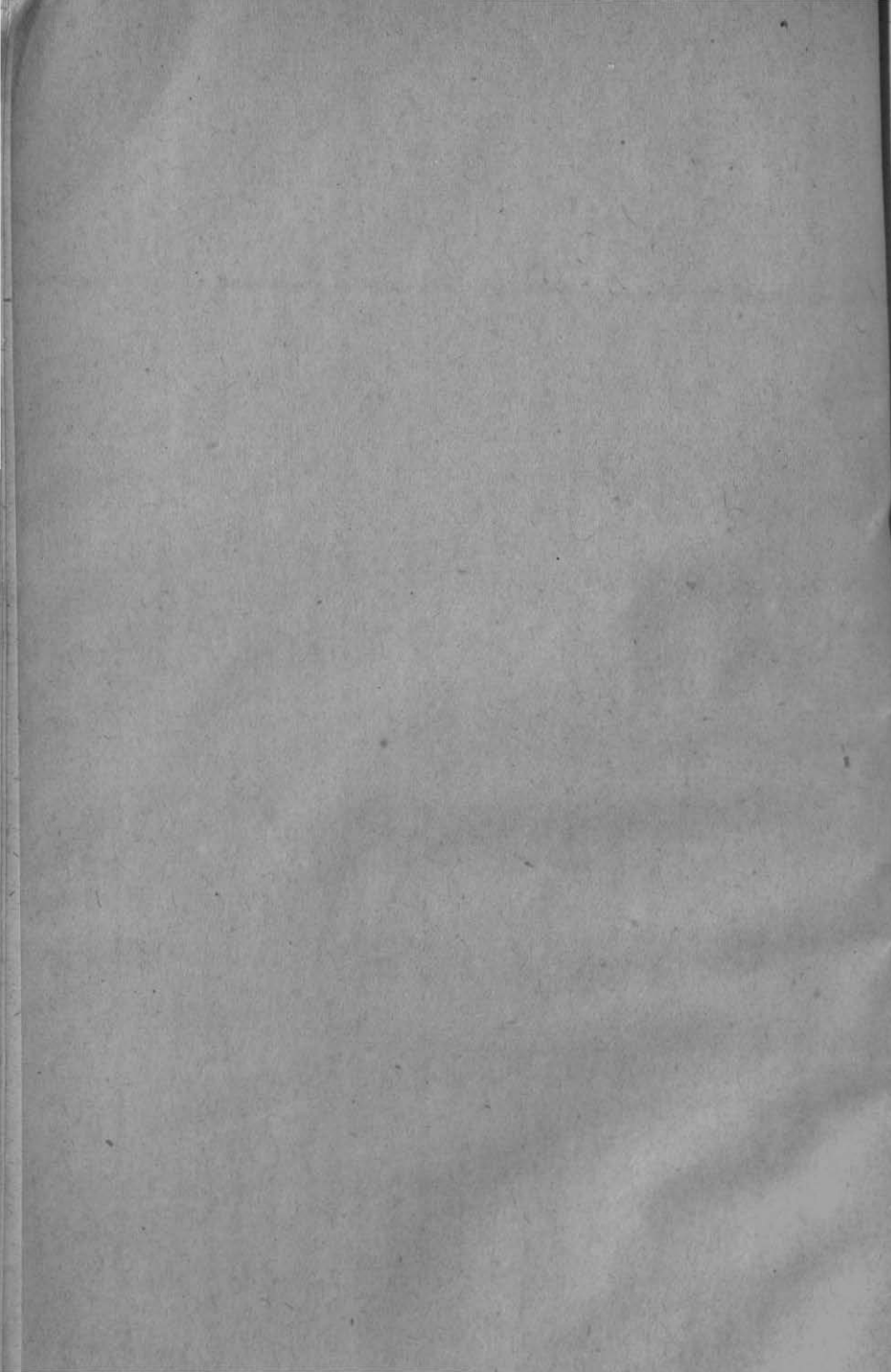


TABLE V.—Statistics for cultivation and irrigation, 1322 fash.

Pargana and tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable	Cultivated.						Double-cropped.
				Irrigated—				Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Canals.	Wells.	Other sources.			
				5	6	7	8				9	10	11
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Saharanpur ..	81,171	8,679	8,380	29,134	28,308	598	228	34,978	64,112	23,566
Fyzabad ..	76,995	14,871	8,785	2,648	2,437	15	196	50,691	53,339	26,793
Muzaffarabad ..	84,260	14,384	10,249	413	383	15	15	59,214	59,627	25,884
Haraura ..	68,468	6,154	4,879	1,525	70	518	937	55,910	57,435	16,380
Tahsil Saharanpur ..	310,894	44,088	32,293	33,720	31,198	1,146	1,376	200,793	234,513	92,623
Deoband ..	86,285	6,658	7,268	23,308	21,651	1,364	293	49,051	72,359	18,641
Rampur ..	82,379	7,727	10,570	36,940	35,450	587	303	27,742	64,082	24,599
Nagal ..	77,603	5,753	5,989	8,804	4,053	3,811	940	57,067	65,861	16,324
Tahsil Deoband ..	246,267	20,138	23,827	68,452	61,154	6,762	1,536	133,850	202,302	59,464
Roorkee ..	79,267	15,437	12,699	515	386	107	22	50,616	51,131	17,898
Bhagwanpur ..	98,936	14,640	15,773	1,105	141	488	476	67,418	68,523	17,619
Jwalapur ..	96,228	18,239	27,608	7,635	7,428	120	87	42,746	50,881	18,105
Manglaur ..	78,321	10,680	9,119	14,703	14,533	48	122	43,819	58,522	16,940
Tahsil Roorkee ..	352,752	58,996	65,199	23,958	22,488	763	707	204,599	228,557	70,562
Nakur ..	66,671	4,858	61,813	12,738	4,448	8,109	181	36,852	49,590	14,215
Sultanpur ..	57,205	7,241	49,964	4,952	4,233	561	108	36,258	41,210	12,474
Sarsawa ..	61,435	4,619	56,816	8,561	2,599	5,727	175	36,974	45,475	13,740
Gangoh ..	82,088	6,399	75,689	16,114	6,459	9,371	284	34,925	51,039	54,836
Tahsil Nakur ..	267,399	23,117	244,282	42,305	17,789	23,768	748	145,009	187,314	277,485
District Total ..	1,177,312	146,339	365,601	168,435	192,629	31,439	4,367	684,251	852,686	277,485

TABLE VI.—Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Saharanpur.

ar.	Rabi.						Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Wheat, gram and barley.	Gram alone and with peas.	Total.	Rice.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton alone and mixed.	Juar alone and mixed.
..	152,553	89,230	4,614	929	15,236	30,603	144,425	21,003	23,199	35,948	5,878	18,244	26,836
..	162,641	82,308	5,094	1,198	17,084	42,402	155,738	33,530	16,428	34,090	7,156	21,897	29,779
..	120,400	68,755	7,426	950	6,433	4,899	157,089	31,763	23,892	30,671	8,121	14,908	32,793
..	135,691	80,353	5,727	812	6,279	24,052	154,334	23,593	19,742	35,143	7,599	15,367	28,282
..	147,355	80,631	5,733	668	16,098	32,271	156,809	33,767	19,673	33,906	8,401	15,719	31,335
..	168,300	87,649	4,436	1,478	16,938	40,176	147,967	27,108	18,910	34,060	8,197	17,626	28,830
..	188,138	93,547	5,723	2,047	21,567	47,540	124,635	14,457	23,531	23,971	11,638	17,682	27,474
..	165,526	86,580	6,468	1,146	18,845	27,389	156,153	32,100	18,311	33,387	12,084	17,330	31,161
..	129,361	80,519	6,315	670	15,618	91,074	149,663	29,899	14,176	28,751	13,060	22,280	30,930
..	171,570	80,747	7,333	1,662	19,267	47,947	154,407	32,335	15,751	29,832	10,450	22,073	30,897

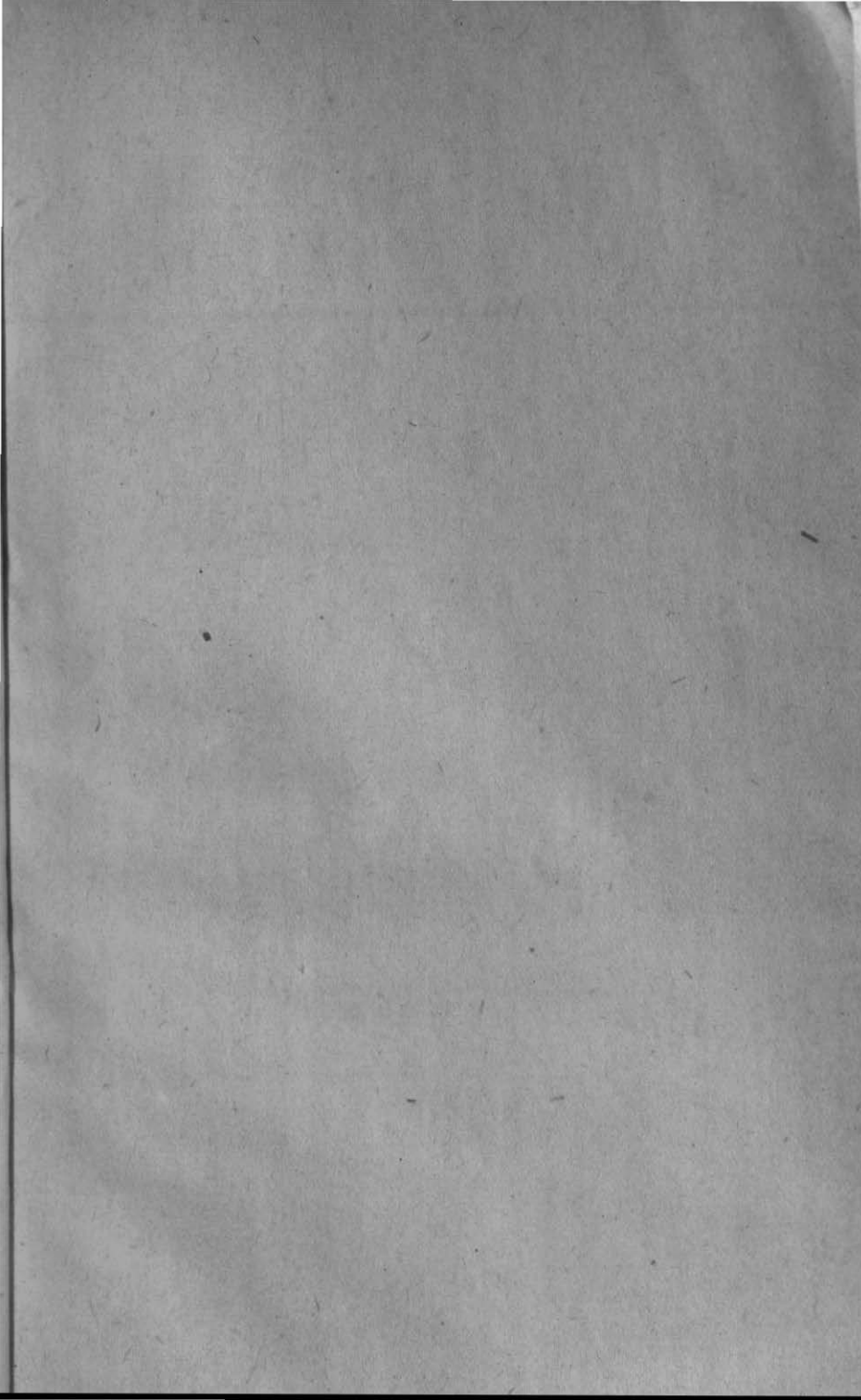




TABLE VI (continued).— Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Deoband.

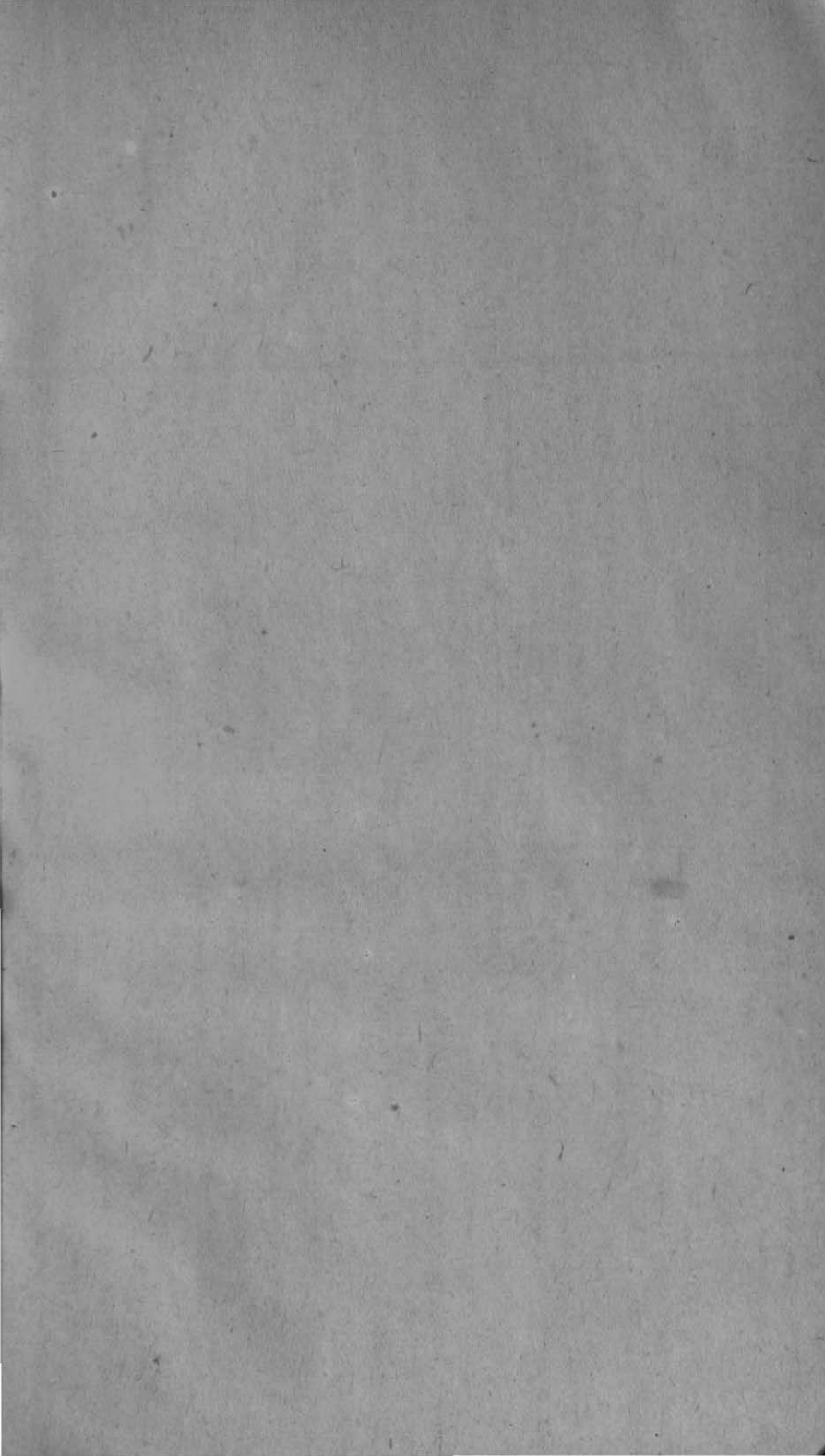
Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Wheat, gram and barley.	Gram alone and with peas.	Total.	Rice.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton alone and mixed.	Juar alone and mixed.
<i>Fasli.</i>													
1313 ..	144,856	95,849	5,454	772	10,765	27,626	99,170	22,470	10,356	7,154	7,386	6,519	31,964
1314 ..	127,065	77,186	4,455	717	10,826	30,695	116,801	34,499	10,928	7,640	9,916	6,838	33,959
1315 ..	95,394	69,742	5,144	50	7,659	7,208	115,747	33,466	11,649	6,957	11,413	4,433	31,909
1316 ..	119,848	24,088	78,252	5,064	446	8,763	114,245	33,932	11,815	6,718	11,903	5,608	29,703
1317 ..	125,180	75,520	4,510	529	8,252	33,311	118,135	33,036	11,645	6,109	14,343	5,453	31,811
1318 ..	135,653	77,364	7,875	2,031	14,948	27,465	108,583	26,407	11,822	5,882	14,076	5,966	30,097
1319 ..	161,808	85,458	7,187	1,886	16,498	43,202	83,940	14,867	12,326	2,081	15,425	4,513	26,598
1320 ..	136,743	80,268	5,408	751	14,994	33,092	113,394	33,060	11,955	4,246	16,170	4,410	30,362
1321 ..	108,408	81,995	4,464	587	8,871	9,834	113,499	29,685	9,534	3,378	17,059	6,550	31,435
1322 ..	144,707	77,731	4,992	986	13,902	41,937	116,380	34,447	10,374	3,049	16,189	5,294	33,157

* No return on account of census operations.

TABLE VI (continued).—Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Roorkee.

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Wheat, gram and barley.	Gram alone and with peas.	Total.	Rice.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton alone and mixed.	Juar alone and mixed.
<i>East.</i>													
1813 ..	152,666	94,640	5,221	966	16,270	28,437	124,984	20,917	28,948	16,026	10,391	14,751	20,582
1814 ..	162,800	91,130	5,930	1,113	20,083	35,116	148,606	43,840	20,760	16,519	12,776	17,287	24,452
1815 ..	122,863	72,949	9,892	1,319	6,700	7,916	145,393	32,991	29,039	15,919	13,102	13,147	25,540
1816 ..	138,521	88,123	6,990	622	4,706	21,016	147,768	37,654	23,496	19,778	13,001	16,962	23,984
1817 ..	149,502	88,561	7,850	499	14,206	29,207	145,430	33,832	25,441	17,848	13,613	13,375	26,107
1818 ..	166,478	96,710	6,363	1,629	16,814	31,293	134,539	27,497	23,838	16,883	13,296	15,015	23,571
1819 ..	180,243	95,813	8,675	3,038	24,184	39,011	96,645	9,942	22,894	7,488	16,449	10,472	21,573
1820 ..	157,266	87,277	7,364	1,717	17,494	30,378	137,282	34,585	22,226	13,972	17,518	12,222	23,709
1821 ..	120,466	85,818	6,507	1,376	13,662	10,170	129,021	27,137	18,897	12,284	17,404	17,728	24,416
1822 ..	158,892	82,349	8,318	2,183	18,961	36,959	139,325	33,041	19,715	15,297	13,870	15,288	27,697

* No returns an account of census operations.



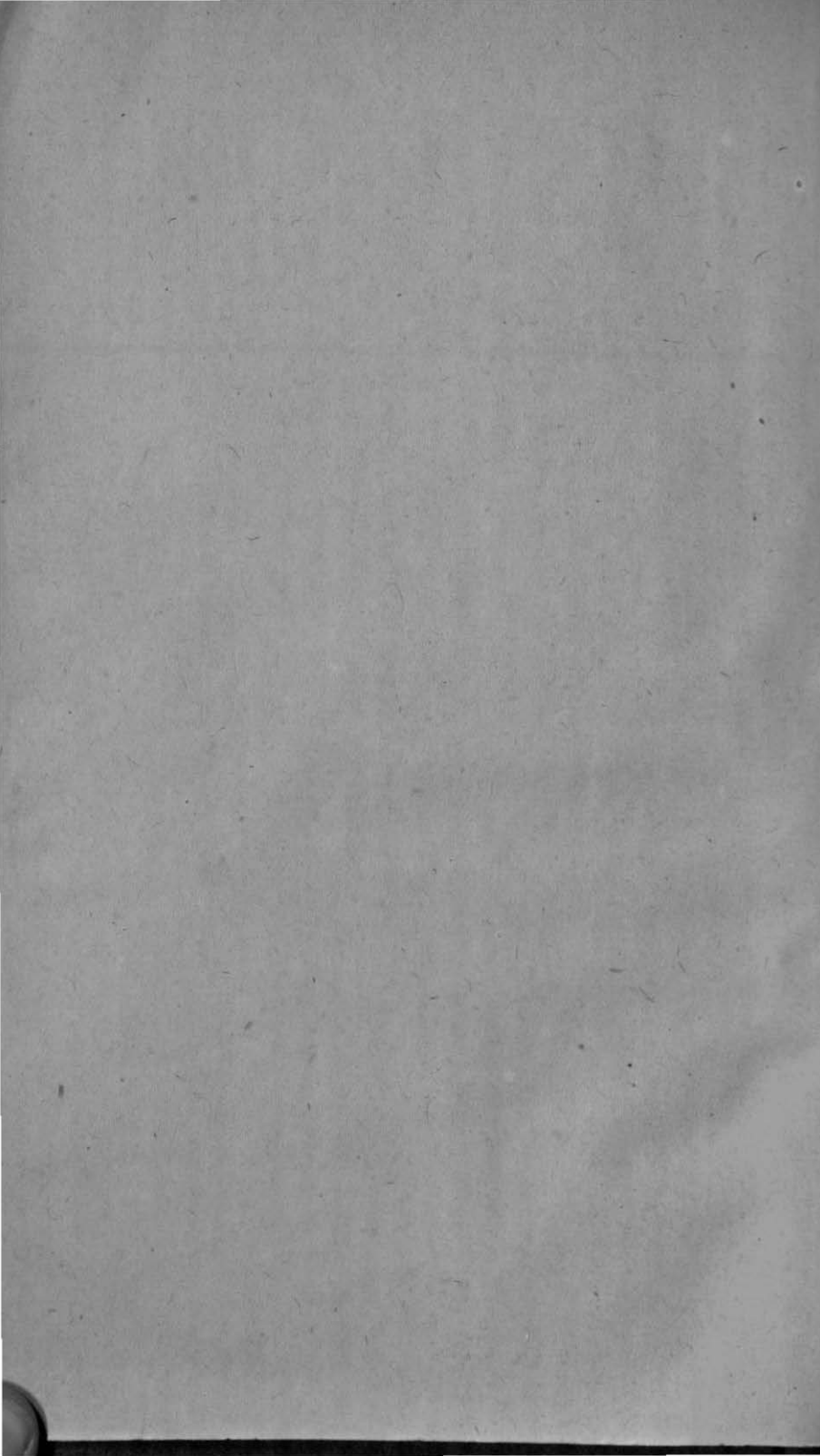


TABLE VI (concluded).—Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Nakur.

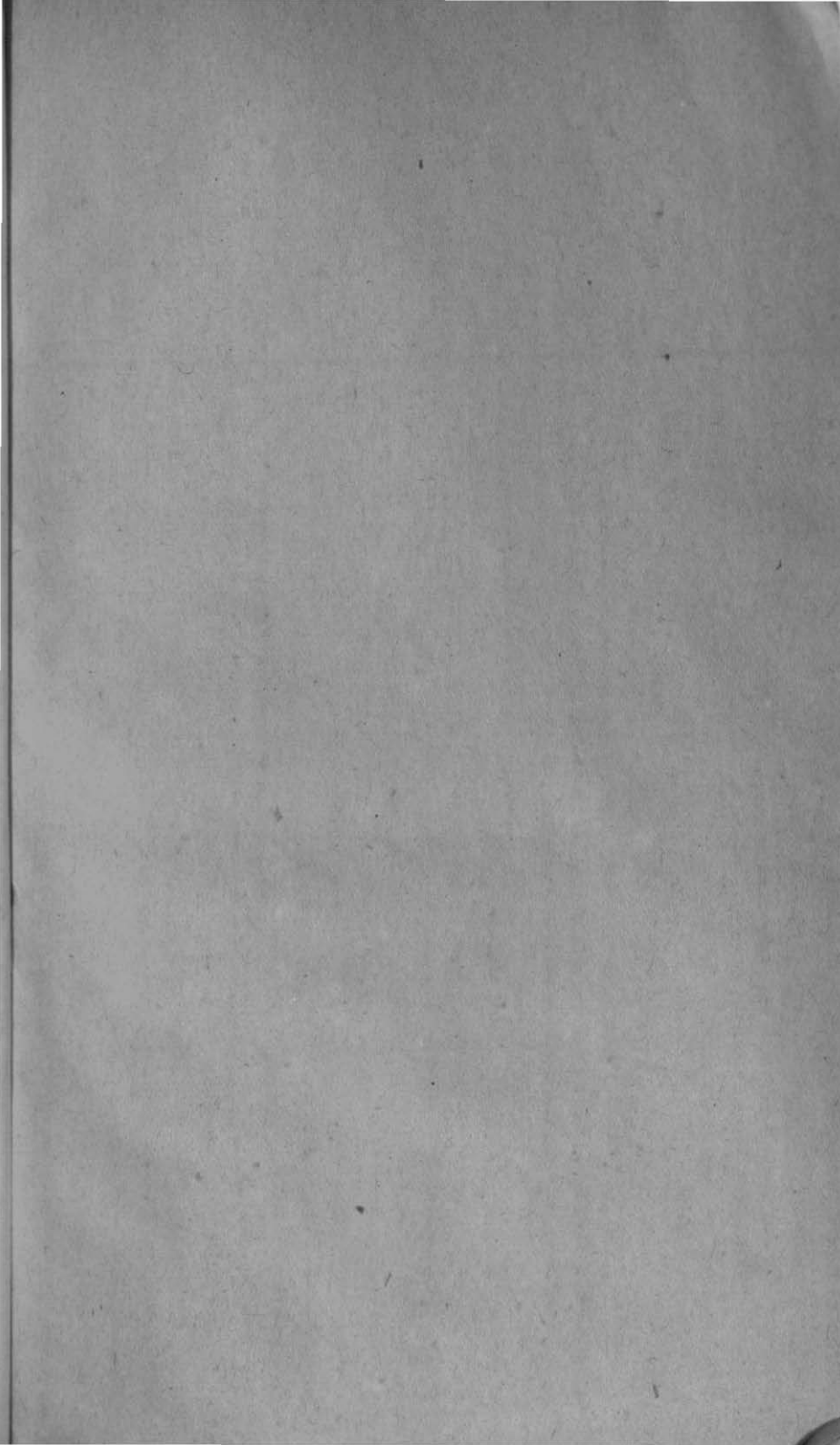
Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Wheat, gram and barley.	Gram alone and with peas.	Total.	Rice.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton alone and mixed.	Juar alone and mixed.
<i>Fasli.</i>													
1313 ..	145,825	93,549	6,799	1,034	11,262	22,621	89,397	10,921	9,550	23,926	3,033	9,191	22,790
1314 ..	137,655	84,393	7,500	1,328	12,730	22,575	106,419	21,120	9,644	22,745	3,138	10,029	27,551
1315 ..	95,597	64,295	10,202	440	8,163	1,560	107,114	20,387	10,576	23,827	4,095	8,026	26,621
1316 ..	117,300	14,806	73,689	10,016	1,007	11,014	105,817	18,902	10,776	24,108	5,322	8,512	25,426
1317 ..	121,620	71,083	8,591	1,025	9,491	24,262	109,898	20,373	11,581	22,283	7,164	8,167	27,677
1318 ..	137,557	81,764	4,246	948	12,820	35,874	99,682	13,078	11,920	22,297	6,393	9,481	23,920
1319 ..	163,934	82,876	10,252	3,664	21,004	34,441	64,971	5,972	8,977	11,278	7,779	6,145	19,254
1320 ..	127,889	77,743	8,942	1,280	17,266	18,757	103,033	15,579	11,481	21,005	9,181	8,054	25,623
1321 ..	103,984	75,973	10,217	381	8,105	2,426	100,414	15,985	8,751	18,220	9,978	9,986	25,870
1322 ..	138,564	68,561	12,798	2,483	13,742	32,312	102,013	18,647	9,489	18,084	7,079	9,119	25,257

TABLE VII.—*Criminal justice.*

x

Year.	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—												Cases under—	
	Offences against public tranquility (Chapter VIII) I. P. C.	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rope.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dacoity.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Opium Act.	Excise Act.
													14	15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1905 ..	9	12	28	..	29	22	126	17	57	77	290	45	4	9
1906 ..	36	13	16	..	27	8	121	12	75	113	202	37	5	12
1907 ..	16	48	14	..	28	4	111	8	54	6	162	42	3	17
1908 ..	71	8	20	..	70	24	205	3	53	138	278	64	9	27
1909 ..	77	17	4	..	53	15	129	..	30	121	246	60	6	43
1910 ..	79	3	11	..	36	16	162	3	46	118	160	62	12	49
1911 ..	67	7	16	..	34	17	150	1	45	115	85	97	6	42
1912 ..	133	12	34	1	38	11	175	6	36	111	92	74	10	31
1913 ..	59	17	8	3	23	32	323	23	53	313	64	139	3	59
1914 ..	84	36	5	7	32	95	317	35	48	304	69	88	5	92
1915 ..	39	25	12	..	52	8	186	32	49	117	96	13	2	28

Saharanpur District.



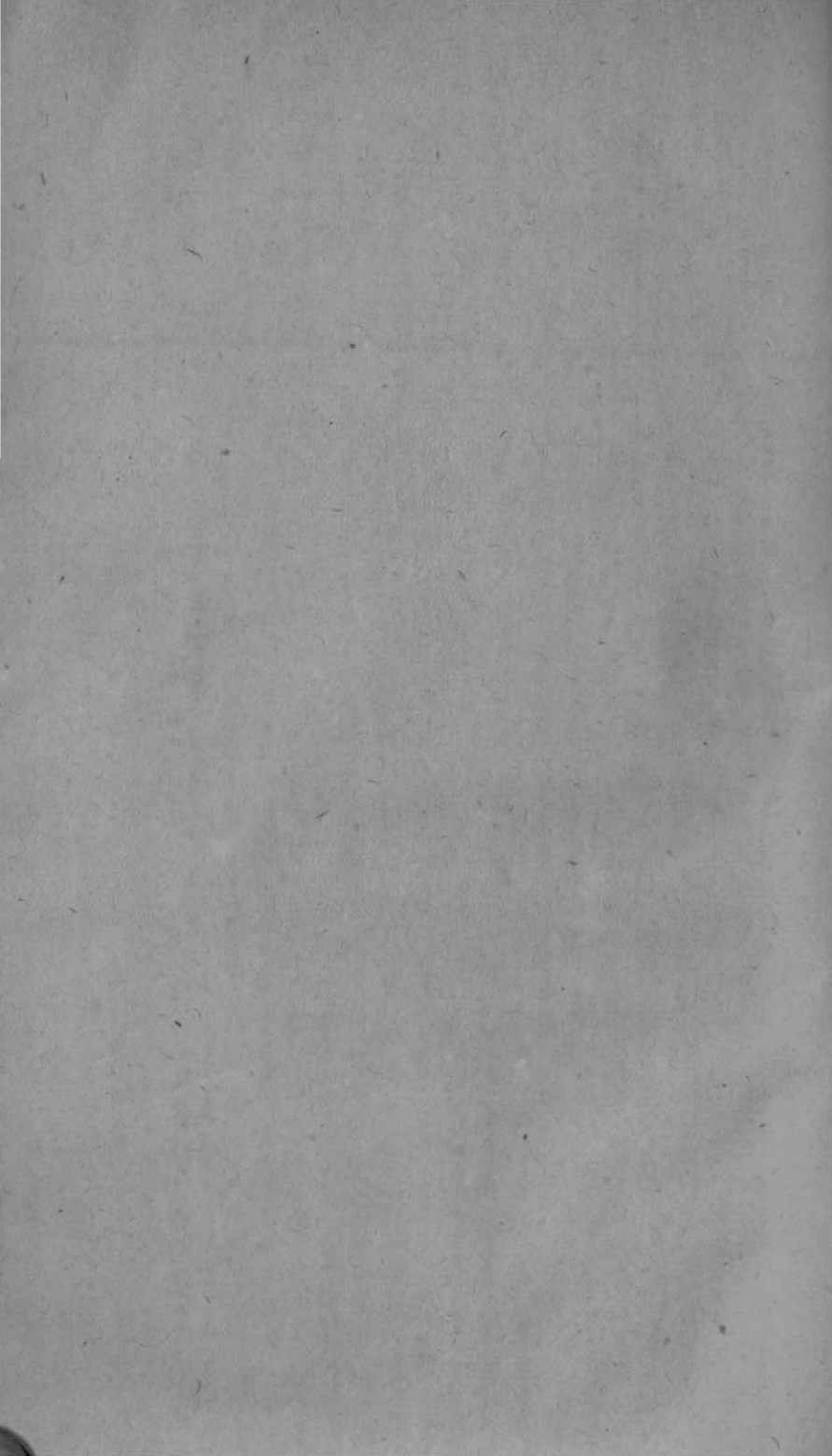


TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police.			Number of persons—		
	Suo motu.	By orders of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1905 ..	2,489	..	948	1,145	191	946
1906 ..	1,594	..	858	1,098	210	888
1907 ..	1,514	..	774	978	164	814
1908 ..	1,760	..	1,048	1,355	250	1,105
1909 ..	1,364	..	732	910	220	690
1910 ..	1,356	..	709	818	178	640
1911 ..	1,432	..	645	894	281	613
1912 ..	1,571	..	627	987	304	683
1913 ..	1,481	..	634	199	256	543
1914 ..	1,773	..	854	1,026	269	757
1915 ..	2,187	..	1,132	1,418	308	1,110

TABLE IX.—Revenue demand at Successive Settlements.

Pargana.	Year of Settlement.					
	1835—41.	1859—62.	1864—67.		1888—90.	
			Perma- nent.	Alluvial.	Perma- nent.	Alluvial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saharanpur ..	95,070	95,561	1,20,814	1,112	1,45,646	1,044
Faizabad ..	48,454	54,143	62,133	5,416	77,410	5,341
Muzaffarabad ..	41,948	43,566	51,125	1,603	66,441	1,581
Haraura ..	82,231	84,796	77,745	5,695	94,932	6,114
Tahsil Saharan- pur,	2,67,703	2,78,066	3,11,823	13,826	3,84,429	14,080
Deoband ..	1,01,679	1,02,827	96,730	2,842	1,32,500	2,842
Rampur ..	1,02,249	1,11,647	1,19,897	350	1,42,771	350
Nagal ..	1,04,744	1,04,746	88,869	2,759	1,13,021	2,759
Tahsil Deoband	3,08,672	3,19,220	3,05,496	5,951	3,88,292	5,951
Roorkee ..	42,023	45,835	50,410	4,802	73,015	5,232
Bhagwanpur ..	81,456	82,063	72,653	4,367	98,079	4,351
Jwalapur ..	32,209	38,315	48,550	1,325	67,384	1,122
Manglour ..	93,487	96,992	91,308	2,059	1,11,768	2,072
Tahsil Roorkee..	2,52,175	2,68,205	2,62,921	12,553	3,50,246	12,777
Nakur ..	66,967	65,282	68,960	4,622	85,277	4,064
Sultanpur ..	51,206	57,021	54,471	6,623	73,042	6,430
Sarsama ..	60,883	62,667	59,662	5,972	73,423	5,169
Gangoli ..	86,340	83,981	67,280	8,167	77,718	8,116
Tahsil Nakur ..	2,65,396	2,68,951	2,50,373	24,784	3,09,460	23,779
Total District ..	10,93,946	11,29,442	11,30,613	57,114	14,32,427	56,587



TABLE XI.—*Excise.*

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirits.		Receipts from tari and sendhi.	Drugs			Opium.		Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—			Number of shops for sale of—			
		Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.		Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of—		Total receipts.	Consumption.			Total receipts.	Liquor including tari.	Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirits.	Drugs.	Opium.
						Ganju.	Charas.												Drugs.	Opium.
		1	2		3	4	5	6	7			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
1905-6 ..	1,576	1,32,859	44,611	79	26,245	..	22 12	39,370	44 36	1,94,735	2,484	1,293	252	326	122	43	40	
1906-7 ..	1,372	1,38,941	41,992	74	29,730	..	32 17	34,144	40 33	2,04,508	2,758	1,350	286	328	114	43	40	
1907-8 ..	1,298	1,45,124	37,930	150	31,056	..	34 18	34,202	40 15	2,11,943	4,139	1,409	299	329	111	42	40	
1908-9 ..	1,329	1,30,832	29,810	150	30,730	..	33 15	32,873	43 15	1,95,989	6,836	1,272	295	316	92	45	31	
1909-10 ..	2,077	1,42,732	39,284	250	29,396	..	35 4	32,873	45 9	2,08,470	9,873	1,394	574	316	76	45	30	
1910-11 ..	1,754	1,66,281	44,545	202	31,523	..	41 3	37,042	42 12	2,36,802	8,386	1,690	320	377	77	44	30	
1911-12 ..	1,516	1,82,832	44,360	180	32,421	..	47 25	10,202	43 12	2,51,078	8,343	1,955	330	410	77	43	31	
1912-13 ..	1,541	1,99,719	42,557	175	31,226	..	29 15	41,290	44 1	2,76,082	10,849	2,040	321	419	77	39	31	
1913-14 ..	1,643	2,00,611	41,537	189	34,770	..	36 32	40,188	42 7	2,79,812	13,014	2,034	352	407	76	38	31	
1914-15 ..	1,991	2,02,774	37,090	118	45,503	..	32 30	47,497	38 28	3,05,161	12,938	2,077	471	481	75	38	31	

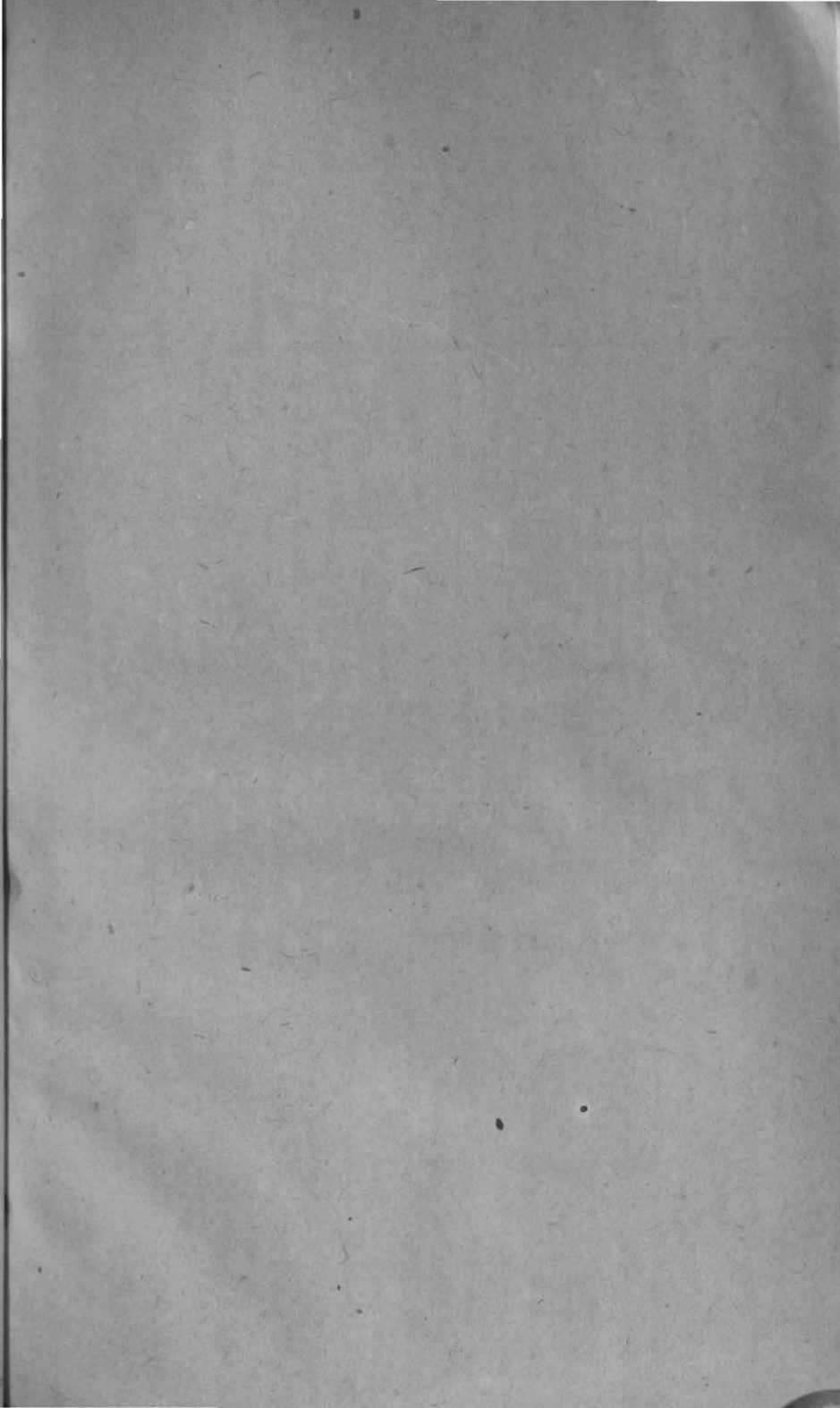


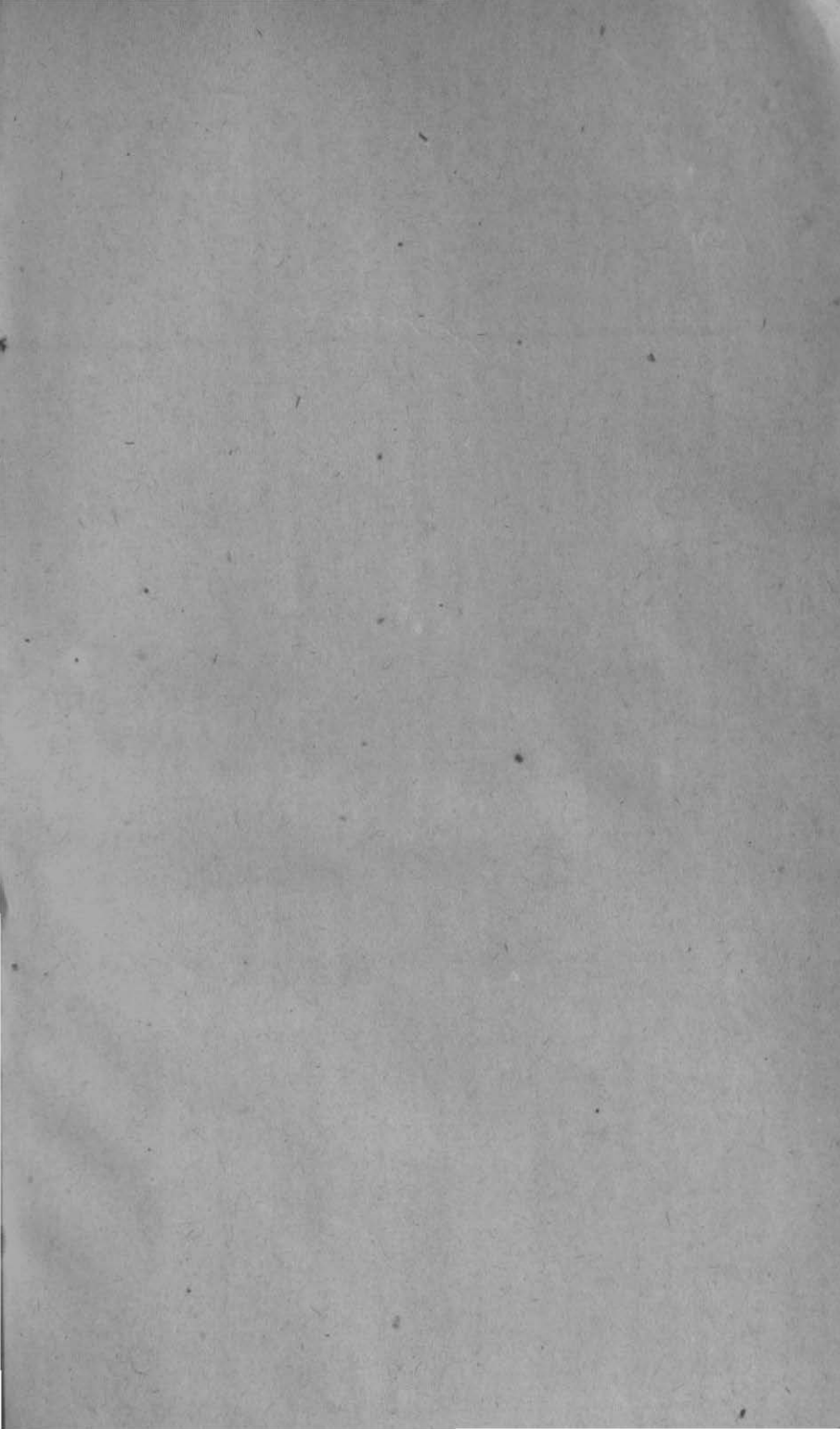


TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from —			Total charges.
	Non judicial.	Court-fee including copies.	All sources.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905-06	58,669	1,90,578	2,51,310	6,940
1906-07	48,070	1,77,287	2,27,166	5,839
1907-08	62,228	1,94,409	2,58,597	5,912
1908-09	57,284	2,26,145	2,85,359	5,678
1909-10	60,913	2,42,159	3,04,926	6,446
1910-11	63,446	2,75,398	3,39,056	6,524
1911-12	58,346	2,53,710	3,12,136	7,126
1912-13	60,202	2,52,368	3,12,570	7,142
1913-14	64,831	2,79,146	3,43,977	8,337
1914-15	60,367	2,63,334	3,23,701	7,831

TABLE XIII.—Income-tax

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by companies.		Profit of companies.		Other sources, part IV.				Objections under part IV.		
		Assessee.	Tax.	Assessee.	Tax.	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Total.	Number filed.	Wholly or partly successful.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.						Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		
1905-06	58,812	..	..	..	..	689	18,590	314	32,157	386	178	60
1906-07	60,948	..	..	..	..	688	18,368	327	33,144	478	164	66
1907-08	53,323	..	..	..	..	688	18,480	340	33,245	313	215	115
1908-09	53,750	..	..	..	..	680	18,480	339	34,237	60	275	72
1909-10	52,149	..	..	..	..	710	19,362	319	31,847	798	200	59
1910-11	53,073	..	..	..	..	716	19,471	330	33,375	372	211	98
1911-12	52,618	..	..	..	..	753	20,190	313	31,861	308	195	98
1912-13	50,545	..	..	..	..	739	19,917	299	29,976	174	96	39
1913-14	55,019	17	672	1	166	737	19,841	340	33,089	176	136	56
1914-15	60,499	17	825	1	293	758	20,780	343	35,463	..	186	77



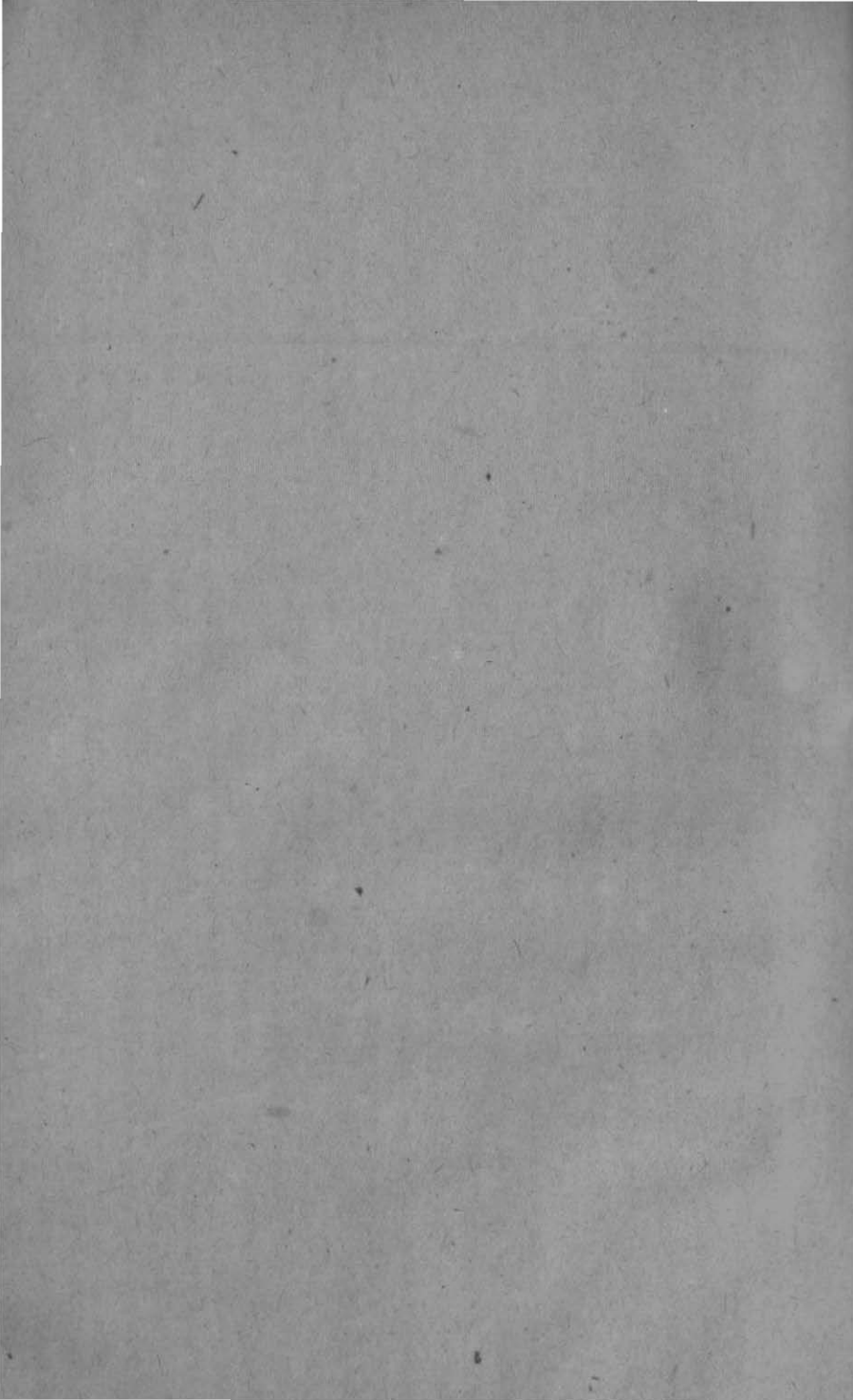


TABLE XIV.—Income-tax for city and tahsils (Part IV only.)

Year.	City of Saharanpur.				Tahsil Saharanpur.				Tahsil Deoband.				Tahsil Rurki.				Tahsil Nakur.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessee.	Tax.	Assessee.	Tax.	Assessee.	Tax.	Assessee.	Tax.	Assessee.	Tax.	Assessee.	Tax.	Assessee.	Tax.	Assessee.	Tax.	Assessee.	Tax.	Assessee.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1905-6	188	5,428	104	13,763	229	6,572	122	15,686	139	3,685	72	6,174	201	5,340	68	5,852	104	2,665	45	3,835
1906-7	195	5,470	114	14,647	235	6,639	131	16,350	136	3,580	77	6,672	200	5,291	72	6,061	117	2,858	47	4,061
1907-8	213	5,933	130	15,454	243	6,765	146	17,344	126	3,541	73	6,457	199	5,216	75	6,129	120	2,938	45	3,874
1908-9	188	5,241	126	13,754	229	6,391	157	18,411	130	3,566	62	5,271	201	5,426	71	6,156	120	3,097	49	4,397
1909-10	215	5,912	134	15,580	255	6,995	158	18,118	135	3,323	57	4,816	190	5,082	68	5,583	130	3,462	37	3,449
1910-11	223	6,271	138	16,417	268	7,306	163	18,714	143	3,991	48	4,080	169	4,685	77	6,587	125	3,269	37	3,418
1911-12	239	6,491	129	15,686	285	7,717	153	18,123	166	4,336	42	3,575	182	4,893	80	6,658	120	3,244	38	3,503
1912-13	249	6,823	132	15,092	295	7,886	154	17,382	152	4,018	37	3,276	169	4,739	72	5,973	123	3,274	36	3,345
1913-14	240	6,579	139	16,383	284	7,825	159	18,524	172	4,499	53	4,220	171	4,594	91	7,115	110	2,933	37	3,263
1914-15	227	6,437	150	18,560	274	7,869	167	20,660	176	4,556	62	4,625	196	5,383	76	6,848	112	2,969	38	3,355

TABLE XV.—District Board.

Year.	Receipts.							Expenditure.									
	Education.	Medical	Scientific, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Ferries.	Total expenditure.	Contribution to provincial funds.	General administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, etc.	Miscellaneous	Civil works.	Pounds.	Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905-6 ..	11,644	7,318	546	516	5,190	4,609	410	1,28,549	..	2,464	49,045	15,594	2,701	281	56,659	1,821	..
1906-7 ..	17,035	7,172	87	727	5,199	5,440	295	1,27,756	..	2,801	54,357	14,847	2,913	190	50,566	2,046	36
1907-8 ..	25,261	6,910	84	912	2,278	6,340	692	1,66,730	..	3,087	67,210	15,049	3,528	898	74,310	2,052	396
1908-9 ..	21,855	6,702	88	862	2,585	6,043	806	1,54,425	..	3,139	71,263	16,425	3,972	629	55,870	2,713	414
1909-10 ..	22,268	5,810	82	1,551	2,957	7,412	806	1,46,415	..	3,485	70,478	16,116	3,893	312	49,619	2,508	4
1910-11 ..	17,494	7,653	618	1,457	2,930	7,916	807	1,77,480	..	3,481	66,197	28,274	4,375	509	72,029	2,567	48
1911-12 ..	29,298	8,876	770	1,537	31,840	9,667	..	1,60,525	..	3,953	65,264	19,697	4,683	543	63,360	2,984	41
1912-13 ..	26,733	12,539	770	2,088	9,070	9,050	912	1,81,967	..	3,575	64,214	19,841	5,400	349	81,832	2,943	3,128
1913-14 ..	69,005	19,688	2,979	1,418	79,616	10,861	873	1,60,392	..	3,985	64,870	26,038	5,435	1,034	54,270	3,463	1,240
1914-15 ..	31,317	8,524	1,569	2,031	16,201	11,011	865	2,44,929	..	5,875	66,976	27,315	5,805	653	1,29,819	4,214	4,172

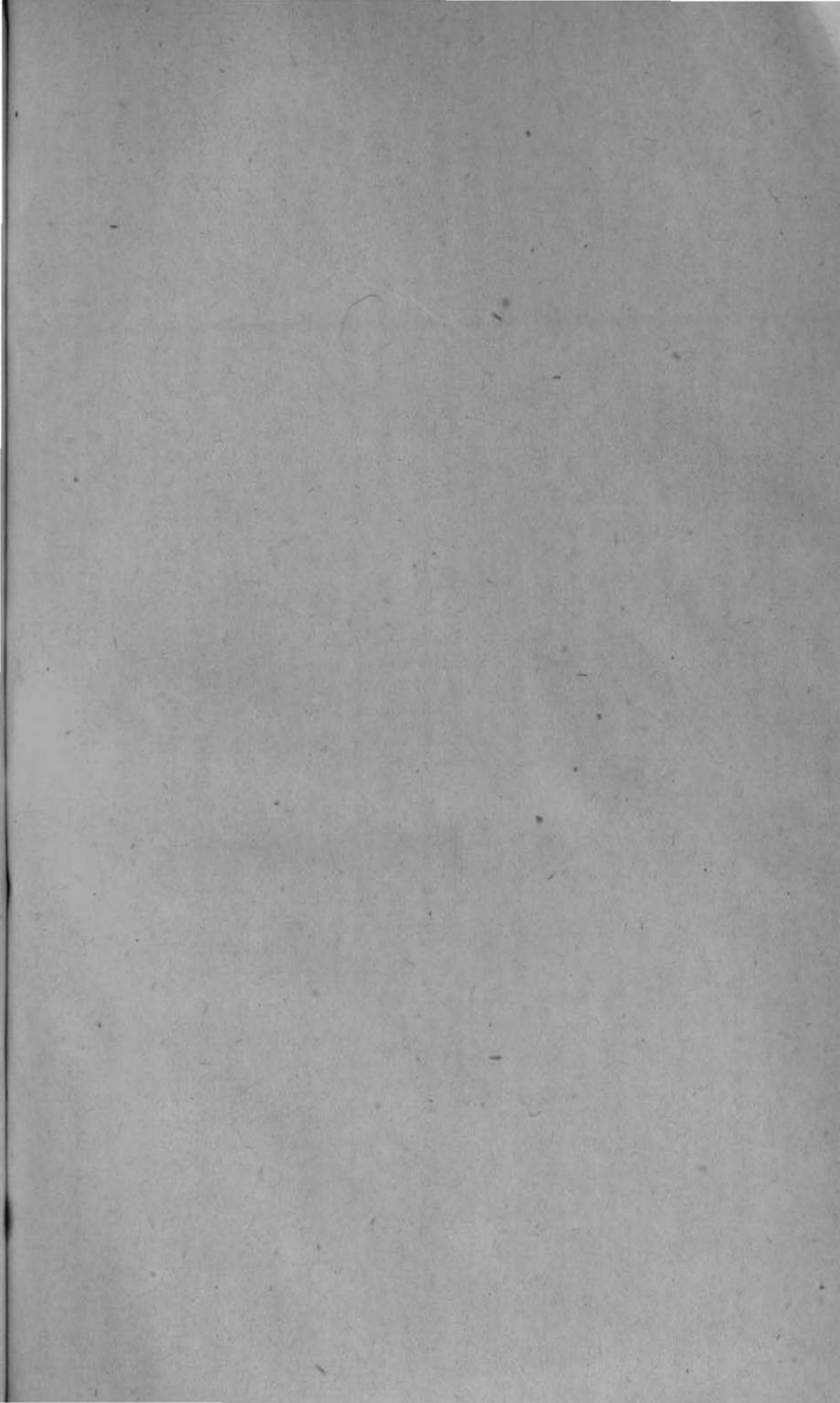


TABLE XVI.—Municipality of Saharanpur.

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
										Capital.	Maintenance.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905-06 ..	76,444	2,344	..	2,754	..	22,837	1,04,379	12,497	9,817	459	643	25,078	4,316	7,396	4,591	10,567	75,964
1906-07 ..	76,682	2,084	..	3,418	..	20,187	1,02,371	14,607	3,980	490	1,597	24,338	4,474	16,187	5,089	8,878	79,640
1907-08 ..	80,504	2,976	..	3,615	..	31,153	1,18,248	13,609	8,709	..	2,450	26,038	3,634	14,339	5,514	23,729	99,022
1908-09 ..	78,549	2,534	..	3,428	..	36,663	1,21,184	13,604	6,182	..	433	32,926	4,714	13,227	5,215	28,701	1,05,062
1909-10 ..	81,201	2,569	..	3,244	..	31,945	1,18,662	13,919	7,719	..	933	28,796	2,694	9,832	4,937	48,358	95,552
1910-11 ..	86,408	2,728	..	4,170	..	29,381	1,22,687	13,261	7,357	..	497	30,735	4,445	8,511	6,301	28,738	99,845
1911-12 ..	90,255	2,536	..	4,063	..	41,055	1,37,909	13,410	9,708	269	782	32,385	4,956	22,420	6,445	1,77,625	2,67,460
1912-13 ..	91,400	2,179	..	3,906	..	98,773	1,96,257	13,408	10,875	3,174	1,221	36,198	4,385	11,700	6,500	30,067	4,18,188
1913-14 ..	94,678	2,626	..	3,983	..	57,913	1,59,200	14,786	11,273	1,496	1,258	48,642	15,835	30,827	9,185	34,818	1,58,120
1914-15 ..	85,601	2,506	..	4,733	..	49,415	1,42,255	25,900	13,936	854	809	48,636	6,918	17,772	9,215	48,601	1,68,702

TABLE XVI.—Municipality of Hardwar Union.

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.										
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administ- ration and col- lection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public ins- truction.	Other heads.	Total.	
										Capital.	Mai n- ten- ance.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1905-06 ..	36,317	..	30,014	2,553	..	7,081	75,967	6,698	3,747	2,446	185	10,214	1,594	12,858	2,432	19,965	60,139	
1906-07 ..	37,183	..	27,973	3,815	..	8,347	17,178	7,203	2,437	3,058	477	10,854	1,640	17,745	2,506	26,949	62,869	
1907-08 ..	42,155	..	40,852	4,139	..	7,134	94,280	6,613	4,040	1,877	994	11,497	1,241	11,679	2,386	20,135	60,462	
1908-09 ..	39,578	..	26,237	4,478	..	11,344	81,637	8,684	4,143	..	1,650	13,317	1,320	23,488	2,310	49,776	1,04,688	
1909-10 ..	40,122	..	37,708	4,852	..	7,672	90,354	8,941	3,774	1,780	618	14,700	1,156	9,618	2,418	43,206	86,211	
1910-11 ..	40,397	..	33,611	3,193	..	6,782	83,983	9,095	4,152	339	1,821	14,265	1,148	13,959	2,812	23,878	71,469	
1911-12 ..	45,362	..	32,612	3,742	..	7,512	89,228	8,978	3,560	..	2,035	14,281	1,288	15,437	2,732	37,694	86,005	
1912-13 ..	44,060	..	39,678	5,053	..	7,902	96,693	9,949	3,468	..	716	14,265	1,313	23,537	2,722	22,217	78,187	
1913-14 ..	42,372	..	35,427	5,685	..	15,702	99,186	11,990	3,964	..	1,755	15,488	1,109	15,378	3,328	18,268	71,280	
1914-15 ..	47,930	..	34,368	5,114	..	9,101	96,513	10,638	4,060	..	2,165	17,793	1,040	16,893	2,673	89,026	1,44,288	



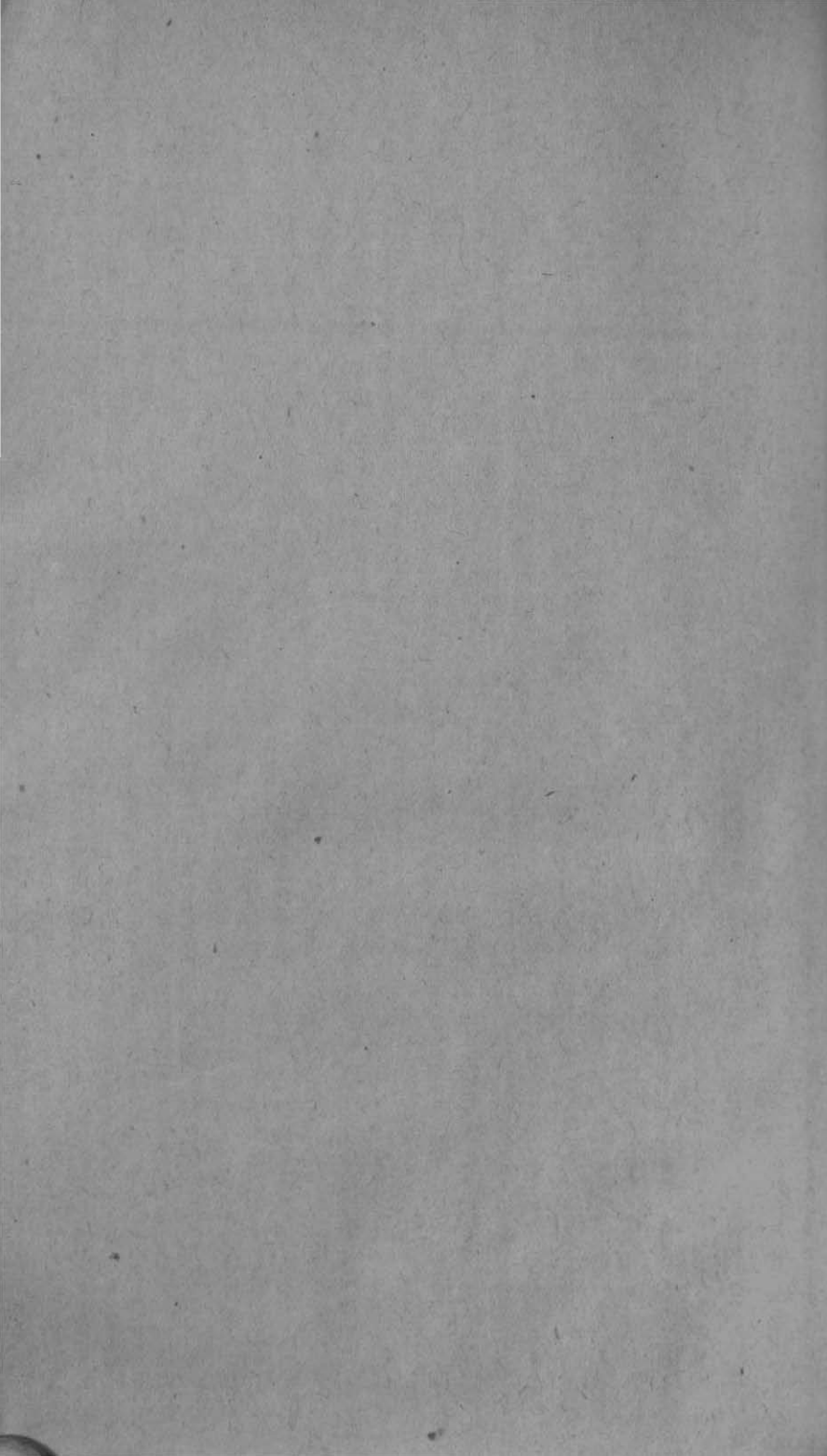
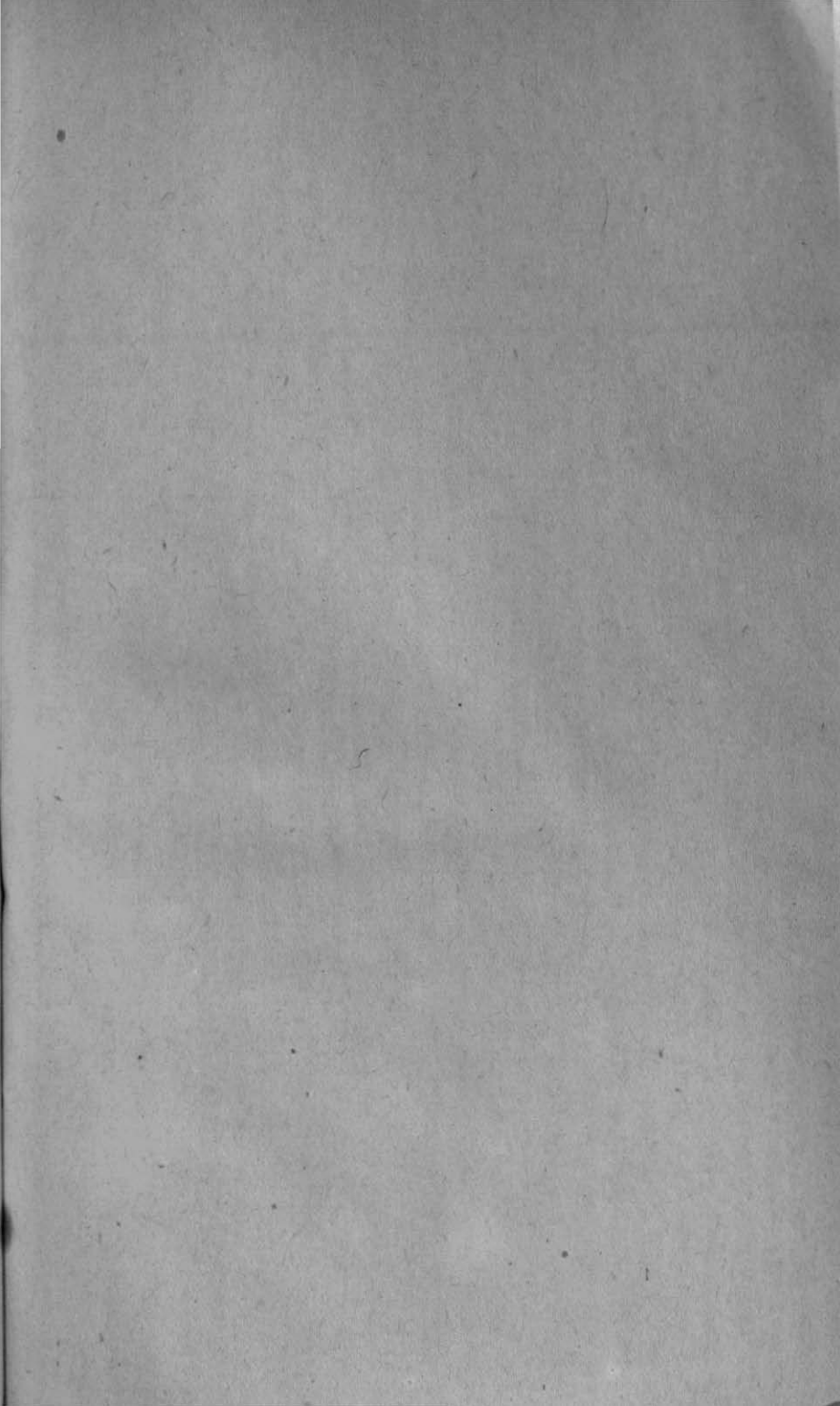


TABLE XVI.—Municipality of Deoband.

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Licenses.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water-supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
										Capital.	Maintenance.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905-06 ..	20,348	..	1,440	1,548	..	3,953	27,289	3,613	3,243	5,682	..	3,982	524	4,295	1,278	1,559	24,176
1906-07 ..	17,641	..	1,653	1,561	..	23,632	44,487	3,877	1,484	13,883	667	3,621	580	5,556	1,169	1,331	32,168
1907-08 ..	19,617	..	989	1,001	..	2,247	23,854	3,853	2,151	14,836	658	5,174	541	13,257	1,283	3,724	45,477
1908-09 ..	18,830	..	846	1,468	..	11,860	33,004	4,585	2,569	12,171	437	6,929	482	9,050	1,279	3,444	40,246
1909-10 ..	19,966	..	936	1,416	..	3,188	25,506	4,518	2,785	815	254	6,491	513	3,505	1,398	8,703	28,980
1910-11 ..	22,865	..	1,679	1,242	..	2,465	28,251	5,217	2,425	885	967	6,252	479	5,506	1,386	2,460	25,577
1911-12 ..	20,711	..	1,748	1,500	..	2,058	26,077	4,750	2,835	1,770	706	7,160	494	7,523	1,496	4,515	31,239
1912-13 ..	24,487	3,459	1,829	1,780	..	2,487	34,043	5,097	6,306	12	310	7,088	557	7,694	1,398	1,602	30,064
1913-14 ..	19,121	38	1,742	1,406	..	3,060	25,367	4,942	3,129	550	229	11,191	799	3,324	1,396	1,797	27,357
1914-15 ..	..	3,406	12,078	1,157	..	3,551	20,192	3,614	2,975	..	290	7,219	979	6,550	6,271	3,547	31,445

TABLE XVI.—Municipality.

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other head.	Total.
										Capital.	Maintenance.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905-06	19,000	2,707	..	4,919	..	3,096	29,772	4,635	1,782	..	..	5,495	951	7,190	1,390	4,010	25,453
1906-07	18,155	2,983	..	5,088	..	3,598	29,824	5,923	690	2,710	558	6,610	1,515	5,747	1,784	7,231	32,268
1907-08	24,662	2,945	..	4,499	..	3,317	35,423	6,389	1,620	..	2,369	8,641	1,120	10,423	1,876	5,755	38,193
1908-09	23,169	3,025	..	9,718	..	2,829	38,741	6,132	2,240	93	..	8,454	1,155	7,435	1,810	4,038	31,537
1909-10	24,085	2,991	..	4,795	..	2,725	34,596	6,598	2,426	..	720	1,083	1,131	3,725	1,810	13,584	31,087
1910-11	24,118	3,123	..	9,219	..	4,499	40,959	7,092	2,696	848	1,179	1,098	1,029	2,808	2,001	14,366	33,117
1911-12	23,591	3,405	..	5,293	..	4,522	36,811	9,052	2,833	43	1,037	8,370	945	7,004	2,011	6,464	37,759
1912-13	24,468	3,032	..	6,016	..	3,060	36,576	8,235	2,769	874	1,124	8,21	1,077	2,942	1,991	5,601	33,054
1913-14	21,518	2,885	..	2,808	..	9,428	36,639	7,260	2,447	84	1,344	8,350	949	13,182	2,009	5,611	41,296
1914-15	..	8,029	4,982	3,055	..	8,894	24,900	5,231	2,727	601	1,783	10,121	1,163	9,742	2,069	2,751	36,189



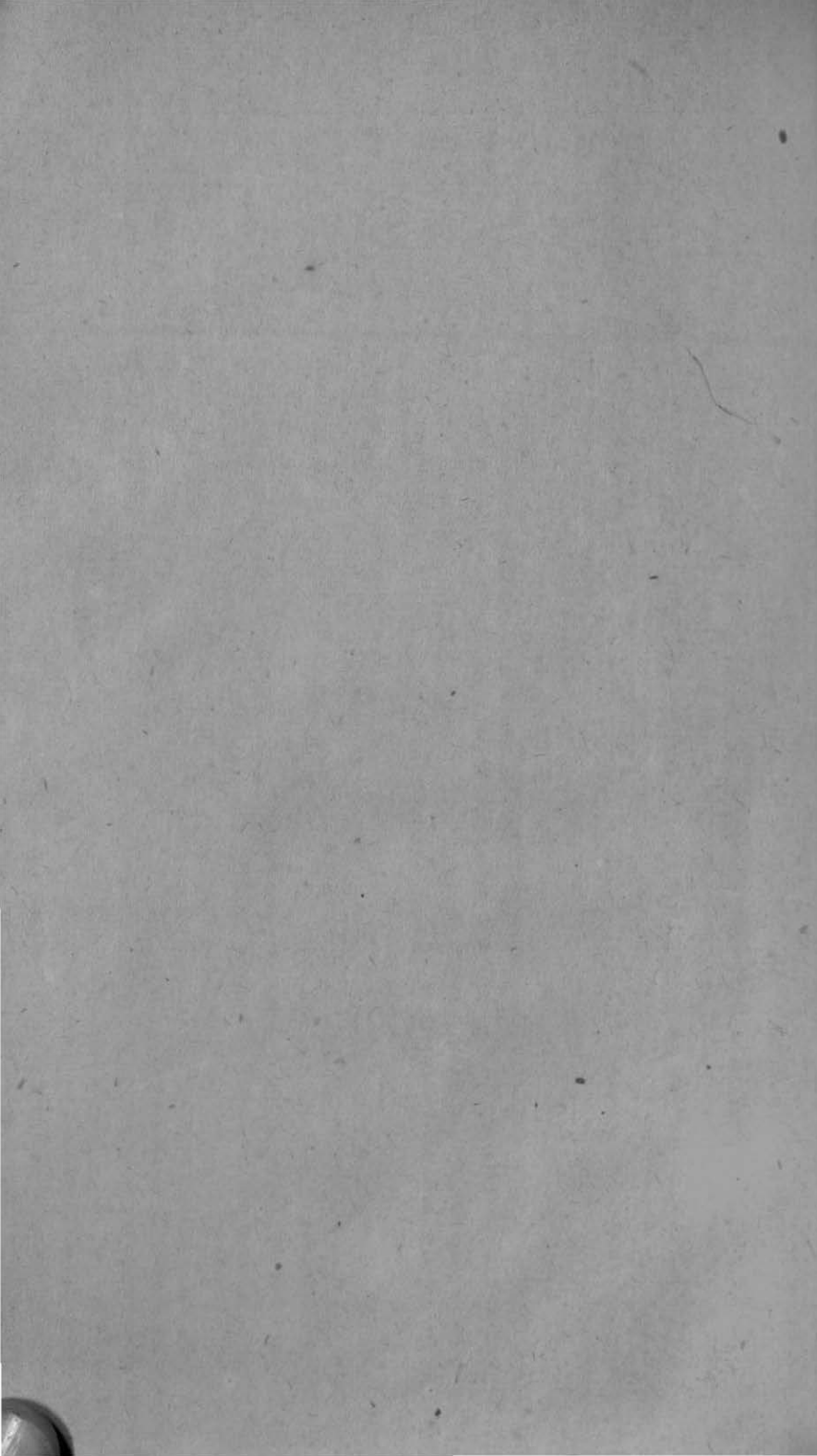
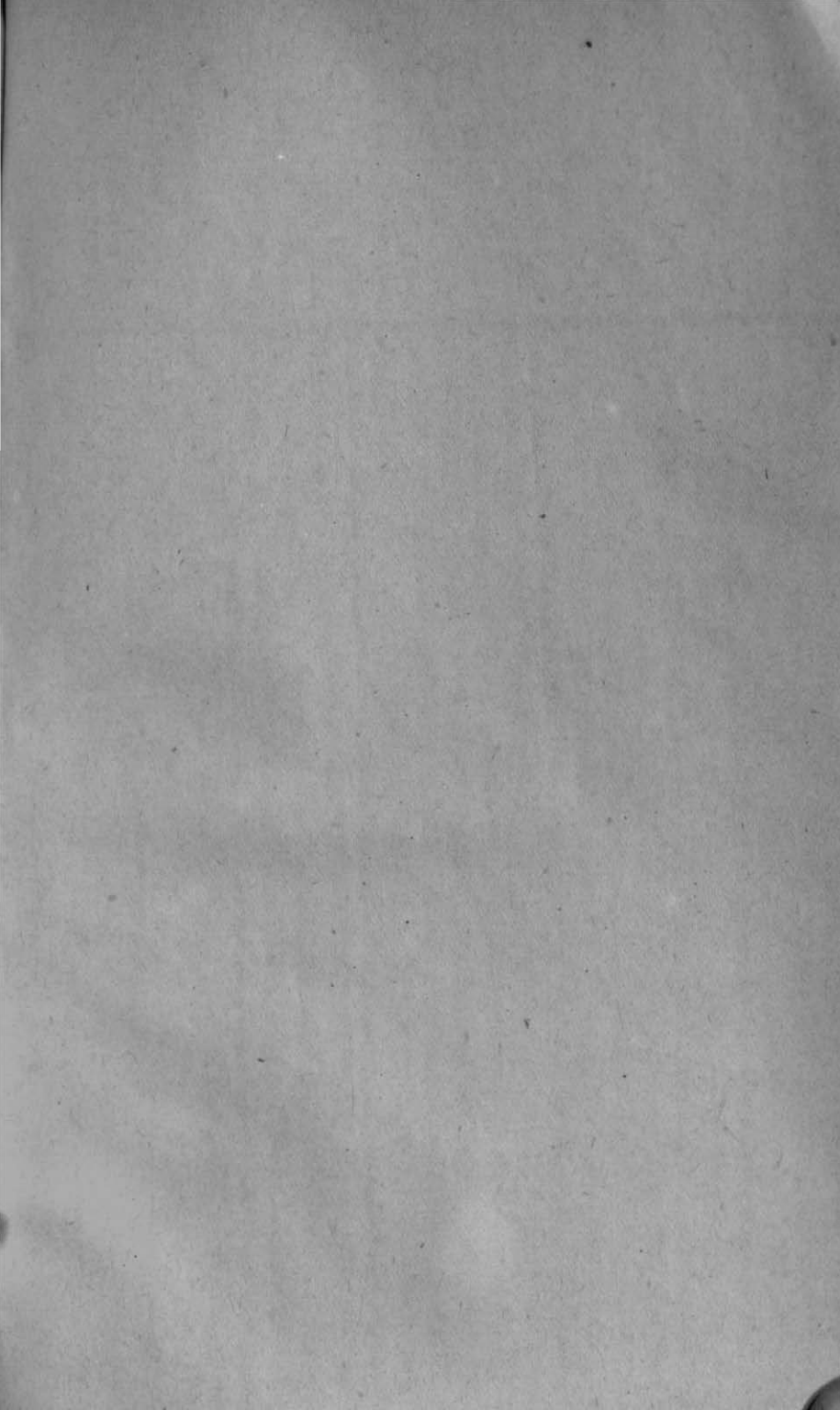


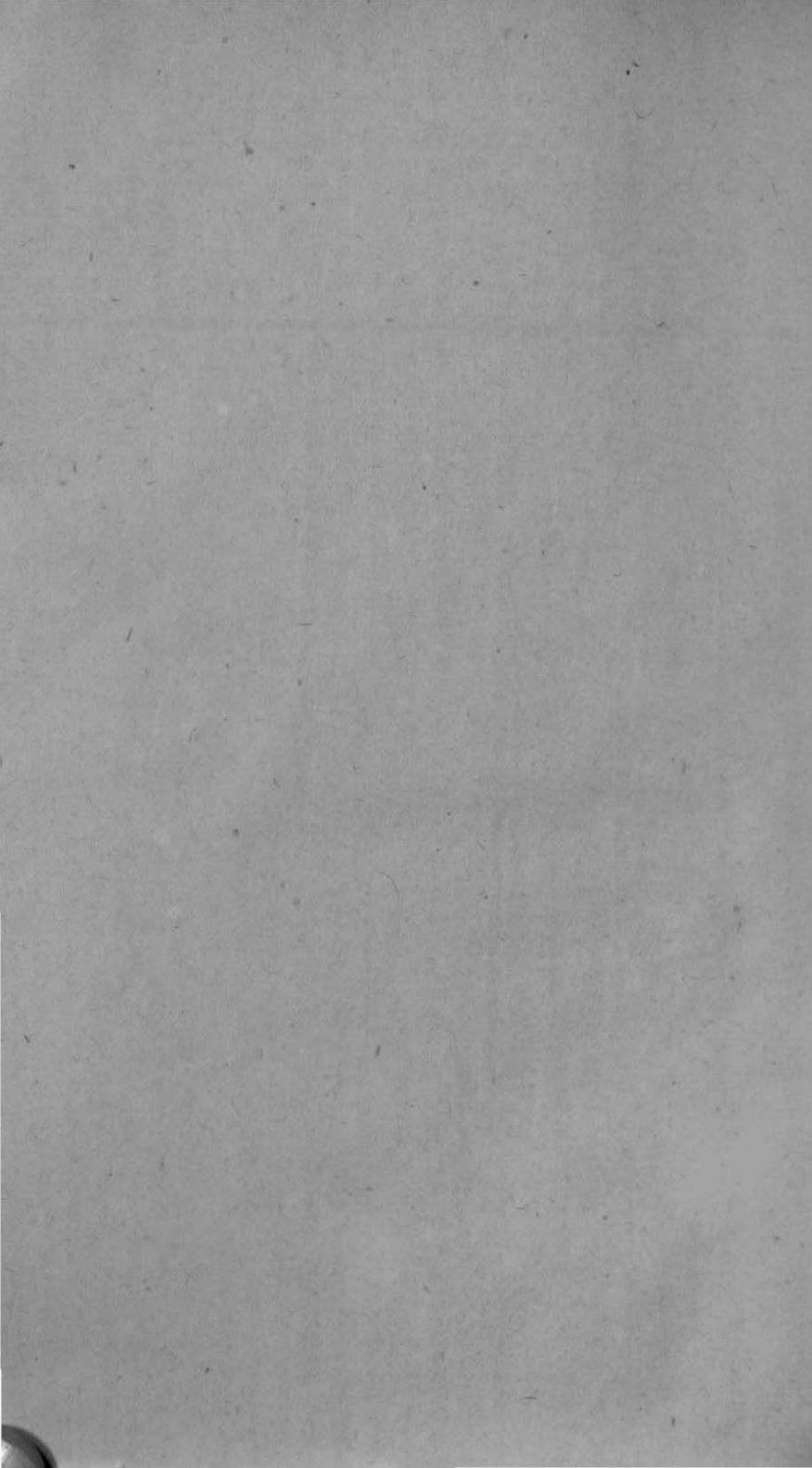
TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Police, 1915.*

Thana.	Sub-Inspectors.		Head constables.	Constables.	Municipal police.	Town police.		Rural police.	Road police.
	Ser-geant.	Sub-Inspectors.				Jama-dar.	Chau-kidars		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Saharanpur	3	18	138	..	..	..	82	6
Behat	2	1	18	..	..	..	148	6
Muzaffarabad	1	1	6	..	..	..	59	..
Mohand	1	1	6	..	..	..	24	4
Fatehpur	1	1	3	..	..	..	83	10
Deoband	2	5	50	..	..	..	115	2
Badgaon	2	1	18	..	1	6	103	..
Rampur	2	2	20	..	..	..	91	2
Nagal	2	1	9	..	..	..	112	..
Burkee ..	1	3	7	61	..	..	..	91	4
Bhagwanpur	1	1	6	..	..	..	68	6
Jwalapur	2	2	43	..	..	..	66	4
Manglore	2	2	16	..	..	5	106	6
Lakhsar	2	1	12	..	..	..	91	..
Mayapur	2	5	41	..	..	..	1	..
Nakur	2	1	19	..	1	9	90	6
Chilkana	2	2	26	..	1	6	128	4
Gangoh	2	2	30	..	1	5	90	..
Civil Reserve ..	1	9	19	83	..	..	..	..	..
Vacancies	39	..	..	..	..	..
Armed Police	1	20	136	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2	44	88	789	..	4	31	1,548	60

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary education.		
	Schools and Colleges	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Fe-males.		Males.	Fe-males.		Males.	Fe-males.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1905-03 ..	217	9,074	607	13	1,842	..	204	7,232	607
1906-07 ..	219	7,976	584	14	1,812	..	205	6,164	584
1907-08 ..	242	8,876	588	17	1,011	..	225	6,865	588
1908-09 ..	226	8,267	710	17	1,402	90	209	6,865	620
1909-10 ..	219	8,255	763	18	1,484	70	201	6,772	693
1910-11 ..	229	8,043	797	19	963	115	210	7,080	682
1911-12 ..	224	8,439	811	19	1,223	68	205	7,216	743
1912-13 ..	229	8,992	799	15	1,013	141	214	7,979	658
1913-14 ..	249	9,146	902	14	989	157	234	8,157	745
1914-15 ..	254	9,956	938	14	939	271	240	8,117	687



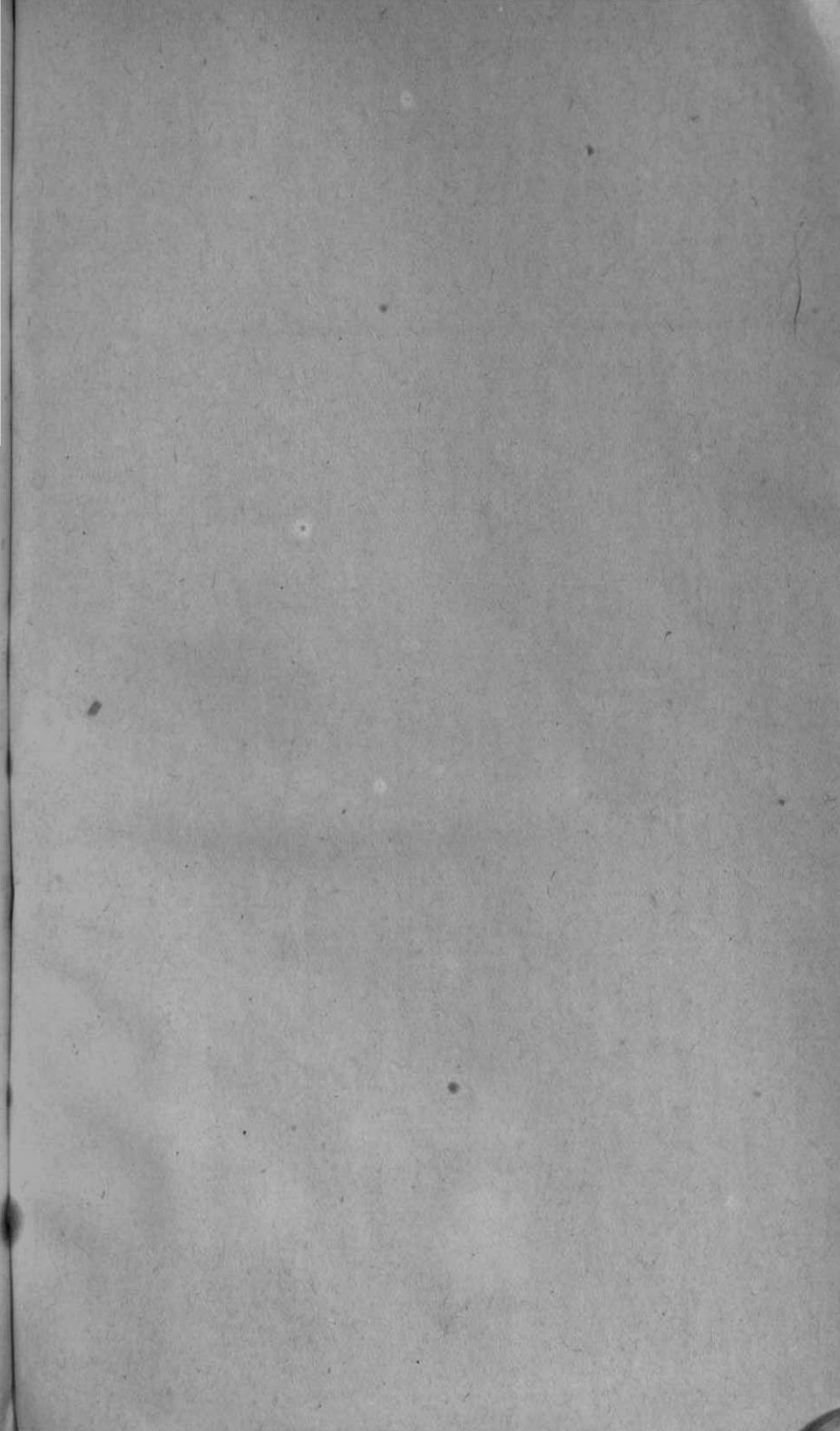


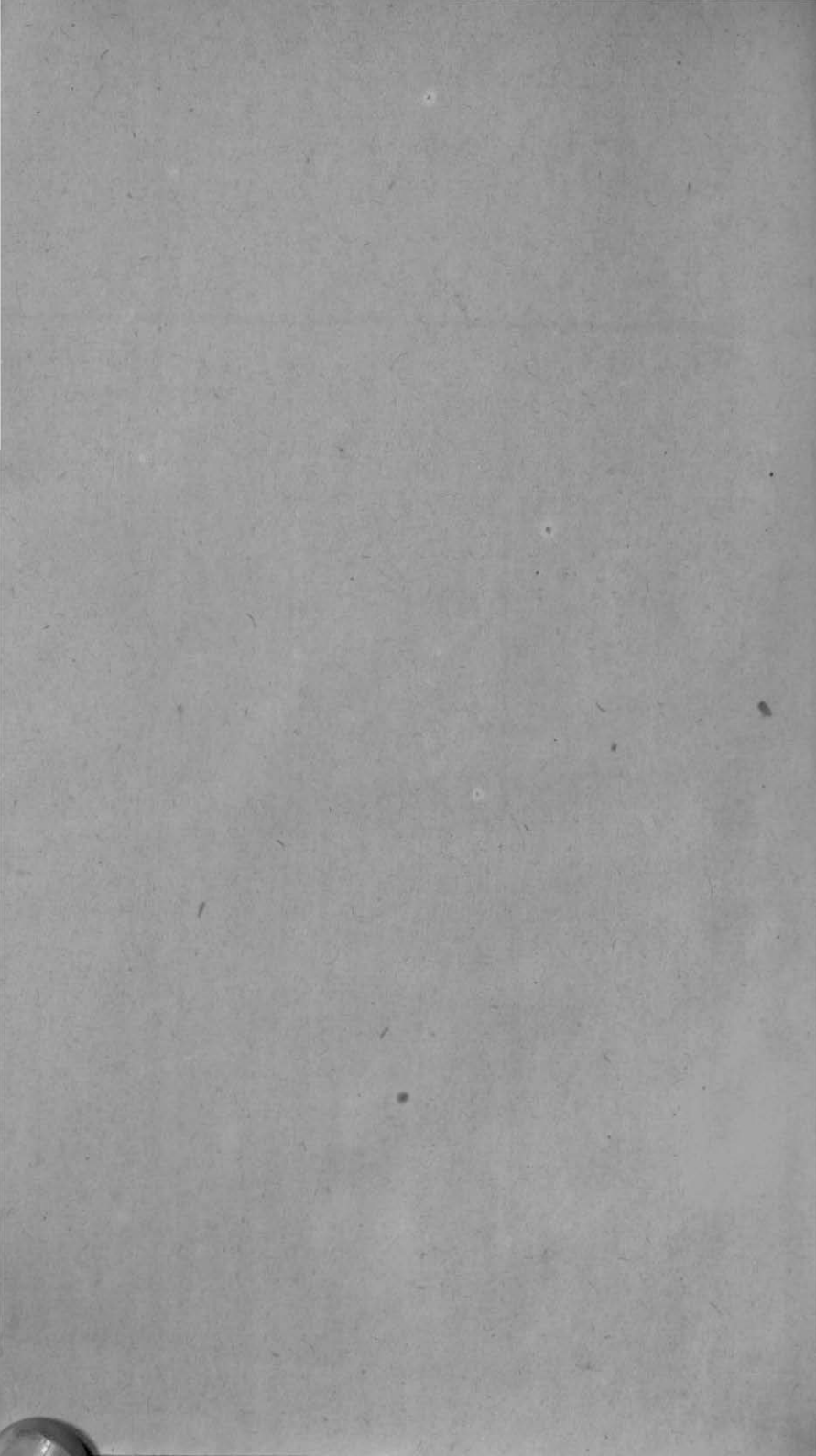
List of schools, 1915-16.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Saharanpur.	Saharanpur	Topri School ..	Lower Primary ..	21
		Mandi Ferozpur ..	Ditto ..	25
		Arya Kaniya Patshala	Upper Primary ..	62
		Mohalla Alimohajnan	Lower Primary ..	29
		Mohalla Mutriban School.	Ditto ..	28
		Mohalla Tali Kalalan Girls' School.	Ditto ..	23
		Mohalla Meri Sardarsaran.	Upper Primary ..	33
		Landhaura Zanordor	Lower Primary ..	20
		Mission Orphan School	Upper Primary ..	43
		Mission Girls' Central School.	Ditto ..	79
		Town School, Saharanpur.	Middle Class ..	102
		Training class, Saharanpur.	Lower Primary ..	61
		Branch School no. 1—VII.	No. 1—II Upper Primary no. III to VII Lower Primary.	No. I (58), II (49), III (42), IV (23), V (29), VI (19), VII (21),
		Khanalampura School	Lower Primary ..	16
		Mandi School, Saharanpur.	Ditto ..	19
		Muftian School ..	Ditto ..	29
		Chamaran School ..	Ditto ..	20
		Shahbahlol School ..	Ditto ..	67
		Mughal Mozra School	Ditto ..	20
		Ghanda School ..	Ditto ..	16
		Randaul School ..	Ditto ..	22
		Sarkari Sheikh School	Ditto ..	26
		Jadpura School ..	Ditto ..	22
		Sheikhpura Kadim ..	Ditto ..	23
		Malhipur School ..	Ditto ..	29
		Sandalpur School ..	Ditto ..	17
		Bhojwala School ..	Ditto ..	32
		Mirzapur School ..	Upper Primary ..	57
		Naugawan School ..	Ditto ..	56
		Behat School ..	Ditto ..	69
		Sadhah School ..	Lower Primary ..	28
		Raipur School ..	Ditto ..	34
		Town School, Behat..	Middle Class ..	38
		Ladipura School ..	Lower Primary ..	16
		Naugaon Girls' School	Ditto ..	16
		Sansarpur School ..	Upper Primary ..	36
		Musail School ..	Ditto ..	39
		Jahanpur School ..	Ditto ..	54
		Jasmaur School ..	Lower Primary ..	20
		Aurangabad School ..	Ditto ..	57
		Muzaffarabad School	Ditto ..	31

List of schools, 1915-16—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Saharanpur—(concluded).	Muzaffarabad— (concluded.)	Khujnawar School ..	Upper Primary ..	19
		Sheikhpur Mojabadpur.	Lower Primary ..	16
		Karandi School ..	Ditto ..	15
		Kalsia School ..	Ditto ..	23
		Anwarpur Barali ..	Ditto ..	20
		Muradnagar Jewala ..	Ditto ..	20
	Haraura ..	Abdullapur School ..	Ditto ..	20
		Alampur Girls' School	Ditto ..	20
		Budhriguhoo School.	Lower Primary ..	28
		Halwana School ..	Ditto ..	29
		Bhalaswa Isapur School.	Upper Primary ..	57
		Kailaspur Branch ..	Ditto ..	38
		Muhumadpur Tiwari School.	Ditto ..	29
		Bahera Sandal Singh	Ditto ..	59
		Gandaura School ..	Ditto ..	26
Kailaspur Town School		Middle Class ..	69	
Khajauri School ..		Lower Primary ..	30	
Kamalpur School ..		Ditto ..	20	
Haraura School ..		Ditto ..	18	
Nonserhei School ..		Ditto ..	3	
Hasanpur School ..	Ditto ..	15		
Deoband.	Lakhnaura School ..	Ditto ..	18	
	Kota School ..	Ditto ..	27	
	Town School, Deoband	Middle Class ..	111	
	Training class, do. ..	Lower Primary ..	78	
	Branch School no. I to III.	Ditto ..	No. 1 (26), 2 (17), 3 (41),	
	Deoband ..	Putri Patshala School	Upper Primary ..	60
		Rajapur School ..	Ditto ..	48
		Rankhandi ..	Ditto ..	62
		Jaranda Panda School	Ditto ..	44
		Jaranda Jat School ..	Ditto ..	27
		Badgaun School ..	Lower Primary ..	19
		Kuri School ..	Ditto ..	27
		Bhaffa School ..	Upper Primary ..	42
Shamlana Charan School.		Lower Primary ..	30	
Ambehta Shaikhan School.		Upper Primary ..	44	
Rampur ..	Nanhera Asa School..	Lower Primary ..	30	
	Kulsat School ..	Ditto ..	34	
	Chakmoli School ..	Upper Primary ..	33	
	Bhopsi School, Rampur	Ditto ..	27	
	Nanauta School ..	Ditto ..	50	
	Sadauli Haria School	Ditto ..	38	
	Tikraul School ..	Lower Primary ..	17	
	Sana Arjunpur ..	Upper Primary ..	50	
	Kashipur School ..	Lower Primary ..	14	
	Moura School ..	Ditto ..	20	





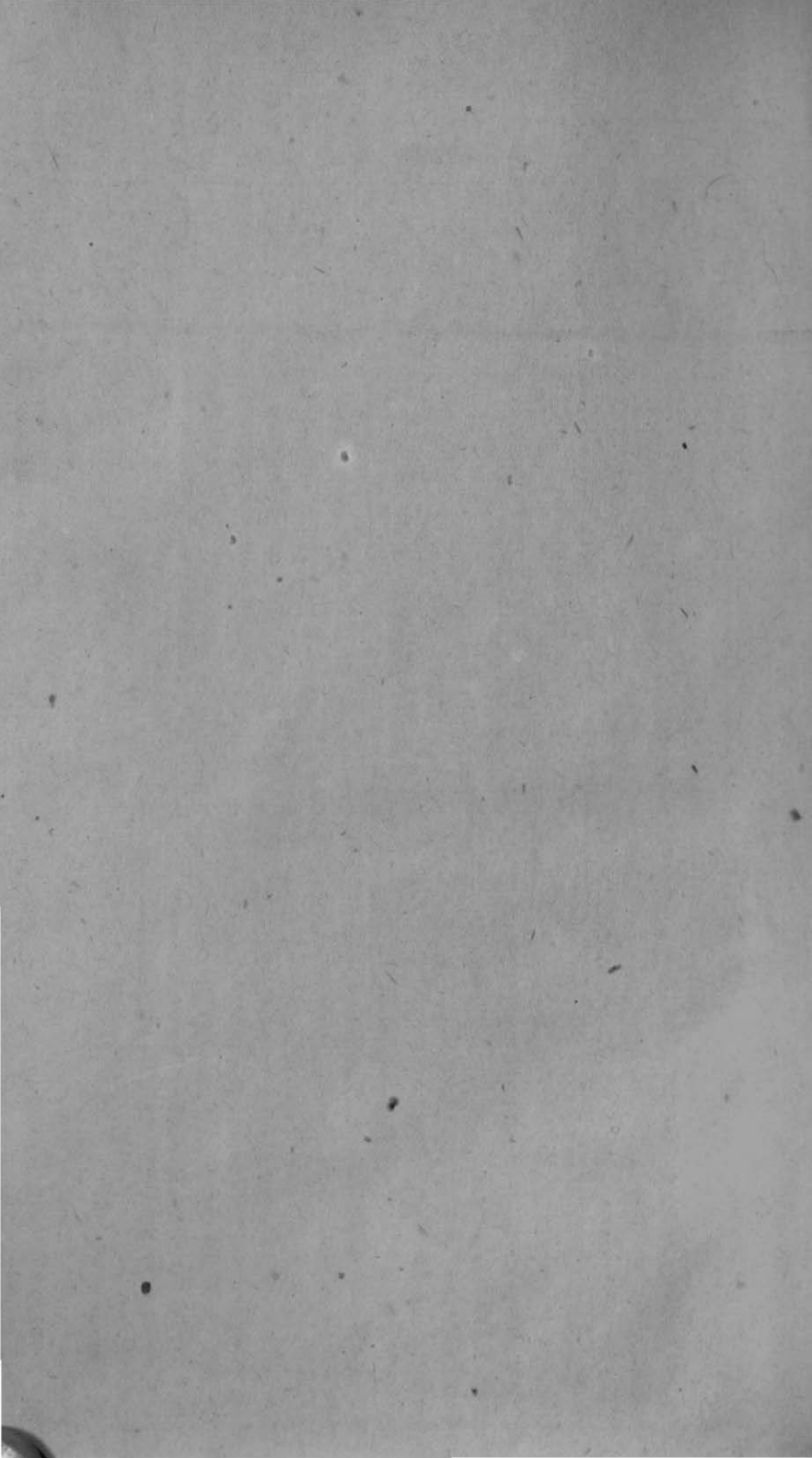
List of schools, 1915-16—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.		
Deoband—(concluded).	Rampur— (concluded).	Pahansu School ..	Lower Primary ..	22		
		Tilphara School ..	Ditto ..	25		
		Rampur Town School	Middle Class ..	50		
		Rampur Training Class	Lower Primary ..	33		
		Sirsalli Kalan School	Upper Primary ..	38		
	Nagal ..	Khera Mughal School.	Pandauli School ..	Upper Primary ..	62	
			Basera School ..	Lower Primary ..	34	
			Paniali School ..	Ditto ..	15	
				Ditto ..	29	
				Ditto ..	32	
		Nakur ..	Tajpor School ..	Talheri Buzurg ..	Upper Primary ..	61
				Nagal School ..	Ditto ..	64
				Danghera School ..	Lower Primary ..	20
				Paharpur School ..	Upper Primary ..	48
				Banhera Khas School	Lower Primary ..	38
				Basten School ..	Ditto ..	19
				Chanenpa Koli School	Ditto ..	26
				Ambehta Chand School.	Upper Primary ..	39
				Sabhan Khurd School	Lower Primary ..	22
				Sabhan Kalan ..	Ditto ..	25
	Nakur ..	Town School, Nakur	Training Class, Nakur	Middle Class ..	51	
			Nakur Girls' School..	Lower Primary ..	17	
			Khera Afghan School	Ditto ..	52	
			Harpal School ..	Upper Primary ..	52	
			Badhi School ..	Ditto ..	11	
			Randeva School ..	Lower Primary ..	50	
			Afghiana ..	Upper Primary ..	11	
			Islam Nager, Nakur..	Lower Primary ..	15	
			Ambehta School ..	Ditto ..	24	
				Middle Class ..	24	
	Nakur.	Sultanpur..	Chilkana School ..	Upper Primary ..	32	
			Budha Khera School	Lower Primary ..	12	
			Dunj-hara School ..	Ditto ..	17	
Bartha Kayasth School			Ditto ..	30		
Ismailpur School ..			Ditto ..	18		
Pilkhani School ..			Ditto ..	17		
Badgaon School ..			Ditto ..	8		
Sarsawa ..	Sarsawa ..	Sarsawa School ..	Upper Primary ..	57		
		Qutabpur School ..	Lower Primary ..	22		
		Jhaliran School ..	Ditto ..	14		
		Sampla School ..	Upper Primary ..	62		
		Taber (Dahki) School	Lower Primary ..	8		
		Sadhaolie Pilkhana ..	Ditto ..	24		
				72		
		Town School, Gangoh	Middle Class ..	No. I, (23)		
		Branch School, Gangoh, nos. I to III.	Lower Primary ..	II, (91) III, (42)		

List of schools, 1915-16—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.		
Nakur— (concluded).	Gangoh ..	Gangoh Girls' School	Lower Primary ..	26		
		Jandkhera Girls' School	Ditto ..	15		
		Jandkhera School ..	Upper Primary ..	28		
		Lakhnauti School ..	Ditto ..	49		
		Bilaspur School ..	Lower Primary ..	20		
		Manohra School ..	Ditto ..	24		
		Titron School ..	Upper Primary ..	81		
		Khudlana School ..	Ditto ..	23		
		Roorkee.	Roorkee ..	Roorkee Town School	Secondary Class ..	37
				Salempur School ..	Upper Primary ..	63
Roorkee Branch no. 1	Lower Primary ..			38		
Ditto no. 2	Ditto ..			38		
Bharapur School ..	Ditto ..			23		
Dandhera School ..	Ditto ..			28		
Imlikhera School ..	Ditto ..			24		
Dharamshala School } Rurkee Aided School }	Ditto ..			52		
Ahjaman Islamia } Roorkee Aided School }	Ditto ..			33		
Arya Kanya Pathshala, Roorkee.	Secondary Class ..			41		
S. P. G. Mission Orphanage School, Roorkee.	Upper Primary ..			55		
S. P. G. Mission Girls' School, Roorkee.	Lower Primary ..			15		
Aurangabad Aided School.	Ditto ..			27		
Salempur Girls' School Aided.	Ditto ..			14		
Mirpur Aided School	Ditto ..			42		
Kheleri Aided School	Ditto ..			20		
Bhagwanpur	Bhagwanpur			Paniala	Upper Primary ..	24
				Chudala	Ditto ..	65
				Bhalswagaj ..	Ditto ..	22
				Bhagwanpur ..	Ditto ..	97
				Sakrouda	Ditto ..	40
				Kheri Shikohpur ..	Ditto ..	26
				Chouli Snabuddinpur	Ditto ..	50
		Taushipur	Lower Primary ..	28		
		Srichand.. ..	Ditto ..	50		
		Khailpur	Ditto ..	30		
		Baheriki Sadabad ..	Ditto ..	23		
		Alawalpur	Ditto ..	25		
		Rohalki Dayalpur Aided School.	Ditto ..	24		
		Nalehra Anantpur Aided School.	Ditto ..	41		
		Jawalapur Town School	Secondary Class ..	39		
Kankhal	Upper Primary ..	50				



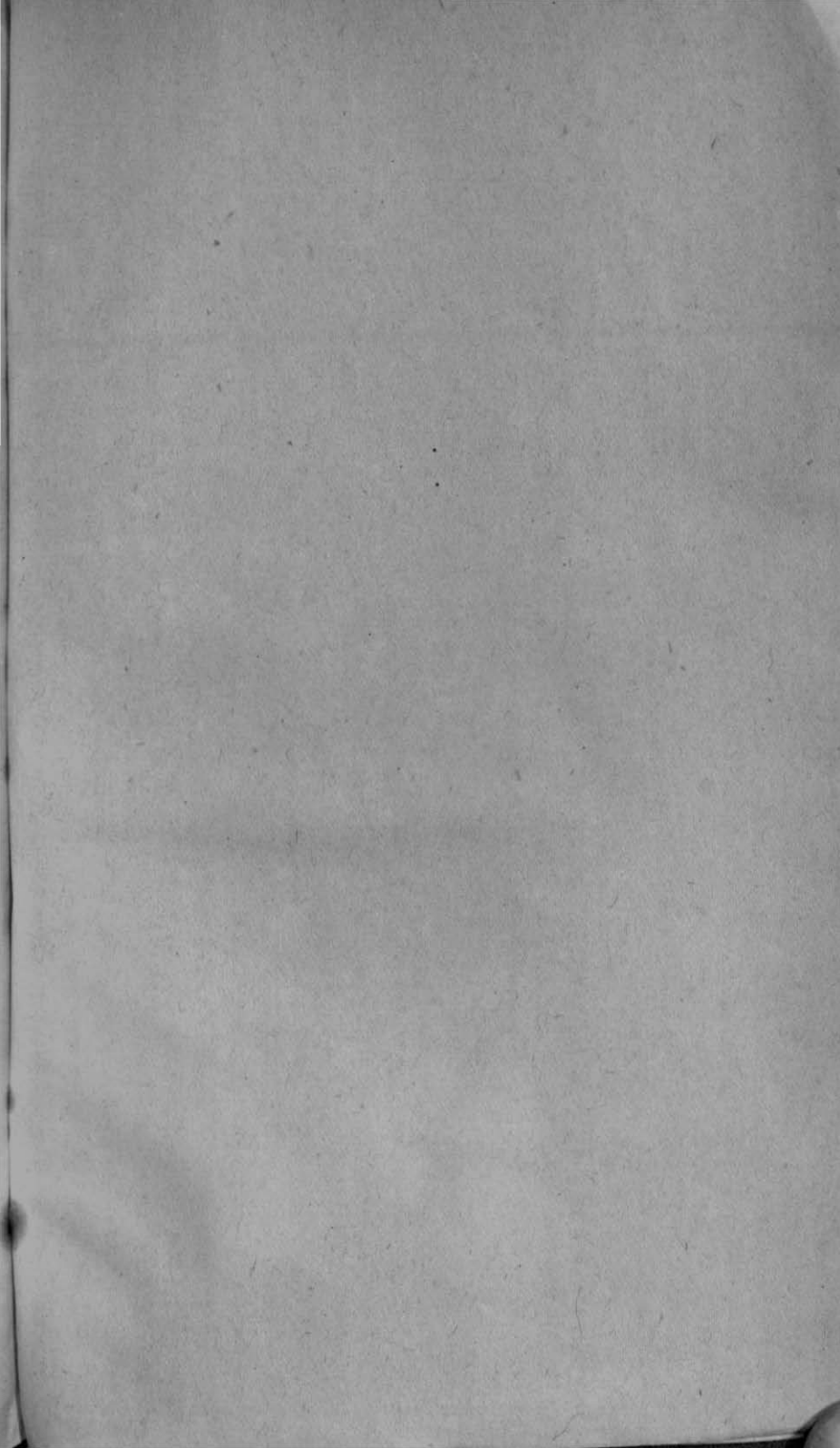


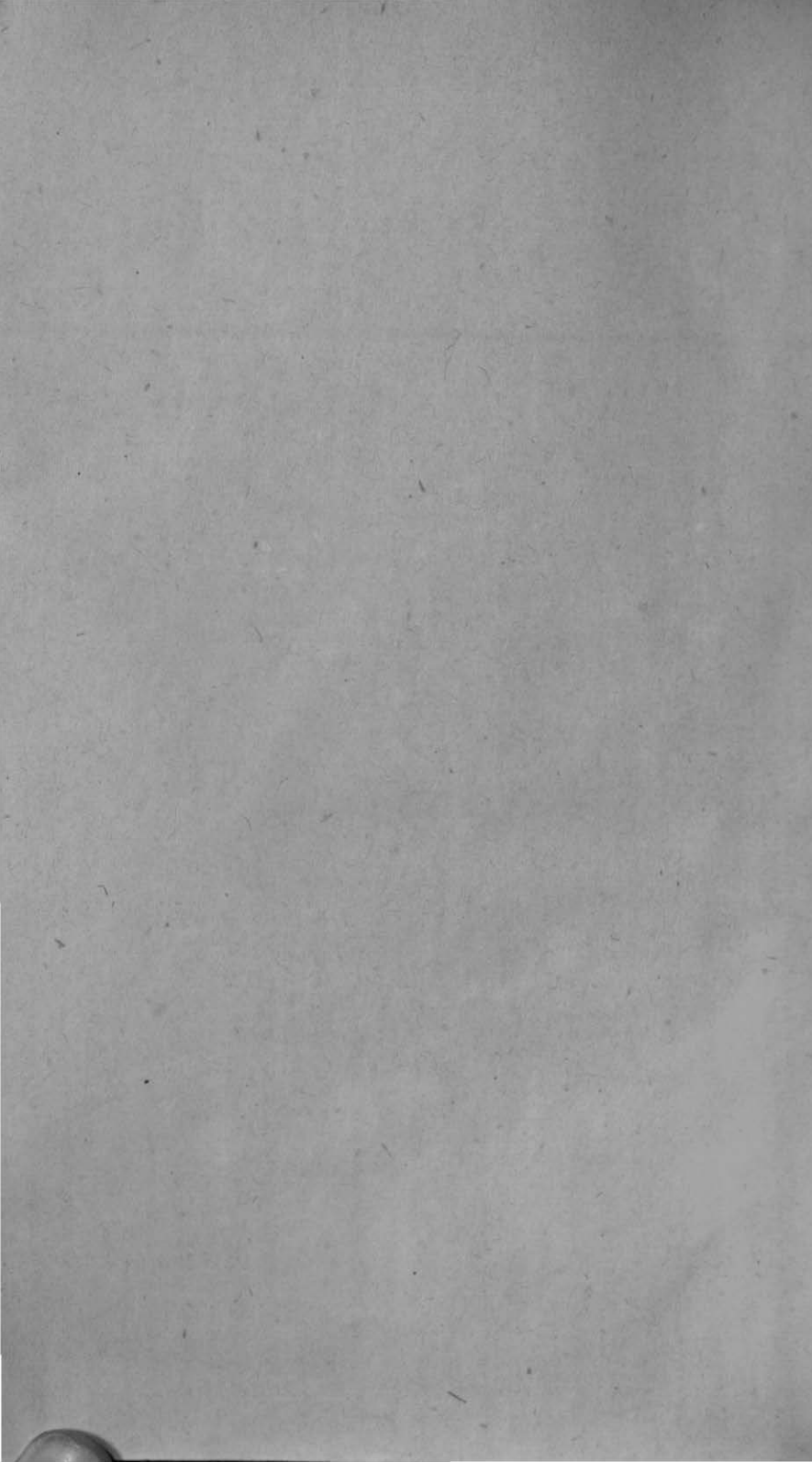
List of schools, 1915-16—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Roorkee—(concluded).	Jawalapur..	Sultanpur Kanari ..	Upper Primary ..	41
		Jawalapur Branch no. 1.	Lower Primary ..	17
		Jawalapur Branch no. 2.	Ditto ..	36
		Jawalapur Branch no. 3.	Ditto ..	15
		Hardwar..	Ditto ..	28
		Bahadurpur Jat Aided School.	Ditto ..	28
		Rohalki Kishanpur Aided School.	Ditto ..	28
		Ikar Khurd Aided School.	Ditto ..	20
		Bangla Aided School	Ditto ..	19
		S. P. G. Mission Boys' School, Jawalapur Aided School.	Ditto ..	36
		S. P. G. Mission Girls' School, Jawalapur Aided School.	Ditto ..	20
		Chamaran School, Jawalapur Aided School.	Ditto ..	18
		Islamia Ahmadia Jawalapur Aided School	Ditto ..	30
		Kalu Ram Pathshala, Jawalapur.	Ditto ..	38
		Panda Kuwar Vidyalaya Jawalapur.	Ditto ..	14
		Aided School, Kankhal	Ditto ..	27
		Nurpur Panjanheri Aided School.	Ditto ..	20
		Niadar Padha Kankhal Aided School.	Ditto ..	29
		Ram Krishan Mission Kankhal Aided School	Ditto ..	17
		Manda Khera Khurd Aided School.	Ditto ..	22
		Bahadurabad Mission School Aided.	Ditto ..	32
		Kanya Pathshala, Jawalapur.	Ditto ..	15
		Manglore Town School	Secondary Class ..	39
		Liherheri ..	Upper Primary ..	33
		Landhaura School ..	Ditto ..	49
		Jhabrera ..	Ditto ..	61
	Narsain Kalan ..	Ditto ..	44	
	Mandiana ..	Lower Primary ..	33	
	Tanda Banehra ..	Ditto ..	24	
	Manglore Model School	Ditto ..	54	
	Manglore Girls' School	Ditto ..	34	
	Mohammadpur Buzurg	Ditto ..	17	
Lakhsar ..	Ditto ..	24		
Jhabrera Aided School	Ditto ..	28		
Dabki Kalan Aided School.	Upper Primary ..	40		
	Manglore ..			

ROADS, 1915.

		Miles fur. feet.
A.—PROVINCIAL.		
(i)	Ghaziabad, Meerut, Rurki and Landhaur road ..	49 0 200
(ii)	Approach road to Rurki railway station ..	1 1 84
(iii)	Saharanpur-Dehra junction road ..	14 0 130
(iv)	Ditto and Chakrata road ..	33 4 0
Total ..		97 5 414
LOCAL.		
(i)	Saharanpur-Nakur road	15 3 330
(ii)	Ditto Muzaffarnagar road	4 7 0
(iii)	Ditto Ambala road	2 5 0
(iv)	Ditto Jalalabad road	1 3 510
(v)	Sadr octroi chauki to railway station	0 2 306
(vi)	Post-office to railway station	0 2 491
(vii)	Pilgrim road	1 7 0
(viii)	Nawabganj road	0 7 140
(ix)	Sadr octroi chauki to Chakrata road	0 1 434
(x)	Deoband railway feeder road	0 6 160
(xi)	Goodshed light railway feeder	1 0 0
(xii)	Sarsawah feeder	1 0 500
(xiii)	Pilkhani	0 2 0
(xiv)	Topri	0 1 0
(xv)	Saharanpur Chlikana road	1 6 264
Total ..		33 0 165
Second class roads.		
(i)	Nagal to railway station	0 6 0
(ii)	Do. to Gagalheri	11 0 9
(iii)	Saharanpur to Banat	23 4 0
(iv)	Ditto Muzaffarnagar	21 4 0
(v)	Ditto Karnal	22 4 0
(vi)	Ditto Chilkana	7 0 0
(vii)	Lokhnoor to Mangloor	18 0 0
(viii)	Deoband to Mangloor	12 4 0
(ix)	Galheri to Bhagmanpur	9 2 0
(x)	Roorkee to Bahadurabad	9 0 0
(xi)	Ditto to Dhanauri	4 4 0
(xii)	Badgaon-Rampur-Nakur	21 0 0
(xiii)	Deoband to Badgaon	9 0 0
(xiv)	Rurki to Lhaksar	11 0 0
(xv)	Nakur to Sarsawah	9 0 0
(xvi)	Do. Titron Thanabhawan	21 2 0
(xvii)	Gangoh Nananta-Badgaon	17 0 0
(xviii)	Sarsawah Chilkana	5 4 0
(xix)	Saharanpur Amballa	10 4 0
(xx)	Bhagmanpur Bahadurabad	14 0 0
(xxi)	Bahadurabad Hardwar	9 0 0
(xxii)	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, station roads	5 0 0
(xxiii)	Railway station Nananta road	1 1 0
(xxiv)	Railway station Pilkhani road	1 0 0
Total ..		273 7 0





ROADS, 1915—(concluded).				Miles, fur. feet.		
<i>Fifth class roads.</i>						
(i)	Hardwar-Khara road	..	..	43	0	0
(ii)	Lhaksar-Sultanpur Kunasi	..	..	5	0	0
(iii)	Fatehpur-Muzaffarabad	..	..	6	0	0
(iv)	Deoband-Bijnor	..	..	6	0	0
(v)	Manglour-Majrighat	..	..	6	0	0
(vi)	Jahorhera-Rurkee	..	..	7	0	0
			Total	73	0	0
<i>Sixth class roads.</i>						
(i)	Rurkee-Imba road	..	..	4	0	0
(ii)	Fatehpur-Kheri-Shikohpur	..	..	4	0	0
(iii)	Pilgrims, Landhaura to Bahadurabad road	..	..	12	0	0
(iv)	Bhapmanpur-Chudiala	..	..	7	0	0
(v)	Sultanpur to Bhogpur	..	..	4	0	0
(vi)	Kankhal to Rani Mazra	..	..	9	0	0
(vii)	Ditto to Lhaksar	..	..	12	0	0
(viii)	Sherullapur to Raipur	..	..	2	4	0
			Total	54	4	0

FERRIES, 1915.

River.	Name of ferry.	Village.	Pargana.	Tahsil.	Management.	Income.
						Rs. a. p.
Ganges	Shishamwali	Kankhal	Jawalapur	Roorkee	Under Chairman, Sub-board, Roorkee.	712 8 0
	Chandi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ditto	..
Begam Nala	Chandpur	Chandpur	Do.	Do.	Ditto	46 0 0
Jamna	Rajghat	Sadullapur	Sultanpur	Nakur	District board, Ambala	..
Do.	Mandhaur	Mandhaur	Sarsawah	Do.	Ditto	..
Do.	Kamalpur	Kamalpur	Gangoh	Do.	Ditto, Karnal	..
Do.	Kunda Khurd	Kunda Khurd	Do.	Do.	Ditto	..
Katha	Sangthera	Sangthera	Do.	Do.	Ditto	2 0 0



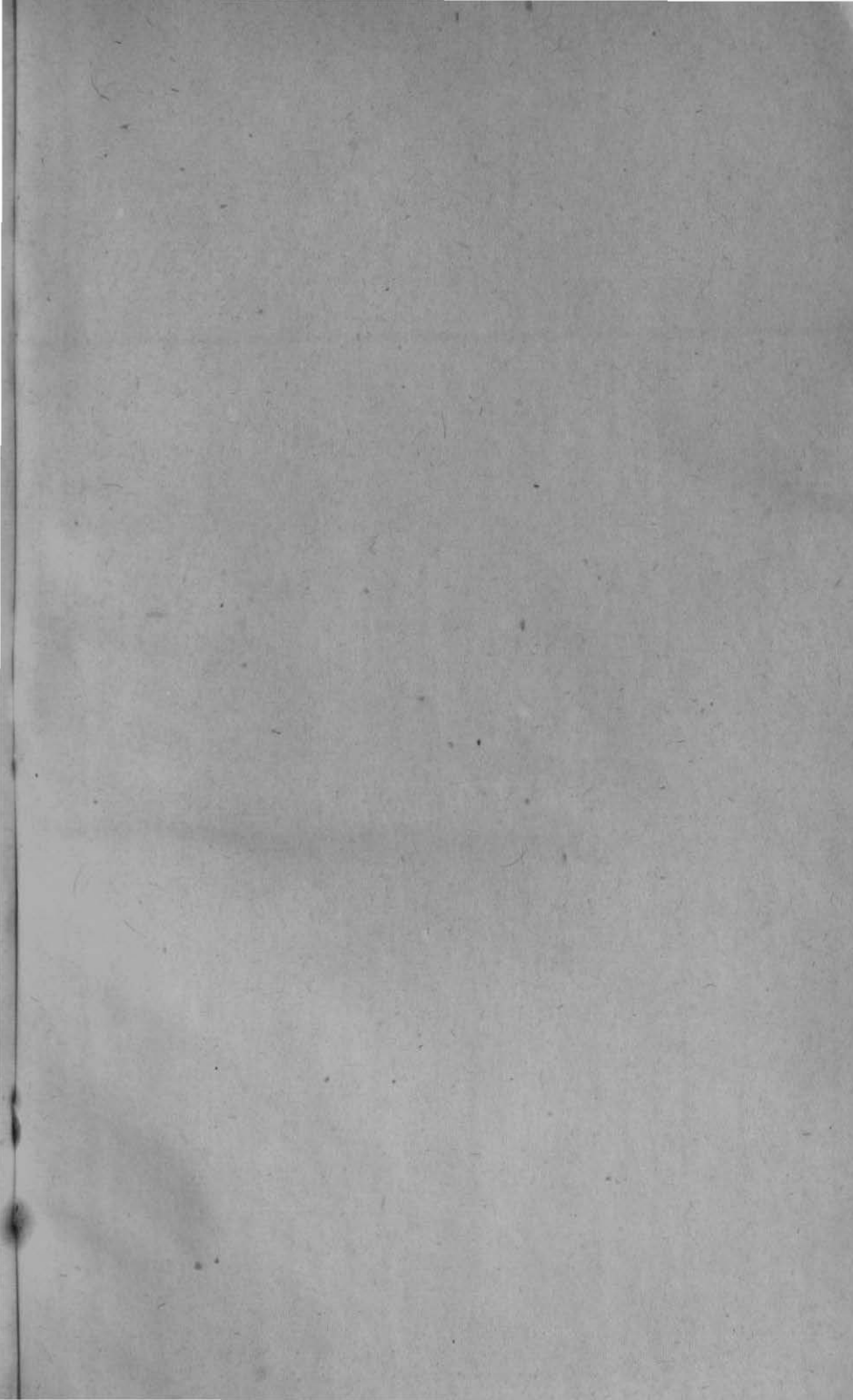
POST OFFICES, 1915.

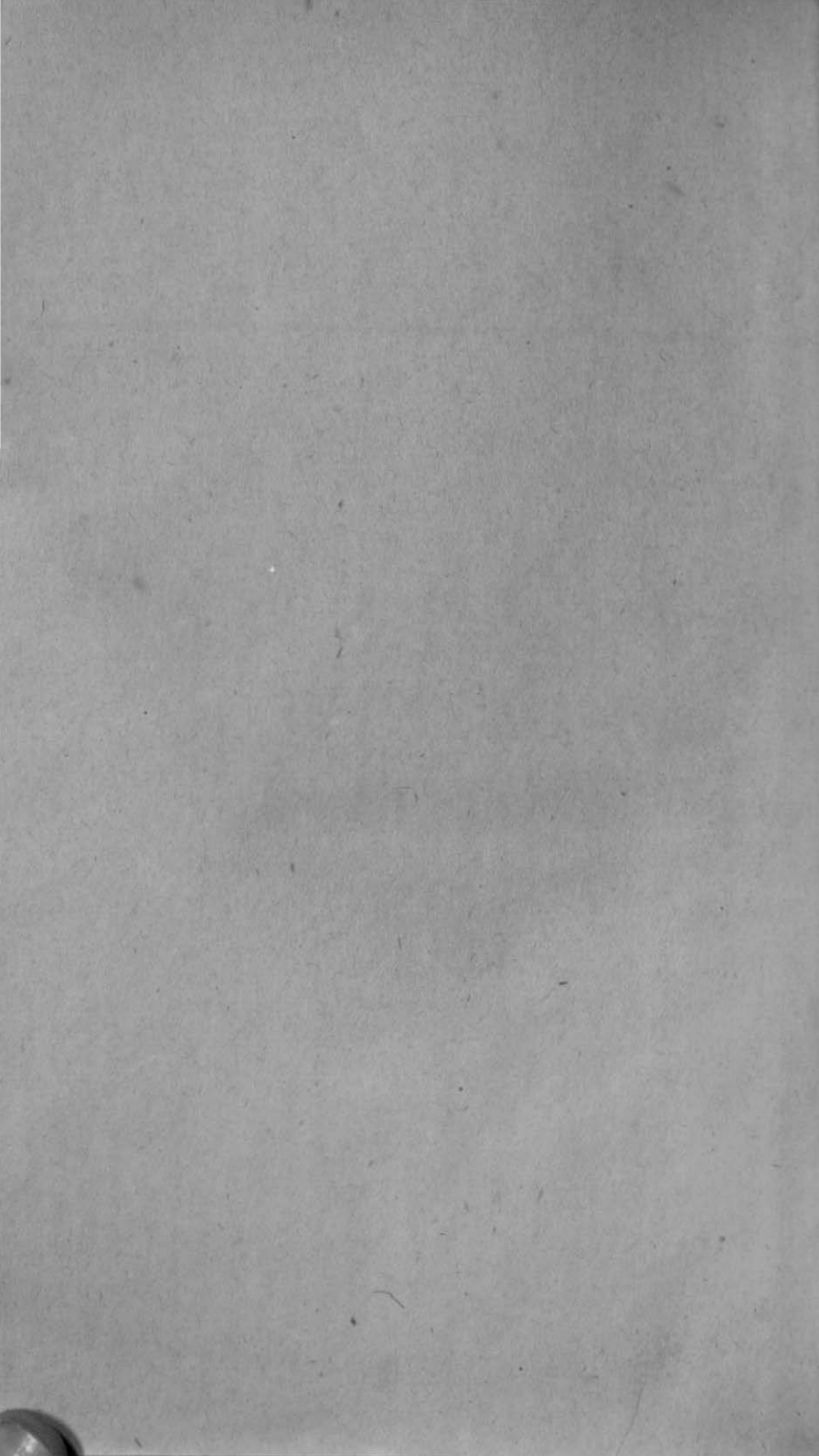
Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of office.	Management.	
Saharanpur	Saharanpur.	Saharanpur ..	Head office ..		
		Ditto city ..	Sub-office ..		
		Khalopur S. pur city	Branch office		
	Faizabad ..	Behat	Ditto ..	
			Raipur	Ditto ..
	Muza f f a r- abad.	Fatehpur	Ditto ..	
			Kulsin	Ditto ..
			Muzaffarabad	Ditto ..
			Sansorpur	Ditto ..
	Haraura ..	Kailaspur	Ditto ..	
Kota ..			..	Ditto ..
Deoband ..	Deoband ..	..	Sub-office ..	
		Badgaon ..	..	Branch office
Deoband ..	Rampur ..	..	Sub-office ..	
		Nanauta ..	..	Ditto ..
Nagal ..	Nagal ..	..	Branch office	
		Pabarpur ..	..	Ditto ..
		Khera Afghan ..	..	Ditto ..
Roorkee ..	Roorkee ..	..	Sub-office ..	
		Roorkee Cantt. ..	..	Ditto ..
		Roorkee city ..	..	Ditto ..
		Imli Khera ..	..	Branch office
Bhog m a n- pur.	Bhogmanpur ..	..	Ditto ..	
		Mohand ..	..	Ditto ..
		Sakrauda ..	..	Ditto ..
Roorkee ..	Jmalapur ..	Bhimgoda ..	Sub-office ..		
		Hardwar ..	Ditto ..		
		Jwalapur ..	Ditto ..		
		Kankhal ..	Ditto ..		
		Sultanpur Kenari ..	Branch office		
Mangloor ..	Mangloor ..	Mangloor ..	Sub-office ..		
		Shaksar ..	Ditto ..		
		Landhaura ..	Ditto ..		
		Jhahra ..	Branch office		
		* Gordhanpur ..	Ditto ..		
Nakur ..	Nakur ..	Nakur ..	Sub-office ..		
		Ambehta ..	Ditto ..		
		Islamnagar ..	Branch office		
Sultanpur ..	Sultanpur ..	Chilkana ..	Sub-office ..		
		Pilkhani ..	Branch office		

* This post office is in Muzaffarnagar district but has been placed in account with Lhaksar post office in Saharanpur district.

POST OFFICES, 1915—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of office.	Management.
Nakur—(concluded).	Sarsama ..	Sarsama ..	Sub-office ..	
		Bihari Garh ..	Branch office	
	Gangoh ..	Gahgoh ..	Sub-office ..	
		Lhaknauti ..	Branch office	
		Sultanpur ..	Sub-office ..	
		Garhi Abdulakhan.	Branch office	
		Tit ..	Ditto ..	

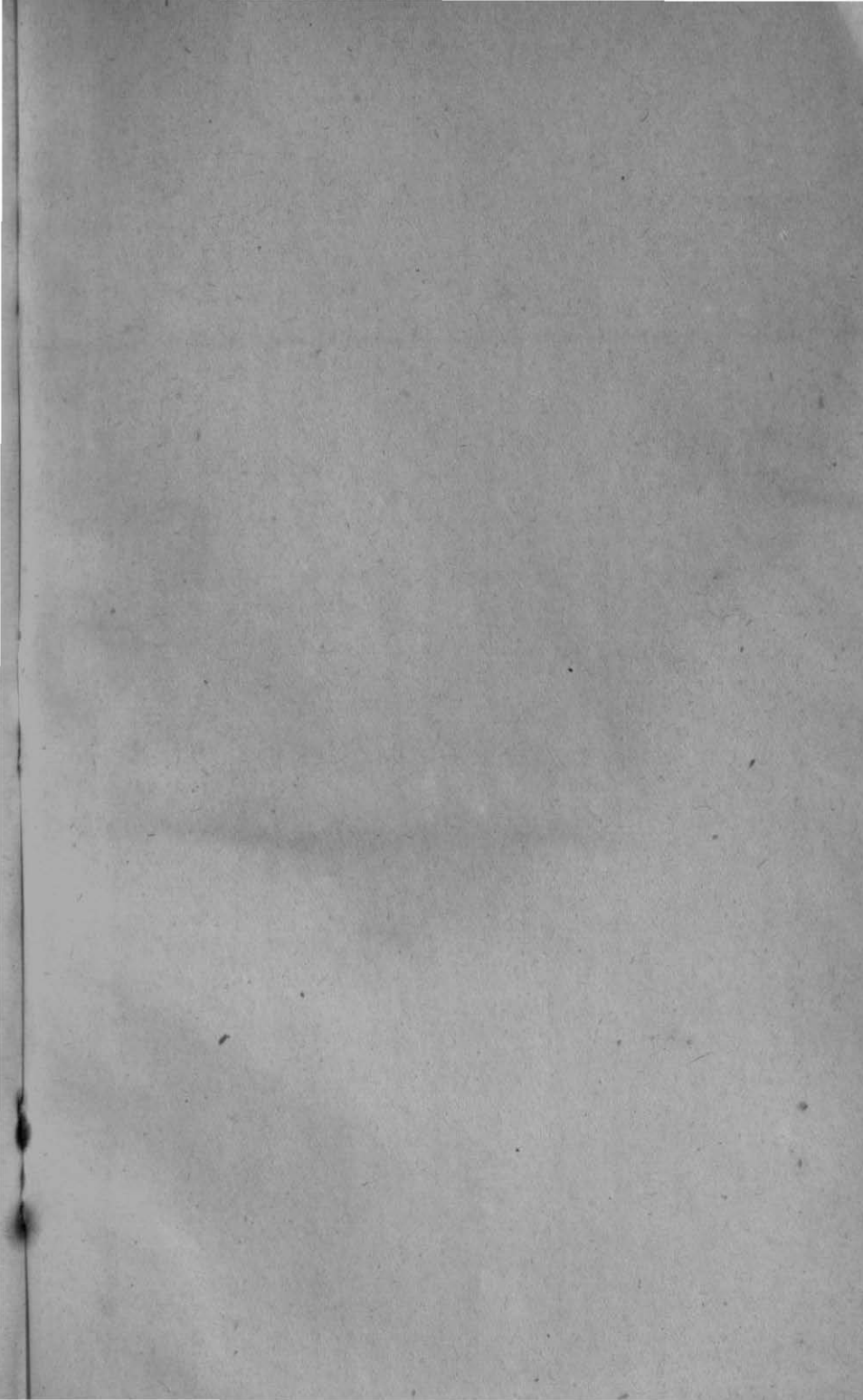


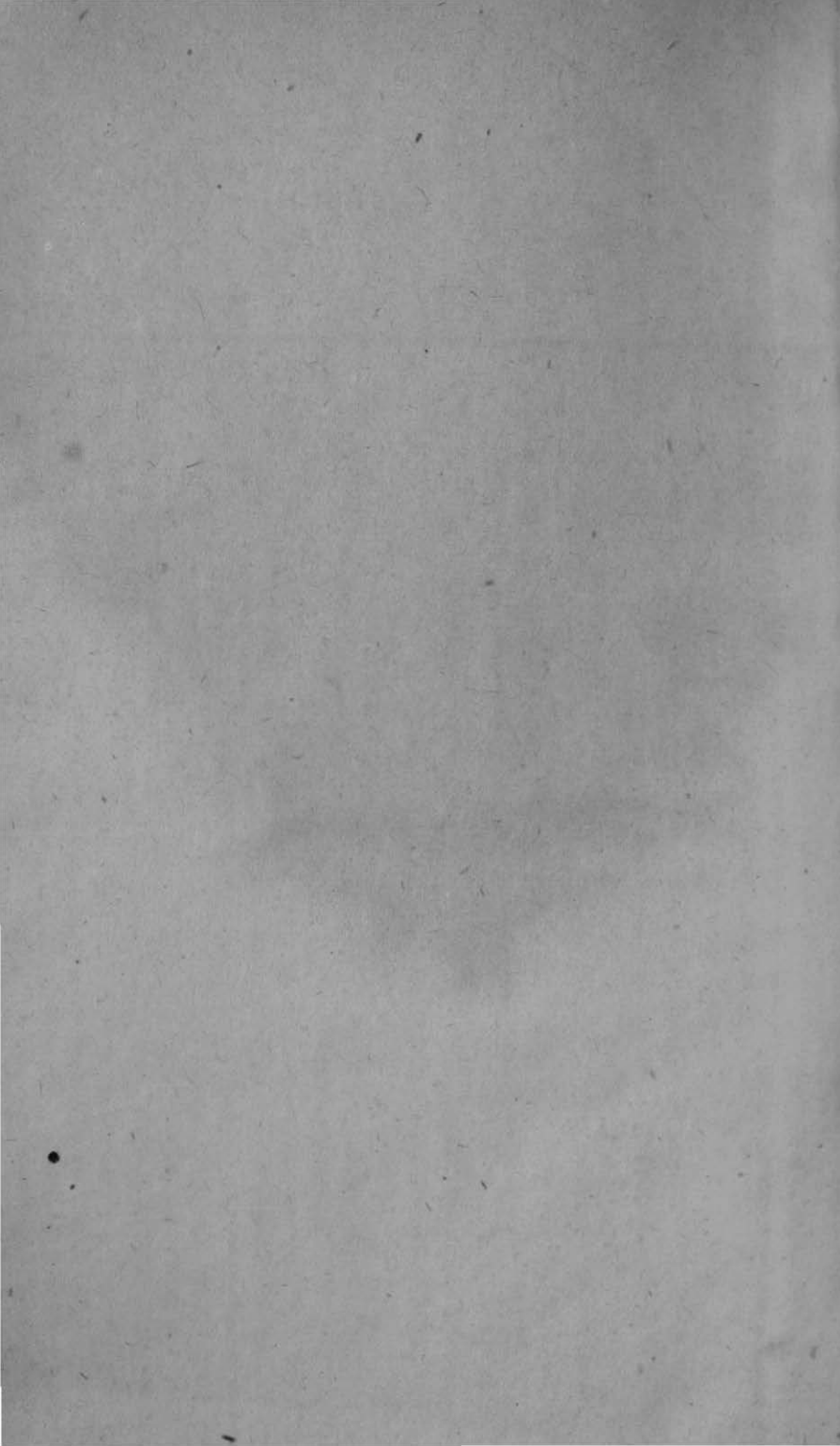


MARKETS, 1915.

Tahsil	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.	
Saharanpur ..	Saharanpur ..	Dora Ali ..	Thursday.	
		Fyzabad ..	Behat ..	Sunday.
	Muzaffarabad {	Mohammad Aminpur ..	Tuesday.	
		alias Dandpura. ..	Monday.	
		Behari Garh ..	Friday.	
Harawa ..	{	Kailaspur ..	Thursday.	
		Budha Khera Pundir ..	Saturday.	
Deoband ..	Deoband ..	Deoband town ..	Wednesday.	
		Rajupur ..	Thursday.	
	Rampur ..	{	Rampur town ..	Ditto.
			Nanauts town ..	Saturday.
Nagal ..	{	Tikraul ..	Wednesday.	
		Nagal ..	Sunday.	
Roorkee ..	{	Paharpur ..	Friday.	
		Roorkee town ..	Sunday.	
Roorkee ..	Bhagwanpur {	Bhagwanpur ..	Friday.	
		Sikandarpur Bhanswal ..	Wednesday.	
	Jwalapur ..	{	Padarath ..	Ditto.
			Raisi ..	Thursday.
	Mangloor ..	{	Lhaksar ..	Saturday.
Landhora ..			Thursday and	
Jhabrera ..			Monday.	
Nakur ..	Nakur ..	Mangloor town ..	Saturday,	
		..	Wednesday, Fri-	
		..	day.	
		
	Sultanpur ..	{	Nakur town ..	Sunday.
Khera Afghan ..			Thursday.	
Sarsawa ..	{	Ambehta ..	Monday.	
		Harpal ..	Saturday.	
Gangoh ..	{	Islamnagar ..	Friday.	
		Sultanpur ..	Monday.	
		Chilakana ..	Sunday.	
		Sarsawa ..	Tuesday.	
Gangoh ..	{	Jandkhera ..	Friday.	
		Gangoh ..	Saturday.	
		Titron ..	Monday.	
		Lokaoti ..	Sunday.	

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate average attendance.
Saharanpur..	Saharanpur..	Shanklapuri ..	Shiwji ..	Asarh Sudi 10th to Sawan Sudi 8th on each Monday.	300
		Dara Chupri ..	Exhibition ..	1st week of March ..	30,000 to 35,000
		Mansapur ..	Mansadevi ..	Kartik Sudi 8th ..	400
		Dara Rajpura ..	Neza fair ..	First Thursday of Phagun ..	200
		Nandi Giragipur ..	Devta ..	Asarh ..	300
		Manakmau ..	Goghal ..	Bhadun Sudi 10th and 11th ..	15,000
	Muzaffarabad	Orangabad ..	Devika mela ..	Chait Sudi 8th ..	300
		Thapal Ismailpur ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	600
	Faizabad ..	Shahkumber devi ..	Shahkumber devi ..	Kunwar Sudi 14th ..	40,000
	Deoband ..	Deoband ..	Town Deoband ..	Devī Balastundri ..	17th April, 1916 (for the year 1916), the fair is held on Chait Sudi 14th every year.	4,000
Roorkee ..	Roorkee ..	Piran Kaliar ..	Piran Kaliar Sharif ..	10th to 16th Rabiulawal Sani ..	50,000
		Hardwar ..	Lohdi ..	Maker-ki Shankrat in the month of Magh.	12,000
		Ditto ..	Holi ..	Phagun Sudi 15th ..	10,000
		Ditto ..	Dikhoti ..	Maghki Shankrat ..	7,000
		Ditto ..	Dasehra ..	Jeth Sudi 10th ..	15,000
		Ditto ..	Nirjala Ekadshi ..	Ditto 11th ..	15,000
		Ditto ..	Diwali ..	Kartik Badi Amawash ..	10,000
		Ditto ..	Kartik ki Puran Mashī ..	Kartik Sudi 15th ..	7,000
		Ditto ..	Luner eclipse ..	No particular date is fixed, it depends upon the yog and the number of pilgrims likely to attend depends upon it.	
		Ditto ..	Solar eclipse ..		
Ditto ..	Marni ..				
Ditto ..	Santi Amawash ..				





Nakor	Nakor	Islam Nagar	Budhababu	Sadh Badi 2nd	3,000
		Induwa	Pyaraji	Chait Badi 6th	3,000
		Ambehta	Hazrat Arash Shah Anwar Maula Sahib.	27, 28 Safar, 8, 9, 10 rajab	500
	Sultanpur	Aghyana	Mabamai	Chait Badi 14th	500
		Ferozabad	Shahan Shah Pir	14, 15 Shahmal	700
	Sarsawa	Sarsawa	(1) <i>Ursh</i> Makhdum Sahib	6, 7. Rajab	3,000
		Ditto	(2) <i>Ursh</i> Shah Habib-ul Rahman Jamali.	22, 23 Shahban	1,500
	Gangoh	Gangoh	<i>Ursh</i> Hazrat Shah Abdul Quddus.	22, 23 Jamadi-ul Sani	20,000
		Barsi	Mahadeo	Chait Badi 13th	500

