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ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL,
1878-9,

Mines, formerly worked here, within 12 to 20 miles, in the clay and sandstone. A tax of 12½ per cent. is still levied, but the produce has fallen off.

Purneah, in Bengal: a civil station, 230 miles north-north-west of Calcutta, 100 miles from Darjeeling, in a pleasant spot on the Little Kosi river. Here are government offices in the Maharaganj suburb; a chapel, government school, hospital, and jail; and several indigo works. In 1871 good sport was found in the Coosey desert by a hunting party, viz., twelve head of rhinoceros, ten tigers, two buffaloes, seventy-six deer, forty-two pigs (boars), besides such "small deer" as partridges, quails, floricans, one snipe, and one hare. Population, 16,000.

Puttiala, or **Patiala**, in the Punjab, the seat of Maharajah Mohundur Sing, G.C.S.I., on the fertile Sirhind plain, between the rivers Jumna and Sutlej. It is neatly built.

Rajpore, or **Ryepore**, in Central Provinces: a deputy-commissionership, 177 miles east of Nagpore (Great Indian Peninsula Rail), 600 miles from Calcutta, on the Salt Customs Frontier. A hospital here; and a jail, with an artisan school attached to it.

Rajanpore, a cantonment of the Punjab Frontier Force.

Rajmahal, in Bengal: a deputy commissionership, and railway station (East Indian Rail), 203 miles north-north-west of Calcutta, on the Ganges, near the Bhagiruthee branch. Population, 30,000. It produces indigo, hemp, coal, and iron. Steamers on the river. It is one of the nearest stations for Darjeeling, 150 miles north, and 7,220 feet high. This old decayed place, otherwise called *Akbarabad*, has remains of a palace built by Shahjehan's son, Shuja; and the fine *Jamna Musjid*, or mosque, 188 feet by 60 feet. In the neighbourhood are indigo works; ruins of Gorer, an old capital of Bengal; the Jungheera rocks, and the Mooteejhura fall; also Sikrigullee, at the foot of a range of hills marked by the tomb of Peer Pointie, a Mahomedan saint.

Rajpootana States, Rajputana, or **Rajasthan**, in Western India, between North-West Provinces, Punjab and Scinde, and bounded by Scindia's and Holkar's Dominions on the east and south-east: a political Agency and Commissionership, including seven Assistant Agencies, with

head-quarters at Mount Aboo, 49 miles north-north-east of Deesa; composed of eighteen independent native principalities, viz.: fifteen Rajpoot states proper, two Jaf (Bhurtpore and Dholepore), and one Mahomedan (Tonk). It has a dry, half-desert, bracing climate. The Rajpoot States are in four natural sections—1st, the desert region north and west of the Aravulli Hills, taking in Bikaneer, Jeysulmere, Marwar (or Joudpore), and Shekhawuttee; 2nd, the hill states of Baniswara, Doon-gurpore (or Dhoongarpore), Meywar (or Oodeypore), Pertabgurh, or Purtaubghur, and Serohi; 3rd, the south-eastern division of Haraoti (or Harowtee) district, taking in Boondee, Jhallawar (or Jhalawur), and Kotah; 4th, the eastern division, taking in Ulwar (or Alwar), Jeypore (or Jyepore), Kerowlee, and Kishengurh. Ajmere, at the centre, is a distinct Agency. Rajpootana, in Uppermaal, or the mountain country, is so called from the people, *rajpoots*, who speak Hindi, claim to be of the race or blood of a king (raj), and constitute the soldier caste of the Hindoos, sprung from the Kshetryias of Mount Aboo. The Maharajah and Rajah chiefs settle disputes among themselves by courts of Vakeels (one upper and four lower courts), in which the political Agent has a casting vote. The district, having little water, was ravaged by the drought of 1868-9, when 1¼ million persons died from starvation. The *Rajpootana State Rail* consists of 134 miles from Delhi to Bandikui Junction, and 188 miles from Agra to Bandikui and Sambhar.

The soil, though sandy, produces rich grass, enough in ordinary seasons for the vast herds of camels, horned cattle, and sheep, which are the wealth of the people, who export them to the military stations and neighbouring provinces. They depend for rain on the south-west and east monsoons; if these fail, then a "treble famine—a famine of grain, grass, and water"—ensues, as in 1868-9. In such a case, the Jâts are too proud to beg or to work; they will rather lie down and die. They are the servants of the land, and the land must keep them.—(Col. Brooke's Report). Famines come every forty or fifty years on an average; great ones occurred in 1661 and 1812-13. The only considerable stream on the west side of this elevated region is the Loony, running down to the Runn of Kutch. Infanticide has been practised among the girl children, but means are now taken to suppress this crime.