

Border Regiment was severely wounded. On the 5th I marched with the 2nd Brigade from Makin to Janjal. The rear guard was fired on, and one sepoy of the 38th Dogras was wounded. Four of the enemy were killed. At Janjal a halt was made for two days to allow of the Shabi Khel and Galishahi settlements in the neighbourhood being visited. Punishment was inflicted on those sections by the destruction of towers and defences, no opposition of any sort being met with. On the 7th I issued notices to all the sections of the Mahsuds, ordering them to meet me at Kundiwam on January 19th to hear the final orders of Government regarding themselves. On January 8th the march was continued to Shalmanzai (Surimanja Kach), and on the 9th Jandola was reached, at which place the 1st Brigade and the Bannu Column had already arrived.

12. The latter column, after leaving Makin, had crossed the Engamal Pass into the Shakhtu, and marched down that valley to Matwam, which was reached on January 2nd. Thence Colonel Egerton moved across the hills into the Suzha Valley, and reached Jandola on January 6th. He met with little opposition, but succeeded in inflicting considerable damage on the Shabi Khel, Kikari and Marsenzai sections in the Shakhtu, and in capturing about 3,000 cattle, sheep, and goats, belonging to hostile Mahsud sections in the Suzha Valley.

13. The column from the 1st Brigade under Brigadier-General Turner, which left Kaniguram on the 2nd, crossed the Zaterai range and reached Ahmadwam after a difficult march through snow on the same day. On the 3rd two small columns were sent into the Splitoi Valley and returned to Ahmadwam on the 5th, after having thoroughly explored the valley and blown up all the Abdul Rahman Khel towers in it. There were no casualties on our side, but the enemy suffered some loss. From Ahmadwam General Turner moved to Bahadur Khel in the Wucha Khwara, and from there sent out small columns to explore the country to the east of the Zaterai range. On the 7th, having carried out his programme, he arrived at Marghabaud, whence the whole of the 1st Brigade marched on the 9th to Jandola.

14. The first phase of the operations having thus terminated, I ordered the 1st Brigade to return to Wana, via the Gumal route, and the Bannu Column to march back to Mirian, detaching a strong force under Colonel Egerton himself via the Suzha route, with the object of, if possible, capturing more of the enemy's cattle, while I myself with the 2nd Brigade moved into the Khaisara Valley via the Shaburzam. Accordingly on the 12th the 1st Brigade marched for Wana, reaching its destination on the 19th. Colonel Egerton, taking 1,200 infantry and four guns with eight days' supplies, and only mule transport, marched on the same day and reached Jani Khel on the 19th, where he was joined by the remainder of his column, which had marched round by the Bain Pass. *En route* he thoroughly searched the country about Bakripunga (Bakarkand), Babarghar and the Sammal Kotal, and succeeded in capturing over 1,200 head of cattle. He met with but slight opposition, his only casualty being one sepoy of the 1st Sikhs killed. On the 13th, the road through the Shahur Tangi having been made practicable for camels, I marched with the 2nd Brigade (strengthened by the 14th Sikhs from Jandola) for Khaisara. On the 15th Tangi Raghza was reached, and a halt was made to allow of the construction of the road on to Narai Raghza. From Tangi Raghza I detached a small column under Colonel Gaselee, C.B., to visit and

punish the Machi Khel settlements at the head of the Gurgura Valley. On the 17th I marched to Narai Raghza, sending back, before starting, a wing of the 33rd Bengal Infantry to form a post at Barwand for the protection of the line of communications. On the 18th I halted at Narai Raghza to allow of the road on to Kundiwam being completed. On that date I was rejoined by Colonel Gaselee, who had met with some opposition in carrying out his orders, two men of the 14th Sikhs being severely wounded. On the 19th I marched to Kundiwam, where I found the Mahsud headmen arriving in obedience to the orders sent them.

15. On the 21st I announced to the Mahsuds the orders of Government. Besides the original conditions as to surrender of hostages, the banishment of Mulla Pawindah and the restoration of property stolen from Wana camp, which had already been partially complied with, several additional penalties were imposed on the tribe. These included the surrender of the following arms, viz: 50 breech-loaders, 200 matchlocks, and 200 swords or knives; the payment in cash of all fines outstanding against the tribe; and the opening up of the Shahur Valley route from Jandola to Wana. The tribe was given up to March 1st to fully comply with the above terms, and it was explained to them that until this was done our troops would remain in their country.

16. On the 22nd, leaving Brigadier-General Symons, C.B., with his brigade, in Khaisara, to see the terms carried out, I moved with the 5th Gurkhas to Wana and joined Brigadier-General Turner.

On the 24th Mr. King, C.S., with an escort consisting of the troops noted in the margin,* under the command of Colonel W. O. Thompson, marched from Wana for Domandi to carry out the delimitation of the southern portion of the British-Afghan boundary. The party arrived at Domandi on the 27th, and the delimitation was begun on the 28th. This was completed as far as Khwaja Khidr, a distance of 51 miles, on the evening of February 11th. I visited the delimitation party at Larkhwah on the 4th of that month. The success attending this portion of the demarcation was due to the energy and firmness of Mr. King.

17. On February 5th the body noted in the margin† left Wana for Bannu to form the divisional troops with the force marching up the Tochi to carry out the delimitation of the northern portion of the boundary. On the 12th I left Wana with Field Force head-quarters and on February 24th joined the Bannu Column at Saiadgai, one march beyond Bannu. Previous to this the headmen of the Darwesh Khel and of the Dawari clans had been summoned to Bannu, and the objects of the Government had been clearly explained to them by Mr. Anderson, Deputy Commissioner. Their attitude was friendly, and they undertook to furnish supplies and to perform any service required of them.

18. On the 25th I advanced with the Bannu Column to Haidar Khel in Lower Dawar, where I was joined by the divisional troops from Mirzail. From Haidar Khel the whole force advanced up the Tochi Valley, reaching Sheranni on March 2nd. No opposition was met with beyond a few shots

* 1st Punjab Cavalry (20 sabres); No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery (2 guns); Half No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners; 3rd Sikh Infantry; 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (450 rifles).

† 2nd Battalion, Border Regiment; No. 2 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners; 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry; 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.