

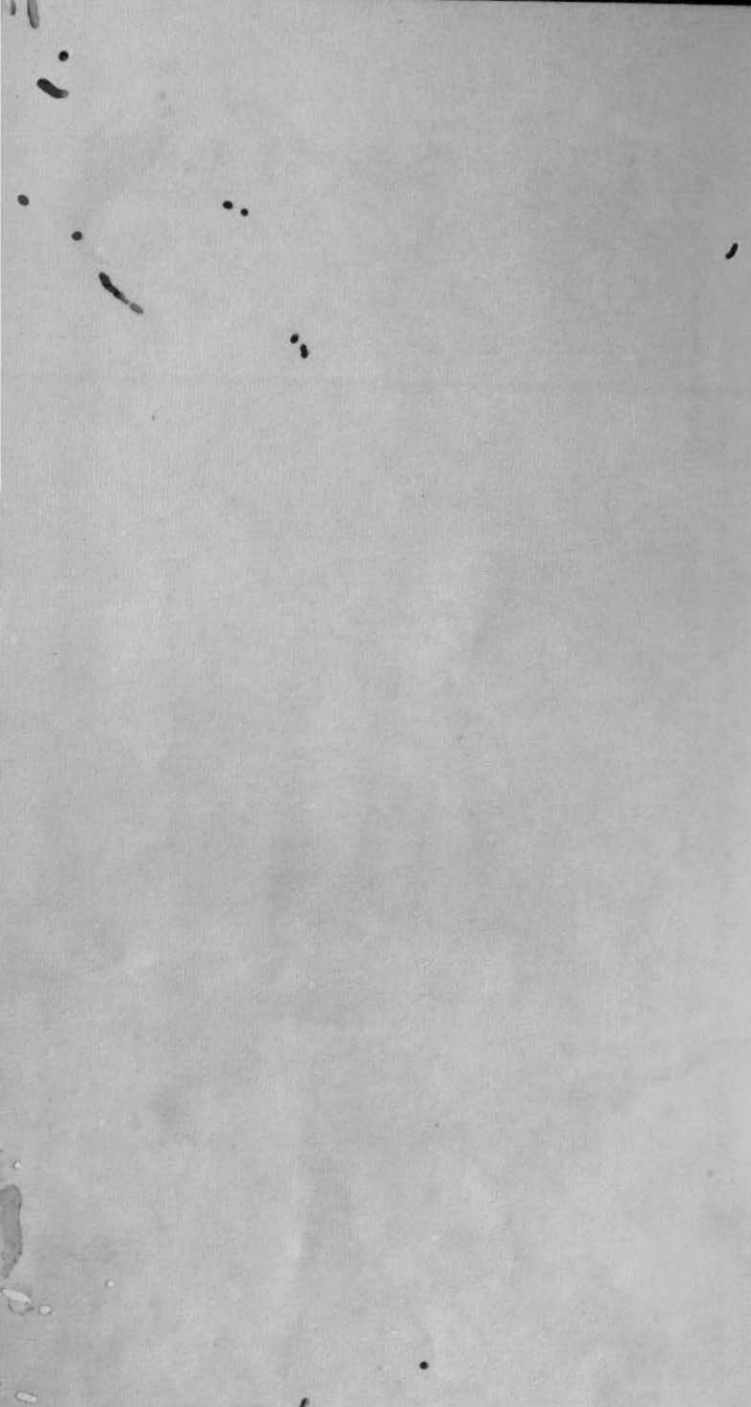
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Baluchistan District Gazetteer Series.

QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

VOLUME B.

K45(L)
1907

Statistical Tables and Explanatory Notes.

COMPILED BY

R. HUGHES-BULLER, I.C.S.

ASSISTED BY

RAI SAHIB DIWAN JAMIAT RAI, E.A.C.



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1907.

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PREFACE.

The tables in this volume contain ephemeral matter which it has been found undesirable to include in the text of the Gazetteer of Quetta-Pishin.

Under the orders of the Government of India, the Statistics are to be re-compiled and a new edition of this volume brought out after each census.

The volume can also be expanded by adding to it in the interleaved blank pages any matter that the district and other officers who use it may require to correct or supplement the text in the A volume. This process is to go on till the Local Government considers revision of the text in the A volume necessary, when all supplementary text matter embodied at each periodical revision will be incorporated in the new A volume, and volume B will revert to its original form as a statistical appendix.

Quetta, November 1905.





VOLUME B.

Statistical Tables and Explanatory Notes.



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TABLE I.—RAINFALL.

PARTICULARS.	STATIONS.			
	Chaman (9 years).	Gulistan (12 years).	Pishin (17 years).	Quetta (24 years).
1	2	3	4	5
A.—Total average annual rainfall in inches ...	7.17	7.17	8.69	0.52
B.—Total average rainfall for half-year ending 31st March	6.47	6.49	7.41	7.22
C.—Details of average half-yearly rainfall by months—				
1. October	0.13	0.07	0.07	0.08
2. November	0.89	0.34	0.65	0.34
3. December	1.05	1.14	1.30	0.92
4. January	1.45	1.65	2.06	1.98
5. February	1.75	1.88	1.97	2.12
6. March	1.20	1.41	1.36	1.78
D.—Total average rainfall for half-year ending 30th September	0.70	0.68	1.28	3.30
E.—Details of average half-yearly rainfall by months—				
1. April	0.47	0.44	0.77	1.06
2. May	0.06	0.14	0.16	0.47
3. June	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.17
4. July	0.10	0.03	0.15	0.93
5. August ... ..	...	...	0.15	0.56
6. September ... ..	...	0.03	0.01	0.11

NOTE 1.—The figures cover various periods ending with 1902.

NOTE 2.—The highland Districts of Baluchistan receive most of their annual rainfall during the winter months, namely October to March, and the months in this table have been so arranged as to elicit this fact.

TABLE I.—RAINFALL.

PARTICULARS.	Chaman.									
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—Total annual rainfall in inches										
B.—Total rainfall for half-year ending 31st March										
C.—Details of half-yearly rainfall by months—										
1. October										
2. November										
3. December										
4. January										
5. February										
6. March										
D.—Total rainfall for half-year ending 30th September										
E.—Details of half-yearly rainfall by months—										
1. April										
2. May										
3. June										
4. July										
5. August										
6. September										

TABLE I.—RAINFALL.

PARTICULARS.	Gulistán.									
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—Total annual rainfall in inches										
B.—Total rainfall for half-year ending 31st March ...										
C.—Details of half-yearly rainfall by months—										
1. October										
2. November										
3. December										
4. January										
5. February										
6. March										
D.—Total rainfall for half-year ending 30th September ...										
E.—Details of half-yearly rainfall by months—										
1. April										
2. May										
3. June										
4. July										
5. August										
6. September										

TABLE I.—RAINFALL.

PARTICULARS.	Quetta.									
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—Total annual rainfall in inches										
B.—Total rainfall for half-year ending 31st March										
C.—Details of half-yearly rainfall by months—										
1. October										
2. November										
3. December										
4. January										
5. February										
6. March										
D.—Total rainfall for half-year ending 30th September										
E.—Details of half-yearly rainfall by months—										
1. April										
2. May										
3. June										
4. July										
5. August										
6. September										



BALUCHISTAN DISTRICT
GAZETTEER SERIES

TABLE II.—PRINCIPAL

DIVISION.	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF		TOTAL.			POPULATION	
		TOWNS.	VILLAGES.	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	DISTRIBUTION	
							HINDUS.	MUSALMANS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Quetta-Pishin District ...	5,127	3	329	114,087	68,945	45,142	11,752	96,600
A. British territory ...	4,587	2	282	69,252	38,746	30,506	2,658	66,387
1. Chaman Sub-Division.	1,236	1	4	16,437	9,915	6,522	1,260	15,092
2. Pishin Tahsil ...	2,717	1	271	51,753	28,258	23,495	1,398	50,233
3. Shorarud ...	634	...	7	1,062	573	489	...	1,062
B. Administered territory	540	1	47	44,835	30,199	14,636	9,094	30,213
Quetta Tahsil. ...	540	1	47	44,835	30,199	14,636	9,094	30,213

Column 12, "Other," include Sikhs 1,798, Parsis 151, and
The figures in columns 19 and 20 include those persons only in whose case literacy
numbered 29,417 as follows: Chaman Sub-division

Quetta-Pishin District.

CENSUS STATISTICS.

IN 1901.			Unclassified population, principally nomadic, in 1901.	Total population per square mile in 1901.	Urban population in 1901.	Number of persons per-house in rural areas in 1901.	Total population in 1891.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901 (+ increase).	NUMBER OF PERSONS.		Language mainly spoken.	
BY RELIGIONS.									Able to read and write in 1901.	Able to read and write English in 1901.		
Europeans & Eurasians.	Natives.	Others.										
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
3,405	338	1,992	3,465	22	28,369	5	78,662	+45	9,573	4,243	Pashtú.	
54	11	142	1,384	15	3,785	5	48,232	...	1,307	209	Pashtú.	
27	5	53	93	13	2,233	5	11,052	+49	695	101	Pashtú.	
27	6	89	1,117	19	1,552	5	37,180	+39	612	108	Pashtú.	
...	...	...	174	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	Bráhui.
3,351	327	1,850	2,081	83	24,584	5	30,430	...	8,266	4,034	Pashtú.	
3,351	327	1,850	2,081	83	24,584	5	30,430	+51	8,266	4,034	Pashtú; some Bráhui.	
Population of towns in—				1891.	1901.							
Quetta Civil town				...	11,302	13,517						
Quetta Cantonment				...	7,500	11,067						
Pishin				...	532	1,552						
Chaman				2,232						

Jews 43. (Column 18). Figures for 1891, are not available. was recorded in the areas which were censused on the standard schedule. They 2,447, Pishin tahsil 2,205 and Quetta tahsil 24,705.

TABLE III.—NAMES OF MULLAS.

The following information about *mullás* is included in the form of a table in this volume as being of an ephemeral character but of considerable administrative importance owing to the influence which some of them enjoy. Most of the men are indigenous Afgháns ; some are trans-border men, Ghilzais and others ; others are from India. The most influential (1905) are the following :—

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
1. Chaman Sub-Division.		2. Pishin Tahsil.	
<i>Qázi</i> Khudáidád ...	Hisárgi.	<i>Mullá</i> Fázil ...	Khánai.
„ Sáleh Muham- mad.	„	<i>Saiad</i> Mir Hasan	Balozai.
„ Abdul Hamíd	Tabína.	<i>Sahibzáda</i> Fidá- ján.	Khánozai.
„ Zafrán ...	Boghra.	<i>Akhundzáda</i> Ab- dul Ali.	„
<i>Mullá</i> Sanzar ...	Sanzalla.	<i>Sahibzáda</i> Mullá Abdul Hak.	Abdur Rahmán- zai.
„ Muhammad Dín.	Aghbarg.	<i>Mullá</i> Shakúr Durráni.	Gulistán.
„ Abdus Salám.	Chaman.	<i>Saiad</i> Muham- mad Yúsuf.	Habíbzai.
„ Muhammad Ghaus.	Shákha near Shélabágh.	<i>Saiad</i> Muham- mad <i>alias</i> Bádsháh Sá- hib.	Kila Abdulla.
„ Píro Ján ...	Káréz Sáleh Muhammad.		
„ Alígul ...	Spéshlún.	<i>Mullá</i> Ahmad ...	Majak.
„ Háji Nasrat.	Tabína.	„ Kutab- ud-dín.	Alizai.
„ Abdur Rahím	Táshrobát.	„ Razá.	Mazari.

TABLE III.—NAMES OF MULLAS.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
<i>Mullá</i> Muham- mad Núr.	Kili Muhammad Hasan.	3. Quetta Tahsil.	
<i>Akhundzáda</i> Abdul Káhir.	Gángalzai.	<i>Háji</i> Lál Muham- mad.	Sariáb.
<i>Maulvi</i> Ghulám Jiláni.	Pishin Bazar.	<i>Háji</i> Muhammad Sadfk.	"
<i>Maulvi</i> Fakir Muhammad.	"	<i>Mullá</i> Abdulla ...	Kási.
<i>Maulvi</i> Ghulám Mohi-ud-dín.	Old Bazar.	" Aziz.	Nau Hisár.
<i>Pír</i> Abdus Sa- lám.	"	" Bashír.	Shábo Kili.
<i>Pír</i> Tákhí Ján.	"	" Alímullah ..	Chúhi.
<i>Pír</i> Mehrulla Ján.	"	" Muhammad Umar.	Chashma.
<i>Pír</i> Muhammad Umar.	"	<i>Maulvi</i> Fateh Mu- hammad.	Durráni.
<i>Khalifa</i> Faiz Muhammad.	Tora Sháh.	4. Shorarud.	
<i>Mullá</i> Gauhar- ud-dín.	Kwat (Barshor).	<i>Mullá</i> Abdur Rahím.	Chachézai.
<i>Maulvi</i> Badrud- dín.	Kala viála.	<i>Pír</i> Rahím Sháh ...	Muhammad Khél.
<i>Mullá</i> Habí- ulla.	Toba Kákari.	" Sikandar Sháh...	"
" Kotán ...	"	" Mahmúd Sháh.	"
		" Qádír Sháh ...	"
		" Jamál Sháh ...	"

TABLE IV.—IRRIGATED AND UNIRRIGATED AREAS, WITH SOURCES OF IRRIGATION ON 31st MARCH 1903.

NAME OF TAHSIL.	NAME AND NUMBER OF PATWARI'S CIRCLES.	PERCENTAGE IN 1902-03 OF		NUMBER OF REVENUE MAHALS IN EACH CIRCLE.				PERMANENT SOURCES OF IRRIGATION.					
		Irrigated area.	Rain cultivation.	Total.	Wholly under permanent irrigation.	Partly under permanent irrigation.	Without permanent irrigation.	Total.	Government canals.	Streams.	Kárézes.	Springs.	Artesian Wells.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Quetta Pishin District.	20	68	32	1,556	314	1,064	178	1,235	2	21	278	908	26
Chaman Sub-division.	...	<i>Not known</i>	...	74	31	41	2	68	...	6	14	48	...
Pishin tahsil.	14	64	36	1,231	67	1,019	145	947	2	13	118	818	1
Lora Kákari	55	45	69	...	58	11	51	...	...	31	19	1 (a)
Kárézát-i-Kákari	79	21	135	...	120	15	88	...	5	28	55	...
Haidarzai	53	47	22	...	7	15	3	...	1	2	...	...
Surkháb	82	18	14	...	11	3	4	...	1	2	1	...
Sarwésht	79	21	49	...	39	10	27	...	2	8	17	...
Band-i-Khushdilkhán	...	98	2	13	...	13	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Shébo Canal	93	7	6	...	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Alízai	68	32	45	2	41	2	19	...	...	6	13	...
Kila Abdulla...	...	63	37	19	...	14	5	10	...	...	7	3	...
Gulistán	37	63	12	...	8	4	8	...	...	2	6	...

	Ségi	62	38	12	...	9	3	11	...	2	4	5	...
	Shādizai	11	89	5	...	2	3	3	...	2	...	1	...
	Barshor	66	34	521	47	441	33	481	...	...	21	460	...
	Toba Kākari	55	45	309	18	250	41	240	...	...	7	233	...
Quetta tahsil.	6	76	24	237	208	...	29	208	...	2	136	45	25
	Sariáb	52	48	91	54	...	5	53	...	1	44	6	2 (b)
	Kási	87	13	45	43	...	2	64	...	...	25	18	21 (c)
	Durráni	79	21	38	33	...	5	19	...	1	9	9	...
	Baléli	91	9	22	21	...	1	19	...	1	11	6	1 (d)
	Nau Hisár	73	27	42	36	...	6	33	...	1	29	3	...
	Kuchlák	77	23	31	21	...	10	22	...	...	18	3	1 (e)
Shorārūd.	.....	<i>Not known</i>	14	8	4	2	12	...	...	10	2	...	...

- (1) Column 11. There are only two streams in the Quetta tahsil, the Sariáb or Quetta Lora and the Hanna stream. The figures against patwáris' circles indicate those circles which are irrigated from them.
- (2) The proportion of irrigated area and rain cultivation in columns 3 and 4 has been calculated from the figures obtained during the Survey and Settlement of the Quetta and Pishin tahsils and represents the cultivable area in 1902-03.
- (3) No survey having been carried out in Chaman and Shorārūd, the information for these localities is not available.
- (4) Column 14, (a) This is a Government well.
 " " (b) Includes one Government and one private well.
 " " (c) Includes 15 Government and 6 private wells.
 " " (d) This is a private well.
 " " (e) This is a Government well.



TABLE V.—AVERAGE CULTIVABLE AND IRRIGABLE AREA AND SOURCES OF IRRIGATION.

Name of Tahsil.	Patwari's Circle.	Total area surveyed (acres).	UNCULTIVATED AREA (ACRES).			CULTIVABLE AREA (ACRES).								REMARKS.
			Total area.	Cultivable but not cultivated.	Uncultivable.	Total cultivable area (acres).	Irrigable area with sources of irrigation.					Unirrigated or Rain cultivation (acres).		
							Total acres.	Kározes.	Springs.	Streams.	Wells, including artesian wells.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Chaman Sub-division.	Total for all circles					<i>Not settled</i>								
Quetta tahsil		98,759	55,056	30,260	24,796	43,703	31,883	15,869	6,915	9,050	49	11,820	Averages for 1901-02. 1901-02. 1901-02.	
	Sariáb	15,791	5,905	4,536	1,369	9,886	5,248	4,649	495	55	49	4,638		
	Kási	6,976	1,994	761	1,233	4,982	4,334	2,504	1,830	...	...	648
	Durráni	13,664	6,642	1,835	4,807	7,022	5,551	1,916	152	3,483	...	1,471		
	Baléli	10,097	6,087	5,083	1,004	4,010	3,735	731	1,437	1,567	...	275		
	Kuchlák	26,579	20,005	6,426	13,579	6,574	4,852	2,106	2,746	...	...	1,722
	Nau Hisár	25,652	14,423	11,619	2,804	11,229	8,163	3,963	255	3,945	...	3,066		
	Total for all circles	98,827	53,702	28,981	24,721	45,125	32,941	16,292	7,062	9,537	50	12,184		
Quetta tahsil		15,800	5,613	4,240	1,373	10,187	5,289	4,688	496	55	50	4,898		Actuals for 1901-02.
	Kási	6,979	1,948	714	1,234	5,031	4,394	2,534	1,860	...	...	637
	Durráni	13,712	6,486	1,698	4,788	7,226	5,732	1,801	140	3,791	...	1,494		
	Baléli	10,098	5,799	4,803	996	4,299	3,892	741	1,526	1,625	...	407		
	Kuchlák	26,579	19,814	6,277	13,537	6,766	5,190	2,410	2,786	...	...	1,569
	Nau Hisár	25,659	14,042	11,249	2,793	11,617	8,438	4,118	254	4,066	...	3,179		

Column 7.—About a third of this area is cultivated annually by rotation.

TABLE V.—AVERAGE CULTIVABLE AND IRRIGABLE AREA.

Name of Tahsil.	Patwári's Circle.	Total area surveyed (acres).	UNCULTIVATED AREA (ACRES).			Area cultivable (acres).	Area irrigable by káreés, Government canals and other sources (acres).	Area unirrigated (acres).	REMARKS.
			Total area.	Cultivable but not cultivated.	Uncultivable				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Shorarúd ...				Not settled.					
Pishin tahsil ...	Total for all circles ...	491,357	342,866	228,156	114,710	148,491	106,227	42,264	
	Lora Kákari ...	22,565	12,534	7,603	4,931	10,031	5,493	4,538	
	Káreázát-i-Kákari ...	27,769	15,914	6,906	9,008	11,855	9,273	2,582	
	Haidarzái ...	7,765	4,789	3,394	1,395	2,976	1,416	1,560	
	Sarkhábi ...	35,772	22,775	19,042	3,733	12,997	11,234	1,763	
	Sarwésht ...	35,912	22,342	11,075	11,267	13,570	11,441	2,129	
	Khushdíli Khán Band ...	20,510	9,192	4,508	4,684	11,318	*11,205	113	
	Shébo Canal ...	20,459	11,303	7,389	3,914	9,156	*8,753	463	
	Alízai ...	52,445	36,798	22,275	14,523	15,647	11,721	3,926	
	Kila Abdulla ...	45,699	28,479	19,048	9,431	17,220	10,451	6,769	
	Gulistán ...	34,882	21,998	16,053	5,945	12,884	7,092	5,792	
	Ségi ...	85,294	73,438	53,555	19,883	11,856	7,727	4,129	
	Shádízai ...	59,358	57,599	46,473	11,126	1,759	172	1,587	
	Barshor ...	15,786	8,093	1,154	6,939	7,693	5,066	2,627	
	Toba Kákari ...	27,141	17,612	9,681	7,931	9,529	5,183	4,346	

Figures marked thus * in column 8 represent areas irrigated by the Khushdil Khán Reservoir and the Shébo Canal respectively. Separate statistics of the areas irrigated by other sources, such as springs, streams, &c., are not available for the Pishin tahsil.



TABLE V.—AVERAGE CULTIVABLE AND IRRIGABLE AREA.

Name of Tahsil.	Patwari's Circle.	Total area surveyed (acres).	UNCULTIVATED AREA (ACRES).			Area cultivable (acres).	Area irrigable by káréés, Government canals and other sources (acres).	Area unirrigated (acres).	REMARKS.
			Total area.	Cultivable but not cultivated.	Uncultivable.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pishin tahsil.	Total for all circles ...	491,370	329,178	215,391	113,787	162,192	108,821	53,371	
	Lora Kákari	22,575	12,471	7,573	4,898	10,104	5,552	4,552	Actuals for 1902-03.
	Kárézát-i-Kákari	27,769	15,862	6,853	9,009	11,907	9,354	2,553	
	Haidarzai	7,765	4,646	3,274	1,372	3,119	1,640	1,479	
	Surkháb	35,772	21,642	17,933	3,709	14,130	11,532	2,598	
	Sarwésht	35,912	20,712	9,515	11,197	15,200	12,042	3,158	
	Khushdil Khán Pand... ..	20,510	8,857	4,192	4,665	11,653	11,460	193	
	Shébo Canal	20,459	11,063	7,149	3,914	9,396	8,753	643	
	Alizai	52,445	34,736	20,223	14,513	17,709	12,003	5,706	
	Kila Abdulla	45,699	28,312	18,912	9,400	17,387	11,014	6,373	
	Gulistán	34,882	16,960	11,106	5,854	17,922	6,691	11,231	
	Ségi	85,294	72,681	53,413	19,268	12,613	7,789	4,824	
	Shádízai	59,358	56,142	45,016	11,126	3,216	344	2,872	
	Barshor	15,786	7,933	996	6,937	7,853	5,180	2,673	
	Toba Kákari	27,144	17,161	9,236	7,925	9,983	5,467	4,516	

TABLE VI.—AVERAGE AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS.

Name of Tahsil.	Total area cultivated each year (acres).	Garden area (acres).	AREA UNDER SPRING CROPS (acres).			AREA UNDER AUTUMN CROPS (acres).							
			Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Total.	Juarí.	Maize.	Pálzát.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Millets & other minor crops.	Lucerne.
Chaman Sub-division ...					<i>Not settled.</i>								
Pishin tahsil 1900-1901...	56,129	610	51,036	45,033	6,003	4,483	1	2,161	1,285	4	27	176	829
1901-1902...	97,590	669	91,924	79,736	12,188	4,997	...	2,828	866	9	14	431	849
Annual average ...	76,859	639	71,480	62,385	9,095	4,740	...	2,495	1,075	7	21	303	839
1902-1903...	32,966	652	28,047	26,686	1,361	4,267	...	2,088	652	7	10	897	613
Quetta Tahsil 1897-1898...	20,549	571	15,514	13,817	1,697	4,464	327	1,614	858	275	8	119	1,263
1898-1899 ..	17,950	675	13,165	11,772	1,393	4,110	93	1,521	914	326	10	106	1,140
1899-1900...	18,217	672	13,128	12,185	943	4,417	366	1,303	1,231	322	8	100	1,087
1900-1901...	19,029	664	14,582	12,769	1,813	3,783	190	1,465	798	258	12	86	974
1901-1902...	22,644	632	18,704	16,486	2,218	3,308	72	1,271	696	234	2	79	954
Annual average ...	19,677	643	15,018	13,405	1,613	4,016	210	1,435	899	283	8	98	1,083
1902-1903...	14,365	649	10,420	9,867	553	3,296	66	1,286	631	244	1	107	961
Shorarúd ...					<i>Not settled.</i>								

- (1). The statistics for 1900-01 exclude figures for Barshor and Toba Kákari for which no crop statistics were prepared.
- (2). The statistics include both irrigated area and rain cultivation.
- (3). The decrease under spring crops in 1902-03 was due to drought which particularly affected the Pishin tahsil.

TABLE VII.—ADVANCES AND RECOVERIES MADE FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE LAND IMPROVEMENT, AND AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS, ACTS.

ADVANCES AND RECOVERIES MADE DURING THE YEARS 1897-98 TO 1902-03.

Tahsils.	Total for the years 1897-98 to 1902-03.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-00.		1900-01.		1901-02.		1902-03.	
	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.
For the purposes of the Land Improvement Loans Act.														
District Total ...	1,00,695	73,364	17,880	14,018	18,750	12,326	16,632	10,311	14,683	11,457	20,000	18,325	12,750	6,927
Chaman Sub-division	6,100	6,875	200	1,375	3,400	1,025	...	1,050	300	1,125	100	1,450	2,100	850
Pishin tahsil ...	63,190	25,611	3,600	3,710	6,950	4,882	15,407	4,411	9,683	5,086	17,900	5,284	9,650	2,238
Quetta ,, ...	31,405	40,878	14,080	8,933	8,400	6,419	1,225	4,850	4,700	5,246	2,000	11,591	1,000	3,839
For the purposes of the Agriculturists' Loans Act.														
District Total ...	19,295	6,145	2,280	383	1,250	1,482	365	1,445	1,800	1,435	...	1,400	13,600	...
Chaman Sub-division	4,762	2,790	600	33	1,150	317	40	870	1,000	970	...	600	1,972	...
Pishin tahsil ...	10,190	2,675	1,200	300	100	950	325	400	600	425	...	600	7,965	...
Quetta tahsil ...	4,343	680	480	50	...	215	...	175	200	40	...	200	3,663	...

TABLE VIII.—HORSE AND CATTLE FAIRS.

CLASS.	NUMBERS EXHIBITED IN—									
	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Total animals	1,430	1,228	1,488	1,476	1,273	836	522	861	961	706
Total local-bred animals.	421	328	538	480	600	565	487	597	582	561
Branded mares	88	64	76	52	149	89	113	123	105	111
Branded fillies	21	8	7	9	21	5	12	20	8	11
Fillies 2 and 3 years old ...	52	35	59	75	80	111	89	69	98	68
Foals ...	26	19	13	18	18	26	23	64	50	21
Yearlings ...	77	39	106	77	92	95	102	102	94	113
Geldings ...	46	24	94	96	52	91	70	110	119	110
Mules ...	10	9	5	1	3	2	...	1	10	7
Ponies for mule breeding ...	1	1	1	..	1	1	...	2	...	1
Donkeys ...	...	15	10	9	15	17	25	25	20	18
Ponies ...	...	...	8	50	75	101	15	24	35	62
Camels ...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle ...	33	37	51	41	40	24	24	57	43	39
Sheep and goats	59	73	108	52	54	3	14	...	...	...
Northern horses	1,009	900	950	996	673	271	35	264	379	145
Remounts purchased ...	295	170	162	198	110	164	80	102	217	68
Total expenditure.	Rs. 2,166	Rs. 1,925	Rs. 2,070	Rs. 2,740	Rs. 3,139	Rs. 2,881	Rs. 3,292	Rs. 3,015	Rs. 3,830	Rs. 3,111
1. Prizes ...	1,392	1,138	1,669	2,125	2,524	2,391	2,655	2,526	2,729	2,516
2. Miscellaneous ...	774	787	401	615	615	490	637	489	1,101	595

(NOTE.—The horse and cattle fair is held at Quetta in the autumn, generally in the second fortnight of September.

TABLE VIII.—HORSE AND CATTLE FAIRS.

CLASS.	NUMBER EXHIBITED IN—									
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	
Total animals ...										
Total local bred animals ...										
Branded mares ...										
Branded fillies ...										
Filhes 2 and 3 years old ...										
Foals ...										
Yearlings ...										
Geldings ...										
Mules ..										
Ponies for mule breeding										
Donkeys ...										
Ponies ...										
Camels ...										
Cattle ...										
Sheep and goats ...										
Northern horses ...										
Remounts purchased										
Total Expenditure	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Prizes ...										
2. Miscellaneous ...										

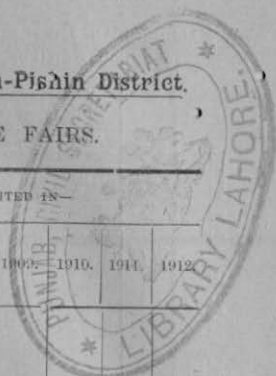


TABLE IX.—AREA IRRIGATED FROM KHUSHDIL KHAN RESERVOIR AND SHEBO CANAL AND THE REVENUE REALIZED DURING THE 12 YEARS ENDING 31ST MARCH 1904.

YEAR.	TOTAL.					KHUSHDIL KHAN RESERVOIR.					SHEBO CANAL.				
	Area cultivated.	Area under rabi crops.	Area under kharif crops.	Revenue realized.	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.	Area cultivated.	Area under rabi crops.	Area under kharif crops.	Revenue realized.	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.	Area cultivated.	Area under rabi crops.	Area under kharif crops.	Revenue realized.	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-1893	10,485	10,137	348	39,528	1.42	6,344	6,327	17	17,898	1.45	4,141	3,810	331	21,630	1.39
1893-1894	6,251	5,954	297	49,910	1.70	3,731	3,622	109	33,496	2.20	2,520	2,332	188	15,414	1.02
1894-1895	4,896	4,826	70	21,176	0.48	2,903	2,865	38	15,597	0.92	1,993	1,961	32	5,579	-0.13
1895-1896	5,855	5,751	104	33,272	1.25	4,056	4,056	...	16,478	1.08	1,799	1,695	104	16,794	1.50
1896-1897	3,355	3,336	19	29,249	0.85	1,967	1,967	...	21,570	1.56	1,388	1,369	19	7,679	-0.13
1897-1898	6,090	6,030	60	55,928	1.74	2,993	2,993	...	30,973	1.56	3,097	3,037	60	24,955	1.99
1898-1899	5,653	5,492	161	54,096	2.06	2,846	2,844	2	32,369	2.15	2,807	2,648	159	21,727	1.93
1899-1900	3,091	2,846	245	18,145	-0.37	216	216	...	3,338	-0.79	2,875	2,630	245	14,807	0.21
1900-1901	5,232	5,001	231	35,227	0.83	2,442	2,442	...	13,167	0.34	2,790	2,559	231	22,060	1.49
1901-1902	7,712	7,646	66	42,790	1.44	5,504	5,504	...	28,797	1.86	2,208	2,142	66	13,993	0.85
Average for decennium ending 1901-1902 ...	5,862	5,702	160	37,832	1.14	3,300	3,284	16	21,363	1.23	2,562	2,418	144	16,464	1.01
Actuals for 1902-1903 ...	2,939	2,651	288	8,312	-0.57	...	...	...	97	-1.02	2,939	2,651	288	8,215	0.09
„ „ 1903-1904 ...	4,686	4,196	490	41,103	1.23	1,995	1,693	302	19,264	0.69	2,691	2,503	188	21,839	2.03

NOTE.—1.—The minus entries represent the loss suffered by Government.

„ 2.—There was no water in the reservoir in 1902-03.

„ 3.—The supply of water in these canals, especially that of the Khushdil Khan Reservoir, largely depends on the winter rain and snowfall; whence the variation in the area irrigated.

„ 4.—With the opening of a second feeder cut to the Khushdil Khan Reservoir since 1902-03, better results under this system are to be expected.

BALUCHISTAN DISTRICT
GAZETTEER SERIES.

TABLE X.—PRICES OF STAPLES IN MAUNDS OR SEERS

YEAR.	MONTH.	CHAMAN.						
		Wheat.	Juarf.	Blussa.	Firewood.	Salt.		
						Lahore.	Country.	
Average for the quinquennium ending 1897.	February 1st week . . .	0 15	20 17	0 1 18	8 2 25	4 0 8	3 0 14	0
	July last week . . .	0 16	11 0 10	0 1 13	1 2 29	0 0 8	1 0 15	0
1893 . . .	February first week . . .	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	July last week . . .	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1894 . . .	February first week . . .	0 16	0 *	1 31	2 2 11	7 0 8	8 *	
	July last week . . .	0 20	0 *	1 31	2 2 11	7 0 7	12 *	
1895 . . .	February first week . . .	0 21	0 *	2 0 0	2 5 30	8 4 0	13 0	0
	July last week . . .	0 20	12 *	1 15	10 2 18	7 0 8	8 0 13	0
1896 . . .	February first week . . .	0 14	8 0 17	0 1 7	6 3 8	0 0 8	0 0 13	0
	July last week . . .	0 15	0 *	1 5	11 2 26	11 0 8	0 0 16	0
1897 . . .	February first week . . .	0 9	0 *	0 35	9 2 36	6 0 8	0 0 16	0
	July last week . . .	0 11	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 3 22	3 0 8	0 0 16	0
Average for the quinquennium ending 1902.	February 1st week . . .	0 12	7 0 14	11 0 37	2 3 5 11	0 8 5 0	15 6	
	July last week . . .	0 13	5 0 14	0 0 38	9 3 14	15 0 8	3 0 15	0
1898 . . .	February first week . . .	0 11	0 0 10	0 0 37	10 3 8	0 0 8	8 0 16	0
	July last week . . .	0 13	4 0 15	0 0 37	10 3 8	0 0 8	0 0 16	0
1899 . . .	February first week . . .	0 16	0 0 20	0 0 37	10 3 8	0 0 8	8 0 16	0
	July last week . . .	0 16	8 0 16	0 0 35	9 4 0	0 0 8	8 0 16	0
1900 . . .	February first week . . .	0 12	0 *	0 29	1 3 8	0 0 8	8 0 16	0
	July last week . . .	0 10	8 *	1 0	0 3 22	3 0 8	8 0 16	0
1901 . . .	February first week . . .	0 9	12 *	0 35	9 2 36	6 0 8	0 0 13	0
	July last week . . .	0 15	0 0 13	0 1 9	4 3 8	0 0 8	0 0 11	0
1902 . . .	February first week . . .	0 13	8 0 14	0 1 5	11 3 8	0 0 8	0 0 16	0
	July last week . . .	0 11	4 0 12	0 0 30	8 2 36	6 0 8	0 0 16	0

NOTE.—The first week of February and last week of July have been *kharif* crops have been harvested in the lowlands and the *rabi* crops have

BALUCHISTAN DISTRICT
GAZETTEER SERIES.

TABLE X.—PRICES OF STAPLES IN MAUNDS OR SEERS

Year.	Month.	CHAMAN.					
		Wheat.	Judri.	Bhūsa.	Firewood.	Salt.	
						Lahore.	Country.
Average for the quinquennium ending 1907.	February 1st week . .						
	July last week . . .						
1903 ...	February first week .						
	July last week . . .						
1904 ...	February first week .						
	July last week . . .						
1905 ...	February first week .						
	July last week . . .						
1906 ...	February first week .						
	July last week . . .						
1907 ...	February first week .						
	July last week . . .						
Average for the quinquennium ending 1912.	February 1st week . .						
	July last week . . .						
1908 ...	February first week .						
	July last week . . .						
1909 ...	February first week .						
	July last week . . .						
1910 ...	February first week .						
	July last week . . .						
1911 ...	February first week .						
	July last week . . .						
1912 ...	February first week .						
	July last week . . .						

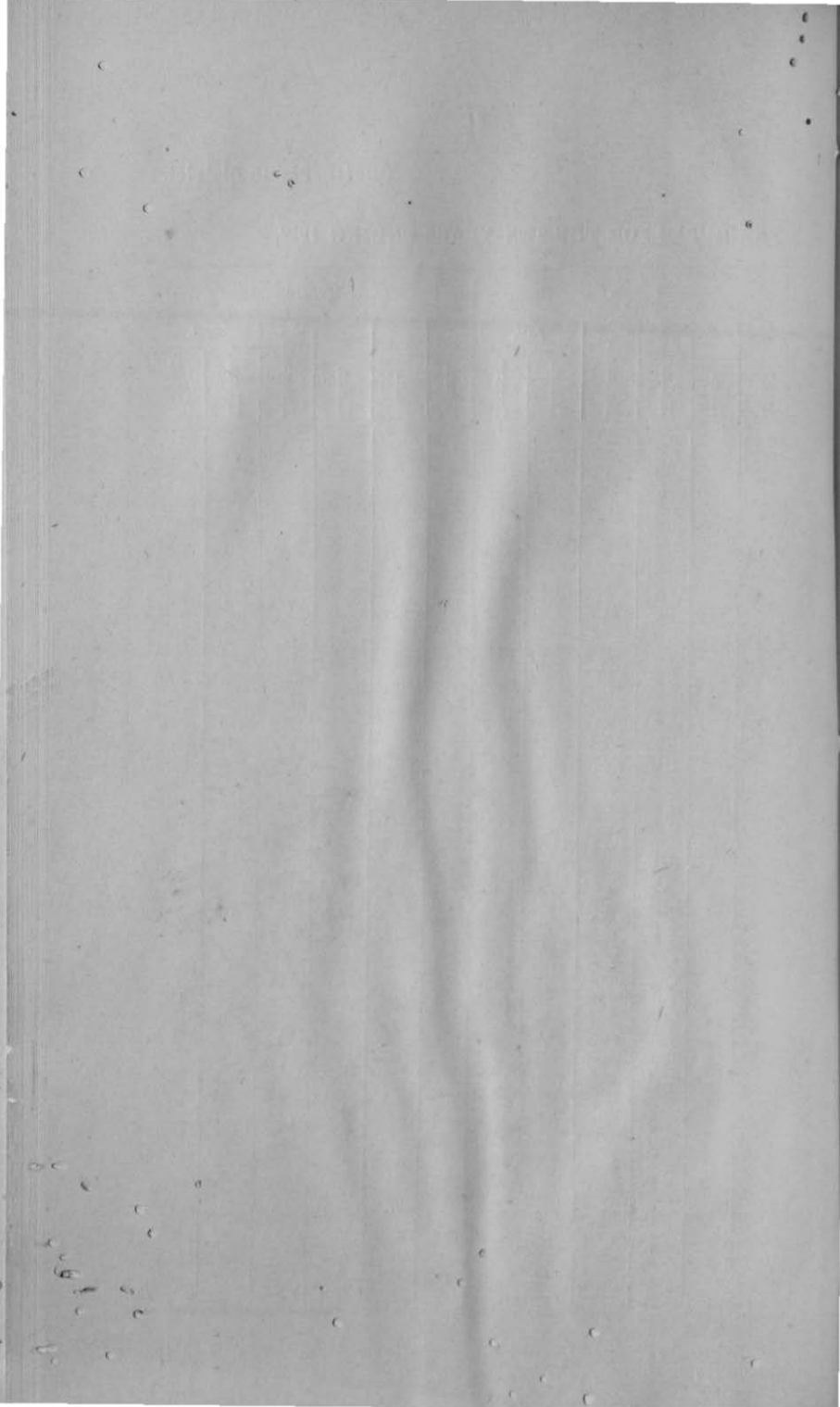
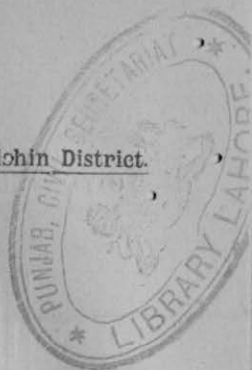


TABLE XI.

PRINCIPAL ROUTES
IN THE
QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.





LIST OF ROUTES.

-
- I. Quetta-Chaman road.
- II. Pishin-Dera Ghazi Khan road; Pishin-Spera-ragha section.
- III. Quetta-Nushki route.
- IV. Quetta-Ziarat-Smallan road.
- V. Pishin-Toba-Chaman route.
- VI. Quetta-Sangan-Babar Kach route.
-

NOTES. (1) The route lists are intended primarily for District Officials. They merely indicate the more important routes used by caravans etc., and make no pretension to be exhaustive. Distances, except when drawn from published route lists, are approximate only. A distance, not taken from a public route list is marked by the letter C, i.e., *circa*.

(2) The following nomenclature has been used:—

Metalled Road } indicates that a road is fit for carts.
Unmetalled Road }
Bridle path indicates a made path fit for camel and other pack transport.
 A *track* is unmade, but usually fit for camel transport.
 A *footpath* or *path* is ordinarily used by runners and footmen, but is generally fit for horses and donkeys and is traversable even by loaded camels in some cases.

I.—QUETTA-CHAMAN ROAD.

Stages.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Total distance in miles.	Accommodation for travellers.	Remarks and side-paths.*
Quetta to Baléli (R.S.)	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Military Works Inspection bungalow.	Metalled roads run from Baléli (a) to Samungli, 2 miles and (b) to Murghi Kotal, 3 miles.
Kuchlák (R.S. Levy post).	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	None.	Kuchlák, the head-quarters of the Sargara Kákars in Quetta-Pishin, can also be reached by the Murghi Kotal, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Quetta. The main road crosses the Quetta or Shál Lora at 8 miles. An unmetalled road runs from Kuchlák to Bostán station, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and Khánai, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
Yáru Kárez (R.S. Levy post).	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rest house.	Station for Pishin, 6 miles by metalled road. The Jalogir levy post is passed 20 miles from Quetta. Near the railway-crossing, at mile 24, a partly bridged but unmetalled road goes to Bostán, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Saranán (R.S. Levy post).	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	Rest house.	Saranán is connected with Pishin by a metalled road, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Saiyad Hamíd (R.S.)	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	None.	A metalled road to Gulistán, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Ségi Rest house on the Quetta-Ghazaband-Gulistán road is (c. 6 miles) by a track over level country. A track from Saiyad Hamíd to Burj (c. 25 miles), Kuram (c. 16 miles) and Panjpaí (c. 15 miles).

NOTE.—R.S. = Railway station.

* Unless otherwise stated, the side-paths start from the places in column 1, opposite which they are mentioned.

1.—QUETTA-CHAMAN ROAD—(contd.).

Stages.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Total distance in miles.	Accommodation for travellers.	Remarks and side-paths.
Kila Abdulla (R. S. Levy and police thana).	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. Military Works bungalow in fort. 2. Serai for caravans.	(a) Pishin is 24 miles by an old road crossing the Pishin Lora and not now maintained. (b) Gulistan 8 miles by a metalled road. Hence a track to Mangalwai (c. 16 miles), and Burj (c. 12 miles). (c) Track to Roghanai and thence to Reg in Afghan territory; difficult for laden camels. (d) Main road to Zaraband and thence a bridle path to Psha pass, 11 miles; and thence track to Speshlun or Speshlun (c. 4 miles), and to Dobandi (c. 45 miles), from Kila Abdulla. (e) Footpath through Salad and Arambi Kakezai to Chinár in Achakzai Toba (c. 23 miles). (f) A much frequented track to Alizai via Ismailzai and Huraizai (c. 16 miles).
Shelabagh (R. S. Levy and police chauki.)	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	1. Rest house 2. Political officers' rest house.	(a) Mule track along the summit of the Khwaja Amran connects with the Spinatizha post 39 miles. (b) Footpath to Boghra Sar (c. 25 miles).
Chaman chauki or old Chaman (Levy post).	11	71	1. Quarters in the old fort. 2. An enclosure for caravans.	At Old Chaman a much used track, called the Sin Liar, from Shorawak in Afghanistan, joins the road from the Ghwazha post (c. 31 miles to the south); and continues to Sheraobo in Kadana (c. 10 miles to the north).
New Chaman.	7	78	1. Dak bungalow. 2. Political officers' rest house. 3. Serai.	Kandahar is c. 65 miles from New Chaman by four ordinary marches.

NOTE.—R.S.=Railway station.

* Unless otherwise stated, the side-paths start from the places in column 1, opposite which they are mentioned.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The total distance from Quetta is 78 miles.

The road is metalled and partly bridged and is the main route from Quetta to New Chaman and thence to Kandahár. The Kákar Lora is crossed at 22 and the Pishin Lora at 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles. After heavy rain the part between Saiyad Hamíd and Kila Abdulla which passes through the Popalzai forest is liable to be damaged and to sink. The portion between Chaman and Kila Abdulla which traverses the KHOJAK PASS is still much used by Afghán traders owing to the Amír's orders prohibiting the use of the station at Chaman except for fresh fruit.

Baléli and Kuchlák lie in the Quetta tahsíl; Yáru Kárez, Saranán, Saiyad Hamíd and Kila Abdulla in Pishin; Shélabágh, Old Chaman and New Chaman are in the Chaman Sub-division.

The water-supply at Yáru Kárez, Saranán and Saiyad Hamíd is brackish; at other places it is good and plentiful.

There are bazars at New Chaman and Kila Abdulla where provisions are obtainable. *Ata*, grain, and other native provisions are procurable at shops at Yáru Kárez, Saranán and Saiyad Hamíd. For fuel, eggs, fowls and provisions in large quantities, previous notice should be given through the Political Agent to the tahsildárs at Quetta and Pishin or to the Native Assistant, Chaman, as the case may be.

For road from New Chaman to Dobandi in Toba see route No. VI.

II.—PISHIN-DERA GHAZI KHAN ROAD—PISHIN SPERARAGHA SECTION.

Stages.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Total distance in miles.	Accommodation for travellers.	Remarks and side-paths.
Pishin	1. Irrigation bungalow, part of which is used as a rest house. 2. Political rest house. 3. Serail	Pishin is connected by (a) metalled road with Yáru Kárez, railway station 6 miles; (b) with Saranán Station, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; (c) with Khushdil Khán Band, 8 miles and (d) with Kila Abdulla, old road 24 miles. (e) With Bostán by a track (c. 10 miles).

II.—PISHIN-DERA GHAZI KHAN ROAD—PISHIN
SPERA-RAGHA SECTION.—(concl'd).

Stages.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Total distance in miles.	Accommodation for travellers.	Remarks and side-paths.
Khánozai (Levy post).	24½	24½	Rest house.	<p>A halt can be made at Bagh China, 8 miles, if necessary. No village. Khánozai is connected by metalled road with Khánai, 15 miles and by unmetalled road with Hindu-bágh, 30 miles.</p> <p>(a) At 8½ miles from Pishin an unmetalled road takes off to Fuller's Camp (<i>ver.</i> Gharkai) through the Spézhanai hill torrent and also leads to Khánai.</p> <p>(b) A track runs from Khánozai by Nigánd over the Súri Narai pass through Sharan and Kamálzai (c. 21 miles) to Khushdil Khán. Ascent over the Súri Narai is steep but practicable for laden camels.</p> <p>(c) Another track runs through Nárin to Kazha Viála in Barshor (c. 20 miles).</p>
Mallazai ...	10½	35	Rest house 2 small rooms.	The Yúsuf Kach levy post is c. 6 miles from Khánozai. No room for large camp close to rest house.
Spéra Rágha (Levy post.)	13¾	48¾	Rest house.	

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

This road is part of the Dera Gházi Khán-Pishin road. The remainder lies in the Sibi and Loralai Districts. Rakhni, the last stage in Baluchistán, is 177¼ miles from Spéra Rágha and Dera Gházi Khán is 245¾ miles. Water is good and plentiful at Khánozai from a *káréz*, and at Mallazai from a stream. There are two shops in the Khánozai village from which *ata*, native provisions and grain can be obtained. For other supplies, notice should be given to the tahsildár, Pishin, through the Political Agent. Spéra Rágha is in the Sháhrig tahsíl of the Sibi District.

III.—QUETTA-NUSHKI ROUTE.

Stages.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Total distance in miles.	Accommodation for travellers.	Remarks and side-paths.
Quetta to Samungli (Levy post).	6	6	Serai for caravans.	(a) Baléli Railway station, 2 miles metalled road. (b) The old <i>kafilā</i> road through Régi, the Ghazaband pass, Dinár Káréz and Ségi to Gulistán, 36 miles from Samungli, is partly metalled and in fair condition. It can be joined either through Samungli or Baléli, the latter route being best. It crosses the Pishin Lóra near the Ségi Military Works rest house (32½ miles from Quetta). It is fit for carts up to 22 miles, beyond this point the mud makes it impassable after rain. Gulistán is connected by a bridle path with Spinatizha 16¾ miles, Ghwazha (c. 28¾ miles) and Wucha Darra (c. 25½ miles). (c) A track runs from Samungli to Kiráni and Mián Ghundi along the skirts of Chiltan and is much used by the people of the country.
Girdi Talao. (Levy post).	10	16	Quarters for officers with court-yard.	(a) Mule track to Quetta from Girdi Talao over Chiltan (c. 15 miles). (b) Track to Burj and Muhammad Khél in Shorarúd through the Ghoéghár pass, a small part of which is impassable by laden animals, which must be unloaded.
Tilérai Khanak.	16	32	Do.	(a) Track to Panjpai (c. 13 miles) and to Muhammad Khél (c. 15 miles) in Shorarúd over Kalán Bárak pass. (b) Also a track to Mastung (c. 16 miles), and to Kalát (c. 70 miles).

III.—QUETTA-NUSHKI ROUTE—(contd.)

Stages.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Total distance in miles.	Accommodation for travellers.	Remarks and side-paths.
Murád Khán Kila. (Levy post.)	26	58	1. Quarters for officers with courtyard. 2. Serai.	Road crosses Sheikh Wásil stream, liable to floods, and the Khurd Bárak pass. (a) Track to Mungachar through the Gurgina valley. (b) Another to Panjpái (c. 11 miles). (c) Tracks to Mastung through the Bárak pass, the Hilti pass and Alídir pass, the last two difficult for laden camels; distance c. 30 miles.
Kishingi. (Levy post).	24	82	1. Quarters for officers in levy post. 2. A serai.	
Nushki.	9	91	1. Two serais. 2. Political officers' rest house.	A footpath known as the <i>Táús Khán ná kasar</i> leaves the main road c. 4 miles from Kishingi and crosses the <i>kotal</i> of that name and joins the road again c. 2½ miles from Nushki at Sultan Sáhíb's shrine. The Khaisár river is crossed about a mile lower down.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

This track, the total length of which is 91 miles, is a part of the Quetta-Seistán trade route, the distance from Nushki to Seistán (Nasratábád) being about 471½ miles. It is much used by caravans from Seistán, Shoráwak and Garmsél but is likely to be shortly supplanted by the railway. The first seven miles are metalled after which there is only an unmetalled road which only presents difficulties after heavy rain. Samungli and Girdi Talao are in the Quetta tahsil; Kahnak and Murád Khán Kila are in the Kalát territory under the Political Agent, Kalát, and Kishingi and Nushki are in the Nushki tahsil of the Chágai District.

Water is good and plentiful at Samungli and Girdi Talao and also at Kahnak; brackish from a *kárez* at Murád Khán Kila and from a well in the Kishingi post.

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Ata, grain and native provisions can be obtained from the Samungli village and from Aghbarg village near Girdi Talao. The *chaukidár* at Kahnak keeps a small supply of *bhúsa*, firewood, grain, *ata* and fowls, and there is a shop in the Kishingi post which has ordinary native provisions. For other supplies previous notice to be given to the Political officials concerned.

For the route beyond Nushki to Seistán, see Volume B. (Tables), of the Chagai District Gazetteer.

IV.—QUETTA-ZIARAT-SMALLAN ROAD.

Stages.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Total distance in miles.	Accommodation for travellers.	Remarks and side-paths.
Quetta to Gandak.	14	14	Rest house.	...
Sarántangi.	6½	20½	Military Works bungalow.	Road to Fuller's Camp (9 miles) on the Pishin-Sibi route.
Kach (Kats) (R. S. and levy post).	8¼	28¾	Rest house. (Dák bungalow in summer).	A link road to Bráhimán in the Sháhrig tahsil branches off at 27¼ miles from Quetta. (a) Track to Fuller's Camp over the Ush Narai <i>kotal</i> (c. 7 miles). (b) Track to Kach village, Hamadún (c. 7 miles), Gogi (c. 12 miles), and Tangi (c. 18 miles). A fort, now occupied by levies, is 1½ miles from the station.
Kahán or Kánr. (Levy post.)	16¾	45½	Rest house. (Dák bungalow in summer).	Pass locally called Loarai Band or Maghzai is reached at 9¾ miles. Path from Kahán to Tangi (c. 12 miles) over the Tsáru pass and thence to Gogi and Hamadún. The ascent is difficult and steep and over the last ten yards horses must be led.

IV.—QUETTA-ZIARAT-SMALLAN ROAD—(contd.).

Stages.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Total distance in miles.	Accommodation for travellers.	Remarks and side-paths.
Ziárat. (Ghushki).	16	61½	Rest house. (Dák bungalow in summer).	<p>(a). From the ford across the Khwás stream at 4½ miles, bridle-path goes to Spéra Rágha 9½ miles. (b) The Zandra (Zaranda) levy post, where there is an unfurnished M. W. D. hut, is 2½ miles from Khwás. A bridle-path goes through the Zandra Tangi to Manra (8 miles) and thence a track to Chichanak, Ghwanz and Pui in the Sanjáwi tahsil (c. 21 miles). (c) From Manra, Spéra Rágha can be reached through the Zargai Tangi (c. 8 miles). (d) A footpath, sometimes used by laden bullocks and donkeys goes from Manra to Karbi Kats in the Sanjáwi tahsil (c. 15 miles). It passes through Ghárata Mándá, Chisána Manra, the juniper forest over the slopes of the Kása hill, the Saróbo tsari, Much Tangi, Dhré Tangi and at places is difficult even for horses. The last 5 or 6 miles lie in a gorge enclosed in high hills. (e) A bridle-path connects Ziárat with Mángi station 21 miles. (f) Footpath from Ziárat to Sháhrig <i>via</i> Wuch Aghbargai (22 miles). (g). Footpath extremely difficult over the Doméra hill to Sháhrig (c. 21 miles).</p>
Chautér. (Levy post).	16	77½	Rest house.	<p>At about ten miles is Karbi Kats through which the path already described goes to Manra. (a). From Chautér a track fit for laden camels ascends the Kazha Narai pass, and then descends into the Shírín valley (c. 3 miles): Pui is reached at about 8 miles further.</p>

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Stages.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Total distance in miles.	Accommodation for travellers.	Remarks and side-paths.
Smállan. (Levy post).	24½	102	Dák bunga- low.	Smállan lies on the Harnai-Loralai cart road, 36 miles from Harnai and 19½ miles from Loralai. Duki is about 22 miles from Smállan. About 6 miles from Chautér a footpath said to have been made in the spring of 1897 under the orders of Colonel Gaisford goes to Pui over the Khatki or Taki hill. From Rigora (14 miles) a track goes to Pui (c. 14 miles).

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The total distance from Quetta to Smállan is 102 miles. The road is partially metalled and bridged and is fit for carts. It is liable to be rendered impassable in winter by snow especially near Ziárat. At Ziárat tsari (c. 4 miles from Ziárat) it crosses the highest pass (8,600 feet) on any cart road in Baluchistán. The part between Khwás and Smállan possesses interest from the fact that part of it was traversed and described by Richard Steel and John Crowther, English merchants who made their way from India to Persia in 1614. They mention Durues or gates of the mountains (apparently Dhré Tangi), Coasta or Khwás and Abdún or Hamadún. In the Wani valley 4 miles from Chautér are to be seen the ruins of the three villages known collectively as Séh Kota and separately as the Káraván Kila, Ráni Kila and Dom Kila.

Gandak and Sarántangi lie in the Quetta tahsíl, Kach, Kahán and Ziárat in the Shábrig tahsíl of the Sibi District and Chautér and Smállan in the Sanjáwi tahsíl of the Loralai District.

Khánsámahs are stationed at Kach, Kahán and Ziárat rest houses from May to September every year.

The water supply at Gandak is small but good, at Kach abundant but somewhat laxative, at other places abundant and good.

There are shops at Kahán or Kánr, Zíárat and Chautér from May to September, half a dozen permanent shops at Smállan and one at Kach at which *ata*, grain, fuel and native provisions are procurable. Fodder, eggs, fowls and milk are obtainable at Zíárat during the season (May to September). For other places previous notice should be given to the tahsildárs concerned through the Political Agents.

During the season, conveyances run between Kach Railway station and Zíárat and baggage camels are provided on hire. To reserve them, an application should be made to the thánadár of Zíárat. Seats can sometimes be booked in the mail tumtum.

V.—PISHIN-TOBA-CHAMAN ROUTE.

Stages.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Total distance in miles.	Accommodation for travellers.	Remarks and side-paths.
Pishin ...	...	...	1. Irrigation bungalow, part of which is used as rest house. 2. Political officers' rest house. 3. Serai.	The paths used by caravans to and from Afghán territory are :— (a) The Sábúra Liár. From Pishin through Sar Khánzai, Mandozai, Sábúra, Sarkai, and Chaugi to Loéband in Zhob. (b) The Lamar-Liár. From Pishin to Sar Khánzai, Wulgai, Ali Shpána Tilérai, Naghar, Chaugi and Loéband in Zhob. (c) The Krátú Liár. From Pishin to Alizai, Krátú Band, Mandanna, Farákhi, Tora Cháhan passing near Bahlolawarr levy post in British territory to Biánzai in Afghánistán.
Khushdil Khán (Levy post).	c. 12.	c. 12	.....	At Khushdil Khán Reservoir (8 miles) there is an Irrigation Department bungalow. Track from Khushdil Khán by Kamálzai, through the Sharan Mándá, Sharan Kats, and over the Sári Narai pass to Nigánd Bála and Khánozai (c. 21 miles). The ascent over the Sári Narai is steep, but it has been made about 8 feet wide and camels with camp equipage can cross it. The path is, however, bad in rainy weather. (See also note to Khánozai in route No. II).

V.—PISHIN-TOBA-CHAMAN ROUTE (contd.).

Stages.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Total distance in miles.	Accommodation for travellers.	Remarks and side-paths.
Kazha Viála. (Barshor). (Levy post).	c. 15.	c. 27.	None.	Two alternative tracks lead from Khushdil Khán to Barshor. One (c. 15 miles long) lies almost entirely through the bed of the Barshor stream, and is difficult in winter; the other goes by Iskán Kila and is better but longer by about 2 miles. (a) A track leads from Kazha Viála to Sábúra (c. 32 miles) by Shahr Ghalai, Kats Hasan-zai, Aghbargai Mándá and Shpána Tilérai. (b) Track through Nárin to Khánozai said to be about 20 miles; it crosses many hills and ravines and is difficult going. (c) A footpath through the Shpanglún Mándá, over the Pinakai pass to Chingi (c. 23 miles) and thence through the Kamchughai glen to Hindu-bágh (c. 16 miles). The Mándá is full of big stones, and parts of it are difficult for laden camels. The Kamchughai glen is impassable for these animals.
Tságai (or Chági).	c. 20.	c. 47.	None.	The track goes for about 12 miles through the Kut ravine which at places is narrow and enclosed in hills. On ascending the Kut Narai or pass it enters the Toba plateau. (a) Track through Lughai to Murgha Fakirzai in the Hindu-bágh tahsil (c. 28 miles).
Sábúra (Levy post).	c. 18.	c. 65.	Two rooms unfurnished in the Levy post.	The path lies through undulating country, and drinking water is obtainable on the way at Ahmad Khél Kili (c. 5 miles) and at Shpána Tilérai (c. 3 miles). Tracks from Sábúra (a) to Khidar by Sút Kárez in Toba (c. 19 miles) (b) to Bahlolawarr (c. 28 miles) and (c) through Chaugi to Loéband in Zhob.

V.—PISHIN-TOBA-CHAMAN ROUTE—(contd.).

Stages.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Total distance in miles.	Accommodation for travellers.	Remarks and side-paths.
Farákhi.	c. 12	c. 77	None.	At about 6 miles from Sábúra Daban Kats, the boundary between the Achakzai Toba and Kákari Toba, is passed at the junction of the Kandl and Mandanna streams. (a) From Daban Kats there is a track to Sút Kárez (c. 12 miles). (b) From Farákhi another track runs through Mandanna, Kratu and Alízai to Pishín.
Klaka Dobandi.	c. 15	c. 92	None.	The Bahlolawarr levy post on the frontier about 9 miles from here.
Khadar.	c. 16	c. 108	None.	A track to Aghbarg in Toba (c. 14 miles).
Hésanna Kats.	c. 15	c. 123	None.	-----
Dobandi. (Loe Dobandi or Manzakai). (Levy post).	c. 12.	c. 135	Two unfurnished rooms in the Levy post.	Kuchnai Dobandi where the Hésanna river joins the Táshrobát, is passed 6 miles above Dobandi. Four tracks lead from Dobandi into Afghánistán. (a) One running west down the bed of the Kadanai river and branching off at a place called Bálázhara nearly ten miles distant, leads to Kadanai, Kandahár and Afghánistán. (b) A second goes north through the Shahídán pass and bifurcates at the head of the pass to Sálésún and Arghistán. (c) A third runs north-east through the Shashkáh pass and goes to Márúf and Sálésún, bifurcating at Jilga. (d) A fourth runs east up the bed of the Kadanai river towards Bahlolawarr. A considerable portion of this, how-

V.—PISHIN-TOBA-CHAMAN ROUTE—(concl'd.).

Stages.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Total distance in miles.	Accommodation for travellers.	Remarks and side-paths.
Jilga (Kárga Kili).	c. 24	c. 159	None.	ever, traverses Afghán territory passing by the Afghán levy posts at Kalaka (c. 23 miles) and Shérghashlún (c. 26 miles) and British employees are not allowed by the Khásadárs to use it. The hamlet of Kárga Kili is situated at the junction of the Jilga and the Gwál streams. (a) Track from Jilga to Burj Ashaq and thence to Boghra Sar in Toba and on by the Boghra pass to Chaman. (b) Track from Burj to Murgha Chaman in Kadanai. (c) Caravans go from Jilga through Tabína and Spéshtlún to Kila Abdulla (c. 25 miles).
Boghra Sar.	c. 12	c. 171	None.	(a) A footpath from Boghra Sar to Shélabágh (c. 25 miles).
New Chaman (R. S.)	12½	183½	1. Dák bungalow. 2. Political officers' rest house. 3. Serai.	

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The total distance is about 183½ miles; except the first 8 miles from Pishín to the Khushdil Khán Reservoir and the last 6 miles from the Boghra mouth to New Chaman, where unmetalled roads exist, the whole of the remainder of the route consists of a country track, and for the greater part follows the beds of streams especially the portion from Sar Khánzai through Barshor to Kazha Viála and thence through the Kut stream to Tságai; from Klaka Dobandi through the Hésanna and Táshrobát streams; and from Boghra Sar to the mouth of the Boghra through the Boghra stream. Parts of it are, however,

much used both by the people of the country and by traders passing to and from Afghán territory. There is no accommodation for travellers, except at Pishín, Sábúra, Dobandi and Chaman.

The country between Pishín and Sábúra inclusive lies in the Pishín tahsíl, and beyond that in the Chaman Sub-division.

There are bazars in Pishín and Chaman, where supplies are obtainable. Villages exist at all other places except at Farákhi, which is deserted in winter but contains some Alízai Achakzais in summer, Klaka Dobandi and Boghra Sar, and small quantities of *ata*, *ghí*, salt, fuel, grain, fodder, fowls and eggs are available. At Tságai and Sábúra, where population is scarce, small quantities only are procurable. For larger supplies at these places and at places where no village exists previous notice should be given through the Political Agent, Quetta-Pishín, to the tahsildár, Pishín, or the Native Assistant, Chaman.

Water is good and plentiful at all places except Klaka Dobandi where the springs dry up in summer and shallow wells have to be excavated in the torrent bed.

VI.—QUETTA-SANGAN-BABAR KACH ROUTE.

Stages.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Total distance in miles.	Accommodation for travellers.	Remarks and side-paths.
Quetta to Spín Kárez.	c. 9½	c. 9½	None.	(a) At 5¾ miles an unmetalled road goes to Hanna bungalow (7¾ miles) and Urak bungalow (14 miles). (b) Track from same point to Zarakhu and Dasht via Oshabul.
Nigánd.	c. 6	c. 15½	None.	One mile from Nigánd a bridle path branches to Digári. Mír Baháwal Khán's coal mine is 31 miles. Dukán Narai (7,150 feet) is crossed, the central of three tracks to the top being the easiest though the highest.
As Tangi.	c. 7	c. 22½	None.	Chauki is passed at 4½ miles with a little cultivation belonging to the Sáhtakzais. Path to left from Chauki leads across hills to Dalwanai, headquarters of the Zarghún Dumars (c. 5½ miles). Lés valley joins from right. Track up it leads to Dasht and Spézand

VI.—QUETTA-SANGAN-BABAR KACH ROUTE—(contd.).

Stages.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Total distance in miles.	Accommodation for travellers.	Remarks and side-paths.
Chachob.	c. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	c. 29	None.	via Zarakhu through either the Niam Khand, the Ráh-nakhand or the Sheikh Zóber Khand. The latter is best for beasts of burden.
Pír Ismáíl	c. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	c. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	None.	..... Camp at shrine of Pír Ismáíl is at junction of Rakhsháni and Narwárai rivers. A difficult path leads up the Narwárai valley to Mach in the Bolán.
Jagi	c. 6	c. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	None.	Track traverses Hukán gorge and is fair but stony. A path through the Ghuléri stream to Dumar country.
Sángán (Levy post).	c. 21	c. 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	A room for native officials in the levy post.	Track very stony throughout and difficult in parts. At 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Jagi it enters Tíri Tangi and at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles the river bed is blocked by enormous boulders. Riding camels can be taken over the diversion up the hill on the left with care, but heavy loads have to be taken across by hand. At 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles camping ground of Tíri Tangi is in a deep canon cut in stony ground. The direct path to SÁNGÁN known as <i>Pír Hor</i> branches off here to south, the distance being about 8 miles but is unfit for camels. A path leads from SÁNGÁN up the Barai valley over Dawát and Takrai to the west to Píshi on the Mushkáf line (c. 25 miles).
Bábar Kach (R. S. and Levy Post).	c. 22	c. 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	Railway station.	Track easy and good for the whole extent. There is good water and a halting place half-way between SÁNGÁN and Bádra. The latter place is 20 miles from SÁNGÁN.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The total distance is about $83\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This route is now used by few but Powindahs, who like it as there is abundance of excellent water and fuel, and grass and camel grazing are plentiful. It is merely a track and very trying both for horses and loaded camels; it runs for much of the way in a river bed full of stones and boulders and liable to heavy floods. To make a road outside the river bed would involve very heavy cost. The route was traversed by Sir Robert Sandeman in December 1884. Up to As Tangi no difficulties are experienced. The track after leaving As Tangi, enters the Rakhsháni gorge at about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The gorge has perpendicular rocky sides some 200 feet in height on the left and the track passes generally along a torrent bed, quitting it, however, here and there. It thus traverses 5 or 6 stiffish spurs which require to be dealt with before being pronounced suitable for ordinary traffic, one of them at least is very difficult indeed for laden camels. At $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Chachob a formidable gorge is entered about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length and which is 20 or 30 feet wide with perpendicular sides of hard rock; this gorge is sometimes filled with water and in this case it is necessary to climb the neighbouring hills which are very difficult. Further on, an enormous boulder is passed known as Sarv Kánrai alleged to be the boundary between the Sáhtakzais and Bárúzais. Between Jagi and Sàngán the track follows the Kamáni river until it emerges in the Sàngán plain. After leaving Sàngán, the hills bordering the valley are crossed after which the Badra valley is traversed. Fuel is available everywhere and limited supplies are procurable at Sàngán and Bábar Kach, the only localities on the route which are permanently inhabited; for other places previous notice should be given. Spín Kárez and Nigánd are in the Quetta tahsíl, Quetta-Pishin District; As Tangi and Chachob are in the Sáhtakzai country in Kalát; Pir Ismáíl is disputed between the Sáhtakzais and the Bárúzais of Sibi; places beyond this are in the Sibi tahsíl of the Sibi District.

TABLE XII.—TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS.

There are three kinds of travellers' bungalows in the district, namely (1) Dāk bungalows, (2) rest houses, and (3) Political bungalows and Civil and Military works inspection bungalows. The standing orders relating to them (1905) are reproduced briefly below :—

No permission is required for the occupation of dāk bungalows and rest houses. All Government servants, European and Indian drawing Rs. 100 per mensem and over, náib tahsildárs, European and native private gentlemen, native commissioned officers and European clerks are entitled to shelter. Other Government servants in superior service drawing less than Rs. 100 per mensem, as well as European soldiers, are entitled to shelter in a special room set apart in the compound. Sepoys, policemen and native travellers, other than those mentioned above, are entitled to accommodation free of charge in the shelters attached to the outhouses. The charge is R. 1 and As. 8 respectively for each person occupying a dāk bungalow or rest house for every 24 hours or part thereof. Servants of such persons are entitled to accommodation in the outhouses free of extra charge. Each person occupying the special room in a dāk bungalow already referred to is required to pay 2 As., and in a rest house 1 anna for the same period. There is no limit to the period of occupation. Food is supplied in the dāk bungalows at the rates laid down in the tariff hung up in the rooms, unless terms are specially agreed upon. The *khánsáma* of the bungalow, if required, also cooks provisions furnished by travellers, the charge for cooking including firewood being 8 As. per day for each person.

Travellers halting in the rest houses have to make their own arrangements for supplies and for cooking, but, where possible, the *chaukidár* or levy man in charge provides on payment, wood, *bhúsa*, etc.

Political bungalows and Civil and Military works inspection bungalows are houses specially reserved for departmental officers on tour. The gazetted officers of the department to which the bungalow belongs have prior claims to accommodation in the order of their seniority but subject to this rule, the officer-in-charge of an inspection bungalow can lend it without payment to any gazetted officer of any Government department, travelling on duty. Officers-in-charge of bungalows are also authorized to permit non-officials and officials not travelling on duty to occupy inspection bungalows when available, for a period not exceeding seven days. The Political inspection bungalows at Hanna and Shélábágh are an exception to this

Political bungalows and rest houses.

Political bungalows and Civil and Military works inspection bungalows.

rule, 14 days' residence being permitted on payment of Re. 1 per 'head per diem. As a general rule, the *chaukidár* in charge of the Bungalow provides on payment, wood and *bhúsa* to authorized travellers.



[TABLE.]

TABLE XII.—TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS.

No.	Bungalow.	Accommodation.	Officer-in-charge.	Establishment.	REMARKS.
A. Chaman Sub-division.					
1	Chaman Dák bungalow.	5 main rooms and bath rooms furnished with chairs, tables and 5 beds.	Garrison Engineer, Pishin Division, Quetta.	Khánsáma, bhishti and sweeper.	Pipe water. Bazar within two hundred yards.
2	Chaman Political bungalow.	4 rooms with 2 bath rooms furnished with chairs, tables and 2 beds.	Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, Quetta.	Nil.	Pipe water. Bazar within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
3	Shélabágh Military works inspection bungalow.	4 rooms with 2 bath rooms furnished with chairs, tables and 3 beds.	Garrison Engineer, Pishin Division, Quetta.	Nil.	Pipe water near barracks.
4	Shélabágh Political bungalow.	8 rooms with 4 bath rooms furnished with chairs, tables and 2 beds.	Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, Quetta.	One levy khásadár.	Water from iron water tanks. Bazar within 200 yards.

B. Pishin Tahsil.					
5	Dinár Káréz rest house.	2 unfurnished rooms.	Garrison Engineer, Pishin Division, Quetta.	Nil.	Water from <i>káréz</i> brackish. No bazar. Such articles as <i>ata</i> , fodder, etc., can be arranged for, if previous notice is given to the tahsildár, Pishin.
6	Gulistán Political bungalow.	3 rooms and bath rooms, not furnished.	Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, Quetta.	Nil.	Water from Inayatulla Káréz about half a mile distant. Bazar within 8 chains. Previous notice for supplies required should be given to the tahsildár, Pishin.
7	Gulistán Military works inspection bungalow.	3 rooms with 2 bath rooms furnished with chairs, tables and 3 beds.	Garrison Engineer, Pishin Division, Quetta.	Sweeper.	Water from <i>káréz</i> .
8	Khánai rest house ...	2 main rooms 2 with 2 bath rooms furnished with chairs, tables and 2 beds.	Do.	Chaukidár and sweeper.	Water from tank filled from Khánai Káréz. A shop at the Railway station can supply <i>ata</i> , etc., sufficient for 15 men without previous notice. Other supplies from village for which previous notice is required.
9	Khánozai rest house	5 main rooms with 2 bath rooms furnished with chairs, tables and 4 beds.	Do.	Do.	Water from <i>káréz</i> running close by. Fowls, eggs, etc., cannot be obtained without notice. <i>Ata</i> up to 1 maund and <i>bhúsa</i> sufficient for 80 animals can be had without notice, respectively from the shop in the Khánozai village and levy jemadár who has been given a permanent advance of Rs. 25 for this purpose.

TABLE XII.—TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS—(contd.).

No.	Bungalow.	Accommodation.	Officer-in-charge.	Establishment.	REMARKS.
10	Khushdil Khán Band Irrigation Department inspection bungalow.	2 bed rooms with bath rooms, 1 dining-room furnished with chairs, tables, beds and one open shed for sowars, etc. Extra accommodation for Europeans is to be had in some of the out-houses	Garrison Engineer, Pishín Division, Quetta.	Chaukidár, bhishiti and sweeper.	Water from reservoir and spring. Previous notice for supplies required, should be given to the tahsildár, Pishín.
11	Kila Abdulla Military works inspection bungalow.	2 rooms with bath rooms furnished with chairs and 3 beds.	Do.	Sweeper and chaukidár.	Water from tank. Supplies from bazar within 10 chains. Notice for supplies such as fowls, fodder, etc., is required.
12	Mallazai rest house.	2 main rooms with 2 bath rooms furnished with chairs, tables and 2 beds.	Do.	Chaukidár.	The rest house is situated on the bank of a river in which the water is usually running but when it runs dry water is brought down the nulla near the house for drinking purposes. Supplies can be arranged for on previous notice, by the tahsildár, Pishín.
13	Pishín Political bungalow.	3 main rooms with bath rooms, 1 drawing room, 1 dining room and 1 office room furnished with chairs, tables and 3 beds.	Political Agent, Quetta-Pishín, Quetta.	Do.	Water from open channel close by. It is of poor quality in summer. Bazar for supplies about 300 yards. Notice for supplies to troops required. Fowls, etc., cannot be obtained without notice.

14	Pishín rest house ...	3 main rooms with bath rooms furnished with chairs, tables and 3 beds.	Political Agent, Quetta-Pishín, Quetta.	Sweeper and Chaukidár.	This house stands in a small garden close to the Political rest house mentioned at No. 13 above.
15	Saranán rest house...	2 bed rooms with bath rooms, 1 dining room, furnished with chairs, tables and 2 beds.	Garrison Engineer, Pishín Division, Quetta.	Chaukidár. The services of the sweeper at the Railway station are generally obtainable.	Water from Shébo Canal which is brackish. Supplies from bazar. Notice to tahsildár, Pishín, through the Political Agent, Quetta-Pishín, for fodder, fowls, etc., required.
16	Ségi rest house and Military works inspection bungalow.	2 rooms, 2 bath rooms furnished with chairs, tables and 2 beds.	Do.	Chaukidár.	This rest house is on the bank of the Pishín Lora which supplies water. Notice for supplies required.
C. Quetta Tahsil.					
17	Baléli Military works inspection bungalow.	4 rooms with 3 bath rooms furnished with chairs, tables and 3 beds.	Do.	Do.	Water from well. Supplies from villages in neighbourhood.
18	Gandak rest house.	2 rooms with bath rooms, chairs, tables and 2 beds.	Do.	Sweeper.	Water from springs. Supplies to be arranged for through the tahsildár, Quetta.

TABLE XII.—TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS.—(contd.).

No.	Bungalow.	Accommodation.	Officer-in-charge.	Establishment.	Remarks.
19	Girdi Taláb or Talao rest house.	1 room with 2 dressing rooms and 2 bath rooms furnished with chairs, tables and 2 beds.	Garrison Engineer, Pishin Division, Quetta.	Sweeper and chaukidár.	Water good from <i>kárez</i> .
20	Hanna Political bungalow.	1 hall, 1 dining room, 3 bed rooms, 3 bath rooms and 1 store room with chairs, tables and 2 beds.	Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, Quetta.	Do.	Water from stream, drinking water from spring. <i>Bhása</i> and firewood can be obtained if previous notice is given to the tahsildár through the Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.
21	Murghi Kotal Military works inspection bungalow.	1 room with 1 bath room furnished with tables, chairs and 2 beds.	Garrison Engineer, Pishin Division, Quetta.	Sweeper.	Supplies from villages, Chashma or Chúhi. Water from a spring about half a mile off.
22	Quetta dák bungalow.	<i>Old block.</i> 8 rooms, 4 bath rooms furnished with chairs, tables and 8 beds. <i>New block.</i> 4 main rooms and 4 bath rooms furnished with chairs, tables and 4 beds.	Do.	Khánsáma, bearer, bhishti and sweeper.	Good water in taps. Bazar for supplies of all kinds within half a mile.

23	Régi Military works inspection bungalow.	4 rooms with 2 bath rooms furnished with chairs, tables and 2 beds.	Garrison Engineer, Pichin-Division, Quetta.	Sweeper.	Water from <i>Karéz Zardád</i> , about 200 yards from rest house. Supplies from <i>Kili Zardád</i> and <i>Nau Hisár</i> .
24	Sarán Tangi Military works inspection bungalow.	2 rooms with 2 bath rooms furnished with chairs, tables and 3 beds.	Do.	Chaukidár and sweeper.	Water from a spring which is situated about 250 yards from the rest house. Water is quite sufficient for drinking purposes. Supplies from Quetta.
25	Sariáb Military works inspection bungalow.	1 room with a bath room furnished with tables, chairs, and 2 beds.	Do.	Chaukidár.	Water from well. Supplies from villages.
26	Urak inspection bungalow.	2 rooms with bath rooms, furnished with chairs, tables and 2 beds.	Do.	1 munshi, 2 chaukidárs and 1 sweeper.	Excellent water from Hanna stream. Supplies from Hanna.

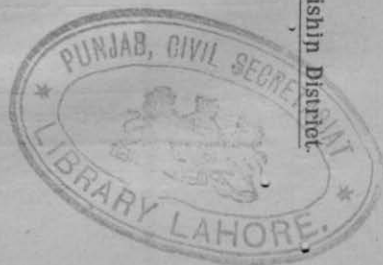


TABLE XIII.—CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING THE TEN YEARS ENDING WITH 31st MARCH 1903.

Courts.	Nature of cases.	Number of cases disposed of during—					Mean for the quinquennium ending 1897-98.	Number of cases disposed of during—					Mean for the quinquennium ending 1902-1903.
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-02.	1902-03.	
District Totals.	Total	7,378	6,937	7,145	7,016	6,553	7,006	5,639	5,516	5,580	5,037	4,657	5,286
	Original... ..	4,526	4,069	4,314	4,244	3,823	4,195	3,231	3,105	3,223	2,847	2,791	3,039
	Appellate	117	153	145	61	49	105	55	60	78	47	53	59
	Execution of de- crees.	2,735	2,715	2,686	2,711	2,681	2,706	2,353	2,351	2,279	2,143	1,813	2,188
District Judge.	Total	88	180	195	135	179	155	113	128	110	92	82	105
	Original	3	81	81	53	99	63	48	57	30	33	27	39
	Appellate... ..	75	89	108	61	49	76	55	60	78	47	53	59
	Execution of de- crees.	10	10	6	21	31	16	10	11	2	12	2	7
Sub-Divi- sional Courts.	Total	1,198	813	1,089	1,182	1,137	1,084	898	886	795	661	699	787
	Original	785	451	663	798	663	672	482	473	443	355	434	437
	Appellate... ..	42	64	37	29
	Execution of de- crees.	371	298	389	384	474	383	416	413	352	306	265	350

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Tahsil Courts	Total	5,507	5,010	4,786	4,792	4,018	4,823	3,624	3,481	3,617	3,415	3,075	3,443
	Original	3,334	3,008	2,980	2,903	2,378	2,921	2,143	2,028	2,162	2,018	1,853	2,041
	Execution of de- crees.	2,173	2,002	1,806	1,889	1,640	1,902	1,481	1,453	1,455	1,397	1,222	1,402
Pishin tahsil.	Total	382	463	645	586	477	511	483	574	577	398	404	488
	Original	297	360	513	487	387	409	361	442	419	303	284	362
	Execution of de- crees.	85	103	132	99	90	102	122	132	158	95	120	126
Quetta tahsil	Total	5,125	4,547	4,141	4,206	3,541	4,312	3,141	2,907	3,040	3,017	2,671	2,955
	Original	3,037	2,648	2,467	2,416	1,991	2,512	1,782	1,586	1,743	1,715	1,569	1,679
	Execution of de- crees.	2,088	1,899	1,674	1,790	1,550	1,800	1,359	1,321	1,297	1,302	1,102	1,276
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta.	Total	585	934	1,075	907	1,219	944	1,004	1,021	1,058	869	801	951
	Original	404	529	590	490	683	539	558	547	588	441	477	522
	Execution of de- crees.	181	405	485	417	536	405	446	474	470	428	324	429

NOTE 1.—Cases decided by the Extra Assistant Commissioner and the Treasury Officer, Quetta, have been shown under Sub-divisional Courts.

NOTE 2.—The general decrease in the cases is due to the cessation of large works on the railway and elsewhere which had attracted a large alien population and given rise to suits about debt, wages and advances made for work.

TABLE XIII.—CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING THE NINE YEARS ENDING WITH MARCH 31st 1912.

COURTS.	NATURE OF CASES.	Number of Cases disposed of during—				Mean for the quinquennium ending 1906-07.	Number of Cases disposed of during—					Mean for the quinquennium ending 1911-12.
		1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.		1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	
District Totals.	Total											
	Original											
	Appellate											
District Judge.	Execution of decrees											
	Total											
	Original											
Sub-Divisional Courts.	Appellate											
	Execution of decrees											
	Total											

TABLE XIV.—CRIMINAL CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE TEN YEARS ENDING WITH MARCH 31st 1903.

COURTS.	Nature of cases.	Number of cases disposed of during—					Mean for the quinquennium ending 1897-98.	Number of cases disposed of during—					Mean for the quinquennium ending 1902-03.
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-02.	1902-03.	
District totals ...	Total ...	2,039	1,929	3,217	3,733	2,831	2,749	2,798	3,202	3,378	3,626	3,642	3,329
	Appellate ...	39	29	33	43	63	41	54	89	77	35	25	56
	Original ...	2,000	1,900	3,184	3,690	2,768	2,708	2,744	3,113	3,301	3,591	3,617	3,273
District Court... ..	Total ...	63	100	94	112	86	91	83	138	117	70	71	96
	Appellate ...	32	29	30	43	63	39	54	89	77	35	25	56
	Original ...	31	71	64	69	23	52	29	49	40	35	46	40
Sub-divisional Courts	Total ...	926	873	1,287	744	740	914	682	675	754	756	835	740
	Appellate ...	7	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Original ...	919	873	1,284	744	740	912	682	675	754	756	835	740
Lower Courts	Total ...	1,050	956	1,836	2,877	2,005	1,744	2,033	2,389	2,507	2,800	2,736	2,493
Pishin tahsil	Original ...	63	69	104	40	48	65	56	85	79	17	21	52
Quetta tahsil	Original ...	190	74	74	13	32	76	78	59	61	59	121	76
Cantonment Magistrate	Original ...	797	813	987	1,659	1,504	1,152	1,151	1,201	1,443	1,183	1,133	1,222
Honorary Magistrates	Original ...	...	...	671	1,165	421	451	748	1,044	924	1,541	1,461	1,143

NOTE 1.—Cases decided by the Extra Assistant Commissioner and the Treasury Officer, Quetta, have been shown under "Sub-divisional courts."

NOTE 2.—The increase has taken place in petty crime and is due, in a large measure, to the more stringent enforcement of local and Special Laws in the town and cantonment of Quetta.

TABLE XIV.—CRIMINAL CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE NINE YEARS ENDING WITH MARCH 31st 1912.

COURTS.	Nature of cases.	Number of Cases disposed of during—				Mean for the quinquennium ending 1906-07.	Number of Cases disposed of during—					Mean for the quinquennium ending 1911-12.
		1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.		1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	
District totals ...	{ Total Appellate ... Original ...											
District Court ...	{ Total Appellate ... Original ...											
Sub-divisional Courts.	{ Total Appellate ... Original ...											
Lower Courts ...	Total ...											
Pishin Tahsil ...	Original ...											
Quetta tahsil ...	Original ...											
Cantonment Magistrate.	Original ...											
Honorary Magistrates	Original ...											

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TABLE XV.—NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLITICAL CASES TRIED BY JIRGA.

CASES DECIDED.	Number of cases disposed of during—					Mean for quinquennial period ending 1897-98.	Number of cases disposed of during—					Mean for quinquennial period ending 1902-03.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-02.	1902-03.	
District Total	52	155	78	131	249	133	219	123	138	93	72	129
Sháhi Jirgas	3	5	8	29	27	14	21	19	31	28	14	23
Local Jirgas	49	150	70	102	229	119	198	104	107	65	58	106
Classification of Cases.—												
Murder	4	6	1	3	8	4	9	4	3	3	4	5
Robbery ... ..	...	...	5	...	12	3	3	3	2	...	15	4
Adultery	4	...	4	4	14	5	20	7	12	2	4	9
Adultery with murder ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle lifting	1	5	1	1	21	6	26	5	12	...	2	9
Land and revenue	25	51	30	29	50	38	44	20	33	21	8	25
Betrothal and others connected with marriage	3	18	12	30	46	22	17	19	11	8	8	13
Miscellaneous	15	72	25	64	98	55	99	65	65	59	31	64

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TABLE XV.—NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF POLITICAL CASES TRIED BY JIRGA.

CASES DECIDED.	Number of cases disposed of during—				Mean for the quinquen- nium ending 1906-07.	Number of Cases disposed of during—					Mean for the quinquen- nium ending 1911-12.
	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.		1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	
District Total											
Sháhi Jirgas											
Local Jirgas											
Classification of Cases.—											
Murder											
Robbery											
Adultery											
Adultery with murder ...											
Cattle lifting											
Land and Revenue											
Betrothal and others con- nected with marriage...											
Miscellaneous											

TABLE XVI.—REGISTRATION WORK DONE DURING THE YEARS 1893-94 TO 1902-03.

YEAR.	QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.										CHAMAN SUB-DIVISION.						PISHIN TAHSIL.						QUETTA TAHSIL.													
	DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.			Total realizations including copying fees.			Total expenditure.			Number of offices.			DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.			Total realizations including copying fees.			Total expenditure.			Number of offices.			DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.			Total realizations including copying fees.			Total expenditure.			Number of offices.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.											Compulsory.	Optional.											Compulsory.	Optional.										
		Relating to immovable property.	Others.	Relating to immovable property.	Others.	Relating to immovable property.	Others.	Relating to immovable property.	Others.	Relating to immovable property.	Others.	Relating to immovable property.		Others.	Relating to immovable property.	Others.	Relating to immovable property.	Others.	Relating to immovable property.	Others.																
1893-94	294	3	110	Rs. 1,089	A. 8	Rs. 188	A. 6	P. 0	5	25	1	...	62	8	32	0	0	1	36	1	...	106	0	59	4	0	1	233	1	110	921	0	97	2	3	
1894-95	199	1	139	928	4	142	13	1	5	7	...	7	33	0	13	5	1	1	24	1	26	112	8	54	0	0	1	168	...	106	782	12	75	8	3	
1895-96	293	1	121	1,181	4	197	12	0	5	15	...	9	58	8	29	4	0	1	42	...	15	147	8	69	0	0	1	236	1	97	975	4	99	8	3	
1896-97	279	...	95	1,066	4	177	3	10	5	15	...	3	47	8	23	12	0	1	36	...	8	118	8	58	3	10	1	228	...	84	900	4	95	4	3	
1897-98	312	25	96	1,220	12	410	12	10	6	10	1	3	36	0	18	0	0	1	47	1	16	170	8	86	12	10	1	255	23	77	1,008	4	306	0	4	
1898-99	352	12	92	1,233	4	440	0	0	6	14	..	1	40	8	18	12	0	1	93	...	13	309	0	147	12	0	1	245	12	78	883	12	273	8	4	
1899-1900	359	4	40	1,287	8	483	12	0	6	10	...	...	27	0	13	8	0	1	113	1	1	363	0	157	12	0	1	236	3	39	897	8	312	8	4
1900-01	336	3	38	1,176	4	434	4	0	6	10	..	1	26	0	19	8	0	1	92	...	4	293	12	158	0	0	1	234	3	33	846	8	256	12	4	
1901-02	399	12	54	1,387	4	489	8	0	6	9	...	2	30	0	14	4	0	1	81	...	7	263	4	127	0	0	1	309	12	45	1,094	0	348	4	4	
1902-03	630	26	81	2,157	0	836	8	10	6	10	...	6	39	0	18	0	0	1	82	16	3	254	4	130	4	10	1	528	10	72	1,863	12	688	4	4	

TABLE XVI.—REGISTRATION WORK DONE DURING THE YEARS 1903-04 TO 1911-1912.

YEAR.	QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.			CHAMAN SUB-DIVISION.			PISHIN TAHSIL.			QUETTA TAHSIL.		
	Compulsory.	DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.		Compulsory.	DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.		Compulsory.	DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.		Compulsory.	DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.	
	Relating to immoveable property.	Optional.	Others.	Relating to immoveable property.	Optional.	Others.	Relating to immoveable property.	Optional.	Others.	Relating to immoveable property.	Optional.	Others.
1903-04												
1904-05												
1905-06												
1906-07												
1907-08												
1908-09												
1909-10												
1910-11												
1911-12												
	Total realizations including copying fee.			Total realizations including copying fee.			Total realizations including copying fee.			Total realizations including copying fee.		
	Total expenditure.			Total expenditure.			Total expenditure.			Total expenditure.		
	Number of offices.			Number of offices.			Number of offices.			Number of offices.		

BALUCHISTAN DISTRICT
(GAZETTEER SERIES.)

Quetta-Pishin District.

BALUCHISTAN DISTRICT
GAZETTEER SERIES.

Quetta-Pishin District.

TABLE XVII.—REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR THE YEARS 1897-98
TO 1901-02 AND FOR 1902-03.

YEARS.	Total revenue from all sources.	Land revenue.	Excise.	Stamps.	Other sources.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Actuals for 1902-1903 ...	2,95,279	1,12,597	94,953	44,773	42,956
Average for the quinquen- nium ending 1901-02 ...	2,98,363	1,39,934	1,00,870	43,617	13,942
Actuals for 1901-1902 ...	3,18,257	1,53,234	1,10,650	39,988	14,385
„ 1900-1901 ...	3,22,371	1,50,869	1,14,314	42,836	14,352
„ 1899-1900 ...	2,99,207	1,37,427	1,05,389	43,765	12,626
„ 1898-1899 ...	2,91,087	1,32,538	98,646	44,510	15,393
„ 1897-1898 ...	2,60,893	1,25,601	75,349	46,985	12,958

NOTE 1.—Details by tahsils under Land Revenue have been given in Table XVIII. Similar information is not available for other heads of revenue.

NOTE 2.—The increase in 1902-03 under the head “other sources” is due to a contribution of Rs. 26,484 paid by the Quetta Municipal and Cantonment funds for the police employed in the town and the cantonment, being shown in a new way in the District accounts for the first time.

TABLE XVII.—REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR THE YEARS 1903-04
To 1911-12.

YEARS.	Total revenue from all sources.	Land revenue.	Excise.	Stamps.	Other sources.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Actuals for 1903-04 ...					
„ 1904-05 ...					
„ 1905-06 ...					
„ 1906-07 ...					
Average for the quinquen- nium ending 1906-07 ...					
Actuals for 1907-08 ...					
„ 1908-09 ...					
„ 1909-10 ...					
„ 1910-11 ...					
„ 1911-12 ...					
Average for the quinquen- nium ending 1911-12 ...					

TABLE XVIII.—LAND REVENUE REALIZED IN CASH AND KIND DURING 1897-98 to 1902-03.

No.	NAME OF TARSIL.	Total annual Land Revenue from all sources.	Value of revenue collected in kind.	Cash assessment under regular settlement.	Cash assessment by temporary contracts.	Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Grazing tax.		Arrears recovered.
							From settled inhabitants.	From nomads.	
1	Quetta-Pishin District—								
	Average annual revenue during the quinquennium ending 1901-02	Rs. 1,39,934	Rs. 9,503	Rs. 87,531	Rs. 24,942	Rs. 3,876	Rs. 3,990	Rs. 8,125	Rs. 1,967
	Actuals for 1897-1898	1,25,601	6,867	57,441	41,604	4,002	5,131	8,960	1,596
	" 1898-1899	1,32,537	2,984	60,071	53,111	3,214	3,184	9,141	832
	" 1899-1900	1,37,426	7,507	1,05,169	9,242	3,408	3,817	7,012	1,271
	" 1900-1901	1,50,869	14,445	1,08,050	10,382	4,133	3,929	5,375	4,555
	" 1901-1902	1,53,233	15,712	1,06,926	10,380	4,622	3,884	10,134	1,575
	" 1902-1903	1,12,596	2,214	97,482	3,104	6,405	1,348	229	1,814
2	CHAMAN SUB-DIVISION—								
	Average annual revenue during the quinquennium ending 1901-02	5,466	107	...	4,692	47	165	23	432
	Actuals for 1897-1898	2,083	...	...	...	...	796	...	1,287
	" 1898-1899	5,163	37	...	4,973	...	...	52	101
	" 1899-1900	5,814	72	...	5,681	...	...	61	...
	" 1900-1901	7,481	52	...	6,846	...	28	...	555
	" 1901-1902	6,789	375	...	5,971	234	...	...	209
	" 1902-1903	814	...	...	...	678	...	...	136

3	PISHIN TAHSIL—									
	Average annual revenue during the quinquennium ending 1901-02 ...	69,966	7,953	37,722	17,376	14	1,696	4,513	692	
	Actuals for 1897-1898 ...	56,745	2,187	8,207	40,360	54	1,911	4,026	...	
	" 1898-1899 ...	64,274	2,068	9,659	45,390	16	910	5,543	688	
	" 1899-1900 ...	69,834	6,951	56,482	282	...	1,818	3,860	441	
	" 1900-1901 ...	78,192	13,736	58,000	441	...	1,941	2,242	1,832	
	" 1901-1902 ...	80,784	14,825	56,263	405	...	1,898	6,893	500	
	" 1902-1903 ...	54,494	2,040	49,126	334	...	1,280	229	1,485	
4	QUETTA TAHSIL—									
	Average annual revenue during the quinquennium ending 1901-02 ...	62,603	1,166	49,809	1,905	3,815	2,008	3,070	830	
	Actuals for 1897-1898 ...	64,434	3,296	49,234	1,244	3,948	2,201	4,202	309	
	" 1898-1899 ...	61,282	879	50,412	1,580	3,198	2,170	3,015	28	
	" 1899-1900 ...	59,917	484	48,687	2,150	3,408	1,902	2,456	830	
	" 1900-1901 ...	63,646	657	50,050	1,933	4,133	1,872	2,833	2,168	
	" 1901-1902 ...	63,735	512	50,663	2,618	4,388	1,894	2,844	816	
	" 1902-1903 ...	56,070	174	48,356	1,620	5,727	...	...	193	
5	SHORARUD—									
	Average annual revenue during the quinquennium ending 1901-1902 ...	1,899	277	...	969	...	121	519	13	
	Actuals for 1897-1898 ...	2,329	1,384	...	...	...	223	732	...	
	" 1898-1899 ...	1,818	...	...	1,168	...	104	531	15	
	" 1899-1900 ...	1,861	...	...	1,129	...	97	635	...	
	" 1900-1901 ...	1,550	...	...	1,162	...	88	300	...	
	" 1901-1902 ...	1,925	...	...	1,386	...	92	397	50	
	" 1902-1903 ...	1,218	...	...	1,150	...	68	...	...

The decrease in the revenue of 1902-03 was due to drought. Rs. 7,698, Rs. 3,999 and Rs. 13,836 were outstanding of the Land Revenue of the Pishin and Quetta tahsils and the Chaman Sub-division respectively at the end of the year. Rs. 2,704 were remitted in the Pishin tahsil and Rs. 252 in the Quetta tahsil during the year.

TABLE XVIII.—LAND REVENUE REALIZED IN CASH AND KIND DURING 1903-04 TO 1911-12.

No	NAME OF TAHSIL.	Total annual Land Revenue from all sources.	Value of revenue collected in kind.	Cash assessment under regular settlement.	Cash assessment by temporary contracts.	Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Grazing Tax.		Arrears re-covered.
							From settled inhabitants.	From nomads.	
1	Quetta-Pishin District—								
	Actuals for 1903-04								
	" 1904-05								
	" 1905-06								
	" 1906-07								
	Average annual revenue during the quinquennial period ending 1906-07								
	Actuals for 1907-08								
	" 1908-09								
	" 1909-10								
	" 1910-11								
	" 1911-12								
	Average annual revenue during the quinquennial period ending 1911-12								
2	CHAMAN SUB-DIVISION—								
	Actuals for 1903-04								
	" 1904-05								
	" 1905-06								
	" 1906-07								

Average annual revenue during the
quinquennial period ending 1906-07...

Actuals for 1907-08	...	...	...
„ 1908-09	...	...	...
„ 1909-10	...	...	...
„ 1910-11	...	...	...
„ 1911-12	...	...	...

Average annual revenue during the
quinquennial period ending 1911-12...

3 PISHIN TAHSIL—

Actuals for 1903-04	...	...	...
„ 1904-05	...	...	...
„ 1905-06	...	...	...
„ 1906-07	...	...	...

Average annual revenue during the
quinquennial period ending 1906-07...

Actuals for 1907-08	...	...	...
„ 1908-09	...	...	...
„ 1909-10	...	...	...
„ 1910-11	...	...	...
„ 1911-12	...	...	...

Average annual revenue during the
quinquennial period ending 1911-12...

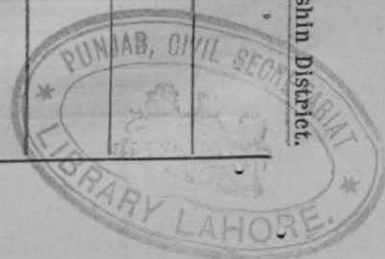


TABLE XVIII.—LAND REVENUE REALIZED IN CASH AND KIND DURING 1903-04 TO 1911-12.

No.	NAME OF TAHSIL.	Total annual Land Revenue from all sources.	Value of revenue collected in kind.	Cash assessment under regular settlement.	Cash assessment by temporary contracts.	Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Grazing Tax.		Arrears re-covered.
							From inhabitants.	From nomads.	
4	QUETTA-TAHSIL—								
	Actuals for 1903-04								
	" 1904-05								
	" 1905-06								
	" 1906-07								
	Average annual revenue during the quinquennial period ending 1906-07...								
	Actuals for 1907-08								
	" 1908-09								
	" 1909-10								
	" 1910-11								
	" 1911-12								
	Average annual revenue during the quinquennial period ending 1911-12...								
5	SHORARUD—								
	Actuals for 1903-04								
	" 1904-05								
	" 1905-06								
	" 1906-07								

TABLE XVIII.—LAND REVENUE REALIZED IN CASH AND KIND DURING 1903-04 to 1911-12.

No.	NAME OF TAHSIL.	Total annual Land Revenue from all sources.	Value of revenue collected in kind.	Cash assessment under regular settlement.	Cash assessment by temporary contracts.	Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Grazing Tax.		Arrears re-covered.
							From inhabitants.	From nomads.	
	Average annual revenue during the quinquennial period ending 1906-07...								
	Actuals for 1907-08								
	" 1908-09								
	" 1909-10								
	" 1910-11								
	" 1911-12								
	Average annual revenue during the quinquennial period ending 1911-12...								

BATOCHISAN DISTRICT
 (LAZIMTEER SERIES.)

Quetta-Pishin District.

TABLE XIX.—LAND REVENUE REALIZED IN KIND FROM PRINCIPAL CROPS DURING THE QUINQUENNIAL PERIOD ENDING WITH MARCH 31ST 1902 AND DURING 1902-03.

RABI CROPS.

TAHSIL.	Year.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			OATS.			BHUSA.		
		Maunds.	Average rate per maund at which sold.	Value.	Maunds.	Average rate per maund at which sold.	Value.	Maunds.	Average rate per maund at which sold.	Value.	Maunds.	Average rate per maund at which sold.	Value.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin District ...	Quinquennial average...	2,482	2 13 0	6,980	638	2 1 1	1,318	23	4 0 0	105	3,178	0 6 8	1,323
	1897-1898	1,550	3 4 7	5,096	371	2 8 0	928	...	...	...	1,985	0 6 5	700
	1898-1899*	595	2 11 0	1,601	451	2 1 5	943	...	...	...	1,099	0 7 4	503
	1899-1900	2,305	2 6 6	5,544	332	1 13 10	619	34	4 0 0	136	2,683	0 6 5	1,196
	1900-1901	3,229	3 6 8	11,026	578	2 5 7	1,358	52	4 0 0	209	3,880	0 8 10	2,226
	1901-1902	4,729	2 7 4	11,635	1,456	1 14 1	2,740	44	4 0 0	177	4,233	0 5 0	1,952
	1902-1903	414	3 10 0	1,592	13	2 5 0	29	18	4 8 0	82	519	0 13 0	423
Chaman Sub-division ...	Quinquennial average...	40	2 2 3	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	0 9 9	22
	1897-1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1898-1899	14	2 0 0	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0 10 0	9

	1899-1900	20	3 0 0	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0 10 0	12
	1900-1901	17	2 8 0	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	0 9 6	10
	1901-1902	149	2 0 0	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	0 10 0	78
	1902-1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fishin tahsil	Quinquennial average	2,139	2 12 5	5,937	561	2 0 3	1,134	...	...	...	2,705	0 6 5	1,095
	1897-1898	392	3 8 0	1,371	217	2 8 0	541	...	...	...	617	0 6 0	231
	1898-1899	414	2 10 1	1,092	324	2 0 0	648	...	...	...	738	0 7 4	339
	1899-1900	2,215	2 6 0	5,270	306	1 13 1	558	...	...	...	2,535	0 6 2	1,050
	1900-1901	3,162	3 6 8	10,802	530	2 5 3	1,234	...	...	...	3,692	0 9 0	2,074
	1901-1902	4,514	2 7 6	11,151	1,430	1 9 7	2,687	...	...	...	5,943	0 4 9	1,778
	1902-1903	414	3 10 0	1,502	13	2 5 0	26	...	...	...	426	0 12 4	330
Quetta tahsil	Quinquennial average	215	3 5 5	717	71	2 6 3	171	25	4 0 0	105	345	0 8 7	183
	1897-1898	720	3 8 0	2,521	129	2 8 0	322	...	...	...	904	0 8 0	452
	1898-1899	166	2 14 2	480	127	2 5 0	294	...	...	...	340	0 7 2	155
	1899-1900	70	3 1 0	214	26	2 6 0	61	34	4 0 0	136	128	0 9 0	72
	1900-1901	50	3 10 0	181	48	2 9 6	125	52	4 0 0	209	180	0 12 7	142
	1901-1902	66	2 13 0	186	27	1 15 6	52	44	4 0 0	177	165	0 9 4	96
	1902-1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	4 8 0	82	93	1 0 0	93
Shorardud	Quinquennial average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897-1898	438	2 12 0	1,203	26	2 8 0	65	...	...	...	464	0 4 0	116

TABLE XIX.—LAND REVENUE REALIZED IN KIND FROM PRINCIPAL CROPS DURING THE QUINQUENNIAL PERIOD ENDING WITH 31st MARCH 1902 AND DURING 1902-03—(contd.).

KHARIF CROPS.

Tahsil.	Year.	JUARI.			KARBI.			LUCERNE.			MILLETS OF ALL KINDS.		
		Maunds.	Average rate per maund at which sold.	Value.	Maunds.	Average rate per maund at which sold.	Value.	Maunds.	Average rate per maund at which sold.	Value.	Maunds.	Average rate per maund at which sold.	Value.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Pishin tahsil	Quinquennial average	72	2 0 5	146	68	0 4 0	17	418	0 3 0	79	4	1 8 0	6
	1897-1898	17	2 8 0	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1898-1899	25	2 0 0	50	13	0 6 0	5	19	0 5 3	6	2	1 4 0	2
	1899-1900	13	2 0 0	26	...	...	...	326	0 3 0	61	...	...	...
	1900-1901	118	2 0 0	237	121	0 4 0	30	680	0 3 0	128	2	1 8 0	3
	1901-1902	188	2 0 0	376	206	0 4 0	51	1,067	0 3 0	200	18	1 8 0	27
	1902-1903	37	2 0 0	74	100	0 4 0	27	80	0 5 0	25	60	1 8 0	103

NOTE 1.—This table refers to areas which are not included in the cash assessments fixed in various areas.

NOTE 2.—Statistics for Government canals on which collections are made in kind are not included.

NOTE 3.—Fractions of maunds and rupees have been omitted.

NOTE 4.—No produce revenue has been realized in Shorarud since 1898-1899.

NOTE 5.—No revenue in kind was derived from Kharif crops in any of the tahsils except Pishin.

NOTE 6.—This table includes the amount which remained outstanding at the end of each year and its totals do not, therefore, agree with column 3 "value of revenue collected in kind," of table XVIII.



TABLE XIX.—LAND REVENUE REALIZED IN KIND FROM PRINCIPAL CROPS DURING THE YEAR 1903-04 TO 1911-12.

RABI CROPS.

Tahsil.	Year.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			OATS.			BHUSA.		
		Maunds.	Average rate per maund at which sold.	Value.	Maunds.	Average rate per maund at which sold.	Value.	Maunds.	Average rate per maund at which sold.	Value.	Maunds.	Average rate per maund at which sold.	Value.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.
1. Quetta-Fishin District.	Quinquennial average.												
	1903-04												
	1904-05												
	1905-06												
	1906-07												
	Quinquennial average.												
	1907-08												
	1908-09												
	1909-10												
	1910-11												
1911-12													

Quetta-Pishin District.

2. Chaman Sub-division	Quinquennial average.
	1903-04
	1904-05
	1905-06
	1906-07
3. Pishin Tahsil	Quinquennial average.
	1907-08
	1908-09
	1909-10
	1910-11
...	Quinquennial average.
	1911-12
	Quinquennial average.
	1903-04
	1904-05
...	Quinquennial average.
	1905-06
	1906-07
	Quinquennial average.
	1907-08
...	Quinquennial average.
	1908-09
	1909-10
	1910-11
	1911-12

TABLE XIX.—LAND REVENUE REALIZED IN KIND FROM PRINCIPAL CROPS
DURING THE YEARS 1903-04 TO 1911-12.

KHARIF CROPS.

Tahsil.	Year.	JUAR.			KARBI			LUCERNE.			MILLETS OF ALL KINDS.		
		Maunds.	Average rate per maund at which sold.	Value.	Maunds.	Average rate per maund at which sold.	Value.	Maunds.	Average rate per maund at which sold.	Value.	Maunds.	Average rate per maund at which sold.	Value.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
1. Quetta-Pishin district.	Quinquennial average												
	1903-04												
	1904-05												
	1905-06												
	1906-07												
	Quinquennial average												
	1907-08												
	1908-09												
	1909-10												
	1910-11												
1911-12													

Quetta-Pishin District.

2 Chaman Sub-division.	Quinquennial average
	1903-04
	1904-05
	1905-06
	1906-07
Quinquennial average	
1907-08	
1908-09	
1909-10	
1910-11	
1911-12	
3 Pishin Tahsil	Quinquennial average
	1903-04
	1904-05
	1905-06
	1906-07
Quinquennial average	
1907-08	
1908-09	
1909-10	
1910-11	
1911-12	

TABLE XX.—EXCISE REVENUE.

No.	ARTICLES.	REVENUE.													No. of shops in 1902-03.	Consumption in 1902-03.	Incidence of consumption of principal articles on 1,000 of population of places where shops are located.	Incidence of consumption of principal articles on 1,000 of total population of the district.	
		1889-1890.	1890-1891.	1891-1892.	1892-1893.	1893-1894.	1894-1895.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.					1902-1903.
	Total ...	Rs. 88,108	Rs. 1,16,550	Rs. 98,295	Rs. 1,08,749	Rs. 85,213	Rs. 81,743	Rs. 77,546	Rs. 92,708	Rs. 75,349	Rs. 98,646	Rs. 1,05,369	Rs. 1,11,946	Rs. 1,10,659	Rs. 94,953	50			
1	Opium ...	12,100	17,000	13,245	15,850	9,425	6,270	7,035	9,760	10,925	11,189	11,100	14,060	11,126	9,350	7	mds. s. ch.	mds. s. ch.	mds. s. ch.
2	Poppy heads ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 25 1	0 13 12	0 3 12
3	Ganja ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 8		
4	Charas ...	16,450	14,050	12,000	14,375	11,690	9,000	7,570	11,515	8,623	10,991	10,273	14,251	11,007	8,441	7	13 20 10		
5	Bhang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 19 4	0 27 7	0 7 8
6	Country liquors and rum ...	62,700	85,500	69,100	74,679	60,246	63,654	60,791	66,015	53,479	73,858	81,503	66,200	69,685	58,070	20			
7	Indian beer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,883	16,316	17,255	2			
8	Foreign liquors ...	2,858	...	3,950	4,445	3,852	2,819	2,150	2,418	2,322	2,608	2,493	2,552	2,516	1,887	14			

(1)—Shops were located in 1902-03 at Quetta, Chaman, Kila Abdulla, Shēlabāgh, Gulistān, Pishin and Bostān for the sale of country liquors, opium, poppy heads and drugs.

(2)—Excise revenue does not include realizations from fines and forfeitures under the Excise Act.

(3)—Separate figures for Indian beer for the years previous to 1900-01 are not available.

TABLE XXI.—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUNDS.

HEADS.	QUETTA MUNICIPALITY.		PISHIN BAZAR FUND.	
	Average for 5 years ending 31st March 1902.	Actuals for 1902-03.	Average for 5 years ending 31st March 1902.	Actuals for 1902-03.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income from all sources	1,71,828	2,03,365	52,535	33,698
Octroi	1,03,680	1,22,973	26,730	20,998
Tax on houses and lands ...	13,381	15,334	4,546	4,470
Other taxes	437	780	561	388
Rents	33,548	40,937	1,667	859
Other sources	18,782	23,341	19,031	6,983
Total expenditure ...	1,70,352	1,94,036	49,258	31,166
Administration and collection of taxes	20,599	22,372	4,701	5,306
Water supply—				
(a) Capital ... ..	...	...	4,667	...
(b) Maintenance ..	882	976	...	...
Public safety	14,866	17,553	3,031	3,243
Conservancy	27,997	32,490	6,149	4,826
Hospitals and Dispensaries	4,664	4,922	1,659	2,634
Public Works	16,322	21,512	2,911	3,873
Public Instruction ..	6,814	12,205	12,572	2,584
Other heads	65,663	73,596	13,508	8,640
Repayments of loans ...	10,492	8,410	...	...
Investments	2,053	...	...	...

NOTE.—(1) All advances and deposits have been excluded from this account.

NOTE.—(2) The decrease in the receipts and expenditure of the Pishin bazar fund in 1902-03 is due to the discontinuance of the previous practice of showing the grants or contributions paid towards education in the Quetta tahsil by the Provincial Revenues and Quetta municipal fund, as contributions to the Pishin bazar fund.

TABLE XXI.—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUNDS.

HEADS.	QUETTA MUNICIPALITY.										
	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	Quin- quennial average.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Quin- quennial average.
Income from all sources											
Octroi											
Tax on houses and lands.											
Other taxes											
Rents											
Other sources											
Total Expenditure ...											
Administration and col- lection of taxes											
Water supply—											
(a) Capital... ..											
(b) Maintenance ...											
Public safety											
Conservancy											
Hospital and Dispensaries											
Public works											
Public Instruction ...											
Other heads											
Repayments of loans ...											
Investments											

TABLE XXI.—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUNDS.

HEADS.	PISHIN BAZAR FUND.										
	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	Quin- quennial average.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Quin- quennial average.
Income from all sources											
Octroi											
Tax on houses and lands.											
Other taxes											
Rents											
Other sources											
Total Expenditure ...											
Administration and col- lection of taxes ...											
Water supply											
(a) Capital... ..											
(b) Maintenance ...											
Public safety											
Conservancy											
Hospital and Dispensaries											
Public works											
Public Instruction ...											
Other heads											
Repayments of loans ...											
Investments											

TABLE XXII.—DISTRIBUTION OF EFFECTIVE LEVIES ON 30TH JUNE 1905.

Name of post or service.	Name of tribe, section and sub-section by which men are furnished.	Total.	Chiefs and headmen.	OFFICERS.				Sowars including camel-sowars.	Footmen.	Clerks and muharrirs.	Menials.
				Risaldárs.	Jemadárs.	Daffadárs.	Havildárs including foot jemadárs.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Quetta-Pishin District	Total	489	37	1	33	7	37	139	215	10	10
<i>UNDER THE NATIVE ASSISTANT, CHAMAN...</i>		161	21	1	4	2	14	17	97	5	...
1. Pahlolawarr ...	Achakzai, Hamidzai, Nidazai	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	" " Ganozai ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	" " Nékozai ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	" " Jalézai ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	" Nasratzai Ahmad-khánzai ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	" Nasratzai Alízai...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total ...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...

TABLE XXII.—DISTRIBUTION OF EFFECTIVE LEVIES ON 30TH JUNE 1905.—(contd. i.)

Name of post or service.	Name of tribe, section and sub-section by which men are furnished.	Total.	Chiefs and head-men.	OFFICERS.				Sowars including camel-sowars.	Footmen.	Clerks and mubarrirs.	Menials.
				Risaldárs.	Jemadárs.	Daffadárs.	Havildárs including foot jemadárs.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2. New Chaman	Achakzai, Malézai, Bostán	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Kahol	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Achakzai, Malézai, Kamálkhél	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...
	" " Barézai	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	" " Nidázai	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" " Hamídzai, Ganozai	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	" " Jalézai	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
	" " Bádínzai, Gháibézai	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	...
	" " Hassanzai	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	" " Ashézai, Sakhízai	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...
	" " Páikzai	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	" " Daulatzai	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	" " Bilálzai	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	" " Nasratzai, Adozai	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Tarín, Popalzai, Yákúbzai	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	" " Abdál Bárakzai	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Kákar, Targhara, Ahmad Khél	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

	Sowars, employed with K.B.										
	Ghulám Haidar Khán ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4*	...
	Total ...	54	...	1	2	2	3	14	28	4	...
3.	Old Chamam ...										
	Achakzai, Ashézai Sakhízai	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
	" " Walízai	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	" " Páikzai	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	" Bádínzai, Awánkahol	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
	Total ...	10	1	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...
4.	Dobandi ...										
	Achakzai, Hamídzai, Mahakzai	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
	Achakzai, Hamídzai, Torzai	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
	" " Ganozai	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	" " Khachozai	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	" " Nékozai	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	" " Haibatzai	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	" " Nidázai ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	" " Jalézai ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Malézai, Kamálzai	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	" Ashézai, Sakhízai...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...
	" Bádínzai, Ghaibézai	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	" Nasratzai, Matakzai	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	" " Adrakzai	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total ...	34	4	...	...	...	2	...	27	1	...

* 1 Munshi, 1 Nálband, 1 Mulla, and 1 Qázi.

TABLE XXII.—DISTRIBUTION OF EFFECTIVE LEVIES ON 30TH JUNE 1905—(contd.).

Name of post or service.	Name of tribe, section and sub-section by which men are furnished.	Total.	Chiefs and head-men.	OFFICERS.				Sowars including camel sowars.	Footmen.	Clerks and mutharris.	Menials.
				Bisaldars.	Jemadars.	Daftadars.	Hayildars including foot jemadars.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5. Ghwaza ...	Achakzai, Hamidzai Mahakzai ...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...
	„ Bádinzai, Ghaibézai ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total ...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...
6. Gulistán ...	Achakzai, Hamidzai, Jalézai ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Ashézai, Sakhízai ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Kákar, Targhara, Ahmad-Khél ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
7. Roghánai ...	Achakzai, Malézai, Bostán Kahol ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
	Achakzai, Malézai, Gadazai ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total ...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...

8. Sanzal ...	Achakzai, Malézaï, Barézaï ...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
	" " Nidázaï ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total ...	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
9. Shamshikhán	Achakzai, Ashézaï, Burhánzaï ...	2	:	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	" " Shamakzaï ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	" " Bilálzaï ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	" " Daulatzaï ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	" " Sakhízaï ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Tarín, Abdál Bárakzaï ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Kákar, Sanzar Khél, Parézín ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total ...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...
10. Shélabágh ...	Achakzai, Ashézaï, Sakhízaï ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	" Hamídzaï, Nidázaï ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	" Malézaï, Nidázaï ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
11. Spinatíza ...	Achakzai, Usmánzaï ...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...
	" Hamídzaï, Mahakzaï ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total ...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...

<i>UNDER THE SIONER,</i>	<i>EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMIS- PISHIN</i>	...	...	...	178	...	...	13	2	17	62	78	2	4
1. Arambí ...	Kákar, Masézai	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
	Achakzai, Kákozai	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...
2. Bostán ...	Kákar, Pánézai	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...
	Kákar, Isa Khél	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	...	...
3. Chgrmián ...	Kákar, Isa Khél	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
4. Dínár Kárez ...	Kákar, Bázai	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	„ Masézai	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
5. Fuller's Camp	Kákar, Isa Khél	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	„ Pánézai	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
6. Gwál ...	Kákar, Pánézai	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

TABLE XXII.—DISTRIBUTION OF EFFECTIVE LEVIES ON 30TH JUNE 1905—(contd.).

1	2	3	4	OFFICERS.				9	10	11	12
				5	6	7	8				
Name of post or service.	Name of tribe, section and sub-section by which men are furnished.	Total.	Chiefs and head-men.	Risaldars.	Jemadars.	Daffadars.	Havildars including foot jemadars.	Sowars including camel sowars.	Footmen.	Clerks and mubarriths.	Menials.
7. Gulistán	Achakzai, Hamidzai	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kákar, Sargara	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	„ Ahmad Khél	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Ghilzai	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Total	6	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...
8. Jalogir	Kákar, Sargara	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	„ Bázái... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
9. Khánai Railway Station.	Kákar, Mehtarzai	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	„ Pánézai	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Total	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...

10. Khánozái	Kákar, Pánézai	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
	Total	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
11. Kila Abdulla Levy Lines.	Achakzái, Píralízai	7	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...
	.. Sálehzai	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	.. Isázai	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Baloch... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total	10	1	...	9	...
12. Kila Abdulla Police Lines.	Kákar, Habíbzai	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	.. Masézái	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Achakzái, Ashézái	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	.. Ghaibézai	5	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...
	.. Kákozai	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
	.. Adozái	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	15	...	...	1	...	2	6	6	...	...
13. Kila Khushdil Khán ...	Tor Tarín Alízai	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	.. " Malikyár... ..	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	.. " Khánzai	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1
	.. " Shighálzai	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Kákar, Targhara Sulaimán Khél	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	Kákar, Sarán	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Achakzái, Isázai	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Total	14	1	...	1	3	7	1	1

TABLE XXII.—DISTRIBUTION OF EFFECTIVE LEVIES ON 30TH JUNE 1905—(contd.).

Name of post or service.	Name of tribe, section and sub-section by which men are furnished.	Total.	Chiefs and head-men.	OFFICERS.				Sowars including camel sowars.	Footmen.	Clerks and muharrirs.	Menials.
				Risaldárs.	Jemadárs.	Daffadárs.	Havildárs including foot jemadárs.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11. Pishin	Kákar, Pánézai	5	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...
	" Sarán	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	" Targhara Sulaimán Khél	9	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	...	...
	" Sanatia Bárazzai	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
	" Ahmad Khél	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
	" Isa Khél	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
	" Masézai	6	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...
	" Sargara	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	" Habíbzai	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	" Bado	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	" Hamránzai	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
	" Kulálzai	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarín Ségi	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Tor Tarín Malikyár	4	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
	" Balézai	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
	" Shighálzai	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	" Núrzai	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	" Haikalzai	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Khudádádzai	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Achakzai Malézai	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	" Hamídzai	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Píralízai	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

BALUCHISTAN DISTRICT
GAZETTEER SERIES.

	Ghilzai	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Lodin	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total	64	...	...	9	1	1	35	14	1	3
15. Sábúra	Kákar, Sulaimán Khél ...	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	...
	„ Ahmad Khél ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	„ Bârakzai ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Total	14	...	...	...	...	1	2	11	...	...
16. Saiyad Hamíd Railway Station	Tor Tarín Shighálzai ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Kákar Bârakzai ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Achakzai, Altzai ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
17. Salád	Achakzai Kákozai ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
	Total	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
18. Saranán Railway Station	Tor Tarín Khudádádzai ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	„ Malikyár ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
19. Seistán Mission ...	Kákar Sarán ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	„ Masézai ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	„ Isa Khél... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Tor Tarín Khánzai ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Achakzai Bakhtiárzai ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Total	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...

TABLE XXII.—DISTRIBUTION OF EFFECTIVE LEVIES ON 30th JUNE 1905—(contd.).

Name of post or service.	Name of tribe, section and sub-section by which men are furnished.	Total.	Chiefs and head-men.	OFFICERS.				Sowars including camel sowars.	Footmen.	Clerks and mutharris.	Menials.
				Risaldars.	Jemadars.	Daffadars.	Havildars including foot jemadars.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20. Yáru Kárez	Kákar, Sargara	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	„ Méhtarzai	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	„ Sarán... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Total	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
21. Yusuf Kach	Kákar, Shamozaí	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
	Total	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
22. Zaraband	Achakzai Kákozai	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	Total	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
UNDER THE ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT, QUETTA		150	16	...	16	3	6	60	40	3	6
1. Burj Azíz Khán	Kákar, Bázaí	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
	Bráhuí, Pír Kánri	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	„ Rustamzai	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...

2. Ghazaband	Kákar Bázai	11	...	...	1	1	1	3	5	...	...
	„ Sanzar Khél	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Bráhui	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total	13	...	...	1	1	1	4	6	...	...
3. Girdi Talao	Kákar, Bázai	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
4. Hanna	Kákar, Yásínzai	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...
	„ Targhara	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Kási	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Bráhui	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
	Miscellaneous	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	15	3	...	1	...	1	4	5	...	1	
5. Kuram	Bráhui, Rustamzai	13	...	...	2	...	...	4	7	...	...
	„ Shalwáni	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	„ Sarparra	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	„ Pír Kánri	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Yusufzai	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Baloch	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Miscellaneous	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	20	...	...	2	...	...	6	10	1	1	

* Hanna maliks.

BALUCHISTAN DISTRICT
GAZETTEER SERIES.

TABLE XXII.—DISTRIBUTION OF EFFECTIVE LEVIES ON 30TH JUNE 1905.—(concl'd.).

Name of post or service.	1	2	Name of tribe, section and subsection by which men are furnished.	Total	Chiefs and headmen.	OFFICERS.						Sowars including camel sowars.	Footmen.	Clerks and mubarris.	Muhals.
						5	6	7	8	9	10					11	12
6. Mian Chundi	Rind, Ráheja ...	4	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahwáni ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Bráhui ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...
7. Mughí Kotal	Kákar, Sargara ...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dumar ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Kási ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
8. Panipái	Mashwáni ...	7	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	...	...	...	...
	Bráhui ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total ...	11	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	4	...	1	...

TABLE XXIV.—COGNIZABLE CRIME.

PARTICULARS.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901.	1902.
1. Cases reported	1,904	2,370	2,267	2,645	2,534
2. Cases in which convictions were obtained... ..	1,525	1,984	1,916	2,416	2,283
3. Percentage of convictions	80	84	84	91	90
4. Persons arrested	1,835	2,582	2,336	3,046	2,880
5. „ convicted	1,612	2,222	2,042	2,727	2,629
6. Percentage of persons con- victed	88	86	87	89	91
Classification of offences.					
I. Offences against the State, public tranqui- lity and justice	9	17	8	5	7
II. (1) Murder	8	5	4	7	4
(2) Attempt to murder	4	1	1	4	4
(3) Other serious offences against the person	21	33	16	26	16
III. Serious offences against property and person or against property only ...	177	181	175	98	77
IV. Minor offences against person ... ..	...	1	1	1	4
V. Minor offences against property	257	256	295	198	248
VI. Other offences not speci- fied above	1,428	1,876	1,767	2,305	2,174

TABLE XXIV.—COGNIZABLE CRIME.

BATOCHISTAN DISTRICT
GAZETTEER SERIES.

PARTICULARS.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
1. Cases reported										
2. Cases in which convictions were obtained ...										
3. Percentage of convictions										
4. Persons arrested										
5. „ convicted										
6. „ Percentage of persons convicted										
Classification of offences.										
I. Offences against the State, public tranquility and justice.										
II. (1) Murder										
(2) Attempt to murder										
(3) Other serious offences against the person.										
III. Serious offences against property and person or against property only ...										
IV. Minor offences against person										
V. Minor offences against property										
VI. Other offences not specified above ...										

Quetta-Pishin District



TABLE XXV.—SCHOOLS ON 31st MARCH 1904.

Name and place of school.	Class of school.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON 31st MARCH 1904.						INCOME IN 1903-04.				Expenditure of school for 1903-04.	
		Christians.	Indian Hindus including Sikhs.	Indian Muhammadans.	Domesticated Hindus including Sikhs.	Local Muhammadans.	Other Asiatics.	Total.	Contribution by local funds.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial Revenues.	Realized by fees and subscriptions.		Total.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Sandeman High school, Quetta	Anglo-vernacular High school.	3	155	95	6	83	4	346	1,932	3,897	3,191	9,020	9,020
2. Lady Sandeman Girls' school, Quetta	Primary.	...	68	14	...	12	...	94	2,820	180	25	3,025	3,025
3. European Station school, Quetta	Do.	44	...	...	...	...	...	44	1,480	838	1,447	3,765	3,693
4. Mission Zenana Girls' school, Quetta	Do.	21	25	...	8	...	...	54	270	...	2,245	2,515	2,515
5. Brahmoo school, Quetta*	Do.	3	95	13	5	1	...	117	369	...	769	1,129	1,692
6. Kachlak school	Do.	...	1	...	...	22	...	23	...	970	...	970	919
7. Samungli school	Do.	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
8. Nan Hisar school	Do.	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
9. Pishin school	Do.	...	7	3	5	17	...	32	448	...	...	448	448
10. Khushdil Khan school	Do.	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
11. Bostan school †	Do.	...	...	1	...	24	...	25	6	1,200	14	1,220	1,220
11. Gulistan school	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Chaman school	Do.	...	12	11	2	16	...	41	788	...	9	797	797
Inspection and scholarships ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	...	...	187	187
Total ... ..	...	71	363	137	26	226	4	827	8,291	7,085	7,700	23,076	23,516

* The excess expenditure was met from reserve funds.

† The Bostan school has been removed to Gulistan (1905).

BALUCHISTAN DISTRICT
GAZETTEER SERIES.

Quetta-Pishin District.

TABLE XXVI.—DISPENSARIES AND ATTENDANCE OF PATIENTS.

Name of dispensary.	Class.	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE OF PATIENTS IN—																						
		1895.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.												
1. Chaman ...	First class.	2-23	37-58	2-07	29-19	3-43	42-09	5-78	43-60	6-10	42-80	5-20	43-80	2-54	25-66	3-45	28-45	4-26	30-34	5-40	37-85	8-11	45-15	
	
2. Shohabpō	12-66	...	17-40	...	11-35	...	10-82	...	10-82	...	13-65	...	0-62	12-54	0-41	17-66	0-90	17-44	0-65	17-95	0-71	16-11

3. Gulistan	3-12	43-50	2-49	36-88	3-21	30-11	2-85	31-24	2-03	16-14	2-24	39-32	1-23	34-44	0-88	37-32	0-90	38-72	0-86	40-55	1-34	37-31	

4. Pishin	8-52	40-84	7-03	39-40	8-68	41-03	4-24	30-97	2-40	24-99	2-38	22-16	2-55	22-36	2-51	23-92	2-40	29-69	2-99	36-24	3-00	39-86	

5. Boshan	0-83	26-98	...	31-43	...	39-88	...	40-09	0-77	31-47	0-64	32-79	0-47	34-92	1-69	41-74	0-68	34-81	1-26	42-72	0-11	37-22	

6. Quetta Civil	42-81	123-39	44-40	119-66	47-10	91-63	43-83	87-87	34-09	94-67	34-74	108-69	34-18	98-92	35-13	103-04	42-37	111-34	56-86	120-38	45-77	88-88	

7. Quetta Police	4-38	3-44	4-37	3-38	5-37	2-58	6-75	2-55	5-02	2-43	6-09	3-98	4-39	4-19	6-12	3-78	6-52	5-24	7-66	4-93	5-21	3-69	

Lady Dufferin Hospital, Quetta.	11-83	...	12-97	...	10-12	0-15	11-02	0-17	16-76	0-21	12-47	0-31	16-36	0-45	20-63	0-24	21-49	0-41	17-41	

No. of in-patients for whom accommodation is provided (1901)

