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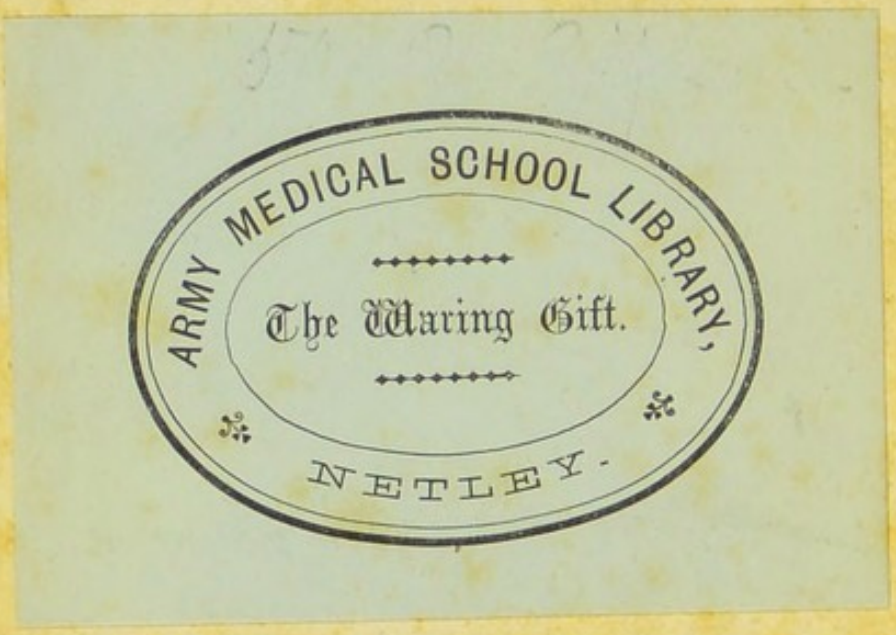
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From his sincere admirer
the Author.

August 10th 1882.
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HAND-BOOK

OF THE

TRADE PRODUCTS OF LEH,

WITH THE

STATISTICS OF THE TRADE,

FROM 1867 TO 1872 INCLUSIVE.

BY

J. E. T. AITCHISON, M.D., F.L.S.,

SURGEON-MAJOR, H. M.'S INDIAN ARMY, LATELY BRITISH COMMISSIONER, LADAKH.

WYMAN & CO., PUBLISHERS,
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1874.

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ERRATA.

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1	13	„	Ditto	„	Ditto.
182	19	„	Ditto	„	Ditto.
213	10	„	Ditto	„	Ditto.
6	31	„	Spilanthes	„	Spilanthus.
8	4	„	Punica	„	Puncia.
26	7	„	Kassil-khaum	„	Kassil, Khaum.
32	4	„	Russia-Dutch	„	Venetian.
32	7	„	Kopeck	„	Kopes.
204	9	„	Ditto	„	Ditto.
52	14	„	Elæagnus	„	Eleagnus.
106	3	„	Ditto	„	Ditto.
167	25	„	Ditto	„	Ditto.
168	17	„	Ditto	„	Ditto.
59	21	„	Akfar-ehjí	„	Akfar-ehgí.
63	19	„	Arietinum	„	Arictanum.
63	26	„	Ditto	„	Ditto.
103	29	„	Distichon	„	Distichum.
130	9	„	The	„	This
143	9	„	Kor-gashim	„	Korgahin.
177	25	„	Mazza	„	Maza.
183	20	„	Yak's tails	„	Yak'st ails.
230	16	„	Aucklandia	„	Auclandia.
234	3	„	Sajji	„	Sujji.
245	12	„	Fagopyrum	„	Fagopyrun.
260	13	„	Skin	„	Sink.
271	11	„	Urpa	„	Upra.

The initial letters of the following words should be in capitals when botanically employed to denote the species.

Ajowan, p. 6; Bellerica, p. 14; Coptica, p. 6; Costus, p.p. 7, 60, 144; Cyclonia, p. 31; Emblica, 7; Fistula, p. 7; Granatum, p. 8; Gossypium, p. 95; Isphagula, p.p. 23, 56; Inglisii, p. 35; Jatamansi, p. 13; Santalinus, p. 42; Sappan, p. 13.

Index, p. I, column II, line 7, *read* Kansi, p. 121, *for* Khansi.


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PREFACE.

In undertaking the duties of British Commissioner at Leh, I found myself extremely ignorant upon most subjects relative to the trade of Ladakh. To gain therefore the information I deemed requisite for carrying out my work satisfactorily, and that during a very limited period of time, I found it necessary to take numerous notes. Whilst doing so, it struck me that if these notes were arranged in the form of a book of easy reference, they might hereafter prove useful to others. This Hand-book, therefore, is the result of those investigations.

For further information, and where it may be obtained in greater detail, upon several of the subjects treated, I refer the reader to the following authorities :—

Thomas Thomson's Western Himalaya and Thibet, 1852.

Cunningham's Ladakh, 1854.

Davies' Report on the Trade and Resources of the Countries on the North-Western Boundary of British India, 1862.

J. L. Stewart's Punjab Plants, 1869.

Baden Powell's Punjab Products, 1868, and Punjab Manufactures, 1872.

Waring's Pharmacopœia of India, 1868.

Shaw's High Tartary, Yarkand, &c., 1871.

The Index to the Hand-book is based upon the Punjab Vernacular Trade Terms. My reason for having done so is, that the traders of Leh are all more or less conversant with the Punjab terms, which will certainly be found the most ready means of communication with the traders of all

nationalities who pass through Leh. Moreover, to each Punjab trade term I have added, as far as lay in my power, the Bhote, or Ladakhi, Turki, and Changthan synonyms.

I have adopted Baden Powell's orthography, in order to facilitate reference to his Punjab Products and Manufactures—books, the possession of which are absolutely necessary to the student of any trade associated with that of the Punjab.

It must be well understood that when a term is stated to be Turki or Yarkandi, it is only the word employed by Yarkandi traders for the product under consideration, and may not be the usual but only the technical Turki term. These words I have spelt according to pronunciation. Of course the means at my disposal for corroborating or disproving their statements were, I regret to say, extremely limited, whereas as regards the Bhote and Kashmir trade terms I was better able to test.

For permission to make use of the valuable statistics attached, and for the use of the Ladakh Trade Reports, I am much indebted to the courtesy of T. H. Thornton, Esq., D.C.L., Secretary to Government, Punjab.

These statistics are no doubt open to much criticism, owing to their apparent numerous discrepancies as well as want of regularity and completeness. The difficulties to be overcome in accumulating them must be noted, as for instance, it required the greatest care not to offend the prejudices of the traders or to arouse their fears, lest they should think that *loot* rather than statistics was the object of the officials; therefore, as the British Commissioner's primary aim was to foster the trade, these were obtained by friendly intercourse, without authoritative interference of any sort.

This, however, was not the only difficulty. The Commissioner was resident in Leh for only five or six months during the year, and for the statistics of trade in his absence

he was necessarily dependant upon either Kashmir Government documents or the friendly services of some native residing at Leh.

When these various impediments to securing accuracy of detail are taken into consideration, one is inclined to form a much more favorable opinion of the statistics, and to make fuller allowances for apparent inconsistencies.

MARRI, *February 7th*, 1874.

HAND-BOOK

OF

THE TRADE PRODUCTS OF LEH.

Abasí—Is the name given to the color produced by the magenta flowers of *Mirabilis jalapa*, L., as also to the plant itself. This name is now applied in Leh to the same color from Analine dyes, of which there are two trade qualities; one in tin boxes considered the true article, the other in small bottles said to be spurious. In Yarkand this dye is spoken of as the "New color," *Nau rang*, or "as the dye in bottles," *Rang shísha*. Of this none has as yet been exported to Changthan. See *Rang*.

ANALINE DYES

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Box.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Boxes.	Value.	Boxes.	Value.	Boxes.	Value.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1869	20 0 0	10	200	.....	.....	10	200
1870	10 0 0	110	1,100	7	70	117	1,170
1872	2 1 10	340	720	.....	.....	340	720
Total ...	.....	460	2,020	7	70	467	2,090

Exported from Leh to Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Box.	Boxes.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.
1869	20	15	300
1870	10	120	1,200
1872	4	20	80
Total ...	.....	155	1,580

Achak-gúlú.—Turkí term for unripe apricots. See *Kishtah.* See *Chúlí.*

Adíf.—Turkí for selvage. See *Sánjaf.*

Adrak.—The Rhizomes of *Zingiber officinale*, Rosc., in a fresh state, when dry, they are called Sonth. Both are largely brought to Leh from the Simla and Kangra hills, to be exported to Yarkand. It is also brought in the form of preserve and jelly. The preserve Morabba-adrak, the Yarkandis call Morabba Zanzabíl. The jelly they call Adrak. This they use to mix with their early morning tea.

No ginger goes from Kashmir to Leh, because it is said that the Kana-chak ginger does not dry sufficiently to allow it to be made into preserve.

From the fondness of the Yarkandis for this condiment, ginger wine, if cautiously named cordial, would no doubt prove a good article for commercial speculation. See *Kiriana.* B. P., Vol. I., pp. 298, 379; Davies' App., p. 211.

Adras—A Leh and Turkí trade term for *Atálas*, (Satin) *which see.*

Aftímún.—The seeds of *Cuscuta reflexa*, Roxb., used medicinally. Imported from the Punjab into Leh for

Yarkand. See *Dawai.* B. P., Vol. I., p. 367; Stewart, p. 152.

Afyun.—Opium, the inspissated juice of *Papaver somniferum*, L., Turkí, Thariák, is imported to some extent through Leh to Yarkand, but not in the quantities it used to be during the Chinese rule. That which is most sought after in Yarkand is the produce of Kishtwar and Doda, nextly that of Rampúr and Simla. The Kullu opium, owing to its extreme adulteration, is held least in value. None from Benares or Patna ever reaches the Leh market.

The Kishtwar and Doda opium is in packages the size of a *Pa-i*, and passes on direct through Leh; whereas that of Rampúr, Basahir, Simla, &c., consists of small parcels carried on donkeys; these are remade in Leh for further transport.

In Yarkand the opium is purchased by Chinese dealers, who keep houses where it is smoked. The smokers are called Afyun-kash, those who eat it Afyun-hor. It is, however, chiefly smoked,—rarely eaten.

Statistics.—For the years 1867, 1868, and 1869, we find only 24 seers of opium imported into Leh from India, which was valued at Rs. 144. The cause of this extremely small importation was no doubt due to the internal disturbances that had occurred in Turkistan, immediately preceding those years, resulting in the overthrow of the Chinese rule and their expulsion from the country, the effect of which was that opium became a non-saleable article in the Yarkand market, enforcing its return to Leh, whence it was re-exported to India and Kashmir during the years 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870 to the value of Rs. 38,574, and amounting in weight to 77 mds. 11 seers. During the last year, *viz.*, 1870, the trade from India began to resuscitate, as we find only 25 seers exported from Leh (to Kashmir); whereas for

the years 1870, 1871, and 1872, 14 mds. 3 seers were imported from India into Leh at a value of Rs. 4,343, and during the the same years 31 mds. 10 seers, valued at Rs. 15,150, were exported from Leh to Turkistan and Changthan. As far as the present statistic show, 1872 was the first year in which opium was sent to Changthan. The traders say that Lhassa now will also import opium from Leh, as it can only be procured from China with difficulty.

During 1871 no less than 9 mds. 32 seers of opium were imported into Leh, the produce of Kashmir, valued at Rs. 4,704, being a renewal of an old important Kashmir trade, which for the past five years had completely died out. B. P., Vol. I., pp. 294, 325; Cunningham, p. 245; Davies' App., p. 205.

OPIUM

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

YEARS.	Rate per Md.	KULLU.		KASHMIR.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	240	0 24	144	...	...	0 24	144
1868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870	500	4 32	2,400	...	...	4 32	2,400
1871	60	...	...	5 39	359	5 39	359
1872	480	3 12	1,584	...	...	3 12	1,584
Total ...	.....	8 28	4,128	5 39	359	14 27	4,487

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Year.	Rate per Md.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1871	480	9 32	4,704

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Md.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	240	12 0	2,880	...	...	12 0	2,880
1868	300	10 0	3,000	1 13	399	11 13	3,399
1869	600	...	...	53 13	31,995	53 13	31,995
1870	480	...	...	0 25	300	0 25	300
Total ...	.....	22 0	5,880	55 11	32,694	77 11	38,574

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Md.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1870	500	...	...	7 20	3,750	7 20	3,750
1871	480	...	...	18 31	9,012	18 31	9,012
1872	480	0 31	372	4 8	2,016	4 39	2,388
Total ...	.....	0 31	372	30 19	14,778	31 10	15,150

Aggar.—Turkí for a saddle.

Agha-bannú—Is the Turkí term for a cotton material known in the Punjab as *Nainu, which see.*
Davies' App., p. 207.

Aís.—Also Atis—Batis—Patis—Is the tuber of *Aconitum heterophyllum,* Wall. It is collected largely in Ladakh, and goes *viâ* Zanskar to the Punjab. In Lahoul, where the tubers are extensively used and also exported, they are called Bonga. See *Dawai.* Aitch., Lin. Soc. Journal, Vol X., p. 77 ; B. P., Vol I., p. 324.

Ajwain.—The fruit of *Ptychotis coptica,* D. C. (*Carum ajowan,* D. C.) The Omum plant grows in Yarkand and is there called Jóaní. The seed is brought from Kashmir to Leh in small quantities, but goes no further. See *Kiriana.* B. P., Vol I., pp. 301, 350.

Akalbír.—This is the root of *Datisca cannabina,* L., which is used as a dye, producing a yellow color. It is exported from Lahoul and Kullu to Amritsur. See *Rang.* Davies' App., p. 377 ; B. P., Vol. I., p. 372.

Akbannu.—See *Akfar-ehjí.*

Akfar-ehjí—Is the Turkí for veils for women, which are usually made by the women themselves from a Punjab cotton cloth called Nainú, and which the Turkís call Agha-bannu, Alg-bannu, or Ak-bannu. A few white silken veils occasionally come to Leh of Khotan manufacture, called Chimbal. In Leh these are used to sift flour, and cost from 4 to 8 annas each according to their size, which is usually just large enough to cover the face. Some woollen ones are also to be met with. Davies' App., p. 207.

Akil-karrah.—A root supposed to be that of a species of Spilanthus, exported from Kashmir *viâ* Leh to

Yarkand, where it is used as a medicine. See *Dawai.* B. P., Vol I., p. 357; Stewart, p. 129.

Alchín.—A Turkí measure consisting of four *sueyan, which see.* See Shaw's High Tartary, &c., p. 465.

Alg-bannú.—*See Akfar-ehjí.*

Alíbalí.—Bhote for small hardware. See *Maniari.*

Alik.—Turkí for a colored wool used for rouging. See *Ayelík.*

Alkh-kút.—The root of *Aucklandia costus*, Falc. Baden Powell, at page 380, Vol I., gives Kút-talkh as one of the vernaculars for *Costus speciosus.* The above is merely a transposition of the words, and by it is understood the actual root of the plant and not the stems as one would suppose. See *Spose.*

Altúng.—Turkí for gold. See *Sona.* Davies' App., p. 227.

Alwan—In Turkistan and Leh is understood to be a British cotton cloth of various colors. This is largely imported from the Punjab, chiefly for Yarkand, a little for Lhassa. Shal-Alwan is a Pashmina from Iskardo or Kashmir, either white or colored, in pieces. The Alwan of India is Salú, a native-made cotton cloth, the color of which is not always fixed. This is not the Alwan of Ladakh. See *Bazazi.* Davies' App., pp. 33, 207; B. P., Vol. II., pp. 21, 39.

Ambaltas.—The fruit of *Cassia fistula*, L., used as a purgative, largely imported into Leh from the Punjab for Yarkand, where it is called *Foluse, which see.* See *Dawai.* Davies' App., p. 211; B. P., Vol. I., pp. 343, 572.

Amla.—The fruit of *Phyllanthus emblica*, L., is exported in some quantity from Kullu and Kangra to Turkistan, where the dry fruit is called Kúrk amla, and the

preserved Amla morabba. It is used medicinally and as a pickle. See *Dawai.* Davies' App., p. 211; B. P., Vol. I., pp. 374, 529.

Anár.—The fruit of the pomegranate, *Puncia granatum*, L. This shrub grows profusely in Yarkand, where it is extensively cultivated, producing a very large fruit with a thin rind. These are rarely imported from Yarkand to Leh. I saw a pomegranate quite as large as a child's head at Leh that had come from Turkistan.

Anar-dana.—What I saw under this name at Leh was the small hard pomegranates yielded by the wild shrub in Kashmir, and not, as I expected would be the case, the seeds of the pomegranate. These are used in dyeing. B. P., Vol. I., pp. 349, 591. See *Rang.* See *Mewa.*

Anda.—Eggs of the domesticated fowl—Bhote for fowl Chamo; eggs Thúl or Túl are sent occasionally in large quantities to Lhassa, after being boiled to allow of their preservation. 4,500 eggs were exported from Leh during 1868, valued at Rs. 70, for Changthan.

Angúr.—The fruit of *Vitis vinifera*, L. Grapes are extensively grown in Yarkand where they are called Uzúm. Four varieties are well known:—

a.—Kúk úzúm, a green grape.
b.—Yeshil úzúm, ditto.
c.—Kassil úzúm, a red grape.
d.—Karah úzúm, nearly black.

They are never exported to Leh owing to the cold.

Raisins, called by the Turkí traders Kurk úzúm, are occasionally brought to Leh as part of their food *en route.*

Kabul raisins, called Kishmish, are imported *viâ* Kashmir to Leh for Lhassa.

Corresponding to the English Zante currant is a small

raisin called Zirishk, which is imported from Iskardo (where it is called Basho) to Leh chiefly for exportation to Lhassa, a little going *viâ* Kullu to the Punjab.

During the season grapes are imported into Leh from Iskardo in curious baskets made of willow twigs.

Dahanú is the great fruit-producing district of Ladakh, whence various fruits are exported in all directions. Davies' App., p. 220 ; B. P., Vol. I., pp. 271, 601. See *Mewa.*

Arpa.—Turkí for Barley. See *Jau.*

Arpa-badyan.—Turkí for *Sonf, which see.*

Arúrah.—Bhote term for the fruit of Terminalia. See *Halelah.*

Asan.—A carpet used by Hindús to pray on. See *Kalin.*

Aspan.—The Turkí and Ladakh trade term for horses. The Bhote term is Stah. There is no great trade in horses. When any number have at one time been brought to Leh from Yarkand they have usually been a purchase for the Kashmir Government. Traders from Yarkand now-a-days convey their goods to India upon their own horses, and then sell them in the Punjab. Travellers, such as Hajís, usually sell their horses at Leh or Kashmir, continuing the remainder of their journey on foot. Davies' App., p. 240.

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

Years.	Rate.	No.	Value.		No.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.
1869	...	829	...	...	...	...
1870	...	221	...	...	...	...
1871	150	111	16,650	...	111	16,650
1872	100	204	20,400	...	204	20,400
				Total ...	315	37,050

**Imported into Leh from Kashmir and Baltistan.*

Year.	Rate.	Kashmir.		Baltistan.		Total.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
	Rs.		Rs.			No.	Rs.
1871	40	15	600	12	480	27	1,080

* During 1869, 829 horses passed through Leh for sale.
During 1870, 221 horses. (Body of Report).

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
	Rs.		Rs.			No.	Rs.
1871	150	40	6,600	...	...	40	6,600
1872	100	...	...	184	18,400	184	18,400
					Total ...	...	25,000

Assil.—Turkí for honey. See *Shahd.*

Atalas, Atlas.—Satin, which in Leh and Yarkand also goes by the names Adras and Tawar, the Bhotes call it Góshen. It is imported into Yarkand from four directions, *viz.*, from Bokhara, where it is manufactured. This is in stripes, not flowered, and the material is mixed with cotton. From Russia, which is called Atalas Rús-ka, having a flowered pattern and consisting wholly of silk. This used to come to Leh where it changed its name to Latha Rús-ka,

but of late years none of this has been imported into Leh. From the Punjab a new import trade has sprung up in satin which is called by the same name as that heretofore imported from Russia, this is largely exported to Yarkand and in some quantity to Lhassa. From China little or none now reaches Yarkand. This used to be called Atalas-chínka. Bokhara satin does not find its way to Leh. See *Resham.* B. P., Vol II., pp. 63, 65, 66.

Atis.—See *Aís.*

Atlas, Satin.—See *Atalas.*

Atnúf.—Gold thread from Russia is largely imported into Yarkand, of which occasionally a little comes to Leh for Kashmir. There are two qualities of gold thread: one on the packages of which is a peculiar seal, which goes by the name of *parí-chap* or angel's seal, and is of the best quality; the other is usually imitation. See *Kalabatun.*

Atta, Wheaten flour.—Turkí Ún; Bhote Pak-pay. See *Dana.*

Avák.—Turkí for a Postin, made of a peculiar fur. See *Postin.*

Aye-lík—Is the Turkí term for cosmetics upon wool, both red and white, imported into Yarkand from China. That colored red is called Aye-lík, whereas the white is distinguished as Efau. During the Chinese rule of Turkistan in this article there was a great trade, as in those days no woman was allowed to go out in the towns unless she was painted. The Bhotes use this and call it Búlát; whereas that from the Punjab, of which a little is imported into Leh, they call Merchí. See *Rang.* See Shaw's High Tartary, &c., p. 480.

Bach, Warch.—The rhizome of *Acorus calamus,* L., is brought in small quantities from Kashmir to Leh.

The Kashmiris call it Vahí. It grows in Badakshan as well as in Yarkand, and is called in the latter country Iggar, and it is used medicinally.

I would draw the attention of those "travelling in Kashmir to its power as an insectifuge or insecticide, especially in relation to fleas." See Pharmacopœia of India, 1868, p. 249; B. P., Vol. I., pp. 259, 379. See *Dawai.*

Badam, Almonds.—The nuts of *Amygdalus communis,* L., are scarcely imported into Leh, when so, they are exported towards Lhassa. No doubt the reason for this is the existence in Ladakh of a nectarine yielding a sweet kernel, and which it is scarcely possible to distinguish from the sweet almond. See *Chúlí.*

In Yarkand itself the almond is extensively cultivated. See *Mewa.*

Badshahi, Shahi—Is a term applied to several trade articles of superior quality; as for instance to a silk from Kokan. *See Resham.* To an exquisite sugarcandy from Kashmir. See *Misri.* B. P., Vol. II., p. 70; Davies' App., p. 230.

Badyan.—In Yarkand two individual products are known by this term. One, Arpa Badyan, which is the Punjab Sonf, is the fruit of *Fœniculum vulgare,* L., and grows there extensively wild. This has never been a trade article from Yarkand to Leh. The second, Badyan Khatai, is the seed of *Illicium anisatum,* L., which was formerly imported from China to Yarkand and thence to Leh, but it is now imported to Leh from China *viâ* India. Davies' App., pp. 191, 233; B. P., Vol. I., pp. 326, 352. See *Dawai.*

Bafta.—In the Ladakh trade is the term applied to a coarse cotton fabric, somewhat like Punjab Garha; whether it be the produce of Yarkand, Baltistan, the Punjab,

or Britain. It is Baden Powell's Bafta at Vol. II., p. 23, not that at p. 16 under Ghati. See *Garha*. Davies' App., p. 208.

Baja.—Under this head in the Ladakh trade reports are included the various musical instruments that pass through Leh, and are exported to Yarkand, from the Punjab *Sitar* to the more civilised musical box of European manufacture. Conchs are usually classed under shells, and mostly go to Lhassa. See *Nakus* and *Tung*. B. P., Vol. II., p. 270.

Bakm—Is the wood of *Cæsalpinia sappan*, L., used as a dye. It was exported to Leh from the Punjab for the first time during 1872, and thence to Yarkand. See *Rang*. B. P. Vol. I., p. 447.

BAKM

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu*.

1872 ... Rs. 20 per maund, 3 maunds. value Rs. 60.

Balagne-tehrí.—The Turkí term for Shagreen made from fish skin, and is imported into Yarkand from China and Russia for ornamenting sword handles, scabbards, sword belts, saddles, &c., &c. None comes to Leh.

Balchír—Is the root of *Nardostachys jatamansi*, D. C., It grows in Kashmir, from whence it is brought to Leh to be exported to Lhassa. None goes to Yarkand. In Ladakh and Lhassa it is used chiefly for incense. Its synonyms are Sambal-ultíb, Bekh sambal, Indarlatib. In Kashmir, Kúkíl-í-Pót.

A Kabul trader at Leh told me that it was the same as Gûr-balchoralk in the Peshawur trade, and owing to a load of which, he was once nearly driven mad, in conveying it from Kabul to Peshawur, by all the cats surrounding him at night, wherever he halted. See *Spose* and *Dawai*. Davies' App., p. 127 ; B. P., Vol. I., p. 354 ; Stewart, p. 118.

Balela.—The fruit of *Terminalia bellerica* used as a medicine. See *Halelah.* Davies' App., p. 211; B. P., Vol. I., pp. 350, 599.

Balghar.—Hides of leather from Russia peculiarly prepared, and possessed of an extremely pleasant aroma. These now rarely come to Leh by Yarkand. Davies' App., p. 240; B. P., Vol. 1., p. 156; Vol. II., p. 124.

Imported into Leh from Turkistan during 1867, two skins; 1868, two skins; 1870, two skins; total value, Rs. 84.

Banafsha.—The whole dried plant of several species of violet, used medicinally, more especially as an emetic, imported into Leh from the Punjab and Kashmir in some quantities to be exported to Yarkand. The flowers of *Viola odorata*, L., are collected in enormous quantities in the Murree hills for exportation to the plains. In the Jhelum and Hoshiarpor districts the plant of *Viola cinerea*, Boiss., is largely collected to be used medicinally. See *Dawai.* B. P., Vol. I., p. 331.

Banat, Broadcloth.—Usually called by the Yarkandis Mahut, by the Bhotes Sak-láht. This used to be largely imported into Ladakh *viâ* Yarkand from Russia. It is, however, now altogether imported into Leh from the Panjab, and is of British manufacture, large quantities being exported from Leh to Yarkand and Lhassa, as well as expended in Ladakh itself. Davies' App., pp. 209, 230; B. P., Vol. II., p. 50.

Banat, (Broadcloth)

Imported into Leh from Turkistan (Russian.)

Years.	Rate per Than.	Thans.	Cost.
	Rs. A.		Rs.
1867	42 8	2	85
1868	100 0	7	700
1869	150 0	6	900
Total	.....	15	1,685

Broadcloth and Merinos

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu, Rampur, and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Than or Yard.	Kullu.		Rampur.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Thans or Yds.	Value.	Thans or Yds.	Value.	Thans or Yds.	Value.	Thans or Yds.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1868	B. 100	17	1,700	...	...	8	800	Th. 25	2,500
1868	M. 40	12	480	...	...	...	.....	„ 12	480
1869	B. 150	7	1,050	2	300	5	750	„ 14	2,100
*1870	B. 100	48	4,800	3	300	65	6,500	„ 116	11,600
†1870	M. 50	106	5,300	...	...	186	9,300	„ 292	14,600
1871	B. Yds. 4	Yds. 244	976	Yds. 124	496	Yds. 192	768	Yds. 560	2,240
1872	„ „ 4	„ 1070	4,280	„ 11	44	„ 700	2,800	„ 1,781	7,124
1872	M. Th. 50	14	700	...	...	...	...	Th. 14	700
								Total ...	41,344

B. Broadcloth. M. Merino.

* 1870 B. includes English Satin. † M. includes Velvet.

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Than or Yard.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.	
		Thans or Yds.	Value.	Thans or Yds.	Value.	Thans or Yds.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1868	B. 100	45	4,500	22	2,200	67	6,700
1868	M. 40	...	...	M. 11	440	11	440
1869	B. 150	7	1,050	5	750	12	1,800
1869	M. 50	10	500	12	600	22	1,100
* 1870	B. 100	5	500	85	8,500	90	9,000
1872	B. 4	per Yard.	...	Yds. 1,540	6,160	Yds. 1540	6,160
						Total ...	25,200

B. Broadcloth. M. Merino.

* 1870 B. and Velvet.

Russian Broadcloth

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
1867	1 Than	Rs. 80	...	...	Thans. 1	Rs. 80
1868	1 Than	Rs. 100	1 Than	Rs. 100	,, 2	Rs. 200
				Total ...	Thans. 3	Rs. 280

These tables show that 1869 saw the end of Russian broadcloth importation into Leh from Yarkand, and since 1868 it has not been exported to the Punjab. That out of an importation value of Rs. 41,344 (including Merino) little more than one-half has been sent on to Changthan and Turkistan, *viz.*, Rs. 25,200. The rest is used up in Ladakh by the Bhote

women, who all wear (when they can afford it) dresses made of very dark blue broad cloth, as well as having their fur-cloaks (Lokpah) lined and edged with it of a red or green color. The cloaks are worn with the cloth externally, and the wool of the sheep-skin next to the body.

Bandúk—Turki, Miltúk.—The above term includes both rifles and fowling pieces. They may be either of European or Indian manufacture. In the latter case, chiefly from Kashmir, of course those of European make are most sought after, and none but those capable of being fired by means of percussion caps are to be met with in the trade. There is also some trade in pistols (pistól), nearly the whole of these weapons are exported to Yarkand, a few only to Changthan, and occasionally one or two to Kashmir territory, as for instance to Baltistan.

For convenience of reference I would add here the statistics regarding ammunition and weapons in general.

In gunpowder it will be seen there is not much trade, whereas it is very large in percussion caps, Patakar, Pishtaka —Turkí Pistan.

A small quantity of lead and small-shot has occasionally been exported from Leh to Yarkand. See *Sikka.*

There is also some trade in swords, knives, and spear-heads, the swords (talwar) chiefly from Kashmir. See Shaw's High Tartary, p. 425, "Miltek."

Guns, Rifles, and Pistols

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu, Rampur, and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate.	Kullu.		Rampur.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs. A.		Rs.		Rs. A.		Rs.
1869	...	11	...	...	...	50	...	61	2,330
1870	100	68	6,800 0	2	200	675	67,500 0	745	74,500
1870	*P. 50	...	...	...	...	6	300 0	6	300
1871	...	7	...	...	...	20	...	27	2,350
1871	P. 50	2	100 0	...	...	4	200 0	6	300
1872	...	347	25,420 8	...	...	22	1,617 8	369	27,038
1872	P. 40	39	1,560 0	...	...	2	80 0	41	1,640
							Total ...	1,255	108,458

* P. Pistols.

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Years.	Rate.	Kashmir.		
		No.	Value.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
1867	...	15	105	Guns and Pistols.
1868	10	13	130	
1868	†P. 5	2	10	
1870	25	25	625	
1871	40	5	200	
1872	40	5	200	
Total	...	65	1,270	

† P. Pistols.

Exported from Leh to Kashmir and Baltistan.

Years.	Rate.	Kashmir.		Baltistan.		Total.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	Rs. A.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1868	10 0	2	20	...	...	2	20
*1869	17 8	4	70	...	...	4	70
1872	20 0	...	...	2	40	2	40
					Total ...	8	130

* Guns and swords.

Guns, Rifles, and Pistols

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Rate.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1867	10	3	30	5	50	8	80
1867	P. 5	2	10	6	30	8	40
1868	...	15	125	...	...	15	125
1869	...	English		70	3,730	70	3,730
1870	100	Ditto		763	76,300	763	76,300
1870	25	From Kashmir		16	400	16	400
1870	P. 50	English		12	600	12	600
1871	...	Chiefly English		23	2,450	23	2,450
1871	P. 50	Ditto		6	300	6	300
1872	75	Ditto		363	27,225	363	27,225
	P. 35	Ditto		P. 39	1,365	39	1,365
					Total ...	1,323	112,615

P. Pistols. 1868 Guns and Pistols.

Gunpowder

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Flasks.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Flasks.	Value.	Flasks.	Value.	Flasks.	Value.
1870	4	25	100	106	424	131	524
1870	50 Per 1,000		English Cartridges*	8,000	400	8,000	400
1871	3	5	15	35	105	40	120
1872	3	5	15	...	.....	5	15
					Cartridges and.	176	1,059

* English Cartridges.

Exported from Leh to Turkistan.

Years.	Rate.	Flasks.	Value.	
1869	5	80	400	1869. Powder and Percussion Caps.
1870	4	166	664	
1870	50 Per 1,000	8,000	400	Cartridges Rs. 50 per 1,000.
1871	3	9	27	
1872	3	9	27	
		264 Rs. 1,518 and Cartridges.		

Percussion Caps

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Box.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.		
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
1869	Rs. 5	.....	Rs.	80	Bs. 400	80	Rs. 400	1869. Powder & Caps.
1870	8 per 1,000	132,500	1,060	230,000	1,840	362,500	2,900	
1871	2	25	50	35	70	60	120	
1872	6 per 1,000	342,500	2,055	.....	.....	342,500	2,055	
					Total ...		5,475	

Exported from Leh to Turkistan.

Years.	Rate.	No.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.
1870	8 per 1,000	3,64,000	2,912
1871	2	58 boxes	116
1872	6 per 1,000	3,41,500	2,049
		Rs.	5,077

Swords and Spear Heads

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	Rs. A.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1870	13 12	.....	.....	12	165	12	165
1871	10	6	60	Spears.		6	60
1872	15	10	150	6	90	16	240
					Total ...	34	465

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Years.	Rate.	No.	Value.	
	Rs. A.		Rs.	
1867	8 0	6	48	
1868	8 0	12	96	
1869	28 5	15	425	Swords and Guns.
1870	.....	22	460	Swords and Pistols.
1871	10 0	27	270	
1872	20 0	2	40	
Total...	.....	84	1,339	

KNIVES.—(CHINESE.)

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

YEARS.	Rate.	No.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.
1868	3	4	12
1869	2	15	30
Total...	.....	19	42

Exported from Leh to Kashmir.

YEAR.	Rate.	No.	Value.
1869	Rs. 2	18	Rs. 36

SWORDS, KNIVES, SPEARS, &c.

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

YEARS.	Rate.	CHANGTHAN.		TURKISTAN.		TOTAL..	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1867	Rs. 8	4	Rs. 32	5	Rs. 40	9	Rs. 72
1868	8	15	120	10	80	25	200
1868	2	Knives	...	42	84	42	84
1869	.....	...	...	47	635	47	635
1871	10	...	...	11	110	11	110
1871	10	Spears	...	6	60	6	60
1872	20	...	...	34	680	34	680
Total	.....	19	152	155	1,689	174	1,841

SMALL-SHOT

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

YEARS.	Rate.	KULLU.		KASHMIR.		TOTAL.	
		Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs. As.	Mds. S.	Rs. As.
1871	20	...	...	0 25	2 8	0 25	2 8
1872	40	1	40	...	...	1 0	40 0
Total...	.....	1	40	0 25	2 8	1 25	42 8

During 1872 one maund of small-shot was exported to Turkistan, value Rs. 40.

Banú.—A coarse cotton sheet dyed different colors. See *Phúl-Karí.*

Bartang.—The seed of *Plantago ispaghula*, Roxb., from the Punjab, a little of this goes to be used as a medicine in Yarkand. See *Char-tukhm.* See *Dawai.* B. P., Vol. I., p. 368; Stewart, p. 174.

Barton, TAMBA-KA.—Under this head are entered in the returns copper dishes brought from Simla by the people of Baltistan. These Baltis go yearly in batches to Simla, work for a year or two on the Public Works or as servants, and then return by no means empty handed to their native country, usually passing through Leh on their return with a variety of European goods, but always having a large copper or iron dish.

Some copper vessels are exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan; but relatively in a very small proportion to he exportation that takes place to Baltistan.

Copper Vessels

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu, Rampur, and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per md.	Kullu.		Rampur.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	80	0 10	20 0	1 10	100 0	1 20	120 0	3 0	240
1868	100	17 8	1,720 0	1 31	177 8	2 17	242 8	21 16	2,140
1869	100	28 13	2,832 8	2 11	227 8	18 9	1,823 0	48 33	4,883
1870	100	6 36	690 0	0 10	25 0	1 21	152 8	8 27	868
1871	150	10 27	1,601 0	...	...	0 3	11 0	10 30	1,612
1872	80	87 8	6,976 0	0 16	32 0	.....	.....	87 24	7,008
		150 22	13,839 8	5 38	562 0	23 30	2,349 0	180 10	16,751

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Per maund.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.	
		Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1869	100	2 0	200	1 20	150	3 20	350
1870	100	3 0	300	.....	.....	3 0	300
1872	80	.....	.....	6 0	480	6 0	480
Total ...	.....	5 0	500	7 20	630	12 20	1,130

Exported from Leh to Baltistan.

Years.	Per maund.	Mds.	Rate.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
* 1868	...	11 38	1,195
1869	100	21 15	2,138
1870	100	11 30	1,175
1871	80	55 31	4,462
1872	80	73 4	5,848
Total ...	.....	173 38	14,818

* A large quantity passes through Ladakh without passing through Leh.

Barúd.—Gunpowder of English manufacture is exported in small quantities to Yarkand from the Punjab. In other directions there is no trade in this article. For Statistics, see *Tables under Bandúk.*

It is manufactured in Yarkand. See *Shaw*, p. 156.

Basati, Pedlar's wares.—Of these a large variety is brought to Leh both for local consumption as well as for exportation towards Yarkand and Changthan. See *Maniari.*

Basho.—Bhote for *Zirishk, which* see.

Basma.—The leaves of *Indigofera tinctoria*, L.; Turkí Ósma; Bhote, Wasma.

Imported in small quantities to Leh, from whence it is exported to both Yarkand and Lhassa. It is used only for dyeing the beard. See *Rang.* B. P., Vol. I., p. 339.

Batís.—See Aís.

Bazazi, Cotton Piece-Goods.—These form one of the most important of the commercial products that pass through Leh. They are imported into Leh from India as well as from Central Asia, and are exported towards Yarkand, Changthan, and Baltistan, besides being to some extent expended in Ladakh itself.

In the Ladakh Trade Returns cotton goods are classed more or less under two heads, *viz.*, British and Native manufacture. Under the head Native manufacture, come all those whether of the Punjab, Kashmir, or Yarkand.

The British goods usually to be met with in the Ladakh trade are—

Longcloth (Latha.)
Chintzes (Chít.)
Turki Red and other colors (Alwan.)
Muslins (Malmal.)
Sprigged Muslins (Nainu.)

Cotton Diaper (Gumti.) | Prints (Simti.)
Cotton Jean (Jín.)

Those of the Punjab or Kashmir are—Lunghi, Garha, Gazzi, Kharwa, Chagga, Salu, Gumti, Malmal, Chīt of Sambah, and Nasarkhani, Ghati, Khes, Phulkari, *viz.*, Chob, Chunyah, Banu.

Those from Yarkand are—Chakman, Khaum and Kassil, Khaum, Zúk, Orzúk, Chikan, Samsun. From Russia used to be brought Latha; this, however, is not now imported.

We find that the importation of Cotton Goods from India to Leh, from the year 1867 to 1872 inclusive, amounts to the value of Rs. 4,35,925, from Yarkand to the value of Rs. 50,800; the total value of these importations amounting to Rs. 4,86,725. On the other hand we find the exportations from Leh towards Yarkand amounting to Rs. 3,78,438; towards Changthan and Lhassa Rs. 40,886; and to Baltistan Rs. 21,730, or a total of exportations, in all amounting to Rs. 4,41,054. The difference in value between imports and exports, *viz.*, Rs. 45,671, being the probable amount consumed in Ladakh itself.

The Cotton fabrics of Yarkand seem to be preferred in Ladakh, and towards Changthan to the Punjab coarse produce, and from what I myself saw of the former, they were certainly much superior to the latter in quality, and could be sold at Leh at a lower price.

COARSE COTTON GOODS

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu, Rampur & Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate.	Kullu.		Rampur.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Mds.	Value.			Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.
1867	125-0-0	...	...	...	...	16	2,000	16	2,000
1870	87-8-8	9	788	...	...	...	...	9	788
Total ...		9	788	...	...	16	2,000	25	2,788

Bazazi* Cotton Piece-Goods.

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu, Rampur & Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate.	Kullu.		Rampur.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Mds. S.	Value.	Mds.S.	Value.	Mds. S.	Value.	Mds. S.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1867	175	148 0	25,900	42 0	7,350	292 0	51,100	482 0	84,350
1868	175	183 21	32,117	40 26	7,114	204 36	35,857	429 8	75,088
1869	175	128 33	22,544	25 7	4,405	173 13	30,332	327 13	57,281
1870	175	145 22	25,471	12 8	2,135	175 15	30,691	333 5	58,297
1871	175	205 32	36,015	36 8	6,335	87 30	15,356	329 30	57,706
1872	175	512 2	89,609	13 24	2,380	48 6	8,426	573 32	1,00,415
Total ...		1,323 30	2,31,656	169 33	29,719	981 20	17,762	24,753 0	4,33,137

* This includes coarse Punjab Goods.

Bazazi

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

Years.	Rate.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	...	15 16	1,925
1868	...	38 19	2,406
1869	87 8	72 20	6,343
1870	87 8	85 10	7,469
1871	87 8	44 24	3,903
1872	87 8	184 20	16,144
Total ...	...	440 29	38,190

Bazazi (Chiefly British) Piece-Goods

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Rate.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.	
		Mds. S.	Value.	Mds. S.	Value.	Mds. S.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1867	175	70 0	12,250	271 0	47.425	341 0	59,675
1868	175	112 0	8,400	482 2	36,153	594 2	44,553
1869	175	15 0	2,625	323 12	56,577	338 12	59,202
1870	175	...	...	486 4	85,067	486 4	85,067
1871	175	2 16	420	321 12	56,227	323 28	56,647
1872	175	12 32	2,240	554 9	96,989	567 1	99,229
Total	...	212 8	25,935	2,437 39	3,78,438	2,650 7	4,04,373

BAZAZI BRITISH PIECE-GOODS
Exported from Leh to Baltistan.

YEARS.	Rate.	BALTISTAN.	
		Mds. S.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.
1868	175	11 9	1,968
1869	175	18 18	2,228
1870	175	4 36	855
1871	175	0 22	92
1872	175	72 21	12,691
Total	...	107 26	17,834

COARSE YARKAND PIECE-GOODS
Exported from Leh to Changthan.

YEARS.	Rate.	CHANGTHAN.	
		Mds. or Thans.	Value.
	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
1868	62 8	60 0	3,750 0
1869	87 8	25 0	2,188 0
1870	87 8	52 0	4,550 0
1871	87 8	11 16	997 8
1872	87 8	18 0	1,575 0
Total	...	166 16	13,060 8

COARSE PANJAB PIECE-GOODS

Exported from Leh to Baltistan.

YEARS.	Rate.	BALTISTAN.	
		Mds. or Thans.	Value.
	Rs. As.		Rs.
1869	87 8	1 13	116
1870	...	...	...
1871	87 8	41 19	3,630
1872	87 8	1 28	150
Total	...	44 20	3,896

Cotton Goods, Chakman

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Than.	Turkistan.	
		Thans.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.
1871	2	1,055	2,110
1872	2	5,250	10,500
Total	...	6,305	12,610

Chakman

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Kashmir.

Years.	Rate per Than.	Changthan.		Kashmir.	
		Thans.	Value.	Thans.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1871	3	239	717	...	...
1872	2	587	1,174	1	2
Total ...	...	826	1,891	1	2

Embroidered Cotton Cloth

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu.*

Year.	Kullu.		
	Per Than.	Thans.	Rs.
1870	40	26	1,040

Embroidered Cotton Cloth

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Year.	Per Than.	Changthan.	
		Thans.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.
1869	25	3	75

SHATRANJÍ COTTON CARPETS
Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu.*

YEAR.	Rate.	KULLU.	
		No.	Value.
			Rs.
1868	10	19	190

SHATRÀNJÍ COTTON CARPETS
Exported from Leh to Turkistan.

YEAR.	Rate.	TURKISTAN.	
		No.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.
1868	10	19	190

COTTON DRESSES
Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

YEAR.	Rate.	No.	Value.	REMARKS.
	Rs.		Rs.	
1868	2	189	378	Expended in Ladakh.

COARSE COTTON CLOTH
Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu.*

YEAR.	Rate per Than.	Mds. or Thans.	Value.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A.		Rs.	
1867	5 0	1 Than	5	Russian.
1869	87 8	Md. S. 0 28	60	Unknown.
Total	...	...	65	

Beda.—A class of Gypsies who acting as pedlars wander between Kullu and the interior towards Ladakh and Rodokh. Davies' App., p. 234.

Is Turki for Lucerne clover. See *Shaw,* p. 414.

Bekh.—A root, Bekh Sambal. See *Balchír.*

Bhak-mal.—Turki for cotton velvet. See *Makhmal.*

Bhaslah.—The Kullu term for Assafœtida. See *Hing.*

Bíailai or Phailai.—Turki for gloves. See *Distana.*

Bíh.—The quince *Pyrus cydonia,* L., grows largely in Turkistan, and is there known under the same name. The seeds (Bih-dana) are imported to be used medicinally in some quantities from Kashmir to Leh, where they are consumed, a little going on towards Changthan.

Bíj.—The Leh trade term for coral in large balls. See *Marjan.*

Bíkassab.—A mixed silk and cotton fabric manufactured in Bokhara. See *Resham.*

Bilpahk or Bilbahk.—The term applied by the Yarkandis to waist cloths, which originally were imported from Kashmir, and there manufactured as *Galla-band* or neck-ties, *which* see.

Bína.—The Kullu term for Musk. See *Kasturi.*

Boi.—Thibetan for incense. See *Spose.*

Bónga.—The Bhote term in Ladakh for the root of an Aconite from Nepal. See *Jadwar Khatai.*

In Lahul for the root of *Aconitum heterophyllum,* see *Aís.*

Bozbóga—Is the rhizome of a *Curcuma,* probably *C. Zerumbet* from Dinanuggur and Gúrdaspúr in the Punjab, known also under the synonyms of Kachúr and Nurkachúr. This is very largely used in Yarkand for washing the body with, acting as a rubefacient, and by the Yarkandis the thick round roots are considered the best. Dr. Cayley's Kachúr is this, which he says is imported from the south into Leh, and thence to Yarkand. See Stewart, page 239. See *Dawai*; B. P., Vol. I., page 380; Davies' App., page 211.

Brace and Búrace.—Strong silk waist cloths, white and colored, from Lhassa, a few of which are occasionally imported into Leh. See *Resham.*

Búdki.—A venetian ducat. See *Sona.* Davies' App. p. 1.

Búgdaí.—Turki for wheat. *See Kanak.*

Bugh-rúskí or Bugh-rúkekcha—Is the Russian copper coin kopes, called in Kabul Bugh-rúkcha. These are occasionally to be got at Leh, and are less rare in Yarkand. See *Pice.* Davies' App., p. 3.

Búlat.—Bhote for rouge from Yarkand. See *Aye-lik.*

Bulmor.—A kind of *Pattu, which* see. Davies' App., p. 232.

Busmah—Is a term in Yarkand for *Chit,* (Chintz) *which* see.

Cha, Tea.—Some years ago this was one of the large trade articles that passed through Leh from Yarkand, for Ladakh, Kashmir, and Himalayan India. As far back as 1862, Mr. Davies says:—"No tea is now imported into Ladakh from Yarkand." The teas formerly imported were "Karakokla," "Khushbo," "Subud," these are now unknown in the trade.

The "Tukhta Siya" still exists, but is now brought *viâ* Lhassa from China, and not *via* Yarkand. According to Mr. Davies, 1861 was the first year in which tea came to Leh *viâ* Lhassa.

There was once a form of brick tea called Kulla-Cha, the bricks made in lengths of six feet, imported direct from China to Yarkand. Four of these long bricks made a horse load, two being carried on either side. This was a very coarse kind of tea, and never was imported into Leh. See Shaw's High Tartary, &c., p. 379.

At the present time tea is imported into Leh, firstly, from India; and, secondly, from Lhassa. That from India is either Indian produce, chiefly from Palampore, or the produce of China *viâ* Calcutta or Bombay. The money value of Indian tea imported into Leh from 1867 amounts to Rs. 1,52,327. (It is to be regretted that the statistics of the Ladakh trade do not show separately the amount of tea imported, that is of Chinese produce, and the amount that is Indian grown).

Nearly the whole of the tea imported from India is exported to Yarkand alone, as the statistics show that Palampore and Calcutta tea, to the value of Rs. 1,48,135, has been exported to Yarkand since 1867.

The great mart in the Punjab for the purchase of "Seaboard" tea by Yarkandi traders is Amritsur, and green tea is that which is purchased by them. Lately tea in the form of balls, the size of a man's fist, has been greatly sought after for supplying the poorer classes in Yarkand. This is a regularly-manufactured article of refuse, called in the trade "gola cha." Whether any of it comes direct from China I do not know, but there can be no doubt as to its being put up in this form both in Calcutta and Amritsur. A good deal of the tea in the Amritsur market comes from Bombay. Tea, when in the form of bricks, is much more easily transported than that packed loosely. I do not understand why the Indian tea merchants do not make up the tea for the Central Asia market in the form of bricks. This could easily be done, and would, I believe, prove a great protection to its quality in transport.

From Lhassa tea to the value of nearly Rs. 5,00,000 has been imported into Leh since 1867, when it is considered that the trade in this article through Lhassa only commenced in 1861; its growth has been remarkable, seeing that in 1867, tea to the value only of Rs. 28,000 was imported, whilst

by the year 1872 it had increased to the extraordinary value of Rs. 1,33,190, and of which twenty-two parts consisted of green tea.

The fact that such a large proportion consisted of green tea, and that for the first time, *viz.*, during 1872, Lhassa tea has been exported to Yarkand to the value of Rs. 15,424. I have been led to form the opinion that this is the commencement of a competition in the Yarkand tea trade, and which the Indian suppliers of tea to Central Asia had better look to, as it may prove extremely prejudicial to their interests.

The difference between the imports of all teas into Ladakh and the exports from Leh would give the amount consumed in Ladakh itself, which in my opinion would be correct if we exclude from the difference the value of green tea imported from Lhassa during 1872, which, I believe, was almost all intended for the Yarkand market. This would give the value expended in Ladakh as Rs. 1,67,241 thus :—

Imported into Leh during past 6 years ...		Rs. 6,34,588
Exported from Leh		„ 3,65,159
	Difference	„ 2,79,429

Green tea imported into Leh from Lhassa, 1872	Rs. 1,36,368	Exclude Rs.	1,12,188
Less exported during 1872 to Kashmir and Baltistan	„ 24,180	„	1,67,241
Difference ...	„ 1,12,188	Expended in Ladakh.	

Lhassa tea for some years back has been one of the monopolies of the Kashmir Government, which apparently, like many other such monopolies, has gradually been crushed out by the pressure and competition of trade. As we find that in 1872 there is actually an export of Lhassa tea to Yarkand amounting in value to Rs. 15,424, and that there is lying in Leh Lhassa tea to the value of Rs. 1,00,000 probably most of it also for exportation to that country.

The tea that is imported from Lhassa to Leh is called "Dhamun" and "Japag" (Davies), which really means a

brick of tea, it being made up in the form of large square bricks. The Bhote term for the same is "Chapow." Ten or twelve of these bricks when packed together are called a "Chergam," which is a coolie or half yak load. Owing to the smallness of this load when the tea is exported from Ladakh, the Chergam is increased in weight so as to make it up to a proper horse load for further conveyance, and hence the Chergam met with in Kashmir usually weighs 10 seers more than that of Lhassa.

The kinds of tea now imported from Lhassa are Sar, Ríkar, and Siya. The two former are usually exported to Kashmir; the last is the cheapest and is consumed by the Bhotes in Ladakh.

Owing to the expense of even the cheapest tea in Ladakh and the poverty of the Bhotes, they have always been in the habit of employing substitutes. The principal one is the bark of the Yew, *Taxus baccata*, an import article into Leh from Kashmir and Kullu. In Leh it is called Sang; in the Sind Valley of Kashmir, one of the places where it is collected to be sent to Leh, it passes under the name of Post-till. Stewart, in his Punjab Plants, at page 228, gives Madden as his authority for the bark of the Yew being used as tea. Fine specimens of the bark purchased by myself in the Leh market, as well as collected in the Sind Valley, were sent by me to Kew for the Museum, and as regards its use there can now be no doubt.

In Leh I also purchased specimens of spurious tea from Nubra, both made up in the form of "gola cha" and in loose leaves, besides from Kullu a tea called "Sopadmah-chancha." These last three, however, could not be identified at Kew. In Lahul the plant of *Potentilla inglisii* is used as a substitute for tea and called "spang cha." Cunningham, p. 248; B. P., Vol. I., pp. 275, 284; Davies' App., pp. 200, 228, 191; Aitch. Lin. Soc. Journal, Vol. X., p. 76.

TEA

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu, Rampur and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.		Rampur.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
	Rs. As.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867 ...	161 4	103 0	16,610	...	...	24 0	3,870	127 0	20,480
1868 ...	160 0	82 30	13,240	...	...	34 0	5,440	116 30	18,680
1869 ...	180 0	69 1	12,424	...	...	32 7	5,792	101 8	18,216
1870 ...	160 0	286 4	45,776	...	...	78 8	12,512	364 12	58,288
1871 ...	40 0	136 34	5,474	61 22	2,462	87 19	3,499	285 35	11,435
1872 ...	160 0	59 28	9,552	Chinese Tea.		6 0	960	65 28	10,512
1872 ...	160 0	74 36	11,984	Palampore Tea.		17 3	2,732	91 39	14,716
Total ...	.....	812 13	1,15,060	61 22	2,462	278 37	34,805	1,152 32	1,52,327

TEA

Imported into Leh from Changthan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Maunds.	Value.
1867.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
* G	160	175 0	28,000
1868.			
* G	160	240 0	38,400
† B	125	80 0	10,000
1869.			
* G	180	431 24	77,688
† B	90	91 8	8,210
1870.			
* G	160	531 0	84,960
† B	120	35 20	4,260
1871.			
* G	150	511 34	76,777
† B	120	89 32	10,776
1872.			
* G	160	852 12	1,36,368
† B	140	48 32	6,824
Total ...	...	3,123 2	4,82,261

* Green. † Black.

Since 1867—

	Mds. S.	Rs.
Total Tea imported from India to Leh ...	1,152 32	1,52,327
Ditto from Changthan to Leh	3,123 2	4,82,261
Total ...	4,275 34	6,34,588

Palampore and Calcutta Tea

Exported from Leh to Turkistan.

Year.	Rate per Maund.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	160	112 4	17,920
1868	160 * P.	24 14	3,896
1869	180 *P. &C.	132 17	23,836
1870	160	206 15	33,020
1871	150 * P.	79 28	11,955
1872	160 * P.	107 12	17,168
„	160 † C.	252 5	40.340
Total ...	...	914 15	1,48,135

* P. Palampore.
† C. Calcutta.

Lhassa Tea

Exported from Leh to Kashmir and Baltistan.

Year.	Rate per Md.	Kashmir.		Baltistan.		Total.	
		Mds. S.	Rs.	M. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
	Rs.						
1867	160	100 0	16,000	...	...	100 0	16,000
1868	160	206 26	33,064	3 16	544	210 2	33,608
1869	180	158 25	28,552	2 0	360	160 25	28,912
1870	160	207 15	33,180	4 0	640	211 15	33,820
1871 G	150	365 33	53,873	0 37	139	366 30	54,012
„ B	120	5 28	684	1 8	144	6 36	828
1872	160	150 0	24,000	1 5	180	151 5	24,180
Total	...	1,194 7	1,89,353	12 26	2,007	1,206 33	1,91,360

Lhassa Tea

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

Year.	Rate per Md.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.	
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
	Rs.						
1870	160	* 64	10,240	...	...	64 0	10,240
1872	160	...	...	† 96 16	15,424	96 16	15,424
Total	...	64	10,240	96 16	15,424	160 16	25,664

* Returned to Lhassa for want of sale.

† The first exportation of Lhassa tea to Turkistan.

Total Tea exported from Leh since 1867.

	Mds.	S.	Rs.
To Turkistan, (Palampore, and Calcutta tea).	914	15	1,48,135
To „ (Lhassa Tea)	96	16	15,424
To Kashmir and Baltistan (Lhassa tea) ..	1,206	33	1,91,360
Lhassa Tea returned to Lhassa ..	64	0	10,240
Total ..	2,281	24	3,65,159

The Yarkandis prefer green to black tea. Their early morning tea they drink with sugar and milk, sometimes adding ginger preserve; that which they partake of so freely at irregular intervals during the day consists of a very weak infusion without either sugar or milk, and this they call Śin-Cha. In drinking tea it seems to be with them a common custom not to mix the sugar with the tea, but firstly placing a piece of sugar in the mouth, they drink the tea over this. The Bhotes, on the other hand, make a regular soup of their tea, mixing it up with butter, flour, the dried flesh of apricots, and the salt called Phuli, occasionally adding

sugar. What I tasted of it, had it not possessed an excess of Phuli, I could not have recognised it from good chocolate; but this was given to me in the house of a well-to-do land-holder. I can fancy that, *churned* in the houses of the poor, very nasty concoction.

The Kashmiris drink their tea in the form of a decoction, and are extremely fond of adding to it a large quantity of spices, *viz.*, Badyan-Khatai, Darchini and small Elachis, also when they existed Gul-i-darchini.

Chachmah-ók.—The Turkí for small shot. See *Charra and Sikka.*

Chadar pashmína—Are long strips of cloth forming sheets made of pashm, imported largely into Leh from Baltistan and Kashmir, where they are manufactured. For statistics see *Pashm.* Davies' App., pp. 209, 218, 220.

Chagga—Is a coarse red cotton fabric from Rampur in the Punjab.

This is also the term applied by the Bhotes to any cotton cloth used in binding the edge of a dress. The Turkí term for which is Parwais. Davies' App., p. 211.

Cha-josh.—The usual term in the trade for our Hindostani word Cha-dan or tea-pot.

A few, both of metal and earthen-ware, are occasionally imported into Leh from Kashmir, sometimes even those of Russian manufacture, made of China-ware, reach Leh *viâ* Peshawur and the Punjab for exportation to Central Asia. Rarely at Leh one meets with Yarkand metal tea-pots, and the peculiar variety Samovar. Davies' App., p. 241. See Shaw's High Tartary, &c., pp. 205, 336.

Chak-mak—Is the general term applied in Ladakh and Yarkand to the steel used in striking fire out of flint. See *Jharú.*

Chak-mak-taush—Is Turkí for flint when used in connection with steel for striking fire. The Bhote term is Dôah maybahr. B. P., Vol. I., p. 5.

Chakman or Chagman—Is a cotton fabric of Yarkand manufacture, of which large quantities are imported into Leh, and from thence chiefly exported towards Lhassa, besides being expended in Ladakh. See *Bazazi* and *Tables*.

A silk produce from Khotan is also so called.

It is also a term in Yarkand for a particular kind of Choga.

Chakmók.—Apparently a contraction for *Chachmah-ok*, *which* see.

Chaks.—Bhote for iron. See *Loha*.

Chalgóz.—Bhote for the Pine nut. See *Chilgóza*.

Chálí—Is the Bhote for a woollen carpet from Yarkand. See *Kalín*. These are used by the Bhotes as saddle cloths, and hence Chálí comes to mean also a saddle cloth.

Chamak—Is a Bhote term meaning either the actual steel for striking fire from flint, or the bag to which the steel is attached, and seems to be a contraction for the word Chakmak. See *Jharú*. See Shaw's High Tartary, &c., p. 330, for a very neat engraving of the above, showing the bag in which the flint is carried, with its broad steel lower edge.

Cham-sabbú.—A kind of Yambu. See *Chandi*.

Chanati.—Sandal-wood in small pieces. See *Chandan*.

Chandan.—The wood of *Santalum album*, L., Sandal-wood. An import article from Southern India to Leh, called by the Yarkandis, Sandal, and by the Bhotes, Chandan. It is exported in large quantities from Leh to Changthan and Lhassa, where it is used as incense, to

Yarkand in very small amount, where it is valued for its aroma. When Sandal-wood is in small pieces it is called Chanatí.

Occasionally the wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus* is imported into Leh under the name of Rakat Chandan, for the dye it contains. B. P., Vol. I., pp. 342, 369. See *Spose.* See *Rang.*

SANDAL-WOOD

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

1872 ... @ Rs. 80 per md. ... 1 md. 24 srs. ... Rs. 128.

Chandí.—Silver; Turkí Komúsh; Bhote Múl.

A great variety of silver coinage is to be found at Leh, but none of the raw metal itself. The British rupee is at present looked upon by all merchants, from whichever direction they may have come, as being the standard for trade. It is largely exported both towards Yarkand and Lhassa.

The silver coinage proper of Ladakh, it may be said, has nearly died out. It consisted of a small piece of silver worth nearly 4 annas, called "Jao." The Jao of Mahmud Shah, as figured by Cunningham, p. 254, and Plate XII, cannot now be procured in Ladakh at all. The Jao that is to be met with is one that was coined in Kashmir during the reign of Maharajah Golab Sing, the silver of which is worth 3 annas 4 pie. These are usually to be seen as ornaments attached to the dress of the Ladakh women and children, either in the form of necklaces or sewn on to the caps of the children, but are not to be procured in sufficient numbers in the bazaar to enable one to consider them currency.

I have no doubt but that it was the excess of alloy in the silver of the Chilkí Rupee that assisted in the destruction and removal from the trade of the good silver of the "Jao." Since the days of Cunningham at Leh the Chilkí Rupee of

Kashmir has come into circulation throughout Ladakh. Up to 1872 the Chilkí was that coined in the reign of Golab Sing. Its intrinsic value was 8 annas, but the Kashmir Government ruled its value to be 10 annas. The fictitious value of this coin produced more trouble to the traders of Leh than it is possible to imagine, inasmuch as the Kashmir authorities at Leh would only accept of British coinage, Yarkand silver, or goods in payment of the imposed duties called for from foreign traders, but in return would enforce the traders to receive the Kashmir Chilkí from them in payment for goods, &c., and thus with the traders it was a regular case of heads I win, tails you loose. The result, no doubt, of the continuous disagreeable occurrences produced by this objectionable coin was the production in 1872 of a new Chilkí, the silver of which was excessively pure. This coin by the Kashmir Government was valued at 10 annas, whereas all silversmiths willingly bought it up at 10 annas 1 pie. Naturally all of this first issue rapidly disappeared into the melting pot, and since the first issue already three others have been distributed, all somewhat similar to the first, but not struck from the same dye. It is a curious fact that on the Golab Sing Chilkí are the letters I. H. S., the origin of which is by some said to be accounted for in this wise. When Golab Sing was going to issue a coinage, he wrote to Sir Henry Lawrence, then at the head of affairs at Lahore, asking him, as a compliment, to add some mark to the coin in addition to what had already been arranged to be put on it. In reply he wrote down the three letters I. H. S. for their adoption, which was done. These were repeated upon the first Chilkí issued by His Highness Rumbeer Singh, as well as on the two following issues; those who are superstitious regarding such signs will be sorry to learn that on the last issue the charmed letters of the Christian belief no longer exist.

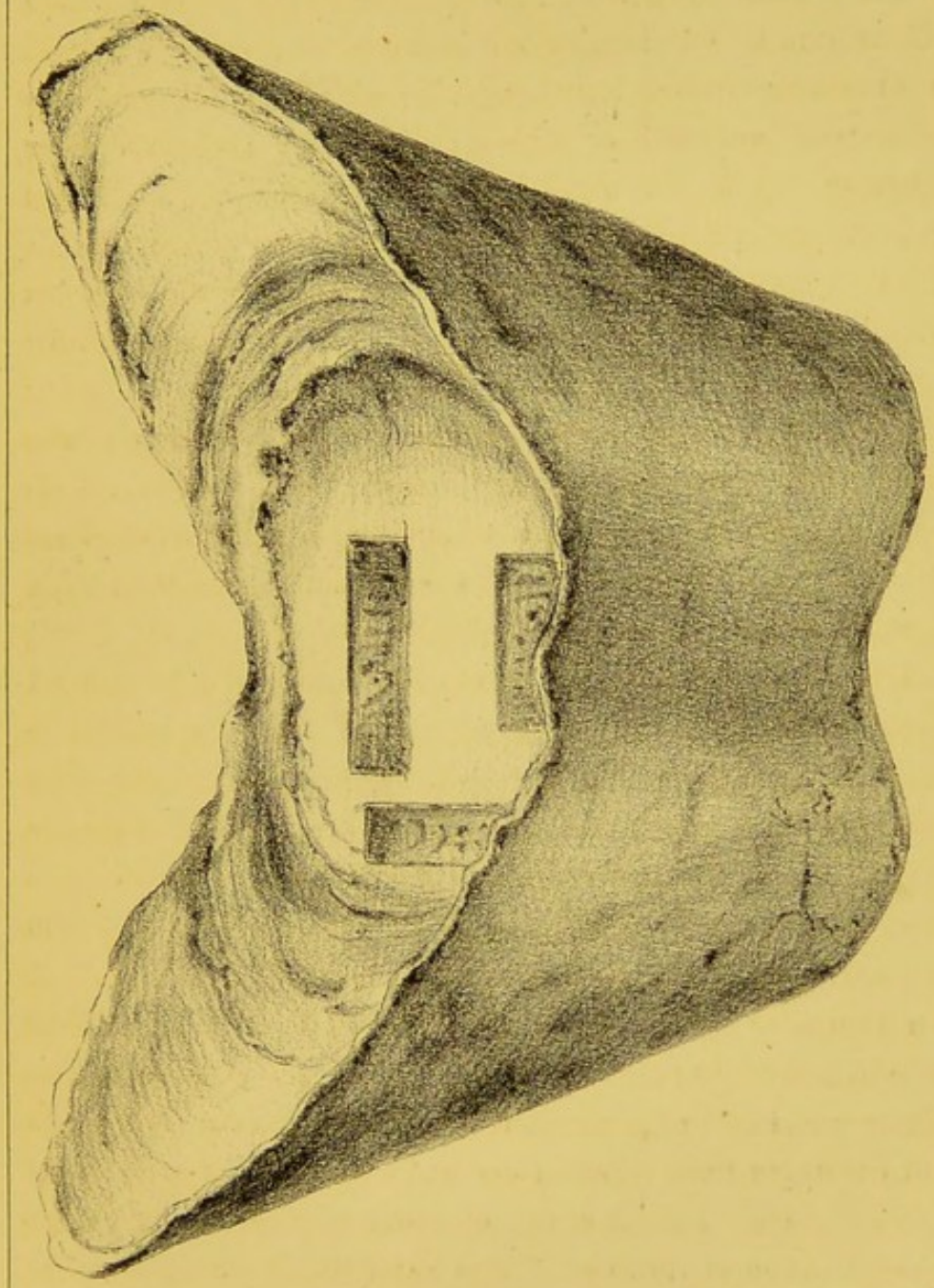
In such a country as India, more especially Kashmir, there could be no worse treatment to a coin that one wished to preserve, than issuing it intrinsically of a greater value than that at which it is held by the issuers. It would be a great improvement to Kashmir trade if His Highness could get the British Government to issue for him at their mints a coin corresponding to the British rupee in intrinsic value, and permit of its being a legal tender in British territory, exactly on the same principle as Australian gold. Thus could be obviated the many difficulties that present themselves, owing to the two coinages as they at present exist.

Turkistan yields no silver ; it is entirely dependant upon other nations for this metal. A few years ago silver in the shape of ingots, but stamped, called in Ladakh and Yarkand "Yambú and Kúrs," was imported in some quantities from China to Yarkand, and thence to Leh.

The Turks, in speaking generally of Kúrs or Yambú, allude to the large ingot that is usually equal in weight to Rs. 162, and is at Leh valued at from Rs. 170 to 180. This is distinguished not unfrequently by the four forms of stamps impressed upon them, and are severally called thus :—

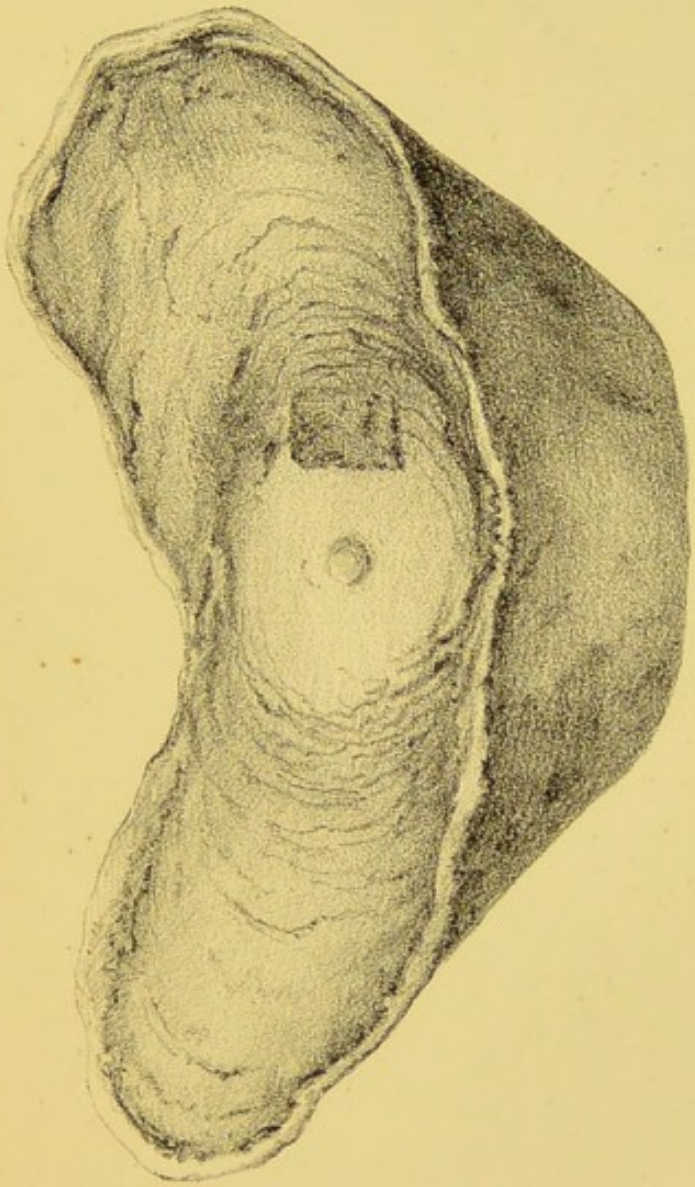
Cham-sabbú, Khanan, Karrah, Parcha. By Yambúcha they understand the several smaller varieties of Kúrs, the most common of which is the Chish-payrah, five of which are generally equal to one large one in weight. This as well as the large Kúrs are both regular in weight, and never doubtful in quality. The other small ones are always to be suspected, *viz.*, the Uí-kúzi, so named from its supposed resemblance to an ox-eye. The Char-gosh so called from its having four angles, besides others. See *Plate.*

Since Yarkand became a province of itself, and is no longer under the Chinese yoke, proportionately very little silver enters it from China, and scarcely any leaves it for Leh.



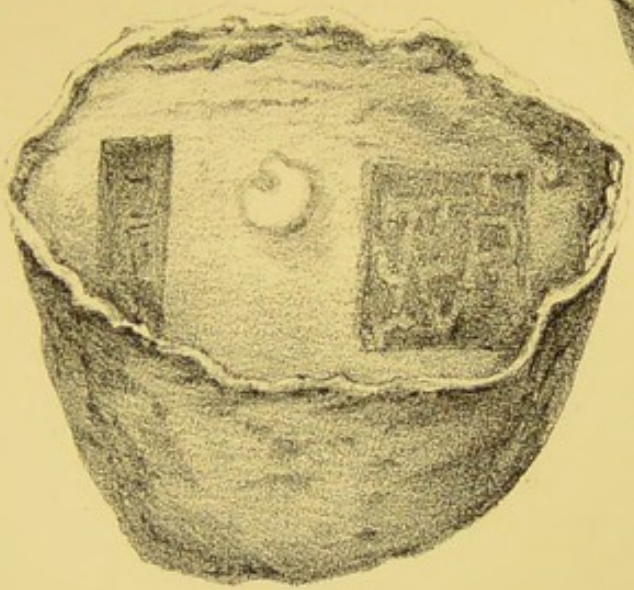
Large Kúrs or Yambú, usually Weighing Rs. 162.

J. Jobbins.



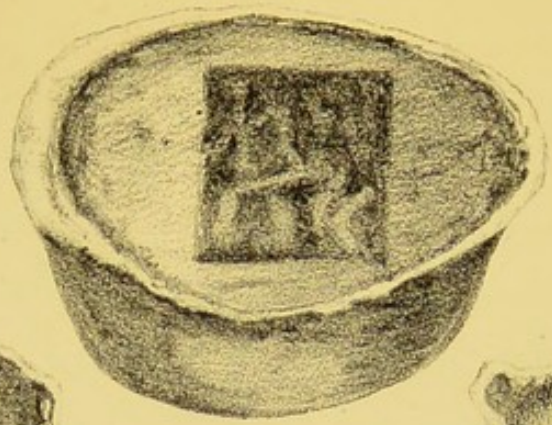
Chish-Payrah or Boat-shaped Kúrs, weight, Rs. 31-10.

J. Jobbins.



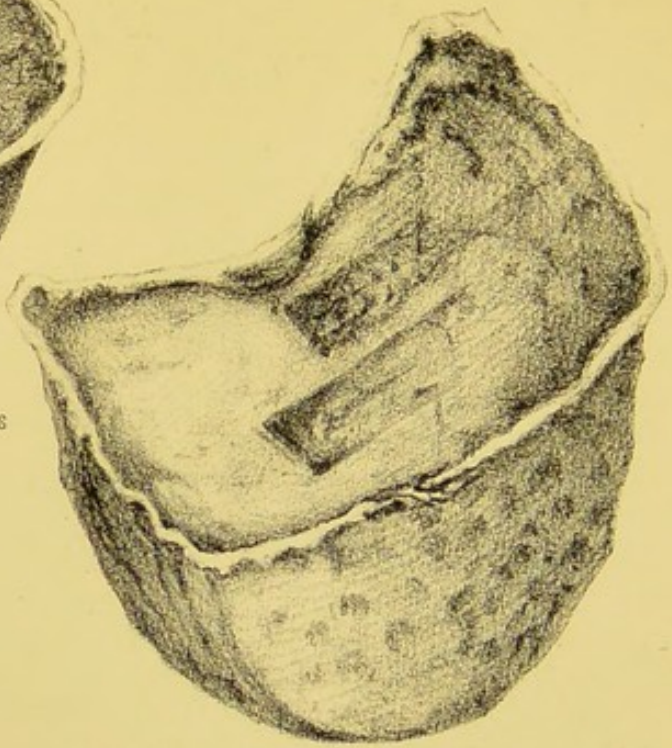
Ut-Kúzí, or ox eye Kúrs,

weight Rs. 28-10.



Yam-bucha or small Kúrs

weight Rs. 16-4.



Char-gosh or four-angled Kúrs,

weight, Rs. 32-4.

J. Jobbins.

Pl. III

In Kokan, Khotan, and Bokhara are issued a silver coin called a Tanga, of good silver and valued at 4 annas. All these tangas are in currency in Yarkand. Of Yarkand Proper itself there is no coinage whatever, and hence a Yarkand tanga is nominally so much copper.

Here I may state that when making purchases in Yarkand it is always necessary for the purchaser to state in what manner he will pay the sellers, whether by barter or in gold, silver, copper, or how much in kind and how much in coin. This custom is somewhat in vogue at Leh, and is occasionally productive of difficulties amongst foreign traders ignorant of it.

Of Lhassa silver coinage, a coin called Jao is common; when this is entire it is worth 8 annas, and is of good silver, but usually only pieces of a whole one are to be met with, it being the custom apparently in Changthan and Lhassa to pay small sums by cutting from the whole coin the proportion required.

Russian silver coinage is said to be common enough in Turkistan, rarely a few are obtainable at Leh. The Rouble is called Súrs. Cunningham, pp. 242, 254; Davies' App., pp. 191, 226; Shaw's High Tartary, pp. 228, 464.

Silver Ingots (Kúrs)

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

Years.	Rate each.	Turkistan.	
		No.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.
1867	166 0	18	2,988
1868	166 0	86	14,276
1869	170 0	338	57,460
1870	170 0	194	32,980
1871	170 0	86	14 620
1872	175 8	47	8,248
Total ...		769	1,30,572

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate each.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1867	166	14	2,324	...	...	14	2,324
1868	166	17	2,822	26	4,316	43	7,138
1869	170	200	34,000	172	29,240	372	63,240
1870	170	20	3,400	110	18,700	130	22,100
1871	170	7	11,900	5	850	75	12,750
1872	175	...	...	2	350	2	350
Total ...		321	54,446	315	53,456	636	1,07,902

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Kashmir.

Years.	Rate each.	Changthan.		Kashmir.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1868	166	150	24,900	...	...
1869	170	115	19,550	...	...
1870	170	75	12,700	...	...
1871	170	...	...	7	1,190
1872	175	7	1,225	6	1,050
Total ...		347	58,375	13	2,240

The total of Ingots imported into Leh from Turkistan—

No. 769.....Value Rs. 1,30,572.

The total exported from Leh to Changthan, Kashmir, and India—

No. 996.....Value Rs. 1,68,517.

The cause of the apparent discrepancy in the statistics is due to the great difficulty of getting any at all relating to money and jewels from the traders, who are extremely reticent regarding these subjects, and too much credit cannot be given to the Moonshee, who has been attached to the Commissioner's Office since 1847, for the wonderful manner in which he has been able to get statistics, and yet keep on such good terms with the traders who all have a high opinion of him.

Rupees (Cash)

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	3,180	0 24	1,908	0 17½	1,392	1 1½	3,300
1872	.....	.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....	8,000
Total ...			9,908	.....	1,392	.....	11,300

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir.	
		Maunds.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1868	3,200	4 24	14,720
1869	3,200	5 9	16,720
1870	3,200	5 31	18,840
1871	3,200	3 24	11,520
1872	3,200	1 23	5,040
Total ...	.....	20 31	66,840

Broken Silver (supposed Chinese loot) from Yarkand.

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.	Tolas.	Rs.	Tolas.	Rs.
1868	3,200	.....	.....	725	725	725	725
				Seers.		Seers.	
1869	2,200	.....	.....	20	1,600	20	1,600
		Tolas.				Tolas.	
1871	.....	350	350			350	350
					Total ...		2,675

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Changthan.	
		Quantity	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	3,200	5 0	16,000
1868	.....	.....	.....
1869	3,200	1 0	3,200
1870	3,200	3 0	9,600
1871	3,200	4 24	14,720
1872	3,200	5 28	18,280
1872	.....	.....	8,150
Total ...		19 12	69,950

N.B.—Nearly all British coinage.

	Rs.
Total silver imported into Leh	78,140
„ „ exported from Leh	72,625

Chandi-ka-wark.—Silver-leaf; Turki Wark-i-komúsh; Bhote Múl-shúk. This is imported from the Panjab for Turkistan, where it is not manufactured; none goes towards Lhassa. See *Zari-kar.*

Chanwal-Rice;—The grain of *Oryza sativa*, L., Kashmiri Thummal; Bhote Dras, Das; Turki Gúrínch.

There is a large trade in rice between Gartók, Rohták, and Kashmir. The ponies from Kashmir carry up rice and return with borax, sulphur, or salt.

It is grown freely in Yarkand, but never imported from

that district to Leh, nor is it ever exported to Yarkand from Leh. B. P., Vol. I., pp. 231, 383; Davies' App., p. 216.

Rice

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Md.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs. A.
1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868	5	42 18	212 4	...	...	42 18	212 4
1869	5	12 32	64 0	...	...	12 32	64 0
1870	6	10 0	60 0	...	...	10 0	60 0
1871	120	0 24	72 0	0 13	39	0 37	111 0*
1872	5	4 32	24 0	...	...	4 32	24 0
Total ...	...	70 26	432 4	0 13	39	70 39	471 4

* 1871 Extraordinarily high priced.

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Years.	Rate per Md.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	4	290 0	1,160
1868	5	897 0	4,485
1869	5	341 0	1,705
1870	6	355 34	2,135
1871	5	843 0	4,215
1872	5	646 0	3,230
Total ...	...	3,372 34	16,930

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Years.	Rate per Md.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1868	5	600 0	3,000
1869	5	150 0	750
1870	6	75 0	450
1871	5	250 0	1,250
Total ...	...	1,075 0	5,450

Cha-pow.—Bhote term for brick tea. See *Cha.*

Char-chín.—Turkí for small hardware. See *Maníarí.*

Char-gosh chishparah.—A small Yambú or Kúrs with four sharp angles in opposition to the boat-shaped ones. See *Chandí.*

Charozah.—A woollen carpet of a particular shape. See *Kalín.*

Charra.—Small-shot; Turki Chachmahók and Chakmók. A very small quantity is occasionally imported into Leh from India, some going on to Yarkand. See *Síkka* and *Bandúk* Tables.

Charras.—The resin obtained from *Cannabis sativa*, L., *Var indica*, Indian Hemp. This is a very large import article into Leh from Yarkand, where it is produced. During the past six years there has been imported no less than 9,134 maunds, valued at Rs. 4,32,368.

The present ruler of Yarkand has prohibited the cultivation of the plant which used to be grown in regular

fields; but now only single rows of plants are raised round fields of other crops, so as, if possible, to avoid observation, and prevent what would otherwise be considered a gross breach of the law.

The plant grows from eight to ten feet high, is called Kandir, and is an annual crop requiring to be freely watered.

The extract or charras in Turki is called Nasha, the best is produced from the flower of the plant. The produce of each farm is but little, and is put up in the shape of small balls. These balls are collected from the several farms by middlemen. The best charras is kept in the original ball, the inferior kinds made up into bundles or parcels called Paí, being largely adulterated, chiefly with the mealy covering of the seed of the wild and cultivated Eleagnus, called there Jigdah. The very finest charras is produced at Karmak, near Yang Hissar. This all goes in the shape of balls to Bukhara and Kokan. It is also produced at Postgraum and Kurgilik, the last place possesses the worst reputation for the quality of its charras as well as for its adulteration.

None of the really good quality ever comes to Leh. What I have seen of it was considered by traders as but third rate. From their description of what good charras is, and from what I myself saw, I can well understand it to be a solid oily clay-like mass of a dark greenish brown tint, with a strong, pungent, aromatic odour of an unpleasant nature, which when broken has much the appearance of the fracture of good oilcake.

Owing to the oleo-resinous tenacity of its particles, good charras should not separate easily, but if much exposed to dry heat, as in the Punjab, it rapidly deteriorates, losing its essential oil, its particles become less coherent, and it gradually becomes more like dry mud (mitti of the natives) in consistency, as well as much lighter in weight. Where

it has already been adulterated, these changes take place much more rapidly. The high prices given for this poison in India induce adulteration and fraud to be largely resorted to.

Nearly all the charras that reaches Leh is exported to India, a very little to Kashmir, and still less, for the first time during 1872, to Changthan.

It is packed up in coarse cloth firstly, and then has a raw hide carefully sewn over the mass; each package is oblong, and usually has a portion of the cloth at each corner left out, so as to act as handles for lifting the load, and weighs 60 seers or 120lbs. Two of these Pai form a Yarkand horse-load, and owing to their solidity and heaviness they are often recovered, when by accident they fall into a hill torrent, being too heavy to be carried away by the stream.

Upon entering British territory all charras has to be taken to the nearest Magistrate, before whom it is weighed and sealed, a certificate of the weight being given to the owner, who is responsible for its weight being the same as that entered in the certificate, and for the seals remaining uninjured.

The trader can only sell legally to a licensed wholesale purchaser, who has obtained his license in the following way, *viz.*, by purchasing it at a public Government auction, the money thus produced by the sale being credited to the revenue as part of the Abkari tax.

Before leaving the district the trader must obtain a permit from the Magistrate, allowing him to take the charras to the special mart to which he wishes to go, *en route* to which his charras is liable to be examined, should any suspicion arise, of its having been tampered with.

Taking into consideration that the growing and collecting of this noxious poison costs little trouble or labor in the

country where it is produced, and the enormous profit it gives to the merchant conveying it to India, as well as to the wholesale dealers who have the monopoly of its sale, I would strongly urge upon the authorities the desirability of placing such an extremely heavy import duty upon it that would ensure the nearly total extinction of the charras trade, more especially when we come to consider the evils produced by its use upon those who either eat or smoke it, as I believe half the insanity of the Sikhs in the Punjab is due to this poison, and many of the crimes which they have committed can be traced back to its influence. So little do persons know what they are doing when affected by it that to my knowledge a European, who for amusement took a small dose of this given to him by a servant, was found the next day wandering about a military cantonment some thirty miles from his own home, with his clothes all torn, leading a horse, totally unconscious of how he had come there, or where he was. Had this man committed any crime during the period of his oblivion it would have been impossible to have saved him from the law, and certainly under those circumstances no one would have credited his story. No criminal act having been committed, his story was at once believed. Many similar cases occur with the addition of a criminal act for which the individual has suffered the extreme penalty of the law. In one case, assuredly to my knowledge, a man was hanged for the murder of his intended wife and mother, which was committed whilst he was under the baneful influence of charras. Davies' App., pp. 192, 226; Cunningham, p. 244; B. P., Vol. I., p. 293; Madras Medical Journal, 1844, Vol. VI., p. 274.

Charras is manufactured in Kashmir Proper, but supposed not to be exported from thence.

CHARRAS

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

YEARS.	Rate per Md.	TURKISTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	37 8	1,830 0	68,590
1868	37 8	1,136 0	42,600
1869	62 8	1,025 34	64,116
1870	50 0	2,587 16	1,29,317
1871	50 0	1,486 16	74,320
1872	50 0	1,068 20	53,425
Total...	...	9,134 6	4,32,368

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu, Rampur, and Kashmir.*

YEARS.	Rate per Md.	KULLU.		RAMPUR.		KASHMIR.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs. A.
1867	37 8	552 0	20,700	137 0	5,137	128 0	4,800	817 0	30,637 8
1868	37 8	882 32	33,104	225 4	8,441	306 4	11,479	1,414 0	53,024 0
1869	62 8	1,337 12	83,582	89 0	5,562	168 6	10,510	1,594 18	99,654 0
1870	50 0	770 20	38,525	75 10	3,762	1,066 25	53,331	1,912 15	95,618 0
1871	50 0	445 12	22,265	185 32	9,290	927 20	46,375	1,558 24	77,930 0
1872	50 0	475 1	23,751	78 16	3,920	427 23	21,379	981 0	49,050 0
Total	.....	4,462 37	2,21,927	790 22	36,112	3,023 38	1,47,874	8,277 17	4,05,913 0

Exported from Leh to Kashmir and Baltistan.

Years.	Rate per Md.	Kashmir.		Baltistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	37 8	8 0	300	...	...	8 0	300
1868	37 8	13 2	489	2 10	83	15 12	572
1869	62 8	11 0	682	8 37	554	19 37	1,236
1871	50 0	3 2	152	...	...	3 2	152
Total	...	35 4	1,623	11 7	637	46 11	2,260

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Year.	Rate per Md.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1872	50 0	3 8	160

Charrú.—Bhote for lambskins. See *Postín.*

Char-túkhm.—Seeds mixed and used as a medicine in the Punjab; a little of this is imported into Leh, and thence exported to Yarkand. "The four seeds" usually consist of the seeds of the following plants, *viz.*:—

Túkhm-i-Raihan, *Ocimum pilosum.*

Túkhm-i-Bartang, *Plantago ispaghula.*

Túkhm-i-Kanancha, *Salvia sp.*

Túkhm-i-Ispaghol. *Plantago ispaghula*

Charúk—Is a Yarkandi soft leather shoe. See *Jora*.

Chauri.—The term applied to the tail of the Yak, *Bos pœphagus*, Pallas, as supplied to the Indian market. These are nearly altogether imported into Leh from Yarkand, where they are called Kótás-kór-rúk, the Lhassa term is Ngah-máh. Amongst southern traders they are often called Dúm-a-kashgao and Gugh-gha. Only those having the hair white are a marketable commodity. Those with black hair are profuse in the extreme, and used in Ladakh for suspending, apparently as a charm, over religious edifices as well as private houses. Davies' App., p. 238; B. P., Vol. I., pp. 184, 177.

YAK'S TAILS

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

YEARS.	Rate each.		TURKISTAN.	
			No.	Value.
	Rs.	A.		Rs.
1867	1	0	13	13
1868	1	0	124	124
1869	1	8	603	905
1870	1	8	202	303
1871	1	8	160	240
1872	1	8	48	72
Total ...	...		1,150	1,657

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate each.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	Rs. A.		Rs. A		Rs.		Rs. A.
1867	1 0	16	16 0	6	6	22	22 0
1868	1 0	11	11 0	101	101	112	112 0
1869	1 8	525	787 8	44	66	569	853 8
1870	1 8	60	90 0	60	90	120	180 0
1871	1 8	80	120 0	70	105	150	225 0
1872	1 8	...	...	20	30	20	30 0
Total ...	...	692	1,024 8	301	398	973	1,422 8

Exported from Leh to Kashmir.

Years.	Rate each.	Kashmir.	
		No.	Value.
	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
1868	1 0	5	5 0
1869	1 4	5	6 4
1870	1 8	27	41 0
1871	1 8	10	15 0
1872	1 8	42	63 0
Total ...	...	89	130 4

Chergam.—A package that contains from ten to twelve bricks of tea. See *Cha.*

Chikan.—A cotton fabric embroidered with silk, of

which a little is imported from Kashmir into Leh, where it is expended. A similar material under the same name is brought to Leh from Yarkand, also a form of Chikan for the ornamentation of the boots worn by the better class of Bhote women. This in Turkistan is called Manpo, and by the Bhotes Ganicha. It is very pretty work, consisting of a woollen ground embroidered with various colored silks. Davies' App., p. 207; B. P., Vol. II., p. 21.

Chikrí.—A species of wood, probably that of a *Buxus sp.*, occasionally imported into Leh from the Punjab Himalaya. B. P., Vol. I., p. 375.

Chilgoz.—The nuts of *Pinus Gerardiana*, commonly called Neoza, are imported in some quantity to Leh, from whence a few are exported to Yarkand as well as Lhassa. The Bhotes call them Chalgóz. B. P., Vol I., pp. 378, 588. See *Mewa*.

Chilki.—A silver coin of Kashmir. See *Chandi*.

Chimbal.—Silken veils from Kotan. These in their substance look very like as if they were made of horse hair. The price of the material is greatly dependent upon its breadth. See *Akfar-ehgi*.

Chin and Chini.—Meaning, of or belonging to China; applied to a great variety of goods that were imported into Yarkand from China.

Chish-payrah.—A small silver ingot. See *Chandi*.

Chít.—Chintz, called in Turki Busmah. Large quantities of this are imported into Leh for Yarkand, of English manufacture, but that market is still much more largely supplied from Russia.

Samba-chít used to be well known in the Leh market for exportation to Yarkand. It was manufactured at Samba,

a town in the district of Jummú. None of this, however, is now imported.

Nasar-Khaní—Chintz of Punjab or Kashmir manufacture frequently passes under this name in Yarkand. Nasar Khan having been the name of a merchant who formerly supplied excellent Chintzes to Yarkand. Davies' App., p. 207; B. P., Vol. II., p. 21.

Chób.—A coarse cotton sheet embroidered round the edge. See *Phúl-karí*. B. P., Vol. II., pp. 15, 23.

Chób-chíni.—The root of *Smilax China*, L. This used to be imported as a medicine from China *viâ* Yarkand to Leh. This import by the Yarkand route has altogether ceased, but it still comes in very small quantities *viâ* Calcutta and the Punjab. Davies' App., pp. 191, 233; B. P., Vol. I., p. 379.

Chób-chúk.—Some kind of root.

Chob-i-kút.—The root of *Aucklandia costus*, Falc. See *Kút*.

Chob-i-tút.—Probably pieces of mulberry wood used to adulterate the root of *Kùt*, *which* see.

Chob-zarikar.—Cloth embroidered with gold, owing its name to having been worked upon a piece of wood.

Choga.—A loose dress usually made of some woollen material.

Choga-zarikar.—A choga worked with gold thread.

Chuli.—Bhote for the fruit of the apricot *Armeniaca vulgaris*, Lam. This is one of the great cultivated vegetable products of Ladakh, and upon which the people are largely dependent for food.

The flesh of the apricot is separated from the stone and spread out on the house tops to dry, when nearly so it is collected and pressed into the form of flate cakes or round

balls, not commonly having the kernels put amongst the flesh. This is called Pating by the Bhotes. The best is produced at Shiggar and in Iskardo. To those who have not tasted the Pating of Shiggar they can have no idea how very superior it is to the Punjab *khúbani* imported through Peshawar or from the Himalaya. I can only liken it to very dry fruit lozenges with the full flavor of the apricot, the substance melting away upon eating it without any fibre or leathery consistency. I fancy that it owes its superiority to the dryness of the climate in which it is prepared, as well as to the quality of the fruit.

The Bhotes call the stones of the apricot Raktha, and the kernels which are bitter, Stígú. From the kernels an oil is extracted, and for this purpose they are largely imported into Leh, as well as the oil itself called Stìgú-mur. To the fruit of a species of nectarine that possesses a most delicious flavor and is well worth introducing into England, the Bhotes apply the general term Chúli, but this nectarine has a peculiarly white stone with a sweet kernel, proving an excellent substitute for the sweet almond, the produce of *Amygdalus communis*, L. These nectarines, when specially named, are called Raktha-karpo, or "*the white-stoned;*" and their kernels are usually eaten as a delicacy, scarcely if ever used for making oil.

As far up as Leh itself no peaches are grown. In Nubra there are some. In the lower part of Ladakh they are however occasionally to be met with.

Dr. Stewart, at p. 82, Punjab Plants, did not understand how apricots could have been imported from Ladakh into Lahoul, when Dr. Cayley, in his statistics for 1867, reports "dried apricots being imported into Ladakh from Kashmir." What Dr. Cayley's statistics really show is the amount of dried apricots imported from one of the other provinces of Kashmir, *viz.*, Baltistan into Leh, and not from Kashmir Proper itself.

The white-stoned nectarine is to be met with cultivated in Yarkand as well as apricots. Cunningham, p. 240; Shaw, p. 414; B. P., Vol. I., p. 269; Aitch. Lin. Soc. Jour., Vol. X., p. 75.

Dried Apricots

Imported into Leh from Baltistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Baltistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	4	250 0	1,000
1868	5	780 0	3,900
1869	5	85 0	425
1870	5	352 0	1,760
1871	5	427 0	2,135
1872	5	247 16	1,237
Total ...	...	2,141 16	10,457

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	4	275 0	1,100
1868	5	840 0	4,200
1869	5	100 0	500
1870	5	490 0	2,450
1871	5	362 0	1,810
1872	5	214 0	1,070
Total ...	...	2,281 0	11,130

Exported from Leh to Kashmir (Proper).

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir (Proper).	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1868	5	1 24	8
1869	5	0 16	2
Total ...	...	2 0	10

Chúnyah.—A coarse cotton sheeting from Núrpúr in the Punjab. See *Phulkari.*

Chúrú.—Bhote term for coral. See *Marjan.*

Chúsal.—Bhote for a sohaga or borax collected from water. See *Sohaga.*

Dadíska.—An otter skin from Russian territory imported into Yarkand. See *Sag-í-abí.*

Dahchan.—A copper coin of Yarkand, really Chinese, that is in circulation in Ladakh. Supposed value, two Indian pice. See *Pice.*

Dal.—The usual term applied to the split peas of several of the pea tribe with the husks removed. That commonly met with at Leh is made from the pea of *Cicer arictanum*, gram, and from *Phaseolus mungo*, múng, both largely used by Hindús, and no doubt imported for their consumption to Leh. The common field pea is very extensively cultivated throughout Ladakh, as also the bean. The former called Shan-mah, the latter Nak-shan or black pea. Both of these yield good crops where it is too high even for barley; and curiously enough *Cicer arictanum* has been grown and yielded a fair crop close to Leh.

Daltúk—Are grey stone vessels made in Iskardo, used for cooking in by the Tibetans. In these there is some local trade between Iskardo and Ladakh.

DALTÚK (stone vessels) including Zahr-muhra

Imported into Leh from Baltistan.

YEARS.	Rate each.	BALTISTAN.	
		No.	Value.
	Rs. As.		Rs.
1867	0 8	200	100
1868	1 0	250	250
1869	1 0	35	35
1870	1 0	50	50
1871	1 0	88	85
1872	1 0	132	132
Total ...	...	755	655

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kashmir.*

1868 ... Fifty, valued at Rs. 50.

Dana.—GRAINS.—Under this head I purpose collecting the statistics of the various grains and pulses imported into and exported from Leh, *viz.*, barley (jau); a peculiar variety Ladakh barley (grim); wheat (kanak); rice (chanwal); buck wheat (drawo); crushed pulses (dal); wheaten flour (atta); the flour of roasted grain (sattu). My reason for so doing is that with the exception of the statistics of barley exported, and of rice imported, the statistics are very meagre.

Barley

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Years.	Rate.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As.	Mds. S.	Rs. As.
1871	1 4	996 16	1,247 0
1872	1 4	270 8	338 8
Total ...	...	1,266 24	1,585 8

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Years.	Rate.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. As.
1867	1 0 0	950 0	950 0
1868	1 1 4	1,840 0	2,000 0
1869	1 4 0	1,430 0	1,787 8
1870	1 8 0	382 0	573 0
1871	1 4 0	832 0	1,040 0
1872	1 4 0	308 4	385 2
Total ...	...	5,742 4	6,735 10

Rice (see *Chanwal* for details.)

Total value of Rice imported into Leh ... Rs. 17,401 4
Ditto exported from Leh ... „ 5,450 0

Wheat

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Year.	Rate per Maund.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1868	1 4	600 0	750

Buck-wheat

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Year.	Rate per Maund.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs .A
1867	1 4	850 0	1,062 8

Crushed Pulses (Dal)

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu.*

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1868	7 8	4 4	31
1870	8 0	4 16	35
1871	5 0	48 16	242
Total ...	...	56 36	308

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1870	8	7 16	59
1871	8	4 0	32
Total ...	...	11 16	91

Flour

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1868	1 10	700 0	1,137
1869	1 8	1,330 0	1,995
1870	1 8	140 0	210
Total ...	...	2,170 0	3,342

Sattu

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Years.	Rate.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs. A.
1871	1 6	132 32	182 9
1872	1 6	38 0	52 4
Total ...	...	170 32	234 13

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Years.	Rate.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1868	1 10	1,400 0	2,275
1870	1 8	570 0	855
1871	1 6	105 20	145
1872	1 6	160 16	221
Total ...	...	2,235 36	3,496

Total value of Grains for six years.

	Imported.	Exported.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Barley	1,585 8	6,735 10
Wheat	0 0	750 0
Rice	17,401 4	5,450 0
Buck-wheat	0 0	1,062 8
Pulses	399 0	0 0
Flour	0 0	3,342 0
Sattu	234 13	3,496 0
Grand Total ...	19,620 9	20,836 2

Darchíní.—*Cinnamomum aromaticum*, Nees, and *C. albiflorum*, Nees, are probably the trees that yield the cinnamon barks imported into Leh from India, from whence a little is exported to Yarkand ; none to Lhassa.

Some years ago there used to be imported into Leh from China *viâ* Yarkand Gúl-í-Darchíní, in this there is now no trade. Most probably this was Cassia buds, as now imported from China to Calcutta. See *Kiriana*. Davies' App., p. 191; B. P., Vol. I., pp. 302, 373, 374.

Daroban.—Turkì term for a collective name for drugs, &c., equivalent to *Kiriana, which* see.

Darúa and Drúya.—A shot silk largely mixed with cotton, produced in Kokan chiefly, and exported through Yarkand to Leh in considerable quantities. See *Resham.* B. P., Vol. II., p. 66.

Daryai.—A Khotan silk imported through Yarkand to Leh. A plain silk is so termed in the Punjab. See *Resham.* B. P., Vol. II., p. 67.

Dawai.—MEDICINES.—A very large variety of vegetable products under this head is imported into Leh. From the mineral kingdom only two, *viz.*, sulphate of copper and sulphuret of arsenic, besides two others, of which the component parts are unknown. Within the last two years some European medicines have been imported.

I purpose adopting the following classification, *viz.* :—

Medicines imported into Leh from—

Changthan,
Yarkand,
Kashmir and India,
European produce.

N.B.—For the details regarding each, see *Catalogue.*

MEDICINES

Imported into Leh from Changthan.

HARTAL, YELLOW SULPHURET OF ARSENIC: ORPIMENT.

YEAR.	Rate per Maund.	CHANGTHAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1868	15	2	30

JADWAR-KHATAI—*Aconite root.* Prob. *A. ferox.*

YEARS.	Rate per Maund.	CHANGTHAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	...	1 16	2,240
1868	...	1 24	2,560
1869	Tolah.	2 0	3,200
1871	1,600	0 15	600
	1,600	Tolahs.	
1872	1	2,240	2,240
Total ...	...	...	10,840

Exported from Leh to Turkistan.

JADWAR-KHATAI.

YEARS.	Rate per Maund.	TURKISTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Tolahs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	1,600	1 0	1,600
1868	1,600	0 24	960
	Tolah.	Tolahs.	
1872	1	1,180	1,180
Total ...	...	...	3,740

Total value of Medicines imported into Leh for six years.

From Changthan ... Rs. 11,110

MAM-IRANI-CHINI—*Coptes Teeta Root.*

YEAR.	Rate per Tolah.	CHANGTHAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Tolahs.	Rs.
1872	1	240	240

MEDICINES

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

GHARI'KU'N, *Agaricus*, Prob.

YEAR.	Rate per Tolah.	TURKISTAN.		REMARKS.
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs. A.	Tolahs.	Rs.	
1870	0 8	30	15	For the first time.

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kashmir.*

YEAR.	Rate per Tolah.	KASHMIR.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	Tolahs.	Rs.
1870	0 8	30	15

GILARPATR, *Laminaria saccharina*, Fronds.

YEARS.	Rate per Maund.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	12 8	0 16	5
1869	40 0	6 0	240
1870	260 0	12 0	3,120
1871	280 0	4 24	1,288
1872	280 0	3 0	840
Total ...	...	26 0	5,493

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	12 8	0 16	5	...	...	0 16	5
1869	40 0	4 16	176	...	...	4 16	176
1870	260 0	4 20	1,170	1 20	390	6 0	1,560
1871	280 0	...	...	4 21	1,267	4 21	1,267
1872	280 0	...	...	0 16	112	0 16	112
Total ...	...	9 12	1,351	6 17	1,769	15 29	3,120

Mam-irani-Chini', the root of *Coptes teeta*, Wall.

Years.	Rate per Tolah.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Tolahs.	Rs.
1869	1	30	30
1871	1	650	650
Total ...	...	680	680

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kashmir.*

Year.	Rate per Tolah.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Tolahs.	Rs.
1871	1	640	640

MEDICINES

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

REWAND CHI'NI', Rhubarb, the root stock of several species of Rheum.

YEARS.	Rate per Maund.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1868	800	0 25	40
1869	80	1 20	120
1870	60	7 16	444
1871	80	2 32	224
Total...	...	11 30	828

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

YEARS.	Rate per Maund.	KULLU.		KASHMIR.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1868	800	...	...	0 2	40	0 2	40
1871	80	5 32	464	1 10	100	7 2	564
1872	80	...	...	0 8	16	0 8	16
Total...	...	5 32	464	1 20	156	7 12	620

Exported from Leh to Kashmir.

YEAR.	Rate per Maund.	KASHMIR.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1870	60	0 20	30

Túranjabín.—Manna from *Alhagi Maurorum*, Tourn.
Shir-khist.—Manna from a *Fraxinus sp.*

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1870	70 0	1 20	105	Was Túranjabín and the first time imported.
	Per tolah.	Tolahs.		
1871	0 4	580	145	Was Shir-khist.
Total ...	...	...	250	

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kashmir.*

Year.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1870	70	1 20	105

Medicines

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

Túrbad.—Root of *Ipomæa Turpethum*, R. Br.
(No statistics.)

Goa.—An ointment from China.
(No statistics.)

Tanzú (Tumza).—An ointment from China.
(No statistics.)

Total value of Medicines imported into Leh from Turkistan for the past six years Rs. 7,266.

Medicines

Imported into Leh from Kashmir and India.

Bih-dana, the seeds of *Pyrus Cydonia*, L.

Year.	Rate per Maund.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	15 10	1 10	20

Ambaltas.—The pods of *Cassia Fistula*, L.

Amla (Aoula).—The fruit of *Phyllanthus Emblica*, L.

Balelah.—The fruit of *Terminalia Bellerica*, Roxb.

Halelah.—The fruit of *Terminalia Chebula*, Retz.

From India viâ *Kullu, Rampur, and Kashmir.*

	Years.	Per Maund.	Kullu.		Rampore.		Kashmir.		Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.	Mds.S.	Rs.			Mds.	Rs.	Mds.S.	Rs.
Halelah ...	1868	20	6 30	135	...	...	...	...	6 30	135
Ambaltas ...	1868	40	3 12	132	...	...	...	...	3 12	132
Halelah ...	1869	20	15 32	316	...	...	...	...	15 32	316
Aoula ... / Halelah ...	1869	...	...	...	...	..	12	240	12 0	240

MEDICINES—*Continued.*

	Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.		Rampur.		Kashmir.		Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.	Mds.S.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.S.	Rs.	Mds.S.	Rs.
Ambaltas and Halelah ...	1871 ...	8	12 0	96	...	...	...	...	12 0	96
Ditto ...	1871 ...	32	...	...	...	...	8 22	273	8 22	273
Halelah ...	1872 ...	30	15 0	450	2	60	...	...	17 0	510
Total ...	...	...	52 34	1,129	2	60	20 22	513	75 16	1,702

Exported from Leh of (Ambaltas, Aoula, and Halelah) to Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds.S.	Rs.
1869	20	1 20	30
1870	20	2 32	56
1871	32	25 20	816
1872	30	9 0	270
Total ...	...	38 32	1,172

Imli',

The fruit of *Tamarindus Indica*, L., viâ *Kullu*, *Rampur*, *and Kashmir*.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.		Rampur.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1869	40	14 27	587	...	...	11 32	472	26 19	1,059
1870	40	7 20	300	...	...	18 28	748	26 8	1,048
1871	32	10 32	345	19 22	626	1 16	45	31 30	1,016
1872	40	32 8	1,288	...	...	6 0	240	38 8	1,528
Total ...	...	65 7	2,520	19 22	626	37 36	1,505	122 25	4,651

Exported from Leh to Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1870	40	18 16	736
1871	40	42 0	1,680
1872	40	78 32	3,152
Total ...	...	139 8	5,568

Sanna,

The leaves of (Senna) *Cassia obovata*, Coll., and *Cassia lanceolata*, Forsk., viâ *Kullu, Rampur, and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Md.	Kullu.		Rampur.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1868	20	3 0	60	1 13	26	...	...	4 13	86
1869	20	28 6	563	12 26	253	12 16	248	53 8	1,064
1870	20	6 0	120	8 32	176	15 36	318	30 28	614
1871	32	40 24	1,299	1 8	38	...	...	41 32	1,337
1872	30	12 0	360	1 24	48	...	...	13 24	408
Total ...	...	89 30	2,402	25 23	541	28 12	566	143 25	3,509

Exported from Leh to Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs. A.
1868	40	3 0	120 0
1870	20	19 8	384 0
1871	32	67 9	2,151 0
1872	30	34 30	1,042 8
Total ...	...	124 7	3,697 8

BOZBOGA (KACHÚR),

The rhizome of a *Curcuma sp.*, probably *C. Zedoaria*, Rosc. (*C. Zerumbet*, Roxb.) viâ *Kullu*.

YEAR.	Rate per Maund.	KULLU.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1867	40	4	160

Exported from Leh to Turkistan.

YEAR.	Rate per Maund.	TURKISTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1867	40	26	1,160

The following is a list of medicines that have no special statistics in the trade reports, are imported more or less into Leh, and are included under the term medicines (dawai), drugs, &c :—

Aftimun.—The seeds of *Cuscuta reflexa*, Roxb.

Aís (*Atís*).—The roots of *Aconitum heterophyllum*, Wall.

Akilkarrah.—The roots of a species of *Spilanthes*, (Prob.)

Pokarmúl.—The roots of a *Spilanthes*, (Prob.)

Bach.—The rhizome of *Acorus Calamus*, L.

Badyan-Khatai.—The seed of *Illicium anisatum*, L.

Balchír.—The root of *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, D. C.

Banafsha.—The whole plant of several species of Viola.

Barlang.—The seeds of *Plantago Ispaghula*, Roxb.

Char-tukhm.—A mixture of four or more seeds.

Chob-chíní.—The tuberous roots of *Smilax China*, L.

Gúl-khand.—Conserve of roses.

Kafúr.—Camphor, the concrete volatile oil of *Cinnamomum Camphora*, Nees.

Kúlfa.—The seeds of *Portulaca oleracea*, L.

Majú-phal.—Oak galls from *Quercus infectoria*, Oliv.

Majú-phal.—The cones of *Thuja orientalis.*

Mitha-dudya.—The root of *Aconitum ferox*, (Prob.) Wall.

Risha-Khatmí—The root of *Althæa rosea*, Cav.

Salep.—The tubers of species of *Orchis and Eulophia.*

Sapístan.—The fruit of *Cordia myxa*, L., and *latifolia*, Roxb.

Sembal-muslí.—The root of *Bombax sp.*, Prob.

Nila-túlya.—Sulphate of Copper.

N.B.—Opium (Afyun) and Cherras are under especial heads.

Medicines, Drugs (Dawai) in general

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1868	62 8	3 10	203	...	...	3 10	203
1869	40 0	10 12	412	13 24	544	23 36	956
1870	40 0	8 16	336	4 13	173	12 29	509
1871	40 0	...	...	26 1	1,041	26 1	1,041
1872	160 0	13 20	2,160	...	...	13 20	5,160
Total...	...	35 18	3,111	43 38	1,758	79 16	4.869

Dawai

Exported from Leh to Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	60	7 0	420
1868	40	13 20	540
1869	40	19 32	792
1870	40	10 8	408
1871	60	1 32	108
1872	160	13 20	2,160
Total	...	65 32	4,428

European Medicines

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kashmir.*

Year.	Rate per Tolah.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Tolahs.	Rs.
1872	1	150	150

Exported from Leh to Turkistan.

Year.	Rate per Tolah.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Tolahs.	Rs.
1872	1	150	150

The European medicines consisted of Quinine and Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

Total value of medicines imported into and exported from Leh for the past six years :—

Imported into Leh

	Rs.	A.
From Changthan...	11,110	0
„ Turkistan	7,266	0
„ Kashmir and India...	14,911	0
Europe Medicines	150	0
Total ...	33,427	0

Exported from Leh

	Rs.	A.
To India and Kashmir	4,530	0
„ Turkistan	19,645	8
Total ...	24,175	8

Dhamún.—Tea in the form of bricks. See *Cha.*

Dhanak-chí.—Turkí for Coriander fruit. See *Dhanya.*

Dhanya.—The fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*, L. Of this there is only a local trade between the Nubra Valley and Leh. It is called by the Bhotes Ússú. It is cultivated in Yarkand, and there called Dhanak-chí. B. P., Vol. I., p. 301; Stewart, p. 105.

Dhúp.—Incense.—Bhote Spóse ; Tibet Boi. All substances traded in as incense I have classed under the head *Spóse, which* see.

Dhuru.—The seed of *Celosia cristata* is eaten by Hindus during a fast. This, with its synonyms Drú and Dúroo, is likely to be mistaken for Drawo, *Fagopyrum esculentum,* owing to the similarity of synonyms. I doubt whether the seed of Celosia ever reaches Leh.

Dhóba or dhóbí.—The Kullu vernacular term for a flycatcher or rocket bird, *Tchitrea paridisi*, L., the tail feathers of which are imported into Leh. See *Kalgi*.

Dina farang.—The Turkí term for sulphate of copper. See *Níla-túlya*.

Distana.—Gloves.—Turki Bíailai; Bhote Lak-shúp. A few exquisitely comfortable gloves for use in a cold climate are brought over from Yarkand. These are made with the thumb only separate, the rest a bag, prepared of very soft skin with the fur inside.

Knitted gloves, manufactured under the superintendence of the Lahoul Mission, are occasionally to be purchased in Leh. Davies' App., p. 217; B. P.

Díwa-silaí.—Lucifer Matches.—A remarkably large quantity are imported into Leh from the Panjab, and thence mostly exported to Turkistan, and a few to Lhassa. In Yarkand the natives formerly employed pieces of wood, the ends of which were dipped in sulphur, *Scottice*, spunk. These they called Gúgut, but lately from Russia Lucifer Matches in large quantities have been imported, which they also call Gúgut. (Gogut is Turki for sulphur.)

Shaw, at page 273, says :—"The Turks also commonly use sulphur matches, which are sold about the streets by hawkers; they are made out of blocks of wood eight or ten inches long, which is sawn into thin slices in such an accurate manner that you can reconstruct the block of wood by putting together all the slices, and no one would know that it was not a solid piece. . . . . They are used in every household."

Doah-maybahr.—Bhote for flint. See *Chakmak Taush*.

Dohrú.—The name for a blanket worn by the Chamba and Darmsala people. See *Miscellaneous*, after *Un.*

Dokh-habah—Is the Turkí for the silk velvet imported from Russia into Yarkand. See *Makhmal.*

Drawó.—Buck-wheat.—The seed of *Fagopyrum esculentum*, Meisn. In Ladakh is extensively cultivated, and is called Bro, also Do. It is exported in some quantity to Changthan. For statistics, see *Dana.* Cunningham, p. 220; Aitch. Lin. Soc. Jour., p. 73; Stewart, p. 184; B. P., Vol. I., p. 244.

Drúya—Is Darúa—a Kokan silk mixed with cotton. See *Resham.*

Dúm-a-kash-Gao.—Yak tails. See *Chauries.*

Efak.—Turkí for silk that is dyed. See *Resham.*

Efau.—A white cosmetic that is imported from China to Yarkand, and thence occasionally to Leh. See *Aye-lik.*

Elchi.—A city of Kotan. See *Ilchi.*

Farfí.—The Turkí term for the root of an Aconite. See *Jadwar-Khatai.*

Farsh.—Floor cloths.—Davies' App., p. 231; B. P., Vol. II., p. 51.

Fatkari.—Alum.—Turkí Zamchí. In this there is some little trade between Kashmir and Leh for local use. None is exported from Leh. In Yarkand it is obtained in large quantities from Aksú and Kuchar.

Fatnús—Is the Turkí term for a Tray. See *Mazma.*

Faulad.—Steel.—In 1872 it was imported from the Panjab to Leh for the first time. In the shape of short bars for exportation to Yarkand. See *Loha.*

Firoza.—Turquoises.—Known by the name of Firoza all through Central Asia. In Leh the Bhotes call the large coarse Turquoises from Lhassa Tah, and the small fine one from Yarkand Yew-tah, they are likewise known by the general term Shóg-loh. (In the names here I differ from Davies' App., p. 239.)

There is a very extensive trade in Turquoises of the small but fine quality between Turkistan and Lhassa through Leh. I was fortunate enough to see an exquisite collection consisting of some one thousand pieces; each piece was fixed on its own piece of paper, and arranged in drawers according to quality, size, and color. These came from Yarkand, and were being sent to Lhassa. The owner valued them at Rs. 7,000. Some of the stones were real gems, as to color and form none were round, all quite flat on one side, and rounded on the other; the latter was the side intended for exposure. The flat surface appeared as if it had been picked off a matrix of some other material. A split filbert would represent the largest and finest very well in general size and form.

The actual value of the trade in this gem it would always be difficult to ascertain, owing to the great secrecy with which it is carried on.

From Lhassa are imported into Leh a large number of very coarse Turquoises used by the Bhote women in ornamenting their peculiar head-dress called Piruk, upon which these stones are set in rows and in size varying from 3 inches in length and three quarters of an inch in breadth to the size of a bean. They are full of cracks, for one could scarcely call the indentations with which they are covered flaws, and are all pierced to allow of their being sewn upon the cloth forming the head-dress. In one instance I counted no less than 300 stones upon one of these Píruks. A few of the fine stones from Yarkand may be carried to Kashmir, and the coarser kinds

are exported in some quantity to Lahoul and Kullu. Davies' App., pp. 17, 239; Cunningham, pp. 242, 304; B. P., Vol. I., p. 48.

TURQUOISES

Imported into Leh from Changthan and Turkistan.

YEARS.	Per each.	CHANGTHAN.		TURKISTAN.		TOTAL.	
		Boxes or Dana.	Value.	Boxes or Dana.	Value.	Boxes or Dana.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.	Boxes.	Rs.		Rs.
1867	2	2,000	4,000	...	...	...	4,000
1868	...	2,500	5,000	1	550	...	5,550
1869	...	1 box.	2,420	7	16,940	8	19,360
1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871	...	992	896	4	896	4 Boxes 992	1,792
1872	...	7,000	7,615	6	8,385	7,000 6 Boxes	16,000
Total ...	...	...	19,931	...	26,771	...	46,702

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

YEARS.	Per Box.	CHANGTHAN.	
		Boxes.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.
1868	550	3	1,650
*1869	850	8	6,800
1871	750	4	3,000
†1872	905	2 B. 500 D.	1,810
Total ...	...	17 B. +500 D.	13,260

* Includes coral.

† The Boxes from Bombay; the Dana from Yarkand and Panjab.

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Year.	Per Box.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Boxes.	Value.	Boxes.	Value.	Boxes.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1869	800	1	800	1	800	2	1,600

Total value of Turquoises imported into Leh for six years... Rs. 46,702
Ditto ditto exported from Leh ditto ... „ 14,860

Difference ... Rs. 31,842

Folúse—Is the Turki term for the pod of *Cassia Fistula*, L. See *Ambaltas*. B. P., Vol. I., p. 343.

Gaincha.—The Bhote term for a kind of embroidered cotton cloth from Yarkand. See *Chikan*.

Gajh or Gaz.—A yard measure. Under this heading I purpose giving a general *resumé* of what I know regarding the weights and measures employed in trade at Leh, as well as a few used in Yarkand.

The Kashmir Government authorities at Leh employ the usual Indian weights, *viz.* a seer equivalent to 2lbs. English, and a maund to 40 seers or 80lbs. English. The yard measure is that of the British standard, and eight Chilkí, rupees were considered equivalent to five British rupees.

Of course the adoption of the above by the Local Government influences all commercial transactions, although no doubt the Bhotes amongst themselves still adhere to the old Ladakh measure, Batti, which Cunningham states is equivalent to 2 seers. This is either a measure of capacity

or weight; by the former I used daily to see the old women in the market selling, or rather bartering apricot kernels for other goods, at the various petty shops.

Ta-khal or horse load is a common expression amongst the Bhotes; but, as regards a measure of weight, I think it has been superseded by the Yarkand term Pai. Cunningham gives 128lbs. as being the horse load of Ladakh. Now no doubt this was so, for the simple reason that the Ladakh ponies and yaks were unable to carry more.

The traders of Ladakh, in speaking of a half horse load, call it a Pai, and this averages 120lbs., two of these forming at all events a Yarkand horse load. In proof of this difference existing between the old Ladakh Ta-khal, and the present horse load, I need only say that but very lately there was some talk of decreasing the present load for the benefit of the Lahul carriers, whose horses suffer terribly from this excessive weight. It would be impossible to do so however, notwithstanding the proposal was supported by the argument that goods could be repacked for further conveyance at Leh. But any one who knows Leh also knows that the inhabitants there are quite as capable of increasing the weight of goods by illegitimate means as are some of the Manchester suppliers. If trade is to be properly conducted with Central Asia no such temptations to fraud in transit must be allowed. The goods from the date of leaving the manufacturers' hands must remain in bulk until they are deposited in a Central Asian mart.

At this point I would digress to describe a weight of Lhassa, *viz.* the Chergam. This load is a special one connected with tea, and is made up in Lhassa, consisting of 10 or 12 Dhamun, or bricks of tea (see *Cha*), weighing about 60lbs., which forms a coolie load, and two of these, or 120lbs., form a yak load, being the old "Ta-khal" of Ladakh.

When Lhassa tea is to be exported from Leh to Kashmir its bulk is broken purposely to enable the merchant to increase the load, and hence a Chergam in Kashmir weighs some 10 seers more than that of Lhassa. This changing of bulk is productive of much annoyance and delay to the traders.

There is one other trade article, that at Leh is repacked for further conveyance to Yarkand, *viz.* opium, and the result of which is that such extreme adulteration takes place during this change of bulk that it is all but unsaleable in Yarkand. See *Afyun.*

Shaw, in his book on High Tartary, gives a Yarkand weight called Charak, as being nearly equal to 15½lbs., as also a weight called Jing, four of which are equal to 3lbs.

Cloth Measure.—The equivalent of the Panjab Than in Yarkand is Thop.

The Yarkand gajh consists of 12 gira, whereas the Panjab gajh or yard is made up of 16 gira, each gira = $2\frac{3}{1\cdot2}$ inches. Thus the Yarkand yard is little more than 27 inches. The usual method followed in the measurement of cloth in Yarkand, however, is by the Súeyan and Alchín, the former is the stretch between the point of the thumb and the point of the forefinger. This averages just $6\frac{9}{1\cdot2}$ inches. Four Súeyan make one Alchín or 27 inches, and therefore we may consider the Alchín and Yarkand gajh as synonymous. Shaw seems to think that the term Alchín is derived from a Russian measure. In support of this view, curiously enough, Yarkand merchants told me, and Panjabi traders corroborated it, that all Russian cloth goods were measured by the Alchín or yard of 12 giras, whereas all cloth from the Panjab was measured by the Panjab yard of 16 giras.

Distances.—Shaw, at pages 476, 477, gives a Yarkandi Tash as equivalent to five miles, and at page 401, the Steel

yard as being the usual means of weighing, no doubt, adopted from the Chinese. Cunningham, pp. 223, 255, 256; Davies' App., p. 200; Shaw, pp. 275, 336, 342, 465, 470, 476.

LADAKH—Batti=2 seers or 4lbs. English.
Ta-khal=128lbs.
LHASSA—Chergam=60lbs.
Dhamun is a brick of tea.
KASHMIR—Chergam about 80lbs.
TURKISTAN—Pai=120lbs.
Horse-load 240lbs.
Charak 15½lbs.
Jing—4 jing=3lbs.
PANJAB—Yard=16 giras=36 inches.
TURKISTAN—Yard=12 giras=27 inches.
Gira=2$\frac{3}{12}$ inches.
Alchín=4 súeyan.
Súeyan=6$\frac{9}{12}$ inches.

Gajim.—A saddle cloth of honor in Yarkand, only presented by a ruler as a special mark of favor to a subject. See *Jhúl.*

Galícha.—Is the same as Kalícha, a woollen carpet. See *Kalín.*

Galla-band.—A necktie or cravat, largely manufactured in Kashmir of Pashmina. These are imported in some quantity into Leh, from whence they go chiefly to Lhassa. There they are called Kahshí. In Yarkand they are converted into waistcloths and called Bilpahk, as neckties are never used there. See *Lúnghi.* See *Pashm.* The people of Lhassa make and export to Leh galla-bands made of Linzí. See Davies' App., p. 230; B. P., Vol. II., p. 40.

Gandhak.—SULPHUR.—Of this there is no trade in Ladakh, as all sulphur is monopolised by the Kashmir Government. The Bhotes call it Múzí, and the Yarkandis Gógút. It is chiefly imported into Leh from Puga in Rupschu, and

exported direct to Kashmir. Some also occasionally comes from Changthan. Cunningham, pp. 234, 240, 245; Davies' App., pp. 40, 233, 235; B. P., Vol. I., p. 18.

SULPHUR

Imported into Leh from Puga in Kashmir Territory.*

YEARS.	Rate per Maund.	PUGA.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1868	12 8	220 0	2,750
1869	15 0	220 0	3,300
1870	15 0	255 0	3,825
1871	16 0	325 0	5,200
1872	16 0	480 18	7,687
Total	...	1,500 18	22,762

* In the Trade Reports the statistics are headed, except 1872, from Changthan, and yet a note added to 70 and 71 shows the sulphur was from Puga. I have therefore entered all as from Puga in Rupschu.

Exported from Leh to Kashmir.

YEARS.	Rate per Maund.	KASHMIR.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1868	12 8	220 0	2,750
1870	15 0	255 0	3,825
1871	16 0	325 0	5,200
1872	16 0	286 20	4,584
Total	...	1,086 20	16,359

Gandkah.—A Jammu term for Assafœtida. See *Hing*.

Garha.—A coarse cotton Panjab country-made cloth, imported in some quantity into Leh, where it is called Rúss; from thence it is exported to both Lhassa and Baltistan. In the former place it passes under the name of Kasshí, and in the latter as Baftah. See *Bazazi*. Davies' App., p. 209; B. P., Vol. II., p. 8.

Gharíkún.—A large fungus from China, imported *viâ* Yarkand, highly valued as a medicine. See *Dawai*. B. P., Vol. I., p. 384.

Garrí.—Watches.—Of these a few are occasionally exported from British territory to Yarkand. Included in the statistics with watches are musical boxes.

Watches, &c.

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu.*

Year.	Rate	Kullu.	
		No.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.
1872	50	15	750

Exported from Leh to Turkistan.

Year.	Rate.	Turkistan.	
		No.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.
1872	50	15	750

Gayo.—Kashmiri for clarified butter. See *Ghí.*

Gazzi.—A coarse country-made Panjab cotton cloth. See *Bazazi.* Davies' App., p. 209; B. P., Vol. II., p. 8.

Ghatí—"Is a fine white cotton cloth of strong texture and glazed," produced in the Panjab. A similar Kotan-made cloth is called Khaum. See *Bazazi.* Davies' App., p. 208; B. P., Vol. II., p. 16.

Ghí.—Clarified butter, called by the Kashmiris Gayo, and by the Bhotes Júnmar; is imported from Kashmir in small quantities to Leh for local consumption. It is an enormous export article of trade between Kashmir and the Panjab. In the statistics butter, ghí, and oil are all mixed up together, so that the reader is referred to *Tel, which* see. B. P. Vol. I., p. 151.

Giatsah.—The Bhote term for Sal Ammoniac. See *Naushadar.*

Gilar-patr.—Sea-weed.—The dried fronds of *Laminaria saccharina,* called by the Yarkandis Pókak-darú. Of this now-a-days a very little is imported through Yarkand to Leh.

In sending goods to Central Asia from England it would certainly pay to pack some of them with this sea-weed. See *Dawai.* Davies' App., p. 233; B. P., Vol. I., p. 384.

Gilim and Gilimcha.—Turki term for woollen carpets. See *Kalín.* Owing to these being frequently used as horse-rugs, the word often means "a horse-rug."

Girí.—Kernels.—Those of the apricot and nectarine are largely imported into Leh from other parts of Ladakh. They are called Stígú, and are of two kinds, one sweet, the other bitter; from the latter oil is usually made, whereas

the former are used in lieu of sweet almonds. See *Chúlí.* See *Badam.* See *Mewa.*

APRICOT KERNELS

Imported into Leh from Baltistan.

YEAR.	Rate per Maund.	BALTISTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1871	8	105 37	847
1872	6	77 28	466
Total...	...	183 25	1,313

Góa.—An ointment imported into Leh from China through Yarkand, very rarely and in small quantities. See *Dawai.* Davies' App., p. 233.

Gogird.—SULPHUR.—See *Gandhak.*

Gogút.—The Turki term for sulphur. See *Gandhak.*

Gókpah.—Bhote term for garlic. See *Lasam.*

Góla-cha.—Tea put up in the form of balls, the size of a cricket ball. See *Cha.*

Gól-mirich—BLACK PEPPER.—The fruit of *Piper nigrum,* L., called by the Bhotes Spóte, and by the Turkís Karah múrch; imported into Leh from the Panjab in some quantities for Yarkand. None goes to Changthan or at least very little. See *Kiriana.* Davies' App., p. 211; B. P., Vol. I., p. 376.

Gónd.—Gum.—Except a gum called Katíra, the produce of *Cochlospermum gossypium*, D. C., a tree met with in the North-Western Provinces. None other is imported into Leh from India. What gum the natives require they collect from the Apricot trees.

Apricot gum in Yarkand is called Yílim ; but the Turkis obtain a very superior gum from the root of a plant that grows in Kokan, which they extract by boiling and call Sírinj.

Goot.—Probably for Kút, *which* see.

Góshen—Is the Bhote term for Satin. See *Atalas.*

Grím.—Ladakh barley, the produce of *Hordeum coeleste.* The grain of this has no husk, such as common barley, and no ordinary observer could distinguish the grain from that of wheat. It is grown more largely near Leh than any other crop. In Changthan it is called Nahí. From this the Bhotes generally prepare their Glumpay or Nahmpay (see Sattú). Owing, no doubt, to the absence of the husk the flour resembles more that of wheat. It is largely exported towards Changthan. The Bhotes assured me that if ordinary barley was brought from the lower parts of Ladakh and grown at Leh in three years it began to loose its husk. See *Dana.*

Gúchhí.—Morels.—A species of *Morchellus* imported into Leh in small quantities for local consumption from Kashmir. This is a large export article from Kashmir to the Panjab B. P., Vol. I., p. 258.

Gúdmah or Kaddma—Is the Rampúr term for a superior woollen blanket from Kanaur that is much sought after by the Europeans at Simla. A few of these are imported into Leh for local consumption. See *Un.* B. P., Vol. II., p. 31.

Gughgha.—The tail of the Yak. See *Chauri.*

Gúgut.—Turki for lucifer matches. See *Díwa-silai.*

Gúlbadan.—A striped Panjab silk. Of this very little is imported into Leh. See *Resham.* B. P., Vol. II., pp. 62, 66.

Gúlí.—Panjabi for coral. See *Marjan.*

Gúl-i-Darchíní.—Probably Cassia flower buds. An import that no longer exists from China through Yarkand to Leh. This was greatly sought for by the Kashmiris to put into their tea, and is, I believe, now in small quantities brought as far as Kashmir from Calcutta. See *Kiriana.* Davies' App., p. 233.

Gúl-i-kesu.—Flowers of the Dhak tree, *Butea frondosa*, used as a dye. See *Kesu.* This is not Safflower.

Gúlkhand.—Conserve of roses.—In this there is no trade, a little may go to Leh. It is very largly manufactured in Yarkand, where it is known by the same name. See *Dawai.* Davies' App., p. 213; B. P., Vol. I., p. 347.

Gúlúk-khosa.—Turki term for cotton diaper. See *Gúmtí.*

Gúmtí.—A cotton diaper, usually European, imported from India into Leh for the Yarkand market, where it is called Gúlúk-khosa. Davies' App., p. 207; B. P., Vol. II., p. 21.

Gúnchús.—Bhote for a ready-made embroidered dress. See *Jamah-chikan.*

Gúr.—The coarsest Panjab sugar, called by the Bhotes Gúrm, and in Yarkand Karah-shakar. It is largely imported from India to Leh, whence it is exported to Yarkand, besides being consumed in Ladakh itself. This product, besides coming from India *viâ* the Kashmir and Lahul routes, is also

imported into Leh from Dehra Doon upon sheep and goats belonging to the Jóarí people who travel by the Kanún and Nitti road to Gartokh, and thence to Leh. See *Misri*. B. P., Vol. I., p. 306.

Gúr-balchór-alk.—A root allied to Nardostachys, imported from Kabul to Peshawur. See *Balchír*.

Gúrgúrí.—That portion of the húka or native pipe that contains the water, usually made of earthen-ware, slightly figured. A few of these are imported into Leh from Kashmir for local use. Davies' App., p. 216; B. P., Vol. I., p. 289.

Gú-rinch.—Turki for rice. See *Chanwal*.

Gúrm.—Bhote for coarse Panjab sugar. See *Gúr*.

Gurun.—A blanketing of goat's hair and sheep's wool mixed that used to be imported to Leh from Yarkand. No trade now. See *Un*. Davies' App., p. 229.

Haldi.—Turmeric.—The root stalk or tubers of *Curcuma longa*, L., called by the Bhotes Yúm, or Úm, also Yúmpay, and by the Yarkandis Zardchob; is imported into Leh from the Panjab and Kashmir. A few horse loads are exported to Yarkand for dyeing purposes, as the inhabitants do not eat it, and a little is exported to Changthan. Lhassa, however, is supplied from Nepal. See *Rang*. Davies' App., p. 211; B. P., Vol. I., pp. 299, 380, 451.

Turmeric

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu, Rampore & Kashmir*.

Years.	Rate per Md.	Kullu.		Rampore.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Md.	Rs.	Md. S.	Rs.
1867	40	11	440	...	...	1	40	12 0	480
1868	40	37	1,480	3 28	148	...	...	40 28	1,628
Total	...	48	1,920	3 28	148	1	40	52 28	2,108

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	40	2	80	7 0	280	9 0	360
1868	40	6	240	56 8	2,248	62 8	2,488
Total	...	8	320	63 8	2,528	71 8	2,848

Exported from Leh to Baltistan.

Year.	Rate per Maund.	Baltistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1868	40	0 36	36

Halelah.—The fruit of *Terminalia Chebula,* Retz., called by the Bhotes Arúrah, and by the Yarkandis Halelah. This mixed with Balelah, or the fruit of *T. Bellerica,* Roxb., is imported in large quantities into Leh from the Kangra and Hushiarpur districts of the Panjab. It is consumed in Ladakh itself, besides being exported to Yarkand as a medicine. See *Dawai.*

The preserved fruit is also an extensive article of trade. See *Morubba.* Davies' App., p. 211 ; B. P., Vol. I., pp. 349, 350.

Hartal.—Sulphuret of Arsenic, Orpiment—Was imported into Leh from Changthan during 1868, I fancy for the purpose of being used as a dye, but the natives said as a medicine. See *Dawai.* See *Rang.* B. P., Vol. I., p. 102.

Hashíya.—The border work or edging for shawls imported into Leh from Kashmir in small quantities for exportation to Turkistan. See *Pashm.* Davies' App., p. 35.

Haul-dilí.—Ornaments worn as amulets by the Panjab children, made of Jade. See *Sang-i-yashb.* B. P., Vol. II., p. 182.

Hennah.—The name by which the leaves of *Lausonia alba*, Lam., are known in Yarkand. See *Mehndi.*

Hing.—Assafœtida.—The gum resin of *Ferula Assafœtida*, Lin. In the low hills of Kullu and Mundi it is called Bhas-lah; in the Jammu hills Gandkah. A little is imported to Leh; none is exported to Yarkand, as it is not in use there, although some does reach Yarkand by Badakshan, called Hing. See *Kiriana.* B. P., Vol. I., pp. 353, 404.

Hómster.—The Bhote term for a lamb skin, the wool of which has never been cut, and when the lamb has reached two years of age. See *Shirmast.*

Huka.—The tobacco pipe of India consists of (1) a cup for holding the tobacco in called chillam; (2) a pipe leading from this cup to; (3) a reservoir for water called gúrgúri; (4) from the gúrgúri to the mouth a pipe called necha. A few of these are imported into Leh for local use from Kashmir and India. B. P., Vol. I., p. 289.

Ífor.—Turki for musk. See *Kasturi.*

Íggar.—Turki for the rhizome of *Acorus calamus*, L. See *Bach.*

Ilachi.—Cardamoms.—The dried capsules of *Elettaria Cardamomum*, Maton, called by the Bhotes Lishí, by the Yarkandis Laichí, imported into Leh in large quantities from India. In Kashmir, Ladakh, and towards Changthan used extensively by the natives in mixing with their tea, not so in

Yarkand, where it is chiefly eaten in palao. Davies' App., p. 211; B. P., Vol. I., p. 300.

CARDAMOMS

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu.*

YEARS.	Rate per Maund.	KULLU.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1870	800	0 18	360
1872	800	1 20	1,200
Total...	...	1 38	1,560

Ilchí or Elchí.—A city of Khotan, which gives its name to several of its manufactured goods, owing to their superior quality, as silks, felts, carpets.

Imlí.—The fruit of *Tamarindus Indica*, L., the Tamarind. In Yarkand called Timerhindí, imported in large quantities into Leh from India, nearly altogether for the Yarkand market. See *Dawai.* Davies' App., p. 211; B. P., Vol. I., pp. 270, 344, 598.

Injaní.—At Leh, a produce of Ladakh, a metallic looking substance, was spoken of under the above name, but whether it was antimony or lead I could not say. B. P., Vol. I., p. 25.

Ish-khar.—Turki term for Barilla. See *Sajjí.*

Ispaghol.—ISHABGHOL-ISAFGÚL.—The seed of *Plantago Ispaghula*, Roxb., called also *Bartang, which* see. See *Dawai.*

Jadwar khatai.—A root, so called by the traders of Leh. It occurs in the form of fusiform purplish brown

roots from half an inch to two inches in length, having a distinct crown at the thick end, and tapering to a fine point, which was usually broken off. On the surface of the root it is wrinkled with occasional shallow pits, from whence rootlets have existed; and these, owing probably to the cleansing process the roots have undergone, or to the rubbing in conveyance, are very rarely to be met with attached to the root.

To find out whether the root is fresh and in good order, the test is to break off the thin pointed end, and to place the root in water. If fresh it ought at once to sink, and in a little time throw out from the broken extremity a purplish pink color that spreads into the water like a peacock's tail.

This root comes from Nepal to Lhassa, and thence *viâ* Gartokh to Leh. From Leh nearly the whole of it is exported to Yarkand, a very little to Kashmir, and thence to India.

It is highly valued as a talisman to carry continually about the person, and as an antidote to be taken in poisoning, or in certain severe illnesses, such as cholera. Owing to the above circumstances and the smallness of the supply it is usually sold in its own weight of silver or gold.

By the Yarkandis it is called Farfí; by the Kashmiris Jadwar; by the Bhotes Bónga; and in the Panjab Nirbísí.

From specimens of the root sent by myself to Kew, in addition to my own identification they were there identified as the roots of an aconite, probably that of *A. ferox*. The following in my opinion supports this view, *viz.*, Hooker in his Flora of British India, Part I., p. 27, under Aconitum, says :—" The genus Nirbisia of Don (Gen. Syst. Gard., 1, 63) was founded on an indeterminable species of this genus," showing that Don knew that the native names for one of the aconites or its products was *Nirbísí*.

Again the Bhotes in Ladakh call the roots Bónga, the Lahul term for the roots of *Aconitum heterophyllum*. See *Lahul*

Flora. Lin. Soc. Jour., Vol. IX., p. 77, which is an export article from that country.

It yields no dye unless it be a thin purple.

Baden Powell, Vol. I., at page 299, para. 1032, and also at page 380, para. 1508, combines this, as other previous writers on the subject have done, with the root of some species of Curcuma, and considers Jadwar khatai as a variety of Zedoary. Royle, to whose work I have only just been able to refer as these pages are being put into the printer's hands, most distinctly states :—"It is therefore probable that the Nirbísí is the true Zedoary or Geiduar of Avicenna whatever may be the plant that produces it; that it is not likely to have been what is now so called the produce of a species of Curcuma, is evident from the difficulty which Garsias ab Orta had in procuring it even in India. Further, if the descriptions in Persian works on Materia Medica be compared with those of the old Arabian authors, they will be found to refer to the same article of which in India is Nirbísí. It may therefore be recommended as an interesting subject of inquiry for travellers in the Himalayas from Silhet to Cashmere, to ascertain the plant or plants which furnish the different kinds of Nirbísí, Judwar, Zudwar, or Antuleh." Royle, pp. 49, 50.

In order to prevent further errors I head this Aconite root as Jadwar khatai, and the roots of *Curcuma Zerumbet* as Bozbóga, leaving as secondary the indefinite and misrepresented terms Nírbísí and Kachur.

Both the paragraphs already alluded to in Baden Powell's work are easily divided, so as to show he was working with two different roots.

When cholera was prevalent in Kashmir in 1872 there was a great run upon the market at Leh for Jadwar khatai. His Highness the Maharajah having sent for as much as could

be purchased, but immediately preceding his having done so, the Vakeel Araar Khan, *en route* to Yarkand, had bought up all of good quality that could be got, so that after His Highness the Maharajah's order not a scrap of good or bad could be purchased in the place. See *Dawai*. Davies' App., p. 238; B. P., Vol. I., pp. 299, 380.

Jaiphal.—Nutmeg.—The kernel of the fruit of *Myristica officinalis*, Lin., fil., called by the Bhotes Zahtí. This with mace is imported in small quantities into Leh from India. The Bhotes employ it as incense, for which purpose it is also exported to Changthan. A very little of it goes to Yarkand, where it is used as a condiment. B. P., Vol. I., pp. 302, 373. See *Kiriana*.

Nutmeg

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu*.

Year.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Md. S.	Rs.
1868	60	1 20	90

Jamah-chikan—Is a Kashmir produce imported in some quantity into Ladakh. It consists of a ready-made woollen or cotton wrapper somewhat embroidered, specially made for the Ladakh market, being purchased by the Bhote women, who call them Gún-chús. Davies' App., p. 217.

Jao.—A silver coin of Ladakh. See *Chandi*. A silver coin of Lhassa. See *Chandi*. A gold coin of Changthan and Lhassa. See *Sóna*.

Japag.—A brick of tea.

Jau.—Barley.—The grain of *Hordeum distichum*, L.,

called by the Bhotes Nas. In Lhassa, Soah; in Yarkand, Arpa. This is exported in some quantity from Leh to Changthan. It is also imported into Leh from other parts of Ladakh and Kashmir Proper for exportation. It is one of the staple crops for food in Ladakh and extensively grown. See *Dana*. Cunningham, p. 220; B. P., Vol. I., p. 228.

Jauntari.—MACE.—The arillode of the Nutmeg; is imported into Leh in very small quantities, and it may be exported.

Jawarat.—Under this head, in the Ladakh statistics, are included all forms of jewellery, (precious stones, &c.)

JEWELLERY

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

YEARS.	Each.	TURKISTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Sets.	Rs.
1868	25	32	800
	Per Box.	Box.	
1869	2,420	1	2,420
1872	...	...	6,000
Total	...	...	9,220

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

YEARS.	Each.	KULLU.		KASHMIR.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As.	Pieces.	Rs.		Rs.	Pieces.	Rs.
1871	0 8	420	210	...	...	420	210
	Per Tolah			Tolahs.		Tolahs.	
1872	10 0	...	...	20	200	20	200
Total ...	...	...	210	...	200	...	410

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Year.	Each.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Pieces.	Rs.
1868	25	18	450

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Each.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Pieces.	Rs.	Tolas.	Rs.	Pieces.	Rs.
1868	25	20	500	...	...	20	500
1869	350	40	14,000	...	...	40	14,000
1872	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,000
Total ...	...	...	14,500	...	3,000	...	17,500

Value of Jewellery for past six years.

Imported into Leh	...	...	... Rs. 9,630
Exported for Leh	...	...	... „ 17,950

Jharu.— The steel in connection with flint for striking fire, called by the Bhotes Chakdó. Largely imported from Yarkand to Leh ; every Bhote carries his flint, steel and tinder, in lieu of other means for procuring fire. The flint and tinder are carried in a prettily ornamented leather bag, the lower edge of which has the steel let into it. These apparently are of Central Asian manufacture. For a good illustration of this bag, see Shaw's High Tartary, p. 330.

Jhúl or Jhúlí.— A cloth worn under the saddle that partially covers the horse. See *Zín posh.* B. P., Vol. II., p. 96.

Jigdah.—The fruit of a species of *Eleagnus*, carried by Yarkandi travellers for eating on their journeys; largely used for adulterating Charras. In my report upon Ladakh trade for 1872 I name this as the seed of a Melia, which was wrong, the fruit having been identified for me at Kew.

Jín.—Imitation Jean, of cotton, is imported from the Panjab to Leh, chiefly for Yarkand. See *Bazazi.* Davies' App., p. 207; B. P., Vol. II., pp. 18, 21.

Jing.—According to Shaw a Yarkand measure of weight, four jings being equivalent to 3lbs. English. See Shaw, pp. 275, 336, 342.

Joani.—Turki term for *Ajwain, which* see.

Jora.—Shoes.—Turki Kubsh and Charuk; Bhote Kubsha; also a common Ladkh term, Paposh. A very large trade article from Kashmir to Leh, both for the use of the Ladakhis as well as for exportation to Yarkand. In the latter case chiefly made of Saktíana leather. Some of these are embroidered with silk called Chikan, others again with gold thread called Zarí.

Some few are exported as far as Lhassa. Davies' App., p. 215; B. P., Vol. II., p. 133.

Total Value of Shoes imported into Leh for past six years.

From Turkistan	...	..	Rs. 278
„ India	...	...	„ 695
„ Kashmir	...	...	„ 12,728
		Total Rs.	13,701
Exported to Changthan		...	Rs. 400
„ to Turkistan		...	„ 242
„ to Baltistan		...	„ 11
		Total Rs.	653

Difference probably expended in Leh Rs. 13,048. (This subject requires working out, so as to give a general description of each kind of shoe. My notes were not sufficiently full or accurate.)

SHOES

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

YEARS.	Rate per Pair.	TURKISTAN.	
		No.	Value.
	Rs. As.	Pair.	Rs.
1868	5 0	12	60
1869	4 8	15	68
1872	1 0	150	150
Total ...	...	177	278

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu and Rampur.*

YEARS.	Rate per Pair.	KULLU.		RAMPUR.		TOTAL.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	Rs.	Pair.	Rs.	Pair.	Rs.	Pair.	Rs.
1868	1	168	168	...	...	168	168
1869	2	164	328	24	48	188	376
1870	1	21	21	...	...	21	21
1871	2	25	50	...	...	25	50
1872	1	80	80	...	...	80	80
Total ...	...	458	647	24	48	482	695

Shoes & Stockings

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Years.	Rate per Pair.	Kashmir.	
		No.	Value.
	Rs. A. P.	Pair.	Rs.
1867	1 0 0	820	820
1868	1 0 0	Sh. 1,552	1,552
	0 10 0	Stock. 204	128
1869	0 10 8	3,204	3,185
1870	1 0 0	1,957	1,957
1871	1 0 0	2,668	2,668
1872	1 0 0	2,418	2,418
Total ...	...	12,823	12,728

Exported from Leh to Baltistan.

Years.	Rate per Pair.	Baltistan.	
		No.	Value.
	Rs.	Pair.	Rs.
1869	1	7	7
1872	1	4	4
Total ...	...	11	11

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Pair.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	Rs.	Pair.	Rs.	Pair.	Rs.	Pair.	Rs.
1867	1	...	...	12	12	12	12
1868	1	175	175	230	230	405	405
1869	1	85	85	...	...	85	85
1870	1	140	140	...	...	140	140
Total ...	...	400	400	242	242	642	642

Jóshe.—Turki for red lead. See *Sandhúr.*

Jún-mar.—Bhote for clarified butter. See *Ghi.*

Júrab.—Turki for soft leather boots or stockings. See *Jora.* See *Mosa.*

Kachúr.—The usual term for the rhizomes and tubers of *Curcuma Zerumbet.* See *Bozbóga* and *Dawai.*

Kaddma.—A blanket from Rampur. See *Gúdmah.*

Kafúr.—CAMPHOR.—The concrete volatile oil of *Cinnamomum Camphora,* Nees et Eberm. A little is regularly imported into Leh from India; of this a small quantity only is exported to Yarkand to be used as drug. The greater part is sent to Changthan, where, as well as in Ladakh, it is used as incense by the Budhists in their religious ceremonies.

Lhassa obtains all its camphor from Nepal. See *Spose.* B. P., Vol. I., p. 374.

Kaghaz.—PAPER.—Called by the Bhotes Shú-gú. In the present day all the paper required in Ladakh is imported from the surrounding countries, *viz.* Turkistan, Changthan, Kashmir, and India. None is exported.

When trade was not so easy, and paper more expensive in the surrounding countries, Ladakh used to make its own paper from the roots of *Astragalus strictus,* Graham, wrongly said by Wallich to be a native of Khasia, as the specimens named from must have been Moorecroft's, from Ladakh. The Bhotes collected the roots for me, of which I sent to Kew a large enough quantity to have the following opinion passed upon them as a material for making paper :—

NASH MILLS, HEMEL HEMSTED,
June 13th, 1873.

SIR,

I am much obliged to Dr. Hooker and you for the samples of the bark of an *Astragalus,* the inner portion of which affords an excellent

material for the manufacture of paper. The great objection to it is the outer rind, which is not only a source of dust, but extremely difficult to bleach. It is hard to fix a value for such an article, but in the state in which the bark is I think it would fetch about £7 per ton. If the outer rind were removed, it would probably be worth double as much. I will make some further experiments with the bark, but I am afraid there will be great difficulty in rendering it fit for the manufacture of white paper.

I am, Sir,

Yours with thanks,

JOHN EVANS.

Paper in Lhassa is manufactured from the same roots as proved by pieces of the veritable root being detected in the paper of Lhassa. In the Revd. H. Jeschke's collection of Lahul plants *Astragalus strictus* exists, and whilst I was at Leh I received the following letter from Revd. A. W. Heyde, which still further confirms the fact that Lhassa paper is made also from this *Astragalus*:—

"As to the paper plants I regret my being unable to write with certainty without having consulted our herbarium. I believe the same plant from which paper is made in Ladakh and Tibet generally grows also in Lahul, but the natives here don't use it. Their paper they make from the bark of the stem of a plant which grows in the higher forests of Kullu. . . . . A Lhama from Lhassa, who is now with me, describes the paper plant of Lhassa as having a large root, sometimes thicker than a finger and as being poisonous, the bark of the root being the part used. Even after the paper from it has been made into books diligent readers, he says, often get swoollen and inflamed eyes, which by all is ascribed to the poison from the plant which could not be destroyed. Can that be so? If the Lhassa paper plant is the same as that used in Ladakh, the Ladakh Lhamas ought to have the same complaint to make."

SULTANPUR, KULLU, 26*th October* 1872.

Regarding the poisonous nature of the paper made from *Astragalus strictus*, I regret to say that I made no enquiries whilst I was in Leh.

When the roots are fresh, the epidermis of the bark complained of by Mr. Evans is very easily removed, and the fibres would require little or no bleaching.

Admitting that £14 a ton could be obtained for the fibre in England, the cost of carriage from Leh to Umritsur would always be more than that. It might, however, be worth the while of the Kashmir merchants importing it as far as Gandarbul, their great paper factory. There is certainly one great objection to its being exported from Ladakh soil. On those arid hills are few plants, and this is one of the few that yields grazing. If it were collected for exportation what would become of the little grazing there is? Davies' App., p. 218; B. P., Vol. II., p. 77.

For the identification of this plant I am indebted to Dr. Joseph Dalton Hooker, C.B., President of the Royal Society.

Paper

Imported into Leh from Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Rate.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A. P.	Dusta.	Rs.	Dusta.	Rs.	Dusta.	Rs.
1867	...	...	...	1,000	250	1,000	250
1868	0 5 0	1,500	300	...	...	1,500	300
1869	20 0 0 per 100	2,000	400	...	...	2,000	400
1871	0 12 0	1,520	1,140	...	...	1,520	1,140
1872	0 8 0	2,000	1,000	...	...	2,000	1,000
Total...	...	7,020	2,840	1,000	250	8,020	3,090

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Years.	Rate.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Dusta.	Rs.
1868	1	308	308
1872	1	152	152
Total...	...	460	460

Kahirabah.—Turki for amber. See *Kahrúba.*

Kahrúba.—Amber.—Turki Kahirabah; Bhote Póshíl. Is imported in small quantities to Leh from Kullu, whence it is taken to Lhassa. The Bhotes value it greatly. Further information, however, is required regarding this subject. A Yarkandi told me that amber was found in the ground near Aksu. This may be the case, and to those who have an opportunity of visiting Yarkand it would be well worthy of investigation. B. P., Vol. I., p. 411.

Kahshí.—Scarfs from Kashmir are so called in the Lhassa trade. See *Gallaband.*

Kajrí.—Saddle cloths, also horse trappings generally. Davies' App., p. 218.

Horse Trappings

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Years.	Rate.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1869	8	7	56
1870	8	31	248
Total...	...	38	304

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Rampur.*

Year.	Rate.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1870	8	6	48

Kalabatún.—By this term the Ladakh and Yarkandi traders understand either gold or silver wire twisted upon a silk thread. The Panjabi traders to this apply the term Tila, and generally do not use the term Kalabatún. This is usually imported into Leh from Yarkand, being of Russian manufacture, as well as Atnúf gold thread, and Símgot silver thread. By the traders the above Russian productions are usually considered genuine, whereas those from India are always looked upon as imitation. Davies' App., pp. 8, 233; B. P., Vol. II., pp. 157, 161.

GOLD THREAD

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Bundle.	Turkistan.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs.	
1868	0 3 0	7	21	False Thread.
1869	43 9 1	7	305	Russian and True.
Total	...	14	326	

GOLD EMBROIDERY

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

Year.	Rate per Thán.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.
1869	25	2	50

GOLD THREAD

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu.*

YEAR.	Rate per Tolah.	KULLU.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Tolahs.	Rs.
1868	2	33	66

Exported from Leh to Turkistan.

YEAR.	Rate per Tolah.	TURKISTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1868	2	33	66

Exported from Leh to Kashmir.

YEAR.	Rate per Bundle.	KASHMIR.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
1869	5	1	5	Russian *viâ* Leh.

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu.*

YEAR.	Rate per Bundle.	KULLU.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Bundles.	Rs.
1871	50	5	250

Kalai.—Tin is imported into Leh from India in the usual flat dish-like pieces seen in bazaars, and not in bricks as imported into Calcutta. These tin dishes, made up of several strips of thin metal, are called Takta, and are only

imported in very small quantities to Ladakh, where still less is exported both to Yarkand and Lhassa. In Yarkand tin is received from Russia in the form of bars called Síkcha.

In Leh itself tin and sal ammoniac are always sold together, being used for lining copper dishes. Davies' App., p. 212; B. P., Vol. I., pp. 10, 116.

TIN AND LEAD

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

YEARS.	Rate per Maund.	KULLU.		KASHMIR.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	60	2 0	120	...	...	2 0	120
1868	100	0 8	20	...	...	0 8	20
1870	200	...	...	6 12	1,260	6 12	1,260
1872*	140	5 0	700	0 8	28	5 8	728
Total ...	...	7 8	840	6 20	1,288	13 28	2,128

* Tin and lead.

Exported from Leh to Turkistan.

YEARS.	Rate per Maund.	TURKISTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1869	125	3 0	375
1870	200	6 0	1,200
1872	100	10 30	1,075
Total ...	...	19 30	2,650

Kalam.—Pens, made from reeds called Khai, are largely exported from Kashmir to Leh, chiefly for exportation to Yarkand. The Bhotes do not use them, but cut a piece of wood into the form of a pen, these they call Newgew.

Kalam-dan.—Penholders, made of Papier-maché, are imported occasionally from Kashmir to Leh. The Bhotes use steel cases for holding their pens imported from Lhassa called "Núgrok." Davies' App., p. 218.

Kala-mohra.—The root of an Aconite. See *Mítha-dúdya.*

Kala-nimak.—Black-salt. See *Sonchal.*

Kalgí.—Plumes until lately have been always a large export from Leh to Yarkand. These usually consist of the feathers of the following birds, *viz.* :—

The plumes from the head of the male *Lophophorus Impeyanus*, Lath., vernacular Munal. These are the most sought after, and are nearly altogether imported into Leh from Kullu *viâ* Lahul. In Yarkand they are called Lahul, no doubt, as having originally been imported from that district, although the bird is very rare there, the feathers having been imported most probably from Kullu. These plumes were chiefly worn by Turki women, but of late years restrictions have been placed to their doing so, hence some falling off in the trade.

The tail feathers of the Paradise Flycatcher or Rocket-bird, *Muscipeta (Tchitrea) paradisi,* L., vernacular Dhoba or Dhobí, from the lower outer ranges of the hills, particularly Kullu, are also imported ; these are used to make a shaving brush looking plume for the front of the turban for men to wear.

The dorsal train feathers of some bird of the Heron tribe, called Onkar, from Kashmir Proper, are highly valued as

plumes for the side of the turban. See *Onkar*. Cunningham, p. 243; Davies' App., p. 215; B. P., Vol. I., p. 156.

PLUMES

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu, Rampur, & Kashmir.*

		KULLU.		RAMPUR.		KASHMIR.		TOTAL.	
YEARS.	Rate.	No. of Feathers.	Value.	No. of Feathers.	Value.	No. of Feathers.	Value.	No. of Feathers.	Value.
	Rs. As. P.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1868	0 5 4	...	...	Heron's plumes.		132	44	132	44
1869	1 Re. for 3	328	109	50	20	...	...	328	109
1870	40 Rs. per 100	135	54	27	9	...	...	185	74
1871	0 5 4	115	38	...	...	...	...	142	47
1872	0 6 0	800	300	...	...	...	...	800	300
Total ...	...	1,378	491	77	29	132	44	1,587	574

N.B.—The feathers from Kullu and Rampur nearly all Munal. From Kashmir Heron's Plumes.

Exported from Leh to Turkistan.

YEARS.	Rate.	TURKISTAN.	
		No. of Feathers.	Value.
	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As.
1868	3 per 1 Re.	150	50 0
1870	40 Rs. per 100	180	72 0
1871	0 5 4	125	42 0
1872	0 6 0	450	168 12
Total ...	...	905	332 12

Kalín, Kalícha, or Galícha.—Woollen carpets, called by the Yarkandis Gilim, Gilimcha, or Zilcha. A very large import article into Leh from Yarkand. The finest colored carpets come from Khotan, those from Yarkand itself are much inferior in material as well as in color. The Bhotes call them Chálí.

A carpet twice as long as it is broad, and generally measuring 3 feet by 6 feet, is used as a carpet by the Mussulmans for praying on; this they call Charózah, and the Bhotes Stíshok-say.

A square carpet, about 3 feet square, is called Marózah. The Hindús use it to pray on, and call it Asan, and the Bhotes Mashók-say.

The largest carpets the Bhotes call Sah-tan. When a carpet is used as a saddle cloth it is called *Jhúl*, *which* see.

More than half the carpets imported into Leh are exported to Changthan and are conveyed to Lhassa. The rest are pretty equally divided between Kashmir and India. The smallest are expended in Ladakh itself chiefly for saddle cloths.

In Yarkand the walls of the rooms of the houses of the more opulent are covered with carpets, for which purpose the carpets are made long and about 3 feet deep, with a pattern resembling panelling. Thus the occupiers in resting their backs against the wall whilst sitting on the ground have a comfortable warm carpet between them and the cold wall. This I saw in the house of one Mahomed Ameen at Leh, who placed the carpets to show me how they were disposed in the houses of the rich in Yarkand, at all events during winter.

Carpets

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per each.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs.
1867	10 0 0	24	240
1868	10 0 0	119	1,190
	4 0 0	148	592
1869	7 0 6	358	2,518
1870	7 2 5	1,560	11,175
1871	10 0 0	1,003	10,030
1872	10 0 0	128	1,280
Total ...	.....	3,340	27,025

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Years.	Rate per each.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As.	No.	Rs.
1867	10 0	15	150
1868	10 0	125	1,250
1869	5 10	151	850
1870	6 15	795	5,515
1871	10 0	109	1,090
1872	10 0	400	4,000
Total...	...	1,595	12,855

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu, Rampur, & Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per each.	Kullu.		Rampur.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1867	10 0	...	...	...	...	12	120	12	120
1868	10 0	32	320	16	160	...	...	48	480
1868	4 0	17	68	...	...	3	12	20	80
1869	8 8	323	2,745	8	68	5	43	336	2,856
1870	8 12	195	1,706	...	...	5	44	200	1,750
1871	10 0	185	1,850	...	...	63	630	248	2,480
1872	10 0	51	510	2	20	200	2,000	253	2,530
Total	...	803	7,199	26	248	288	2,849	1,117	10,296

Exported from Leh to Kashmir and Baltistan.

Years.	Rate per each.	Kashmir.		Baltistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1867	10 0 0	10	100	...	...	10	100
1868	10 0 0	51	510	...	...	51	510
1868	4 0 0	27	108	...	...	27	108
1869	6 14 0	25	172	...	...	25	172
1870	9 0 11	395	3,577	19	173	414	3,750
1871	10 0 0	90	900	2	20	92	920
1872	10 0 0	217	2,170	5	50	222	2,220
Total ...	...	815	7,537	26	243	841	7,780

Total value of Carpets imported during six years ... Rs. 27,025
Total value „ exported „ „ ... „ 30,931

Kamah—In Turki means furs generally, as does *Kunduz* in Kokan, *which* see.

Kamchat.—A fur from Russian territory to Yarkand. See *Sag-î-abî.*

Kanak.—WHEAT.—The produce of *Triticum æstivum*, L., called by the Bhotes To and Gro; Turki Búg-daí. Largely cultivated in Ladakh, but not so extensively as barley.

It is exported in small quantities to Changthan. See *Dana.* Cunningham, p. 220; B. P., Vol. I., p. 226.

Kanancha.—Seeds of a Salvia. See *Chartukhm.*

Kandir.—Turki name for the plant of *Cannabis indica.* See *Charras.*

Kangi´ or Shana.—Combs made of wood, called by the Yarkandis Tar-ghak. These are imported into Leh chiefly from Yarkand; some also come from Kashmir and Kullu. They certainly are cheap and nasty, as I saw some even made of pine wood; all are expended in Ladakh itself. Davies' App., p. 218.

COMBS

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu.*

YEAR.	Per Score.	No. of Scores.	Value.
	Re.		Rs.
1869	1	15	15

Kangshú.—Bhote for stockings. See *Mosa.*

Kansí.—An alloy resembling bell metal used in the manufacture of dishes.

Karah-múrch.—Turki for black pepper. See *Golmirich.*

Karah-shakar.—The Turki term for the coarse Panjab sugar called *Gur, which* see.

Karakúlí.—Lamb skins from Karakul in Bukhara; very few ever come to Leh, which they do sometimes, through Yarkand. B. P., Vol. I., p. 155.

Karmah.—Turki for dates. See *Khajur.*

Karrah.—A species of yambú or silver ingot. See *Chandi.*

Karrah-ílim.—Turki for glue. See *Sirace.*

Karrak.—Turki for the worst quality of Otter skin from India. See *Sag-í-abí.*

Kash-tashi—Is Turki for Jade that has been dug out of the soil to distinguish it from that picked up out of water. See *Sang-i-yeshab.*

Kasshí.—The Lhassa term for a coarse Panjab country-made cotton cloth. See *Garha.*

Kassil-khaum.—A coarse red country-made cotton cloth from Yarkand. See *Thalung.* (Kassil means red.)

Kassil-mirch or Kazil-mirch.—Turki for red pepper. See *Lal-mirch.*

Kasser.—Bhote for dates. See *Khajúr.*

Kastúrí.—Musk.—The dried natural secretion of the Musk Deer, *Moschus moschiferus*, L., called by the Turks Ífor, by the Bhotes Lerchí, and in Kullu Bína. Imported into Leh from Changthan *viâ* Rodokh, and is chiefly exported to Yarkand, where it is not much used, but passes onwards through that country to Kokan, a very little being

exported to Kashmir and the Panjab. It is also called Múshk-naffa. Davies' App., p. 237; B. P., Vol. I., p. 189.

Musk

Imported into Leh from Changthan.

Years.	Rate per Pod.	Changthan.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs. A. P.	Pods.	Rs.	
1867	5 9 9	400	2,300	
1868	12 0 0	250	3,000	
1869	10 0 0	450	4,500	
1871	8 0 0	81	648	From Nepal.
1872	10 0 0	302	3,020	
Total	...	1,483	13,468	

Exported from Leh to Turkistan and Kashmir.

Years.	Rate per Pod.	Turkistan.		Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Pods.	Rs.	Pods.	Rs.
1867	12	300	3,600	...	...
1868	12	75	900	55	660
1870	12	...	...	7	84
1872	10	28	280	10	100
Total	...	403	4,780	72	844

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kashmir.*

Year.	Rate per Pod.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Pods.	Rs.
1872	10	10	100

Katíra.—A gum rarely imported into Leh from the Panjab. See *Gónd.*

Kauŕí.—Cowries.—The shells of *Cypræa moneta*, called by the Bhotes Rúmbú, (which is also their name for a shuttle for weaving with) are imported into Leh from India. They are nearly altogether expended in Ladakh, a few being exported to Changthan. They are used in lieu of small coinage, but chiefly and very extensively as ornaments by the Ladakh women, as necklaces; and also attached to the Sham-túť, or tassel at the end of the long pig tails worn by the women, as well as to their Chatelaines called Dhocha, besides very frequently occupying the position of the turquoises upon the head dresses of the younger girls or of those who cannot afford torquoises.

Cowries

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu.*

Year.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Maund.	Rs.
1867	20	1	20

Kaznah.—In Yarkand, when the silkworm moth has escaped out of the cocoon, the silk of the injured cocoon is so called, as well as the fabric prepared from this silk. See *Resham*.

Kesar.—Saffron.—The produce of *Crocus sativus*, L., called by the Bhotes Kùrkúm, by the Kashmiris Kong, and by the Turks Zafar. It is imported into Leh from Kashmir, being a Government monopoly of that country, and is wholly exported to Lhassa, where it is used both as a dye and as incense. Amongst the Kashmiris it is eaten as a condiment. That which I had an opportunity of seeing at Leh was supposed to be of two qualities. In even the best I could scarcely detect any of the stigmatic portion of the Crocus; and as to the second, it was not saffron at all. See *Spose*. See *Rang*. See *Kiriana*. Cunningham, p. 247; Davies' App., p. 219; B. P., Vol. I., p. 381.

Saffron

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	1,600	5 16	8,640
1868	1,600	9 12	14,880
1869 (1st)	1,600	1 38	2,120
1869 (2nd)	160	1 0	160
1870	880	2 25	2,329
1871	582	8 1	4,670
1872 (1st)	800	9 20	7,600
1872 (2nd)	140	8 32	1,232
Total ...	...	46 24	41,631

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	1,600 0 0	7 20	12,000
1868	1,600 0 0	10 0	16,000
1869 (1st)	1,600 0 0	1 16	2,240
1869 (2nd)	160 0 0	1 0	160
1870	1,080 0 0	1 10	1,350
1871	425 6 8	7 16	3,148
1872 (1st)	800 0 0	9 27	7,740
1872 (2nd)	140 0 0	2 14	329
Total ...	...	40 23	42,967

Kesú.—The flowers of *Butea frondosa*, Roxb., employed as a dye, is imported in small quantities to Leh from the Panjab, probably none is exported. See *Rang.* B. P., Vol. I., p. 341.

Khai.—The stem of a reed imported from Kashmir into Leh for pens. See *Kalam.*

Khajúr.—The fruit of the date, *Phœnix dactylifera*, L., imported into Leh from the Panjab, called by the Bhotes Kasser and by the Yarkandis Karmah; are chiefly exported to Yarkand and Lhassa. See *Mewa.* Davies' App., p. 220; B. P., Vol. I., p. 268.

DATES

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu.*

Year.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1868	40	2 24	104

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1867	60	5	300
1868	40	10	400
1869	40	2	80
Total ...	...	17	780

Khanan.—A variety of silver ingot or yambú. See *Chandi.*

Khand.—Coarse moist sugar made in the Panjab. See *Misri.*

Khand Rús-ke.—Yarkandi for Russian loaf sugar. See *Misri.*

Kharcha.—Woollen cloth.

Kharwa.—A coarse red cotton fabric of Panjab manufacture. See *Thalúng.*

A cloth like it from Yarkand *Kassil khaum, which* see. See *Bazazi.* Davies' App., p. 211; B. P., Vol. II., pp. 8, 23.

Khasa—In the Panjab is an English cotton cloth, and is also called Nainsúk, by which latter name it is only known in Yarkand; whereas the Khasa of Yarkand is English longcloth, the Latha of the Panjabis.

Rahon Khasa is the cloth produced at a town called Rahon. See *Bazazi.* Davies' App., pp. 207, 208; B. P., Vol. I., p. 21.

Khash.—The Turki term for the feathers of the Paradise Flycatcher. See *Kalgí.*

Khatai.—Means of or belonging to China, and is applied to several importations from that country. See *Chín.*

Khaum—A coarse cotton fabric manufactured in Yarkand, like Panjab *Garha, which* see. Also a fine glazed cotton, and a silk from Kotan. See *Bazazi.* See *Resham.*

Khes.—A Panjab cotton or silk fabric made in the form of a sheet for throwing round the body. See *Bazazi.* Davies' App., p. 207; B. P., Vol. II., p. 5.

Khopa.—The kernel of the cocoanut. The nuts themselves called Naryel. The kernel only is imported in small quantities for local consumption at Leh. Considering the value of wooden cups, I strongly urged the merchants to bring the nuts entire, and sell the shells divided as two cups. See *Mewa.* B. P. Introduct., Vol. I., p. 14.

Cocoanut Kernels

Imported into Leh from India via *Kullu.*

Year.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1872	40	3	120

Khóra-resham.—Raw silk. See *Resham.*

Khosa.—A kind of soft woollen cloth. See *Pashmína.* Davies' App., p. 229.

Khú.—Turki for tinder. See *Torah.*

Khúbaní.—The dried flesh of the apricot with the stones removed and replaced by almonds (occasionally). Mixed with the mass are a few entire dried plums, no doubt to give a general acidity to the whole when eaten. A great import from Peshawur and the Lower Himalaya to the Panjab. This is never carried to Leh. The Ladakh produce, like it, never has any plums put through it, as it always retains both the flavor and acidity of the fruit; whereas that from Peshawur is very "fusionless." See *Chuli.* See *Mewa.*

Kiddak.—Dr. Cayley gives it as a linen fabric from Changthan in his report for 1867. In 1868 he says it is a fine cotton material. Again in 1869 as being strips of fine linen used by the Lhamas.

Regarding the fabric of Changthan I could get no information; but in Kashmir is manufactured a coarse cotton cloth under the same name, and called by B. P., Vol. II., p. 23, Kaddak.

KIDDAK

Imported into Leh from Changthan.

Years.	Rate per Than.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	Thans.	Rs.
1867	0 8	2,500	1,250
1868	0 8	2,500	1,250
1869	0 8	2,000	1,000
Total	...	7,000	3,500

Kighiz.—Turki name for felts. See *Namda*.

Kimakht.—Blue and green leather that is imported into Leh in some quantity from Peshawur *viâ* Kashmir, called by the traders at Leh Sahgrí. It is manufactured at Peshawur, though very much the greater proportion is imported from Kabul, and a little also comes to Leh from Yarkand, the whole being exported to Changthan. It is chiefly used in the manufacture of saddlery and shoes. This Yarkandis know now how to prepare it, and do not care to purchase that from Peshawur, owing to its being made up with the skins of donkeys as well as those of horses. In Yarkand it is solely prepared from the skins of horses. Davies' App., pp. 220, 240; B. P., Vol. I., p. 156, Vol. II., p. 125.

KIMAKHT LEATHER

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

YEARS.	Rate per Piece.	KASHMIR.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	Pieces.	Rs.
1868	0 8	48	24
1870	0 8	257	129
1871	1 8	243	364
1872	2 0	599	1,198
Total	...	1,147	1,715

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

Year.	Rate per Piece.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	Piece.	Rs.
1868	0 8	40	20

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Years.	Rate per Piece.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	Piece.	Rs. As.
1867	1 8	15	22 8
1868	0 8	250	125 0
1870	0 8	150	75 0
1871	1 8	497	745 0
1872	2 0	680	1,360 0
Total	...	1,592	2,327 8

Kimkhab.—Brocade.—Stiff silk with gold pattern, a Benares manufacture. Of this there are two kinds, one imitation called Juta (Jhoonta), and the other the genuine Kimkhab. It is very largely imported into Leh, less than one-fourth of it is exported to Changthan, and the remainder to Yarkand. Cunningham, p. 247; Davies' App., p. 210; B. P., Vol. II., pp. 65, 156.

Brocade

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Than.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.
1867	70	...	...	62	4,340	62	4,340
1868	100	29	2,900	88	8,800	117	11,700
1868	False 20	1	20	...	...	1	20
1869	100	15	1,500	10	1,000	25	2,500
1870	100	185	18,500	147	14,700	332	33,200
1871	100	88	8,800	8	800	96	9,600
1872	100	230	23,000	19	1,900	249	24,900
Total	...	548	54,720	334	31,540	882	86,260

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Than.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.
1867	70	35	2,450	75	5,250	110	7,700
1868	100	125	12,500	56	5,600	181	18,100
1869	100	10	1,000	31	3,100	41	4,100
1870	100	15	1,500	276	27,600	291	29,100
1871	100	24	2,400	96	9,600	120	12,000
1872	100	13	1,300	287	28,700	300	30,000
Total	...	222	21,150	821	79,850	1,043	1,01,000

Kimsan.—BRONZED LEATHER.—Panjabi, Panní; Turki, Kimsan; Bhote, Sípak. Extensively imported from Turkistan to Leh, and thence nearly the whole of it exported to Changthan for Lhassa.

It is manufactured in Yarkand, and is much superior and cheaper than that to be purchased at Peshawur. The nearest approach to Kimsan manufactured in the Panjab is the leather called Panní, which is a very weak imitation of the Yarkandi produce. Davies' App., pp. 6, 212, 241; B. P., Vol. II., pp. 124, 304.

BRONZED LEATHER

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

YEARS.	Rate per Piece.	TURKISTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	.....	1 8	72
		Pieces.	
1868	5 per 1 Re.	8,200	1,640
1869	.....	1,879	403
1870	Rs. 20 per 100	400	80
1871	,, 0 3 3 each	2,625	525
1872	,, 0 4 0 per piece	3,000	750
Total ...	.....	...	3,470

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu.*

YEAR.	Rate per Piece.	KULLU.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	As.		Rs. A.
1868	4	19	4 12

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Years.	Rate per Piece.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	Pieces.	Rs.
1868	5 for 1 Re.	4,500	900
1869	0 4	295	73
1872	0 4	1,300	325
Total ...	...	6,095	1,298

Kiraya kash.—Ladakh term for a carrier of goods. At Leh the men who are chiefly employed for this purpose are Argúns or half castes. I certainly never saw men more fitted for their work than one or two of that class whom I met at Leh, and saw removing goods from Leh to the Nubra valley. Except sailors, I could not conceive men so handy with packages, and the way they loaded and unloaded the animals was marvellous. Davies' App., p. 212.

Kirch.—A sword. See *Talwar*.

Kiriana.—"A collective name for drugs, groceries," &c. Here I purpose under this head to include all kinds of spices and condiments that are imported and exported from Leh with statistics. Davies' App., pp. 211, 233. It will be seen that all the spices and condiments, without exception, imported into Leh at the present day, come from the south. I purpose therefore dividing them under the following heads, *viz.*:—

1. Those that are the special production of Kashmir.
2. Those obtainable from Afghanistan and Kashmir.
3. Those equally obtainable from the Panjab and Kashmir.
4. Those from India Proper.

5. In addition, all sorts of preserves from wherever they may be obtained.

1.—*Productions of Kashmir.*

GUCHHI.—Morels, the fungus of *Morchellus sp.*

KESAR.—Saffron, by the Kashmiris and Yarkandis this is used as a condiment as well as a dye; its chief exportation is however to Changthan, where it is used more largely for incense. See *Spose.*

2.—*Obtainable from Afghanistan as well as Kashmir.*

HING.—The gum resin Assafœtida obtained from *Ferula Assafœtida*, L.

Some of this condiment is, I believe, procurable from Kashmir territory, but that generally in the market is an import from the north through Peshawur.

3.—*Equally obtainable from Panjab and Kashmir.*

ADRAK.—Ginger (green). Sonth, Ginger (dry). The rhizome of *Zingiber officinale*, Rosc.

AJWAIN.—Fruit of *Ptychotis Coptica*, D. C.

DHANYA.—Fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*, L.

LAL-MIRCH.—Red pepper. Fruit of *Capsicum frutescens*, L.

SONF.—Fruit of *Fœniculum vulgare*, Gaert.

ZÍRA.—Cummin. Fruit of *Cuminum Cyminum*, L.

4.—*Those from India Proper.*

DARCHÍNÍ.—Cinnamon. Bark of *Cinnamomum aromaticum*, Nees.

DARCHÍNÍ.—Also Cassia bark, from *Cinnamomum albiflorum*, Nees. This is obtainable in some parts of the Panjab, but I doubt if it is ever collected as a marketable commodity, that which is in the market coming from other parts of India.

GOL-MIRICH.—Black pepper. The fruit of *Piper nigrum*, L.

GUL-I-DARCHÍNI.—Cassia buds. The dried flower buds of *Cinnamomum aromaticum*, Nees, used to be imported from China through Yarkand, but now reach Kashmir from China *viâ* Calcutta.

ÍLACHÍ.—Cardamoms. The dried capsules of *Elattaria Cardamomum*, Maton.

JAIPHAL.—Nutmeg. The kernel of the fruit of *Myristica officinalis*, L. f.

JAUNTARI.—Mace. The Arillode of the Nutmeg.

KÚBAB CHÍNÍ.—In Ladakh trade is the fruit of *Xanthoxylum hastile*, Wall.

LAUNG.—Cloves. The dried flower buds of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, L.

LASAM.—Garlic. The bulbs of *Allium sativum*, L.

5.—The preserves imported into Leh are usually of Adrak (Ginger), Halelah (Myrobalans), Amla (Phyllanthus fruit), Am (Mango), Nimbú (Limes). These are nearly all exported to Yarkand.

KIRIANA (SPICES), &c.

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu, Rampur, and Kashmir.*

YEARS.	Rate per Maund.	KULLU.		RAMPUR.		KASHMIR.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	40	413 0	16,520	42 0	1,680	100 0	4,000	555 0	22,200
1868	40	406 0	16,240	23 4	924	65 20	2,620	494 24	19,784
1869	40	137 18	5,498	10 24	424	101 12	4,052	249 14	9,974
1870	40	61 28	2,468	14 32	592	57 32	2,312	134 12	5,372
1871	20	15 34	317	...	...	...	...	15 34	317
1872	40	470 0	18,800	21 6	846	45 19	1,819	536 25	21,465
Total ...	...	1,504 0	59,843	111 26	4,466	370 3	14,804	1,985 29	79,112

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	40	64 0	2,560	245 0	9,800	309 0	12,360
1868	40	50 0	2,000	443 28	17,748	493 28	19,748
1869	40	15 0	600	403 9	16,129	418 9	16,729
1870	40	5 0	200	203 16	8,136	208 16	8,336
1871	40	...	...	290 36	11,636	290 36	11,636
1872	40	1 24	64	537 0	21,480	538 24	21,544
Total...	...	135 24	5,424	2,123 9	84,929	2,258 33	90,353

Exported from Leh to Baltistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Baltistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1868	40	6 14	254
1871	40	0 20	20
1872	40	1 0	40
Total ...	...	7 34	314

Morubba (Preserves)

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Md.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1867	60	19 0	1,140	1 0	60	20 0	1,200	1867 ... Preserves & drugs.
1868	40	13 25	545	3 24	144	17 9	689	1868... Tamarinds also.
1869	40	8 16	336	0 32	32	9 8	368	1869 ... Preserves only.
1870	40	7 20	300	7 24	304	15 4	604	1871 ... Ginger only.
1871	40	10 12	412	43 10	1,730	53 22	2,142	
1872	40	6 0	240	...	...	6 0	240	
Total ...		64 33	2,973	56 10	2,270	121 3	5,243	

Exported from Leh to Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Turkistan.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1870	40	40 0	1,600	1870 ... Ginger, Mango and Phyllanthus.
1871	40	31 16	1,256	1872 ... Myrobalans.
1872	40	27 0	1,080	
Total ...	...	98 16	3,936	

Total value of Kiriana (Spices) and Morubba (Preserves) imported and exported into and from Leh for past six years.

	Imported.	Exported.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ilaichi (Cardamoms)	1,560	...
Jaiphul (Nutmeg)	90	...
Kiriana (Spice Grocery)	79,112	90,667
Morubba (Preserves)	5,243	3,936
Grand Total ...	86,005	94,603

Kirm.—Turki term for the Panjab leather *Lakhí*, *which* see.

Kirm dana.—COCHINEAL, the produce of the insect. It is imported as far as Kashmir only from the Indian seaports. In Turkistan it is received from Bokhara, and called Rang or "the color." See *Rang*. Davies' App., p. 6; B. P., Vol. I., pp. 194, 195.

Kirsak or Karsak.—A Postín from Bokhara. See *Postín*. Davies' App., p. 122; B. P., Vol. II., p. 117.

Kísh.—A fur that is brought to Yarkand from Russia. See *Postín*.

Kishmish.—Seedless raisins. See *Angúr*.

Kishtah.—Unripe apricots employed largely in the Panjab by silversmiths for cleansing silver, and by dyers for brightening and fixing certain mordants called by the Bhotes Chúlí kirmo, and by the Yarkandis Achak gúlú, who both use them for the same purpose. See *Chúlí*. B. P., Vol. I., p. 453.

Kitab.—From Kashmir a large exportation of manuscripts called Kalmikitab takes place, which are far superior as a rule to anything of the sort from the Panjab, whence a few are also exported, but chiefly lithographed and printed works. These are altogether exported to Turkistan. Some are even imported to Leh for Yarkand from Bombay. The greater part of the books are Korans.

Books

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Book.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Number.	Rs.	Number.	Rs.	Number.	Rs.
1868	4	80	320	...	...	80	320
1869	2	1,006	2,012	500	1,000	1,506	3,012
1870	2	125	250	...	...	125	250
1872	...	50	657	254	3,342	304	4,000
Total ...	...	1,261	3,239	754	4,342	2,015	7,582

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Year.	Rate per Book.	Kashmir.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	Number.	Rs.	
1870	40	43	1,720	All manuscripts.

Exported from Leh to Baltistan.

Year.	Rate per Book.	Baltistan.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	Number.	Rs.	
1869	2	6	12	From the Panjab.

Exported from Leh to Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Book.	Turkistan.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	Number.	Rs.	
1868	4	80	320	From Bombay.
1869	2	2,000	4,000	
1870	Varies	133	1,520	
1872	Varies	322	4,318	
Total ...	...	2,535	10,158	

Komúsh.—Turki for silver without a stamp. See *Chandi.*

Kong.—The Kashmiri for saffron. See *Kesar.*

Kóray.—The wooden cups used by the Bhotes for eating their food out of; nearly every Bhote possesses one. These are obtained in large quantities ready-made from Lhassa, Rampur, and Kashmir, also from the wooded part of Ladakh. Besides, the wood in a rough state is imported into Leh to be manufactured. These cups when made from a fine piece of gnarled wood are very handsome, and are excessively valued by their owners. The wood from which they are necessarily made in and about Leh, if it has not been imported, is that of the apricot. Those cups that are made from wood that grows in the lower part of Ladakh may often be of walnut; those imported from Kashmir seem to me to be made of horse chesnut, and those from Kullu and Rampur were generally manufactured from the

wood of some species of maple. One or two cups from Lhassa looked very like the wood of some species of pine. See J. L. Stewart, p. 31, Panjab plants.

WOODEN CUPS

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Rampur.*

YEAR.	Rate.	RAMPUR.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1871	3 for 5	1,500	900

Korgahín.—Turki for lead. See *Sikka.*

Kotas-Koruk.—Turki for Yak's tails. See *Chauri.*

Kóruk-Úzum or Kúrk-Úzúm.—Turki for raisins. See *Angúr.*

Kúbab-Chíní.—In Leh is the fruit of *Xanthoxylum hastile*, Wall, collected in Kullu, where it is called Timbrú, Timrú. The fruit of *Piper cubeba*, true Kúbab Chíní, may be imported into Leh, but I doubt it. See *Kiriana.* B. P., Vol. I., pp. 601, 377.

Kubsh and Kubsha.—Turki trade terms for shoes. See *Jora.*

Kúkilípot.—Kashmirí for Nardostachys. See *Balchír.*

Kúlfa.—Seeds of *Portulaca oleracea*, L. See *Dawai.*

Kullah Cha—Is brick tea of a poor quality that used to be imported into Yarkand in the form of long poles six feet in length, two of these poles being carried on either side of a horse. None ever came to Leh. See *Cha.*

Kundúz—The skin of an Otter from China, imported

viâ Yarkand to Leh. See *Sag-í-abí.* In Kokan Kundúz means furs in general, and is not applied to any one in particular. Davies' App., p. 232.

Kúrkúm.—The Bhote term for saffron. See *Kesar.*

Kúrpah.—Turki for the finest lamb skins where the wool has not as yet become long. See *Shirmast.*

Kúrs.—Silver ingots. See *Chandi.*

Kursak.—A fur from Russia. Davies' App., pp. 122, 232.

Kút—Is the root stalk of *Aucklandia costus*, Falc., *Aplotaxis auriculata*, D. C. It is imported into Leh in small quantities from Kashmir for exportation to Lhassa, where it is called, as well as by the Bhotes, Rústa. It is used for incense. Shaw, in his report for 1871, states that it is used for destroying insects in land. None is exported to Yarkand. It forms a very large export trade between Kashmir and the Panjab. Loads of this passing along the roads are at once recognised by the sweet violet-like perfume they give forth. Indeed sacks once used to convey this root for long after have this odour. The plant exists in sufficient quantities in British territory, Khagan, to yield an export article. See *Spose.* B. P., Vol. I., p. 356.

KÚT

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1868	20	9 24	192
1871	20	33 24	672
Total ...	...	43 8	864

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1868	20	10 0	200
1871	20	36 0	720
Total ...	...	46 0	920

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu.*

Year.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1868	20	0 32	16

Kútki.—Probably the root of *Picrorhiza Kurrooa*, Royle.

Kúza.—Panjab sugarcandy. See *Misrí.*

Labíabí.—A Bukhara silk. See *Resham.*

Lahchah.—A coarse refuse Lac that is made and exported from Kashmir to Leh, so called by the Bhotes. See *Lakh.*

Lahul.—In Yarkand the plume from the head of the Manal pheasant is so called. See *Kalgí.*

Laichí.—Turki term for Cardamoms. See *Ílachi.*

Lajward.—Lapis lazuli.—This is brought in small quantities from Badakshan *viâ* Yarkand to Leh, the whole of it being exported to Kashmir. It is scarcely ever taken on to the Panjab. In Kashmir it is said to be chiefly used in the painting of the scrolls upon manuscripts, as also in the coloring of papier-maché ware. Lajward is the term it goes by in Badakshan, Yarkand, Kashmir and the Panjab; by the Bhotes it is called Númin. Davies' App., pp. 239, 177; B.P., Vol. I., pp. 64, 439.

Lakh.—Lac is a compound substance consisting of a resinous matter and an insect in some stage of its growth, called *Coccus lacca.* This insect matter is the color part of the Lac. The crude exudation, as met with on the twigs of a tree, is the Stick-lac of commerce, and is the Kham-lakh of the Panjab; from this both a dye and a resinous substance are obtained.

Stick-lac is imported from India into Kashmir where the coloring matter is removed from it. That removed first is called Kirmis, and then a second quality but poorer in color called Anar. The residue, now merely a lump of dirty resin, is called Zow. This Zow is exported to Ladakh, where it is largely used by the traders in sealing their goods, called by them Lahchah. Nearly every Bhote that is connected with trade may be seen with a piece of this resin suspended from his neck. Lac is not exported to Yarkand. Some of a very superior quality is imported into Leh from Lhassa; this is all exported to Kashmir. Davies' App., p. 218; B. P., Vol. I, p. 190.

Lac

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1869	40 0	0 12	12
1871	62 8	0 16	25
Total ..	...	0 28	37

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Year.	Rate per Maund.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1871	25	0 24	15

Lakhí.—Leather of goat's skins dyed red, also called in the trade Saktiana, by the Bhotes Sarak, and by the Yarkandis Kirm. A very large import article from both the Panjab and Kashmir. Nearly all the importation is exported to Yarkand, the remaining $\frac{1}{24}$th to Changthan. In Yarkand it is chiefly employed in the manufacture of women's boots, as this is the fashionable color. Of late years the Yarkandis have learnt to manufacture this leather themselves, but it does not come up to the Panjab produce in quality. Cunningham, p. 247; Davies' App., p. 206; B. P., Vol. II., p. 121.

Lakhi

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu, Rampur, and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.		Rampur.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As.	Mds. S.	Rs. As.	Md. S.	Rs. As.	Mds. S.	Rs. As.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	62 8	209 0	13,062 8	...	...	141 0	8,812 8	350 0	21,875
1868	62 8	442 4	27,631 0	...	...	358 10	22,391 0	800 14	50,022
1869	64 0	244 36	15,673 0	0 5	8 0	242 13	15,509 0	487 14	31,190
1870	62 8	89 36	5,619 0	...	...	93 3	5,817 0	182 39	11,436
	℔ Score.	Scores.							
1871	25 0	222 0	5,550 0	...	...	...	...	222 0	5,550
1872	25 0	111 0	2,775 0	...	...	...	...	111 0	2,775
Total ...	...	...	70,310 8	0 5	8 0	834 26	52,529 8	...	1,22,848

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs. As.	Mds. S.	Rs. As.	
1869	62 8	75 26	4,728 0	Prepared in Kashmir.
	Scores.	Scores.		
1871	25 0	813 9	20,333 0	
1872	25 0	81 16	2,035 0	
Total ..	..	..	27,096 0	

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As.	Mds. S.	Rs. As.	Mds. S.	Rs. As.	Mds. S.	Rs. As.
1867	62 8	30 0	1,875 0	209 0	13,062 8	239 0	14,937 8
1868	62 8	33 34	2,100 0	645 36	40,368 8	679 20	42,468 8
1869	62 8	6 0	375 0	438 17	27,402 0	444 17	27,777 0
1870	62 8	5 0	312 8	320 16	20,025 0	325 16	20,337 8
	℔ Score.	Scores.		Scores.		Scores.	
1871	25 0	49 0	1,225 0	629 0	15,725 0	678 0	16,950 0
1872	25 0	9 0	225 0	899 0	22,475 0	908 0	22,700 0
Total...	...	...	6,112 8	...	1,39,058 0	...	1,45,170 8

A few skins of English prepared leather have been exported to Turkistan, where no religious prejudices exists against Ox hides.

OX-HIDE

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kashmir.*

Year.	Rate per Dozen.	Kashmir.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	Dozen.	Rs.	
1870	40	3	120	All exported to Yarkand.

Lak-shúp.—Bhote term for gloves. See *Distana.*

Lal-mirch.—RED PEPPER, the fruit of *Capsicum frutescens*, L., called by the Bhotes Súrú-pahmsah, and by the Yarkandis Kassil or Kazil mirch. It is imported into Leh from Kashmir and the Panjab, and exported to Changthan. It is largely cultivated in Yarkand. See *Kiriana.* B. P., Vol. I., p. 301.

Lank.—A woollen cloth from Kullu.

Lanka.—A linen fabric that was formerly imported in large quantities from Russia to Leh. Davies' App., p. 230.

LANKA

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

Year.	Rate per Piece.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Pieces.	Rs.
1868	12	4	48

Exported from Leh to Kashmir.

Year.	Rate per Piece.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Pieces.	Rs.
1868	12	4	48

Lasam.—The bulbs of *Allium sativum*, L., Garlic called by the Bhotes Gókpah and by the Yarkandis Samsak. It grows well, cultivated at Nubra, but does not succeed at Leh. It is extensively grown and used in Lhassa. In Yarkand the people do not seem to care much about it. In lieu of garlic the Bhotes use a wild onion (Sko-chay), which they collect during the summer, smashing up the whole plant between two stones into a thick green pulp. When they have collected a sufficiency they make it up into patties (Skó-kir), these they string together by a hole in the centre like large beads and then hang them up to dry. The country people may be seen on market days bringing into Leh strings of these onion patties for sale. These keep well during the winter, and make an excellent condiment. The plant from which the above is prepared has been identified in so far as being near *Allium lilacinum* of Herb, Royle. It has an exquisitely pretty purple pink flower, and is profuse on the higher ridges near moisture, Kardong. See *Kiriana*. B. P., Vol. I., p. 260.

Lasúra.—The fruit of *Cordia sp.* See *Sapistan*.

Latha.—In the Panjab English longcloth is so called, whereas in Yarkand it passes under the names of *Khasa*, *which* see, and Sarf. This is a large import article into Leh from India, whence it is exported to Lhassa and Yarkand.

The latter market is also supplied from Russia, indeed it is but a few years ago since Russian long-cloth came as far as Leh. For statistics see *Bazazi.* Davies' App., p. 207; B. P., Vol. II., p. 21.

Latha Rúska.—Is the Ladakh term for satin from Russia. This must not be mistaken for Russian long-cloth. See *Atalas.* See *Latha.*

Laung.—Cloves.—The dried unexpanded flower buds of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, L., also called Karanfal, are imported in some quantities to Leh, a few being exported to Yarkand. B. P., Vol. I., p. 302.

Láynah.—The Bhote term for *Pashm, which* see. Cunningham, pp. 215, 239.

Linzí.—A Chinese silk, at one time imported into Leh. See *Resham.* Davies' App., p. 230.

Lirchí.—The Bhote term for musk. See *Kastúrí.*

Lishí.—The Bhote term for Cardamoms. See *Ílachí.*

Loha.—Iron, called by the Bhotes Chaks, is a trade article from the Panjab, chiefly *viâ* Kullu, in the form of rods and flat bars, also as large iron dishes and horse shoes. All of it that is imported into Leh is expended either in Ladakh Proper or in Baltistan. During 1872 for the first time steel (Faulad) was imported into Leh and exported to Yarkand. See *Faulad.* Horse shoes are brought in a greater or less quantity with nails from Yarkand as well as Kashmir and Kullu. I have heard great discussions as to which country produces the best; according to many of the Karaya Kash they sometimes are all very bad!

The Bhote term for horse shoes is Míkpah, and for nails Zúrú. The Turki term for horse shoes is Thak-kah, and for nails Maik. Davies' App., p. 218; B. P., Vol. I., p. 1.

Iron and Iron Vessels, &c.

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu, Rampur, and Kashmir.*

	Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.		Rampur.		Kashmir.		Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
	1867	32	14 0	448 0	4 20	144 0	0 20	16	19 0	608
	1868	30	76 7	2,285 0	3 36	117 0	...	...	80 3	2,402
	1869	30	41 21	1,245 12	5 34	175 4	...	...	47 15	1,421
	1870	20	32 24	652 0	1 38	39 0	...	...	34 22	691
	1871	80	59 15	4,750 0	...	...	...	...	59 15	4,750
Vessels and horse shoes ...	1872	40	11 26	466 0	...	...	...	...	11 26	466
Iron ...	1872	20	82 16	1,648 0	10 32	216 0	...	...	93 8	1,864
	Total	...	317 29	11,494 12	27 0	691 4	0 20	16	345 9	12,202

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1868	30	8 0	240	Iron.
1869	30	10 10	308	Iron.
1870	40	5 10	210	Horse shoes.
1871	40	14 15	575	Horse shoes.
1872	40	2 5	85	Horse shoes.
Total ...	...	40 0	1,418	

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	
1869	30	2	60	...	...	2	60	
1872	80	...	...	9	720	9	720	Iron and Steel.
Total	...	2	60	9	720	11	780	

Exported from Leh to Baltistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Baltistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1868	29 2 8	1 38	57
1869	30 0 0	4 14	132
1870	20 0 0	1 2	21
1871	40 0 0	8 22	342
1872	40 0 0	2 36	116
Total	...	18 32	668

STEEL (FAULAD)

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu.*

YEAR.	Rate per Maund.	KULLU.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1872	80	6	480

Loí.—A blanket or shawl of fine woollen material. There is a large exportation of blankets from the Panjab and Kashmir to Ladakh for local expenditure as well as exportation to Changthan and Lhassa. The statistics are included under *Ún, which* see. B. P., Vol. II., p. 50.

Lún.—SALT.—Turki, Thús ; Bhote, Sah. Of this there is a large importation into Leh from Changthan, but the whole of it is monopolised by the Kashmir Government. Cunningham, p. 236 ; Davies' App., p. 235; B. P., Vol. I., p. 69.

SALT

Imported into Leh from Changthan and Turkistan.

YEARS.	Rate per Maund.	CHANGTHAN.		TURKISTAN.		TOTAL.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs.					
1867	1 0	3,500 0	3,500					
1868	1 4	14,000 0	17,500					
1869	1 0	10,000 0	10,000					
1870	1 0	8,500 0	8,500					
1871	1 8	8,158 20	12,238	...	...	...	...	Partly Rupshú.
1872	1 4	4,189 15	5,237					
Total...	...	48,347 35	56,975					

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kashmir.*

Year.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1871	20	0 20	10	Lahori.

Exported from Leh to Kashmir and Baltistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir.		Baltistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	Md. S.	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs. A.
1868	1 4	14,000 0	17,500 0	...	...	14,000 0	17,500 0
1870	1 0	8,500 0	8,500 0	...	...	8,500 0	8,500 0
1871	1 8	7,616 0	11,424 0	599 8	899 0	8,215 8	12,323 0
1872	1 4	3,864 16	4,828 4	398 24	500 8	4.263 0	5,328 12
Total...	...	33,980 16	42,252 4	997 32	1,399 8	34,978 8	43,651 12

Lúnghi.—A scarf of cotton, wool, or silk, having the ends more or less worked in a different color or pattern to the body. Manufactured throughout the Panjab and used for tying round the waist outside the garments. Largely exported to Leh and thence to Yarkand, chiefly of a blue cotton; some are exported to Changthan. A few also of shawl material are imported into Leh from Kashmir. Turki, Bilbahk; Bhote, Skayrak. See *Gallaband.* Davies' App., pp. 38, 210; B. P., Vol. II., p. 16.

Mahú-ún.—A wool from Changthan.

Mahút or Mahúd.—Turki for broadcloth. See *Banat.* Davies' App., p. 230.

Maik.—Yarkandi for iron nails. See *Loha.*

Main-phal.—The gall of a species of *Tamarix* from the Panjab to Leh. See *Rang.* B. P., Vol. I., pp. 331, 452.

Majíth.—MADDER.—The root of *Rubia cordifolia*, L. Bhóte, Sóth; and in Iskardo is called Manzir; in Yarkand Órah-dan. It is chiefly imported into Leh from Baltistan, where it is said to be cultivated. A little is also occasionally imported from Kashmir Proper and Kullu. The whole of this is exported to Changthan, where it is employed as a dye. See *Rang.* B. P., Vol. I., pp. 354, 442.

It is imported into Yarkand from Bukhara, and grows largely in Kokan.

MADDER

Imported into Leh from Baltistan.

YEARS.	Rate per Maund.	BALTISTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs. A.
1868	20	8 0	160 0
1869	20	13 37	278 8
1870	20	23 30	475 0
1871	15	10 30	161 8
1872	14	8 0	112 0
Total ...	...	64 17	1,187 0

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu.*

YEAR.	Rate per Maund.	KULLU.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1869	20	0 16	8

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	20	1 0	20
1868	20	44 0	880
1869	20	16 0	320
1870	20	23 0	460
1871	15	18 0	270
1872	13	9 24	125
Total...	...	111 24	2,075

Majú-phal.—Two distinct vegetable products under the above name are to be met with at Leh; very little however of either, *viz* :—

1. Oak galls, the Majú-phal of India generally, the produce of *Quercus infectoria*, Oliv.

2. Majú, the fruit of *Thuja orientalis*, from Jammú and Núrpúr.

The latter in Yarkand is called Mazú, and there given by Hakims for their patients to smoke in affections of the lungs.

Had I not been shown the fruit of what I believe to be that of *Thuja orientalis* by a Yarkandi, who called it Majú, and said it was used as stated, I would have been inclined to think that the man was alluding to Majún, mentioned by Baden Powell at p. 299, giving as his authority Ainslie's Materia Medica, Vol. II., p. 177, and, as mentioned in the Pharmacopœia of India, 1868, p. 216, more especially as the Yarkandi comes from the Charras country. See *Dawai.* B. P., Vol. I., pp. 292, 378, 453.

Makhn.—Butter.—Turki, Yagh; Bhote, Mar. For statistics, &c., see *Tel.*

Makhmal.—Velvet.—Of this two kinds are known in the trade:—

1. Silk velvet, true, or Sacha.
2. Cotton velvet, false, or Júta.

Nearly all the velvet that is imported from the Panjab is cotton; most of this is exported to Yarkand, a little to Lhassa. In Yarkand this cotton velvet is called Bhakmal; from Russia a large supply of silk velvet is sent to Yarkand, which the Turkis value greatly, and call Dokh-habah. A little cotton velvet is said to be manufactured in Kokan. Davies' App., p. 230; B. P., Vol. II., p. 63.

Velvet

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Than.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.
1868	50	12	600	1	50	13	650
1870	.....	Is included under Broadcloth (Banat).				...	...
1871	30	4	120	...	...	4	120
1872	Silk 100	10	1,000	...	...	10	1,000
1872	Cotton 50	30	1,500	...	...	30	1,500
Total	...	56	3,220	1	50	57	3,270

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Than.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.
1868	50	15	750	16	800	31	1,550
1870	...	Included with Broadcloth.		...	...	...	...
1871	30	5	150	...	...	5	150
1872	100	Silk	...	20	2,000	20	2,000
1872	50	Cotton	...	40	2,000	40	2,000
Total	...	20	900	76	4,800	96	5,700

Malmal.—Muslins.—Both British and Panjab are imported into Leh for exportation to Yarkand. See *Bazazi.* Davies' App., p. 207.

Mamíran-i-chíní.—A root imported from China through Yarkand to Leh in small quantities; extremely valued by the natives for diseases of the eye. The little that comes to Leh is all exported to Kashmir and the Panjab. None goes to Lhassa, that country being supplied from Nepal. Specimens of this were sent by me to Kew, where it was identified as *Coptis Teeta*, Wall. See *Dawai.* Davies' App., pp. 191, 233; B. P., Vol. I., p. 324.

Maniari.—Small Hardware.—Turki term, Charchín; Bhote, Alibali.

Under this head are included haberdashery, thread, needles, looking-glasses, scissors, cutlery, whips, combs, paper, penholders, cups, English crockery, besides other miscellaneous articles.

Maniari

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu, Rampur, & Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.		Rampur.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	320	0 16	128	...	...	...	...	0 16	128
1868	150	7 24	1,140	...	...	0 36	135	8 20	1,275
1868	160	0 3	12	Thread	...	0 1	4	0 4	16
1869	150	4 17	664	...	...	6 21	978	10 38	1,642
1870	150	14 36	2,235	...	...	0 7	26	15 3	2,261
1870	160	English	Thread	...	...	0 8	32	0 8	32
1871	160	...	...	1 8	192	2 0	320	3 8	512
1872	160	4 8	672	...	...	3 18	552	7 26	1,224
Total...	...	31 24	4,851	1 8	192	13 11	2,047	46 3	7,090

Crockery

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu, Rampur, & Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Cup.	Kullu.		Rampur.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As.	Cups.	Rs.	Cups.	Rs.	Cups.	Rs.	Cups.	Rs.
1868	0 8	66	33	20	10	...	...	86	43
1870	0 8	...	...	180	90	1,150	575	1,330	665
1871	0 8	...	...	...	...	620	310	620	310
1872	0 8	...	...	400	200	492	246	892	446
Total...	...	66	33	600	300	2,262	1,131	2,928	1,464

Knives, Scissors, &c.

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.
1868	2	42	84	...	...	42	84
1870	...	...	...	231	192	231	192
Total ...	...	42	84	231	192	273	276

Various

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs. A.
1867 ...	146 6	0 10	36 9	10 0	1,463 7	10 10	1,500 0
1871 ...	25 0	...	...	0 28	17 0	0 28	17 0
1872 ...	40 0	3 0	120 0	...	...	3 0	120 0
Total ...	...	3 10	156 9	10 28	1,480 7	13 38	1,637 0

Miscellaneous

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Years.	Articles.	Value.
		Rs.
1867	.....	332
1868	.....	116
1869	Combs, paper, &c. ...	602
1870	Stationery, pen boxes ...	458
1871	Paper, tablets, &c., &c.	875
Total ...	.....	2,383

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per each.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs. As.	Nos.	Rs.	
1868 ...	0 7	23	10	Whips.
	Mds. S.	Mds. S.		
1869 ...	62 3	0 36	56	Thread.
Total ...	...	...	66	

Maniari

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867 ...	150	2 0	300	10 0	1,500	12 0	1,800
1868 ...	150	10 0	1,500	6 4	915	16 4	2,415
1869 ...	150	2 0	300	6 0	900	8 0	1,200
1870 ...	150	...	...	10 32	1,620	10 32	1,620
1871 ...	150	0 24	90	10 25	1,594	11 9	1,684
1872 ...	160	...	...	4 8	672	4 8	672
Total ...	...	14 24	2,190	47 29	7,201	62 13	9,391

Total of Maniari, Crockery and Miscellaneous for the past six years :—

Imported.	Exported.
Rs. 12,916	Rs. 10,995

CROCKERY, &c.

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

YEARS.	Rate per Maund.	CHANGTHAN.		TURKISTAN.		TOTAL.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs. As.P.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	
1867	80 0 0	10	800	...	...	10	800	Miscellaneous.
1868	...	...	104	...	...	...	104	Ditto.
	Each			Nos.				
1870	0 8 0	...	...	650	325	650	325	Crockery.
1872	0 8 0	...	...	750	375	750	375	Ditto.
Total	...	...	904	...	700	...	1,604	

Manpo.—A kind of embroidered cloth from Yarkand imported into Leh for the fronts and sides of boots. See *Chikan.*

Manzir.—Iskardo term for madder. See *Majith.*

Mar.—Bhote term for butter. See *Makhn.*

Marina.—The Panjab term for an English manufactured woollen fabric called Merino, of which a good deal is imported into Leh for further exportation. It is included in the statistics of broadcloth. See *Banat.* B. P., Vol. II., p. 50.

Marjan.—CORAL.—Turki, Mirjan; Bhote, Chúrú. Some years ago this was largely imported into Leh from Yarkand for exportation to Lhassa; at that time coral used to be valued in accordance with the size of the balls; these balls are still spoken of in the trade as seeds (bíj), some being pierced

as beads, others not. It used to enter Yarkand from Russia. Now little or none comes from Yarkand, the Lhassa trade being poorly supplied from Bombay. Davies' App., pp. 220, 239; B. P., Vol. I., pp. 48, 99, 154.

Coral

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Tolah.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Tolahs.	Rs.	Tolahs.	Rs.	Tolahs.	Rs.
1868	3	350	1,050	...	...	350	1,050
1869	4	4	16	...	...	4	16
1870	2	.....	.....	400	800	400	800
1871	2	60	120	...	...	60	120
1872	4	255	1,020	...	...	255	1,020
Total ...	...	669	2,206	400	800	1,069	3,006

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Box.	Turkistan.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	Box.	Rs.	
1869	2,420	1	2,420	
	Per Tola.	Tolahs.		
1871	5	300	1,500	Russian.
Total...	...	...	3,920	

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Tolah.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A. P.	Tolahs.	Rs.	Tolahs.	Rs.	Tolahs.	Rs.
1868	3 0 0	250	750	350	1,050	600	1,800
1870	2 0 0	150	300	400	800	550	1,100
1871	7 6 4	180	1,332	...	...	180	1,332
1872	4 0 0	200	800	...	...	200	800
Total ...	...	780	3,182	750	1,850	1,530	5,032

Marnak.—Bhote term for oil, but literally means black butter. It is usually applied to the oil of mustard seed in opposition to the clear oil of the apricot. See *Tel.*

Marózah.—A woollen carpet peculiarly shaped. See *Kalín.*

Marwaríd.—Yarkandi term for pearls. See *Motí.*

Masala.—A variety of spices.

Mashók-say.—Bhote for a peculiar woollen carpet. See *Kalín.*

Mashrú—Is a silk fabric manufactured in Kotan, and exported in small quantities to Leh. The Indian Benares Mashrú is not imported into Leh. See *Resham.* Davies' App., p. 230; B. P., Vol. II., p. 65.

Mashút.—Turki for raw silk. See *Resham.*

Maskarat.—"A collective name for intoxicating "drugs on which excise is laid, as Opium, Bhang, "Charras." B. P. Index.

Mazma.—A Tray.—Turki, Patnús or Fatnús; Panjabi, Síní. A few of these are imported occasionally into Leh of Russian manufacture. Japanese and English trays would find a good market in both Yarkand and Lhassa. The

Kashmiris might easily be taught to make them of papier-maché, imitating the Japanese work.

Mazú.—The Turki term for the fruit of a *Thuja sp.* See *Majú-phal.*

Mehndi.—The leaves of *Lawsonia alba,* Lam., (*Lawsonia inermis,* L.) called by the Yarkandis Hennah, and by the Bhotes Símrú and Sid-mo-stí or color for the nails. In this there is little or no trade. Most of it that is imported into Leh is exported to Yarkand. See *Rang.*

MEHNDI

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu.*

Year.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1871	480	8 24	4,128

Merchí.—Bhote for a rouge from the Panjab. See *Aye-lík.*

Mewa.—FRUITS.—Under this head I purpose classifying the various fruits met with in the Ladakh trade :—

1.—Those produced in Ladakh itself—

Apricots—Chúli.
Nectarines—Raktha-karpo.
Apples—Kúshú.
Walnuts—Star-gah.
Eleagnus—Ser-síng.
Grapes—Gún, Argún.
Melons—Zahgan, Dahgan.
Dried Apricots—Pating.

Currants (Zante)—Basho.

Apricot and nectarine kernels—Stígú.

2.—Imported from Kashmir—

Almonds—Badam.

Pomegranates—Anar.

3.—Imported from Peshawur—

Pistachio nuts—Pista.

Almonds—Badam.

Raisins (green, seedless)—Kishmish.

4.—Imported from the Panjab—

Neoza nuts—Chilgóz.

Dates—Khajúr.

5.—Imported from India—

Cocoanut kernel—Khopa.

6.—Imported from Yarkand, not as trade articles, but merely as presents to friends in Leh or for eating on the road—

Eleagnus fruit—Jigdah.

Raisins—Kúrk úzúm.

Walnuts—dried plums—and pomegranates.

Dried apricots, currants, and the sweet almonds of the nectarine are the only fruits that are exported, and most of the exportation takes place to Changthan. A small quantity of apricots and currants are exported towards Kullu, and still less to Kashmir. No exportation takes place to Yarkand.

By the statistics given the total value of fruits imported and exported for the past six years has been—

	Imported.	Exported.
	Rs.	Rs.
Dried apricots (Pating)	10,457	11,140
Currants (Zirishk)	2,496	3,205
Apricot kernels (Girí)	1,313	...
Cocoanut kernels (Khopa)	120	...
Total ...	14,386	14,345

Mihín.—A small kind of cardamom. See *Kiriana*.

Míkpah.—Bhote for horse shoes. See *Loha.*

Miltúk.—Turki for a fowling piece. See *Bandúk.*

Mirjan.—Turki for coral. See *Marjan.*

Misrí.—SUGAR—Is largely imported into Leh from India and Kashmir, for exportation to Yarkand and Lhassa. The chief varieties imported into Leh are—

A.—Taví Misrí, originally manufactured in large flat cakes, is broken up and put into bags for transport. It is specially prepared for exportation, being made so that it shall have less water of crystallisation in it than that usually sold in the market.

B.—Kúza Misrí. Of this there are two kinds known in the trade. The Kúza bój, or heavier, is the sort chosen to export, as it does not readily break up. Of course the small earthen dishes in which it was manufactured are removed preparatory to transport.

C.—Khand is the next in importance, and is a soft brown sugar.

D.—Gúr is the coarsest of Panjab sugar, and here I may state that in the statistics there appears to be some mistake regarding what gúr really is, as frequently it is confounded with molasses.

E.—Shíra, Molasses, Treacle.—This is imported in small quantities, and it is said is chiefly exported to Lhassa.

F.—From Kashmir is imported into Leh Shahí a sugar with very large fine white crystals, which certainly is the finest sugar that reaches Leh.

Panjabi.	*Turki.*	*Bhote.*
Misrí	Nabat	Karah.
Kúza	Kúza Nabat	
Khand	Shakar	
Gúr	Karah Shakar	Gúrm.

The Shahí or Kashmir sugarcandy is only exported to Lhassa.

The Bhotes, except medicinally, use very little sugar. No loaf sugar goes to Yarkand from India, but it is imported into that country from Russia, both white and colored, and is known as Khand Rus-kí. The Yarkandi merchants at once recognise the difference between the saccharine qualities of the Russian and the British loaf sugar, preferring the latter greatly. In this article I believe there will be found an extensive opening for British trade with Central Asia. Davies' App., pp. 213, 214, 215; B. P., Vol. I., p. 306.

SUGAR

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu, Rampur, and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Md.	Kullu.		Rampur.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	40 0	165 0	6,600	2 0	80	2 0	80	169 0	6,760
1868	40 0	225 24	9,025	6 19	259	5 38	238	238 1	9,522
1869	40 0	286 35	11,475	8 6	326	18 29	749	313 30	12,550
1870	40 0	250 8	10,008	6 16	256	140 7	5,607	396 31	15,871
1871	37 8	38 38	3,388	...	...	2 36	253	41 34	3,641
1872	40 0	481 0	19,240	3 8	128	14 30	590	498 38	19,958
Total	...	1,447 25	59,736	26 9	1,049	184 20	7,517	1,658 14	68,302

Coarse Sugar (Gúr)

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu, Rampur, and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.		Rampur.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	30	7 0	210	...	...	...	...	7 0	210
1868	30	...	...	...	...	12 2	361	12 2	361
1869	25	7 1	176	...	...	...	...	7 1	176
1870	20	6 34	137	...	...	2 34	57	9 28	194
1871	40	267 35	10,715	16 20	660	59 33	2,393	344 8	13,768
1872	20	...	...	0 32	16	...		0 32	16
Total	...	288 30	11,238	17 12	676	74 29	2,811	380 31	14,725

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Md.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	40	32 0	1,280	38 0	1,520	70 0	2,800
1867	30	4 0	120	9 0	270	13 0	390
1868	40	78 0	3,120	61 32	2,472	139 32	5,592
1869	40	15 0	600	180 13	7,213	195 13	7,813
1870	40	3 0	120	404 4	16,164	407 4	16,284
1871	40	2 16	96	325 24	13,024	328 0	13,120
1872	40	10 0	400	361 24	14,464	371 24	14,864
Total	...	144 16	5,736	1,380 17	55,127	1,524 33	60,863

Sugar

Exported from Leh to Baltistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Baltistan.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1868	12	1 0	12	Treacle.
1868	40	0 38	38	
1869	40	1 15	55	
1872	40	1 18	58	
Total ...	...	4 31	163	

TREACLE

Exported from Leh to Turkistan.

YEAR.	Rate per Maund.	TURKISTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds S.	Rs.
1871	20	3 0	60

Total value of Sugars imported and exported from Leh for the past six years:—

Imported.	Exported.
Rs. 83,027	Rs. 61,086

Before concluding this article on sugars I would represent to Government the immense benefits that would accrue to Kashmir, Ladakh, and the British territory of Khagan by the introduction of the Sugar-maple. Royle, as far back as 1839, in his "Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalaya," p. 135, states that "there is no doubt that the *Acer saccharinum*, L., or Sugar-maple, would succeed equally well in the valleys and slopes of the Himalaya, if it should be thought worthy of being introduced, and it might be a valuable gift to the people of the hills who are often too poor to buy sugar, and cannot grow the cane." Now this is the actual condition of the people of many parts of Kashmir and Ladakh, to whom the introduction of this tree would be a most serviceable boon. As besides their being able to supply their own requirements at little cost, in time by continued cultivation, the produce of sugar would exceed local demand, and an important staple of export be added to the few they at present possess.

Some years ago I obtained from Canada, through the kindness of Mr. Edgeworth, a large quantity of the seed of

the Sugar-maple, which was sent to Chamba. Of its success or otherwise I have not heard. However I am of opinion that the climate of the outer and eastern Himalaya, such as that at Chamba, would not prove suitable for Maple-sugar production, inasmuch as the long moisture of the rains and the general moisture throughout the year are against the development of the sudden climatic changes that produce what in Canada is called the "Fall," and an equally sudden spring, both of which atmospheric changes are requisite for success in the sugar-producing conditions of the tree, and which are more likely to be met with in the northern and western valleys of Kashmir Proper, as well as in Ladakh itself, owing to the extreme dryness of the climate and severity of the winters there.

The processes for collecting the sap, and from it manufacturing the sugar, are so extremely simple that no difficulties would arise in those respects, nor yet in the cultivation of the tree.

There can be no doubt that the reason no attempts have hitherto been made to introduce the Sugar-maple into British territory has been the cheapness of sugar. That is no reason, however, why the introduction of a new sugar-yielding plant should not be attempted in those districts, where, owing to a rigorous climate and distance from a cheap sugar market, the inhabitants are unable at present to grow sugar for themselves or obtain it by purchase except at, to them, an exorbitant price.

In addition to the above I would urge upon the Government the great value it would be to the people of Khagan, if, at the higher altitudes of that country, the cultivation of Saffron and of Kút was introduced; which, however, without Government support, it is not at all likely the natives themselves will adopt.

From the statistics of these articles it will be seen that their value would prove great to the producers.

Kút, it is well known, grows wild not only in Khagan but in several other parts of British Himalaya, although in small quantities.

Miss.—Turki term for copper. See *Tamba.*

Mítha dúdya.—The root of *Aconitum ferox*, or an allied species.

A native who seemed to know what he was talking about told me that Mítha dúdya was the fresh root of a plant collected in the Kullu hills; that this upon being boiled or steeped in hot water became black, and then was called Mítha telíya, and as frequently Kala mohra. It is imported into Leh in very small quantities, and some of it exported to Yarkand. See *Dawai.* B. P., Vol. I., p. 324.

Mítha telíya—The root of an aconite. See *Mítha dúdya.*

Mochras—A substance like gum obtained from *Bombax heptaphyllum.*, L. B. P., Vol. I., pp. 319, 397.

Mohra.—Aconite root. See *Mítha dúdya.*

Morabba.—Preserves. See *Kiriana.* Davies' App., p. 212.

Mosa.—Stockings.—Turki, Júrab and Púpak; Bhote, Kangshú. In woollen stockings there is some trade from Kashmir to Leh, both for local consumption as well as for exportation to Changthan and Turkistan. As stated under Jóra (shoes), further information is required regarding these two terms, with descriptions in detail, as the vernacular terms do not correspond with our own, and my notes are not sufficiently explicit.

A Yarkand soft leather shoe, called Charúk, is often included under the term Mosa at Leh. Davies' App., pp. 38, 217.

Mothík.—Bhote for pearls. See *Motí.*

Motí.—Pearls, known in Yarkand as Marwarid and Yúnchí; Bhote Mothík. In Yarkand pearls that are perforated are said to be Súfta, and if entire Na-súfta. The chief trade in pearls is between our seaports Calcutta and Bombay and Leh, whence they are exported to Yarkand and Lhassa. From Yarkand some are imported into Leh said to be from Russia. Those I saw were very poor indeed, many were large, but all most irregular in form, of bad color, and pierced with very large holes. B. P., Vol. I., p. 51.

Pearls

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

Year.	Rate per each.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1871 ...	3	100	300

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per each.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Scores.	Rs.	Tolahs.	Rs.	Scores.	Rs.
1868 ...	100 Rs. per 20	50	5,000	...	...	50	5,000
						Tolahs.	
1872 ...	10 „ per tolah	...	...	20	200	20	200
Total ...	...	50	5,000	20	200	.....	5,200

Múlchú.—Bhote term for quicksilver. See *Para.*

Múlshúk.—Bhote for silver-leaf. See *Chandí-ka-wark.*

Munal.—The *Lophophorus Impeyanus,* Latham, the crest feathers of which are used as plumes. See *Kalgi.*

Múshk Nafa.—Musk pods. See *Kasturi.*

Muska.—Bhote for butter. See *Makhn.*

Musli.—A root. It may be that of *Bombax heptaphyllum.* See *Sembal.*

Múzí.—The Bhote for sulphur. See *Gandhak.*

Nabat.—Turki for sugar. See *Misrí.*

Nahí.—The term used in Changthan for the barley of Ladakh called Grím, *which* see.

Nahmpay.—Bhote term for flour that has been prepared from roasted grain. See *Sattú.*

Naiah.—Bhote term for the tube of the húka. See *Necha.*

Nainsúk.—The term used by Panjabis and Yarkandis for Panjab *Khasa, which* see.

Nainú.—A European muslin with sprigs or figures on it. Of this large quantities are imported from the Panjab to Leh for Yarkand. See *Agha bannú.* See *Bazazi.* Davies' App., p. 207; B. P., Vol II., p. 21.

Nakús.—Under this term, and also Sank, are imported into Leh from Calcutta the shells of *Maza rapa,** Lam., a common species on the coasts of Ceylon and the Andamans, by the Bhotes called Thúng; they are chiefly expended in Ladakh itself and employed in the manufacture of Thúnglak

* For this identification I am indebted to A. W. Mason, Secretary, Asiatic Society, Calcutta.

which see. A few are converted into Conchs, these are exported to Lhassa. B. P., Vol. II., pp. 175, 177.

Nakús

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu, Rampur & Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.		Rampur.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds.S.	Rs.	Mds.S.	Rs.	Mds.S.	Rs.	Mds.S.	Rs.
1867 ...	125	...	...	...	...	2 0	250	2 0	250
1868 ...	100	...	...	1 30	175	...	...	1 30	175
1869 ...	100	9 16	940	...	...	0 27	68	10 3	1,008
	Price each	No.		No.		No.		No.	
1871 ...	2	1,691	3,382	125	250	1,077	2,154	2,893	5,786
Total ...	...	...	4,322	...	425	...	2,472	...	7,219

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Year.	Rate per Md.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1868	86	2 24	224

Namda.—Felts.—Turki, Nammad and Kirghiz; Bhote, Pimpha. Quantities of felt carpets, both large and small, are imported into Leh from Yarkand. These are much superior in quality to those imported into the Panjab through Peshawur. The great drawback to their importation is that

those of the best quality are extremely heavy, and it is scarcely worth the traders importing the lighter and inferior sorts. The felts are eagerly sought for, and are nearly all exported to Changthan, Kashmir and the Punjab. Davies' App., pp. 43, 231 ; B. P., Vol. II., pp. 30, 32.

NAMDA

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

YEARS.	Rate per each.	TURKISTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1867	2	1,710	3,420
1868	2	2,757	5,514
1869	2	3,159	6,318
1870	2	6,483	12,966
1871	2	5,088	10,176
1872	2	4,655	9,310
Total...	...	23,852	47,704

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu, Rampur, & Kashmir.*

YEARS.	Rate per each.	KULLU.		RAMPUR.		KASHMIR.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1867	2	114	228	...	...	...	...	114	228
1868	2	435	870	231	462	24	48	690	1,380
1869	2	1,608	3,216	96	192	25	50	1,729	3,458
1870	2	566	1,132	125	250	133	266	824	1,648
1871	2	670	1,340	101	202	60	120	831	1,662
1872	2	328	656	87	174	330	660	745	1,490
Total ...	...	3,721	7,442	640	1,280	571	1,144	4,933	9,866

Exported from Leh to Kashmir and Baltistan.

Years.	Rate per each.	Kashmir.		Baltistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1867	2	340	680	...	...	340	680
1868	2	964	1,928	10	20	974	1,948
1869	2	751	1,502	54	108	805	1,610
1870	2	2,067	4,134	160	320	2,227	4,454
1871	2	2,145	4,290	86	172	2,231	4,462
1872	2	1,238	2,476	123	246	1,361	2,722
Total...	...	7,505	15,010	433	866	7,938	15,876

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Years.	Rate per each.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1867	2	650	1,300
1868	2	2,500	5,000
1869	2	2,650	5,300
1870	2	3,000	6,000
1871	2	380	760
1872	2	657	1,314
Total ...	...	9,837	19,674

Nas.—Bhote for barley. See *Jau.* Turki for snuff. See *Naswar.*

Nasarkhaṅi.—A name for Panjab chintz in Yarkand. See *Chít.*

Nasha.—Turki for *Charras, which* see.

Naslins.—Flaps of cloth edged with fur worn by the Bhote women, one on each side of the face, very much like blinkers on a horse. See *Kúndúz.* Davies' App., p. 232.

Naswar.—SNUFF.—Turki, Nas; Bhote, Naták. A good deal of snuff is imported into Leh said to be from Peshawur. This is not however the case, as most of it is really from Hazrū in the Rawulpindi district, where it is extensively manufactured, and upon exportation is called Peshaurí! Nearly the whole is consumed in Ladakh itself by the Lhamas, Argúns, and Kashmiris. The Bhotes, as a general rule, do not use it. It goes to Yarkand, but in very small quantities, and is imported occasionally from Lhassa to Leh. Davies' App., p. 217; B. P., Vol. I., p. 290.

Along with the statistics of snuff I here purpose including those of tobacco, of which a small quantity is imported into Leh.

SNUFF

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

YEARS.	Rate per Bottle.	KULLU.		KASHMIR.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A. P.	Bottles.	Rs.	Bottles.	Rs.	Bottles.	Rs.
1868	3 7 3	...	...	11	38	...	...
1869	3 0 0	...	...	17	51	...	...
				Mds. S.			
1870	160 0 0	Per Md.	...	1 20	240	...	...
				Bottles.			
1871	2 0 0	Per bottle	...	14	28	...	...
1872	2 0 0	...	...	35	70	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	427	...	...

Exported from Leh to Turkistan.

Year.	Rate per Bottle.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Bottles.	Rs.
1872	2	14	28

Tobacco

Imported into Leh from Kashmir and Baltistan.

Years.	Rate per Md.	Kashmir.		Baltistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs. A.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs. A.
1867	20	32 0	640 0	...	...	32 0	640 0
1868	20	69 37	1,398 8	...	...	69 37	1,398 8
1869	20	48 34	977 0	...	...	48 34	977 0
1870	20	109 13	2,186 8	5 0	100	114 13	2,286 8
1871	20	145 21	2,910 8	5 32	116	151 13	3,026 8
1872	20	54 25	1,092 8	...	...	54 25	1,092 8
Total ...	...	460 10	9,205 0	10 32	216	471 2	9,421 0

Nyták.—Bhote for snuff. See *Naswar.*

Nau-rang.—Analine dye. See *Abasí.*

Naushadar.—Sal-ammoniac.—Bhote, Gíatsah; is imported into Leh from the Panjab and occasionally from Yarkand. It is usually sold along with tin (Kalai), for cleaning and tinning copper dishes, for which purpose a good deal of it goes to Baltistan. Davies' App., pp. 212 233; B. P., Vol. I., p. 89.

SAL-AMMONIAC

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu, Rampur, and Kashmir.*

YEARS.	Rate per Maund.	KULLU.		RAMPUR.		KASHMIR.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1869	80 0 0	0 18	36	...	...	0 18	36	0 36	72
1870	29 3 0	54 9	1,583	4 32	141	...	...	59 1	1,724
Total ...	...	54 27	1,619	4 32	141	0 18	36	59 37	1,796

Exported from Leh to Turkistan.

YEAR.	Rate per Maund.	TURKISTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.
1871	Rs. 120	Mds. 3	Rs. 360

Necha.—The tube employed in smoking the Húka with. Bhote Nai-ah. Of these a few are brought from Kashmir to Leh for local consumption. See *Húka.* Davies' App., p. 218; B. P., Vol. I., p. 289, Vol. II., p. 72.

Neoza.—The nuts of *Pinus Gerardiana,* Lamb. See *Chilgoza.*

New-gew.—Bhote term for pens. See *Kalam.*

Ngah-máh.—Bhote term for Yak'st ails. See *Chauries.*

Nhal.—Horse shoes. See *Loha.* Davies' App., p. 218.

Níl.—Indigo produced from *Indigofera tinctoria,* L. This dye is largely imported into Leh from the Panjab;

that called Khùrja is considered the best, and that from Mùltan next. At Leh itself and Nubra it is largely employed for dying purposes; called by the Bhotes Rams, and is one of the most regular exportations from Leh to Yarkand. A little occasionally being exported to Lhassa. See *Rang.* Davies' App., p. 215; B. P., Vol. I., p. 439.

Indigo

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu, Rampur, & Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.		Rampur.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Ms. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	160	6 0	960	2 0	320	1 0	160	9 0	1,440
1868	160	16 21	2,644	4 30	760	...	...	21 11	3,404
1869	160	35 3	5,612	7 10	1,160	26 34	4,296	69 7	11,068
1870	120	3 14	402	3 8	384	3 39	477	10 21	1,263
1871	150	43 12	6,495	...	...	1 32	270	45 4	6,765
1872	160	36 12	5,808	1 16	224	9 6	1,464	46 34	7,496
Total	...	140 22	21,921	18 24	2,848	42 31	6,667	201 37	31,436

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	160	6 0	960	14 0	2,240	20 0	3,200
1868	160	14 0	2,240	18 0	2,880	32 0	5,120
1869	160	4 20	720	77 33	12,452	82 13	13,172
1870	120	10 0	1,200	4 20	540	14 20	1,740
1871	160	5 16	864	...	...	5 16	864
1872	160	4 34	776	62 36	10,064	67 30	10,840
Total ...	...	44 30	6,760	177 9	28,176	221 39	34,936

Níla-thókar.—The Bhote term for sulphate of copper. See *Níla-túty a.*

Níla-túty a.—Blue Stone, Sulphate of Copper.—Yarkandi, Dīna-farang ; Bhote, Níla-thókar. This is imported into Leh in very small quantities from the Panjab, and is generally taken to Yarkand, where it is also imported from Russia. See *Dawai.* B. P., Vol. I., p. 67.

Nímbú.—Lemons.—The fruit of *Citrus, species.* Is imported usually as a preserve into Leh for Yarkand. See *Morabba.* Davies' App., p. 211.

Nímrú.—Mother of Pearl.—Called in Kashmir Sadaf, where it is extensively employed in the ornamentation of their Papier-maché work that is exported for Lhassa. A little of the Mother of Pearl is rarely imported into Leh from Kashmir for Lhassa. B. P., Vol. I., p. 51.

Nirbísí.—A Panjab term for two different products ; one that is imported from Nepal *viâ* Leh to Lahore, and is the root of an Aconite ; the second a produce of the lower Himalaya, and which is the root of a species of *Curcuma.* See *Dawai.* Davies' App., p. 138.

Númin.—Bhote term for Lapis Lazuli. See *Lajward.*

Nur-kachúr.—The rhizomes of *Curcuma sp.* See *Bozbóga.* Davies' App., p. 211.

Ók.—Turki for bullets. See *Sikka.*

Onkar.—In general acceptation is an imaginary bird, and is the Phœnix or Homan of the natives. Certain feathers pass through Leh from Kashmir for Yarkand said to be those of the Onkar. These appear to be those of the larger Egret, *Herodias Alba.* Dr. Cayley, in his report for 1868, enters certain feathers as Heron's plumes. Baden

Powell at Vol. I., p. 156, considers the Onkar as a species of Plotus, Vern. Index, p. 74, and the plumes to be feathers from the wing; but Colonel Norgate told me that the feathers of the *Herodias Alba*, that were used as plumes, were the elongated dorsal train feathers, and those that I saw corresponded to this. Besides the feathers from the plume on the Heron's head.

Orah-dan.—Turki for Madder. See *Majíth.*

Órdúk or Órzúk—A coarse cotton cloth is so called by traders at Leh. These traders are in the habit of paying for the conveyance of their goods partly in cloth and partly in cash; the cloth with which they pay is usually the refuse of their stock, and hence the name. Ór meaning a trader, and Zúk or Dúk refuse.

Ósma.—Turki for the leaves of *Indigofera tinctoria.* See *Basma.*

Padur.—Woollen sheets variously colored, frequently used as saddle cloths by the Bhotes, and imported into Leh from Kanawar. Davies' App., p. 218.

Padwis.—Different colored striped woollen sheets.

Pahcha.—Kokan term for a peculiar kind of fur cloak. See *Púch-kak.*

Pai.—Ladakh trade term for a parcel that forms half a horse load. See *Charras.* See *Gajh.*

Pak-pay.—Bhote for wheaten flour. See *Atta.*

Panní.—A leather manufactured in the Panjab and closely allied to *Kimsan, which* see.

Papash.—Shoes. See *Jora.* Davies' App., p. 215.

Para.—Quicksilver.—Turki, Símab; Bhote, Múlchú. Is imported into Leh from the Panjab chiefly for exportation to Iskardo, Changthan, and a little for Yarkand, but the last country is supplied from Russia. When quicksilver

is carried in any quantity it is usually conveyed in iron bottles. Smaller quantities in leather bottles, cocoanuts, small earthenware balls, or in the leathery covering of the soapnut, the kernel being removed. B. P., Vol. I., p. 103.

QUICKSILVER

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu.*

YEARS.	Rate per Maund.	KULLU.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1870	200	1 37	385
1872	260	6 2	1,584
Total...	...	7 39	1,969

Exported from Leh to Turkistan.

YEAR.	Rate per Maund.	TURKISTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1870	200	2 24	520

Parcha.—A silver ingot. See *Chandí.*

Pari-chap.—One kind of gold thread from Russia. See *Atnúf.*

Parwais.—Turki term for a material resembling braid. See *Chagga.*

Pashm.—The wool or hair of the Goat, Yak, and Ibex, that live in the High lands of Central Asia, consists of a

finer and a coarser part, the finer part is artificially separated from the coarser, and forms the pashm of trade, usually employed in manufacturing Kashmir shawls, hence also called shawl wool.

Turki, Tíbet; Bhote, Láynah, Kashmiri; Pham.

This pashm or shawl wool comes to Leh from two directions, *viz.*, from Yarkand and from Changthan, that from Yarkand has always been considered as by far the superior in quality.

Bhote for a Goat Ráhmah, Goat's hair Ral, the Pashm Laynah.—Yaḳ's hair Stítpahs the pashm kúllu.

In 1862 Mr. Davies, in his Trade Report, App. p. 192 writes: —"It is worthy of remark that the Maharajah's Government has always kept, and still keeps, a strict monopoly of this shawl wool. All that is imported to Leh is carefully watched, and sent direct to Kashmir." Since that date a great and remarkable change has taken place in the trade of Leh, inasmuch as there are now no restrictions whatsoever upon any article that comes from Yarkand to Leh, and all Yarkand produce is free to be purchased by anyone, hence there no longer exists the Kashmir monopoly of bygone days as regards pashm from Turkistan. The old monopoly, however, I regret to state, still exists in practice, although not in theory, as connected with the importation of pashm from Changthan. That this monopoly still exists is due to the fact that no strangers are allowed into the district of Changthan, from Leh, except certain Bhotes who are the agents of the Kashmir Government. The whole trade between Leh, Changthan and Lhassa being still carried on according to the system given by Mr. Davies in his report, App., p. 198.

"With reference to the former custom of trading by the Gyulpos (former native rulers of Ladakh), with Changthan, (Rudokh) the Maharajah's government takes a prominent part in the trade of shawl-wool, tea, salt, sulphur, from Changthan, through Bustee Ram, as its commercial agent

in Ladakh." Again at p. 200 :—"Tea is annually brought direct from Lhassa to Leh by a trader (who goes by the name of Chubba) on the part of the Lama of Lhassa. He takes Saffron in return, he is allowed "*Begar*" for the transport of his goods through the Maharajah's territories. The Maharajah's government also sends a man every third year with Kashmir goods to Lhassa for the purposes of trade. He is in return allowed "*Begar*" through the Lhassa territory. This man in Lhassa is called "Loobchook" or "Vakeel." The Changthan merchant sent by the Zong or Governor of Ghurdokh to Leh is entitled to "*Begar*" in the Ladakh territory."

In 1871 Mr. Drew, Joint Commissioner on the part of His Highness the Maharajah at Leh, put a stop to the system of "*Begar*," and arranged that for the future carriers conveying goods between Changthan and Leh should be paid in cash. Previous to this order, frequent complaints had been made by the people to the headmen of Rudokh and Gartok relative to the oppression of the officials in the collecting of wool for the Kashmir agents. As long as these official did not personally suffer, they never dreamt of listening to these complaints, but now, owing to Mr. Drew's order, and the officials themselves having to pay in cash, a thing quite unknown in those districts, the shoe pinched the authorities themselves, and the result was that, in 1872 they made grievous complaints about the treatment shown by the Maharajah's agents to their people in the non-payment of purchases for wool, and stated that they would no longer interfere in the sale of wool between their people and the Maharajah's agents. Nor yet would they interfere in the sale of wool to the middlemen who act as agents for the Panjab and Rampur trade, who heretofore had always great difficulties to contend with in obtaining wool at all. The effect of the above disagreement was, as reported

by me in 1872, that so much wool was exported *viâ* the Lahul and Kanawar routes that it had created a fall in price so great at Amritsur that principals there wrote to their agents at Leh regarding the fall in price, and recommended them to act accordingly. The above circumstances caused much annoyance to the Kashmir authorities at Leh, and it was publicly stated that in future, to prevent further extensive exportations of wool from Changthan *viâ* the Rampur route, to the Panjab, the Begarí system was again to be adopted, large sums of cash to be at once sent as advances to the wool-owners in Changthan, and that the revenue of Rupschu and adjacent districts should be collected in Pashm and wool only. The re-adoption of the "*Begar*" system and the advances of money were carried out, but whether the revenue has been collected alone in pashm and wool I cannot say.

From the following tables it will be seen that for the past six years

The total amount of pashm imported into Leh from Turkistan and Changthan amounted to..	Mds.	5,781-34	Valued at Rs.	3,12,842
Of which were imported from Turkistan	„	2,331-3	„	„ 1,28,914
The amount of pashm exported from Leh to the Punjab was wholly of Turkistan produce, and consisted of	„	433-30	„	„ 24,028
Showing that in addition to the monopolised Changthan produce of	„	3,450-31	„	„ 1,83,928
The Kashmir traders obtained the lion's share even of the Turkistan free trade produce, *viz.*	„	1,897-13	„	„ 1,04,886
Or the total purchased by Kashmir traders at Leh amounted to no less than	„	5,348-4	„	„ 2,88,814

Therefore I cannot see why they should grumble, as they

do, seeing that one-twelfth part only of the pashm trade belongs to the Punjab. It must be remembered that this of course excludes any pashm that may go from Changthan direct to the Panjab *viâ* Rampur, the statistics of which, I regret to say, I cannot furnish.

For details relative to pashm itself, where it is produced, &c., &c., I would refer the reader to. Davies' App., pp. 192, 221; Cunningham, p. 244; B. P., Vol. I., p. 177.

Pashm

Imported into Leh from Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
*1867	W 50	335 0	16,750	125 0	6,250	460 0	23,000
1867	B 37	125 0	4,625	...	...	125 0	4,625
1868	50	800 0	40,000	649 11	32,463	1,449 11	72,463
1869	50	260 0	13,000	268 28	13,435	528 28	26,435
1870	W 60	794 0	47,640	198 4	11,886	992 4	59,526
1870	B 40	92 0	3,680	...	...	92 0	3,680
1871	W 50	449 31	22,489	571 0	28,550	1,020 31	51,039
1871	B 40	200 8	8,008	...	...	200 8	8,008
1872	70	394 32	27,736	519 0	36,330	913 32	64,066
Total ...	...	3,450 31	1,83,928	2,331 3	1,28,914	5,781 34	3,12,842

W.—White Pashm.

B.—Black Pashm.

Where no letter, means both white and black mixed, not separated.

Exported from Leh to Kashmir and Baltistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir.		Baltistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. As.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs. As.
1867	47 12 3	408 0	19,490 0	...	...	408 0	19,490 0
1868	W50 0 0	694 37	34,747 0	8 10	413	703 7	35,160 0*
1868	B 37 8 0	155 33	5,843 0	...	...	155 33	5,843 0
1869	W50 0 0	614 0	30,700 0	8 34	443	622 34	31,143 0
1869	B 25 0 0	92 39	2,025 0	...	...	92 39	2,025 0
1870	W60 0 0	348 4	20,886 0	7 6	429	355 10	21,315 0
1870	B 40 0 0	58 19	2,339 0	...	...	58 19	2,339 0
1871	W65 4 4	871 4	56,858 0	1 0	66	872 4	56,924 0
1871	B ...	96 14	4,052 0	0 20	22	96 34	4,074 0
1872	W75 0 0	241 25	18,122 0	3 0	225	244 25	18,347 0
1872	B 60 0 0	88 7	5,290 8	2 0	120	90 7	5,410 8
Total ...	...	3,669 22	2,00,352 8	30 30	1,718	3,700 12	2,02,070 8

* During 1868, 1,500 maunds, more was exported on behalf of the Kashmir Government into Kashmir.

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu, Rampur and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Md.	Kullu.		Rampur.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds.S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	50	13 0	650	...	...	...	...	13 0	650
1868	50	95 36	4,795	2 32	140	2 32	140	101 20	5,075
1869	50	93 10	4,663	...	...	56 0	2,800	149 10	7,463
1870	50	12 0	720	...	...	24 0	1,440	36 0	2,160
1871	50	35 0	1,750	...	...	...	...	35 0	1.750
1872	70	99 0	6,930	...	...	...	...	99 0	6,930
Total ...	...	348 6	19,508	2 32	140	82 32	4 380	433 30	24,028

Pashmina.—Fabrics made of Pashm.—Under this head I purpose bringing together the statistics of the various pashmina goods imported into and exported from Leh.

The principal goods manufactured of pashm and imported into Leh, to the value of Rs. 1,13,345, for the past six years, consisted of shawls (*Shal*); sheets in pairs (*chadar, pashmina ka*); fine pashmina cloth intended to be worked into shawls (*alwan*); cloth intended for working into chogas (*choga*); scarfs (*gallaband*); waistcloths (*safa*); shawl borders (*hashiya*); besides a variety of miscellaneous articles, as embroidered robes, neckties, caps, gloves, mittens, stockings.

The largest importation of these manufactured goods takes place from Kashmir Proper, and the statistics show that these goods consisted of chiefly shawls, scarfs, sheets, shawl borders, and chogas, to the value of Rs. 95,203. The next in value is from Baltistan, a province of Kashmir, chiefly consisting of sheets, cloth for shawls, and waistcloths, amounting to Rs. 11,692.

The smallest quantity and least in value is imported from the Panjab, consisting of shawls from Amritsur and Nurpur, sheets, and gold worked chogas (*choga zarikar*) from Amritsur, valued at Rs. 6,450.

Of these goods imported into Leh, the largest exportation takes place in shawls to Yarkand, amounting to	Rs.	1,03,120
Next in importance shawls to Changthan ...	„	21,450
In pashmina sheets the largest exportation is to Changthan	„	11,480
To India, amounting to	„	3,132
To Kashmir Proper (including *alwan*) ...	„	1,942
To Turkistan (including *pagrí*)	„	580
To Changthan neck scarfs	„	928
To Kashmir Proper thread	„	712
Or a total of exports amounting to ...	Rs.	1,43,344

From the above it will be seen that Baltistan is a manufacturing district, and of the energy of the people there can be no doubt. The pashmina sheets (*chadar*) and cloth (*alwan*) from Baltistan are exported to Kashmir Proper to be there embroidered with shawl work, and are thence re-imported into Ladakh for further exportation as shawls.

The Yarkandis prefer the better class of shawls; these they employ as turbans or waistcloths. They do not import any of the plain unworked sheets, which are so largely sought after by the people of Changthan. See Cunningham, p. 246; Davies' App., pp. 209, 219, 229; B. P., Vol II., p. 33.

From Changthan is imported into Leh a fabric called Zangós. These are pieces of cloth made from the pashm of the Yak, in pieces 18 feet long and about 18 inches in width, consisting of a black ground work with stripes of white, red, and blue crosswise. They make extremely handsome and warm blankets, of great thickness and weight, the best thing of the kind I have ever seen. They are all purchased up at once for local use at Leh, and can scarcely be had by outsiders. Davies' App., p. 232; B. P., Vol. II., p. 51.

From Turkistan, years ago, a pashmina called Sling was imported into Leh, but this now-a-day is quite unknown. Davies' App., p. 229.

SHAWLS

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

YEARS.	Rate per Pair.	KASHMIR.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs. A. P.	Pairs.	Rs.	
1870	100 0 0	814	81,400	
1871	56 4 2	45½	2,560	
1871	10 9 4	34	364	Scarfs.
1872	100 0 0	17	1,700	
Total ...	...	910½	86,024	

Pashmina Sheets

Imported into Leh from Kashmir and Baltistan.

Years.	Rate per Pair.	Kashmir.		Baltistan.		Total.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pairs.	Rs. As.	Pairs.	Rs. As.	Pairs.	Rs.	
1867	Various.	95	5,648 0	68	1,520 0	163	7,168	
1868		20	1,600 0	114	2,280 0	134	3,880	
1869		35	1,445 15	93	3,842 1	128	5,288	
1870		...	...	74	1,255 0	74	1,255	
1871		...	...	159	2,755 0	159	2,755	
1872		...	...	4	40 0	4	40	1872 Waist-cloths.
Total	...	150	8,693 15	512	11,692 1	662	20,386	

Shawl Borders and Cloth for Chogas

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Years.	Rate per Pair.	Kashmir.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	Pairs.	Rs.	
1869	80	2	160	Cloth for chogas.
	per yd.	yds.		
1869	1 Re.	250	250	Shawl borders.
1870	8 as.	150	75	Ditto.
Total	...	.....	485	

Shawls, Sheets and Worked Chogas

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu.*

Years.	Rate per Pair.	Kullu.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs. As.	Pairs.	Rs.	
1870	56 5	57	3,210	Amritsur and Nurpur shawls.
1871	40 0	6	240	Amritsur sheets.
1872	50 0 Per Than.	54 Thans.	2,700	Do. do.
1872	25 0	12	300	Amritsur gold embroidered work.
Total	...	.....	6,450	

Shawls, &c., Kashmir and Amritsur Sheets

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Pair.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs. A. P.	Pairs.	Rs.	Pairs.	Rs.	Pairs.	Rs.	
1867	63 4 1	35	2,214	54	3,416	89	5,630	
1868	80 0 0	125	10,000	10	800	135	10,800	
1869	100 0 0	10	1,000	18	1,800	28	2,800	
1870	100 0 0	45	4,500	241	24,100	286	28,600	Shawls.
1871	95 9 5	37	3,536	464	44,354	501	47,890	Shawls.
1872	100 0 0	2	200	52	5,200	54	5,400	Kashmir shawls.
1872	50 0 0	...	...	40	2,000	40	2,000	Amritsur shawls.
Total.	...	254	21,450	879	81,670	1,133	1,03,120	

Sheets, Baltistan

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Pair.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As. P.	Pairs.	Rs.	Pairs.	Rs	Pairs.	Rs.
1867	16 0 0	85	1,360	25	400	110	1,760
1868	34 9 6	185	6400	...	...	185	6,400
1869	40 0 0	15	600	...	...	15	600
1871	20 0 0	120	2,400	9	180	129	2,580
1872	20 0 0	36	720	...	...	36	720
Total ...	...	441	11,480	34	580	475	12,060

Gallaband (Scarfs)

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Years.	Rate per each.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Pieces.	Rs.
1871	10	52	520
1872	12	34	408
Total...	...	86	928

Sheets, Baltistan

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu, Rampur, and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Pair.	Kullu.		Rampur.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A. P.	Pairs.	Rs.	Pairs.	Rs.	Pairs.	Rs.	Pairs.	Rs.
1867	16 0 0	7	112	...	...	...	...	7	112
1868	20 0 0	11	220	...	...	...	...	11	220
1870	20 0 0	15	300	3	60	...	...	18	360
1871	18 3 2	132	2,403	...	...	2	37	134	2,440
Total ..	...	165	3,035	3	60	2	37	170	3,132

Exported from Leh to Kashmir.

Years.	Rate per Pair.	Kashmir.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	Pairs.	Rs.	
1867	16	22	352	
1868	20	31	620	
1868	5	2	10	Pagri (Turbans.)
1869	20	12	240	
1870	20	25	500	
1871	20	2	40	
1872	20	9	180	
Total...	...	103	1,942	

Pashmina Thread

Exported from Leh to Kashmir.

Year.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1869	320	2 9	712

Zangós

Imported into Leh from Changthan.

Years.	Rate per Piece.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Pieces.	Rs.
1867	8	28	224
1868	8	150	1,200
1869	8	75	600
1870	8	150	1,200
1871	8	66	528
1872	6	56	336
Total	...	525	4,088

Exported from Leh to Kashmir.

Year.	Rate per Piece.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Pieces.	Rs.
1868	8	6	48

Patakar, Pishtaka.—Percussion Caps.—Turkí, Pistan. Since 1869 have been largely imported into Leh from the Panjab for Turkistan. The Yarkandis prefer to use guns that are fired with percussion caps, and scarcely if ever employ flint or matchlocks. For statistics, see *Bandúk.*

Patíng.—The dried flesh of the apricot with the nuts removed. Is an immense export article from Iskardo, and the best from Shigar, but it is produced all along the Indus valley, and exported chiefly to Changthan and Lhassa, a little to Lahul and Kashmir. See *Chulî.*

Patís.—Tubers of *Aconitum heterophyllum.* See *Ais.*

Patnús.—Turki for a tray. See *Mazma.*

Pattú.—A generic term for woollen cloth made in the Himalaya, really means a number of stripes or pieces sewn lengthways together so as to form a broad piece. The material and its manufacture vary in different parts of the country, so much that those who are knowing on the subject are often able to say by the appearance and consistency of a piece, where it has been made. For statistics, see *Ún.*

Pattú-Thirma.—An extremely thick woollen cloth dyed various colors, that is imported into Leh from Lhassa. The Lhamas purchase the red colored for their peculiar clothing, the rest is expended in Leh. See *Ún.* Davies' App., p. 232.

Phakrú.—Bhote for Papier-maché boxes. See *Phíkor.*

Pham.—Kashmiri for *Pashm, which* see.

Phikor, Phakrú.—Bhote for Papier-mache boxes. These are manufactured in Kashmir and largely imported into Leh for exportation to Lhassa as well as purchased by the better classes amongst the Bhotes. They are intended to hold flour, sattu, &c., and employed very much as we do tea-caddies. See *Saltúk.* B. P., Vol. II., p. 218.

Phukta.—Turki for cotton. See *Rúí.*

Phúl—Is the equivalent in Yarkand for our word pice, and by which is understood copper coinage, and the Chinese copper coin *Shúchan.* See *Pice.* Shaw, pp. 204, 463, 470, values the Phúl at one-twelfth of a penny. His valuation as given in his book is incorrect. This is also the case with the valuation of the Tanga silver coin. At page 470 he values the latter as equivalent to fourpence; now the value of the silver in the Tanga in India is four annas, or equal to sixpence of English money. These inaccuracies were most probably due to his inability to correct the proofs of his book himself. See his preface, p. vi.

Phúlí.—A salt of soda imported into Leh from Changthan, Rupshu, and Nubra in Ladakh. It is very extensively used in Ladakh for mixing with tea to bring out its strength, and for the same purpose is largely exported to Kashmir and a little to Kullu. It is also employed by the Bhotes for washing their clothes with and for dyeing wool, a black color. It is not employed in Yarkand. Davies' App., p. 235; B. P., Vol. I., p. 97; Aitch. Jour. Lin. Soc., Vol. X., p. 78.

PHÚLÍ (SODA SALT)

Imported into Leh from Changthan, Nubra, Kashmir Territory.

YEARS.	Rate per Md.	CHANGTHAN.		YEARS.	Rate per Md.	NUBRA, KASHMIR TERRITORY.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As.	Mds.	Rs.		Rs. As.	Md.	Rs. As.	Md.	Rs. As.
1869	1 4	140	175	1871	1 4	206	257 8	346	432 8
1870	1 8	125	188	1872	1 4	79	98 12	204	286 12
Total	...	265	363		...	285	356 4	550	719 4

Exported from Leh to Kashmir Proper.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir Proper.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As.	Mds. S.	Rs. As.
1867	1 4	109 0	136 0
1868	1 4	121 30	152 0
1869	1 4	25 24	32 0
1870	1 8	115 35	174 0
1871	1 4	134 3	167 8
1872	1 4	44 32	56 0
Total	...	551 4	717 8

Exported from Leh to Kullu.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As.	Md. S.	Rs. As.
1869	1 4	70 36	89 0
1871	1 4	6 0	7 8
1872	1 4	72 0	90 0
Total	...	148 36	186 8

Phúlkarí—Is a coarse home-made cotton cloth, colored red, and more or less worked with silk by Panjab Hindu women.

Juts and Zemindars only embroider the cloth along the edge; it is then called Chób. When dyed different colors it is called Banú. Another kind from Núrpúr is called Chúnyah. See *Bazazi.* Davies' App., p. 207; B. P., Vol. II., p. 100.

Pice.—Copper Coinage.—In Ladakh copper coinage of all the surrounding countries is current; every variety the Bhotes call pice or Zangsdóng, which means copper coin. There is a very fair amount of Kashmir pice in currency at Leh, of which I have no information; but it is curious to note that certain forms of pice are current at Leh, which are not so in other parts of Ladakh, although both are of Kashmir origin. British pice are current in the town of Leh itself, but villagers usually refuse them, whereas no one seems to object to the old Indian *dumps.* But the coin in Ladakh that attracts the observation of a stranger most is one from China, with a square hole cut out of its centre, and strings of which are always to be seen hanging from the waists of the Bhote soldiers with whom they seem to be worn rather as ornaments than for use. This leads me to the copper coinage met with in Yarkand, which is all of Chinese origin, and the same that is worn by the soldiers in Ladakh.

It consists of the Shúchan and Dahchan; the former, or Shúchan, the Turki term for which is Phúl, is looked upon by the traders as equal in value to a British pice of the same form, but having a square hole cut out of its centre. Twenty-five of these Shúchan weigh twenty British pice.

The Dahchan is double the value of the Shúchan, of the same form, but irregular in its weight, not always being equal to the weight of two Shúchan.

Fifty Shúchan or twenty-five Dahchan when strung together form what is called in Turkistan a Tanga, but in Kokan, Kotan, and Bukhara, by Tanga is understood a silver coin

that is valued for its silver in the Panjab a little over four annas, and which in Leh passes for four annas.

From the above will be seen the high relative value in which silver is held in Eastern Turkistan in comparison with copper coinage.

Yarmak is a Chinese brass coin to be still met with in Yarkand. It used to be valued at five Yarmak equal one Shúchan, but of late years it has not been current.

British pice as well as the Russian coin Kopes, called in Turkistan Bugh Rúski and Bugh-rúkek-cha, and in Kabul Bugh-rúkcha, are occasionally to be found in the bazaars. Cunningham, p. 255; Davies' Trade Report, App., pp. 3, 191; Shaw, pp. 464, 470.

Píla.—Turki for the cocoon of the silkworm. See *Resham.*

Pímpha.—The Lhassa and Bhote term for felts. See *Namda.*

Pírúk.—The head-dress worn by the women of Ladakh. See *Firoza.* B. P., Vol. I., p. 48, "Berak;" Davies' App., p. 239.

Pista.—The nut of *Pistacia vera.* These are imported in some quantities into Leh from Peshawur *viâ* Kashmir for local consumption, a little is also imported from Badakshan *viâ* Yarkand to Leh. Near Kolab and Hissar towns of Kokan there are two enormous jungles of this tree, which yield a gall lately imported *viâ* Peshawur to Amritsur, highly valued for dyeing purposes, and fetches Rs. 35 per maund. B. P., Vol. I., pp. 268, 337, 439.

See Editor's note to Le Maout and Decaisne's Descriptive and Analytical Botany, p. 363. "The native country of the cultivated Pistachio nut, *P. vera,* is unknown."

PISTACHIO NUTS

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

YEAR.	Rate per Maund.	TURKISTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1869	40	3	120

Pístan.—Turki for percussion caps. See *Patakar.*

Pistól.—PISTOLS.—Of late years there has been a great increase in importation to Leh of pistols. See *Bandúk.* B. P., Vol. II., p. 285.

Pókak-darú.—The Turki term for a seaweed. See *Gilar-patr.*

Pókarmúl or Pókhurmúl.—A root probably that of *Spilanthes sp.* See *Dawai.*

Poshíl.—Bhote for amber. See *Kahruba.*

Póst-i-barra.—Turki for lamb skins. See *Postín.* Davies' App., p. 232; B. P., Vol. II., p. 117.

Póst-till.—The Kashmir name for the bark of *Taxus baccata.* See *Cha.*

Postín.—A FUR ROBE.—Under this head I purpose treating of, *firstly*, furs in general; and, *secondly*, furs made into robes.

Furs in general.—The Turki generic term for which is Kamah, and the Kokan Kundúz. These I would divide into A.—Furs obtainable in Ladakh itself. B.—Those imported into Leh from Kashmir and India. C.—Those imported into Leh from Yarkand.

A.—In Ladakh there is an enormous expenditure of the skins of goats and sheep, but of the former especially by the Bhotes, both in lieu of clothing as well as to supplement that of the better classes. Curiously enough it is the women alone who wear these skins. Amongst the poorer classes the skin, simply prepared, is thrown over the shoulders in the form of a cloak, with the hairy side next the body. Amongst the classes better off, the skin forms the lining of a cloak made of some woollen material, usually consisting of a groundwork of one color and a broad margin of another, more commonly the groundwork is dark green with a margin of red, the whole finished off with a deep fringe of lambswool, the skin of which is obtained from Yarkand for this purpose. A cloak, whether a mere skin or that just described, is called Lókpah.

The Bhote term for goat skin, with the hair attached, is Lúkpah, and for a sheep skin, Lúglok, for lamb skins, Charrú, and kid skins, Ripchar. The last two, except by the wealthy, are never used, but are collected for sale and exportation chiefly to Kashmir. The Kashmir Government seems to have some claim upon the kid skins, but in what way or to what extent I do not know.

During the winter a considerable number of fox skins are collected at Leh by the Bhotes, whose name for a fox is Wathsay, and the Turki term for the fox skins, purchased in Leh, is Púshkak. These are all exported to Yarkand. The term for fox skins, in Davies' Trade Report, App., p. 232, is Post-i-roba.

Occasionally a few Otters are killed during the summer season at Leh. Their skins are looked upon as being far superior to any obtainable from India.

B.—The import of furs from Kashmir and India to Leh consists solely of the skins of the Otter called in the trade

Sag-í-abí. Those skins obtained in Leh are most valued, next those of Kashmir and Kullu, and lastly those from India. The Indian skins are chiefly collected in the Central Provinces, and one can scarcely credit that during the past five years no less than 19,640 skins have been imported from those provinces, of which 6,529 were imported during 1872. Proportionately there are very few indeed collected in Kullu, Kashmir, and Leh.

With the exception of about a hundred skins annually to Changthan, the rest are all exported to Turkistan, where they are divided into Sag-í-abí Proper and Karrak.

Otter skins obtained in Turkistan itself are called Kamah, which, as already stated, is also a generic term for furs.

C.—The chief fur imported into Leh from Turkistan is the skin of a two-year old lamb in which the wool has never been cut. This the Yarkandis called Shirmast, and the Bhotes Homtser, the wool of which is fully from 4 to 6 inches in length, and is employed by the Bhote women as a fringe to their cloaks, as previously alluded to.

The Yarkandis call the skin of a lamb in which the wool is still short Kúrpah, and value these skins highly. That of a lamb, with the second growth of wool, is called Thayrí, and is the cheapest of all. With the exception of Shirmast there is no trade from Yarkand in lamb skins, nor yet in the skins from Bukhara called Karakúlí.

Kundúz is the trade term at Leh for what the Bhotes consider the fur of an Otter that is imported from China *viá* Yarkand, a few skins yearly, which at Leh and Ladakh are employed in the edging of the flaps worn by the Bhote women as part of their head dress called Nahlín or Naslín; but this fur can only be afforded by the wealthy, the poorer classes employing various substitutes.

Occasionally from Yarkand are imported skins, made into sheets, of the grey squirrel, as also separate skins of the sable, both were called Sanjab, but I doubt if my informant knew much about the subject. The Turkistan merchants stated that the following furs, *viz.*, Kísh, Salúsín, Kamchat, Kursak are common enough in Yarkand, imported from Russia, as also a supposed Otter skin called Dadíska.

Postín, or robes made from furs.—In Turkistan a man of wealth is recognised by the number and variety of fur robes he possesses, usually wearing two or three at a time, one over the other. I believe a good trade might be carried out in furs between England and Turkistan, especially if robes were properly made and in accordance with Turkistan fashions, of which it could be easy enough to get good examples. The Bhote term for a Postin, of whatever fur it is made, is Shanglak, if it reaches to the feet; if to the waist only it is called Stótang.

A fox skin Postín in Yarkand is called Púchkak, and in Kotan Pahcha.

A Bukhara Postín is called Kirsak.

Avák is a Yarkand Postin of a peculiar fur.

Except from Yarkand no Postins are imported into Leh, and those that are, are exported chiefly to Changthan, Kashmir, and India.

The subject of furs is an extremely interesting one, not only as regards the trade, but as also presenting a wide field for investigations into the natural history of the animals yielding them, as well as their geographical distribution. Owing to my short stay at Leh I regret that I was unable to work out this promising subject to my satisfaction. Cunningham, p. 304; Davies' App., pp. 122, 206, 232; B. P., Vol. I., p. 155, Vol. II., p. 117; Aitch., Vol. X., Lin. Soc. Jour., p. 78.

Lamb Skins (Shirmast)

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per each.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	Nos.	Rs.
1868	0 8	24	12
1870	0 8	18	9
1872	0 8	250	125
Total ...	...	292	146

Postins

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per each.	Turkistan.		
		Quantity	Value.	
	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
1868	80	3	240	Sable.
1868	50	57	2,850	Silk.
1868	80	17	1,360	Postins.
1869	...	32	812	
1870	50	5	250	
1871	60	46	2,760	Of Karakuli lamb skins.
1872	20	32	640	
Total ...	...	192	8,912	

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per each.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1868	100	3	300	...	...	3	300
1869	100	8	800	...	...	8	800
1871	30	Karakuli.		36	1,080	36	1,080
1872	50	...	...	5	250	5	250
Total ...	...	11	1,100	41	1,330	52	2,430

Exported from Leh to Kashmir.

Years.	Rate per each.	Kashmir.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs.	
1868	10 0 0	18	180	
1869	12 0 0	2	24	Made of Ladakh Charrú.
1870	12 0 0	22	264	Ditto.
1871	10 0 0	4	40	Ditto.
1872	19 3 8	13	250	
Total ...	.....	59	758	

Fox Skins and Postins

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1867	125 Each.	... No.	...	1 16	175	1 16 No.	175	Fox Skins.
1868	100	15	1,500	... No.	...	15	1,500	Chinese Postíns.
1869	1	...	...	375	375	375	375	Fox Skins.
Total	...	15	1,500	...	550	...	2,050	

Otter Skins

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu, Rampur, & Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.		Rampur.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	160	1 20	240	...	...	0 20	80	2 0	320
	Each.	No.				No.		No.	
1868	4	300	1,200	...	...	...	...	300	1,200
1869	4	6,797	27,188	305	1,220	1,000	4,000	8,102	32,408
1870	4	3,229	12,916	23	92	573	2,292	3,825	15,200
1871	4	767	3,068	117	468	...	...	884	3,536
1872	4	5,990	23,960	...	...	539	2,156	6,529	26,116
Total	...	17,083	67,572	445	1,780	2,112	8,528	19,640	77,880

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	40 0	0 16	64
	Each.	No.	
1868	3 12	16	60
1870	4 0	13	52
1871	4 0	60	240
1872	4 0	24	96
Total ...	.....	113 0	512

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Rate. per Maund.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
1867	160 Each	1 No.	160	2 No.	320	3 No.	480
1868	4	25	100	275	1,100	300	1,200
1869	4	10	40	8,853	35,412	8,863	35,452
1870	4	50	200	3,838	15,352	3,888	15,552
1871	4	15	60	1,675	6,700	1,690	6,760
1872	4	44	176	5,047	20,188	5,091	20,364
Total ...	...	144	736	19,688	79,072	19,832	79,808

Post-í-roba.—Fox skins. See *Postín.* Davies' App., p. 232.

Povindah.—A race of traders who trade between Khorasan and all India *viâ* Dehra Ishmael Khan or Peshawur, and within the last two years have come *viâ* Yarkand and Leh to India. Davies' Report, p. 42, App., p. 86.

Púchkak.—In Yarkand a Postín made of various skins, is so called. See *Postín.*

Púpak.—Turki for stockings. See *Mosa.* Púpakh, Davies' App., p. 145, is a cap made of Karakúlí lamb skin.

Rahon.—A town in the Jallandar district which gives its name to a cotton cloth called Khasa, *which* see.

Raihan.—The seed of *Ocimum pilosum.* See *Chartúkhm.*

Rakat-Chandan or Rakta-Chandan.—A red-yellow wood. See *Chandan.*

Rams.—Bhote for indigo. See *Nil.*

Rang.—Color or Dye stuff.—By the Yarkandis the term "Rang" is applied technically to Cochineal dye; in Ladakh the Bhotes use the term Stí for any color employed in dyeing clothes, and Stítong corresponds to our term paint. Here I purpose bringing together the various dyes and colors known in the Ladakh trade.

Dyes, proper

Imported into Leh for the past six years.

		Quantity.		Value.
		Md.	S.	Rs.
Abasí.—Analine dyes	Boxes	467		2,090
Bakm.—*Caesalpinia Sappan*, L. ...	Mds.	3	0	60
Haldi.—Turmeric, *Curcuma longa*, L..	„	52	28	2,108
Majíth.—Madder, *Rubia cordifolia*, L..	„	64	17	1,187
Níl.—Indigo, *Indigofera tinctoria*, L...	„	201	37	31,436
Sandhúr.—Red oxide of lead ...	„	1	24	128
Hartal.—Orpiment, Sulphuret of Arsenic		See *Dawai.*		
Kalai.—Tin (used in bronzing leather)		„ *Kalai.*		
Kesar.—Saffron, *Crocus sativus*, L....		„ *Spose.*		
Akalbír.—*Datisca cannabina*, L. ...		No statistics.		
Kesú.—*Butea frondosa*, L., flowers ...		„	„	
Rasaunt.—Dye from Berberris wood		„	„	
Shíngarf.—Sulphide of Mercury ...		„	„	
Total ...				37,009

Used more as Cosmetics than as Dyes.

Rakat-Chandan.—Wood of *Pterocarpus Santalinus*, ...		No statistics.		
Basma.—Leaves of *Indigofera tinctoria*		„	„	
Mehndi.—Leave of *Lawsonia alba*, Lam.	Mds.	8	24	Rs. 4,128

Rakat-Chandan is used by Hindus in putting a wafer-like mark on their foreheads, &c. The Indigo leaves to aid in

dyeing the beard, and Mehndi leaves for the latter purpose as well as coloring the nails of the more fashionable ladies.

COSMETICS

Imported into Leh.

Safeda-kash-karí.—White Lead, Carbonate of Lead	Mds.	1 20	Rs. 120
Súrma.—Antimony		No statistics.	
Injaní.—Manganese		„	„
Ayelik.—A rouge on Cotton from Yarkand		„	„
Merchí.—Rouge from the Panjab ...		„	„

Total value of dyes *proper* imported into Leh for past six years ...	Rs.	37,009
Of dyes used as Cosmetics ...	„	4,128
Of Cosmetics	„	120
Total of all dyes imported during six years	Rs.	41,257

Dyes produced in Ladakh.—The chief dye stuff produced in Ladakh and the only one that is traded in is Majíth, which grows extensively in Iskardo. Some of the Bhotes said it was cultivated there; this I doubt, but it is probably protected. This is largely exported to Changthan. No exportation takes place to Yarkand, that country being supplied from Kokan, where it grows in profusion.

Polygonum tortuosum, Don., var., is extremely common in Ladakh, where it is called Níalo, and the dye obtained from it Serpo. It is employed for household purposes to produce a bright yellow color, hence its name, golden. See Aitch. Lin. Soc. Jour., Vol. X, p. 78.

Lycium Europæum, L., called by the Bhotes Chísós. The fruit of this plant yields a beautiful purple color, called Gúndún, which however is by no means a fast one.

The most barren tracts of Ladakh produce in large quantities *Arnebia hispidissima*, D.C.f., which owing to the climate forms enormous root stalks that become covered with numerous maroon-colored scales that yield an excellent pink dye used by the Lhamas chiefly for coloring butter, but also various other substances presented as food to their deities in their religious ceremonies. The plant as well as the dye they call Dímok, this no doubt is also the Lahul red dye mentioned at p. 447, Vol I, Panjab Products, called Kuam. I sent a large quantity to Kew, hoping it might prove a useful and innocuous bright coloring for confectionery, which I believe is at present a great desideratum. Of the results I have, however, not as yet heard.

The Bhote women employ the seeds of *Solanum nigrum*, L., called Shókló, very much as a cosmetic. They stick these seeds over their foreheads and the prominances of their cheek-bones as numerously as they can be put on without touching each other, evidently for mere ornamentation. I am, however, of the opinion that they believe the application of the seeds tends to remove freckles and to lighten their complexions.

Antimony and Manganese, both found in Ladakh, are used as cosmetics by the women of the country, but apparently in imitation of the natives of India.

From Yarkand no dyes are imported, only the cosmetic, called Aye-lik, which some of the Bhote women are very fond of employing; that from Yarkand they call Búlat, and a similar importation from the Panjab Merchí.

From Changthan are imported orpiment and red lead, the former is classed under *Dawai*—Medicines—as the Bhotes would have that it was imported as a medicine, which considering the quantity is totally absurd. The red lead is used by the Lhamas as a paint, and here I may notice that the Lhamas are the only people in Ladakh who are at all

acquainted with any of the arts, the Bhotes themselves being excessively ignorant on all such matters. During 1872 was the first time red lead was exported from Leh to Lhassa. The remainder of the dye stuffs are imported into Leh from Kashmir or India, of course Saffron is the special produce of Kashmir. This may be used as a dye, but in its importation it is chiefly intended to be used as an incense in religious ceremonies in Lhassa, and a little of it as a condiment by the Kashmiri residents in Leh and Yarkand. See *Spose*.

Before finishing the subject of dyes I would merely add a list of substances used in the dyers' art, with a few allied to them, met with at Leh:—

ANÁR.—The wild fruit of *Punica Granatum*, L.

KISHTAH.—Unripe apricots.

PISTA.—The galls from the Pistachio tree are officinale in Kokan.

MAINPHAL.—Tamarix gall.

SAK.—The bark of *Acacia Arabica*, L.

FATKARI.—Alum.

PHULI.—Soda salt.

GOND.—Gum, of various trees, in Ladakh of apricot.

SÍRINJ.—A peculiar gum of Kokan.

KATÍRA.—A gum from *Cochlospermum gossypium*, D. C.

MOCHRAS.—A gum from *Bombax heptaphyllum*.

SÍRACE.—Glue.

LAKH.—Lac the resin only, rarely the dye.

Rangsí.—Bhote term for honey. See *Shahd*.

Ranjah.—Not an uncommon name for antimony. See *Súrma*.

Rasaunt.—An extract obtained from the wood of a species of Berberis, used as a dye and also medicinally. Imported into Leh from Kashmir. B. P., Vol. I, p. 449.

Razaí.—"A quilt padded with cotton." B. P., Vol. II., p. 28.

Raz-bahl.—Bhote for cotton. See *Rúí.* Cunningham gives Shing-bal or "tree wool" as the Bhote for cotton. Page 215. Note.

Reg and Reg-Tila.—Gold dust. See *Sóna.*

Resha-Khatmí.—The seeds and root of the Hollyhock *Althæa rosea*, Cav., used as a medicine. See *Dawai.*

Resham.—Silk.—The natural produce of the silkworm moth, *Bombyx*, of which there are several species.

The Cocoon of the silkworm is called Túti in the Panjab, and by the Yarkandis Píla. The raw silk in the Panjab is called Khóra Resham, and in Yarkand Mashút. Manufactured silk is known as Resham both by the Panjabis as well as Yarkandis, the Bhotes call silk Skim, and the Yarkandis to distinguish dyed material call the silk if colored Efak.

One of the great commercial productions of Central Asia is silk, and according to Shaw the best comes from Andijan and Khotan, and on which the British trader will have to depend greatly in exchange for payment for his goods.

Raw silk is an article of small importance at the present day in the Ladakh trade, to what it must come to if there is to be any increase of trade with Central Asia, as this is one of the few articles of commerce produced which the British trader will consider it worth his while to exchange his goods for. During the past six years 305 maunds were imported into Leh, valued at Rs. 1,01,844. The greatest importation took place in 1869, when 127 maunds, valued at Rs. 50,810, were imported, and at Leh the rate was Rs. 400 per maund, but on arrival in the Panjab it only fetched Rs. 320 per maund. The reason of the fall in price was due no doubt to the fact that the way in which the raw silk was put up

did not give satisfaction to the Panjab manufacturers, and for the same reason there has been a decrease in the trade ever since. Although in 1872 the trade seems again to have become a little better, and in time no doubt Central Asia will learn to know what the Indian market requires. Mr. Shaw, in his report for 1871, says, at para. 61, that the silk "was utterly spoilt in the winding."

No speculation with Central Asia would pay so well as having the raw silk prepared so as to suit the English manufacturer's requirements. As regards the silk itself better cannot be produced anywhere.

Manufactured Silks are imported into Leh from Yarkand, Changthan, and the Panjab. From Yarkand the value of silks imported has been Rs. 35,411, from Changthan Rs. 5,195, and from the Panjab Rs. 1,01,659, or the total value of silks imported has been Rs. 1,42,265.

The silks imported into Leh from Yarkand consisted of—

	Rs.
Mashrú.—A very rich silk, being a "satin on a cotton warp"	7,645
Daryai.—Plain silks	19,809
Darúa (or Drúya)—A fabric of cotton and silk "in a pattern most hideous to European eyes, it consists of splashes of color as if one had run into the other"	300
Shahí.—The same as Darúa, only all silk ...	
Rúmal.—Exquisitely soft silk handkerchiefs from Bukhara	7,607
Tawar.—Chinese Satin, that occasionally comes *viâ* Yarkand	50

Besides *Chakman*, a silk-cotton fabric, Bí-kassab, somewhat similar, and Chimbal veils of silk thread, made very like horse hair work.

Occurring in Yarkand but not imported into Leh, and of Central Asia produce—

Badshahí, Labíabí, Úshtúp, and Kaznah.—The last is a silk made from the silk of cocoons from which the moth has escaped, and this is also the name for those cocoons.

From Russia are imported into Yarkand and which used to be imported into Leh, but are not so now—

Zarbaft-i-Kalab.—An imitation brocade.

Latha-Rús-ka—Russian satin.

Dokhhabah.—Russian silk velvet.

From the Panjab we have imported into Leh during the past six years, valued at—

	Rs.
Kimkhab.—Brocade from Benares	86,260
Makhmal, Sacha, and Jútá.—Silk and cotton velvets, of European manufacture	3,270
Atalas or Tawar.—European satin	10,950
Súsí.—A mixed silk and cotton Panjab fabric ...	
Gulbadan.—A Panjab striped silk	1,179
From Changthan and Lhassa are imported *Búrace* (*Brace*) white and colored silk Waist cloths (includes cotton and woollen)	5,195
Linzí and Tawar Khatai used to be imported, but have not been so for years.	

Total value of manufactured silks for past six years Imported into Leh—

From Yarkand ...	Rs.	35,411
From India	„	1,01,659
From Changthan ...	„	5,195
Grand Total ...	Rs.	1,42,265

Exported from Leh—

Yarkand produce, to	The Panjab.	Kashmir.	Changthan.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mashrú	481	456	300
Daryai	4,536	...	4,578
Shahí	...	...	250
Rúmal	10,076	100	500
Tawar and silk robes, &c. ...	390	890	2,750
Total ...	15,483	1,446	8,378

British and Indian, to	Changthan.	Turkistan	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kimkhab	21,150	79,850	
Makhmal	900	4,800	
Satin (Tawar) ...	5,100	22,100	
Gulbadan ...	...	1,000	
Total ...	27,150	1,07,750	

Grand total of Exports ... ... Rs. 1,60,207

Davies' App., pp. 191, 210, 228, 229, 230; B. P., Vol. I., p. 161, Vol. II., pp. 57, 65, 66; Shaw's High Tartary, p. 396.

Raw Silk

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	250	1 16	350
1868	400	47 0	18,800
1869	400	127 1	50,810
1870	200	49 0	9,800
1871	240	12 32	3,072
1872	280	67 36	19,012
Total ...	...	305 5	1,01,844

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	253 2	1 24	405	...	...	1 24	405
1868	400 0	11 12	4,520	31 18	12,580	42 30	17,100
1869	400 0	61 13	24,530	49 22	19,820	110 35	44,350
1870	200 0	21 8	4,240	50 24	10,120	71 32	14,360
1871	240 0	4 24	7,332	30 22	1,104	35 6	8,436
1872	280 0	...	...	25 1	7,007	25 1	7,007
Total ...	...	100 1	43,027	187 7	50,631	287 8	93,658

Exported from Leh to Kashmir and Baltistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir.		Baltistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1869	400	...	...	0 2	20	0 2	20
1870	200	0 16	80	...	...	0 16	80
Total ...	...	0 16	80	0 2	20	0 18	100

Manufactured Silks

mashrú

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Than.	Turkistan.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs. As. Per Md.	Md. S.	Rs.	
1867	100 0	0 10	25	
	Per Than.	Thans.		
1868	4 0	218	872	
1869	3 2	119	372	
1870	4 0	829	3,316	Daryai & Mashrú.
1871	3 0	920	2,760	Ditto.
1872	5 0	60	300	
Total...	...	...	7,645	

Daryai

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Than.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As. P.	Thans.	Rs.
1868	7 6 7	136	1,008
1869	1 5 8	4,046	5,496
1872	3 0 0	4,435	13,305
Total ...	...	8,617	19,809

Darúa and Shahí

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

Year.	Rate per Than.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.
1872	6	50	300

Rúmal

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	2,560 Per Than.	2 19 Thans.	6,335
1868	2	636	1,272
Total...	...	...	7,607

Tawar, Chinese

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

Year.	Rate per Than.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Than.	Rs.
1867	50	1	50

Tawar, Satin

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Than.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.
1868	50	22	1,100	...	...	22	1,100
1869	50	...	...	11	550	11	550
1871	50	26	1,300	...	...	26	1,300
1872	50	139	6,950	21	1,050	160	8,000
Total ...	...	187	9,350	32	1,600	219	10,950

Gulbadan

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Yard.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As. P.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1870	1 8 3	100	152	18	27	118	179
1872	2 0 0	500	1,000	...	...	500	1,000
Total ...	...	600	1,152	18	27	618	1,179

Búrace

Imported into Leh from (Lhassa) Changthan.

Years.	Rate per Than.	Changthan.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.	
1867	15	150	2,250	Silk cloth for turbans.
1868	15	50	750	Coarse colored cloth.
1869	15	125	1,875	A coarse woollen cloth.
1871	5	24	120	Woollen waist scarfs.
1872	8	25	200	Silk.
Total ...	...	374	5,195	

Mashrú

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu, Rampur, and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Than.	Kullu.		Rampur.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As. P. Per Md.	Thans.	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.	Md. S.	Rs.	Md. S.	Rs.
1867	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 10	25	0 10	25
	Per Than.					Thans.		Thans.	
1868	4 0 0	13	52	...	...	2	8	15	60
*1869	3 14 8	44	172	50	197	7	27	101	396
Total ...	...	57	224	50	197	...	60	...	481

* 1869 and Chakman.

Daryai

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Year.	Rate per Than.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As. P.	Thans.	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.
1869	1 3 3	481	543	3,335	4,013	3,786	4,536

Rúmal

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu, Rampur, and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.		Rampur.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds.S.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.S.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1867	1,024	2 10	2,304	...	...	6 30	6,912	9	9,216
	Each.			Nos.		Nos.		Nos.	
1868	2	...	...	40	80	390	780	430	860
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,076

Tawar, Robes, and Caps, Chinese (from Yarkand)

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu.*

Years.	Rate per each.	Kullu.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
1868	50	1	50	
1868	50	2	100	Robes.
1871	4	60	240	Caps.
Total ...	...	63	390	

Mashrú

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Year.	Rate per Piece.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Pieces.	Rs.
1868	4	75	300

Daryai

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Years.	Rate per Than.	Changthan.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.	
1869	6	45	270	
1870	4	150	600	Includes Mashrú.
1871	3	417	1,251	
1872	3	819	2,457	
Total ...	...	1,431	4,578	

Shahí

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Year.	Rate per Than.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.
1868	10	25	250

Rúmal

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Year.	Rate per each.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.
1868	2	250	500

Silk Robes (Yarkand)

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Year.	Rate per each.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1868	50	55	2,750

MASHRÚ

Exported from Leh to Kashmir.

YEARS.	Rate per Piece.	KASHMIR.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	Pieces.	Rs.	
1868	4	58	232	
1869	4	6	24	
1869	50	2	100	Chinese silk.
1870	4	22	88	Mushrú and Daryai.
1871	3	4	12	Ditto.
Total	...	92	456	

TAWAR, &c.

Exported from Leh to Kashmir.

YEARS.	Rate per Piece.	KASHMIR.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	Pieces.	Rs.	
1868	50	3	150	Tawar, Chinese.
1868	10	54	540	Shahí.
1869	6	14	84	Daryai.
1870	50	1	50	Tawar, Chinese.
1872	6	11	66	Darúa and Shahí.
Total	...	83	890	

RÚMAL

Exported from Leh to Kashmir.

YEAR.	Rate per each.	KASHMIR.	
		Quantity.	Value.
1868	Rs. 2	Nos. 50	Rs. 100

Satin (Tawar)

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Piece.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.
1868	50	75	3,750	22	1,100	97	4,850
1870*	50	15	750	232	11,600	247	12,350
1871	50	5	250	21	1,050	26	1,300
1872	50	7	350	167	8,350	174	8,700
Total ...	...	102	5,100	442	22,100	544	27,200

* 1870 and Merino.

Gulbadan

Exported from Leh to Turkistan.

Year.	Rate per Yard.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1872	2	500	1,000

Rewand.—Rhubarb.—The rootstalk of a species of Rhubarb. Of this there used to be two kinds in the Leh market; one from Aksu in Yarkand, which consisted of long narrow pieces and went under the name Rewand Chíní; the other from Lhassa, which consisted of large horse shoe shaped flat pieces, and pretty thick, called Rewand Khatai. Of this latter there is none now imported into Leh. In all probability it was the produce of *Rheum officinale*, Baillon, which

plant has been introduced into France by the Chinese Missionaries in East Tibet within the last two years. See Editor's note, LeMaout and Decaisne Analytical Botany, 1873 (English Translation by Mrs. Hooker). Of the former a little is still imported annually, since 1868, to the value of Rs. 828. None was imported during 1872. See *Dawai*. Davies' App., pp. 191, 233 ; B. P., Vol. I., p. 369.

Ríkar.—A kind of tea imported from Lhassa into Leh. See *Cha*.

Rindí.—Bhote for lead. See *Sikka*.

Rítha.—Soap berry.—The produce of *Sapindus acuminatus*, Wall, the leathery covering of which is used to convey quicksilver in. See *Para*.

Rodang.—Madder. See *Manjith*.

Rúb-í-adrak.—Jelly made from Ginger. See *Adrak* and see *Kiriana*.

Rúí.—Cotton in a raw state, produced by *Gossypium herbaccum*, L. Turki, Phukta ; Bhote, Razbahl. Cunningham, Tibetan "Shingbal," p. 215. Very small quantities of raw cotton are imported into Leh, both from Kashmir and Turkistan, for local use. B. P., Vol. I., pp. 332, 477.

Cotton (Raw)

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	40	0 16	16
1868	40	1 32	72
1872	40	1 20	60
Total ...	...	3 28	148

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Year.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1872	40	2 2	82

Exported from Leh to Kashmir.

Year.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1869	40	0 8	8	From Yarkand.

Rúmal.—Peculiarly soft thin silk handkerchiefs of Bukhara from Yarkand. See *Resham.*

Rúpí.—A British silver coin. See *Chandí.*

Rúss.—A term in Leh for coarse cotton country-made cloth from the Panjab. See *Garha.*

Rusta.—Lhassa term for the root of *Auclandia Costus,* Falc. See *Kút.*

Sabún.—Soap.—In Leh itself none is manufactured, but what little there is used of it is imported from India, Kashmir, and Yarkand. A little English scented soap is exported to Turkistan; the Yarkandis appreciating the luxury of washing themselves with it. That imported into Leh from Yarkand is far superior in quality to any of Panjab or Kashmir country-made produce. It is in the shape of a cup as if it had been moulded in one of our ordinary breakfast

cups, and always has a hole pierced through the centre of it, by means of which it has been strung up to allow of its drying and hardening. It is well thought of in Leh, and half of it is generally exported to Changthan. The Baltis returning from Simla frequently take home English bar soap, and proudly exhibit the printed characters on it as proof of its genuineness when they wish to dispose of it. Davies' App., p. 233; B. P., Vol. I., p. 426a.

In lieu of soap the inhabitants of Ladakh frequently employ the dried crushed stems and leaves of *Silene Moorcroftiana*, Wall, called *Rah-júmbah* as in *Lahul* are similarly used the plants of *Silene viscosa*, Pers., and *Lychnis Indica*, Benth. See Lin. Soc. Journal, Vol. X., p. 78.

Soap

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu.*

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	40	1 12	52
1868	40	6 8	248
1869	40	1 8	48
1870	40	1 20	60
Total	...	10 8	408

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Md. S.	Rs.
1868	40	0 4	4
1869	40	4 30	190
1870	40	1 0	40
Total ...	...	5 34	234

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1868	40	1 26	66
1869	40	1 36	76
1872	40	3 0	120
Total	...	5 62	262

Exported from Leh to Baltistan.

Year.	Rate per Maund.	Baltistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds S.	Rs.
1868	40	0 8	8

Sada or Sahdah.—A term applied to cloth that is simply woven without any marked pattern, or is not embroidered, or is of one color. Davies' App., p. 210 ; B. P., Vol. II., p. 2.

Sadaf.—Kashmiri for Mother of pearl. See *Nimrú.*

Safeda kash-kári.—Carbonate of lead, White lead.—This during Chinese rule used to be imported from China into Yarkand, but of late years it has not been so. When imported, it even came to Leh, and sometimes as far as the Panjab. In order to supply its place in Yarkand they have had to use a white stone ground into powder. This

the Yarkandis call Tahk-Chíchík, probably Mica. During 1872 white lead for the first time was imported into Leh from the Panjab, and thence to Yarkand, where it is chiefly employed as a cosmetic by the women. See *Sikka*. See *Rang*. B. P., Vol. I., p. 63.

CARBONATE OF LEAD

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu.*

YEAR.	Rate per Maund.	KULLU.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1872	80	1 20	120

Exported from Leh to Turkistan.

YEAR.	Rate per Maund.	TURKISTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1872	80	1 20	120

Sag-í-abí.—THE OTTER.—The skins of this animal form an important article of commerce from India *viâ* Leh with Central Asia. They are chiefly collected in Central India through the valleys of the Himalaya and in Ladakh itself. See *Postín*. Cunningham, p. 304; Davies' App., p. 206.

Sah.—Bhote for salt. See *Lún*.

Sahgrí.—Trade term for the blue and green leather imported into Leh from Peshawur. See *Kimakht*. Davies' App., pp. 125, 220, 241.

Sahtan.—Bhote term for the large carpets imported from Turkistan. See *Kalín.*

Sujjí—Barilla, obtained from the ash of several land plants by burning. Of this little or none ever comes to Leh; to the Bhotes it is quite unknown, they employing in its place *Phúlí, which* see. The Yarkandis are said to know it well, manufacturing it and calling it Ishkhar. If they do manufacture and use this they also obtain a substance called Ishkhar from some lakes, and use it in the same way. B. P., Vol. I., p. 86.

Sak.—The bark of *Acacia arabica,* L. Under this name is occasionally imported into Leh for acting as a mordant in dyeing. See *Rang.*

Saklaht.—Leh term for broadcloth. See *Banat.*

Saktiana.—A leather from the Panjab of which shoes are made. See *Lakhi* and see *Jora.* Davies' App., pp. 206, 216.

Sal.—Bhote for borax. See *Sohaga.*

Salchuk.—Bhote for papier-maché tablets. See *Saltúk.*

Salep.—The dried tubers of *Orchis Mascula,* L., and *Eulophia vera,* Royle, and others.

This is imported as a medicine from Kashmir in very small quantities, and may be either Kashmir produce or from Peshawur. It is exported to Yarkand. See *Dawai.* B. P., Vol. I., p. 261.

Saling.—A pashmina cloth. See *Sling.*

Saltúk.—Are very low tables with drawers in them, made in Kashmir of papier-maché work or of painted wood, and largely imported into Leh both for local use and for exportation to Changthan and Lhassa. The Bhotes employ

them for holding flour, tea, &c., for daily use, and call them Salchúk. It is only amongst the better classes however where they are met with. These tables are about 18 inches in height and correspond with the sitting posture of any one on the floor, and they are just of the size to allow one or two drinking cups to stand on them. I would warn others not to make the mistake I did and use them as a stool.

Papier-maché Cabinets and Boxes

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Years.	Rate per each.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1869	2	65	130
1870	2	12	24
1872	40	2	80
Total. ...	...	79	234

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Years.	Rate per each.	Changthan.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
1869	2	75	150	
1870	2	75	150	And tablets.
1872	40	7	280	
Total ...	...	157	580	

MEMORANDUM TABLETS (TAKHT-Í-MÚSHK)

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

YEARS.	Rate per each.	KASHMIR.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1869	1	64	64
1872	2	59	118
Total ...	...	123	182

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

YEARS.	Rate per each.	CHANGTHAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1869	1	75	75
1871	7	28	196
1872	2	71	142
Total ...	...	174	413

Salú.—A country-made cotton cloth like Turki-red. See *Alwan.*

Salúsín.—Turki for a fur from Russia. See *Postín.*

Samba-Chít.—The trade name for a chintz from Samba in Jammú territory. See *Bazazi.* Davies' App., p. 209.

Samsak.—Turki for garlic. See *Lasam.*

Samsóh.—Bhote for red lead. See *Sandhúr.*

Samsú and Samsún.—A cotton fabric from Yarkand. Davies' App., pp. 193, 209, 231; B. P., Vol. II., p. 23.

Samtah.—Bhote for papier-maché tablets for writing on. See *Takht-i-múshk.*

Sandal.—Sandal wood. See *Chandan.*

Sandhúr.—RED LEAD, RED OXIDE OF LEAD.—Turki, Jóshe; Bhote, Samsóh. Imported in small quantities from Lhassa to Leh, where it is locally used. Yarkand is supplied from Russia. 1872 is the first exportation from Leh towards Lhassa. See *Rang.* B. P., Vol. I., pp. 64, 103.

RED LEAD

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

YEAR.	Rate per Maund.	CHANGTHAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1872	80	1 24	128

Sang.—The bark of the Yew. See *Cha.*

Sang-í-kas.—Lhassa term for Jade. See *Sang-í-yashb.*

Sang-í-yashb.—Jade is imported in some quantities from Kotan through Leh to the Panjab and Kashmir, both in the rough state as stone, and manufactured into cups and various small ornaments, as buckles for waist belts, sword handles, rings, seals, &c., &c.

A little of it is also exported to Changthan, where the stone is called Sang-í-kas. In Yarkand Jade is distinguished as Sú-tashí and Kash-tashí. The former occurs as a pebble in running water, the latter is cut out of the solid rock. In the Panjab Jade is chiefly made into amulets for children, who wear them suspended from the neck. These are called Hauldilí. If a piece of Jade be carved with Chinese characters, this may be taken as proof that the stone is of good quality. See Davies' App., p. 239; B. P., Vol. I., p. 97, Vol. II., p. 182; Shaw, p. 473.

JADE

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

YEARS.	Rate per Maund.	TURKISTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.
		Mds. S.	Rs.
1868	Varies.	0 10	400
1869		0 28	700
1870		3 18	1,300
1871		2 10	700
1872		1 8	500
Total ...	...	7 34	3,600

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

YEARS.	Rate per Maund.	KULLU.		KASHMIR.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1868	Varies.	...	...	0 10	400	0 10	400
1869		0 17	400	...	...	0 17	400
1870		Cups & ornaments.		2 5	1,000	2 5	1,000
1871		...	...	4 28	1,200	4 28	1,200
1872		...	...	4 8	1,500	4 8	1,500
Total	...	0 17	400	11 11	4,100	11 28	4,500

Exported from Leh to Kashmir.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
		Mds. S.	Rs.
1869	Varies.	0 7	200
1872		0 28	250
Total	...	0 35	450

Jade Cups

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

Year.	Rate per each.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1872	10	80	800

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kashmir.*

Year.	Rate per each.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1872	10	34	340

Sanjab.—Properly the fur of the Sable, but often applied to that of the squirrel and other furs. These very rarely are brought to Leh; if so, they are of Russian produce, and come through Yarkand. See *Postín.* Davies' App., p. 122; B. P., Vol. II., p. 117.

Sanjáf.—The selvage to cloth. Turki, Tarwár and Adíf.

Sank.—A term commonly applied to a large sea shell. After it has been converted into a Conch, of which a few are imported into Ladakh, but usually are manufactured in Ladakh from the shell. The Bhote term for a Conch and the shell is the same, *viz.*, Thúng. See *Nakús.* B. P., Vol. II., p. 277.

Sanna and Sanna-makí.—SENNA.—The leaves of *Cassia obovata*, Coll, and of *Cassia lanceolata*, Forsk, cultivated; both plants occur indigenous to the drier regions of the Panjab. Large quantities of this drug are exported from India to Leh for Yarkand. See *Dawai.* Davies' App., p. 211; B. P., Vol. I., p. 343.

Sapístan.—SEBASTAN.—The dried fruit of *Cordia myxa*, L., and of another species, is largely exported from the Panjab through Leh to Yarkand as a drug, and called by the Bhote and Turki traders Sapístan, and by the Panjabis usually Lasúra. In Yarkand it is generally mixed with myrobalans to lessen their griping properties as purgatives. None is exported to Lhassa. See *Dawai.* B. P., Vol. I., p. 368.

Sarak.—Bhote term for the Panjab leather *Lakhí*, *which* see.

Sar-Cha.—A kind of green-brick tea from Lhassa. See *Cha.*

Sarf.—A Turki term for English long-cloth. See *Latha.*

Sattú.—The flour from roasted grain. Túrkí, Talkan; Bhote, Nahmpay. Most travellers in the arid regions of Tibet carry this cooked flour with them rather as a luxury; when hungry they mix a little of it with water in a cup, to the consistency of dough and then eat this. It saves time and

fuel, and is certainly an improvement upon uncooked flour and water which seems to be the usual diet of the poorer Bhotes. The usual Nahmpay of the Bhotes is made from grím; whereas Panjab Sattú and Talkan is made from roasted wheat. See *Dana.*

Sembal-muslí.—The root of *Bombax heptaphyllum* from the Panjab. See *Dawai.*

Shahd.—Honey.—Turki, Assil; Bhote, Rangsí. A very large import article to Leh from Kashmir and Kullu for exportation to Yarkand and Changthan.

At Leh I saw no honey bee, but got some specimens of a *Bombus* or humble bee called Bónga-nakpo, (black spotted bee) and a wasp called Bóng-ser (or golden bee). But honey for trading with is manufactured in Leh without the aid of bees! Davies' App., p. 213.

Honey

Imported into Leh from India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As. P.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	25 0 0	10 0	250	6	150	16 0	400
1868	25 2 11	0 27	17	...	...	0 27	17
1870	25 0 0	13 32	345	...	...	13 32	345
1872	20 0 0	34 0	680	...	...	34 0	680
Total ...	...	58 19	1,292	6	150	64 19	1,442

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	25	6 0	150
1868	25	29 28	742
1869	25	14 32	371
1870	25	31 23	789
1871	20	46 0	920
1872	20	16 6	223
Total ...	...	144 9	3,195

Exported from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	25	13 0	325	4 0	100	17 0	425
1868	25	6 0	150	1 20	38	7 20	188
1870	25	...	...	6 32	170	6 32	170
1871	20	...	...	15 0	300	15 0	300
1872	20	3 8	64	44 20	890	47 28	954
Total	...	22 8	539	71 32	1,498	94 0	2,037

Shahí.—A very fine white sugarcandy made in Kashmír. See *Misrí.*

An all-silk fabric from Khotan. See *Resham.*

SHAHÍ-NABAT-RÚSKÍ.—Russian sweetmeats. See *Misrí.*

Shakar.—Turki for Panjab sugar called Khand. See *Misrí.*

Shakh-i-ambar.—Incense in sticks from Lhassa, a bundle of which is called Spòsshak, one out of the bundle Spó-rang ; it is also imported in boxes. See *Spóse.* Davies' App., p. 238.

Shal.—Bhote for borax. See *Sohaga.*

Shal-alwan.—A pashmina fabric intended to be converted into shawls by embroidering it. See *Alwan.* See *Pashm.*

Shalghúrd.—Turkí for a mule. See *Shaw,* p. 396.

Shana.—Wooden combs. See *Kangí.*

Shánag-lak.—Bhote for a fur-robe that reaches to the feet. See *Postín.*

Shín-garf.—SULPHIDE OF MERCURY.—Called by the Bhotes Tsúl, and used for dyeing with by the Lhamas. See *Rang.* B. P., Vol. I., pp. 63, 439.

Shíra.—Molasses or Treacle. See *Misrí.* Davies' App., p. 215.

Shírin and Shírún.—A mixed goat's hair and sheep's wool cloth from Khatai. See *Súrún.* Davies' App., p. 229.

Shir-khist.—MANNA.—A natural saccharine exudation from a species of *Fraxinus* or Ash. Is collected in Herat, Bukhara, and Kandahar, thence to Yarkand, a very little to Leh. See *Dawai.* Davies' App., p. 211 ; B. P., Vol. I., p. 359.

Shirmast.—The Turki term for the skin of a two-year old lamb, the wool of which had never been cut. See *Postín.*

Shóg-loh.—A Bhote term for a turquoise. See *Firoza.*

Shóra.—Saltpetre, Nitrate of Potash—Is imported into Leh from Poga and Changthan. It is monopolised by the Kashmir Government, and carried straight through to Kashmir. It is manufactured in Yarkand. See Shaw, p. 156; B. P., Vol. I., p. 79.

Saltpetre

Imported into Leh from Changthan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1868	10	100	1,000
1869	10	84	840
1870	10	24	240
Total ...	...	208	2,080

Shú-chan.—A Chinese copper coin. See *Pice.*

Shú-gú.—Bhote term for paper. See *Kaghaz.*

Sidmo-stí.—Bhote for the leaves of *Lawsonia alba,* Lam. See *Mehndi.* See *Rang.*

Síkh-cha.—In Leh and Yarkand applied to bar-gold. See *Sona.*

In Yarkand also to tin in bars from Russia. See *Kalai.*

Sikka.—LEAD.—Turki, Kor-gashím; Bhote, Rindí. In very small quantity it is imported into Leh, where it is all used by the Bhotes. In Yarkand they are supplied with lead from a mine in Kashgar. Leaden bullets by the Yarkandis are called Ók, and small shot Chach-mak Ók. See *Statistics, &c., Bandùk.*

CARBONATE OF LEAD. See *Safeda-kash-kári.* See *Rang.*

RED OXIDE OF LEAD. See *Sandhúr.* See *Rang.* B. P., Vol. I., p. 11.

Síl.—The seed of a *Celosia*, probably *cristata*, in the plains of the Panjab. In the hills applied by the plainsmen to Fagopyrun. See *Dhúrú.* B. P., Vol. I., pp. 244, 373.

Sila-taska.—A Russian gold coin so called. See *Sóna.*

Silon.—A Chinese cloth so called by the Yarkandis. See *Sling.*

Sí-mab.—The term used by Yarkandi traders for quicksilver. See *Para.*

Sím-got.—SILVER WIRE ON SILK.—Imported from Russia to Yarkand, and thence to Leh. See *Kalabatún.*

Simrú.—Bhote term for the leaves of *Lawsonia alba.* See *Mehndí.*

Simtí.—English printed cotton goods that wash out, called by the Yarkandis Túmas. See *Bazazí.* Davies' App., p. 207.

Sín-cha—Is Turki for very weak tea drunk without milk or sugar. See *Cha.*

Síní.—Panjabí for a tray. See *Mazma.*

Sir, or Ser.—Bhote for gold. See *Sóna.*

Siráce.—GLUE.—Turki, Yer-ílim and Karrah-ílim; Bhotes, Spín. The Bhotes employ this and know how to obtain it well; it is also largely used in Yarkand.

Sir-dul.—Bhote for gold dust. See *Sóna.* Cunningham, p. 234.

Síringj.—A gum-like substance obtained in Yarkand by boiling the root of a shrub. See *Gónd.*

Sir-jo—Ser-jo.—Changthan and Lhassa term for a certain amount of gold dust tied into a small bundle, the size of the point of one's little finger, originally probably an actual coin, if so, no such is to be got now. Cunningham does not say he ever saw the coin. See *Sóna.*

Sir-pak.—Bhote for bronzed leather. See *Kimsan.*

Sir-shúk.—Bhote for gold leaf. See *Sóna-ka-wark.*

Síya.—Black, applied to Tea. See *Cha.*

Skay-rak.—Bhote term for a scarf. See *Lúnghí.*

Skim.—Bhote for silk. See *Resham.*

Sling—Saling—Silon.—A pashmina fabric from a town of the same name in Turkish China. See *Pashmina.* Davies' App., p. 229; B. P., Vol. II., p. 51.

Sóah.—Lhassa for Barley. See *Jau.*

Sohaga.—BORAX, BIBORATE OF SODA. The Kashmir and Panjab trade name is Sohaga; the Tibetan name is Sal, Shal, or Tshale; Turki, Tanna-khar.

No one at Leh ever heard of the term Tinkal. The Bhotes recognise two forms of Borax or Sal; one Chú-sal, which is collected from water, and the other Sal-aye that is collected out of dry soil; the former is the purest and most valuable. It is chiefly imported from Poga in Rúpschú, and in the country adjacent, belonging to Changthan.

In the statistics there is certainly some mistake in giving

nearly the whole of the importations of this article as from Changthan, when really almost the whole comes from Kashmir territory, *viz.*, Rúpschú. As to any real trade in this article to Leh there is none, it being one of the several monopolies of the Kashmir Government in this direction. A little of it is occasionally exported to Yarkand. See Cunningham, pp. 235, 239, 245; Davies' App., pp. 40, 233; B. P., Vol. I., p. 91.

Borax

Imported into Leh from Changthan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Changthan.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	
1868	5	4	20	For Kashmir.
1869	10	200	2,000	
1870	4	110	440	From Poga in Rúpschú chiefly.
1871	23	7	1,656	From Rúpschú, Maharajah's territory.
Total ...	...	386	4,116	

Imported into Leh from Kashmir Territory, Rúpschú.

Year.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
1872	20	30	600

Exported from Leh to Turkistan.

Year.	Rate per Maund.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
1872	20	24	480

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kashmir.*

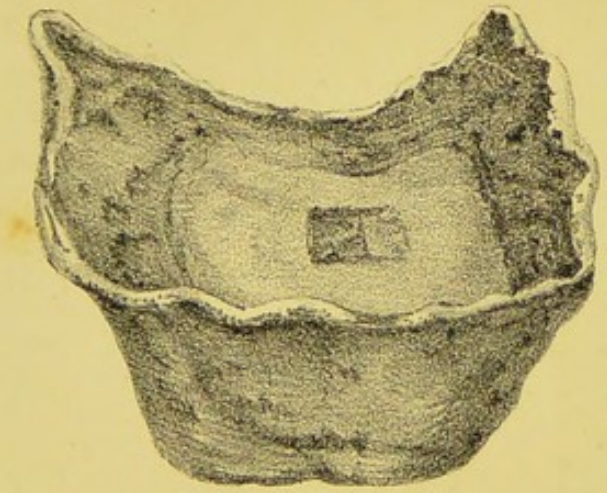
Year.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Ms. S.	Rs. As.
1871	23	65 8	1,499 9

BORAX

Exported from Leh to Kashmir.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs. As.	
1867	20	7 0	140 0	
1868	10	1 24	16 0	
1869	10	15 14	154 0	
1870	10	0 14	3 8	
1871	23	63 0	1,449 0	Government property.
1872	20	0 38	19 0	
Total...	...	88 10	1,781 8	

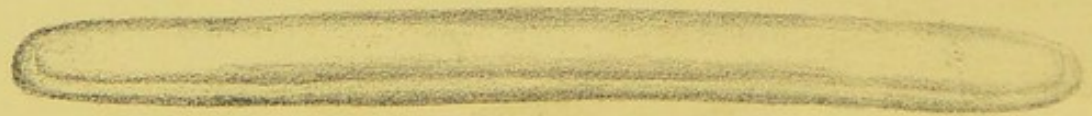
Sóna.—Gold is the most important trade product that passes through Leh from Central Asia. The generic name for gold in Yarkand is Altúng, by the Bhotes it is called Sir. It is brought to Leh in the forms of dust, nodules, and coin. The dust is of various qualities, but that brought *viâ* Yarkand is looked upon as the finest; whilst that from the Changthan direction is both inferior in quality as well as much less in quantity. The gold in nodules only comes *viâ*



Golden Kúrs, weighing Rs. 17-14.



Gold dust in a bag, from Lhassa.
Called Ser-jav.



Bar of Gold. Sikh-cha.

J. Jobbins.

Pl. IV

Yarkand. Traders, in speaking of gold dust, call it Reg-tila, but when they are speaking of gold they merely call it Reg.

In Baltistan, where a little gold dust is also collected, they speak of it as Túllú, this being a term often used in Leh for gold dust, but as frequently Sir dúl.

The gold dust and nodules that come from Yarkand is merely weighed, examined and valued, as any other goods would be; whereas the gold dust from Changthan and Lhassa is imported, already valued, in the shape of Sirjo, a small quantity of it being tied in a bit of skin, valued at Rs. 8. Each of these little bundles being treated as a coin, 50 such are considered as equivalent to one Thúmbú.

The Yarkandis, in speaking of any gold piece, call it Tila, except it be a bar of gold, which they call Síkhcha, but if they wish to distinguish the gold as having a stamp on it they call it Zarb Tila. The bar gold from Yarkand has no stamp or mark upon it.

In Leh any gold coin is Tila, any gold dust, nodular or otherwise, is Reg-tila, and bar gold Síkhcha.

The Chinese used to pay their high officials when they occupied Yarkand in gold, cast in the shape of the silver Yambú, and in those days this form of gold at Leh was not uncommon. But for the past few years it has become obsolete. One of these golden Yambús I was able to obtain at Leh that had lain there for many years. This was exhibited in the Kensington Museum during 1873.

Besides the rough gold of commerce the coins of many countries meet at Leh, those of—

Russia. A coin called Sílataska.

Russia-Dutch. Ducat, called Búdkí.

Bokhara.
Kokan.
Khotan. } Tila.

England. Australia. } Sovereigns and Half Sovereigns.
France. Napoleons and Half Napoleons.
India. Various Gold Mohurs.

All are traded in, and the actual value of each most carefully discriminated before a bargain is struck. It will be seen by the statistics that the great mass of gold in the Leh market is brought from Yarkand, and this nearly all is exported to India, little or none of it being exported to Kashmir. In the statistics up to 1871 no difference was made between gold dust and coin, all being weighed together. In 1871 and for 1872 they have been separated.

Total value imported into Leh during the past six years of	Gold dust	Rs. 2,67,556
Ditto (for two years)	Gold coin	„ 41,174
Grand Total of Gold imported		Rs. 3,08,730

Gold Dust

Imported into Leh from Changthan and Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Tolah.	Changthan.		Turkistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A. P.	Tolahs.	Rs.	Tolahs.	Rs. A.	Tolahs.	Rs. A.
1867	13 0 0	95	1,235	208	2,704 0	303	3,939 0
1868	13 0 0	...	...	1,702	22,126 0	1,702	22,126 0
1869	13 0 0	450	5,850	3,160	41,080 0	3,610	46,930 0
1870	14 0 0	...	...	3,205	44,870 0	3,205	44,870 0
1871	13 0 0	...	...	5,285	68,705 0	5,285	68,705 0
1872	13 8 0	...	...	5,999	80,986 8	5,999	80,986 8
Total ...	...	545	7,085	19,559	2,60,471 8	20,104	2,67,556 8

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Tolah.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A. P.	Tolahs.	Rs.	Tolahs.	Rs.	Tolahs.	Rs.
1867	13 0 0	100	1,300	...	...	100	1,300
1868	14 0 0	832	11,648	510	7,140	1,342	18,788
1869	13 0 0	1,453	18,889	1,550	20,150	3,003	39,039
1870	14 0 0	104	1,456	2,876	40,264	2,980	41,720
1871	13 8 0	4,717	63,679	358	4,833	5,075	68,512
1872	13 8 0	...	...	4,187	56,524	4,187	56,524
Total ...	...	7,206	96,972	9,481	1,28,911	16,687	2,25,883

Exported from Leh to Kashmir.

Years.	Rate per Tolah.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A. P.	Tolahs.	Rs.
1871	13 8 0	175	2,362
1872	13 8 0	1,006	13,581
Total ...	...	1,181	15,943

Gold Coin

Imported into Leh from Turkistan.

Years.	Rate per Tila.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	No. of Tilas.	Rs.
1871	5 4	3,275	17,194
1872	5 8	4,360	23,980
Total ...	...	7,635	41,174

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Tila.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A.	No. of Tilas.	Rs. A.	No. of Tilas.	Rs.	No. of Tilas.	Rs. A.
1871	5 4	3,150	16,537 8	...	...	3,150	16,537 8
1872	5 8	...	...	3,960	21,780	3,960	21,780 0
Total ...	...	3,150	16,537 8	3,960	21,780	7,110	38,317 8

See Cunningham, pp. 232, 254, 255; Davies' App., pp. 1, 2, 227; B. P., Vol. I., p. 12.

Sona-ka-wark.—Gold Leaf.—Turki, Wark-a-tila; Bhote, Sir-shúk.

This is imported into Leh both from the Panjab and Russia. The latter is considered by far the best. See *Zarí-kar.*

Sonchal.—Black salt; also Kala-nímak. Davies' App., p. 211; B. P., Vol. I., p. 98.

Sonf.—The fruit of *Foeniculum vulgare*, Gaert. See *Badyan.* See *Kiriana.* B. P., Vol. I., p. 352.

Sonth.—Dried and prepared root of ginger. See *Adrak.* Davies' App., p. 211; B. P., Vol. I., p. 379.

Sópadmah-chan-cha.—A plant from Kullu used at Leh in lieu of Tea. See *Cha.*

Sóth.—Bhote for madder. See *Majíth.*

Spang-cha.—The plant of *Potentilla Inglisii* used in Lahul in lieu of tea. See *Cha.*

Spó-rang.—One out of a bundle of incense sticks. See *Spós-shakh* and *Shakh-i-amber*, and *Spóse.*

Spóse.—Bhote for incense. Here I purpose bringing

together the various substances used as incense and met with in the trade. No doubt I should have arranged this subject under the term Dhúp, but I prefer doing so under the Bhuddist term as being so specially connected with their religion. The cheap and common substance employed throughout Ladakh as incense is the branches of *Juniperus excelsa*, Bieb, a more or less common tree throughout Ladakh; besides several herbs collected from the higher hills, which I regret I have not as yet been able to identify.

Imported into Leh from India to be employed as incense either in Ladakh itself or for exportation to Changthan and Lhassa, we have Chandan. Sandalwood, wood of *Santalum album*. Jaiphal, Nutmeg. See *Kiriana*. Kafúr, Camphor. See *Dawai*. From Kashmir is imported to Leh Balchír, Nardostachys root. See *Dawai*. Kút, root stalk of *Aucklandia Costus*, Falc. Kesar, Saffron. See *Kiriana*. From Changthan to Leh Shakh-i-amber, which consists of incense made up into the form of pencils, usually packed in bundles called Spós-shak by the Bhotes, and each pencil Spórang. From Changthan also is imported the dried pods of the musk deer Kastúrí, but these are intended for exportation to Yarkand to be used as scent and not for incense.

INCENSE (SHAKH-I-AMBER)

Imported into Leh from Changthan.

YEARS.	Rate per Box.	CHANGTHAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs.
1869	5 0 0	4Boxes.	200
	Per Dusta.	Dustas.	
1871	0 6 0	350	131
1872	0 8 0	1,300	650
Total ...	...	...	981

Exported from Leh to Kashmir.

Year.	Rate per Packet.	Kashmir.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	Packets.	Rs.	
1870	12	2	24	Incense from Lhassa.

Spós-shakh.—Incense from Lhassa. See *Spóse.*

Spóte.—Bhote for black pepper. See *Gólmirich.*

Stigú.—Bhote for the kernel of any fruit, as apricot. See *Girí.*

Stí-shoksay.—A woollen carpet. See *Kalín.*

Stó-tang.—Bhote for a postín that only reaches as low as the waist. See *Postín.*

Súeyan.—A measure of cloth employed in Turkistan. See *Gajh.*

Sukker.—A bark. See *Sak.*

Súndah.—A Kullu term for Assafœtida. See *Hing.*

Súng-yak.—Turkí for oil. See *Tel.*

Súrma.—Antimony occurs in Ladakh, called Súrmí. See *Rang.* There is no trade in this in Leh. In Yarkand it is obtained from Bukhara. B. P., Vol. I., p. 10.

Súrs.—A Russian silver coin, a Rouble. See *Chandi.* Davies' App., p. 1.

Súrún.—A cloth made of goat's hair and sheep's wool mixed, from China *viâ* Yarkand; and is the same as Shírun, and Shírum. See *Ún.* Davies' App., p. 229.

Súrú-pahmsah.—Bhote for red pepper. See *Lal-mirch.*

Súsí.—A Panjab mixed silk and cotton, called by the Yarkandis Bíkassab. It is imported into Leh from Buttala in the Panjab chiefly, and is all expended in Leh. A little Bíkassab comes from Turkistan to Leh. See *Resham.* Davies' App., p. 209.

Tah.—The name applied by the Bhotes to the large coarse turquoises that come from Changthan. See *Firozah.* Also to horses. See *Aspan.*

Tah-khal.—Bhote for a horse load, which Cunningham gives as 128lbs., p. 256. See *Paí.*

Tahk-Chíchík or Talk-Chíchík.—A white powder obtained by crushing a stone (probably Mica) employed in Yarkand in lieu of white lead as a cosmetic. See *Rang.*

Takht-i-Múshk.—Tablets of papier-maché work called by the Bhotes Samtah, manufactured in Kashmir, and largely imported into Leh to be exported to Changthan, where they are used for writing memoranda on, as we do on slates. See *Saltúk.* B. P., Vol. II., p. 218.

Takta.—Thin stripes of tin, somewhat in the form of a flat dish, as seen in the bazars of India. See *Kalai.*

Takta-Siay.—Black tea in bricks. See *Cha.*

Talkan.—Turki for the flour made from roasted grain. See *Sattú.*

Talwar.—A native sword with a curved blade. See *Bandúk.*

Tamakú.—Tobacco.—Obtained from *Nicotiana Tabacum*, L., is imported into Leh from the Súrú valley of Ladakh in large quantities to be exported to Changthan, as well as for local use. This is considered rather a good tobacco. It is also imported, but in small quantities from Yarkand. For statistics see *Naswar.* Cunningham, p. 244; Davies' App., pp. 216, 241; B. P., Vol. I., p. 288.

Tamba.—Copper.—Turki, Miss; Bhote, Zangs. Copper in sheets is occasionally brought to Leh from India, but the usual form in which it is imported is that of large vessels and chiefly by the people of Baltistan. A few of these are exported to Turkistan.

Copper is found in the Indus close to Leh by the people when they are washing for gold. I was given a very good piece of copper said thus to have been found. For copper vessels, see *Barton*. See *Pice*. Cunningham, pp. 234, 255; B. P., Vol. I., p. 9.

Tanga.—In Yarkand is represented by fifty Shúchan; no coin of this value exists, whereas in Yarkand a coin so called of Kokan, Khotan and Bukhara is in currency valued at 50 Shúchan and made of silver. The value of the silver in the Panjab of these coins is over four annas. See *Pice*.

Tangar or Trangar—Is the Panjabi name for a net made of rope for holding loose articles, and is employed by carriers. Tangar-mal are goods capable of being carried with safety in such a net, and hence came to mean goods of larger bulk and cheaper than "*Kiriana*," *which* see. Davies' App., p. 211.

Tanna-khar.—Turki for borax. See *Sohaga*.

Tanzú, Tanza, Túmza.—An ointment from China *viâ* Yarkand. See *Dawai*. Davies' App., p. 233.

Targhák—Turki for a comb. See *Kangí*.

Tarwár.—Turki for selvage. See *Sanjaf*.

Tash.—In Yarkand is a measure of distance calculated by Shaw. See pp. 476 and 477, as five miles. See *Gajh*.

Taví.—A Panjab sugar in flat cakes. See *Misrí*.

Tawar or Tawar-khatai.—In Leh is the term applied to a satin-like silk, imported *viâ* Yarkand from China. See *Resham*. See *Atalas*. B. P., Vol. II., pp. 66, 70.

Tel.—Oil.—Turki, Súng-yak; Bhote, Mar-nak.

At and near Leh itself *Brassica sp.* is cultivated for its seed, from which the Bhotes extract an oil, that they call Mar-nak. The plant itself is called Newskar, the refuse or oil-cake they call Bah-chah. The last, in addition to being used for feeding cattle on, is employed in making various small household articles; one especially to be seen everywhere is a small stand on which the spindle whilst spinning turns. This stand is called Bah-gór.

In the lower parts of Ladakh, and where there are apricots in profusion, oil is extracted from the kernels, for which purpose, as stated under Girí, they are imported into Leh. This oil is called Stígú-mar.

From Kashmir Proper oil is imported into Leh, this is never pure, being usually a mixture of several oils, *viz.*, mustard seed, walnut, and linseed. From Iskardo also a good deal of apricot oil is imported into Leh; nearly all this importation is forwarded to Changthan, along with quantities of clarified butter.

Here I must note that the statistics of oil and butter are very much mixed up, chiefly, I believe, owing to the fact that the Bhotes speak of oil and butter much as one and the same thing, as for instance their usual name for butter is Mar, and for oil Mar-nak or black butter. Again for apricot oil Stigú-mar, or kernel butter. I have therefore brought the statistics of oil and butter together under this head.

No exportation of oil or butter takes place to Yarkand, where they are well supplied with a variety of substances from which they extract oil, and it is curious that although adjacent to a country in which the chief source of oil is the apricot, they themselves scarcely ever use apricot oil, although well supplied with the fruit. Their chief oil for

culinary purposes is linseed, and next to it that of *Cannabis sativa*, L., Indian hemp.

List of plants from which oil is collected in Yarkand :—

Oil obtained from		*Panjabi.*	*Turki.*
The seed of *Linum usatitissimum*, L. ..	Linseed oil.	Alsi-ka-tel.	Ziggar-yak.
The seed of *Cannabis sativa*, L., var.	Oil of Indian-hemp.	Bhang-ka-tel.	Kandir-yak.
The kernel of *Juglans regia*, L. ...	Walnut oil.	Akrót-ka-tel.	Yang-gálk-yak.
The seed of *Sesamum Indicum*, L. ...	Sesamum oil.	Til-ka-tel.	Kúnjút-yak.
The seed of *Brassica*, sp.	Mustard seed oil.	Taramíra-ka-tel.	Zah-gún-yak.
The fruit of *Carthamus tinctorius*, L.	Oil of Safflower.	Kussúmba-ka-tel.	Ser-angza-yak.

Oil and Clarified Butter

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1868	25	40 0	1,000	Ghí.
1869	25	3 0	75	Oil.
1870	25	1 32	45	Ghí.
1871	26	12 32	333	Oil.
1871	26	13 28	356	Clarified Butter (Ghí).
1872	26	5 13	138	Oil and Ghí.
Total...	...	76 25	1,947	

Oil

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1871	26	1 20	39
1872	26	8 32	228
Total...	...	10 12	267

Butter

Imported into Leh from Baltistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Baltistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs. As.
1867	16	175 0	2,800 0
1868	20	140 0	2,800 0
1869	20	46 0	920 0
1871	.....	.....	206 8
1872	20	30 32	616 0
Total ...	.....	391 32	7,342 8

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Years.	Rate per Md.	Changthan.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	
1867	16	200 0	3,200	
1868	20	232 0	4,640	
1869	20	56 0	1,120	Ghí.
1870	20	50 0	1,000	
1871	20	101 0	2,020	
1872	20	14 16	288	
Total ...	...	653 16	12,268	

Telíya.—Root of an Aconite. See *Mítha-dúdya.*

Thakkah.—Turki for horse shoes. See *Loha.* See *Nhal.*

Tha-Lúng, Túlúng.—The Bhote name for Panjab Kharwa, (see *Bazazi*) which the Bhote women employ in making up their head-dresses or Pirúk with. It is the groundwork upon which they fix their turquoises, the dull red color brings out the blue of the stones extraordinarily well. A very similar cloth comes from Yarkand called Kassil-khaum used similarly. See Cunningham, p. 304; Davies' App., p. 211; B. P., Vol. II., pp. 8, 23.

Than.—Panjab a piece of cloth. See *Gajh.*

Thariak.—Turki for opium. See *Afyun.*

Thay-rí.—The sink of a sheep with the second crop of wool on it. See *Postín.*

Thirma.—A pattu from Lhassa. See *Ún.*

Thóp.—Yarkand equivalent for a piece of cloth. See *Gajh.*

Thúmbú.—A gold coin of Changthan. See *Sona.*

Thúng-lak or Túng-lak.—Wristlets worn by the Ladakh women, made from a section of a large sea-snail shell. These are put on when the women are very young, and usually cannot be taken off as the portion of the hand next to the wrist has grown too large to be slipped through the ring of shell. They look like nice white cuffs, and are really an ornament to these usually dirty people. Here I would notice the peculiar form of respectful salutation adopted by the Bhote women, they bring their wrists together quickly, so as to strike these rings of shell, and thus produce a clinking noise, using at the same time the words of salutation, Jú-Jú. See *Nakús.*

Thús.—Turki for salt. See *Lún.*

Tíbit or Tívit.—Turki for *Pashm, which* see.

Tila.—A Panjabi trader usually by this term understands *Kalabatún, which* see.

In Leh, and by all merchants of Central Asia, it is understood to be a gold coin. See *Sona.*

Timbrú, Timrú.—The Kullu name for the fruit of *Xanthoxylum hastile.* See *Kúbab Chíní* and see *Kiríana.*

Timer-Hindí.—Turki term for the tamarind fruit. See *Imlí.*

Tinkal.—Borax. See *Sohaga.*

To.—Bhote for wheat. See *Kanak.*

Tórah—Tinder.—Turki, Khú; Bhote, Tzah. For this purpose the Bhotes employ a woolly tomentum, which they scrape off the stem of a thistle, *Echinops sp.*, extremely common round Leh. See T. Thomson, p. 180, and which they call Alk-Zaymah. They also obtain tinder by slightly toasting over a fire the stems of a Rumex, called Shómah, and then scraping off them a thin epidermis.

Tramb.—Cabbage pickle made by the Argúns and Kashmiris.

Tshalí.—Bhote for Borax. See *Sohaga.*

Tsúl.—Bhote for sulphide of mercury. See *Shíngarf.*

Túgma.—A kind of pattu from Changthan. See *Ún.*

Túkhm.—A seed. See *Char-túkhm.*

Túllú.—Baltistan term for gold dust. See *Sóna.*

Túmas.—Turki for an English cotton print that washes out. See *Simtí.*

Túng, Thúng.—The Bhote term for a shell. See *Nakús,* and from it converted into a conch. See *Sank.*

Turanjabín.—Manna collected from *Alhagi maurorum,* Tourn. Imported from Turfan in small quantities *viâ* Yarkand to Leh for Kashmir. See *Dawai.*

Túr-bad.—The root of *Ipomœa Turpethum*, R. Br., comes to Leh from Turkistan as well as India. In Yarkand it is used as a purgative, the Yarkandis consider that only of a good quality in which the resin is seen to be exuding between the bark and the wood of the root. See *Dawai.* Davies' App., p. 211; B. P., Vol. I., p. 367.

Túrfani.—The name applied to pashm obtained from the district of Túrfan.

Tút.—Panjab term for the mulberry tree, the wood of which is employed in adulterating *Kút.* See *Chób-tút.*

Túti.—The cocoon of the silkworm. See *Resham.*

Tuz.—The barks of the Birch, *Betula Bhojputra*, Wall. The Bhotes call any bark Pakpa. Stewart gives as the Ladakh term for Birch-bark, Takpa. This is imported into Leh from Kashmir, and is employed in the manufacture of saddles, for which purpose it is also exported to Turkistan. See Stewart, page 198.

In Leh I never saw this bark used in lieu of writing paper, which it is so commonly used for in many of the hill states. B. P., Vol. I., p. 516.

BIRCH-BARK

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

YEAR.	Rate per Maund.	KASHMIR.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1870	4	3	12

Exported from Leh to Turkistan.

Year.	Rate per Maund.	Turkistan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1870	4	3	12

Tzah.—Bhote for tinder. See *Tórah.*

Úi-kúzí.—A small silver ingot. See *Chandí.*

Úm or Úmpha.—Bhote for turmeric. See *Haldí.*

Ún.—Turki for wheaten flour. See *Atta.*

Ún.—Wool.—Sheep in Ladakh are called Lúk; Lambs Lúgú, their wool Pal or Bal, and from them no pashm is obtained, woollen thread, Nazmah.

According to Cunningham, p. 244, the country of Ladakh "itself supplies more wool than it consumes," and this may be said to be still the case. Hence but little wool is imported, and that coming from Changthan. Some wool is exported to Kashmir, and a very little occasionally to Kullu. The reason so little wool is exported from Ladakh is, that it is first of all manufactured and then exported as woollen goods. The chief supply of wool imported into Western Himalayan India comes from Changthan *viâ* Rampur direct, and a good deal of it used to come from the Kashmir territory of Rupschu. During 1872 the Kashmir authorities took steps to prohibit this exportation for the future. See *Pashm.* Statistics regarding the wool imports, from the Changthan direction, exist only for the years 1871 and 1872, and these are mere generalisations. See Cunningham, pp. 211, 239, 244; Davies' App., pp. 201, 226; B. P., Vol. I., p. 179.

Woollen Fabrics.—I purpose classifying these under the following heads :—

A.—Those imported into Leh of European manufacture.

B.—Those of Indian and Kashmir ditto.

C.—Those imported from Changthan.

D.—Those imported from Yarkand.

A. The two chief woollen fabrics imported into Leh and of European manufacture are broad cloth (Banat), and merino (Marina).

B. Of manufactured country produce imported into Leh the largest amount comes from Kashmir and its territories of Ladakh, Baltistan, and Rupschu. From British territory a few blankets and sheets, chiefly from Rampur, Kullu, Kanawar, and Chamba.

Woollen cloth called Pattú is imported into Leh from Kashmir, Baltistan, and Ladakh.

Colored woollen cloth called Pattú Rangín is imported from Kashmir.

From Kullu a peculiar woollen fabric called Lank.

Blankets and blanketing under the name of Lói (*Chadar*) from Kashmir. Dohrú, from Chamba. Gúdmah (*Kaddma*) from Rampur. Padur, variously colored woollen blankets or sheets, from Kanawar (Padwis, this is probably the same as Padur). From Kashmir we have, saddle cloths (*Kajri*), embroidered robes (*Chóga*), and caps, woollen turbans (*Pagri*), neck scarfs (*Gallaband*), gloves (*Distana*), and stockings, (*Móza* and *Júrab*).

C. From Changthan are imported a woollen cloth called Pattú-thirma (or Thirma or Bulmor), also a fabric called Túgma, and waist cloths of woollen material from Lhassa called Brace (Búrace), which owing to these being chiefly imported manufactured of silk are entered under that head. See *Resham*.

D. From Yarkand were formerly imported the following woollen fabrics, which are now no longer met with in the Ladakh trade, *viz.*, Kharcha, Khosa, and of a mixture of goat's hair and sheep's wool, Súrún, (Shírín, Shírum) and Gúrún. Davies' App., pp. 32, 38, 209, 217, 218, 229, 230, 232; B. P., Vol. II., pp. 31, 40, 50.

Wool

Imported into Leh from Changthan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	30	75 0	2,250
1868	20	1,000 0	20,000
1869	15	160 0	2,400
1870	15	132 0	1,980
1871	20	400 16	8,004
1872	20	359 8	7,184
Total...	...	2,126 24	41,818

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu.*

Year.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1871	20	20	400

Exported from Leh to Kashmir and Baltistan.

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir.		Baltistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	30	5 0	150	...	...	5 0	150
1871	20	225 0	4,500	1 8	24	226 8	4,524
1872	20	201 8	4,024	...	...	201 8	4,024
Total ...	...	431 8	8,674	1 8	24	432 16	8,698

Wool

Imported into Kullu, Lahul, Rampur, from Rupschu, Changthan and Zanskar

During 1871, valued at ... ... Rs. 20,000
„ 1872 „ „ ... ... „ 8,500

Woollen Cloth (Pattú)

Imported into Leh from Kashmir and Baltistan.

Years.	Rate per Than.	Kashmir.		Baltistan.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Thans.	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.
1868	Price varies.	40	320	3	9	43	329
1869		39	246	...	...	39	246
1870		58	580	115	230	173	810
1871		...	...	606	372	306	372
1872		...	...	710	720	710	720
Total...	...	137	1,146	1,134	1,331	1,271	2,477

Woollen Cloth Colored (Pattú Rangín)

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Years.	Rate per Than.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.
1871	5	30	150
1872	5	34	170
Total ...	...	64	320

Woollen Sheets (Chadar Loí)

Imported into Leh from Kashmir.

Years.	Rate per Than.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.
1868	5	5	25
1872	5	22	110
Total ...	...	27	135

Woollen Caps, Embroidered Robes, Embroidered Cloth, Saddle Cloths, &c., &c.

Imported into Leh from Kashmir and Baltistan.

Years.	Rate per Than.	Kashmir.		Baltistan.		Total.		Remarks.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Rs. A.	Thans.	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.	
1868	20 0	4	80	29	145	33	225	Turbans.
1868	8 0	13	104	Robes.		13	104	
1868	0 4	8	2	Caps.		8	2	
1869	8 0	16	128	Embroidered cloth.		16	128	
1870	8 0	10	80	Do. cloth & chikan.		10	80	
1871	8 0	9	72	Saddle cloths and robes.		9	72	
Total	...	60	466	29	145	89	611	

Woollen Cloth (Tugma Pattú)

Imported into Leh from Changthan.

Years.	Rate per Than.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.
1867	8	33	264
1868	8	150	1,200
1869	8	50	400
1870	6	250	1,500
1871	5	34	170
1872	6	228	1,368
Total	...	745	4,902

Woollen Cloth (Pattú)

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu, Rampur, and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Than.	Kullu.		Rampur.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.
1867	5	...	...	...	...	3	15	3	15
1870	5	25	125	15	75	...	...	40	200
1871	5	...	...	...	...	2	10	2	10
Total	...	25	125	15	75	5	25	45	225

Exported from Leh to Kashmir.

Years.	Rate per Than.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Thans.	Rs.
1868	8	15	120
1869	8	19	152
1870	10	14	140
1871	10	2	20
Total ...	...	50	432

Woollen Sheets (Pattú, Chadars)

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

Years.	Rate per Pair.	Changthan.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs. As. P.	Pairs.	Rs.
1869	5 0 0	55	275
1870	2 0 0	75	150
1871	0 14 6	233	212
1872	1 0 0	697	697
Total...	.....	1,060	1,334

Woollen Cloth Colored (Pattú, Rangín)

Years.	Rate per Piece.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Pieces.	Rs.
1871	5	24	120
1872	5	20	100
Total...	...	44	220

Total value of European woollen fabrics imported into Leh for the past six years :—

			Rs.
Broadcloth and Merino	...	...	41,344
Total exported to Yarkand	...	Rs. 18,650	
Total exported to Changthan	...	„ 6,550	
Total Rs.	...	25,200	25,200
Difference probably expended in Leh ...			16,144

Total value of country-made woollen fabrics imported into Leh from Kashmir for the past six years :—

Woollen cloth (Pattú)	...	Rs. 2,477	
Ditto colored (Rangín)	...	„ 320	
Woollen blankets (Lôí)	...	„ 135	
Various ...	...	„ 611	
			3,543
Imported into Leh from Changthan :—			
Woollen cloth (Tugma)	...	Rs. 4,902	4,902
Total country-made imports ...			8,445

Total value of country-made woollen fabrics exported from Leh for the past six years:—

To India woollen cloth (Pattú) ...	Rs.	225
To Kashmir ditto	„	432
To Changthan (Pattú Chadars) ...	„	1,334
To ditto colored Pattú ...	„	220
Total country-made exports ...		2,211

Total of Russian Broadcloth exported from Leh to India 1867 and 1868 ... ... Rs. 280

Úpra badyan.—Turkí for Sonf. See *Arpa.*

Úshtúp.—A Bukhara silk not imported into Leh. See *Resham.*

Ússú or Úshú—Bhote for coriander. See *Dhanya.*

Uzúm.—Turki for grapes. See *Angúr.*

Vahí.—Kashmírí for the rhizome of *Acorus calamus*, L. See *Bach.*

Warch.—The rhizome of *Acorus calamus*, L. See *Bach.*

Wark-a-tila.—Turki for gold leaf. See *Sona-ka-wark.*

Wark-i-komúsh.—Turki for silver leaf. See *Chandi-ka-wark.*

Wark-i-núkra.—Silver leaf. See *Chandi-ka-wark.*

Wasma.—Bhote term for the leaves of *Indigofera tinctoria.* See *Basma.*

Yagh.—Turki for butter. See *Makhn.*

Yak.—*Bos poephagus*, Pallas, *Bos grunniens*, *Poephagus grunniens.* The wild Yak, called by the Bhotes Brong, or Dong (Cunningham, p. 197). The domesticated male animal is called by the Bhotes Yak, and its female Dímo.

The hybrid between the Yak, and the cow common to us. The male is called Dzo, and the female Dzo-mo.

The bull (common with us) the Bhotes call Langtó, and the cow Balang or Palang. The Yak yields pashm called Kúllú, and its coarse hair is called Stít-pah. The pashm is manufactured in Changthan into *Zangós* (or Zangóz) *which* see. The tail of the Yak when white is highly valued, it is imported into India under the name *Chauri*, *which* see. A Yak to possess a white tail in Ladakh is uncommon; with very rare exceptions did I ever see a white-tailed Yak. Hence tails of black hair are cheap, and never traded in. In this, I think, a good trade might be started, the long hair being put to some more useful purposes in England than at present swinging to every breeze on the corners of house tops and religious edifices. The Yak is an extremely useful animal for carrying goods across the high passes of Ladakh, amongst snow and on ice. If carefully laden, not too much at a time, and grass food plentiful, and short distances to march, it is wonderful what terrible ground they will go over and how well they carry; they will not stand overdriving, nor being fed on grain, the latter because I suppose they never have had a chance of obtaining. If trade is to be more extensively carried on with Central Asia carriage animals will daily become more difficult to obtain, and therefore it could always pay to train Yaks to eat grain, and not to be solely dependent upon grass fodder. Cunningham, pp. 197, 209; Davies' App., p. 238; B. P., Vol. I., pp. 177, 184, and plate.

Yambú.—A Chinese gold ingot. See *Sóna.*

A Chinese silver ingot. See *Chandi.* Davies' App., pp. 1, 226.

Yambúcha.—Turki for smaller silver ingots than the Yambú. See *Chandi.*

Yar-mak.—A brass coin from Aye-lah in China that used to be current in Yarkand some years ago. Five Yarmak=1 Yarkand Phúl. See *Pice.*

Yashb.—Jade. See *Sang-i-yashb.*

Yer-ilim or Yer-irim.—Turki for glue. See *Siráce.*

Yew-tah.—The fine turquoises from Yarkand in opposition to the coarse ones from Lhassa called Tah by the Bhotes. See *Firozah.*

Yílim.—Turki for gum. See *Gond.*

Yúm or Yúmpay.—Bhote for turmeric. See *Haldí.*

Yúnchí.—Turki for pearls. See *Motí.*

Zafran.—Saffron. See *Kesar.*

Zahr-múhra.—A dark olive green serpentine from Iskardo and Shigar, cut into various shaped cups, and imported into Leh chiefly for exportation to Lhassa. Kashmir is generally supplied direct without going through Leh. These cups are said to protect the owner from being poisoned, as upon any poison being put into them they at once break to pieces. Their statistics are combined with those of *Daltúk, which* see. B. P., Vol. I., p. 47.

Zahtí.—Bhote for nutmeg. See *Jaiphal.*

Zam-chí.—Turki for alum. See *Fatkarí.*

Zangós-Zangóz.—Blankets from Changthan made of the pashm obtained from the Yak. See *Pashmina.* Davies' App., p. 232; B. P., Vol. II., p. 51.

Zangs.—Bhote term for copper. See *Tamba.*

Zangs-dóng—Bhote for a copper coin. See *Pice.* Cunningham, p. 234.

Zanzabíl.—Turki term for ginger. See *Adrak.*

Zarbaft-i-kalab.—A false brocade brought from Russia to Yarkand. Some of this is occasionally imported

into Leh and exported towards Lhassa. See *Kimkhab*. Davies' App., p. 230.

Zarb-tila.—Gold that is coined or having a stamp upon it. See *Sóna*.

Zard-chób.—Turki for turmeric.—See *Haldí*.

Zar-i-kar and Zarín.—Are terms applied to fabrics embroidered with gold or silver thread, either worked by the hand or woven into the material.

Chob Zaríkar, gold embroidered cloth.

Choga Zaríkar, pelisses embroidered with gold.

Jora Zarín, shoes embroidered with gold.

Silver wire, and silver wire gilt with gold, twisted upon silk, by the Panjab traders is usually called Tila. The proper term for this, and the one always employed by the Yarkandis when speaking of Panjab produce, is Kalabatún. In its manufacture the silver thread is spoken of technically as Safed. See B. P., Vol. II., p. 161, and the golden as Surkh, but Russian Kalabatún is distinguished by the Yarkandi traders as Símgót, silver thread, and as Atnúf, gold thread.

Gold leaf is Sona-ka-wark, and silver leaf Chandi-ka-wark.

Zilcha—A Turki woollen carpet. See *Kalín*.

Zín-pósh.—A saddle cloth. See *Kajrí*, *Kalín*, *Jhúl*.

Zíra.—The fruit of *Cuminum Cymanum*, L. Cummin, called by the Bhotes Zíra, is collected in Iskardo and imported into Leh for exportation to India and Yarkand. See *Kiriana*. B. P., Vol. I., pp. 301, 351.

Zirik.—The Turki name for a large thorny bush that grows profusely in the jungles of Yarkand, and from which the passers collect and eat the Peshawur Zirishk (A Berberris).

Zirishk.—A fruit, the produce of Baltistan, analogous to our European Zante currants, being a small dried

seedless black grape. See *Angúr* and *Mehwa*. A Berberris fruit is imported from the north into Peshawur also called Zirishk. Davies' App., p. 220; Cunningham, p. 240.

CURRANTS (ZIRISHK)

Imported into Leh from Baltistan.

YEARS.	Rate per Maund.	BALTISTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	13	15 0	195
1868	15	42 0	630
1869	15	15 0	225
1870	15	20 0	300
1871	12	77 20	930
1872	8	27 0	216
Total ...	...	196 20	2,496

Exported from Leh to Changthan.

YEARS.	Rate per Maund.	CHANGTHAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1867	13	15 0	195
1868	15	44 0	660
1869	15	25 0	375
1870	15	50 0	750
1871	12	78 34	946
1872	8	30 16	243
Total ...	...	243 10	3,169

Exported from Leh to India viâ *Kullu and Kashmir.*

Years.	Rate per Maund.	Kullu.		Kashmir.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs. As.	Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs. As.
1869	15	0 17	6 6	...	...	0 17	6 6
1871	12	...	...	1 10	15	1 10	15 0
Total	...	0 17	6 6	1 10	15	1 27	21 6

Exported from Leh to Kashmir.

Year.	Rate per Maund.	Kashmir.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Mds. S.	Rs.
1868	30	0 20	15

An important trade might be established in currants between Baltistan and the large hill stations.

Zíru and Zúrú.—Bhote term for iron nails. See *Loha.* Also for a small brass spoon that the Bhotes usually carry about their person.

Zow.—The refuse or resinous matter left after removing the dye from Lac. See *Lakh.*

Zúk.—A coarse cotton cloth at Leh is so called, as also the refuse of a trader's stores. See *Or-zúk.* See *Bazazi.* Davies' App., pp. 193, 209, 231.

APPENDIX

No. 1.

From Surgeon Henry Cayley, *on Special Duty, Ladakh, to* C. U. Aitchison, Esq., *Offg. Secretary to Government, Panjab, dated Lahore, 13th January* 1868.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the subject of my mission to Ladakh during the past season (1867).

The Ladakh trade has, according to the accounts of every one who is in any way connected with it, been rapidly declining during the last few years, and the through trade with Central Asia has latterly been almost confined to the trading agents of Kashmir and a few influential men who were able to insure fair treatment for their agents; and there is little doubt that under the old system the trade between Hindustan, Ladakh, and Central Asia would soon have almost entirely died out. The merchants from the Panjab were rapidly giving it up as being no longer possible or profitable, and most of them who went this year only ventured because they knew that a British officer was deputed to Leh for their protection.

The annexed tables show the extent of the trade through Ladakh during the past season; the amount is considerable, considering the natural difficulties to be encountered. From Amritsar to Leh is a distance of about 525 miles, or 42 marches; five high passes have to be crossed, only one of which is under 13,000 feet high; the road, however, is generally easy during the summer, and everywhere passable for laden ponies. From Leh to Yarkand is about 350 miles, or 30 marches, and the road goes over five high passes, the lowest nearly 18,000

feet, and three of them are covered with perpetual snow or glacier: the road is so bad and the difficulties so great, that nearly 20 per cent. of the horses die on the journey. On nearly all the passes too, the merchandize has to be transferred from horses to yaks. The most intense cold has to be endured, and great obstructions are met with from large unbridged rivers, and the expense of carriage is consequently very great; but these natural difficulties seem to have little or no effect in checking the trade when it receives fair play and is not over-burdened by excessive duties. The extent of the trade between Hindustan and the countries beyond the Himalayas during the past season cannot be taken as any criterion of what it may become in future, for I need hardly say, that after it has been depressed for years by high duties and unjust treatment, a trade cannot possibly revive in one season. The merchants do not at once gain confidence in the arrangements made for their protection until they have themselves felt their benefit or learnt from the experience of others. For a long time too, they felt no certainty that similar arrangements would be carried out in future, and I used to hear on all sides that they would only suffer more next year for present relief. There was also a great diminution in trade last year owing to there being no longer a market in Central Asia for opium, which used to be exported in large quantities from the Panjab, but for which there has been no demand since the Chinese were driven out: and now large stores are lying unsold in Yarkand, and some was even brought back to Leh and exported again to the Panjab. Last season also, on account of the disturbances and changes going on in Eastern Turkistan, the road was not open, and traders not allowed to pass till September instead of July; and many merchants, who would otherwise have come, took their goods elsewhere, and owing to the lateness of the season, large stores of merchandize had to be left at Leh for the winter.

The wool trade has hitherto existed only as a monopoly of the Kashmir Government, and the export of the Turfani pashm

any where than to Kashmir was strictly prevented. This year, however, I informed the traders that such a restriction was no longer in force, and that they were at liberty to export the shawl wool (pashm) by any route they pleased; and a few Yarkandi merchants carried their wool through by Kullu to the Panjab; a few also of the Hindustani traders did the same; but such was the dread of offending the local officers, who up to the very last tried to intimidate the traders on this point, that very few ventured to purchase and export this article; but now that a commencement has been made, there is every prospect of an extensive wool trade in future years. Up to the present year the real Turfani shawl wool has never been imported to the Panjab, it having all been forcibly diverted to Kashmir. The only wool that ever reached the looms of Nurpur and Amritsar was the Changthan wool, coming from the Chinese territories of Rudok and Churmuti and surrounding countries, and which is in every respect vastly inferior to the "Turfani" wool produced in the mountainous districts of Eastern Turkistan, and deriving its name from the city of Turfan. It is this exquisitely fine wool that is in Kashmir made up into shawls and other fabrics of such surpassing beauty as to render Kashmir shawls celebrated nearly all over the world. There is now almost a certainty of plentiful supplies of this shawl wool being imported every year into the Panjab; and with this material, there is no reason why the manufacturers of Amritsar and other places should not produce goods equal in every way to those made at Srinuggar. The amount of fine pashm imported this year into Leh from Yarkand was only 125 maunds (of 80 lbs); of this only 13 maunds, worth in Leh about Rs. 650, went down to the Panjab, the rest went to Kashmir. The shawl wool that was brought down was sold in the Panjab at a profit of about 75 per cent. over the price at Leh. Churrus or Bhang,—it is generally called by the latter name by the traders,—the extract of Hemp, has for many years formed the staple export from Yarkand. This year 1,830 maunds (pukka)

arrived, worth in Leh about Rs. 68,590. Of this about 817 maunds were taken to the Panjab, 8 maunds to Kashmir, and the remainder was, owing to the lateness of the season, detained in Ladakh. The article became almost a glut in the market, and the merchants had difficulty in finding a sale for it, and there is every probability that in future the quantity of Bhang imported will be much less, and that it will be replaced by shawl wool, silk, felts, gold and silver, precious stones and other articles.

As shown in the annexed table A*, all other articles come only in small quantities; but in addition to what is there put down, almost every trader and pilgrim brings turquoises, gold dust, silver ingots and other articles of value, which he disposes of to pay the customs duties and road expenses.

Felts, cotton, silks, raw and manufactured, pashm, and other fabrics of mixed silk and cotton; carpets, colored and embroidered leather from Russia and Bokhara, silver ingots, called Yambus or Kurs, gold bars and gold dust, soap, and many other articles, always come in greater or less quantity, and the trade in all these will undoubtedly increase enormously. This year a large number of silk handkerchiefs of the thinnest texture and of brilliant variegated colors came from Bokhara, and a maund of common sea-weed from China: this article is exported to the Panjab and used as a medicine for goitre. It doubtless derives its virtue from containing Iodine.

The imports into Leh from Changthan and Lhassa consists chiefly of Changthan wool, sheep wool, brick tea, musk, silk and linen cloth and salt.

Four hundred and sixty maunds of pashm wool and 75 maunds of sheep's wool, worth about Rs. 23,500, were brought from Changthan, and nearly the whole of it exported to Kashmir and Baltistan. The Changthan wool, which goes in large quantities to the Panjab, is carried direct from Gartok and Rudok without passing through Ladakh. Brick tea comes from China through

* *The tables alluded to in this, and subsequent appendices, have been embodied in the Hand-book.*

Lhassa in large quantities, and is chiefly for consumption in Ladakh and Kashmir and surrounding districts. The amount this year was only 175 maunds, not above one-third the usual quantity; the bricks usually weigh about three seers, and sell for about Rs. 12 in Leh, being at the rate of Rs. 2 per lb. This kind of tea is not taken to Yarkand and Central Asia.

Musk and various kinds of silk and other piece goods come in small quantities, but since the disturbance on the Chinese frontier and the rebellion of the Mahamedan population, all exports from China have greatly diminished. Salt is very largely imported from Rudok, but the trade in this article is a monopoly of the Kashmir Government; it is chiefly taken to Kashmir, and is carried "Bigar" through Ladakh by the people of the country.

The total value of the imports into Leh from Changthan and Yarkand during the year was about Rs. 1,71,000; whereas in Mr. Davies' Trade Report the amount is laid down at Rs. 3,90,000, showing a diminution of more than two lakhs of rupees in the last six years. The falling off is chiefly in the articles, churrus, shawl wool, tea, silks and horses; of the latter, not one was this year brought for sale, and I believe that none have come for three or four years past, as they were all taken for the Kashmir Government at very low prices, and their export to British territory was prohibited.

The exports from the Panjab into Leh and thence to Yarkand are shown in Table B.

Cotton piece goods here form the staple article. They are chiefly of English manufacture. The total amount was 482 maunds, worth about Rs. 66,000 in Amritsar and Rs. 84,000 in Ladakh. All kinds of cotton goods are greatly in demand in the Yarkand market, and the traders say that almost an unlimited amount could be disposed of, and that the English goods are of much better quality and are much cheaper than those coming from Russia. If, however, the merchants send up goods of inferior quality as they are inclined to do, the trade is sure to

suffer, for it is most necessary that English manufacturers should keep up their character for superiority, otherwise they will be driven out of the market by Russian goods. Apparently, this has already been done in the case of broadcloths, for which there is a very great demand, but old and inferior articles only were sent up from Hindustan, and some found no sale, although a very considerable supply comes from Russia and sells at a very high price. The chief demand is for cloth of bright colors, red, blue, green and yellow, &c., and only really sound durable materials will sell.

Tea is consumed in large quantities all through Eastern Turkistan, and now that the Chinese have been driven out, and all communication with China is cut off, the whole supply to Leh comes from Hindustan; a large supply, however, comes from Russia to Yarkand and sells at enormous prices, Rs. 12 and 15 per seer, and the Lhassa brick tea is not in demand. Hitherto little but China tea, purchased by the traders in Bombay and Calcutta, has been tried. The tea they take is generally of only second-rate quality, and yet it sells in Ladakh at Rs. 2, and in Yarkand at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3 per lb; but in 1866 a considerable quantity of Kangra tea was sent up by the Wazeer of Mandi and fetched Rs. 2-8 in Leh and Rs. 3 in Yarkand. Only green tea finds a sale, the people will hardly look at black tea; but the taste for tea drinking is universal amongst all classes of people throughout Eastern Turkistan, and the country offers a splendid market for Himalaya tea, and I believe that almost any quantity of green tea of good quality would find a sale at Yarkand at remunerative prices. It is not, however, necessary to send the tea beyond Ladakh, for the Yarkandi merchants would be quite ready to purchase the tea at Leh, and in all probability, in future years at Palampur Fair. The merchants who take up the tea must be prepared to receive payment partly in merchandize and partly in gold and silver, in the proportion of about two-thirds of the former, as trade is chiefly carried on by barter and not by cash payments. There is great

hope too that in a few years the Indian teas will find their way to Russia by this route, and there find a ready sale, in the same way that the China teas now do, for the distance from Kangra to the nearest Russian ports is only about two and a half months' journey, whereas from China to Russia is a land journey of five or six months' duration. The best China teas sell at enormous prices in Russia, and I hear now that some of the Indian teas, sent by sea to St. Petersburg, have been highly approved of there, so that there is much in favor of the Indian teas competing successfully with the China ones if sent overland through Central Asia. One hundred and twenty-seven maunds of China tea from the Panjab reached Leh last season, and was selling at an average price of Rs. 2 per ℔.

Spices, sugar, goat-skins, indigo, are all greatly in demand at Leh for the Yarkand market, and are sold at great profit. Nearly all the articles mentioned in Table B fetch a high price, and such articles as needles, scissors, and so on, are in great request.

Opium was formerly the chief export from the Panjab, but during the last two years, since the Chinese were driven out, the opium trade has entirely ceased, and many merchants have large stores of opium lying unsold in Yarkand, and their losses have been enormous, and there has consequently been a great diminution in general trade on this account. According to Davies' Report opium to the value of Rs. 50,000 was annually imported into Leh.

The total exportation from the Panjab to Leh during the year amounted to 1,800 maunds of goods, worth about Rs. 1,73,000; two-thirds went by the Kullu and Lahoul route, and the remainder by Rampur and Kashmir. Nearly the whole of the trade from the Panjab passes through to Yarkand, which is the trading depôt or mart for the whole of Central Asia. Trading caravans from Bokhara, Kokan, and the Russian possessions, Kashgar, Turfan, Aksu, and all the cities to the north-east, Khotan, and until the last two years from China, all meet at Yarkand, and there the merchants barter their goods; and

Yarkand is the focus of the trade of all the surrounding countries. Up to 1862 the exports from the Panjab to Ladakh were valued at about Rs. 1,80,000, or nearly the same as in the past year; but during the last three or four years the trade has, according to all accounts, been diminishing rapidly, until last year, when it again increased.

In Tables C and D I have shown the exports from Leh to Yarkand and Changthan in one direction, and to the Panjab in the other. These of course correspond in a great measure with the imports into Leh; but this year, owing to the lateness of the arrival of the Yarkand kafila, much of the merchandize has been left in Ladakh for the winter, so that the exports from Leh to the Panjab do not amount to more than one-third of the exports from the Panjab.

In Table E I have shown the local trade between Kashmir and Leh; this, however, is not a local trade, for nearly the whole of the articles named in the list in reality pass between Kashmir and Yarkand or Kashmir and Changthan.

With regard to the custom duties levied at Leh, the following alterations and remissions have been made during the past year. The extra duties of *Choongee*, *Nuzzur Batti*, brokerage which were formerly levied, have been entirely remitted; and at the end of the season, the tax of Rs. 5 on every caravan, or as it was actually levied on every trader, in addition to the customs duties, was also remitted. The duties on spices and piece goods coming by Kullu to Ladakh have been reduced from Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-8 respectively per maund of 16 seers, to 10 annas; but the most important change is that on all goods passing only in transit through Ladakh either coming from or going to British possessions, a transit duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, according to the invoice value, is now levied instead of the former double duties, import and export, which often amounted to more than cent. per cent., and were destructive to trade. This concession, which ought to have been in force since 1864, if the tariff of duties then agreed upon had

been carried out in their full spirit, has only now been acted upon. When this was explained to the merchants, their gratification was beyond all bounds, and I cannot better describe the benefits they derive from the change than by giving the following instance. A party of Yarkandi merchants came down with about thirty pony-loads of goods which they wished to carry through to the Panjab, having heard that the duties were remitted. The duty demanded from them in Leh amounted to over Rs. 800, and to pay this they would have been obliged to have sold nearly half their wares, as cash was very scarce to pay the duty on the remainder. I, however, only permitted the five per cent. transit duty to be levied on them, and the whole amounted to only Rs. 55 instead of over Rs. 800. If in this case the double duty had been taken, the men would have bartered their goods in Leh, returned in disgust to Yarkand, and trade would have been thrown back again for another quarter of a century. As nearly all the merchandize that comes either from Yarkand or Hindustan merely passes in transit through Ladakh, this transit duty of 5 per cent. is the only duty that the regular trader will have to pay; but I cannot help expressing my opinion that a duty of 5 per cent. is excessive to charge on goods merely passing in transit through a corner of the Maharaja's dominions, and in a country where nothing whatever is done to make or repair a road or facilitate communication. The road through Ladakh generally lies through immense tracts of almost desert country and over dangerous and difficult mountain passes and across unbridged rivers, and if a high (for 5 per cent. is high) transit duty is charged, something should be done to assist the traders. Besides the present route through Leh there is another and much easier road, which has for a long time been quite closed by the Ladakh officials, but which was from all accounts much frequented in former years. This route leaves the regular road from Kullu to Leh either at Rukchen*

* Davies' App., p. 245, Nos. 35 and 38.

and thence passes east and north to Puga and the head (western extremity) of the Pangong lake, or else leaves the Leh road at Ugshi on the Indus and crosses by an easy pass to Tantse and Pangong. The road then ascends the Changchinmo valley and crosses the Changchinmo pass, which is very easy and free from snow, after which it lies for several marches over wide undulating plains and crosses an easy pass into the Karakash river, and follows the stream for six marches to Sukeit,* a station two marches to the north of the Karakoram pass, where it joins the present Yarkand road. This route is only about the same number of marches as the present one, but is from all accounts most easy. The passes are all low and free from snow or glacier, and there are no large dangerous rivers to cross and over the wide plains north of Changchinmo (called Aksai Chin) grass and fuel are plentiful. The road lies entirely in Kashmir territory, and leaves the Chinese frontier far to the east. The traders say they are quite ready to go by this route, only they are afraid of the Ladakh officials, who force them all to come to Leh, but next season I hope the new route will be opened. If the traders pass through Ladakh without stopping at Leh, I think a duty of two and half per cent. is all that should be levied. In Yarkand only two and half per cent. is levied on goods for the double journey to Ladakh and back, and this shows a liberality on the part of its ruler well worthy of imitation by the Kashmir Government. During my residence at Leh I was able entirely to prevent any unauthorized or irregular exactions on the part of Leh officials, but I am quite convinced that nothing less than the presence of a British officer in Leh will hinder a return to all the former abuses, and of this all the merchants are only too well aware.

The total amount of custom duty collected at Leh during the year was Rs. 16,000; this does not include the duty on goods from the Panjab through Kashmir, as this is levied

* Davies' App., p. 22 c., No. 40.

at Jamu. Of this sum Rs. 12,500 was on goods passing to and from Kashmir, and Rs. 3,500 on goods passing between Hindustan and Yarkand. Of course during the past year the reduction of duties has diminished the customs receipts, probably by about one-third or one-half; but there is every ground for believing that in future years the revenue of the country will not be even a direct loser, as the increase of trade will more than make up for the diminished rate of duties, and the indirect advantages to the country from increase of trade will be enormous.

The trade between Kashmir and the neighbouring States is carried on in great measure by trading agents of the Kashmir Government, and this system acts most unfavorably on the general trade. The usual plan is as follows:—Certain sums of money are advanced to traders out of funds set aside for that purpose, and for this they pay only a moderate rate of interest to the Government; but besides this they have always to pay a large share of the profits to the Diwan at Jamu and the Ladakh officials—and they are employed as agents and news-writers besides acting as traders. As a matter of course they are favored in every way by the Kashmir officials, and have an unfair advantage over private traders, and it is with them a great object to injure the latter as much as possible and keep a monopoly of the trade in their own hands. Khálak Dár, against whom such general complaints have been made, went to Yarkand in this capacity, and it was by the influence of two of these men, backed by the Thanadar at Leh, that Purboo Sahai was ruined three years ago. There are many of these agents employed at Yarkand, and the trade with Changthan and Lhassa is entirely in their hands, and no one else is allowed to go. Between the Government of Kashmir and Lhassa there is a regular agreement that all the merchandize should be carried "*Bigar*" in their respective territories, and every third year a merchant called "Chabba" comes from Lhassa with a large consignment of goods for Ladakh and Kashmir, and one

agent from Kashmir goes to Lhassa in the same way every third year and returns the next. In all these transactions the Kashmir officials have a direct interest, and they of course try to favor their agents at the expense of private merchants, and general trade is thereby injured. The gain to the Government of Kashmir is very trifling, but the system gives rise to abuses in many ways, and is a source of loud complaint on the part of the general traders, and, as I have more fully related in my previous reports, Kashmir agents in Yarkand have been by false representations getting the Hindustani merchants into trouble, and using their influence to render the latter obnoxious to the Yarkand ruler.

I merely here offer a few general observations on the present state of the Central Asian trade and its future prospects. North of the great Himalayan range Yarkand is the chief emporium, and caravans of merchants meet there from all the surrounding cities and countries, as well as from the more distant places—as Badakshan, Bokhara, the Russian provinces, and, until the last two or three years, from China; but since the Mahamedan rebellion in Northern and Western China, all communication with that Empire has been almost entirely cut off. The demand in all these countries for Indian products and English manufactures is enormous, and they can supply in return, to an almost unlimited extent, shawl wool, silk, bhang, gold and silver and precious stones, and many other articles. The merchants of Hindustan either take their goods direct to Yarkand or barter them at Leh, and this year many Yarkandis went down to Kullu and the Panjab, though unfortunately all were too late for the Palampur Fair. I have conversed freely with nearly all the men who came over from Yarkand, and all said the same thing, that any number were ready to come if they were sure of fair treatment and could find a market for their goods, and it was universally believed that in future years the trade would increase enormously. At present Russian produce and manufactures to a considerable amount

find their way to Yarkand, but almost all of them could be supplied more cheaply and of better quality from Hindustan, and there is no doubt that English goods can always compete successfully with Russian. Taking all things into consideration, I think the future prospects of our trade with Central Asia are very favorable, and if Khush Begi holds his own all will go well, as he most fully appreciates the advantages of trade and does all he can to assist it. But amongst people who have been fighting between themselves almost from time immemorial, there is no foreseeing what a day may bring forth. Such, however, is the respect for trade generally throughout Asia, and so fully is it a national institution, that whatever may be the political state of the country the probability is that trading operations will not suffer for a long time or in any great degree, and what is now required is, that the merchants should have the assurance of the British Government that they will always have its protection, and that the Kashmir Government will not levy exorbitant duties. The merchants will then of their own accord soon extend their trading operations, knowing as they do the enormous profits that can be made. An annual fair at Palampur will do much to increase the trade, and the Yarkandis are certain another year to attend it in large numbers, so highly did they think of its advantages; but unfortunately, owing to the lateness in the arrival of the first caravan last season, scarcely any of them were able to get down in time to be present.

APPENDIX

No. 2.

From DR. H. CAYLEY, *on Special Duty, Ladakh,* to T. H. THORNTON, ESQ., *Secretary to Government, Panjab and its Dependencies.* (1869).

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report on the subject of my mission to Ladakh for the past season (1868.)

I started from Lahore at the end of March, and, travelling by the Jamu and Kashmir route, reached Leh on the 22nd of May, having been detained for some days in Kashmir by bad weather and heavy snow on the pass.

Some changes have been made in the tariff of customs since last year, and many details definitely laid down. I here give the exact rates of duty that have this year been levied in Leh.

Octroi and Brokerage.

I would observe that *all* extra duties, such as "*chungi*," "*dalali*," and many others that were formerly demanded, have been entirely abolished.

1*st.*—All goods coming to Ladakh from Hindustan by the Kullu or Rampur routes, or any other way than Kashmir—whether sold in Ladakh or exported—are charged 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on the cost or invoice price.

2*nd.*—All goods coming by the Kashmir route to pay 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on passing through Jamu or Srinagar, and if exported from Ladakh within five months of their arrival to pay no additional duty. If, however, they are kept over five months in Ladakh, or sold retail, they are charged the Kashmir import duty of 8 or 12½ per cent. according to their nature; the difference between that rate and the 5 per cent. already paid being levied in Ladakh.

This rule has not been fully acted up to this year, and all goods from the Panjab have been charged the 8 or 12½ per cent. in Jamu or Srinagar, and on my representation the difference has been returned in Ladakh.

3rd.—On all goods from Yarkand, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*—at cost price—and no other duties on being again exported.

4th.—*Silver kurs or yambus, value about Rs. 166 each, pay 8 *annas*.

5th.—Gold dust, 1 *anna* per tolah.

6th.—No export duty of any kind to any country other than Kashmir.

7th.—Horses pass free.

The present rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* is a great reduction on former duties on most descriptions of goods, but a few articles have now to pay much more highly than before. The chief of these are, from the Panjab, English piece goods, broadcloth, &c. These formerly paid Re. 1-4 per maund (of 32 lbs): this rate was last year reduced to 10 *annas*, but has, by the present 5 per cent. duty, been raised to Rs. 2-8

On silks, brocades, and such like expensive articles, the increase is still greater. Tea from the Panjab, which formerly was admitted free, and had only to pay Rs. 2 per horse-load when exported to Yarkand, now has to pay 5 per cent., or about Rs. 12 the horse-load.

From Yarkand, silks, carpets, felts, &c., which used to be charged Rs. 5-10 per horse-load import, and from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 export duty, now pay 5 per cent., which, in the case of silk, amounts to not less than Rs. 50 the horse-load. The increased rate of duty on the above-named classes of goods presses heavily on the merchants, and undoubtedly tends to keep down trade on all the more valuable kinds of merchandize. The

* Kurs are thus counted as merchandize, though in reality they are *money*, being stamped coins which are in circulation in countries where Chinese influence is, or has formerly been in force.

transit duties have to be paid before the profits are realized, and the merchants have consequently to carry a large stock of cash to satisfy the custom dues at considerable risk and loss. The practical effect of this increased duty is to restrict the trade to certain articles and to check its general development. A petition was presented to me by traders on the subject, which I forwarded for the consideration of the Kashmir Government; but the Maharaja did not agree to any change, though I am convinced that his interests would be directly benefited by his making some reductions, as in a short time the increased trade in such articles would more than counterbalance the immediate diminution of revenue that might occur.

A comparison of the duties realized during the two past seasons, with those taken in former years, may be of interest.

In the years up to 1847, according to the information obtained by Major Cunningham, the total duties collected in Leh amounted to Rs. 25,000 annually, and about the same amount was realized both in the time of the old Kings and after the conquest of Ladakh by Gulab Singh. The total value of the trade was about Rs. 9,41,850.* The duties, therefore, averaged 2·6 per cent. *ad valorem.*

In 1860 the amount of duties was Rs. 43,449† on a trade of Rs. 11,81,006, or 4·1 per cent. The customs collection was then farmed to a contractor for Rs. 20,000.

In 1865 the trade had fallen to less than half the above amount, and the contract with Pertab Shah had been raised to Rs. 40,000, and he must have collected at least Rs. 50,000, or not less than 10 per cent., although professedly the duties had been reduced.

In 1867 the value of the trade was Rs. 5,54,945, and the duties taken in Leh amounted to Rs. 16,000, or 2·8 per cent.

During 1868 the trade has amounted to Rs. 10,38,400, and the duties Rs. 21,483, or 2·1 per cent.

* Cunningham's Ladakh. † Davies' Trade Report.

The enormous increase in the actual amount of custom duties levied between the years 1860 and 1866, being from 4 per cent. to 10 per cent. on the value of the trade, was chiefly made up of extra cesses, as *dalali* (brokerage), *chungi* (octroi), *nazar salami*, and many others, which did not exist in former days, and which often amounted to far more than the actual customs dues. These were in addition to the exactions of the local authorities. Under such circumstances it is not to be wondered at that trade was rapidly diminishing and falling entirely into the hands of trading agents of Kashmir. The effect of the recent reductions in the duties and the protection afforded to traders is shown in the rapid increase of trade even in the course of one year.

Besides the alterations in the transit and other foreign duties, the Maharaja has in many respects greatly reduced the duties to and from his own territories.

I.—The export duties from Leh to Kashmir have been reduced by one-half; thus pashm wool formerly paid Rs. 12 per maund of 32lbs., or 60 per cent.; now pays Rs. 6, or 30 per cent. Tea formerly paid Rs. 2 the brick of about 7lbs.; now pays Re. 1—and so on.

II.—Goods purchased in Kashmir, as piece goods, spices, &c., that have once been charged import duty, are now exempt from all export duties.

III.—Kashmir pashmina exported to Yarkand is free.

IV.—Duties on goods between Ladakh and Kistawar are reduced from Rs. 24 to 10 the horse-load.

V.—Metals, English thread, and Bokhara silk are admitted into Jamu free.

All these changes must prove beneficial, and are proofs of the desire of the Maharaja to carry out a more liberal commercial policy.

The only trade carried on through the winter months is between Ladakh and Kashmir; and during the first four months of the year even that is almost stopped.

In May a few merchants who have been detained during the winter start for Yarkand, but the road is then very difficult. Traffic also begins again between Ladakh and Kashmir.

At the end of June the Spiti and Kullu routes open, and merchants begin to arrive from the Panjab.

In July and the three following months there is an uninterrupted stream of traffic along those routes until the end of October, when the Baralacha pass generally closes.

In July the Yarkand caravans first make their appearance, but occasionally a few individuals come over sooner, and the route is open till the end of the year. Many merchants prefer traversing the road in winter, when the rivers are frozen, and they can follow the shorter line along the Shyok river.

The route through Kashmir to the Panjab is open till the end of the year.

The annexed tables show the extent of the trade through Ladakh during the past year.

The total imports and exports amounted to maunds (8Clbs.) 46,829, of the value of Rs. 10,38,401, distributed as follows:—

I.—Imports from British India:

By Kullu	...	maunds	1,582
„ Rampur	...	„	87½
„ Kashmir	...	„	687½
Total	...	„	2,357 Value, Rs. 2,06,110.

Besides the above, a large amount of English Rupees was brought.

By far the larger proportion of the Panjab trade now passes by the Kullu route; in fact only three Panjab merchants have this year gone by Kashmir.

The Kullu route is now in better repair than the other, and consequently much easier; and although the duties by the two roads are the same, the merchants complain of having to pass through numerous custom-houses in Kashmir, at each of which some exactions are made from them, which add greatly

to the authorized duties, and the merchants themselves are subjected to very great annoyances and ill-treatment. Several cases I have brought to the notice of the Kashmir Government, and redress has been given; but this Government has failed in remedying the abuses.

I have previously brought to your notice the general and loud complaints against the systematic robberies carried on in Lahoul by the coolies and hirers of baggage animals. This too will, I hope, be remedied before another season.

In 1867 the imports from the Panjab amounted to 1,809 maunds; value Rs. 1,72,433.

II.—The imports from Yarkand and Changthan amount to 18,322 maunds; value Rs. 2,97,957.

In 1867 the amount was 6,220 maunds, and value Rs. 1,71,092.

These imports include 14,000 maunds of salt from Changthan, chiefly for consumption in Kashmir. This salt was worth in Ladakh Rs. 17,500.

III.—The exports to the Panjab were as follows:—

By Kullu	...	maunds	1,001	
„ Rampur	...	„	228	
„ Kashmir	...	„	342	
Total	...	„	1,571	Value Rs. 1,10,117.

In 1867 the quantity was 853 maunds; value Rs. 48,000.

IV.—Exports to Changthan and Yarkand 8,468 maunds; value Rs. 2,67,343.

In 1867 the exports were 3,495 maunds; value Rs. 1,63,396.

This year a trading agent of the Kashmir Government proceeded to Lhassa, taking with him a large consignment of goods, chiefly grain, flour, dried fruits, and saffron. He usually goes every third year; and in the same way a trading agent of the Lhassa Government generally comes every third year to Ladakh. This year none has come.

The local trade between Ladakh and other Kashmir provinces was as follows :—

I.—Imports into Ladakh, 2,038 maunds ; value Rs. 52,390.

In 1867 the value was Rs. 23,242.

II.—Exports from Ladakh, 15,464 maunds ; value Rs. 1,04,484.

In 1867 the value was Rs. 38,580.

Besides the imports and exports shown in the returns, large sums of money passed through Ladakh in the form of English Rupees from Kashmir and the Panjab, and "Tilas" (a gold coin, value Rs. 6) from Yarkand ; also about 230 horses and mules were brought over from Yarkand for sale. For several years past horses have almost ceased to come over, as they were stopped in Ladakh and not allowed to pass through to the Panjab.

A very great increase in the trade has taken place in the course of one year ; it has in fact nearly doubled. This is due almost entirely to the reduction of duties in Ladakh, and the freedom from oppression which the merchants now enjoy. Hitherto the trade has been almost entirely carried on by agents of Kashmir, and by petty traders of Kullu, and the other hill districts, who come every year in large numbers to Ladakh. A large portion of the population of these districts gain their livelihood by this trade, and the reduction of duties and fair play they now receive is to them a great boon. This year, however, several merchants of substance from the Panjab have embarked more freely in the Yarkand trade, attracted by the enormous profits that are to be realized, and of which the following are illustrations :—

A horse-load—240 lbs.—of English calico, or long-cloth, costs in Calcutta ...	...	Rs. 280 0 0
(It contains 35 "thans" or pieces.)		
Carriage from Calcutta to Leh ...	...	„ 44 0 0
Duty (5 per cent.)	...	„ 14 0 0
Total cost at Leh	...	Rs. 338 0 0

Sells at Leh for Rs. 14 the piece, or Rs. 490, giving a profit of Rs. 152, or over 45 per cent. on one horse-load.

If carried on to Yarkand :—

Horse hire	...	...	...	Rs. 42 0 0
Duty ...	...	...	...	„ 10 8 0
				Rs. 52 8 0
	Total cost	...	...	Rs. 390 8 0

Value in Yarkand, at Rs. 18 the "than," is Rs. 630, giving a profit of Rs. 239-8 (or over 60 per cent.)

These profits are calculated on the actual prices realized during the last two years. The merchant is of course able to make a second profit on the goods he purchases in Yarkand and takes down to the Panjab. The profits on most other articles of merchandise are in the same proportion. On tea, calculating the value in Kangra at Re. 1 per ℔., the profits are hardly less than 200 per cent.

From 50 to 80 per cent. may be taken as the average profits to be gained on all merchandize, and if the merchants provide their own carriage, horses, or camels, the expense of conveyance would be reduced to half its present rate; but of course this can only be done by men with capital, and who can afford to wait for their returns.

A few of the more wealthy merchants of Kashgar have this year commenced to trade with Ladakh.

In former years they always went to Bokhara and Badakshan, but now say that, owing to the great risks to be encountered from the disturbances in those countries and the high transit duties levied by Russia, it no longer pays, and they are seeking a new line for their mercantile pursuits. Some merchants, who for the last twenty years traded regularly between Kashgar, Kokan and Bokhara, have this year passed through Ladakh to the Panjab. They have come as an experiment, sent by the principal merchants of Kashgar, to ascertain if the reports they have heard

of the good treatment merchants receive and of the advantages to be gained by trading with Ladakh are true. These men have not encumbered themselves with heavy merchandize, being, as they said, ignorant of the road and of the difficulties they might meet with, but have brought only a few bales of silk, and silver, gold, and horses, and are going to purchase only tea and indigo. The trade of Eastern Turkistan must be driven out of its old channel by the changes that have recently occurred, and are now going on in Bokhara, Kokan, and the surrounding countries, and will be forced to turn to Ladakh and Hindustan in order to supply the great and varied wants of the vast and apparently wealthy communities of Eastern Turkistan and Western China. This immense tract of country, with a population double that of Great Britain, is now almost cut off and isolated from the surrounding countries that formerly supplied it. The Tungani and general Mohamedan rebellion, which has been going on for years, has raised an almost impassable barrier to the east, and the Russian advance and conquests, and unsettled state of the countries to the west, seem to have the effect of stifling trade in that direction, and Ladakh is now almost the only commercial line left open. The Ladakh route is the shortest, and might readily be made the cheapest and easiest line of communication, between India and Central Asia; and if the traders continue to meet with fair play, and are not oppressed with heavy duties, they are sure to turn to it. The road has hitherto been closed by art, and not by nature. During the last season it was clearly and unquestionably proved, that, till 1867, the Yarkand merchants were positively prevented by the Ladakh officials from going through to the Panjab, exceptions of course being made in a few individual cases: they might barter in Leh or go to Kashmir, but not beyond. Such a state of things of course completely prevented all through traffic. This year the state of doubt and uncertainty in the minds of the traders has been to some extent kept up by the reports spread abroad by Kashmir traders and agents in

Yarkand and Kashmir that the British Agent had been removed from Leh for interfering with the Maharaja's customs duties, and quite a panic was produced at the idea of the British protection to the trader being discontinued.

The imports from the Panjab have consisted chiefly of—

I.—Piece-goods of which 429 maunds, worth Rs. 75,084, have arrived in Leh. The bulk of these were English calico and long-cloth, but there were also chintzes and muslins in considerable quantity. The colored muslins were eagerly bought up by the Yarkandis at treble their cost prices in Calcutta, as they were admired for women's dresses. Broadcloth, merino, and other expensive materials were in great demand, though the former is largely imported from Russia. The specimens I have seen of Russian cloth were very inferior to English, though the price was very high. The merchants are now aware of this. One trader brought over some Russian cloth to Ladakh from Yarkand, and there found that he could procure much better material in Leh for a lower price than he had given in Yarkand.

Nearly all the piece-goods are for export to Yarkand, but a few are sold in Ladakh, chiefly for export to Lhassa. There are said to be thirty or forty thousand Lamas or Priests in Lhassa, all of whom wear red and purple cloth dresses, and they are said to prefer the *English* cloths of those colors when they can procure them.

The value of the piece-goods imported in 1867 was Rs. 84,350.

II.—*Spices*, consisting of pepper, cloves, cardamoms, ginger, and some others. The amount was 449½ *maunds;* value Rs. 19,785.

The consumption of so large a quantity of a costly luxury indicates the existence of expensive tastes among the people of those countries. The spices are all from Hindustan, and cost in the Panjab on an average Rs. 14 per maund.

In Ladakh they sell for Rs. 40, and in Yarkand Rs. 60 per maund. In 1867 the import of spices was 555 maunds, worth Rs. 22,000.

III.—*Lakhi, red goat skins.* Amount imported 800 *maunds;* value Rs. 50,022. In 1867 the amount was 350 *maunds*, worth Rs. 21,875. The Lakhi come chiefly from the Panjab and Jamu, and are in very great demand among all the people of Turkistan, who use them almost solely for boot-tops and the trappings of horses. Good leather is produced abundantly in all these countries, but is not dyed of so good a color, and consequently the red leather is imported from India to such a large extent.

IV.—*Tea.* 116½ *maunds*, value Rs. 18,680, were imported. Of this amount, about 35 *maunds* were China tea from Bombay and Calcutta, and the rest Kangra tea.

In 1867, 127 *maunds*, worth Rs. 20,480, were imported.

As I have mentioned in my previous reports the demand for tea is unlimited. The whole population of Central Asia is a tea-drinking one, and their supply from China overland now cut off, and for the last two or three years they have not been able to procure their favorite beverage, and the price in Yarkand has risen to Rs. 4 and 5 per ℔. Lumley, the Secretary of Legation in Russia, calculated that in Western Turkistan, *i.e.*, in Kokan, Bokhara, and Khiva alone, ten million ℔s. were consumed annually, all of which went through Kashgar. The people of Eastern Turkistan have exactly the same tea-drinking tastes, and the only channel by which they can now be supplied is through India. They all prefer green tea, and do not like the brick-tea. Some of the merchants who have this year brought tea to Leh have been disappointed at not finding a ready sale. The reason of this was, that most of the tea merchants from Yarkand refused to purchase in Leh, having determined to go down to Kangra, and if they could not there find what they wanted, to go on to Calcutta or Bombay. In Ladakh also traders must follow the custom of the country, and be prepared to barter their goods and receive other goods in exchange. The Yarkand merchants generally give a certain proportion (¼ to ½) of gold and silver, but this varies according

to the state of the market, and the exchange is sometimes the other way. It is useless for merchants to go to Leh unless they are ready to take goods in exchange for their own, though by going on to Yarkand they are sure to receive payment in gold and silver.

Green tea is greatly preferred to black in Yarkand, and fetches a much higher price; but some of the merchants are preparing to open out a tea trade with Russia, which would set up an unbounded demand for black teas.

The present prices of Kangra teas are so high that many of the merchants prefer going to Calcutta and Bombay, where they can get very good green teas at from annas 8 to 12 a ℔., and it does not cost 2 annas the pound carriage up to Leh. It is probable that this will in time be the channel by which the whole of Eastern Turkistan is supplied with teas, as there seems no probability of the overland China tea trade being renewed. The Mohamedan rebellion has completely cut off China proper, and the tea-growing districts from the countries to the west, and the supply of tea is now stopped, and the enormous and thickly-populated province of Western China must now look to India and Russia for the supply of all their wants.

V.—Indigo, haberdashery, especially needles, otter skins, velvets, brocades, and various other articles were in great demand, but the supply was limited, though their united value is considerable.

VI.—Opium was again asked for, and a small quantity lying in Leh from the former year's supply was sent on to Yarkand. It is said to be for the Mohamedans of Western China, and also to smuggle over into China Proper.

VII.—Sugar is imported into Yarkand to a considerable extent, and there comes into competition with Russian beetroot sugar.

The chief imports into Ladakh from Yarkand are—

I.—Extract of hemp or "charras," generally called "bhang."

Amount 1,136 *maunds;* value Rs. 42,600.

In 1867 the amount was 1,830 *maunds*, and value Rs. 68,590.

A good deal that arrived this year started from Yarkand last year and was detained on the road.

The whole of this is for consumption in India. The traders this year showed a great disinclination to take "bhang," and only the best quality found a ready sale, and another year the quantity imported will probably be less.

II.—Pashm shawl-wool from Yarkand and Turfan, 649 *maunds*, value Rs. 32,463, and from Changthan 800 *maunds*, worth Rs. 40,000, were imported. The latter is of an inferior quality to the Turfani. Besides the above, 1,000 *maunds* of sheep's wool came from Changthan.

In 1867 the amount was 125 *maunds*, worth Rs. 6,250, from Yarkand, and 335 *maunds*, worth Rs. 16,750, from Changthan. Of this only 101½ *maunds* was exported to the Panjab, and the rest went to Kashmir. The Maharaja was alarmed, lest the opening of the road to Kullu should divert all the pashm from Kashmir and injure the shawl manufacturers; but, as I anticipated, a larger quantity than usual has come over, and Kashmir is better supplied than before.

At first the Hindustani traders refused to take Turfani wool, as last year the Amritsar merchants and manufacturers would not purchase what was brought down, and said it would be useless. Now, however, they are most anxious for it, and at the end of the season in Leh the merchants were buying up all they could get, but it was too late for much to be procured; and as the news of there being no demand has gone over to Yarkand, the importations next season may again be limited. In Yarkand the supply is practically inexhaustible.

III.—*Silk.*—Quantity imported 47 *maunds*; value Rs. 18,800. In 1867 the amount was only 1 *maund*, 16 *seers*, worth Rs. 350.

The silk, which is of very fine quality, came chiefly from Khotan, where it is produced in enormous quantity. Almost

every house is said to rear silk-worms. It is, however, doubtful whether the importation of silk will greatly increase just at present, as the price in Khotan has risen so enormously owing to the great demand for silk articles of wearing apparel among the subjects of the new ruler of Yarkand. Much silk is produced in Kokan, Andijan, Bokhara and Samarkand.

IV.—Gold and silver has been brought over in considerable quantity. Gold dust to the value of Rs. 22,126 paid duty, and in addition to this a very large sum in Tilas (gold coins of about Rs. 6 in value) was brought over.

Silver kurs or yambus (a coin of the value of Rs. 166) to the amount of Rs. 14,276 were brought. In 1867 the amount was only Rs. 2,998.

Gold is found in enormous quantities in the mines near Khotan, but they do not seem now to be extensively worked as formerly, as the present ruler does not force the people to dig gold, and they prefer agriculture and other occupations.

Silver is in limited quantity. It formerly all came from China, whence the supply is now cut off.

V.—Besides the above, numerous other articles came in less quantity and value, as shown in table of imports.

The imports from Changthan consist chiefly of brick-tea, pashm, and salt. The tea comes from Lhassa, and is chiefly exported to Kashmir.

The Tartar races and Kashmiris alone seem to drink *brick*-tea. It sells in Leh at Rs. 14 the brick of 5½ lbs., or Rs. 2-8 per lb. nearly. The arrival of brick-tea through Lhassa shows that there is still overland communication with China, but its greatly increased price during the last few years shows that great difficulties are met with on the road.

The exports in great measure correspond with the imports, the merchandize from Hindustan going on to Yarkand, and *vice versâ*. Pashm, brick-tea, and a few other articles are consumed in Kashmir.

The Kashmir trade (table E.) has increased enormously.

The imports into Leh from Kashmir and Baltistan amount to Rs. 52,390.

In 1867 the amount was Rs. 23,242.

The exports amount to Rs. 1,04,484, against Rs. 38,580 in 1867,—showing very decidedly the advantages of reduced duties and improved arrangements.

The increase of trade through Ladakh and Kashmir proves of immense benefit to the country by causing large consumption of the products of the land and great consequent influx of wealth. The carrying trade also is especially profitable. The wealth and resources of Kashmir are thus greatly increased, and this must far more than compensate the Government for any temporary loss from reduction of duties.

A few statistics regarding the population of Yarkand and the adjoining countries may be of interest. Yarkand city contains 32,000 houses (they were counted and registered by the Chinese, who levied a house tax), and about 150,000 inhabitants. Kashgar has 16,000 houses; Khotan 22,000. The three cities therefore contain 70,000 houses, and about 350,000 people.

Kokan is described as larger than Bokhara, and having a population of over 100,000.

In the time of the Chinese the annual tribute taken from Yarkand was Rs. 64,000 house-tax, 100,000 pieces of cotton cloth, worth Rs. 2,00,000, and 1-10th of the land produce.

From Kashgar Rs. 48,000 tax, 75,000 pieces of cloth, and 1-10th of produce of the land.

From Khotan, Aksu, Masjid, Ush Turfan, Rs. 16,000 each, and 25,000 pieces of cloth, and 1-10th of the land produce.

The ability to pay such high tribute points to great wealth.

Kokan is a very wealthy mercantile city. The land is very rich and fertile, and highly cultivated. Cotton is largely grown, and silk also is produced in large quantity. Kashgar and Yarkand also contain many wealthy merchants. In the time of the Chinese 30,000 horse-loads, or about 10 million pounds, of tea

were annually exported through Kashgar to Kokan and Bokhara. In Yarkand the land is highly cultivated and irrigated. Rice, "bhang," and tobacco are grown in abundance, and also wheat, barley, and other grains; and the most magnificent fruits of all kinds are produced.

Khotan, besides being agricultural, produces immense quantities of silk, and has inexhaustible gold mines. Jade and other precious stones are found in the streams.

The people of all these places are wealthy and fond of luxuries.

Still further east are the large and popular provinces of Western China, now open to traffic from this side, and which have been the direct and acknowledged object of the Russian advances for many years past.

Mr. Forsyth, who has taken so deep and active an interest in opening out this trade, this year visited Ladakh, and during his stay at Leh many matters of great importance to the well-being of the merchants were discussed. The traders, many of them, openly spoke of their grievances, and also gave much valuable information as to the reasons why this route was not more frequented. One of the chief objections brought forward was the expense and scarcity of carriage, as the road was only open to horses; but if the route by Changchinmo and the Karakash be followed, there is no reason why camels should not be used. I have in a separate report described the route, which I found to be perfectly practicable and even easy for camels—a few simple repairs here and there only being required, and there would be no difficulty whatever in camels going from Ladakh to the Panjab *viâ* Kullu; and let these animals once be brought into general use, and the objections to the route on the score of expense and want of carriage would at once be removed. The Yarkand vakil returned by the Changchinmo route, and some other merchants have followed, whilst others have announced their intention of trying it next year.

Many of the merchants passing between Yarkand and the Panjab would probably before long avoid Leh altogther, as, by going straight across from Pangong to Lahoul, they can save at least six marches; but on this point I would again represent that it must have a very unfavorable influence on trade that the high transit-duty of 5 per cent. should be charged on goods merely passing through an uninhabited tract of country, where there are no roads and no bridges, in which they hardly can procure any supplies, and can derive no benefit of any kind. There is another route still further east, described as being the easiest of all: it entirely lies outside Kashmir territories, but is closed against traffic by the exclusive policy of the Lhassa and Chinese Governments. There is at Rudok a garrison of a few hundred ragged Tartars, who show the Emperor of China's seal and forcibly bar the road to all comers.

The Maharaja of Kashmir has decided on establishing an annual fair at Leh in the month of September, and the first took place this year. Of course, as only a month's previous notice was given, very few additional traders arrived, but all the merchants displayed their goods, and many articles brought for sale were produced in Ladakh and the surrounding districts. Prizes and rewards were given by the Maharaja to be presented to those who made the best displays. The bazaar was crowded with people, much business was transacted, and the fair was an undoubted success. The establishment of these fairs by the Maharaja and the liberal bestowal of prizes are additional proofs of his desire to promote trade in his dominions.

The measures taken by Government to promote and develop trade through Ladakh have produced satisfactory results. The trade has nearly doubled in the course of a single year, the merchants have gained confidence, and there is every probability of a much more rapid increase in future, especially as merchants of a different class and larger means are beginning to try their fortunes in this direction, encouraged by the protection afforded them by the presence of a British officer in Ladakh.

Such favorable results cannot be otherwise than gratifying to the Maharaja of Kashmir, who has evinced much interest in the matter, and has shown his desire to develop trade by introducing many reforms of a highly liberal character, and by the readiness with which he has afforded redress to all complaints brought forward by the merchants.

HENRY CAYLEY,
On Special Duty, Ladakh.

APPENDIX

No. 3.

From Dr. H. Cayley, *on Special Duty at Ladakh, to* T. H. Thornton, Esq., *Secretary to Government, Panjab* (1870).

I have the honor to submit the following report on the subject of the Ladakh trade during the past season (1869) :—

A very considerable reduction was this year made in the duties on goods passing through Kashmir and Ladakh. The former *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. was reduced to 4 per cent. on all goods passing in transit through the Maharaja's territories—the same rate being charged on all the different routes.

The total amount of custom duties collected during the year in Leh was Rs. 16,600, or somewhat less than in 1868, when it was Rs. 21,400. This is chiefly due to the exports from Ladakh to Kashmir (tables E and F), on which the duties are nearly 12 per cent. *ad valorem*, having been much less than in the previous year.

By the arrangements now agreed upon by the Maharaja of Kashmir, transit duties are to be entirely abolished on all goods passing through Kashmir territories between the Panjab and the countries beyond Kashmir. The merchants who have heard of this are highly gratified by the concession, and a very great impulse to commerce may be looked forward as a result of the measure. This reduction of duty was very necessary for the development of the trade with Central Asia; for (as I pointed out in my reports of the two previous years when recommending the abolition of transit duties) even a 4 or 5 per cent. duty pressed most heavily on a trade carried on between regions so far distant from each other, and over such a difficult and dangerous line of country as is presented by the broad and rugged expanse of the Himalayan mountains.

There are still many obstacles and difficulties to be overcome before this trade can be largely increased, or can reach the limit of which it is capable.

One of these is the bad state of the roads, all of which might, at very moderate labor and expense, be made perfectly adapted to the requirements of the trade: only horse paths are needed, which might, in a few years, if necessary, be made suitable for camels. Even in our own districts of Kullu and Lahoul the roads greatly need improvement, and are still described as being in some places highly difficult and dangerous for laden animals, and the necessary repairs are executed very slowly. Much has, however, been done in the last two years. The Rotang pass, though only 13,000 feet high, still offers great difficulties to the passage of beasts of burden.

In Ladakh generally the gradients are less steep and the roads easier, though they are totally neglected. Comparatively little snow falls, and it melts very gradually—so that the roads are not destroyed wholesale by the avalanches and rush of water in the spring, as occurs south of the high mountain ranges. There are nevertheless parts of the road between Lahoul and Leh where improvements are urgently called for. During the latter part of the season the Kashmir authorities were very active in improving the route from Leh *viâ* the Changchinmo valley and pass, and were erecting serais for shelter, and promised to establish grain depôts at certain points.

Paucity of carriage is another great difficulty experienced by the traders in traversing the thinly-inhabited mountain tracts. This is chiefly felt in Kullu and Lahoul. Between Ladakh and Yarkand the "kiraya kash" of Yarkand who possess an unlimited number of excellent baggage horses are able to meet all requirements in this respect; but between Leh and the Panjab the want of carriage is very serious, and the traders feel no certainty of being able to carry their goods through Lahoul without great delays, which are of course matters of much inconvenience and loss. Owing to the arrangements made last year

by Mr. Forsyth, the want of carriage was this season much less felt, but still there was not enough carriage for the merchandise that did pass through; and any increase in future years would require a proportionate increase in means of transport on the road.

A new regulation has been recently made that the loads to be carried by hired ponies or yaks through Lahoul are to be limited to two maunds (160 lbs.) for each animal, instead of three maunds, as formerly. This rule, however necessary it may be, will press heavily on the Yarkandi merchants, who already have to pay much more highly for carriage in Lahoul than on any other part of the road between Yarkand and the Panjab. The nominal rate is eight annas per stage of 10 to 15 miles for each horse-load, which is reasonable enough, but the traders are made to pay Rs. 13 from Kullu to Rupschu in Ladakh, which is at the rate of one rupee per stage; and the reduction in weight will add 50 per cent. to this cost of carriage, unless rates are reduced in proportion. The great difficulty, however, to the Yarkandis will be that all the packages of goods that come over from Central Asia are so made up that each horse-load weighs three maunds, or from 240 to 250 lbs.,—that is, every package of charras, silk, pashm, &c., weighs 120 lbs.,—thus being the universally acknowledged weight of a half horse-load through all Tibet and Central Asia,—and for the merchants to have to open and re-pack their goods on reaching Lahoul would entail most grievous loss and expense. The point is, I think, deserving of consideration, and requires that some fair arrangement should be made to prevent the merchants from being losers on account of the new rule, as years must elapse before the Yarkandi merchants would be likely to alter the weight of their loads of merchandise from its present recognised standard.

The profits gained in the districts through which the trade passes, by the supply of carriage, are enormous. The people of Lahoul alone must have received nearly Rs. 9,000 on this account alone during the season.

It is probable that every year, now that the merchants are beginning to pass through direct from Yarkand to the Panjab, they will more and more employ their own baggage animals instead of trusting to finding carriage on the road. In a short time too, the Yarkand "kiraya kash" will probably arrange to carry merchandise right through to Kangra and back. I have little doubt that, in the course of a year or two, camels will come over from Yarkand to Ladakh; but until the road through Lahoul and over the Rotang is rendered easier, they will hardly be able to get to the Panjab.

Insufficiency of supplies, as grain or fodder, may seriously impede the opening out of the direct road from Lahoul by the Changchinmo pass and valley, as but little cultivation and few villages occur along the line of route; and this want may force the traders round by Leh. Supplies are, however, plentiful enough in other parts of Ladakh, and it is only required that, for a time at least, the Leh authorities should arrange for the maintenance of depôts at one or more suitable places along the Changchinmo route in Ladakh, where such supplies could always be procured at a fair rate, as is now done on the Karakoram route; and I have no doubt the Kashmir Government would readily agree to this.

There is a general desire on the part of most of the merchants to go by the Changchinmo route to Yarkand in preference to the Karakoram, which is so extremely difficult and dangerous, if they feel confident that no objection will be made by the Kashmir authorities. As I have before brought to notice, the Ladakh authorities did at first tacitly oppose the opening of the Changchinmo route; but at the latter part of the season this opposition was entirely abandoned, and they exerted themselves to the utmost to assist and encourage the traders who would consent to go by it.

The advantages of the route by Changchinmo over that by the Karakoram have so often been pointed out that I need not again refer to them. There is a general report of a far easier route through Rudok further to the eastward. It, however,

runs through Lhassa territory, and is completely closed by the exclusive policy of that country; and, as Lhassa seems to have practically thrown off the Chinese yoke, little advantage can be expected from the interference of the Government of China.

In the accompanying tables will be found a detailed list of the imports and exports of Ladakh during the year—the different routes being shown separately.

A comparison of the trade returns of each of the three last years shows a steady progressive increase, which is entirely due to the improved state of the roads, and the measures taken for the proper protection of the traders in Ladakh and Kashmir.

The total value of the imports into, and exports from,

Ladakh during the year was	...	Rs. 12,91,587
In 1868 the amount was	...	„ 10,38,401
And in 1867	...	„ 5,54,945

These figures include the trade with Kashmir and Changthan as well as that between the Panjab and Central Asia, and comprise the entire imports and exports registered at Leh—so that the actual value of the goods entering Ladakh must be estimated at about one-half the above totals.

Besides the merchandise shown in the returns, nearly 900 horses and mules, and large amount of gold and silver, were brought over from Yarkand.

This year's increase of only 2½ lacs of rupees appears much less in proportion than that of the previous year, when the trade nearly doubled; but, omitting entirely the trade with Kashmir and Changthan, and estimating only the *through* traffic between Hindustan and Central Asia, the increase is hardly less than it was in 1868; thus:—

	1868.	1869.
Imports into Ladakh from Yarkand ...	Rs. 1,58,057	Rs. 2,78,799
Ditto ditto ditto Panjab ...	„ 2,06,110	„ 1,95,957
Exports from Ladakh to Yarkand ...	„ 1,23,999	„ 1,93,323
Ditto ditto ditto Panjab ...	„ 1,10,117	„ 3,16,887
Total	Rs. 5,97,483	Rs. 9,84,966

showing an excess of nearly four lacs of rupees in the *through* traffic of the present year over that of 1868.

The increase in the trade consists entirely of goods brought over by Yarkandi merchants from Yarkand, who have flocked over in unusual numbers. The merchandize in their hands was worth nearly three lacs, besides about 900 horses and mules for sale, and a very large amount of gold and silver in the form of gold dust, gold coins (tilas), and silver ingots (kurs or yambus). In addition to the regular traders, nearly 800 pilgrims, men, women, and children, and many of them, people of wealth and position, have passed through Ladakh to go to Mecca. They have nearly all brought considerable sums for their road expenses, and to trade with on their return through India.

The traders from the Panjab have come in rather fewer numbers than last year, and it seems to suit them better to purchase the productions of Yarkand in Kangra or Amritsar, than to make the long and arduous journey to Ladakh or Yarkand. The merchants of the latter country are much more bold and enterprising, and are not easily deterred by dangers or difficulties. Some of the Panjab merchants have, however, displayed a very adventurous spirit; and among them I can especially mention Tara Sing, Sikh merchant of Rawal Pindi, who last year most courageously went over to Yarkand with a large stock of goods, and returned this year in safety and highly pleased with the profitable results of his expedition. In Yarkand he was treated with distinction; for although both ruler and people are strictly Mohamedan, they are far too mercantile in spirit to show intolerance to people of other creeds; and Hindus, who have lately gone to the country, have met with no interference on account of their religion; and, is well known, two English travellers, who went over last year, were treated with kindness and distinction. There is evidently a strong desire on the part of the Kushbegi, as well as of the Yarkandis generally, to be on friendly terms with India, and

to promote commerce and free intercourse between the two countries. The present Ruler is fully alive to the advantages of trade, and endeavors to conciliate the foreign merchants entering his territories. The only people who try to close the Yarkand market to the entrance of Indian traders are the Kashmiris, who unremittingly endeavor, by false accusations and lying reports, to throw suspicion and discredit on the motives of the merchants from Hindustan, and in several cases they have brought them into serious trouble and danger. It is to be hoped, however, that the influence of the Kashmiris resident in Yarkand will by degrees be entirely destroyed.

The merchandize passing through Ladakh differed but little from that described in previous years. I may, however, notice from Yarkand—

1*st.*—Raw silk, of which in 1867 only one maund (80 lbs.) was imported from Yarkand, rose in 1868 to 47 maunds, and in 1869 to 127 maunds.

The trade in silk is likely to increase enormously, as the supply seems unlimited; and it is getting known that it will obtain a market. Hitherto the Amritsar merchants have despised the Khotan silk, because of its apparently coarse, hard fibre, which they do not know how to soften and prepare; and they prefer the fine delicate Bokhara silk; but for the European markets the Khotan silk is of more value, as it can be made up into richer and more substantial fabrics. I have in former years described how universally silk-worms are reared, and silk produced, in Khotan.

2*nd.*—Silk fabrics, some of them of beautiful texture and rich colors, have this year come over in considerable quantity.

3*rd.*—Pashm was imported in much less quantity than last year, chiefly owing to the Kashmir market being over-stocked. More than the usual amount was exported to the Panjab; but the merchants as yet feel no certainty of being able to sell it at a fair price, as it is current among them that the Amritsar shawl merchants will not take fine pashm, but prefer the coarse wool, which are cheaper.

4th.—Bhang or charras was less in quantity than last year; and of course the demand for this drug is strictly limited. The quality of the bhang was, however, far finer than anything ever before seen in Ladakh, and fetched double the usual price, the reason being that the finest charras, which is grown at Yanghissar, and goes usually by Kokand and Bokhara, was this year bought up by merchants coming to Ladakh, on account of the high duties and unsettled state of road through Kokand and Russian Turkistan.

5th.—Tea comes in large quantities every year from Lhassa: it is all brick tea, and is chiefly consumed in Tibet and Kashmir. This year a few bricks of tea, as samples, went over to Yarkand. The value of the tea from Lhassa was Rs. 86,000, and the selling price in Leh Rs. 2-4 per pound.

6th.—Felts, rugs, and carpets, of Khotan and Yarkand make, were brought over in considerable quantity to the value of Rs. 9,000, and I believe sold well at Palampur fair.

7th.—Gold dust and silver ingots (kurs or yambus) were largely imported—the former to the value of Rs. 47,000, and the latter Rs. 57,500, besides gold coins (*tilas*). The above forms but a small portion of the gold and silver actually in possession of the merchants and pilgrims, and no accurate estimate can be formed of the amount they really bring over. The universal accounts may, I believe, be relied on, that the gold fields of Khotan are practically inexhaustible, and the gold is obtained without any great labor or difficulty.

8th.—Great numbers of other articles were brought from Yarkand in smaller quantities.

9th.—A few Russian articles, as broadcloth, gold thread, and embroidery, beet-sugar, &c., came in very small quantities.

From Changthan most of the goods, except musk bags, are for consumption in Kashmir and Ladakh.

This year 450 tolahs of gold dust (Rs. 5,850) were for the first time brought from the Lhassa gold fields.

The total value of the imports from Yarkand and Changthan during the year were—

Yarkand	... Rs.	2,78,799
Changthan	... „	1,33,788
Total	Rs.	4,12,587

In 1868 these values were ... Rs. 1,58,057 from Yarkand.
... „ 1,39,900 „ Changthan.

Total Rs. 2,97,957

The imports from the Panjab were much what have been described in previous years—cotton goods, tea, spices, red leather, sugar, drugs, indigo, &c., forming the staple articles.

The total value was Rs. 1,95,957, or about Rs. 10,000 less than in 1868. Of this 1,085 maunds, worth Rs. 1,22,673, came by the Kullu route; 71 maunds, worth Rs. 8,533, by Rampur, and 649 maunds, worth Rs. 64,751, by Kashmir; the latter almost entirely in the hands of traders of Kashmir.

1*st.*—*Tea.*—Only 69 maunds of this were imported to the disappointment of the Yarkandis, who were all crying out for tea, which is now the great want of the country. The prices obtained by Tara Sing in Yarkand for Kangra green tea varied from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per pound. In Yarkand, and the whole of Central Asia, the desire for tea is universal; and this want can now only be supplied from India.

Nearly all the Yarkandi merchants have this year gone to the Panjab to buy tea, and seem to have made large purchases, by barter, at Palampur fair. The tea trade promises well for the future.

2*nd.*—*Indigo* was again in great demand, and the new Aniline dyes, of which a few samples went over to Yarkand last year, were much sought after.

3*rd.*—*Otter skins* are much prized, and fetch in Leh Rs. 4, and in Yarkand Rs. 6 each, and even more: during the season over 35,000 rupees worth (Ladakh value) passed through Leh.

4th.—Cloths and Calicos of all kinds, plain and fancy, muslins, merinos, chintz, &c., of English manufacture, besides valuable velvets, brocades, &c., were, as usual, largely exported to Yarkand.

The exports to the Panjab by the different routes were as follows :—

By Kullu, 1,568 maunds, value	...	Rs. 1,90,472
„ Rampur, 89 maunds, value	...	„ 6,035
„ Kashmir, 327 maunds, value	...	„ 1,20,353
Total 1,985 maunds, value	...	Rs. 3,16,860

The articles generally corresponded with the imports from Yarkand.

The exports to Yarkand and Lhassa again, in great measure, are similar to the imports from the Panjab. The value of the exports to Yarkand was Rs. 1,96,323, and to Changthan or Lhassa Rs. 57,889.

The local trade between Ladakh and other Kashmir territories was somewhat less than 1868. The imports into Ladakh amounted to Rs. 40,000; the exports Rs. 71,919.

As before noticed, the increase in the trade has been entirely owing to the arrival of a large number of Yarkandi merchants, who chiefly went on through Ladakh to the Panjab, and must of course return next season with a corresponding amount of English manufactures and Indian products.

It is probable that in future years the precious metals and raw silk will be imported in greatly increased quantities, whilst bhang, felts, &c., will remain nearly the same. The import of pashm will depend chiefly on the readiness displayed by the Amritsar and Panjab shawl merchants to take the fine *Turfani* wool.

From the Panjab a great increase may be expected in the exports of tea, piece goods, brocades, indigo and other dyes, skins, leather, and above all in arms. English guns, rifles and pistols are in great request, and breech-loaders are

especially desired for men of rank. This year 25 guns and rifles, and 11 pistols of English make were taken to Yarkand.

The entire number of people, horses, and loads of merchandize which arrived in Leh during the season in connexion with this trade were—

Traders 1,223; pilgrims 793; loads of merchandize 2,108; horses for sale 829; mules 94; asses 234; sheep 412. The people of the country necessarily derive great profits by supplying the wants of so large an influx of foreigners, and the country itself is of course equally benefited.

The annual fair at Leh was held in September, and largely attended; and the display of merchandize of all kinds was very considerable. Valuable prizes and rewards were given by the Maharaja, and liberally distributed among the merchants, and the fair was a decided success.

I beg to bring to the notice of Government the valuable services rendered by Tara Sing of Rawal Pindi. Tara Sing has been for about fifteen years engaged in trade with Ladakh; and during the first two years of my residence in Leh he gave me great help by openly bringing forward the complaints of the traders, and explaining the difficulties under which they labored at a time when the merchants generally were afraid to speak out. Last year, at my suggestion, he, in spite of much opposition, went over to Yarkand, feeling of course very anxious as to how he would be treated on account of his religion. He was, however, very well received, and made a most profitable speculation. He has made friends with many of the officials and merchants of Yarkand, and has induced many of the latter to go to Palampur fair. Tara Sing also made himself useful at the fair, as the Commissioner of Jullundhur testifies; and he has, in many ways, been greatly instrumental in developing the Yarkand trade, and I consider that he is deserving of great consideration.

In July or August a large caravan of merchants reached Kashgar from Kokand after an interval of more than a year,

during which the road was closed: several Bokhara merchants came by it. All describe the great risk and almost impossibility of trading through Bokhara and Russian Turkistan, owing to the unsettled state of the country and the excessive duties which, on all English goods, are quite prohibitive.

The Kushbegi strongly desires to be on friendly terms with us, and this year all the Hindustani merchants who have visited Yarkand have been well treated; and even a surveying Munshi, who was discovered there in disguise, when he explained that he was employed under the British Government was set free, and allowed to leave unmolested.

APPENDIX

No. 4.

REPORT ON THE TRADE OF LADAKH FOR 1870.

From Dr. H. Cayley, *late on Special Duty, Ladakh, to the Secretary to Government, Panjab, dated Lahore, 23rd January* 1871.

Under the treaty concluded in the month of April between the Government of India and the Maharaja of Kashmir, for the purpose of developing trade with Eastern Turkistan, Joint Commissioners were appointed to Ladakh, and Pundit Bukshi Ram, on the part of Kashmir, was associated with me as Joint Commissioner.

In a separate report I have, in concurrence with Pundit Bukshi Ram, given a brief description of the present state of the roads through Ladakh to Yarkand, and of the works that have already been carried out for their improvement; also an account of the measures that must still be taken for the purpose of opening out the route by the Changchinmo valley. The opinion of the Joint Commissioners is also given that some time must necessarily elapse before that road can be considered properly open and available for general traffic, and that in the interval it is requisite that their jurisdiction should be maintained along the lines of route most frequented by the merchants, effectually to enable the Joint Commissioners to carry out the objects of the treaty in securing the development and freedom of trade.

In order to make a survey of the routes through Ladakh, including that by Changchinmo to Yarkand, Mr. Reynolds, a Survey Officer, was this season appointed by Government.

Mr. Reynolds reached Leh on the 4th August, and at once proceeded to the Changchinmo valley, and from thence surveyed the line of country across the Ling-zi-thang plain to Thaldat. On his return he met me in Changchinmo after my visit to Shadula, and at my desire surveyed the country bordering the western extremity of the Ling-zi-thang as far as the head of the southern or main branch of the Karakash river. In these expeditions Mr. Reynolds encountered a continuance of bad weather, with constant cloud and snow, which added greatly to the difficulties of the work, and exposed his party to many hardships. After his return from the Changchinmo, Mr. Reynolds proceeded from the Pangong Lake to the Indus, and made a brief survey of the routes in that direction; he then surveyed the roads south of the Indus towards Puga and Rupschu and on to Leh, where he arrived in the middle of October. He then returned to the Panjab by Rupschu, Lahoul, and Kullu. As Mr. Reynolds was only appointed in the middle of July he could not reach Ladakh till August, so that he unfortunately lost six weeks of the best season in the year for surveying, and his work was restricted in consequence. It would have been a valuable addition to the explorations that have this year been carried on, if he could have accompanied me to Shadula, and made a complete survey of the country I passed through: much of this has, however, now been done by Mr. Shaw. In spite of the difficulties in his way, Mr. Reynolds has made a most accurate and useful map of the parts of the country he has surveyed. The portion between Gogra, in Changchinmo, and the head of the Karakash, is especially valuable on account of its not having previously been surveyed, and the former maps were very inaccurate. Mr. Reynolds' report and maps are appended.*

From the head of the Karakash to Shadula a proper survey was desired (this has now been very carefully done

* 1. Sketch map of routes between Lahoul and Shadula.
2. Map of country between Changchinmo and Karakash.—New survey.
3. Report and road-itineraries.

by Mr. Shaw), but the road requires to be regularly marked out.

The road through Kullu and Lahoul has been greatly improved, and is now generally very good, and thoroughly suited to the requirements of the traffic.

A good road has been made over the Rotang pass, and leads by an easy, gradual descent to opposite the village of Kokser; it is now very important that the bridge should be moved to where the road joins the river from its present site, five miles higher up. From Kokser to Kolung, a distance of four marches, the road has been greatly improved, for a considerable way an entirely new line has been constructed, and everywhere the road has been widened, steep ascents and descents have been levelled, rocks removed, and ravines bridged where necessary, so that laden animals now traverse it with the greatest ease. In the upper part of Lahoul, and over the Bara-lacha pass, similar improvements are required.

The proposed rest-houses and serais in Lahoul have not yet been completed. At Patseo and Zinzingbar the rest-houses were commenced, and it is to be hoped they will be ready early next season. Huts for shelter are also much wanted at the foot of the Bara-lacha above Zinzingbar, and again at Keulung, north of the pass. They could be erected at very trifling expense.

In Ladakh, from Lingtee over the Lacha-lung and Tak-lung passes, the road has been much improved, and next season the work is to be continued. One small rest-house has been built near the top of the Lacha-lung pass at Sumdo, and other serais are next year to be erected.

The Joint Commissioners have this season been engaged in improving the routes, and making arrangement for providing the traders with carriage, shelter, supplies, &c.

The trade of Ladakh for the past year is shown in the accompanying tables, in which is given a list of the imports and exports by the different routes leading to Ladakh.

The total value of the imports into, and exports from, Ladakh during the year amounted to Rs. 15,48,000, being an increase of about Rs. 2,56,000 on the trade of 1869. In the course of four years this trade has risen from Rs. 5,54,945 to Rs. 15,48,000.

It may be observed that these sums represent the value of both imports and exports; but as the imports into Ladakh are mostly re-exported, the actual value of the merchandise passing through Ladakh is only about half the above amounts.

This increase is very considerable when the nature of the trade, difficulties of transport, and the uncertainties attending it are taken into consideration. Many circumstances have this year occurred to diminish the trade:—First, the dearness of food and general scarcity in the Panjab last winter almost stopped the sale of bhang, which forms one of the staple imports from Yarkand, and many of the merchants were unable to dispose of their last year's stock, and could not carry on their usual mercantile transactions. Hardly any of the Kangra merchants, who come regularly to Ladakh, were this year to be seen. Several also of the Yarkandis who came over in the autumn of 1869 returned almost empty-handed.

The demand for bhang has now been re-established, and the price has again risen to the average rate. The disturbances in the dominions of the Atalik, and the wars in which he has been engaged, have tended decidedly to diminish commerce. Heavy demands have been made on the merchants for money, horses, &c., and the trading caravans were not allowed to start till a month after the usual time, so that several of the merchants did not come over, and the rest were so late that they could not proceed beyond Ladakh, and large stocks of goods have been left in Leh till next season. Many pilgrims also generally come down through Ladakh on their way to Mecca, and among them are commonly a number of wealthy men, who combine trade with their holy calling; but this year pilgrims were forbidden to leave Yarkand, and only one or two managed to evade this

restriction. Again, owing to the disturbances in Khotan and Aksu, very little silk or pashm, the chief products of those two districts, were procurable in Yarkand. The export of horses was almost prohibited.

In spite, however, of these circumstances there was a considerable increase in the trade from nearly all sides.

The imports from Yarkand amounted to nearly 3,000 maunds (80lbs.), of the value of Rs. 2,68,488, against Rs. 2,78,800 in 1869. There was a great falling off in the quantity of silk and pashm; only 49 maunds of the former and 198 maunds of the latter reached Ladakh, against 127 and 268 maunds respectively in 1869.

The chief increase was in bhang, carpets, and felts. Of bhang 2,587 maunds, or 862 horse loads, worth Rs. 1,29,317, were imported. Of this nearly 800 maunds has been left at Leh till next season, as there were so few purchasers from the Panjab; and, owing to their late arrival, and the early fall of snow, the Yarkandis did not venture beyond Ladakh.

The chief import from Changthan was brick-tea, to the amount of 566 maunds (80 lbs), and value Rs. 89,000. Of this the first consignment of 64 maunds, belonging to the Trading Agent of the Lhassa Government, was taken back to Lhassa, as the "chabba," or merchant, could not get his full price.

Brick-tea has slightly fallen in price in Ladakh and Kashmir, and Kangra tea is coming into favor and taking its place, and the "chabba' would not sell below the former rates.

Pashm—the fine under fleece of the goat, from which good shawls are made—comes almost entirely from Yarkand and Changthan. From the former country is brought the fine Turfani wool, which is the most valuable description. This year, however, only 198 maunds were imported, and nearly the whole went to Kashmir. From Changthan the amount was 886 maunds, besides 132 maunds of sheep's wool, which is far inferior in value to pashm. Coarse cotton cloth is imported

to some extent from Yarkand for use in Ladakh and the neighbouring districts. The cloth is manufactured in Yarkand from the cotton of the country, and is much cheaper and stronger than English cottons.

Gilar patar, or dried sea-weed, comes through Yarkand from China. It is always greatly in demand, and fetches the high price of Rs. 6-8-0 per seer. It is used as a medicine for goitre in the hill districts and the Panjab. Its virtue doubtless depends on the iodine it contains.

Toranjbeen (manna) and gharikoon (agaric) have this year for the first time been brought over from Yarkand. They are valued as medicines, and are generally imported into the Panjab from Kábul. Sulphur, saltpetre, salt and borax are all imported from Changthan; but sulphur and borax come chiefly from the district of Puga, in Ladakh.

The salt is largely consumed in Ladakh and Kashmir, Lahoul and Spiti. Felt rugs, carpets, and mushru (a fabric of silk and cotton) come from Yarkand in considerable quantity. The fine Khotan carpets are of beautiful texture. The mushru is chiefly sent on to Lhassa.

Kurs (silver ingots), and gold in dust and bars, have been brought over in less quantity than usual; but only a small proportion of what comes over is shown in the returns.

Of imports from the Panjab, the total quantity was 1,628 maunds, or 543 horse loads, valuing Rs. 3,24,371. In 1869 the value was Rs. 1,95,957. In some articles there was a diminution, as lakhi (skins of red leather), spices, indigo, copper vessels, and otter skins. The spices consist chiefly of turmeric and kachur, dry ginger, cloves, pepper, and long pepper. The drugs are chiefly senna, cassia fistula, tamarind, nutmeg, cinnamon, cardamoms, betel-nut and catechu.

The following articles have been imported in greatly increased quantity:—Tea, haberdashery, opium, velvet, brocades, satin, broad cloth, aniline dyes, guns, rifles, and ammunition.

Only Kangra tea, and none of the China teas from Bombay

and Calcutta, was this year taken to Ladakh. The amount was 364 maunds (of 80lbs), of the value of Rs. 58,000. The price in Leh was Rs. 2 per ℔. Green tea alone finds a sale.

The Yarkandi merchants and pilgrims who last year went down to India returned with considerable quantities of velvets, brocades, and other valuable fabrics. Arms, also, and ammunition were eagerly purchased, English rifles being especially in request. Most of these were in the hands of agents sent over directly by the Atálík for the purpose, and the rest will all be bought up by him for the use of his troops.

The opium trade was formerly very extensive; but since the Chinese were driven out of Yarkand, six years ago, and the Mussulman rule established, the admission of this article has been strictly prohibited. Now, however, the trade is being revived on a small scale. This season 4¼ maunds were taken to Yarkand. The price in Ladakh was Rs. 6-4 per ℔.

Bazazi, or cotton piece-goods, always forms one of the most valuable of the exports from India to Yarkand. The amount this year was 486 maunds, of the value of Rs. 85,000. Common calicos and sheeting always form a large proportion; but colored calicos, muslins, plain and figured, long-cloth, prints, and chintzes are much in request. Colored chintz is very generally used for the lining of chogas (robes) and other articles of dress, and is always preferred of a darkish pattern, especially red, and with very little white about them, and resembling those supplied by Russia to the markets of Turkistan. These markets are at present always well stocked with Russian goods, but, with the exception of chintzes, English manufactures seem to be preferred in Yarkand, and are as a rule cheaper.

No less than 763 English guns and rifles, and 47 pistols, besides several of Kashmir make, and 3,64,000 gun-caps (not counting three lakhs taken by the Yarkand Envoy), went over to Yarkand.

Aniline dyes—all of a red color, as that alone was found to be fast—were much valued, and 120 boxes passed through Ladakh to Yarkand.

During the past season a much larger proportion than usual of the trade between the Panjab and Ladakh has passed by the Kashmir route. By Kullu 973 maunds of goods reached Leh, being 115 maunds less than in 1869, and by the same route only 808 maunds were exported.

The lateness of the arrival of the Yarkand kafila, and the early fall of snow and consequent closing of the passes, caused many of the merchants to go down by Kashmir who would otherwise have gone by Lahoul to Palampur; and now that all duties have been abolished in Kashmir, that route certainly offers some advantages over the one by Kullu. In spite, however, of the greater difficulties in the way, the Kullu road is at present in much the best order.

Since the duties on the two roads by Kullu and Rampur, respectively, were equalised, the Rampur line has been almost abandoned, except by the people of Kunawar and those going across from Simla.

Business in Ladakh is chiefly carried on by barter. There was last season, however, much less than usual, as the merchandise from India was chiefly in the hands of Yarkandis, who came over in the previous year, and during the cold season made their purchases in Amritsar, Calcutta, and Bombay, and carried their goods direct to Yarkand. The effect of this is seen in the comparatively small export trade from Ladakh to the Panjab, which only amounted to Rs. 1,82,810, when the imports from the Panjab amounted to Rs. 3,24,371.

The exports from Ladakh correspond in great measure with the imports from other countries, as Ladakh itself has few productions, and Leh is only a central and conveniently situated mart, where the merchants meet and exchange their goods.

The chief native productions are carbonate of soda, sulphur and borax (the two first are exported to Kashmir, the latter to the Panjab); "puttoo," woollen cloth, and "chadars," plain shawls or scarfs, are also manufactured in Ladakh, and taken to Kashmir and other hill districts. They are less fine than those

made in Kashmir and the Panjab, but are much valued for their strength and durability. Dried apricots and currants, which are extensively grown in the lower parts of Ladakh and Baltistan, are largely exported to Lhassa.

The amount this year was 490 maunds (80lbs.) of the former and 50 maunds of currants. These are also taken to Simla, and are sold there as Zante currants, which they exactly resemble. They are a species of small, stoneless grape.

Large quantities of wheat, barley, and flour are taken every year to Lhassa and Changthan, but the greater part of this is taken direct by the zemindars of Ladakh, who receive in exchange tea, salt, and wool. This does not appear in the trade return.

The local trade between Ladakh and parts of the Kashmir territories shows a decided tendency to increase with the general development of commerce.

In 1869 and 1870 this was as follows :—

		1869.	1870.
Exports from Ladakh to Kashmir and Skardo	Rs.	71,919	81,393
Imports to Ladakh from ditto ...	,,	40,002	1,18,185

Sulphur and salt, however, are included in the exports of the present year, and not in 1869.

The imports are chiefly increased by a large consignment of shawls sent by the Maharaja for transmission to Yarkand.

Customs duties, which in 1869 were reduced to an *ad valorem* rate of 4 per cent., have been entirely abolished. The effect of this more liberal policy has not yet had time to show itself, as the change was only made last May.

The abolition of duties only applies to the through traffic, and goods admitted for consumption in Kashmir still pay duty. In some cases this has been increased. The duty on brick-tea taken to Kashmir has now been raised from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3-8 the "damro," or brick of Rs. 18 value. On pashm wool, also duty has risen from Rs. 5 to 6 the maund of 16 seers, valuing

Rs. 24. On other goods the duty is 12 per cent. A new tax has been imposed on all animals kept in Ladakh, in addition to the old taxes on land and produce. The rate is one rupee for every pony, and four annas for yaks and asses, and a smaller rate on sheep and goats. The effect of this must tend to keep down the number of animals in the country, and so reduce the carriage available for merchandise.

The Changthan trade is almost entirely in the hands of a few privileged individuals, and no outsiders attempt to compete with them; and so exclusive is the policy of Lhassa, that only the inhabitants of Ladakh and some of our hill districts are allowed to go even as far as Gartok.

The old arrangements are still in force, that every third year an agent of the Lhassa Government comes to Ladakh and an agent of the Maharaja proceeds to Lhassa, and they are allowed free carriage in the respective countries. Besides these, there are about a dozen families in Ladakh who have the privilege of going as traders to Changthan and Lhassa; and a very large trade is carried on in tea, wool, salt, woollen goods, grain, flour, dried fruits, and other articles.

Through Rupschu and the eastern portions of Ladakh, the people of our hill districts of Spitti, Lahoul, Kullu, Rampur, and Bussahir carry on an extensive trade with Changthan and Gartok.

It is estimated that from Kullu and Lahoul as many as 7,000 sheep, 200 asses, and 150 ponies go every year to Changthan, laden with rice, iron, haberdashery, honey, tobacco, flour, spices, calicos and coarse country cloth and silver (rupees), to the value of Rs. 15,000, which are exchanged for wool, borax, salt, pashm, sheep, and goats.

There is also an equal amount of trade between Kunawar and Gartok. Almost every house in Kullu, Rampur, and the neighbouring districts is engaged in mercantile as well as agricultural pursuits, and the flocks and droves of laden animals may be seen passing in thousands through Kullu and Lahoul. This is no unimportant part of the trade of these regions, as it forms

the main support of hundreds of families in our hill districts. There is also trade on a smaller scale between Lahoul and Zanskar, consisting of copper vessels, iron, and piece goods, which are exchanged for horses, asses, sheep, and goats.

Borax is found chiefly at Puga, in Rupschu, a district of Ladakh ; it also comes from Rudok. The valley of Puga shows signs of volcanic action ; it contains numerous hot springs in some of which the temperature of the water is 150°F., and is surrounded by gypsum rocks containing valuable beds of sulphur. The borax appears on the surface of the soil as a thin crust, often mixed with, or covered by, thin layers of sulphate and carbonate of soda. The salt is scraped from the surface and dried, but it renews itself every year. During the last two years steps have been taken by the Kashmir Government to purify the salt on the spot, by boiling and crystalizing a solution of the impure borax,—fuel being plentiful a few miles down the valley. This has as yet been carried on only on a small scale.

The plan adopted for collecting and removing the borax is as follows :—The traders of Lahoul, Kullu, and Rampur come every year to Puga with their flocks and herds and families. They bring many thousand animals laden with rice, tobacco, cotton goods, and other articles, with which they pay for the borax, at the rate of about one rupee per maund (80lbs). Formerly half the price went to the Kardar of Rupschu, and half to the zemindars ; but for two years this has been claimed by the Maharaja. The traders themselves collect the borax and carry it off on their own animals, each sheep carrying one "rugal," about 32lbs. In Kullu the price of the borax is about Rs. 2-8 per maund (80lbs), and it is taken on to Amritsar and purified, and then sells at about Rs. 35 per maund. The goods given in exchange for the borax are chiefly taken by the Rupschu people to Gartok, and there exchanged for wool and other articles ; and thus a considerable trade is kept up, and upon it the people in great measure depend for their livelihood. This season the sole right of collecting borax in Puga has been

sold by the Kashmir Government to Wazir Goshaon, of Mandi, on a lease of three years.

The effect of this change will, I fear, prove ruinous to the Rupschu people, and to the numerous families of our hill districts engaged in the trade, whose occupation is suddenly put a stop to. This year they suffered most serious loss on account of not being allowed to carry off the borax they had collected,—no notice of the change having been previously given. At the end of the season they were permitted to take away some of the borax, when it was found that no arrangements had been made by Wazir Goshaon; but many of the traders had then left empty-handed, and the rest lost hundreds of animals from being kept in Ladakh for several months beyond the usual time.

It is hardly possible that the Kashmir Government can gain anything by selling the borax to one man, and the people of Rupschu, who pay their revenue chiefly out of the gains from this trade, as well as a very large number of petty traders from all sides, will suffer great loss. It is estimated that on an average 80 "tol," or sets of traders, come each season to Puga, with about 10,000 animals, and they collect and carry away some 3,500 maunds (80lbs) of impure borax, for which they pay in goods to the value of Rs. 3,000—half of which goes to the Government. Each "tol" also pays a tax of one rupee to the Government.

In the following table is shown the number of traders, and of laden and spare animals, that reached Leh by the several routes during the season :—

	Kullu.	Rampur.	Kashmir.	Changthan.	Yarkand.	Total.
Mules and horses laden	388	15	464	460	956	2,283
Asses do.	35	35	...	45	13	128
Sheep do.	510	...	...	..	...	510
Spare horses for sale ...	10	2	75	5	129	221
Camels ...	...	...	...	...	18	18
Men ...	86	15	310	75	146	632
Women ...	4	...	8	...	...	12
Pilgrims ...	...	...	...	...	10	10

This year for the first time the mule owners of Kangra have hired their animals for the whole journey to Ladakh, at a rate of Rs. 25 for three maunds, or 240lbs, from Kangra to Leh. In former years the mules were never taken beyond the head of Kullu; but now that the roads have been so much improved and they have once made the journey, it is probable that this will become an established custom to the great convenience of the merchants, who will be rendered less dependent on the uncertain carriage of Kullu and Lahoul.

Camels also came this year from Yarkand by the Changchinmo route, which was found to be especially suitable for them. Of these animals 18 arrived, all heavily laden, and no loss occurred on the road. They were of the two-humped Bactrian breed, such as are found on the Pamir steppes and mountain districts of Central Asia. They are very hardy animals, and able to bear the most extreme cold. They are also very powerful and good mountaineers.

If camels should come into general use, the expense and difficulties of the journey to Yarkand would be greatly lessened. They could easily go on from Ladakh to the Panjab.

Several of the Yarkand "*Karayakash*"—the carriers who hire out their horses to the merchants—have this year gone beyond Ladakh to the Panjab, where they purpose selling most of their animals, and returning next season to Yarkand with merchandise. If this plan should become common, it would also greatly lessen the difficulties of carriage.

The carrying trade between Ladakh and Yarkand will probably always remain chiefly in the hands of Yarkandi carriers. The Ladakh ponies are little fitted for such a journey, and yaks are quite unsuitable.

The horses of Yarkand, though generally the cheapest and worst animals in the country, are used as baggage carriers, are very strong and hardy, and perform the long journey without much difficulty. Many always die on the road, partly from want of care and feeding on the way, but chiefly from their being in so weak a condition at starting.

Few riding horses of any value were to be seen this year at Leh, as they were required for the Atalik's troops, and their exportation forbidden. About 130 in all came over, among which were very few good animals.

Two hajis, pilgrims for Mecca, with eight attendants, came to Ladakh. Last year there were 670, of whom about 100 have returned, including Mirza Alum, a nephew of the Atalik; Ayi Khan, a daughter-in-law of the late Hababoolah Khan, ruler of Khotan; and several of the wealthy merchants and others who went last year to Mecca. Most of them took back with them valuable merchandise. Several influential men among these pilgrims have died.

Nearly all the Yarkandi merchants who in 1869 went to Palampur and the Panjab returned this season to Yarkand. Generally they have done well, but one or two have been ruined by finding no sale for their bhang. Very few Yarkandis have this year come down to the Panjab for reasons before given.

The trade between India and Eastern Turkistan will, I believe, always be chiefly carried on by Yarkandis.

A few enterprising Panjabis have of late years gone over to Yarkand,—notably Tara Sing and Khan Chund of Rawalpindi, agents of Wazir Goshaon of Mandi; Bhonad Ali, and also some guddis from Kangra, and a few others; but the Hindustani merchants are not accustomed to such long journeys, and are less fitted to undergo the hardships and exposure of a march over the Himalaya and Kuenlun mountains than are the more hardy dwellers of Central Asia, who seem to disregard distance and physical difficulties in their pursuit of gain. These remarks apply to the through traffic to Yarkand, for large numbers of Hindustani traders go every year to Ladakh to exchange their wares in the Leh bazaar with the productions of Yarkand and the surrounding countries, returning the same season.

The returns of the last four years show a continuous and very considerable increase in the trade through Ladakh, which has almost trebled in amount in that time. This is due to the

reduction of duties and the arrangements made for checking the oppression and unauthorised exactions formerly so much complained of; and there is every reason to believe the trade will go on increasing year by year, though its magnitude must necessarily be limited by the expense and difficulties of transport.

The uncertain state of politics in Yarkand may at any time temporarily check the increasing traffic. The Atalik Ghazi is undoubtedly favorable to trade, and does much to protect and assist the mercantile community; the irregularity of the departure of Kafilas often gives rise to much inconvenience and loss.

There is every autumn a large fair held at Gartok or Gai, on the Upper Indus, in the Lhassa territory. At this place the hill people from all sides assemble and purchase pashm, sheep's wool, brick-tea, ponies, sheep, and goats, which are collected from all parts of Great Tibet. The Hindus and Buddhists also flock as pilgrims to the sacred Mansarowa Lake or "Man Talao," the traditional source of the four great rivers of India, and the holy mountain of Kailas or Gangri, the most lofty peak of the great Trans-Indus range of mountains. Every sixth year is especially observed as a great festival, and thousands of devotees collect from all quarters and ascend the sides of the mountain to do homage at the Hindu and Buddhist shrines and bathe in the holy waters of the lake. One of these high festivals was held in 1870, and the roads leading to Rupschu and Gartok were crowded with people,—traders with their families and flocks and herds, Lamas, Brahmins, and beggars, all progressing towards the holy Man Talao.

Many merchants of Kashmir are engaged in trade with Ladakh and Yarkand, and the number has increased during the last few years. Among these Kashmiris some are trading agents of the Wazirs and Diwans, and others are engaged on their own account.

The Changchinmo route to Yarkand is not yet generally used, and it will take some time before it is well known and appreciated. Many of the merchants from Yarkand came by it

this season. Some spoke very favorably of it; others, again, decried it.

A considerable number of horses died on the road, but in less proportion than by the Karakoram, and several of the merchants who made proper preparations did not lose a single animal. At present the chief complaint against the route is that it is new, and the traders are imperfectly acquainted with the country, and fail to hit upon the best halting-grounds where grass, fuel, and water are to be found. The arrangements on the Ladakh side are not yet complete. These drawbacks will in time be remedied, and the route itself is undoubtedly much easier than the old one by the Karakoram. The disasters that occurred this year in connection with the Yarkand expedition have added greatly to the feeling against the road.

The climate in Ladakh and the neighbouring regions has this year been very exceptional, and instead of almost uninterrupted fine weather and cloudless skies, has been characterised by a continuance of what might almost be termed a rainy season. Snow fell well nigh daily through great part of August and September, and the passes were often closed for days together. This constant snow added greatly to the difficulties of the various routes, and entailed severe hardships on the traveller, and often great loss of baggage-animals. This was especially felt on the Changchinmo plains, when the grass and fuel, whose situations were not well known, became concealed.

The camels, from their size, strength, and endurance, were found especially fitted for encountering these difficulties.

APPENDIX

No. 5.

From R. B. SHAW, ESQ., *Joint-Commissioner on Special Duty, Ladakh, to the Offg. Secretary to Government, Panjab, dated 3rd April* 1872.

TRADE REPORT, LADAKH, 1871.

ALTHOUGH the total of the Ladakh trade has in the year 1871 fallen below that of preceding year, yet this was not owing to any shortcoming on the part of the Yarkandis, nor is any indication given thereby of a permanent decrease. On the contrary, several circumstances seem to point out that the trade has by no means yet reached its limit.

It is true the late occurrences in Central Asia delayed the departure of the caravan last year until such an advanced period of the season that many merchants who had prepared their ventures for Ladakh put off their journey, preferring to lose a year rather than to face the difficulties and privations of a winter passage across the Karakoram. But this did not prevent the imports from coming up to within Rs. 7,000 of those of 1870; so that had the caravan not been delayed there would probably have been a considerable increase over preceding years.

On the other hand, many new merchants came down last season who had never visited Ladakh before, and whose trading connection had hitherto been with the Russian dependencies.

Moreover, a party of Povindah traders came to Ladakh, who had been sent on a trial trip by their tribesmen to test the

capabilities of the Yarkand market and of the new Anglo-Kashmir Trade Route. With the latter, as far as they had seen it, they professed themselves much pleased, praising the security and comfort enjoyed on that line. They informed me that, if their report was favorable, it was the intention of a considerable number of their tribesmen to transfer themselves, with their families and camels, into the new trade route, so as to escape from the disorders and dangers of the country between Kabul and the Oxus, their usual scene of operations. Should this transfer take place to any extent, the well-known energy of that tribe of armed traders promises expansion to the Yarkand traffic; while the fact of their bringing their own camels would prevent any difficulty in the matter of carriage.

In consequence of the delay of the Yarkand caravan most of the traders from the Panjab and from the hill districts were compelled to leave Ladakh before the northern traders arrived. The goods they had brought from the south were bought up by a few resident merchants, who make Leh their home; and the Panjab traders, at a loss for a return for the goods they had taken up to Ladakh, were compelled to buy the old stock of these resident merchants, who were thus able to make a clearance of merchandize which had lain on their hands, some of it, for several seasons, and which had deteriorated in consequence.

When the caravan actually arrived, these Leh merchants, having the monopoly of Panjab and Indian goods in their hands, were able to make an excellent profit, as the Yarkandis were obliged to make their investments quickly so as to return before the depth of the winter. A considerable number of Turki merchants, however, always go down to India; and these have been able to make better bargains. They merely halted a few days in Leh to recruit themselves and their animals, and then pushed on at once for the Panjab.

The opinion has been sometimes expressed that the Kashmir route is more suitable for the traffic than that *viâ* Kullu. But the conduct of the merchants shows that they think

otherwise. Although I warned them that the Baralacha Pass was probably closed, and that the supply and carriage depôt at Lingti had been removed for the season, yet they persisted in trying their chance by that route, saying they much preferred it. The first comers succeeded in reaching Kullu safely, as the season was a late one, but those who arrived afterwards had to go down much against their will by Kashmir. So little difference in point of time was there between the closing of the Baralacha and of the Zoji-La (Kashmir) passes that some of the later arrivals from Yarkand were snowed up, with their goods and horses, on the latter pass at the end of December (22nd); while the Baralacha had been crossed by the others in the beginning of the same month. This, however, is not usual: there is generally more than a month's interval between the closing of the two routes.

The preference of the traders for the Kullu route is shown by a comparison of the value of goods taken by it and by Kashmir:—Upwards, *viâ* Kullu, Rs. 1,01,316: *viâ* Kashmir, Rs. 31,810. Downwards, *viâ* Kullu, Rs. 1,31,095; *viâ* Kashmir Rs. 72,096. Moreover, as above mentioned, many merchants were compelled by the lateness of the season to take the Kashmir route who would otherwise have gone down by Kullu.

The total of imports and exports for the season of 1871 was Rs. 12,41,177, against Rs. 15,48,000 in the preceding year, which is the highest figure to which the trade has yet risen. When we enquire into the nature of the decrease in this year's returns, we observe at once that it is due to the merchants from India, and not to those from Turkistan. The latter brought down as much merchandize as in 1870 (within a trifling amount). But the imports from India and Kashmir to Leh fell short in a large proportion, as may be seen by the following table:—

TABLE OF INCREASE AND DECREASE IN 1871 COMPARED WITH 1870.

Upwards.

	Rs.		Rs.
India to Leh ...	−1,79,208	Leh to Yarkand ...	−1,53,966
Kashmir to Leh ...	− 48,630	Leh to Changthan ...	− 15,667

Downwards.

		Rs.			Rs.
Yarkand to Leh	...	−7,146	Leh to India	...	+29,874
Changthan to Leh	...	−8,876	Leh to Kashmir	...	+76,839

The consequence was that the Yarkand traders, finding a smaller supply than usual of Indian goods in Leh, pushed on to the Panjab to complete their purchases. Hence the exports from Leh to India and Kashmir have actually increased beyond those of the preceding year. But at the same time we miss out of this year's lists the return ventures of those Yarkandis who, instead of bartering their goods at once in Leh, deferred the exchange by going down to India. Had these return ventures appeared in this year's tables, the total of exports from Leh to Yarkand would have approached the previous year's figures, as the imports already do.

That the above account is the true one may be seen by an inspection of the returns. It will be found that the increase in exports from Leh to India and Kashmir is almost exclusively among goods from Turkistan, *viz.*, silk, jade, carpets, gold, pashm, postíns, &c.

From all this it is evident that, notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances attending the despatch of last year's caravan from Yarkand, the cause of the present decrease in the trade is to be sought for in the Panjab, and not in Turkistan. This fact gives force to the observation of Mr. Forsyth in his report on his visit to Yarkand:—"It is for them" (the Turkis) "to seek us rather than for our merchants to go there to seek them." The Amritsar merchants find that the Yarkandis are coming down in yearly increasing numbers to the Panjab, and therefore they do not trouble themselves to go and seek them at Leh.

But other reasons for the diminished despatch of goods for the Panjab to Leh may be found. It is a fact that for the last two years the sale of charras or bhang has much diminished,—probably on account of the dearness of provisions in 1870 in the Panjab. Hence those merchants who had brought down

charras (forming a large proportion of the whole number) were not ready with their money to send up fresh investments in 1871. Again the Franco-Prussian War, which stopped the demand for shawl goods in Europe, produced several bankruptcies and general tightness in the Amritsar money market. Hence the traders found it difficult to obtain their usual advances before the season of 1871. Both of these are adequate causes to account for the diminished export from the Panjab. Thus it would seem that the siege of Paris and the deficient rainfall in the Panjab have been felt in the very heart of Asia, and had more to do with last year's decrease in the Ladakh trade than the war of the Atalik Ghazi in Eastern Turkistan.

As the price of "charras" has again risen (so that very high profits have been recently made by the Yarkand merchants who came down to the Panjab), and shawl goods are again in demand in France (their price also having gone up in Kashmir), it is probable that the same causes of deficiency will not operate in the next season as in the last. We may reasonably believe that last year's returns merely show a temporary pause in the yearly increase* of the trade rather than a permanent halt or a retrogression.

* *Yearly totals of imports and exports, Ladakh.*

1863	... 2,36,040
1864-66	... 1,00,000 (about)
1867	... 5,54,945
1868	...10,38,401
1869	...12,91,537
1870	...15,48,000

One proof of the great profitableness of the Ladakh trade lies in the fact of the high interest which traders are able to pay for their money. Most of them from the Panjab side work with borrowed capital, for which they pay from 12 to 24 per cent. per annum. Even those who trade only as far as Leh can seldom repay their loans under a year from the time when they took them, the interest therefor amounts to a par of at least 12 to 24 per cent. on their transactions. As they support themselves besides, and often grow rich off the proceeds, the profits must be considerably above this percentage.

To turn to the list of goods imported and exported. One of the least satisfactory features is the large extent to which

the trade depends upon "charras" or bhang. In 1870 there came down charras worth Rs. 1,29,317, or nearly 50 per cent. of the total imports. Last season it fell to below 30 per cent. But the fluctuations in the price of this drug cause serious detriment to the trade. The amount of the demand seems most sensitive to the various influences which affect the general prosperity of the people of Northern India. The high profits occasionally made tempt many merchants to invest in it, but the frequently-recurring difficulty of getting rid of it ties up their money for long periods, and often subjects them to great losses, as the article deteriorates rapidly.

This year, however, within the last few months, it has sold very well in the Panjab,—loads of it which were selling at Rs. 50 or 60 each in Ladakh having fetched Rs. 100 to 150 down there.

Next in point of importance among the imports from Turkistan last season is *gold* dust. Many coins also, called "tila," were imported. A large portion of this gold was brought down by the commercial agents of the Atalik Ghazi. Its total importation was about double that of 1870. This forms much the most convenient remittance for the purchase of English and Indian produce, as its price is so steady and cost of carriage so small. Moreover, many merchants who would not enter into a barter-trade would send up investments to be paid for in the precious metals. The value of gold imported has risen from Rs. 3,939 in the year 1867 (that in which Dr. Cayley was first deputed to Leh) up to Rs. 85,899 (dust and "tila's") in 1871.

The supply is likely to increase; for in 1870 a new gold-field was discovered in the district east of Khotan (probably connected with the gold region east of Gartok, visited by Major Montgomerie's Pandit). The site of the new diggings is called 'Kappa,' and men are now said to be flocking thither from all parts of Turkistan.

Pashm, or shawl-wool, comes next. Last season the amount imported was 571 maunds, against 198 in 1870 and 125 in

1867. The year before last a war was in progress in the neighbourhood of Turfan, whence comes the finest shawl-wool. Before 1867 none of the fine Turfani pashm was allowed to pass through the Maharaja's territory into the British provinces. The Amritsar and Ludianah looms were consequently worked chiefly with a fine *sheep*-wool from Kerman, called Wahab-Shahi, which, however, by no means comes up in softness and other qualities to the shawl-goat's down. A considerable amount of *pashm* from Changthan (or Chinese Tibet) always came down to the Panjab; but this is much inferior to that of Turkistan. Even now, when free importation of shawl-wool is allowed, the cheaper Kermani material holds its own with the Panjab shawl-weavers, who, moreover, are not accustomed to the fine workmanship necessary to bring out the full excellencies of the true pashm. Hence the greater part of it still goes to Kashmir. This is one of the reasons for the inferiority of the shawls made in the British provinces when compared with the beautiful fabrics of the valley.

This industry was seriously affected by the Franco-Prussian War, and *pashm* of all kinds sank in value. Lately, however, the trade has revived;—the supplies of *pashm* in the market are found to be short, and its price has gone up for all descriptions.

Some excellent *horses* and *ponies* have been brought over this year, but the prices formerly obtained have led the merchants to raise their rates to an almost prohibitive amount in Ladak: consequently they have had to take them down to the Panjab to find a market, where, I learn, many of them have sold well.

The kind of horses chiefly imported are, firstly, a rough, but very hardy and serviceable, baggage animal from the Yarkand province itself. These often make good hill-ponies, as do also the Aksa 'goonts' (bred in the pastures under the Thián-Shan, or Celestial Mountains), having a stout body and very short and thick legs. Thirdly, there are the Kalmák horses with manes often nearly reaching the ground. They possess much of the power and endurance of the Turkmani

horse. The upper classes in Turkistan are generally mounted on a breed of full-sized horses from Sudijan (Khokand) or from Balkh and Badakshan. But these are seldom brought over to Ladakh.

The silver ingots, called 'kurs' or 'yambu,' are also imported to some extent. These are shaped like boats, with high stern and stem, and are impressed with a Chinese stamp. The same ingots are employed on the coast of China, and are called shoes, from their shape, by the foreign merchants. The full-sized 'kurs' weighs 4lbs., or 160 rupees, but, on account of the purity of the silver, it is valued at Rs. 166 or 170. The smaller ingots are sold by weight.

In Yarkand the relative value of gold to silver is as 13·3 to 1; while in Kashmir the same gold is worth from 15 to 16 times its weight in rupees. As the supply of silver from China is now stopped, and none is produced in Eastern Turkistan, the import of ingots into Ladakh will probably soon stop: last season their value was only Rs. 14,620, against Rs. 32,980 in 1870.

Carpets and *felt* sheets are the next in importance. Some of the former are very handsome, of rich color, and thick pile. Their designs seem to be the original ones from which our own common carpets have been copied. Probably the patterns of the so-called Turkey carpets were brought from their early home in Central Asia by the Ottoman tribes, and were adopted in Europe when the carpet industry first began.

The sheets of *felt* are very thick and substantial, and are sometimes ornamented with various colored wool. They are in much request in our hill districts and Kashmir for the bedding of natives, and as cheap carpeting.

Although the imports of *raw silk* have not yet attained any importance, yet that trade seems capable of great development. I hope to treat of this subject further on.

Such are the principal articles imported from Eastern Turkistan. In return, the following goods are exported through Ladakh. It is in these that the falling-off has taken place during last season, owing to causes before stated.

Cotton piece goods are first in importance. The demand for these is immense; for every man, woman, and child in Central Asia wears several long robes, of which either the lining or the entire substance consists of white or printed calico. They prefer stout stuffs with large and brilliant patterns, glazed calico, and chintz, such as would be used by us for covering chairs, &c. They also take much white muslin for turbans.

Although this forms the principal article of export from India, yet so small a proportion does it bear to the total requirements of the country that the very existence of English cotton goods is almost unnoticed in the bazars of the great cities, which are crowded with Russian fabrics. It requires a long search to find a shop where English piece goods are kept, and certainly not one person in a hundred in Eastern Turkistan wears clothes of English manufacture,—and yet they took from us in 1870 Rs. 85,000 worth of such materials. This will give some idea of the by-no-means contemptible trade which lies ready to our hands, and I hope to show further on how we might grasp it.

Shawl goods from Kashmir, chiefly the property of His Highness the Maharaja, and *red-dyed goat skins* from our own districts come next in importance. The latter are used chiefly in making the high boots worn by all classes and both sexes in Turkistan.

"*Sugar*," in considerable amount, goes from our sugar-growing districts of Hoshiarpur and of Palampur. But Turkistan is chiefly supplied from Russia with loaves of very pure and white sugar.

Kangra *Tea* is also in request. Next season more will probably go up, as the Yarkand merchants who bought great quantities at the Palampur Fair in 1869 have this year returned to India, and have stated their intention of buying Kangra tea again. They inform me that what they took up in 1870 sold very well—at about Rs. 2-9 per ℔ (16 to 18 *tangas* per *jing*). This tea was bought in the Kangra Valley at an average of 15 annas a pound. What prevented at that time a larger extension of the trade was that the northern merchants were

unprovided with cash, and could only barter goods against the tea. This did not suit the planters, who would not add the business of a general merchant to their other occupations. But this year the merchants tell me they have brought down cash for the purchase, which should enable them to make better bargains.

China tea is also taken up from Bombay and Amritsar.

A considerable quantity of gold *Brocade*, or 'Kimkab,' from Benares is exported. This is chiefly bought up by the Atalik Ghazi and his high officials, and is employed by them for robes of honor to be presented to their officers on occasions of ceremony, or as rewards for good service.

Kiriana or spices of different sorts figure to the extent of Rs. 11,636; and the export of *opium* is increasing, both from Kashmir and from Kullu.

Thus far we have been considering the direct north and south trade between India and Eastern Turkistan. But at Leh the other cross-roads also meet, and through them the trade collects and scatters again.

Changthan, or the Chinese districts of Western Tibet, is supplied with *grain* from the Maharaja's territories, with *rupees* from British India, and with *felt rugs* and *turquoises* from Turkistan. In return it sends *pashm* and *sheep-wool*, *tea*, *sulphur*, and *salt*, with several other articles to a less value.

Skardo, in Baltistan, has a trifling trade, sending in *dried apricots* (which go to Changthan and Lhassa) and soft *pashmina* blankets, much used by the hillmen, and receiving coarse *cotton* fabrics from the Panjab and Turkistan, *copper vessels* (bought by the earnings of the Baltis, who yearly come to work at our hill-stations), and *felt* sheets from Yarkand.

Independently of the trade passing through Leh, our provinces have considerable dealings both with Changthan and with Baltistan: the former affords a livelihood to many of the families in the hill districts of Basahir, Kanawar, Spiti, and Lahoul.

A careful enquiry into the trade of the former two places (made from Bussahir merchants) has brought out the following facts :—Some 400 men of these districts each year travel with goods into the Chinese territories. They employ in this traffic about 800 ponies, 2,000 donkeys, and 20,000 sheep.

The roads they take are three. The most southerly leaves the Satlej near Missang and crosses the hills on to the high plateau of the Upper Indus (recrossing the Satlej high up). This road is only fit for sheep and goats.

The middle route follows the Satlej valley (partly by the Hindustan and Tibet road) past Chini to Shipki (the Chinese frontier village). Thus far it is fit for ponies, but for five days beyond Shipki until it reaches the plateau of Chumarti it seems doubtful whether goods can be carried by anything larger than sheep and goats.

The third road goes up the Spiti and Para rivers for some distance, and then turns eastward over the Budhpo-La (Pass). This is the easiest of all, and fit for laden ponies throughout.

These are the direct routes, but there are a few Kanawaris, who carry on, as it were, a three-cornered traffic. They bring their English or Indian goods to Rupschu or Ladakh. These they sell or barter, and the proceeds they take to the fair at Gartok. Thence, having obtained a supply of Changthan goods, they return to their own country, making thus an extra profit during their yearly trip. These men's imports into Ladakh and exports to Changthan of course appear in the regular returns.

Besides the Bussahir and Kanawar men, there is a class of nomadic traders called *Kampa*, a mixed breed between the various races on both sides of the border of Tibet, who live in tents all the year round with their families and cattle, and move about according to the requirements of trade. There are about 200 of them trading with Changthan and Rupschu from Bussahir as their winter quarters, and they employ some 300 ponies, 1,000 donkeys, and 7,500 sheep, which are used to carry

loads. Of these men, about 100 go to Puga, in the Maharaja's territory, for *borax;* while the remainder trade with the Chinese territory.

We have seen that *silver* in the shape of English rupees is one of the exports from Leh to Changthan, and here again it appears as the chief thing which the Bussahiris take up to purchase wool and pashm with. The cash taken up last year by them is estimated at Rs. 50,000; while their total exports are only Rs. 59,200,—the small balance being made up of *barley*, *rice*, and colored *cottons*, with one or two minor articles.

The Kampas above mentioned also export about Rs. 5,000 in cash, and an equal value in grain and other goods.

The chief returns brought down by both classes are *wool*, *pashm*, *borax*, *salt* (produced by evaporation on the banks of the salt pools), and *woollen* fabrics. The first figures to the amount of Rs. 25,000; pashm for Rs. 25,000 also; salt Rs. 5,000; borax Rs. 4,000; woollen goods Rs. 2,500; and other articles making up a total of about Rs. 67,100.

This year, it is said, more silver than usual was sent up, because the death of so many sheep in the previous year (from want of grass) had run up the price of wool, and the Changthan men refused to sell it for anything but cash. Usually a sheep load of wool is exchanged against two loads of barley or rice, and two loads of salt against one of grain.

In addition to the trade carried by men from Bussahir and Kanawar, the Champas (men of Changthan) also bring down twice a year Rs. 5,000 worth of salt to Kialkar, one of the border villages of Kanawar, on the Spiti River, and take back grain for the sustenance of their families.

Thus altogether, including the imports to Leh through Rampur, the country of Bussahir has a trade of about Rs. 91,000, each way, with the Tibetan regions to the north of it.

Zemindars	... Rs.	59,200
Kampas	... „	10,000
Champas	... „	10,000
Exports to Leh as per table	„	12,037
Total	... „	91,237

Although the Bussahir trade,

with the exception of the last-mentioned item, has no direct connection with the Joint-Commissioner's trade route, yet I have gone into the subject in some detail on account of a wish expressed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to obtain information on it.

But there is another trade which, although not coming under the heads of Leh imports and exports, yet is carried on along a portion of the great trade-route, and thus to some extent comes legitimately under our notice. This is the traffic of the people of Kullu and Lahoul with the Maharaja's districts of Zanskar and Rupschu, and of the Baltis, who frequent our hill stations, with their own horses, round Skardo. Some of the latter pass through Leh, and their goods are consequently shown in the regular tables; but a certain portion of them turn to the left at the Baralacha Pass, and travel by Zanskar and Suru into Baltistan. The accompanying table gives the details of this trade as far as they can be gathered, showing the exports from our districts to be nearly Rs. 44,000 (of which Rs. 31,000 consist of English rupees), besides the amount (value doubtful) taken back by the Rupschu men, Champas, and Rampur Kampas, and the imports to be about Rs. 48,000.

The Kampas mentioned in this list are, like the people of the same name in Bussahir, a set of petty traders living in tents. They spend a gypsy life, camping in Kullu and in Kangra during the winter, and in the summer leaving their families, together with portions of their flocks, at the foot of the Baralacha Pass; while they themselves travel to Ladakh or (as in case of those just mentioned) to Rupschu and Changthan to carry on their trade.

Such are the different classes of local trade which are carried on between our own hill provinces and the regions adjoining Ladakh. It will be seen that nearly a lakh of silver coin (English rupees)* was exported last year into those

* From Leh	...	Rs.	14,720
„ Bussahir	...	„	55,000
„ Lahoul	...	„	26,000
Total	...	„	95,720

regions along this border: nor is there any reason to believe that the amount differs materially in other years.

The subject of *carriage* was formerly one of considerable difficulty, as the mule owners of the Panjab were unwilling to venture their animals so far into the hills, and the districts on the road had not a sufficiency of cattle to carry at once all the goods that required transport. They had to, to do the work by instalments in repeated journeys, and, as at one point of the road there are no habitations of men for some seven or eight marches, it was nearly three weeks before the cattle could return from transporting one batch of goods and be ready to take another. Hence great accumulations of merchandise waiting for transport took place, and the local carriers had it all their own way, and were able to levy black mail in addition to the regular rates from the merchants, each anxious to have his goods taken first, either so as to arrive early in the market or in order to avoid the snow-falls on the passes. The traffic to the north of Ladakh suffered no such inconvenience, notwithstanding the absence of villages; for all goods are then carried either by cattle belonging to the traders themselves or else by the horses of the "Karaya-kash," a class of half-castes, or *Arguns*, engaged in the carrying trade. Moreover, there is on the Yarkand side an almost unlimited supply of baggage animals fit for rough hill-work.

Last season matters were much improved in this respect between Ladakh and the Panjab. Captain Harcourt, Assistant Commissioner of Kullu, had in the previous year given an advance to certain contractors, who engaged to keep 60 mules on the road to Ladakh to carry merchandise at fixed rates. Moreover, a supply depôt with sufficient yaks and ponies for carriage was established, with the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, at Lingti—a spot about half way across the uninhabited tract before mentioned as extending for seven or eight days' march. This has doubled the carrying resources of the district as measured by their weakest link; for the carriers

on either side of this tract of desert, having now only half the distance to go, can carry twice as many loads during a given time as they could before.

The contractors' mule train too did good service on the upward journey, and several private mule owners also brought goods as far as Leh without any injury to their cattle. Thus the practice seems extending, as 1870 was the first year in which Panjab mules reached Ladakh.

In that year also some 15 camels came with goods to Leh from the north, and it was hoped that this extremely suitable and cheap mode of conveyance would become usual in succeeding years, and would even be employed in going down through Kullu when a great part of the road has been made fit for them. This year no camels were brought, but the cause was simply the lateness of the caravan, which made it desirable to use quicker means of conveyance than those slow-footed animals.

The uncertainty about the line which will be eventually chosen for the trade-route made it inexpedient to undertake any extensive works on a road which might afterwards be changed. The Joint-Commissioners also were kept tied down to Leh by the daily expectation of the caravan's arrival, and therefore could not give their personal attention, as was desirable, to any new work that might be commenced. However several portions of the road have been repaired, and new lines taken where required. These were marked out by the Joint-Commissioners during their march up through Rupschu. Notably two very steep pitches near the Lacha-lung Pass were improved by longer sweeps being given to the zigzags; and, in a narrow gorge below Gya, when a flood (an unusual occurrence here) had swept away the rough embankments of dry masonry, a fresh road was made. Also in Changchinmo a few bad places were improved so as to make them convenient for camel traffic, which has been kept in view in all the improvements. An account of the expenditure on this and other matters accompanies this report.

The small serais built in 1870 near and in Changchinmo

were fully supplied with provisions for man and beast, and a small establishment kept up in charge of them. The Joint-Commissioners took over these supplies at the Maharaja's store-houses at Tanksi, crediting His Highness with the value of them in their accounts. They themselves arranged for the carriage up to Changchinmo out of the funds provided for such purposes.

The road across the high plateau north of Changchinmo has not yet been marked out, and as any failure in finding it or the proper grazing grounds would cause great loss of cattle, and also disgust the traders with this latest line of road which they have not yet seen, the Joint-Commissioners appointed two guides whom they stationed at Malikshah, in order that they might act as pioneers to the caravan when it came. But its delay obliged them to leave their post and come in for provisions, and the merchants finally took the old road by Karakoram.

As many circumstances have combined to make them afraid of the former Changchinmo line, where so many horses were wantonly sacrificed in 1870, any pressure put upon them to abandon the Karakoram line and adopt the newest route (which none of them have yet seen) would act as a discouragement to trade. It is hoped, however, that this end may be attained gradually by attracting them to the one rather than by repelling them from the other.

Early in the season, owing to the fluctuations in the value of the Chilki Rupee both in the open market and also in the Maharaja's treasuries, it fell almost out of circulation, as no one would willingly receive what might next day be reduced to half its nominal value. In consequence of this the Turki and Afghan merchants suffered some inconvenience, as they had nothing but Chilkis for the purchase of their daily food. At the suggestion of the Joint-Commissioners, a Government store-house was opened at Leh, where they could buy food and fuel,—their Chilkis being taken at the Government valuation in force for the time being.

This year the Maharaja has bestowed a great boon on the local traders by abolishing the tax on all goods which were still taxable under the treaty of 1870, *viz.*, those brought into Ladakh for local consumption. The custom-house in Leh is therefore now merely kept up for the purpose of verifying the passes given to traders from Kashmir, where of course an export duty on goods not in transit between Turkistan and British territory is still leviable.

* * * * * *

Before concluding I will say a few words about the possibility of increasing the trade.

It has been said that the people of Eastern Turkistan have much greater need of our goods than we have of theirs, and therefore it is for them to seek us rather than for us to seek them. If this conclusion merely applies to the personal coming and going of merchants, I quite agree in it, as there are many reasons, physical as well as others, which make it better and easier for them to come to India than for Indian merchants to go to Turkistan.

But if the above dictum be extended to mean that we have no great interest in encouraging the trade, I think it scarcely an adequate view. The wants of the seller are equal to those of the buyer. It is as much the interest of the English manufacturer and merchant to find a market for their piece goods as it is to the benefit of the Central Asian consumer to get cheap clothing.

But there is something which stands between the English seller and the Turki buyer, and prevents their coming together on a proper footing.

India is the go-between. The Turki merchant can at present only obtain such English goods as have been already exported to India for use in India; and these are, as a rule, very different from what his countrymen like best. The nature of the climate and the taste of the people in India are very different from those of Turkistan, and yet it is only goods adapted to the former which are available for the latter.

Thus the Yarkandi, if he wishes for English manufactures, has to clothe himself, for a winter where he will be driving hill wagons across the winding steppes and frozen rivers of his home, in stuffs prepared for the inhabitants of Bombay and Bengal (or at best of the Panjab). Moreover, his taste lies in brilliant and showy color, and he must content himself with the more tasteful, but less appropriate, patterns preferred in India.

We have not yet held out any inducement to the Central Asiatic to clothe himself from English looms. All the admirable adaptations or mixtures of wool or alpaca with cotton, making fabrics as light and strong as his own silk, and almost as cheap as his coarse native-made cotton goods, are as yet unknown to him.

On the other hand, our commercial rivals, the Russians, have for a course of years studied the tastes of the Central Asiatics, and adapted their own manufactures to them. It seems even probable that they have in some cases enlisted our English manufacturers in the making up Central Asian goods without their knowing it. Some samples obtained in Kashghar, with Russian stamps on them, were shown by me to manufacturers in the midland countries, and declared by them to be of English make. Mention was even made of a large order some time previously received by an English firm for a new description of fabric, similar to some of the Kashghar samples, which order was given on the condition of *no enquiry being made* after the destination of the goods.

Thus it appears probable that English stuffs reach the Central Asian market through Russia, burthened with 13 shillings per cwt. of extra carriage (for it costs much more to convey goods from Russia than it does from England *viâ* India); while all the intermediate profits are reaped by Russian instead of by English hands.

There are many enterprising English firms who would probably be willing to make for the new market. By studying the samples best liked in Turkistan they could produce goods

suitable to that country, and at a rate which would undersell the goods from Russia. This I have ascertained by enquiry in England. If for one or two seasons small ventures of such goods were sent up for cash sale in Ladakh, a demand would probably be created, and Indian merchants would step in as middlemen, and themselves give orders for such fabrics to the English merchant or manufacturer.

The difficulty is to bring the knowledge before those who are willing and able to make use of it.

Cutlery should be a great article of export to a country where every man wears a knife at his waist. But some superstition of the country requires the introduction of a third substance between the blade and the handle to make it lawful to cut food with. This trifling alteration in the usual mode of manufacture would secure a considerable market, but, as no arrangement of the kind is necessary in India, no such knives are to be got there of English make.

The *silk* production of Khotan appears capable of great development. At present the amount imported into India is trifling. Some specimens which were taken to England and shown to the principal silk merchants in London were declared to be of excellent material, but utterly spoilt in the winding. Ten or twelve threads are taken up and wound together, instead of three or four, and the winding is continued after all the true silk on the cocoon is exhausted, and the fluffy white matter of the inner skin is coming off. Moreover, it appears that all the machinery at home is adapted to skeins of certain dimensions. The chief silk-producing countries have conformed to one particular size of skein, and it would require an alteration of existing machinery for skeins of a different size (such as those of Turkistan) to be used. The cost of re-winding the skeins to suit the machinery would greatly increase the price of the silk.

These difficulties are easily removable under proper instructions, and the silk itself seems to be really of valuable quality. It is probable that if a merchant accompanied by one or

two servants trained in the Bengal silk factories were to spend a short time in Khotan, and superintend the winding of his own silk, he would be repaid for his own trouble and expense, and also might by the higher price he could afford to give for silk, so wound, introduce a better system.

At any rate, the empty cocoons might be largely imported and spun in India; for they only cost Rs. 32 per maund in Khotan, or, with carriage to India, Rs. 57 per maund, and, I am informed, that they sell in Calcutta at Rs. 80 per maund.

The eggs too, are in much demand for Italy, where it is desired to introduce fresh blood, the native silk worm breeds having been injured by disease.

APPENDIX

No. 6.

From J. E. T. Aitchison, Esq., *British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh, to the Secretary to Government, Panjab.*

Report by J. E. T. Aitchison, Esq., British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh, upon Ladakh Trade for 1872. Marri, 1st April 1873.

During 1872 the trade of Ladakh has increased by Rs. 1,30,299 over that of 1871, notwithstanding the lateness in the opening of the southern passes and the delay of the Yarkand caravans.

The delay of the caravans was chiefly due to the lateness of the Yarkand Envoy's (Araar Khan) return to that country from Kullu (the passes having been closed until far on in the season) and the ruler of Yarkand not allowing caravans to take their departure until the return of his envoy. His anxiety, however, to send another envoy this year was the cause of his allowing the immediate despatch of the caravans upon the arrival of Araar Khan. Had this not been the case merchants would most certainly not have come this year to Leh at all owing to the lateness of the season.

Some new traders, chiefly Povindas, came to Leh, and were on the whole satisfied with what they saw. A few went on to the Panjab ; the greater number, however, returned to Yarkand.

Previous to the arrival at Leh of the caravan, some of the Panjab merchants gave up hope of its coming and returned home *viâ* the Kullu and Lahoul route, leaving their goods to be disposed of by agents at Leh. Nearly all the others, chiefly Hindus, waited, and some were too late to cross even the Zoji La Pass, and therefore had to winter in Drass.

During 1872 the imports into Leh from India came wholly by the Kullu and Lahoul route, whereas the exports from Leh to India went altogether by the Kashmir route. During 1871, however, there was but little importation into India *viâ* Kashmir, nearly all going *viâ* Kullu.

The total imports and exports for 1872 amount to Rs. 13,71,476-8-0, being the highest in value with the exception of 1870, when the trade rose to Rs. 15,48,000.

Had the caravans arrived earlier so as to admit of exportations, the total traffic of 1872 would have surpassed that of 1870,* for we find the exportations from Leh only amounting to Rs. 4,87,197-12-0 this year; whereas the importations amount to Rs. 884,278-8-0; the difference in value, *viz.*, Rs. 3,97,080-12-0, must be lying at Leh ready for transport when opportunity offers. From the above it will be seen that Central Asian Trade is by no means on the decrease, and has already recovered the little ground it lost during 1871, which was due, no doubt, to the causes assigned by Mr. Shaw.

Of Table A.—Imports from Changthan and Turkistan into Leh.—The total of importations from both the above countries exceed that of 1871 by Rs. 1,11,900.

The importations from Changthan have increased during 1872 by Rs. 50,479; this is chiefly due to the large amount of Chinese brick tea, which comes *viâ* Lhassa into Leh, having been, nearly all, officially purchased for Kashmir. The value of this tea imported into Leh during 1871 was Rs. 87,553; during 1872 it was Rs. 1,43,190.

The other Changthan trade imports into Leh averaged in value nearly the same as for 1871.

The imports from Turkistan during 1872 are in excess of the value imported in 1871 by Rs. 60,520-9-10. The increase occurs in gold, horses, raw silk, and coarse cotton fabrics; the decrease in charras, pashm, and silver ingots.

Gold.—This article, in my opinion, will be the real test of

* See Appendix No. 7, p. 377.

progress of trade with Central Asia. In 1871 the amount imported from Yarkand was Rs. 85,899, nearly double that of 1870; whereas during 1872, including Rs. 6,000 in jewellery, it has reached Rs. 1,10,966. As long as Central Asia can produce gold in exchange for European goods we need not fear but that our merchants will willingly supply those markets with suitable goods. This gold comes in the forms of gold dust, nodules, bars, and coin. When the Chinese ruled Turkistan gold in the form of "Kurs" used to be imported, but of late years the metal in this shape has gradually disappeared.

Horses.—The numbers of these animals imported from Turkistan have increased from 111 in 1871 to 204 in 1872. Of those I saw, except for the carriage of goods, I certainly do not consider them of much value. Nearly all were brought to the Panjab, where good prices were realized for a few.

The importation of raw silk has increased from 12 maunds to 67 during 1872—a matter of great importance—and were Mr. Shaw's views on the subject likely to be carried out I have no doubt that the importation of so valuable a commercial product would rapidly become enlarged.

Coarse cotton fabrics imported from Yarkand into Ladakh have, curiously enough, increased from Rs. 5,013 during 1871 to Rs. 16,144 in 1872. I am of opinion that this cheap, fairly strong, and good textured cotton cloth will never be driven out of the Ladakh market by English goods. It is chiefly used in making small payments in Ladakh itself, or is sent towards Changthan.

Charras is one of the products in which a great decrease in the trade has taken place. It has this year fallen to Rs. 53,425 from Rs. 74,320 in 1871 and from Rs. 1,29,317 in 1870. The Panjab market has become gradually glutted with a bad quality, and that which has come this year is no better. Prices on the whole had fallen, and traders were not ready to invest. The poorer the quality of this drug when it starts from Yarkand the more rapidly does it deteriorate in a

hot climate,—the essential oil evaporates, leaving in a few months only a dry-earth-like residue. The high prices given for it during the past years have caused adulteration to be resorted to, and now charras is manufactured for the market. This adulteration consists in mixing with the real article the external mealy coat of the seed of a species of *Elæagnus*, which exists largely, both cultivated and wild, in Yarkand. Another form of trade fraud in this article was discovered this year at Leh, *viz.*, letting in pieces of high priced and superior charras into that of a very inferior quality so as to deceive the purchaser. From the above frauds and stagnation in the sale of charras in the Panjab the trade in this article seems to me to be doomed.

Pashm is imported into Leh from both Changthan and Turkistan. The amount from both these districts has fallen off during 1872. The price, however, has risen from Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 per maund. The cause of the decrease in the quantity received from Changthan is reported to have been due to differences between the Kashmir officials who go to purchase it there and the residents of those parts. Owing to these differences, little or none was sold to the Kashmir Government traders, but much of it got into the hands of middlemen, who living in the districts of Bussahir, Kunawar, Spiti, and Lahoul, convey it either to Rampur on the Sutlej or to Kullu, and the amount they obtained and exported this year was so large that it brought down the price of pashm in the Amritsar market to that extent that principals in Amritsar wrote to their agents in Leh telling them not to purchase except at reduced rates, as pashm had suddenly fallen, owing to its excess in the market.

In the table showing the estimate of local trade between Kullu, Lahoul, &c., with Rupschu, &c., the above excess of supply in pashm is not shown, owing to the information of amount not having been received by this office.

During the time of suspense in Leh, when it was doubted whether the Yarkand caravan would come this season, the

traders were turning their attention to the purchase of pashm from Changthan. They came in a body to the British Commissioner, and complained that a prohibition had been made to their purchasing Changthan pashm. Upon my applying to the Kashmir authorities as to whether this were the case or not, they indignantly denied it, and a notice, signed by both Commissioners, was placed in the bazar, pointing out that any one was at liberty to purchase pashm from Changthan if presented for sale in the Leh market.

The importation of silver ingots (kurs) has greatly decreased;—indeed, to nearly one-half compared with 1871. This decrease will yearly continue until no more of the metal is left in this form to be exported, as it was an importation of past years into Yarkand from China, which now does not take place. Only forty-seven ingots to the value of Rs. 8,248-8 were imported during 1872 into Leh.

During 1871 Mr. Drew, the Joint-Commissioner on the part of the Kashmir Government, put aside the old arrangement of free carriage of goods purchased officially between the two Governments of Kashmir and Lhassa. The old system has, however, again this year been re-established by the present Kashmir Joint-Commissioner, which is to be regretted, as upon the carriers of the goods it is an extreme and burdensome tax. The people now are far from satisfied with the return of this former oppression, although I doubt much if under the new rule, which lasted only one season, they really gained any cash benefit. I am of opinion that the old rules were returned to in order, if possible, to re-obtain the support of the officials of Rudok and Gartok in the sale of wool by the people of those parts to the Kashmir agents, as the new rules of cash payments for carriage were unsatisfactory to the Lhassa officials. It would appear from the statements of the wool owners that much oppression has of late years been carried on in the purchase of wool, and during 1872 it ended by the people refusing to sell to the Kashmir officials except at their own terms. In

this they were supported by the Thanadars of Rudok and Gartok, who distinctly refused to aid or abet enforced sales. The result has been that a large amount of wool, much more than in any previous year, was bought up by the middlemen who act as intermediate traders between Changthan and British Territory.

Of goods imported into Ladakh from India viâ *Kullu, Rampur, and Kashmir, Table B.*—The total of importations by these various routes exceeds that of 1871 by Rs. 1,74,281-8, and amounts to Rs. 3,19,445, of which Rs. 30,513-8-11 came *viâ* Kashmir; Rs. 4,194 by Rampur; the remainder, Rs. 2,84,737-7-1, by Kullu. There has been Rs. 9,323-7-8 less imported by Rampur and Kashmir routes than during 1871,—the whole of the excess having come *viâ* Kullu.

The importation of cotton piece goods has nearly doubled, having increased from Rs. 57,706 in 1871 to Rs. 1,00,415 in 1872. Notwithstanding this enormous increase, no exportation of these fabrics has occurred this season into Central Asia.

Guns and Otter skins have been largely imported during the past year, and much in excess of that during 1871.

Tea.—The importation of this article into Leh has increased from Rs. 11,435 during 1871 to Rs. 25,228 in 1872. Of this Rs. 14,716 was from Palampur; the remainder, Rs. 10,512, was Chinese tea from Calcutta and Bombay. I may here mention a curious form of tea, of which nearly the whole of the Bombay and Calcutta tea consisted, *viz.*, balls, the size of a man's fist, called in the vernacular gola-cha. This is largely exported to Turkistan, and used by the poorer people. It is of a very strong, harsh, coarse flavor, as if in its manufacture a good deal of admixture with some coarse testing material had taken place. I believe that it is made up in Bombay and Calcutta, or even Amritsar, for the Yarkand market, where it has already obtained a saleable character. No doubt the Palumpur tea factories will soon be able to get rid of their cheapest and refuse teas in the above form.

Tea, even gola-cha, being too expensive for the poor Ladakhis, they largely use the bark of the Yew, introduced as a trade article from Kullu and Kashmir, as well as a substance made into the form of balls to represent gola-cha, from both Lahoul and Iskardo. The Ladakhis prefer the bark of the Yew to either of the Lahoul or Iskardo products.

Sugar importation into Leh has also been on the increase.

There is every probability that loaf-sugar, if specially manufactured for the Turkistan market, would develop itself into an extensive trade. The merchants of Ladakh say that, in order to export sugar over the wet district of the Himalaya, it must be manufactured purposely so as to have less water of crystallisation in its composition than that usually sold. The factories at Shahjehanpur could no doubt produce loaf-sugar with the above requisite qualities, besides making it in a form capable of easy transport, which the loaf-sugar, as it is now sold, is not. For this article all the traders say there is a great demand in Central Asia, and they consider our Panjab loaf-sugar to be much superior in its saccharine qualities to that at present supplied from Russia.

Brocade has increased as an importation article from Rs. 9,600 in 1871 to Rs. 24,900 in 1872.

As also spices from Rs. 317 to Rs. 21,465 during 1872.

Rs. 8,000 of British money was imported during 1872 for the purpose of buying pashm in Changthan by one trader alone, as the traders in pashm prefer cash transactions in British coinage to all others.

Exports from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan, Table C.— The sum total of exportations has fallen off during 1872 by Rs. 28,345-4. This, as already stated in para. 7, was due to the lateness of arrival of caravans from Yarkand. In proof of this it will be seen that the exportation from Leh to Changthan has increased by Rs. 3,068-8, and the falling off is due only to exportations to Turkistan.

The increase in the Changthan trade exportations from

Leh chiefly lies in cash transactions, for during 1871 only Rs. 14,720 were exported, whereas during 1872 no less than Rs. 27,655, including British currency rupees and silver ingots, as well as the greater amount which consisted of Kashmir coin.

The exports from Leh to Turkistan decreased during 1872* by Rs. 31,413-12, and this from no want of goods either as supplied to Leh from India, which were in excess over 1871 by Rs. 1,74,281, or goods for exchange supplied by Turkistan during 1872, which were also in excess by Rs. 60,520; the only possible reason therefore to be assigned for exchange not having taken place, when the exchange was possible, is the lateness of the season; for the traders preferring to allow their stores to winter in Leh in preference to risking exportation at that time of the year.

The following articles have, however, been more largely exported during 1872 to Turkistan than 1871, *viz.*, guns, pistols, percussion caps, red and green leather, otter skins, indigo, brocade, and satins. From the character of the above goods it will be seen that they really were what the Yarkand envoy took with him to Turkistan rather than what would be likely to be exported by ordinary traders.

The real source of decrease lies in the non-exportation of cotton goods and the very small exportation of Kashmir shawls. The value of the amount of these two articles exported in 1871 was Rs. 1,05,056; whereas, as already stated, no cotton goods were exported, and Kashmir shawls to the amount only of Rs. 5,400 during the past year.

Exports from Leh to India viâ *Kullu, Rampur, and Kashmir, Table D.*—The exportations from Leh by the above routes have fallen off during 1872 by Rs. 43,184-8-0—the great decrease occurring in charras, silver ingots, and gold-dust.

There was exported Rs. 27,880 less charras during 1872 than in 1871—of silver ingots also Rs. 12,400, and of gold-dust

* See Appendix No. 7, p. 367.

Rs. 11,988 less than during 1871. Charras has not been exported to India owing to non-importation from Turkistan. The same reason may be given for silver ingots. That gold has decreased in exportation to India is due to exchange in commodities not having taken place, as the amount of gold imported has largely increased.

The imports into Leh from Kashmir territory and Baltistan, Table E, have fallen off by Rs. 27,501 in comparison with those of 1871; from Kashmir by Rs. 22,949; from Baltistan by Rs. 4,552.

The decrease of imports from Kashmir is chiefly due to, I may say, the very small importation, during 1872, of the red-colored leather called Lákhi, which to the value of Rs. 20,333 was imported during 1871, whereas only Rs. 2,045 worth was imported during 1872. Again no opium has been imported from Kashmir for the past year, of which no less than Rs. 4,704 was imported during 1871.

The decrease of Baltistan imports have been general on all the produce of that country: no one article can be more particularly noted.

Exports from Leh to Kashmir and Baltistan, Table F.—The total of this trade has fallen off since 1871 by Rs. 56,851-12. Individually, the exports to Kashmir alone decreased by Rs. 67,090-12,–the Baltistan trade having increased by Rs. 10,239.

The articles in which the chief decrease has taken place in the export trade between Leh and Kashmir were pashm by Rs. 38,000 and Lhassa tea by Rs. 31,000. These two items at once account for the above-mentioned decrease. As regards the falling-off of the export of pashm, see Pashm. That the exportation of Lhassa tea from Leh should have fallen off must be considered due to the lateness of the season, it will be seen that a very much increased amount had been received during 1872 from Lhassa.

The increased exportation from Leh to Baltistan depended solely upon cotton piece goods, of which Rs. 12,691 in value

were exported during 1872, whereas only Rs. 3,722 were exported during 1871.

Estimate of local trade between Kullu, Lahoul, &c., and Rupschu, &c.—The statistics of the trade, as occurring in the several cross routes, are reliable merely as general statements, and no minute comparisons can be made with those of a former year, as they are chiefly obtained from second or third hand from merchants at Leh. I am of opinion, however, that something might be done to enhance their value by obtaining more correct data at certain towns through which the trade passes, as, for instance, at Kyelang in Lahoul, and Rampur in Bussahir.

Regarding borax very little has this year passed through Leh. Dr. Cayley, in his report for 1870, says:—"This season the sole right of collecting borax in Puga has been sold by the Kashmir Government to Wazir Gashaon, of Mundi, on a lease of three years." The result of that sale has been that owing to the Wazir failing to work the mines the transaction was considered null, and the rights were resold to Bilar Shah, resident of Leh, by Mr. Drew, Kashmir Joint-Commissioner, during 1871. Both parties are now engaged in lawsuits regarding their right to the workings, and a most complicated business has been thereby created. They both presented petitions before the Joint-Commissioner's Court; these were thrown out owing to want of jurisdiction.

The above difficulties stated by Dr. Cayley as likely to occur have proved extremely injurious to the Rupschu people, who made their living by the proceeds of the sale of, as well as by the conveyance of, the borax.

Carriage.—Mr. Shaw, in his report for 1871, states:—"That several private mule-owners brought goods as far as Leh without any injury to their cattle. During the past year the traders from Jalandhar and Hoshiarpur brought their goods on a hundred and seventy hired mules the whole way from those districts to Leh, which exempted them from the usual difficulties

regarding the obtaining of carriage in Lahoul. The owners of the above mules, as well as those who had hired them, stated that from their experiences of the route from Kullu to Leh there would in future be no difficulty in obtaining through carriage from the Panjab. This year those very mules were re-engaged immediately upon their arrival at Leh to convey to Kullu borax from the mines at Puga. They scarcely remained over ten days in Leh, and the owners therefore were well pleased with the results of their enterprise.

Already, in consequence of the above successful venture of through carriage from the Panjab, the owners of horses in Lahoul are seeking for employment further north, and this season, for the first time, they have taken goods from Leh to Yarkand. Since their departure I have heard that they reached Yarkand safely with the loss only of one horse. As this was the first attempt of the kind made towards Turkistan by Lahoul Buddhist carriers, in anticipation of Government sanction, I rewarded the owner with Rs. 25, giving him at the same time a letter of introduction to the Dadkhwah of Yarkand, pointing out that he was a British subject. It is to be hoped that these Lahoulis will return safely, as on their doing so depends greatly future transactions of carriage between Lahoul and Yarkand. The above changes, as a matter of course, are lowering the cost of carriage to Leh from the Panjab.

APPENDIX.

No. 7.

From J. E. T. AITCHISON, ESQ., (*lately*) *British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh, to the Secretary to Government, Panjab, dated Marri, 24th April* 1873.

I HAVE the honor to forward the accompanying documents to be attached to the Ladakh Trade Report for 1872.

I regret extremely that an error has taken place in the report, *viz.*, in Table C, Exports from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan, a portion of the manuscript of this table having been accidentally mislaid owing to the hurry in getting vernacular statements from my Munshi before his leaving to accompany the Envoy.

That the mistake should have occurred is a great pity, as the Ladakh trade for this year—upon the error being corrected—will be seen to have exceeded that of any previous year, and is in excess of last year by Rs. 3,43,624.

Upon adding to Table C the additional exports from Leh to Changthan and Turkistan, it will be seen that the total exports to those countries amounts to Rs. 4,29,643-4-0, being in excess of last year's exportation by Rs. 1,84,979-12-0.

The total trade of 1870 has hitherto been the largest on record, amounting to Rs. 15,48,000. This, however, it will be seen by the accompanying corrected "Abstract of Tables," has been exceeded this year by Rs. 36,801-8-0, which confirms the statement of my report, that "to admit of exportations, the total of 1872 would have surpassed that of 1870."

The excess in exportations from Leh to Turkistan, in addition

to those given over that of 1871 has been, in cotton piece-goods, nearly Rs. 43,000.

In Sugars about	Rs.	1,700
„ Spices nearly	„	10,000
„ Tea (Palampur)	„	5,000

Tea (Calcutta) of which there was no exportation last year, has this year been exported to the value of over Rs. 40,000, besides Rs. 15,424 of Lhassa tea, of which, also, there was no exportation during 1871.

Of the new traders visiting Leh, six came from Badakshan, three from Kabul, one from Kotan (who as merchandise brought chiefly raw silk), and one Lala Shah (a native of Shirkarpur in Sind), from Aksu in Turkistan, where he has been for many years a resident, having gone there originally *viâ* Kabul and Badakshan.

Of new products passing through Leh, the following came from the south, *viz.*:—

"Bakm," the dye-wood of *Cæsalpinia sappan.*

"Safeda," white lead, said to be used in Khotan as a cosmetic. The safeda at present used there is either an imported white clay or true white lead, the latter being brought, but very rarely, from China.

"Sandhur," red oxide of lead, and "Faulád," steel, were also for the first time brought into, and exported from Leh, besides sandal-wood and some English medicines, including Quinine and Holloway's Ointment.

A much larger number of watches and musical boxes passed through Leh to Turkistan than heretofore, chiefly carried by the returning Envoy, Araar Khan.

"Sohaga." Previously to this year borax from Changthan had been collected at Tashi-gung and Lug-mer. Last year, at these places a murrain occurred amongst the sheep and goats as well as a great sickness amongst the inhabitants. The Llamas attributed these calamities to the vengeance of the deities of those particular mines, and therefore the thanadars of Rudok

and Gartok prohibited their being further worked. Since then borax has been collected at a place called Mazan, some seven days' march further in the interior.

The borax from Mazan, owing to its crystalline and angular form, is called by the natives chúkandi, and fetches Rs. 13 per maund at Simla, whereas that from Puga only yields Rs. 8 per maund.

Most probably the above murrain amongst the goats and sheep was also one of the causes of the high price of pashm from those parts.

APPENDIX

No. 8.

From R. B. Shaw, Esq., *British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh, to the Secretary to Government, Panjab, dated Nowgong, 13th April* 1874.

Trade Report, Ladakh, 1873.*

Notwithstanding several adverse circumstances, the trade through Ladakh has increased in 1873 by nearly two lakhs of rupees over the year 1872. The total of the exports and imports by each of the several routes into and out of Ladakh reached the sum of Rs. 17,76,729 against Rs. 15,84,800 in the preceding year (a difference of Rs. 1,91,929). Thus the season 1873 shows the highest figure to which the trade has yet attained.

In my report for 1871 I ventured to express an opinion that "last year (1871's) returns merely show a temporary pause in the yearly increase to the trade, rather than a permanent halt or a retrogression."

I am happy to say that this opinion has been borne out by the facts of succeeding years, as the following table will show :—

Yearly Totals of the Ladakh Trade.

1863	... ...	Rs. 2,36,040
1864-66	... ...	„ 1,00,000 (about).
1867	... ...	„ 5,54,945
1868	... ...	„ 10,38,401
1869	... ...	„ 12,91,537
1870	... ...	„ 15,48,000
1871	... ...	„ 12,41,177
1872	... ...	„ 15,84,800
1873	... ...	„ 17,76,729

* Note.—As these pages were passing through the Press the Ladakh Trade Report for 1873 was published; it has been added to bring up the information to the latest date.

The present increase has taken place in the face of two or three formidable difficulties. The first of these is the interference of the Yarkand authorities in delaying the starting of the caravans southward until a very late season of the year. Although autumn and winter travelling between Yarkand and Ladakh possesses the advantage of greater ease in crossing the streams which in the spring and early summer are much swollen by the melting snows, yet this advantage is more than counterbalanced by the intense cold that prevails late in the year in those elevated regions, and by the drying up of the grass. Snow also, though never falling in anything like the same quantities which block up the more southerly ranges in winter, yet even when lying to a moderate depth enormously increases the labor of the baggage animals, which the rarity of the air already imposes on them. But whatever be the reason, the fact is certain that the Yarkand traders much prefer to start southward at an earlier season, for whenever they have been left untrammelled by the authorities they have reached Ladakh not later than the beginning of September at latest. They are thus enabled to meet at Leh the Panjab traders, who cannot wait for them beyond the beginning of October on account of the closing of the passes between Ladakh and India, which generally occurs in November or (for the Kashmir route) early in December.

The second difficulty which the trade had to contend with in 1873 was the want of carriage from Ladakh to Yarkand. In former years there was a class of men called "Karayakash," who, with troops of hardy Yarkand ponies, conveyed the goods of the traders at reasonable, though very remunerative, rates. But the winter journies which they have been compelled to make during the last few years (as mentioned in last paragraph) have destroyed a great number of their ponies, and several of the owners have been ruined and compelled to take service under the others, who are scarcely in a better condition themselves.

It was almost impossible therefore to get carriage last season northward from Ladakh. The few available animals were engaged by the first-comers, and, later in the year, Rs. 70 was asked and given as the hire of a baggage horse to Yarkand; whereas the rate usual in former years was Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 each. Such being the state of affairs, most of the traders from the south, including returning Yarkandis, had to wait in Ladakh, till the caravan should arrive, as their only means of getting carriage. Its delay was therefore the more felt.

Up to the year 1870 the chief difficulty in point of carriage lay between the Panjab and Ladakh; while between the latter place and Yarkand it was plentiful. Now the tables are completely turned. While the northern section of the road is reduced to such straits as are described in the last para., the southern section, *viz.*, from the Panjab to Ladakh, is fully supplied. This was in the first place made possible by the construction of the excellent hill road which now leads from the Kangra valley through Kullu and Lahoul. But the establishment of mule traffic on this road was due to the creation in 1870 of the Kullu mule train by Captain Harcourt, under the orders of Colonel Coxe, Commissioner of the Jalandhar division. The example of this train has been since followed by numerous private mule owners from the Panjab, who reap great profit from this traffic, undertaken at a time of the year (the hot weather and rains) when their business is slack in the plains. Last season the number of mules which came to Ladakh amounted to 375 against 250 the year before, and this most materially aided the local supply of carriage, the nucleus of the mule traffic. The Kullu train also did good service last season by venturing beyond Ladakh with provisions for Mr. Forsyth, Embassy, to the very borders of the Yarkand dominions at Sahid-ul-lah; thus showing the way, a second time, over a new section of road. The carriage difficulty then seems in a fair way of being solved, for the whole mule-supply of the Panjab is becoming available for employment in the Turkistan trade.

Thanks to the improvement of the road and the removal of various impediments effected by His Highness the Maharaja, the route through Kashmir has also come into extensive use, thus providing two routes instead of one to Ladakh. This is a very hopeful circumstance, as it doubles the total carriage available.

Thus of the four portions into which the main Ladakh trade may be divided, *viz.* :—1, *Imports: India to Leh ;* 2, *Exports : Leh to India ;* 3, *Imports : Yarkand to Leh ;* 4, *Exports : Leh to Yarkand ;* the first two had the advantage of a sufficient supply of carriage ; the third enjoyed the same in a minor degree (for there are plenty of cattle obtainable in Yarkand, only their departure was unduly delayed) ; while the fourth portion was exposed to all the disadvantages of deficient carriage. The figures of the trade have exactly followed the indications thus given. For while the first and second portions have increased by Rs. 1,46,853 and Rs. 1,59,537 respectively (together Rs. 3,06,390), the third portion has increased by only Rs. 8,927 ; while the fourth portion has diminished by Rs. 1,12,280 in comparison with the season 1872.

The following table will show this :—

	1872.	1873.	Difference + or −	1873. Supply of Carriage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. India to Leh ...	3,19,445	4,66,298	+1,46,853	Plentiful.
2. Leh to India ...	1,69,499	3,29,036	+1.59.537	Ditto.
3. Yarkand to Leh ...	3,21,763	3,30,690	+8,927	Less plentiful (see above).
4. Leh to Yarkand ...	3,67,940	2,55,660	−1,12,280	Very deficient.

It is therefore evident that the increase or decrease of the trade (within certain limits) is at present mainly a question of carriage, other circumstances remaining the same.

It has been mentioned that the traffic *viâ* Kashmir shows a large increase ; this, while it is a subject of congratulation in itself, does not by any means imply any decrease in the preference of the majority of merchants for the Kullu route. It simply resulted (in so far as trade has been diverted from the

one route on to the other) from the fact of the Yarkand traders arriving, by no choice of their own, so late in the season that only one possible route was open to them. But it is not enough to say that at that season the Kullu route was closed and the Kashmir route open. To take advantage of the latter at that time of year, they have to pay a very high rate to induce the Drass men to venture their lives in carrying goods across the dangerous pass (where, only last year, 17 men engaged in this work were swept away by a single avalanche). Moreover, no horses can be got across late in the year; and thus the Yarkandis have to pay the hire for the carriage of their goods through Kashmir, while their own animals that should have done this work are costing them as much more while standing idle at Drass. Thus they may be said to pay twice over for the transport of their goods over this section.

It may be assumed that merchants would scarcely ever travel at this season and incur this extra expenditure if left to themselves to choose their own time for starting. As it may confidently be hoped that this liberty will be conceded to them in future, it is useless to found any argument on the exceptional circumstances and unseasonable journies of the last year or two. It will be more useful to see which route they prefer when travelling at the proper season.

For this purpose I have drawn up the following table, showing the course taken by trade during the real trading season, at a time when both routes (Kullu and Kashmir) are open:—

Comparative Table for Routes Ladakh—India.

	Ladakh Imports *viâ*		Ladakh Exports *viâ*	
	Kullu.	Kashmir.	Kullu.	Kashmir.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
August	52,677	10,308	11,574	...
September	46,682	24,103	7,673	...
October	41,900	39,816	18,539	...
Total ...	1,41,259	74,227	37,786	...

Total imports and exports of three months, *viâ* Kullu Rs. 1,79,045, *viâ* Kashmir Rs. 74,227. Difference in favor of Kullu Rs. 1,04,818.

The returns for the first part of the year (before the Joint-Commissioner reaches Leh) are massed together. But the months immediately preceding August would show a similar balance in favor of Kullu (in regard to imports at any rate) could they be separated now, for, notwithstanding the fact that up to June the only traffic must have been by the other road, the imports from January to July (inclusive) were Rs. 2,46,554 *viâ* Kullu, against Rs. 2,11,511 *viâ* Kashmir. Difference in favor of Kullu Rs. 35,043. The imports by this route in June and July must have been greatly in excess in order to counterbalance those of the earlier five months, which must have come entirely *viâ* Kashmir.

Putting the two facts together, that every load of goods taken at the *wrong season* implies an unnecessarily high expenditure for carriage, while during the *proper season* (June to October inclusive) an unmistakeable preference is shown for the Kullu route, we may safely predict that as soon as the merchants are allowed to choose their own time for travelling the large majority will take their way *viâ* Kullu, excepting only such as have dealings in Rawalpindi, Peshawar, or other towns in the north of the Panjab. These are but few.

These facts and considerations have been brought forward in consequence of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor having ordered the trade returns to be prepared in such a manner as to distinguish between the different routes, showing which is most favored by the traders. This used formerly to be done for the monthly returns only in the matter of weight or number of goods. This year the value also has been calculated out for the different routes monthly. Thus the preference for the Kullu route in the travelling months of the year has been brought out in a degree which would not have been evident from a mere inspection of the yearly totals.

Proceeding to a consideration of the several headings under which the trade is grouped, the *imports from Turkistan* show trifling increase of Rs. 8,927. So long as the present system of interference by the Yarkand authorities with the time of starting of the caravans is persisted in, no large increase of imports can be looked for. It is to be hoped that 1873 will be the last season of this interference, and that a new system will be introduced by the Embassy now in Kashghar.

The increase noted above consists of the balance between the greater quantity of certain articles and the smaller quantity of others that were brought down from Yarkand in the two successive years. An examination of these differences is instructive as showing the tendency of the trade. The increase is in *precious metals*, *horses*, *jade*, *pashm*, and *raw silk* chiefly; while the decrease is in *charras*, *coarse cotton-goods*, *carpets* and *felts*, *furs*, *leather*, *sea-weed*, *silk fabrics*, and *precious stones*, *&c.*; as a class, it will be observed, the former are articles of high value in proportion to their weight, or else such as carry themselves, *viz.*, horses; while the latter are chiefly, though not entirely, bulky articles of less intrinsic value.

This seems to show that the selections were made in Yarkand with the view (which we know was in fact carried out) of the owners pushing rapidly down to India without being encumbered with heavy goods. This would imply a greater anxiety to obtain English or Indian goods than to get rid of any particular articles of Turkistan production. The same anxiety has been remarked in previous years, and is an encouraging feature of the trade.

The steady increase in the articles of *gold*, *shawl-wool* (pashm), *raw silk*, &c., since the year 1867 (when a British Officer was first appointed to Ladakh) is remarkable. In that year the import of *gold* (dust and 'tilas') was Rs. 3,939 worth; in 1871 it was Rs. 85,899 worth; in 1872 it was Rs. 1,04,966 worth; in 1873 it rose to Rs. 1,49,498 worth, or about 45 per cent. of the imports from Yarkand.

Shawl wool (pashm) also is steadily rising. In 1871 it stood for Rs. 28,550; in 1872 Rs. 36,330; and in 1873 Rs. 42,600, or nearly 13 per cent. of those imports.

The value of *raw silk* imported in the year 1871 was only Rs. 3,072; in 1872 it rose to Rs. 19,012; and in 1873 to Rs. 25,500, including a small quantity (Rs. 132 worth) of cocoons, or nearly 8 per cent. of the imports.

Horses have risen from a value in 1871 of Rs. 16,650; in the year 1872 to Rs. 20,400; and in 1873 to Rs. 27,580, or over 8 per cent. of the imports. They are mostly strong hill-ponies.

The steady progress of all these items is most encouraging, as they are of a nature calculated to put the trade on a solid foundation.

The yearly decrease in this importation of *charras* or *bhang* is perhaps not much to be regretted. Independently of other objections, it is the bane of the trade, the demand for it in India varying so much, and its quality deteriorating so rapidly by keeping that it is a perfect lottery whether a trader bringing it down will make a handsome profit, or lose his capital invested.

In 1870 the value of the drug imported was Rs. 1,29,317; in 1871 it sank to Rs. 74,320; in 1872 to Rs. 53,524; and in 1873 to Rs. 39,063.

In proportion to the total imports from Turkistan it has fallen from nearly 50 per cent. in 1870 down to less than 12 per cent. in 1873. As the decrease in the importation of "charras" has been accompanied by an increase in other and more solid objects of commerce, there is no cause for regret. At the same time it may probably be judged better policy to leave the matter to the workings of natural causes rather than to discourage it actively by the operation of the rules under which it is sold in India. Some obstacles of this nature were complained of by the traders last season, and the complaints were duly reported to Government. That natural

causes, however, and not fiscal regulations, has been the cause of the recent decrease of importation, is evident from the fact that the price of the drug in India has been falling during the same period. Were it made scarce by the action of these regulations, the price to the consumer would have risen as a direct consequence. Whereas the contrary being the case betokens an insufficient demand for the quantities brought into the market; and therefore the decrease of importation follows as a natural consequence.

As the total imports of the drug during the last three years amounted to Rs. 2,57,062, whereas the exports to India including Kashmir territory were only to the amount of Rs. 1,96,964, it would appear that some Rs. 60,000 worth must have been left in Ladakh, of which a great part has probably deteriorated by keeping so as to become nearly worthless. In fact, a kind of depôt is formed in Ladakh, which is drawn upon according to the state of the Indian market. For last year, while only Rs. 39,063 worth came in from Yarkand, Rs. 69,165, worth went down to India.

The item *coarse cotton fabrics* including "chakman" is another in which some diminution has taken place in 1873, *viz.*, to the amount of Rs. 15,013. This decrease is probably due chiefly to the desire evinced by the Yarkand traders, this year especially, to bring down light goods of considerable intrinsic value instead of bulky low-priced goods (on account of the lateness of the season as above mentioned). But the decrease is only in comparison with the season 1872. In that year the amount of coarse cotton goods imported was far in excess of what had been brought in previous years. It has now returned to the limits of the steady progression which had hitherto prevailed, as will be seen by the following table:—

Imports coarse cotton goods from Yarkand.

1867	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	1,925
1868	...	...	...	...	...	„	2,784
1869	...	...	...	...	...	„	6,348

1870	Rs.	7,469
1871	„	6,013
1872	„	26,644
1873	„	11,631

It is strange that, on the road between Ladakh and Turkistan, two streams of cotton goods should be flowing in opposite directions. The cheap kind manufactured in Yarkand finds an increasing sale in the Ladakh market for use in Tibet while it is met on the way by English cotton fabrics of more expensive quality going to Yarkand. We must think well of the prosperity of a nation which, manufacturing cheap stuffs of its own, sell them to foreign countries, and imports for its home use more expensive fabrics from a distance.

Such are the principal articles imported from Turkistan, and their proportionate amounts stands as follows roughly :—

1873.

Proportionate amounts of imports from Yarkand.

Gold	Rs.	45	per cent.
"Pashm"	„	13	„
"Charras" ...	„	12	„
Silk	„	8	„
Horses	„	8	„
Coarse cotton goods ...	„	3½	„
Silver	„	3	„
Other goods ...	„	7½	„
		100	

Imports from British India.—Here there has been an increase over the year 1872 of Rs. 1,46,853, without including the value of the large amount of goods brought back by the Yarkand Envoy from Europe. The increase is chiefly in the article of *cotton piece-goods*, which have nearly doubled in amount, *viz.*, from Rs. 1,00,415 to Rs. 1,91,200. We may fairly set down the improving prospects of the trade in piece-goods in Central Asia to the treaty of 1870, by which the transit duty

in Kashmir territory was abolished. After declining steadily in the years preceding 1870, it has nearly doubled each year since 1871, as the following table will show:—

Import of cotton goods from British India.

1867 ...	...	...	Rs.	86,350
1868 ...	...	...	„	75,084
1869 ...	...	...	„	57,281
1870 ...	...	...	„	59,085
1871 ...	...	...	„	61,337
1872 ...	...	...	„	1,00,415
1873 ...	...	...	„	1,91,200

English piece-goods thus form the largest item in the trade between India and Eastern Turkistan.

Tea comes next in importance among the imports from India, amounting in 1873 to Rs. 67,013 worth, an increase of Rs. 41,785 over the year 1872. The importation of tea has therefore considerably more than doubled in the year under notice; nearly the half consists of Indian-grown tea from the plantations in the Kangra valley (*viz.*, Rs. 32,448 out of Rs. 67,013). This tea has now secured for itself a place in the Central Asia market, which its novelty at first prevented it from getting. Another obstacle, which for years impeded the trade in Indian tea, was the nature of the returns offered by the Yarkand traders. The planters who grow it naturally could not turn general merchants, and accept in exchange trade-goods, whose nature and value they were ignorant of; while the merchants, unable to convert their goods into money in the Kangra valley, went on to Amritsar, where they found native firms willing to barter China tea for goods. But the Yarkandis have now learnt the lesson, and bring down a greater proportion of gold to effect their purchases with. The chief exporters of tea from the Kangra valley are, however, native merchants from the Panjab.

When first the caravan arrived from Yarkand the price of tea went up in the Ladakh market owing to the Turkistan

demand. But later news has since been received from that country stating that large quantities of tea had come in from the Russian settlement of Vernoe (Almati) where some Chinese merchants have recently established themselves. Thus the China tea trade is finding a new channel.

Expensive clothing stuffs, *brocade*, *satins*, and *silks* were imported from India to the value of Rs. 55,060, showing an increase of Rs. 21,160 over the preceding year.

The other articles in which there has been increase are *dyed goat-skins*, *pepper*, *Indigo*, *gun caps*, *coral*, *&c.*, making up a total augmentation in all these articles of over two lakhs of rupees.

Against this has to be set a decrease in other items such as *otter-skins*, *guns* and *pistols*, *sugar*, *broadcloth*, *&c.*, leaving the net increase noted above.

Opium appears among the imports from India that show a decrease for last season, and this is part of a gradual diminution that has taken place for some years past. In 1871 Rs. 4,248 worth was imported to Ladakh ; in 1872 Rs. 1,584 ; and in 1873 only Rs 1,360.

The following table shows the relative importance of the several articles brought from India :—

1873.

Proportionate amounts of Imports from India.

Cotton piece-goods ...	... 41·0	per cent.
Tea	... 14·3	,,
Brocade, silks, &c. ...	... 11·3	,,
Pepper, &c.	... 7·0	,,
Indigo	... 3·3	,,
Otter-skins	... 3·2	,,
Sugar	... 3·0	,,
Goat-skins	... 2·7	,,
Other goods	... 13·7	,,
	100·0	,,

Such are the principal articles reaching Ladakh from north and south respectively in the through trade between Central Asia and India. As Ladakh itself is a poor place, which consumes but few foreign productions, almost all the goods brought in by one gate of the town are taken out by another, and so the exports in the long run coincide with the imports, and the actual value of the transit trade is only about one-half of the total shown. But the coincidence abovementioned is of course not evident in any one year, nor on any particular road, for we have to do, not merely with a traffic between north and south, but also with what may be called an east and west traffic up and down the Indus, between Baltistan and other provinces belonging to the Maharaja of Kashmir in one direction, and Changthan and Lhassa provinces, tributary to China, in the other direction. Thus the trade is collected at Leh as in a focus, and scattered again by various routes. The great north and south road, however (from Yarkand to the Panjab), with its several alternative lines, is the more important; and of its trade, the imports from both ends give the best general idea.

It is therefore unnecessary to notice the exports in equal detail, but a fact to be remarked with regard to those from Ladakh to Turkistan is that they fall short by a considerable difference from their previous year's amount, and still more from the amount of goods brought up from India the same season, which are almost entirely for the Yarkand market. The figure of these exports in 1873 was Rs. 2,55,660 against Rs. 3,67,940 the year before, while the value of goods brought up from India in 1873 was Rs. 4,66,298.

Though we cannot arrive at any exact conclusion from this, owing to the interference of each route with the exports and imports of the others, yet we may safely say that a large proportion of the goods brought up from India have not been able to get beyond Leh. Recent accounts from Ladakh state that some two lakhs of rupees worth of goods were left in the bazar there at the end of the year. This figure is probably under the mark.

The reason of this has been mentioned above, *viz.*, the difficulty of procuring horses to go north from Ladakh until the return-carriage of the Yarkand caravan is available. Thus the exports to Ladakh are more or less limited by the number of animals which have brought down the imports from Turkistan (many of which, moreover, are taken to India); besides this the goods sent up from our side are on the whole bulkier (and therefore require more carriage) than those brought down from Yarkand. The evil is remedying itself; for arrangements have been made by private traders for next season, by which Panjab mules will go right on into the Turkistan territory, thus making exporters independent of carriage at Leh as this system extends. The traders from Turkistan will find no goods awaiting them in Ladakh, the Indian merchants having taken their ventures on to Yarkand, and so will be more and more compelled (as they have been for the last two or three years) to come down into India; while Leh, from being an annual meeting-place where goods from all quarters were bartered as at a fair, will become a mere half-way rest-house for the traders from both sides. Whether this is a desirable change or not is another question.

The *exports from Leh to India*, which were not fettered by want of carriage, have risen from Rs. 1,69,499 in 1872 to Rs. 3,29,036 in 1873, an increase of Rs. 1,59,537. This increase is chiefly in the articles of *silks*, *pashm*, *charras*, *gold*, *silver*, and *horses*. The last four were exported to an amount in excess of the year: total importation showing that the stock in hand at Leh must have been drawn upon for the purpose owing (in the case of the last three at any rate) to a desire on the part of the traders to push down quickly to the Panjab with light and valuable goods on account of the lateness of the season.

The *cross trade up and down the Indus*, *i.e.*, with the Maharaja of Kashmir's provinces in the one direction, and with Chinese territory in the other, remains to be noticed.

That with the former provinces have participated in the

general improvement, especially in the matter of *exports from Leh to the Kashmir valley*, where the article *shawl-wool* (pashm) shows an increase of Rs. 55,660 (having more than trebled since 1872), and Lhassa tea has gone up by Rs. 36,900.

The *imports from Chinese territory* show a decrease of Rs. 1,21,505, or of 60 per cent., on the amount reported in 1872. Almost the entire falling off is due to the article of *tea* (Rs. 45,347 instead of Rs. 1,43,190). A large proportion of the tea imported in 1872 turned out to be of bad quality, and remained on the hands of the Lhassa tea merchants. This may account for the sudden falling off shown in 1873. But the very fact of an excessively large importation in one year would diminish that of the next in a market which is so limited as that for Lhassa tea. This is only drunk in Kashmir and among the more well-to-do inhabitants of sparsely populated Tibet; none, or next to none, goes into India, and but little into Turkistan. It is not suited to the tastes of any but Kashmiris and Tibetans, being chiefly in the form of *bricks;* and its exportation to Turkistan, recently begun, is falling off again.

Dr. Aitchison accounts for the abnormally large imports of tea in 1872 by the fact of its being mostly purchased officially for Kashmir (by the Kashmir Government trading agent who was returning that year from Lhassa). This is the most probable account. But as the supply could only be consumed in the limited Kashmir market, the quantity required for 1873 would be correspondingly diminished.

In fact, the unusually large importation of all kinds of goods from Chinese territory in 1872 balances the smallness of that of 1873. The average yearly imports of the previous five years were Rs. 1,30,117 worth; while by halving the total imports of the two years 1872-73, we get Rs. 1,39,263 or not far from the same figure, so that on the whole we may consider the deficiency all round in 1873 to be a consequence of the excess in 1872, and not to indicate any permanent change in the condition of these markets.

The returns for the last seven years show a strange excess in the amount of the imports from Chinese territory to Ladakh over the exports. This will be seen as follows:—

Years.	*Imports from Chinese territory.*	*Exports from Chinese territory.*
	Rs.	Rs.
1867 ...	... 68,888 ...	... 62,835
1868 ...	... 1,39,960 ...	... 1,45,239
1869 ...	... 1,33,788 ...	... 57,889
1870 ...	... 1,58,413 ...	... 67,751
1871 ...	... 1,49,537 ...	... 52,084
1872 ...	... 2,00,016 ...	... 61,703
1873 ...	... 78,511 ...	... 56,134

It is believed that this apparent excess of the imports is to be explained by the fact that a large part of the exports to Eastern Tibet consists of silver (perhaps chiefly in the shape of English rupees). This goes from the Maharaja's treasury, and thus the full amount does not appear in our returns. The other *exports* appear to be a pretty constant quantity; and the considerable balance by which they fall short of the *imports* in most years must be made up by a drain of silver, the amount of which it is difficult to ascertain by direct means. If the above supposition be true, the unreported exportation of the silver to Eastern Tibet from Ladakh must amount, on an average, to about Rs. 60,000 per annum.*

In corroboration of this supposition it may be remarked that a large disappearance of silver is annually taking place for the Ladakh market. Last year, I am informed, a sum of 33,000 new "chilkis" were sent up from Kashmir to the Leh treasury,

* Besides the amount going annually from Lahoul and Bishar into Chinese territory, say about Rs. 26,000 and Rs. 55,000 respectively; and that openly taken away from Leh, about Rs. 14,000 (see my Ladakh Report, 1871, Section 40). Altogether a total of about Rs. 155,000 of silver coin exported annually to Chinese Tibet.

and thence issued in various manners. Within a very few weeks the whole of these coins were gone. They had not been absorbed in the currency of the country, for new "chilkis" were not to be got in the market even by the offer of a premium, nor could the treasury succeed in getting payment of its dues in new "chilkis." The whole amount had simply left the country. It could not have gone to India or Turkistan, for these countries generally send silver to Ladakh (and did so last year to the amount of Rs. 10,000 each). Chinese Tibet was therefore most probably the destination of the missing chilkis.

It may be added in explanation that great trouble was occasioned in 1871 by the depreciation of the "old chilki" which had been kept up artificially to a nominal value of 10 annas while its intrinsic value was much less. In that year His Highness the Maharaja, to remedy the evil, began to coin new "chilkis" of pure silver. This is a fine coin; in fact it errs in the opposite direction to the old one, being actually in demand at a small premium over the nominal value (10 annas) in the neighbouring countries. Hence the sudden drainage from the Ladakh market of the "chilkis" issued there.

To return, the trade between Lhassa and Ladakh is more or less a fictitious one. It is probable that most of the articles imported and exported would not bear the cost of a land transit of about four months in duration over some of the highest country in the world. But the Kashmir and Lhassa Government afford one another's commercial agents the mutual facility of impressing labor for carriage, *gratis* all long the route. Thus to the price of the tea drunk by the Kashmiris, and of the dried apricots and saffron consumed by the people of Lhassa, there has to be added the unpaid labor of a long line of Tibetan peasants leading a miserable existence along the upper courses of the Sanpu and Indus.

The returns of trade at Rampur, &c., ordered by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to be communicated to the Joint-Commis-

sioner, show as follows, compared with the Joint-Commissioner's estimates for the same periods:—

			Local Returns. Rs.		*Joint-Commissioner's Estimates.* Rs.
(i)	*Sales* at Rampur Fair, 1871	Wool ...	2,632		
		Pashm...	27,773		
	Imports to Rampur, 1871	Wool ...	...	...	25,000
		Pashm ..	...	...	25.000
(ii)	*Exports*, Rampur to Leh, 1871		7,724*	...	12,037‡
(iii)	*Imports* to India *viâ* Kullu, 1872	Wool ...	9,660†	...	8,000§
		Pashm	30,700†	...	25,930§

It will be seen that the compared statements do not cover quite the same ground in (i). But the value for *pashm* agrees pretty fairly, while it would appear that only a small proportion of the *wool* imported was sold at the fair. In (ii) the higher figure given by the Joint-Commissioner results from the increased value of the articles (owing to cost of carriage, &c.,) at the end of the journey over that assigned to them at the beginning. The same may be said as regards (iii), reversing the order.

In considering the prospects of the Central Asian Trade, there are several hopeful circumstances in addition to those exhibited by the past statistics in their steady yearly growth. During my recent visit to England I was able to enlist the attention of the manufacturers of Manchester, Bradford, and Derby to the subject, and there seems every hope that some of these will now enter into this trade. In order to ascertain the precise wants of the people of Turkistan, I was supplied with complete assortment of samples of the fabrics most likely to be suitable, as pointed out by myself. These underwent, on my arrival in Ladakh, a second selection at the hands of some experienced Turkistan merchants, to whom I showed them on separate occasions; and the final result was

* Rampur price.
† Leh ,,
‡ Kullu ,,
§ Tibet ,,

communicated to the home firms in the shape of a list of selected samples about which there could be little doubt of their selling well. Many of them, especially the mixed woollen fabrics of Yorkshire, are now in the market. The prices at which the merchants consulted valued most of them were such as to show a large margin of profit.

It could not be expected that manufacturing firms would engage permanently in direct dealings with such distant customers as the Yarkandis, though willing to do so at first in order to introduce their wares into the market.

But the connecting link, so much wanted as an intermediary, has just been supplied by the formation of a Central Asian Trade Company in India. I have put this company in communication with firms at home which were ready to embark in their trade. The agent of the company proceeded to England to choose goods, and is now on his way out again with a large assortment for the Central Asian market, chosen, not at random, as is too often the case in a new trade, but in complete adaptation to the wants to be supplied.

Samples of Yarkand and Tibet raw produce, which I sent home by the same occasion, afforded means of judging what price could be obtained for them in England.

If conducted with prudence and intelligence, such an undertaking cannot fail to be of marked benefit to the commerce between ourselves and the States of Central Asia.

It is only through an agency in direct communication both with the manufacturer and the consumer that the wants of the latter can be accurately known and supplied by the former. At present the Yarkand merchant has a mere Hobson's choice among goods imported for consumption in an Indian climate, and with reference to Indian tastes only. This applies especially to the mixed fabrics of cotton and wool or alpaca, which, although likely to be extremely popular in Central Asia, are not to be found in the Indian market.

Moreover, by direct dealings through one agency between

England and Yarkand, the profits of the Bombay importers, and of the native merchants both at Bombay and at Amritsar, will not come in to increase the cost to the final purchaser.

But again a large outlet will be found for the natural productions of the regions to the north of India. The fine shawl-wool had hitherto only reached England in an "unpicked" state, and the picking out of the coarse hairs would cost too much at English rates of labor. This, I was informed by one of the largest manufacturing firms in Yorkshire, alone caused its rejection notwithstanding its superior fineness. But the samples which I have now sent home, picked by the cheap labor of women in Ladakh (or Kashmir), have proved thoroughly adapted for the English looms, and there will probably, I am informed, be a large demand for it.

The trade in *refuse silk* and *cocoons* also promises well. *Pierced cocoons* (that is those out of which the grub has eaten its way) are considered utterly worthless in Central Asia, yet in England these pierced cocoons are in great demand, as they are treated by carding machinery and spun into threads which are used in various fabrics. There is no silk *reeling* industry in England, I believe, to utilise entire cocoons. The probable price mentioned for the pierced ones in Khotan is such as to leave a hundred per cent. profit after paying all expenses, when compared with the rate offered in England. When a demand springs up the Khotan rate will most likely rise, leaving a more moderate profit.

Thus there seems to be the materials for a more profitable kind of trade. Manchester and Yorkshire would send out their cottons and other piece-goods, and be repaid in raw materials (silk-cocoons and shawl-wool), such as are required in those very districts. The loss by exchange would therefore be avoided, which eats up a great part of the profits when remittances have to be made in payment for exports.

The exporters of English manufactured goods through India will of course take advantage of the remission of the Bombay

Customs dues. This remission, provided by the treaty of 1870 for all goods intended for Central Asia, has not yet been taken advantage of by the traders, as they are unacquainted with the system of drawbacks provided for their benefit. It is to be hoped that when this becomes generally known it will give a further impetus to the trade.

All these facts give importance to the question of carriage and of communications. It appears that the trade is ready to increase in the same measure as it finds carriage to transport it. And carriage in the shape of Panjab mules seems available to almost any extent as far as there are *good roads and sufficient supplies.*

I am convinced, moreover, that laden Yarkand camels can accomplish the whole journey, especially now that the Kugiar (Yangi-Dawan) route is opened.

As the road beyond the borders of Kullu passes over a great extent of barren country, grazing grounds are not always found near the halting places, and grain is in many parts scarce and dear. A great step has lately been taken towards improvement in these matters by Colonel Paske, Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, who has made advances of money for the construction of more water-courses in Lahoul, a barren district on the road. The Moravian Missionaries of that place are also aiding in this good work.

Grass springs up of itself wherever it can obtain moisture, and the soil is naturally fertile under the same condition. The extension of cultivation, together with a demand for its produce, will of course prove a great resource to the inhabitants; and this will be one of the indirect advantages brought by the Central Asian trade into those remote valleys whose position, shut off from the outer world, has hitherto kept them poor and desolate.

It is possible that similar constructions of small water-courses further on in the uninhabited parts might create pasture grounds on the bare flats which often only require

moisture to become productive. Mr. Bruce, Assistant Commissioner of Kullu, has been investigating the possibility of this (and even of cultivation) in the great plain of Lingti, north of Baralacha pass.

The carriage depôt founded in 1871 in this place was re-established last season, and did good service.

The exceptional demand for coolies for the several large camps which passed through Ladakh last season prevented the Joint-Commissioners from bestowing much attention on any of the roads excepting that *viâ* Sasser and Karakoram, which was put into good repair.

Now that the trade shows signs of becoming sufficiently important to warrant a fair amount of expenditure in extending northward the advantages of good roads already enjoyed by the southern section, attention has been drawn to a line which could really be made much better than it is by nature unlike the Sasser and Changchinmo lines, where natural advantages alone were sought for, and where no great improvement is possible by art.

The Shayok river descending from the Karakoram pass reaches by an easy gradient a level which the regular caravan route only finds after crossing two severe passes (one the glacier pass of Sasser). A road could be constructed along its banks, which would be passable all the year round. It is now closed, except in winter, by the waters. The average level of this road would be at least 1,000 feet lower than either of the ones now in use in summer. It is not necessary to enter into further details in this place.

While considering the improvements possible on the northern section of the road, one cannot help regretting that circumstances should have hitherto prevented the completion of the cart-road through the Kangra valley. Large sums have been spent on this in past years; but at present the completed portions, although constituting probably at least nine-tenths of the entire line, are useless (so far as trade is concerned) because

isolated and non-continuous. Were they connected together, cheap carriage by cart would be extended up to Palampur or further, and a saving to the traders effected of at least 5 per cent. in the cost of transport from the plains to Ladakh.

APPENDIX

No. 9.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

The 16th May 1870.

No. 788.—The following Treaty between the British Government and His Highness Maharaja Runbeer Sing, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Jamu and Kashmir, is published for general information:—

Treaty between the British Government and HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA RUNBEER SING, G.C.S.I., *Maharaja of Jamu and Kashmir, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by* THOMAS DOUGLAS FORSYTH, C.B., *in virtue of the full powers vested in him by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble* RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, *Earl of Mayo, Viscount Mayo of Monycrower, Baron Naas of Naas*, K.P., G.M.S.I., P.C., *&c., &c., &c., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and on the other part by* HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA RUNBEER SING, *aforesaid, in person.*

WHEREAS in the interest of the high contracting parties and their respective subjects, it is deemed desirable to afford greater facilities than at present exist for the development and security of trade with Central Asia, the following Articles have, with this object, been agreed upon:—

ARTICLE I.

With the consent of the Maharaja, officers of the British Government will be appointed to survey the trade-routes through the Maharaja's territories from the British frontier of Lahoul to the territories of the Ruler of Yarkand, including the route *viâ* the Changchinmo Valley. The Maharaja will depute an officer of his Government to accompany the Surveyors, and will render them all the assistance in his power. A

map of the routes surveyed will be made, an attested copy of which will be given to the Maharaja.

ARTICLE II.

Whichever route towards the Changchinmo Valley shall after examination and survey as above be declared by the British Government to be the best suited for the development of trade with Central Asia, shall be declared by the Maharaja to be a free highway in perpetuity and at all times for all travellers and traders.

ARTICLE III.

For the supervision and maintenance of the road in its entire length through the Maharaja's territories, the regulation of traffic on the free highway described in Article II, the enforcement of regulations that may be hereafter agreed upon, and the settlement of disputes between carriers, traders, travellers, or others using that road, in which either of the parties or both of them are subjects of the British Government or of any foreign State, two Commissioners shall be annually appointed, one by the British Government and the other by the Maharaja. In the discharge of their duties, and as regards the period of their residence, the Commissioners shall be guided by such rules as are now separately framed, and may from time to time hereafter be laid down by the joint authority of the British Government and the Maharaja.

ARTICLE IV.

The jurisdiction of the Commissioners shall be defined by a line on each side of the road at a maximum width of two Statute *kos*, except where it may be deemed by the Commissioners necessary to include a wider extent for grazing grounds. Within this maximum width the Surveyors appointed under Article I shall demarcate and map the limits of jurisdiction which may be decided on by the Commissioners as most suitable, including grazing grounds; and the jurisdiction of the Commissioners shall not extend beyond the limits so demarcated. The land included within these limits shall remain in the Maharaja's independent

possession; and, subject to the stipulations contained in this Treaty, the Maharaja shall continue to possess the same rights of full sovereignty therein as in any other part of his territories, which rights shall not be interfered with in any way by the Joint-Commissioners.

ARTICLE V.

The Maharaja agrees to give all possible assistance in enforcing the decisions of the Commissioners, and in preventing the breach or evasion of the Regulations established under Article III.

ARTICLE VI.

The Maharaja agrees that any person, whether a subject of the British Government, or of the Maharaja, or of the Ruler of Yarkand, or of any foreign State, may settle at any place within the jurisdiction of the two Commissioners, and may provide, keep, maintain, and let for hire at different stages, the means of carriage and transport for the purposes of trade.

ARTICLE VII.

The two Commissioners shall be empowered to establish supply depôts, and to authorize other persons to establish supply depôts at such places on the road as may appear to them suitable, to fix the rates at which provisions shall be sold to traders, carriers, settlers, and others, and to fix the rent to be charged for the use of any rest-houses or serais that may be established on the road. The officers of the British Government in Kullu, &c., and the officers of the Maharaja in Ladakh, shall be instructed to use their best endeavors to supply provisions on the indent of the Commissioners at market rates.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Maharaja agrees to levy no transit duty whatever on the aforesaid free highway; and the Maharaja further agrees to abolish all transit duties levied within his territories on goods transmitted in bond through His Highness' territories from Central Asia to India and *vice versâ*, on which bulk may not be broken within the territories of His Highness. On goods

imported into, or exported from, His Highness' territory, whether by the aforesaid free highway or any other route, the Maharaja may levy such import or export duties as he may think fit.

ARTICLE IX.

The British Government agree to levy no duty on goods transmitted in bond through British India to Central Asia, or to the territories of His Highness the Maharaja. The British Government further agree to abolish the export duties now levied on shawls and other textile fabrics manufactured in the territories of the Maharaja, and exported to countries beyond the limits of British India.

ARTICLE X.

This Treaty, consisting of 10 Articles, has this day been concluded by Thomas Douglas Forsyth, C.B., in virtue of the full powers vested in him by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, Viscount Mayo of Monycrower, Baron Naas of Naas, K.P., G.M.S.I., P.C., &c., &c., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on the part of the British Government, and by Maharaja Runbeer Sing, aforesaid; and it is agreed that a copy of this Treaty, duly ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, shall be delivered to the Maharaja on or before the 7th September 1870.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged on the second day of May in the year 1870 A.D., corresponding with the 1st day of Bysak Soodee, Sumbut 1927.

(Sd.) MAHARAJA RUNBEER SING.

(Sd.) T. D. FORSYTH.

MAYO. (Seal.)

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Sealkote on the second day of May in the year 1870.

(Sd.) C. U. AITCHISON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Foreign Dept.

APPENDIX

No. 10.

The following Rules for the guidance of the Joint-Commissioners, appointed under Article III of the above Treaty, are published for general information :—

Rules for the guidance of the Joint-Commissioners appointed for the new route to Eastern Turkistan.

I.—As it is impossible, owing to the character of the climate, to retain the Commissioners throughout the year, the period during which they shall exercise their authority shall be taken to commence on 15th May, and to end on 1st December, or till such further time as the passage of traders renders their residence on the road necessary.

II.—During the absence of either Commissioner, cases may be heard and decided by the other Commissioner, subject to appeal to the Joint-Commissioners.

III.—In the months when the Joint-Commissioners are absent—*i.e.*, between 1st December and 15th May—or the dates that may hereafter be determined, all cases which may arise shall be decided by the Wuzeer of Ladakh, subject to appeal to the Joint-Commissioners.

IV.—The Joint-Commissioners shall not intefere in cases other than those which affect the development, freedom, and safety of the trade, and the objects for which the Treaty is concluded, and in which one of the parties or both are either British subjects or subjects of a foreign State.

V.—In civil disputes the Commissioners shall have power to dispose of all cases, whatever be the value of the property in litigation.

VI.—When the Commissioners agree, their decision shall be final in all cases. When they are unable to agree, the parties shall have the right of nominating a single arbitrator, and shall bind themselves in writing to abide by his award. Should the parties not be able to agree upon a single arbitrator, each party shall name one, and the two Commissioners shall name a third, and the decision of the majority of the arbitrators shall be final.

VII.—In criminal cases of the kind referred to in clause 4, the powers of the Commissioners shall be limited to offences such as in British territory would be tried by a Subordinate Magistrate of the first-class, and, as far as possible, the procedure of the Criminal Procedure Code shall be followed. Cases of a more heinous kind, and of offences against the special laws regarding religion in Kashmir, should be made over to the Maharaja for trial if the accused be not an European British subject; in the latter case, he should be forwarded to the nearest British Court of competent jurisdiction for trial.

VIII.—All fines levied in criminal cases and all stamp receipts levied according to the rates in force for civil suits in the Maharaja's dominions shall be credited to the Kashmir Treasury. Persons sentenced to imprisonment shall, if British subjects, be sent to the nearest British Jail. If not British subjects, the offenders shall be made over for imprisonment in the Maharaja's jails.

IX.—If any places come within the line of road from which the towns of Leh, &c., are supplied with fuel, or wood for building purposes, the Joint-Commissioners shall so arrange with the Wuzeer of Ladakh that those supplies are not interfered with.

X.—Whatever transactions take place within the limits of the road shall be considered to refer to goods in bond. If a trader opens his load and disposes of a portion he shall not be subject to any duty, so long as the goods are not taken for consumption into the Maharaja's territory across the line of road; and goods left for any length of time in the line of road subject to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners shall be free.

XI.—Where a village lies within the jurisdiction of the Joint-Commissioners, then, as regards the collection of revenue, or in any case where there is necessity for the interference of the usual Revenue authorities, in matters having no connection with trade, the Joint-Commissioners have no power whatever to interfere; but, to prevent misunderstanding, it is advisable that the Revenue officials should first communicate with the Joint-Commissioners before proceeding to take action against any person within their jurisdiction. The Joint-Commissioners can then exercise their discretion to deliver up the person sought, or to make a summary enquiry to ascertain whether their interference is necessary or not.

XII.—The Maharaja agrees to give Rs. 5,000 this year for the construction of the road and bridges, and in future years His Highness agrees to give Rs. 2,000 per annum for the maintenance of the road and bridges. Similarly, for the repairs of serais, a sum of of Rs. 100 per annum for each serai will be given.

Should further expenditure be necessary, the Joint-Commissioners will submit a special report to the Maharaja, and ask for a specific grant. This money will be expended by the Joint-Commissioners, who will employ free labor at market rates for this purpose. The officers in Ladakh and in British territory shall be instructed to use their best endeavors to supply laborers on the indent of the Commissioners at market rates. No tolls shall be levied on the bridges on this line of road.

XIII.—As a temporary arrangement, and until the line of road has been demarcated, or till the end of this year, the Joint-Commissioners shall exercise the powers described in these rules over the several roads taken by the traders through Ladakh from Lahoul and Spiti.

(Sd.) MAHARAJA RUNBEER SING.
„ T. D. FORSYTH.

APPENDIX

No. 11.

FROM "THE GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 18TH APRIL 1874.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 17th April 1874.

No. 896*P.*—The following Commercial Treaty, concluded with His Highness the Amir of Kashgar and Yarkand, is published for general information:—

Treaty between the British Government and HIS HIGHNESS THE AMIR MUHAMMAD YAKUB KHAN, *Ruler of the territory of Kashgar and Yarkand, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by* THOMAS DOUGLAS FORSYTH, C.B., *in virtue of full powers conferred on him in that behalf by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble* THOMAS GEORGE BARING, *Baron Northbrook of Stratton, and a Baronet, Member of the Privy Council of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, and on the other part by* SYUD MUHAMMAD KHAN TOORAH, *Member of the First Class of the Order of Medjedie, &c., in virtue of full powers conferred on him by His Highness.*

WHEREAS it is deemed desirable to confirm and strengthen the good understanding which now subsists between the high contracting parties, and to promote commercial intercourse

between their respective subjects, the following Articles have been agreed upon :—

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting parties engage that the subjects of each shall be at liberty to enter, reside in, trade with, and pass with their merchandize and property into and through all parts of the dominions of the other, and shall enjoy in such dominions all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce, protection, or otherwise which are or may be accorded to the subjects of such dominions, or to the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE II.

Merchants of whatever nationality shall be at liberty to pass from the territories of the one contracting party to the territories of the other with their merchandize and property at all times and by any route they please; no restriction shall be placed by either contracting party upon such freedom of transit unless for urgent political reasons, to be previously communicated to the other; and such restriction shall be withdrawn as soon as the necessity for it is over.

ARTICLE III.

European British subjects entering the dominions of His Highness the Amir for purposes of trade or otherwise must be provided with passports certifying to their nationality. Unless provided with such passports, they shall not be deemed entitled to the benefit of this Treaty.

ARTICLE IV.

On goods imported into British India from territories of His Highness the Amir by any route over the Himalayan passes which lie to the south of His Highness's dominions, the British Government engages to levy no import duties. On goods imported from India into the territories of His Highness the Amir; no import duty exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied. Goods imported as above into the dominions of the contracting parties may, subject only to such excise regula-

tions and duties and to such municipal or town regulations and duties as may be applicable to such classes of goods generally, be freely sold by wholesale or retail and transported from one place to another within British India and within the dominions of His Highness the Amir respectively.

ARTICLE V.

Merchandize imported from India into the territories of His Highness the Amir will not be opened for examination till arrival at the place of consignment. If any disputes should arise as to the value of such goods, the Customs Officer or other Officer acting on the part of His Highness the Amir shall be entitled to demand part of the goods at the rate of one in forty in lieu of the payment of duty. If the aforesaid Officer should object to levy the duty by taking a portion of the goods, or if the goods should not admit of being so divided, then the point in dispute shall be referred to two competent persons, one chosen by the aforesaid Officer and the other by the importer, and a valuation of the goods shall be made, and if the referees shall differ in opinion they shall appoint an arbitrator, whose decision shall be final, and the duty shall be levied according to the value thus established.

ARTICLE VI.

The British Government shall be at liberty to appoint a representative at the Court of His Highness the Amir, and to appoint Commercial Agents subordinate to him in any towns or places considered suitable within His Highness' territories. His Highness the Amir shall be at liberty to appoint a representative with the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and to station Commercial Agents at any places in British India considered suitable. Such representatives shall be entitled to the rank and privileges accorded to Ambassadors by the law of nations, and the Agents shall be entitled to the privileges of Consuls of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE VII.

British subjects shall be at liberty to purchase, sell, or hire

land or houses or depôts for merchandize in the dominions of His Highness the Amir, and the houses, depôts, or other premises of British subjects shall not be forcibly entered or searched without the consent of the occupier, unless with the cognizance of the British Representative or Agent and in presence of a person deputed by him.

ARTICLE VIII.

The following arrangements are agreed to for the decision of civil suits and criminal cases within the territories of His Highness the Amir in which British subjects are concerned:—

(*a.*)—Civil suits in which both plaintiff and defendant are British subjects, and criminal cases in which both prosecutor and accused are British subjects, or in which the accused is a European British subject mentioned in the 3rd Article of this Treaty, shall be tried by the British Representative or one of his Agents in the presence of an Agent appointed by His Highness the Amir.

(*b.*)—Civil suits in which one party is a subject of His Highness the Amir and the other party a British subject, shall be tried by the Courts of His Highness in the presence of the British Representative or one of his Agents, or of a person appointed in that behalf by Representative or Agent.

(*c.*)—Criminal cases in which either prosecutor or accused is a subject of His Highness the Amir shall, except as above otherwise provided, be tried by the Courts of His Highness in presence of the British Representative or of one of his Agents, or of a person deputed by the British Representative or by one of his Agents.

(*d.*)—Except as above otherwise provided, civil and criminal cases in which one party is a British subject and the other the subject of a foreign power, shall, if either of the parties is a Muhammadan, be tried in the Courts of His Highness; if neither party is a Muhammadan, the case may, with consent of the parties, be tried by the British Representative or one of

his Agents: in the absence of such consent, by the Courts of His Highness.

(*e.*)—In any case disposed of by the Courts of His Highness the Amir to which a British subject is party, it shall be competent to the British Representative, if he considers that justice has not been done, to represent the matter to His Highness the Amir, who may cause the case to be re-tried in some other court in the presence of the British Representative or of one of his Agents, or of a person appointed in that behalf by such Representative or Agent.

ARTICLE IX.

The rights and privileges enjoyed within the dominions of His Highness the Amir by British subjects under this Treaty shall extend to the subjects of all Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty the Queen; and if, with respect to any such Prince or State, any other provisions relating to this Treaty or to other matters should be considered desirable, they shall be negotiated through the British Government.

ARTICLE X.

Every affidavit and other legal document filed or deposited in any Court established in the respective dominions of the high contracting parties, or in the Court of the Joint-Commissioners in Ladakh, may be proved by an authenticated copy purporting either to be sealed with the seal of the Court to which the original document belongs, or, in the event of such Court having no seal, to be signed by the Judge or by one of the Judges of the said Court.

ARTICLE XI.

When a British subject dies in the territory of His Highness the Amir, his movable and immovable property situate therein shall be vested in his heir, executor, administrator, or other representative in interest or (in the absence of such representative) in the Representative of the British Government in the aforesaid territory. The person in whom such charge shall be so vested shall satisfy the claims outstanding against the

deceased, and shall hold the surplus (if any) for distribution among those interested. The above provisions, *mutatis mutandis* shall apply to the subjects of His Highness the Amir who may die in British India.

ARTICLE XII.

If a British subject residing in the territories of His Highness the Amir becomes unable to pay his debts, or fails to pay any debt within a reasonable time after being ordered to do so by any Court of Justice, the creditors of such insolvent shall be paid out of his goods and effects; but the British Representative shall not refuse his good offices, if need be, to ascertain if the insolvent has not left in India disposable property which might serve to satisfy the said creditors. The friendly stipulations in the present Article shall be reciprocally observed with regard to His Highness' subjects who trade in India under the protection of the laws.

This Treaty having this day been executed in duplicate and confirmed by His Highness the Amir, one copy shall, for the present, be left in the possession of His Highness, and the other, after confirmation by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, shall be delivered to His Highness within twelve months in exchange for the copy now retained by His Highness.

Signed and sealed at Kashgar on the second day of February in the year of our Lord 1874, corresponding with the fifteenth day of Zilhijj 1290 Hijri.

(Signed) T. DOUGLAS FORSYTH,
Envoy and Plenipotentiary.
H. LEPOER WYNNE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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REGISTRATION.—Act VIII of 1871.
THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT.—Act X of 1865 and Act XXI of 1870 (Hindu Wills Act).
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