

pronounced worthy of the punishment of death, the offender with considerable state was placed on a seat.



Two men of rank then supported him, taking him by the shoulders, when the executioner, who was then termed *Kanchi*, approached. This man tied both arms with bandages, both above and below the elbow, and when the large vein was discovered in each arm, it was opened, and the offender was allowed to bleed to death, the bandages being removed. It was a rule that at his death the two dignitaries who assisted should weep and lament him publicly, and that they should superintend his burial. Sentence of death thus administered was termed *ulderub*. If sentence short of death was awarded, what was termed *yarghu* was ordered; this involved confiscation of property, and degradation from rank or title of nobility.

On common people death was inflicted either by cutting the throat with a sword, or by bricking up the living man in a wall (burial alive).

For adultery, women were punished by cutting off the breasts and by severing the main sinew behind the ankle. They were, however, usually imprisoned and subjected to hard labour for smaller offences.

Men guilty of murder or of high treason (offence against the reigning Khan) were buried up to the waist in a public manner, and an address, putting forth the offence of the culprit, was read by the *Torachi-Tora* (act); after which death was inflicted by spearing, a body of mounted troops being drawn up for the purpose. If a man was accused of murder, theft, or other important offence and denied the charge, he was subjected to the following torture to extract confession; boiling oil was sprinkled over his body, but chiefly over his neck and shoulders. This torture was called *Kín*, other inferior punishments were *kulta*—scourging with a thick short stave. *Teyak*.—Flogging with pomegranate branches. The pomegranate tree is revered by Fire-worshippers, and this punishment would appear to have come from their rule.

Sultan Satúk Bogra Khan introduced punishments according to the Shariat, but the old custom of cutting the throat with the sword was retained; the custom of death by burying to the waist and killing with a spear was altered to burial up to the waist and public stoning.

*Chinese Punishments. (Theft.)*—Imprisonment, but the offender had a collar of



wood known as *shál* placed round his neck. On the weekly bazar days the prisoner was taken into the city to beg, when he obtained subsistence for the week. If he was chained, it