

Four sérs of gold = one Kurs silver = 800 Tangas.

The gold of China in all forms sells by weight according to the value accorded to the Koten Régh: the gold is usually in the form of Kurs, or in bar.

III.—*Gold Tillah* (Khokani)—Of the times of Allah Yar Khan and Khoda Yar Khan. These sell for 26 Tangas, 27 Tangas, or more, and the weight of gold amounts to $1\frac{1}{2}$ másha.

Price paid in the Punjab from Rupees 5-11 to Rupees 5-13.

IV.—*The Bokhara Gold Tillah*.—Sells at the same rate, and is of the same weight as the Khokani Tillah, but costs in the Punjab from Rupees 6-6 to Rupees 6-8.

Gold and silver are worked in Yarkand for ornaments to meet a local demand.

Neither manufactured gold or silver are, however, exported.

Silver Kurs bought in Turkestan for Rupees 160, *i.e.*, 800 Tangas, taking the mercantile exchange to be 5 Tangas in the rupee, sell in India for Rupees 170.

Tillahs sell in the Punjab at Rupees 5-12: they may be purchased in Turkestan for 27 Tangas, which amounts to Rupees 5 annas $6\frac{2}{5}$.

Although the actual rupee has a value often not exceeding $4\frac{1}{2}$ Tangas, all mercantile transactions calculated in rupees allow them a value of 5 Tangas.

WEIGHTS.

The measures of weight and capacity used in Káshghar are these—

- 2 nukhud = 1 fúng = 6 grains English.
- 10 fúng = 1 miskál = 60 grains.
- 10 miskál = 1 ser = 600 grains.
- 16 ser = 1 jing = 20 ounces or one pound four ounces.
- 2 jing = 1 tartam = $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.
- 4 jing = 1 ashak = 5 pounds.
- 4 ashak = 1 charak = 20 pounds.
- 8 charak = 1 gilbar = 160 pounds.
- 8 gilbar = 1 batmán = 1,280 pounds.

The *nukhud* is represented by the common chick-pea, and the others up to the *jing* by progressively larger cubes or bricks of brass on which are stamped the several values in Chinese letters; for the rest stones and measures are used. For the lesser weights up to the *jing* a small poise-beam balance is mostly used, and for the others the ordinary double scale balance. The former has the scale at one end, and the weight is shifted along the graduated beam, which is held up by a cord near the scale end, till it balances the weight.

MEASURES.

The linear measures in common use are these—

- 10 li = 1 fúng.
- 10 fúng = 1 sóng.
- 20 sóng = 1 archín = 28 inches English.
- 60 archín = 1 tanáb = 46 yards 24 inches.

The *archín* is the common cloth measure, and the *tanáb*, or “rope,” that for land. There is another measure of cloth, called *barí*, which used in the purchase or sale of long or entire pieces. It is the width re-duplicated on the length, and the size of the square thus formed is the unit for the measurement of the whole length, which is said then to consist of so many *bar* or “breadths.”

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* The *Andijani* Charak of 16 Jings, or 20 lbs., is only used for weighing grain and fresh fruit.

The *Yarkandi* Charak is of $12\frac{1}{2}$ Jings; oil, soap, sugar, meat, butter, dried fruit, &c., &c., are weighed by this charak.

Silk is sold according to two standards.

Kalawur is sold by the charak of 4 jings.

Goonji silk, a new kind of silk of superior quality, sells by the charak of 8 jings.

Cotton is usually sold by the charak of $12\frac{1}{2}$ jings, but in the district of Kanarik a charak of 15 jings is a common measure.