

Silk piece. "Kanawez." Shaded purple and green. Peshawur district.

"Kanawez" is the native name for plain shot silk.

Silk pieces (4). Striped and checked. From Lahore.

"Loongees," shoulder cloths (8). From Multan.

Silk pieces (2). For turbans. Five yards each. Multan.

Dr. Leitner, Lahore.

Silk fabrics, handkerchiefs, and scarfs from Bokhara, Khotan, and Yarkand.

The manufacture of silk is the occupation of every Turki household from China to the Sea of Marmora, near where (at Brussa) the best silk is still produced. Bokhara silkworms are much prized, but have not yet succeeded in the Panjab or Asia Minor. (Attempts are now made in Kashmir to domiciliate the silkworm.) The Japanese worm, which is of an inferior kind, seems to get acclimatized in Asia Minor, and should be tried in the Panjab and Cashmere.

These fabrics are interesting as indicating the taste of the Central Asiatics as regards the price they are willing to pay and the patterns which they affect, and which might be looked at in connexion with Wereschgin's striking Central Asian pictures at the Crystal Palace (Dr. Leitner).

Chamba Mal, Amritsar.

"Galbadan." Striped silk (1 piece).

Madras Committee.

Gown pieces (3), Salayada, Maganarnam, and Kutiny. From Tanjore, obtained by M. R. Ry. A Streenewasa Row.

Silk carpet. From Tanjore, obtained by M. R. Ry. A Streenewasa Row.

Silk thread (4 samples). Kistna district.

Silk pieces (2). White and red. Kistna district.

"Zamaivar." Silk cloth (1 piece). Tanjore.

Silk turban cloth with gold fringe. Coimbatore.

Silk "sarees" (2). Female dress. Madura and Tanjore.

Silk "cholees" (3). From Tangore.

The "cholee," or bodice, is a closely-fitting jacket with sleeves, either covering the breast only or having a back attached to it as well.

Silk handkerchief. Coimbatore.

Mysore Local Committee.

"Sarees" (30). Hindu female attire.

These fabrics consist of silk, or a mixture of silk cotton, and are either plain or adorned with gold lace, stripes, &c.

"Kuppasas" (4). Used by Hindu women for bodices.

"Kummerbunds" (3). Waistcloth worn by men.

Vincent, Robinson, & Co., London.

A silk rug. 7 ft. 2 in. × 3 ft. 10 in.

## SECTION V.—EMBROIDERIES; GOLD AND SILVER WEBS; LACE AND LOOSE WOVEN FABRICS; FRINGE WORK, &c. &c.

Madras Committee.

Turbans (2). Gold embroidered. Madras.

Children's caps (2). Gold embroidered. Madras.

Net dress. Embroidered. Madras.

Muslin dress. Embroidered with beetle wings. Madras.

Muslin (embroidered with gold). 2 pieces. Madras.

Saddle cloth. Velvet embroidered with gold. Madras.

"Musnud" (gold embroidered). Consisting of a

"Tursh" (carpet), one large and two small.

"Tukiyas" (pillows). Madras.

Ediyengudi Mission School, Madras.

Lace (8 specimens).

A "Bertha." Black and gold lace.

Bombay Committee.

"Kinkhaub." Gold and silver brocade. (10 pieces). From Surat and Ahmedabad.

"Hemroo" (single and double), 3 pieces. Surat.

"Luppa" (6 pieces). Ahmedabad.

"Kinkob," "Hemroo," "Luppa," are all of the same order of manufacture, gold, or gold and silver and silk. In the "Kinkob," metal predominates, whereas in the "Hemroo," the silk predominates. Another of the latter's characteristics is that the design is generally a diaper or "Boota." Affixes of "single" and "double" are also made use of to designate one colour or several, such as Ekowdu Hemroo and

Bewdu Hemroo. In Surat it is known as "Kumjurno Aleeacha," which means that there is only a small quantity of gold thread used in it. "Luppa" is all gold or silver, that is, the metal only is visible.

"Kinaree" (18 pieces). From Ahmedabad and Kattyawar. Gold, silver, and silk edging for sarees, cholees, &c.

Silk and gold cloth. From Surat.

Silk pieces (7). "Gaut." From Kattyawar.

Silk piece, rich Paythani green. From Yeola.

"Oopermee," Head dress. Red silk with gold border. Kattyawar.

Caps (2). Velvet embroidered with gold and silver. Bombay.

Veils (2). Silk. From Aden.

Sarees (3). Women's dress. Of silk, and silk and cotton with gold border. From Bombay, Yeola, and Surat.

"Shaloo." Woman's garment. Green silk with gold border. From Kattyawar.

"Mushroos" (2). Used as a Ghagra. Ahmedabad.

The Ghagra is a skirt worn by women from Malwa, Guzerat, Kattyawar, and Kutch; also by Purbhoo girls in Bombay, fastened by a band round the waist and reaching the ankles. The Ghagra and Cholee are comparatively modern innovations, adopted by Hindoo and Jain women from the Mahomedans. In the south of India it is the popular belief that women were made to bare their breasts to win back the