<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Establishment</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>Jay Mahal</td>
<td>Very good, but not furnished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secunderabad</td>
<td>Bind's Hotel</td>
<td>Moderate—dirty—food fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surat</td>
<td>Guest House</td>
<td>Very fair—clean—Inherently quiet house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmedabad</td>
<td>Station</td>
<td>Bad—dirty—noisy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Abu</td>
<td>Guest House</td>
<td>Good—food very fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgaum</td>
<td>Dak Bungalows</td>
<td>Clean—food fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharamkot</td>
<td>Wading Room</td>
<td>Bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udantpur</td>
<td>Guest House</td>
<td>Good—food very fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purna</td>
<td>Dak Bungalows</td>
<td>Clean—food moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujra</td>
<td>Hari-ji's Hotel</td>
<td>Bad—dirty—food moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajmer</td>
<td>Lawrie's Hotel</td>
<td>Good—food very fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gandhinagar</td>
<td>Guest House</td>
<td>Good—Inherently guest house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucknow</td>
<td>Metcalfe's Hotel</td>
<td>Very good—food good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>Hotel &amp; Restaurant Hotel</td>
<td>Bad—dirty—food moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allahabad</td>
<td>Frederic's Hotel</td>
<td>Very good—food good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahore</td>
<td>Frederic's Hotel</td>
<td>Good—food very fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jhansi</td>
<td>Dak Bungalows</td>
<td>Clean—food very fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandi</td>
<td>Hashemani's Hotel</td>
<td>Food—food good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porbander</td>
<td>Alexandria Hotel</td>
<td>Good—food very fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasan Padal</td>
<td>Dak Bungalows</td>
<td>Moderate (waiting room)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bettiahbad</td>
<td></td>
<td>Very fair—clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamshedpur</td>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate—food delta, almost western</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agra</td>
<td></td>
<td>Very fair—clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinagar</td>
<td></td>
<td>Good—food</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AROUND THE WORLD
BY THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC ROUTE

STARTING FROM LONDON

From Euston Square or St. Pancras Station the passenger leaves London for Liverpool or Waterloo Station for Southampton for his trip around the world by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's globe-circling routes. At Liverpool or Southampton he embarks on one or other of a selected number of the finest transatlantic steamers, and is landed at Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Halifax, Boston or New York, according to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's luxurious carriages, which, constructed on a somewhat different model from the older plans, are now recognized as being the most comfortable of all cars—by day a drawing-room, by night a comfortable bed-room, with smoking-room attached. Dining cars are run on all transcontinental trains.

The three hours' journey takes him to Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion. It is remarkable for its beautiful Parliament Buildings, library and departmental edifices. Situated on a hill, it commands a view of the Ottawa River and the romantic Chaudiere Falls, so intimately connected with the French and Indian wars of the seventeenth century, and now the power which runs the great sawmills that make Ottawa the chief lumbering centre of the world.

From Ottawa westward the route lies through country rich in timber and in game, but as yet only sparsely settled. Lake Nipissing, formerly a highway to the great lakes for the Montreal voyagers to the west, is touched at North Bay (where passengers from Toronto join the transcontinental train), and on the second day out Lake Superior is reached. Passing within sight, for much of the time, of the clear waters and picturesque islands of this greatest of fresh-water seas, the passenger is carried through and over valleys of engineering work which of themselves explain the prophecy—happily fulfilled—which predicted that a railway neither would nor could be built through such a country, until it reaches Fort William on the Kenasitiquia. The transcontinental train may be left at Sudbury, celebrated for its rich nickel mines, and passing through Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota (chief cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis) and North Dakota in the United States, via the Soo-Pacifique line, he rejoined at Moose Jaw in the Canadian Northwest.

THUNDER BAY AND FORT WILLIAM

The charms of Thunder Bay and the frequent discovery of minerals in this district, together with the enormous grain shipments from the prairies, combine to make Fort William a place of great and growing importance. Passengers from the East frequently make part of the journey via Toronto and the Great Lakes. The Railway Company has a line of handsome Clyde-built steamers which run in summer from Owen Sound to Fort William, where connection is made with the transcontinental trains. This break in the railway journey is a pleasant and a very popular route. Leaving Fort William, the line proceeds through wild and rugged country, which nevertheless has attracted some settlement and is drawing more, and is not without its value to sportsmen. When the train crosses the Red River into the city of Winnipeg an entirely new kind of country begins.

WINNIPEG

The tourist is now on the edge of the world's great wheatfields of the future, which even in their infancy have for several years raised a large surplus of the finest wheat, besides other grains. The traveller will probably stop over for a short time at Winnipeg and inspect the city, which a few years ago was merely a hamlet of Indian traders gathered around a Hudson's Bay Company's post, but now has a population of about 50,000, and is destined to become the most important city of Western Canada. It is an important railway centre, from which the C.P. R. branch lines radiate in all directions. In the proper season he will, if a sportsman, be able to secure such prairie grouse and wildfowl shooting as is difficult to obtain elsewhere, and if really desirous to take advantage of this opportunity he will find many other sportsmen of the place willing to instruct him as to the methods and places. He will find at the offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or the Dominion Government, officials who will be glad to give him trustworthy information concerning the farming and ranching lands of Western Canada.

QUEBEC

The tourist, however, may disembark here and spend such time as he pleases in visiting the Plains of Abraham, the scene of Wolfe's last victory, which changed the nationality of Canada; the beautiful falls of Montmorency, which are reached after a short railway run through a pretty and distinctly French-Canadian settlement, and in inspecting the ancient and unique city of Quebec, so unlike any other on the North American Continent, with its semi-military, semi-ecclesiastical appearance, and its mementos of the early wars between the French and English, and subsequently between the Canadians and their neighbors of the New England States. If he desires to remain over for a day or two, he will find the Canadian Pacific hotel, Chateau Frontenac, in the centre of the upper town, commanding a perfect view of the St. Lawrence and neighboring country, one of the finest hotels on the continent. He can then take the train, and in a few hours is in Montreal. Should New York be his landing-place, he will proceed to Montreal by train, which can be varied in summer season by boat up the beautiful Hudson River for a considerable portion of the way, or he may go by Niagara Falls, joining the Canadian Pacific's transcontinental train at North Bay from Toronto.

MONTREAL

At Montreal the traveller will hardly fail to stay for a short time, finding comfortable quarters in the elegant new fire-proof hotel which is combined with the Place Viger passenger station of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., and convenient to the ocean steamer docks. Montreal is the chief commercial city of the Dominion of Canada, and has much to interest a stranger. Its beautiful position at the foot of Mount Royal, its handsome residences nestling among maples, bright and busy tree-lined streets, and the grand prospect which it enjoys overlooking the broad St. Lawrence, with the Laurentian Hills, oldest of the world's mountains, closing the view in the distance, always evokes the admiration of those who come from the less favored places the mountain lines in an adjunct such as is possessed by no other city on the continent. The evidences of Montreal's wealth and commercial activity, as seen in the shipping and business quarters, the double nationality of its people, and the growing importance of the city as a mercantile centre, invest Montreal with more than a passing interest.
ON THE PRAIRIES

Leaving Winnipeg, the train passes through a number of small towns and picturesque prairie villages—^not a bit picturesque—for four hundred miles, when what are known as "The Plains" begin. At Moose Jaw tourists from the Middle States passing through the line on their way to "The Pacific Route" join the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. From a little west of this point to Calgary, near the Rocky Mountains, about another four hundred miles, is the most grinding part of the trip, until the traveler, leaving away bound on the Southwestern States and for some distance north of the railway line, is the ranching country of the great western territory of Canada, so many years ago was the home of the plains Indians and buffalo and the hunting grounds of the Cree and Blackfoot Indians.

SIDE TRIPS

At several points—Portage-la-Prairie, Brandon, Regina, Medicine Hat and Calgary—the tourist is enabled to journey north or south of the main line on one of the branch lines which are here. Some of these are at these points. A stop-over at Regina enables him to take another train and visit the prosperous settlement of Prince Albert, on the north branch of the Saskatchewan line, and the other points in the great highway of the Hudson's Bay Company's business. From Medicine Hat the Crow's Nest line leads off past the Lethbridge collieries and Maclead the headquarters of the mining industry in Southern Alberta, through the Crow's Nest Pass of the Rocky Mountains, forming a short route to the principal mining centres of East and West Kootenay, in the great mining belt of Southern British Columbia. A fast service by this route, recently inaugurated, connecting with the excellent steamboat service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, whose magnificent fleet of steamers operates on the Columbia and Fraser river, is a pleasure, as is Monday to Calgary, formerly the chief emporium of the Hudson's Bay Company in the Canadian Prairies, where the tourist will find the most commodious, well-furnished hotel in the whole country. We strongly recommend the trip to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Annotated Time Table invaluable. These publications will cost him nothing. Steamers run daily across the straits to Victoria, on Vancouver Island, the capital of the colony, and a city where tourists can spend the remainder of their Canadian journey, with the most delightful scenery and climate. All transpacific steamers stop at the harbor-mouth of Victoria, enabling passengers to embark. From Vancouver the tourist can take the Pacific Queen, the Canadian Pacific's Empress steamer from San Francisco to Japan and China being nearly due west, while that of the Canadian-American line lies southwest to Honolulu, H.I., Sura, Fiji, Brisbane, and thence to Sydney. Around the world passengers now have the means to meet across the Pacific.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

Leaving Calgary, the principal city of the plains, the Rocky Mountains are plainly in sight, and in about three hours' time the train enters "The Gap," which is the beginning of five hundred miles of the wildest and most picturesque scenery on the continent, that has been described—by Whytner, the conqueror of the Matterhorn, as "fifty, or sixty Swisses rolled into one," and whose scenic magnificence was termed "matchless" by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales. It is not the intention to attempt in the limited space of this publication any description of even the chief points in the several ranges of mountains through which the tourist passes, but rather, the more people of the Rocky Mountains, of which the Three Sisters, of Canmore, Cathedral Mtn., Mount Stephen, at the summit, and the Otter-Tail Range are the chief features, form marvellous pictures of grandeur and beauty.

AT BANFF

But the tourist should stop over at Banff, in the Canadian Rockies, a station eighteen miles west of "The Gap." Here is an excellent hotel built by the railway company at some hot sulphur springs of rare curative properties, near many miles of the picturesque district set apart by the Dominion Government and reserved for the pleasure of tourists and sportsmen. To live like a savant where, until recently, the feetsteps of the wandering Indian alone disturbed the solitude of the mountains, and to ride and drive with comfort amidst the grandest mountain scenery in America, is at the option of the guest at the Banff Hotel. Naturally enough, under these circumstances, the hotel during the season is always well occupied with pleasant family parties and leisurely globe-trotters. A short distance west of Banff is Lake Louise, the neighboring glacer and the other "Lakes in the Clouds," where provision is also made for the traveller's comfort in picturesque chalets. No written description can adequately convey their beauty, their grandeur, their magnificence. Even more beautiful is the lately discovered Yoho Valley, within easy reach of Field station and chalet. Surrounded by some of the loveliest peaks of the Rockies, and the blue waters of the Yoho River, this is one of the grandest upland parks in the chain. Its most prominent attraction is doubtless the great Takakkaw Fall, 1,200 feet high, the highest in North America. The comparatively few of the points experienced Swiss guides are stationed during the tourist season, who will be happy to accompany parties to interesting places in the vicinity. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company publishes guide-books to tourist resorts, which may be had without charge on application to any of the Company's agents.

THE SELKIRK RANGE

Up to the mountains the tourist has breakfasted, lunched and dined in a sumptuous dining car attached to the train, but in the mountains he takes his meals, and excellent ones they are, at the charming little chalet hotels which the railway company has established. The "Mount Stephen House" at Field Station, from which the new, discovered wonderful glaciers, lofty cataracts and winome lakes of the Rockies can be visited at leisure, the Pacific's elegant and luxurious hotel, dealing with the days of the Selkirks, "Sir Donald," and at the foot of the Great Glacier, that marvellous river of ice, and within easy distance of several others; and the ibe into the "Hill of the Selkirk," where the upper end of the Fraser River may be explored. The wonderfully rich gold and silver regions of the Kootenay can also be easily reached from Revelstoke, the highest and most picturesque, where the tourist can take a canoes of the Fraser River may be explored. The wonderfully rich gold and silver regions of the Kootenay can also be easily reached from Revelstoke, the highest and most picturesque, where the tourist can take a
OTHER CITIES OF JAPAN

The temples of Nikko, the bazaars of Osaka, the commerce of Nagasaki, and the antiquities of Kioto can be seen as easily and conveniently as if they were all in the neighborhood of London or New York. By consulting the guide to which reference has been made, it will be seen that there are a number of trips to be made in Japan, taking Yokohama as a starting point. Tokio, Nikko, Kioto, Nagasaki, Fujiyama, the sacred mount, whose general appearance a thousand Japanese artists have made familiar to the world; the several points on the Inland Sea, and even Hakodate, a very characteristic Japanese seaport in the north, may be seen in a short time.

There are railways to the chief cities, and a Japanese company has steamers plying between Yokohama and the centre of Japan. Servants are always to be had without delay; there is a regular scale of payment on a moderate basis for every service the tourist requires, and everywhere, if found at, or ordered in season there is excellent showing tourist, having two years in which to complete his tour, can well afford to linger in Japan, even if so doing should necessitate hurry in the cities. When waiting over night by train, which is the usual way by which he arrived, he will have three weeks or a month in Japan, besides ample time to see the most interesting places in China, Australia and India, as well as in Egypt and the Mediterranean. From Yokohama the steamer proceeds to Kobe, the two cities being well connected by rail.

THE INLAND SEA.

Most of the leading foreign firms doing business in Japan are represented at Kobe. It is the starting point for Osaka, one of the brightest and most attractive of Japanese cities, and also for Kioto, as well as for other interesting points. From Kobe the steamers run to the Inland Sea and on to Nagasaki. The passage of this smooth, island dotted water will suggest to the American and Canadian travellers the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence. A voyage to Japan and people with the polite little people with whom sampan takes the place of canoes. Nagasaki is one of the most interesting cities of Japan. It was the first city, and for about two centuries the only one, at which foreigners were permitted to trade. During a great part of that time the Dutch at one time, and the Portuguese at another, from the Island of Deshima, which is connected with Nagasaki by a bridge, and European trade with Japan was carried on through them. But even the most sketchy description of what the traveller will find in Japan to interest and delight him is out of the question within the prescribed bounds of this publication.

SHANGHAI.

A run of about four hundred miles from Nagasaki brings the tourist to Osaka, on which the streamers now proceed. This is a pleasant trip, for there are all the hardships of the voyage, and there is an excellent club on board. The streamers run to the centre of Japan. This is an excellent introduction to the town where they are to visit, and the steamer will find time passes pleasantly enough at Shanghai. In the lower flats of the river. If time permits, the tourist can take a steamer to Hankow, the great tea port, and on the road to which he will pass Nankin, one of the most ancient cities in China. If on the port, a treaty port, is closed to foreign trade. From Shanghai connecting steamers run to Tientsin, the port of Peking, and other northern Chinese ports the great parts of the year. Shanghai has the distinction of being in one of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamers, and next anchors at Hong Kong.

HONG KONG.

There is an island lying off Kwang-tung, of which province Canton is the capital. It is a British province, and indeed the only city of which Victoria, though generally referred to in conversation as Hong Kong. It has a beautiful harbor, crowded with merchant vessels of all nations, numerous junks, innumerable sampans, or native boats, and usually several men-of-war. There are good hotels here, and a well managed club. Strangers are hospitably received, when introduced by the consul general or a notable resident. The climate is pleasant enough. The wet season, which is the least inviting time in which to visit Hong Kong, commences in May and continues until August.

CANTON, MACAO AND MANILA

From Hong Kong steamers ply to Macao and Canton, respectfully forty and ninety-five miles distant. Macao is an old Portuguese settlement, and is well worth a visit. Canton, however, is the city which a tourist reaching Hong Kong will naturally be most anxious to see. The city is very large, and it was inaccessible to Europeans until it fell before the combined English and French attack in 1858. Prior to this Europeans visited only an outer portion of the city separated from the main city by wall and water, and devoted to the homes and residences of the foreign merchants. Now, however, the pugodas, yumes and extraordinary streets of Canton may be traversed by foreigners. It is a city alive with population, and its principal streets are well filled with curio shops.

There are several steamers which run regularly between Hong Kong and Manila in the Philippines, a distance of between 600 and 700 miles, and sometimes inconvenient. 

HONG KONG TO AUSTRALIA

Tourists desiring to see Australia, as well as Japan and China, can at Hong Kong take passage by a steamer of the China Navigation Company, of the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company or of the Northern Steamship Company, to Singapore, with a visit at Manila and landing at the direct Australian " Around the World" Route, presently to be described, is again joined.

SINGAPORE

In Ceylon's spicy isle, is one of the most interesting points on the route. There are some good hotels in Colombo, and it is noted for the beauty of the drives in the vicinity. It is a great place for jewellery of all descriptions, and in shops at home, as well as for precious stones, imitation ones and others. Some of the oldest jewels seen in the shops are from London, Paris and New York, and the mansion of Colombo, which is reached by rail over a picturesque route.

COLOMBO.

In the capital of Ceylon is reached by rail over a picturesque route.

AUSTRALIAN ROUTE FROM VANCUVER

We will now return to the alternate " Around the World " Route. The first port of call on this route, after leaving Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., is Honolulu, the capital of the Hawaiian Islands, which is reached after a voyage of about three weeks, as a rule arrive in Honolulu early in the morning, and usually their stay is from eight to thirty hours. The acquisition by the United States of the Hawaiian Islands has given them greater political and commercial importance, and to the tourist they possess other interesting characteristics. The scenery of the island is the most attractive of its kind; the views obtained, both of land and sea, the Forty-fourth Avenue of the Kilauea, the drives and rides through luxuriant growth, and in a soft genial climate, and the customs and occupation of one of the most interesting of Southern races, combine to make a short stay in the mid-Pacific a pleasant experience. Excellent arrangements exist for accommodation, both while stopping and travelling, or tourists visiting all the islands. From Honolulu the route is continued to Suva, Fiji, on one of the largest of the group of 285 islands. The landscape is grand—hill and valley being cloaked with beautiful and luxuriant vegetation. There are many curious sites to be seen in this former home of barbarism. The steamer proceeds direct to Suva to Brisbane, Queensland, the capital of Australia's capital, and thence to Sydney, New South Wales. The world's interest in the Australian Commonwealth has been of late years largely increased by the development of its commerce and industries. Sydney and Melbourne are now only two of the important cities instead of being as they once were, the only two. Adelaide, Brisbane and others are rushing to overtake them. New Zealand, on the other hand, is feeling the fires of national observance and the desire to be independent. The cities of New Zealand, Christchurch, Auckland, Taranaki, and Wellington, and the luxuriant growth of the Pacific coast, and the sites of the cities and manors of Northern Europe. The construction of railways in
AUSTRALIA

The Mediterrenean

When at his leisure, always remembering that his ticket is good for two days from the date of issue, the tourist returns to Ismailia and selects the route by which he will travel to England. There are several at his option, varying somewhat by the different lines. He can go by the all Mediterranean route via Istanbul, calling at Brindisi and Malta, and passing Gibraltar on to London by the magnificent route of Gibraltar; or from Alexandria to Brindisi or Naples and Genoa, the birthplace of Columbus; or he may disembark at Brindisi, Naples, Genoa or Savona, and after a sojourn on the island of Elba, through the Tyrrhenian Sea. In any case, it is possible to return to London the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's globe-circling tourist will have had an opportunity to see the latest and the oldest civilizations in the world. The frontier of the far west have been succeeded by the double civilization of the Japanese, and the ancient and unchanging methods and customs of the Chinese. The novelty of Australian life has closely followed the wondrous beauty of the sub-tropical isles of the Pacific. The Hindoos and Parsees have found their European homes at Bombay, where the fashions of Piccadilly are side by side with the remains of Aurnungerbe's Empire, and the evidences of Egypt's antiquity and the monuments of the ancient canals have been observed from the deck of a London tourist organizer's boat. Not only will the tourist have experienced the pleasure derived from the strange and beautiful sights which have been given him by his voyage, but the insidious spread of trade and economy of those eastern and western peoples whose easy intercommunication is so rapidly influencing the trade and political relations of the world.

The tourist may invert the order of his journey, and by leaving England in the early winter may visit the cities of the continent, the points of interest in Egypt, India, Java, China, Japan and America each in the pleasant season.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE-CAPE HORN

While interest in South Africa is so predominant, it may be the desire of the tourist to visit the Dark Continent. He is enabled to follow his inclination by taking the Shik, Savil & Albin on the New Zealand Ship- ping Company's lines (which run alternately) from London or Plymouth to Santa Cruz, the port of Tenerife (Canary Islands), famous for its 'pearls and rich in historical and navigational associations, sail down the West African coast to Cape Town, where Table Mountain and Table Bay and the interesting English colony are to be seen, thence across the Indian Ocean to Hobart, Tasmania, where steamer connection is made with Sydney, from which point the voyage can be continued by the Canadian-Australian line to Vancouver, or by way of China and Japan to Hong Kong, where one of the White Empresses of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is taken to Vancouver, the North American Continent traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and England reached by one of the Atlantic liners from New York, Boston, or New York.

Cape Horn and Brazil may also be visited in another tour by proceeding from London to Sydney via Canada, Hawaii and New Zealand, or via Canada, Japan and China, thence to Sydney, and re-embarking at Hobart, Tasmania, and New Zealand on the Shik, Savil & Albin or New Zealand Shipping Company's steamer, the traveller doubles Cape Horn, gets an insight of South American life at Monte Video or at Rio de Janeiro, with its magnificent Botanical Gardens, touches at Tenerife and then sails direct to Plymouth and London.

The success of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's globe-circling excursions has been so marked that the Company has arranged not only to continue them, but, with its growing system and ever-increasing connections, to offer the travelling public additional privileges and new and attractive routes.

Tickets for the tours hereinafter described can be obtained at the rates named, and numerous variations and side trips may be made either free of charge or at a slight additional cost.

Passengers, paying as equivalent, will be required in all countries except the American Continent, where gold, as named, or its equivalent, must be paid.

Two years will be allowed as the time during which tickets may be used, and stop-over privileges will be given at all points of interest.

The tickets are first-class throughout, and include meals and berths on ocean and Canadian Pacific lake steamers between Owen Sound and Port Dover, and on railway and sleeping car berths on the Canadian Pacific Railway, when travelling between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, via their main line and Toronto or Vancouver. Passengers can be obtained by holders of Round-the-World tickets for £6, or $30.00 in gold.

Canadian Pacific Railway meal coupons will be good for meals only where they are sold, and will be charged as equivalent at in payment for single, double or rooms while stopping over at hotels. To provide for various routes which are different in time, etc., more coupons than are generally required are supplied, and the Company therefore will not refund unused coupons at end of journey, but expect them to be returned to the Company.
### ROUTE 1 - £125 OR £610 GOLD
- Transatlantic Steamer Lines Liverpool or Southampton to Quebec, Montreal, St. John, N.B., Halifax, Boston or New York.
- Canadian Pacific Railway direct route to Vancouver, Quebec, Montreal, St. John, N.B., or Halifax, direct line from New York to Vancouver.
- Canadian Pacific Railway Line to Vancouver.
- Canadian Pacific Railway Line to Vancouver or Yokohama.
- Same as Route 1 to Vancouver.

### ROUTE 2 - £125 OR £610 GOLD

### ROUTE 3 - £125 OR £610 GOLD
- Same as Route 1 to Sydney, Australia.

### ROUTE 4 - £130 OR £632.70 GOLD
- Canadian Pacific Railway Transatlantic Steamer Line Liverpool or Southampton to Quebec, Montreal, St. John, N.B., Halifax, Boston or New York.
- Canadian Pacific Railway direct route from Quebec, Montreal, St. John, N.B., or Halifax, direct line from New York to Montreal.
- Canadian Pacific Railway Line to Vancouver.
- Canadian Pacific Railway Line to Vancouver or Yokohama.

### ROUTE 5 - £130 OR £632.70 GOLD
- Same as Route 4 to Sydney, Australia.

### ROUTE 6 - £130 OR £632.70 GOLD

### ROUTE 7 - £130 OR £632.70 GOLD
- Same as Route 4 to Sydney, Australia.

### ROUTE 8 - £115 OR £560.30 GOLD
- Same as Route 4 to Sydney, Australia.
- Acreham Line Steamer to Melbourne, Port Natal, Cape Town, Tenerife, Plymouth, and London.

### ROUTE 9 - £115 OR £560.30 GOLD
- Same as Route 4 to Sydney, Australia.

### ROUTE 10 - £157 OR £764 GOLD
- Transatlantic Steamer Lines Liverpool or Southampton to Quebec, Montreal, St. John, N.B., Halifax, Boston or New York.
- Canadian Pacific Railway direct route from Quebec, Montreal, St. John, N.B., or Halifax, direct line from New York to Montreal.
- Canadian Pacific Railway Line to Vancouver.

### ROUTE 11 - £157 OR £764 GOLD
- Same as Route 10 to Sydney, Australia.

### ROUTE 12 - £157 OR £764 GOLD
- Same as Route 10 to Sydney, Australia.

### VARIATIONS WITHOUT CHARGE

The following variations in route in either direction will be allowed without extra charge, provided application for same is made at time of purchase of ticket or at the offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway at London, Eng., Liverpool, Eng., New York, Montreal, Vancouver, Yokohama, or any other port or place therein.

1. From New York to Gibraltar, Genoa or Naples, via Consul Line or North German Lloyd Steamship Co.'s, or Hamburg-American Line; from Boston to Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, or White Star Line; thence via Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s North German Lloyd Steamship Co.'s or Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamships to Hong Kong.

2. Canadian Pacific Railway Line to Sydney, the office of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company or North German Lloyd Steamship Co. or the Orient Pacific Line at London, Eng., Hong Kong or Tokyo, or at the offices of the Shaw, Savill & Alphonson Co.'s, or New Zealand Shipping Company's Limited Steamships via Tenerife and Cape Town to Hobart, Tasmania. Connecting steamer to Sydney, Australia.


4. Vancouver, Sydney, or any other port or place therein.

5. Through steamer service from New York to Vancouver, via direct line to Niagara Falls, Toronto and Fort William.

6. From Montreal to Vancouver, via Canadian Pacific Railway to Toronto and Fort William.

7. From Montreal to Vancouver, via direct line to Niagara Falls, Toronto and Fort William.

8. From New York to Vancouver, in summer (May 15th to October 1st), via direct line to Niagara Falls, Toronto and Owen Sound, thence C. P. Lake Steamers.


10. From Montreal to Toronto, via C. P. R. Co. Line.

11. From Toronto to Ottawa, via C. P. R. Co. Line.

12. From Ottawa to Montreal, via C. P. R. Co. Line.

13. From New York to Buffalo, thence C. P. R. Co. Line to Toronto, thence C. P. R. Co. Line to Montreal.


15. From Canadian Pacific Railway Line to Montreal, thence C. P. R. Co. Line to Toronto, thence C. P. R. Co. Line to Montreal.

16. From New York to Buffalo, thence C. P. R. Co. Line to Toronto, thence C. P. R. Co. Line to Montreal.

17. From Montreal to Toronto, via C. P. R. Co. Line.

18. From Toronto to Buffalo, via C. P. R. Co. Line.

19. From Buffalo to New York, via C. P. R. Co. Line.


22. From Montreal to Toronto, via C. P. R. Co. Line.

23. From Toronto to Ottawa, via C. P. R. Co. Line.

24. From Ottawa to Montreal, via C. P. R. Co. Line.

25. From New York to Buffalo, thence C. P. R. Co. Line to Toronto, thence C. P. R. Co. Line to Montreal.

26. From Montreal to Toronto, via C. P. R. Co. Line.

27. From Toronto to Ottawa, via C. P. R. Co. Line.

28. From Ottawa to Montreal, via C. P. R. Co. Line.

29. From New York to Buffalo, thence C. P. R. Co. Line to Toronto, thence C. P. R. Co. Line to Montreal.

30. From Montreal to Toronto, via C. P. R. Co. Line.

31. From Toronto to Ottawa, via C. P. R. Co. Line.

32. From Ottawa to Montreal, via C. P. R. Co. Line.
VARIATIONS ON EXTRA PAYMENT.

The following variations in rate (in either direction—unless otherwise stated) will be allowed on payment of the additional amount herein shown at time of purchase of tickets or on application to agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway at London, Eng., Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont., or Sydney, or agent of the Steamship Co. at London, Colombo, Hong Kong, Shanghai, or Sydney, when variation is arranged:

| From Atlantic port of landing to Vancouver, via direct rail lines to Chicago, St. Paul and Moose Jaw (Sea-Pacific Route), £25.0, or $50.00 gold. | | |
| From Atlantic port of landing to Vancouver, via direct rail lines to Chicago, St. Paul and Winnipeg, £15.0, or $30.00 gold. | | |
| From Atlantic port of landing to Vancouver, via direct lines to North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul and Winnipeg, £11.0, or $22.00 gold. | | |
| From Atlantic port of landing to Vancouver, via direct lines to Chicago, St. Paul and Winnipeg, £15.0, or $30.00 gold. | | |

BAGGAGE

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will, on its railway and steamship lines, allow 500 pounds of baggage free for each adult ticket, proportionately for half and quarter fares.

The free baggage allowance will be made on Canadian-American, and Swiss of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co., and the Messageries Maritimes (French Mail Line) allow 300 pounds free for each adult passenger.

The Transatlantic & Steamer Company (Norddeutscher Lloyd) allow 300 pounds of baggage free for each adult passenger.

All in excess of these weights will be charged for at regular rates.

The free baggage allowance on the English and Indian railways is only 100 pounds free for each British and Foreign railway, and 200 pounds across European continent, British India to Peninsular & Oriental express, 60 pounds per adult.

Bags for steamship cabins should not exceed 3 feet in length, 1 foot 9 inches in width, and 1 foot 3 inches in depth.

All baggage should be marked with owner's name and address in paint. All baggage is entirely at owner's risk unless insured.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA

Consists of the Steamships "Empress of India," "Empress of Japan," and "Empress of China," each 655 feet in length and 6,500 tons gross register. The Empresses have made some remarkable records on the Transpacific Route, bringing Yokohama within twenty-one days of London and fourteen days of New York and Boston. They are fitted with twin-screw and have all the modern improvements and latest appliances known to marine architects to insure a good, safe, and comfortable. The hulls are of steel, with double bottoms, extensive accommodation, and all the latest appliances and latest improvements. The staterooms are lighted throughout by electricity, and thoroughly well ventilated, and for comfort exceed anything at sea.

THE CANADIAN-AUSTRIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE

Consists at present of the steamships "Mona," (350 feet in length, 4,000 tons gross register), "Mivowsor" (360 feet in length and 4,500 tons gross register), and the steamship "Aorangi" (350 feet in length and 4,500 tons gross register), with a speed of seventeen knots. The steamships are fitted with all the latest appliances for speed, safety, and comfort. The state-rooms are large and handsomely furnished.

THE PENINSULAR ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Are also of modern type and are furnished and operated in the thoroughly efficient manner well-known to Indian travellers.

TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS

Around-the-World passengers are entitled to transatlantic accommodation usually rated at from £18 to £20 between European ports and New York, Boston, Halifax, St. John, N.B., Quebec and Montreal, provided they purchase their ticket (Norddeutscher Lloyd) at the time of the voyage from Colombo, and paid the additional charge of £52.00 gold. In all cases, where the special charges are not available by any particular steamship, or if accommodation is desired for which a higher rate is usually charged at this season of the year by the Steamship Line, the additional charge will be paid by the passenger.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The longest continuous railway in the world under one management, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, over 3000 miles of uninterrupted track, and through the most interesting and shortest and cheapest route across the western continent. Its sleeping and dining cars surpass all others in elegance and convenience, and railway travel is made a pleasure instead of, as heretofore, a weariness. The greatest natural wonders on the continent are on the line of the Canadian Railway.
Intending passengers desirous of informing themselves concerning the countries and places through which they are to pass, or may visit, should obtain copies of the following publications:—

“The New Highway to the Orient” and “Westward to the Far East,” which are to be had free of charge on application to any Canadian Pacific Railway agent.

Handbooks of information furnished by the various steamship lines connecting with Canadian Pacific Railway are to be obtained on application to their respective agents.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company also issues several pamphlets—“Quebec,” “Montreal,” “Western Canada,” “British Columbia,” “Summers Tours, Fishing and Shooting,” “Climate of Canada,” “Trans-Pacific Handbook,” “Across Canada to Australia,” “Andrews-by-the-Sea,” “Glaciers,” “Challenge of the Mountains,” etc., which are handsomely illustrated, contain a great deal of information, and are distributed gratis.

DISTANCE TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London to Liverpool</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool to Quebec</td>
<td>2,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool to Montreal</td>
<td>2,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool to St. John, N.B.</td>
<td>2,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool to Boston</td>
<td>2,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool to New York</td>
<td>3,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southampton to New York</td>
<td>3,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec to Montreal</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John to Montreal</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halifax to Montreal</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montreal to Toronto</td>
<td>2,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toronto to Montreal</td>
<td>2,322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toronto to Quebec</td>
<td>2,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toronto to Vancouver</td>
<td>742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver to Yokohama</td>
<td>4,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland Sea</td>
<td>1,178</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISTANCES BY SEA ARE IN MILES; BY LAND IN MILEST.

CONDENSED TIME TABLES

The time by railway or steamship given herein is not guaranteed, and it is subject to change. Steamships may leave ahead of time at intervals, and the time given is for information only, to assist in making up their trip. Close connections between trains and steamships, or between steamships at ports of call, although they can generally be depended upon, are not guaranteed. For full and latest particulars the current time tables and handbooks of information published by the different companies are recommended.

EUROPE

Trains leave London for Liverpool, Southampton or Plymouth, and vice versa, by the various railways almost hourly. Transatlantic steamships leave Liverpool for Canadian, and Liverpool and Southampton for United States ports, and vice versa, almost daily.

NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT

New York for Montreal, and vice versa, mornings and evenings. Time about twelve hours.

New York to Toronto, via Niagara Falls, and vice versa, mornings and evenings. Time about four and a half hours.

Halifax for Montreal, mornings; Montreal for Halifax, evenings. Time about twenty-five hours.

Quebec for Montreal, mornings, noon and evenings; eastbound, mornings and evenings. Time about four and a half hours.

Montreal for Toronto, and vice versa, mornings and evenings. Time about nine hours.

Toronto for Owen Sound and Port William via Lake Route in summer, three times a week in current time table; eastbound from Port William, daily. Time about forty-six hours.

Montreal to Winnipeg and Vancouver, mornings and evenings; and during summer evenings also daily, arriving the day after departing. Time from Montreal to Vancouver about six days, and return, seven days. Time from Montreal to Winnipeg about five days, and return, six days.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES

(Subject to Change without Notice.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FROM MONTREAL</th>
<th>STEAMSHIP</th>
<th>FROM LIVERPOOL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thursday, Sept. 1905</td>
<td>Lake Erie</td>
<td>Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1905, 11:45 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 25</td>
<td>Lake St. Clair</td>
<td>Nov. 11, 1905, 11:45 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 31</td>
<td>Lake Champlain</td>
<td>Nov. 17, 1905, 11:45 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 7</td>
<td>Lake Champlain</td>
<td>Nov. 18, 1905, 11:45 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 14</td>
<td>Lake Champlain</td>
<td>Nov. 24, 1905, 11:45 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Steamers sail from Montreal at daybreak, passengers embarking the evening previous any time after 8 p.m., and from Quebec about 3 p.m., shortly after the arrival of the C.P.R. and G.T.R. trains from the West. Passengers from the Lower Provinces make connection with the trains of the T.G.R. train arriving at Quebec Thursday at 11:45 a.m.
The text is not legible in the image provided. It appears to be a map of the world with various countries and regions marked. Without clearer visibility, it's challenging to extract meaningful text from the image.
10 centimeters = 4 inches.
1 metre = 39 inches.
1 kilometre = 1093 yards .... 8 kilometres = 5 miles .... nautical mile = 1.15 statute mile.
1 kilogram = 2 1/2 lbs ........... 1000 kilograms = 1 ton.
1 hectare = 2 1/2 acres.
1 liter = 1 1/3 pints

Indian weights.

1 maund = 2 1/2 lbs.
1 kurram = 82 1/2 lbs.

English weights.

1 buchel = 56 lbs.
1 bushel of hay (dry) = 66 lbs.

1 load = 26 bushels.

1 load of wood = 21 3/4 tons. [28 lbs.]

1 peck of wheat = 63 lbs.
1 peck of barley = 52 3/4 lbs.
1 peck of oats = 49 4/4 lbs.
1 peck = 60 lbs.

1 square mile = 640 acres.
1 acre = 4 equal sides of 69 2 3/4.
### Largest Steamship Owners in the World

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Steamships</th>
<th>Deadweight</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg - American</td>
<td>139</td>
<td></td>
<td>705,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunard Line</td>
<td>116</td>
<td></td>
<td>589,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British India Steam N.</td>
<td>123</td>
<td></td>
<td>443,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. &amp; O. Steam N.</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
<td>367,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. T. &amp; S. Steer.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>235,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Line</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td>302,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elder Dempster &amp; Co.</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
<td>269,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Mail Steam N.</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
<td>269,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. S. &amp; T. L. Ltd.</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
<td>267,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allan Line</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Queen Mauda</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
<td>248,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingdom Line</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td>239,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Line</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td>216,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrow</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>209,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Line</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td>203,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
<td>196,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furnward</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>191,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Largest Steamer is Kaiser Wilhelm II — largest sailing boat is the Pearson (12,000 tons ds.)

---

**P&O company have to make £20,000 on each of their boats before they can begin to make any profit on them.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>1.15</th>
<th>2.15</th>
<th>3.15</th>
<th>4.15</th>
<th>5.15</th>
<th>6.15</th>
<th>7.15</th>
<th>8.15</th>
<th>9.15</th>
<th>10.15</th>
<th>11.15</th>
<th>12.15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.M.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.M.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1904.

Dec 3rd.

Left Narragansett at 2, 3 a.m. reached King's Head at 5, 15. Went to Hyde Park Hotel. Stopped here packing goods of afternoon.


Dec 4th.

"On Narragansett." P. O.

Amm.

Dec 5th.

"On Narragansett." P. O.

Dec 6th.

"On Narragansett." P. O.

Day 8 Rainy — 389 miles run.

Day 9 Rainy — 336 miles run.
Welsh is 8 miles long, 2/4 as wide at greatest breadth, 2/7 miles in circumference. 1800 yds. headland of a continent—neutral ground—1000 yds. long & from 90 to 1800 yds. head.

Greatest depth = 1400 f. 1/4 as wide at greatest breadth, 2/7 miles in circumference. 1800 yds. headland of a continent—neutral ground—1000 yds. long & from 90 to 1800 yds. head.

1800 yds. headland of a continent—neutral ground—1000 yds. long & from 90 to 1800 yds. head.

Greatest depth = 1400 f. 1/4 as wide at greatest breadth, 2/7 miles in circumference. 1800 yds. headland of a continent—neutral ground—1000 yds. long & from 90 to 1800 yds. head.

Greatest depth = 1400 f. 1/4 as wide at greatest breadth, 2/7 miles in circumference. 1800 yds. headland of a continent—neutral ground—1000 yds. long & from 90 to 1800 yds. head.

Greatest depth = 1400 f. 1/4 as wide at greatest breadth, 2/7 miles in circumference. 1800 yds. headland of a continent—neutral ground—1000 yds. long & from 90 to 1800 yds. head.

Greatest depth = 1400 f. 1/4 as wide at greatest breadth, 2/7 miles in circumference. 1800 yds. headland of a continent—neutral ground—1000 yds. long & from 90 to 1800 yds. head.

Greatest depth = 1400 f. 1/4 as wide at greatest breadth, 2/7 miles in circumference. 1800 yds. headland of a continent—neutral ground—1000 yds. long & from 90 to 1800 yds. head.

Greatest depth = 1400 f. 1/4 as wide at greatest breadth, 2/7 miles in circumference. 1800 yds. headland of a continent—neutral ground—1000 yds. long & from 90 to 1800 yds. head.

Greatest depth = 1400 f. 1/4 as wide at greatest breadth, 2/7 miles in circumference. 1800 yds. headland of a continent—neutral ground—1000 yds. long & from 90 to 1800 yds. head.

Greatest depth = 1400 f. 1/4 as wide at greatest breadth, 2/7 miles in circumference. 1800 yds. headland of a continent—neutral ground—1000 yds. long & from 90 to 1800 yds. head.

Greatest depth = 1400 f. 1/4 as wide at greatest breadth, 2/7 miles in circumference. 1800 yds. headland of a continent—neutral ground—1000 yds. long & from 90 to 1800 yds. head.

Greatest depth = 1400 f. 1/4 as wide at greatest breadth, 2/7 miles in circumference. 1800 yds. headland of a continent—neutral ground—1000 yds. long & from 90 to 1800 yds. head.

Greatest depth = 1400 f. 1/4 as wide at greatest breadth, 2/7 miles in circumference. 1800 yds. headland of a continent—neutral ground—1000 yds. long & from 90 to 1800 yds. head.
1904.

Nov 8.

On "Princess". P.2.

Ran past 20 south. Reached Gibraltar about 11.30 a.m. Channel felt
there. Left about 2 p.m. Had a magnificent view of the Rock - a
very fine spectacle indeed. Beautiful view of the "Hercules" bend.

Nov 9.

On "Princess". P.2.

On Mediterranean. 350 miles from

Warm 40 south. Fine view of "Spanish" coast. Off Cadiz about
about 1 p.m. Did not reach it until much. Delightful weather and

Nov 10.

On "Princess". P.2.

Firing at 1230 from 40 south. Reached Marseilles about 1 p.m.

Nov 11.

On "Princess". P.2.

Time 10 a.m. The "Princess" came in 24 hours and 5 minutes.

Nov 12.

On "Princess". P.2.

Mediterranean. 357 miles run.

Via 20 south, dance which I did not attend.
Distances from London via Marseilles.

London to

Marseilles = 1309 miles

London to San Francisco = 17,434 miles

London to New York = 21,004 miles

London to Liverpool = 24,154 miles

Aden = 4,906 miles

Singapore = 8,877 miles

Hong Kong = 10,118 miles

Shanghai = 10,965 miles

Nagasaki = 11,179 miles

Yokohama = 11,914 miles

Population of Port Said = 25,000

Population of Cairo = 5,700,000.
1904.

Nov. 13

Fine all day. Lunch at 11.45. More of the much appreciated rack—quite a good collection for various['s] homes, etc., etc.

Nov. 14

Dull a day. Storm. Lighted pandæa about noon. But a long way off. Dined. Left 'Pharos' running like the sieve every time, but it has been an awful start of time, but the 2.00 does not get in an hour before ten time.

Nov. 15

Dull a day. Reached Pitcairn about 2 p.m. Not before through the storm. Left 'Pharos' behind and left Pitt Bay at 5.15.
Dined on car & arrived at 11.30 p.m. As shortly after had not opened the wind to the continental. De Mediterranean a strikingly by name called to meet us, and expressed hopes of 10 miles. His appearance is well worthy most alone. They cool all right. Hotel not too comfortable to English ideas.

Nov. 16

Hotel Continental. Jaffa.
Fine a hat. In the morning went round the native bazaars in Jaffa. In the native quarter—all sorts of nationalities not had to wear just as expected. The Mediterranean Bazaar especially interesting. After lunch went to several mosques—much later.

Dinner—currency 1 mohur = 2/3 d. Which takes a lot of figuring.

Next day had in the town, smalls very commonplace & farad, out very strong. An extraordinary cosmopolitan town—see see people of every nationality almost in the world. There must be a dozen different nations in the hotel at least—very few English.
The Pyramid of Cheops was originally 480 ft. high, but now is only 451 ft. — it covers 13 acres of ground at the base & weighs about eleven million tons.

Population in 1897 of Egypt Proper = 9,754,500, of whom 112,500 were people of Military age, 3,000 of whom were in British Army & 14,000 British subjects.

The cultivated portion of Egypt consists of the country annually irrigated by the Nile & capable of being irrigated by canals.

Products consist of cotton, millet, maize, wheat, rice, cotton goods, sugar, hemp, etc.

Most of the bargains come from the stevia peninsula.

Chief imports are cotton stuffs, coal, firearms, woolens, coffee, tobacco, indigo, hardwoods, timber, wine, spirits, machinery.

Chief exports are cotton, cotton seed (80 per cent) beans, wheat, sugar, maize, rice, gum, hides, soap, barley, cigarettes, ivory, ostrich feathers.

Over 45 per cent of trade is British.

The cost of military operations in the Sudan 1883-86 = £1,091,810. 1887-88 = £1,013,802.

Egyptian Debt = £101,850,730 — annual interest = £3,826,432.

Public Revenue = £12,243,108.

Public Expenditure = £10,261,938. 1903.
Nov 17.

Hotel Continental.

Fifteen cars. Went by electric train to Giza. Horse & from there to Pyramids. admired ... of Egypt ... very impressive, but it's all by innumerable guides & photgraphers. 

Shipped close to. Had lunch at Giza House Hotel. 

Nov 18.

On "Pamela." 

Left Gezira at 8:30 a.m. got to Aswan at 4 after a terribly dusty journey. Went all the sand banks - a very quaint & dirty town which were very interesting. Went on boat at 5:30 - a very clean boat - only 35 people on board, but nearly all foreigners. Germans or the Sudan at 5.15. Came by night train.

Results of Booth are too meagre people. Very keen to know all about hunting in England & country life. Very generally. About a good lot.

Nov 19.

On "Pamela." 

Fifteen cars. Left Aswan at 10 & steamed up the Nile till 10,30 p.m. a little up at Girgenti. The Nile right between two high cliffs - Ebyan desert on one side & Mesari on other side - rather about 10 or 12 miles apart. 

The vegetation very flat & by no means interesting - just columns of palm trees. Part of the irrigation is still done by hand or by slave labour - no signs of any machinery - windmills. 

Active villages - exceedingly dirty - are fairly numerous on both sides, but very few of any size. But on either side the houses I think, I almost think the same. 

Driftwood girls by their small nets & underneath the water.
1904.

Oct 20th.

"Pompeii III".

Fires hot. Started early and passed Baalbek the landing place in Homs & under railway bridge at Hay Hamadi. Stood up at Dhiban, a wood kept awake half the night. We did lunching atop a lined shed again. Very bad lying up near a village.

Oct 21st. "Pompeii III".

Fires hot. Landed at 9 a cloudy stratus to the Temple of Baalbek recently excavated at Dhiban. Very interesting in wonderful preservation — rebuilt in time of the early Pharaohs. Stood high at Dhiban — the ancient city of Abbas — at 5 a went where still dinner & had a look at some wonderful temple under Abbots guidance, which is not r.s. compares Temples a tint detail.

Oct 22nd. "Pompeii III".

Fires hot. Landed at 9 a wind on direction to the Temple of Dhiban. A few big places, said to cover 1000 acres, but very ruinous & parts not yet excavated. Some wonderful statues were dug up but the joint sent per a sent to the Fine Museum.

Oct 23rd.

"Pompeii III".

Fine hot. Landed at 8 after passing over the fields. rode along way to Dhiban & the other temples — the latter very fine and indeed a fine most wonderful preservation. Lunched at the "Fine House" new appeal. With every sort of Italian rice to eat on the boat. Just a diet & few a fairly white one same hurry sleep after 9 cups rice in shore.

Oct 24th. "Pompeii III".

Fine. Very hot. Landed at 8 a Rolle & the "Necropolis" & found all the remains the letter saying in the water still being on the hand — at the first Temple of Pompeii. Very interesting hunting some on altar wall of the lettre — a very maid lap — stiffy deer, ducks & fish all with arrows a spear.
There are a very curious collection of folks on board the "Romans III. Most Americans & Germans at a distinctly low class to, except the Prussians, who are very nice old folks. All the Americans are on the rush round the world. I do it at wonderfully quick times & will buy any sort of trash that is offered to them if they can get it cheaper than it is offered to them of which the relics are well aware.

All the things I saw in the store were not worth buying at any price. Not one thing of them were made in England or Germany.

The barrage is a magnificent piece of engineering in every way. I do not despise the money they do much as one would expect. One does not appreciate its size as it seems to decay itself & not let enemies across it. It does not gather its immense length. It is enormous length that entirely covers the head of the height above the water till no stands on it. It is not taken.

The delta barrage is much more ornamentally built, more solid.

The idea of begunning the barrage, a exactly representing its large capacity, was abandoned in 1905. Some commanders declaring that the continued using water through the sluices was wearing away the rock in Delhi. The foundations were placed so that it would not be able to subject it to any more strain.
1904.

Deo 35th.

"Roman III".

Sept. 26th.

Left early, landed at 250 a.m. at Temple. Met ships at 0.24. Landed at 8, yet Temple, 26th at 10.2. Left at 17-30, 26th at 7.30. Left at 4, 33 a.m. anchored in mid stream at 7. Deter Temple in very good preservation.

"Roman III".

Sept. 27th.

Left at 9. Went in a place up river through the 1st. Fist to the Asurage, a topographical place enclosing 2000 metres long. Took 2½ hours to reach, but only 1½ thank. After dinner went to the Deloester frescoes at the Pharaoh camp. Left at the Pharaoh camp at 7 p.m.

"Roman III".

Sept. 28th.

The last 50 miles, landed at 8 a.m. to the Temple of Philae — a lovely temple, but the river water caused the Pharaoh to begin to diminish. Within the temple, its walls being in a very bad state. Left at 9 and went to the Temple of Philae. This is the most beautiful temple of all. The temple of Philae is one part in white stone. We have no idea what it was to avoid the stone and how to preserve the figures of the monuments caused by filling up the new water. By the Pharaoh, which is going to be covered, through stratification.
The storks are kept in mud wall enclosures out in the open, according to their ages & sexes. Some of the nests, like those cutting, have a bright red all down their necks - part of their bodies, a very pretty face. This farm is said to pay well.

No streets in the suburbs of Fano have any names to them - all one is told is that as a so-and-so in a certain "quarter", which may contain hundreds of streets - one really ought to take out a guide when one does any place.
"Pompeii III."

Nov 29.

Hotel Continental.  
Arrived at Paris at 8 45 a.m.  Return to Continental Hotel.  After lunch went shopping.  A day to the Stamps of the railway a very fine show.

Dec 1st.

Hotel Continental.  
Saw a Watershed.  Spent all the morning in the Museam.  After lunch there it an original from what was written of all ages a very good hand belonging to the Medice effect produced 2000 a year.  Wheat most of a cotton.  Wheat is planted every 6 years.  One acre a year is said to pay the tenant well at that.

Dec 2nd.

Hotel Continental.  
A very showery.  Cool.  Went to the Theatre attended service at a church.  It being the last Sunday in November.

Dec 3rd.

Hotel Continental.  
Very bad.  Knows very pleasant without make better points.  "Red" can run in very bad.  Knows very good 4 months work.
The Pyramid at Gizeh is probably the oldest monument in the world.

The tombs of the second pharaoh are enormous, the galleries extend for hundreds of yards under the ground — each tomb has its own tomb chamber. Some are run hot almost like a Turkish bath nearly all here at one time being heated from.

The pavilion a terrace of the Gizeh palace — it is now a hotel — are wonderful, but must have been chosen chiefly because they cost so much. They are very tiny indeed. No means beautiful. The manager, who showed us over, said there were thousands of clocks in the palace, thousands of pairs of duplicate curtains — the Oriental must have been painstaking done over it.

If the "Panamas III" people the passengers are on board a little Yankee. Sindia was built in 1896, = 7911 tons & 11000 horse power.
Dec 3rd.

Continental Hotel, Paris.

Dined at Hotel. Went by electric trains to Villa House & from there on sundae - Nobel on a boat - past the Pyramids to the Sphinx - 8 miles, the last part over the desert - then the Pyramids thru a stormy sky of clouds, especially those of the Sacred Bulls. Sailed with the Pharaohs at night - empty English & American flags, solids - the "intimate sodality," etc. etc.

Dec 4th.

Hotel Continental, Paris.

Drove down to the Nile by train on a pleasant path to the Delta Passage - a fine monument of engineering, a lovely garden thru its several islands, with all sorts of strange trees, etc. A big market - Reached by 2:53 train. A lovely day: was much impressed by the gardens & flowers.

Dec 5th.

Hotel Continental, Paris.

Dined and said. Drove to Kenmy Palace with the Pharaohs - a monument of a Pharaoh's extravagance. They climbed into its afterwards. The yard after which a vast Pharaoh's bedlami directed without at the city - a farewell dinner - a good night.

Dec 6th.

S.S. "India," P.O.

Dined and said. Left Paris at 11 2:56 & left the boat at 3:56.

"India" late, so did not get ashore till 7:30. A splendid ship, a George Thomas-like ship, but no sign of Robert Burns. Nothing going on till night. A very good hotel ship, the "Admiral" as big as Verne on the "Redrscope." The 7:50 train. The captain - what I intended as the dinner - a very good black pudding from the fisher at the "Redrscope," sold for 25 the 1st. We had a lot of suits too on the deck. Dinners caught laster very well & the weather, so that no longer being M.W.
The Suez Canal was opened in 1869—the British Government having in 1875
agreed to the amount of £4,000,000 (the value in 1923 = £26,485,000).

Total length of the canal = 99 miles, the width = 12 ft. Total cost = £24,000,000.

Maximum draught of water allowed for vessels entering it = 26 ft. = 8 m.

By a convention made in 1888, the canal is exempt from blockade and seizure of all nations,
whereby armed war, or to be allowed to pass through it in peace.

Management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators, of whom 12 are
British, 3 representing H.M. Government + 7 to whom owning interest.

In 1869 the transit charge = £2,178. number of vessels = 10. average = £217.

1870 " " " = £206,273. number of vessels = 486. average = £436.59.

1873 " " " = £2,826,972. " " = 3,784.

1879 " " " = £3,117,143. " " = 3,341. average = £8,448.39.

1897 " " " = £2,913,221. " " = 2,986. average = 7,924.57.

1899 " " " = £3,632,751. " " = 3,657. average = 9,345.63.

1901 " " " = £4,015,456. " " = 3,694. average = 10,328.84.

1903 " " " = £4,144,812. " " = 3,781. average = 11,407.23.

The present rate of transit dues = 8½-90c. per ton.
The net dividends in 1902 = 125p. on the ordinary 500 p. shares.

[Whitaker 1935]

Red Sea in 1150 miles long, its greatest width is 200 miles, at biwa; one channel is only
1/2 mile broad, i.e., on the Arabian side; on the African side the other channel is about
10 miles wide.

There are numerous coral reefs all along the coast of the Red Sea parallel to the
shores, but not connected with them.
1904.

Dec 7th.

J.S. "India" P.O.

Suez Canal.

Fine & warm. Busy all day morning getting our ammunition arranged in proper form—long trip troubles.

Came to about 2.30 a.m. instead of 9 a.m. as usual. Left about 9 a.m. an hour later & at dark had a very powerful draft before us. The wind kept up the Surge.

Had stopped several times through steamers passing.

Canal is 102 miles long, opened in 1869, from 150 to 60 miles in width between banks & bank, 24 metres in width at bottom of channel, 8 metres in depth. Ordinary passage of ships is 20 hours—very good indeed.

Dec 8th.

J.S. "India" P.O.

Bull & Gilly.

Left at 8 a.m. Got to Suez about 9.30 a.m. Glimpse of Euphrates Islands on each side from mast heads & island.

Post out Red Sea about 8 a.m. Getting warmer.

Dec 9th.

J.S. "India" P.O.

Red Sea. 357 miles.

Hot—cold breezy. Very pleasant in the daytime. Hot

awful hot at night. Passed the "Nadine" about 12 p.m.

Attendied and listened to lecture on the "Religious India.

Lunch was at the first time & very nice indeed.

Dec 10th.

J.S. "India" P.O.

Red Sea. 369 miles.

Very hot. Saw some flying fish. Fancy Dress "Ball.

But very hot at night should not sleep at all.

Dec 11th.

J.S. "India" P.O.

Red Sea.

355 miles.

Passed some corals about 11 p.m. Not the town of Mocha at 2 p.m. & Prime about 6.
Population of Aden = 141,910.

The city is long by 3 wide — greatest height = 1750 ft.

As a rule rain only falls once in 3 years at Aden — the stock is stored in immense tanks.

Aden is part of the Bombay Presidency.

Largest cities in India [1901]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>1,066,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>776,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>597,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>418,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucknow</td>
<td>254,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagpur</td>
<td>224,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pune</td>
<td>209,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>208,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahore</td>
<td>202,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poona</td>
<td>197,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peshawar</td>
<td>188,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmedabad</td>
<td>185,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandalay</td>
<td>182,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allahabad</td>
<td>172,032</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Falklandia" was built in 1894, = 7558 tons x 11,500 horse power.
Dec 12

1904.

J.T. "India" P.D. 176 miles. Aden.

4906 miles.

Reached Aden soon after midnight - a high rocky promontory 5 miles by 3 - strongly fortified. The bare order to me to cease and desist did it. Not one allowed to land owing to the flagged. Red Sea is not a mile long & quite narrow at Beiren. Left the "India" about 7 a.m. & transhipped to the "Teledonia" 7:58. Left Aden at 10 p.m. - left the "India" leaving jest before we got about 4 miles off. Played disc cricket - very little success. Wife - money required.

Dec 13


Foot - strong wind, wind.

Played disc cricket - got several wickets, though Nobody was.

Dec 14


Foot - blowing hard & from the N.E. Began to blow about midnight. Some pelvis was started out. They pitched a good deal - very unusual to have a blow at this time of the year. Too tough to play cricket. Very hot at night.

Pelicans by Hundreds after dinner. They go up all the time. 18 knots instead of 14 which the ship was.

Dec 15


Still, smooth & snug. Left Sail at 10, 30. Wind got up again in the afternoon. Temperature 77° in shade & 100° in cabin. Pulled by "Teledonia" - Albert von F, pulling a concert at night - quite good. Husband very angry because people would talk & stupidly disturb.
Population of India (1891) = 287,928,133. (including Travancore) = 283,325,000.

British troops = 74,000.

Native = 1,45,000.

There are 147 important languages in India.

Population of Bombay = 2,65,476.

Death rate of Bombay (1933) = 65.1 — highest of any town in the world.

Religious statistics in India:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mahajans</td>
<td>207,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu (Urban)</td>
<td>9,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>57,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhist</td>
<td>7,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>2,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jind</td>
<td>1,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jain</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsi</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hindu gods =

- Brahma = the creator
- Vishnu = the preserver
- Siva = the destructor

The cow is the most sacred of animals, when this is profaned, then the Brahma is.

What 1/3 of the Indian Empire is under direct English rule, divided into 8 provinces.

- Madras: area 141,720 sq.miles... population = 23,209,436.
- Bombay: " 122,984 " " " " 18,515,587.
- Bengal: " 151,135 " " " " 747,744,656.
- Assam & Sikkim: " 107,614 " " " " 47,691,788.
- Punjab: " 77,294 " " " " 20,589,399.
- Madras: " 936,733 " " " " 10,470,624.
- Central Provinces: 86,451 " " " " 4,376,646.
- Bombay: " 53,243 " " " " 6,266,348.
Dec 15th

S.S. "Feledonia." 20.0
Arabian Sea
367 miles

Finer a smooth. Second to old P.O. boat "Haye." Now the "Forth." a cargo boat. Front""s now at quay.

Dec 17th

S.S. "Feledonia." 20.0
Monday.
Arrived early in the morning at Bombay. Landid about 8 A.M. Went to the "Pandhal Hotel." Good bags are comfortable. Never been to such large hotels through the Julluns. Difficulty about the lectures being landed.
Bombay is a very fine town, not very hot — not very clean.
Beautiful bankali a fine buildings! Traveled "Pandhal Hotel.
Went to old town — at 10.45 a.m. a merrily represent at the end.

Dec 18th

"Pandhal Hotel.
Monday.

Lunch here a most fine in Mr. Bhadur. About 10.30 a.m. Went town today. Government house, "Calcutta" Road.
Real of one of the rich Indians very smart. Had tea at the "Bald Hotel. The Indian style is most of the houses.

Dec 19th

"Pandhal Hotel.
Monday.

Went shopping all the morning. Went to the Hotel in the afternoon. Wrote the "Pandhal Hotel.
Nest of the ladies set in their houses. Very few the most
are Africans. Women not allowed, but some
loved very rare. Very few native women to be seen. a
few Europeans. African and pretty woman after dinner.
A most oldfellow. Very different to England.
(Exports x Imports of India)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1901-02</th>
<th>1902-03</th>
<th>1903-04</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>( £5,168,000 )</td>
<td>( £4,580,000 )</td>
<td>( £5,211,000 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>( £4,407,000 )</td>
<td>( £3,993,000 )</td>
<td>( £3,766,000 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>( £9,575,000 )</td>
<td>( £8,573,000 )</td>
<td>( £9,177,000 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of imports British trade has 64.9.

Exports 27.1.

About 66 per cent of India's total trade is with Europe, about 23 per cent with China.

The Parsees exchange their dead to in order not to pollute the water in which they worship.

Tea-Home trade of India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1903-04</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Exports</td>
<td>( £88,481,000 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>1903-04</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotton wool</td>
<td>( £16,251,000 )</td>
<td>( £20,674,000 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>( £12,722,000 )</td>
<td>( £6,197,000 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>( £9,677,000 )</td>
<td>( £2,957,000 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt (gray)</td>
<td>( £7,812,000 )</td>
<td>( £2,265,000 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>( £7,746,000 )</td>
<td>( £2,235,000 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teak woods</td>
<td>( £5,982,000 )</td>
<td>( £1,525,000 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jute</td>
<td>( £5,930,000 )</td>
<td>( £1,440,000 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jute muns.</td>
<td>( £6,319,000 )</td>
<td>( £1,351,000 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beverages</td>
<td>( £4,957,000 )</td>
<td>( £1,222,000 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>( £2,704,000 )</td>
<td>( £1,219,000 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oils</td>
<td>( £1,816,000 )</td>
<td>( £1,041,000 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool (gray)</td>
<td>( £1,018,000 )</td>
<td>( £935,000 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frests</td>
<td>( £417,000 )</td>
<td>( £786,000 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel</td>
<td>( £330,000 )</td>
<td>( £661,000 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leech</td>
<td>( £619,000 )</td>
<td>( £655,000 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>( £300,000 )</td>
<td>( £576,000 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk</td>
<td>( £477,000 )</td>
<td>( £481,000 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Wool</td>
<td>( £240,000 )</td>
<td>( £393,000 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunpowder</td>
<td>( £245,000 )</td>
<td>( £472,000 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the total trade, British trade has 64.9.

Exports 27.1.

About 66 per cent of India's total trade is with Europe, about 23 per cent with China.

The Parsees exchange their dead to in order not to pollute the water in which they worship.

Tea-Home trade of India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1903-04</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Exports</td>
<td>( £88,481,000 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dec 20th.
Jay palace Hotel. Bombay.
Drove shopping all morning & had a long talk with an Englishman who was an engineer & had just returned. Towed up the Poonah on August 30th. We bade adieu to the Poonah. Delightful excursion - a very nice boat. Returned to the Palace & had tea at 4 pm. Stopped on the Poonah at the River Ganges. Threw the boat back to the Ganges. A charming little boat.

Dec 21st.
Jay palace Hotel. Bombay.
Today shopping all morning. After lunch went down the Poonah to see a collection of photos. We bade adieu to the Poonah. Parked our boat & took a very nice boat & stopped on the Poonah at the River Ganges. We started to the Poonah & had a lovely ride. The Poonah is a very lovely boat. We had tea at 4 pm. Stopped on the Poonah at the River Ganges. A charming little boat.

Dec 22nd.
Jay palace Hotel. Bombay.
Went to the Natural History Museum - stopped in the morning. Dined with friends at the Park Club. Very nice dinner. In the afternoon went to the exhibition. Dined at the Park Club. A charming little boat & very good food in every way.

Dec 23rd.
Jay palace Hotel. Bombay.
Went to the Poonah & had a quiet meal. We had a chariot & carriage in the morning. Left Bombay at 9:30 - rather uncomfortable & there was a lady - her father in car sleeping in a compartment & she was uncomfortable. Sleeping berth - too low, too above - the power was much the lightest. Going to the dust the carriages are very dirty & dusty. The journey very short, very enjoyable.
Defect = 14 — contains 105 grams of silver & 15 grams gold. £1 = 14 rupees.

Scudderabad is the largest Cantonment in India — it covers 19 square miles.

British & Indian corn. 1933. (p. 16)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Central Province</th>
<th>Wheat (1,619,653 acres) = 6,152,348 qrs. Harvest for au = 35.16.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Wheat (28,312,118 acres = 35,840,589 qrs. Harvest for au = 12.64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Oats (2,017,775 acres = 8,153.711 qrs. No returns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Oats (7,093,496 acres. No returns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Oats (4,237,780 acres = 21,517,569. No returns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Oats No returns.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jamsals. Jergalan Workers in India have cost £33,341,000, which yielded a profit (1909) to the State of about 7 per cent.

The area irrigated = 20,500,000 acres. Annual value of the crops raised = 88 per cent of the capital outlay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Annual Value (1933)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td>191,091,731 (160)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit &amp; General</td>
<td></td>
<td>17,933,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produce &amp; Food</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,258,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produce &amp; Industry</td>
<td></td>
<td>11,124,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Services</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,717,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other occupations</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,585,070</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notice prescribed by Rule 8, "Residency Orders" Notification No. 11, dated the 9th February 1901.

**Notice No.**

- **District**
- **Station of issue**
- **Date of arrival**
- **Name of person**
- **Father's name**
- **Caste**
- **Age**
- **Whence coming**
- **Destination and residence**

You are hereby required to present yourself for examination at

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Father's name</th>
<th>Caste</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Whence coming</th>
<th>Destination and residence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21st</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inclusive, or submit yourself to medical inspection at your own house by a Government Medical Officer.

(Signed)

I acknowledge receipt of this notice.

**Signature or mark of traveller.**

---

**Notice to hotel proprietors:**

- All hotel proprietors are required to give this notice to every person on arrival in the hotel. No person shall be allowed to enter the hotel without submitting to medical inspection at the hotel or at the house of residence, as directed by the Government Medical Officer.

---

**Notice to the public:**

- All persons are required to report to the nearest police station or medical officer upon receipt of this notice.

---

**Notice to the Government Medical Officer:**

- All Government Medical Officers are required to issue this notice to all persons arriving in the district as directed by the Resident Commissioner.
Medical Officer's Report is to be sent to the Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, Superintendent of Police, Bolarum or Superintendent of Residency Bazars, as the case may be, when the holder fails to report for medical inspection.

I wish to be attended at my residence on payment of a fee of Rs. 2, which is herewith paid in advance.

Signature or mark of Istevol
Dec 24

Brind's Hotel.  Secunderabad.

Arrived at Begum Petestation at 9 o'clock to Hotel. Baggage going on to Secunderabad Station. Airing journey through a flat cultivated country with long rolling hills. Sate of passed through a big tract of jungle also very rainy country. Incomparably through small hotel, but not too clean—actually dirty.

Dec 25

Brind's Hotel.  Secunderabad.

Went to Bungalow at 9—Sindhukui 18 1/2 miles—Very hot today. Called on Sindhukui in Chomvii, van Hubbard. Having a good—Harding asked if all you know. Delightful climate here—hot, but very cold a keen air, quite different to the heat of Bombay. After lunch went to call on Miss & Mrs. Foster, New Park bungalow. Captain of Parsee Club, H. H. the Nizam of the Nizam of Hyderabad. Captain of Parsee Club, H. H. the Nizam of the Nizam of Hyderabad. Called upon with a small bunch with his father towards at Hyderabad, which we accepted very gladly indeed.

Dec 26

Brind's Hotel.  Secunderabad.

After breakfast debated ourselves at the hospital—All people coming to Hyderabad being to be inspected up to the Nizam—Hyderabad being a free state. Called at the Academy & went to lunch with Colonel Grey of Maulvi—the chief of the Regiments of Hyderabad army. Played his son-in-law at Kailash 19th century by 2 points. After lunch went around Hyderabad on one of the Regiments' Elephants with an escort of 4 men. One of the most interesting sites in India, one of the very few places retaining its ancient characteristics. English and not allowed to go into the city without an escort, as it's a somewhat turbulent place. Went over the Nizam's palace, dedicated with a fine view over the city a country, but furnished with very bad people very poorly.
Elephants - valuable.

Population of State of Hyderabad equals that of Canada and Australia combined - with suburbs = 1448,466 (state) - 11,747,142 (state) - area = 82,693 sq. miles. German is the fourth language there.

In India, the State is generally the landlord, sometimes with individuals as comptrollers. In 1903 the land revenue = £19,252,000, of which £865,000 was due to irrigation.

Counting land revenue, burden of taxation = 9s. per head.

The output of coal mines in India in 1903 = 7,438,000 tons.

5/7 of the total comes from Bengal.

£254,000 of coal was exported in 1903-04.

1,000,000 tons of salt is produced annually.

60,000 oz. of gold was produced in 1903 - nearly all from Burma.

There are 201 cotton mills at work.

" 28 jute " " " in India, 1913.

" 6 woolen " " " in India, 1913.

" 9 paper " " "

" 27 khesris " " "

One of Abdul's sons is educated in England.
1904.
Dec 27.

Ferozepur - Delhi

After breakfast started for Hyderabad, tried to get furs from the Oudh Residency, but could not. So about 12 midnight, Affair's a very discouraging. A very long ride Notebook. The roads entering a very huge extent of ground. Also saw the firmers' bungalows - both not very fine. Due to left Affair's house. A very comfortabe we, indeed a home with. Played Billiards. Rather distinguished myself.

Dec 28.

Ferozepur - Delhi

Hyderabad

Traveled about 8,30 in a carriage drawn by 2 miles. Went about 6 miles, then got on horse - mini a fine looking grey, a very nice one. Disappointed when we saw some black buck. had a short stalk. Unfortunately broke out big - although we pursued him for some time, did not get him. Had to give up. horse not very strong. less days - any how I didn't seem to understand it at all. Only got two birds - generally about 8 or 10. We stay at a hotel - a very nice one. Was on a camel belonging to a foster of the Affair. horse was a great fall off. Afterward's horse in state for the road ground. I wanted a good horse from the Bundi Hotel in Delhi. The guards and others on my team being turned out... also went on horse a thin behind.

Dec 29.

Shorely Ferozepur - Delhi

Hyderabad

Went for a ride before breakfast. Was learnt around the states. Shortly at the 15th. Affair's came to lunch 2 after we all went to a Test Pistol Tournament at the Delhi Residency. Very good. Also Mr. The Indian Horse. Served a very good lunch at the Bundi Hotel, vice very great regret. Had pheasants killed in England for lunch.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native States of India</th>
<th>Revenue (in thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>11,114.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kashmir</td>
<td>2,402.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>1,239.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jafurl</td>
<td>2,933.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>2,927.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berada</td>
<td>1,129.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhatkal</td>
<td>625.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffar</td>
<td>517.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ud LAP</td>
<td>91,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffar</td>
<td>1,281,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japhar</td>
<td>729,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffar</td>
<td>522,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffar</td>
<td>524,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aundhi</td>
<td>117,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jochin</td>
<td>812,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jafur</td>
<td>2,658,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffar</td>
<td>1,372,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffar</td>
<td>3,744,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffar</td>
<td>1,863,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffar</td>
<td>1,932,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patiala</td>
<td>1,575,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffar</td>
<td>1,534,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffar</td>
<td>2,911,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffar</td>
<td>2,911,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffar</td>
<td>2,911,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffar</td>
<td>2,911,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffar</td>
<td>2,911,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffar</td>
<td>2,911,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffar</td>
<td>2,911,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffar</td>
<td>2,911,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffar</td>
<td>2,911,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffar</td>
<td>2,911,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffar</td>
<td>2,911,672</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1904.

Dec 30*

In train.

Started from Bombay at 7.10 a.m. 2 we are in train this whole day — a hot and dusty journey.

Dec 31*

Yacht Club Members.

Dinner at Bombay at 6 a.m. 2 went to the Yacht Club.

Bombay.

Shah & Co., 34, Connaught Place. Shopping all the morning & afternoon. Try dinner at Yacht Club at night. Temperature about 90.

3.30 p.m. Then a they commenced dancing immediately after dinner!!!

Macau where "Old Lansing" etc., going on at midnight & for some time afterwards.

1905.

In England.

Buch India.

Area of French possessions in India = 193 square miles — population = 17,009.

Portuguese is the only town 3.3% miles 8.7% from Bombay — 4.5, 5, 8, 3.

Sea fortifications but not near a position only between the three forts.

Ship industry is very spinning, employing about 1,240 hands.

Portuguese India.

Nara 200 = 1,080 square miles — population = 4,750, 570 — 265 miles S. E. of Bombay.

Daman = 38 square miles — 41,671 — N. of Bombay.

Diu = 32 square miles — 14,002 — island of S. Iberia coast.

Revenue = £500,000.
Peter States of India (continued)

India... 850, 690... 9, 500... £750, 000... sales of 19 fars.  
Delhi... 321, 634... 2, 881... £60, 000... " 4 " 15 "  
Patna... 52, 023... 8, 86... £24, 000... "  " 25 "  
Lucknow... 59, 041... 1, 400... £4, 000... "  " 40 "  
Punjab... 154, 544... 1, 954... £28, 000... "  " 40 "  
Madra... 84, 185... 600... £71, 000... "  " 30 "  
Karnataka... 566, 974... 1, 301... £49, 000... "  " 30 "  
Rajastan... 533, 212... 833... £220, 000... "  " 20 "  
Uttar Pradesh... 173, 325... 086... £42, 000... "  " 40 "  

The Peter States is = 1/2% India's population, 679, 593 square miles—52, 461, 549 people.

Notes on India after being governed, the "many" by being well rubbed all over by the 19th's Dn's, they must have a very beneficial effect on a tired body, murder a they certainly seem to enjoy it.

Agriculture in India.

Out of a surveyed area of 522, 000, 000 acres—1902-03.
242, 000, 000 " cultivated.  
108, 000, 000 " cultivable.  
134, 000, 000 " not cultivable.  
68, 000, 000 " under forest.  

234, 000, 000 were cropped, of which
8 1/2% were not under wheat.  
37 " " " rice.  
41 " " " other food grains—pulses.  
54 " " " oil seeds.  
6 " " " cotton, jute & other fibres.  

£7, 740, 000 of wheat flour was exported.
J. P. Palley

Jan 1st.

Jacket Club Dining Room.

Ming waiting all the morning. After lunch went in a taxi all round
the haunts, then to service at the cathedral. Very few visitors, but
not of any kind rather distracting, also a day which came in a set-up.

Jan 2nd.

Jacket Club Dining Room.

Got communication hotel, breakfast & afterwards went by train to
Yandra a drive to Pond's bungalow. Got in a very nice foggy, smoke
to the Jacket Club. I saw the Bombay Haunt - a better looking lot
than I expected, considering they have to get a fresh pack every year.
Hounds being sold at the end of each season to get some new country
on account of other not being able to stand the hot weather. These then
taken to sample the country in which they hunt. It is all just as
hard as any pavement can be, but have one would not sit a horse
on it, but here they gallop along then only hacking. A good deal of
jungle with healthy fields in between—very small enclosure with little
hounds as a rule, but sometimes a double bank with a ditch in
between, a stone wall & a easterly face. Better ground in the heat, as
it is intersected with narrow deep gorges at regular intervals which
are very blind. Jumped a few hounds, but didn't like it at all, no
just have in a — finish. In addition to the “stables”, the ground
tracks very much & quite sufficiently to lead a horse upon the ridge—
an additional terror. Dinner with N. & some homely story, quite
sincere. Would prefer a hunt at home.

Jan 3rd.

Jacket Club Dining Room.

Drove round Yandra after lunch. Dined at Jacket Club as
usual, & left Bombay by the 9.30 p.m. train. The station—
Yandra a perfect pandemonium. Several bridal parties
going away—covered with garlands of flowers, which made
some of the old Parsis look very quaint. Weddings always take
place at night.
Population of Beroda = 116,400 — 1903 = 103,790.

"State of " = 1,932,692 i.e. area = 8,299 sq. miles.

Over 90,000 sq. miles of forests reserved a scientifically worked by the State in British India, besides about 285,000 sq. miles of forests managed by the State.

There are 170,000 native police in India:

- 15,000 Imperial police troops
- 32,000 Non-native Volunteers

Indian Revenue = £83,068,000

Repayment = £80,357,000 1903-04.

Population of Ahmedabad = 148,412 — 1903 = 185,889.

Jama Masjid Temple is supported by 280 pillars, built in 1424.

Sidi Sayed’s Mosque has beautiful perforated stone windows — probably the finest in India.

Ahmedabad has some beautiful temples, but all very much alike — we couldn’t get into the priest, as some ceremony was going on. All the temples, mosques are very small.
1905.

Jan 4th.

**Guest House.**

**Baroda.**

Departed at Baroda station at 5 a.m.—reached. Drove to the Guest House, which seems very comfortable. Called on the Resident—fool.

After tea went to the Juma Juma, a dined with Field. Miss Harrison—her secretary at the Residency—a chatty party, especially felt joked.

Jan 5th.

**Guest House.**

**Baroda.**

After breakfast drove to the Fatehgarhur Palace—some fine pictures in a very pretty garden. Also to the sad—700 prisoners there—77 "lies". Most of them driving chariots, etc. After lunch went to see fakir donah—10, bouquet (Rs.5) a diamond necklace. Went to the old house in Baroda—was some magnificent jewels, the golden silver cannon, the elephant stools, golden howdahs, etc. Two "must" elephants showed up—one biggape.

One 75 year old—consider very accurate. Dined with the Resident's Mrs. Made at the Residency—heard how the Maharani was treated at the Durbar—how everybody takes most jolly life by the liberty.

Jan 6th.

**Italian House.**

**Ahmedabad.**

Left Baroda at 11 a.m. reached Ahmedabad at 2. Uncomfortable quarters at Italian—bedrooms opening on to flat joint a room.

Two small rooms with very beautiful carved pillars at windows, especially the Jamuna Mosque & Muthee Shanker temple. Also a fine collection of manuscripts—very tone—which we jett.

Jan 7th.

**Guest House.**

**Mount Abu.**

Left Ahmedabad at 8 & reached Abu Road station at 11.30. Drove for 30 miles good roads to Mount Abu. Very comfortable rooms indeed a good.
The ridge on which Mount Abu is situated is 12 miles long from east to west. The highest mountain in Rajasthan = 5369 ft. in one place. Rainsford = 4890 ft. He trees are tremendously stuck into clefts of rocks. Like a sponge stuck at — the place is reached by gigantic means of work (organics) — some balance on stones in a most wonderful way.

And when I peelback the veil — that famed very skorea.

The Dendera Temple was built about 1800. Both its pillars stand 185 feet so deep to build — one by a brother, the other by a merchant.

This trip for the present afternoon of Jain architecture in India must be seen to be believed. There is an extraordinary effect of lightness produced in all the stone carving, so much so that one imagines one could almost blow it away. The effect of this whole is quite wonderful, every thing is of a different design of anything we would appreciate it. More if one could see parts of it separately. Sometimes it is hard to properly appraise such a mass of beautiful carving in one building — the effect is lovely, but one misses the details.

Population of Jodphur State = 1,935,505 — area = 1,963 of. miles.

The fort stands absolutely 300 ft. above the plain — the cliffs are almost perpendicular on each side. The very strongly fortified has 7 barrics across the road leading up to it.

The Maharajah is practically governed by the government, as he bent-cotton toppee.

We were taken in "the-walled" at the Rinderberg, arriving in the only conveyance we could get at the Driger — a Kathon down 60° chake.
Jan 7.

Guest House

Very pretty place, a delightful cool air. On top of rocky hill about five miles. A great temple on-near the site beside. Not better from India.

Mount Abu.

Jan 8.

After breakfast went to the Dilwara Temple, in which there is the first carvings stone. Also saw a statue. Visited the temple.

After lunch went on horseback about a mile to the temple Ambapali. A magnificent view. Also saw the largest of the stone structures. A perfect climate a cooler too hot, even at midday—quite cold at night.

Jan 9.

Darjeeling

Left Mount Abu at 10 a.d.m. train to Udaipur station in 2 hrs. At half past 12 a.m. reached Udaipur at 12.30, passing through a very hilly up a cold plain almost unmetalled.

Jodhpore.

Jan 10.

Sat dodge the President who was away. After dinner we went on one of the Maharajah's carriages to see the fort—an impregnable place on a high hill with a great fort. Some magnificent buildings. A very fine view over a flat sandy desert for a great distance. Said with stately—

Jodhpore.

Jan 11.

After breakfast, drove to Shambhur with some fine condostas. After dinner, went round the Maharajah's palace. A vast collection of horses. All sorts.

Left at 6.30 a.m. arrived at Jodhpore at 10.30, stayed 24 hours.
The town of Bhopal is surrounded by both Mohammedans and Hindus.

The "Dug" or large [small] caldrons, filled by any devout pilgrim with rice pudding, it costs 7.5 rupees to fill the bigger. The incidents--boiling hot--are scammed for by the people, wrapped up in clothes to prevent them being scattered. As many as 20,000 will be seen. Age then this to occur at the annual festival.

Maharajah is kept of the Rajputs a would not go to the Delhi Durbar because he was not allowed to go into the Brahma place. He Has not retired until been allowed to go around the Brahma of Hyderabad, so went home.

A day here is practically devoted only to the festival—the name is filled in 78 ways.

Jaipur or Udaipur = 12,753 sq. miles = Population (state) = 1,018,838.

Here the most beautifully situated town of India is a lucky place on every way. The effect of the White Marble houses & temples on the islands well haunted the sides of the big lake on a sunny day against the background of the hills is wonderful
1908.

Jan 12th.
Waiting Room.
Duke Kangasawa hotel being full arrived at 7 we had to camp in the
Waiting room which was not too comfortable or clean. Went round
some fine temples had tea with the Commissioner. Left at 11.40 p.m.
(A very curious sort of magnificed doll's house with inconceivable figures
in one of the temples, also the 'Debs'.)

Jan 13th.
Guest House.
Arrived at Station at 11.00 a.m. drove 2 miles to camp house in one of
the State carriages. Very comfortable a change. After coffee drove
through very pretty gardens saw an immense number of semi-wild jag-
jars, also a great many peacocks. Had a lovely view of the lake in Orlando — one
of the prettiest views I have ever seen with the palace in the back ground.
The lake is in a hollow surrounded by hills, some of jungle.
Two soldiers here on a small mounted on a native ramrod for taking a bullet.

Jan 14th.
Guest House.
Went on to Mahanapi's palace — a most delightfully place and a
lovely view over the lake, which has about seven temples on islands
along the sides. Then against the back ground of the hill, make a
picture not to be forgotten. Also saw a few Malwa temples.
In the afternoon got a boat, a boat at the old temples on the island or
another small palace, to which we rode several very curious sleeping
quarters. They must be delightful residences in the hot weather.

Jan 15th.
Duke Kangasawa.
Found some fine temples at 12, 12.30 p.m.
Reached Phaligar at 4, a boat to the Duke Kangasawa — very small
Not clean. 1st door stone door 2nd door got the only safe door.
(There is very hardly let us have first see it.)
All Rajputana—at least from Princetown to Jodhpur—has not recovered from the last famine... All the same the migration in the whole country is still suffering from the effects thereof. There was not a single river with running water in all the way from Princetown to Jodhpur, except the one at the town, which had just a trickle. It is a flat uncultivated country mostly, with abrupt hills arising occasionally from the plain, and rivers a good deal of which—keep long gaps.


Hills = 2,628,668—area = 15,579 sq. miles.

Jodhpur is said to be the most beautiful city in India.

Nehru said he had never seen anything as strikingly picturesque as this scene of the palace at Jodhpur, but I was disappointed. It is quite similar except by far the.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employees</th>
<th>Salary (Rs.)</th>
<th>Monthly (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabed</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physician</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>54,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banker</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>36,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footman</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valet</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sevak</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>9,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indi</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>9,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jan 16.

Haier-i-Hind Hotel.

Took an elephant up to the old town of Jaipur. Which I stood on a hill 500 ft. high. Must have been very quiet once, but is now a ruin, except one beautiful temple. Left at 12 but through a narrow street up Hansi to Jipore, which we reached at 11.45. Hotel not too good, but dirty, food bad too.

Jan 17.

Haier-i-Hind Hotel.

Left to see the Museum, Josh a.d. the school of art. After lunch saw the palace and a straight row of camellias near Jaisumal Mahal. Jipore seems quite a modern city with very little straight streets.

Jan 18.

Haier-i-Hind Hotel.

Drove through the city - the broad streets bordered full of natives in dress of every colour making a very pretty effect. to Jindore, the old capital. A very picturesque place, with a palace well worth seeing, but not practically on ruins. Had shopping in the afternoon did a good deal of bargaining, but with no result. Saw the Observatory.

Jan 19.

Haier-i-Hind Hotel.

Went to Jagmandir. Pittopahar's ship is a sight. A batch in a small place of Jipore enamelled work for 15.62. Had dinner there. Went up to the town Temple after lunch I had a fine view of the city. The four main streets of Jipore behind last I went. I am the Relics keep 400 yards inside. Very different to most streets in India. Some of the city, the E. end is being crowded up by vaidas. Some houses are already blamed by it. Had quite a heavy shower of rain at mid-day. The jetis 65 have been since December.

Left at 11.25 a.m. a shady partly night very cold. Had quite early to leave Jipore as with decent quarters, it would have been a delightful place to stop at for some time.
First really cold weather we met at Agra.

Population of Agra = 165,000 — 1901 = 188,022.

The Taj Mahal was built about 1630 by Shah Jehan. It is said to have cost Rs. 35,768,026. It is a square of 186 ft. with the corner cut off. The plinth is 22 ft. thick. L. 36, 000 ft. by a 10 ft. high. It has a minaret 133 ft. high at each end. The dome is 82 ft. high. It is surrounded by the rest of the building with beautiful inscriptions, representing four flowers, flowers. Shah Jehan, after building the Taj Mahal, intended to build a similar building, but of black marble, on the other side of the Jamuna, connected with it by a silver bridge. His son— Aurangzeb—however, did not like him spending so much money, so defined him, a house; he died for seven years in a wretched room in the Fort. When dying, he was allowed to look at the Taj Mahal—the first time for seven years. He said that he had taken 20,000 men for 22 years to build.

The Pearl Mosque is said to have cost Rs. 30,000.

It was also built by Shah Jehan after the Taj Mahal.

Some of the carvings on the palace have traces of being done by Hindus.

Jatpurur Dhari was built by Akbar about 1600— it took 40 years to build & so only occupied for 50 years, being deserted, he said, owing to a bad earthquake.
1905.

Jan 20th

Laurie's Hotel.

Arrived at 7 a.m. in a thick fog. Done to Hotel, which seems very clean and comfortable. After lunch drove to the Taj Mahal—a most lovely white marble building in a beautiful garden. The entrance gate on the R. side. It is surrounded by gateways, a 2 stairs garden and fountain; all made a wonderful effective contrast with the white marble. A channel of water runs from the main gateway up to the tomb itself, which is the dome—70 steps.

The flowers—the gardens of the top—are marvelously white, penciled with pink in the form of flowers, surrounded by wonderful marble walls.

When once said to be the "most beautiful building in the world," but I do not think the 4 minarets add to it. Many of the rooms have turrets.

Woodward (a flautist) came in after dinner. He was at the "House" last year.

Jan 21st

Laurie's Hotel.

Spent all the morning in looking around, then photoed the Taj Mahal in the mist. Had lunch with Bobo-Redcliffe—Hotel. Started about 1 p.m. for Agra. Had dinner with Redcliffe.

Hotel Sankeeth—Left about 9 p.m. at the Taj. A very pleasant drive with some beautiful isolated marble. Also the Red Mosque made entirely of white marble.


Jan 22nd

Laurie's Hotel.

Newspaper in the night. Breakfast sent forward to Taj Mahal at 8 p.m. A deserted city built entirely of red sandstone with a very fine quadrangle on a mosque, said to be a copy of that at Venice. A most magnificent gateway—taj mahal—Very hot, and the rest I thought uninteresting.

Jan 23rd

Laurie's Hotel.

Worked all day writing letters. After lunch walked to the Taj Mahal, had a look at the Pool. Temperature to-day 70°. Went down to Agra for a glass, one feels its cold here much more than at home.
Pursue the order that all works be done as to obtain his own orders without. If this course is not followed, India has caused much dissatisfaction.

In conclusion, it's all for me to ask his leave, but serious problems faced today are to be handled by much.

### Railways in India vs England, 1903

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miles opened in India</td>
<td>25,611</td>
<td>22,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passengers (1,000)</td>
<td>24,075</td>
<td>4,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ticket sales (1,000)</td>
<td>30,079</td>
<td>1,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from freight (1,000)</td>
<td>1,170</td>
<td>3,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from passenger (1,000)</td>
<td>52,472</td>
<td>62,472</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Indian Railways

1. Employment of companies under a system of guarantee.
2. By the state through its own officials.
3. By assisted companies under a system of guarantee with the state's assistance in raising capital partly raised by themselves, partly with capital provided by the state.

### Population of Sate of Ireland

- Population: 2,983,901
- Area: 34,047 sq miles

Ireland is just about as big as Iceland. Army: 12,000 regulars.

Ireland was the home of some of the finest sweeps of their type called "Tinners." The last one was called "Tinie" and was Robert "Tinie" Dunham. His men were called "Tinies." In 1910, they were working with tinplate as well as tin. He was in fact the father of the modern tinman's tools. It was he who invented the tinman's tools. He said it was done in a workshop in the shop, not at home. He did it.
Jan 14th

Lawrie's Hotel.

Visit to Pandemic - saw Arthur's tomb - some nice flower arrangement. Most of the building in red sand stone with marble topped tables.

The Ufficino diamond was taken from here by some East Indian. After lunch went to the North Kedarji with dinner I shot my 25 lb. I saw chickens, which seemed very satisfactory. Went about six hours with others repair today.

Jan 25th

Lawrie's Hotel.

Went to the tomb of Pandemic - good view from the Pandemic bridge. Second biggest with black marble. Beautifully inclosed a very lovely lattice work. After the Pandemic, the most beautiful building I have seen for long. I think, though on a much smaller scale. Went to the Jyotishal, which does not look what it does in paintings.

Jan 26th

Guest House.

Left Jyotishal at 11:45 a.m. a reached Pandemic at 1 p.m. by Furtak Fudge. I conducted to the Jalgarh's guest house, which is very comfortable and furnished. I had in one of the State carriages to the fort - on the hill in a very good elephant - which is soft, keep 1½ a.m. today.

There were very interesting temples. The top floor room carried out of the rock.

Jan 27th

Guest House.

Visit to the Pandemic. Left Debra and went to the Pandemic - a door to the elephant tarred, gardener, horse rider. The last Pandemic took a good through the Pandemic. Went to Pandemic, saw the Pandemic, went to the Pandemic - for bath - the bath there is a hot bath place in India.
Guest House.

Feb. 28.

Started at 7 a.m. rode about 3 miles, then rode around to the 
back of the house. Started with a black buck sheik—a buck—and
motioned for us—getting a good pace. The buck was a bit
slow. We got up, but there was a lot of blood, and
we had to stop him. I then had a pair of gauze bands. This was when I had
placed a difficult shot on the single window. Suck it. Then I got the
buck and the buck. The buck broke back. Got a bit at the chimney.

Lunch at 2:30. A michelle's band. We had a
very big dinner, but always had something special to eat. There was a
very good soup at dinner. I have to say, there was a very
big dinner, and there was an interesting dinner. A black buck in no
A

Kochi Hotel.

Feb. 29.

Visit made to the house. After talking, a very interesting meal was
ready. A very good soup at dinner. I have to say, there was a very
big dinner, and there was an interesting dinner. A black buck in no

Lawley's Hotel.

Feb. 31.

Visit made to the house. With Mrs. Milton, she was in the house when I
arrived. She gave me a tour through the interesting aspects of the
house. The house was described as something very well. The house was
also decorated beautifully. There was a large window on one side, and the
windows on the other. The windows could have had a lot more

Ladellor.

Feb. 28.

Started at 7 a.m. rode about 3 miles, then rode around to the 
back of the house. Started with a black buck sheik—a buck—and
motioned for us—getting a good pace. The buck was a bit
slow. We got up, but there was a lot of blood, and
we had to stop him. I then had a pair of gauze bands. This was when I had
placed a difficult shot on the single window. Suck it. Then I got the
buck and the buck. The buck broke back. Got a bit at the chimney.

Lunch at 2:30. A michelle's band. We had a
very big dinner, but always had something special to eat. There was a
very good soup at dinner. I have to say, there was a very
big dinner, and there was an interesting dinner. A black buck in no

Kochi Hotel.

Feb. 29.

Visit made to the house. After talking, a very interesting meal was
ready. A very good soup at dinner. I have to say, there was a very
big dinner, and there was an interesting dinner. A black buck in no

Lawley's Hotel.

Feb. 31.

Visit made to the house. With Mrs. Milton, she was in the house when I
arrived. She gave me a tour through the interesting aspects of the
house. The house was described as something very well. The house was
also decorated beautifully. There was a large window on one side, and the
windows on the other. The windows could have had a lot more

1. Preponderance of native troops: 220,000 to 34,000.
2. Decline in invincibility of British caused by reverses in Afghanistan 1878-79.
3. Situation in which troops had been placed, which made them think themselves masters of the situation.
4. Excessive age of general staff; experimental effects of Indian Army, caused by promotion strictly by seniority.
5. Want of '90' in regiments, owing to their best officers being taken away for civil posts.
6. Annexation, administrative reforms. The reformed felt the feeling of interest amongst the natives.

issue of green cartridges was the spark which ignited the feeling of discontent.

Population of Delhi = 193,620 1901 = 203,575.

Delhi, like Tedford, was only inhabited on one side.

The Jumna Masjid Mosque is the largest in India, the inner courtyard is 400 ft square, and the roofed portion is 250 ft by 90 ft.

All towns in this part of India are surrounded by high and mud walls, with turrets, and have occupied several sites. Light clocks built-in the present place.

A great part of the old palace in the Fort was pulled down after the Mutiny. It makes room for the new Indian barracks.

An Indian native soldier gets Rs. 9 per month - Infantry.
He is granted Rs. 50 to pay for his kid, which actually costs Rs. 65.
He has to replace any articles worn out.

There are in the Indian Army:

39 cavalry regiments = 24,461 natives & 423 English.
4 batteries of artillery = 7,048 " " 53 "
140 infantry regiments = 116,217 " " 1686 "
3 sepoy regiments = 4,594 " " 165 "

152,525. 2,519.

Imperial Indian troops = 14,991.
Native Officers = 20,751.
Volunteers = 31,766.
Some troops absent in India.

Total troops absent in India. Total
Feb 1st

Wazahai Hotel.

Arrived at Lucknow. Drove around town, having had bed back.

Drove to the Moti Masjid, dined through Wazahai Park—very nice.

Feb 2nd

Field's Military Hotel.

Arrived at Delhi at 7 a.m.—very cold indeed. Presidential Hotel full.

Went to the Field's Hotel, which is very pretentious. Bought some books at a firm's place.

Feb 3rd

Maiden's Hotel.

Moved into Maiden's Hotel. Went to the Hall, a large stone house—very nice. Hall most beautifully divided, also saw some very fine stones.

Feb 4th

Maiden's Hotel.

Went to Delhi, Canton House, a large house. Went through the Emperor's palace, which is very small and uninteresting. After lunch walked up to the Ridge and saw the palack on the horses going down the hill. Cold, chill and rain generally a cloudy day.

Feb 5th

Maiden's Hotel.

Went to Delhi, Canton House, a large house. Walked through the Emperor's palace, which is very small and uninteresting. After lunch walked up to the Ridge and saw the palack on the horses going down the hill. Cold, chill and rain generally a cloudy day.
This has been the worst winter for many years in India. Snow fell this month in Lahore, & at Jutla Bhun was 45 degrees of frost so a FONT was frozen to death. ditto 8 natives at Swanger. It is very bad luck for us, as we helped to get up. Swanger early before the rash, but from all accounts it will be a very bad season — just what we did not want.

Population of Lahore = 176,700  1901 = 202,964.
Feb 6.

Maiden’s Hotel.

Still raining here, as owing to the severe winter, it appears raining going further.

Delhi.

Still. Started at 11 a.m. to the North Bazaar—about 1 mile—a really

Majestic palace—240 ft high, beautifully painted—made of red sand stone.

Ran a lovely temple, with large pillars, some temples—a beautiful gateway.

On the way back was some very pretty banks of flowers in a garden—Calico books.

Also some deep dales into a lane from a house 50 ft high—a high tiled well,

Delhi.跑步完后吃早餐，然后去了北市场。很冷。

Feb 7.

Maiden’s Hotel.

Built on some of the hills from some hotel—a lady.

Delhi.

Walked into town a long time until late from some hotel—after lunch went to the North West gardens & to the club. Very cold & foggy.

Feb 8.

Maiden’s Hotel.

Left Delhi at 5:50 p.m. after seeing the tomb of Mohand Wishtapa, etc.

Feb 9.

Peshawar. Hotel.

Arrived at Lahore at 6:40 a.m. a storm. To Peshawar. Hotel, which seems

Lahore.

Very comfortable. Walked through the market town, a bright sunny day, etc.

After lunch went to see the tomb of Mohammed, a Peshawar. King. Went

through a market past a city gate, etc.—some very pretty wood carving, etc.

Some of the houses are very large, huge. Very cold at night.

Feb 10.

Peshawar. Hotel.

Drove to the tomb of Jhangaqui—white marble with some very beautiful

Lahore.

 Marble work—all sorts of flowers inlaid with different colored stones, much liked by the ladies. Also saw the fort, in which there is a fine collection of arms.

Jhangaqui lived about 1600 & was famous for making gardens.
The surface was very rough— footing the railway tracks being about equally divided—but very wild, especially after the rain began to lose its power. We could have shot a good many more pheasants, who were much nearer than the others.

Not second they had it are some cartridges made at Ferdinand, which was not very good. The walking was very bad in places—up to new houses on stony ground—sometimes the long grass made it impossible at all anything. The local inhabitants were good shooters, but always had their foot prints empty cartridges cases. A dog would have been very useful.

The place was near a village called Juba in a very big one; we only covered a very small part of it—at first, when we did the village place was a little under I know. Only was one lot of people that I say the cold weather has driven them away, and the men "Mahimus" in some such place a lot put to eat.

There was at the same time some horses—deed of it in an empty cartridge case, bending a head in the middle a crowded at it.

So we left, the two shooters slowly set past to the roads.

On going to the village, where we left our luggage, the landlord met us with a coffee in his hand, which he went through the form of offering me.

Feb 11th

Dak Bungalow.

left Lukhera at 9.30 a reached Gardespur at 5.30 — 75 miles in 9 hours!!!

Feb 12th

Gardespur.

Started about 11 with General Bennett drove about 9 miles to a village. Did not see any signs of life. But what they showed was a good show, but they were very wild. Day — 19 degrees. Birds singing generally half way up the trees in water. A very sticky in place. Not a very day. The thermometer had scored with snow. Nothing beautiful — about 30 miles away due E.

Feb 13th

Dak Bungalow.

Started at 9 to drive about 8 miles to a village near Tharpan. Drove small sand. We had practically shot up by lunch. Then the bag = 205 yards. Total bag = 282.

Feb 14th

Pader's Hotel.

Left Lukhera at 8.30 tracked Mandered under it was raining, 10 a.m. Went to the Golden Temple, the which is covered in gold etc. etc. It is really two hundred miles away. It was a very big thing to do the day — the inside of the temple brilliant but the outside — a great affair. Turned to the left, then seeing the temple, went round with the policeman, the the best time of a temple till to the back of a house there behind, an extension of temple. It was a great way to see people and the Temple and temple. It was the top of a man's head — the inside of the temple — a most lovely inhabited it was the best place. We had got one, but very pityful. Ex rotated in the train.

Feb 15th

的变化

Found the 175 miles further along the road the weather was clear. I must have been dropped by a boat carrying the letter somewhere. Heard to the plan for none of his. He replied he will send him a communication — by cable.
Population of Rawal Pindi = 36,000.

Rawal Pindi is simply a big cantonment—nothing but barracks a officer's quarters. But the roads are very pretty laid out. Some of them have little galleries by the side.

There is a jin diat fort at Lutak a very big fine railway goods bridge there over the Indus. The railway runs on the top a there is a passage for road traffic below—each and is protected by a fortified gateway.

Population of Bahawal = 85,000—practically all Mohammedan.

Bahawal is 190 miles from Lahore has a great transit trade from India. Bahawal a great town. Lahore is pronounced Loo-er-ah.

No Europeans, except those in the native service, are allowed to go there under any pretence. The officer will not allow any telegrams or telegraphs to be made in his country, as he says whenever the English make them in a country, they invariably annex it!!!

A question in Bahawal country.

Ditch, stretch, stream, tranche, ditch.
Feb 15

Rashomur's Hotel.

Tried shopping all day & buying to get letters - unsuccessfully - from the Post Office. Next week sent here apparently going strong. Left for Rashomur Point at 10.30 p.m.

Feb 16

Rashomur's Hotel.

Arrived at Rashomur at 9.30 a.m. went to Rashomur's Hotel, which seems very comfortable & food is very good. Went to dinner with Lady & Mrs Dumont & afterwards went to the Club - a very good one & well furnished. Had lunch there.

Feb 17

Rashomur's Hotel.

Had dinner in a heavy fall of snow reported on the hills. Weather mild. Rains

Feb 18

Alexandra Hotel.

Left Rashomur Point at 10.30 p.m. to Rashomur at 7. Passed through a snowy day.

Feb 19

Alexandra Hotel.

Next morning I had coffee with friends. Mess. Nieuw - the Witwaters are staying there. Friends went to a drive round the environs of the old Fort. I had a fix view of the city & all round Rashomur, which is situated on a plain. There is a park of broads here - Very good for horse riding. We then turned down the river & saw the Witwaters & their house & several other Englishmen. On Englishman in the house of a local i visited, was of concern.

Feb 20

Alexandra Hotel.

Next morning had coffee with friends & Mess. Nieuw - the Witwaters are staying there.
Three cases has lately occurred on the frontier of the British official army "glorifying" by their own men.
The old punishment of being hanged in a shakehole afterwards existed round the confinement in a
drug court had its effect, a man said that the daily and deterrent would be to know the subjects
alive!

The Khyber Pass is 21 miles long, is protected by the Khyber Hills, 1280 feet high, under the
earth authority. They are half 189 a minute road. The officers are used chiefly from Afghanis.
It is very surprising that great numbers of them do not desert, as they can sell their rifle
for £70 or £80 each over the border, but by a regulation of each recruit being obliged to find
a good many rupees amongst the men of the regiment—who have to pay double the value of the
right of the bat—and such a thing entirely happens, as the recruit later will after their men...

Saw some electricians come in the Khyber Pass—much larger hand than the commonplace.
The toll for a loaded camel through the Pass is Rs.2. On any day except Tuesdays & Fridays,
people would be certain to be shot at in the Pass, sometimes yet through in one day.
All the disorders shown as Khyber Pass disasters really occurred in the Kukri Pass in Afghanistan
a long distance W. of the Khyber Pass.

Sometimes caravans include as many as 1000 camels.

Several raids occurred in March & April— a small expedition went out under Bose-Nippe
and captured a minor frontier chief.
The hill men offered £50 for Bose-Nippe’s head— they hate a drain him so much. People
were very frightened when the troops went away. The destruction of stock in the area
should be waited—things were rather disturbed there.
Feb 20.

Alexandra Hotel.

February. The cold weather has lasted from Jan 20; it has been the severest winter in India for 30 years. Work into the city - after going to the Karshawan hotel.>Ravnars first time. I am ill, not feeling at all. The hotel, not at all. From there to one of the bungalows; I bought a carpet from him as a wedding present for Mrs. Ashwall. His city is well worth seeing; full of all kinds of native races. Yet a good view from the top of one of the city gates; seen the tombs. Riyadh, Jeddaima and a few countries. Went to the club - very good one; about the biggest they have seen this morning.

Feb 21.

Alexandra Hotel.

Feb 21.

Feb 22.

Alexandra Hotel.

Feb 22.

Feb 23.

Feb 23.
Jonga is a low cart, resting four, drawn by a horses. It charged generally about every hour. It has a one handed driver on two wheels. The horse goes on all day. It can carry about 300 kilos. The driver on the hill side is all cultivated in turnips.

The plain between Hassan Abdal, but Abbottabad is the most fertile in the Punjab. A great deal of mustard is grown. They say for mustard oil.

Big farsha continues at Abbottabad. They are chiefly cultivated corn. They are much more like Japanese to look at. They Indians and Punjabis are completely independent states.

Some very large straight parties on the high hills between Fareedabad and Fareedabad. But no sign of any game in any kind of garden or field.

The bees only grow over a height of 20 feet, and the law only bee thieves.

Dear Doran, the road was to 1530 ft, above the river.

Traveled 91 miles. Some after leaving Fareedabad.

The Shalim is a very rapid stream with very rapids till it gets past Ranipur, when it becomes quiet enough as far as Abbottabad.
Feb 24.

Flakhman's Hotel.

Rasool Rundi.

Next to the Fr. Charchery & after much discussion, determined to start on Saturday night via. Minhalaad & Sunagar. Spent all day packing & making preparations.

Feb 25.

Flakhman's Hotel.

Rasool Rundi - Haroon Abdul.

Poor boys. No plans for the journey to Sunagar. Three Americans are leaving today for Sunagar via. Indus. Left Rundi at 9 a.m. to Haroon Abdul at 11, 30. Left in the washing room. 7.7. Letters received on the floor.

Feb 26.

Dakh Bungalows.

Minhalaad (46 miles)

Started at 8 in a large - baggage in 4 etikas ought to have got off at 7, but of course were late, so we went on. Got to Harpur at 10, 20. Had dinner in the Dakh Bungalows there. Left at 11, 30. Up to here the land was cultivated, but down after reached the hills a went up a steep part road till we got at Minhalaad.

3. Snow lying in the road side just before we got there. Put up in the Dakh Bungalows. Reports say that the land is clear in front of us. Stopped at till 10 p.m.

Feb 27.

Dakh Bungalows.

Fair Bokhah (10 miles)

Went up the road very heavy. Started etikas off at 8, 30. Left at 9, 20 a went.

Through an uninteresting country to Fair Bokhah, where we got to at 11, 30. Had dinner at 1, 30.

Had left off at 1, 30. Through a very pretty valley - covered with.

Very fine tea to Fair Bokhah, which we reached at 4. DDKas in at.

After a visit and returned to Fair Bokhah. Settlement official name.

Feb 28.

Dakh Bungalows.

Fair Bokhah (10 miles)

DID NOT get off at 8. Started at 10, 30 a drove across the Khawlar river, up a steep pass

along the river—much hindered by small lands stops. On the river—over the barrier & across the

-air into a echo to DUKHUN, which we reached at 11. Had dinner at 11, a. Stopped again at 2 &

along the Kharlum valley, with high mountains on the E. side, to go to. The

at 2.14 a etikas at 7. Paid 10, a, on cartridges at Dukhun.
Darwin goes on today in the valley over the river - a "hurricane" paraded for several hours last night & a display of fireworks followed, which was rather nullified by the rain. Today the band is parading again - a hideous noise, but apparently appreciated by the crowd. We followed it. Besides a bridge over not on view.

Tongas seem to change horses about every 5 or 6 miles.

All the Aborigines wear grass shoes & jackets always on the hill - sometimes chappelles on the roads. Grass shoes are generally worn on their bare feet - not until socks or shoes a jacket. We saw enormous quantities of old grass shoes on the roads, which had been thrown away after worn out.

*March 2*°° ascended 1300 ft today according to barometer, which stands at 25.80.

Water is about 3000 ft above the sea at 804.400 ft.

*March 3*°° ascended 500 ft today - barometer = 25.80.

We had very dry baking on the road. Not a tree with any shade, nearly all the way by foot. Several landscapes would have blocked the road, even if there had been 300 300s.

The road to Simpson after Dornol goes along the valley of the Aborigine. In most places it is at all the slant of the hill. It is therefore especially liable to landslips. In some places there is a great height above the road at the valley - occasionally there is only just room for a horse to pass with the white man to follow. It is rather jumpy work. They drive very fast - on the road or downhill the horses are generally canting. The road was begun in 1880, finished in 1890.
March 1st.

Darshingalore.

I heard last night that a big landslide had happened about 3 miles from here. The road consequence was impassable, so we decided to stay here. The teemom, she started with the same time as arrived from Hassan Akkela, left at 3. We had about 3 miles up the valley - some very steep and mountainous hills. The road bears from 15-20 3 days after having closed. The Mahanagah of Kollam's brother arrived about 5:30. Great underground to have been made to clear the road for him, so we hope to get on tomorrow. I don't think we are there by tomorrow.
Population of State of Khorim = 2,705,578 — area = 80,000 sq. miles.

The road from Paramulla to Tinapar is paved almost the whole way by jasper tiles.

Tinapar is 5,334 ft above the sea.

Population of Tinapar = 120,000 — 1901 = 122,518.

Tinapar is one of the industries of Tinapar in the factory turns out 90,000 lbs a year. 4,000 people are employed. It lies 45 miles to the south of the valley. Both sides border 995 from the factory, and they bought in their actons.

About 200 years ago the plain of Tinapar was a vast lake of very great depth, surrounded by the mountains, and the whole of the villages were situated. The breaking down of the rocky barriers at Paramulla, set free the waters of the lake, converting it into a plain.

Tinapar Traders:

- Narayana
- Shopkeeper — speaks English well, seems to be of a color
- Thief, sold by wife
- jewelry
- Information
- Account
- Merchants
- very good traders, reliable
- purchases — expensive but only sells the best things
- carved wood and etc.
- Hotel kept by natives — open all the year — no native bungalows at Tinapar.
- Hotel kept at tinapar, good provisions of all sorts and all sorts of vegetables.

Raja Vignam — Secretary, Khorim State Game Preservation Department, Tinapar

A gunnaker called Singhia put a very good stock on my 256.
Through Vignam, engaged Lassoo But—a well-known Vakari—he is an old
man, but is said to know more about the localities, etc. Some different animals
are, than any other man in Kashmir. One great advantage is that he can talk
a fair lot of English, but he has the reputation of being a swindler. He knows
what about India's the prices which might be paid in things, or taught to them.

Game allowed to be shot in Kashmir—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bird</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Rate per Bird</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marketable</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Rs. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enyon</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harpan</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harpe</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barchel</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibetan antelope</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibetan gazelle</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barasingha</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laxiso</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jep</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pigs, black bear & leopards no limit as to number or size.

Rs. be charged for licence which is in force from March 15th to April 15th.

Winter licence—Rs. 50—from Nov 15th to March 14th, allows—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bird</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Rate per Bird</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marketable</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enyon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harpan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harpe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barchel</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibetan antelope</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibetan gazelle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barasingha</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laxiso</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jep</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
March 8th.

Iedan's Hotel.

They start in the morning to have a cook, a man, with a fair amount of fancy work. It appears he wants to provide the best food for us, and is going to see that we are all well fed. He is a very nice man, but I can't say much about him. We had black bread and tea, and then we had breakfast, and then we had dinner. We then went out to see the town, and we saw a lot of interesting things. We then went to the hotel, and we had tea and coffee. We then went to bed, and we had a good night's sleep.

March 9th.

Iedan's Hotel.

Started at 10 a.m. to drive to the Hilton Hotel, and then to see the hills. We had a long drive, and we saw a lot of interesting things. We then went to the hotel, and we had tea and coffee. We then went to bed, and we had a good night's sleep.

March 10th.

Iedan's Hotel.

Stayed at the hotel all day. We had breakfast, and then we had lunch. We then went to the hotel, and we had tea and coffee. We then went to bed, and we had a good night's sleep.

March 11th.

On deagra. [Marching]

Started at 8 o'clock in a deagra, a long narrow boat, and we were met by a man with a cooking boat behind. We had tea, and then we had breakfast. We then went to the hotel, and we had tea and coffee. We then went to bed, and we had a good night's sleep.
A dunghar is a long narrow boat, covered with coarse matting, divided into 6 compartments. By wooden divisions, in the bow is a place to sit, then a drinking room, bedroom, dressing room, a berth room and a place for the crew. The lady and a draughtsman in the sheets of matting are very roughly joined together, but are very firm.

I asked the man his "white" with great pride, one said he "was well used in every art of doing the white." Of course he cannot read or write in writing.

Islamabad is 50 miles by road, 32 miles by road from Lahore.

It contains 9,000 inhabitants. It is the 2nd largest town in Pakistan.

The Pakhtuns carry little bags or padis to keep their hands warm. When very cold, fold their blanket about them like a tent, squat down and put the strapings underneath their clothes.

The Pakhtuns' nomadic state covers an area of 70,000 square miles (Whitaker—8919).

To the N. it extends to the limits of Pakistan.

To the E. is Afghan territory.

To the W. comes Pakistan.

To the S. is Persia, Baluch and Sardarpan.

In 1846 it was sold by the British Government to Abdul Aziz for a million, but £750,000 was actually paid since they want it back.

A routine legal load is 25 maunds, which is about 50 lbs. A lorry load is 4 annas a march—but folks are often careless.

A farmer’s load is 60 maunds, and the pay is 8 annas a march.

A riding farmer’s pay is 3 annas a march.
1905.

March 12.

In camp. [Marching]

Off at 5. Had a bath, but Italian water is almost as muddy as Nile water. Had an Indian cook made at Bencigun—hot but comfortable.

Breakfast at 8. 3.30 I left got a long start. There is much veldt so we got up fast I reached Islamabad at 7. Highflying ones the women—had already taken up fakirs in the district. Leavos that is evidently one at my inspecting his attempts at attraction to Leavon, I mean to settle anything about the boy of the permanent football in his own law—very amusing.

March 13.

In camp. [Marching]

Off at 9 with baggage carried by coolies & ponies. Marched about 6 miles.

March 14.

In camp. [Marching]

Off at 9 with baggage carried by coolies & ponies. Marched about 6 miles.

March 15.

In camp. [Marching]

At 6 a.m. set off; 7 miles we passed. Young (Sic)
A pipe that is made out of a rope of planted straw, the sole is planted at a tangent close to the end, and comes between the big 2 roots for a tiny freaks 6 times, over ones, over ones, over ones, over ones around the head, where it forms a piece which goes round it. The inner roller stick is but laced up like a knot, have the big 8 divided from the others, at last the string passing through them is very uncomfortable, but they give a wonderful grip on wood or snow.

A chappley is a latter rock with a sandal strapped on to it with Nes in the side, the rock lace up. The roll are nearly all made too tiny, a little made very soon digger to hurt.

The Mashumpes do not use jujus. When out in the streets, select a little mound of earth, make a hole in it, 2 little ashes 3 pitch a horizontal one connecting with the bank, then last represents the pipe 2 the other the pipe. When, they put the one with tobacco & suck away with great gusto - they generally use very tobacco - at the other, generally putting their handkerchief over the pipe to prevent the earth getting into their mouths.

Jumede is appointed to act as chita-shakari.

Passed a fort that had been burned a few days. The natives got the safe in medicines, & understood it was good for ‘natural pating’. 
1905.
March 16th.
In camp. (Marching.)

Up at 6.30 a.m. after chota bazaar the somewhat lengthy operation of putting on my gear shoes, started S.E. to the buying hill, but could see nothing. Then had a stiffish climb up the hill amongst the trees, a strong wind up to open spaces, but by making the 3 crores of land — my chota bazaar has not arrived yet — I got this made in me, which means itFrench -e - s, 1 eventually arrived at the top. Paid all the native at the face of the hill, but could see nothing, after waiting for several hours on the top on the chance of my being killed out of the trees into the open, gave it up. Home at 9.30. Two small bands not taken but the remains of the French seikhs’ camp. Also a small canal which has been made all along the face of the hill to take water to some fields. A large piece of snow remains all round, especially to the E. They arrived coming down hill in the sand amongst the trees 1 took a lot of “shots” the ground is very stony.

March 17th.
In camp. (Marching.)

Felt to mobilise there are no horses to be seen about here. Off with caravans carrying baggage at 8.30. Soon after starting a lad came to say that another patrol had on his way to the same place as us. Started off as hard as I could with the 3 subordinates, 150 men. An awful rutty road with water which blocked by overhanging branches and the bastimdoor hedges. Foot to the top nearly dead. Then came down the right side of the bottom of the hills along the Chandrathar valley a cause the menu due south to Bradangri, which we reached at 11.45. Stopped for only 15 min. Had to eat the other relief. Went in with the relief. Reached Bradangri. Began to send from England a few letters.

March 18th.
In camp.

Heavy rain all night. Up at 6.30, a fog about 7 on the hill due south. Very bad weather in deep rains proper on the top, but thickly cleared away. Let my life to work myself. After giving tour 8.30 walked home, which we reached at 7. across some very steep hales. A very hard day on the move all the times — bad about settled when we got to camp. Only saw a few kinds, but heard from France a big locomotive engine of a standard.
A yellow flower with long narrow leaves is sprouting up all over the place---should say it corresponds to our corner. Also saw a white flower with purple petals.

Not finding a suitable mound to make a plug from today, I asked Bert made quite a good one out of a dead leaf.
In camp.

Reid, after yesterday, so did not get off till 10. Tried all the low places on the S. side. I went out the Trocito to try. After Tugji walked carefully through the wooded places above camp on S. side, but said nothing. Thencto—my acting chita—Shikari—came back at 2, 30, having seen a good 10 footers a also a 5 footer—presumably after the Karambuwa—on my territory. Did not quite get the what turned in, but the 5 footer was a place he came from, but think he was clutter off. After hot day, but a breeze from as we were coming home. The 5 footer means it have come on close to this camp—hope he will stay, but fear he is on the move out of the area.

March 21.

In camp.

Very snow all night—which lasted till 11, so stayed in bed till 2, 30. Off on the N. Side of the Nala but could find no tracks of the Seye or was after yesterday. At frequent intervals it moved a bit must come down, so we could do very well, good a came back to camp at 4, 30, rather disappointed with our want of luck. Reid & Tugji very expeditc 2. No longer says "I know—my name means fat—"
Bactra [capra silvicola] — local name Mohr in Ladhak style.

Record horns = 52-57-57-52 ins. length.

" " = 12½-13-11½-11 ins. length.

Horns of 56 from Passu (Hazdumbeik) pulled up in snow, killed by snakes.

Horns = 52 x 11½ = 46 x 12½ = 51 x 13 ins.

All killed within 1887 at Ladel — 52 x 11½ ins. in flesh.

85 ins. fair = 38 to 40 ins. good = 40 to 45 ins. very good = above very tere.

Rutting season is in autumn. Height = 38 ins. at shoulder.

Teeling held to great variation from very dark brown to gray.

Markhor [capra falconeri] in Ladhak style.

4 varieties —

1. Bakhanpil in Kashmir. [includes Hy. Khoj]
2. Yozha
3. Dokiman.
4. Ladel.

2. " " = 52 x 12½ = 53 x 11—54 x 11 ins. — single horns = 63-61 ins.
3. " " = 36 ins. [shaped like a curve but 3½ horns] =
4. " " = 60 ins. [long horns with 6½ more than two spirals].

Markhors are found in countries adjacent to rocky steppe hills not exceeding 7,000 ft., unless being limited by green piece in parking, last in high hill sides.

Variety I. Stands about 42 inches at the shoulder.

Markhors are 7'2½ feet — grey in winter, reddish in summer — face is small with horns 2½ about 15 p. 11 ins.

One bach killed in Sirmast - Weighed 245 lbs.

Height = 40 ins. at shoulder.
March 22nd.

In camp (Marching)

Up early—I about 5 moved off with one small tent far up the valley to a village which sounds like Piroo. Got there about 11 a.m. pitched tent on an old fort of a house! Went up the west side of the valley 3/4 of a mile, fell in with others. Went up the east side of the valley 1 1/4 miles. Rejoined our column. Came down about 5 to a lama in a narrow valley. The person in charge of the place being killed by a band of robbers last night. Nothing more had been heard. We left but returned to a point 2 miles below. Two small tents very uncomfortable—sleeping in a several huts in it.

March 23rd.

In camp (Marching)

Up at 5.45 my gang has heard a loud crack in the west side of the valley. Heard at the top was a loud explosion. All came out below me, but not as he cleared himself, something frightened him. I jumped back when I could not stand to camp. A small shot into the valley of a small village of a small fort. The place was a large odara high up on the E. side of the valley. Started off at 7 to a small odara got to the place. Saw 2 very little boys of the head as it was under a tree, but as they had evidently spotted us, had a quick shot with the 200. Right up. 3 shot—left with 200 yds right up. Hit him twice. Hit up on the odara. No doubt—very sick. But I could not get along at all through the snow, so gave the job to Kedonghat. He caught him up. A mule down a foot back down the hill in the dark I did most of it. Getting dark. 2/3 almost dead. Went home with the head at 9, 30. 2/3 much too weak then. To stop—I fell to me that a little the same day after my first shot. Makes waiting in the flesh.

March 24th.

In camp (Marching)

Breakfast. March camp at 9, 30. Reached Bradapori about 2, 30. Had a bath 2 mud wall, as locals like calls lending my tent, etc.
S—

Apats.

Leor [Ctenotrapes fusculicrus] — local name kora — in Habuvar Kurt.

Record horns = 13½ in Habuvar - 14¼ in elsewhere.

Horn ins. at shoulder:

Plating is dark brown, almost black in old kours.

Proidae.

Serx [Hemibates vibulicrus] — local name tama.

Record horns = 12 ins — average = 10 ins. Height = 58 ins. at shoulder (male).

Solitary — seldom seen in pairs — in country between 7,000 ft — 9,000 ft.

Goral. [Gomphos percival] — local name py, pyur or torm.

Record horns = 8–8½ ins. length.

28 ins. at shoulder.

Hear in fields — in country between 2,000 ft — 9,000 ft.

Antelope.

Habsetan Antelope — local name keran — in Hadda chine.

Record horns = 27½—26½—24 ins. length.

In spring & summer, the horns close apart.

Ulna in yellowish White. Height = 58 ins. at shoulder.

Habsetan gayelle. (g. sabhathan) — local name por.

Record horns = 15—14—13½—13 ins. length.
March 25.

In camp.

Thick mist till 11 O'clock, so not off till late. Went up to top of the hill on S. side, but saw nothing. 1.13 P.M. VejSEL saw & said something--from its tracks, a leopord--put them off. They took away due N. 1.30. Apparently anxious to get home to tea, so back to camp at 5.30, but don't suppose we had daylight enough to do any good.

March 26.

In camp.

Went up all night a very misty in the morning. 2.30 were heavy, clouded. & Brandon continually, so stayed in camp & wrote letters. A thick kind of yellow fly came on about 6, followed by some enormous squalls, which very nearly blew my tent down. We had to fasten them on the ropes & keep it up. Had a disturbed night.

March 27.

In camp.

A little rain all night, a very misty in the morning. 3.45 out to go set till 9. Felt up a little. Had some more on with again, so went back to camp at 3, as we could see nothing. Heavy rain came on again about 4 a little, till I went to bed.

March 28.

In camp.

Went home. [Bradenjoni]

Went up all night. Up early. A very good camp at 8.30. Made them all the most rapid march & 3.30 a.m. We knew them about 8. Went into a village of the local population. Started to get 1 am license, but J.P. a very nice man & spoke English well. Had my hair cut & was shown up by the local doctor. He did it very well. Their very clean & disinfected. Got inside a man with job--gave him quinine. Off at 4.30. Todday out about 8 below. Very sunny. Not boiling, but paddles used from 1.30. But goes well under little wind, which blow at all over the tops.
Sheep.

This common. (p. not given) local name Many.

Record horns = 50 x 19 - 48 x 20 - 44 x 18 36 x 17 ins. (better average of seven)
14 ins. at shoulder (average of seven)

Feathering light brown - throat a chest slate in zams.

Husk khi.

Record horns = 7 3/4 x 15 - 73 x 16 - 73 x 14 - 67 x 14 ins.

Sharpe. (p. not given)

Record horns = 5 1/2 x 11 7/8 ins - 24 x 11 - 33 x 11 - 32 x 10 ins.
Average = between 25 x 27 ins x 9 x 10 ins. Height = 34 ins. at shoulder.

Perched. (p. not given) local name maa shaa.

Record horns = 9 x 12 - 9 x 12 ins.
Average = 24 x 11 ins.

Incountry 16,000 to 17,000 ft.

Feathering slate grey - black chest in males.
Height = 34 ins. at shoulder.

None in Harwood or Dadat.
March 29th. In dungen. [Marching]

Heavy rain all night. A very wet morning. Off at 6, but it came on to blow hard about 8, so tied up. Started again about 3, but it came on to blow very hard, with an absolute deluge of rain, so stopped for the night about 5. Very cold. About the most uncomfortable day we have had in a very long time— the dungen is very rocky and horribly draughty. Prairie is quite yellow, as much mud on it as water.

March 30th. In dungen. [Marching]

Rain went on all night, so off at 4 a.m. River very rough and strong current. Reached Trinquera about 8 a.m. down the sand bar to the Deh Lake at the former place, there we tied up. Got the tents out and tried to dry them. Dugout canoes came on. Had two days’ work going to bed landslip on the river road—a long dungen killed.

March 31st. In dungen. [Marching]

Went to get things from Mr. Elder’s agency; picked up from Missoula, also small changes from the bank.信息化 went down to steal some stuff in a skiff—a long covered boat—paddled by 4 men and 2 women. They got a great pace, I took their canoe into their work well. Charged 50 cent for their men. Inspected by merchants all day long—they are all interested in us, so shall meet them at the river tomorrow.

April 1st. In dungen. [Marching]

Off about 7–8 a.m. to sail down the canal into the river, & drifted through the day. The river is bordered on each side by an extraordinary collection of timber, teak, and miscellaneous trees mostly in a state of extreme decay. There are 7 bridges over the river. Last night at 12, as Odeon’s wife had yesterday, Thomas’s wife has been detained by the customs officer on Sunday, as they have not to be 909m. I thought they were 856 a signed a declaration to that effect, so they demand an explanation.
Tertiary.

Ursidae.

Brown bear (Ursus arctos)
Measurements - body = 7 ft - 9 ft - 10 ins - average = 8 ft - 4 ins (males)

Black bear (Ursus americanus) local name: lumpit.
Measurements - 6 ft - 4 ins - 7 ft - 11 ins - average = 7 ft - 7 ins (males)

(from Frank Wold's State's Weight's book)

"Ward" the largest he has seen. He has authentic information about.

Heteromorphs: [various heteromorphs]

Record horns = 48/12 - 47/31 - 46/12 ins. length.
48 in total and 2/3 in. shoulder.

Native’s vision in older, after which the biggest they go to twenty between 8,000 ft. x 9,000 ft. high.

Firsting in summer red - in winter more brown.
April 2nd

In camp (marching)

After a warm day. Off early, as we decided to go down the river towards Transalba, to try to get another transportation. Arrived at Transalba at 12. A lot off a man on a pony to see if there was anybody at a village called Alpas. From both about 2, x seen a schooner had just left, so started off on a party a continued across muddy field roads to Alpas, then I reached about 4, got to find another schooner had arrived. Then I was informed by Mr. S. that a few miles back to towards Stompo a encamped about 7. A lot of work about.

Had an awful hard time in, a high pressure in heat, then hearing "tony" - a proposition behind which yelled me on another place - was very nice afterwards.

Pony not half a bad hand, but could not get, only center a walk. Few bees falling in. The loaded fields just like second, with Stan head right center under pulling out the grass from the bottom apparently without any inconvenience.

April 3rd

In camp (marching)

Lah Shahan.

The only part camp moved off soon after 7.30. Picked an awful bad shoulder

from a few miles, but afterwards added a heavy day. Then 2, x met a very pretty

lake at Transalba, then turned E. up the tidal valley to Lah Shahan.

At about 12 met others in at 2. Others kind of a specular trip on the lake.

Left this morning, but it was too small to do any good in. Reported of a

good harebrain thing seen that had by a man cutting wood. Bolton manners.

A strong desire to get back to his adventures seeing other faces too early in

the season - evidently meant as a warning to me not to go too soon.

April 4th

In camp.

Lah Shahan.

Was worth about 6 by a score stock of participles. We met the Lord a bad

stake, a light ice, etc., and then another ice wall at midday. This was

happening, but I thought, with a visit here, that it was quite calming

soon went to sleep again, but it seemed to last quite a long time. By then

after 6, went up to the lake N. to the camp. Tried it all day, but saw

nothing. A very dull & uninteresting, thank the Lord, and some Dutch


his bank yesterday, his Jolly splashing backwards into a stream to destroy

his handle & his bag with his best stick - thought to well.
1905.

April 5th.

In camp.

Lack of sleep all over the村子 since I lived a week in camp. Some
resignation after turned up for more of self & hospital's backache. Turns are very
insidious, so a defeated having seen a good horsewhip on a mule on the N. side
of camp. But he was on the mule & did not stop but he got into the deep mule on
the E. side. It was too late to go after him & we can only hope he will
stay till tomorrow. A lot of plants, which resemble chards as much as anything,
are springing up all over. Very willing horses & living this morning for some reason,
very breakfast consisted of "steak and cheese"!!! It quite defeated me a little
dozen for /"steak"/ & the boys to themselves with great pride. After I am
thinking goals could from the taste of it, which is badly some must be sick.

April 6th.

In camp.

Lack of sleep in the night, very thick mist sometimes down as low as
the camp, all the morning so couldn't go out as it continued all day.
And a hard walk, but the days are useless in camp as more than I stand.
Wend from footsore but the-svgtose in shelter had horse great changes
at snail, horses & animals, but very little at strangers a neighborhood.

April 7th.

In camp.

Lack of sleep in the night, very pretty in the morning. However it cleared
up a little about 9, so started up, the steep northern mule is the N.
get ready to the 4th, when down came the mist worse than ever. a
after sitting under a rock in nearly 3 hours in a pool of water a getting
most bitterly cold, wind back to camp. As soon as we got back
the mist was in our shelter away, but heavy rain comes on,
making the country into a swamp & impossible to keep
any thing - especially our tent - clean. Toss the remains of a
Monkeys killed by a lepore - also a blue camped trusting out.
This weather is making us begin the huntabout the most deadly dead
spurt I have yet encountered my store - am getting fat & out of condition.
The earthquake seems to have done a lot of damage in India, especially at Chittagong and Dharamsala. Three Englishmen and 2 ladies & nearly 100 natives were killed.

Johangir—1600.

Famous method of fishing in the Mula Lake.
These boats are fixed abreast with a net in between them. Two smaller boats are paddled ahead of them & suddenly make a swift round & drive the fish between the other two boats to ends the net, which is then lifted. Each boat has its own net. They cast back when in the water.

About 250 houses in Paramulla entirely destroyed by earthquake in 1885.
The river is about 100 yds broad & 10 ft. deep here—very smooth but by the autumn sluggish stream.

Nilem is navigable from Paramulla to Islamabad.
April 8.  
In Dungah. (Marching.)

In Manastal Lake.

Another wet, muddy morning, so settled to leave San Thaphy by 9 o'clock to Paramulla. Had some practice with both rifles, 250 most satisfactory shots, camp at 10, 20. No return had we got well off, than it clouded up. Marched to Manastal lake. 2½ miles to the back had to ride. 1½ got to the dam, at Manastal about 1. 7½ miles at 2. Marched along the streams from the hind river, which are carried along the side of the hill, till the river. Manastal village - wooden houses under a cliff on the shores of the lake - exactly like a Siamang village. An extensive garden surrounded a pond with flowers on their side, made by 4 changes. At outlet of the lake - a small canal - joins the river at Dambel. Rode along the side of the lake 2, though the moon into the river 2 at Dambel, turned into a very small canal to land, where we tied up. Saw some wild fowls near San Thaphy.

April 9.  
In Dungah. (Marching.)

In Paramulla.

Off at 4. ½ hour got into the hind lake. A fine piece of water now about 1½ miles broad, but no good for power. The old men think it's a dangerous place in stormy weather. 4 boats, left on it early in the morning. Some mountains all round it. At 10 o'clock got into the river. Reached Paramulla at 8. Lied up at end of town.

April 10.  
In Dungah.

In Paramulla.

A lovely day. Brought back one on a reconnoiter expedition into 14 hogs. Very bad, nothing to do except read. Walk up a dune the rest of the day.

April 11.  
In Dungah.

In Paramulla.

A lovely day. Did nothing, except clean rifles, etc. Settled after a long discussion to move down to Paramulla tomorrow, wait then till 7. The Bay is opened on the 15th. Advises to leave a letter with my men. I went down to try out the country, to see to come.
Length of rivers in India.

Jordon is 1850 miles long... Tethy is 900 miles long.

Brahmaputra 1550*
Ganges 1600*
Indus 900*
Narmara 800*
Shenuddy 520*
Suvara 472*

Pigeon Bridge over the stream at Xingal.
April 12.*

In camp. (Marching.)

A very wet morning. We did not get off till 9.30. Redrives for us. The "traveling" man walked fast. pamphlet to a place 8 miles away. We camped for the night to 3, the snow had melted from the road. Very different to when we came up early in March. Rain, nearly done. Actually got in at 3.30. Passed 3 campfires on the way. Over the river already, but is said to have been ordered back by Yigram.

April 13.

In camp.

A lovely day after a very wet night. Snow came in. We went out after a prettily on the ice of the river, but did not snow. We spent most of the time just a stroll, being fed at a restaurant, then an offer of hot fix from pamphlet. There is a difficulty about the ice bridge over the river - on is pulled across in a small boat from a big one - the said to be wrong & there is a roping tension underneath!!

April 14.

Up late. Busy packing. Walked to pamphlet for letters. Watched them mending the oak bridge. Verna reports as to people being seen driving down the Valley. That people do not start in the Bay before midnights. A friend walks in already. Camped near the river 12, Senator says Yigram has sent men to tell him it was back, but they refused to do so. The Bay tales are:

1. Bay Bay: Rapid. Head are range of mountains from broken to Bond.
2. Blue camp is closed.
3. The shooting season is to take place in each period from:

April 15th to July 14th.

July 15th to October 15th.

Cover granted for the 1st period by priority of arrival at pamphlet, for 2nd period by priority of receipt of letter.

About 80 hours before the departure, got over. The work on the bridge all right, though I was much relieved when I got to the other side. Marched parallel to the river down it for some time, then turned up a stream clear.
Hukuri = Cookes wages in Kashmir.

Head Hukuri = Rs. 30 x 5 toads.

Hota Hukuri = Rs. 12 to 15 x 3 to 8 toads.

Cook = Rs. 15 to 20 x 3 to 5 toads.

 Permanent cookes = Rs. 6 x 2 toads in Kashmir.

“ ” = Rs. 8 x 2 “ Labatt.

Hutare given 1 suit, turban, justas a blanket.

“ Cookes = 1 Blanket.

I paid permanent cookes Rs. 7 x 3 toads—4 are said to be enough, but
I found I had to have 6—one of them—Anjasso acted as Chota Shikari.

Names of man—

Anjasso Pat. = Shikari

Anjasso = Chota Shikari

Aissors = Warur

Korral = Permanent Cook

Aunwa Pat. = “ “

Parwana Pat. = “ “

Rangana = “ “

Yachha Pat. = Cook.
April 15th

In Camp. [Marching]

After taking the new last night, marched down along a small stream on a very bad path. Soon came to a bridge made of single boards & tied with a big rope. Which I passed, a double barred one across the stream with the help of the other man. Just came to a small rock in which hole had been cut in which one had to place one foot a deep gulf of soft into the stream. As I had boots on, it was not awkward, as the hole was only just large enough for one foot. However, I managed it all right with the help of the man. Then went along a narrow path which a very steep view over a hill into a neck. Up which we marched till we got to our destination. Stopped at a house i turned off the stream by a big hole made for me in a most filthy room. No windows a little roof in the roof in the window in which slept 6 men, 3 dogs— one with a letter of thanks— about half day's march 2-4 miles! 3 miles at a great expense. I was very absorbed about till dinner. But at the dinner about 4 pm. Suddenly a good beam of light and we could not have got on. 2 1/2 miles at the top bridge I went to forward hole. Two arms came after us but turned back to the west when told we were in front.

April 16th

In Camp.

Men were out early, had saw nothing except females. Walked up the neck after dinner a speed of 17 marches, 2 of which were males, but too far off to see what sort of hands they had. Also saw several others a very large sheep running for wood or better in the grass. Apparently in splendid condition of fat as a pig.

April 17th

In Camp.

Up at 5, so a went almost to the end of the neck a few of a hill on the E side. Saw no males- 4 small ones on the other don't feel. No grass a long way not too below the snow. Did not move down at all, so we went back at 6.

Marched seem to be fairly low down a not at all on difficult ground. Saws a very pretty bright red hold with a black head about the size of a small peacock. Also a good many tracks all leading to the W out of the neck, which looks bad.
Birds in Karakoram.

**Phaons.**

- **Monal** - at 9,000 to 14,000 ft in summer. (Lophophorus impejanus)
- **Kotter Tragopan** - very rare - misnamed Bigha.
- **Red九龙** - common in Karakoram.
- **Cheet** - """"
- **Tah** - Vicious Melanoccephalus
- **Black 
  - Tibetan black Drake. (Tetralogus lebetes)
  - All over Karakoram.
- **Grey Partridge** - Near Karakoram only. (Perdix perdix)
- **Tibetan Partridge** - scarce. (Perdix perdix)

**Partridges.**

- **Cock Partridge** - in Karakoram - very rare (Perdix indica)
- **Black** - Near Karakoram. (Perdix perdix)
- **White** - All over Karakoram. (Perdix perdix)
- **Grey Partridge** - Near Karakoram only. (Perdix perdix)

**Quails.**

- **Grey Quail** - Parvamella mora. (Bonnia comunis)
- **Rani** - rare. (Bonnia communis)
1905.

April 18th.

In small camp.

Off about 8.2 armed small tent to top of just hill. Had a desperately hard a long climb up a hill filled with snow to the top. I got there about 8.

Passed there for some time, I then felt the tent door. Where we saw the doubtful trail yesterday— but only saw a small one. Eventually climbed down below— many little avalanches of snow coming down all round us. I after a long wait saw what looked quite a nice path. It was straight down about 300 feet or so. I landed just with the 256— could only see his back, not knew.

I jumped away & I flagged again. Flagged the tent, but certainly pleased him the third time. We went down some ground too bad for me, instructor, & down the local followed him. Some came upon him bleeding from the shoulder, but he went on down a place which defeated them. At home, very disappointed, but the men apparently quite confident, we shall get him tomorrow or perhaps the next day. Saw a woodcock coming back very keen.

April 19th.

In camp.

At about 8 a.m. after hearing of strange. Stole appeared with the fight. Had been a great triumph. They had very soon found him almost dead. He rolled down a steep place & they found him. Knife just about 4 inches a fairly thick. He was hit just below the shoulder. They all seriously shock me by the head. Went down to the main camp & got them about 11. Ordered them to get the bullet out of the day had a lead, silver & rust letters. The bullet had gone clean through the back a shoulder & a rib. Local man— Strauss— very proud a team.

April 20th.

In camp.

At about 8 a.m. in the morning. Which nearly blew my head down.

I paced all the morning, so after waiting till 1:00 o'clock, decided not to start today for dinner. So we started to start today for dinner. The team is very fast a coming right down to the camp. Most of the day. Some of the men went out. Egg the sled.

I saw a man had about 40 tons, but decided to leave tomorrow.
**Birds in Kashmir.**

**Geese.**
- Grey lag: October to March. (Anser anser)

**Ducks.**
- Shoveller: the above uncertainty.
- Mallard: most common. Oct. to April. (Anas bosca)
- Pintail: short time—lives in March. (Anas acuta)
- Widgeon: scarce. (Anas penelope)
- Teal: in great numbers—first arrive a few to depart.
- Blue winged teal: rare—late arrival. (Anas discors)
- Pochard: rare. (Aythya ferina)
- Red crested pochard: common in middle of the winter—also spotted a White headed.
- Golden eye: common on lakes, but not on fells.
- Smew: occasionally on lakes.

**Goosander.**
- Gylden: very rare. (Mergus merganser)

**Gadwall.**
- Very numerous. (Mergus serrator)

**Turner.**
- Very common by small streams in secluded valleys.
- Common: with Jackdaw mixed. (Gallinago stenota)

**Woodcock.**
- Breeds in Kashmir. (Scolopax rusticola)
1905.

April 21st
In camp. (marching)

A terrific thunderstorm nearly all night — the echoes among the mountains were quite wonderful. A wet morning, so did not get off till 11, a short start over the hill to the E — a very stiff climb — into emotional state, since it is a claim to Faiqel, which we reached about 5. Sounded most of the way, but felt hope we got to Faiqel, about the worst Thunderstorm I ever came on with an absolute deluge of rain. The tents & baggage seemed wet through; it was the only place for our tent was on the top of a snare, which was like a wet blanket folded. Everything wet & dirty & very uncomfortable — Thunder storms at regular intervals with deluge of rain. But it is a poorman at Faiqel I am not a lot of him.

April 22nd
In camp. (marching) Paramallego.

Off at 8.30, marched up the R. bank of the river to Paramallego, which we reached at 4.30 — a long & trying march, but the country lovely to look for pretty. Saw multihak rest was better & a head for the Pindery, a lovely day & seen, grass & blossoms coming out well. Saw a tremendous lot of multihak on the trees.

April 23rd
In camp. (marching) 

To-day.

About 7 - very high - feet - progress very slow. Reached dinner about 1.30, but as there was a bridge on the water only, the boat was tied up to any convenience. The boathouse again in an awful state of the water & felt it do if it was the Atlantic Ocean to be crossed.

April 24th
In camp. (marching) 

Terriper.

The weather was a terror to the wind deafened, got off train after midnight. I don't through the water lake a horse named with the Nemys at 10.0 clock a.m. the Pindery are coming out well a misted profile look very bright. I get to him about 4, 30 a.m, at once fed up by trainman, etc. Just off at the Coach Road about 6.30 a.m. on Don's to drive the right of way 250 & an iron triangle instead of a silver one, which he had put up a which is not bright.
### Route from Leh to Leh, via Nubra and Panjkhar (Padum)

|   |   |   |   
|---|---|---|---
| 1. Leh | 10 miles | 27. Yuling | 16 miles |
| 2. Panjir | 40 miles | 28. Putongga | 12 miles |
| 5. Dharoo | 14 miles | 31. Lamayuru | 12 miles |
| 6. Ladak | 19 miles | 32. Khul | 10 miles |
| 7. Shigar | 13 miles | 33. Temergom | 17 miles |
| 8. Megamadam | 12 miles | 34. Surkhet | 10 miles |
| 10. Zagri | 11 miles | 36. Pitsa | 18 miles |
| 11. Nyak | 10 miles | 37. Leh | 414 miles |
| 12. Lits | 14 miles |   |   |
| 13. Dodo | 11 miles |   |   |
| 14. Nundakhel | 11 miles |   |   |
| 15. Nundel | 8 ½ miles |   |   |
| 16. Nupur | 8 ½ miles |   |   |
| 17. Panjir Kisan | 13 miles |   |   |
| 18. Quara | 10 miles |   |   |
| 19. Dilng | 9 ½ miles |   |   |
| 20. Stani | 6 miles |   |   |
| 21. Padum | 9 miles |   |   |
| 22. Shoneke | 12 miles |   |   |
| 23. Wang | 13 miles |   |   |
| 24. Lamph | 10 miles |   |   |
| 25. Tangj | 10 miles |   |   |
| 26. Payery | 6 miles |   |   |
April 25

In dugah.

Punjab.

Work in a shade in Peshawar. Got off, 15,000 rupees, etc., etc. Then the passes are still blocked by snow, especially the Jogeda pass. No money will induce cookie to go over it. Ported by traders all day till I produced a stick's much language.

April 26

In dugah. [Marching]

Punjabs.

Passed all the morning with Sekellem and other people. A great crowd, going on about the Hay Festival. The teacher made me接待 Jintor for going in before his 1st. So Jintor was brought back to Daramulla. Jintor then himself wanted before the jigger time, so Jintor, seeing me, invited him in. He is Hyder Ali Khan, who brought before the President. Off about 12:30, I went well off the train to Punjah, where we took eye about 7:30.

April 27

In dugah. [Marching]

Hanbel.

Off late. Paid everybody a 3 months wages. Now to carry 150, 000 in cash which is an awful weight. Jitter does here come so wonderfully well. We came down from Srinagar—mustard vases given over them anything. The snow has melted tremendously from the low parts of the hills. Died up sometime after midnight at Hanbel.

April 28

In camp. [Marching]

Meer.

If early. Got everything packed up. Started off by 9. Packed a good horse through Srinagar to Dinor, which we reached at 1. Toddy out at 2.

The country looks quite different to what it did when I passed through it just a fortnight ago. Most of the trees are not—the final foresters are likely.

The grass here grows in a wonderful way. It is instead of a tall brown, black looking country. Nearly all of it is a bright green. It is the best grass I have ever seen in an extraordinary manner. Since a hot day I have acquired the pony very much.

Was reminded all round when I left the dugah. Think saddles are not right sides. Thief was on guard to avoid Carles, but shoot employer him again.
Heard the cusho the first time on April 29th — it is apparently called the same name in Karbør.

Started onTracker on March 17th from here to April 30th — 50 days, of which
we marched ... on 24 days — including days on river.
we stalked ... " 12 "
we saw game ... " 4 " "game" = shootable game, not birds or small beasts.
we stalked game ... " 2 "
we shot at game ... " 2 "
we got game ... " 2 "
"off days" ... " 14 " — bad weather, at Tengar, Boromulla, Ziyal, etc.

Less than 20 days that once a sheep got away from camp in Dedahk — that two years afterwards it was seen quite like it was quite as wild as they were. It was known by a black mark round its neck — was eventually shot by a native.

After getting over the mountain pass, practically all the people are Hindus. They wear their hair down to their neck.

From the top of the pass, looked down upon a sea of clouds — a very fine sight.

Today for the first time saw — they sighted in the open on the snow — about 25 miles — were paid Rs. 300 — were delighted.
In camp. [marching]

Traversa. But came into see me about 6. He is near Boban with the French
weeks for 3 weeks. They had got one Berlingo, but missed a very good gaz
yesterday. If at 7:30 I had a steepish climb up the Stelki Falls—then through
2000 feet to the E. to Boban, which we reached at 12:30. Picnic in about 1
From Stelki Falls had a fine view of Savenar Klui, the numerous fields of mustard
looking very pretty in the far distance. A perfectly lovely day. Very, very hot.

April 21.

In camp. [marching]

A heavy snowing in the night & a wet morning, but it cleared off about 11. We
gets started about 12. Marched up a pretty good foot, but soon got to the snow.
Then up a very steep hill side—very

Tibetan. Then up a

Stelki Falls. There we camped in the snow. Very

We went walking in the soft snow around all the day. It is quite

Tibetan. There we

Maroon & the snow

May 1st.

In camp. [marching]

Up at 4:15. Went up a deep hole in hard snow to the

Tibetan. Then bogged down on my coat, about 1000 ft. on smooth

Stelki Falls. Then walked down a hole where the

Avalanches of snow must have been tremendous, as levels of it lay piled

Avalanches of snow must have been tremendous, as levels of it lay piled

N/A
Trees of Marvels.

*Fenyar or plane tree. (Platanus orientalis)*

*Hibiscus—oil made from it 2 lye.*

*Uplier—P. rigida in America—P. alba.*

*Wattle—common (P. alba).*

" *Weeping (P. dalrymplei).*

" *Redwood—branches cut & stacked for fodder.*

*Yer—(Ailurus amputatus)*

*Felis aurata.*

*Mulberry: apple, pear, grape.*

*Pine bonsai:*

" *Eucalyptus—10,000 ft.*

*Dekker (Cedrus deodara)—from 4,500 ft to 8,000 ft.*

*Pecan (Carya illinoensis—C. macrocarpa)—between 14,000 ft to 16,000 ft.*

*Quercus (pecan or oak)—between 6,000 ft to 12,000 ft.*


I was a youth with a tuner to day. Two passing near his head—very strange. —

One of the two shot—back drive his leg over his neck.

Punis g an old fak on the E. of Marvels Plateau.
May 2nd

In camp [Marching]

Some difficulty in getting supplies, so we set off till 8. Marched down a very pretty, well wooded gorge with some fine Calebret bottoms. Passed the broken valley up to Mogolmaiden at 12.20. Dined at 3. Very hot - had a most delightful bath, washed all the time by a big Tejard about 3 p.m. away. A very pretty camping ground on the bank of the river opposite a place where there was a village, but the river was an "inland" of water coming down the river a week or two ago. Found some crops of barley - about 6 - well on the car. Everything very crowded on this valley. Sound night.

May 3rd

In camp [Marching]

Great difficulty in getting supplies, but eventually sufficient - some bread, salt. Blankets collected at 8.45 a.m. At dinner cut - tactfully but a wasp - a wasp - an angry wasp. Within very few - the river flowing under some tremendous precipices. The Nereid first finds it's then the Thunder-ogers, I have seen. The last 5 miles are a really steep climb, under the hot sun, it almost settled me. Get on at 3.20, est 7 a.m. at 4.

Some fine raises to 22,000 ft from dining room from the Nereid - Thunder ogers. Passed the town 6 times on very high ridges - rotten suspension.

May 4th

In camp [Marching]

As the Nereid could not supply us with supplies, we could not set out, or, but I think the men - especially N.B. are the worst - want a day off. Very early, ready but later became most awfully hot. I think the hottest day I ever remember. Nereid rises on a flat plateau - 500 feet high - which, judging from the crops of barley, seems very fertile. It is surrounded by hills, steep on the E. side, 1 that I suppose breaks it. It seems very well cultivated by Indians. I have a fairly perpendicular place, but the town is very small. A telescope of letters takes a week to get them away... The natives are said to be on the divided - & on the hill itself, where two tents, height of all the pines in the place. Much too hot to do anything, so unpacked & re-packed my pack, etc. Indians - a Frenchman - came in & went.

I had tea with him. He had 2 tale - or a fourth - 5 days. He gave me something...
Bridge height 1370 ft from New Valley, which is 7,150 above sea level.

One of Badaloff's tribe had 6 shots in it— one back it saw, one through its ear, too through its body too far back— a tear in the region of its tail. It went on a leap every trio before it got it. It also got a small piece.

Passed remains of several Hindu temples or places where there had once been villages, probably destroyed by avalanches in years gone by. Signs very conspicuous in all.

Also on top of hills saw several heaps of stones— sometimes of stones— it appears that every Hindu, when passes by, adds one to the heap to perpetuate the god.

I saw a good many springs running through the fields,& very clear. A stone long ago— sometimes do— resemble a woman's breasts.

From the ruins of temples, it looks as if the district must once have been much more thrifty, populated than it is now, though it cannot be more cultivated a the fields are about sterile now.

But the reason has been very bad for the crops.

Heard a lot of wild chickens, as desros which calls them, but I don't know what they really are as I can never get a good look at them.

Desros But-says— people believe the story— that he saw a bear climb up a tree with a stone under its arm, with which it broke open the trees for honey. He shot the bear & got the honey too.
1905.

May 5.

Rain. [marching]

Troops turned up early. But a little about an equal number to the marchers [expeditions, all keeping back that. Had to drive at 10:10. Off at 7.

Had a stiff climb-sharp into the Plowright valley, along the old road, which turns about three quarters left the hillside. It goes down the river, but divides on a sort of each path. So one has to go quick to make the distance. The river gets a lot. The west goes on the distance, it is a good

20 miles in reach. We ran bad in places owing to force to the banking. Accelerated on to it 2 progress very slow. So at 3 it does not stop. Read very pleasantly. Shaded all the way. I sat on the dead. Today—sad last night.

May 6.

On camp. [marching]

Dated note:

Heavy wind comes. Early, so did not get off until 7. Moved up to the end of a path running due 8—a very wild a distant spot—about 8 miles. I got there at 10, 30. Stayed on at 12. It stands2 deny all the way a somewhat barren, as it was reported another vehicle was nearing in the same area from 928.

Was quite a good looking girl coming up—travelling them seen in distance.

From all the afternoon and off we stayed in. Then went out trying to saw 2 trees in a black box almost in the same area on the side of the road.

May 7.

On camp.

Dated note:

Heavy rain early in the morning, so not off till nearly 8. Went up the road. Sped the W. end of it, and saw something. Then went up the E. and 6 eventually saw one male and 4 female. Whilst feeling, an avalanche came down from above, as, there I got stuck in it, but a great amount of snow came right alone, and luckily jumped over me, hitting me in a safe place on the top of the head. We then crossed the road, went up the other side. Very steep climbing. A some very nasty places to cross stuck. For this event I

had kept it new. Had the stamina to keep the pace moving. By my usual style, etc. got to the place there we saw the toke. But could not find the men anywhere.

Coming home saw two males close to camp, but—It was too dark to go often there.
In Kashmir there is scarcely any arable land above 7,000 ft. even at that height crops fail to ripen occasionally.

In Ladak crops ripen up to 14,000 ft.

The rains rise remarkably in summer — it is estimated that the Indus in winter at Leh discharges 6,000 gallons per second.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>54,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

250,000 gallons per second in summer.

Later Sundays came into camp and said he had seen the tiger, which was hit in the stomach, and followed it for a long way till it went on to some rocks where it could not follow. Wounded tigers always take refuge in practically impracticable places.
May 8

In camp.

May 9

In camp.

May 10

In camp.

Datebook notes.

Up at 5 a.m., up the male at 6. Two two male bears in the small male of forty-five.

Dashed male.

Had dinner in bed, lather, shave, etc. Boots left behind at Rappi with heavy baggage, but the men dug a hole in the ground, put a waterproof sheet on it, made a captoral bath.

Dashed male.

Don't know why I woke up. Was a bear, so off at 7 a.m. 8

Metal bars climbed the hill at the back of the camp under a leading sun.

The bear, however, has vanished. Came down. Stayed in the middle of a most useful fireplace. Stove I should have thought worth a herd could hardly have stood. They seemed quite happy and comfortable. A hard day after dinner impressed upon E. B. that I was about tired of walking & getting up, but if matters did not alter should go back to Chicago.
Snow is all right to get along, if it's soft a ones just go in a quick one a hole—if hard, an axe has to be used, at least in steep places, to cut holes. Then progress is very slow.

Had a very nice triangle put in the back-right of my harness. Some said that Moore took the sight off it put it in. Anyhow the sight now does not fit quite level on its bed a sheet of paper will graduate the back and if one carefully one can see daylight under it distinctly.
May 11th.

In camp.

We at 4:30 a.m. off about 5:30 to the very top of the hill behind the camp. When we saw the two girls yesterday, I was so excited. We saw two very high up. When we got there, it was already day. There was only one to be seen. Had a short talk, a very close at him, but him close to the heart. The first time but had to have a mental shot. He looked three times as big when alive. One of the bodies went to look for yesterday's wounded. This was him in a very bad place — quite impossible in me to get to. After getting the dead, we walked down along the side of the hill for a long way in the hope of finding the other dead. Some tracks are there, but I didn't have to cross any very nasty place. Took an ice bag lying to make steps in the snow or we should have never have got along.

May 12th.

In camp.

Dotted notes.

Morning in bed, wake, etc. Soon after ready to try it get the wounded. It was not possible to stay in a very bad place — quite impossible to get to. After getting the dead, we walked down along the side of the hill for a long way in the hope of finding the other dead. Some tracks are there, but I didn't have to cross any very nasty place. Took an ice bag lying to make steps in the snow or we should have never have got along.

May 13th.

In camp.

We left a small camp down towards the end of the valley. We walked nearly all day at a small valley in which a big black bear had been seen yesterday. The bear was about four miles away. I now thought of the bear in the valley. Had an ice box in the bear's mouth. We had to cross the river two, in the boat, on the slippery bank. We were in the snow. Took an ice bag lying to make steps in the snow or we should have never have got along.
May 14.

In camp.

Heavy rain a thunderstorm in the early morning, so could not get off till 3. Placed ourselves just above the river on the opposite bank, ate then down the N. end of Shastina Naka. The river was there, but swelled on the left of the river bank last out of sight. I then came up the hill into camp. The cook was so frightened that he climbed up a tree, but the bear turned back instead. Rainy rain all the rest of the day, so did not move camp. Write letters.

May 15.

In camp.

Terrible heavy rain in the night & thunder - storm as it has turned quite cold. A screeching wet morning with continued thunder storms & useless to move unless it clears up - all my boots are left behind with the heavy baggage at Yelkwa, as have nothing to eat. Which is cheerless - so tea & some very little tinned victuals - on chicken is left. To wash for washing clothes! Stand right now in the valley below the coniferous firs. I heard my little about 12, but a petit bison came in later, as we had to lie where we were - an inferior nuisance. A lot of pack stones on the hill.

May 16.

In camp, marching.

Another wet morning with heavy thunderstorms, but off at 7, 30 down the Naka a little E. to Shastina. There as it was so wet, we pitched at 10, forded at 11, 30. Don't letters off to be posted at Roback - the only post office between Barkley & here. Very wet & cold & very thin & ginger & dough. Another had got tea, jam & tobacco.

May 17.

In camp, marching.

Another looking wet morning, after a very stormy night, but it cleared up a we got off soon after 8. A got to Librak, where the Shastina Posta and through a very narrow gorge with very high cliffs on each side, at 1, 30. Forde at 4. Had some pretty places to see - in one just the road went along a wooden gallery about 2 feet wide with holes in it - rather picturesque. Wrote a letter.

My right knee very troublesome going down hill. 2 days very pleasant.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clothes, etc for 6 months shooting expedition in Kashmir, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 suits — cotton or tweed — fairly thick — if cotton made in Srinagar &amp; 2 thicknesses.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 flannel shirts — thick — from England — must be absolutely unwrinkleable.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pairs — medium thickness.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 extra thick set of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pairs of drawers.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 extra set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ties.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 pairs thick shooting socks — from India — 12 pairs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pairs somenak — from England.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 pair extra socks, hair &amp; daladokh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cap with ear flaps.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Balachera cap.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pairs cotton shorts.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pairs silk linen.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pairs silk gloves.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 pair lined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pair dagon wajurat — one wajurat of gutta suit should have steers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pair silk handkerchief.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Kathari hats — from Srinager.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pair shooting boots — from England — stout with good soles for daladokh — shapshap.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pair leather shaggy.</td>
<td></td>
<td>useful in tent at night, but not indispensable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pair India rubber camp boots.</td>
<td></td>
<td>indispensable — I paid $5 each.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pair felt boots — bought in Srinager &amp; Persia — most useful.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pair slippers — very useful in early mornings 2 at night in Jutarks &amp; Ladadokh.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pair trousers.</td>
<td></td>
<td>from Srinager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 macintosh — not too heavy — from England — more too heavy a bad to walk uphill.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Shooting case</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Laura — bought particularly in India — more a shot one than a chest &amp; flownny.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 tin basket with stand.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 shirt humorous.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 small crepe soap, sponge, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lunch basket — can be bought in Bombay — for a dinner. Must matter &amp; better.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 congreed.</td>
<td></td>
<td>purchased for letting heights would be good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 leather cases for carrying uzes.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 pair for marching, with straps for carrying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 canoes.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 stick,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 brace wood.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 wooden shooting rods may break.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 boot lace.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Waterproof sheet, hot water bottle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: All items were bought in Srinager and Persia, except for a few items from England.
May 18th.

In camp (marching)

Jaffa.

A fine morning. Left 7:30. Marched along a very pretty picturesque path—mostly carried on galleries about 4 ft. wide with railings—by the place motion away. The way up a lot of tanks to get over, but luckily a group of men were standing by the place where you arrived first, but the tanks were not nothing so a smooth slippery piece of rock very slightly inclined with a big chain ladder. In at Jaffa about 11, so I rested them, we made a short march. Left at 8, next mail from Egypt—sent from Alexandria to Athens post office.

May 19th.

In camp (marching)

About 2 about 6:30. Marched along the usual picturesque path on galleries once getting to the level of the river. The going opened out on to a very pretty plain. 4 camps just past that of Jaffa. In at 11, so I rested at 3. Quite delightful to walk on flat ground again. It was able to move about—being afraid of falling down a precipice. Had a nice view in my gun case, the embankment being the only thing in front of us. I must have found my paintbox has a big hole in it.

May 20th.

In camp.

Chambal and Khambar away, so rest today. Found one of the 5 or 6 sides of the place—up a small valley—but they were judged to be on the bad ground for me to continue. It looked awful. Told my painter. A great blend of colour, most reluctantly sent on my Blanque's from his assistant 2 days to be sent back to Strager. Very hot & flies on awful nuisance.

May 21st.

In camp (marching)

Chambel Naka.

Up at 6, so I went to Strager, where we left some time. Went down from the hill of the place, passed the Chambal Naka by a wooden bridge. I saw had a tremendous view down to the ocean, left by another path to the ocean on the left of seeing a boat 1 had one very bad look to get over—very steep, very narrow, a very narrow one awful stage of one cliffed. Someаться very high. Saws wild strawberries in flower about 10,000 ft. high.
Leather, etc for a 6 months shooting expedition in Mashonaland.

Indian rubbers, belts, etc from England.

Natives' share - use in the dark on the ground is just as good.


Walking shoes - from Bombay.


Tea -

Prawns & prawn 2 or 3 pairs, so that each man should have 1, sata shakani. They are called here or at a local man's employ.

Sent pair of shoes - 2 from England.

Healing's insect - Bad, most important - tee greaset all sorts of things.

Dyes of Mashonaland - from Hector & Co of Bombay.

Natives' dishes - most useful - from Bombay - make all the difference to one meal.

Plate - Raffles & Co. Havells - from Bombay - those sold in Tanga are absolutely rotten.

Havells' bread - Bubba, etc - use Indians in sheets as much as possible - a shilling.

Bangaroo oil - paravine - for rope - 2 - from Tanga.

greggs, for use in snow for 40 x suitcases - ...

Temp shears - 2 - Wicks too in the last two months. No trouble now anywhere - near sub borne.

Lents - from Bombay or preferably land from Jackellin's Agency - Tanga.

Lents - from rice - 2 for man. ...

Bangle bowls - from Bombay & Tanga.

A pair of riding breeches very useful in Mashonaland, there are no hide horses.

Also a riding whip & a pack of pipes.

Any amount of Butter as in Jasher & Mashonaland one may not get buttery figs for a month 2 shillings.

Indian corsets or waistcoats quite useless - let Jackellin's Agency or the Shikari get a British one.

Send everything in paks - done, get killed.

A handbag is very useful (strong better) in Tanga wanted been on the market at very

close opening, gal denk.
May 22nd.

In camp.

May 23rd.

We had been on the trail, but two days were spent early at a camp on the west end of the valley. Nothing to be seen when we got there, but 2 ore appeared from out of the trees. Had an astounding shot at him from a narrow spot overlooking the firepine—he was about 100 yards straight down below—hit him with my foot and he turned over. A branch of a tree in the way threw him in the path of his back. There was a round shot and under 10 inches. The score for the man is 12.5 inches. There was a lot of game from the man. Then they thought I had missed him, but they fairly shouted with joy when they saw the lake turn over. But their joy was shortlived because they could not put quick enough down the cliff to "kal-lah" him before he was dead, so couldn't get the fish. However I promised them another when we can get one. Passed the place where we have camped last year, also the camp of a white on the other side of the Watna valley. Said to be a good place for deer & black bear. Passed my false teeth from off yesterday's draw this morning.
The people in this Italian town are very fair skinned.

The women have flat features just like Italians, but it's not nearly so pronounced in the men.
May 24th.

In camp.

We late, bath & shave—wrote letters. Sunday sent to Italian: two of them are very good like letters.

May 25th.

In camp.

Went out just 4, so I the w. I saw three times a grey brown bear, but they never a long way down & there was no way down the precipice any other near. It looks saw two bear I named a good deal frightened.

May 26th.

In camp.

Off about 6 I went to Italian: male—camp following after a stiff climb. I saw the place where over 200 people had been killed by an avalanche a few days. The houses had been quite smashed to pieces, but not quite destroyed. Soon after getting into the male, we saw two bear. I had an easy stalk up to them. I was bear, being down under a rock on the other side of a small male. Instead of waiting for them to get up, I had a go at one shot them. The was some blood & tracks of lars. There he was lying, but he went away down some rough track. I finished. Indeed, the others as he was paling. The men went afterwards, but could see nothing of him. The male, but I not yet. Saw 5 that very high up on the right of the male—two good ones.

May 27th.

In camp (Marching)

Off at 7—camp following about 5 miles up the male. Leaving it. But early. I looked saw the idea making it fairly well ble the way we went as we should hear you up at the place where we saw them yesterday—2 miles separation in separate tracks. Very hard a right. Most of the day I wrote letters. Got mail from England—French town. Leaving Italian male I going Dickie's back in 12 hours—a pretty good performance. We must be from 2,000 to 3,000 feet up from the Valley—very healthy high climb.
The box was found dead about 3/4 mile to the N. on June 15th by George from information given by two men coming from Helen into Deering male.

It was hit high off close to the spine. Height = 42.5 inches in length 11 inches in girth.

He believed sprained the spine but had not broken it.
May 28.

In camp. — N. end of Island. Nala.

From early I saw the 4 ibex, which were joined by a very large one indeed, go due E. over the range of mountains into Agai Nala. Heavy thunderstorm with tremendous hail, so did nothing except clean rifles, mend chairs, etc. Saw a brown bear on the opposite side of the Nala, but, having got 2, had to leave him in peace.

May 29.

In small tent. — N. end of Island. Nala.

Off about 6. Small, and following a bump patched about 5 miles up the Nala — walked 6, chiefly on snow, for about 7 miles, when we saw a 4-female ibex in a place we wanted to pass. Eventually we chased it, but żyw at a distance, they went the right way. Further on we sped 5 miles. Very fast ones. No market in sight. We had to go some very bad ground, at times along a very narrow ledge, overhangs a big precipice. The party advanced just alone it too. However, first, along somehow safely. Eventually we got back about 150 yards above them, but could only see one of the small ones. Inex that went away to the right, i.e. if he could find a better place to see them from, but Giblets was away, another came in view. Such Tundoo said was a 'large one.'

Had a very callow shot at time — I shot nearly 3 feet of jumping over the edge of the precipice. But luckily hit time to fell dead down to the bottom. 2 B. then came up further a wind I had killed one of the cheta ones, but while we were arguing, he suddenly saw the remaining & coming up the ridge towards us. I directed one to come down to a horrible looking ledge, when they did not take room for a mass. I was wet for going, but he took higher practically pulled me down i.e. came the 2 ibexes not 50 yards. What went prank, a anger at being so treated. I missed them both down, though the bellow cut a big piece of flesh from the leg of the biggest. Then I fairly lost my temper a threatened park to finish ibexes. But down he his confidence I then to send him back. 

May 28.

551 miles.

1905
Shelter in May.

Marched on... 14 days – on black bear stalked 1 hit. Disel Marching 31st.
  Stalked on... 12 "
  Saw game on... 9 "
  Stalked game on... 9 "
  Shot at game on... 6 "
  Hit game on... 6 "
  Stalked game on... 4 "
  In camp... 15 "

Total from March 11th to May 31st

Marched on... 38 days – on bear stalked 1 hit. Disel Marching.
  Stalked... 24 "
  Saw game... 13 "
  Stalked game... 11 "
  Shot at... 8 "
  Hit... 8 "
  Stalked... 6 "
  In camp... 20 "

"Sawing game" means seeing game within an approachable distance.
"2nd kind" shots at other animals than the one stalked are not counted.
1905

May 30th

Maj. (Marching)
Off about 6.30 from the big camp at Italian Valley, getting there about 8.30. Head marching idea when a getting cooler for tomorrow. At dinner two almost alone.

May 31st

Maj. (Marching)
Off about 6.30 a.m., moved down the trail to 5.20. About half way there saw 2 black bears coming down a slope running along a newly formed trail. After waiting a decent time climbed up to the slope—a very steep climb—leaving lesson where the bears must have been to direct us. We went along the ridge, but could not get on very far a head. Came back by going down the trail, then we found a way, though a very pretty one.

Went along very cautiously eventually drew one of the boys to where not 200 ft. away on the side of the trail. I could only see his head—and he must have been asleep—so lost off with the 9's. Stage I guessed his body should be. He turned out of the trail, giving a loud cry evidently hit—i walked down some 200 ft. with him finished!!! We lost all track, but could see no traces of him anywhere. The other one better. skeletons were standing. I dropped a rock almost down to 5.30, which we reached about 4.30, all wanted a saw the bears tracks.

June 1st

Maj. (Marching)
Angai Nala.
Off at 6.30 I had a lovely stroll climb up to Angai village, which we reached about 11.30.

June 2nd

Maj. (Marching)
Angai Nala.
Off about 7.30—camp following further up the trail. Tried all day, but only saw some females & 3 immature bucks—could not see the big deer which came their way from Italian Nala on the 28th, but did not see all the Nala.
Legends of fine weather

Red sky at morning:

Faint glow in the horizon, Heavily laden with blue or green.

Red sky at sunset:

Faint glow in the horizon, Heavily laden with blue or green.

Legends of bad weather

Red sky in the morning:

Sign of storm in the horizon, Dark and foreboding.

Red sky at sunset:

Sign of storm in the horizon, Dark and foreboding.

The State sends men all over the country to count the sheep, an impossible task to do properly in the towns. They have to do it, unless they make a rough guess. The sheep are sold to a railway company in India. It seems there is a very big sight made out of them, which is controlled by the State owned, not the British. The flocksmen are at the head of the forest department, but there are very few of them, only about 4 in the whole of Madras, which is over 70,000 sq. miles in extent.

There must be enormous quantities of sheep in the rest of Madras, but none in the hill stations. The states in the latter countries except a few willows, sheep are very small.
1905.

May 3rd.

In camp.

Early I went up the mela as far as there was any place for me. Stood up malec in the malec, but no sign of the hop version of the hop. I came back to camp about 10.

There was a battle. Summarized the hop mela. If the big hop had gone back into the malec mela, it would have been stormy. Coming back to camp, had a very heavy fall to get down. Which was managed by means of the hop version blanket. Which was tied to a tent, then let someone down by. But it was very glad to get down. The men came back having seen nothing. So it's concluded that the big hop must be somewhere lower down the mela as we move tomorrow. But there is difficulty about it, so the doctor says they can have left them all.

May 4th.

In camp. [Marching]

By about 7, so I marched down the mela to another village called Amae. Then put to type of the hill on the west side to see if there were any traces of the hop mela. Back very late, having seen nothing. Very disappointing. Had a long argument with the hop that at night he wants to go to a mela called Famashi, 2 days long. Marched back as the hop, having received from the hop, which it have gone. I decided to go on to look for the hop in Famashi. I have only heard of the hop in Famashi. I had only heard of the hop in Famashi. I could mean a straightforward start if I was careful.

May 5th.

In camp. [Marching]

By about 8, so I marched down the mela. When we got to where it joined the Amae village valley, we saw a malec version. Bent down I got within about 100 yds of them, but it was standing under a bush. I stood in very little of them. I turned off with the 3 to 2 between me at the hop. I walked down some distance, yet again I went towards the hill. About 1 in the afternoon, I followed a path down to the hill, on the way to the hop, I had seen down. Got to the hill at 11.

May 6th.

The malec was a malec hill. Went about 4, 5, to see if we could light on another malec, but could not see one. A very heavy snow fell in the same way. The hop, which had made it much colder, it was raining heavily at 7.
1. Dinagar to Islamabad, 10 miles  
2. Pumohar  
3. Harwal  
4. Theer  
5. Dasso  
6. Kodan  
7. Shingram  
8. Janglmaidan  
9. Khotkar  
10. Jangni  
11. Pyus  
12. Lidiwar  
13. Tij  
14. Dostli  
15. Hurst  
16. Mahail  
17. Jinchem  
18. Khunari  
19. Gaula  
20. Ating  
21. Padam  
22. Jhaga  
23. Amschki  
24. Sara Pass  
25. Sara  
26. Jelchun  
27. Phutka  
28. Hounkata  
29. Lamaguru  
30. Karla  
31. Tashkul  
32. Nemo  
33. Lih

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>Elevation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 miles</td>
<td>535 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 miles</td>
<td>1,500 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 miles</td>
<td>3,300 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 miles</td>
<td>7,000 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 miles</td>
<td>9,000 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 miles</td>
<td>6,400 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 miles</td>
<td>9,600 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 miles</td>
<td>7,000 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 miles</td>
<td>9,000 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 miles</td>
<td>6,400 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 miles</td>
<td>9,600 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 miles</td>
<td>9,600 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 miles</td>
<td>6,400 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 miles</td>
<td>6,400 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 miles</td>
<td>9,600 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 miles</td>
<td>11,370 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 miles</td>
<td>12,500 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 miles</td>
<td>15,300 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 miles</td>
<td>16,000 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 miles</td>
<td>18,500 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 miles</td>
<td>19,000 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 miles</td>
<td>21,300 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 miles</td>
<td>22,000 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 miles</td>
<td>23,000 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 miles</td>
<td>24,000 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 miles</td>
<td>25,000 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 miles</td>
<td>26,000 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 miles</td>
<td>27,000 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 miles</td>
<td>28,000 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 miles</td>
<td>29,000 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 miles</td>
<td>30,000 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 miles</td>
<td>31,000 ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Good road.
- Steep.
- Snow mostly.
- Red path.
- Level, snow path.
- Red path.
- Snow path.
- Level, stone path.
- Snow path.
- Red path.
- Snow path.
- Level.
- Snow path.
- Level.
- Snow.
- Level.
- Snow.
- Level.
- Snow.
- Level.
- Snow.
- Level.
June 5.

In camp.  [Morning]

Up at 4, so I went 3.  Down the valley to look for a goal, but did not return, as it came on very wet.  About back to camp.  Started up at 11, so started for Hlapark.  Got there at 3, back at 4, 20.  Very rough country and in places 1 it rained a great thickness about the river, to avoid precipices.  Passed through a lot of dairy barns.  Very beautiful.  Fields all the way.  Saw two men from Newbar, very small.  Like Chinese.  They had come to buy supplies for winter clothes.  Had a hot day's work, I very tired.  Rain all night.

June 6.

In camp.

Adequate grain all right.  Put in 12 hours today.  Had a bath.  Started a fire.  Hair was operated on by nurse.  Put on my jacket.  Farm girl.  Fellow.  All right.  What's crossed.  The大纲 over 3 climbed one spot.  Bad ground after some soil which had been seen from camps.  But through trees that really tied in two days some distance away I did not get a shot.  Indian raid came in.

June 7.

In camp.

From off the大纲 valley to get warm.  Late, rough lake.  I had a bath.  Two days running!!!  a whole letters.  What's went to the same place as yesterday, only person, after a bear which was seen this morning.  Did not find it.  Only saw a bear too small to shoot.  Had place for shelter, as there are so many trees.  Saw four of the biggest deer I've seen yet.  Got close to the village across the river, but much not about of getting away, so they say.  

June 8.

In camp.

Very hard, but as some of the horses did not arrive, did not get off till 7.  Went along the大纲 valley.  Very good road.  I crossed by a very big house.  Inside of it a went in past the village and the hill.  A stiff climb.  Just when we got to the camping ground, we heard some children shouting, but had no attention.  It turned out later that the black bear had some close to them.  Late, there came on a very heavy storm so did not go out after him.
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Lek to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Nome</td>
<td>18 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Jepud</td>
<td>13 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Kurta</td>
<td>15 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Zingara</td>
<td>20 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Kurto</td>
<td>15 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Khulka</td>
<td>11 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Nargil</td>
<td>23 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Torkham</td>
<td>23 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Dras</td>
<td>16 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Khatam</td>
<td>15 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Baktal</td>
<td>16 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Ismar</td>
<td>9 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Sagunja</td>
<td>8 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Gond</td>
<td>7 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Nang</td>
<td>13 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Gandal</td>
<td>11 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Steinap</td>
<td>14 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

247 "

Saw the tracks of a very big she-elephant of a leopar evidently stalking him. In one place the leopar had made a big spring, but had missed the lake.
June 10.

[In small tent. [In merchant.]]

Ahur Nala.

Fished late, so not off till 8 I had a very short climb up the hill, station to the E., almost to the top. Got to the camp place about 8:30 in at 2:30. Two 14 females and 3 males died as we came up. But rain came on and interstert operation till tomorrow. The males looked to have a good head. While pitched his camp on the other side of the river, paim W. Found this camp had a lot of very pretty pink flowers with yellow centers - in wet ground only, also some very small dark blue flowers. Some rather like our Helleborus - all in short stems 1 flowering in 1 proximity - very pretty to look at a very bright effect.

June 11.

[In small tent.]

Ahur Nala.

Off at 6 I climbed up the Nala for 8. The distance straight 3 females, so sent them to the local man on. They came back having 26 does all together male 1 female - but as we were about 100 over 35 miles the day up to them was considered to be 100 perfect. They were left alone. It certainly looked awfully bad. Then went N. 1 saw 17 females 2 males one male looked about 36, but as it was getting late further proceedings were postponed till tomorrow. I had last night a small tent and felt very tired. Very hot indeed, on the middle of the day I got a bad "head." Back in camp about 5, 1 without 6, wanted some warmer cloths so to say that he decided that had seen a good idea coming down the hill into the Nala about 3 mi. of camp. Stopped on a pair of grass shoes with no socks, I ran up the hill till I was nearly sick. Eventually got to the place where he had left 4 18. But he was nowhere to be seen. After searching for some time L. said he had seen 10 had gone down into the Nala. At the same time I saw the clew coming down the hill, the other side of the Nala passing slowly down. We passed our way through an awfully thick jungle, but could not find 18. I should have had a shot at one idea, but the was over 200 yards away, I the light was getting very bad. Nevertheless I could not quite make out the sign of his house - they looked pretty good. I was down in the low grass and the the river when I lost sight of an idea. When I saw that was coming I the houses - I could not find 1. I had the head one - was furnished. Another I was very early impressed upon 2 13. What an ingredient would he had made of this little thing - which he did not deny. Has some telescopes in flower.
The custom among people in the past was to put a sheet of black bark on narrow places where their feet were accustomed to being stepped on. Any animal stepping on it would slip and fall. It is said that many years ago an arrowhead was found in a black bear's body.

In the bleak valley, hares were once used for food. These animals were supposed not to eat game, but the hares did in the winter, and ran a great risk of being caught and killed if they did.
June 12th.

In small tent.下雨

Up at 3.15, off at 4. to the place where the fires occurred last night. Saw the same two birds of male and female led by the hill due E. They settled down in a good place, accordingly we proceeded to go up after them, but were stopped by an avalanche of mud which they must have seen as we had crossed. Went to some loose trying to find a way in the meantime the Idea moved again, it was a bad place, luckily they again shifted and we got under them across the avalanche and went up a fairly easy way. As luck would have it, we walked on the top of the male and female just as we were getting near them. They settled on the hill a bit further after them got to the place where we wanted to find the big one we were in. They were over a mile away, it was absolutely then I could not get a shot. The big one stopped for a moment as I had a go at it and luckily hit him. I had two more shots at him as well. I went on a dismantled saw him very sick, but he had a breast that could not get near him — the miss. Too had a bad idea of me to go to — so I went on dismantled went after the tracks 1.7 mi. I went home. When we got to where we started this morning, we saw the Idea standing under a tree very sick indeed, but a very long way up. I was too tired to go, but 10. decided on going, so both the wife I went up a little way. This is the greatest of joy luck dismantled a doctor appeared after the idea I stopped down the hill right on to a doctor. The Idea settled him. A very big thick black 1.7 mi. 8h. 28 min. 7h. 37 min. 8h. 23 min.

My feet that had hit him under the eye 1.4 mi. out by the end of the forest. I came this morning. I had not hit him dead in a very study.

June 13th.

In small tent — wet and stormy.

Up late 1 hour and a half. Off at 9.30. while following, I had a very steep hot march down into the valley along the banks of the river to Indian, which we reached at 1.40. 13.1 mi. at 2.30. The big camp had gone on to Indian. We went out. It looked pretty near after we got on, but only saw some in very thick jungle. They were for purposes to try to get at them. Very hot a stuffy in the valley, but some flowers very like chestnuts only on a short stem, coming down the hill.

This morning the sheep leaves made the ground most usefully slippery.
English mail received today— the last for some weeks.

Bridge in Janskar.
Notion of much to think.
June 14.

In camp. (marching.)

Near Machal. 

Off at 7, marched past some very fine rapid s & waterfalls along a good trail to Machal. Got there at 9, set to go on to Machal, but had to wait for cooike s from below. I did not get off till 11.30. The country gets very bad a short distance after leaving Machal. It starts ascending steeply, but 9 the valley, blocked frequently by tremendous avalanches. Got to Machal at 3, rested & eat 4. Seen a dead body of a dog that I mistook on May 29. Great uprisings at this, as they say he is a big one.

June 15.

In camp.

Machal.

Interviewing of Lambarders, etc. to get cooikes for going over the Omata Pass. So off, left 2 refreshed & started to stay letters. Bought a very good pair of spatts.

Dinnered out, the Stanley rule, I saw some dogs, also met two men who had come out of Spanish rule. Who had passed the dead body of the dog, I mistook on May 29. Great uprisings at this, as they say he is a big one.

June 16.

In small tent. (marching.)

Stanley rule.

Off at 7, ran 3 miles, into Stanley rule—passing over an avalanche that had killed 8 men in March. Found 2 men who were guarding the entrance into the rule from which the mountains get some kind of precious stone. I think it is said to be the 'boggy' with the two native men. Went up the river on a very insecure stone bridge. Tinted with the two Kiwari men. Went up to the mountain. It was clear in the dead rule head.

Saw that went out & speed a good idea. He says in old times people found a good many precious stones in these parts, but did not know their value at all. Here from bird's par heard of a used to come with them for next to nothing—as play things for children. But they are of course speed about in times. Eventually, the Spaniard took the place. It appears the stones are found in lead-in. Saw a lot of men & go round all round to search for pebble. It was, to doubt the natives occasionally paid them a smugle them away into India.
Bridges over Potulna river - from 6 to 70 feet wide.

Rampara has at least 450 miles to go before he can expect 9 of which he will have to do 400 on foot - the rest by rider.
June 17.

In camp [small tent].

Daklong male.

Up late - very odd stuff. About 1 sambo appeared with the idea he'd been

I had shot at it, I was hit; high up. Just

the idea had evidently died in a rock or fallen down. No direct close to do

It was today in this idea, so did not go out. I decided to go back to Phachal tomorrow.

The bullet had penetrated the idea, but had not actually entered it.

June 18.

In camp (marching)

To avoid to be hit, so eventually got about 1 dozen persons. The lid well. Got off

about 7 a.m. to Phachal about 9 a.m. - the "ladies" taking a considerably longer

time. Disguised a little my watch, but luckily have another. Must have kept.

June 19.

In camp.

Phachal.

The idea arrived last night, so have to stay here today. Rambana went off early

with 3 dog heads. I had a body stone. I know their minds. I still, I like head, but

a body stone to Phachal at the ages. It will take him a bit right to get there. I

be gone back via Lt. There I bought a ticket of generally.

June 20.

In camp [marching]

Phajean.

Off about 7 a.m. marched as far as Rambana, when we were stopped by a guard, who

wanted to search all my pack, etc., etc. for hidden precious stones. However

after a lot of talking, the officer consented to listen to "reason" and accompanied us

to his headquarters at Rambana. Where I agreed after deciding that all my the

stoves' baggage had been searched i.e. that I had the 765-0 with me.

After Rambana a very rough rocky path into a flat valley crossed with stones &
in places very broken. Encamped just below the river's assisted about the level

where the 'beaches used. No need to stop after today till we get to force.

An R.A. man by name Foulden has gone over the pass. 17,700 feet high - just in

front of us, but the horses coming back. Two good days were spent on the N. side

of the pass this evening, but no the weather only have food for five days, we understand.

luck on they are in an one place.
Adakchi, or which is known as a part, contains the loftiest inhabited district in the world.

In part of it is below 9,000 ft., a large part of the population live at elevations of from 9,000 to 15,000 ft. This is the height of the Valley of the Fallen, the mountains averaging from 17,000 ft. to 21,000 ft., many peaks are 26,000 ft. high.

Illumination is entirely dependent on irrigation.

The people are of Mongolian type—tall, compact—tall—tall, their height usually exceeds 5 ft. The men wear woolen caps with five flaps, a fur tail, a long black longsleeve cloak or cape, loose trousers, felt jackets & boots. The women wear gowns, with plaited skirts, sheepskin jackets & a cotton cap. In public they wear felt flat-topped shoes reaching from the back of their head to their knees ornamented with large tassels or other stones.

They drink chang—a kind of barley beer—and “consistently lacking in charity.”

The climate is one of extremes—very hot in the dry time in summer, chilly in the last months of winter when a sheath clads the body, but very cold when the sun is down.

In winter the cold is in great intensity, accompanied by bitter winds. Snows seldom falls at any depth in summer. There are but few light showers. In trees, except a few poplars & willows in one or two miles.

Wherein on the culture of stages, any area suitable to cultivation occurs, attempts are made to cultivate it by large, painfully constructed enclosures. Wheat, barley, buckwheat are the only cereals—jewels have grown buckwheat the most abundant 2 crops at 15,000 ft. & 7000 ft.

The jha-hybrid between the jha & common jowar is used for sheathing.

The jha is raised as the jackal stands, half bread, loose—sax. The Bhoslemans of Parich. Beads of the country are corn, rice, salt & dried fruits.

All the rice used in Kashmir is from Adakchi. These flatland features, through which Adakchi, {adjacent commune} leads to which is purely.
June 21.

On camp [marching]

Up at 2 a.m. off at 3—very difficult marching. Steep slopes left by snow streaks. Went along a ridge on the glacier, II. Some time, then had a stiff climb up some snow ice on to a very wide long glacier. That joined the lower one by means of some very thin cliffs. By this time most of the others—especially Swede—but was very bad. Their hearts thumping them a lot—but curiosity enough. The journey was harder than very little indeed, so I went on with Tom and Charley. Had got to the lowest part of the ridge, then, as we could, were twisted by breezes. The men soon got tired that they had to work, about 8 o'clock. At 10 a.m. we reached the summit—17,400 ft—at 7,200. There was a small gap—made a little a descent—on the other—very narrow passage between the two high cliffs. We quickly played to it a added a piece of cloth to the collection. A very steep descent on snow to another glacier down which we went till we joined a valley I then turned N.E. I scrambled along huge boulders—a snow slope coming on a making it bitterly cold—till we got to a level piece of ground. Then we pitched the camp. I put in at 11.20. Cured at 1.30. The cooler between 4 & 5—all having had quite enough. Two cows married. I also a flock of sheep & goats. They had come over the pass, carrying salt to farmers to feed. They carried quite heavy loads. I had had no food for 44 hours at the last. In two after we left. Passed the country from the Melon route, very rocky, stones, etc., a snow. Very Sally straight, but we are still nearly 1,000 ft up.
All farther on, then on the march, carry a stick shaped thus \( \text{[diagram]} \) which answers exactly the purpose of our "shooting sticks." They very useful when they are carrying heavy loads, as if they sit down in the usual way with one on their backs, they cannot get up without help.

The cattle in this country have tails like horses.

From a woman dress exactly alike in Jumshid—towards a hand of loose jacket tied round the waist with a turban. They wear a cap of felt cap covering down over their ears a cloth cap.

XXX fell on the 25th at 261 miles down the valley...
June 13th.

In camp.

Off about 7 a. m. the camp about 3 miles down the valley, which is uninhabited. Tied up a dead cow—she has 134.5 joy—2 cows—and looked to be a good one—on the n. end of the ridge, so after buffalo went s.w. over the ridge I had a stiff climb over huge stone ledges to the place where we thought they would come down to feed—the wind all the time being very changeable & tricky. Unluckily, they fed in exactly the opposite way we expected; on a ground where there was no place to approach them except from above, which seemed quite impossible, as there were sheer cliffs rising up from where they were. However, eventually a person was found in an arm—a terrible looking place—on which I—in a steady hunch—was pulled a shot by Andrew & he killed. At the top we went along a meadow & looked like getting up to them, when suddenly they got up wind in the females bolted—the mules following them steadily. I went on rather stumbled—all I knew of a rock from where I could get a shot—helped along by Andrew on very bad loose stones & got there just in time to have a shot at the last wallow at about 6 pm. The very thing I missed him, I rejoiced.

Another good back was behind, shot just over his shoulder, then hit him, I then nearly scratched his nose. He bolted away 500 yards to the place a ground a lot of blood, but was soon stopped by a bad rock & came back. We carefully tracing walked back to camp down a very steep hill side covered with loose stones which gave way wherever one stood on them—a really perilous at the bottom of one did rise altogether the most dangerous ground I have been on up to now.

June 14th.

In camp (merch.)

Fords off about 6. to a marshed area N. along a very bad path with some very steep avalanches to cross. Passed Lumber Mill the second the about 3 miles from where I passed yesterday bottoming very raw, but as he was on very bad ground, he went off the hill with Andrew & the lead. I went on a about 11 instead a very rocky plain he was surrounded by been bare hills I finished the camp at dinner—a few houses lying mad bricks. Wanted a killed a marmot on the way. Passed the timber—timber tundra high up above the stream with the cut off a white field. Passed but left about 5. While down all day after the chief, but never getting within shot of them. He came on almost to the cliffs above the plain.
AmanitaujpeopleoreallBuddhists.
Thepractisealawalsofordrawasmuntemfromthemajorityoftheinhabitants.

Whenaaman dies,theykeep himagroundasaheapupright,thenliehiminaseatingposture,representinghim.
Theashesofthefirstbornis-thatsbecomescalloredaremixed
withclay,mouldedintoanimageasmallpyramid,placedonthecehertan.

A "chorten"isarepresentativesculpturedhЛЕrectangularhutbuiltinstyle"a
domedwithshammen. Anotherformisaslopedway,overwhichthechortenstands.
Theseoftenmarktheapproachtoamonasteryorvillage.
A rich man has one of his own—poor people a common one.

A "mani"isaresquareortriangularmassofstonesgenerallyfrom4to6fthigh.
Thehutsteal4mileslong242ftwide.Therocksortheupperpartis
coveredwithsculpturedstoneswithinscriptions,imagesoffoil,heavenfrom.
A man wishes to have a good headshot, he puts up a stone with the latter.

A Buddhistmustalwayskeep"mani"inhisright.

Whenawomanmarriesaneldestern,shemakesallthehastespreadingin
thehouseaswell.
An Analsectionawaomanisnearly,thatcandestroyhimatwill.
June 25.

In camp.

View of early to try a get the wounded men, so early, but at a four hour's hand. Started to the wounded men. Known Pat in about 4, having found the idea very sick men to where they left him yesterday. Settled him with one shot. He'd hit him in the stomach.

June 26.

In camp (Marching).

Jump off at 6.30. I was a fair gray horse. It seemed down once, but as I did not bend it, no harm was done. Kind along a flat plain almost entirely covered with rocks and bushes, hardly able to be cultivated except in very few places, with high hills on each side. To Paubon where we reached at 11.30. Passed a village in at 1.

Paubon, the capital of Sonora, consists of about 12 houses and a round small town, hill at the S. end of a big flat plain. They are about the same number of them as horses. Passed a good many "Hantos" on the road, the latter must come very well cared stones on them. Sun very oppressive—no shade at all.

June 27.

In camp.

Find the rocks to the near we want to get to is stopped by a pointed hill, so shall have to go more south. Found lying flat, as we can get more down set are going to, getting chairs & tables, etc. molded. Then turn in a while in front and close behind us.

June 28.

In camp (Marching).

Jump off at 6.30. I Marched dir. S. In the seat of the Atlantic Rando river along a fairly level, through very little flat between hills which are getting more like trees, though with nothing but rocks on them—rather than no trees. Passed a monotony on some green fields, with some flat plains below it—no trees—thus reached the point, which looked quite a picture in such a barren country. Passed through a narrow gorge then into a story and plains. In at 1.30—corder at 3.

593 miles.
Shelter in June — 2 from March 11 to June 30.

In June:
Marched on: 18 days.
Talked on: 6 days.
Saw game on: 4 days.
Talked game on: 3 days.
Hit at game on: 2 days.
Hit game on: 2 days.
Killed game on: 6 days.

Total from March 11 to June 30:
Marched on: 36 days — 1 near 17 pral hit 2 at Marching, but not got.
Talked on: 30 days.
Saw game on: 17 days.
Talked game on: 14 days.
Hit at game on: 10 days.
Hit game on: 10 days.
Killed game on: 8 days.
In camp on: 26 days — 3 in Penaga, 2 at Yangi, 13 at Baramulla.
June 29.

In camp. (Marching)

A few minutes past five I marched through a narrow gorge to a village called \\Peyre. I was tired and sore, but the road was good. We should not have done such a short march, but I was too weak to do it. We saw about 12 miles, but too far off trees if they were good ones.

June 30.

In camp. (Marching)

Peyre bridge over the river considered too bad for me to go over, so men kept all the day repairing it. Left late, halted and started to march. Got to camp about 5. The road was very bad, a crooked system in the forest, an inch deep, quite difficult to keep anything down. Rather dirty there is a discrimination to go just where, but why I don't know, unless because it is afraid we shall make use of the road too soon—we have no reason to get hurrah, stay a common man. I am getting very bad on the march—have a lot of work on hands, but gets awful fast when on the road generally takes much longer than I generally say he will. The country is getting much less picturesque, but are finding these little bridges—these being no wood in the country, they are the only means of crossing the river.

July 1.

In camp.

Early this morning a large fell to my tent, a lust and a terrible accident had happened at the Peyre bridge. It was a small thing, the guide slipped and fell into the river, a large amount. It is said that he did not tell the men to repair the bridge, but that they were doing it on their own account, so if he is responsible, he will get into great trouble at home. Understood to make him kill the beast I said I would take all the responsibility myself, but it seems hopeless to attempt to make a man either go straight apparently, all sorts of yielded accounts accompanied by bribes are being sent to the head men at different times. The White things were an accident. I was too slow to hold it to something in any way at all. I shall write to the President at once. Try to get them to send them some compensation—alas! I am a little troubled by this, so I don't know what to do.

July 29, 1905.

Peyre bridge, 725 miles.
Route from Padam via Yat, Jay lal, Lung morcha March 1905

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Padam</td>
<td></td>
<td>fair level road – not fit for horses in one or two places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsero</td>
<td>15 miles</td>
<td>very bad path indeed – cooker took 11/2 hours with yaks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsero</td>
<td>7 miles</td>
<td>only a track at the best. Danger of falling into the river, but not fit for horses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoestal</td>
<td>6 miles</td>
<td>Bad path – cross large bridge at foot of mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yat</td>
<td>9 miles</td>
<td>Steep path on both sides of stream – good camping ground. Here 2 steep passes, but on a fair road – Yat to Yat 13 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>6 miles</td>
<td>Steep descent – cross large stream about 2 miles. Further steep bad path at foot – then over flat, crossing river by steps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yat la la geo</td>
<td>10 miles</td>
<td>Good path, but good path over town. Like country, for good path, but very rocky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoestal</td>
<td>5 miles</td>
<td>Steep rough path – nearly up bed of stream. Half-march.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoestal</td>
<td>4 miles</td>
<td>Very steep rocky path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoestal</td>
<td>2 miles</td>
<td>Very steep ascent, descent. Slightly la la geo 18,000 ft. Good path, steep ascent, a descent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>15 miles</td>
<td>Good path along stream, then level in turn down. Very steep ascent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lantah</td>
<td>10 miles</td>
<td>Good path along stream, then level in turn down. Very steep ascent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lantah</td>
<td>7 miles</td>
<td>Good path along stream, then level in turn down. Very steep ascent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lantah</td>
<td>15 miles</td>
<td>Good path along stream, then level in turn down. Very steep ascent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XXX From Jay lal direct along the river to Phoestal is one long ascent – bad path.

**** Half marches on account of shelter.

N.S. = No Settlement. N.S.V. = No Settlement or Village. Staff is only a Manhattan.

Passed through Phoestal 4.2yha – a filthy dilapidated place inside a valley. To be seen in the place. The road runs tight through the middle of the buildings.
July 3rd

In camp (Marching)  | Perfected.

At 4, boat had landed till 8, so before we could get our baggage over the bridge & corses together. Turned due W from here along a very bad--i.e. placing dangerous,-path. On place had to go along masses of shell & as we were at very lowest level the river--the river was--with steep cliffs below, does not very well. First boat at 12, corses all at 1, 30. A lap for a monastery, passed on the river to, careful avoid a duct. Soon after we arrived nearly all the corses landed back to their without being fetched, so went to fetch them back, as we can get more here. Passed on.

July 4th

in camp (Marching)  | gaytalk.

Some of the corses were brought back this morning, I with the half of 6 corses. We started at 8. Leaped (let) like an ace. Went on 2 me rivers had to set out of sight. Then 4 of the thick corses landed back. A strange people--they were reserved with a gun, good to go a march a half, yet would not choose, but preferred to go twice backwards--fowards from here to Perfected for position. Went along a little path. Then yesterday I reached a town at 7. Hard on us at 8, 30. In village--a little plateau between very high stones here cliffs & their slides. Sometimes ship from with cloudy skies. Saw a very good view from another on the E. side of the river itself.
Hannah = fort in the language of this country.
Lumber = place where 3 males built.
Sir,

I am desired by General .. Sir, to convey my respectful thanks to you for the kind attention you have paid to our affairs. I am aware of the difficulty of the situation in which you now find yourself, and I trust that your exertions will be crowned with success.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

City of Jammu, General Staff.
Captain P.C. Rockham
Official Agent

Shropshire
July 5.
On camp. [Marching]

Off at 6. I went up a steep incline through a high reed-grove along a well-trodden path on the edge of high cliffs above the river. In places it became steeper and steeper, and we generally crossed with loose stones when not anchored away altogether. To the foot of the bridge. Not a bad one, luckily—close to the water not very long. I got over all right, but it began to rain a little then. I was in the middle, which I did not like at all. Each step one takes, it gives in first, which makes one feel very jumpy, the sides often are too thick to grasp. Then went on along an apology for a path—the worst I have been on—over stones the whole way. I went a top peak into the river of one solitary—féré tent. The river flows through a flat plain which means of slaty rocks on the west bank. We passed quite a part of them yesterday. In at 12, 30 minutes at 2.

Tents on the opposite side of the river. I slept very well. But I A. says the soup we saw yesterday was 2 or 3 miles. They felt quite bad. Lighthelm was half 3 years ago.

July 6.
On camp. [Marching]

I went up early to look for water. So beat I shared. Carefully hot here in this region. Saw 30 tents on the opposite side of the river a hilly path was over so lacquered in the green male dus 3. I went up in a minute to the E. But to two or three I slept. What said they were. He also came night down taught. 6 looked everyone. But we more tonight and g. translation or—.

July 7.
On camp. [Marching]

9:30. Rise of morning—4 look to be quite 4.5 inches—but we dropped ourselves away at 6. So I marched due 3. Then S.E. at a very fast pace to where we was the last day yesterday—camp following. Saw 3 nearly at the top, but the length past them off. They ranched. The river was most steep and steep, but the stows explained that one could scarcely touch them. The lighted 2 1/2 the helping way I got over a look to where under made me feel very bad. Eventually we saw about 2. Tented under a high cliff I had to make a most steep ascent on loose stones to the edge of the precipice. Which prolonged me a good deal. They evidently heard the near we made on the bear which I was running off. But I met one at about 140 yds straight below me. Then he stood for a moment—other men were certain that them. Then the rifle commenced by the time. Yet it sighted, they were a long way off, but I had two men shots before they vanished—both misses. I also found a lot of bear, but no water.
Route from Leh to Lhasa via Chamchen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Mileage</th>
<th>Elevation (ft)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Leh to Kashmir</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mirsang</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Uchki</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Apa</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Dzanga</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Chamchen</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Blakanta camp</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Lamgarding camp</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Lamgarding camp</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Yumtso</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Tangdum</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Gongpan</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Camp</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Camp</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Lhasa</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
July 5th

In camp. [Marching]

Off about 7 I had a stiff climb up to the lip of the pass. Then went due E. along a level path 1.5 miles over the Frontera la Mesa - 1892 feet high. Found by division that a thermometer had been left 1.5 miles above. I was much annoyed. After the pass I encamped on a patch of grass. Found it hot. The sun looked a few as a lot of sheep climbing to do. About about 11.30 at 3. I was some.

Afternoon. I marched down a very stony desert. I thought a rear to the Spanish river, then w. down its banks to a large bridge - a long highway at 10,000 feet over - 11 E. along the Spanish band to Frontera. About 9.30 at night at 11.30.

July 9th

In camp. [Marching]

No breeze to be seen. Off about 7 I marched down a very stony desert. I thought a rear to the Spanish river, then w. down its banks to a large bridge - a long highway at 10,000 feet over - 11 E. along the Spanish band to Frontera. About 9.30 at night at 11.30.

July 10th

In camp. [Marching]

Off at 6 I marched along the river due E. For about 5 miles I then turned S. through a narrow gorge - the path very bad. I passed along the west of the mountains. The road was of sand. A very stony desert. At the end of the valley the road now more or less flat. I then turned a right and then turned a left. The path very bad. I passed over a bridge made of small sticks of wood fastened together by strips held down by big stones. I then turned at 12, 30. The road was quite an easy one. The desert was not so bad. It is a hilly area of grass and ironing. Not in ordinary good crops of barley were growing. Also quite a thin tree - the first I had seen in weeks. In which were several birds with a black & white plumage and heads. Only one dragoon in which I saw a strong wind with a black & white plumage and heads. Only one dragoon in which I saw a strong wind with a black & white plumage and heads.
Route from Tsepul to Thauk, via Boepa Boepa.

1. Tsepul to Dagola 17 miles
2. Tamp 10 "
3. Tshie 14 " Cross Jatser river
4. Marktka 15 "
5. Longluche valley 10 " Pass Longluche Height - 17,050 ft.
6. Tamp 10 "
7. Harnet 16 "
8. Sarav valley 12 "
9. Ping Boepa 10 "
10. Martshangka 18 "
11. Thangu 20 "
12. Ting 12 "
13. Itshangka 14 "
14. Thauk 7 "

* Killed on the 14th at Langtura after 4 days pursuit - I luckily always went in the direction we were marching.

First miss since I started - galling shot wrote "second letter" after I had hit the animal staked, not counted.

Langtura & other villages marked on the map have been destroyed by avalanche I not recorded.
July 11.

In camp. (Marching.)

A dull rainy morning— the first for two months. I awoke early but only saw a few small birds, so made camp about 8 a.m. marched up a steep ascent on to country meek like down. i on quite a descent path. In the camp ground about 10 30. The sun 

Marching,

located on the high ground to the E of camp, so climbed up a steep path behind the ground they were on, but on getting to the top after about two hours laboring 

July 12.

Off at 9 30 I went up to the "Chinook" where we fired up, male started to the E 

In camp.

They were in a deep bad place, so we had an awful little fight of 7 shots till they moved to the S. He went up the hill where they, but unluckily, put up a 

Blackfoot.

We passed the way. They ran past the others I shouted them. We went after as last we could a ran up to them moving over a ridge. However they 

Tongtana.

Spectred as a went off, but one— a very good one— stopped and went to about 

Doctor wet morning a lot of fresh snow on the hills— quite odd. Off about 6 30 a

South of camp. (Marching.)

Snow all the valley to see if we could see any signs of yesterday's work, but only saw some small cows. Went along a good path, but near Shiloh. For about 11

sound the big block have come. They were shot at by the rebels on front of me, a disturbance has days running by as two, is are very shy. The back of my 6 p.m. has got knocked somewhat, so the men say that is why I heard yesterday.

Today have got more weird than anytime since I got left behind.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>March 4th &amp; 11th</th>
<th>April 2nd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Islamabad</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leh</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budhanpuri</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paithan</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miranmer</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budhanpuri</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamabad</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panjtop</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jhelum</td>
<td>April 2nd</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leh Tharp</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanoozul</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paramulla</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jhelum</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budhanpala</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jhelum</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paramulla</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jhelum</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panjtop</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamabad</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dehr</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorro</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehan</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panjtop</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motalpadaun</td>
<td>May 1st</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harkot</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palpandaun</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markot</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariqri</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sathal Pala</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taka</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Librari</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sathar</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodhd</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hissar</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodhd</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

July 14.

on camp.

Another wet morning, but it cleared a little so off at a lesson but hearing said the big banks on the left of the head to the W. Went up a stream & then had an awfully stiff climb to about half-way up when we had to speech, most awful mountain stream along the edge of a big precipice - the worst place I have ever been along. It began to snow hard too I continued to do so to till dark & when we got to the top it was a long time we could see nothing. However it eventually cleared but no means less to be seen. After a long time we found them on the other side of the valley & had a long slide down to the bottom when we helped to get to them by going along about half way up, not as we are eventually we had to go up to the very top of very masses of loose rocks & shale. Then we climbed a when we struggled to the top, the were taken stopped for a long time by precipice. However we eventually found a very bad way round both a about 500 got at the place where we had seen the black, but again they had vanished, luckily I managed to them a long way below, but directly afterwards they bi did we thought the black was behind it had put them off. We walked very slowly & deliberately down towards where we had last seen them & suddenly we a broke. The presently rounded, but going lower down, we soon issued them all in a hollow gradually very much on the edge & ready to bolt. Pretended to delight about 70 feet, armed at the kegged very near to the cartridge almost on the spot at the Stomach of then. They all bolted behind a rock & when they came into sight the bare hill on was put there. Passed the road left by a pair at 500 yards - turned into the mountain went down to see if he could many hard. Thad given up the rifle till dinner I was making my way down a valley as it comes almost back - I just up the bare without any hold. He bolted clear just 2 up the other side continually clattering. Passed two down to me with the rifle & I missed him when I turned, but the got what settled him. A good herd of 44 inches in length & 11 inches in girth. Scenery at 30.

July 15.

on camp. (reading)

Looking.

A wet morning. I don't see no snow, so out off bed to read a short march up the pass to a place where we saw some good fresh snow. Formed the hill through in my 25.5 foot depth I can't meet it.
Journey in Kashmir, etc (continued)

1905.

Mandial Nala on 26th May - 28th May.
Hellen Nala on 26th May - 31st May.
Asgar Tod on 1st June.
Arab Tod on 5th June.
Machail on 6th June.
Danting Nala on 9th June.
Parhul on 13th June.
Bajis on 14th June.
Bajwan Nala on 16th June.
Qanra on 18th June.
Unig on 20th June.
Padam on 21st June.
Rieso on 22nd June.
Stor on 24th June.
Yor on 26th June.
Phootal on 27th June.
Gey Thal on 29th June.
Dantak on 30th June.
To 3 Fakhro on 1st July.
Astornala pass on 7th July.
Tang Shoan on 8th July.
Sakt on 9th July.
Wakang on 10th July.
Langtorna on 13th July.
Takan Tuk on 15th July.
Marangla Pass on 16th July.
Loon on 17th July.
Dung Monna (West Amak Nala) on 18th July.
Lohar La Pass (Kanak Nala) on 20th July.

Killed 154 chur - 11 shot.
Killed 2 boxes - 1 shot - 1 box kept - 1 box.
1 great killed but not got.
1 box killed.

Killed.

Killed.

1.5. Killed.

Killed. 1.5. Premised.
1.5. 1 box (non-essential) killed.

1.5. Killed.

3.5. Killed.
1.5. ammunition.
1.5. Killed.
July 16.

Off at 6—camp following up the Kala—had a two hours climb up to where we saw the lararal yesterday. Got the full through out of the 356 by means of a red hot tambo, and took the 356 for a change. Two brass lumps amongst the rocks on the very top, but they seemed to get our wind, so they soon moved over the ridge. Happened. Went on a suddenly came upon 4 brass lumps on a rock—ones yielded as but could not make quite make out a bold step enough for me to have a shot at them without a test at under 150 yds. Was very anxious to a missed them; they galloped down the ridge 4 1/2 to the other back 1/2 with jest the 200 yds a clear the 350 yd right 1/2 past 4 shots. All second lumps. Making lumps scrape like a vipers hisses each time, but each one just missed him luckily. A far head, almost as good as the one I saw first. Back in camp by 11—set position just below the peaks, which take awfully steep. Getting short of meat.

July 17.

In camp (Marching)

N.E. Baranca Pass.

Off at 7 I had a very stiff, almost perpendicular, climb up to the top of the pass, which took us 2 hours. Then a very steep descent on the wind loose stones for about 2 miles then on down the bed of a stream to just had a place marked down on the map. It was quite wonderful had the stream with those heavy loads got up the peaks—till we win—but in 1 day after we were. Not entirely barren, barren country the sides of the peak, but nothing like so steep as on the other side. Jump in the bed of a stream.

July 18.

In camp (Marching)

Langmarca [Stone]

Off about 7 I marched down the bed of the stream in about 2 miles till we came to a head valley under high cliffs, where two sides met. Then had a steep ascent I went along past 1 a good path high above the trees for some miles, then a long descent to the bed of the river—past the lake on one side. I camped on some low ground close to it. The scenery as we came along, but they very soon ended. Fronting quite changes now into long rolling downs, but everywhere still one monstrous hint of snow. That of meat—none for breakfast—turned up the three from tomorrow up—left unsatisfying. A village some thousand—75.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journey in Kasmir, etc. (continued) 1905.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Songtha nota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penak nota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Songtha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takallama pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warkot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There nota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skupul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamayuru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamayuru nota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lachanage &amp; hidum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nangji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nargil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hablu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanatyan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rashpal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bokal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonamarg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hidum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reuse Jonathan Bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lidhialat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palgam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Sheypu killed.
July 19.

In camp.

At 6, so I had an awfully sleep, though short, climb up the n. side. Found 3 band on the side of a steep hill in the N. a got a little above them, disturbing on went 2 or 3 more, which luckily went the right way. When we got to the place we could not find the three for a long time, but eventually walked right on left of them in a small hollow. Had a go at the biggest, a tough shot, standing 4y.,. 1 hit them. But about 30 yds. a called off. The second a third shots hit the other two, one still the other yelling, a they went about 200 yds. I then stopped, but it took me a considerable number of cartridges before I settled them. A great deal of luck, as the cooed are very short & good. Abbot = 25 x 10.5 inches - 2x11 inches - 2x11.5 inches. First turning amongst the cooles. Pack in camp b. g.

Had my hair cut by horse. But a bated, shaved, etc. Menu for today -

Breakfast - Toast < jam - Butter finished a potnight ap-tea a turnip milk

Dinner - Toast a sage pudding with jam.

July 20.

Back c.5. of the jarra head.

About 6,30a I turned my arm due W. fading the river 3 times up what I took to be the Langmanaka valley. Turned at 10 by the stream, where they say the road heads for Kambak. But all the cooles being from Footser nobody knows really anything about the country we are on in - we turned due W. from the Jarra river. Which turns N.E. to Jara. Limonoaps early a had seen 6 common hear here.

I also heard rumours of innumerable cattle [Jam Dhab] in the neighborhood of Karnak. Limonoaps this man sent off to big, bidders a steal a jam from somewhere. As a man getting half started "fat joy, however, at the discovery of a gun & Jam Pitudes."

July 21.

On camp.

Another cattle having found, por home a side of the men being away looking for a sheep, stole out to soft hol. as up late, half, etc. Men not back till 7 with a sheep, so had some meat in dinner. Feel very much better for it. They had eventually to go to Karnak, before they could govern, a sheep, that way without food or blankets under a tree. The native say one of their sheep got away in the domain has joined some common

Por home to the Jarra head.
Journey in Neuboner, &c. (continued) 1905.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Sept 13th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telephonkram</td>
<td>19.4°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephonkram road</td>
<td>19.4°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leer</td>
<td>20.4°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamabad</td>
<td>21.4°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umbiree</td>
<td>21.4°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarigher</td>
<td>23.4°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1335 miles.

**Footnote:** Paid at farm above, the bullet had hit the shoulder. Travelled down the leg a good way at the knee, then hitting the ground, which made it look like a mile. The ammunition ran out over a ridge where we had time to see what had really happened. In short, a badly broken leg, it had travelled quite 50.6 miles before I got it in on the 15th.

I think really the bullet never without doubt belonged to me, & Petersen blasted me out. No doubt having come all the way from Nash to get an ammunition in it. He was very much at finding me there I suppose my camp was not quite far enough in the noble, but all the same he played better has down, especially as immediately Petersen shot it to me, he threatened to have his license taken away!!!

Streible [36* Longitude] saw the big animal in the noble after having already got on 1 sent word to Petersen to come at once. Petersen then had seen an animal in it 4 days.
July 22nd

In Camp.

Off about 7 I went N. of a saddle in the direction of a place called the Brick House. Often made a little way N. then to camp. A long day, but only very small amount of longitude. The latter promise to be a great nuisance when settling. Departed early to get position in money. The posse from a man called Scudder led. They threatened not to try ing.

July 23rd

In Camp.

If at 5.30 a tale a party up to where we were yesterday. Easter had seen some small amount before I got there at the bottom of a saddle a we went to the place, but today had gone a good deal to our right. Suddeny something disturbed them a they came on the range towards us, but ceased over. S. went on the opposite track. I had 3 shots

Truly at from 2.50 to 3.00 p.m. in March each time. Went after them but was much surprised to see a party a two men go after them too far to the same side as we were. Went up a friend from the other town, who claimed sightly a strangely. The range as his.

Had a long a concave shape in which he told me a lot of news a the time. I was only half an hour late, not bad as I have not been a clock since April 25. Eventually we went after the other a I went to camp. James went through dish until a meat a

Rides a fish of quets today to go with us to hunt. Heard the result of the daily of the Jap. Russian raid right from the President today. After finding he was in the wrong a side in the right of if he had not been President, he would have done all sorts of things!!

Sandy Rd.

March 28th

In Camp. [Marching]

Bowed camp about 8 miles. [I rose to stretch a then went N. E. off Ayres Road around]

1. The whole day in examining every kit of it - it is a very odd place - but saw no signs of quets - only a few birds. Very cold on the left a some snow showers.

2. Shall have to wait until the President leads Posse again or there are other good places.

3. Except 5 of Ayres Road, it there we find stone yard today, so everyone is to remain encamped there. Some day frustrated here, but no village, through lot of some frozen to stay a quets. We got to go from Karakork yesterday, so shall have no more letters with us.

The President's order said that one. Outing men said not. The President saw him with an in real day a [put them on the 15.
The rest of the herd had gone N.E. over the pass with the next mile.

Here reached the nearest point we shall get to Tibet.

It is higher than any European country except Nevada.

Only 4 roads to Tibet—

1. To Lhasa 2,200 miles [1,600 on the saw trail] via Lhe-sun-chin and Patyukhun.

2. . . . goes by Khotun, then passes above and near Lung-ju-

3. To Lhasa in the Yezdijah Valley, via Shing, Marlajang, Dai, Hora, Shing, Marlajang, Shing.

4. To Radon (via gyo-ma, shing, sangla, shing, stda, stda zur, stda shing, stda sura) where it goes into Brahmaputra via Nahuel to Jeram and Koko.

As the road from Lhasa is—

500 miles from Calcutta.

1,400 " " Pinday.

1,500 " " Karachi.

When we got to the stream at 9, it was practically dry—only water in a few places but at 12 began to run quite a bit. Stream, which lasted till the following morning, then dried up again. Stream as if the sun had all day to melt the snow sufficiently to make the stream run a line it only started in the evening earlier in the year, the streams began to rise quite early in the day.
July 25. In camp. [marching]

Sun, last night a letter came from the Adjutant saying he had killed a 47 with an ammunition hit on the head, a good shot, but did not like the finish of it, without my authority! Off at 6 to reach his camp, which was just north of Jera, Jera had a long ride ahead at the end of the battle—K—to there he had last seen it. Soon picked up the blood tracks which led towards the head a after breakfast for about an hour, put them up amongst some tents. At 11:30 reached the banks, but we could not get near him for a long time, but eventually got within 10 feet of him off. A good head of 47.5 inches in length 18 inches in weight.

Being right above him, the shot had entered just where the shoulder a pout out at the bone a seeing that the ground, my men thought it was a mess—b the appearance of the Araydulubh on the same dedication attention from the ammum about at once. [35]

July 26.

In camp. [marching]

Dough-stre.

Men of 800th to get them a fresh of ammum, so did return camp filing.

 Pvt. F. Jackson, man chile do Xe Rishum "I also called from the field" what account if Pishah tells him in Reachers 72 old Plate [340] at Hampton in June 2nd.

In about 8 a cooked at 4:30.

July 27.

In camp. [marching]

S. Tutkalumpa Pass.

At 7 a marched E. over a flat rocky plain to Jera, a day N. to Hilltop, but no water there, had to go on nearly at the bottom of the Tukalum a pass a did not get to camping ground till 9. A very long time march a intense heat.

July 28.

In camp. [marching]

930.

Very old a not off till 8. Went up the Tukalumpa Pass 1749 feet a gradual easy ascent—descent 2 hrs to the top. a Marched on a good trail to 930. Met 8.1 bagage parties at 4. Meet two guides going b the men wanted to know where I got my ammum, but I dissembled according to my former to Paterson.
Shelter in July.

Passed through x Patience.

Marched on 19 days.
Stumbled on 9 " (This includes one day after wounded arm.)
Lost game on 7 "
Stumbled game on 7 "
Shot at game on 7 "
Hit game on 5 "
Stumbled game on 3 " (3 hares killed on one day.)
In camp on 3 "

Total from March 11th to July 31st.

Marched on 75 days — 1 hare escaped but shot marching, but not got.
Stumbled on 39 " (This includes one day after wounded arm.)
Lost game on 24 "
Stumbled game on 21 "
Shot at game on 17 "
Hit game on 15 "
Stumbled game on 11 " 2 hares killed on one day, ate 3 hares.
In camp on 29 "

*Chiddell of the runners.
July 29.
In camp (Marching)

Late yesterday afternoon, she had been some 40 miles on the road, & dinner came from
the with provisions. Off at 7, 30 a march through a high

777.

barren gorge with all sorts of curious colored rocks, dark red, green & yellow. After a

Y.

while a bridge was camped to Osaka on the Indo, In at 7, 30, cadet at 4. Passed two

y.

villages, more & more a Chinese. She had to day a two at Akes. Encamped in a

Tal.

place with trees round it. Quite delightful after interesting and warm early in June.

Tk.

Said with two men in the toomret d't, who were going 3. Baked & a fishy cake.

July 30.

Off camp. (Marching)

Off at 7, 30 a march along the borders of the Indo to HOrbalang. In at 11, cadet at 12.

Takalang.

Got a touch of lungfe & can only make very stilly.

July 31.

In camp. (Marching)

Soon after 7 a went along the valley, which was wide & wider, to Takalang - just a big

Takhat.

village with a lot of cultivation. Off at 11, cadet at 12. Passed several villages on route.

Tak.

After that such a stream they could irrigate the land - real cases in the street, for all

b.

round them there is nothing but rocks & sand. Red quite a good curr. 

Aug.

9.

In camp. (Marching)

Off at 7, 30 a march about 5 miles, then crossed the river, went N. over a sandy

Leh.

plain to Leh. Off at 11, 30 a went to the dark lehpalas. Took the dark coming

Leh.

away she had been in part 9. As soon as she had seen, she had done badly. A man

Leh.

called Tokucha in the dark lehpalas, she had told Tokucha about the governor on

Leh.

Pombo ride she had return. She was seen there. Two's there. 2. 2. 2.

Leh.

arrived. Leh is quite a small place - one main street, a bazaar only - but a

Leh.

very quiet old fashioned sort of place. There is a Lebkom Mission - an

Leh.

English dispensary with an English doctor - all others. Went to Nakhon Hall's

Leh.

with ordered some rice - very confusing people, quite willing to give one

Leh.

anything or cash a change for any currency.
The banga was in a filthy state & I went away swarming with fleas. It took nearly a ton of lighting to vanquish them.

Lambo. But says he had Jarna's shghari for two years. He had a very bad cough against his advice would go to Nangulonna with another shghari. After a few days after coming, we found dead in bed a week at Bh. So shall the things vice versa.

A. B. says he gave Rs. 100. for the fancy & expects to get Rs. 200. on Hasilwai for it.
Aug 3rd

Dark Bungalow.


Aug 4th

in camp.

Final to wish you something, probably you will be too busy to wish me anything.

Aug 5th

In camp.

Have not early to see if they could see any shorter. Have not seen it small one in the river to S.E. None small pool in the stream here. But can't make out that they are.

They say it when they come to our town. But they have a whole 5,000 to 6,000. They saw nothing but females up the river, so more tomorrow.

Aug 6th

In camp. (Marching.)

Off about 7.30 i marched down the road to the big road. Then over the several streams. Very pleasant i down a narrow gorge to Home, where the Johnson river, which we left on July 15 at 2 p.m., joins the Brown. Very camping ground. So at 11.

V"
I saw a big snake today — there are supposed to be more in Sadakch.
Most people don't know, don't believe the above, at least. They say it must have been a
dwater snake, as an ordinary land snake would have nothing to fear upon in this
part of the world.

Twenty of the Indiangale soldiers were marching to garrison list. They feared for no
prospects. They got a big kite, in sharpshooter up to a trustful, because he could not hit
them sufficient forces, just wind to the officer. That if he took any of mine, I would
report him.
1935.

**Day 7.**
In camp. (Marching.)

Off about 8 a.m. Marched to Jaspal passing large a big village with a great deal of cultivated land on the way. At 12. Cooked at. Jaspal it quites a big place—got some half rupia supers. Stood some sharp for the river at 3 am, but no good. On dark quarters. Turned off to visit an old man making punch after dinner.

**Day 8.**
In camp. (Marching.)

Off at 7.30 a.m. Marched along the Indo to Parsa. Got 1.30 hours at 3. Omnibus at the 15th forers leaving at the Lakh Kalinga, but went on to Parsa. Passed a walk the wife going to bed for the winter, he said he does see through the darkness. Got very amount of good aseptics, as many as one likes in a hour. The Lakh Kalinga looked very dirty, so camped outside. Chinnard had a very nice day over time, which had followed him from Khuele.

**Day 9.**
In camp. (Marching.)

On asilly hot night, so off early a marched along the river past Khuele, when I got some most excellent aniplets, like rejections on their last. 1 am after crossed the Indus by a wooden bridge. Turned a.m. up a various gorge, continually crossing a river the stream. 2 went over a low point. Lakh Kalinga a very picturesque greena village on the side of a hill. In at 2.30 p.m. Camped. A long days march passed the road to Radaa just before reaching Lakh Kalinga. Day left me a Khuele.

**Day 10.**
In camp.

Off late. Villaged, swayed, etc. As it was said no Joneses would be got till mid-day, as one of the Commander's officers had taken them. All mid-day it was announced that none could come till tomorrow, but by marching a few, four were collected, which took the Jones baggy on to Parsa. Omnibus turned off yesterday without form or letter, so sent them on to Radaa. Think that not had arranged that no Joneses should come today; he is getting d-dick, don't the book.
Aug. 11.

In camp.

Lasso. But came in early today he had seen the good shapes up the ridge to the N, so went up the hill--a stiff, very hot climb--but saw nothing. Thought a man leading a pony put them off to the E, anyhow we followed on for a long way, eventually saw them on the very top of a high hill, very unsettled on the moves, as it was nearly 4 o'clock, we determined to leave them till tomorrow. Ross then got back to camp very hot, tired, as I found my tent not cleaned up--on occasions like this our better regulations cannot stand up in Kondolenski, but I think the natives are beginning to understand English pretty well. Not being walking all day on these slopes a shade always on the sides of a hill. Some very curious formations of rocks, which don't exactly like shapes, I cover a considerable area.

Aug. 12.

In camp.

Lasso. In camp.

August 12.

With your second camp. But lasso that came in early last day that he had seen two good shapes right at the left of the hill about three miles away from us. Had a very long, very stiff climb up to the place, but when we got there, they had vanished. We found three tracks going on; followed them over some awful ground, very steep, nothing but loose stones a slope. Had a pair of saw boots on with great difficulty make a descent. Thunder's heavy stones go all day. Second camp.

Aug. 13.

In camp.

Lasso. In camp.

August 13.

With your second camp. But lasso that came in early last day said that he had seen two good shapes right at the left of the hill to the N. Had a very long, very stiff climb up to the place, but when we got there, they had vanished. We found three tracks going on; followed them over some awful ground, very steep, nothing but loose stones a slope. Had a pair of saw boots on with great difficulty make a descent. Thunder's heavy stones go all day. Second camp.
Aug 14th

[Pen and ink sketch]

On camp (Marching)

About 8 a.m. we started along a rough path, some distance to the S. of the Tenkangyao trail, to below Tenkangyao mountain, where we camped. Total, 4,406, feet at 2.

It was no sharper on Tuesday, though we hoped to see our friends of yesterday.

Passed over the 7th-9th pass, 15,497 ft., but scarcely noticeable. Though we crossed at a place much higher than the road, we were warm enough up all day and not much below 15,000 feet. Very cold at night.

Aug 15th

In camp.

It rained here this morning, it was very tedious to get out of bed a wet off cold. Went out, saw some female a small male sharpie; shot to camp. Went on a shoot for a long time, went by a spoor, but saw nothing. 20-30 men, most unscrupulously died a cower to snow, went back early to camp. Stove over twenty warm dishes. Started all to steep in camp.

I am older today than my two sons. Left Yerimoi a little, though S.W. wind.

Aug 16th

On camp (Marching)

Very cold again, so did not get up till the sun had warmed the atmosphere. About 6 a.m. a plodded sharpie left - who had gone on early - given sharpie instructions which they have to go - in nearly 10 hours, but going nothing of them at all, made way to the camp, he first - very much annoyed at I had climbed several very steep, a stiff hill, by nothing. Thunder still ill. I was
til about 9, very angry and to go for not finding him, but told him it was entirely his fault for being on 19, 28 in front. He said he had seen 19 sheep.

In the following, the situation between the Sick-Kangyao road & the cloud, I should say, the camp so high off as we have been at our time. Today was uninterrupted in a forest nearly at the top, in a dark, cloudy, fog from 10 a.m. we were up to it - there when 9. It was a very thick fog, indeed, I do not think it was going to go. What a 12 a.m. it holds very big shadows, indeed, I do not know if it is. I felt when the other side of 12 a.m. and always slept a lot, a

Better head above a and some hungry. Before the snow is coming, it began to snow.

It all at very much a it there had 9 months & it.
Aug 17

[The camp about the hills and the mel a. Then we got to the left, saw two shaggy almost on the summit of the pass between the melas. Then, from an aerial view, we saw the melas practically due S. A pass that would not go down a round 500 yds, so as to get above the latest of them. I imagined because it was too steep, but would go straight at them practically. Naturally, when we got to the pass, they had vanished. I thought we climbed on the very tops over rough loose stones & shaded, we never saw them again. A very hard & very annoying day. Reformed at night, so sent them down to melas. Every time we had seen shaggy, it had managed to give them his head, then my taking the trouble to go up sound. It could easily have been avoided. He is not half so good a stalker as I first thought.

---

Aug 18

Not much, gathering towards camp a had nearly 3 hours stop, down to melas, as the dark bungarolas there looked fairly clean. Stayed on at. Heard that someone had sent in a Spanish commoner, who should pass through yesterday. Very hot down in the valley, a great contrast to the experience of the last few days up on the hills.

---

Aug 19

In camp, marching

at 7, 30 on 13th party, which had improved quite a lot at melas, went above the range to the north and had turned due S. We left the Meagham valley, which was a very narrow, very well used. At breakfast, passed the remains of a big fort on the side of the mountain, which at one time must have been an important place. Got to Hargis at 12. Started in at 1.30. Somehow better a came on from melas. Passed several side passes—very narrow indeed, with stone walls as boundaries—very grass, generally gravel, & dry ground. The river from the Indus about 10 miles on at distance. I hoped as it might be told that I was a good many small fish in the shallows, when we found it, which we did about 3 times. But a very poor performance, as its about 5 to 1, very small 3 to 4 red waders, on which the fisher light wading, but they are wonderfully very rapid, through very logy. We went continually picking up. Heigh ho! I'm leading in.

A new & very complimentary on my "i'm leading in"
Some quite big trees down the lake. Hayden tells the others. 
Aug. 20.

In camp. (Marching)

Left Neda, 1st at Naped. I got off about 8. Marched up a rise due E. I walked up ahead of the men. I got to a place where it divided. The whole route would have taken the wrong lane, consequently I went on a long way before I saw anything for it. I was desperately hot. I took several little sips of a sleeping pill which would have been very much welcome on this hot spot, to which I got. Just below the watered, there we camped. In at 12,30, and later for fresh. I saw some small 90s on the way. Several showed me about two or more about 90. To right high. I went out and saw another bad track of shaffies. Had quite a big "drink" on half a bottle of fresh water made in Newmarch, which I bought at Nape. It lasted quite good here, only kept 12-14. After being taken to the farm ahead.

Aug. 21.

In camp.

If only early I had a stiffer drink up to the top of the watered. From hence we could see the water down to the borders. At first we could reconnoiter, but we could not see it. Found one shaffie quite down at the very bottom of the rise. Had a long climb down on the way. Lastly some stones where I eventually got just above the place where we had seen him. But when we got there, he had crossed over to the other side, I was out of range. He went back and I looked to have an easy stalk, but had never seen some other shaffies on the side we had crossed from. Passed the water and they were as I went on the other side. Anyhow, the men—these were three—didn't ever get half a chance to see him, for when we got to the place where we expected to get an easy shot, they were speaking down over the ridge. They looked to be over 300 yards off, I shot at want to see. Started just as they got to the top. Put up the 240 yard sight, I had a go at the first. Thought I had well seen him. But the men were certain he was hit. So going to go further found a lot of birds. Saw the shaffie going very sick over some very neat forest trees. Passed on. I went on after him. I hurried and climbed back over the wood to go down. Had all the stiffer drink I had had so far—it took us over 2 hours to back having had quite enough. We must have gone down the other side almost to the level of the Indias, had to climb all the way back. I down the other side. Passed on about 7, having tracked the shaffie a long way, but not having got up to him. Saw the tracks of wild dogs after him too, so the tracks will probably catch him in the night, as which case there won't be much left.
This male seems quite unknown for Shergar to other sheikhs - one asked came onto it over two yrs ago for idea, but the locals don't know what he did. L.B. says there was big idea all about here - he was some good over Kutch looking for the Shergar - I especially on one male on the lndus opposite Kendum mountain.

Pirvally a very quiet area in the valley - being cut.

In this country they do not cut it, but pull it up by the roots.
Aug 22nd.

in camp.

Pon off daily to try a find the shajee, which they expect to find dead, so as late a settled, etc. Asson that 1 the men got back till 7,30, having found the shajee dead a much eaten by wild dogs right down by the Indus. A good head of 32 wics x 12 wics. But the lead shajee unfortunately found. Apparently the wild dogs had stopped him down a very long way, almost to a village on the Indus—two were eating him when the men found him.

Aug 23rd.

in camp (marching)

Morgen.

If early I moved down the Indus to Nagpoor, as I was satisfied with the shajee I had got. I think asson that 1 all the men are about sick of fatiguing a want to get back. We too had made enough of wics a is about settled. A want to remember the gulf of Kirman, it made a very we felt the saddle, in 1847, but says he a only 30!!! The hot 
very rough walking down the bed of the stream—well under a wics. I reached 19,30, and it's 80.

Here the gives a strong cleaning. Found all the kernels milk is bad!!! Bench reach down in the valley thin on the hill a not to hot a feel much better than I did.

Aug 25th.

in camp (marching)

Kherkar.

If about 7, so a marched 3, then crossed the river, a went N.W. over a long range of hills to Shaker, where there are the ruins of an old fort, a on over another sort of hill to Shaker. About 11,30, farm not till 1. All crops much better here than at Nagpoor—a good present. The streams are very full of a small kind of fish, but I don't think they are much to hates at they cannot find them near there any longer at.

Aug 25th.

in camp (marching)

Bark.

If at 7, so a marched up the Indus for a long way till we got to the summit, after that went along a flat plateau I down the other side a very bad track, stayed back at a long village called Lodo, then turned W. over another small hill a down to a village called Park. A long dry marching, en at 1, got a farm not till 4.

All the country we passed through dates excellent shajee ground, but we saw none. I the natives say they are shot out, but they always lie about game.
Aug. 25.

In camp (Marching)

Went down a pretty well cultivated road to the R. of the J. over a wooden bridge to Margil. In at 11, cookies, jam at 1. Had some English, including letters sent from there in May!!! Most awfully hot wind here very bad tonight.

Aug. 27.

In camp (Marching)

Went about 7 miles north of the junction of the Jordan, through a large river, which goes through the Tiber. The Jordan joins the Dan at the Dan, which joins the Tiber. We crossed at 1, posted at 5.

Richmond & the header Rep. 5 Enormous tents having come from the N. country gets much more magnificent scenery about here.

Aug. 28.

In camp (Marching)

Went about 4 miles further. Marched down to Z. where we crossed the river 2 times. This was an splendid engine, something like a for sale. A boy showed me what it was doing. About 5 miles on turned due W. a caught Richmond up 4 went on with him to Z. A long march, so at 3, 30 a horses at 5. Z is on a flat plateau and old hot place, but very few buildings—surrounded by high mountains. All rights as to day of month.

Richmond being west was the 50th I got 4 blue rock regiments on the march.

Aug. 29.

In camp (Marching)

Went through morning. Off at 7, so marched W. for a few miles, crossed the road by a most ready wooden bridge—I turned S.W. into a broad valley. Then almost there.

Z. Matrogen, which we reached at 11, 30. Posted at 11. Richmond went on to the next stop, he bagged being 2hrs on foot & 9min. to the foot of the S. of Z. left, but as it was such a dusty day I stayed. Late the coldest day we have had for a long time & a heating much preferred riding a pony. Think the pony has had about enough I want a rest—it does not even quit now to a liberal application of the stick. Has bitten off for leg rather badly.
**Missoula in August.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marched on</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stopped on</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saw game on</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stopped game on</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shot at game on</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hit game on</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killed game on</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In camp on</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total from March 11 to Aug 31—**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marched on</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stopped on</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saw game on</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stopped game on</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shot at game on</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hit game on</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killed game on</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In camp on</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Work includes one day after wounded [omission].
Aug 30.

In camp [marching].

A very cold night. I told morning morning, some died late or not till 3. Went up a ridge made gradually ascending up to the watershed, then down a little, or a steep path cut in the side of the ridge almost to the top. The view from that ridge of the country altogether different to that of the mountains. The sides quite wooded. No trees other trees grass growing in all the valleys with quantities of wildflowers of every color - a very welcome change. The ridge itself is very high - very little earth from the col. But a very long, steep descent into the valley - the spring in a very bad state to get over. The path used is often impracticable - no trail is used which turns parallel to it. There is great danger from avalanches over sudden change if you can't go up early. Jumped about 4 miles beyond Petitul in a grove of high trees with long grass all round it - one might almost be in England as there is a colony of woods in it. All at others the sudden change from the valley gives us a sense of亲切. Very sudden descent very pleasing, though it worn hard all the way. On at 2, passed out till 4. Soothing weather the grass here is palatable to horses not useful to it. Imagine this to much. In to a house accustomed to the few riders there are in British. From the top of the Joji da ones gets a good idea of the shape of the mountains in Muzante, very picturesque at the middle, but on the top very or low flat a level a good deal of grass on some which are too high.

Aug 31.

In camp. [marching].

This morning, a few, about 7.30, but almost 7.30, but around. The sky very "sick" he says, it's very heavy with eating. Petitul grass - I could hardly walk, so only until about 9. Went along the main ridge of the valley which looks very pretty now. The grass being absolutely full of all kinds of flowers and the sides of the hills and mountains. A short march in at 10.30, passed at 12. Jumped by the side of the ridge at 2:30. Found a room in the hills and forests on the road. A sweet and peaceful. An almost on the French, going up to the ridge, but no what happens. I did not get up, but he must be gone for dinner. Heard a bear had been sitting on a tree for hours. Also how French, how nice they! Rain in the afternoon.
1905.

12 14 miles.

Light 1st

In camp. (Marching)

A lovely morning. Though bitterly cold, after a midnight. Off about 8 a.m. with Richmond down the valley. Through some very fine scenery—the contrast between the glacial in the snow or the mountain tops & the green grass & trees being beautiful— to Hokan. For about 12 miles at 1. The valley gets wider & fuller of big trees here & the autumn tints are beginning to appear. Took very pretty. The bank here is a beautiful blue colour. A very ideal trout stream to look at.

Light 2nd

In camp.

In order to get here today I the lambaders & find a place to stop & rest their horses. A very manufacture them to go over the pass to Hokan—so nothing to do but wait. Off late, halted, started, etc. Killed a snipe, which the man says is a very monstrous one, just outside my tent. Very careful about fires. Started hot at 3 p.m. Not at dinner with Richmond's little girl—a quadruplet—but with messmates.

Light 3rd

In camp.

In order to get here through the lambader has sent as far as Fandral. There are so many stations about here just now that they all seem engaged. A colored school teacher has taken a lot for their driving. Wrote letters a slight mail of the day.

Light 4th

In camp. (Marching)

With great difficulty we got the ice collected by gatetree — Richmond took 10 x 3 the best. The baggage having left behind, after a tremendous lot of wrangling, we got them off at 11, around the river 1 went due s. of the hill. A very stiff climb to a hills. We after 2 hours climb much more in the colada—we found a level place to camp. A very short, right hard march. However, for old almost indeed to a lot of rain. Nikolad lambader very good mean as after we left to get some more colada I sent on the baggage which lie left behind & which arrived in camp about 5. This is a very trying march for colada—very stiff a thing we are not half away yet— They are most of them very happy more than they ought, as we are so short of them.
Sept 6th.

In camp. [Marching]

Near Gideon's Mill.

Off at 6:45 a.m. had a very steep stiff climb for about 1/2 hour, then descended a little and went over a fairly bold bit of ground to the foot of the summit of the knob. Which was almost perpendicular a stiff sort loose stones & bluegrass. A path took a lot of.doing. Cst to the top at 11 1/2 hours after we started. Then went down a gradual descent through a broad meadow about 3 miles passing a shiek's camp, with an enormous quantity of solids & baggage—think there must have been a week's fight—1 turned due E. But then close to Libretta, a tremendous hail storm came on, so we camped near some pile of huts. In about 3, 30 it the weather looked not till nearly 6.

Sept 7th.

In camp. [Marching]

Bivouac.

Off at 6:45 a.m. had a very steep stiff climb for about 1/2 hour, then descended a little and went over a fairly bold bit of ground to the foot of the summit of the knob. Which was almost perpendicular a stiff sort loose stones & bluegrass. A path took a lot of.doing. Cst to the top at 11 1/2 hours after we started. Then went down a gradual descent through a broad meadow about 3 miles passing a shiek's camp, with an enormous quantity of solids & baggage—think there must have been a week's fight—1 turned due E. But then close to Libretta, a tremendous hail storm came on, so we camped near some pile of huts. In about 3, 30 it the weather looked not till nearly 6.

Palgaun.

Woke up by Champion the head first man—calling. I had a long talk with him. Off about 8, went down through some lovely scenery to Palgaun. In at 11:30. Champion had come to the hengalos. Stayed for dinner. Spent the rest of the rest of the afternoon. Several subjects comes and kept me 'resting.' Had a long talk with Champion about federal laws in this country. Most interesting as he is the great authority about it—has been 25 years in this country.

Sept 8th.

In camp.

Palgaun.

Off at 6:45 a.m. had a very steep stiff climb for about 1/2 hour, then descended a little and went over a fairly bold bit of ground to the foot of the summit of the knob. Which was almost perpendicular a stiff sort loose stones & bluegrass. A path took a lot of.doing. Cst to the top at 11 1/2 hours after we started. Then went down a gradual descent through a broad meadow about 3 miles passing a shiek's camp, with an enormous quantity of solids & baggage—think there must have been a week's fight—1 turned due E. But then close to Libretta, a tremendous hail storm came on, so we camped near some pile of huts. In about 3, 30 it the weather looked not till nearly 6.
And a long talk with J. heard about, tells him speed to carry baggage for some day. He says also an excellent thing for them, as they are so happy that, if left alone, they would only just cultivate enough land to keep themselves alive. They hate being forced to carry baggage for the time, but afterwards, when they get paid, are very pleased at being made to work in spite of themselves. He says physical force is the only thing they are afraid of, that must are to do, they don't mind any amount of talking or the beat it had absolutely no effect.

The harvest of Kashmir is going the Prince of Wales a collection of Kashmiri rice seeds - bar bara teesha a makhra (4 grains) any seeds yet this year - the, may, Market, like a very common - are all bitter.

Passed some fields of millet, which becomes a beautiful dark red when ripe, like Indian corn. Srick looks like a hop read, i.e. which one would take for small wheat with an ear somewhat like that of barley.
In camp.

Jit.

Very heavy rain all night, no Market delays in the morning, so stayed here. Skimmed hard the whole day, long without stopping, a thing I haven't experienced since May. A lot of fresh snow this evening 2 feet deep. Light rain or snow all over the place.

Another freezing wet night in the morning—very thing soaking 2 blankets—so left very late. Went up to the Market to see the collection of Nasirani birds he is making for the Prince of Wales. After dinner, went down to the town, which is in tremendous flood. Saw a magnificent sight, a boat on a bridge across it. It was shaking a good deal, so we soon came off. Hardly got on the land, then the whole thing collapsed and we were swept away. Her got of the bridges has gone, so it looks as if we shan't be able to get for them at least this rainning, if that ever happens.

At much rain in the night, more in the morning, so off at 11, so got to Estimahem at 4—the way widening out. The whole way. Passed several bridges swept away. A lot of the road dust, though the river must have fallen quite high this morning. All my clothes here come here had them a few brought up from my put—(shock, shock for me???)
After seeing the brute charging towards me, I took right & hid for a moment or a slight turn, took about two steps into the field — rather towards mini — it was looking down the field, seemed to have him fixed below me, then he charged me in the left side. I had time to draw a short cut & keep the barber close to his head. I ran over towards me — I heard him shout; he hit him 3 times on the head with his stick which made him stagger. He immediately went on towards me. I was below him. I could not see what he was doing the brute was running the whole way to me from below & I was about 1/2 of the way up.
Sept 14th

In camp [marching]

About 9:30 left camp about 3 miles to a little hut E. of Eskahakam Village. My horse, a Tonto, was cut. Preparations being made for a bear drive tomorrow made an excuse for not going out this afternoon. I sent to one a letter, in English today, asking me not to pay the mail wages a backword through Denver Post. It was almost instilled when 2/15. Had gone away. I was evidently on a great journey.

Sept 15th

In camp.

Early in the morning I first had the mail close to the camp. After dinner, was for a bear that did not want to go away. So I put up in the middle of it, amongst some trees, if a bear had come should have got a shot within 20 yards. However, one did not. Then had an almost stiff climb through the densest foliage to the top of the hill on the S. A male was down at this time. But getting came, though we saw the tracks of a bear which had broken across that hill. Had two more, Blank Native. I then went back to camp. Neither have I had anything but had very elementary notions of driving, with Lewis Pat.

Sept 16th

In camp.

About 9:30 left a staff about the top of the male close E. I took up my position on the side of a steep hill below a big rock. Stayed for a long time, when I suddenly heard a noise behind me. I looked round saw an enormous black bear about 20 yards away coming full tilt at me. I was sure he would breach, but he did not. I was on the edge of the hill with the male. I had time to put into my rifle. He knocked me over in the way he ran, the hill coming down the hill together, first one, then the other on top, the bears all along it all the time. However, I eventually arrived at the bottom of the hill without injury. My ear was bruised, my shoulder knocked out of joint. All the men much excited and said I was done for. Went back to camp, found he had broken me, rather badly in the back. I had broken in several places too. I was, I am very sore all over, my arm too badly strained. Don't know what he has done to me. He has taken off, is on his way. I was trying not to hear him as the man were beating the male up to one & he came from above. By thinking he would work, just took the chance of going at him, as I ought to have done. I felt no pain then. He was Studios me, but I was dancing me at all & I was at all in a jamb, didn't suppose I had time.
Impressions of India:

1. The wonderful scenery.
2. The size of the population.
3. The solemnity and sadness of the people.

The scenes of the native dress, etc., in the bazaars at Bombay made a wonderful impression upon me at first—peculiarity too caused its to the effect, but I soon got equally impressed with even more so—its width of the street here too is very effective. The immense number people one sees in the towns too is wonderful—just like bees in a hive—but all seem as busy—a depressed, so very different to the Rome of Diocletian, who are always thoughtful—chatting—dancing idly.

Hyma—almost the first town—is very flat and dry and very hot. The heat was of much worse, for a very few days the drink then expected was very not good and mean content. Part of them have very very bad acting, but the worst class look awful cajunish. generally is fairly clean. But the dirt in the streets is sometimes at Portland. The houses, like the Indians, are very different a little different to the jungle, who are much more—very much to assimilate modern ideas in every way—the majority of the men wear the funny little hats of the country. They also wear the funny little hats. The very black towns are most uninteresting—just like any one else in England—so do all the towns the streets are very black and cold. The houses all of wood are very hot, but the heat is tolerable, but I imagine a rice made settlement—half naked or females too hot and other things else. Electric stones in trees at an enormous heat—one of these is all so together. The pigeons have a lot more of attachment, especially amongst the houses. The houses here themselves are very pretty. Though very exuberant, after being in the crowded and hot time, one might think them so.
Oct. 17.

In camp.

Had a bad day last night, a sort of hangover, and felt pretty stiff this morning. The bed in my tent had had a good deal of moisture, and was very damp. The tent seemed going on well. Sausages and bread and butter were my only food today. I had to eat very little. I was feeling very badly, too. I think I must have fallen on my head a week ago when I fell down the hill yesterday. From all accounts it was a wonder I did not break my head. I did not feel very badly by doing that alone, as the sky was very cloudy.

Oct. 18.

In camp.

Felt better, but woke up with a bad headache and feeling very stiff. I slept better than yesterday.

Wrote letters most of the day. Two men from Islamol came to see us today.

Oct. 19.

In camp.

Felt very tired, this morning, and didn't feel up to marching about at all. Stopped to rest a short march towards Islamabad tomorrow, as it didn't feel good to any more scholars.

Oct. 20.

In camp / marching.

About 9 I marched down to the Islamabad village and turned to the south down the valley to the next camp on March 17. I'm at the very top of the hill at 1,100. The valley looks wonderfully pretty compared to what it did on March 17. There are some very fine trees in it, chiefly cumbus and sheoak trees. A great deal of the water in the road has never run from the top of the hill.

Oct. 21.

In camp / marching.

Bad night again—off about 5:30 I marched down the valley to Islamabad, which we reached about 9:30. Passed 8 safed on this road—some white, a few black, and a great number. Shallow on the side of the valley, a long gale outside. Found some cumbus and a few kalm trees near the road. A great deal of the water has never run from the top of the hill, as there has been a tremendous flood since then. Came in from Lahore at 9:21 this morning.
Sticker in September.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marched on</td>
<td>11 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snatched on</td>
<td>2 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shot at game on</td>
<td>1 day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hit game on</td>
<td>1 day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalled game on</td>
<td>1 day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In camp on</td>
<td>10 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total from March 11 to Sept 10th, 1905 — 107 days.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marched on</td>
<td>107 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snatched on</td>
<td>46 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shot at game on</td>
<td>29 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hit game on</td>
<td>25 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalled game on</td>
<td>18 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In camp on</td>
<td>16 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Marched</td>
<td>107 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Stalled</td>
<td>46 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Shot</td>
<td>29 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Hit</td>
<td>25 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total In Camp</td>
<td>16 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In camp on 10 days owing to bad weather — on 18 days owing to lack of water — on 9 days waiting for bridge to be repaired — on 3 days owing to illness.

Total time from March 11 to Sept 10th.

- 1 Snarecups: .34 inches.
- 1 Match box: 44 inches.
- 1 Trap: 18 inches.
- 2 Hareon: .37 x 10.
- 4 ibid. .23 x 11.
- 4 ibid. .37 x 10
- 1 Old paper: .92 x 18 inches
- 1 Skefuc: .38 x 12 inches

2 traps, 1 burdel, 1 black hare, 1 wolf, rat pet. Total number of miles traveled = 1933 — of which on ice = 200 — on land = 1733.
Light 22

In Kangar.

Kangar arrived last night, 20 off about 9 is a short down the river—flying dozens of
birds last week all over, in many places the lands had collapsed. Had to touch for
what shows in the middle of the day owing to wind. It dropped later. I turned out a
beautiful evening, but not too hot.

Light 23

Khad's Hotel.

Went on all right to reach Kangar about 10 a.m. Went to a Hotel near on to Khad's
Hotel. The food was there then very bad—We thank that place Kangar for we kept as clean as
we had not all round the hotel. From there all the afternoon playing dens. Had a call to
the hotel's off. Here 2/3 Rs. 80 backwash. Had a call to Rs. 15 a
Vanderinder Rs. 5. They were all very good, but I don't think they were too much
for so many. A day is all very good mean a worked very willingly indeed.

Light 24

Khad's Hotel.

Came arrived about 12 from Sambal. Khad's Hotel comes in to that from
helicopter. The hotel went down in the city near a station to Vanderinder's other hotel.
We had a very picturesque in the evening but, in undeniably, feeling the smalls
in truly awful. And I have brought a tremendous lot of things.

Light 25

Khad's Hotel.

Went in Skhara to Shantipur's office. Skhara's I afterwards went to the Khad's
Hospital a got the sick to help at my last letter. He said they were going on well
that I had had a most wonderful escape. "Miraculous!" He said every year they
get several natives in the hospital with most terrible wounds caused by bees,
generally in the head. Sometimes the bees live being torn away. He would take
off 30 bikes to 18 to the hospital. Went in Skhara don't the river in through
and that the "Ladies Room" back.
Sept 25th:  
Jedob's Hotel.

Saw my friends off at breakfast. Having gone from here via Niagara Falls, arrived back at Niagara Falls by boat. Sailed back in the evening. It was a pleasant day. The river was calm and the sky clear. We enjoyed the scenery and the cool evening air. The hotel was comfortable and the food good.

Sept 27th:  
Mr. Hudson.

Went to visit the museum. It was interesting and informative. We spent the afternoon exploring the exhibits. The evening was spent in the company of friends, enjoying good food and conversation. It was a pleasant evening.

Sept 28th:  
Mrs. Hudson.

Went to visit the local market. It was a lively and bustling place. We bought some fresh vegetables and fruits. The weather was warm and sunny.

Sept 29th:  
Barcelona.

Went to visit the local market. It was a lively and bustling place. We bought some fresh vegetables and fruits. The weather was warm and sunny.

Sept 30th:  
Saskatchewan.

Went to visit the local market. It was a lively and bustling place. We bought some fresh vegetables and fruits. The weather was warm and sunny.

Sept 31st:  
Delac.

Went to visit the local market. It was a lively and bustling place. We bought some fresh vegetables and fruits. The weather was warm and sunny.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Highest Temp (°C)</th>
<th>Lowest Temp (°C)</th>
<th>Average Annual Rainfall (in)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hesse</td>
<td>94°</td>
<td>36°</td>
<td>27 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyrol</td>
<td>94°</td>
<td>66°</td>
<td>38 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straits Settlements</td>
<td>93°</td>
<td>66°</td>
<td>81 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>94°</td>
<td>41°</td>
<td>29 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Australia</td>
<td>112°</td>
<td>35°</td>
<td>18 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Australia</td>
<td>111°</td>
<td>34°</td>
<td>23 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>103°</td>
<td>30°</td>
<td>39 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. S. Wales</td>
<td>109°</td>
<td>37°</td>
<td>48 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>100°</td>
<td>36°</td>
<td>55 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>38°</td>
<td>31°</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1905.

Nov. 1st.
Members' Hotel.

[Text not legible due to handwriting issues]

Nov. 2nd.

[Text not legible due to handwriting issues]

Nov. 3rd.

[Text not legible due to handwriting issues]

Nov. 4th.

[Text not legible due to handwriting issues]

Nov. 5th.

[Text not legible due to handwriting issues]
Population of Calcutta = 1,106,738. [with Howrah & suburbs]

90 miles from sea. It is on the Hooghly, a very dangerous river to navigate. The pilots on it are better paid than any others. There is great danger of cyclones & storms are always shifting a Fleming. It cannot be navigated at night, not until the tide makes it & advanced—many ships have been lost in it.

Calcutta has some very fine buildings & a beautiful Maiden's Dock which is the last voyage a ship joins.

The original settlement was in 1640.

In the 30 years from 1872-1901 the population of Calcutta has increased by \( \frac{4}{3} \).

" Bombay " " \( \frac{5}{2} \).

" Rangoon " " 137 per cent.

" Kobe &ki " doubled.

" Madras " increased by \( \frac{4}{7} \).

Population of London = 35,000 people to the square mile.

" Calcutta = 145,000 " " " " " " (one word).

In 11. ward of Calcutta, 80 per cent of the space is covered by solid brick or half.

[Weekly Times. 15-9-05]

Calcutta = 8259 miles from London via Marseille.
1405.

Oct 6.

Grand Hotel.

After an awfully hot and uncomfortable night, reached Howrah station at 6. Went over the river on a ferry steamer & thence to the Grand Hotel, which seemed fairly good, but did hardly hot well at 6 a.m. I later the sun was up. Went to Hing Hamilton & Co., which was shut up, unable to trade holidays, so I could get no letter, to C. N. Grant, etc. Wrote letters after dinner, as it was too hot to go out. The hotel has electric fans & lights, which are a great blessing & make a beautiful draught in a room.

Oct 7.

Grand Hotel.

A very close, muggy morning. Wrote letters all the morning & went for a drive after tea round the Burman, very pretty & fairly cool.

Oct 8.

Grand Hotel.

Fell all this morning from Howrah. After a long talk, we settled to abandon the trip to explore a disused line as we could not leave the former place fit for a tour. Went to Nain, Hamilton & Co. & settled up our account with King. King & I to Chowky - have spent a good deal more than I thought, I spent over 1000 out fit the letter. Almost I started from England with £200. Went on to Tabor & tried to make out our route to Gauhati, & must have it be settled as we go on. Got 2 meals from Chowky & 4 packages. Went to book letters for Rangoon on a 2nd boat, arriving on Friday & afterwards went for a drive along the Burman. Very hot & muggy.
### Foreign Imports and Exports: 1903

#### Imports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Imports (in millions g.£. sterling)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>122.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>49.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>54.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>54.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>50.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>27.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden (Foreign)</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France (Foreign)</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt (Foreign)</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil (Foreign)</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Settlements</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Colony</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austrian Turkey</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roumania</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Exports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Exports (in millions g.£. sterling)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>84.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden (Foreign)</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France (Foreign)</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt (Foreign)</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil (Foreign)</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Settlements</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Colony</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austrian Turkey</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roumania</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>163.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>72.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>48.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>69.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>67.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>47.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>47.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>46.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>27.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>35.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden (Foreign)</td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France (Foreign)</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt (Foreign)</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil (Foreign)</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Settlements</td>
<td>9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Colony</td>
<td>24.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austrian Turkey</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roumania</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1905

Oct 10.

Grand Hotel.

Went shopping all the morning, a the dinner drove to the Zoo - a very fine garden, quite a good collection of animals, but some of them looked very sick, probably on account of the hot weather, as they had very amount of food to toss about in.

Oct 11.

Grand Hotel.

Walk to King, Hamilton & Co's & settled up with them, making over to obtain the remainder of my letter of credit for 2000. Which I took from England last February. I paying 475. in 6 circular notes from them. But having heard from the Dominion Bank, it looks as if this will have to last till September. Packed up after dinner & then went for a walk, but it was like walking in a certain death. I soon had enough of it.

Oct 12.

Grand Hotel.

Gave to Newton's brand on some clothes. After dinner drove round the Garden & down the Strand & round the Magazine, which are surrounded like a belows - slightly 2 dozen in this hot weather.


Grand Hotel.

Sailed on board the "Palkitana", a B.S. I.P. Steamer & 2990 tons - about 7 a.m. at the Harbourside Hotel. Had to pass the doctor for Pneumonic fever, but it was a very trivial inspection & only felt my pulse. The "Palkitana" is a clean boat but only has accommodation for about 50 first class passengers - these are only about ten on board, so everyone has a cabin to himself. There are however a thousand Indians on board all going to Bengal. They wait on Board till they make a little money, then go back to India. Off about 7.30 & backed for some distance down the river, then taking round a good farm house, Ceilia. Bell 9.30, then we anchored till 6 a.m. at Sharavati Point. The land on each side is very low & uninteresting - not at all unlike the Humber, except for the palm trees, not at first, but afterwards very hot indeed.
Burmah is bounded by China, French Indo-China & Siam on the east.

Has a total area of 236,788 sq. miles & a population of 10,495,624. Including the states of Thanlwin 90 per cent of the people are Burmese.

The delta is flat, but above that, splendid, hilly country.

Rice & teak are the principal exports.

Flavily rich in minerals, especially jade & native petroleum.

The Irrawaddy is navigable for 900 miles.

Population of Rangoon = 1,345,881.

Mandalay = 183,816.

Burmah was annexed in 1886.
1915

On July 14th, I left Calcutta for the Bay of Bengal. It was a dull morning but the boat sailed on a good sea. Quite a breeze all day, not very hot, but still it's very trying. STEAM, a steamer that is going on a good trip. It's not very interesting, but the weather is very agreeable. At night, the officers are very kind, and the food is very good. I heard they are going to leave at daybreak.

On July 15th, I left Calcutta for Rangoon. The weather is very nice, and the sea is very calm. At night, the officers are very kind, and the food is very good. I heard they are going to leave at daybreak.

Royal Hotel.

I arrived at Rangoon about 8, but had to wait a long time. Whilst the doctor inspected everybody, the steamer's passengers and crew were on the steamer. I went to the Royal Hotel, which seemed quite crowded. Afterwards, I had to wait for the R.S. officials, but eventually they came. Rangoon is a very quiet place, with a lot of boats along the river, which is very wide. It reminded me of a beautiful lot of deer in a very big cornfield. Flatland is all round it, as far as one can see. The steamers are at work, which is a good sign. There are some very pretty gardens with wonderful tropical trees. That whole area is very pretty.
The elephants take the place of cranes in England - are wonderfully clever at lifting very heavy logs, using their trunks to keep the heads a level, to work them into position when lifted.

The Shwe Dagone Pagoda is said to have been built in 588 B.C.

The Burmese are short & thickset, very like the Chinese in appearance. Everyone is supposed to spend some time of his life as a monk.
Oct. 17

Royal Hotel.

Drove before breakfast with Frederick to Yean's tea garden, where we saw the jellyfish, lifting the enormous tops of each tea-leaf. The Burmese women look very quaint in the enormously long white charitas. Drove to the Anglo-Indian club, to which A Hamilton and Sir James dinner. The vegetation is quite wonderful - the gardens of the Nawab's very pretty - the latter we all built on piles & when the ground floor would be, is air.

Drove to the Thabe Don Pagoda - a pillar stone 370 ft high & 15.5 ft in circumference, on the top are innumerable gold & silver walled cells. There are 4 chapels at the foot with colossal figures of Buddha at the outer edge of the platform, innumerable small pagodas with images of idol pulled up - one of the latter is said to weigh 42 tons. A view in the Pagan river should be taken to calculate. English engineers failed to locate it, but the Burmese succeeded. There are some graves of English officers killed in the 1st Burmese war. There are flower stalls along the entrance, at which the natives buy offerings 1 candle. Afterwards drove round the "lakes" - a very pretty view of lake with gardens all round it very nicely laid out.

Oct. 18

Royal Hotel.

Went out shopping in the morning & to lunch. After dinner went to the Hindu Temple. Were not allowed to go in to the Thabe Don Pagoda. There is a chance of getting away on Friday to Nathalia's Station, which may stop at Singapore - otherwise we must start Sunday or Monday.

Oct. 19

Royal Hotel.

A dimmer set of rain in the night & a wet morning, but a good deal of work. Went to the B.S. company, but found their factory boat cannot sail at Singapore, but they hope to send a cargo boat on Saturday or Sunday for Singapore only. Got here to go over March's remittals. After dinner drove into the country round Pannong, but this was very disappointing a most dull & a Sunday.
There are no battles in this part of the world, one goes quietly over one's
out of a big earthenware jar. It comes out of the tower, which is like a
through a hole in the lid.

*Worshippers on Shwe Dagon Pagoda.*

*Copyright* P. Klier, Rangoon, 11

The Tofala has 8,000 tons of rice on board, which one is carrying from Rangoon
to Yokohama at Rs 8-3 for ton. To make a freight it ought to charge at least
Rs 12 per ton, but owing to the many *trampis* there are, the rates at a low
rate are not cut down on. *Trampis* cost less to build, pay less wages to crew;
crew, etc., a *tramp* can make a freight at a less charge less than a P.N.R. but with
P.N.R. ships are written off 8 per cent a year.

A P.N.R. officer can carry a blue uniform on a merchant ship, which is
somewhat the same as if he has a P.N.R. man on board as part of the crew.
PASSED MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Note.—You will not be allowed on board the vessel without this pass, which must be delivered to the Police Officer on duty on the vessel.

P.S. Cochrane

FR. MILLER

PORT HEALY
Worshippers on Shwe Dagon

Copyright T. Klier, Rangoon

(Misread text: "Worshippers on Shwe Dagon")
Oct 20th.

Rangoon.

Had breakfast drink to Bellchuck's with Mr. Meek and went over it with the Manager. Chose my Eminence machinery for refrigerating the larders, etc., from the rice and also for signing thegrams of the letter. The larder been something out the larders. They supply over 1000 coffees. A good deal cooler, so went for a bath round the 1000s, but apparently there are some Indians ond the town. Heard the "Tegala" will sail for Singapore on Sunday. Bought two big elephants at Acheson's and them to Giddie's store.

Oct 21st.

Flottila Hotel.

Walked round it in the "Tegala" very pretty & round a quite a cool breeze for a border. After dinner went to a dancing saloon. The chief item of which was a 10 round fight between Bellchuck & Mr. Rogers, 9th or 11th in the lightweight champion ship of the town. The latter had but a quick one was knocked out in the 3rd round.

Oct 22nd.

B.I. "Tegala".

On 21st after 5 or so went down to the ship at 5 p.m., after being examined by the ship's doctor. Went on a launch to the "Tegala" some distance below the town. She is a cargo boat of 500 tons & has good accommodation for passengers, but there are 3 ladies on board, including Russian & Chinese. Lefted at 8.30 & left the town about 9. She goes very slow about 5 knots in very deep & she has 8000 tons of rice on board. Mr. Ghian. The "Oli"[?] landed us in the afternoon. Had a bath with the captain—dinner about navigation after dinner. Arrived at 6! Very smooth & quite smooth.

Oct 23rd.

B.I. "Tegala".

At night. At 7 we had physical drill—Swedish under the direction of the captain for 13 hours. Turned out rained & showered hot & bed. We felt going very slow.
Straits Settlements.

Singapore.
Peranang.
Penang.
Federated Malay States.

In 1903, 10,526 ships (18,404,383 tons) entered Singapore—excluding natives vessels.

Principal products: rice, sugar, tobacco, spices & tin.

Perak.
Pahang.
Johore.
Straits.

Governed by native rulers under advice of a British resident.


Borneo = 850 miles in length, 2,600 in breadth.

British South Borneo = Sarawak (Ralph Brooke).

Sumatra + Java are Dutch.

Population of Singapore = 246,838. Was annexed in 1819 by Sir Raffles.

Distance from London via Medan = 10,142 miles.

The Peranapi dollar is in use in Hong Kong & the Straits Settlements. 2f = one shilling, but now is 2£.
Nov. 24.

"Sofala" B.I.

Very hot night, but cool in the morning. Had physical drill from 7 to 8.30.

Yesterday's run 220 miles. One of the passengers (called Pressman) an ex-prisoner made the Cotton to Diamorphine section of the S.I.I. railway. Went into the ship with the Captain & saw "Kaleo's" plantation- a large of some chemical mixture shown the height by concentration. Lighted Stove intended about 8.

Nov. 25.

"Sofala" B.I.

Very hot night. Physical drill as usual. Passed an island about 9.

Some excitement after dinner because Pressman could not find his husband. The ship was searched, but he was eventually found asleep on the bridge deck behind a water tank, had not fallen on deck board as we feared.

Nov. 26.

"Sofala" B.I.


Nov. 27.

Raffles Hotel.

Very hot night, but cooler in the morning. Physical drill as usual. Stopped barges about 11 a.m. the doctors came on board. After dinner we went into the harbour & along a street. Got our baggage with some difficulty onto a small boat and a dive at Raffles Hotel-a big building, but very tell. Streets were on an island 27 x 14 miles & separated by a river about 500 yards. Some new building a very steep streets fall 5 1/2 stories down by stairs. Took tickets to Bangkok by a French boat sailing towards at 12. Very hot, but a slight breeze from the sea. Dutch steamer leaves, makes it visible. Got to the boat at 4.30. Captain dinner dined with us, also dinner. And all in the evening we had a very pleasant evening. Light with a "dutch cuff."
Thailand is between Burma & French Indo-China.
It is 230,000 square miles & the population is about 5,000,000, of whom about 2
are Thais, 2 Chinese & the rest Thais, Jars, Parsales, Burmese & Cambodians.
The principal religion is Buddhism.

About 80% of the sea born trade is with the British Empire, but
German shipping largely carries English.
The chief products are rice & tea.

Total imports in 1923 = £2,927,000.
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Exports} & = £3,936,000; \quad \text{Surplus} = £1,009,000
\end{align*}
\]
The revenue is produced from opium, sugar, customs, etc.

Army = 8,000 men & a few small garrisons.
There are 500 miles of railway.
The currency is the baht - 17 = £1.

Population of Bangkok = 400,000.
We early a went to the river steamer Lloyd offers to take our passage to Bangkok—100 dollars ahead. Left the pier about 12 a.m. in a launch to the steamer—1:00 a.m. ship. She came on board a introduced us to the captain & we drank much ginger tea. His passengers made themselves on board—on lady. Off about 12:30. Did 12 knots with the full of a strong current at first, but she is a slow boat—can carry 14 passengers. She very speedy after last night's entertainment, which was provided for by a band at the German club till 4:30.

Off Pakan.
The Siamese coast is very low-lying land, and rice fields are visible from the sea. The river flows.

Wat Cheng Bangkok (Siam)

Entrance Wat Cheng (Siam)

The elephants' ears, instead of being large, are really brown, but with ears, the head looks smaller than usual. The white, oblong shape of the ears, together with the yellow of the skin, are different to ordinary elephants. The tail is longer, and the tusks are larger, with ivory colors: the ears are yellowish, with black ears, and the small tail is black. The elephants are no doubt Heliconius.
Oriental Hotel

Bangkok

Weighted anchor about 6 a.m. went over the bar & onto the river, which is very
wide & fringed by all sorts of tropical trees. There seem no well defined banks.
It even seems to delineate out channels. 2 locks on each side. All the
houses are built on piers. Passed some big rice mills on the way up- 29
miles - to Bangkok & then we got there a lot of trash mills & factories.
Went in a launch from the "Great" river to the hotel, which is a fairly big one
with good rooms. The streets seem very narrow & the houses small & squashy,
most of the house flowers. Went to Mr. & Mrs. office & found the only boat
by which they can guarantee to get to Singapore by the 15th. Decided on
Friday!!! After dinner drove to a giant temple rather like the Kore Dagon
Pagoda at Pagan, but with some very curious stone & bronze images
(some beautiful porcelain tiles). Also found the new old Palace - the
largest a pig building with lots of soldiers drilling - a the palace in some
very pretty gardens. Very hot & steamy & mosquitos very bad indeed.
Daisy also came from Pol to spend 2 days with us. "Relatives"
take for the culture - small but comfortable a lot of English papers.

Oriental Hotel

Bangkok

Got badly bitten by mosquitos last night. After breakfast drove round
to visit shops & bought a Japanese style boat from a man called T.
Francis for 15.88 dollars. After dinner went in a launch up the river/about the piers against a very strong stream. On each side of the stream are innumerable shops & boats & jetties & houses - some even with gardens on them - closely packed together as far as one could see. Ended it went near
a very small temple much like the one we saw yesterday, but with a very
high steeple in the centre of a pyramidal shape, but much smaller & light
work & house - also some very beautifully coloured tiles. Crossed over the
 river to meet Daisy at the 'Palace d'audience', walked taken to the
 Wang Phan & Island boat, so I walked home guiding myself by the
 main avenues. Went through some very squatted streets, chiefly inhabited by
poor people, a couple of fights. Told absolutely nothing - even through dry
market & tour. Went to the flocks. Saw the steamers "set sail" anchor opposite the hotel.
Shipping on the Menam near Windsor & Co.

Menam with Wat Chang.

Wat Phrae Keo.
Raffles Hotel,
SINGAPORE

SPECIAL DINNER
in honour of the Birthday of
H.M. King Edward VII.

Thursday, 9th November, 1905.
Menu.

1. Hors d’Oeuvre.
2. Clear Bird’s-Nest Soup.
3. Baked Red Fish.
4. Filet Steak, Romanoff.
5. Riz de Veau en Casserole.
7. Braised Ribs of Beef, Garnished.
8. Roast Turkey and Sausage.
12. Glace King Edward VII.
13. Suprême of Roquefort.
15. Dessert.
Raffles Hotel.

Nov 7.

Saw several islands at break of day. Passed the lighthouse about 4 o'clock. Very fine day. Supper about 7. Arrived Singapore, but as it was too late the town to come aboard, had to sail the night on the boat. Sailed under 12 knots from Penang to Singapore. A clear evening with the right wind.

Nov 8.

Raffles Hotel.

Nov 9.

Raffles Hotel.

Nov 10.

Raffles Hotel.
Greetings from Hongkong

"Funia" was built in 1894, 3,884 tons x 45.60 m long x 6.50 m beam
Macao.

 fare up the Siu to the hotel before twilight. Started at 2 a.m. and had a

 1800 boats a very clean and comfortable - to Macao, which we reached at 3.30.

 Went for a walk along a pretty road by the side of the sea up to a hill, some

 very quaint old houses & pills. Here is a Portuguese colony & said to be the

 oldest European settlement in these. After dinner went to a Chinese

 gambling house - there are big in Macao & they pay 50000 for the privilege to

 the Portuguese government. It's not allowed in Hong Kong. They play "fan tan"-

 the Chairman takes up a handful of cards, puts them on a table, & they take 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, etc. He then counts them in pairs, the last remaining

 four left a sort of determining the winning number. He sets the two which

 made up the majority in a low class - later they play another - drinks are free as well. Next to

 the table - on the floor along, men are buying - the money has been loaded down to

 the table in a basket. He is an absolutely straight game - the bank takes

 8 per cent of the winnings. They pay 5 per the four numbers. I had a sum

 of 4 - Not about 15 dollars. It was the best form. Saw a lot of white

 people in the day. Macao was founded each in '57 - century.

 Victoria Hotel.

 told me that we would arrive to set motion. I wandered about a

 1815.

 "Bateson."
The touch when I said though bounded her
regard terms
with English
time the use
for a unless
protection
she should
there are was
home wi
In tennis,

visited with beaucoup en voix dans le café et a dîner avec un excellent gâteau à la Crèma. Trois ou quatre très beaux monsieur qui étaient dans le bar, qui s'installaient et qui nous offraient de nous offrir un café.

Nous avons été très contents de cette rencontre, qui nous a donné l'idée de faire une excursion à la montagne pour voir les paysages.

The day was beautiful and we decided to take a walk through the forest, enjoying the fresh air and the tranquility of the surroundings.

After returning to the café, we were greeted by the friendly villagers who welcomed us with a warm smile and a cup of coffee. The day had been perfect, and we left feeling grateful for the kindness and hospitality we received.
The Flower Pagoda

Interior of the Tsong Chiou Temple
1905.

Dec. 24.

Hongkong/its.

When I left the port on the night, a noisy wake as all. Felt it was a pity to
A death. I did not know till 7, so turned back with the other in the
Thames. Quarter in May London and Jamaica. The number of the things
from $170 to $35. After tea, had a dragon tattooed on my arm by a Japanese
and called him very well done—for $12.

Dec. 25.

H. "Prisma" P. 20.

After breakfast, off the port of London, a true Englishman, I could
understand what was the matter. I do not know what was the matter.
I should have liked to have seen the "Prisma," which is printed at London, and to
have it not sold till tomorrow.


H. "Prisma" P. 20.

Huns. Sea. We

were about 6,30 a.m. passing through the port. Were down, a jury-horse a great deal
of passengers on board & 3 children. A nicely married couple, who stay all the
way. Today's turn = 59 miles. 9:30 "Prisma" was one of the ships taken by the "Vermont.

Dec. 27.

H. "Prisma" P. 20.

Off Brem. We

were about 6,30 a.m. passing through the port. Were down, a jury-horse a great deal
of passengers on board & 3 children. A nicely married couple, who stay all the
way. Today's turn = 59 miles. 9:30 "Prisma" was one of the ships taken by the "Vermont.

Dec. 28.

H. "Prisma" P. 20.

Pacific Ocean.

Today's turn = 259. Began to rain a much warmer. Passed 8 English & 8class
seamen going south, but a long way of. No English battle-ships in the field of
sight, nor now. Began to blow hard again in the afternoon.
Population of Shanghai = 420,000.

Distance from London via Hongkong = 10,905 miles.

In the past 20 years of the five Treaty Ports opened to foreign trade in 1843, is situated on the left bank of the Hwamung river, 3½ miles from the light-house at the entrance of the harbor. It was reached at Hangchow by the captain of the "Niornor" that the light-house had directed ½ mile out of the harbor. The first town was the "Niornor" that the light-house had directed ½ mile out of the harbor. The captain of the "Niornor" that the light-house had directed ½ mile out of the harbor.

The most important centre of trade in commerce in China.

Three foreign settlements—Britain, France, a German.

The "Dunstane" was in Port Arthur, when the Russians made their first successful attack on the fortification in 1904. The attack was made upon the sea from the land of the fort. The British fleet arrived in due time, the Russian fleet, which had been recalled by the Tsar, was now the full Russian high and well headed a couple of the "Niornor" was a small boat, the rest were all over the sea round in an order formed as it all.

Captain Kitchener, the Thais were determined to hit the light-house at half a mile and only 100 yards.

Kai-nai was quite satisfied and isso said to be strictly surrounded by the Thais would make it a big harumies place if we would only guarantee to fly their.

The Thais had Russians send men on board to sell to "Niornor" passengers—fly burnt the ship at half past a day after the first boat took a lumbering up the "Niornor." Arrived close to a Russian merchant boat, flown up by Kitchener after some quick sketches from the light-house.
Shanghai

Dec 24

Lover House Hotel.

Went up the pilot boat at 4 30 a.m. towards the river crossing a Madarabia friend, leaving 22 0 00 a.m. around 8 feet at low tide. Anchored below Pusan at 8, 30 pounds, wind 1 31. Went in a launch about 1 30 p.m. to take a landed at 8.

Dec 20

Shanghai

Went aboard the steamer to Dairen on 19th December, 1910, in a fine, seaside steamer. Did some more exploring in the town and a very bad night.

Dec 25

Shanghai

Dec 1

Shanghai

Dec 2

Shanghai

Dec 3

Shanghai
The walls of the Tartar city are 50 ft high, 40 ft wide at the top, 60 ft wide at the base.

The walls of Peking are 23 miles in extent, 8 ft thick, 15 miles is across the Tartar city, which is square in shape. It lies to the north of the strong Chinese city. Inside the Tartar city is the Imperial city, which is the Forbidden City. The Temple of Heaven is in the southeast of the Chinese city.
i

"Dotted Shore".

I about 6— quite moon, a little mist, but a fresh breeze at left. Reached

port at the morning with a little light of the captain. Sighted a lighthouse.

230.

Indian Legion.

Kinds in a walk around the Fort's beacon before dinner. About 8 the Fort

towered up— the streets are filled to a inches deep in sand. About 10

afternoon a crowd of the United States of the Fort, the Heights, the field

of came back to the beacon i collected the Indians of the United States in each

with may. Shinned up to the top of the wall around the beacon at a

helicopter last. Been and well about 20 yards wide at the top

with his intendants. After it he got a fine view of the city

of the different gates, which are high enough. Only the fort

in the center of the palace. And at 12 the Fort has fallen as the east

by 700. Dotted tower the moonlight, with "Dot de pate" written on it.
Mr. Moore says the Chinese are excellent farmers, but devote their time to it a very scientific way. They manage their land tremendously in a very scientific way, even bringing in new trees to get richness into the land.

Always the Chinese simply want to be left alone to live as they think fit, but the reason why they want to turn out their neighbors which they would do if they could.

The great English Peel solders, but each time he does so, he is troubled by the increasing prosperity of everybody, especially in Scotland — better clothes, better buildings, infinitely more treasure in every way amongst all classes.
Marble-Pagode in the yellow Temple.

Peking.
Juzy
/

Jury says the French are excellent sailors, but she is too late.

time to it is now more certain. Other navies talk they

triumphantly a minor war hand it may well be important in its own

later to get victory. But it is over.

Countries the French did not want to be left alone to have as many

shocked, a British politician who it was not to have our tell

quarters where they would do it their share.


Postkarte — Weltpostverem.
Deutschland.
Carte postale — Union postale universelle.
Dec. 7.

English Levation.

On the 6th I went with a guide to the Temple of Heaven. The main street of the city is shaded with large trees all down the middle with a muddy footpath on each side. But there are innumerable kiosks all over it, which make it appear a virtual market.

The Temple of Heaven is on the outskirts of the Imperial Gardens, but the whole way was lined with large and handsome buildings. One saw the Temple of Agriculture in which are kept the heads of the various agricultural implements, which the Emperor uses once a year. Coming back went a very big funeral procession with horse-drawn carriages, all sorts of curious lamps, banners, etc. After passing through a most splendidly decorated court to the main temple, which has 89 lintels, there is a bronze image of Buddha 72 ft. high, and it is made out of one kind of stone. The sides the temple 300 feet 300 feet. This cold a cold.

On the 7th I went to the streets. These are in a very disorderly state. In which absolutely indescribable—indestructible would be an adequate word. The streets of Peking are quite wide. The cart road in the middle, sometimes soiled, but generally nothing but mud and ruts, and a sort of foot-dirt-track on each side. The carts occasionally put out onto the street a little way—then the cart driver a rickshaw hands over or round a corner into the cart road. Bell they can get back into their old habit, but whenever one goes, it's mud and ruts—every rickshaw has two men—one on foot and the other holding on to the head to pull and keep the horses, even if over obstacles. Paid 8 dollars for one in the above day.

Dec. 8.

I left "Hang-tsi." Have some prospect of "Yun-tsai."
Himmels-Tempel.

Temple of heaven.

Peking.

Ausf.: Graphische Gesellschaft, Berlin S.W.
1915.

Dec. 9. 1st "Fountain," 1st. 3rd. 1st.

About 7 very cold and I a steep drop down the river, about 10 very
not a difficult navigation. Not a great one, but soon got off. Later
charged a village on the edge of the river. Looked as if we were going right
into the middle of it, but the answer to being near a bit she kept
a gliding blow I went on. I had had a breakfast, she would have
done a lot of damage to the houses. Own amount of land built villages
on each side of the river. Very flat middle fields as far as one can see.

But to Shangha where about 1 I looked for the rest of the afternoon. Templest
seems a most delicious hot - very low but a sublime day.

Dec. 10. 1st "Fountain," 1st. 3rd. 1st.

But about after midnight moved to a quiet country to refraction, had
plenty of water. Also the leading men. They were rather very fine ones but it began
to blow and they soon had to cut the main, now we were a stretch about 1/20, but
Vene also a nasty seas in the tropic north I thing. But it started again at 8.
In fact means very small ones. In about a hour from Oki to Harbin a glistening bay
Poverni, that around at 12 1/2 (19).

Dec. 11. 1st "Fountain," 1st. 3rd. 1st.

Still cold and a blowing hard from W.E. From now on from the south. Should
although so far as I mean that a thing a very long journey is likely yesterday, had a
big bluish beginning. But did that long journey winds up with beautiful sky.

Sailed today about 14 in a hard wind at 2/15 the last boat to
have Excellent this year is all probability, as the W.E. wind will
probably not rise upon a decent time. They have to be outside the bar at
when to load 7 miles from the land a very enjoyable. The Chinese
Government will not make a channel through it as they say they do
not want foreign ships at the time. The Russian ships work
combined to do it. Bethlehem steel made 70 ship a are much the
largest company in these parts.
At Chefoo probably the greatest extremes of temperature are met with in any other place in the world. In summer it is hot—Dinners are always taken on the hill sides above the town—In winter it keeps very hard & the cold is intense.
Dec 12

E. S. "Kaiserin" 1. 0. 9. 16

Mr. French had a gale from E. W. with strong E. snow at intervals & a heavy following sea. Yet the ship about 10 a.m. anchored close in. Heaps of seaweed, so cold we could do no landing. A few launch came off a boat, none passengers, ladies, but it seemed a very busy job. Some lighters come alongside about 4 a.m. began unloading. Bitterly cold. There was

a very violent gale at night. We had boats 이번 while a storm up.

Dec 13

E. S. "Kaiserin" 1. 0. 9. 17

About 7 a.m. got notice, snow had stopped & rains came on & the wind was lighter. We

began to sail tremendously, so anchored in bed. At 9 a.m. had been about 1/2 hour in the rain. We could see a most uncomfortable ship. Everything sliding all over the table & chairs, tables the latter of course gales slipping. Turned 8 in 11. 30 a.m. The wind & weather already, which was much better. Began to

unloading all the afternoon.

Dec 14

E. S. "Kaiserin" 1. 0. 9. 18

Yellow Sea.

The next morning was not so cold. They sailed steadily all night, but everything was

frozen. A man was said to have died early, but it turned out to be a very big fog.

"Temperature today was 10° against 27° yesterday in the Black Sea."

Dec 16

Shanghai.

Arrived outside about 11 a.m. at dark breakfast was late with tea, then tea, tea, tea, steam from boilers. Very much wind off the sea & on the shore. Clouds of smoke from the factory. Huts along the road, many Chinese men looking. A man went into the town with Eddle. She has written to her from Cola, i bought

things. Not so cold yet.
Population of Japan = 44,000,000 — area = 147,000 square miles.

Principal exports from Japan — cotton, rushes, $186,800; silk $86,290; lacquers, etc., $150,000; machinery, $41,870; ship timber, $22,606; woolen cloth, $17,700.


Population of Yark CPA = 107,000.

One of the "Empress" ships has crossed the line in 3½ hours, which is at the rate of 572 tons per hour.

There are 3,011 miles of railway track in 1904, 1,225 miles of government road.

In 1903 mercantile tonnage = 58,389 gross; tonnage steamers 171,024; sailship ships 1,004, total 1,183,821 gross tons.

Net 11,557, 345 tonnage entering Chinese ports (1903) + 155,789 = British.

Population of China = 374,000.
"R.M.S. Empress of Japan"

Luncheon.

Tuesday December 19th 1905

1. Lax on Toast
   2. Ripe Olives

   3. Lentil Soup
   4. Broiled Fish and Butter Sauce

   5. Fricassee of Lamb's Tongue
   6. Corned Beef and Cabbage

   7. Rabbit Pie a l'Anglaise
   8. Welsh-Rarebit

   9. Curried Lobster and Rice

10. Jacket Potatoes
    11. Lyonnaise Potatoes

    12. Roast Beef
    13. Roast Mutton
    14. Sucking Pig

    15. Melton Mowbray Pie
    16. Turkey and Ham

    17. Bologna Sausage
    18. Canadian Head Cheese

Pastry

19. Jam Roll Pudding

20. Baked Apples and Hard Sauce

21. Coventry Puffs

22. Rock Cakes

Celery

Potato Salad

Oranges

Pomeloes

Canadian Camembert

China and Japanese Tea

Tomatoes

Apples

McLarens

Coffee
Population of Yuenen = 44,000,000 — area = 147,500 square miles.

Public lands: in 1831, 50.727 square miles; in 1854, 50.727 square miles; in 1876, 50.727 square miles; in 1880, 50.727 square miles; in 1885, 50.727 square miles; in 1903, 50.727 square miles.

In 1903, population = 503,380; average annual = 76,085; average monthly = 76,085; average daily = 76,085; average hour = 76,085; average minute = 76,085; average second = 76,085.

Population = 503,380.
1905.

Dec 10.


Arriving at Shanghai. Arrived at the hotel about 10 o'clock. Went down to the railroad station to look at the various points of interest. Was very much interested in the pictures and the goods for sale. Returned to the hotel, and slept until 11 o'clock. Then went to the American Club and had dinner. Returned to the hotel and went to bed. 12:30.

Dec 11.


Spent the day at Shanghai, looking around, and visiting the various points of interest. Returned to the hotel and went to bed. 12:30.

Dec 12.


Spent the day at Shanghai, looking around, and visiting the various points of interest. Returned to the hotel and went to bed. 12:30.

Dec 13.


Spent the day at Shanghai, looking around, and visiting the various points of interest. Returned to the hotel and went to bed. 12:30.

Dec 14.


Spent the day at Shanghai, looking around, and visiting the various points of interest. Returned to the hotel and went to bed. 12:30.

Dec 15.


Spent the day at Shanghai, looking around, and visiting the various points of interest. Returned to the hotel and went to bed. 12:30.

Note.

Town of Shanghai is about 50 miles from the Pearl River. It is about 20 miles long and 20 miles wide. There are many islands in the Pearl River, and the town of Shanghai is on one of these islands. The town is divided into the upper city and the lower city. The upper city is the business part of the town, and the lower city is the residential part. The town is divided into four wards, each with its own police and fire department. The town has a population of about 500,000 people. The town is very clean and well-groomed. The streets are wide and paved with asphalt. The buildings are mostly made of concrete and steel. The town has a fine harbor, and the ships that come to Shanghai are mostly from Japan. The town has a fine library, and the people are very educated. The town has a fine park, and the people enjoy walking and playing in the park. The town has a fine hospital, and the people are very healthy. The town has a fine university, and the people are very well-educated. The town has a fine church, and the people are very religious. The town has a fine government, and the people are very prosperous. The town has a fine police force, and the people are very safe.
Japanese were wooden clogs with the pieces of wood never arranged at right angles to the sole. The horses' ledges have shoes made of strong marten grass closely fixed on to the hooves by string.

There is a naval battle-prison for war-liners at skinters. Quite a good sort of a story-teller, wonderful story. Has taken prisoners with Bedeveddy's 1978. The Russian ship never had a chance—only had two ships, never all the way from the Baltic. The ship's crew, when they heard Bedeveddy's story, were quite happy. But the Japanese had guns, so the fleet might have tried its way at Bedeveddy.
Union Postale Universelle.
CARTE POSTALE

The postcard shows a view of a city street with traditional buildings. The text seems to be a mixture of English and another language, possibly Japanese.

The text reads:

Union Postale Universelle.
CARTE POSTALE

日本語

The text on the back of the postcard is not legible due to the image resolution.
1905.

Dec 20th

Jyans Hotel

Left the hotel about 9:30 a.m. went in a launch to Hilo. Passed through a native village on the way and called at the United States Hotel. Breakfast was taken there. Arrived at Hilo about 2:30. Passed through a thickly populated country, rather cultivated but with open gardens round the sides of a big hill of yellow sandstone, with a range of lochs, hills & trees. Rogers wrote a letter and went to the hotel, which is situated on a hill with a small village. The hotel is very pretty, all excursions today a very sunny, pleasant day. Rogers engaged a guide.

Dec 21st

Met the Hotel

After breakfast went in launch to the Hilo & two Buddhist temples. They are beautifully kept, small, round trees on very pretty gardens with lawns & bridges, etc. All stone. Rogers went hunting & with a gun was pointed out a very fine wild boar. Rogers and Rogers went everywhere, visited the house of the elegant temple. After this went to the temple town on horseback. Rogers & Rogers. The streets are kept in good order in a smiling town, but very poor. Rogers was surrounded by beggars who asked with petiteness a small fee. Very pretty in summer indeed.

Dec 22nd

Jyans Hotel

By train to Honokaa. Arrived at Honokaa. Rogers went fishing, the village was rather deserted, and the hotel rather small and poor. Rogers went fishing in the river, which is very long, very deep, and very clear. Rogers went to Honokaa, where the hotel is very pretty. Rogers went fishing there, and the fishing was excellent. Rogers went fishing in the river, which is very pretty. Rogers went fishing there, and the fishing was excellent.

Dec 23rd

Jyans Hotel

By train to Honokaa. Arrived at Honokaa. Rogers went fishing, the village was rather deserted, and the hotel rather small and poor. Rogers went fishing in the river, which is very long, very deep, and very clear. Rogers went fishing there, and the fishing was excellent. Rogers went fishing in the river, which is very pretty. Rogers went fishing there, and the fishing was excellent.

Dec 24th

Jyans Hotel

By train to Honokaa. Arrived at Honokaa. Rogers went fishing, the village was rather deserted, and the hotel rather small and poor. Rogers went fishing in the river, which is very long, very deep, and very clear. Rogers went fishing there, and the fishing was excellent. Rogers went fishing in the river, which is very pretty. Rogers went fishing there, and the fishing was excellent.
Population of Yokohama = 305,000.

Distance from London by sea via Marseille = 11,914 miles.
1905.

Dec 23.

ROYAL HOTEL.

Went by train to Pera a day through a very pretty land with fine cities. Some very tame deer. Saw a very big Buddha Temple made of gold. Seated, with incense sticks, a great many temples, a religious dance, performed by girls, a merchant, a绝不. Playing at a little girl's treasure taller than demed at the Pera there was very picturesque. Passed through a flat country growing nothing practically but we plunged by falls on which little ruined temples.

Dec 24.

On train.

Went climbing hills last night but after much bargaining. Bought nothing. Was talked to a man called Mephisto. A very good but very dear mist. Took by the 3,5 train as a very small sleeping car, with two doors in it. Very uncomfortable at night and ordered to stop at the 10am mail to 

Dec 25.

Oriental Palace Hotel.

Got to Athena about 9, went to the post office, got 10 what weighed a bit. Wrote to the hotel, which seems very comfortable a large. After, went out to a corner around the town area to get familiar with the town by the sea, drank tea at a tea - a very pretty place. Mephisto at the hotel.

Dec 26.

Oriental Palace Hotel.

A heavy rain, only morning it carried hard all day. Did some Switzerland on the morning, after which wrote letters. Was visited by a ship - not very good.

Dec 27.

Oriental Palace Hotel.

Did the usual Mephisto, but bought very little as the clothes were nothing like as good as those at Pera. Went to a walk along the sea and after dinner, but Athena is a very disappointing place like most of the towns.
A Japanese theatre is much like ours in construction, but what corresponds to our pit is divided into squares by boards reared about a foot high. These squares hold 4 people, who take their food with them and sit between the acts. A gallery, running all round, is the stage, and behind the centre is a raised place, not apparently a very crowded one. The scenery is very crude—no mechanical arrangement was very funny—a ship had been the scene of a great fire, and a man had been killed, while the audience was watching the funeral ceremony. One day a man, who had been acting as a priest, fell from the roof and was carried off the stage, and a great applause followed. The audience was almost entirely of men, and the one scene that they seemed to enjoy most was the last one, where a man with a sword took off his coat and showed the audience his wife, who was very handsome. The other scenes were not very good, and the actors seemed to be doing their best to make them succeed. The audience, however, were quite satisfied, and gave a very good imitation of applause.
Jan. 1st
Imperial Hotel.
Walked through the streets—all decorated in honour of the New Year—to the Howard
tombs. Some good carvings—very fine old trees. Went through a lot of fair,
with booths in which acting, etc. was going on. In the afternoon went to a
theatre—very cold a very long walk between the acts—a play for all
night—but very quiet a pleasant. Never so happy played the parts. A
hard hand—a dull affair. Then played "The Fruits of Vice" a "Teaching us to Fly", etc.
Would not bitterly cold with a strong wind.

Jan. 2nd
Memorial Hotel.
Walked to Hyde Park—saw the "new", a panoply of the attitude of Art Culture—a
new moderate expensive and high priced afterwards walked to a temple
through a very crowded fair—saw the army at work. Finished up book.
Then to the "Tea-house" where we had tea and coffee courtesy a very nice lady at
the end of the tea, and was presented through very crowded streets, but was not cold
all night. A pretty show—very pleasant. The ladies sat in right decorated rooms. Generally a lot of
diversions at the table—carriage with jazz in part of them. No sensation
like crowds over a Joo. They sat in rows alongside bridges in to the host of
attendants. Some know that reflect the actual attitude but their photographs,
very—very jazzy—very nutty. The lady's thing to add bloodied faces under
up with bulling. Then some last line behind at hundreds at cricketable dinner
as more wanted than I made some late almost bratty. "Guns and all "Kings..."
Jan 4.

Tajuya Hotel.

Left about 10:30 and was off the hill at Tajuya about 11. A short walk to get to the hotel, which seemed very pleasant. Then walked for an hour or so on a dusty road. The snow was quite deep and gradually ascending all the way. The country is very green, almost mountainous. There is a lot of snow all over the place. Probably worse than usual.

Jan 5.

Koyamastu.

Went around the lake before coffee. Afterwards walked up the valley, crossed the lakes, and walked up the hillside to the hotel, which is very pretty, nearly all farms, some steamer grapes and a waterfall, but mostly sandy and rocky. The hills are covered with a very dense forest, almost like a dense lumber.

Jan 6.

Koyamastu.

Left the hotel at 10. rode back down the hill to Tajuya, a from there went up through the valley and to the hotel, which seemed almost like a dense forest. To get there, we crossed the lake, which is very still, and walked on the snow. We had a good view of Tajuyama. Took a train back to the hotel, which is a dense lumber. Very nearly 74% of its height. Found the "economy" definition is just right from the 9th to the 10th.
Length of the "Kangaroo" = 618 ft – 8 ins.
Breadth " " = 65 ft.
Depth to 8 ft. deck " = 54 ft – 6 ins.
" Lead draught " = 33 ft – 6 ins.
Displacement " = 27,000 tons.
Built at New York.
Horse power = 14,000.

Distance from Tokyo to Honolulu = 3,440 miles.
" " Honolulu " San Francisco = 2,080 "
Total = 5,520 "

Japan.
150 yen = 1 sen = 1000 sen.
Hong Kong, S. I. D. etc.

India.
1 rupee = 3 1/2 cents. U. S. A. = 41.
16 annas = 1 rupee.

Egypt.
1 piaster = 5 cents. U. S. A. = 2 1/2 x.
5 piasters = 1 lira.

Tunis.
1 lira = 21.

America.
1 dollar = 41.
100 cents = 1 dollar.
Postcard from his friend to his father: "Dear Father, I received your letter today. I am doing well and enjoying my studies. I have been working hard at my lessons and I am making good progress. I will continue to work hard and I hope to make good grades in my classes. I love you and miss you very much. Please write soon."

Sincerely yours,
[Signature]
Length of the "long ship" = 0.5 ft. - 30 tons.

Breadth of the "long ship" = 0.5 ft.

Depth of the "long ship" = 0.7 ft. - 30 tons.

Length of the "low ship" = 2 ft. - 60 tons.

Load displacement = 25,000 tons.

Built in 1904 at New York.

Horse power = 14,000.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Dollars} & = 3 \times 1 = 3, \\
\text{cents} & = 2 \times 1 = 2, \\
\text{years} & = 2 \times 1 = 2. \\
\text{months} & = 3 \times 1 = 3, \\
\end{align*}
\]

About 21.

America.

1 dollar = 100 cents = 1 dollars.
Mon 10th
S.S. "Hpongologia" - Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Left in hotel about 2 p.m. S.S. "Hpongologia" then started at 3:30. Third class on board an amount of so-called "first class" comfort - not many passengers but the ship is a great deal bigger than a very fast steamer and so is the steamer. She is built too tot by stonewalls. Ambrose fairly hard.

Mon 11th
S.S. "Hpongologia" - P.M. 3 1/2

Pacific Steam.
Run = 249 miles. Rose up to find a real gale blowing with tremendous sea running. Had to slow down a practically again to all the weather. No "hatches" on the table - boatswain's boat clung instead - a water spout knocked occurred at breakfast - lunch. Considering the sea, she remained steady, but occasionally pitched a little tremendously as if she would take yet another

Mon 12th
S.S. "Hpongologia" - P.M. 3 1/2

Pacific Steam.
Run = 329. Weather moderating, but a big sea on still a good deal of rain. Yesterday was said to be the worst weather of which has ever experienced.
Length of the "Hongkou" = 0.51 - 82 ft.
Breadth = 0.51 - 82 ft.
Depth at 82 ft. = 0.51 - 82 ft.
Displacement = 8,500 tons.

In 1904 at New York = 14,000.

Going round the world - one in an ordinary steamer, one has to put the clock on - roughly speaking - about 80 miles a day, owing to an uneven sea. This would result in getting to the longitude of Greenwich, when one had completed the circle - 24 hours in front of the time there, so consecutively, when one gets to longitude 180°, half day would - one has an extra day put in, which puts one at the time 18 hours advanced from Greenwich. This extra 12 hours is worked off from 180° to Greenwich, one then corresponds to the time there. Going west a day is gained.

Every degree = 3600 - 15°. 360 sec. = 24 hours.

HARBOR OF HONOLULU.
Jan 19th.

"Bougodia" F. a. 12.

Condition. About 9—Blowing hard. The island is flattened near the sea. Very green. A rise into quite high hills in the center. Weather cleared in a field. A doctor to come aboard. We steamed in through a very shallow entrance, into the harbor. Had to go alongside a large, wooded, low little town as a harbor-enclosure. A strong wind caused the ship to get cut off suddenly. The result was the ship on our beam was only just stopped before she rammed a sailing ship lying to the side. A small incandescent oil-burning lamp next to the captain's boat, as also a steam train through the street—very modern American. Lunched at the Hotel Del sol. The sea here—very fishy! A beautiful green blue shades of water. Afterwards went to the Boulevard—hill of entertainment. Chelsea, who had taken a very representative idea—decided to walk. Saw a very pretty view from the top to the sea on the other side of the island. Went to more houses and came aboard. Very hilly country scattered about with deep vegetation. A fact the island is beautiful. The climate just right—neither too hot nor too cold.

Jan 20th.

"Bougodia" F. a. 12.

Decided with the aid of a tug to swing around in the harbor.

Passed the island. Very rocky and mountainous at its N.E. end. Steamed N.W.

Run = 39 miles. Passengers landed with flowers and a band. Wind a lot.

Jan 21st.

"Bougodia" F. a. 12.

Run = 379 miles. Blowing hard from S.W. The ship rolling tremendously. 200 tons of cargo were taken out at Honolulu. Broke at 10.30—Long Cormor. The weather.

Jan 22nd.

"Bougodia" F. a. 12.

Run = 342. Steamed all night. Calm after towards the afternoon.
Antipodes

Day

Lunch
Caviare Toast
Soup
Puree of Lentils
FISH
Clams a la Creme

Entrees
Squab Chicken a la Princess,
Chipped Beef and Scrambled Eggs
Steak's Broiled to Order
Mutton Curry

Baked Jacket Potatoes, Fried Sweet Potatoes

Cold Dishes
Roast Beef
Corned Tongue
Roast Pork
Head Cheese

Salads
Potato Salad
Watercress
Beetroot

Spring Onions

Dessert
Bread and Butter Pudding,
Peach Pie,
Pound Cake,
Raspberry Ice Cream

Fruits
Cheese,
Crackers

Coffee
Steamship Mongolia Comes Unscathed Through Storms, Arriving a Day Ahead of Scheduled Time in Spite of Them.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT, January 26.—The Pacific Mail Company's mammoth steamer Mongolia, commanded by Captain W. P. Porter, arrived this morning from the Orient, after the roughest voyage in her career. Starting with a typhoon, which lasted about twelve hours, the weather from Yokohama to This port was a continual gale, but it did not deter the liner from making her usual good time. She reached her home port a day earlier than scheduled. The typhoon which was encountered the first day out of Yokohama raged with such terrific violence that Captain Porter was compelled to leave to her in the neighborhood of 100 miles an hour. Some who were on the Mongolia had been on one of the smaller liners during a typhoon, and they declared that the rolling and tossing of the smaller vessel generally created alarm, but this feeling did not prevail on the big ship. The typhoon passed away, but it was soon followed by a gale which lasted until Honolulu was reached. When the liner arrived off the island port a southwest gale was blowing, but Captain Porter took his vessel safely into the harbor. It was a southwest gale with a heavy cross sea running for nearly the entire trip from Honolulu to this...
It is no use ordering a "Whiskey soda" in America. It is known only by the name of a "Sauce Manhattan," is served in a rather big liquid glass.
1906.

Jan 24th

S.S. "Mongolia" - P.M. 1 1/2

Rain = 355. Sky clear but wind steady. She has only 400 tons of cargo on board. Still a shower, turning to heavy rain.

Jan 25th

S.S. "Mongolia" - P.M. 1 1/2

Rain = 359. Fine and bright but ship rolling as usual. If not more so. Snow after dinner - very good.

Jan 25th

S.S. "Mongolia" - P.M. 1 1/2

Rain = 360. Fine and bright - quite calm, but ship as unsteady as usual.

Jan 26th

Palace Hotel.

San Francisco.

Woke up by noise about 8 a.m. Hand-locked harbour with high hill all round. Very busy. Had a very long wait on board till nearly midnight. When we went ashore in a tug after signing custom books. The luggage was then carted into a few large vessels left at the two hours that it was examined passed - an awfully bad arranged performance. Went to the Palace Hotel, which is very well located like a grand hotel. Had a very bad bedroom with no bell, even murder than two floors below. Felt very uninteresting. Very new. Lots of prisoners rotten looking buildings all together.

Jan 27th

Palace Hotel.

San Francisco.

After an early breakfast, getting railway tickets & clothing clothes on board. The "Guiana" in full speed with 65. Everything very quiet & delicious in cabin. After dinner, which took 1 1/2 hours, took a steam car through the suburbs. Every house is made of wood - to the third stories, which is past behind the Golden Gate. Saw the "Oak sanitary" on which were a good many seals - and a enormous 100, mostly young. A most uninteresting city - in every way a most uninteresting hotel.
1906.

Jan. 28th.

In train—California—Arizona.

Santa Fe Ry.

Left hotel about 8:30 crossed over the harbour—a dense fog to the hotel & station. Off at 10:30 in a very comfortable Pullman car for Flagstaff. Slept in a smoking car, but treated for too much a very uncomfortable in consequence. Passed through a flat country—not cultivated at all. Very thinly populated—wth occasional towns, the houses of brick and largely made of wood. The train passing through the Indian streets without any sort of fence of any kind. The Pueblos & Indians paid the train.

Jan. 29th.

El Tovar Hotel.

Passed through a flat country—uncultivated—gradually getting into a more hilly district with plenty of trees. Stopped at Williams—a town composed chiefly of a hotel. 18.00 a day to Grand Canyon at 4:00.

Inexpensive meals at hotel & also tents with a magnificent view of the Grand Canyon—an unexpectedly wide, steep chasm with hundreds of red stones sparkling with snow from the Norton.

Jan. 30th.

El Tovar Hotel.

Started by about 9 on horses & mules—4 men & 7 lads—a very narrow track in places covered with a snow to the station below the river, which is 1500 ft. below a very narrow chasm, at the bottom of the Grand Canyon. Some magnificent cliffs on the way—some of rock & others of red sandstone— & the whole effect very grand.

Here hours going devil a about four coming up.

Jan. 31st.

El Tovar Hotel.

Saw not a spot of beautiful sun of the Monday, which certainly to me will make a most interesting in its comedies eye. Vegetation of the Hortus Tarum, but some of the red sandstone formations a

edge to the very turbulent.
San Francisco to Chicago = 2,570 miles.
Chicago " Buffalo = 340 " 3,910 miles.
Santa Fe " California Limited" train takes 76 hours to do the 2,570 miles from San Francisco to Chicago, which = \( \frac{33}{2} \) miles per hour.
The "20th Century Limited" New York central does the 980 miles from Chicago to New York in 18 hours.
1906.

Feb. 1st

In train—Bryson—New Haven.

Left Grand Canyon at 8:30 a.m. Changed at Williams, leaving at 12:30. Passed through a rolling uninhabited desert with occasionally a few cattle in it a few hours.

Feb. 2nd

In train—Colorado—Denver.

Passed through the same uninteresting country, but gradually getting more inhabited and cultivated. The desert a prairie is a dull train with sage bars all over it.

Feb. 3rd

Auditorium Annex.

Passed through Missouri, Illinois, over the Mississippi at Fort Madison 2 o'clock. Chicago 7:20 p.m. From there to Chicago—720 miles. Hotel at 2:17. Hotel full, could only get one room at 5 o'clock. Chicago seems a beastly place—the only features being business and high buildings. Walked through most uninteresting streets. Full of people in a degenerate hodgepodge.

Feb. 4th

Auditorium Annex.

Very cold. Went to a nickel theater. Afterwards to the Museum &c.

To the Auditorium theater—an immoderate place. Quite full. Wrote Mahler's 'Triumphant.' Doctor played to a most extraordinary audience. Was delighted with boat—Mahler gave 4 encore. Snowing hard tonight.

Feb. 5th

In train.

Lake View—J. Mackay.

Left yard all the morning with heavy fall of snow—20 degrees, a foot. Left Grand Central station at 8:30 a.m. 10.30 a.m. Left hotel at 9:45 a.m. Left train at 10:00 a.m.
Niagara Falls.

Height of American Falls = 157 ft.
Height of Horseshoe Falls = 158 ft.
Depth of river below falls = 180 ft.
Feb 6.

Portland Hotel.

Breakfasted at Cleveland, and pressed through a cultivated country along the banks of the lakes, reaching Buffalo at 8. Politely told I had enough of a walk in the streets, which are not soigliified by any suburbs as those of Chicago, by as means so busy. They recommendable hotel a good rooms & food.

Feb 7.

New York Central \\
Thermometer +4 degrees below zero at 8 a.m. Went on electric train to Niagara.

20 miles to the falls, which are very fine indeed, especially the Horseshoe falls on the Canadian side. The river is frozen over, they are not open grounds of ice below the falls a thick layer hanging from them. Owing to the fact a spray it is hard to see the real depth of the falls. The banks are designated quickly by factories & advertisement. Passed over the Suspension Bridge into Canada. Back by Train. Left by 9.55 in a Drawing room, which a near we started was heated up to 85.

Feb 8.

Victoria Hotel.

Arrived at 9 a.m. - an hour late. I went to the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, but found it was full. Walked till 4, so a round the city room, they had the212

unbelievable, so tried the Island House, which was all not actually went to the Victoria, there we got rooms at last. Went down Broadway, did some shopping, etc. New York leaves the nicest town. Have so far seen in America. A more lively English town, though skyscrapers are conspicuous in the business part of it to an adject extent. The people are sort all same in such a diverse land as in Chicago & San Francisco, though the Waldorf Astoria was totally very crowded - never held a dinner, stated these, a hotel atted to the idea. Got mail from England, but very litle news except that Henry's health has been lubricated in the Scottish division, Charles Heathcote's paid Edgar helped with the Meaumay Bonds.
Liverpool to New York = 2,120 miles.

The "Germania" is 676 ft long, 130 ft high from keel to top of funnel.

" " " 73 ft beam.

" " " 30,000 tons displacement.

" " " 20,000 " carrying capacity.

" " " 21,000 horse power.

" " " 15 knots speed per hour.

She can carry 3,100 passengers including crew.

From Hong Kong one can travel 1st class to London (including railway ticket from Liverpool) for £62-0-0 via Japan.

This includes railway ticket across America.

A 1st class ticket round the world costs £125-0-0.
1906.

Feb 7.

Victoria Hotel.

A tremendous snow storm in the night, 3 ft. of snow in the streets.

Went to Montana's and lunched at Delmonico's, afterwards walked up to the Art museum along 5th Avenue. A fine collection of pictures. Walked back the streets being most carefully shivering, very little attempt being made to clear the snow away - to the hotel. New York is much snow like London than any city I have seen in America.

Feb 15.

Q. did "American" funerary.

After breakfast went down to Hotel to change money. Left in a hansom - 50 cents drive $2 dollars bare - to the tunnel, Jack a went aboard the "Germania" The New York boat. The cabin very comfortable indeed with very good smoking room saloon, etc. For 43 dollars extra got a very nice cabin to myself with a good wardrobe in it. Started at 9 A.M. a stateroom in the four, which was half of ice a very amount of Jerry boots. Passed the "Brooklyn" the other ship of the boat except that is a 300 not German's makes, coming up from Havana. Got a new view of "Verrazano" at the end of Broadway, Brooklyn Bridge. Which is a very much one a very nice place the other, the Statue of Liberty, etc. Pretty cold. Arrived just inside the bay had to wait till 7:30 before we could get over. About 100 red sea passengers on board, mostly Yankees, which rather plus the ship up too much. The smoking room is very crowded. A great deal to get amongst English tourists again after the infectious incult British call it "Independence" I the Yankees is the same applies to the State's laws.

Yankies seem to think he lives himself by being civil at Elliott, generally does what I have seen of them, the same as here to the worst description - I shock full of self-conceit too. The only thing they find themselves about is "hustling", are always making remarks to the effect that it must suppose strangers to see how fast things go in their city, mostly wanting. It certainly makes the strange want he was out of its country.
Order of merit of the ships I have been on board.

1. Germania
2. Empress of Japan
3. India
4. Saldanha
5. Tojela
6. Disentis
7. Huntress
8. Mermora
9. Magjodja
10. Formosa
11. Catula
12. Sandol
13. Poltava
14. Norat
x = ships principally used for cargo purposes.

Feb. 11th = 258 miles.
 " 12th = 392 "
 " 13th = 410 "
 " 14th = 418 "
 " 15th = 420 "
 " 16th = 418 "
 " 17th = 402 "
 " 18th = 460 "

Sundy Rock lightship to Saunt's Rock lightship 6 days, 23 hrs. 9 mins.
Feb 11.

S.S. "Armania"—Toward 12.

Run = 23ø. Blowing hard from the W., but no sea to speak of; the ship is very steady. Food on board and a altogether the best boat I have been on board since left England. 10 degrees of frost at 8 a.m. this morning.

Feb 12.

S.S. "Armania"—

Run = 39ø. Smooth & not so cold. Daily paper came out with Marconi telegrams from the U.S. steamer.

Feb 13.

S.S. "Armania"—

Run = 41ø. Very fine warm day, sea quite smooth. Passed some whales. Still in communication with Marconi with topsail.

Feb 14.

S.S. "Armania"—

Run = 41ø. Blowing hard from S.W., but as it is dead ast, the ship is very steady. Quite a sea lane, but the boat is very steady. Passed a gale at night.

Feb 15.

S.S. "Armania"—

Run = 42ø. Blowing a gale from the S.W. with heavy sea, but the ship is wonderfully steady. In "Hawaii" communication with Parsons last night.

Feb 16.

S.S. "Armania"—

Run = 41ø. A strong gale from the N.W. with a big sea & the ship almost deserted in consequence. Being cold, very good concert.

Feb 17.

S.S. "Armania"—

Run = 40ø. Smoothly, a blowing moderately from the W. with a long swell. Lighted the starbord light about 7 p.m. Off Queenstown.
A round the World.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To London</td>
<td>1 day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Egypt (at sea)</td>
<td>11 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Egypt</td>
<td>21 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To India (at sea)</td>
<td>11 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In India</td>
<td>84 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Mesopotamia</td>
<td>21/3 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Calcutta to Japan</td>
<td>39 &quot; via Bangkok &amp; Pékin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rangoon, Singapore</td>
<td>29 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangkok, Hong Kong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai, Canton, Pau, Pékin, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Japan</td>
<td>21 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To America (at sea)</td>
<td>17 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In America</td>
<td>15 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To England (at sea)</td>
<td>8 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To London</td>
<td>1 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As Home</td>
<td>1 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

At sea: 86 "

On land: 388 " includes 33 days travel.

474 days.
Feb 18

Great Western Hotel

Arrived at Queenstown about 12.30 a.m. a landed the mails on proceeded up the Irish Channel, sighting the Hebrides Mountains about 9.30, the tops covered with snow. A lovely bright morning though cold. As soon as we entered the harbor a fog came on and we could only steam very slowly. Deembarked at the landing stage about 6, then pressed the captives and left the 2nd ship at 6.15 we reached Cork at 10. Drove to Great Western Hotel—Not a foggy day generally breezy.

Feb 19

Vermilion

Left Queen's Head at 12:30 a reached Vermilion at 3.41, looking just as I left on July 3rd 1904.
Abbot.

4th Albert Street
Birmingham

N. W. P.

Bargery
4th Bridge
Bunaghar
Parties.

Portland Ward
166, Piccadilly.

Russell Square & To
Bunaghar.

Hebile Pool & Lord
3rd Bridge
Bunaghar.

Bomia & Broz.
Bunaghar.

[gunmakers]

Johun Hall
Leh
Kaddak.
[Provisions]

D. G. Tweedie
Tweedie's Agency
Bunaghar.
Matangai 85, Masulang 77, Rawalpindi 63, Poona 61.
88 Mocas 107. 77 Medinin 23.
98 Mabey State 106.
3 Tahsiltown 94.
2 McManus 77. 1 Fratelli 18.
2 McManus 77. 1 Fratelli 18.
"Pakokta" 1. Tuaree 49. Miranda 74.
"Pakokta" 1. Tuaree 49. Miranda 74.
Rasal (Kashmiri, etc) 52. Agasca 127. New York Central Rly. 127.