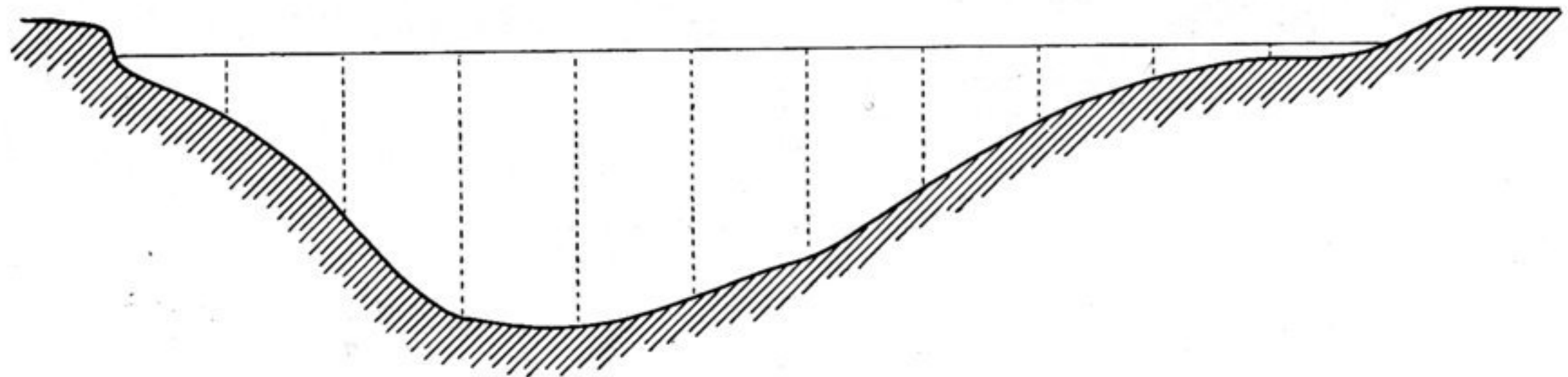


We get by numerical calculation

	$Q$	$A$	$d_m$	$V_m$
according to method I . . . . .	26.04 $\frac{m^3}{sec.}$	78.15 $m^2$	2.605 m	0.3332 $\frac{m}{sec.}$
according to method II . . . . .	26.24 $\frac{m^3}{sec.}$	78.03 $m^2$	2.601 m	0.3363 $\frac{m}{sec.}$

Fig. 37. Left. 10 April 1900.  $b = 22.0$  metres.  $n = 11$  Tusun-tschapghan. Right.

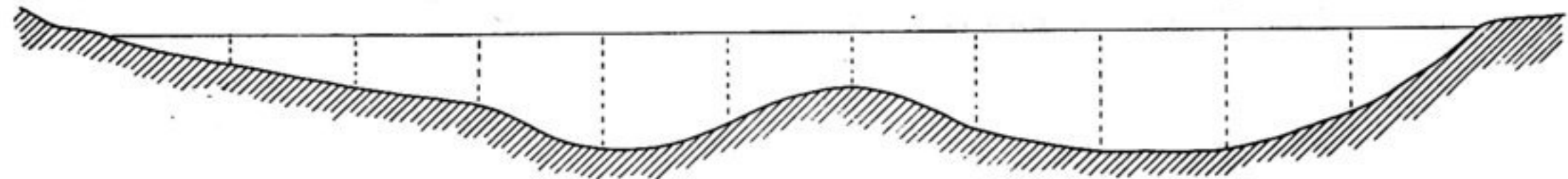


$p$ . . .	1.06	2.87	4.67	4.80	4.36	3.75	2.41	1.30	0.62	0.16	metres
$v/k$ . .	35.0	52.0	45.25	41.0	40.0	37.2	30.3	34.5	18.5	28	$\frac{1}{k} \frac{metre}{second}$

The results obtained are

	$Q$	$A$	$d_m$	$V_m$
according to method I . . . . .	19.51 $\frac{m^3}{sec.}$	52.60 $m^2$	2.391 m	0.3709 $\frac{m}{sec.}$
according to method II . . . . .	19.39 $\frac{m^3}{sec.}$	52.00 $m^2$	2.364 m	0.3728 $\frac{m}{sec.}$

Fig. 38. Left. 10 April 1900.  $b = 22.6$  metres.  $n = 11$  Kum-tschapghan. Right.

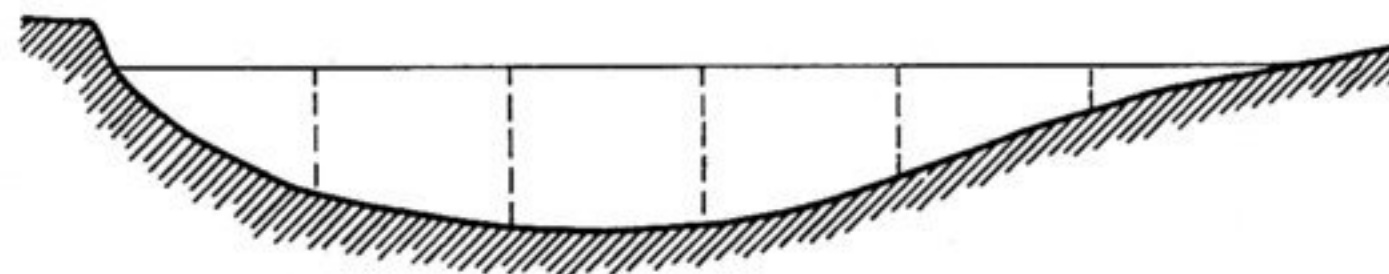


$p$ . . .	0.46	0.88	1.16	1.88	1.48	0.86	1.63	1.99	1.96	1.37	metres
$v/k$ . .	2.0	3.0	8.0	28.7	26.3	19.5	41.7	47.0	52.3	45.7	$\frac{metre}{second}$

Here the results are

	$Q$	$A$	$d_m$	$V_m$
according to method I . . . . .	8.52 $\frac{m^3}{sec.}$	27.86 $m^2$	1.233 m	0.3058 $\frac{m}{sec.}$
according to method II . . . . .	8.58 $\frac{m^3}{sec.}$	28.09 $m^2$	1.243 m	0.3055 $\frac{m}{sec.}$

Fig. 39. Left. 22 Sept. 1899.  $b = 35.3$  metres.  $n = 6$  Schakal-otak. Right.



$p$ . . . . .	3.72	4.98	4.77	3.09	1.23	metres
$v/k$ . . . . .	83.0	78.5	71.0	53.5	4.5	$\frac{1}{k} \frac{metre}{second}$

And the results work out thus

	$Q$	$A$	$d_m$	$V_m$
according to method I . . . . .	68.30 $\frac{m^3}{sec.}$	109.03 $m^2$	3.089 m	0.6264 $\frac{m}{sec.}$
according to method II . . . . .	66.16 $\frac{m^3}{sec.}$	104.66 $m^2$	2.965 m	0.6321 $\frac{m}{sec.}$