

The right bank is known first as Teschme-kötäk, and then as Intschkä. The country which lies between these places and Tschimen was reported to be inhabited by 30 to 40 shepherds and their families. In fact, the region around Schah-jar and Tschimen is the most famous centre for the sheep industry throughout the whole of the Tarim basin, and without it the bazar of Schah-jar would be perfectly empty. It is 36 km. from Intschkä to the great desert, which is skirted immediately on the north by the Atschik-darja. Here tigers are occasionally seen. In this part the ice was expected to begin in about thirty days; and the river is said to freeze at Tschimen five days earlier than at Chotan-kemisi, and two days earlier than at Intschkä. The rate at which the ice-formation advances up-stream is stated to equal the rate at which the current flows down-stream, an assertion which certainly does not always hold good. The ice lies, it is said,  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. higher than the then existing level of the stream, and remains three months.

At Intschkä the breadth was 70 m., the mean depth 1.176 m., the mean velocity 0.8932 m., and the volume 73.51 cub. m., in the second, or very little less than on 30th October.

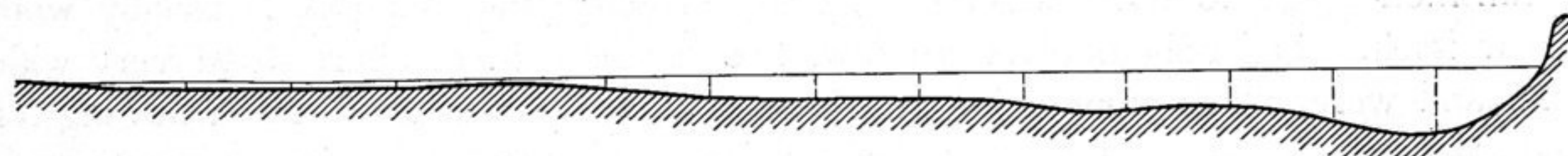


Fig. 90.	0.18	0.26	0.39	0.19	0.69	1.06	1.18	1.30	1.50	2.00	1.85	2.64	3.22 = depth.
	0	1	3	1	59	74	85	120	98	156	130	138	101
						63	73	118	102	128	144	103	102
								100	82	108	124	97	67
													79

velocity,

Breadth = 70.0 m. Intschkä, November 4. Scale 1:500.