



Fig. 189. TSCHIGELIK-UJ.

ental type — a deep and rather narrow trench, with a maximum depth of about 5 m. next the left bank, that side of the river-bed being also more deeply eroded than the opposite side.

Tschigelik-uj counted then, in the summer, 11 ujlik of 50 individuals, though in winter there are only 3. The rest of these people spend the winter at Schirgentschapghan and along both banks of the river from there upwards to Arghan. In addition there were 28 other individuals, who live for the most part at Tscharklik, and grow wheat and other cereals. The village owned at the time of our visit eight *aghils* or sheep-folds, containing 1,100, 1,000, 1,000,



Fig. 191. ANOTHER GROUP FROM TSCHIGELIK-UJ.

volume of the spring flood is almost more dependent upon the winter temperature than upon the amount of the precipitation in the mountains; but this latter circumstance is, on the other hand, the principal determining »factor» in fixing the volume of the autumn flood. For other conclusions I refer to the volume dealing with the meteorology. The spot at which I measured the river in 1896 was a short distance below the spot at which I took my measurements in 1900; but the section of the river I obtained presented on both occasions the same fundam-

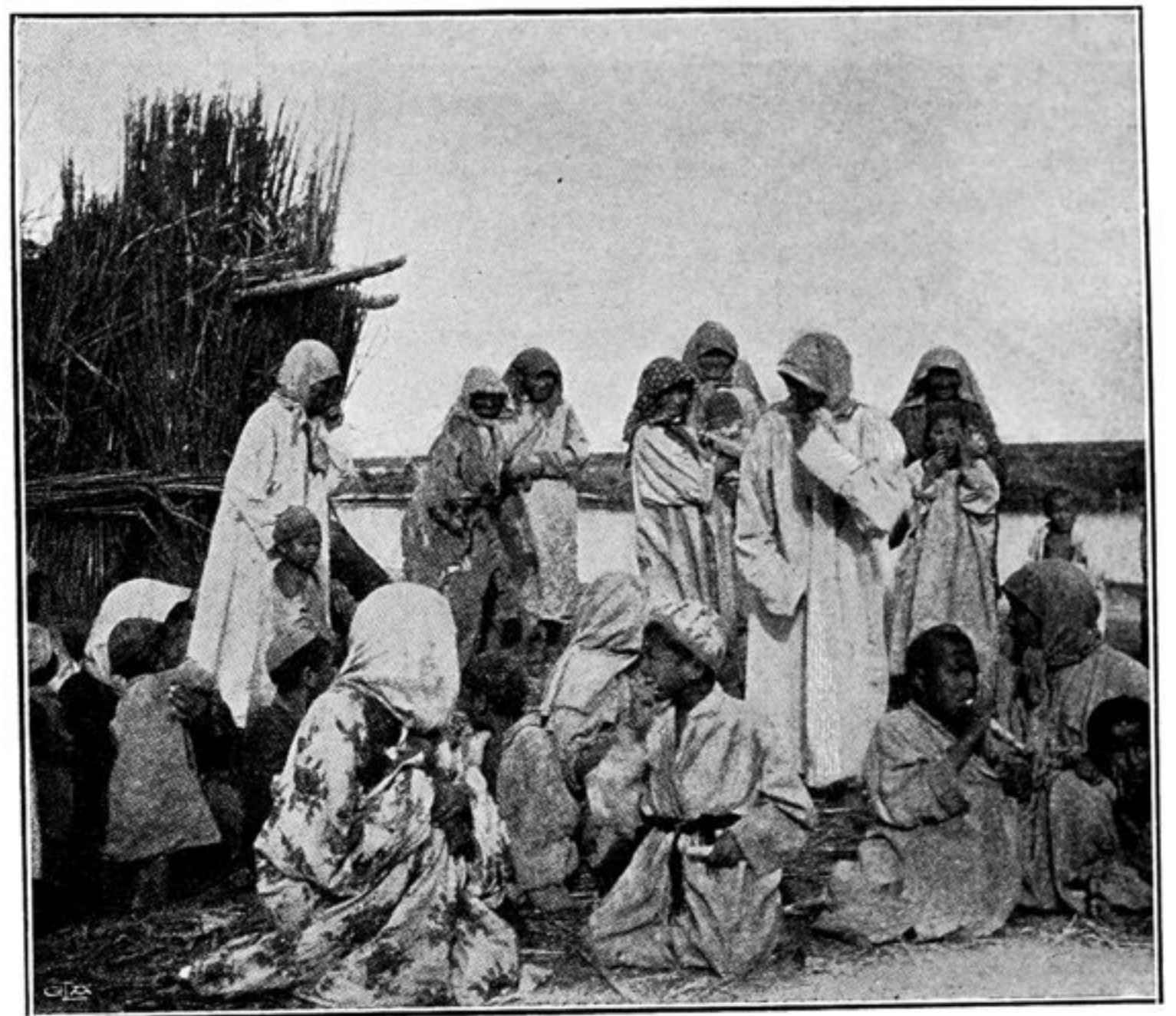


Fig. 190. WOMEN AND CHILDREN AT TSCHIGELIK-UJ.

800, 500, 400, 300, and 150 sheep respectively, or a total of 5,250 sheep, belonging to the bajs of Tschgelik-uj, Tokus-attam, Tschaj, and Tscharklik. Each aghil owned also 5 to 15 cows, and 5 to 10 asses, as well as 25 horses divided amongst them.

During the night a violent wind got up, bringing with it haze and drift-sand. It continued all the following day, though not quite so violently, all the next night, and all the 14th June, when it again blew with its original violence. During the ensuing night, between the 14th and 15th June, it rained