

individuals, and even sometimes of a single man or woman. Statistics as such possess no value for the native authorities; all they want to know is the number of taxable inhabitants. And in the matter of irrigation too it is more important to know the number of farms that require water than the number of the individual inhabitants.

The list which follows below contains the names of various villages picked out at random from amongst those at which I was told the number of *ujlik*. Upon this basis I have calculated the number of the inhabitants by taking an average of 4 persons for each *ujlik*:

Kan-arik . . . . .	6000	Simlik . . . . .	400
Fajs-abad . . . . .	3200	Oj-toghrak . . . . .	280
Kara-kum . . . . .	3000	Schinalgha . . . . .	200
Mudschi . . . . .	2000	Ala-ajghir . . . . .	120
Posgham . . . . .	1600	Ajsa-tscheke . . . . .	50
Kalta-natschuk . . . . .	1000	Jas-julghun . . . . .	50
Katschung . . . . .	800	Tschigelik-uj . . . . .	50
Psän . . . . .	600	Kadike . . . . .	40
Sanguja . . . . .	600	Islam-abad . . . . .	30



Fig. 267. THE HOUSE OF THE BEK IN OLD TIKENLIK.

I have divided these inhabited places into three classes, (1) large villages with 1000 to 6000 inhabitants; (2) medium-sized villages, with 200 to 1000 inhabitants; (3) small villages each with less than 200 inhabitants. In this way I obtain an average of 1112 inhabitants in each village, or 1,556,800 inhabitants for the whole of the 1400 villages of East Turkestan. But if we start from the assumption, that the large villages are relatively few, and the small villages more numerous, so that, for instance, one large village is equivalent to two moderate-sized villages or to four small ones, in such wise that the entire country should possess 200 large, 400 medium-sized, and 800 small villages, with an average of 2700, 480, and 57 inhabitants for each class of village, then the total village population would amount to 777,000. Here there is ample room for guesswork: for instance, if we suppose that the average number of persons to an *ujlik* is 8 instead of 4, then the total, on the basis of calculation last adopted, is 1,554,000. It would however be wiser to assign a mean of 250 households to each of the 1400 villages, giving 4 individuals to each household or family, so that the total works out at 1,400,000; which may be rounded off at 1½ millions after we have allowed for the numerous unnamed farms that occur singly between the separate villages, especially in the relatively more densely populated districts, and more particularly if we count amongst the villages such large places as Kara-kasch, Jurun-kasch, Baj, Tscharklik, Avat, etc.

Jarkent, with the villages in its environs, is estimated to have a population of 200,000; the half of this I would assign to the city itself and the villages immediately adjacent to it.