

HAUDE's ARRIVAL

At about the same time MONTELL, LARSON and HUMMEL returned to Peking from Jehol, delighted with the wonderful temples they had seen. Only LARSON came up to Kalgan, and in his company he had Dr HAUDE, who had just arrived from Urumchi via Siberia. And now began a series of nightly conferences of great importance. For two years and nine months HAUDE had managed the expedition's meteorological section with exemplary skill and capacity. He had trained and instructed our Chinese students to become reliable observers, established nine of the stations given below, and sent up 343 pilot-balloons.

Our various meteorological stations, that directly or indirectly had been under the superintendence of Dr HAUDE, had worked during the following periods:

- 1) Tsondol on the Edsen-gol, October 1927—September 1929,
- 2) Urumchi, January 1928—November 1929; (the station was taken over immediately by the Chinese under the superintendence of The Meteorological Observatory in Nanking, and the observations were carried out in the sequel in practically the same way),
 - 2 a) mountain-station in the Bogdo-ula, at the monastery, 2,500 m. above sea-level, August 1928—August 1929,
 - 2 b) high-level station on the Bogdo-ula, 3,800 m., June—September 1929,
- 3) Charkhliq, June 1928—June 1929,
 - 3 a) mountain-station on the slope of the Astin-tagh, 1,600 m. above sea-level, July 1928—July 1929,
 - 3 b) high-level station on the Ilve-chimen-darya, about 3,200 m. above the sea, October 1928,
- 4) Kucha, July 1928—July 1929; (was maintained for some time subsequently by the Chinese),
 - 4 a) mountain-station, August 1928—August 1929,
- 5) Chiqtam, February 1929—September 1929; (was taken over by the Chinese, but was transferred to Turfan),
 - 5 a) mountain-station at Ku-ch'eng-davan (Ku-chüan-davan) above Chiqtam, 2,000 m. above sea-level, February—March 1929.

Dr HAUDE summarized some of the most important meteorological results as follows:

To the north of the T'ien-shan Urumchi was our point of observation for the cold-waves from the Polar front that through Dzungaria penetrate to Eastern Turkistan. As Urumchi is situated about 500 m. higher than the foreland, the ebb and flow movement of the cold aerial ocean often washes to and fro over the town and its surroundings, thus causing violent and rapid changes in temperature. The mountain-station in the Bogdo-ula registered the cold-waves that were sufficiently strong to force their way over the mountain-passes to reach Turkistan proper. As the ordinary