## CHAPTER VIII.

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## TO THE KANDAHAR PASS.

The next day, August 19th, I travelled N. E. and E. N. E. 47.7 km. to Mehman-yoli where the Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission was then stationed and where I stayed until September 13th. According to the English map, the altitudes of the two endpoints are 3,993 and 3,896 m. The valley of the uppermost Ak-su therefore, in a distance of 47.7 km., falls only 97 m. or at a rate of 1:485.

From the southern part of the N. E. end of the lake the Ak-su has its effluence and flows in an undecided bed from pool to pool and from swamp to swamp towards the N. E. and E. N. E. in its broad and open valley which to the north is bordered by the range that was baptised »Range of Emperor Nicholas the 2nd» by the British Commissioners, and to the south by the range called by the natives Mus-tagh. The river gradually increases as it gets tribute from nearly all the small valleys at both sides. To the left or north I noted seven names for tributary valleys, whereas the English map has eight. In the following table my names are in the first series, the English in the second:

Ichkele

Tash-jilga

Yul-beles.

A nameless jilga
Andemin
Kara-jilga
A nameless jilga
Yaman-ang
Shoro
Orta-bel
A nameless jilga
Gunche-Bai
Six small nameless

Echkele

jilgas.

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Mulk-ili
Kara-jilga
Andimin
Tas-tere
Kizil-chur
Sari-tash
Jilga to Yaman-shura Pass
A nameless jilga
Jilga to Urta-bel Pass
Two nameless jilgas
Gunzhibai-jilga
Mahomet-jilga