



*The Mazar of the Seven Sisters at Uch Turfan.*

Kaltabuk, Djis Bulaq, Sara Bulaq, Ufar Talkan and Ajekhte. The tilling of land is inconsiderable.

The tribes Satkul, Kuntshaj, Akhshi, Utshkär, Somtashtuimat ogly, Akhtala and Khumar with 450 kubitkas, 1,500 inhabitants, 23,000 sheep, 230 horses, 1,600 cows and 1,100 camels inhabit Aqchi, Biliauti, Akhtala, Jailau, Tegerak, Kaklik, Karaguve, Arpat-chutchak and Somtash.

The Bakhte Kirghiz with 470 kubitkas and 1,200 inhabitants, 35,000 sheep, 2,500 horses, 1,800 cows and 1,300 camels inhabit Kulansariq. They till the land slightly.

The Kuchi tribe with 700 farms and kubitkas and 1,700 inhabitants, 22,000 sheep, 1,100 horses, 1,200 cows and oxen and 500 camels inhabit Saferbaj, Yamansu, Kaitshe and Zindan.

About 500 farms in the district belong to the state and are leased at 1 lan each. If seed is advanced to the population in case of the crops failing, it is recovered with an addition of 100 to 150 per cent. Wheat and maize are grown chiefly, but barley and flax, too, in appreciable quantities and rice owing to the abundance of water. The Dungans especially, but also Chinese, Kirghiz and Sarts, have begun to grow opium successfully of late. The Chinese own very little, but good land. The population complains of the bad quality of the land, about  $\frac{3}{7}$  being III category,  $\frac{3}{7}$  II category and only  $\frac{1}{7}$  I category land. Despite the fact that there are considerably more cattle here than in other districts in Chinese Turkestan, the appreciably larger area per farm results in there being an insufficient quantity of manure available. Nor is there any supply of manure from outside, as in the neighbourhood of the large caravan routes. Agriculture seems to have been neglected until recently and to have been replaced by cattle-breeding. It has been encouraged by settling Kashgarliks and others considered to be good tillers of the soil, in this place. Now almost