

north than on the former occasion. The depth was a little greater and the water came slightly above the horses' bellies. The level of the water is said to be extremely tricky and the river is often difficult, if not impossible, to cross. We reached Kanchow almost from due west. The ground was similar, flat, thickly covered with thin trees and fields at different levels. It is dominated the whole way by the fortress, although houses, ariqs, sunken roads etc., afford slight cover.

I obtained the following further information from the Yögurs who accompanied me in order to fetch the cartridges from Kanchow that I had presented to the Thumu. The Shera Yögurs are divided approximately into the following »branches»: Toqshu with 5 families, Ehrgero with 20, Sultus with 8—9, Turgush 2, Kargos 10—15, Arlat 2, Kong 2—3, Lantchak 30—35, Sockå 1, Ghongrott, 3 Temyrt or Temurtchin 2, Jaglakyr 4, Tchungsa 6, Tchangban 20—25, Rkomdjuk 4, Glan 2, Kyrgys 7—8, and Andjan, to which the Thumu belongs. Tuman and Uirot are common to the Shera and Sarö (Qara) Yögurs, the Shera Yögurs having not more than 2 families in the Tuman »branch». The Sarö Yögurs also have Minack, Patan and Pegeshi, from the last of which their thumu (or thumun?) comes. This division is of no significance, however, except as a kind of relationship within the different »branches». For instance, individuals belonging to the same »branch» are not permitted to marry each other. The administrative division is said to be as follows:

<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Yögur</i>	<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Yögur</i>
Uga dja	or Päjat tavyn otock;	temple Ting jao su or	Smaktshö
Pako dja	» Neiman »	» Hung van su »	Neiman kit
Loga dja	» Kurke »	» Khaja ku su »	Kurkin kit
Sygo ma dja	» Dörven kolma » (Durben kolma)	»	
Shyugo ma dja	» Shketok or Harben tabyn golma	» Kanglungsu »	Rtangu'r
Shyigo ma dja	» Janga or Harban Niga golma	»	gonba
Pako ma dja	» Neiman golma otock	»	
Montai dja	» Nan sö »	» Pa baor tasy »	Edsjenin kit (this temple is mainly for Tanguts).

The Sarö Yögurs are divided as follows:

Jaglakr otock with the temple Tchang ku su or Päjran
Khurungut » » » Longtcha.

The Chinese names are derived from the number of horses delivered in the form of taxes, the Yögur names from rivers or the name of the district.

The temple at Ma-chuang-tzu does not seem to be included, nor possibly the temple in the village of Yunghei-tzu, in the above list. — The Ta thumu (the principal thumu) is also said to supervise the Qara (Sarö) Yögurs, although they pay their taxes direct to the officer at Kunghitzu (?). It is curious that the Shera Yögurs assert that their name is Qara, not Sarö, and that the same name occurs in Potanin's description of his travels, whereas they distinctly told me that they were Sarö Yögurs. My Yögur guide told me that they had