

RECORDS OF THE JOURNEY

<i>In the SW</i>		<i>In the NW</i>	
Tingfan	25	500 Titå	72 1,000
Tung Ting fan	22	400 Sin Titå	52 800
Suchow	50	1,200 Sin Pingliang	19 250
Shang Suchow	20	470 Tchengyen	19 300
Tung »	26	520 Lintai	16 150
Sin »	12	210 Tung Lintai	25 800
Gaotai	72	1,000 Lunte	32 1,000
Tchung Gaotai	19	400 Hui ting	25 500
Sin »	22	500 Tung huining	19 500
Jungtchang	27	520 Huidsja	25 700
Tchangje	33	700 Liang tang	25 400
Si Khödsja	20	400 Tung antin	15 150
Shang tchenfan	22	400 Singantin	27 570
Tchen fan	5	156 Tsungsin	19 180
Nienpei	22	250 Sitindsju	17 300
Khödsja	13	170 Tungdsjindsju	24 500

Not more than 5 adults can be reckoned per household for the rural population of Tun-huang + 4,188 inhabitants of the town. In the fortress there are 508 families numbering 1,844 individuals and in the outer town 470 families totalling 2,340 people. Only a few Sarts from Khotan, Lop Nor, Turfan and Hami are engaged in business here, otherwise the population is entirely Chinese.

The order of the Bogdykhan that the growing of opium is to be restricted and in the future to be done away with altogether — one of the principal sources of income for the population — is proclaimed by posters nailed on the walls of the houses. No restriction has been made yet, but the population has itself reduced the sowings slightly. I asked if they did not think the order unjust, but the only reply was that, if the Emperor wished it, it had to be. — In addition to keeping domestic animals, some Chinese carry on business in camel caravans. The number can scarcely be as much as a thousand (?).

We left Tun-huang early on the morning of the 18th. During my stay there the weather had become considerably worse and the first cold snap was felt. On the 16th, in particular, the weather was bad. There was an east wind with several degrees of frost, raising clouds of sand and dust. I had intended to visit a miao called »Tchen fu tun«, lying in a gorge in the mountains to the S, and to proceed thence obliquely across the gravel plain to Kotadinza station. The pheasants and dsjerans were too tempting, however. I could not resist the temptation of shooting both and bagged a brace of pheasants and 2 dsjerans, unfortunately both hens. There are a great many of both. The pheasants are of a special kind and often appear in groups of about a dozen. The dsjerans are very common in those parts of the desert that border on the tilled fields of Ansi and Tun-huang. They are usually seen in flocks of 6—7. When a shot has been fired, they usually stop after a few bounds

November 20th.
Ansi.