

siderable quantity of camel's-hair. The only industries I noticed were distilleries and paper-mills. The paper, dried on the walls of all the houses in the N part of the town, is dark brown, but of fairly good quality. A special article produced here is a kind of dry »leaf» made of chopped and boiled apple, which does not taste bad. The Kanchow Shenguan district is irrigated by no fewer than 56 arms of the Ch'ih-ho and ariqs. The distribution of the water is entrusted to 2 »lao nong». 60 or 70 villages are grouped round these water-channels. There is a Shang-ja in every village, covering 8 »lungguans». These lungguan districts are as follows:

No.	1	4 villages	860 tja	with an annual yield	18,000 tan	20 li W of
				of grain of		the town
	2	6 »	834 »	»	15,660 »	SW 35—50 li
	3	7 »	765 »	»	10,070 »	NW
	4	10 »	1,563 »	»	18,600 »	N
	5	7 »	1,006 »	»	10,300 »	NNE
	6	7 »	1,050 »	»	8,670 »	ENE
	7	13 »	1,753 »	»	25,300 »	SSE
	8	8 »	1,630 »	»	14,600 »	S
Total		62 villages	9,461 tja		121,200 tan	

Over 30,000 tan are levied annually in taxes.

In the missionaries' geography book, which should be the official Chinese version, the population of the town is given as 60,000. The local missionary does not think that it is above 25,000 which seems a low figure in comparison with Suchow. According to the information I received from the yamen there are 6,000 tja here, excluding shopowners (?), or with them about 8,450. Allowing 3 adults to a tja, the result is 25,000, and allowing 3 children, we get a town population of 75,000 and approximately the same rural population. The former figure should, perhaps, be slightly reduced; it is impossible to judge the latter on a hasty visit. The Chinese statistics are very unreliable. A census is taken annually, if I am not mistaken, but it is done by men sent out from the yamen, who call at the houses in town, enquire of the first person they come across how many residents there are, and record the answers without checking them in any way. The population is entirely Chinese, excepting 15 Dungan families in the S suburb.

Wheat, millet, peas, tchumiza, huma, tchinkho, rice, fruit and a little opium are grown. Wheat yields a 10 fold, millet an 8—9 fold, tchumiza and peas a 10 fold, tchinkho and

frequently with large gaps, more or less regularly in the direction indicated on the plan. The NE corner of the space and the ground next to the N and E walls is occupied by large ponds surrounded by a large swamp. The Tidu's yamen and telegraph station in the NW part of the town. In the SW corner the pu and matui impanjes and groups of buildings — Drawn by the author.