



The building «La Province» at Shungshu Chuan with Bishop Otto and two missionaries in the foreground.

tities in the Chinese shops. I was told they came from Ili (Urumchi) and Kashgar as well as Uliasutai. Silk and satin cloth is imported in large quantities from Human and Shui-Chuan. There are saddle rugs from Khotan, cotton and raisins from Turfan and Hami and other goods from Chinese Turkestan, matches, cigarettes, toilet articles, some cotton cloth and other small articles from Japan, spices and chinaware from Hing-anfu and Tientsin. Last year a merchant from Kashgar brought a consignment of Russian goods on 300 camels via Kanchow. Tanguts are met with occasionally in the streets.

The inhabitants were displeased with their present Shenguan, because he had introduced some taxes that they considered illegal. A careless census of the population is made annually, and on this basis a tax of 50 tshok is imposed on each inhabitant. Donkeys laden with coal are not allowed to enter the town for the sake of cleanliness, but the difficulty vanishes, if 10 tchok per donkey is forthcoming. Decently dressed policemen and a school opened recently are among the latest reforms. Routes for camel caravans connect Lianchow with Uliasutai (about 60 days), Hami (about 40 days), Kweihwa ting and Tajuan. There is also lively traffic with camel caravans on the highway.

The U wai district is divided into the following 7 tchy:

1. Ting tchy	(60 pa)	near town	with 3,670 tja	and 30,050 tan	per year
2. Tingtzu	(70 »)	SW and S near town	» 2,520 »	» 18,200 »	» »
3. Tsa tchy	(45 »)	SSE 20 to 70 li	» 1,756 »	» 20,040 »	» »
4. Hoangtzu	(35 »)	SE 10 to 120 li	» 5,007 »	» 47,600 »	» »
5. Tatzu	(80 »)	NE 10 to 100 li	» 2,640 »	» 30,054 »	» »
6. Jung	(45 »)	N 15 to 80 li	» 2,670 »	» 20,580 »	» »
7. Hueijung	(38 »)	NW and W 10—20 li	» 3,035 »	» 40,880 »	» »
			21,298 tja		