

imagine what happened, when two carts met each other. These corridors often have many turnings, so that it is impossible to see one end from the other.

About 5 miles from Tatung the road passed through a big village, Santapu, of about 260 houses, surrounded by a wall. Here, as in other villages we had passed, there were many indications of the destruction wrought by the Dungans. About 5 miles beyond we passed another little village, Hsiao Chiao pu, that had suffered badly, and after covering 60 li in all we reached the town of Kulang, a small place situated on a slope that descended sharply to the E towards a river bed. Some detached houses could be seen on the E slope, also the travelling companion who had deserted us at Shui-Chuan-tzu, the ruined Chinese Wall. At this time of the year the chill of the morning, which was quite perceptible, gives way about 10 or 11 a.m. to spring weather. The ice thawed along the road and the streets of the little town were excusably dirty. Another detachment of recruits, also numbering 250 men, had occupied all the sarais, so that I had some difficulty in finding shelter for my men and horses. The men looked very young, many of them more like children. They had been recruited by the Kung darin on behalf of the Governor of the province of Sinkiang. The men from Kan Su and Si ang were poorly built and rather below than above medium height. They were marching to the NW in complete lack of order. They had no instructors from Chihli, like the detachment I saw at Suchow, and like the latter they seemed to travel unwillingly, for here, too, there had been several cases of desertion. Kulang is the seat of the mandarin of the district of the same name and his principal assistant, the »puting» or prison governor.

The district is divided into 4 tchy and a tchuan with 5 lungguans each. The annual taxes amount to 5,772 tan.

1. Peitchuantchy in the N up to the village of Santapu	7 pa	—	4,106 tja	74,580 tan per year	(1,200 prosperous)
2. Tuting tchy starting about 60 li to the E and extending to Tumentzu and Tatsing	9 »	—	2,145 »	30,407 » » »	(500 prosperous)
3. Huangyangchuan in the SE on the other side of the mountains	— »		700 »	10,050 » » »	
4. Hsian tchy to the W	3 »		983 »	10,730 » » »	
5. Nansan tchy to the S	2 »		304 »	5,300 » » »	

The amount of livestock may be reckoned at 3—4 horses, 5—10 head of cattle and 2,300 sheep per tja among the prosperous; 1/2—1 horse, and 2 head of cattle among the rest; a few sheep and 1—2 donkeys. Wheat, tchinkho and huma are grown, besides peas and millet in the eastern part of the district. The land yields a 6—7 fold crop, in the immediate vicinity of the town only 3—4 fold. The population of the town consists of about 350 tja with 170 shops and 11 sarais. The trade done is insignificant. The garrison, nominally 1 in, only amounts to 25 men under the command of a pazung. — An arbah road connects Kulang with Tatsing about 150 li distant. Another road