

RECORDS OF THE JOURNEY

	tja	annual crop	cattle	horses	mules	donkeys	sheep
Hualingli	1,000	4,000 tan	850	200	35	350	6,500
Lifengli	450	3,000 »	750	100	35	35	5,500
W Tseitungli	3,000	15,000 »	4,000	1,000	450	2,000	55,000
Tsingpingli	4,000	20,000 »	5,500	650	650	2,000	55,000
Wingtchuenli	2,000	10,000 »	1,000	650	250	1,000	25,000
Veifuli	200	1,000 »	100	55	35	100	3,000
N Kingshuli	10,600	65,000 »	20,000	1,500	850	10,000	35,000
Vei yang li	10,000	55,000 »	10,000	1,500	1,000	7,500	15,000
Paoyuenli	1,000	5,000 »	1,000	250	85	750	10,000
Weisengli	450	3,000 »	300	85	35	300	6,500

Wheat, barley, tchinkho, peas, beans, oats, opium, potatoes, tchoumi (?), millet, tchumiza, rice, mustard, tobacco and fruit are grown. Average crop in the E 7—8 fold, in the S 5—6, in the W 6—7 and in the N 8—9. — The annual taxes yield 1,020 tan and 5,600 taels, customs duty 5—600 taels. — Medicinal herbs (tseihu, shungma, tangsyng, teihuang, shuo uo, tsindjao, kants'ao, mahuang, ujuo etc.) are exported annually to the value of 20—30,000 taels. — From Ning yuan a bridlepath leads southward over Li hsien to Sytchuan. Trade only local and small. The greater part of the merchandise is obtained from Tsinchow. There is a military detachment quartered in the town.

Immediately to the E of the village we crossed the Nan ho, which was 6 fathoms wide here, the water coming up to our knees. The bottom was firm and the current swift. The village of Tchudja chow with 70 houses lay on the other side. The road went on in an ESE direction closer to the mountains on the right than the river, which was only visible occasionally at some distance. The ground was the same as yesterday, but there were more trees. In many places the road had cut a deep channel in the ground which, in combination with the trees, limited the view very much. The landscape was not so full of colour to-day as it was yesterday. After 8—9 li we passed through the village of Tientahan. 15 li from Liohmen the road was again intersected by the Sie lan ho, a tributary of the Wei ho from the S. It flowed in 3 branches, the total width of which was 5—6 fathoms. The water came about 3/4 of the way up the horses' legs. 5 li beyond a series of villages began, bearing the traditional nomenclature according to distance, one of them a huge one of 900 houses. We were 50 li from Fukiang and the village was named U-shih-li-pu (the village on the 50th li). 1 li further on we crossed another small tributary. Shui-shih-li-pu, a village of 65 houses, lies at the foot of a spur of the mountain, from which it is separated by a small river. At 36 and 40 li from our starting-point there were 2 villages, both called San-shih-li-pu, with 250 houses altogether. The valley was now not over 2/3 of a mile wide and the road ran quite close to the foot of the mountains. Another little river flows past the second of these villages. Immediately to the E of it two small branches of the Wei ho reach the mountains. Here the ground was marshy for a distance of 1/3 of a mile. The mountains on the right were quite close to the road. They looked as though they were of red sand-

April 12th.

Kuan-tzu

cheng village.