

	tja	annual crop	cattle	horses	mules	donkeys	sheep
Chihsali .....	4,500						
W Kuohsiali .....	1,000	30—40 tan	3—4	1	1	2—3	10
Mafangli .....	2,000	20 »	3—4	1/3	1/3	2—3	—
Pingshuili .....	1,000	8—9 »	2—3	1/10	1/10	1	—
Tingtuli .....	4,500						
Fuyangli .....	3,500						
Kukuanli .....	5,500						
Shyngtseili .....	2,500						
Sienili .....	3,000						
N Wingchuenli .....	10,000	40—50 »	10	4—5	1—2	4—5	30—40
Hueipingli .....	10,000	20—30 »	4—5	1	1	4—5	4
Hsiliangli .....	5,500	10—20 »	2—3	1/2	1/2	4—5	10
Peineili .....	2,500						
Hsingpingli .....	8,500						

Wheat, peas, beans, mustard, millet, tchumiza, opium, tchoumi, barley, tthinkho, hemp, oats, maize, gaolyan, potatoes and some rice are grown. Average crop: in the E 8—9, in the S 10, in the W 7—8 and in the N 12—13 fold. — Annual tax 3,900 tan and 30,700 taels in silver. — There is a protestant missionary station in the town that has for 13 years been in the charge of an Americanised Swede Nilsson and his wife.

April 22nd.  
Cheng-ngang.

There is not much to say about yesterday's journey. We left by the S gate of the town and rode at first in a S direction, crossing the river, which was now called Lunchow ho. It flowed SE in 3 arms, the largest of which, 85 feet wide, is crossed by a bridge. Soon after we reached a slope of the bank, 20—30 feet high, with many caves dug in it. The mountains were visible at a distance. We rode in a SSE direction over to the mountains on the opposite bank. The river flowed in two main arms, 40 and 50 feet in width, over which poor bridges had been thrown. The current was swift, but at this time of day the water scarcely came up to the belly of a small horse. Immediately afterwards we came to the foot of a spur of the mountains which we followed for the rest of the day, our main course being SSE, either crossing a projecting spur, against which the river pressed, or creeping close to its foot or else moving off in order to take the shortest course across a wide valley. The ground in general was level and good, but the road left a good deal to be desired. The soft earth had grown hard and was full of ruts made during the rainy weather, and there was scarcely a level spot big enough for a horse's hoof. Whenever we followed a spur of the mountains, the road led along a ledge, often so narrow that wheeled vehicles could not pass. In rainy weather the road must be extremely trying throughout its whole length, and not devoid of danger in some parts. It would not be difficult to make the ledges passable for wheeled traffic. The mountains on the right bank run mostly at a considerable distance from the river. The latter flows for the greater part so far off that it is not visible from the low-lying parts of the road. The neighbourhood