

About 800,000 taels of silver pass annually from Sinkiang (4 times 200,000 taels). About 2,800,000 taels are said to be remitted in drafts on banking houses in Eastern China. — I have no information about the imports of goods from Sinkiang and Lanchow, nor do they seem likely to be of any great importance from either place, but from Northern Kan Su they are as follows:

from Sining and Hochow	abt. 1,000,000	tan of wool	—	1 tan of wool	12—18 taels in
» Ninghsia	» 4—500,000	»	»	»	Kweihwa ting
» Lianchow	» 1,000,000	»	»	»	
» Kanchow	» 6—700,000	»	»	»	
» Suchow	» 7—800,000	»	»	»	
» Tun-huang	» 400,000	»	»	»	
» Lanchow tobacco for hookahs	abt. 300	tan			
» Lianchow a little opium	— and Northern Kan Su.				
» Sinkiang cotton	.....	4—500	tan.		
» » medicinal herbs		2—300	»		
» » raisins	.....	20—30	»		

Russian cloth and other goods are said to be brought only when no cargo can be found for returning camels.

As regards local industry I ought to mention a small weaving plant established about a year ago, probably more as a training school than as a business. 70—80 half-grown boys are employed in a crowded and unsuitable building. The output is of good quality, but does not amount monthly to more than about 300 m of coarse cotton cloth and some djins of broad, strong bands for belts. There are a shop and a tailor's shop at the weaving mill. The latter employs some Chinese in manufacturing uniforms for the garrison by machinery. Trade is dull and prices are, at any rate for the present, higher than Japanese and foreign prices, although the goods are of stronger quality. Other local manufacture is the same as elsewhere in Northern China. The manufacture of Chinese and Mongolian saddles, boots, carpets of small size and good quality intended for saddles and Mongolian seats, and Buddha images of coarse and simple workmanship seem to be the local specialities. The impanj of the local infantry ying is situated on the N outskirts of the town.

For a very long time Chinese settlement of this part of Mongolia has been proceeding from the Great Wall to the W and N. In recent years, however, it has increased considerably and has been given special attention by the Government. 6 or 7 years ago the present Dzian Dziun was sent here as a commissary to organise the problem of settlement. A special Government department was established under the name of »Könn wu tu» for administering the land of the Mongolians set aside for settlement. At present it has sub-administrations in the following places: Tashötai about 100 li NW of Bautu; Kwang heng si about 100 li to the W of the latter; I sin chang about 80 li to the W of Kwang heng si; Wi yang (Oui yang ti) in Alashan not far from Santo ho and W of Ula ho; Heilat N of Kweihwa ting on the other side of the mountains; and Hsytuchow about 90 li NW of the same town. The figures and the detailed boundaries that were communicated to me are, of course, not reliable. Nobody,