

RECORDS OF THE JOURNEY

	tja	annual crop	oxen	horses	donkeys	sheep	per mou
N .....	4,500	250,000 tan	3,000	2,000	650	20,000	7—8 tou
S .....	2,400	50,000 »	3,000	2,000	650	10,000	6 »

44,055 tan are levied annually in taxes. In seed per mou 3—4 shyn.

The road to Tatung fu is in a SSE direction at first along the river bed that is about 160 yards wide and is a tributary of the Sangkan ho. The actual water-channel is not more than 20—30 feet wide and of slight depth. On the other side of the river the ground forms a chain of mound-like mountains. After 1 1/2 li we turned ESE. About 3 li later the road led up to the ridge that intersected the valley from NE to SW. The road was sandy and deep. After 7 li we passed the village of Santaito with 100 houses, mostly scattered. We reached the crest of the ridge after 10 li. It was stony and in many places the rock forces its way through the layer of earth, sand or löss. We now continued in a SSE direction. Further S another ridge was visible intersected by clefts, on the other side of a partly cultivated depression in the ground of slight depth. After 16 li we came, after crossing a cleft almost without water, to a small village. The road took us down the ridge, at the foot of which stood a small fortress going to ruin, quite close to the Great Wall that was in a state of great decay here. July 14th.  
Tatung fu.

At 20 li we reached Tyshynkou, the gate in the Great Wall, after making a considerable détour to the E. The houses along the streets, especially a couple of yamens, had the venerable appearance that only the passage of centuries can bestow. Two narrow poles, several yards in height, and very artistically cut with stone lattice work, stood in front of the entrance to a temple. A bent tree, several centuries old, in the open space in front of a yamen helps to give the place an old-world appearance. On the other side of the river, the Great Wall continues southward along the foot of the ridge that could be seen clearly from the top of the one we had crossed last. This, too, was in a NE—SW direction. The way up was sandy and the crest stony and rocky. After 35 li Laonyuphotihsia with a sarai in a short valley, shut in on the W by the same hill that we had recently crossed. A little further on, we could see it again approaching the river bed. The mountains on the opposite bank had gradually increased in height. At the spot where the ridge again reached the river bed, lay Hungsyr (100 houses) at a distance of 40 li, with the ruins of a wall. Here the Great Wall turns in an easterly direction, goes up the slope of the mountain and disappears on the other side. Our bank lay at a good height. The land was untilled as far as we could see and the grass was poor. At 45 li we crossed a cleft with a little water. — The road led up the ridge. On the crest (50 li) we reached the village of Tingkö da liang with 30 houses, where, owing to our having started late this morning, darkness overtook us and we stopped for the night. — Millet, tchumiza, jumi, shuza, peas, gaolyan, mustard and red kunsjut are grown here. Average crop 6 fold. — Snow from the 10th to the 3rd month, 5 inches in depth. Rain in the 5th—6th month, but irregular. Southern storms in winter and spring. When we reached the little village yesterday, it was raining as though the floodgates of heaven had opened. We were glad to