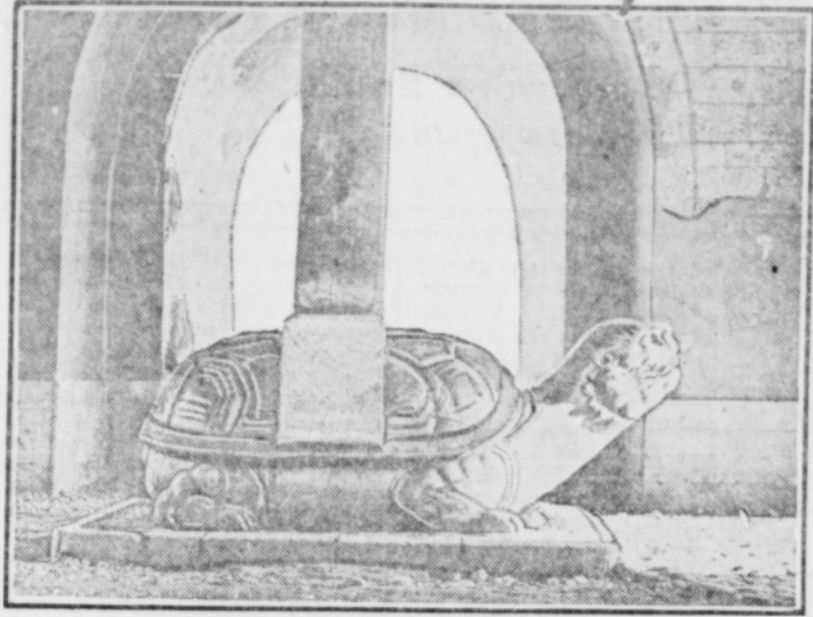


About Shanghai



Stone Turtle at the Ming Tombs, Nanking.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

WHILE the eyes of the western world have been turned during recent weeks toward Shanghai, headquarters for white soldiers and sailors in China, the footsteps of thousands of refugees, white and yellow, have been directed toward that same city, their hope of safety. Kiangsu, the province in which Shanghai lies, is one of the most densely populated political units in the world. It is only slightly larger than Indiana, and even under normal conditions ten times as many people live there as inhabit the Hoosier state. Chinese from all parts of the republic, speaking half a dozen different dialects, and foreigners from all corners of the globe make up the conglomerate mass of humanity.

Even the country districts are so congested that the largest farms in the province are little more than small family truck gardens to the American farmer. They seldom cover more than three or four acres.

Kiangsu is the pioneer province of railroading in the Celestial empire. The first road was built in 1876 from Shanghai to Woosung, a distance of 12 miles. But Kiangsu owes much of its development to its water routes before the railroad came, particularly to the Yangtze river and the Grand canal that flows nearly the entire length of the province.

For hundreds of years the canal was filled with shipping and was the only means of communication between the north and the south; but today much of the canal is in ruins, due largely to the construction of a railroad along the route and the development of Kiangsu river for navigation. Hundreds of small canals branch off into the back country. They are used to irrigate farms and as highways, for most of the roads outside the large cities are wheelbarrow tracks.

Shanghai Is Big and Busy.

Nearly 2,000,000 of Kiangsu's people live in Shanghai. Thousands of the population are employed in the city's thriving industries. There are more than fifty cotton mills and numerous silk, rice and flour mills, and hundreds of large factories producing matches, cigarettes, jewelry, pottery and many other articles.

Lying in a protected location 12 miles up the Whangpoo river, Shanghai is one of the finest commercial ports in China. As one approaches the harbor he sees nearly ten miles of docks stretching along the river front. Huge ocean-going vessels from all parts of the world come and go almost in a steady stream, fast motor boats dart here and there through the harbor, and the shipping industry and factories along the river front roar with activity. One could easily imagine himself entering a busy New England port if it were not for the sing-song chatter of orientals emanating from Chinese junks and sampans that dot the water and cluster about the docks.

This hybrid city of the East and West is normally what many a traveler finds Paris is supposed to be but isn't—perpetually gay and carefree, Europeans and Americans, forced by business or government assignments to live there on the other side of the world in a none too kindly climate, seem with one accord to have determined to make the experience as pleasant as possible. White men's working hours might have been framed by a visionary Socialist for the year 2000. In the piping times of peace many offices open at ten o'clock, grant a rest period from twelve to two, and close at four so that the harassed merchant and banker and clerk may hurry away to club or casino or tennis court, golf links or houseboat for what Robert Louis Stevenson called "the real business of life."

The Bund, the water-front thoroughfare of occidental Shanghai, is normally crowded with prosperous, unhurried Westerners; and Bubbling Spring road of an afternoon is thronged with stylishly dressed men and women of leisure and fashionable equipages that would do credit to Fifth avenue, the Champs Elysee or the Ring strasse in the days of Vienna's glory. The city is thoroughly cosmopolitan. Perhaps no other city of the world surpasses it in this respect except Cairo.

The Foreign Settlements.

There are two Shanghaies: the native city, and the foreign concessions. Shanghai was one of the first Chinese

cities to be thrown open to western trade, one of the five "treaty ports" established in 1842. British merchants who moved in during the next few years obtained a concession to manage their municipal affairs in their settlement. The French and American residents joined in the arrangement, but later the French set up a municipality of their own which is maintained separately today. Residents of other nationalities have thrown in their lot with the British and Americans, and today about 20 nations have arrangements with China in connection with trade and extraterritorial rights in Shanghai.

By far the larger part of the population of the entire urban group—Chinese, French and international—that bears the name "Shanghai," is Chinese, but the concentration is not greatest in the narrow-streeted, dirty, smelly native city. So well have the foreigners governed their concessions that Chinese have flocked to those sections. The international city is especially a favorite residence for retired Chinese officials from other parts of the country. It has become a model, too, in the matter of street pavements, sanitation and police methods, and since the revolution has been copied extensively by Chinese cities in other parts of the country.

After riding two hours north of Shanghai by railroad, through fertile, flat country to the Grand canal, one finds himself among five million more people of Kiangsu within a radius of 40 miles of Soochow. Many of the people in the outlying districts are engaged in poultry raising and even the city people take pride in their flocks, particularly ducks. Millions of Kiangsu eggs that are not locally consumed or shipped fresh are dried or frozen, and shipped all over the world.

On the west of the city are a hundred beautiful lakes and the Great lake—sixty miles wide in some places—is just over the beautiful low ridge of hills on the east, one of the few hilly spots in fertile, flat Kiangsu.

Other Large Cities Near By.

For centuries Soochow has been the principal Chinese silk market. But its business is not confined to silk and poultry, for in the bazaars that line the streets and even surround the temple of Buddha, one can buy anything from a bird cage to an outdoor haircut, or a good-for-everything pill.

Nearly all Soochow streets that are not Venetian style are narrow and are monopolized by "rickshaws" and wheelbarrows. If one does not ride, one is apt to get poked by the bars of a "rickshaw."

Nanking, Wush, Chinkiang and Yangchow are also thickly populated districts. Except Nanking these cities are all on the Grand canal. Each of them boast more than 100,000 inhabitants. Nanking is the capital of Kiangsu and was capital of the empire in the Ming dynasty. It is the largest walled city in the world, but only a small portion of the city is now within the 21-mile barrier.

Nanking is not comparable to Shanghai as a commercial center, but it boasts its educational facilities and the development of Chinese scholars. Public and private graded schools, and the Nanking university, supported by three American religious denominations, have offered courses in all branches of education. A naval college is also located there. Scholars of Nanking were holding civil service tests several hundred years before Columbus sailed for the West.

Visitors to Nanking are at once attracted to the tomb of the first emperor of the Ming dynasty. An avenue, a mile long, approaching the tomb, commands a splendid view of the city. At one end of the avenue is a tower containing a large black marble turtle, the Chinese symbol of long life. On its back is a marble tablet eulogizing the emperor who is buried at the other end of the avenue. Between the tower and the tomb the avenue is lined on both sides with sculptures of elephants, camels, lions and tigers, facing one another, and now and then one sees an enormous statue of a great warrior standing as a sentinel guarding the funeral way. The tomb and avenue are decaying and the marble statues present a peculiar sight standing in a row in the middle of a field. Stones are piled high on the elephants' backs, thrown there by Chinese who believe if the stones thrown remain on the elephant, they will bring good luck.

ORCHARD GLEANINGS

PRUNE FOUR-YEAR-OLD GRAPEVINES

It should not be very difficult to prune four-year grapevines, that they may conform to the single-stem Kniffen type of training. The fruit of the past season was borne directly on shoots that made all of their growth during the past summer. These shoots are now classed as canes. The former canes from which the shoots grew are now worthless for fruiting purposes, but in some types of training serve for some years to support the fruit canes that arise from time to time. With the Kniffen types of training, the growth older than one year is almost completely cut away.

In pruning according to the Kniffen training, spurs which are but the current year's growth, shortened to a length of two or three buds, are much used. The ideal vine pruned and trained to the single-stem four-cane Kniffen method should include two canes of the current season's growth, arising from just below the level of the top wire, or near the head of the vine. One cane will be tied in the spring to the right along the top wire, while the other will be tied to the left. The amount and character of the cane growth made will largely determine the number of buds to be left on each cane. With especially vigorous vines 12 to 14 may be allowed on each. In addition to the two canes from the head two or more others are cut back to spurs of two to three buds. These will throw shoots the coming season, which in turn become the fruiting canes to be utilized one year from the present time. After the two canes are chosen and the spurs provided all other cane growth is cut cleanly away in this location. Just below the level of the lower wire, two more canes are selected as above directed and spurs provided for, but the two canes to be tied along the lower wire are pruned two to four buds shorter than the canes at the upper wire. Thus the vines after pruning will have four fruit canes, two near each wire level, and spurs at each level to provide fruit canes for 1928.

Prevent Pear Blight by Careful Winter Pruning

The dormant season, with an absence of succulent growing plant tissue, affords suitable conditions for checking the destructive pear blight disease. The disease, which is commonly known as "fire blight," is characterized by a death of blossoms, young twigs, and later larger limbs, thereby giving twigs of affected trees the appearance of having been scorched by fire. The blight is produced by a bacterial germ and is the cause of much concern among fruit growers, especially during the growing season. It is during the winter months, only, that effective control measures can be put into practice.

Since fire blight overwinters in dead twigs and limbs, killed mainly during the previous season's growth, the pruning out and destruction of affected parts during the winter months eliminates the source of infection for the following year's growth. Despite considerable experimentation which has been done in connection with the control of fire blight, no method of prevention with spray material has been found, due to the manner in which the disease works beneath the surface of the bark, where it is not reached with spray materials.

Late Winter Right Time for Cutting the Scions

Scions for cleft-grafting should be cut during the late winter, according to the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. "Cut them while they are dormant," says Prof. Joseph Oskamp, the fruit man at the college, "pack them in moist sawdust, and store them in a cool cellar until they are to be used in the spring. The grafting should be done at about the time for applying the delayed dormant spray, when the buds are showing green."

"Many orchards," declares Professor Oskamp, "contain old trees of undesirable or seedling fruit. If the trees are healthy and not too old, a desired variety can be grafted on them to the original tree is suitable. For example, it is not generally profitable to top-work Duchess of Oldenburg or Alexander, as the first does not give a healthy growth to the trees worked upon it, and the second blights badly."

"Careful selection pays in picking scions to use. They should be from vigorous twigs of the preceding summer's growth. Water sprouts may be used if the wood is hard and the buds are well matured."

Get After Pruning

If the pruning has not been done, get after it. It should be out of the way before spring. Do not cut the trees too heavily. We have noticed that there has not been so much growth on the peach trees this past season. Go over each one and prune as necessary, but do not do a lot of unnecessary cutting. Thin out the apple trees and cut back the tallest leaders, but do not head back generally. As soon as the work is done get the prunings out of the orchard.

POULTRY FACTS

BUILD UP FLOCK OF STRONG HENS

Only by continuous selection for health and vigor is it possible to build up a flock that will produce fertile eggs, strong chicks capable of making quick growth, and pullets with sufficient stamina to withstand the strain of heavy egg production.

The appearance of a bird is not always a sure indication of its vigor, but appearance and action taken together are a fairly reliable guide for picking out vigorous birds.

The comb, face, and wattles should have a good bright color; the eyes should be fairly bright and fairly prominent, and the head should be comparatively broad and short, having a fairly short, well-curved beak and showing no tendency to be long, "snaky," or "crow-headed."

The bird should be alert and have a strong, vigorous carriage; the legs should be set well apart and strongly support the body, giving no indication of weakness or a knock-kneed condition. The bones, as seen in the shank, should be strong and not too fine for the breed, while the toes should be strong, straight, and not too long. The plumage should be clean and smooth, as a lack of condition often accompanies soiled, roughened plumage. The condition of flesh should be good, as a very thin bird is usually in poor health. Sick fowls, or fowls that have apparently recovered from sickness, should never be used for breeding.

Scaly Leg Will Submit to Efficient Treatment

Scaly leg is recognized by the enlarged, roughened appearance of the feet and legs. It is caused by a little mite which burrows beneath the scales and causes the formation of a yellowish, powdery substance which keeps raising up the scales until they present an unsightly appearance. In severe cases, if the birds are not cared for, the joints of the toes become inflamed, sometimes so laming the birds that they are unable to walk.

Wash the bird's legs well with soap and warm water and remove all loose scales. Rub well with a half-and-half mixture of kerosene and linseed oil (melted tallow may be used in place of linseed oil); or fill a can with the mixture, and at night, after the birds have gone to roost, dip each bird's legs into it, allowing them to soak for a minute, then return the bird to the roost. Repeat the treatment every three or four days until the scales are removed. Oil of caraway used in the same manner is also very effective. To prevent the disease, spray the roosts, dropping boards, and all nearby cracks and crevices thoroughly and often so as to keep them free from mites.

Dirt and Board Floors Each Have Advantages

Dirt and board floors each have their advantages. If the top soil is inclined to be of a sandy loam, well drained and inclined to dry quickly, the earth floor will be all right. In any case, dirt floors should be a few inches above the land outside so there will be no trouble from water running in and standing. A board floor should be put in some little distance above the ground so rats will not make a harbor under there, and so as to allow the air to circulate under it and prevent dampness to rot the floor. A floor should be well sanded, so it will not be too hard upon the fowls' feet. Or covered with a good lot of litter. A nice cement floor makes the finest and most satisfactory floor of all.

Poultry Notes

The sun should not shine on the incubator. Watch this through the day.

The Toulouse goose is the larger variety, but the Embden has the longer legs.

Eggs should be kept in a dry as well as a cool place; moisture lessens the impervious character of the shells, and permits the entrance of germs if the shell is soiled.

While it is difficult to get absolute uniformity of color in the eggs of the American and brown-shelled breeds, chalky white is the desired color.

Egg production is often cut short by a limited supply of water. A flock will stop laying sooner if kept without water than if kept without food.

Geese will breed in the first year if fully matured. Young geese mate in pairs; old stock matings of not more than four geese to a gander mated in the fall.

Experiments show that sour milk is better for fowls than sweet milk. It seems to keep the digestive tract in better condition. But never change from sweet to sour or from sour to sweet.

Iodine now comes in for a part in the life of every animal—such minerals as cobalt, zinc, silver, copper, etc., are also claimed as the rare minerals found in the yolk of eggs and which minerals are an important factor in growth, livability, fertility, hatchability, yield, etc.

DAIRY

COW'S VALUE TOLD BY PRODUCTION

In the selection of dairy cows, there are two methods which may be used. By far the best indication of a dairy cow's ability for production, is her record of production as secured by weighing the milk and testing systematically for its butterfat content by the Babcock test. Many cows have been consistently tested either by the official test or by cow testing association testers. The time is coming when the majority of the more desirable class of cattle will be so tested. As the cow testing associations become more popular and their work fully appreciated more cows will be under such supervision.

At the present time there are a large number of cattle which have not been tested or records kept upon their production. Such cattle must then be selected upon their form and conformation. Experience has taught the breeders of dairy cattle that there is a certain form which is associated with economic milk production.

Eckles gives the three following points as those which should be particularly emphasized in picking a dairy cow:

1. The extreme angular form, carrying no surplus flesh, but showing evidence of liberal feeding by a vigorous physical condition.

2. The extraordinary development of the udder and milk veins.

3. The marked development of the barrel in proportion to the size of the animal.—R. W. Fairbanks, Animal Husbandry Department, Colorado Agricultural College.

Cow Must Produce Much Milk to Pay Expenses

Just to pay expenses under ordinary conditions, a cow must produce 4,000 pounds of 4 per cent milk, according to Prof. W. J. Fraser, dairy farming specialist of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois. With cows that produce more than this amount the profit increases rapidly as their production rises above this point. The reason for this is that going up the scale of production from low to high producing cows, the value of the product increases three times as fast as the cost of keep, according to Professor Fraser.

"This is because the overhead or maintenance ration and cost of housing is so great for all cows, and it does not increase anything like as rapidly as does the production of milk per cow. This lies at the very foundation of successful farming.

"In the early days of self-sufficing farming, the low producing cow was really of great service in furnishing food for the family. Under the present conditions of business farming, the cow that does not produce enough milk to pay expenses is an absolute hindrance and detriment to the dairy farmer.

"Profit in milk production arises only from the difference between what it costs to produce the milk and the price received from it. The commercial dairyman, then, must keep cows which are good enough to make a profit if he is going to continue in the business. They must make a large profit if he is to be a really successful dairy farmer. The surest way to weed out the 'boarders' is to keep records on them in a herd improvement, or cow testing association."

Cows Dislike Ice Water for Drinking Purposes

The question of warm drinking water for dairy cows is a much discussed one. When the water is icy cold, cows will not consume as large amounts as they would otherwise. This should not be taken to mean, however, that the water should be warm. Human beings do not like to drink warm water any more than they like extremely cold water. It is the same with dairy cows. Consequently the water should be heated just enough to remove the icy chill. Cows are then induced to drink more water, which is absolutely necessary for high milk production.—Extension Service, Colorado Agricultural College.

Dairy Facts

Ice water cuts down the milk flow.

Fall freshened cows give more and cheaper milk and butterfat.

Keep boarder cows—until you discover that they are boarders.

Proper feeding is necessary if good cows are to make the profit of which they are capable.

The cow testing association not only builds up the production capacity of the herd, but it increases values where sales are to be made.

Drinking cups in the dairy barn are a good investment. Cows in milk need an abundance of water and opportunity to drink after each feed.

Mineral for cows? Yes, just as with hogs, if the cows are heavy milkers. Such animals need more lime and phosphorus than they can get from hay and grain.

Improved Uniform International

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

Lesson for April 3

PETER BECOMES A DISCIPLE OF JESUS

LESSON TEXT—Mark 1:14-18; 29-31. GOLDEN TEXT—Come ye after Me and I will make you to become fishers of men.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Peter Follows Jesus. JUNIOR TOPIC—The Great Decision. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Making the Great Decision. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Answering Christ's Call.

I. Jesus Preaching in Galilee (vv. 14, 15).

The reason for Christ changing from Judea to Galilee was the growing opposition to Him. He accepted the fate of John, the Baptist, as foreshadowing His own death. The rejection of the forerunner meant the rejection of Him whose advent he heralded.

1. What He preached (v. 14).

The gospel of the kingdom of God which meant the good news of the near approach of the kingdom of God when the rule of God as predicted by the prophets would be realized.

2. How He preached it (v. 15).

(1) "The time is fulfilled and the kingdom of God is at hand."

This meant that the time had now come for the appearance of the Messiah and the establishment of His kingdom.

(2) "Repent."

This meant that the people should turn around, change their minds and attitude toward Christ and accept Him as their King. The message of repentance is one which needs to be sounded out today.

(3) "Believe the gospel." Then, as now, men needed to believe the gospel of Christ.

11. Jesus Called Peter and Andrew to Become Fishers of Men. Jesus called this pair of brothers for service in His kingdom. It is usually best to perform the Lord's service in pairs. This has a threefold value. It makes testimony effective; it provides fellowship on the part of workers and protection of the witnesses. It is to be noted that these men had previously been called to be disciples of Christ (John 1:36-42). They are now called to service. Observe:

1. From what they were called (v. 16).

They were called from positions of definite service. They were fishers. God always chooses His servants from the ranks of the employed.

2. To be "fishers of men." They no doubt had been successful fishers. The qualities which made them good fisherman, namely, patience, bravery to face the storm and darkness of the night, and perseverance, which led them to toll all night though no fish were caught, would make them good fishers of men.

3. Their obedience (v. 18).

"Straightway they forsook their nets and followed Him." To obey meant sacrifice, painful separation, the giving up of all business interests and leaving father behind. Regardless of the cost, they yielded prompt obedience.

111. Jesus Entering Simon Peter's House (vv. 29-31)

Soon after the call of Peter and Andrew, Jesus called James and John, after which they entered the synagogue at Capernaum, where He cast out an evil spirit. This miracle caused His fame to be spread abroad.

1. A loved one ill (v. 30).

When Jesus entered this home He found Peter's mother-in-law with a burning fever. We know that among the closest followers of Jesus there are suffering ones and anxious and burdened hearts. To all such Jesus comes with loving sympathy and power to help.

2. "They tell Him of her" (v. 31).

This was the proper thing to do. We should bring to the attention of Jesus those of our families who have need of bodily or spiritual healing.

3. He healed her (v. 31).

"He came and took her by the hand and lifted her up." This act showed the nearness, sympathetic tenderness and power of Jesus. At His touch the fever departed and strength was imparted to her body.

4. "She ministered unto them" (v. 31).

This act shows:

(1) That the cure was instantaneous and complete. When Jesus heals there is no halfway business.

(2) Gratitude on the part of the one healed. She thus expressed her appreciation of what Jesus had done. All those who have experienced the healing power of Jesus will express their gratitude in loving service to the Lord and His disciples.

Answered Prayers

Some people say there is nothing in prayer because their prayers are never answered. God always answers prayer, but sometimes He says "No" as well as "Yes." The trouble with most folk is that they are satisfied only with what they want, and not with what God knows they need. Use your common sense about answered prayer. Sometimes God's "No" is a greater blessing than His "Yes."—Lookout.