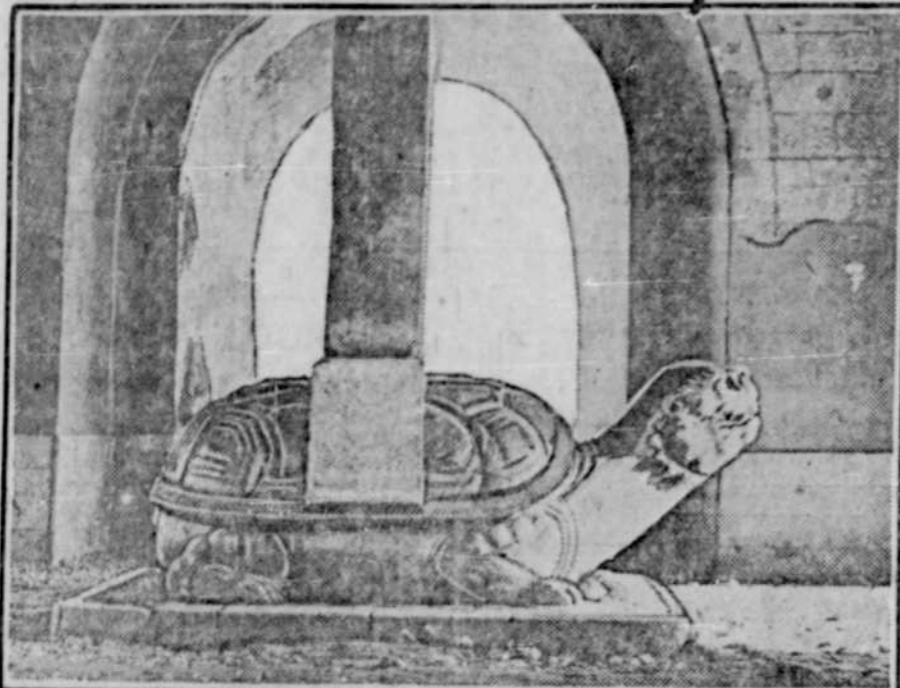


About Shanghai



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 and marines 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 singing 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, unburdened 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 except.

The Foreign Settlements.

There are two Shanghais: 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.

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 halter, 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, Wusih, 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.

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 enjoining 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 singular 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.

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 bone, 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 lamening 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 lard 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.



AN EXAMPLE TO OTHERS

The treatment of prisoners in one South Australian jail is remarkably humane. A regular visitor inquired recently regarding an old offender:

"What's wrong with Bill? He seems to have a grouch?"

"No wonder," said one of his mates. "He threatened the warden with a shovel today and now they won't let him go to choir practice."

STUCK UP



He—Y' don't need t' feel so stuck up just because your dad made all his dough in glue.

A Poser

Blinks—My kid doored me with a question today.

Jinks—Is that unusual?

Blinks—No, but this was a knockout. I gave him a penny and he asked me to please tell him just what he could do with a penny, and I had to give him a quarter to sidestep the answer.

The Miracle Woman

Mr. Shrimp—Can you read the past as well as the future?

Madame Goochi—Sir, the past is to me an open book.

"Then you're on a dollar if you can tell me what my wife said to bring home for tea—pork sausages or pigs' feet."—Sydney Bulletin.

Rotarians

A young lady pupil at the Gotham Normal school took notice of one of the little wheel-like ventilators that had been set in one of the windows of a house she was passing.

She gazed at it with some interest. "Huh!" she finally concluded, "those folks there must be Rotarians."

Find the Man

"Fighting is all right, provided you do it intelligently."

"Yes, but you can't always find a man smaller than yourself."—London Answers.

HAS A GOOD DRIVER



"He says he's going along the road to success at a lively gait now."

"So he is—with his wife driving."

Perennial

Maude—Did you find you had supplies enough for your unexpected guests?

Beatrix—Everything gave out but the scandal.

Passing It Along

Madge—Are you going to return the poor fellow's ring?

Marie (who has broken her engagement)—I suppose he'll propose to you now, and I thought I'd just hand it over to you to save the bother.

Proving the Punch

Ritter—So you think my novel has a real punch to it.

Rotter—Sure thing! You ought to have seen the way it put me to sleep.—Boston Transcript.

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Mother! Fletcher's Castoria has been in use for over 30 years as a pleasant, harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups. Contains no narcotics. Proven directions are on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

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And the Reason Why

Jerry—You say the land is rich?

Farmer—Yeah, it should be. I've put all my money in it.

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The Wage Scale

"Why has your stenographer left?"

"I tried to kiss her one day when I had just struck five and she wanted to be paid for overtime."—Milan Guerin Meschino.