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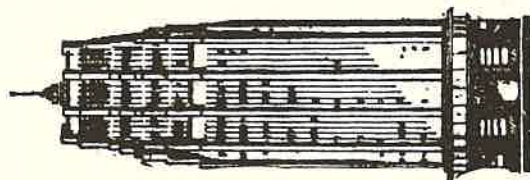
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The Bund, Shanghai

Chapter Five

ARRIVAL AT SHANGHAI

THE CHINA SEA! There is romance in the very words. The other side of the world, the Orient, the Yellow Land. And just about forty miles at sea from the river even the water, which was blue a few minutes ago, becomes yellow. The mighty Yangtze River brings down with it to the sea a great quantity of the soil of China. It is the mouth of the Yangtze which you are entering as the pilot boards the ship at Bell Buoy some four or five hours before arrival in Shanghai. It is the pilot's task to navigate your steamer up the Yangtze, into the Whangpoo River and to Shanghai. The Whangpoo empties into the Yangtze at Woosung.

Shanghai is situated fifty-four miles from the mouth of the Yangtze. It is forty miles to Woosung and fourteen miles from Woosung up the Whangpoo to Shanghai.

In the Whangpoo on both sides of the steamer are green fields and busy farm life. Junks sail by, and diminutive craft called "sampan."

In contrast, the great steamships of great nations are passing. In rapid succession it is possible to see the flags of the Scandinavian countries, Holland, Japan, Italy, England; Germany, France, America and China. Warships are always in Shanghai harbour, representing France, Japan, Italy, Great Britain, America, and

occasionally, Germany; submarines, destroyers, troop carriers, battleships, cruisers, aeroplane carriers.

Passport and Customs Formalities.—The usual passport requirements and Customs formalities have to be complied with before landing in Shanghai. Have your customs declaration prepared in advance. Don't try to be evasive. Customs examiners are courteous and efficient. Tourists entering Shanghai are allowed to bring in 25 cigars, 200 cigarettes and half a pound of tobacco. Excess smoking materials are dutiable. Firearms must be deposited with the Customs until departure. Unaccompanied baggage is placed in bond until the arrival of the passenger for examination. Storage charges are thirty cents a day (Mex.) per package.

Visitors travelling overland to Shanghai by rail are, of course, subject to Customs and passport regulations at the point of entry into China.

The importation of goods into any port of China is subject to duty. Personal effects are not liable, nor are books, charts and maps, newspapers and periodicals. It is strictly prohibited to import salt, or any kind of narcotics except in certain quantities contained in medicines. Salt is a government monopoly and a great source of revenue.

The highest duty is on woollen piece goods and silks, ranging from 80 down to 50 and 40 per cent. The next highest duty is paid on alcoholic liquor. The lowest rates are on machinery, iron tools, etc. The tariff is designed to protect and promote China's rapidly growing home industries. Export duties are very low.

In passing luggage through the Customs the assistance of one of the several reliable transport firms

G. E. MARDEN & CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Companies Ordinances)

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is helpful. Their representatives meet all passenger vessels and may be identified by the name of the firm on the cap.

Passengers should bear in mind when departing that a permit to ship, issued by the Customs, is required for all nailed cases or crates taken on board as luggage. Here again the assistance of a reliable transport firm saves a lot of trouble.

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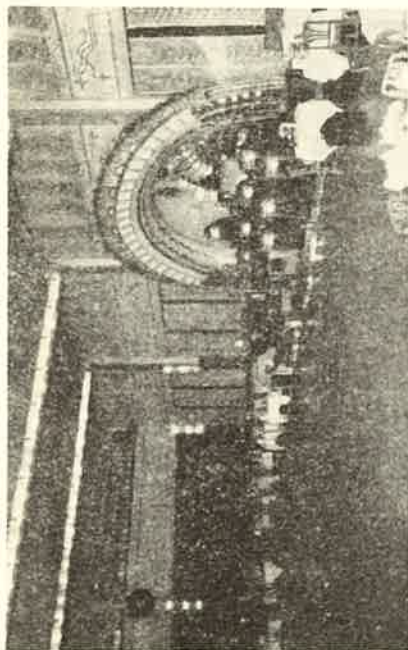
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Chapter Six SEEING SHANGHAI SHANGHAI SYMPHONY

COSMOPOLITAN Shanghai, city of amazing paradoxes and fantastic contrasts; Shanghai the beautiful, bawdy, and gaudy; contradiction of manners and morals; a vast brilliantly-hued cycloramic, panoramic mural of the best and the worst of Orient and Occident.

Shanghai, with its modern skyscrapers, the highest buildings in the world outside of the Americas, and its straw huts shoulder high.

Modern department stores that pulse with London, Paris, and New York; native emporiums with lacquered ducks and salt eggs, and precious silks and jades, and lingerie and silver, with amazing bursts of advertising colour and more amazing bursts from advertising musicians, compensating with gusto for lack of harmony and rhythm.

Modern motors throbbing with the power of eighty horses march abreast with tattered one-man power rickshaws; velveteed limousines with silk-clad Chinese multi-millionaires surrounded by Chinese and Russian bodyguards bristling with automatics for protection against the constant menace of kidnapping (foreigners are not molested); Chinese gentlemen in trousers; Chinese gentlemen in satin skirts.

Shanghai the bizarre, cinematographic presentation of humanity, its vices and virtues; the City of Blazing Night; cabarets; Russian and Chinese and Japanese complaining "dance hostesses"; city of missions and hospitals and brothels.

Men of title and internationally notorious fugitives tip cocktails in jovial camaraderie; Colonels' Ladies and Judy O'Grady's promenade in peacock alley; social celebrities and convivial cocottes; ladies who work; ladies who shirk; ladies who live to love; ladies who love to live.

Behold! "The longest bar in the world!"

The shortest street in the world with a blatant cacophony of carnality from a score of dance-halls;

scarlet women laughing without mirth; virgins in search of life; suicides; marriages; births; carols of vested choirs; cathedral chimes; Communists plotting; Nationalism in the saddle; war in Manchuria! it's a great old town, and how we hate it and love it!

Vital, vibrant, vivacious; strident, turbulent, glowing—Shanghai is the Big Parade of Life of every colour, race, tempo; the bitter end of the long trail for many wretched souls; the dawn after the dark for others.

Shanghai the incomparable!

So this is Shanghai!

Let's take a look at it!

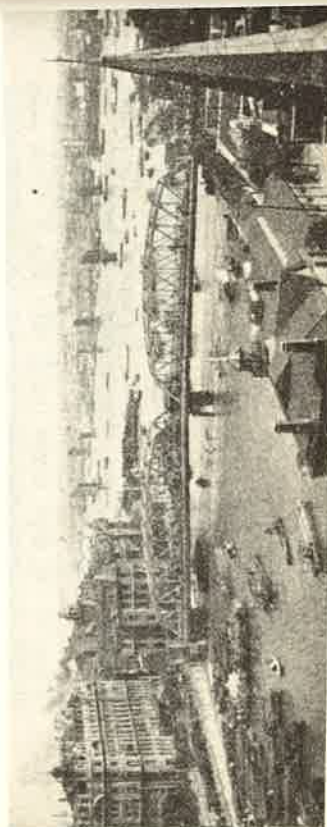
THE BUND

Let's start at The Bund, the muddy tow-path of fifty years ago which has magically become one of the most striking and beautiful civic entrances in the world, faced from the West by an impressive rampart of modern buildings and bounded on the East by the Whangpoo river. It is the natural starting point for our tour of Shanghai, for it is here that a large majority of newcomers to Shanghai first step foot in the city.

The Bund is a development of commercial necessity, not in origin the result of a calculated plan for civic improvement. In the early Land Regulations it was specified at the instance of Chinese authorities that in the building of the city a wide space should be reserved on the riverfront to preserve the tow-path used by trackers (coolies pulling boats with ropes). Shanghai's beautiful "front door" of today is the result of this precaution.

The handsome boulevard is flanked by a park space which extends to the river-edge with its un-

The Garden Bridge



obtrusive landing stages, where tenders bring passengers from great ocean liners, most of which dock elsewhere to the North or South or make fast to anchored river buoys in midstream.

At the northern end of The Bund is the Garden Bridge, spanning Soochow Creek, which separates downtown Shanghai from the Hongkew district. Soochow Creek is colourful, teeming with small Chinese craft skillfully navigated by natives, men, women, and children, most of whom are born, live and die on the water.

The British Consulate.—At The Bund approach to the Garden Bridge is the Public Garden, a miniature but beautiful park. The large, imposing building to the left is the British Consulate. Across the bridge, to the right, are the historic Astor House Hotel, and the Russian, German and Japanese Consulates. Much of interest in shopping districts and native life is to be seen in the district north of Garden Bridge.

Retrace The Bund to Nanking Road, flanked by Sassoon House (Cathay Hotel) and the Palace Hotel. Facing the end of Nanking Road from across The Bund is a monument erected to the memory of Sir Harry Parkes, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan, 1865-82, and to China, 1882-5. This monument was erected "in 1890 by the foreign merchants in memory of his great services."

The Custom House.—Continue South along The Bund, business blocks to the right, the muddy Whangpoo river to the left with its constantly shifting panorama of busy commerce. Three blocks from Nanking Road is the imposing building of the Chinese Maritime Customs. The original Custom House on the same site was an old Chinese building, formerly a Temple. The new building is one of the finest structures in Shanghai, its lofty clock tower a striking feature of The Bund skyline. The great clock is generally referred to as "Big Ching."

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Facing the Custom House is a statue and monument to Sir Robert Hart, an early Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs in Shanghai (1863) and once guardian of the heir-apparent to the throne of China. Also opposite the Custom House, across The Bund, is the Customs' examination shed, flanking the pontoon for ship tenders.

Petting the Lions.—Note the huge lions guarding the entrance to the imposing building of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Their paws have been polished by the caresses of millions of Chinese passers-by, who believe they derive strength from this contact with the kings of beasts. There is also a belief (unverified) among the Chinese that gold was accidentally used in the casting of the figures.

Proceed South along The Bund another block and you reach the stately canopied entrance of the Shanghai Club (British but accepting other nationals as members), widely renowned as possessing the "longest bar in the world," a distinction which has been challenged since the abolition of prohibition in the United States.

The adjoining road intersection some fifty yards farther on is the beginning of Avenue Edward VII, the boundary between the International Settlement and the French Concession and the principal traffic channel to the latter district. Facing Avenue Edward VII, on The Bund, is the Allied War Memorial erected in honour of foreign Shanghaianders who were killed in active service in the World War.

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Across Avenue Edward VII is an extension of The Bund, the French Bund (Quai de France), a very active shipping and commercial centre. Here, a few steps inland from the river, is the ancient native Chinese city. More about it later.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

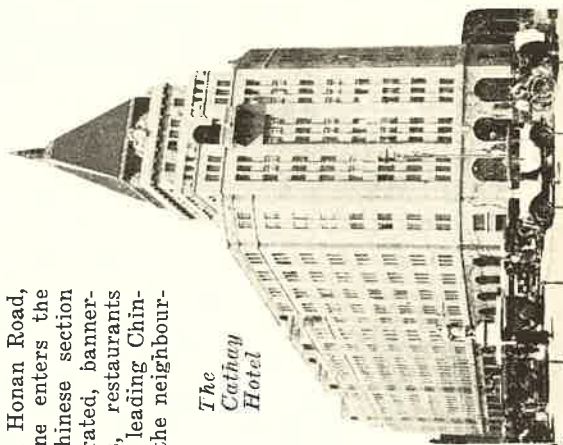
Foochow Road.—Retracing the way North along The Bund of the International Settlement one comes to Foochow Road, flanking the South side of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, and well worth a brief tour. Foochow Road, to the West, just before it terminates at Thibet Road (the Race Course), is famous as a centre of entertainment for Chinese.

Two blocks from The Bund on Foochow Road brings one to the Metropole Hotel and Hamilton House, at the Kiangse Road intersection, and in the next block, on to Honan Road, are located the new Central Police Station and the American Club, to the left, and, on the right, occupying the full block, the administration building of the Shanghai Municipal Council, housing the headquarters of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps as well as most of the chief departments of the city government.

Proceeding beyond Honan Road, still going West, one enters the very picturesque Chinese section with its gaily decorated, banner-dressed tea houses, restaurants and hotels. Several leading Chinese theatres are in the neighbourhood. Thibet

*The
Cathay
Hotel*

Road, to the left and right, at the termination of Foochow Road, with its group of large Chinese hotels facing the Race Course, is also worth inspection.



Nanking and Bubbling Well Roads.—Nanking Road, the principal retail business street of Shanghai, extends West from The Bund at Sassoon House (Cathay Hotel) and the Palace Hotel to the Race Ground and Public Recreation Ground (a magnificent public park) near the Thibet Road intersection, where Nanking Road magically and without warning becomes Bubbling Well Road, designated by an eminent American author as one of "the seven most interesting streets in the world."

Lower Nanking Road, from The Bund westward, is largely devoted to hotels, department stores, and speciality shops, practically all of them foreign-owned. Almost anything one cares to purchase in the way of foreign goods may be found in the first three blocks of Nanking Road.

Museum.—Visitors interested in the flora and fauna, sticks, stones and skeletons of China should pay a visit to the Museum of the Royal Asiatic Society, 20 Museum Road. It is situated two blocks from The Bund, along Peking Road. There are prehistoric relics of great interest and noteworthy collections of gems, coins, etc. Displays are marked with dates and Dynasties. Catalogues are on hand with complete information.

Trinity Cathedral.—One block South (to the left) of Nanking Road on Kiangse Road is the Trinity Cathedral, an historic landmark, where the first Episcopal Church in Shanghai was erected in 1847. Work on the present striking edifice was begun in 1866. West-minister chimes sound from its tower.

Continuing up Nanking Road from Kiangse Road one begins to encounter with increasing frequency the colourful Chinese shops, with their fascinating displays of silks, embroideries, linens, jewellery and other wares of Chinese manufacture, and beyond Houan Road come the large Chinese shops. These are usually vividly painted and display fluttering pennants, advertising sales and wares in large red Chinese characters. The

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Nanking Road

thin wailing of Chinese music tinkles from the upper floors of these shops and everywhere is the busy clatter of Chinese commercial life. At night this section of Nanking Road is a glittering fairyland with the brilliant display of multi-coloured lights which all Chinese adore and which illuminate the lofty towers of the three largest department stores in China.

Buddhist Temple.—Between Shanse Road and Fokien Road is a Buddhist Temple, Hung Miao, one of the most popular Chinese temples in Shanghai, daily visited by hundreds. Here are shrines to Midoo and Waydoo. The chief idol, however, is that of Kwan-yin, Goddess of Mercy. To the right of the entrance passage is an enclosure with images on three sides, seventeen in the centre and twenty-three on each side. This is one of the temples in Shanghai which should be seen.

Bubbling Well Road begins at the Thibet Road intersection. It is here flanked on the left by the Race Course and Public Recreation Ground, and on the right by a number of impressive buildings, including the China United Assurance Society, which also houses a large apartment-hotel; the lofty Foreign Y.M.C.A., and the towering 22-storey building of the Joint Savings Society, containing the Park Hotel, the tallest building in the world outside of the Americas.

Up till 1862 the Settlement boundary terminated at the Race Course and the "Shanghai Riding Course"

occupied the ground at the western termination of the present Nanking Road. In that year so many Chinese fled into the Settlement from the Taiping rebels that the trustees of the Shanghai Riding Course decided to construct a road 40-feet wide through the centre of the Course. This was originally intended to be a driving road only. It was completed in October, 1863, two miles to the Well. Only subscribers to the Riding Course were permitted to drive on it free and gates were erected to exclude non-subscribers.

The present race course, officially named the "Recreation Ground," is controlled by the Shanghai Race Club and the Recreation Fund Trustees. There is a swimming pool, cricket grounds, golf club, baseball field, tennis courts, rugby and football grounds, and the race track.

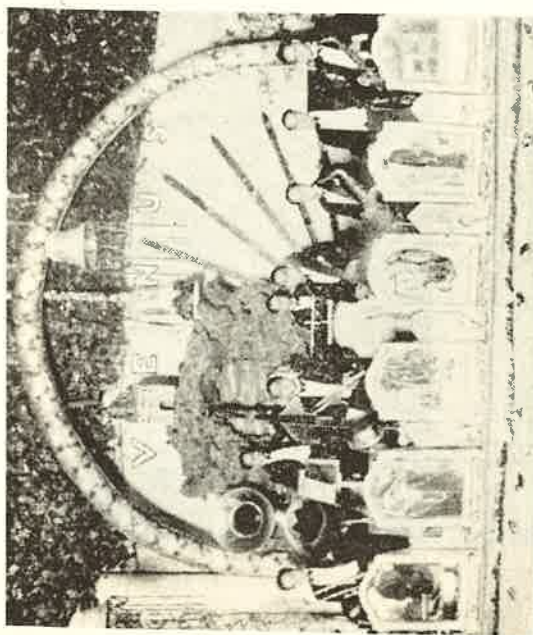
Proceeding, beyond Chengtu Road are located the Italian Consulate, the American Women's Club, and the Country Club, to the left, and a short distance farther, to the right, the International Recreation Club.

Intersecting a little further up Bubbling Well Road is Yates Road, otherwise known as "Petticoat Lane." Every feminine visitor to Shanghai is particularly interested in Yates Road as it is lined with shop after shop devoted to the making and displaying of silk "undies" and things of the sort.

In its further extension to the West, Bubbling Well Road is largely a residential area. This district, however, is rapidly changing in character and during recent years the section between Carter Road and Avenue Haig has expanded into an important shopping centre.

"Bubbling Well."—Bubbling Well Road derives its name from the famous well situated at the Avenue Haig intersection, opposite the cemetery. The Well dates back to the third century. Many fanciful legends have been woven into its history. Its action is due to the eruption of carbonic acid gas. The Bubbling Well cemetery, opposite the Well, should be visited.

Bubbling Well Temple.—To the right of the Bubbling Well itself is the famous Ching An Ssu Temple, dating back to 250 A.D. On entering, three gods, the rulers of Heaven, Earth, and Water, may be seen. Through the door to the left is a portly Buddha. A door to the right leads to the court of the main Temple building. Buddha sits in the centre shrine on a



The last round up at the Venus.

The Venus Rhythm Boys.

Shanghaianders say the

VENUS CAFE

IS THE MOST OUTSTANDING CABARET IN TOWN

The Venus is located in the world-famous spot—CHAPEL, scene of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1932, at the rear of the Isis Theatre on North Szechuen Road.

All food is prepared in a Model Kitchen under scrupulous conditions of cleanliness.

S. H. LEVY is the Proprietor and his 10 years' experience is always at the service of patrons.

老 大 華
舞 廳

NATIVE FESTIVALS

Lest the visitor to Shanghai be suddenly startled by an apparently meaningless display of fireworks, it is well to know the approximate dates of the principal Chinese festivals.

Chinese New Year.—Chinese New Year generally falls in February, that month being the Chinese first moon. Practically all native business in China during a two-week period at Chinese New Year is at a standstill, but the temples, theatres, and eating houses are thronged. On the morning of New Year's Day Chinese coolies distribute visiting cards, all the Chinese turn out in their most gorgeous attire and Nanking Road and Avenue Edward VII are so crowded that they are practically impassable. Throughout the nights there is an incessant sound of firecrackers. It is at New Year that the Chinese must meet all his financial obligations or suffer disgrace.

Feast of Lanterns.—The fifteenth day of February (first moon) is a fixed feast day. At this time the Ningpo Guild is decidedly worth a visit, at Boulevard des Deux Republiques, French Concession. It is gorgeous with lanterns.

Feast of Tsing Ming.—The Feast of Tsing Ming is a movable Chinese festival which may occur any time from the end of March to the middle of April. It is one of the three principal festivals of China. Literally, it is the "Feast of the Dead." Practically all Chinese then worship and offer sacrifices at the graves of their ancestors. Originally it was a memorial day but it has developed into a rite to conciliate the spirits of ancestors and to retain their good favour. The Chinese, if away from home, endeavour to return to celebrate this feast.

Dai Wong Festival.—The Dai Wong festival takes place in the middle of April. A great procession starts from the Dai Wong Temple on Sinza Road about 9 a.m. An image of Dai Wong, paper flowers,

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Diamonds, Jewellery, Silverware and Curios
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPARISON

immense paper dragons, banners, etc., are carried. Paper "food" is taken for offerings. Those in the procession are usually gorgeously dressed in silks and satin brocades. Eight of the fattest men form one group, dressed in splendid crimson silks. Dai Wong is the God of Rain and the guardian of the farmers.

Dragon Boat Festival.—Since its origin in 450 B.C. the Dragon Boat Festival has always taken place about the middle of June. The festival is the anniversary of a hero's death. A faithful minister of state was dismissed by his prince and threw himself into a small river in Hunan to show his humiliation. Friends, afraid that fishes would devour his body, set out to recover his corpse. They threw rice into the river so that his spirit wouldn't starve. Since then, on the anniversary of the hero's death, dragon boats race on the rivers of China, presumably looking for his body. The boats are decorated with silk hangings, banners, lamps, embroideries, etc.

Mid-Autumn Festival.—The Chung-Chin-chieh, or Mid-Autumn Festival, is in the eighth moon, about the middle of August. This occurs at full moon and altars covered with fruits may be seen in large numbers at all the Chinese shops, on the verandahs, and out in the open. Moon-cakes are eaten at this time and they may be found in red packets in all the native confectioners' shops.

FEMININE FASHIONS

To the foreign eye it would appear that Chinese ladies once found a certain style of dress, liked it, and decided to keep it forever. That is entirely wrong. Chinese styles change just as often as Occidental styles.

As in great Occidental style centres it is the men who inaugurate the season's fashions and the tailors in Shanghai set the mode for feminine dress all over China. Occidental fashions are always taken into consideration. In colour and length the prevailing foreign style is usually followed, but the skirt slits, collars and sleeves are made up according to Oriental trends and convenience. Slits, all evidence to the contrary, are not the result of a lack of modesty but simply a desire to turn masculine. High slits in Chinese men's gowns prevail and consequently the

women who desire the "new freedom" also go in for high slits. At the moment slits are on the downward trend and it is becoming the Chinese mode to be feminine again.

The collar on a Chinese dress always has been and, presumably, always will be. The width of the collar, however, varies according to the length of the skirt. Sleeves, at the moment, are usually very tight. A few years ago they were extremely wide.

Material, however, stays more or less constant in China. Velvet may be decreed in Paris but silk is cheap in Shanghai and silk it remains. But the decorations of the gown change each season. They are usually selected with an eye to design and colour of the material. Simple band trimmings prevail some seasons. Lace is all the vogue during other seasons. Sometimes double band trimmings make single band trimmings old-fashioned.

Long gowns have been in fashion only for about eight years, a style taken over from the Manchus. Before that skirts and short blouses were worn by women. Girls wore trousers. After they were married they graduated to skirts but not before. Trousers were the prerogative of children and maidens. In former days women's clothing was amply padded, but today the fad for slenderness has eliminated all surplus material.

*

*

*

According to the National Health Administration of Nanking something like 6,000,000 persons in China die every year from causes other than natural ones.

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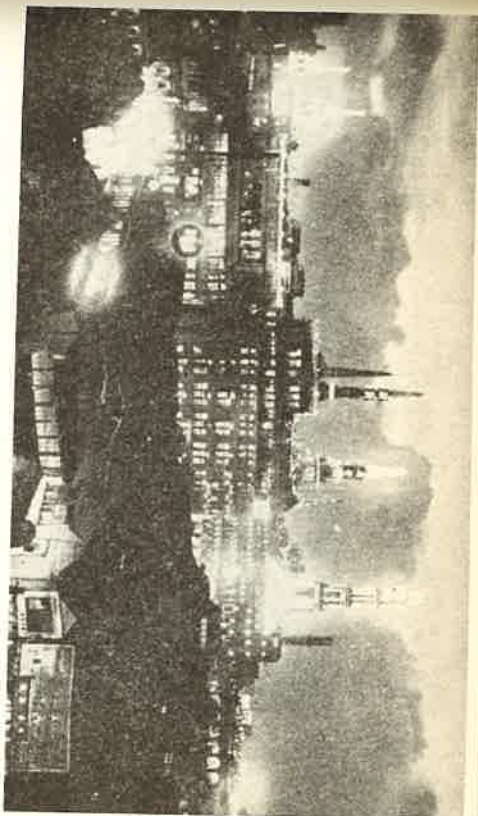
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SUMMER SEASONS



Shanghai by Night

Chapter Eight ENTERTAINMENT NIGHT LIFE

W HOOPEE!

What odds whether Shanghai is the Paris of the East or Paris the Shanghai of the Occident?

Shanghai has its own distinctive night life, and what a life!

Dog races and cabarets, hai-alai and cabarets, formal tea and dinner dances and cabarets, the sophisticated and cosmopolitan French Club and cabarets, the dignified and formal Country Club and cabarets, prize fights and cabarets, amateur dramatics and cabarets, treaties and cabarets, movies and cabarets and cabarets—everywhere, in both extremities of Frenchtown (French Concession), uptown and downtown in the International Settlement, in Hongkew, and out of bounds in Chinese territory, are cabarets.

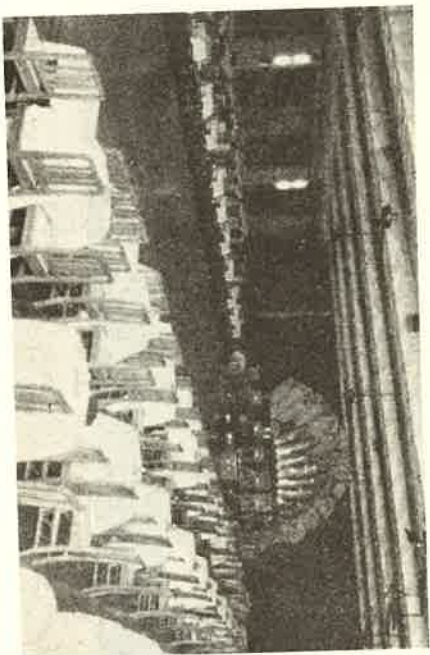
Hundreds of 'em!

High hats and low necks; long tails and short knickers; inebriates and slumming puritans.

Wine, women and song.

Whoopie!

Let's go places and do things!



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in all Shanghai for your entertainment*

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Life is at its gayest at the*

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ENTERTAINMENT

75

When the sun goes in and the lights come out Shanghai becomes another city, the City of Blazing Night, a night life Haroun-al-Raschid never knew, with tales Scheherezade never told the uxoricidal Sultan Shahriyar.

Tea and Cocktails.—Night life in Shanghai begins with the tea-cocktail hour, tea for propriety, cocktails for pep; it ends at anytime from 2 a.m. until breakfast. You can take your fun where you find it, and one needn't look far. The hotel clerk will tell you, or your partner in a cocktail twosome.

Formal tea and dinner dances, with elaborate entertainment, are featured by the leading hotels and the larger cabarets and ballrooms.

The cabarets—maybe we mentioned them before—are in three classifications; high class, low class and no class. You take your choice. The Number One places will be thickly dotted with dinner jackets and Paris frocks and you bring your own girl or engage in a little social piracy; the Number Two's supply the "dancing hostesses" at a moderate fee if one is staggering it, and the Number Three's—but why bring that up?

Food and Liquor.—Good food can be found everywhere, at any hour; good liquor is the pride and boast of the first class resorts—at the others stick to bottled beer, and open the bottles yourself. The entertainment is variegated, a Hawaiian hula, Russian mazurka, Parisian apache, negro musicians, dusky crooners and torch singers, Siberian acrobats, London ballroom exhibitionists, American jazz, the Carioca, the tango, and the "dancing hostesses." Ah!

Keep moving, if there is but one night; start at the hotel and finish at "Blood Alley," playground of

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the navies and armies. There's plenty to see and do in between.

Dancing and Music—Shanghai flames with millions of flashing jewels at midnight. The centre of night life is a vast crucible of electric flame.

The throb of the jungle tom-tom; the symphony of lust; the music of a hundred orchestras; the shuffling of feet; the swaying of bodies; the rhythm of abandon; the hot smoke of desire—desire under the floodlights; it's all fun; it's life.

Joy, gin, and jazz. There's nothing puritanical about Shanghai.

The "dancing hostesses"—they amiably entertain at a dime to a dollar a dance; Russians, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Eurasians—occasionally others.

They can dance—and drink.

"Vun small bottle of vine?" It's the battle cry of the far hung bottle front.

"Stimmy how a little girl can hold so much champagne!"

VIENNA GARDEN

BALLROOM

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ALL-STAR ORCHESTRA

Lovely Dance Partners

New Wee Golf Course

First-class Catering

OPEN-AIR PAVILION IN SUMMER

It's not wine; it's cider or ginger ale, but not on the chit (bill). Shura or Vera or Valia gets a commission. It all helps. Give this little girl a great big bottle.

"S getting late." Rose tints the sky beyond the Whangpoo. "Let's go for ham'n eggs and one last round."

One swaying, sinuous embrace and a moist kiss with the last strains of the dance. "Hey, kid; why don't you marry the girl?"

The modish matron cuffs the gigolo. The dancing girl nods surrender but grabs her stack of dance tickets and flees into the night.

"Boy! Call a car!"

Whoopee!

One night in Shanghai is ended.

CABARETS—BALLROOMS

Shanghai likes to dance and to be entertained. The Cathay Hotel features tea dances and dinner dances, with elaborate floor shows. During the Winter season the Astor House Hotel's tea dances and classical concerts are popular. The Palace Hotel offers concerts during the tea and dinner hours.

Of cabarets there is a range to suit any taste, from those where formal dress predominates, to those not so formal but distinctly bohemian.

Among the cabarets which may safely be recommended, because of the high standard of management and service, a tour of which will give the visitor a reasonably complete survey of Shanghai's night life, are:

Ambassador	741 Avenue Edward VII
Canidrome	1189 Rue Lafayette
Ladow's Casanova	545 Ave. Edward VII
Majestic Cafe	254 Bubbling Well Road
Palais Cafe	57 Avenue Edward VII
St. Anna Ballroom	80 Love Lane
Venus Cafe	North Szechuen Road
Vienna Ballroom	Bubbling Well Road

STATE LOTTERY

A CHINESE Government Lottery, instituted for the purpose of raising funds for development of civil aviation and construction of highways throughout China.

There are six issues a year; each issue is limited to 500,000 numbers of \$10 Shanghai currency. Every number is divided into 10 shares of \$1 each.

Every prize is guaranteed in full by the Ministry of Finance, irrespective of the number of tickets sold.

Seventh Drawing—August 31, 1934.

Eighth Drawing—November 2, 1934.

Every Dollar goes to build Highways, to plan Airways and to provide prizes.

PRIZE LIST

1 First Prize of	\$500,000
2 Second Prizes of	100,000
4 Third Prizes of	50,000
10 Fourth Prizes of	10,000
50 Fifth Prizes of	2,000
100 Sixth Prizes of	500
500 Seventh Prizes of	200
4,999 Eighth Prizes of	70
44,999 Ninth Prizes of	20
50,665 Prizes Aggregating \$2,499,910	

Tickets

The Hotel Inquiry Office will get tickets for you and arrange for list of winning numbers to be mailed to you after drawing.

For further particulars, please write to the

Mail Department

The National State Lottery Administration

183-189 Ave. Edward VII, Shanghai, China.

(Every mail order purchaser is sent a Prize List by post)

Racing.—Racing in Shanghai is promoted by the Shanghai Race Club, International Recreation Club, and the Chinese Jockey Club. The magnificent new club house of the Shanghai Race Club is at the Recreation Ground, at the junction of Nanking and Bubbling Well Roads. The International Recreation Club operates at Kiangwan. North of Shanghai, beyond Hongkew Park, and the Chinese Jockey Club's course lies beyond Yangtszepoo.

Horse racing (or rather "China pony" racing, the ponies being imported from the Mongolian plains) is practically a year round diversion in Shanghai. The Shanghai Race Club starts off with the New Year Race Meeting on January 1. In December the Chinese Jockey Club finishes the racing year with the "China Gold Vase" meet.

The first weeks in May and November (Saturday to Saturday, inclusive) bring the Spring and Autumn Race Meets of the Shanghai Race Club, the most important events in the racing calendar. "Champions' Day" (Wednesday) of these weeks brings for award the biggest sweepstakes of the racing year. The lucky holder of the ticket on the winning pony in these events will profit by from \$70,000 to \$125,000. There are many lesser sweepstakes, and most of the Shanghai social clubs conduct their own sweeps on the major events, with first prizes ranging from \$2,500 to \$10,000.

Wagering Systems.—Betting at the horse races is both by sweepstake and pari-mutuel methods. The International Recreation Club varies from the pari-mutuel system by employing the "totalizator" method, which is a machine instead of a manual system and by which the bettor can see at a glance how many tickets have been sold on any one pony.

In the big sweepstakes all revenue from the sale of tickets is available for prizes after the deduction of 20 per cent. of the total pool for the club. Holders of tickets on unplaced ponies are allotted ten per cent. of the prize money. The residue is divided 70 per cent. to the winning pony, twenty per cent. to the second and ten per cent. to the third. As may be imagined, the running of the sweepstake races are among the major sporting and social events in Shanghai.

Dogs and Hai-ai-lai.—"Going to the dogs" is literally a favourite diversion of Shanghaianders, the

greyhounds racing on stated dates at the Champs de Courses Francais (Canidrome), Avenue du Roi Albert and Rue Lafayette, in the French Concession. Dog racing is not allowed in the International Settlement, and the importation of greyhounds has been prohibited by the Chinese Government, but the sport flourishes at the Canidrome in the French Concession, where greyhounds are bred, and, like pony racing, offers ample opportunity to those who would woo fickle fortune. By various combinations, big winnings, or big losses, are possible.

Hai-alai, fast and fascinating Spanish indoor sport, is a nightly feature of Shanghai sporting life, staged at the palatial Auditorium, on Avenue du Roi Albert, just off Avenue Joffre, in the French Concession. There is a huge amount of betting on the games.

THEATRES

For its theatrical entertainment Shanghai is largely dependent on motion pictures and there are a number of first class cinema houses showing the

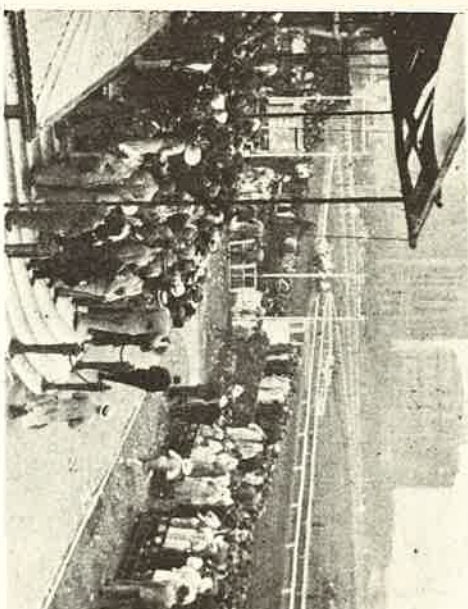
SHANGHAI SECONDHAND STORE



"Secondhand Store" usually conveys an impression of odds and ends of the Solomon Levi order. A visit to our store will convince you that this is not so. Feeling the need of a first-class store of this kind, we opened our doors last year and the public trust in our venture is shown by the fact that in that short interval we have been obliged to move into our present commodious and central location. We command the resources of over 100 of the leading pawnshops of Shanghai. By getting our stock first hand and relying on quick turnover, we are able to give our customers the benefit of LOW

PRICE and Guaranteed Quality. Goods are sold at a fixed price without discounts. Here is an opportunity to secure bargains in rare jewellery, curios which have been the proud possession for many generations of aristocratic families, or just small souvenirs of one's visit to China. A visit to our store will be really worth while.

598 NANKING RD. (west of Sun Sun Co.) Tel. 93039



"Champions" Day at the Races

best of the American, British, German, French and Chinese productions. They are all equipped for sound.

Excellent stage plays are produced at frequent intervals by local associations of amateurs, and touring companies are occasionally here for limited engagements. But in the main going to the theatre in Shanghai means going to the "talkies."

Among the first class cinemas are:

Carlton	2 Park Road
Cathay	868 Avenue Joffre
Embassy	742 Bubbling Well Road
Grand	216 Bubbling Well Road
Lycium	Rtes. Bourgeat and Cardinal Mercier
Metropol	500 Tibet Road
Nanking	523 Avenue Edward VII
Strand	586 Ningpo Road

Municipal Orchestra.—The Shanghai Municipal Symphony Orchestra is perhaps the chief cultural asset of the city. Under the direction of Maestro Mario Paci, conductor, the orchestra has achieved an international reputation. The personnel is made up of 44 players of various nationalities—Italian, German, Austrian, Russian, Hungarian and Czech-Slovakian.

Many notable visiting artists have collaborated with the orchestra from time to time, including Zimbalist, Moiseiwitsch, Elman, Godowsky, and McCormack.

During the Winter season the orchestra performs every Sunday evening in the Grand Theatre. These concerts are interspersed with mid-week radio broadcasts. In the Summer months band and symphony orchestra concerts are given in the public parks.

Radio Broadcasting.—Although radio broadcasts are a comparatively recent development in Shanghai, there are now more than 100 stations operating in the city, the bulk of them being Chinese. Among the principal foreign stations are the following:

<i>Call Letters</i>	<i>Operated by</i>	<i>Metres</i>	<i>Kc.</i>
XQHA	Radio Shanghai, 80 Love Lane	517.2	580
XMHA	Radio Engineering Co., 445 Race Course Road	500	600
XMHC	Radio Sales and Service, Ltd., 47 Ningpo Road	428.57	700
XQHB	Mrs. C. M. Robertson, 274 Rte. Maresca	861.2	830
XQHC	China Broadcast, 269 Broadway	280.6	1300

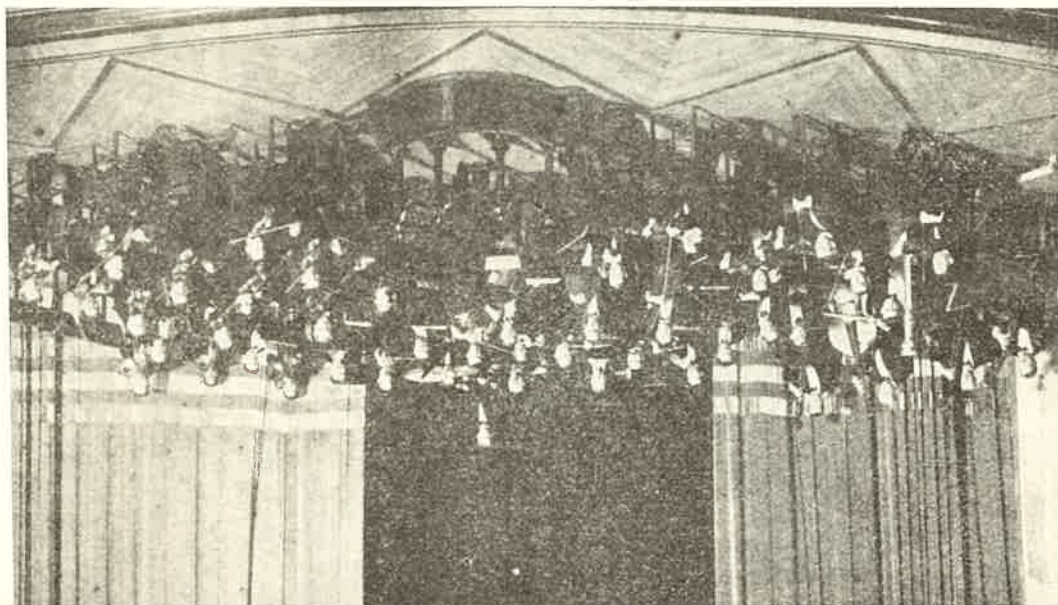
Radio Minded.—Ninety per cent. of all radio sets sold in Shanghai go to Chinese and a large proportion of radio advertising is placed with the Chinese broadcasting stations.

HOTELS AND APARTMENTS

Shanghai offers ample hotel and hotel-apartment accommodations, with a wide variety of locations and tariffs. Customarily the American plan (meals included) prevails, but the European plan is optional at reduced rates; monthly rates are reasonable. The more modern hotels offer all the attractions and facilities obtainable elsewhere in great cities.

Principal hotels, locations and minimum American plan rates (quoted in Mexican dollars):
Astor House Hotel; 7 Whangpoo Road, immediately North of Garden Bridge; single, \$12; double, \$20, suite for two, \$30.

Beach Hotel (Kaochow); on Whangpoo river excursion; American plan; rates on application.



The Shanghai Municipal Orchestra

Burlington Hotel; 1225 Bubbling Well Road; single \$8; double, \$15.

Cathay Hotel (Sassoon House); The Bund and Nanking Road; European and American plans.

Metropole Hotel; Kiangse and Foochow Roads; European and American plans.

Palace Hotel; The Bund and Nanking Road; single, \$12; double, \$24; suites by arrangement.

Park Hotel; Bubbling Well and Park Roads; American plan; single, \$12; double, \$22.

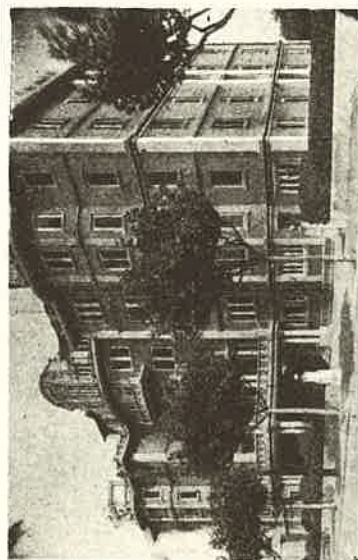
Hotel-apartments:—

Blackstone Apartments; 1331 Rte. Lafayette; single, \$10; double, \$18.

Bubbling Well Home; Lane 591, 196 Bubbling Well Road; daily, weekly and monthly rates by application.

China United Apartments; 104 Bubbling Well Road; single, \$12; double, \$16.

Cathay Mansions; Rue Cardinal Mercier and Rue Bourgeat (French Concession); single, \$10; double, \$18.



BLACKSTONE APARTMENTS

1331 RUE LAFAYETTE

TELEPHONE 70119

FURNISHED MODERN APARTMENTS

Especially Suited for Families with Children
Large Garden and Swimming Pool.

Daily or Monthly Terms

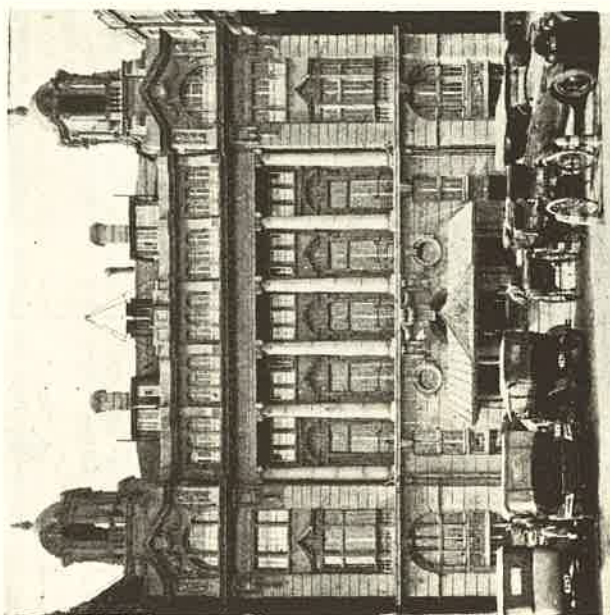
Manager: M. T. STADTMANN

"Medhurst," 934 Bubbling Well Road, terms per day, including all meals and full service, single \$10 to \$12; double \$16 to \$18. Special rates for permanent residents.

CLUBS

There are so many clubs and associations, of so many different nationalities, in Shanghai that there is no reason why the visitor should not be able to make friendly contacts. Properly introduced, strangers may readily obtain temporary privileges of membership.

The Shanghai Club.—The fame of the Shanghai Club and its reputed "longest bar in the world" is international. It is located at 3 The Bund. A British institution, other nationals are admitted to membership. On being proposed and seconded by members, visitors may have the privileges of the club for fourteen days,



The Shanghai Club

but not more than three times in a year. Members of the Bengal, Singapore, and Hongkong clubs have visitors' privileges.

Country Club.—The Country Club, 651 Bubbling Well Road, is purely social. The Club has been laid out with extensive lawns, flower beds, and ornamental water. It has a swimming pool and tennis courts. Strangers in Shanghai, proposed and seconded by two or more members, are admitted for a period not exceeding ten days.

American Club.—The American Club, 209 Foochow Road, is a centre of American life in Shanghai, but, like the Shanghai Club, accepts other nationals for membership. A unique feature is that women are not admitted except on the annual Ladies' Night and when, occasionally, the annual "Washington's Birthday Ball" is held at the club. The club is well equipped, with living quarters for a limited number of members. Transients, properly nominated and seconded, are accorded all privileges, except voting, for a period of two weeks.

Columbia Country Club.—The Columbia Country Club, 301 Great Western Road, is an American club, purely social, although, as in the case of most Shanghai clubs, membership is not limited by racial lines. This "country" club is really in the country. It is particularly attractive in the Summer with its spacious verandah and swimming pool. All the usual club facilities are available. There are limited living accommodations for male members. The customary privileges are extended to properly introduced visitors.

Cercle Sportif Français.—The Cercle Sportif Français ("French Club") at 290 Route Cardinal Mercier is the most cosmopolitan in membership of any club in

W. YOU - NING, Shirtmaker

Specialises in Pongee Silk Kimonos, Dressing-gowns, Pyjamas, Shirts and Underwear. Wide range of best materials.

All orders promptly executed.

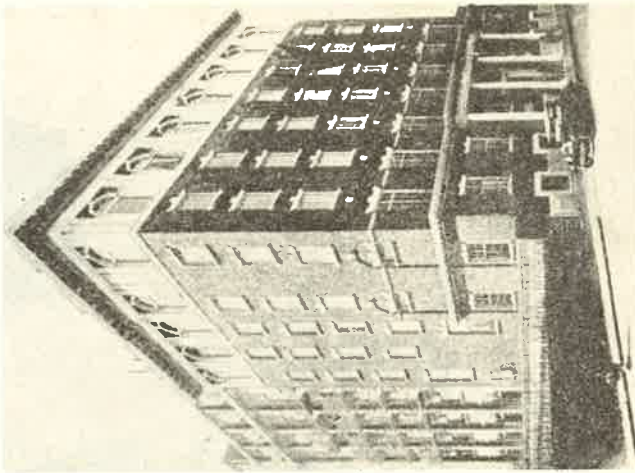
392 Haining Road (a few doors east of Hongkew Branch Bank of China), Shanghai.
Telephone 41877

Shanghai. Women members are limited to forty and there are always many on the waiting list. This club is both sporting and social. There is a roof garden for dancing in the Summer and in the Winter there are usually Sunday afternoon tea dances in the ball-room on the first floor. There is also a swimming pool. Masculine visitors in Shanghai may obtain privileges by the customary procedure. Army and navy officers of all European countries and America are automatically members simply by "signing in the book." Ladies who are relatives of members of the French Club may also become temporary members.

Deutscher Garten Klub.—The German Garden Club at 454 Avenue Haig is the sports and social gathering place for the German community in Shanghai. Visitors are accorded privileges.

Masonic Club.—The Masonic Club, formed in 1882, has its headquarters at 93 Canton Road. Masons in Shanghai are glad to propose visiting brethren.

American University Club.—This club, as indicated by the name, is open for students, former or active, of American universities. It meets from time to time (always announced in the local press) for banquets, rallies, or dances. Applicants should communicate with Mr. J. B. Lee, Secretary, P. O. Box 1982.



American Club

Clover BEER



DRINK

CLOVER BEER

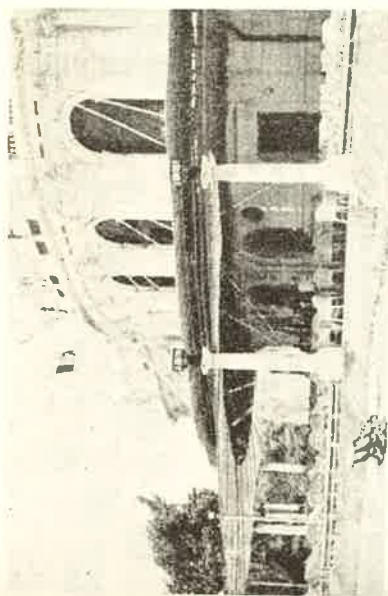
and Drink the Best!

*

ON SALE EVERYWHERE

ENTERTAINMENT

91



Veranda of Cercle Sportif Francais

Rotary Club.—Rotary Club headquarters in Shanghai are at 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Weekly tiffins are held at the Metropole Hotel on Thursdays with speeches from visiting or resident Rotarians.

Women's Clubs.—Women's clubs in Shanghai are legion and take in almost every nationality. The outstanding women's clubs are the American Women's Club, 577 Bubbling Well Road; British Women's Association, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank building on The Bund; the German Women's Benevolent Society which meets at the Deutscher Garten Klub, 454 Avenue Haig; the Netherlands Ladies' Club at 1271 Rue Lafayette, and the Portuguese Women's Association at the Pearce Apartments, Boone and Chapoo Roads. When visitors in Shanghai are brought to their attention by members they are always eager to invite them to their gatherings.

Y.M. & W.C.A.'S

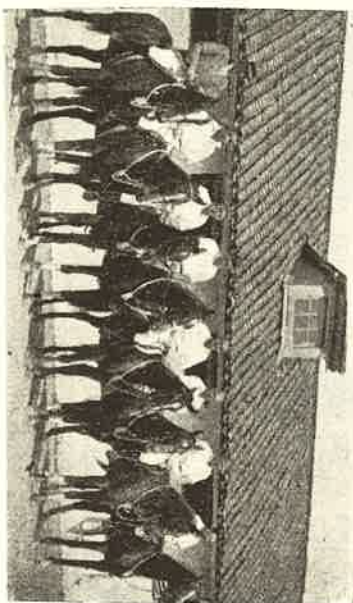
Foreign Y.M.C.A. headquarters are located at 150 Bubbling Well Road; the Navy Y.M.C.A. is at 630 Szechuen Road; the International branch of the Y.W.C.A., 55 Yuen Ming Yuen Road; the Japanese Y.M.C.A., 206 Range Road; Chinese Y.M.C.A. headquarters, 539 Szechuen Road and 123 Boulevard de Montigny, and the Chinese Y.W.C.A., 55 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

GOLF

Hongkew Golf Club Hongkew Park
 Hungjiao Golf Club Hungjiao & Rubicon Roads
 Hungjiao Ladies' Golf Club Hungjiao & Rubicon Roads
 Kiangwan Country Club 295 Boone Road
 (Golf) (c/o Japanese Club)
 Shanghai Golf Club Seekingjao, Kiangwan

RIDING

Ponies may be rented by the day or by the hour at the riding schools in Shanghai. Pony riding is a favourite Sunday morning pastime in Shanghai, the quiet outlying roads, Great Western Road, Warren Road, Columbia Road, Hungjiao Road, Jessfield Road, Brennan Road, and the Rubicon being much in demand for this purpose. Ponies may be had at the following places:



ASCOT & HAIG RIDING SCHOOLS, LTD.

• The Most Up-to-date Riding Schools in the Far East

Telephones: ASCOT, 21338; HAIG 71173

Ascot Riding School, 700 Tunsin Road.
 Columbia and Great Western Riding Academy, 470 Great Western Road.

Haig Riding School, 765 Avenue Haig.

Paper-hunting.—Paper-hunting is a popular sport among cross-country riders, and well attended meets under the auspices of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club are held at week-ends during the season.

MILADY GOES A-SHOPPING

For women who like to go shopping—they all do—Shanghai is a Paradise. It has all the attractions of Paris, and more. A most marvellous range of merchandise and curios awaits inspection. Silks and satins and silver, jewels and jades, furs and furbelows, linens and lingerie, trunks and trinkets, shoes and sealing wax, embroideries and embellishments—the shops are full of treasure trove dear to the feminine heart and prices, gauged by European and American standards, are very reasonable.

It is impossible to outline a definite, fixed shopping district. On Avenue Joffre, Yates Road, Nanking Road, Bubbling Well Road and elsewhere, speciality shops flourish. Many reliable shops have advertised their wares in "All About Shanghai and Environs"; they may safely be recommended as to quality and prices.

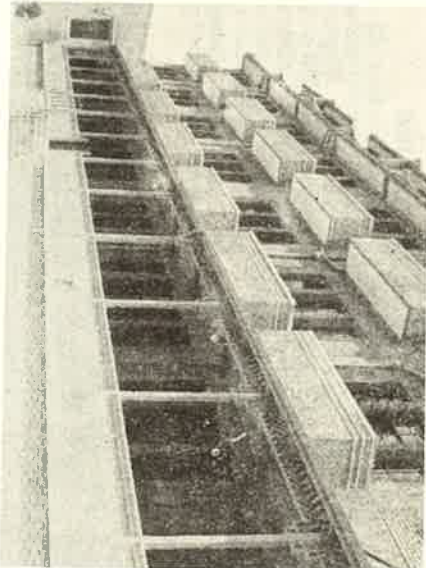
Information on Jade.—Chinese jewellery is a fascinating item, with its vari-coloured precious and semi-precious stones and fantastic designs. Then there is jade. There are two varieties of this stone. Nephrite is a dull green and Jadeite is a lovely, clear apple-green. Jade is to be had in various other colours; white, blue, pink, yellow and brown, but the nearer it approaches the colour of the emerald the more authentic and valuable it is. Usually this very hard stone is intricately carved and fashioned into pendants, rings, brooches or earrings. Jade may be

COLUMBIA & GT. WESTERN
 RIDING ACADEMY
 470 GT. WESTERN ROAD
 Telephone No. 21425
 For Riding
 Lessons and
 Hire of Ponies

BUBBLING WELL HOME

(HOME WITH MEALS)

Lane 591, Houses 196 to 210 Bubbling Well Road
Entrance between Country Club & Ascot Apartments



Conveniently located—but 15 minutes from the Bund by rickshaw, Bubbling Well Home has all the facilities of a modern hotel combined with the atmosphere of a private residence. The building is absolutely new and equipped with modern conveniences.

ALL RATES ARE REASONABLE

THE IDEAL HOME NEAR
THE BUSINESS DISTRICT

We Welcome Your Inspection

For Further Particulars
CALL 34394

G. L. SHEEKS,
Manager.

ENTERTAINMENT

95

found all over Shanghai but it is advised to patronize the better known and advertised shops. Do not buy jade in the Chinese City unless you are an expert.

The craft of the Chinese silversmith is unique, and produces the most intricate and elaborate examples of Chinese patience and skill. Silverware may be purchased at surprisingly low prices, tea and coffee sets, cigarette cases, rickshaws, junks, sampans, and pagodas are wrought in silver.

Silks and Furs.—The silks and brocades are gorgeous in every weave, design and colour. The brocades are particularly suitable for evening wraps and negligees. There are soft crepes in dainty pastel tones for the more intimate garments and rich, heavy silks and satins in deep, warm tones of plum and peach and old burgundy. Chinese silk is exceptionally cheap and may be had in every colour. Men will be interested in the heavy Chinese pongee.

Furs may be had very reasonably. Many of them are imported from Siberia, Manchuria and Mongolia. The favourite (and in other countries almost priceless) silver fox is here within the reach of all visitors. There are sables, otter and stone marten; among the cheaper pelts the white and red fox, beaver, grey and platinum squirrel, marmot, and many others. They may all be purchased by the pelt or already made up.

One of the largest and most profitable industries of China is lace-making. Lace is cheap and much of it is beautiful. Lace from France and Belgium may also be bought in Shanghai at comparatively low prices. Mandarin robes are very popular among the ladies for evening cloaks. There are countless lace and embroidery shops in Shanghai. (See the classified business directory in this book).

HWA AN CO.

UNIVERSAL HABERDASHERY STORE

666 AVENUE JOFFRE - - SHANGHAI

For the home there are wall hangings of exquisite embroidery, beautiful old prints, and furniture, either old or new. Many visitors to Shanghai will take home enough furniture for a Chinese room.

Lingerie is to be had in every style and shade and will be made to your own design and fancy in a few hours.

* * *

Modern Women.—The old tradition of China, that women were made to remain behind the scenes, unheard, and practically unseen save by the man who "owned" them, is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. To-day many Chinese women are actively engaged in business. For instance there is the Women's Commercial & Savings Bank, 392 Nanking Road, which is entirely owned, managed, and run by Chinese women. Thousands of Chinese girls to-day earn their own living as stenographers or shop girls. And the thousands of cabaret dancing girls, who are continually in the public eye, are conclusive evidence that another old tradition of China has been completely shattered.

CHINA STORE

*Peking Jewellery Dealers and
Exporters of Assorted Goods*

327 Yares Road
Shanghai

Head Office
Peiping

WE have the most complete collection in Shanghai of OLD JADES, BEADS, CORALS, NOVELTIES, GLASSWARE, NEW and OLD RUGS, MOUNTED JEWELLERY, EMBROIDERED SILK BOXES, etc.

Your Inspection Cordially Invited

Chapter Nine

COMMUNICATIONS

RADIO AND CABLE

RADIO and cable communication facilities in Shanghai are reliable. All traffic offices for either radio or cable are under the control of the Bureau of International Telegraphs. Radio offices are centrally located in Sassoon House (Cathay Hotel) with a branch office at 15 Avenue Edward VII.

The traffic offices for cablegrams are at 34 Avenue Edward VII, opposite the radio branch office. The branch office for cablegrams is at 27 Peking Road.

In Sassoon House are the Chinese Government Radio Administration and the Shanghai Coast Station, with their traffic offices. In the same building are the R.C.A. Communications, Inc., subsidiary of Radio Corporation of America, and the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co. Both of them are the transmitting companies of the Chinese Government Radio Administration. The traffic offices at 34 Avenue Edward VII for cables are three in number, Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd.; Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Co., Ltd., and Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

Cablegrams and radiograms from Shanghai without any special service indication are rated per word in Shanghai dollar cents (effective from June 1, 1934) as follows:

Manila	1.00	New York	4.50
Honolulu	3.50	Europe (except Russia)	3.45
Sydney	3.35	Moscow	2.00
Wellington	3.75	Vladivostok	1.50
Vancouver	4.30	Buenos Aires	6.70
Ottawa	4.60	Tokyo	0.75
San Francisco	3.75	Hongkong	0.28
Chicago	4.35	All North China	0.20

Messages in code (five letters per word or less) are charged at six-tenths ordinary rate with a minimum charge of five words for each telegram. Thus the

CALENDAR

Officially China uses the same calendar system as Occidental countries, but only since 1912, when Dr. Sun Yat-sen became President of China. In reality, however, among the majority of Chinese the old lunar calendar system prevails. By the old method time is calculated by lunar months, consisting of 29 or 30 days each. Accordingly, twelve lunar months may total to either 354 or 355 days. The beginning of the year is determined by the sun and New Year's Day must fall on the "first new moon after the sun enters Aquarius," which makes it come not before January 21, nor after February 19. When 12 lunar months do not meet the requirement for the beginning of another year an extra month is simply inserted. Each Chinese month begins with the new moon.

The Central Observatory at Peiping (Peking) which is a successor of the old Imperial Board of Astronomy, fixes the days on which hot or cold weather, rain, snow and frost may be expected and when different crops should be planted, by rules which appear to have been kept secret by the authorities of the Observatory. In all provinces Chinese farmers govern activities by these prophecies which, uncannily, are frequently correct.

CHINESE DYNASTIES

<i>Dynasty</i>	<i>Began</i>	<i>Ended</i>
Hsia	B.C. 2205	B.C. 1766
Shang	" 1766	" 1122
Chou	" 1122	" 249
Ch'in	" 249	" 206
Han	" 206	A.D. 25
Later Han	A.D. 25	" 221
The Three Kingdoms	" 221	" 265
Minor Han	" 221	" 265
Wei	" 220	" 265
Wu	" 229	" 265
Western Chin	" 265	" 317
Eastern Chin	" 317	" 420
Sung (House of Liu)	" 420	" 479
Chi	" 479	" 502
Liang	" 502	" 557
Chen	" 557	" 589
Sui	" 589	" 618

GENERAL INFORMATION

<i>Dynasty</i>	<i>Began</i>	<i>Ended</i>
T'ang	618	907
The Five Dynasties	" 907	" 960
Posterior Liang	" 907	" 932
Posterior T'ang	" 932	" 936
Posterior Chin	" 936	" 947
Posterior Han	" 947	" 951
Posterior Chou	" 951	" 960
Liao	" 907	" 1125
Western Liao	" 1152	" 1168
Chin (Golden Tartars)	" 1115	" 1260
Sung	" 960	" 1127
Southern Sung	" 1127	" 1280
Yuan (Mongols)	" 1280	" 1368
Ming	" 1368	" 1644
Manchus	" 1644	" 1911
Shun Ch'ih	" 1644	" 1662
K'ang Hsi	" 1662	" 1723
Yung Cheng	" 1723	" 1736
Ch'en Lung	" 1736	" 1796
Chia Ch'ing	" 1796	" 1821
Tao Kuang	" 1821	" 1851
Hsien Feng	" 1851	" 1862
T'ung Ch'ih	" 1862	" 1875
Kuang Hsu	" 1875	" 1908
Hsuan Tung	" 1908	" 1911

Watermelon Seeds.—Watermelon seeds are a favourite time-killing eatable among the Chinese. At formal parties and family entertainments watermelon seeds are always present. At banquets each guest has, among sauce dishes and wine cups, a plate of almonds and watermelon seeds. The idea is that the guest may divert himself between courses.

H. KISHIDA & COMPANY

WESTERN BRANCH

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

717 Bubbling Well Road

Phone 35650