June

4) Took the 6:15 train from Washington for Chicago. The baggage consisted of 10 trunks from the American museum n.y.; 3 from Washington + 2 steamer bags, total 15 pieces.

5) Met Osborn on train and reached Chicago at 2 P.M. Went with him to Field Museum + met Dr. Eder, the anthropologist who is an authority on China. At the University Commencement was in progress. Day bright and fresh. Went down town with Osborn in his car + took dinner at Decker Restaurant. Caught Overland train as it was pulling out of the station.

6) On the way over the great plains the country looked fine & green with a variety of wild flowers bordering the track. Met on the train several passengers for the
Tempo. One a Palestinian
exporter of N.Y. His
another N.Y. import
would. There was also a
Chinese family with a N.Y.
American girl with them.

7) Travelled from Utah, Nevada.
In Nevada most of the
ranges were now capped
which later in summer are
quiet free of snow. Rev. W. B.
A Chinese experience gave me advice.

8) Reached S. F., at 10 Am.
went to the Palace Hotel
an afternoon discussed by a
phone call that Anthony
Ernest were at Canting Hotel so
spent evening with the
at the Tanks' Restaurant.

7) May 5. Ernest arrived from
Pomona. Spent afternoon
at the Cliff House with 3
sisters. Ernest. We took
us out in his Cadillac car.
afternoon we went to the
Presidio.
The Tenby got away at 3 P.M. The family had lunch on board. Outside a fresh breeze was blowing, but sea was not rough.

There was cold north, fresh breeze.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Marshall Fields, Mrs. Vernon of Korea, a mining engineer, and the Dutchman Heitagi.

The weather still cool with a N.W. trade wind, and a heavy swell. The sea was a dream, and the Tenby rolled considerably.

At night there was a dance on the boat deck afloat the smoking-room.

Weather warm, sea smoother.

Quite warm and tropical with a smooth sea.

As yesterday.
Reached Honolulu at sunrise but did not get into the harbor until 8 a.m. The view of the island from the sea was that of a cloud-capped volcano with broad tops. The country generally pretty unclothed by trees or bushes. Rain however falls daily or hourly on the hillsides. Sore near Honolulu. The town of Honolulu is neat and well paved with many auto and trolley cars. Took a ride in a auto with armed, Bechdel & the Har's. Went to Poli'a cliff above the town where a great battle once took place. Wind at this place very strong & constant. On way up hill rainy, partly cloudy & thick misty rain. Landscape lined by censuring trees, pines, eucalyptus & native trees. The residences were
beautifully by lawns & trees. Many of the trees were large mangroves, others palms, cycads, acacias, banyans, breadfruit, pepper, gazing bananas, frankincense, coconut

The air was humid and heavy but not oppressive. About noon more extensive cane fields of a light green color. Taro with its calla-liky leaves was a common crop. From the roots of this plant poi is made. I ate some poi at Wai‘ā‘ā‘āi‘ā. In cold it was brown, people with considerable provinity & a slight salt taste but not very pleasant. Fruit in the market were chiefly some apples, mangoes, oranges, bananas, papayas, cucumbers, etc.

Turned lunch at Wai‘ā‘ā‘āi‘ā. Hamā‘ī held where many of the TV crews...
passengers were seen. The
bathing on the beach is
fine. The breakers break
far out & my sitting with
a towel is always in evidence.
Saw many butterflies in a
room, sunstroke is unknown
here. A few miles beyond
is the aquarium which
we visited at 1 P.M. Many
tropical fishes were seen
for the first time. Butterfly
fish, bridge fish, & many
other brillant ones seen.
The museum is situated
in a large park, on the
side of town. This chiefly
ethnological. Birds &
plants hometrace are well
represented. There are
also many New Guinea &
Australian birds & mammals
were on exhibit.
17. Weather warm and calm. Relay race on deck.


19-20. Lunch spots, weather warm and pleasant.

21. Wednesday (Note from calendar)

22-23. Lunch spots. Weather slightly cooler but calm.


25. Weather and calm.

26. Arrived at Yokohama in morning. Rain at 2 P.M. Landscape all observed. Many small islands in bay but no trees of any size. Went ashore at 3 P.M. to the Grand Hotel. A steady quiet
rain made night seeing quite impossible. The Richard's were the only conveyance easily obtainable. They are narrow seated + uncomfortable + slow. The Richard's boy is bare legged with a dark jersey + broad shaper black hat. On the subway stood a wetty crew in the rain to welcome us. There were many Japanese parasols used as rain protectors + their hats old with European umbrellas. Many of the fishermen + longshoremen had grass coats + griddles as rain protection. Town with dark streets + small buildings + shops, much traffic in buggies or large wagons.
Raised all night quietly + continued all day but very quietly. In the afternoon I went to Mr. Aran’s last party at Tokyo with Mrs. Weitzel + the Sidneys. The house was very interesting in its discordant features which were all Japanese. The color harmony of the rooms was perfect. The ceilings were distinct in design in each room + were filled with tapestry. All color was all earthy, moss was moss another kind. Paradiso, etc. One got clairvoying on cherry blossom lapislazuli. The color effects were all high chiefly yellows. There were no reds green or blues except very pale small in growth. The end was all nonchalant unusual highbrowery
The stairways were all currently melting. The doors made panels of melting sliding in arrangements. My marks on various were read on the structure.

Several cases of furniture were seen inside old homes. Uncle, a bright green tea and bitter taste was found as ceremonial. Afterwards we had tea - a sweet jelly-like substance food wrapped in bamboo leaves.

The railroad trip to Tojya, long plan village, small village with many farms in some places. The dwelling homes were alike in architecture. all had black thatched roofs of a pyramid shape. They were no European style in
The people everywhere are not only polite but they are wonderfully respectful of the \textit{foreigner}. They appear quiet and indifferent but never hostile or insolent in their own country which is very unusual for natives of the lower classes. The fruits now in season are cherries, apples, peaches, cherries, apples, peaches, also garlics but few flowers at this season.

The Japanese do not show much love for pet animals. You seldom see a dog or a cat about their houses. Horses are comparatively rare in the streets, most of the bowling being done by men.

TH: The rain continued all day until 4 P.M. when it stopped but did not clear. Went with friend to Tokyo.
At noon, visited Ueno Park where the Nat. Hist. Mus. & Imperial Museum is located. This institution is old with densely decayed wood & poor specimens of mounted mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, also minerals, meteorite, etc. The zoo was also situated in the park & was badly arranged with small cages & stinky animals. Many large trees grow in the park. Union line runs about 1/2 mile across. The Imperial Municipality is nearby & has a large government building.

Took the train from Kobe at 9 A.M. from Yokohama. Many of the stroller passengers were on the train which made the
Trip pleasant. Mosquitoes woke me in the observation car. The day broke clear remain but by 10 AM it was clouded already although it did unstrain.

From Hakone station we went to Zuiyama several times than the clouds. Only the summit could be seen. The lower part was obscured in clouds. The snow had affar streets of snow in gallethes but no snow cap. It was however very steep sided and lofty.

The country that we travelled was highly cultivated & populated. The valley were all leveled into flooded rice fields. The much of the country was mountainous & dissected into sharp hills hilly. There covered by dense vegetation, either cultivated or forested by Japanese pines. In places the hillshpes were set to tea plants, with compact dense...
heads of leaves. A great variety of cultivated crops could be seen bordering the railroad. Beans, turnips, carrots, onions, asparagus, potatoes were the chief ones. The fruit trees were very much more lush and Peach and apple trees the commonest and a few loganberries, grapes and muskmelons were grown. I have never seen so highly cultivated an area in a Japanese landscape. It has a peculiar charm found in no other landscape.

The complete absence of cattle and horses was a marked feature; everywhere in the fields were seen but no beasts. Ducks, chickens, pigs, dogs and donkeys accompanied them. These are some for eggs, milk, pork, etc. is served at all the large hotels. I saw no birds in the fields that I could identify except a few crows. The absence of animal life here is sad!
The lakes and rivers are connected by a single water bird. This is apparently due to persecution by the Japanese and lack of care and sentiment for animals in these people. The absence of pet animals is further evidence of this lack of sympathy.

I was much surprised by the great number of rivers we crossed and actually to narrow as this island. We crossed a dozen long rivers shallow but with mud beds everywhere 200 or 300 yards. Everywhere there was water in the fields and rice was submerged just being planted. In the fields were many men bare-chested walking about planting rice, and all smell of fertilizer pervaded the air in many districts.

The fields are very fertile, owing to fertilization and monoculture in cultivated land.
The Japanese do not leave any land bare or waste, and everywhere it has all been under cultivation for many centuries. At Tokyo, one of the large canals was flanked by great stone walls ten feet high of 25030 feet, the stones used being volcanic andesite lava. They were laid rough and no mortar being used the stones being irregular but well filled. The walls started outward as a slight angle as with greek walls. The usual red used in and its practical wood other was seen. In some of the length the flooring was of white granite. The wooden pillars and other wooden parts of temple were slight red like pine. Redwood approximately the Cryptomeria tree.
Mar 20
Went about the town visiting temples, shops with Mrs. Hedges & Day. Weather hot, muggy & cloudy with no rain. Various sorts of meals were made, such as crêpes, dumpling rice & beans are manufactured here in small shops by a half dozen men. In the afternoon we took an automobile tour to the outskirts of the town. Along the mine, many children were walking. North of the town, Washington, a wholesale character also being furnished here, greenhouses, greenhouses, greenhouses, & several fruit trees grew. The temple gardens along the river took us up to Hodgen Rapids. hardwood plans between steep wooded hills.
which rise some 500-1000 above it. They are quite clifflike in character but much show the while rugged, heavily forested by a variety of pines, cryptomerias, cedars, deciduous trees. The rapids are small & more ripples. Even here in the woods our birds were seen only once upon a few crows headed south.

The Japanese children rolled across the auto as we rode by & dashed us after us in a playful mood. Motorcycles yet uncommon.

Went to the theater 9:30, splendid at 9 P.M. theater crowded with people stilling about. Went into one of the moving picture shows which was the common variety of entertainment. Here a Drama was on showing, a duel behind some wall sounds like the one
Past kind, 50 years
Frenchies large.

Lack of birds has not produced insect plagues harmful
to vegetation. It is doubtful
if in our country the balance
of nature would be disturbed
by bird extermination.
kn cattle, sheep, goats, to consume grass on hillsides and forests. No pigs seen, only a few chickens.

Fruits grown in quality: cherries only one sort, white. Four small trees, no rental fees.

Peaches
No berries except strawberries

No farm machinery for harvesting or planting. Weeding done by hand with flails.

No protection for bird or animal life.

Only one bucket shop seen in Tokyo, only one store in places where fish were sold. Japanese do not eat meat. Vegetable market, chiefly eggplants, onions, garlic, carrots, etc.

No sea birds or land birds, only crow able to survive.
acted on shipboard. It was surprised to find that he made Cutting picture of these by standing across behind the scenes. He writes the drama in the deep peculiar tone which the Japanese always use in dramas. This dialogue helps enormously to the understanding of the pictures. The audience was misled more women. Rained at 10 P.M., continued all night steady. I have seen no potatoes or red peppers in the market. There is very little regulation to change, they are allowed to go at any speed possible, even by foot, cars discharging passengers on either side of a street as suits their convenience. No police regulation of traffic is seen in canvas.
July 4

Stood raining almost all day, walked to the Imperial Park, along the river near the hotel. Left at 2 P.M., with the Steilseyen, Mudge, Ray & Co. of the ship. Took 2:47 train for Kobe. Country highly cultivated, chiefly rice fields, in which as many women were working as men. Seen two cattle on horse-drawn slurred with rice mortar by muddy water due to last night's rain. The floods are short & quick; yesterday the rivers were clear. The great number of streams is remarkable. Passed thru the large city of Osaka with 1,000,000 people at 3:40. Many saw factories & much people seen here. Reached Kobe at 4:50. Weather lovely, went out to the falls above the town.
After we went to the Tan honoring one cliff alone they &

both tea. Brassed steamer of 6:30 but went ashore
again with Beaupre &

to dinner at Oriental Hotel.
The steamer was loading
pilots & misses in large
vessels for Manila. Three
men all raised in Japan.

2. Weather at night so
rough that barges broke
away & could not load
so we had to wait until
morning to load which
kept us here until noon.
Left Kobe 7:00 A.M. &
12 P.M. Weather sunny &
cool breeze. During the
afternoon we plowed our way
through the inland sea of Japan
among smooth water within a
stones thrown up the land often. The route ran amidst green islands through narrow passages wide expanses of water. Villages could be seen on some islands in cultivated places. Some of the islands were lazy in square fields with peaks and sunken farms surrounded by bushes. No fish were seen at the port of Kobe near many known sites hawking about the harbor like gulls and birds like the Egyptian Kite of Africa. This is the only kind of prey I have seen here. The first part of the trip went out of Kobe was amid many sampans, with their five- or six-sailed broods by bamboo poles. Many were loaded with bricks.
Note to discharge cargo.
We never could not bring like ashore. They finally meant
3. During the night we encountered a severe hindu
storm. As daybreak we
passed thru the narrow
straits of Shiminoseki
into the and out of the
Inland Sea of Japan.
Weather mostly but sea
smooth. Just after lunch
we had a heavy thunder
shower in which the rear
smoke stack was burned
at great patches several
full square of paint stripped
off the rear side. Reached
Nagasaki at 5 P.M., we
moved slowly up the long
narrow entrance. The bay
is beautifully billy wooded
with inlets at the entrance.
There is little sign of habitation
until you get well up the bay
for Nagasaki itself.
town lies at the base of some hills on a narrow strip of beach dissected by canals of dirty water. The water of the harbour is also dirty due to its shallowness.

We bought coal here, the barges coming off to moor us loaded with men and coal heavers. These built ladders up the sides of the vessel from the coal barges & piled up the coal in baskets from one person to another. At 5:30 pm we went ashore to do some shopping. The streets are very narrow and often full of people who are not carrying anything on their heads. The place is dead, from the hot, dusty, drizzly and absence of human smell. It is only a
cooling station as car is very pleasant. Black country very hot & sunburned. The hotels were so far that we had to return to the ship to dine at 8 P.M. Went ashore to dress 4 girls for dinner. We rode home on the lighted streets & stopped for post cards & basket. Reunited at 10 30.

4 Left Nagasaki at daylight. Sea calm; weather hot. Day was celebrated by a dinner & dance afterward.

5 Weather continued warm. Saw several high rocks or islands at sunset one within a few miles of us. No bird life or fish on the sea.
In the morning we saw Formosa + could see plainly the mountains, summit of the island, the great cliffs on the east coast, weathers bright + dead calm, few flying fish seen but no birds. The interior of Formosa is just inhabited by fierce head hunting Malayo tribes of several distinct languages, groups who do not understand one another. The Japanese are exterminating these people.

Fished the Island of Form at daybreak + kept close to the coast all day. The country of Form was heavily wooded + mountainous. Some of the distant ranges
Seaplane quite high, perhaps 5,000 feet. The shore was at first only 4 or 5 miles distance, and the beach could be seen, no lights or fires or signs of habitations were visible. Dropped anchor at 6 or 7 a.m., Manila Bay opposite Cainta & sailed for daylight before entering port.

Saturday. Went into dock at 8 a.m. after inspection by the doctor. The bay of Manila is a gigantic affair so large that the nearest shores are still more than a day's journey by the mountains & hills inland. Very bright & hot. Reflections in calm streets very bright & amusing.

Went to Manila Hotel, not far from the Pier. Hobly very cool & breezy. Found McGregor at the Bureau of Science. He showed me about
the place. This largely chemical
+ medical with geology
botany + zoology. Seals
were working on the fish
collection although all
the invertebrate animals
also on exhibition. He
showed me a window on
screen made of every kind
flat clam if a nearly white
translucent effect appeared.
These windows let in consider-
able light and I saw a saw
in one apple hotel + in
several houses & clubs.
Seal showed me a black coral
usually chinese for bracelets,
also sponges. There were
large long coiled cows from
same as Indian species, for
the deadly snakes, we made
return to hotel for lunch
+ dined with Yungling + the 2
morning girls. Then we
took a drive to SantaCruz
Sattibah & Loribah Fruit Farm
Embroidery Factory. Later we
went to the Kila'el Pasha
at 4:15 & saw prisoners parade
with drill with band
accompanied. A Stanford
Rabbi assistant, Colorado was
the Imam of France. He
has charge of the Dept. of
Agriculture. He is specialized
in farms. Cox the44th
Korean is now a Stanford
graduate. Baker a Stanford
Alumnus has charge of Embroidery
Dept. Dined with Seal. His
wife after boarding house &
then returned to the hotel
for a dance.

At 10 A.M., Morning. The smokestack girls & church
motor riders to look for bow
of Saipan out of Point. A
roadster will make. Passed thru
many native villages.
The way led them into fields of bananas where cattle were grazing. Fields of corn, cane, and bananas were often seen on the roadside. The hillside was covered with the stones of a great volcano, with Branso are hot springs in the stones of a giant volcano. They are baths in pools only rare and sulphuric in nature. Reached Manila at 4 P.M. Told Mr. Legaspi that both we and the government were interested in the coral reef fish and before saw in Cebu. They were different from those seen at Hilo. There was seen a sea snake, the poisonous yellow one banded by brown. Then snakes are.
After letter arts acting beak also out at sea. They will take us pro in the backs and gradually shine to death all to the first they normally eat are offered to them. Sharks also have the habit of refusing food and cannot be exhibited another. The water is changed only once a week but is directed everyday by an engine. The tanks are connected with large storage reservoir. We then take a drive to Fort McKinnley and along the Pass of River. At 6 p.m., we drove about the funeral park where many people were walking or listening to the band concert. Automobiles runaways were many slowly around the ceremonial drive filled by the American families, Hispanics, Filipinos, This social parade ends place.
Every afternoon at dusk, the men were all dressed in white drab and more straw hats made an unimposing form for pictures never seen in the U.S. in Europe. During the Tengyo at night most with young girls to a dance hall at Santa Ana when soldiers and sailors dance. The place had a large floor space and usually quite after the better class Americans were there. The soldiers dance with Filipino girls and employed in the hall. The one-step is the favorite dance with a few waltzes for tests. Returned to Tengyo at midnight.

On Monday spent the morning having my passport issued by the B.C. for Hong Kong and did some shopping on the Escollita and in the Manila Hotel where they have many ladies' hats and
embroidery baskets too.
The shops are lined
only European goods for sale.
I was surprised to find
that the Spanish language
has already (in 18 years) fallen
into disuse by the natives.
What very few understand
anymuch Spanish as they do
English. In ten more years
Spanish will doubtless be
extinct. The natives
talk among themselves
their native language so that
few of them use English
constantly. As speak it well.
The town of Manila has a
very neat & attractive
appearance & is very sanitary.
This is modeled Tropical city,
practically the American rule &
the improvements made by
The whole water -
from the ancient Spanish walls of the city is hard to find a beautiful park covered with the tunnels or circular drives in the center that Yucatán Hotel commands the whole. Have seen nowhere in the tropics a better or more sanitary city. The people are not natives above no diseases practically. There are few cripple or beggars seen in the city. The usual sort of conveyance here is a small bended dray cart drawn by a pony called a calosa. It is peculiar to the country and driven by a native fairly well-gaited pony.
were seen at Manila in the markets. One, the Mangostane, a peculiar fruit size of a pear + from hard exterior, inside are several large black seeds, with a thin silky white pulp of nice acid flavor somewhat logarithmic like.

This fruit has no relation to a mango. It is called Chico; the fruit is the same, also brown outside with yellow black seeds within but the whole interior is edible + sweet in flavor but not acid or so fine as the mangostane. The Seeds look me to a dancer cafe where we had Manila mangoes they are large yellow ones with very fine flavor. Among other fruits seen in the markets were bananas, mangos, and apples. A common growth on the Pasig river
was the Pictia floating in
waves ass in Africa. The
boat left the harbor at 4 P.M.
A large number of Americans
were there to bid us goodbye.
The sunset at the mouth of
Manila Bay was gorgeous
and brilliant golden. At dark
we passed the fortified
island of Corregidor at the
entrance to the bay.

Weather absolutely
smooth over sea or even
swell! Some never came
on deck. Body water of
the thing. Sea and waves
smooth as a still pond.
a Peterboro cousin could have
done as well. In twilight, saw
a few flyingfish. A dance
on the boat deck took place as night

The morning we sighted
several islands in front
Hong Kong. After breakfast we spent the morning cleaning up the long narrow shore. Country green with grass, no bare soil or rock showing. On some side hills I saw small trees or bushes growing. Weather very hot and humid. It is about our midsummer.

Took town at 1 P.M. at Hong Kong Hotel where most of thecleaner passengers stopped. Weather very oppressive and hot without any cooling breezes. Temperature however was not high. 78° max. Took a trolley ride east of city along waterfront. On the bay the children on their boats about 2 miles out. The beaches are wild and uncultivated and Gameplay lay trees, small and gnarled like those of Japan. In the gardens were hydrangeas, grapes, and palm trees. After dinner, took a
A ride on the cable car to the top of the hill at the Peak Hotel with Miss Hedges & Ray. The town & bay looked very brilliant with its many lights. No movement of vessels. Many boats anchored in the harbour. After dark, so everything in the bay was quite stationary.

Spent the day at the hotel. We might book the ferry to go over to Kowloon on the mainland. Here there are large houses with asphaltum streets in European style. The Canton Railroad terminuses here. Miss Hedges & Ray went with me. Weather very hot & sultry, thermometer over 89°.

Embarked on the Steam. Hailton for Foychow at 4 P.M. As soon as we left Hong Kong the weather was cool & breezy on the channel & along the coast & open sea.
Sai Chau fruit or Chinese nuts.

more in the markets fresh. The
fruit made in white + very
juicy + sweetish. Another kind

from an - yellow grape. The
fruit was seen in bundles
at Hong Kong. Can absolutely
smell without smell of
might + the moon was full

very beautiful with fleecy
cumulonimbus clouds on horizon.

Drew up the bay in
the morning + dropped
anchor at the foot of the land
at 8 AM. Entrance a wide
bay full water yellow +
shallow. Opposite the town
the hills come down to the
coast + are very rocky + covered
by large boulders in wild
confusion. Often trees seen.
in the uplands but land
chiefly grass covered & denuded
streets country back of town
a great plain with rocky
ridges foreground. Two large
villages some 20 miles up the
river supply the port with
produce & fruit. Streets don't part much
wide & most. Houses of several
stories as in Kowloon. Cleaners
living in boat-cages chiefly as
import from other Chinese
ports. A fruit market
at sam laichis, tomarus
yellow watermelons, mangos,
bananas, pears, grape-fruit,
bread no vegetables practically,
straw work, pewter, etc.
& porcelain is manufactured
here. Many pomegranates
seen in blossom. Left port at
5:30 P.M. weather clear.
with a light license. Took lunch at the doxtor Hotel, the only one in town. It is small and neat. Ttown by an Englishman. The coinage in Sinstor is confusing and unreliable. The Hong Kong money circulates as far as Mexico peso but the Chinese silver dollars are various sorts and often at a discount as there is no uniform coinage backed by the government. The coinage is left to local banks for control. China shows much contrast to Japan. There are no small tile roofs here but instead the usual type being a precursor of several stories each with an overhanging porch. The women dress differently also. No physique are to be seen. This applies to the men equally. Never more seen with queues like their being cropped short as in Japan.
There are few birds at Hong Kong elsewhere in China. The British influence at Hong Kong is strong. They have a Post Office of their own with foreign post officials. Many English signs are seen on the shops. The clerks in the harbor were all British. Might clear with full moon, sea dead calm, big gray ships moving about.

16 Reached Arroyo at 7 A.M. Country very similar to San Francisco. Across from the city of Arroyo is a rocky hill with great dark granite boulders topping it. Trees grow between the rocks. Large houses raised their white or terra cotta colored walls amid the green trees. Hundreds of junks with rice waiting sail were recorded along the waterfront of the city. Went ashore on the European Island and visited the King George
Hotel at 11 A.M. Sun very bright & hot. In the afternoon I went ashore on the Canton side & took a deep into this old Chinese city, which is said to be the finest in all China. The waterfront or Bund as it is called, here by Indian usage, has large buildings of several stories. Behind these however there is a maze of narrow streets running in every direction & so limited that it was very difficult for me to find my way back again into the waterfront. Sheds & huts I lived on the street, but they were so narrow that the sun very seldom shone upon them. They were flagged by granite blocks 8 inches x 9 inches in size. The smells or the filth was not very apparent. Water is carried in bricklets from the river there being few other sources. Sewage there is none & yet the place is most very vile. Streets such as the house fly are rare owing to absence of horses & mare.
no doubt. Black pigs +
pariah dogs were everywhere
on the streets. The dogs are said
to be without owners + live about
the city anywhere. I saw
a few of the men in swim-
masks in the harbour last. It is
a recent act + few of them
are able to swim all the way
live in the rivers + junks.
The women never come near
the water to bath. The men
keep go half-clad but the
women + girls never do being
more careful in this regard than
the Japanese, a tiger was
recently killed on the western
island which is sworn one
morning from Away Island.
Of most hard calling + later
phased into a woman-shoot
between two houses + shot
from a house top by the
Chief Police. Our lives
recently shot on Thursday
island after which it reached
by morning.
We left Acre at noon. Weather bright and warm, with a gentle head breeze. The entrance to the harbor is marked by several islands and stone walled forts were seen on all the prominent points guarding the entrance. Canvas places were in sight on round stone platforms steamed along the coast in quiet water without any apparent swell. The atmosphere excessively moist like that of Washington in summer. All my clothing hanging in rooms was damp and moist. Safety match sticking to face was so soft that they are useless. I have seldom seen a more saturated climate. Night hot on deck decked where it was comfortable. Two holy missionaries came up from Acre with us. They report bandits in the back country more prevalent since revolution than formerly. Tigers common rofla caught men in their districts.
Dropped anchor at daylight 4th month, Min River to wait for tide to turn as river is too shallow for the Tigris. Entered the mouth of the River at 10:45 a.m. Water a dirty brown. Hills bordering river terraced to nearly by hundreds of short terraces on which rice was formerly grown but they are now abandoned owing to want of market for this grade of rice. Valley gives over to vine fields. Here and there were villages with many giants in the foreground. Hearts of stone walls remain. Stores of salt marrows remain as symbol of the baro. Immediately mountains rose high. first 400 feet but without forests only grass and grass. On summit, Prof. C.R. Kellogg met me at Pagoda Island where the steamers anchor at the river is too shallow to go farther.
Up Pastoria launch from here & journeyed up river 1 1/2 hrs. arrived at Fushan at 10 M. The river is subject to tide as far as Fushan but it is shallow in many places. The city has small markets filled with very large flat blocks of granite. The population is about 1,000,000. Many of the people live on boats in the river. They have lived this way for generations. About the city are rice fields where they grow 2 crops of rice a year. The first crop is already harvested & the second one is growing well. Being planted before the first one is harvested. In the winter they often plant wheat in these same fields making 3 crops a year. The land is heavily fortified to drain such a drain. The climate is very hot, the thermometer goes about 90 the year round, however in the winter there is no frost the...
The mission school is situated on a hill overlooking the city. The buildings are large and roomy. Fine shade trees adorn the grounds. I saw here a peach tree in fruit. Flat leaf small leaves and hard and glossy like a holly somewhat. Many birds were seen in the trees. In the school they have a large collection of local birds made by the native missionaries. Mammals are also represented in the collection. Stopped with Kelley in his house. We took dinner at the YMCA. A large new building across the street under Chinese management.

(14) Made shopping with Kelley after lunch. Stephan and Kiss formed with Jones the President of the mission. They are great number of birds in the cages at the mission. The eagle bird and Pheasant common black migrates to large black rhin are also common. Have never
seen birds more abundant in the U.S.A. It is a great contrast to Japan, or the Chinese in the school I learned change their names several times in life. In childhood they are known as little brother or by nicknames. Later when they go to college they change to their family name. After graduation they assume still another name which sticks in adult life.

The money system is quite load here. There is imaginary such as Hong Kong silver currency or gold, and then small money or Chinese local currency. The little money is about 1/100 less than the big but it carries is indefinite and dishonest. The family name is mentioned first amongst Chinese, often followed a middle name showing the generation usually prefixed the given name.

20: Delivery & giveaway from Honghow at 6 P.M., in a home box with six baskets of peat.
The two blind taxicab drivers went with us. We sailed down the river on the 6th bide, which helped us immensely. The boat was gliding with great calm. There were family of Chinese women and children who lived in the stream of the flood. About midnight we reached an anchorage off Point Loma.

A sandbank offered a lark which we had to ascend as soon as the tide turned.

The women helped the boat along by rowing all the way as the calm was calm. Kelly returned to the deck to where there was a fine breeze but the women who stood were among others somewhat.

21 We landed at daylight at a small village which we supposed to be Longton, where we expected to find Andrews. At the village we
lived 2 stencilled 480,000 miles
with the porters the 6 miles
for goodwill where we arrived
at 9:30. The country in prin-
ciple was chiefly rice fields.
about the deer village morefield
green, green, potatoes, yellow
vegetables, on the roadside
cheerful grass, potatoes, lemons,
ashes, yellow bulrushes
(wongchung) and red grapefruit.
Cauliflower, white leaves, yellow
bees, bushes, yellow bullets
(wongchung) around grapefruit.

We found one man had driven
over to fishing so
we had to engage another 4
porters but this took until
we left, as the other porters refused
to go further. As noon we left
for goodwill and climbed over the
valley with a drop to Hulung.
The trip over the pass was hard
but the roadside was very
interesting. Bushes of various sorts
grew along the roadside. Flowers
chiefly polyodium were very
abundant. A rock led with white
flowers was abundant. Swed.
The story concerns two men who, while hiking in the mountains, come upon a strange and mysterious place. The area is covered with a dense layer of mist and fog, obscuring the view for miles. As they explore further, they发现 several deep, dark caves, each with its own peculiarities. One of the caves contains a small lake, while another harbors a group of creatures that resemble humans, albeit with strange and frightening features. The men are unsure of what to do, but they know they must continue their investigation.

As they venture deeper into the forest, they come across a strange object—a large, metallic device that seems to be floating in mid-air. The men are unsure of its purpose but are drawn to it, fascinated by its complexity. They decide to attempt to operate it, unsure of the consequences.

As they work, the device begins to hum, and soon the entire area is enveloped in a blinding light. The men are momentarily blinded but manage to survive the intense radiation. When they open their eyes again, they find themselves in a completely different landscape—a vast, open plain with no visible signs of life or civilization.

The men are curious about their surroundings but are also worried about their safety. They decide to set up a temporary camp and spend the night there, hoping to find more information in the morning.

The next day, they continue their exploration, but they soon realize that they are not alone. They hear distant sounds, and soon they see a group of extraordinary creatures approaching. The men are initially terrified but realize that they are not hostile. The creatures, it turns out, are a species of advanced beings who have been studying and monitoring the men for some time. They have come to offer the men assistance and to explain their presence in the area.

The men are shocked but also relieved. They learn that the strange device they encountered the previous day was, in fact, a protective shield designed to keep them safe from the radiation. The advanced beings have been watching over them to ensure their survival and are willing to provide them with the knowledge and tools they need to continue their journey.

The men are grateful for the assistance and the opportunity to learn from the advanced beings. They realize that they have much to learn about the world and its inhabitants, and they are determined to do so. They thank the beings for their help and continue on their journey, eager to see what other wonders the world has in store for them.
have slant eyes most of them being round-eyed like Europeans. Their noses are short with nostrils pointing anteriorly and decidedly platyphine like monkeys. Tiges are here very fond of dogs and prefer them as food to goats or other domestic animals. They will take any chance to obtain one. This is a well-known instance here told by H. Caldwell of a tigress coming into a house at broad daylight while some children were feeding tigers a boy from under the table holding medical supplies. They never climb trees according to Caldwell. Their voice is deep, purring, and interspersed by growls. Dogs or goats are also much sought after by tigers, man eaters are rare. Caldwell has shot 6 tigers and seen many others of which he has shot but has never been charged by any. Caldwell says he has seen people in the Kowai River near Yenjung especiallymiddle in fruit baskets and
Rabbits occur in February. They also gob line, pine, myrtle and common in the forest country.

Andrew caught several spring mice in the mouse traps. We all went fishing at 9 AM in the pools of the creek with many poison prepared by the Chinese from vegetation. This poison is dark brown and sticky. When put in the water, fish or cats leave a pole. The fish are made sick and when caught, they are caught in nets by the Chinese. Eds.came home with many small ones, but we caught only one very green and black species. We caught also a snake, and 2 small snakes.

Several species of antelope were taken by Chinese men. Birds are not common. We saw 2 brown falcons a small white animal and chickens. In the late afternoon we set a drift net by the bridge. On the drop we tied to a tree.
by carrie and hank. After which
no good means of attracting a
vigna. Both caldwell and addrew
were upon the hillside with a
spot on tail for calling. No tigers
were seen by any of us. Our
camp at little is beautifully
situated under a great
spreading gum. The
clump of gums below

The hillside was largely covered by
small second growth trees. No tigers
was seen near the camp.

Caught no tigers in the
hillside south of the
kips. We went out early with
Caldwell and turned back. We
went swimming in the pool at
10 AM. We ate lunchwarm.

Lunch was at the afternoon.
At 9 o'clock hogs on
edge of rice fields &
then tied the dogs to the hogs' legs.

There was a rain at 10 P.M. but
it lasted only a few minutes
and the thunder lightning
continued all day night.

(24)

They was only working
some churned the hog's blood &
they returned home. Their
loaves caught only 2 spring rats
and one dozen in some corn tops.

Everyone went bird hunting
but without great success. They
and few birds here & there only.

If new species, morphin
and mallards, dial birds, chinchless
Red-billed magpies, 2 species of long
fingers, turkeys & laughing thrushes.
The lizards in flowers are a white

some a magpie (Myopa) a pair
of yellow and brown tails.

Each of them has a small mean
taking up the entire tree, also serves, attacks.
bear + a small species of monkey
different from the common one.
The Foshan language extends
only about 20 miles in a radius
from the city beyond which
both north and south is Canton
language which is very different
and cannot be understood by the
Methodist missionaries or the Foshan
chieftains. The difference is as
great as between English and French.
This sort of language difference extends all over China. The
Mandarin, official Chinese
is understood by educated
Chinese in cities but in few
provincial only however is
not understood in the country
by civilians at all. There are seven
different tones in Foshan; for each
word going it has different
meanings which makes the language
very difficult for a stranger. On
other Chinese dialects there
are usually only 5 tones.

(25) Took up all the traps +
moved camp over to Buddhist
monastery. The pig was killed.
came to any of the three places where we had large traps. Caldwell had set the large trap where he saw a new track. In the course of traps there was only one water rat. On our way up the mountain side to Delightful Caldwell jumped a muntjac and shot it on the way up to the summit. It was a fine large gait. The stomach contents was leaves only, no alake of grass. The leaves were a purple flower pea like mistari. Daphne on the mountain above the fell. We saw fine groves of fir tree with their jade green cones standing erect. The day was cloudy and pleasant. Shot 2 corn hawks, white with brown necks. They are much like the African which follow the castle above and perching about their feet. There were in places some blue medicus cow, which Caldwell shot. The cammrens were posting in one of the
At this town we stopped for lunch. An old friend of Caldwell's, a big hunter, said there were reports of serious floods on the mountain stream near by. Near the city is a small rocky hill and a tunnel for cisterns and small water tanks. The monastery is situated on a level in the mountain near a small narrow valley amidst fruit afforested by a fine stream of water piped to the monastery in bamboo pipes. There are some 20 Chinese priests here who are very friendly. They gave us the whole upper stair building to camp in. During the evening and again at dawn they helped us on the temple steps. They took mistresses to dinner away from miles. Our road led across the feeding river over stone bridges of granite. Small temples of peculiar architecture were to be seen in the fields bordering the road above Hsiang Kung.
Kellogg told me that many of the mission students who were born in Honolulu said when questioned that they had never crossed the bridge and entered the south city or traveled on the island. They indeed never traveled out of their parishes or in the range of their language.

Between Honolulu and there is another language so different that the missionaries cannot understand any of it nor do the Chinese of Honolulu.

This sort of being 300 miles apart is done often so closely that they do not even know the different parts of their own city. In going from Honolulu to any 3 languages are necessary to converse with the natives.

Cook: "Koa Ming"
Coo: "Ping Siang"
Helper: "Hok Lok"
Hunter: "Punk Han"
Chinese Names of Cookies
Our results in the 60 mouse traps were only 11 spring mice. A fair number of new birds were shot during the morning. At noon we drove a hillside for wild boar but without seeing or hearing any game. A few tracks of pigs seen in the rice fields nearby which are still unharvested. Wild boar go solitary usually or almost a pair with several young. Caldwell has only shot one. The Chinese came in from the last camp at 20 M. We were visited by a heavy rain from 4 o'clock till 7. The storm prevented us from setting out any traps for the night. Kelley and I were out setting traps for large trees but both got caught in the storm. Caldwell caught 2 spring rats and some water rats in into Old Night Rat Traps but there was nothing in them.
At dusk A. Caldwell moved
down several bgt of 21 pieces
which jut in the 40's of the
Temple. We saw a large Serophila
species rest there - Black
Peters. I set out a line of
steel traps with Caldwell
down the creek where he caught
a water mongoose yesterday.

Rained about midnight
and again at dawn. Caldwell
cought a large rat and presence
of Etrichomys. Altogether we
trapped 15 rats, 13 of them spring
rats, 1 water rat & one black rat
in the monastery. Six large
Serophilus were also taken
with snitches by A + C. at
the monastery where they most
during the day beneath the
tiles of the roofs. Caldwell caught
a large rat, several mice, and
Shrews from
African Etrichomys. Caught 2 grassed
snakes in the PM. in rustumps.

Another large rat was caught
by Andrews in a steel trap
where the first one was trapped
yesterday. Andrews & Kelley
ment over to another monastery
month of this one where a fire
has been reported. Kellogg
told me last night of the great
ignorance of most Chinese. Few
of them realize that the world is
round or that it travels around the sun. Nor do they
know the nature of the stars.
A Chinaman in my lecture on
the Panama canal & its benefits
to China spent all his lecture
from explaining that to the audience
after it the world was round. The
worship in the Buddhist temple
here goes on regularly day & night
for 12 hours or more priests take part
there no botching of a song at dusk
work through from a drum. At
4 Am there is some drumming &
nothing else and at sunrise again
the inner gates of the main temple
this large as with figures of Buddha
from the ceiling are surrounded by huge
lanterns. On the floor are many
figures of his disciples the whole
monastery is dingy & crude.
We caught only one weasel today in the straw traps. There were no rats or mice in the
rat traps. I shot a few sparrows, a tailor bird, and a blue magpie, flying the night it rained.
There was distant thunder and lightning. In the P.M. a wind storm developed with heavy rain.

At daylight Caldwell went out for pigs but saw nothing in
the rice fields across the valley.
The weasel I caught yesterday was quite different from those caught by Andrews. It was smaller and dark from above with yellowish belly which the
others were light tan to yellow both above and below the belly, being merging in color with the
back. Caldwell departed for the monastery across the marsh where the pigs feed regularly.
Chinese have only one name for the several species of cats and are very poor naturalists. It is not distinguishable from other wild animals by distinct name.

The tiger hunters, A, C, and KF returned today from the monastery across the mountains without any tigers. They were not able to find any goats and even eight tigers without this sign of their tracks. One came with a dog which they had used as bait for the large tigers. They had made a large trap, shaped like a large paddy with the calls running in the monastery.

2) Night very hot. Sleep impossible without any breeze. We check up all the traps in the morning and packed the outfit for the...
return trip to Venice. There was nothing caught in the nets except one small fish. I took several pictures of the monastery. The day being clear and bright, the fields of the monastery were green and in the plant had the appearance of the place of the plants. The fruit trees seen at the monastery on a few pears and apricots. Rice fields in the monasery are planted to supply from which they make their bread. Many fields are devoted to peanuts which are very small size of peas only. In the afternoon at 3 P.M. we had a very heavy rainstorm which lasted until 4:30 A.M. It was accompanied by much thunder and lightning. This precluded any fishing from arriving so we had to go down to the town and trap eels in the small still near the town. Caldwell says this
The night was cold.

Every morning early the
monks ground various models
of bread & images making
adventu ridden which often
awakens us. Mr. S. not yet
prisoned. From the previous
Church he read Priest's
very friendly & good manners.
The Priest harret me and do
peanuts, sweet potatoes &
turkey wheats. They also
made considerable dinner
from the sale of wood ashes
for charcoal. We left an
hurly for the primar. The
houseboat at Hai-nee 21
miles away. We all worked to
keeping there 5 miles away in
the early morning & then took
charge the rest of the day &
many eggs & brown cornons
in the field. Reached longlin
summit at noon where the
1. Mammals of Tertiary-Blue Seen time-10 caldwell at
  Finger - the small one seems 4
  short at by - how the at Longton
  blogs killed by me one at Longton
  foxes but returned to body until
  not getting caught in traps as
  the dog remains.
  2. Felis leopoldus - said to own
     at Longton - never seen by Caldwell
     but seen by Hutton. 
     Balde
  3. Felis (long tailed) were killed
     by stinger at Longton, slight kill
     preserved
  4. Raccoon dog - two caught
     at with dogs and at Longton
     Hutton at Huttoning
  5. Felis (spotted hair) purchased at
     Huttoning
  6. Felis (striped) purchased at
     Huttoning, 2.
  7. Water Mongoose - 2 caught by
     Caldwell mer at Longton after
     at Huttoning
  8. Mongoose (striped faced) purchased
     caught at Longton by Caldwell
  9. Weasel (Caledon longton
     caught at Longton
  10. Pangolin - one caught by Caldwell
     at Huttoning - 4
11. Mutjja - Common - 1st shot of
Hunting & red wild tree foliage.
12. Mutjja - (red large) Yenping
8. Only Caldwell
13. Mutjja (blue) 1 shot of
Yenping by Caldwell
Ding
14. Boar - A few occur in mountains
sometimes, usually solitary or
family of young. Caldwell
only shot one. Ya - dekk (pig)
15. Serow - Reported in mountains
near Longton, at Long Long.
Sung Shiok. Also at Yenping when
A & C hunted there. Caldwell
has never shot one or seen one.
Sorry young (goat)
16. Wild Pig - Very common. Not
dug out with 3 choppers. Shot by Hau
at Long Ton, Heng Long also
17. Lepus - One rabbit seen at
Longton & another at Yenping
by Caldwell but not shot.
18. Hystric - Okra or Yenping
in wild grass near Yenping
also. Not hill pig
19. Chicken - Two caught in
steel trap at Yenping.
Tigers

Blue Tiger seen at close range by Caldwell in a rice field. It was thought it was a man dressed in blue color. Caldwell shot him in his attempt to run away. Seven tigers seen at short distance by whole village. One appeared white, one which would astonish to be a color phase. Blue tiger seen in rice field for some minutes at long distance and then it multiplied a normal colored one appeared and followed it away.

Tigers mate in late spring in March & April & are tranquil in winter & hold. They are most suspicious & are easily trapped. Caldwell has shot all his 8 tigers in the winter & spring when the air grows cold & vegetation is killed by frost. Very little cover left for animals. There are few people in the fields & more in the forests.
As in the summer, Caldwell has never been charged by tigers. In one instance, 3 Chinese men charged after pooping at a tiger and were wounded all by 3 shots slightlly. A tiger at Hulun, marked again men after being surrounded by a hundred villagers. There are many other instances of tigers charging. A Chinese hunter in Sheng-ling was charged indomest and after the tiger had been boldly watched by somebody orange hunters. Among the tigers live in caves or can be driven only by dogs. They are hunted in the night, the hunter crawling into the cave with a torch and shining the beast by shining it.

Rat = Chuk
Bar = Bing-hoke
20. Spring rat—Abounds everywhere near stone walls, rice terraces, or fields.
21. Eels (water rat) are caught in rice fields in water.
22. Eels (large) caught at Hing Sroh in pond.
23. Eels (monastic)—Caught in monasteries at Hing Sroh.
24. Fox—Two caught at Hulung in forest.
25. Bahiyura musk rat—Said to be common in houses at Hoek and in villages.
26. Squirrel (Red bellied gray) One shot at Longton, another at Treasner Long Sroh forest.
27. Palen—Large squirrel said to occur at Long Sroh forest by Caldwell.
28. Chipmunk—Said to occur in forest at Long Sroh.
30. Njolos (black) Common in...
It is a monastic name.

30. "Ephe-enses" - Common at King Siok monastery.

32. Scotophs - One caught at King Siok Monastery.

33. Ursus - Black bear said to occur near Yenping in the fall.

34. Carus (Nudeb.) - Said to occur only in winter, common then.

35. Monkey - A small ape.

36. Sambar Deer - A pecarmian seen near Yenping. Shot last year but not seen recently.

37. Furina - "He Ack".


39. Paradisaurus - "Bah Bee Young".

One caught at King Siok and at Longkow.
Birds of Houtong- July

1. Cattle Egret - Abundant
   in pastures with cattle.
   in rice fields like African egrets
   seen at Hengtoung.

2. White Cattle Egret - Open
   seen with cattle at Hengtoung.

3. Brown necked heron - Seen
   in rice fields at Hengtoung.
   Found in Longton, etc.

4. Sandpiper (Redshank) one
   shot at Longton.

5. Sparrow Horned - Seen at
   dusk at Houtong & Longtoung.

6. Fulmar Eagle
   One seen at Longtoung.
   Disappeared liked crested eagle
   GB E A.

7. Owl - Horned Scream -
   One shot at Houtong.

8. Whitley's Owllet
   One shot at Houtong.

9. Chinese Green Woodpecker
   One shot by C. at Longtoung.

10. Mandarin Woodpecker
    One shot by C. at Longtoung.

11. Satin's Sunbird
    Seen at Longtoung & one wondrous.
12 Francolines
Heard at Fengtian &
Fengtian
13 Ring-necked Pheasants
Seen by C. at Fengtian.
14 Bamboo Chickens
Bamboo chickens
Heard calling at Fengtian.
15 Wood Pigeon
Shot near Fengtian. Seen at Fengtian.
16 Turtle dove
Shot at Fengtian. Seen at Fengtian.
Fengtian also
Vegetation: Thibéon Prov.

1. Spruce - Common tree at Ting Sioh, at Longnor Pass, & at Hunting.
2. Pines - Sandal
   A smaller species common at Longnor Pass & valley, at Hunting. At Ting Sioh, they grow into large trees with smooth red bark.
3. Fir - Move seen near Long Hiong & at Ting Sioh with large green cones hanging erect.
4. Candle Tree
   Common along creeks at Ting Sioh & Longnor.
5. Ficus (Banyan)
   A large large shade tree seen near all villages along the roadside.
6. Frass - A large fronded tree seen at Ting Sioh.
7. Bamboo -
   Plantation grown at Ting Sioh.
lark wild on mountain sides
also.
8. grass (sword) in chinks on creek margins & wet hill sides & old rice terraces.
9. brake fern at all breaks in chinks on hill sides as Tumbling & Formoter.
10. rose - common bush on hill side & road everywhere.
11. bush - (introduced ?) bush with small fruit edible seen everywhere along roadside
12. palm - cultivated ridden used for rain boats.
Rocks, Fossil Pros

- Matrix blocks everywhere on roads and bridges, for pavement.
- Matrix is the contact rock in the mountains.

- Soil in valley and forest blocks humus. In arid dry places, bright red clay seen.

- chat a thin rock seen at Ding shot on road way for grazing.
people told us a tiger which yesterday killed a pig in the village. We met in the village several persons who said they had seen a pig and another blue or black one as the Chinese call whip spit. We went along with the men and school at ten. Then we went on to the house boat at 4 P.M. The sail from the river creek present with an eating table for ass's cause. Received the men.

Rice at sunset. Harry Caldwell says that it's best time to hunt tigers in February, a Chinese New Year during which month the Chinese do not work. The cookies made with the rice are golden. It is cold well then can devote lives living to hunting as there is nothing done owing to the festivities of the People. We left Kuan De at 6 P.M. to hunt tiger with a rifle.
George 111. 6 been 10
His name is Longfellow and he
has taken the people to assist him. He sent
Harry cellotape to get some of a Chinese binder
who lives in a far away town near if the town who
is wonderful maker never fails to get marbles
in town, shows or dances.
He often takes us downtown
from the rough people to
Munster. He himself never
never carries a gun or sells
uses dog but he never
fails to tracks large game.
The Chinese language is
impractical that the name of
each foreign cannot be expressed
in their characters but he
must be given another name
in Chinese. This is the way
the Chinese I have given name
to all the missionaries along
residents of Hongkong. The
missionaries told me that my
The most common character to Helen's is 'Helen' which they know me the line. This would suggest as well in that, man and woman must be written in Chinese but another name a translation would be instead. The missionaries use Chinese by writing it phonetically in English. This way it is greatly simplified. The many thousand characters illuminated, calligraphy all the terraces from terrace down to moat of rice are rice or sweet potatoes and tea. Tea is grown only at Yenings alone.

The rainiest months are from December 30th to July 1st, when it often rains daily for long spells or weeks running.

From July to December it is drier but the midsummer is very hot. The finest months are October to December when it is dry until. During our trip in July it rained very little and the midfields were very dry x suffered much.
While we were at fun

Jock Caldwell was attacked
on his stairs by a leech when
he first noticed his wound he found
a stream of blood flowing
out of shoe and dressing on the brick
pavement of the monastery.

This is a land leech deposit
in the blood a serum which
prevents it from coagulating
so that if the blood cannot
coagulate. This was the first

Leech Caldwell had ever seen.

Although these leeches are
common in the Philippines
and Borneo, China is beyond
their northern limit.

4. Reached Foochow early,
soon after midnight and
tied to the wharf where we had
arrived. We all went ashore at
daylight and traveled up the
narrow streets in two goods
houses where we had breakfast
in the early hours before
leaving. We rode back to Foochow
in the afternoon for thei

home at Taliang. In the evening we both dined with Sir. Trimble's a missionary data.

Mr. York's & self with the various 

5 We all went to Taliang with Kellogg for Sunday.

spent the morning reading speciments. The royal calabash

covered with the early close with

trees is deep blue with ornament
defied by the indigo which is

cultivated here extensively. The

upper wealthy class wear their

white silk or cloth with sashes

almost yellow lemon. Baby.

The costly women & their hair

pins in a knot with 2 or 3 stars

hangs on their pins through the

book. Reached the top of the hill

at dark & was met by Coddell

who took me to his home.

Coddell illustrated Chinese

word tones by the use of

"along." Dong, dong, chin, chin

tones meaning you are carrying

by four hand so long. In order

to give the different tones.
effect is given to the words. Our night was fine and at
Kudampan many different
from the last nights of
Frankfurt. There are many
houses, all of stone on the
ridge summits. Many are
protected on the hill side by
heavy stone walls from
which blow strong very winds.
Most of the houses are built
below the crest a short way to
protect against storms. The altitude
here is 2300 feet. Rice fields a
sweat potatoes are common
in the village. Tigers occasionally
will drop in the house, tigers
have been shot here, however, in
5 more short together apparently
a family party. Persons ate
sandals to come.
Returned to Ixochot early
with Andrews + Kellogg.
As soon as we reached the foot
of the mountain we encountered
the heat of Ixochot. In
the road many waterwheels
were by foot power by betheen
women were seen on the
linder of fields. Lifting water
up to the rice terraces. The
whole apparatus is about 4-5 ft
long. The water was carried easily
from one waterwheel to another.
White cool bears
were seen setting up some of
the lines in the fields. Spain
the day collecting and drying bird
at maunual abirins. We went
into the city day came next
modem look in the streetes
were seen for first time in Ixochon.
This is one advantaous in
the city. Electric lights are
in all the hotels. Books & plants
but there are no flowers or fruit
pisses. The city is protected
from fire by firemades which
separate the buildings every few
yards. The old city of Ixochon,
lives a few miles from the open
city which is situated on an
island in the river connected
by stone bridges. The oldcity
is surrounded by a wall and
declared only the town gates
which were until recently
closed at dark daily. Thus
the whole country the tendency
is for the people to live in
villages. No isolated houses are
seen in the rice fields.

8) One of the taxidermist brought
a large red wolf some weeks to
sell which was collected 250 miles
up the Mekong river at a place called Choun. Con-
tinued packing outfit & specimens
an Englishman on the native
customs department, gave
us much information about
Pygmies + the animal to
be obtained there.

9) Our baggage consisted of
40 drums of tobacco which
put on board a house boat +
sailed down the river at sundown
we reached Pagoda Island
Caldwell has shot tigers all of them with the 303 Savage except the last one which he killed with the 29 High power Savage. By a shot through the shoulders.

One of his most interesting tiger exploits consisted of a stalk which a tiger made in second grass to within a few yards of him. He could hear the tiger approaching the head of the track which he was passing. Finally the tiger started noisily a few yards ahead of him. The grass was so close that he was forced to shoot and fearing a change of direction he could not shoot. He was equally afraid to refuse standing for fear of a charge as he decided to charge the unseen tiger. He realized he was stumbling as he went up the hill and he got a good shot at the fleeing Beast. Another wounded it. Finally killed it.

On another occasion he saw
on a hill with 1 tower & a tower 30 yds. back of the tower. I saw the 2 tigers running through the grass at the base of the hill. One of the tigers was running ahead of the other. The tigers were in the grass at the base of the hill. The tigers were running through the grass at the base of the hill.

On another occasion I met a bunch of 3 or 4 tigers & shot 3 of them. 1 of them was hit in the face & killed. The other 2 were wounded & died later. I think this is quite miraculous. The tigers are very dangerous & it is very difficult to shoot them. The tigers are very skilled in stalking. They are very good at hiding & they have a good sense of smell. The tigers are very fast & can run very fast. The tigers are very strong & can jump very high. The tigers are very aggressive & will attack anything that gets in their way.
at tigers with a shotgun. He met one and attacked it at about 30 yards coming on the thrust with the bag of buck shot cut one of the angular veins in the blood shot in a dream pattern to the herbage and ground but the tiger fled woundless, he trailed it a long way by the blood upon his rounds and find it. It evidently this tiger escaped alive? Then instances would lead one to believe that tigers do not often charge but are usually quite cowardly when wounded it less plunder than fear. They make up a loud purr sound often when agitated or annoyed but this is done simply to frighten or intimitate the enemy.

I told a story of a dumb dumb Chinaman tiger. This man was leading a good by a rope along the road
when a tiger sprang out of the open village, the man threw his thick rope, grabbed the animal, pulled the animal along with him, whereupon the tiger abandoned his kill and fled into the bushes. The man fled with the dead goat on the end of his rope to the nearest village where he was proclaimed a hero. All the frightened villagers ratted their bells, and there was enough presence of mind enough to relinquish his hold on the rope.

The method of killing his prey usually the tiger is according to C. by hitting it in the throat, and it has not actually been a tiger make 3 it kill. The paths of his victims are always broken. He infers that the tiger bends the head back until it breaks. The heads become are seldom taken to hold. They are used to make a chaise.
took the body to a Chinese grave & moulded about surrounding the whole place with blood & leave only the head unearthed.

C. has shot only 5 tigers this season, apparently being more cautious & careful.

Caldwell has published two articles about tiger hunting in the National Review of China.

The meat of a tiger is usually sold to Chinese men at $4.50 max. per pound. The bone is also sold & is used as medicine. It is worth $75.00 or more.
Where the stars, Hainan lay
at 11 p.m. Night moonlight
with a slight breeze my ruin +
a few fleecy clouds. Hellog
wrecked with me to the wharf +
helped me in the very last.
He has been the most willing
worker + unselfish helper I
ever saw in my travels.
Caldwell is very much like him.
I have no doubt many other
natives are nearly as kindly
disposed as him but he is the
best I know of the missionary
spirit.

10 The Hainan left her anchor
age at 5 Am at flood tide &
we steamed down the river
in the early morning Weather
hazy but fairly bright. In a
few hours we were in the
China sea where there was
calm sea where there was
a swell running but no
breakers or sea noticeable The
rolling of the boat however was
all upon liberty,
11 dropped anchor in Ceremony Bay
at daylights at 5:30 Am.
Spent the day on the boat correcting Permanent M.S. The trip down was rather disagreeable at night owing to the rolling of the boat. A severe sea was coming to bed. Physic condition generally not bad. Away from a Jury at 4 P.M.

⑫ Reached Sankaran at midnight. Sea rolling greatly and much motion which disturbed our sleep. We all went ashore at 9 A.M. for breakfast at the Acton Hotel. Afterward we went shopping for draw works & embroidery for which Sankaran is noted. The best line is made in Canton but the work of Embroidery & draw works is superior at Sankaran. The best place is a Chinese house where several Chinese women do embroidery for order! They understand English but don't speak it in business, is difficult with them. Another place was mostly Malay women, no form.
We bought $50.00 worth in all. Any share was $36.00. We had the least idea of buying a cent's worth but the work was so arduous and we didn't resist. The Hailen left at 4:30 P.M. for Hongkong.

Reached Hongkong at 8:30 A.M. and handed over 46 pieces of baggage at the wharf. We took the train. There is no customs inspection here, no questions or searches about baggage. Took rooms at Hongkong Hotel.

Took a ride up to the Peak Hotel in the afternoon. We tasted pineapple that night but there were no mosquitoes and no evidence of mosquitoes coming on the ship. We were lucky. There were many sandflies here but not the British who returned all the mosquitoes to the United
15] Met Witz + his wife at the hotel. They had just arrived from Japan. Witz dressed himself buying Jade jewelry & pearls + saphires for tourist store, Marshall Fields, Chicago.

16-18 Arranged with James Crawford to pick up our food in 50lb boxes in small quantities or small boxes like those used in Peru. My tents could be purchased here or any army McCellan saddles for hunting.

Only small sealed English saddles. Folding lanterns for candles were also sold. Turpentine & Sulpher match were also unobtainable. Worms - the Chinese interpreter used by Carey arrived today from Shanghai on the Autumn. He is a fine appearing Chinese about 30 years old. Speaks English fairly well.
19 Visited the Botanical Gardens.

They are small but well laid out with the plants, trees all named, localities given.

A fine method of showing Hong Kong native trees and shrubs is followed here. The foreign trees, one year, Chinese trees being chiefly shown. There were Cummingiana or Epsine, Tasmanian or many, a familiar Chinese trees and shrubs. The Chinese year Podocarpus was seen here.

Several days ago we met Mr. P. W. Goldring, a long-time friend who has visited Yunnan. He generously gave us an account of his experiences, loaned us books, notes, etc., from his trip.

20 Spent the morning on the mainland with Goldring at his country home at Fan Bing some 20 miles above Kunming.
We took the ferry from Hong Kong across the bay & arrived at Kowloon where we took the canton R.R. to Trenton Station. The road skirted the bay & ran through several small tunnels. Rice fields, hills & orchards surrounded the track. As we neared the station from a short time ago, there was an acrid odor of manure which had been produced this year due to a beetle plague. Camphor trees & mangoes were also seen. Flowers were abundant on the place, colias, balsams, helias, etc. The Phoense border was only a few miles beyond this place. The hills were high & the山谷 were green & in places plant covered. Only one tiger has been heard of lately, & the hills have not been visited after many months. We arrived punctually at the station at Hong Kong. Wetly seen in the hills was one elephant. The British have his home at Kowloon, where he has a good library. Our
surprised to find his books
filled by mildew powder. This
removal is necessary to pre-
serve the books against the attack
of a tiny silver fungus which
rots the paper rapidly. In a
fortnight's many books may be
removed so that constant vigi-
lance is necessary. The termite
is another book destroyer but
is easier to guard against than
from borrowing than the cases.

Visited the large vegetable market
with Wm. A great variety of
vegetables & fruits were offered
for sale. A fruit like the biliki
was seen in great quantities.

This is the logan joy, Mandarin
kumquat apple, pine apple, pear,
orange, banana, kiwi, etc.
were in sale. Australian, and
like black hurried pod was
seen which was said was a lily
rhizome, a root & edible. Meat
quantities of chicken, ducks, veal, pork
There were in the market a light green rolled vegetable the Okra was a common one on stands. We visited two bird stores near the market. Both were filled with cages of songbirds, chiefly weavers, parrots, and birds. People of several sorts to many droplets were in the shops. Many of these birds are foreign. We found any anchorites. Many of these birds were shown. Macaques from both chins were shown. Macaques seem except quinoa pigs. No dogs or cats were offered.

22 The steamer SungkiaJKLM took us out of the harbor at 10 am. The sky was misty with a gentle breeze which made it very cool. The boat was the same size of the Haitian. The cabins were arranged the same. Two missionary women had two cabins for Haikian women. Only the cabin passengers. The were members of the Presbyterian denomination.
The language is almost identical
to that of Swatow.

The language spoken in Hai-Nan
according to these women
is very different from Cantonese
which is not understood at
Hai-Kow although it is under
the same provincial government.

The islands are mountainous
but the people are peaceful,
tigers, vipers, and large snakes
occur almost every day.

The ocean is calm
and the land shell is
carved very expertly by the natives
into ornaments.

The weather
continued rainy and cool
and pleasant.

The distance from Hongkong
to Hayhow or Haikou is 150 miles
and requires about 30 hours by steamer.

The anchorage is
about 3 miles off shore and
in the shallow channel.

The occurrence of tigers is not mentioned
in either the Pictorial book of Allen's
account of the mammals.

The island is 153 miles long by 90 miles wide.
The highest mountains are 6,000 feet high,
but the interior is little known.
No person has yet reached the highest peaks in explored the interior. The tribes of the mountains are not hostile but they offer no assistance to travelers. The southern half of the island is said to have a tropical or Indian fauna. The northern a Chineses species to the Canton mainland. Only 5% of the island is cultivated. Less than 2,000,000 somewhat cooler months in December, January. There are no small rodents listed from Hainan, only the larger mammals are known. From our anchorage at Hoi-Hoow only a few low hills can be seen. The land is generally low, gently undulating, low. But forest covered or by coco-palms. Tropical trees of commercial economic value. Channel 60 fathoms wide.

23[2] dropped anchor at Hoi-Hoow at 2:30 P.M. Light breeze was blowing in the channel. Water a dirty yellow at anchorage where it is only 3 fathoms deep. Some 3 miles from shore. A long line of sand bars keep seamen far out. The town
Hoi-Ho is situated at the mouth of a river and is reached from the sea by a long mud bank about several miles long. No unloading operations take place in the afternoon.

The night was cool with a fine breeze and no mosquitoes reached us from shore. In the morning they began unloading the cargo of flour, rice, macaroni, liquors, etc., after which we went ashore with a custom inspector in a bixiai boat. I called on the commissioner of customs, Mr. Bowring, who is a lepidopterist. He showed me the shrub, the sin of large white which he said the Chinese called a mountain horse, no head or body, and a shrub which was a uniform dark brown. I asked no tigers or leopards occur on the island. He showed me some rakes in alcohol which he was sending to Shanghai to friends. Then we went to visit a Japanese who has a shop beyond the south gate of the city. He had many snakes in formalin.
A bellish, spotted civit, a large kypär, in alcohol he had a brick-tailed Porcupine, Albina, a young gibbon, in a cage he had a pure black gibbon, A mucus, affectionate. His rodents were in his shop. A tame parrotlet from the island was seen here. It was green and plum colored. He had stuffed francolins, minas, drosas, rollers, pheasants, etc. Our walk from the boat showed the usual chief's compound, main streets paved by opalinite, overhanging roofs and small shops. The fruit-tree was guava, pineapple, date palms, logan, water melons, and coconut nuts were seen all the year round here. The chief's grove, the place of pigs which are shipped alive in baskets to Hong Kong. On the outskirts of the city is a large leper colony hospital.
Not visited & the inhabitants have free intercourse with the 

Yugn people. It is remarkable how little travel is engaged 
in by the foreign residents in Ha-

nan. Most of them go beyond 

their stations to the nearest port 

where they can get a steamer for 

home. The missionaries of Harbin 
do not know Hongkong or the 

ports south of it while those of Haian 
do not know Tongking or the 

small ports only Hongkong. We 

only found by inquiring that men 

intercourse who had been in 

Yunnan.

The interior of Hai-Nan is 

without roads or trails. The 

jungle is very dense so that 

the explorer must cut his 

way ther. Only one European 

has attempted to reach the 

highest mountains. The British 

Consul, Pearson. Some Japanese 

have been murdered by the 

natives of the mountains who 

absolutely refuse to enter the mountains.
We dropped anchor at Pak-hoi at 7 A.M., morning rainy with heavy showers. Pak-hoi is an uninteresting town built along a great crescent bay of yellow sand beach. Capt. Fisher took us ashore after dinner to call on Dr. Bradley who is a British C. M. S. Doctor who had a leper hospital here. The ship was out but returned at 4 P.M. from a trip. It is a very long tale of 235 years. When we saw him wearing a bright red shirt we were much surprised and this show he has found very efficient against the scurvy. Because he does not need a coat. He has spent several months in Yunnan and joined the country down the Yangtse River. He assured us that dysentery was difficult to get at Pak-hoi, who went with us for $2.50 anath. A cholera epidemic is now raging at Pak-hoi. Three hundred...
now used and will cure all cases if put too far advanced. By simple suction a double normal salt solution into
an vein, against a man which
broken up the circulation +
pull the patient thus, Colera
headaches takes all the water
out of the body. If this fails it
up or that are pernicious
annihilated or aged, Wenestine
leaves for amnestic diseases.
This only will prevent death.
China, injected into the brain,
it is a sure cure. The hackers
are incurable but by pulling
their legs when they cannot
walk, replacing them by
wooden shoes, the patient can
walk against the disease.

set back often 10 years, He
kindly sends us a letter to
his brother-in-law in Yuma
man the Thompson, also a
C.M.S. Inc. Typhoid occurs in
Yuma for and not have with grass
Plague bubonic occurs only in
the spring. We leave chulian
on show with the beaver is
Now alone his family in Seattle. His residence is nicely laid out with lawn, trees & flowers.
He has a fine tennis court & play with some Chinese boys every evening. These Chinese played remarkably well while we were watching them. The country tennis level for many miles no mountains being in sight. Down on rice fields a binder harvest only flat fields of paddy rice on flat terraces near units etc. Tigers seldom occur live for 20-30 miles inland they said stock & people departed from Poh hari at 8:30 P.M. Went at 8:40 in about 15 feet of water by the 4th Capt. On the way out there was a remarkable display of phosphorescence in the water. The paddle dug the salt liquid silver so dark was all the shorter that bent in the nose, I have never seen any phosphorescence on purpose or brilliant. The Pa. said, this was a common affair here.
For leprosy Bradley uses X-rays and an oil remedy.

26. Reached Montgomery about 11 a.m. and daylight more off a very broken coast where hundreds of fraggle rocks could be seen raining their fantastic shapes. Approaching on home pilot at the mouth of the Pee Dee it steamed forward another mile. The land here is a broad, level plain with its mountains the banks are done and green with grass—heres. This is not noticeably any degree.

The river was very muddy and brownish red by gold. With me they shifted anchor in the river opposite the town a warm

boatmen with their camps barred us clamoring for baggage. We finally got into a row with them after they had dropped overboard a heavy load of ammunition. This box was afterward discovered by a细心 of the canallies dried in the engine room.
Served ashore with the first officer and a Frenchman; a good officer who understood no English. We visited the town and went through the cafes where many French officers were sitting at little tables chatting over their beer. The town of Haiphong is beautifully laid out with wide avenues lined by fine shade trees. It was cool with a gentle breeze blowing while we were ashore. English is understood by the Frenchmen here, on the steamer who speaks only a little French.

Took the 1:30 P.M. train to Haiphong and travelled to Hanoi where we arrived at 5 P.M. The trip was very interesting, the day clear and warm. The country...
as the eye could see no
hills were visible. The
country is one great vine field
land without any borders
on small plots of fields.
The secondary vines were
well grown. The landscape
a light green lush appearance.
The villages are mostly
villages of few thatched
huts as in the Philippines.
Almost these
dwellings were cleared
of trees & grass, bamboo
intersecting the country
were few & broad metalled
roads built by the French.
The landscape had an
be navigated appearance.
The great green nice field
being white speckled with
trees & bushes hidden. The trees
occur in various sorts, some
clue the slender areas
with a few coco & fan palms.
Harbor promised to be a beautiful
town of wide avenues with fine
buildings set in parks like... 
spaces surrounded by... 
shadovs. The lagoon in... 
the center of the town is a... 
charming spot of heaven. Everything is neat and... 
there are tall, multistoried... 
towerous, tall, multi-storied... 
are francas and have... 
their accounts looking... 
months. They wear their... 
their black hair... 
tall, white, and... 
small, white, and... 
pale hands. They are... 
small people with... 
Chinese cast. Frankbridge... 
accompanied us to Hawaii... 
...at the Hotel Metropole... 
along buildings with Ginger... 
the town at its deepest... 
may be engaged in Iran.
The shops are large and well filled, but many of them are now closed because of the darkness.

28

On the morning we visited the Manager of the railroad regarding our baggage. The delay necessitated a return to town in order to make the train for the West. The head of the government was taking the charge of public affairs, giving us every courtesy and permission to go anywhere in the country. The industrial museum near the station is a fine exhibit. It is in a beautiful building. At the geological department we met Mr. who showed us through the building and the museum. They have a splendid collection of geological maps of Tasmania. There's a large beginning of a geological museum with many fossils, lizards, some shells, mammals, etc. Afterwards, we wandered in the forest where...
Because the prayer made the game much information about game is T minor. At 15 P.M., we went walking and tuck cap, Trumbidge who left at 7 P.M. for Harpeling.

The funnel breaks and
railroad made it necessary for us to unpack and load luggage with 100 lbs, size so they can be carried by port.

300 yards around the funnel.

Spent the afternoon visiting the garden Botanic
museum is a large beautiful
and does park with a great
number of trees for they are
without labels, in various
parts of the park are cage
animals. We saw lions
dresses tigers. To this maximum
member 1000 parks at

The paper end of the Police
is filled by a great field of large

Enormous lotus which are now
Bearing pink blossoms, some of the streets on the lake shore are lined by palm trees. After dinner we went to a cinema show in the cafe of the hotel. Night cloudy & humid. We spent an hour at the station arranging our 6 pieces of baggage for transport. The director of the railway, who is very friendly, especially English at times, gave permission to carry the baggage in a 4th class car. He also furnished a general letter of recommendation to the help on the railroad line.

30 Reprinted from Toronto on 6/15 AM train.

On the station of Victoria on the Columbia River we left the level rice fields of the delta & entered my own rolling country. Numerous small red clay & yellow fields of cattails & wade in
This farm is what I had seen. All the palms were everywhere in the landscape. The native and cardinals were playing fields, often in the quest. Both are seen singing ahead of a hill on the back. The morning was rainy with a heavy downpour at 8 am. Weather cool and a good breeze during the morning.

Birds often move the common small wren with a white tail scurrying up and down. When shouting and a long tail curling difficult to see. The white mocking were also common as aridites. Lizards on lawns blue and black, common pulchritude and in a yard. The house banks were planted. The banks by the mangrove were in place covered by the white leaves. The large pink from the woman with ammonites were seen.
Reading about in their rice fields planting. They do most of the
work & their men are tall &
weak unskilled compared to
our women. The country
fatter inland is much
diversified by densely wooded
small hill; valleys, marshes &
country rice fields. Further
among. Then, as now we
stopped for rice for lunch
again. Before reaching
there we passed many
rice plantations. The
plants growing on hills;
most of the coffee. Beyond
that, the bush is dense
jungle of bamboo trees growing
on small hills with dense
bamboo rice field between.
As Thai Nutt station beyond
the rice fields are few & the
road winds through small
woods covered with the dense
jungle of bamboo forest as
thick as any I have ever seen.
Wild bananas, coconut trees
all cane grass abundant
Reached Bao-Ha at 3 P.M. The trail follows the Red River all the way. The water was red, loaded with sediment from the small forest stream entering here. The jungle here is very dense, chiefly bamboo canes growing with bananas. No bamboo or palms. There are no people cultivating crops or cultivated fields. Bao-Ha was reached at 5:30. The station is prettily situated on the high bluff above the Red River, partly the town being on one side of the river and partly on the opposite. A Chinese custom officer, a Dutchman who spoke perfect English, met us and asked about permits etc. and assured us there would be no trouble. The natives here were Annamese in dress; it looks like those of Japan. Rained during the night. Mosquitoes are abundant here; all beds are covered by nets. The natives customarily said...
that malaria is very prevalent and this accounts for the absence of population and cultivation. During the building of the PP, great numbers of soldiers died of malaria from Faus Ray up to the head of the forest country. The malaria is very malignant and often kills people within a day. It is indubitably one of the black water varieties. The train left the Faus Ray station at 6:30 and then stopped across the Pinnai River in Chinese territory for some previous inspection.

The road follows the Nam Tri River from Declocheville. This stream is smaller than the Red River and rocky Except for Chiang Kiang, the whole route was not navigable. The valley is very narrow and the deepest point rising 300 to 500 feet above. Rock formation, limestone, and massive cliffs of the may cliffs without much forest. At Chiang Kiang station
the forest is almost finished, the
green, grey, hillsides predominating.
Raining all morning. Very
few birds seen along route.
At Fu-1ta-Ti station
the forest had entirely
disappeared. Chinese cultivated
fields were seen along the
meridional hillsides.
The Chinese have evidently
cut off all the forest, the absence
of which is artificial. Remains
of four World Wars were seen in the stream
which is a small river.
We reached the break in tunnel
at 11:30 at station of Wang Tang.
At this point a slender waterfall
of 30 feet high dropped over a cliff within
a few feet of the R.R. I just
as the entrance to the tunnel.
Below the waterfall was a
stone bridge washed away
by the waterfall, stream
nearly surrounded by trees crossing
the break supported by thin
beams. We took several shots
of the talks and men carrying baskets.
transferred our luggage to another
train which arrived from
Yunnan for an hour 8 1/2 a
at 2 P.M. The road here
runs high above the road mostly
from the river. The hills are
steeply to 500 feet or so, and
beyond the waterfall are
again small isolated cliffs
places for ships to unload
much of their cargo on the
river, most goods being indigo.
At 11:50 we pass over the
wonderful dragon bridge, which
spans the great Nam Ti River.
We had a fine view of the bridge
as we approached it, trying to
take several photos of it, but the sun
was in front of us. The bridge
spans the river 300 feet below
us, and is as if it was wedged
in between the cliffs. The
roads wind along the cliffs
past many small
villages. After passing
over the river we reached
a rolling countryside of limestone
hills, which was covered by
hundreds of black limestones. In the valley were many fields of ripe wheat and rice. In the distance, there was a town with many people and houses. Reached Mount Zion Station at 11 a.m. Only a single crop is raised here at this altitude. I expect Rice fields are made of small terraces on very steep hillsides, including without forests, grass, and some small lakes. The hillside was covered by fine grass, but no cattle or horses were grazing. The cattle were grazing in the foreground. The stock raising possibilities of this country look promising, as if much money could be made. Reached Austin Techon at 9 P.M. Took rooms at the hotel near the station. The ride past the forest valley was interesting. The track runs through the valley which is
Gorge - 7:30 A.M.

Cultiv. - Kien - 8 A.M.

level stretch of rice fields with the city in the center, with other homes to left on right, along long, conical promontory at upper end of the valley when darkness fell. Reached Ami - Tzechun at 9 P.M.

Sept. 11 Night and today. Departed at 6:30 from Ami - Tzechun. The RR follows the Si-Kiang which is a bricked mud river. The current here is true 50 yds. wide, with slow current and some small sandy bars. The valley is narrow and runs in one long meander, almost parallel. Many gorges and rough, steep covered cliffs. Past for about 1/2 hour passed between two hills, then turned with another gorge to Si-Tche-Yi station. Here were similar cliffs, black, brown, pink, and one long, black cliff, 200 feet high. The Si-Kiang...
river of Canton is flanked
then rocky bluffs with
margared trees on flat slopes
yet there are no rapids on
the river. The soil
everywhere is bright red
clay with red rock
clay + conglomerates.
The chinese houses are made
Assymetrical adobe bricks
like those used in Mexico. On
the rivers, dugout canoes
seen made like an of ungle
loz dugout & nicely shaped
no sampans or sail boats
on the river. Crops chiefly
maize, rice, yam, cane,
millet, pea, mungo, cotton,
sweet potatoes. No common
area at this elevation 4,500 feet
Reached Poon- Hi station at
9:30 Here the RR leaves the
main Si & Trang Parre. The
valley is wide + cultivated
Beyond high granaries
rise to 5,000 feet
Yi

11.30 A.M. The valley is a large bowl one filled by ripening rice fields covered by low hills. The city sets at a hill a little distance off surrounded by high walls with pagodas in the center. Altitude here 5300 feet. Summertime moon and reflection broaching but heat dry. In places 2 rows field of tobacco and tobacco drying leaves near some of the hills. Many cockroaches plant was seen in Blossom in fields evidently a crop of some sort. Sunflowers also promise good crops here. Poinsettias planted in rows on hill in some places. This red leaf is the January flower. Small cotton and Phuket scales seen in field. The hills are covered many groves familiar by dense shade old looking house of large area elaborately the French groves which have elaborate cement
At 3 P.M. we reached Tangut Lake. The railroad climbs the steep mountain, ending the trip some 100 feet above the water. Here the mountain side are green with small bushes and wild flowers seen anywhere. The RR reaches its greatest height here 7,000 feet. The first sight of the lake by Yunnah is seen from apple orchards and fields of corn flowers and mulberries. On the road adjoining the RR many cattle poked by curious men and dogs roamed the city. Pack trains of small horses were also passed. In places the roads were lined by golden grass trees, large sycamores, oaks, and other wild trees. We reached the city of Yunnah for at 5 P.M. The area is about the size of Astoria, Oregon. They are surrounded by a quadrangle, around the whole town. There are dozens of fire-alarms.
We went to the Hotel Toucan near the station for lunch. An Englishman, Mr. Spring, there, Mr. Beuvis, a surveyor gave us much information about your town which he knows very well from his survey. Andrews had an office on his right and which was much smaller so we went at once at 5:30 in search of Mr. Thomson with Mr. Pilsen of the YMCA as guide. The doors were not on the next to Carpenter's tennis court where we met Collins of the YMCA and Brown, the British Consul.

[2] Visited Mr. Boyle, the salt company superintendent at his office. He had just returned from Tasmania and gave us much information about the country. Later we called on Rosenberg, the telegraph chief who alsosummer Jessica into game animals. We went to Thompson Interference where we met his wife and small children.
Dusk afternoon was called on the French consul who kindly invited the foreign commissioner for an audience to permit passports to travel to Germany. We called Turk Drama or Colliers in the YMCA where we had dinner, Pilgrim Hotel from Canton.

Called on the Foreign Commission at 7:00 p.m. by appointment. He received us in French with a German. We both spoke less and English with him. We sat at a table with the consul in the middle. He served champagne, caviar, tea, buns, and cigars. The consul permitted us to smoke anywhere but supplied nothing for our cigarettes. We offered our cigars, these chopsticks could not get away from them. Turk lifted his hand with mine—Bennett. He has money. They talked, and so on.
also from River Chon where he
found very little game. Pain
was constant and the Chan
the people fear and are all taken
by extreme poverty. Just now
a Yankee—son he says there
are some wonderful gorges
the Yangtze, much deeper
than the famous gorges near
Kiang-Si. The beds are green
and the birds fly over them
other than rice which is the chief
are maize, tobacco, cabbages,
cocardee, red peppers; at
present there are in the
market pineapples,
peaches, fruit gages,
russel pees, small
green apples. The upper
railway has remade
one much of Panama
material in its lower
part from Tacari to Eeckle.
The upper part is gripped
like the highland green
open gaps under coconut
mangroves and the beds of which
are natural farms, and terraces.
4. Called on the British Consul through friends and applied for information.

5. He was released from Trencher. It is the custom here, elsewhere, that the British Consul acts as the agent for American

6. I have you residents concerned. He letters from trouble helped to confirm American organizations in the British Forces in the town streets who persisted in

7. Going under different people.

8. He lived at Carpenter's. Both he and his wife were

9. Pardon must be asked for us. We are electrical engineers. They received some representative

10. Speed the day, facing one another with 80 years.
Humbled at Mildens, the French count. Bohé. 

Mangões and the French doctor has told his wife was still in bed with a broken arm, but from a fall. Mildens 

had just been made a recover in which is quite late 

we governed to change the bandage.

Page of the sheltered. Col. 

gives us a packet to take 

we send up 35 packets 

to be delivered there. 

The method of packing 

animals used horses 

quite unique. The saddle 

was a wooden. Appear with 

clear running frequently. 

The boot are first placed 

to a wood fig. Love a tree 

then the two pa. 

the tree are lifted out, 

the saddle and fitted into 

the middle and the seats in 

the saddle tree. They go mo 

the way over the pack which
rests firmly in the saddle.

When the unload the
finish is lifted from inside
one tale. This method
is very quick and quite
satisfactory, and no roping
is needed. I have never
seen any such method
used anywhere else in
the world. We used to go
to dine at Collins with
Mrs. Angel of Canton, Miss
in the Pinson. The method of packing
breaks of lumber is much
more convenient than any other
I have ever seen. No pack
ever seems to come out of the under
saddle, the whole affair being
kept in place by the crupper.

At dusk we went back
shooting among the canals
which are bordered by rows of
cypress trees. Before the lots appeared
and heard the squirrels calling
of Andrew's fishing in the boat.
Sent post-office order to California advance today, gave 14 letters @ 5c. Draft for $3,00

They were the small white red

declared species taken at Fort Klam.

Said of the large but approach

offering 10 or 10. They are a

large species of Hippocodon.

We departed today at 11 o'clock

from the hotel with 16 loads the

remaining part of our outfit.

Page kindly gave his horse back

to our the lake in which situated

us 7 miles of red rocky road

over the city. We left the

hotel in chairs & reached the

taken 45 minutes. (Foreman met the foreign commissioner, Mr. Shee

whom we wish the governor on

a pleasure trip. Day rainy.

Raining above the lake chasm,

opple of side is a great cliff

hundred feet high.

The road down to the

lake was thin fields of ripening

rice. The crops of the lake

is shallow dotted

ideal points for ducks. On our way over we passed several
brook boats of fishing concern
sant with their attendants.
The ducks were warm and
grimmable. The boat was
with undethched wings.
They were more often
fishing than mere pets.
The species were royn, a
black bird with white
throat and breast. We met an
caravan at 3 P.M. a small
village caruve along the lake.
It was raining at the time and
continued to rain all
afternoon. We started an
hour over our middle arrival
were very small prices much
too small for the saddles which
we had much trouble in
adapting the saddles to suit
the animals. Finally we got
under way into the rain
on your soldiers carrying the
armor. The road was devious
and made of slippery mud greening
often much broken and unpheved.
Camp at An-Ning-Chon

There are level rice fields
chiefly back very slightly &
undoubtedly, near a small
stream, some fifty Chinese
village between the appearance & smell
of a pig pen. We reached our
camping place, a large village
called An Chou, at 9 P.M. From
after dark it rained in a
steady, accompanied by the tone by
the, Produce. It was very clean
and spacious but the last men
very noisy during the night.
the mosquitoes annoying.

Departed at 9 A.M. in a
misty rain. From new soldiers
took the place of two we had
yesterday. The road was quite
good being a brick over red clay
and without the rough paving stones
except those next fields. Birds were
numerous on the road,
black, blue magpies, tree swallows,
and brown stone chukar, magpies, etc. A
butterfly and gray jay were seen.
open places. The country is
marked with small valleys and
hills and small mountains. The
crossings of rivers meet with on the road are exceedingly
rare and evidently they are
never undated. You may
pass within 20 feet of them
with the roadside shin
付け or placed under
The German Chinese are
only sometimes to ride
apparently never contriving
the. The rabbits are used
only for breeding as far as
we could make out.

11) Last night we made camp
in a school house at 6 P.M.
At noon, an old temple
attended on top of the ridge
overlooking a small valley
about 3 or 4 miles wide.
small trees were one of the

Dovo but caught only one rat.
A warm beverage at the spring
in the morning. Breakfast o
30 June 1942

After the teacher had
already assembled the group
our departure. We climbed
a steep hill out of the village
and the cross note

Indians were very old but
again went up the hill deeply
Our Quad hills could be
enjoyed from this point.

On the road side grew many
wild flowers, roses, musk peas,

Hemiptera, and others etc.

The bushes seen from berries
in many cases although

red berries like those on a
common one. Blue black

humble to black berries green and
a
tall bush. A species

of berries with roundly thorns
and covered with black

roses. Salvia flava, Brachytrum

melliflorum 12 to plant be

7 AM. Go until 12 then
take all packs off and stop.
2 hours to walk past. The animal

groze also given guards sheep
and more long. The beans are a long
Rubber-stone
demolished country

leaves or flowers
all the animals are kept
this, after breaking the men
breakfast, the rice and the animals
saddled keep from 7.00 a.m. to
until dark to camp in a
village. Camped at noon on
eatly made prairie dotted by

Two oxen are used
on riding, animals, and
freedom for humans as the
animals do not understand
them and refuse to go forward
when spurred. This salt
prevents much in-depth
quantities on the road came
from wells near Ta-li-ju.

Reached Feng at 6 p.m.
and camped in a temple
nearly an

muddy camp near Feng Chi-
aground of sturdy chestnut
trees, deciduous with moss in
and cultivated.

Before

noon, as about 10 A.M. we passed
through a very dense country of
which, at noon, Yo-chen was
encountered. The flatness widened
red sandstone or brown stone.
The latter had centuries ago been
eroded away and the
mountains had washed the whole
countiy into the baked red gullies.
The only vegetation was scarce in
the valleys where the soil
wouldn't grow much. The
red sandstone formations
with conglomerate stones
carried centuries old clay
with some streaks of white
clay & shale. In Feng
was a wide valley filled by
ripening rice fields. Beyond
the city the mountains reared
their rugged shoulders in folds of
granite or gray like the folds
of cliffs seen at the Grand
Canyon of the Colorado.

12

17:30 A.M. The thermometer
dominated above the tree line in the
valley a short ways. From here
we ascended the mountains
along the valley for about
an altitude of 3000 feet. The
road then continued in the
six

ridge for miles

pine woods. A pine spruce
their oak the late before

ago. From the pines

the ridge with a nice field

like seen all day intently. Many

wildflowers and bush grew on

the ridge. We descended the

ridge into a wild region. Deep

valleys clothed by green trees

rocks in which no stream

in fields were also seen. Small

birds were abundant a the wood.

A small squirrel was seen on
two occasions. They overshooted

but no showers occurred near us.

The rolling hill country between

Yuman - fur 


deer and
two occasions. They overshooted

but no showers occurred near us.

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two occasions. They overshooted

but no showers occurred near us.
The villages are all dirty and filled with small, run-down houses. Dogs and chickens roam in the roads, and the children are all dirty and unkempt. Plenty is everywhere, but there is no sense of wealth.

The physical type is not very Chinese, no elongated people. Many have high cheek-bones and a Mexican-like nose.

They all dress in blue or black cotton smocks, with large black bowler caps and red scarves. The headdress is usually a small black silk cap supported by a red tassel.

The facilities are very limited and not constant. The roads are hard and rough, and the middle tree is used to tie up the animals when they are not in use.

They sit firmly in
Place when the caravan stops at noon they are lifted in a second or so.

Camped in a temple 100 yards on one side of the village of Shatgur where we arrived at 5:30 P.M.

Made early start getting away at 6:30 Am. Morning foggy. Climbed the ridge of the Tyn valley. The hillside was very bushy & many mad birds were seen. Then we dropped down into another small valley & ascended another ridge where we planned for our lodging. This one was more level as were the hills country for many miles. In front were steep forested hillsides with chaparral, etc. We reached the village of Ning Tung in a steady rain. Here we camped in a large deserted temple rebuilt several years back. We have seen no rodents running about.
the rice fields. This lack of

students is doubtless
due to their extermination
by the Chinese for ages until
all have disappeared even on
billsides. The temple we

visited is Kwan-Tung
was a compassionate temple
that did not differ much in architecture
from Buddhist temples
except it generally all the
halls have inscribed
tabletts. The Chinese
keep a few tame cattle
but not only for beef as
to make milk as well as
milk cows. The
agricultural country which
is most hilly is covered
with a variety of flowers.

That day we went day
in the hills we noticed
no monkeys were found all.
There were fine hamlet views
on the old city wall mounds.
Prehensile-tailed Mammals
other than New World
Constrictors / Crotalidae

Viperidae

Slang. Brown - Partially
Mus musculus
Chironomus
Musicaea

Trichosurus
Russo-Clairns
Pallengeridae
Jack them apparently the Chinese have exterminated rabbits in all the rice country. One of the natives said rabbits were common near the village. Otters & flying squirrels on the hill we left at 7 AM, weather cloudy. On way passed an area clad with ridge. Chestnuts & oaks were seen on the way. Flowers abundant, snapdragons, lilies, clematis, purple, lavender, potentilla, wild sweet peas. Stepped at noon on the Matsu village for lunch. The road was often in a large bright red river. A tributary of the Yangtse. The valley is a rice wild. We reached Chiu Liang which is a large walled city on the river at 4:30. We took a short cut road to the town and crossed a wharf plank bridge. On horse pull off onto the middle of the plank lying there on his belly.
then we fell into the muddy water below. He worked among the beggars feeding unimpressed. We reached the little flat outside the city's wall and camped there. Miss Morgan who is conducting an independent mission in this town. She is the only white person there. Several Chinese men and women who assist her. The whole mission is conducted in $200 a year. She has lived in China for about 3 years and only seen 3000 Chinese in that time. The people of the village are all Chinese and speak mandarin. The Chinese are all averse to leaving home and much of them in these warm villages will write to their neighbors for their food and clothing. When taken abroad they demand high salaries. However, we look forward at Miss Morgan's where we had steamed chicken, pork with rhubarb.
mushrooms. Desert fruits
were by Mohomads who
are the only people in China
who use cows milk. We
had quite large tomatoes, potatoes
and corn. She is reputed to be
sanded vagina's daughter. From
Washington D.C.

15. We arrived daylight & left
the temple at 7:15 AM.

Morning foggy & cool. The road
mountains in the valley were
go down, down, down revealing
pine clad hills, green and
grassy. Salmon gravel will
flow like a river. It is a great
place to cross many times down
the Miss. Mingan map. Grace
is now president of club since
3 07. The people are quiet.
The chinese say it is due to
warm water of South China
also. Reached Fii ho hai village
at 10 A.M. & camped in temple
out of town on hill overlooking
the village. At the temple were
men playing some sort of music
with a drum.
tary, younger, woman & child. Night cool & absolutely cloudless.

16) Reported at 7 A.M. in foggy weather which continued until 9 A.M. on the winds & brush country at the example. Hunt was not taken but caught nothing, s.m. any they disturbed. I cannot account for this absolute lack of resident.

in Yuma. The country becomes moist on this part of the beach, passing between units.

In A.M. we have no much presence of animals. Almost wide fields they have been shot & eliminated by shooting perhaps.

In the eating of hen-man at 10 A.M. street made as in Yuma.

Country called Sound and Pine Field Road followed 8 to 10 of the which we have followed for many days.

From eastern the Yumaite, both W.M. & so.
Nestled in the rolling hills, as the sun began to set, we prepared for a remarkable evening. The village, unmistakably rural in its charm, welcomed us as we entered the town. The streets caroused with life, and we couldn't help but feel a sense of adventure.

After our lunch break, we travelled for two hours to Lah Tseh, a small town, where we embarked on a trek outside the city walls. On the way, a photograph of which has long been sought, we discovered the beauty of the small olive trees we had seen in recent days on the road in fresh, vibrant shades. It was also a gray squirrel in the trees, much of the country today has been bareless, and the greenery was rich in some places.

Buses camp at the temple.
of Sahaba at 7 AM.

Weather foggy and cold.
The road followed up the
Toro Praga to render to its
source where we reached
a small village on the near
neighbour called Ta-fu-sun.
Here the people are great
by a robbery which had just
occurred last year previously
in the road. About 40 robbers
attacked a caravan of 60 males
and 10 males & 60 slaves.
Ten or 10 slaves got away.
Thursday morning arrived.

Ade with 50,000. They
laid small loads of wheat
which is also valuable at
left the remainder. The
place where the attack was
made was shorn with
boards of wood & material
proper. The chief multitude who were
in tears & had his arms
bound & transgender was much
melled. He said that three
men fired several shots at the
German soldiers among the
mountains. They opened the
rifle carried away on their
shoulders which they rammed
into the mountains. On the
island the road passed through
depth rocky narrow gullies
clad
beauty by bushes and trees.
The surrounding mountains
are joined and the place
was an excellent cove
for anchoring quite shelter.
In the middle of the
small town of Tarifa we
met some armed we found
is jambed with jewellers
and gold. Every traveller
apparently was afraid to
go forward and even covenants
ate give the walls away and
drive them clear. We halted
About half an hour after
men were promised, boat ahead
with only numish and
soldiers with long knives
at this all lay quietly near
some more speeded ahead
ends by no rudder or
steeple-went appeared. Dozens
other companies came with no
west o'f Mediterranean rule
some more were to launch,
just as we were starting again
already stern shoverthome

Henry Heath

in

North China

by

Arthur de C. Sowerby

1914

Thurston Press Ltd.

Sport & Science on the
Sino-Mongolian Frontier

9. de C. Sowerby
were no. continued for half an hour. We reached Piao-Ping at least not at 6:30 and camped in the Yamen well. The mandarin dwells there. Drove two more Tygis today. The pass when the storm occurs 8000 feet or likely highest on the whole road. The woods here were pine, fir, and firs and bushes of several sorts. The streams in this reach mountainous and clear but those from the denuded hills were red with dirt.
N. Y.

Baggage safe

Put money in Bank, Wash.

Vermont

Bank - Wash. Money due March 24th

N. Y. Munis. Report 10th

Will mail. Back Wash.

July

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