

decades lived as a Mongolian among Mongolians, and had expert knowledge of horses and camels. He was therefore a splendid acquisition; and the setting up of a large caravan could not have been entrusted to better or more experienced hands. Both in North China and in Mongolia he was held in high esteem. He had served as adviser to the Mongolian Government in Urga and as adviser in Mongolian affairs to the Chinese Government in Peking. I myself had known him from Kalgan in 1897 and from Peking and Urga in 1923. To his lot fell the task of employing Chinese boys, cooks, coolies and camel drivers, as well as the business of determining their wages and arranging for their equipment — in a word, he had to deal with all the numberless practical matters that arise in connection with the setting up of a large caravan for a long journey. As at an early stage it became clear that the expedition would fall into several groups, owing especially to the different aims and desires of the scientists, LARSON realized that he could not supervise the whole outfit alone, and would require a couple of assistants. He himself proposed the appointment of a young Dane, Lieutenant HENNING HASLUND-CHRISTENSEN, who had lived in Mongolia and China for four years and spoke Mongolian. HASLUND was at this time employed in the British-American Tobacco Co., and it was thanks to him that the expedition received a gift of 300,000 cigarettes from this company.

In Pao-t'ou LARSON and Major ZIMMERMANN rented a house for the expedition's account. Mr. SVENSSON, the Swedish missionary, and two boys were to be in charge of the house for as long as it might be needed. LARSON also ordered eleven Mongolian tents, blue with white Chinese ornaments on the canvas, as well as sheepskin coats and sleeping bags of the same material for all members of the expedition.

Pao-t'ou had now been evacuated by FENG YÜ-HSIANG's troops and taken over by CHANG TSO-LIN's forces.

Major ZIMMERMANN and LARSON were sent to Tientsin to purchase supplies and other necessaries. LARSON had done the same service for ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS's expedition. They bought beans, dried milk, butter, cheese, fish, macaroni, jam etc., sugar, coffee, tea, salt, spices, rice, flour and so forth, as well as cooking utensils and crockery.

ARRIVAL OF EUROPEAN STAFF

On February 6th five of the German members arrived in Peking. These were Barons WILHELM MARSCHALL VON BIEBERSTEIN and EUGEN V. MASSENBACH, Majors FRANZ WALZ and WALTER HEYDER and Herr BODO V. KAULL. The two first-named of these gentlemen were immediately despatched to Tientsin to help LARSON with the purchasing of provisions.

Six days later, the three Swedish scientists arrived in Peking, namely, Dr ERIK NORIN, geologist, Dr DAVID HUMMEL, physician, and Mr FOLKE BERGMAN, ar-