

In fact, Japanese propaganda everywhere. The long wings contain small rooms with a kang, a window, table and shelf, one for each pupil. There are 30 rooms in a wing or 60 in each courtyard. Each courtyard has its own classrooms, dining rooms and kitchen. I noticed 3 such courtyards, but I was told that the number of pupils was 200—300, so that possibly without noticing it I may have visited more than 3, for they are so much alike. For physical training there is a large courtyard with a wall built for target practice and two excellent grounds with gymnastic apparatus of the most diverse kinds, horizontal bars, parallel bars, ladders, rings, ropes, walls, trenches and other military obstacles. Thorough instruction in gymnastics seems to be a guiding principle in the school system that is now being adopted in China. You see Japanese tables and masses of apparatus in all the schools, and gymnastics are practised very seriously by the newly organised troops. The leading men were certainly right in deciding to force fresh virility on the nation.

The number of pupils is said to exceed 200 in reality and can be increased to 300. They are divided into about 20 »pai» of 10 each. On graduating they acquire the title of »san tyng tjun hsiao» and can obtain posts as gymnastic teachers in the provinces. Only the best are sent to a higher school. There are 15 masters who teach Chinese, mathematics, topography, history, geography, Japanese, gymnastics and target shooting. The pupils are divided into three categories who receive 4, 3 and 2 taels monthly.

There are three schools for academic education. The principal one is next to the military school and is called »Kao teng hsiao tang». The premises are, if possible, even finer than those of the military school, though it does not possess such large training and gymnastic grounds. There is only a moderately large ground with various gymnastic apparatus. The main building, a beautiful two-storeyed house, consists of an altar in honour of Confucius, compulsory in all schools, a large class-room and a library with a great number of books in Chinese, Japanese, English and German, and even some simple Russian ones. The adjacent wings are occupied by the beginnings of small museums of anatomy, geology, zoology, botany, physics and chemistry. The majority of the objects are of Japanese origin with Japanese inscriptions, but some are German. In general the school is built on approximately the same plan as the one I have described. It was opened rather more than 3 years ago and the pupils now number about 100 out of the 120, for whom the school was intended. On passing an examination in Chinese, anyone can be admitted. There are about 10 masters. I was conducted round by the headmaster, a lean man of energetic appearance, who does not teach any subject himself, his assistant, a lively young man who studied in Japan for some months, and a stout master of phlegmatic appearance. My very interesting visit was interrupted a couple of times by tea and sweets. When the school was opened, two Japanese and an interpreter were appointed as masters of natural science and physics. Apparently, they did not find favour in the eyes of the authorities, were dismissed and are reported to have taken some things belonging to the school with them on leaving. The subjects taught are Chinese, mathematics, history, geography, natural science, physics, geology, Japanese and English or Russian at the discretion of the masters. There may be some other subjects, but I was not told of them. — Pupils are paid 2 taels a month, but this is deducted for board. After a 3 years' course and after