

The »Shensi i sun sundchin hsiao tang» (under the control of the Njetai). 1 year's course. Entrance examination in Chinese. Prepares police instructors. 8 masters (none have studied abroad). 70—80 pupils, 1 or 2 from each hsien, where they return after completing the course. The mandarins of the different hsiens pay 50 taels a year for each pupil. The pupils are fed and clothed by the school. — There is a shorter course in the same school for 80—90 police constables. Subjects:

rules for police	rules for relations with foreigners
» » public order in towns ..	geography lectures on famous men of the past
» » watching the population	anatomy gymnastics
» » preserving decency	marching and exercises
among the population	penal code
rules of cleanliness	general laws

The »Kung i cheng» — a school of handicraft. Established by the present Viceroy in Lanchow and like the one functioning there, though smaller. About 100 skilled workmen teach about 50 pupils. The result, especially financially, is said to be below the average and it is reported that the school is to be closed.

The »Pa chih ti tsung hsiao tang». A school for the Manchurian population. Opened 7—8 years ago Tuition, food and gymnastic suits gratis. — A »Kao teng hsiao tang» is to be established in the Manchurian town for higher education. — 6 masters, 2 of whom are Manchurians. None have studied abroad. — 60—70 pupils. — Success is rewarded by a few dachen. Subjects taught:

Chinese literature	natural science	English
Manchurian »	chemistry	Japanese (no master)
history	physics	gymnastics
geography	drawing and a little topography	exercises and marching
mathematics	rules of propriety (?)	

Lessons proceed in all the schools from 8 to 12 and from 1 to 3 p.m.

The buildings are comfortable, and even luxurious, with large courtyards, light auditoria, occasionally built in the shape of an amphitheatre, and excellent gymnastic apparatus. Some of them already possess quite good geological, zoological, physical, chemical, anatomical and botanical collections and especially libraries. The majority of the objects come from Japan. The pupils live in couples in light and comfortable rooms and have their meals at small tables in large dining-rooms. The masters also live in the school and have their meals in their separate dining-room. Chemistry, physics, natural science and Japanese are mostly taught by Japanese masters. A couple of them use interpreters. — The masters are undoubtedly far in advance of those I saw at Lanchow. A high percentage of them has been to Japan. There are, however, too few of them in proportion to the number of pupils and many are not up to their work. The question of masters will be a weak point