



*The war-god in a palanquin in the temple of Kwangti chuang (near Honan-fu), where his head is said to be buried.*

who had immigrated direct from Sweden. — The population of the district is reported to be inimical to Europeans and to everything that is foreign, Mandarins and educated Chinese particularly ill-disposed, those who had visited Japan being the worst. This seems to be a fact and was confirmed throughout my journey by Europeans resident in China. — Schools and other reforms are entirely dependent on the local mandarins, the one often doing away with what another had introduced. Dilapidated sentinel's boxes and overturned lamp-posts in some of the towns I passed through proved that opposition to reforms was carried to such lengths that the street lighting and police that had already been introduced were done away with.

In regard to schools, 1 tsung hsiao tang and 1 kao teng hsiao hsiao tang (the same curriculum as the former, but without English) had been opened, each with 3 masters and 7—8 pupils. Besides, there are two schools that specialise in teaching English and train future telegraph clerks. These pay 36 taels a year. — Opium growing has actually been reduced by 1/10. Many peasants have reduced it still further of their own accord. Shops, in which smoking was indulged in formerly, have been closed. A tax of 7 fyn per liang of opium is levied. — A Fu and Luo yang hsien reside in the town. The population of the district is said to be about 50,000 tja. Wheat, barley, peas, mustard, red and white kunsjut, rice, opium, gaolyan, maize, silk and a lot of cotton are grown. Average crop 10—11 fold.