



中國大觀

THE LIVING CHINA
PICTORIAL RECORD
1930

發刊旨趣

我中華民國，建立最古，傳衍迄今，垂五千年。幅員恢廓，人口繁庶，以言富藏，羅地胥寶；以言物產，甲於全球。他如山川雄秀，文物優美，誠世界之上邦，人間之天府。昔以清政不綱，外交失敗，內戰頻仍，民生凋敝。國人自棄，列強交侵，大好河山，瀕於淪胥。所幸自革命興師以來，奠寧幽燕，統一全國。對內則修明政治，積極建設；對外則取消領權，重訂新約，地位增高，國威復振，轉弱為強。此其始基，當茲建設之初，欲改變外人之觀念，促進國民之努力，首須將國內實情廣為宣揚。宣揚之道，文字之功固大，圖畫之效尤偉。蓋文字艱深，難以索解；圖畫顯明，易於認識故也。本公司致力出版，歷有年所，爰蒐集圖片，編纂斯書，使外人閱之，知中國前途之有為，不再橫加阻障；國人閱之，亦可鑒往開來，不再意存畏葸。是以本書內容，圖畫為綱，文字為輔，類分十六，圖片千餘，遠至代文物，近至現今新創，罔不包羅，精華薈萃，蔚觀。惟圖畫編書，事不易舉，徵採未周，掛漏不免，求精期諸次編。發刊之始，用誌數言，聊表編旨云爾。



FOREWORD

The awakening of China to national consciousness is a process suddenly excited by the advance of modern science and democracy after a long period of silent brooding, and it is beyond the pale of possibility to estimate the immense influence it may have on the evolution of the whole world in the domain of politics, economics, science, and art.

With the whole world witnessing the rebirth of a nation, China is at present in a state of transition to which the history of the world can afford no parallel. On the one hand the ancient customs, architecture, costumes, and old-fashioned ideas and beliefs may yet prevail in the country at large and among the masses, while on the other modern steel structures, western-styled clothing, and hard macadamized roads, and paved highways can be found elsewhere. To show, then, the renovation of the oldest, most populous, and most conservative of the empires and yet to enable one to perceive and appreciate the ancient glories of the Flowery Kingdom which have been preserved in spite of the avalanche of modern civilization is the purpose of the publication of the present volume—THE LIVING CHINA.

The publishers have spared neither trouble nor expense in their endeavour to produce a thoroughly reliable and up-to-date pictorial annual of China. Such a work on Present China in a pictorial record is a pioneer attempt, and to compress so much within so limited a compass was found to be no easy matter. It should also be mentioned that after we have commenced printing, some momentous changes politically, socially, and economically have taken place in the country, and whatever defects there are in this first publication will be remedied in later editions.



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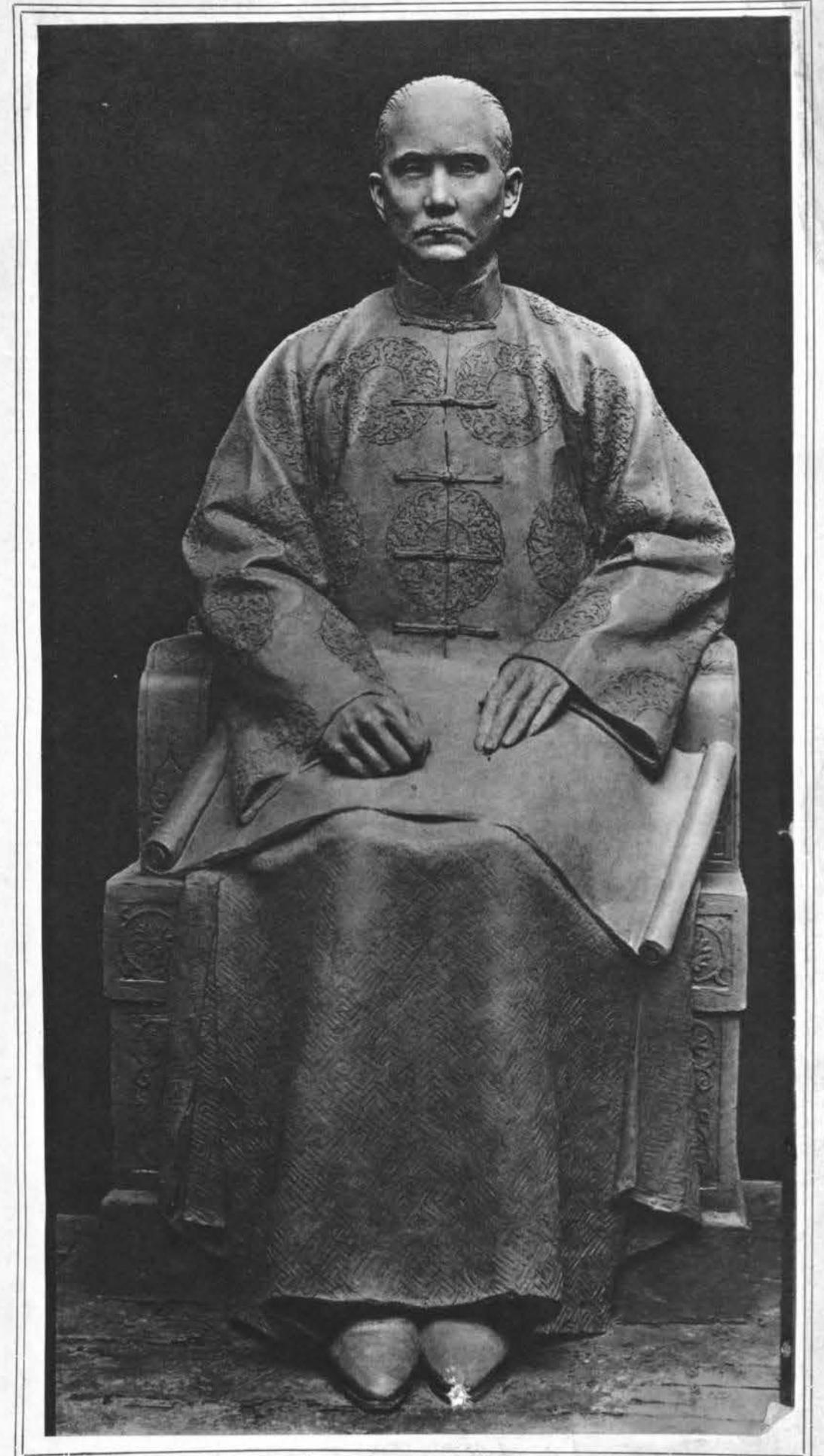


中國大觀
THE LIVING CHINA
A PICTORIAL RECORD
1930

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美術	古畫 新畫 書法 雕刻 古玩 磁器 摄影 首都
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軍備	陸軍 海軍 空軍 學生軍 童子軍
教育	學校 圖書館 學生生活 學生運動 學生團體 留學生
農工商	工廠 商場 農場 展覽會
交通	輪船 鐵路 汽車 公路 民船 無線電 航空
名勝	名勝 風景 古蹟
都市	城鎮 商港
建築	古代建築 今代建築
家庭	古式家庭 新式家庭 園藝 家畜 婚禮
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謹獻此書於國父 孫中山之靈前
THIS BOOK IS RESPECTFULLY
DEDICATED
TO THE MEMORY OF THE
BELOVED FATHER OF
THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
DR. SUN YAT SEN



國父孫中山遺像

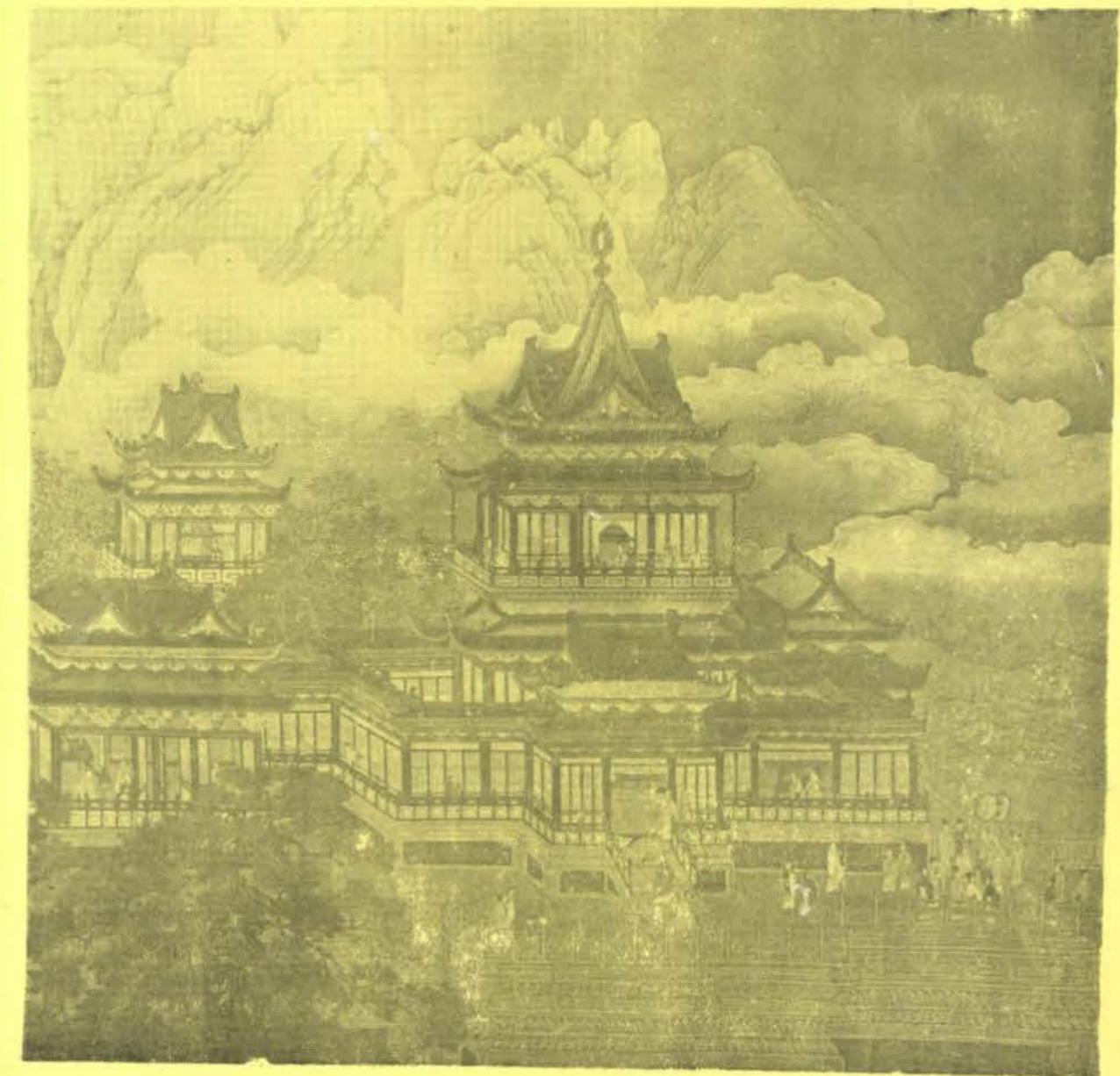
A Model of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

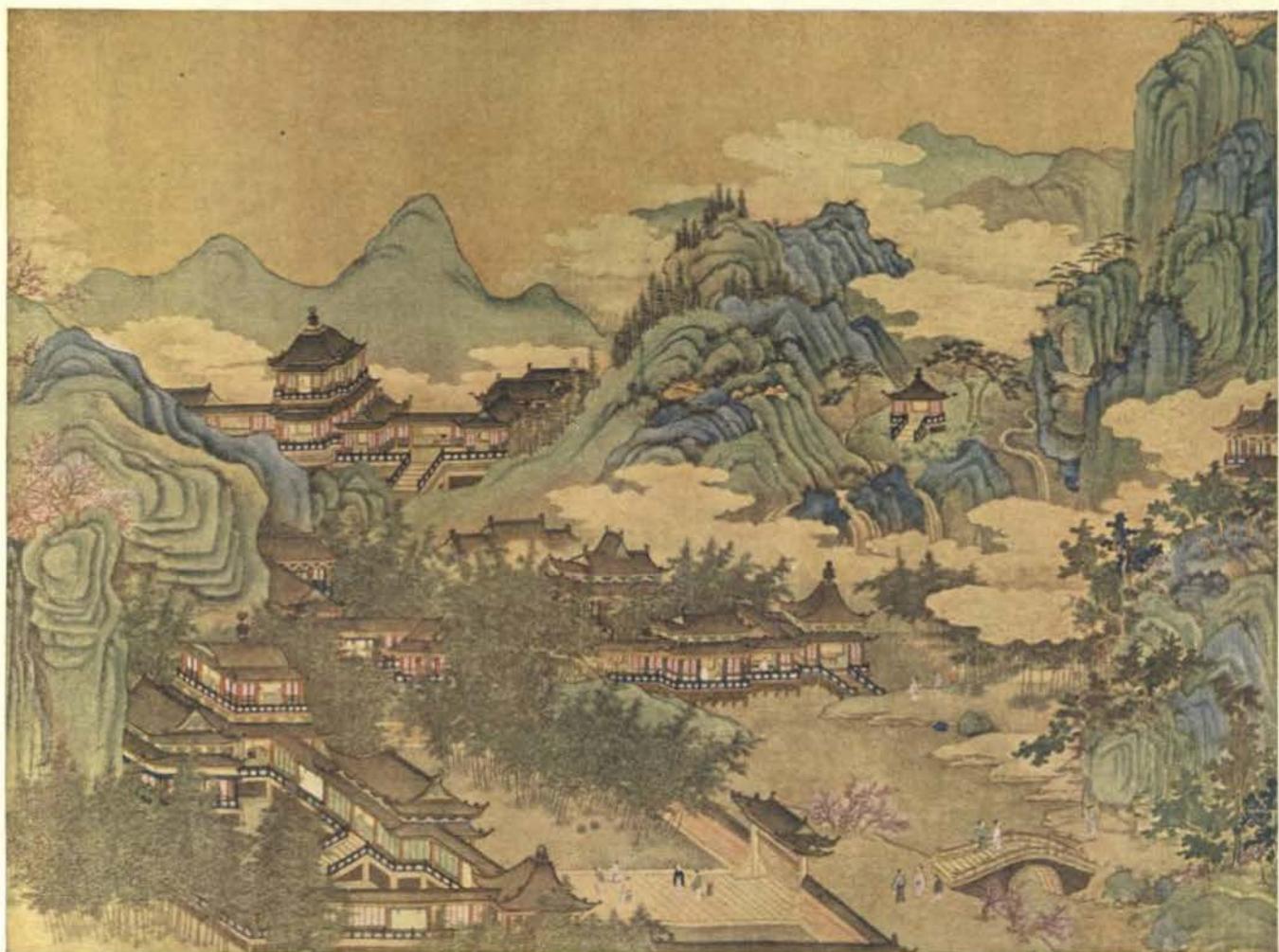
美術

美術範圍極廣，就狹義而言，中國美術以書畫為主，蓋文字源流於象形，則書畫之演進乃必然之趨勢也。溯自秦後，紙絹筆墨齊備，繪事遂上軌道；至漢唐藝術黃金時代，書畫達於全盛。作品遺留至今，仍握東方美術之權威；且在近百年內，給與西洋美術絕大影響，蓋自攝影術發明，西洋美術向所推崇之寫實繪畫，價值頓減，世人轉而注意中國美術傳神之妙，其抒情創作之特徵，遂為世界所取法。

至於西洋美術流入中國，歷史雖不長遠，而成績亦大有可觀。公立私立之美術學校，與乎留學外洋之美術研究者，日有加增；大小規模之展覽會時有舉行。西畫，雕刻，與攝影，近年有顯著之進步。

中國美術之前途，固賴作家努力；同時尤須注意保護整理與印刷發表，庶幾對內則為民眾所共有，對外則在世界佔永久尊崇之位置也！





「丹臺春曉圖」

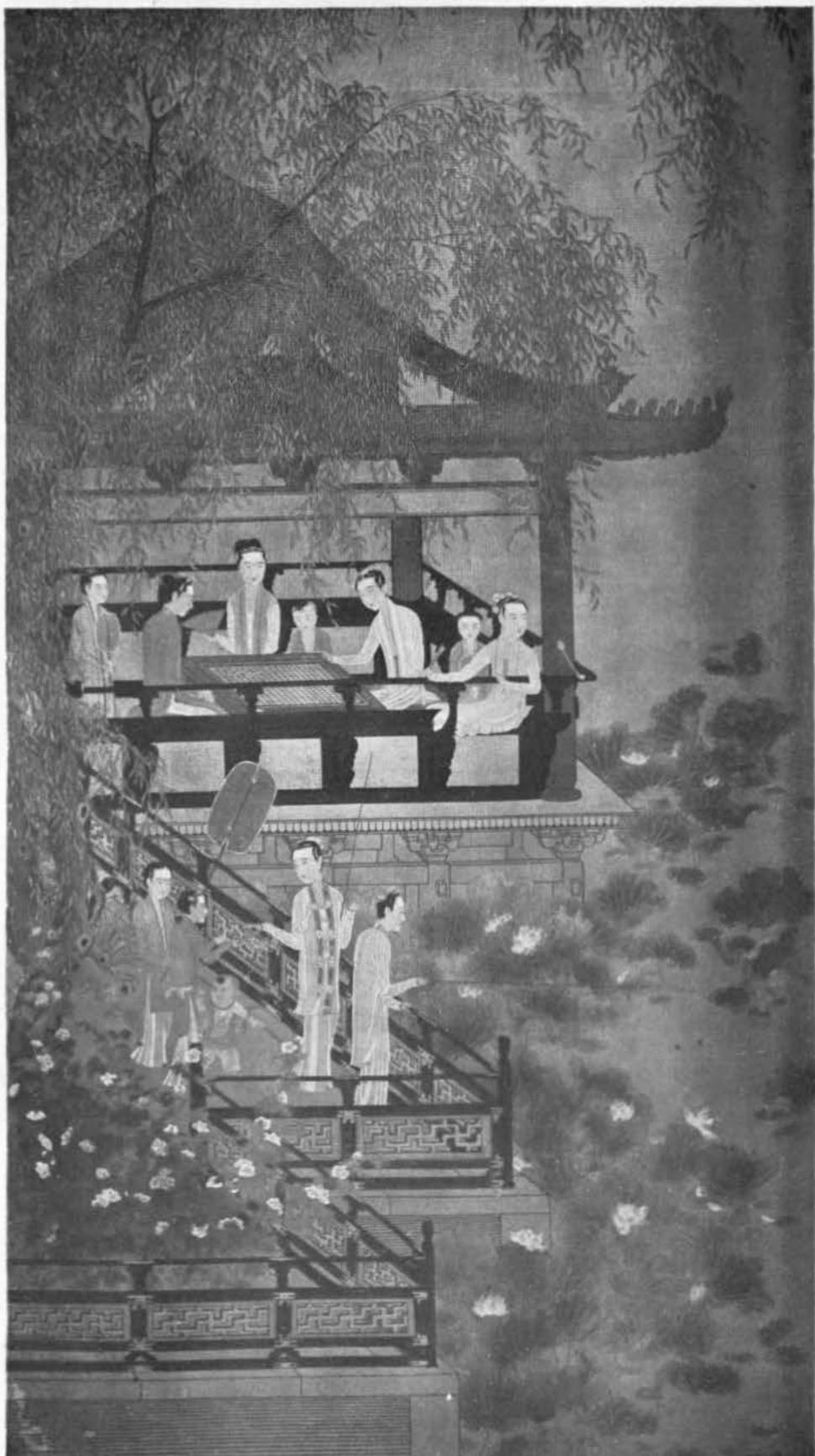
仇十洲作

RED TERRACE IN THE
SPRING MORN

By Cho Shi Cho

The distinguished artist in the
Ming Dynasty, ranked foremost
in the painting of animals and
notably of landscapes and houses

仇英，字實父，號十洲；明太
倉人。工畫物鳥獸，尤精山水樓臺
，秀雅鮮麗，皆稱名筆，作品傳留
至今，為希世寶。



水閣清娛圖

周文矩 (宋)

"A HAPPY RECREAT IN THE FLOATINGVILLA"

Drawn by Chow Wen Chu of the Sung Dynasty.



雪榭賣魚圖

(元人)

古畫

我國古圖，自漢晉以下，代有傳世之作，惜後人不知寶愛，致多流入外國。國內收藏家雖亦時時搜求，顧以年遠化遷，膺鼎難出，考據為難，非確具經驗者，不易鑒別也。

OLD
CHINESE
PAINTINGS
From Yuan, Ming
and Ching Dyna-
sties.



積雪圖

王石谷 (清)



送別圖

周東村 (明)



古木垂蘿圖

惲南田 (清)



黃賓虹畫

Artist: Wang Pin-hung.



王一亭畫

Artist: Wang I. Ting.

今畫

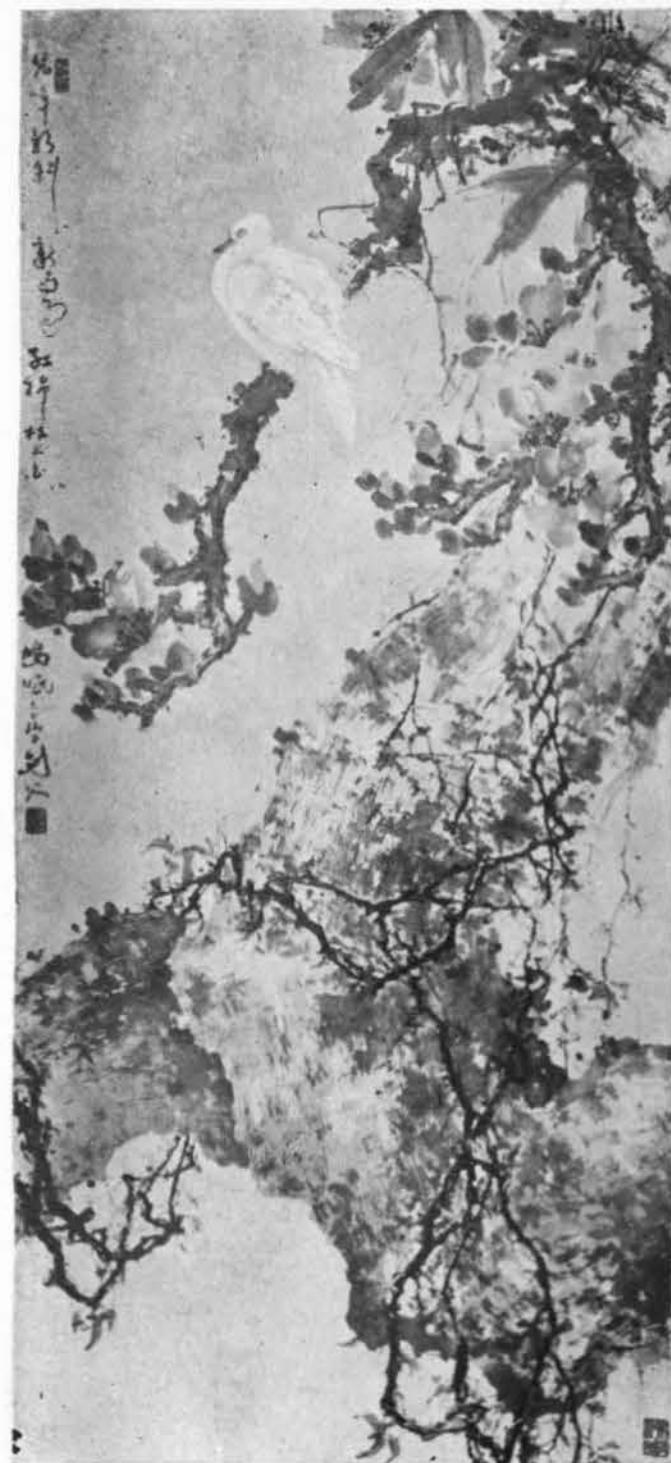
我國古畫重寫意，故神意飄洒，而多涉幻想。西洋畫多重寫實，故得其神似，而表現呆板。誰優誰劣，各有可取。自西畫傳入，作風陡變。溶貫中西，共冶一爐，為中國美術之一大變遷。



吳昌碩畫 Painting by Wu Chong-shuh



謝公展畫 Painting by Hsieh Kung-chian.



紅棉宿鳥 高劍父畫

Above: Painting by
Kao Chien-fu.

Right: Painting by
Chen Shu-jen.



溪山雨後 陳樹人畫



草澤雄風高奇峯畫
Painting by Kao Chi-fung.



何香凝畫
Painting by Ho Hsiang-yin.



于右任畫
Drawn by Yu You-jen.



張坤儀女士畫
Drawn by Miss Chang Kun-yi.



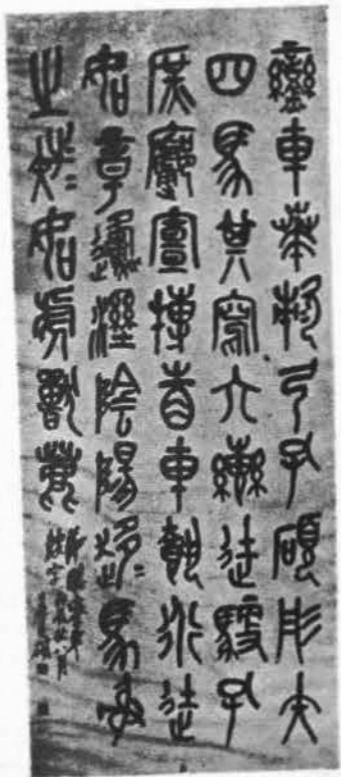
陶冶月畫
Drawn by Tao Lan-yueh.

立謹有遺稿得酒莫苟辭

鄭孝胥書法

閑居雖寂紓高舉尋吾契

李叔同書法



吳昌碩書法



梁啓超書法



LA NOUVELLE LOINTAINE
Dirigé par P. H. B.

書 法

我國書法，概括稱爲真草隸篆四體，細分則無慮數百種，近人習書，固有以某體見知於時者，而鎔冶數體而自成一家者亦不少。

Some excellent samples of Chinese Calligraphy.

千年如鏡忽生苔迷妄遠真豈可因
上刻年求劍室市中已盡攬金人萬牛
難挽復如蘇西曜偽僞白裝就生了知音
古來夕鬱天無際地世根

（己亥年春補空山居作）

丹青本元雙

（乙亥年夏月王一亭書）

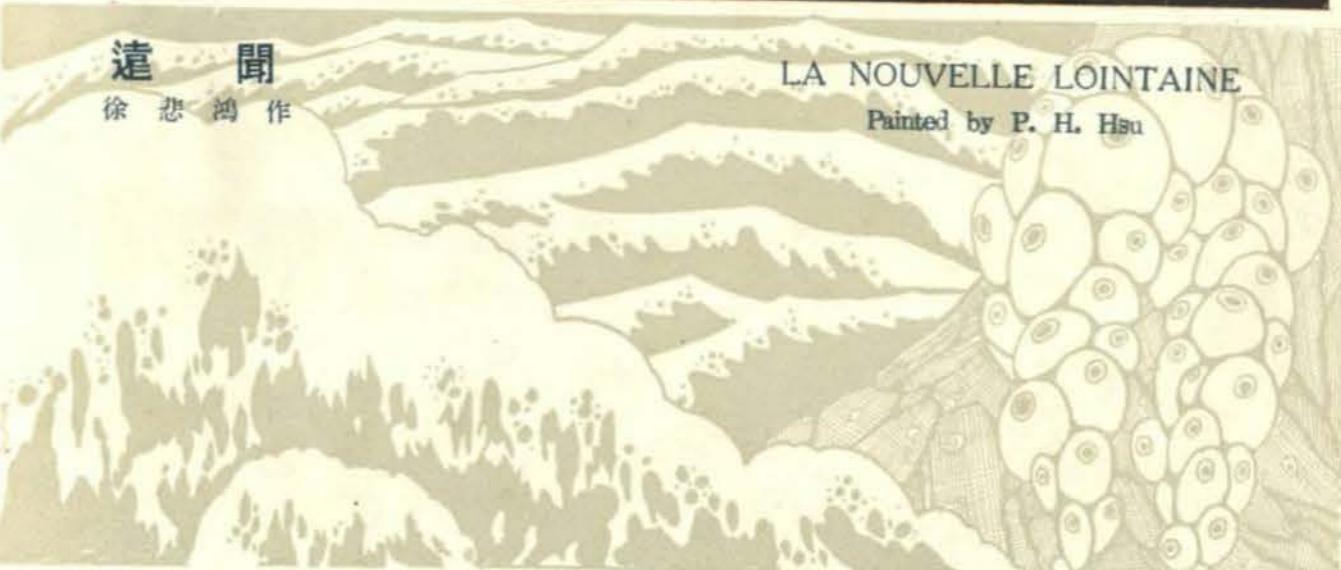
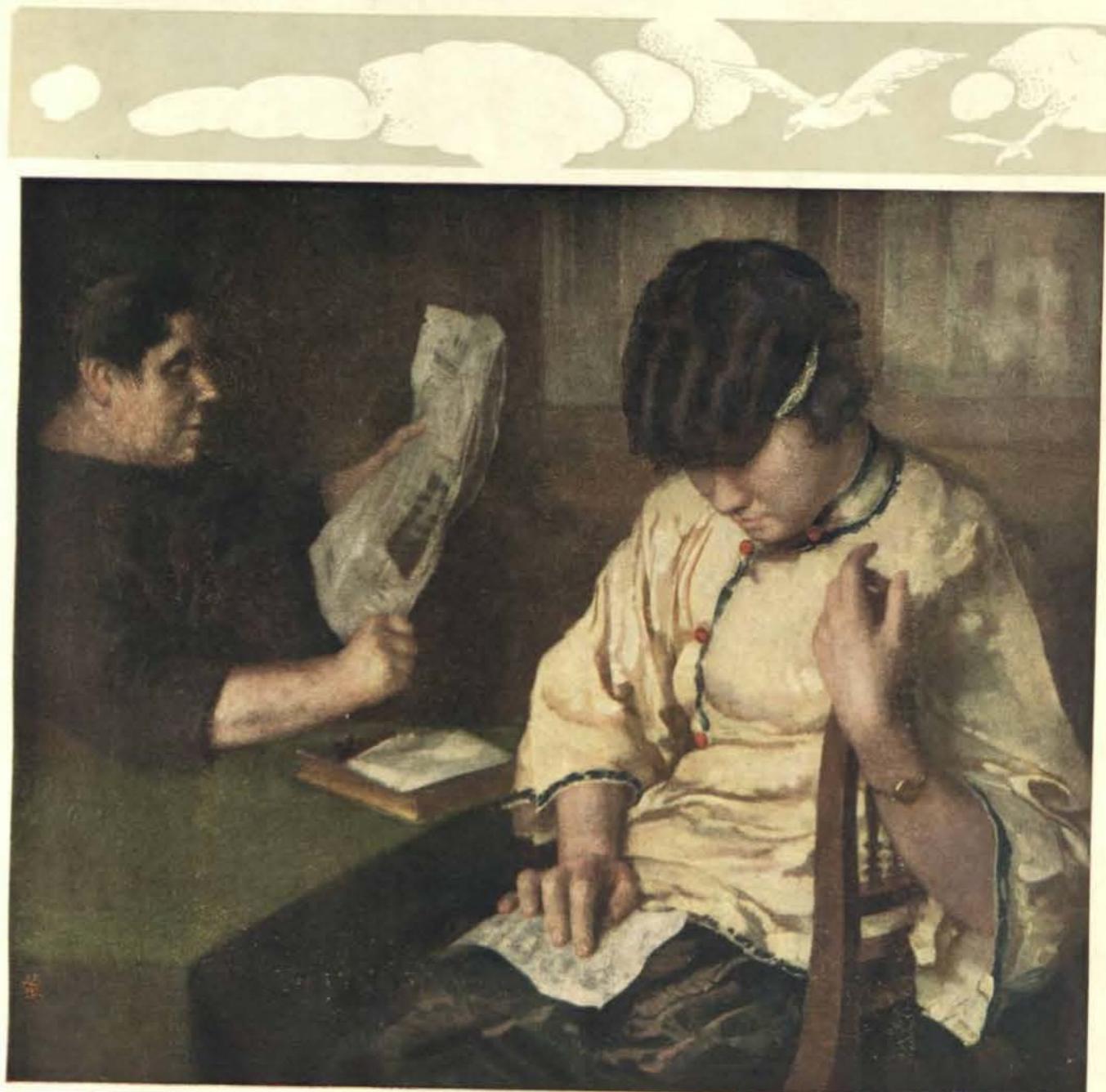
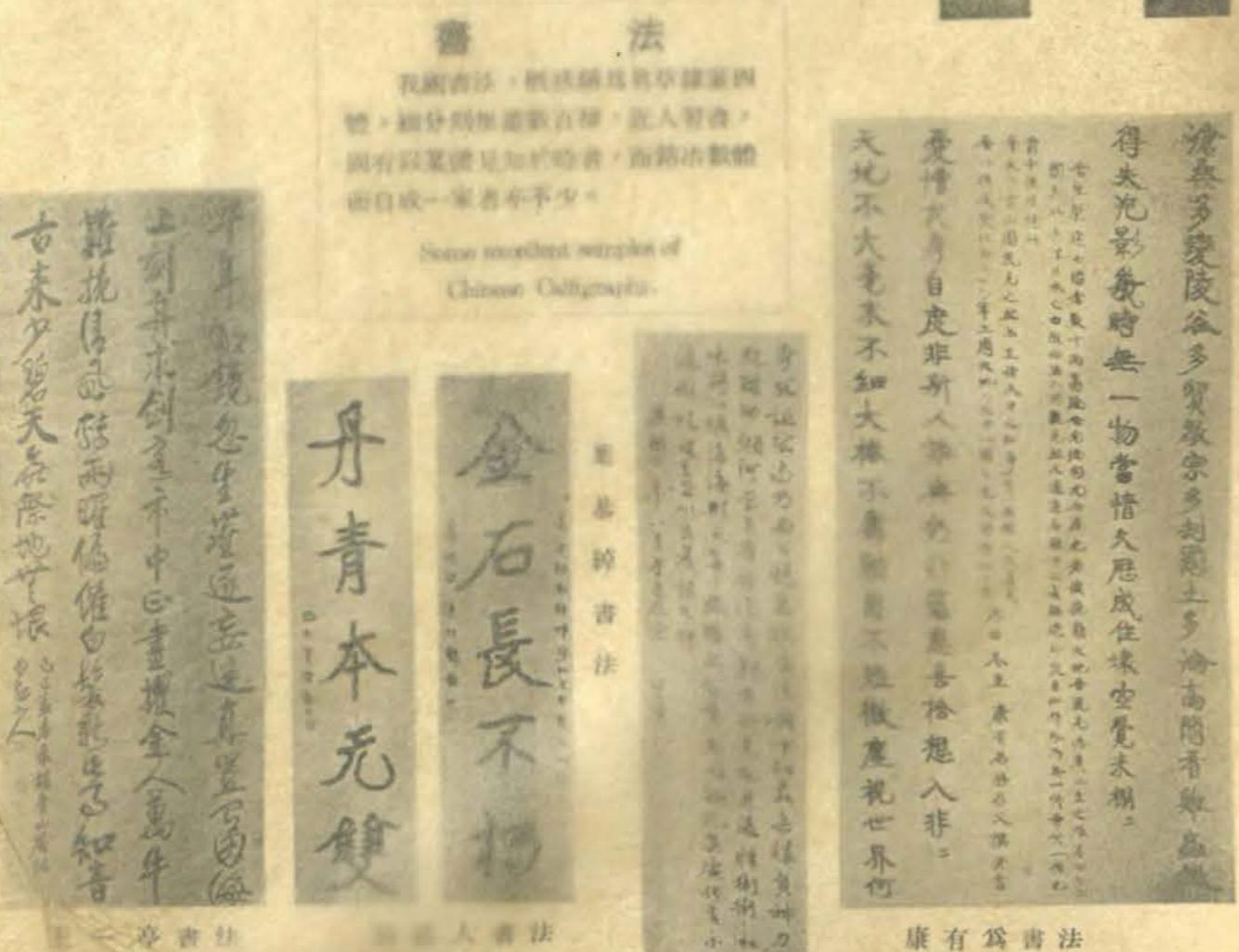
金石長不朽

（丙子年夏月清道人書）

滄桑多變陵谷多貿易宗多劫國土多淪高閣音雖蟲微
得失泡影幾時無一物當情久歷成住棲空覺未期
吉生原注之曰考數十而高廟安南猶尤大居也若破壞廟大地昔先帝之在位二十三年有余而
宮中後殿此圖為先生所作也故不可無此也人道遠矣無子之言猶近印文多公作今乃無一傳奇不一傳也
蓋大門言小園風光之此小立詩人之和序一曰西湖人文盡矣序中冬至康有為游名父舊井言
吾山歲歲然無外之年三周大地之生十圍之光大樹皆千丈之葉水中冬至康有為游名父舊井言
愛憎我身自度非斯人誰與仍行蒞悲喜捨想入非
天地不大毫末不細大機不壽朝菌不短微塵視世界何

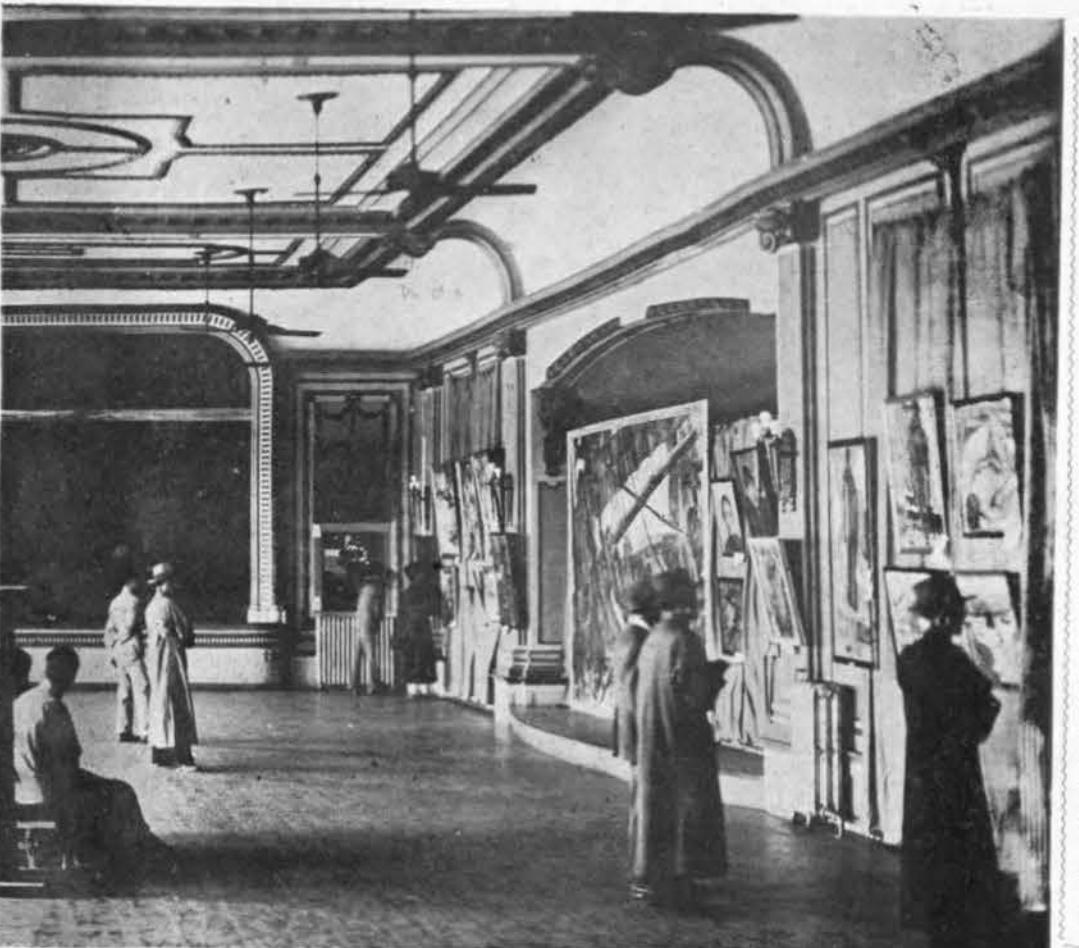
康有爲書法

王一亭書法



西洋畫

西洋美術之興起，我國，是近數十間事，其流源可兩道：一為法國，一為日本。初由主教神父所傳示，其次則為日本。維時期，我國留學所傳。但是西洋畫在中國美術界尚是幼稚，然年來學者對於此道用功者不少，成績亦較前一二十年有可觀本欄限於篇幅，只能將近代作者略舉一二，遺珠之憾，自不免也。



全國美術展覽會內之一隅
A STUDY
By Li Po-yuen.

A section of the Exhibition Hall of National Arts.



習作
李朴園畫



少女
丁衍庸畫
GIRL
By Ting Yen-yung.



痛苦 林風眠畫 AGONY By Lin Fung-man.



背的美
A Study of the Back.



鄉塔 王濟遠畫
The Village Pagoda. By Wang Chi-yuen.



山家 陳抱一畫
The Houses on the Hill By Chen Pao-yi.



前門 劉海粟畫 Chienmen. By Liu Hai-su.



油畫 陳秋草畫
An oil painting. By Chen Ts'iu-tso.



Leisure
By Miss
Pan
Yu-liang.
Still Life
By Miss
Wu Yuen.



Water Village. By Pan She-tung.



水村
潘思同
畫

閒態
潘玉良
畫



西 湖

關紫蘭 畫

WEST LAKE.

By Miss Kwan Tse-an.



紅葉

侯子步 畫



風燭之年

司徒喬 畫

The Old Man
By Sze-to-Chi



假寐

崔文英 畫

Doze.



彈罷

方雪鶴 畫

After the play.

By Fang Shueh-kou.



壁畫 陳曉江 畫

A wall painting

By Chen Hsi-kiang.



孫中山像
Dr. Sun Yat Sen.
李金髮作
By Li Chin-fa.



吹 箫
The piper.
王靜遠女士作
By Miss Wang Ching-yuan.

現代雕刻 MODERN SCULPTURE

雕刻我國自古已有之，惟分雕塑為二事，如蘇州楊惠之塑像，大同石佛浮雕皆其著者也，近彷西法合而為一，先以石膏塑模，翻沙鑄銅，再加雕刻工夫成績優良，亦不弱於外人。



銅像雕形
Bronze works.
梁竹亭作
By Leung Chu-ting



譚延闕像
Tan Yuen-kai.
江小鵠作
By Kiang Shiao-chien.



偉大的雕刻
The Lying Buddha.
北平臥佛寺之大佛

古代雕刻 ANCIENT SCULPTURE



偶像之雕刻
One of the Heavenly Gods.
北海天王殿四大天王之一



壁上龍的雕刻
Carvings of a dragon.

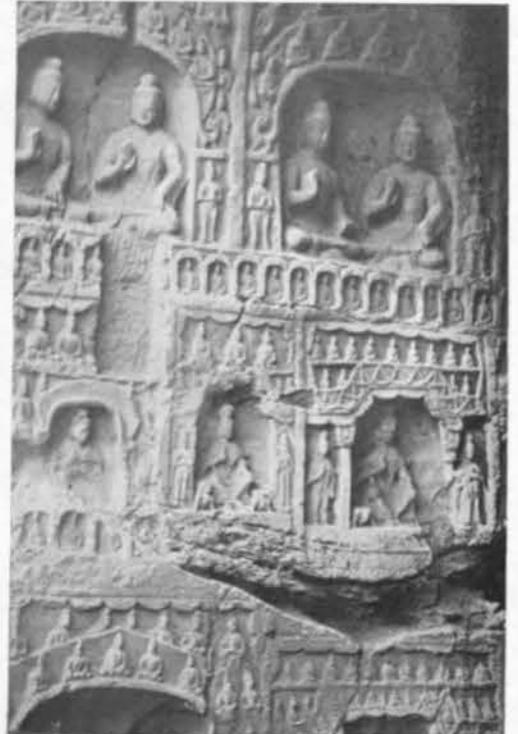


15 美術雕刻的石階
Carvings on a staircase.



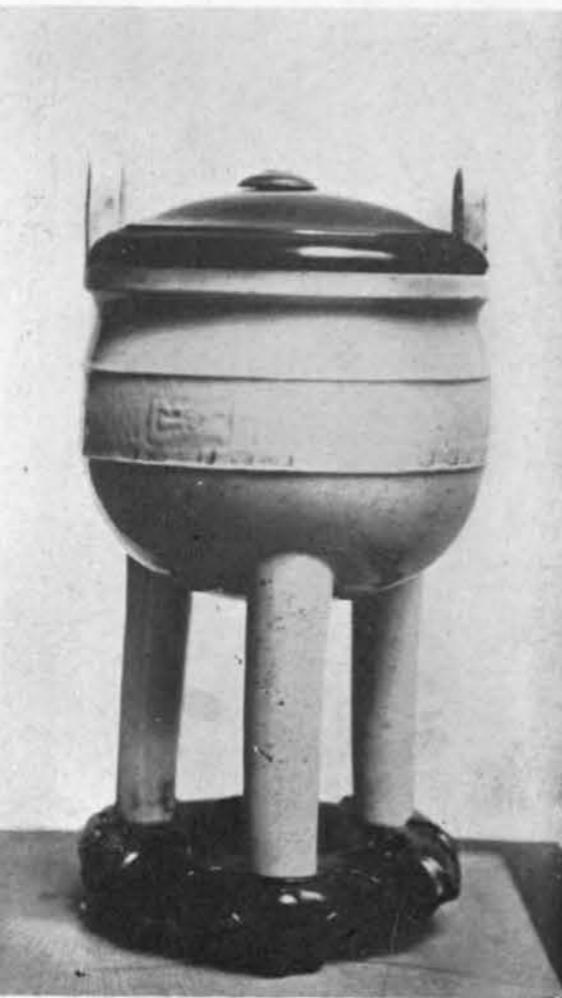
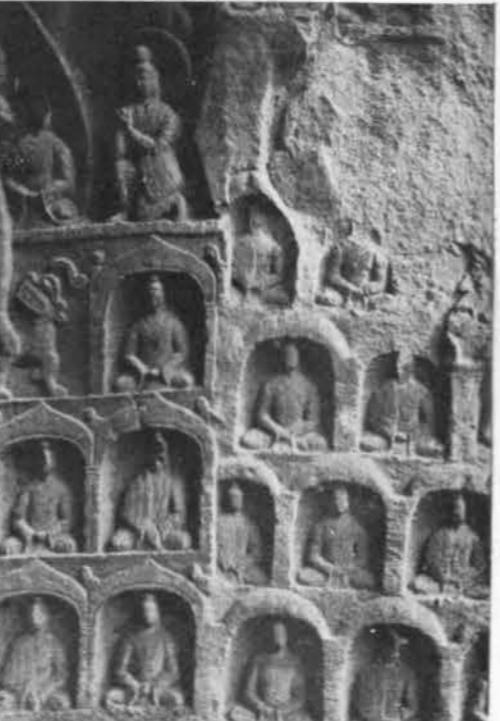
CARVED CLIFFS

The world famous Cave Temples of Yun Kang in Shansi province are wonderful reliques of ancient Chinese art. Thousands of Buddhist images and decorative carvings of the finest workmanship were cut out of the limestone rock.



浮雕——雲岡石佛

雲岡在山西省，為東方美術之大寶藏，窟中石佛大小過千，為五世紀中葉之作，宏偉之風格，世所罕見。



福窯三脚爐 Three-legged burning bowl.

古物珍藏

ANTIQUES

數千年之古國，奇珍異寶無所不有，國人不加意愛惜保存，流諸異域者亦復不少，然在國計民生困苦之秋，亦無怪不能顧及於珍藏之道。此頁所舉，寥寥數件不能謂之富藏也。



『周敦』為最近陝西新出土之寶物，高橫約二英尺，遍身如銀，光藍漆斑，有文字六，花紋精細至極，乃為三代之古物云。

A silver bowl of the Chow Dynasty. 17



黃臘大石（余文亦藏）Yellow wax stone.



右圖五百件龍泉花瓶之一
(余文亦藏)



名 磁

乾隆御窑古月轩磁瓶

瓶高一尺，闊七寸，黑地五彩錦上添花，八開框，繪美女，詩句為戴東原題，框邊四度綑條，用團龍團鳳團八寶，上下間線二十度，瓶底以五蝠圍繞。全件工作異常精美，以一人心力非費三年工夫不能成。乾隆帝稱為『五福五代古希天子萬壽之貢品，為十全老人（乾隆自稱）摩挲之尤物。』

施德之識

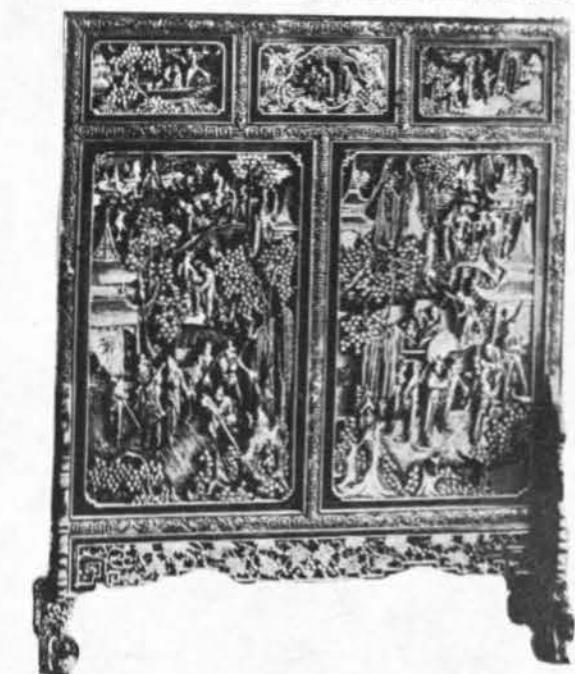
A RARE PIECE OF CHINAWARE: a porcelain vase which has been highly praised by the Emperor Chien Lung. Three years time is required for the perfection in making this piece of art. Poetry and painting are done into this vase while its edges are lavishing with fanciful ornaments.



北京第十次國際商業展覽中之中國美術品陳列之一
The Chinese Section 10th International Commercial Exhibition.

美術工藝 CRAFTSMANSHIP

近世工藝多趨向於美術化。人之審美觀感愈深，則百事更非美術化不可。我國美術工藝最精者如陶器，絲織，刺繡，地氈等世界知名。然繩守舊規，不求改善，故不見進步，殊堪可惜。今世之研究美術者，其負指導之責歟。



上二圖 檀香木美術雕刻之屏風，精工細巧，所雕風景人物活潑欲生
Two sets of screen beautifully carved with sandal wood.



美術的磁器

PORCELAINS

施德之藏

Collection by Talbot Shee



美術攝影人像
PORTRAIT

石世磐攝

A photographic study

By Shih S. Pan.



崇樓
Tall Buildings.

郎靜山攝
By Lang C. Shan.



拾落葉
Picking Fallon Leaves.

胡伯翔作
By Hu P. Hsiang.



待運

邵臥雲攝

At the Run of Luck

By Shao Y. Yun.



雲飛遠浦

郭錫祺攝

Flying Clouds.

By Kwok S. Chi.



疏林

蔡仁抱攝

Thin Forest.

By Chai J. Pao.

美術攝影 PHOTOGRAPHY

年來我國人士對於美術攝影一道，頗肯研究，進步亦速，然社會人士真能明瞭何謂美術攝影者，尚寥若晨星。希望研究者更加研究，未研究者，亦去研究，將來成績尚不只此也。



荷 甘乃光攝 Lotus. By Kan N. Kwang.



光與影 鄭月波攝
Shadow and light. By Chen Y. P.



昂 昂 莫天祥作 Pride. By Mo T. Hsiang.



華 潤 李樹作 24

Waves. By Li Shung



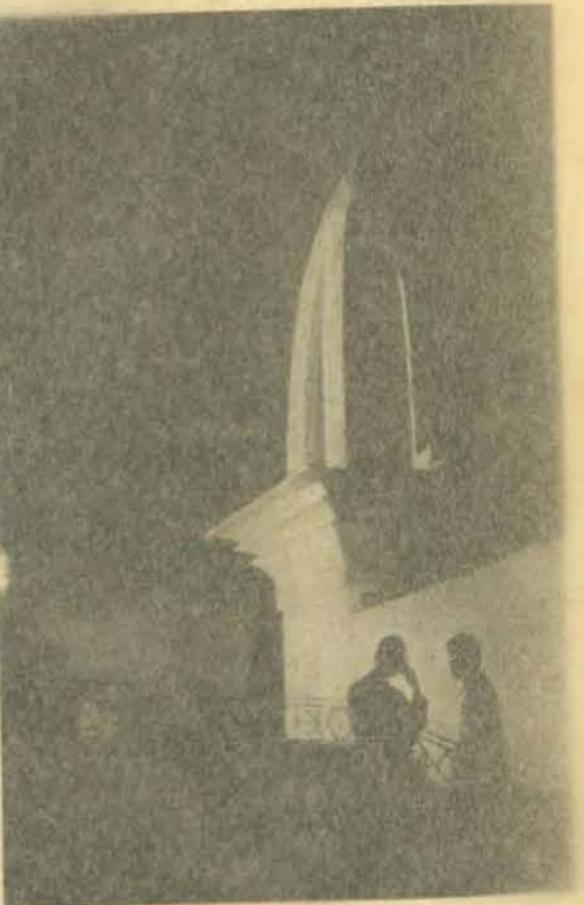
畫室裏 "IN THE STUDIO"
黃潤寬作 Painted by G. F. Wang

美術攝影 PHOTOGRAPHY

社會人士對於美術攝影一道，頗有研究，進步亦速，然社會人士真能明瞭何謂美術攝影者，尚寥若晨星。希望研究者能加研究，未研究者，亦去研究，將來必有大成，不以此也。



荷 甘乃光攝 Lotus By Kan N. Kwong.

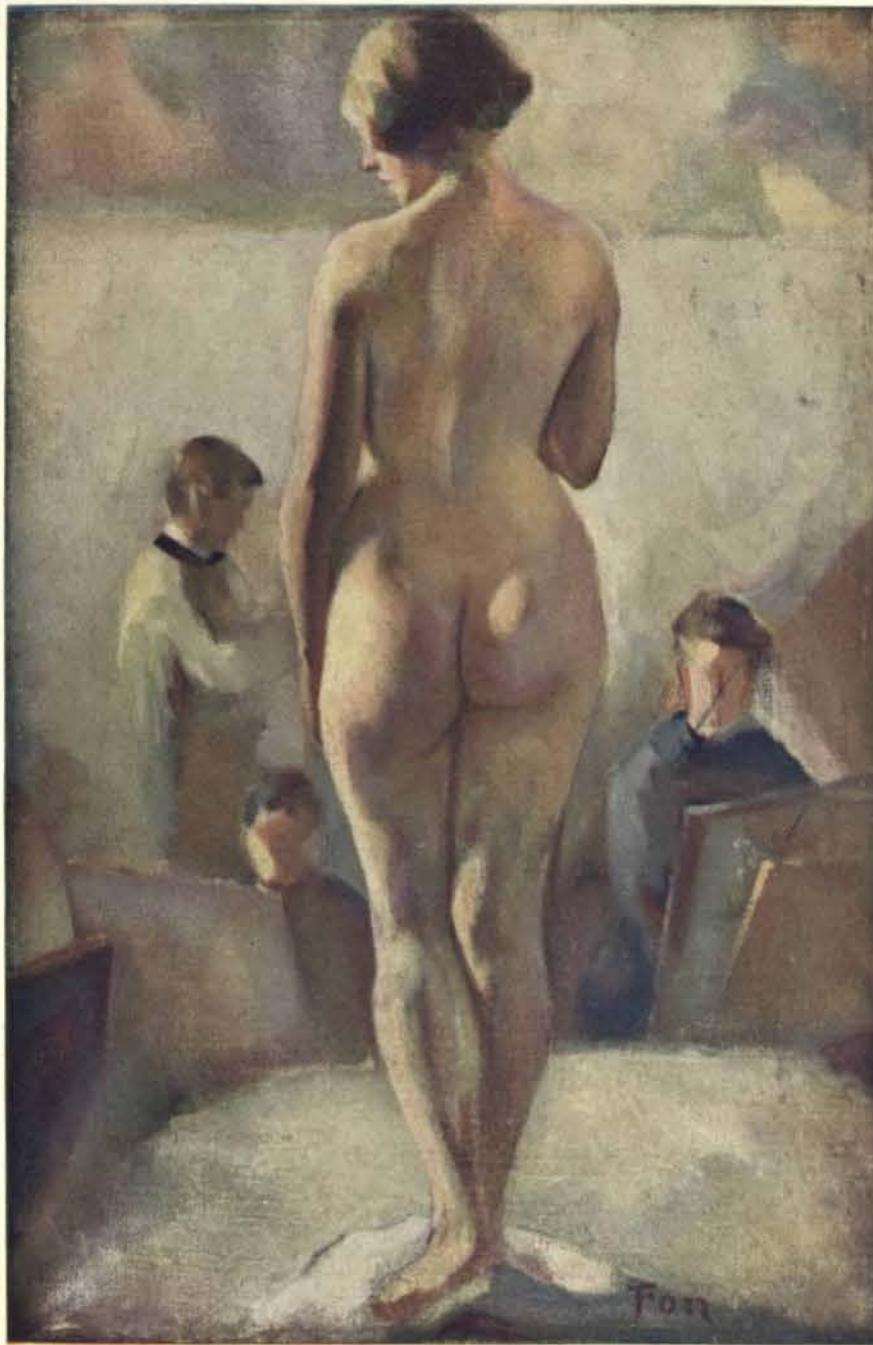


光與影 Shadow and light
By Mo T. Hsiung.

昂 昂 莫天群作 Price. By Mo T. Hsiung.



華 潤 李潤作 Waves. By Li Shun.



畫室裏

黃潮寬作

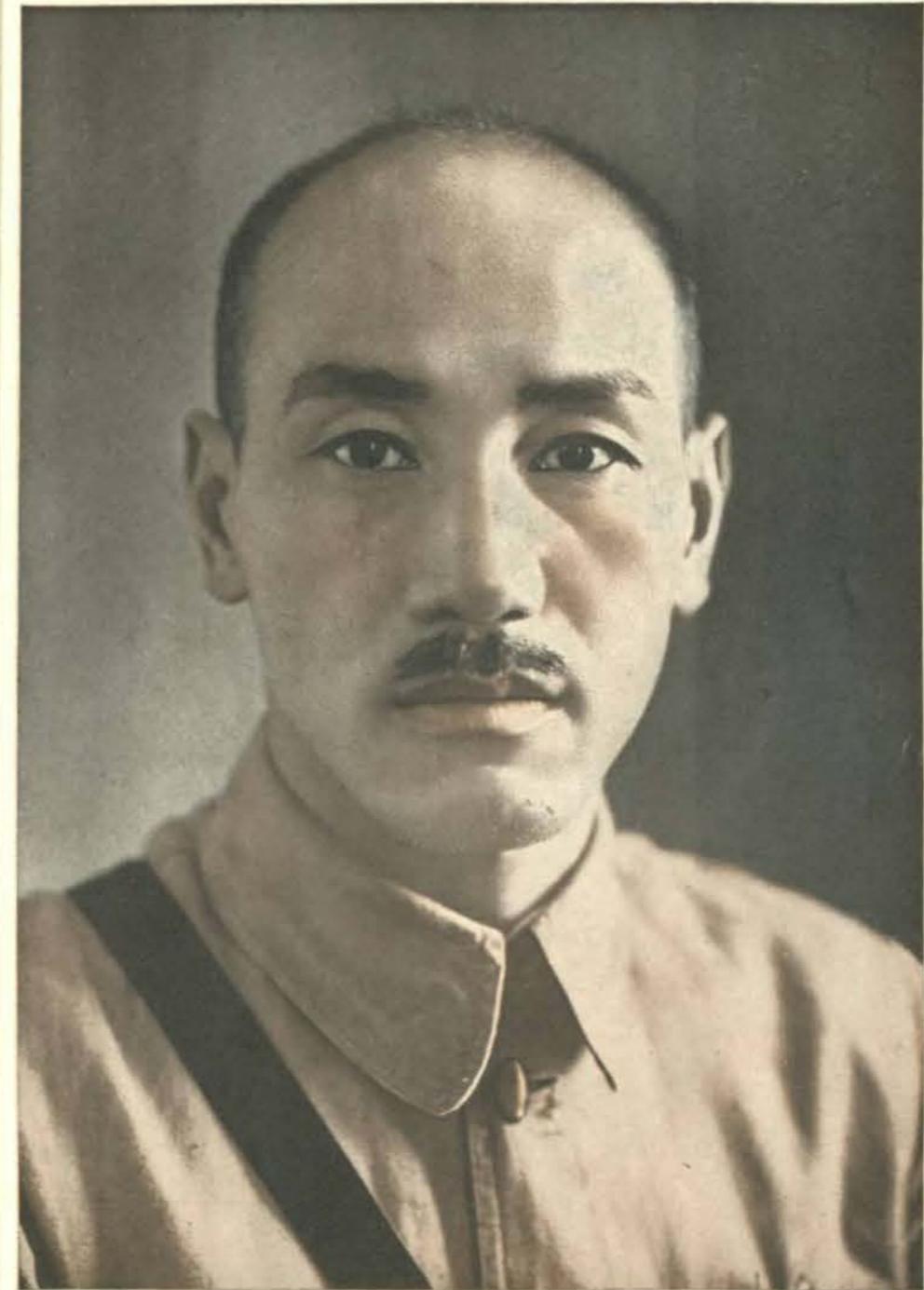
"IN THE STUDIO"

Painted by C. F. Wang

政 治

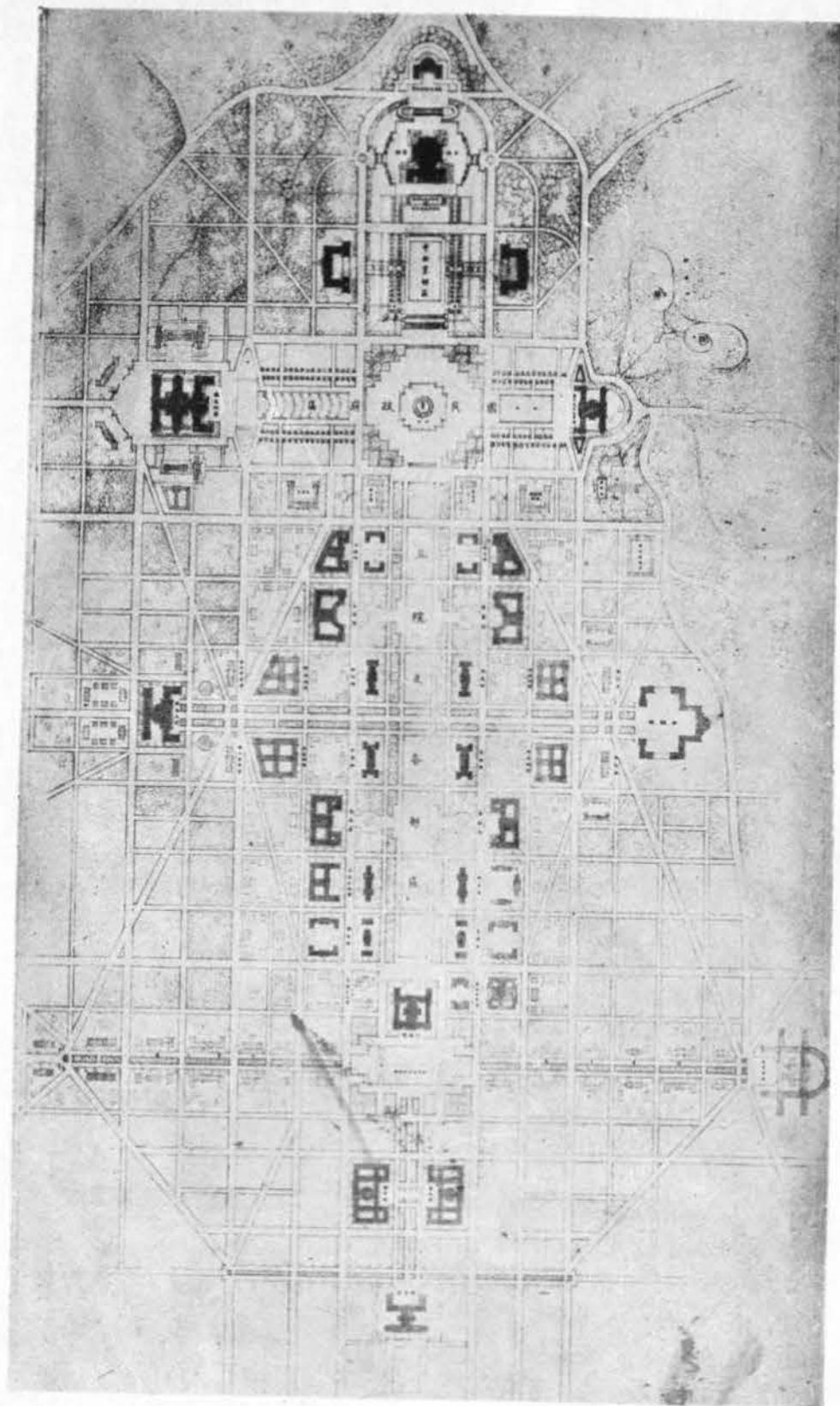
我國自鼎革以還，雖有洪憲復辟二役，國體仍無變更。當總統主政時代，內閣於國務卿之下，設內，外，財，教，交，農，陸，海等部。護國軍興肇慶曾立軍務院。迨總理南下護法，立大元帥府。繼有軍政府出，以五總裁理事。桂系既倒，總理受非常國會選為總統，置外，財，陸三部。及陳逆亂平，總理復以大元帥領軍；部額仍舊。總理逝世，成立國民政府，改委員制；委員無定額，推常委處理政務；置外，財，法三部及軍委會，另設監察院；并由中央黨部組政治會議為最高議政機關。遷漢，遷甯，及漢甯合作後，體制仍舊，惟部額略有增減。全國統一，國委規定九人，舉專任主席，并遵建國大綱成立五院：行政轄內，外，財，教，交，鐵，衛，軍，海，農礦，工商，十一部，及建設蒙藏兩委會；司法轄司法行政部；監察轄審計部；考試轄敘錄部；立法設委員會，無所轄。此外歸國府直轄者，有參謀本部及軍事參議院。國府內置文官參軍二處，各轄二局。疆域由特區改省者五，更名者二。省府為委員制，設主席，轄四廳至六廳；市縣設市縣長，局多少不一，對外成立外交關係者十餘國，互派使領駐擇。





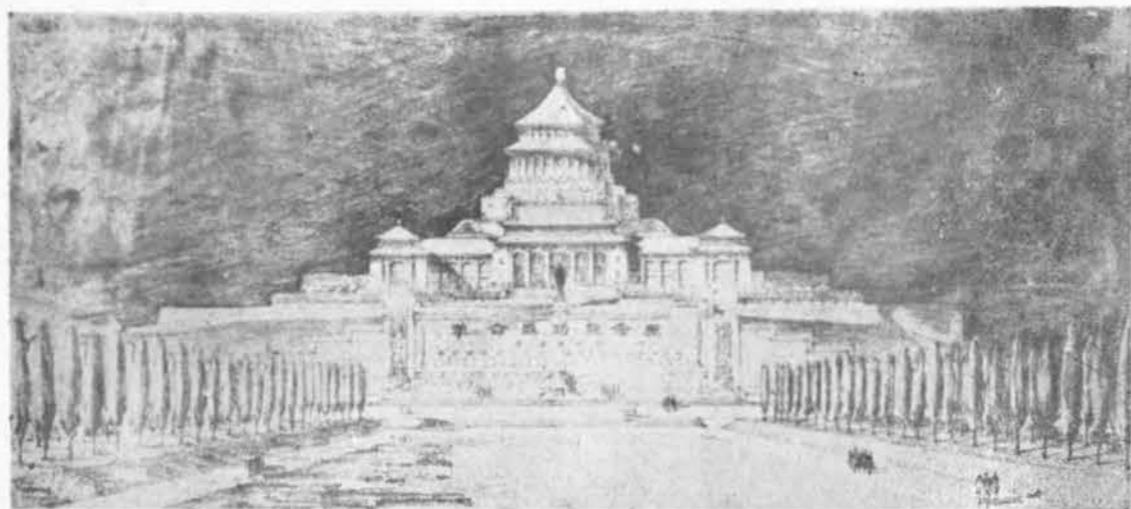
國民政府主席蔣介石

CHIANG KAI SHEK
President of the Republic.



首都中央政治區計劃平面圖

A plain view of architectural plan of The
Central Political Districts of Nanking.



首都中央黨部計劃建築之外觀

Party Headquarters: an outside appearance



國民政府公署計劃建築之外觀

National Government Building an outside appearance



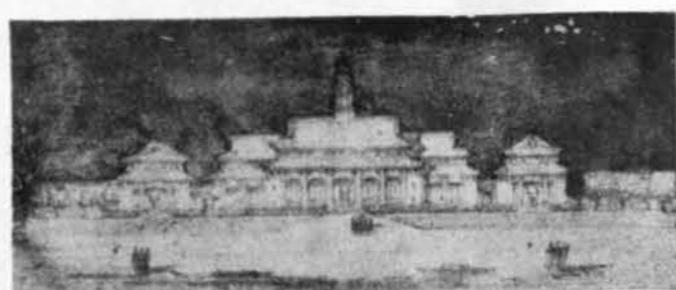
國民政府五院之院署外觀

The Five Yuan Building

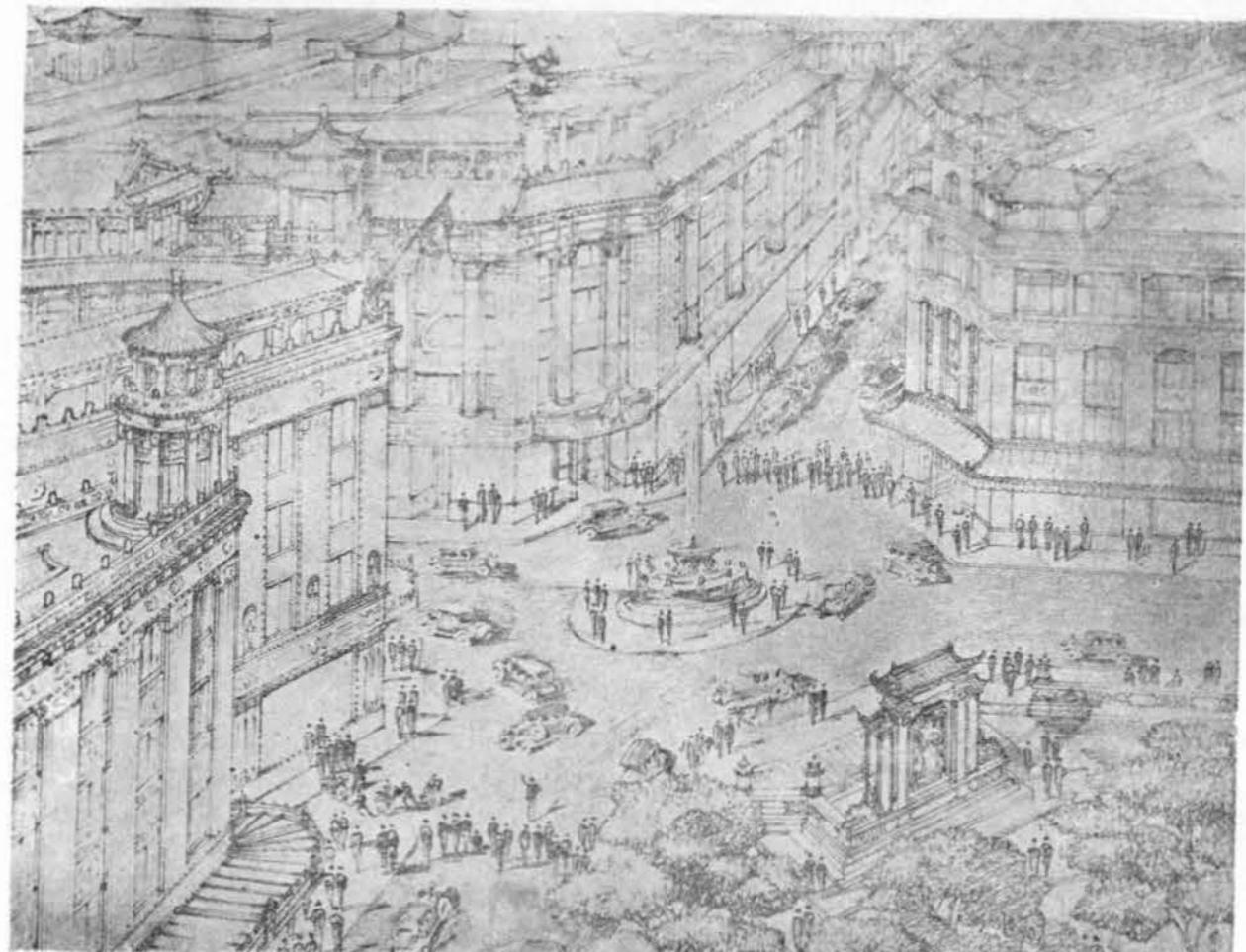
首都計劃

國府定都南京，所有府院部署皆因陋就簡，現已有首都建設委員會，將將來建築計劃擬就，即可從事建設，堂皇壯麗之首都不久可入吾人眼簾矣。

NANKING, the capital of the National Government, is now progressing rapidly in its building program. The city is well mapped out and various public and governmental houses are under construction, the architectural plans of which are as shown in these pages.

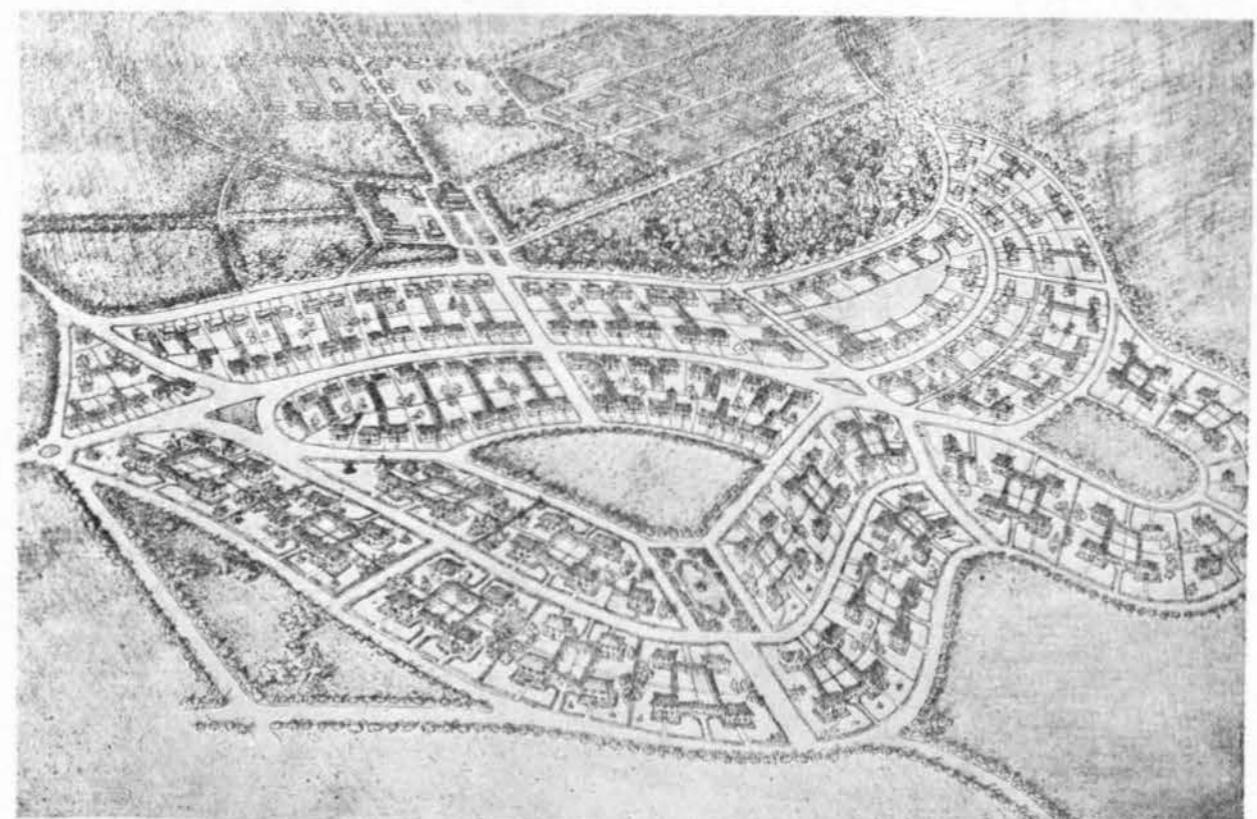


國民政府部署建築之外觀
Departments Building of the National Government.

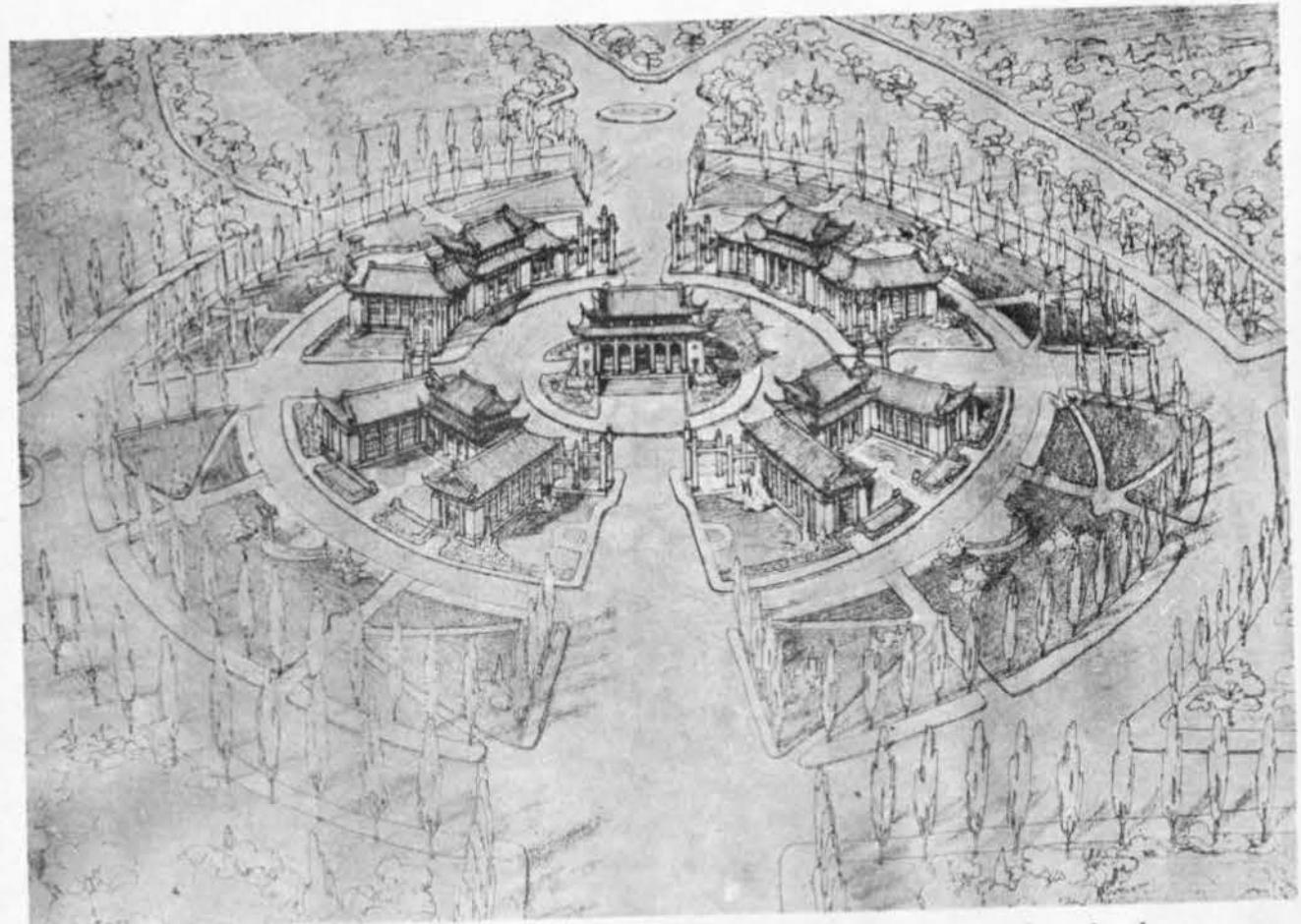


將來首都新街口道路中點之鳥瞰。

The future thoroughfare and centre of the capital city.

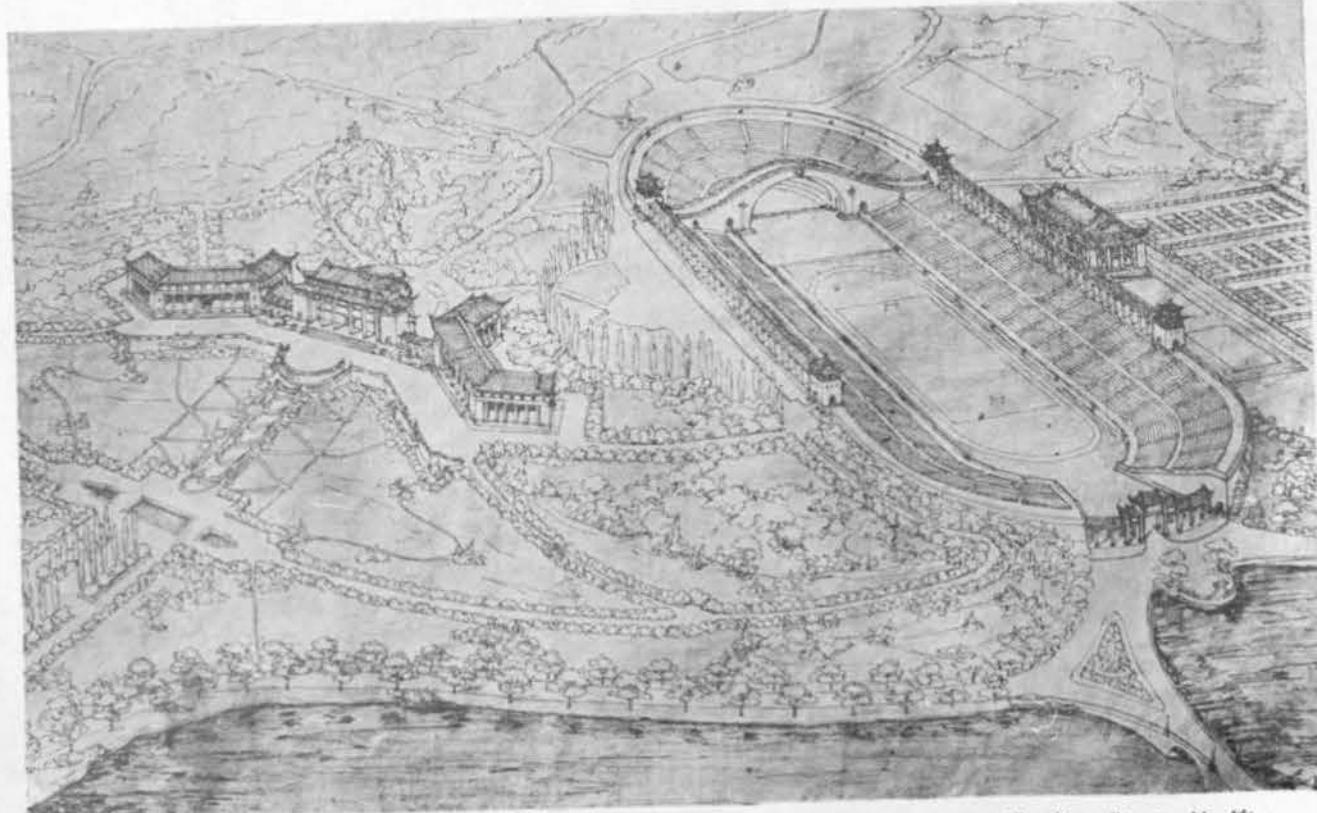


政府職工人員住宅區之計劃

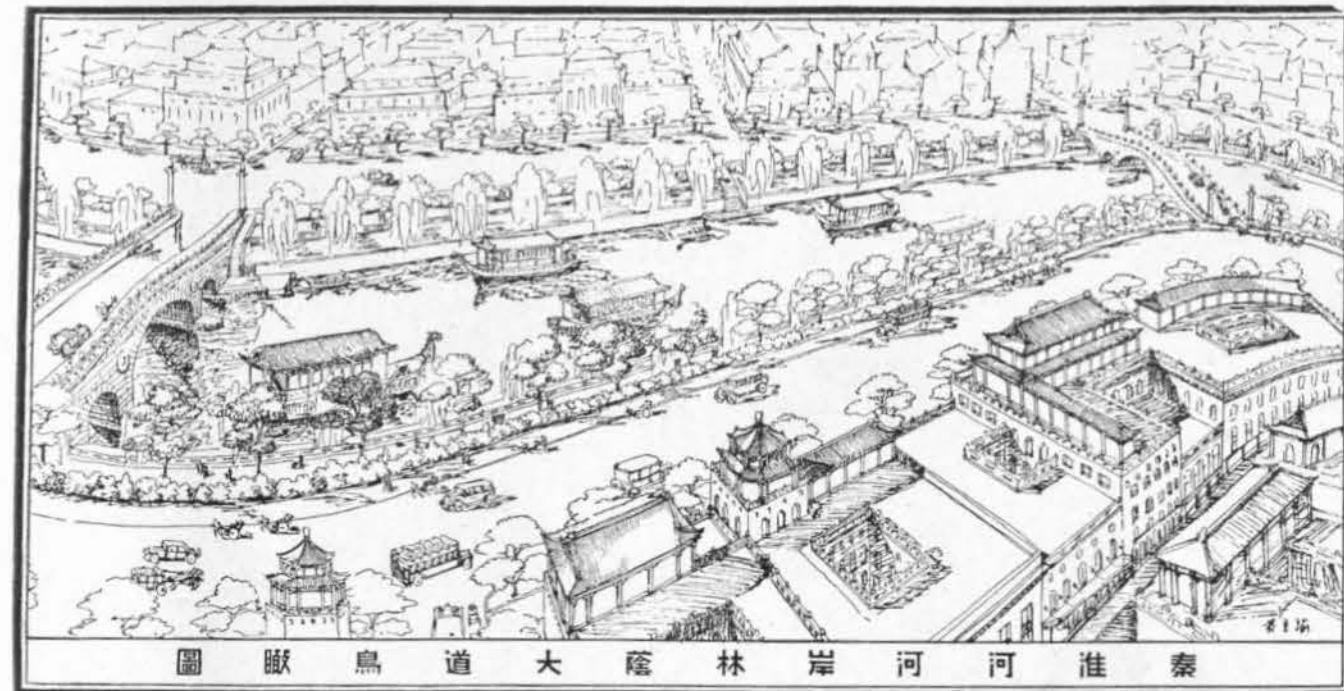


首都傅厚岡市政府建築之計劃

Plan of government buildings for the
Municipality of Nanking.

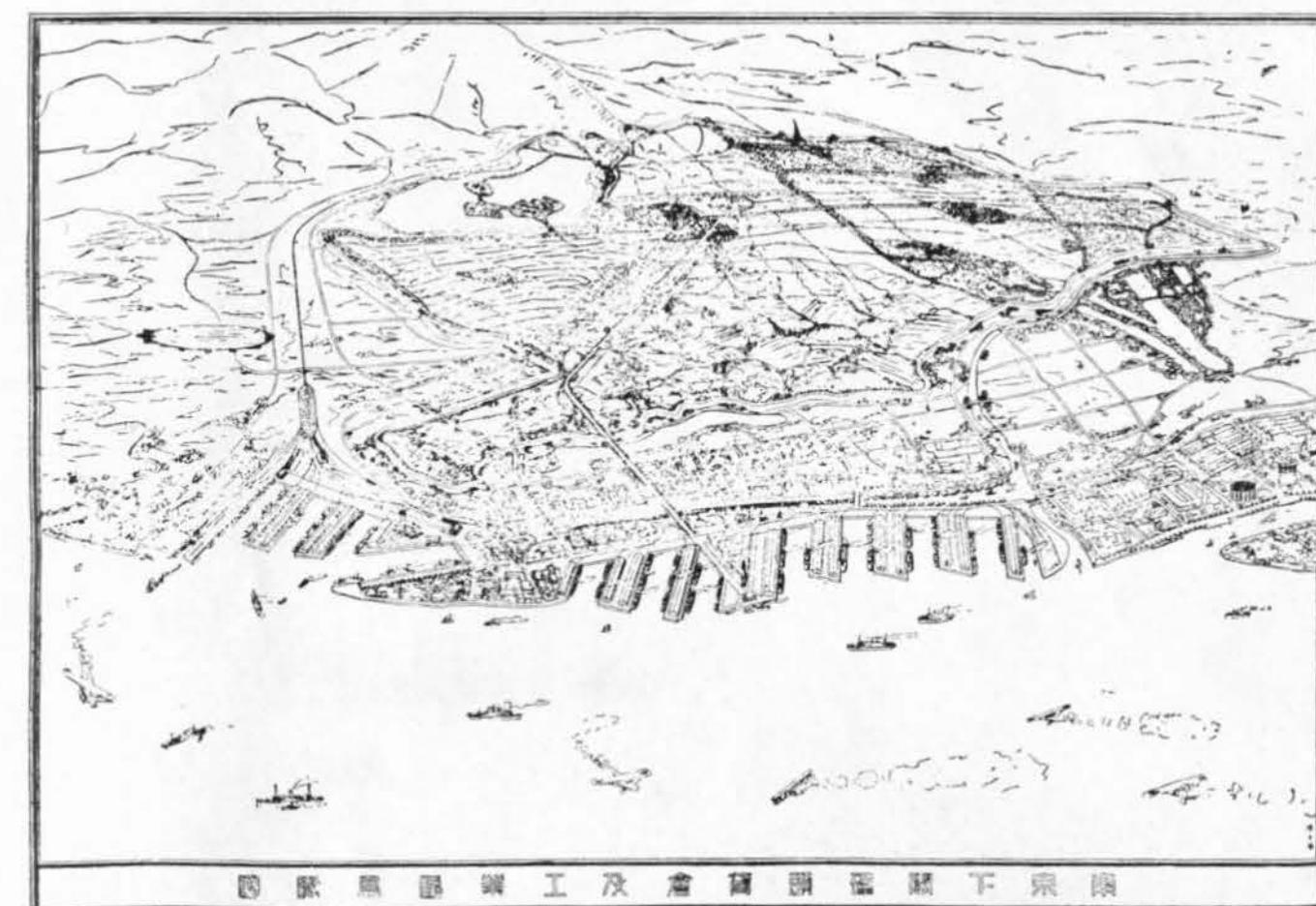


五台山一帶文化區之計劃，有球場，體育館，博物館，演講廳，藏書館等。
The Cultural District, with its proposed parks, stadium, sports hall, museum, auditorium, and library.



首都街道計劃之一

A view of the streets and roads along the
far-famed Tsing Huai River in the Capital City,
now under construction.



首都下關將來改為碼頭貨倉工業區計劃之鳥瞰。

Hsiakwan, a suburb of Nanking, shall be
developed as a harboring and industrial district.



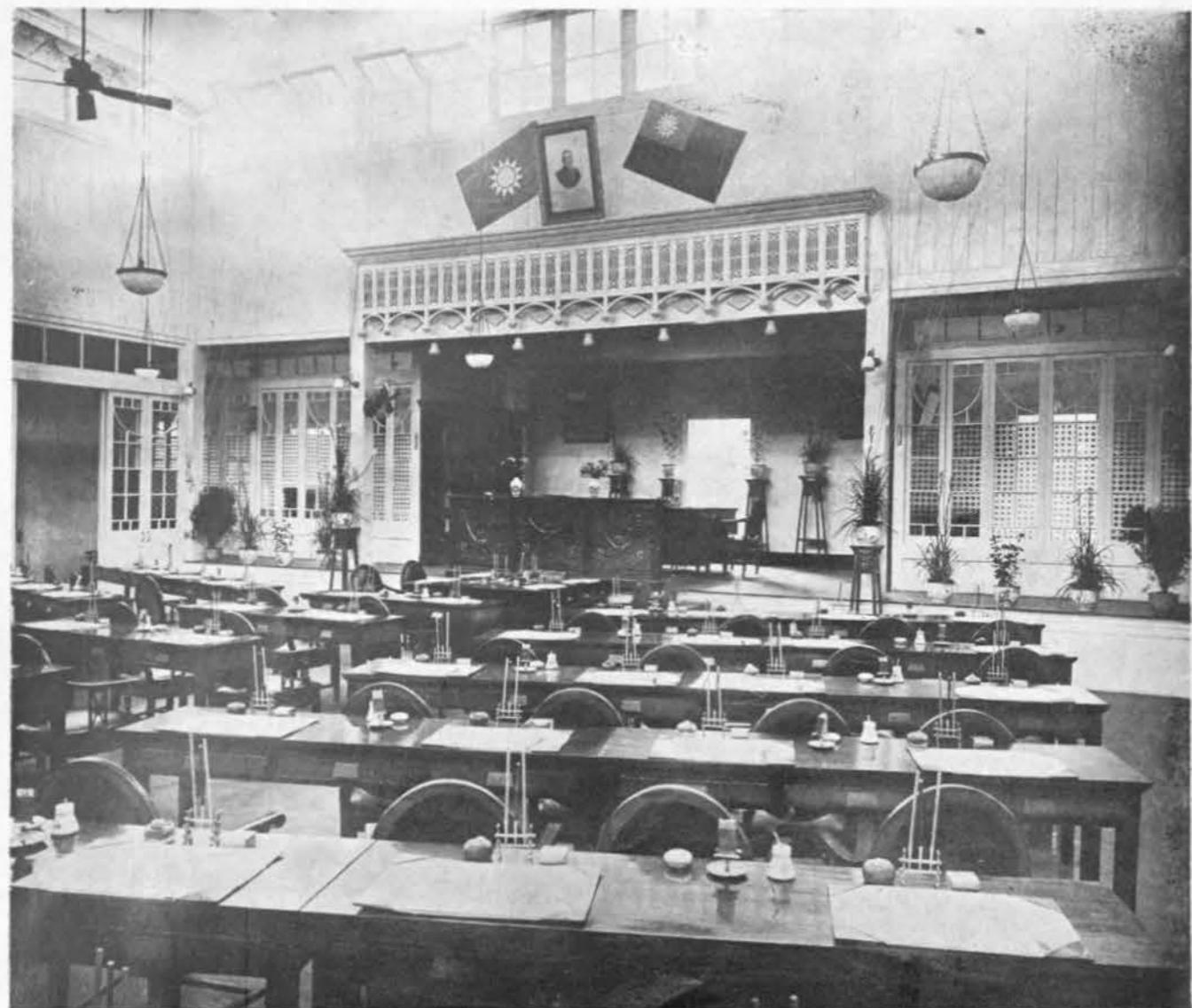
現在中央黨部之外觀

THE PRESENT HEADQUARTERS
OF KUOMINTANG
a side view.



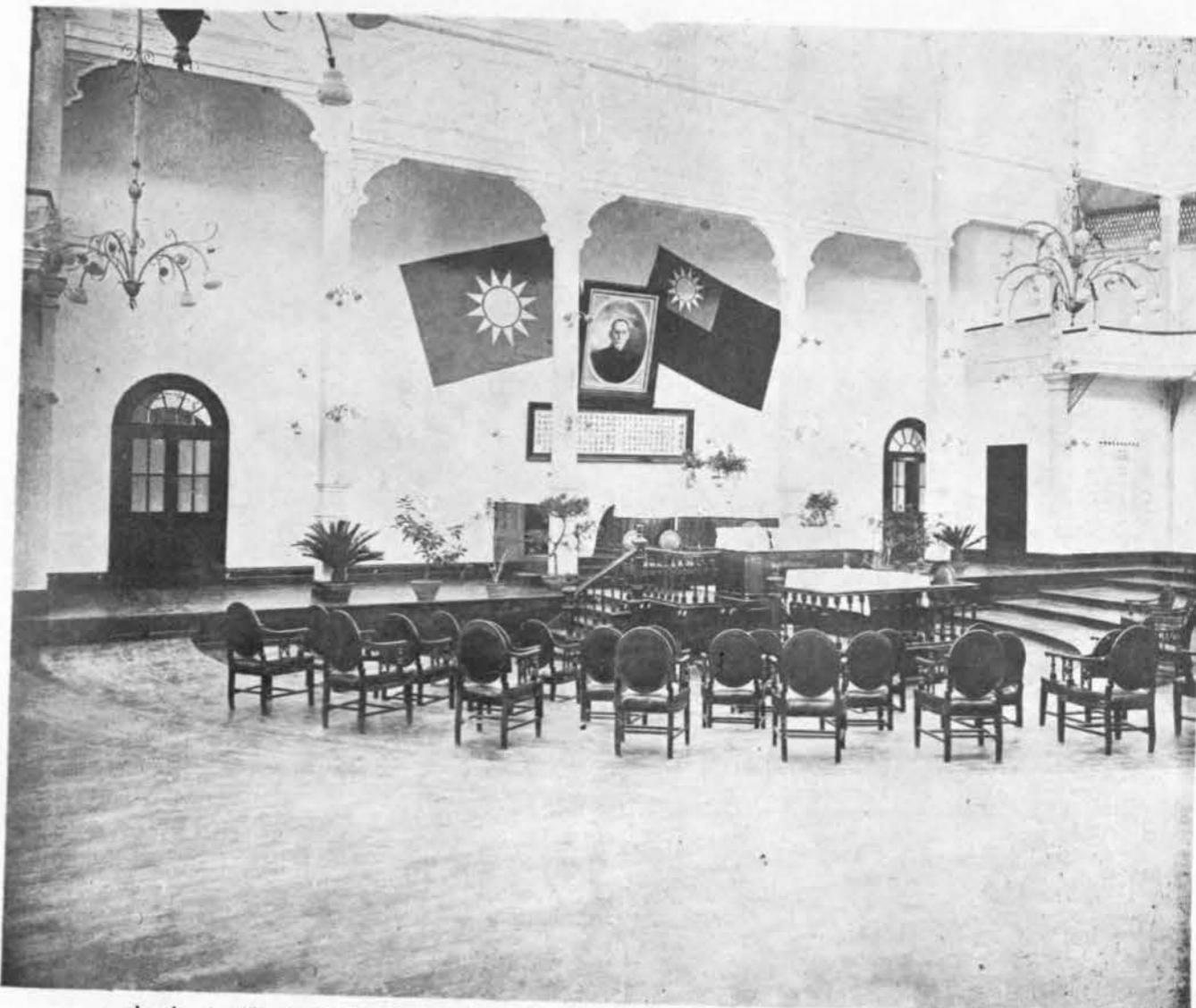
中央會議廳之外觀

THE CENTRAL ASSEMBLY HALL
A front view.



中央第一會議廳之內容

One of the meeting rooms in the
Central Assembly Hall.



中央大禮堂內觀之一部

A section of the interior of the
Central Auditorium



司法院院長王寵惠

WANG CHUNG-HUI

President of the Judicial Yuan.



監察院院長趙戴文

CHAO TAI WEN

President of the Control Yuan.



考試院院長戴季陶

TAI CHI TAO

President of the Examination Yuan.



外交部長王正廷

CHENGTING T. WANG

Minister of Foreign Affairs.



內政部長鈕永健

NIU YUNG-CHIEN

Minister of the Interior.



財政部長宋子文

SOONG TSE-VAN

Minister of Finance.



交通部長 王伯羣
WANG PEI-CHUN
Minister of Communications.



工商部長 孔祥熙
KUNG HSIANG-HSI
Minister of Labor, Commerce and Industry



鐵道部長 孫科
SUN FO
Minister of Railways



軍政部長 何應欽
HO YING-CHING
Minister of Army



農礦部長 易培基
YI PEI-CHI
Minister of Agriculture & Mines



海軍部長 楊樹莊
YANG SHU-CHUANG
Minister of Navy



教育部長蔣夢麟

MONLIN CHIANG

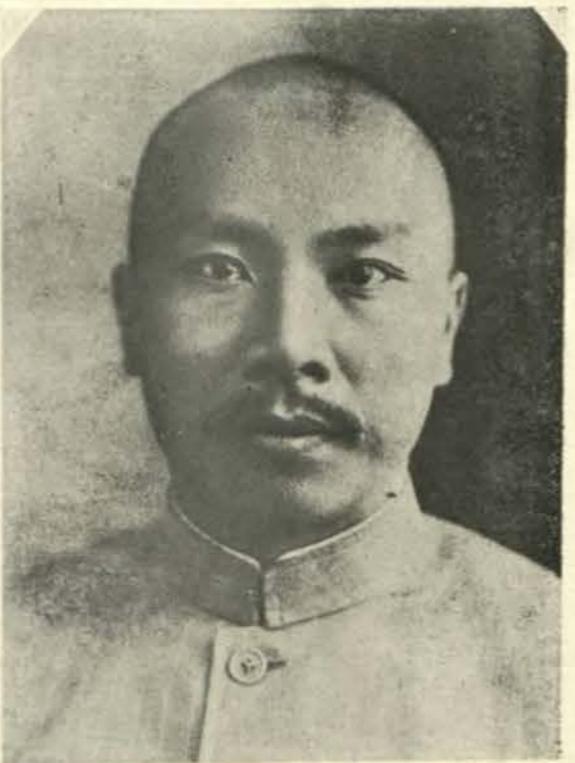
Minister of Education



衛生部長劉瑞恆

LIU SHUI-HENG

Minister of Public Health



參謀總長朱培德

CHU PEI TEH

Chief of Staff

軍 備

清季創辦新軍，設鎮、標、營、連等級。光復後，沿用日本編制，官階分三等九級，外有將軍，上將軍諸名目；軍隊則分軍，師，旅，團，營，連等單位；守將則護軍使，鎮守使，督軍之上，復有巡閱使。當嚴督呼聲高唱時，曾有軍務督辦督理等名目，其實則一。此指平時而言。至於戰時期有梯團，混成旅，縱隊，軍團，方面軍諸類。并因轄區系統之不同，復於名目之上再加地域之區別。國民黨在粵創黨軍，此為別體。旋演化為第一軍，舊有各雜色軍隊依次改編，迄北伐出師，共得七軍。以後軍事進展，陸續增加至五十餘軍之多。因北方軍隊加入日衆，遂略依原有系統分為四個集團軍。全國統一，經經道會議決定以師為單位，恢復旅長名目。此現在之軍制情形也。海軍亦創自清末，分艦隊司令，艦長等職，官制與陸軍等。并有陸戰隊，備陸上作戰之需。中央管理軍務，原分陸海二部。國府一度於軍政部下分設陸海空三署，但不久海軍仍設專部。民國初年，由大總統兼領陸海軍大元帥，握最高軍權。現國府另設陸海空軍總司令部，總司令仍由主席兼任。





居仁堂

樓宇雄偉，美輪美奐，為前
總統府。

CHU JEN TONG
Peiping

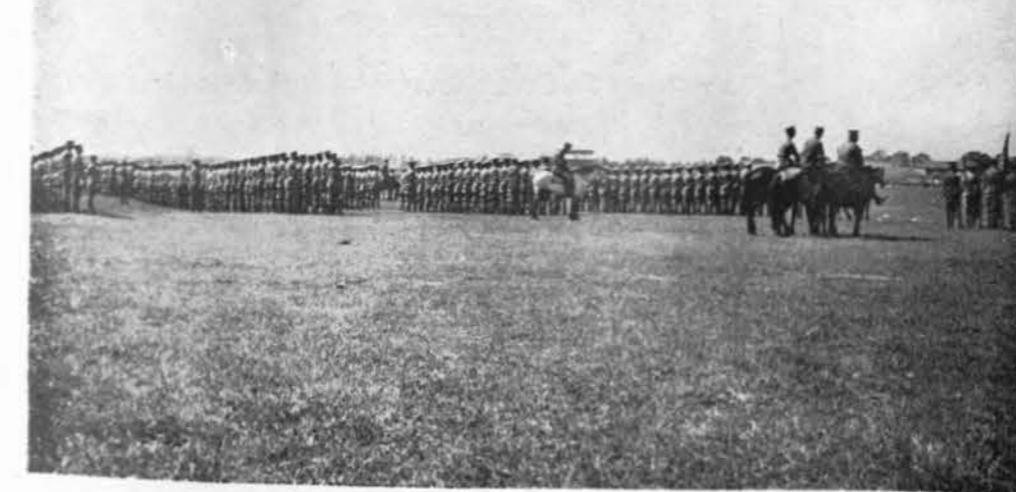
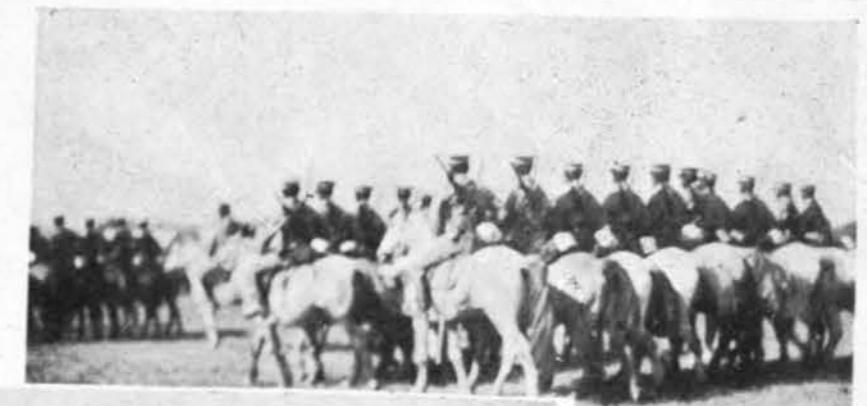
Formerly the hall is the re-
sidence of the President of the
Chinese Republic.



陸軍馬隊操演

MILITARY
MANOEUVRES

上圖蔣總司令騎馬檢閱軍隊時情形。右圖馬隊之操演。下圖首都陸軍大檢閱。



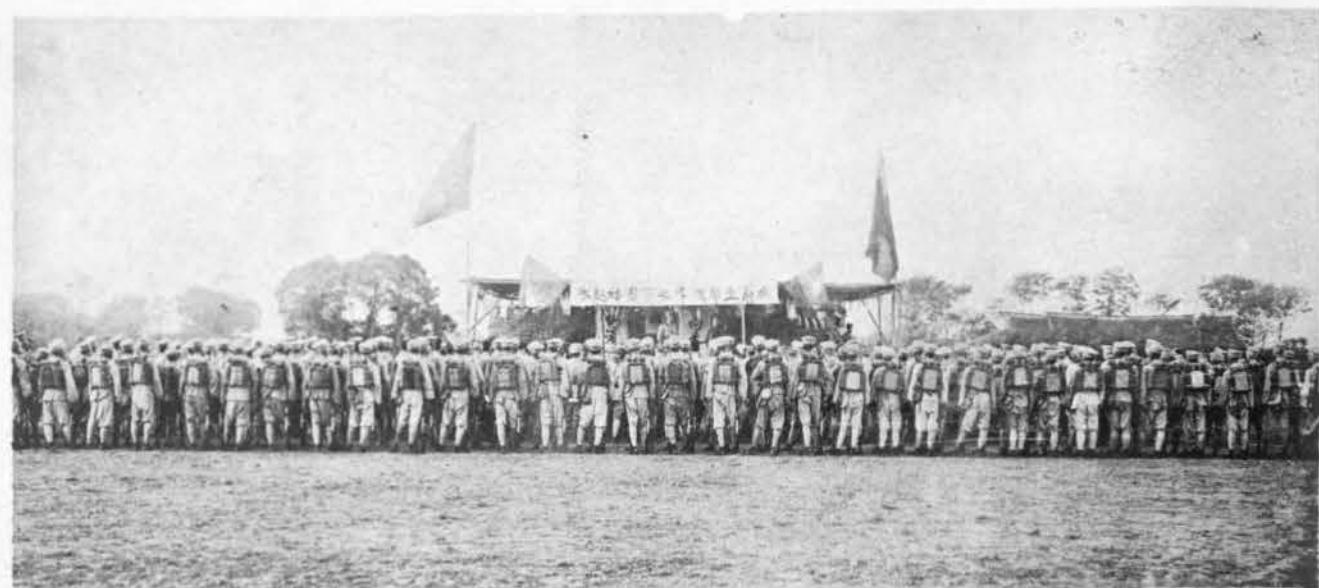
Top: Pres. Chang Kai-shek riding during a military inspection.

Center: Cavalry on parade.

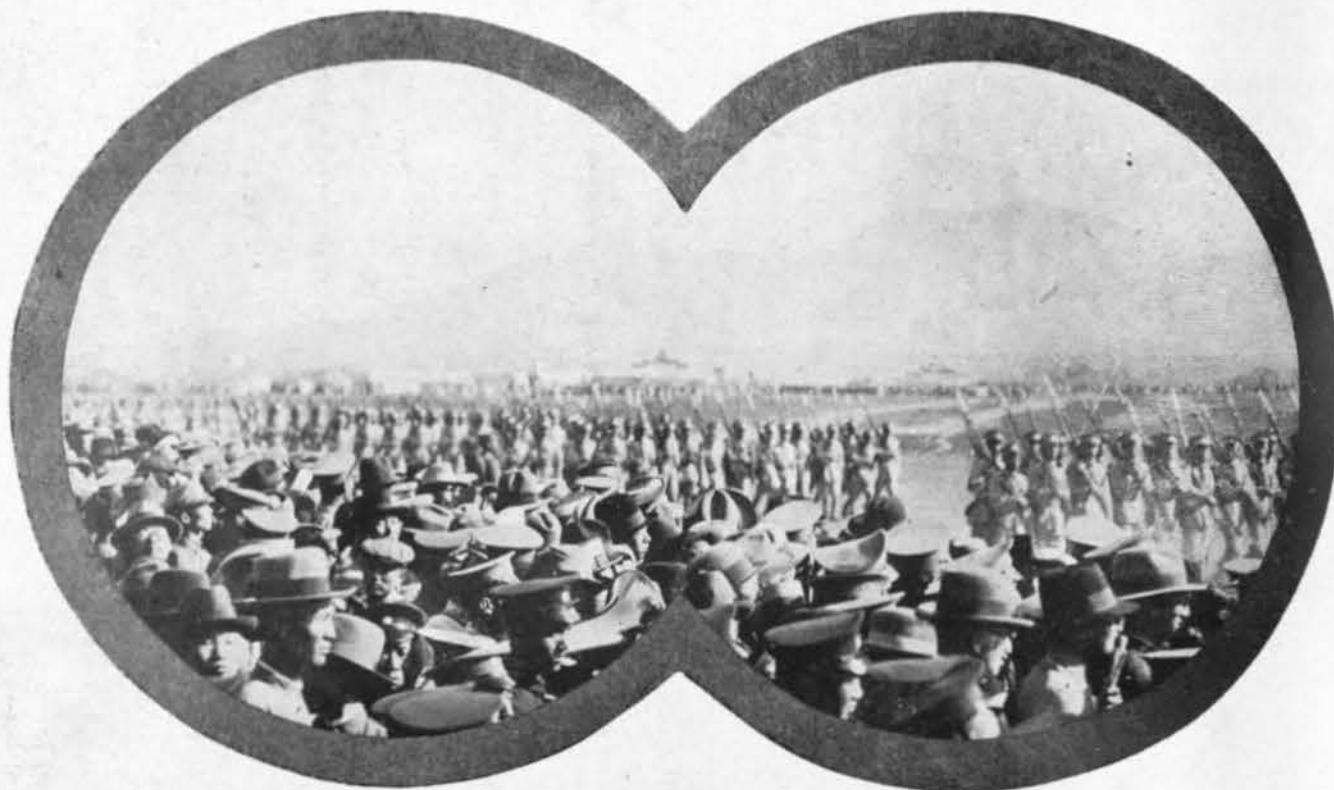
Left: Grand Review of the Army at Nanking.

軍隊演習

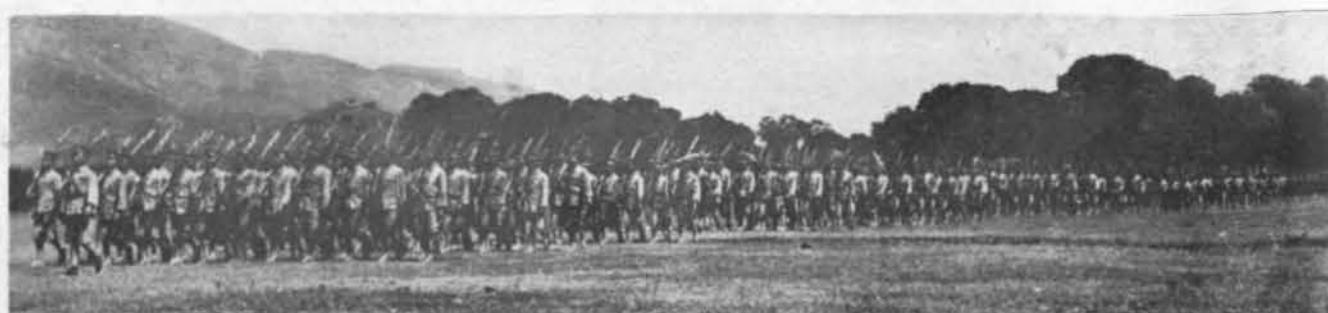
我國軍隊複雜，體制亦各異，北地苦寒，軍衣多袍，南方炎熱，故用竹帽草鞋以取輕便。在此民窮財盡之秋，兵數過多，糧食尚恐不足，實無暇顧及軍容也。



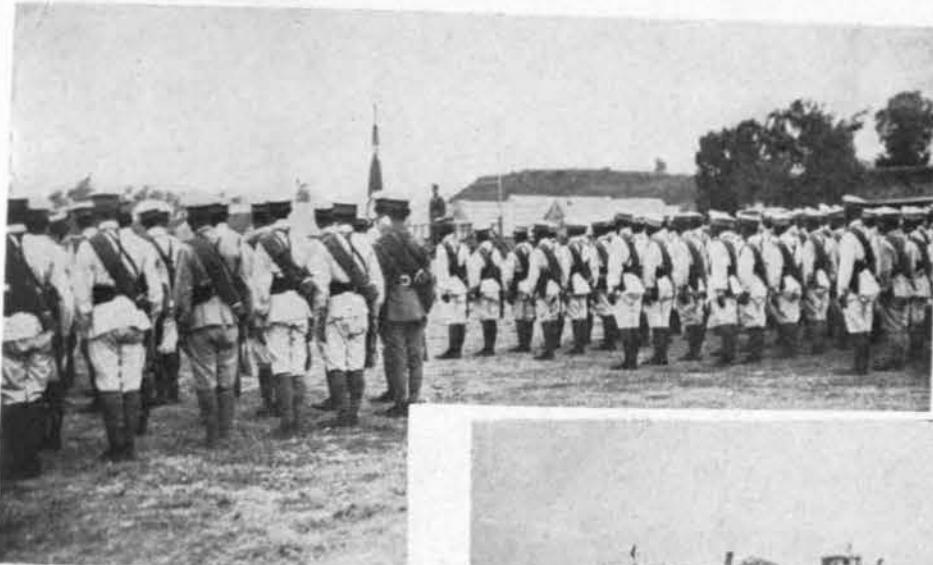
首都軍隊受蔣主席訓話時攝影 The troops stationed at Nanking listening to an address given by Pres. Chiang.



首都陸軍大操演 A review of the Chinese Army at the Capital, Nanking.



廣州軍隊之操練 Canton Army on the march.

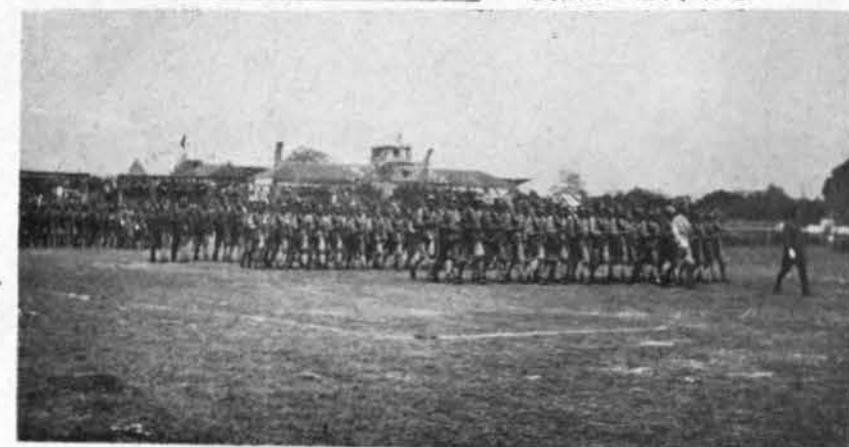


首都衛戍部隊受蔣主席訓話

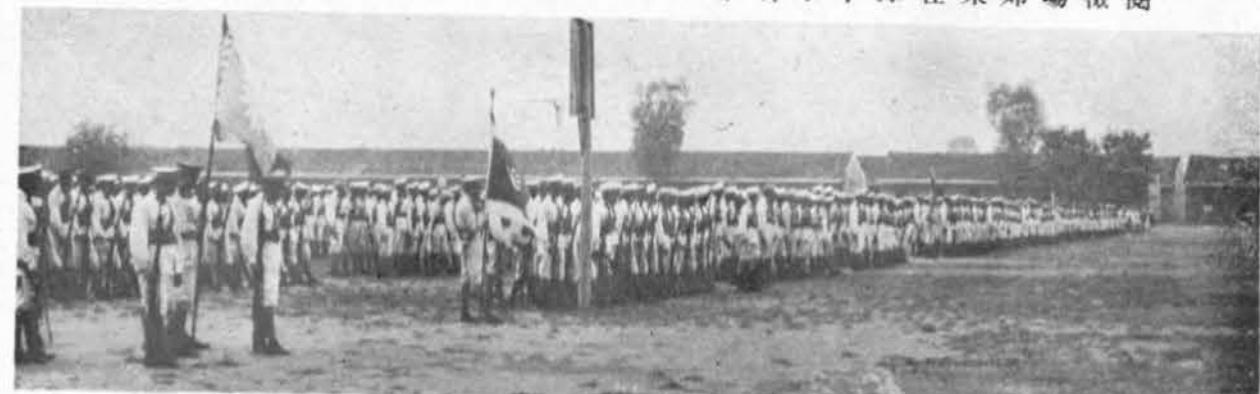
REVIEWS OF THE ARMY

Above: Pres. Chiang on the platform speaking before the gendarmeries in the Capital.

Right: Kwangtung Army parading on the National Anniversary.



雙十節廣東軍隊在東郊場檢閱



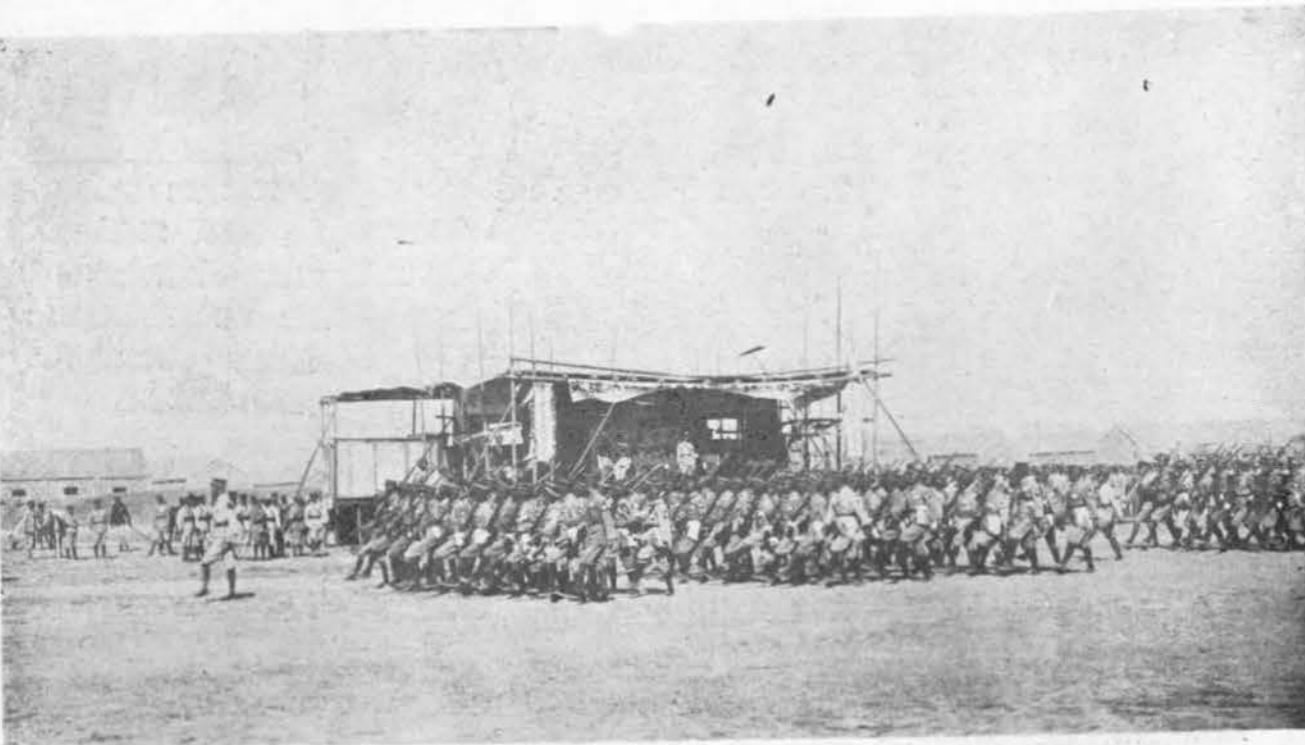
衛戍部隊之檢閱

Inspection of the garrison gendarmeries.

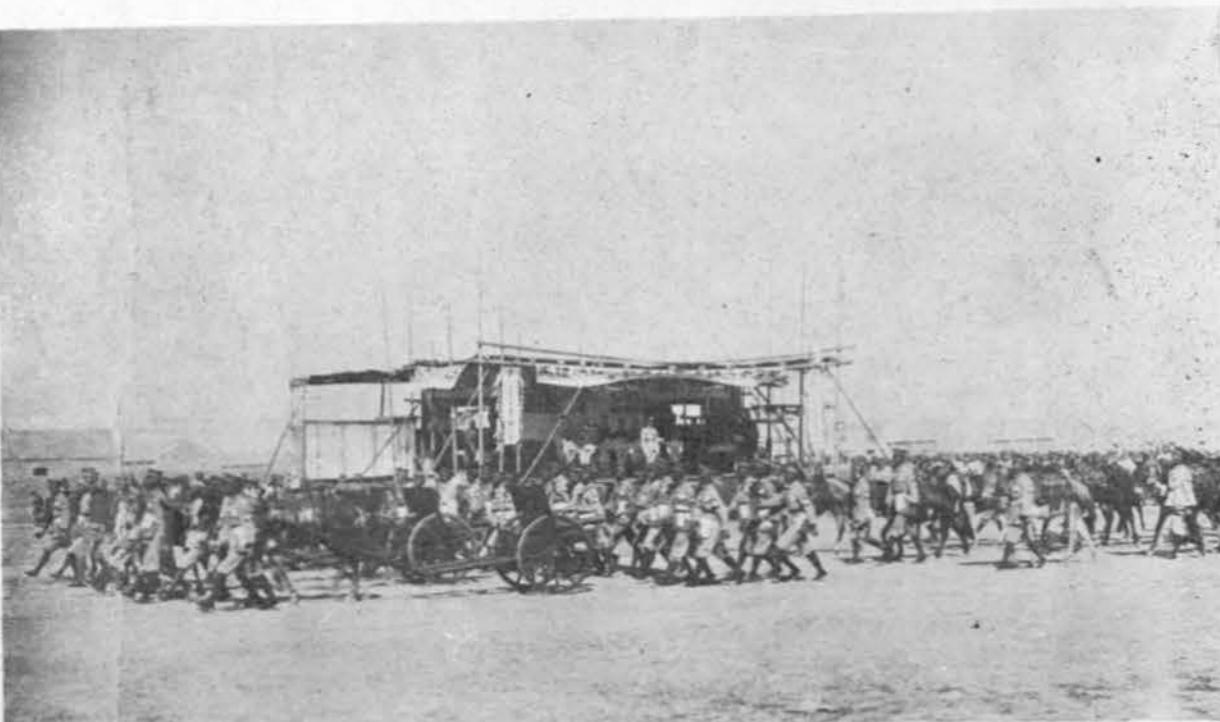


東北陸軍之馬隊排隊進行時情形

Cavalry of the North Eastern Army.



國民革命軍陸軍第七師點驗閱兵紀念時攝。
THE GRAND REVIEW. The 7th Division of the National Revolutionary Army.



國民革命軍陸軍第七師之先鋒隊與砲兵隊
THE GRAND REVIEW
Part of the Vanguard Regiment and Artillery of the 7th Division of the National Revolutionary Army.



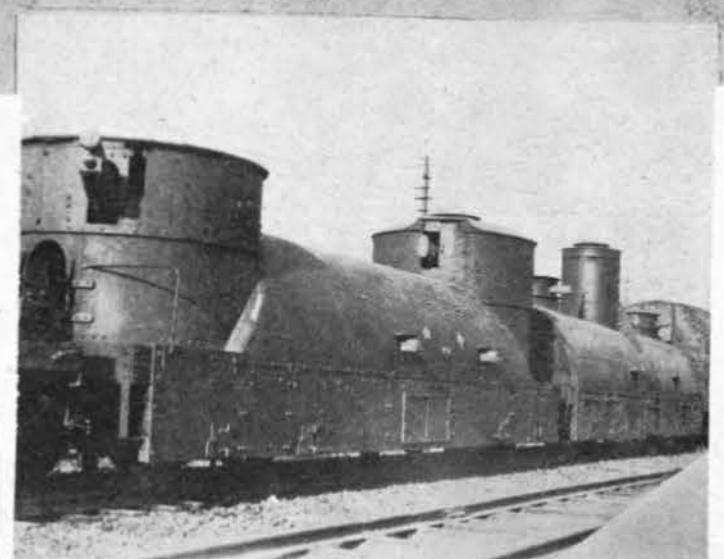
陸軍用之鐵甲車 Armored cars

軍事與交通

交通不便，運兵亦難，故中央對於邊遠軍隊，實感鞭長莫及，苟能鐵路早日完成，同時開闢公路，則軍隊無復據地稱雄之可能，國家自可得真正之統一矣。

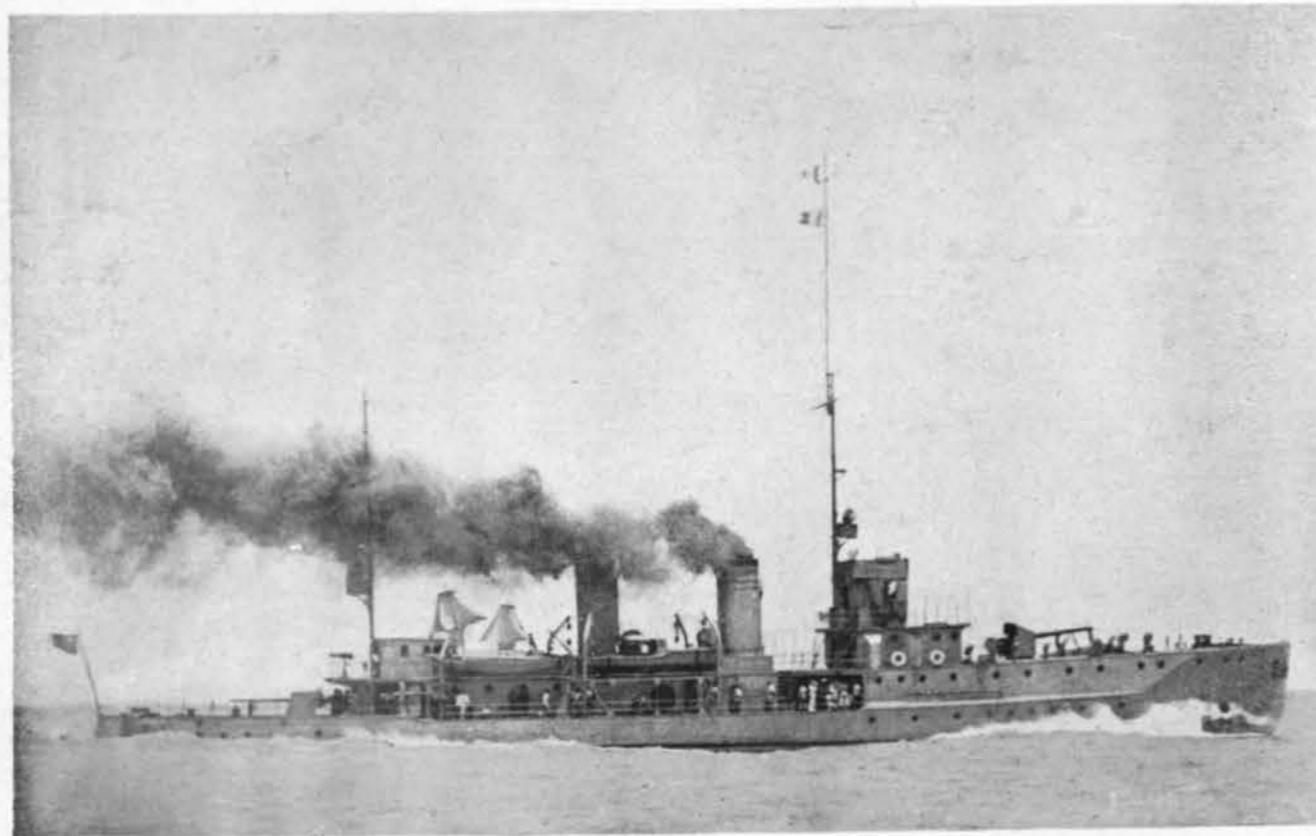


西北國民革命軍在戰壕中演習之步隊及大刀隊
The North-western Infantrymen on trench drill.



火車路上之大鐵甲保護車。 Armored trains.

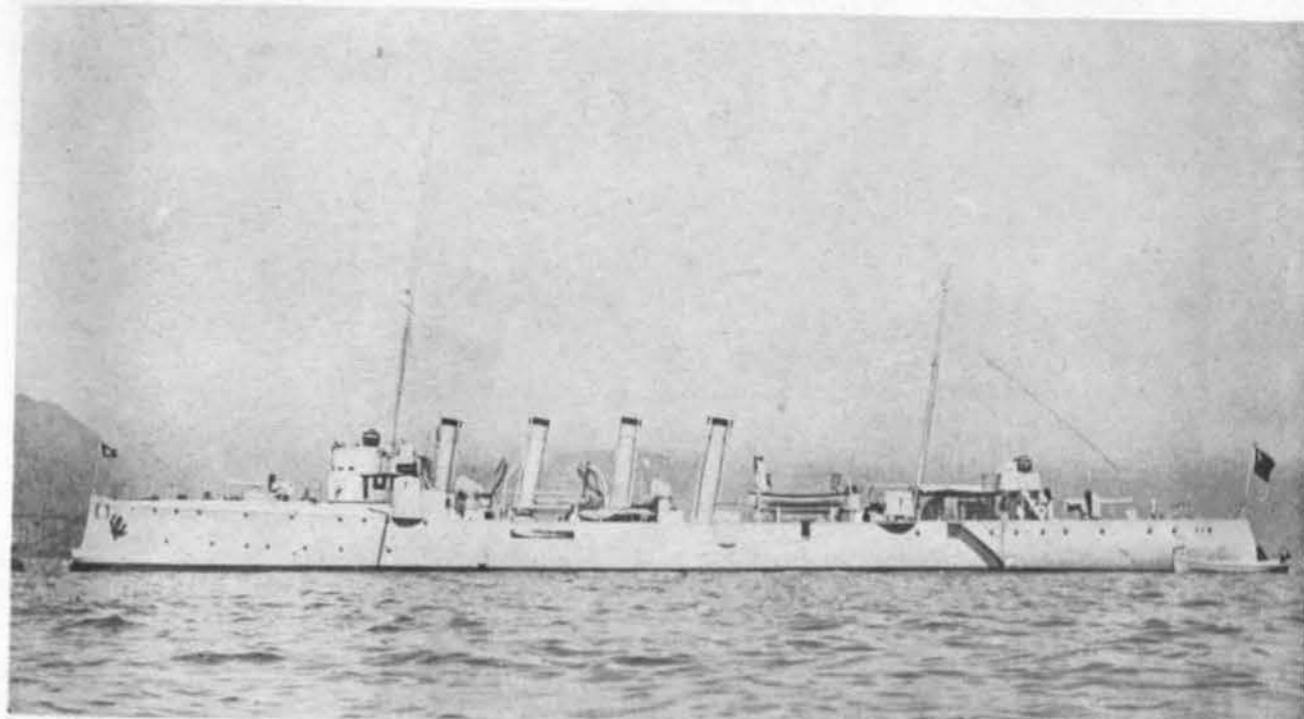
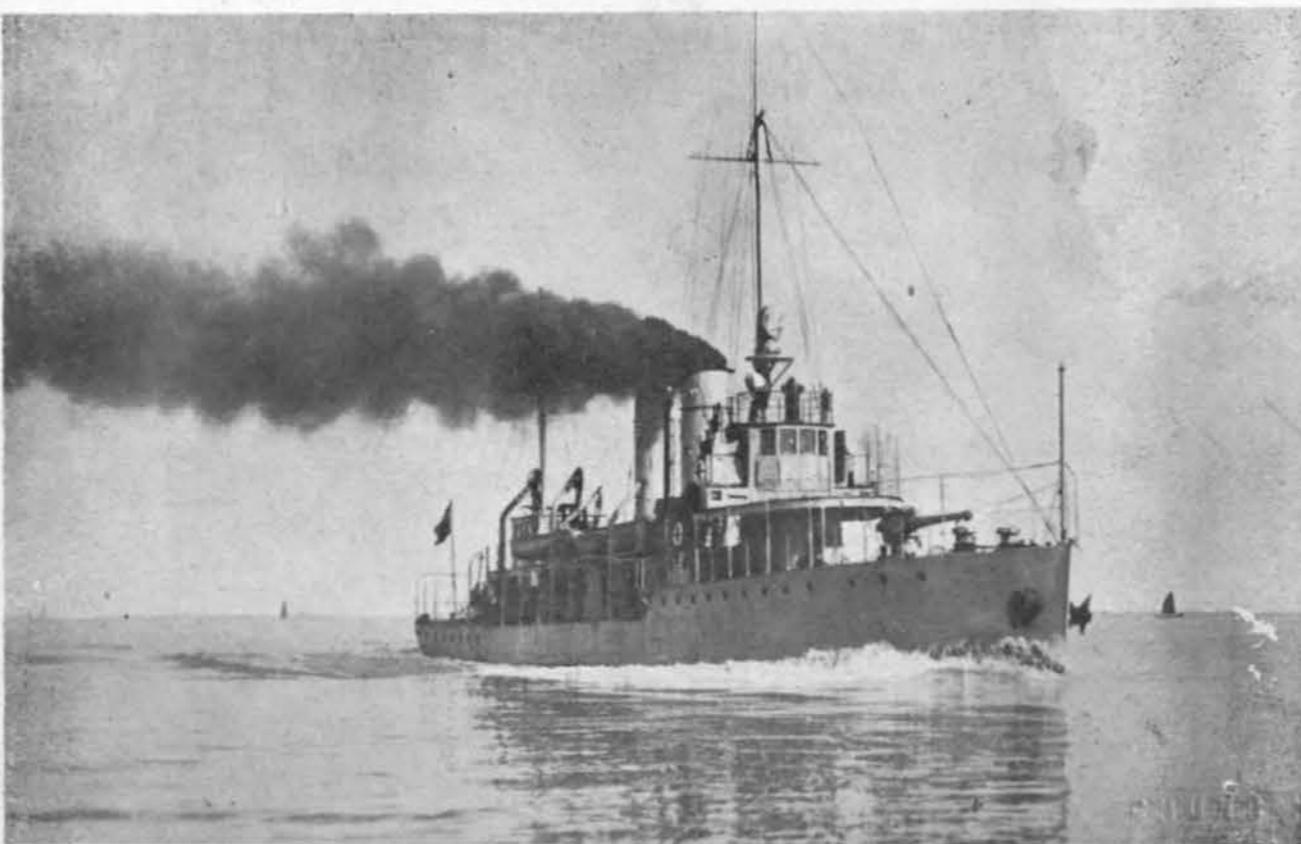




海軍軍艦
THE NAVY

我國海軍自甲午戰敗，實力消失，元氣大傷，迄後休生養息，護法之役頗能宣勞，北伐期間亦多著功績，惟數十年來未加擴充，雖近年添造三數新艦，而實力則去外國尚遠也。

The Chinese Navy is making rapid progress in the construction of fast and efficient warships for national defense. These two gun-boats are cruising along an interior port.



飛鷹巡洋艦泊廣州黃浦海面時攝影，該艦為我國大戰艦中之一。

The Cruiser "Fei Ying", lying off the Whangpoo Harbor, Canton.

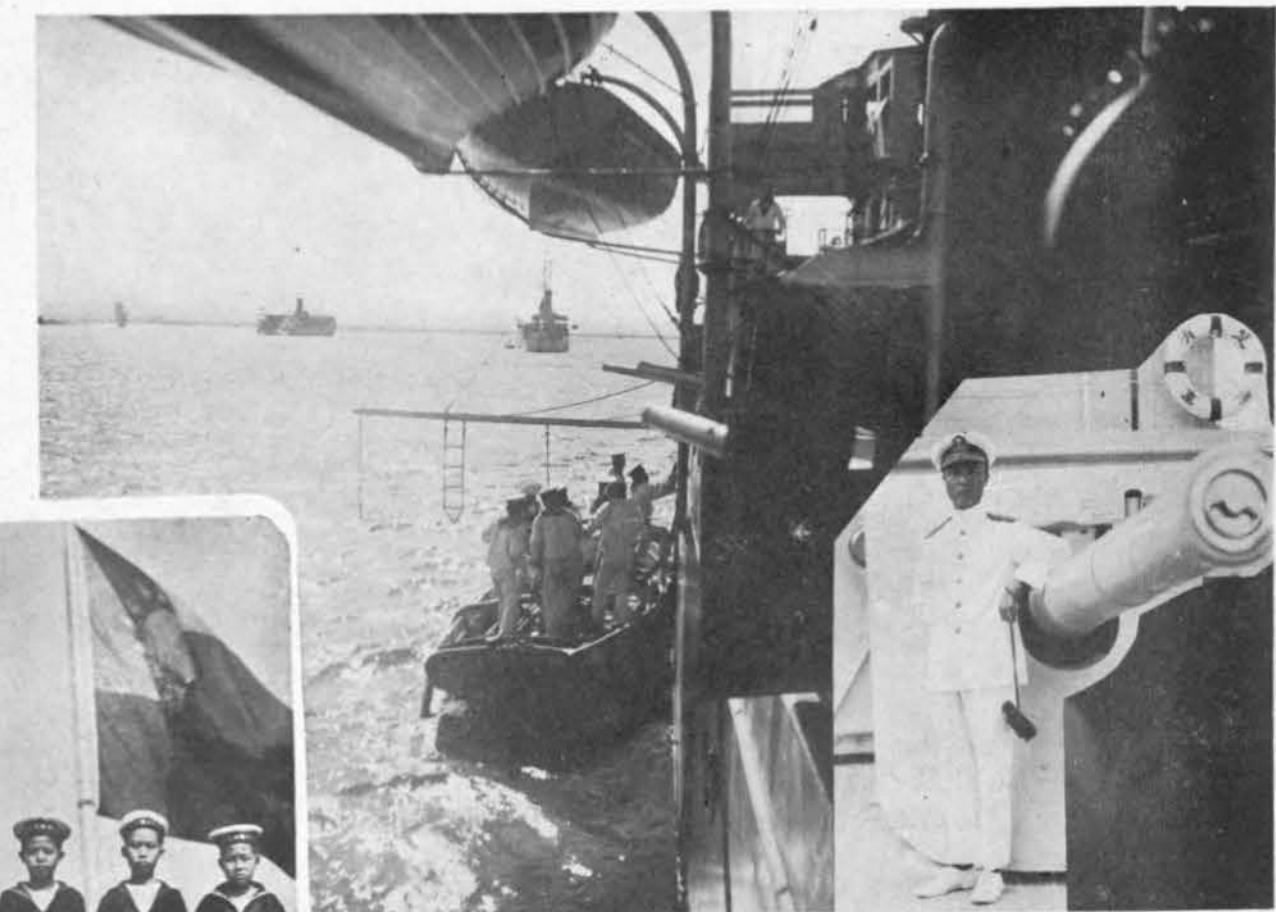


揚子江面上艦隊之雁集。

Night scene on the Yangtze River.

飛鷹艦水兵試操

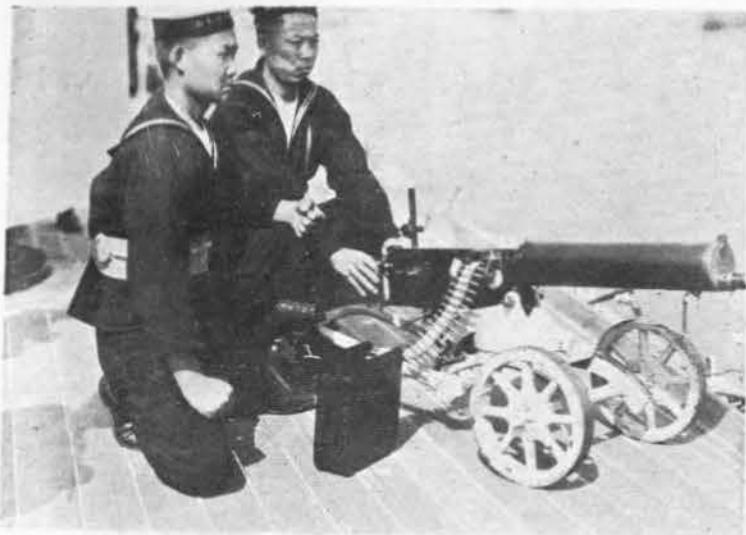
Photos taken of the Cruiser "Fei Ying," showing the men in their military drill and at target practice.



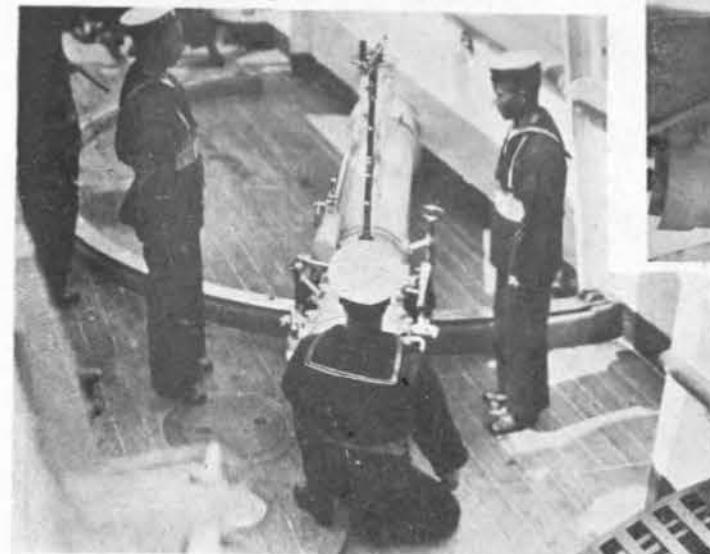
楚有艦
THE GUNBOAT
CHU YUE

(上) 楚有艦水手出發預備操習，右角站立者為海軍司令陳紹寬氏。(下) 楚有艦兵士準備試砲，左為在青天白日旗下之小水兵。

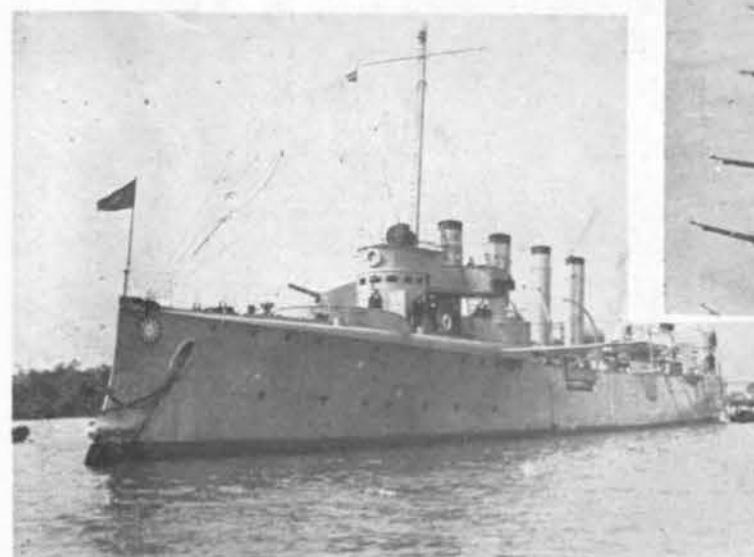
Cadets of the Gunboat "Chu Yue" in a drill directed by Commander Chen Shou-kwan (above). On left, three lads who desire to enlist as Sailors



艦上之水機關鎗
Machine gun



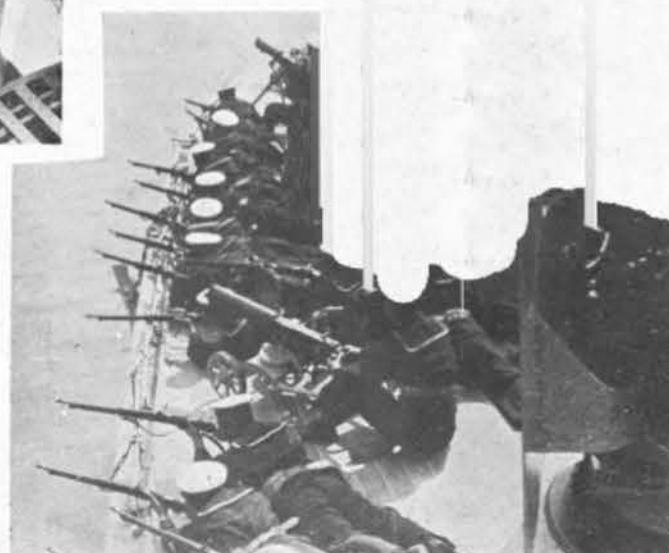
準備射擊時
Taking Aim



飛鷹艦全身攝影



預備放魚雷砲時
Torpedo



水兵在艦試練放鎗
Above—Firing Drill.
Left—The Cruiser "Fei Ying".



海軍 THE NAVY

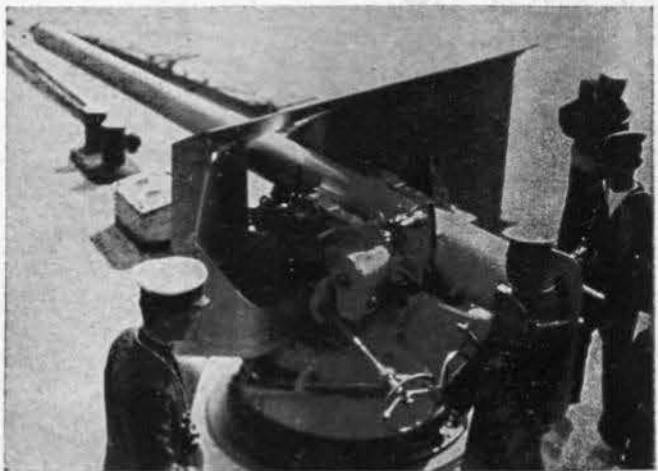
巡河艦隊在珠江行駛時之形勢

Squadron manoeuvre on the Pearl River, Canton.



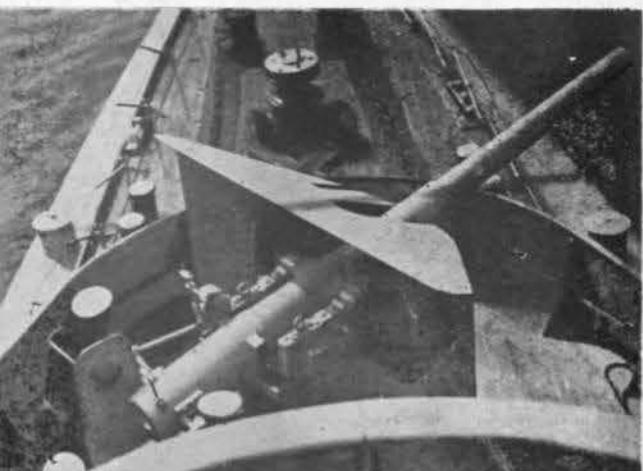
機關槍之練習

Practice with the rapid-firing gun

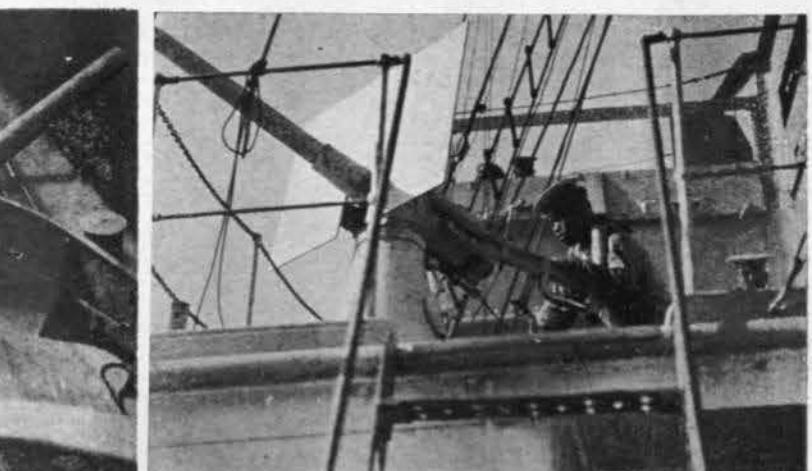


艦上礮手操演

Gunners at drill

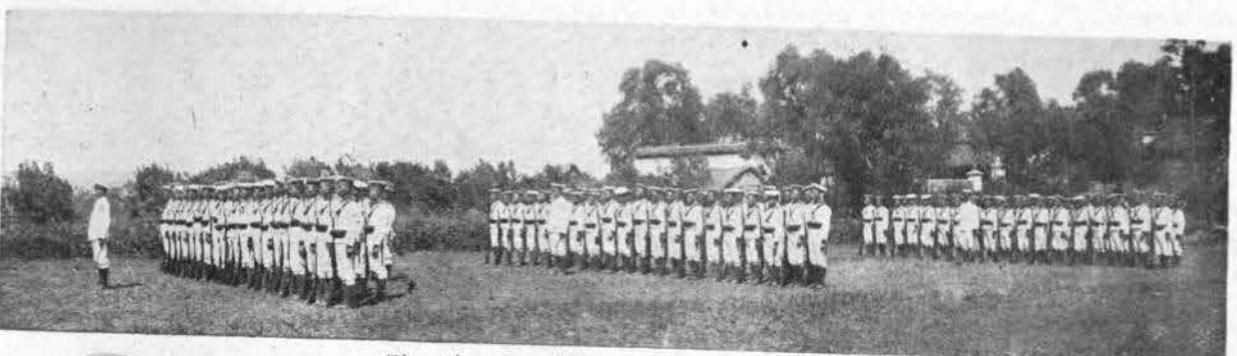


中攻炮



Various types of guns

迫擊炮



駐甯各艦陸戰隊登岸演習

Above: Parade of the land forces of some warships anchored at Nanking.



海軍練習艦隊司令陳訓泳

Right: The launching
of the Gunboat "Chin
Yue" at Canton.

Left: Real-Admiral
Chen F. Yung, Com-
mander of the Man-
oeuvre Squadron.

Below: A troop of
land forces of the
North-Eastern Navy.



堅如艦在廣州舉行下水禮

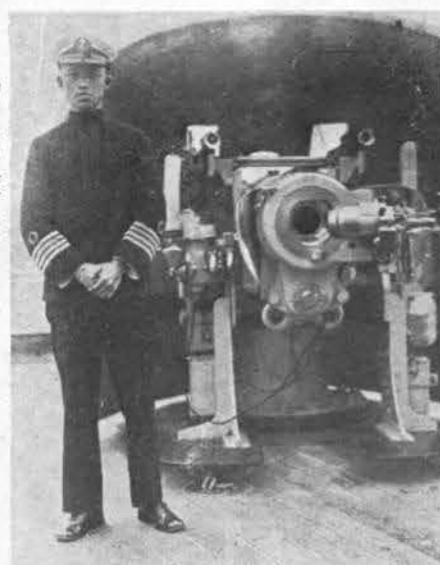


東北海軍赴北平送糧時攝影



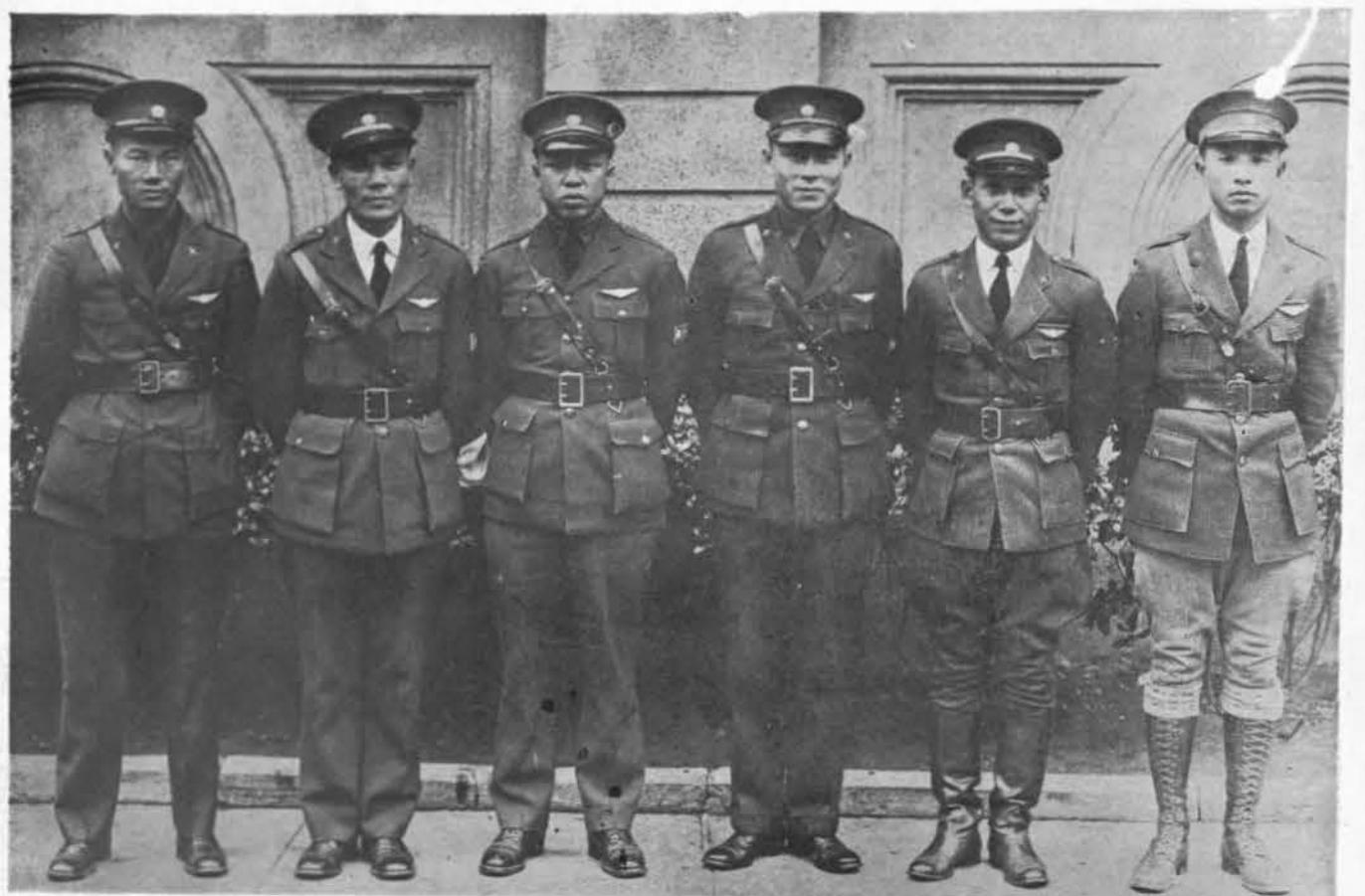
Right: Tseu Chen-lang,
Commander of the
Cruiser "Chungshan".

Left. The launching
ceremony of the cruiser
"Min Chuan". Pres.
Chiang in the center
with his hat off.



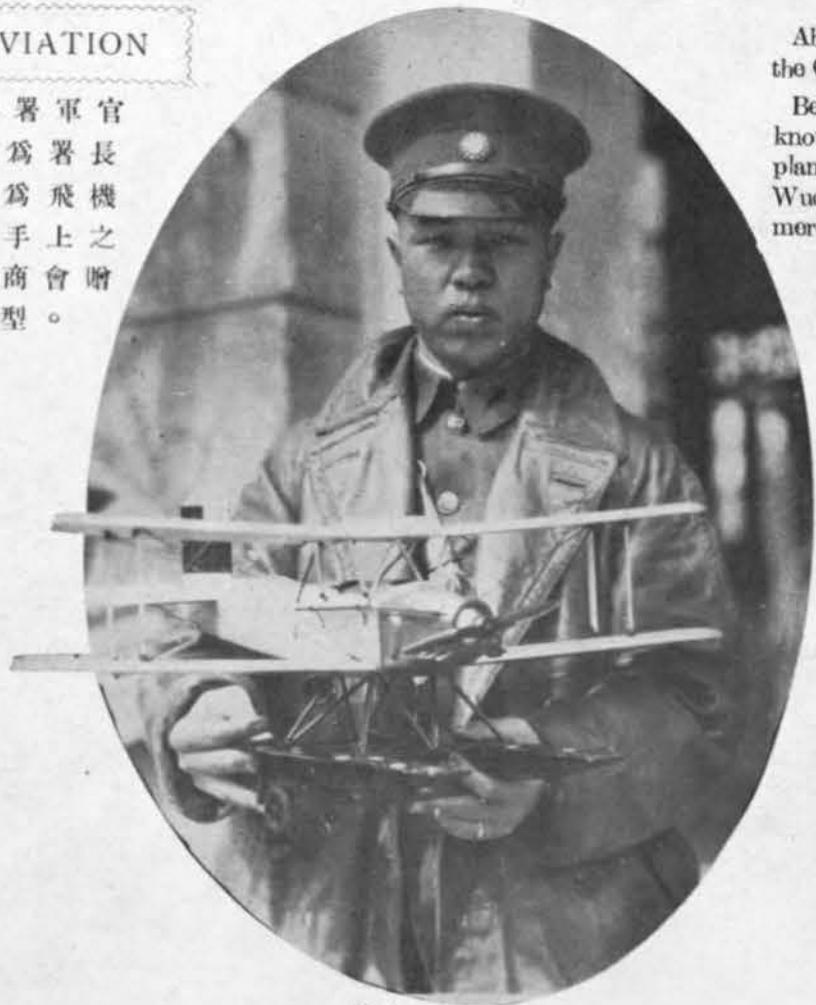
中山艦艦長鄒鎮瀾氏

民權艦舉行下水禮時之蔣主席



空軍 AVIATION

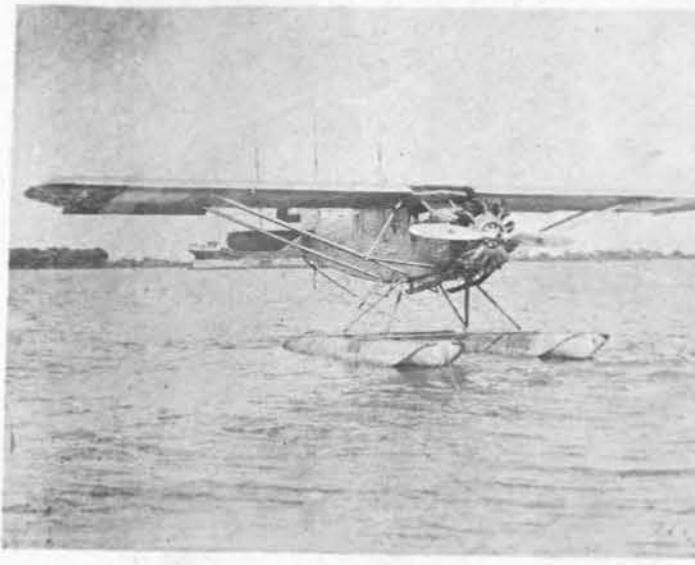
(上) 廣東航空署軍官，右數第三人為署長張惠長氏。下為飛機師陳慶雲氏，手上之飛機乃梧州總商會贈送之水上機模型。



Above: The flying squad of the Canton Aviation Bureau.

Below: Chen H. Yun, well known flyer, with the airplane model presented by the Wuchow Chamber of Commerce.

軍用飛機 MILITARY PLANES



由滇飛來上海
之金馬號水上
飛機

The "Golden Horse" which made a successful flight from Yunnan to Shanghai.



漢口號飛機

Airplane "Hankow."

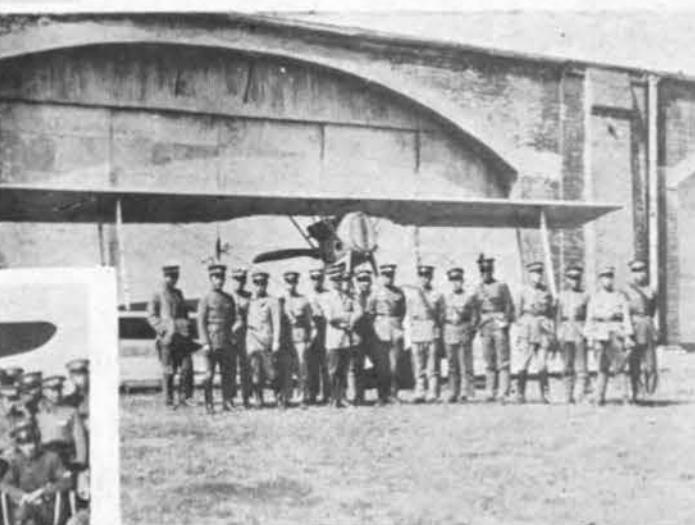


上海龍華飛機場上之軍用飛機

The flying field at Lunghua, Shanghai.



武漢航空處人員 Members of the Wuhan Aviation Bureau.

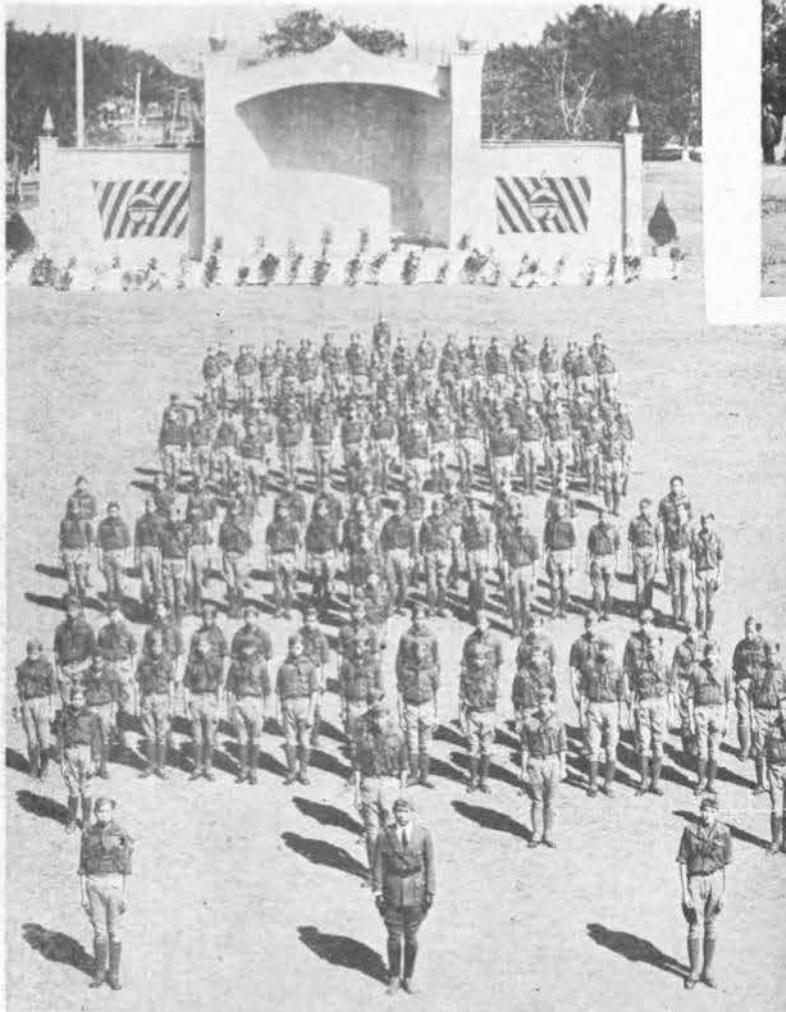


東北航空局高級幹部

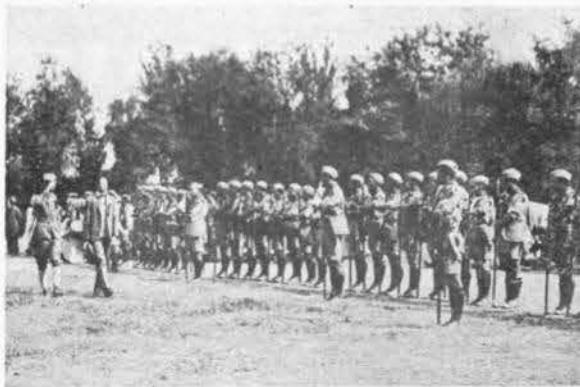
Officers of the North Eastern Aviations Bureau.

廣州號飛抵上海時之歡迎會
Reception for "The Spirit of Canton" at Shanghai.

童子軍 BOY SCOUTS



嶺南大學童子軍之演操。 Boy Scouts of Lingnan University.



童子軍閱操 Scouts on Parade.



廣州三個勇敢童子軍步行全國
Three scouts from Canton who travelled the country from South to North afoot.



童子軍齊集受黨部代表之訓話時攝影

Boy scouts rally at Nanking.

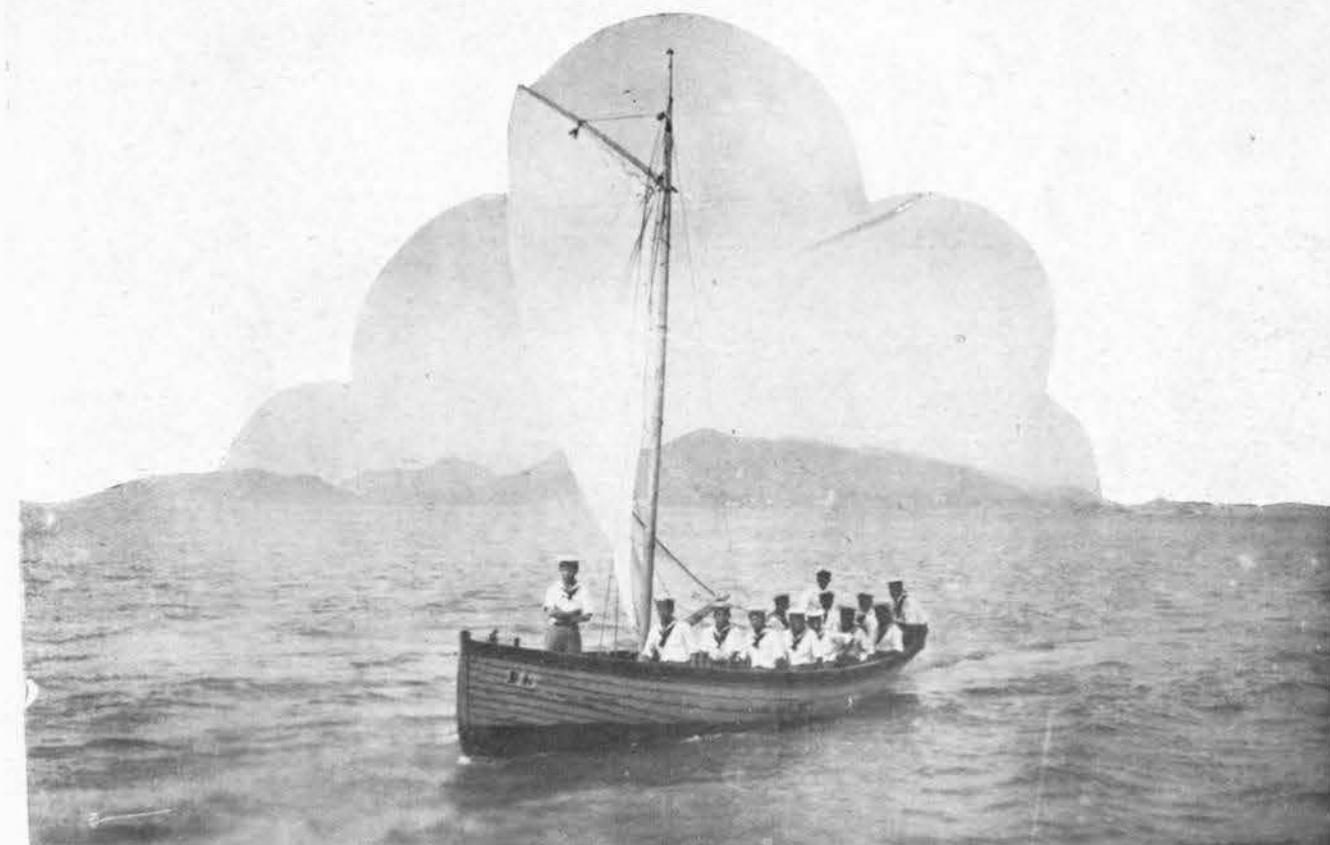


女童子軍

GIRL GUIDES

上圖廈門集美學校之女童子軍，練習捕魚蝦時情形。下圖則為在海上，駕舟作航海之實習。

Some of the girl guides of Chi Mei School in Amoy, taking a lesson in fishing (above) and yachting (below).



學生軍

STUDENT ARMY

A volunteer group of students who will defend the country having had the best training possible in military tactics.



馮庸大學義勇軍之裝束

Uniform worn by "Feng Yung" students



中俄因中東路問題開戰，馮庸大學義勇軍在車站候車出發前敵，參加戰事

Students from "Feng Yung" University on their way to the front line.



上海南方中學學生軍之便衣裝束
Plain uniforms worn by Shanghai Southern High School.



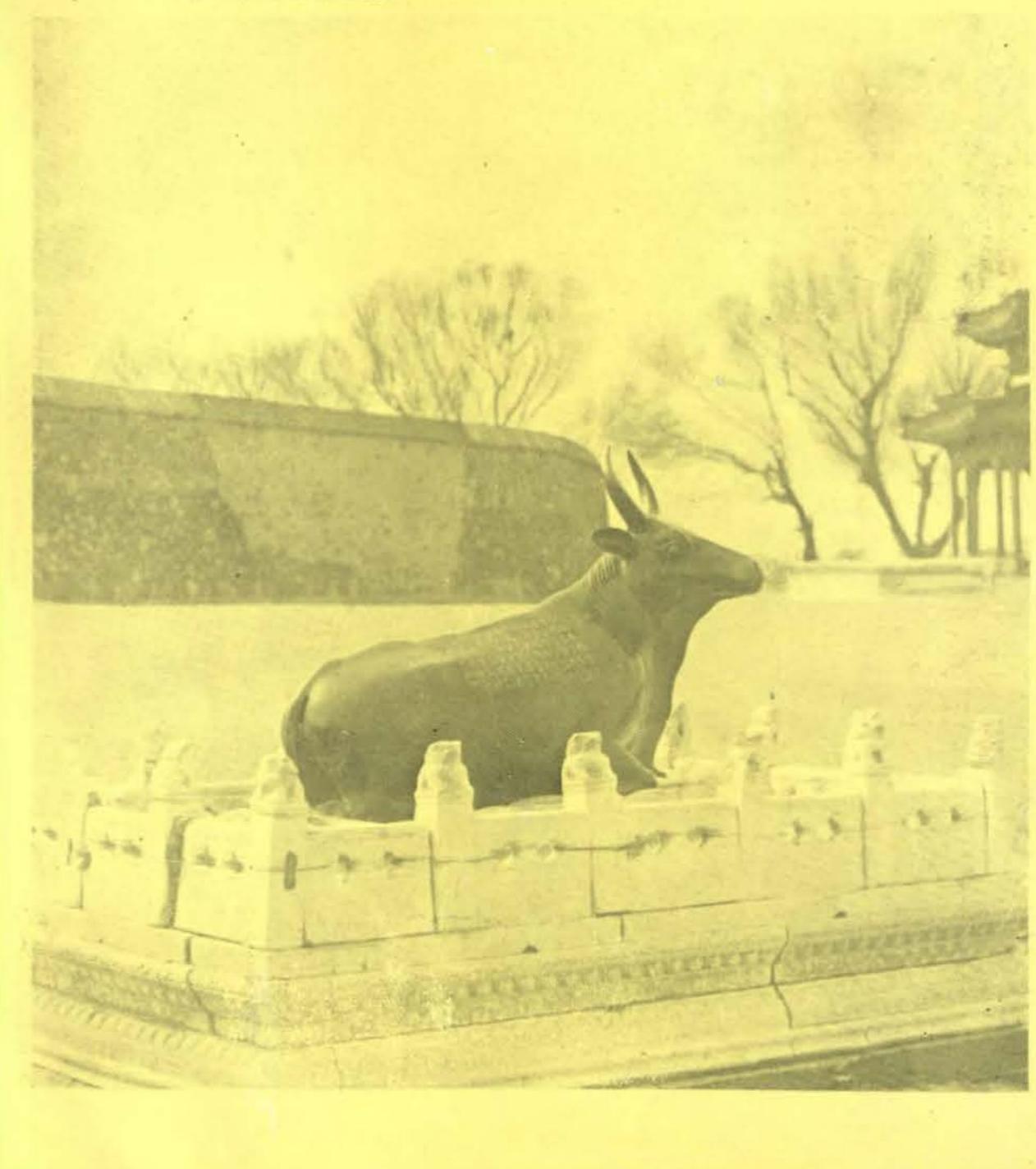
東北學生軍實習日本劍術之訓練
Bayonet drill by the North Eastern Student Army.



燕京大學學生軍
Yenching Student Army.

教 育

國內教育，自採用六三三制後，系統上較前佳勝。大學區制試行未久，即行停止。惟中央研究院仍巍然獨存，可為高深研究之助。年來大學勃興，各省有自建大學之議，惟多以政潮校款關係，因而輟業，如廣西梧州，可為例證。上海大學頗多，年來因政府干涉，因而停止者亦不少。職業學校未興，故頗有製造高等游民之譏。教會學校自反蔣風潮及註冊案成立後，亦頗從事整頓。惟國中識字人數，雖無確實統計，想亦未必有長足的進步。學生運動自五四以來，頗呈朝氣，近因黨派關係，活動稍呈停滯之象。國內一般文化，自文字解放後，實用國語，求學比前較易，發展亦速。紙書坊間圖籍，近年亦頗涉高深研究的出版物，可以窺見一般學術；在國內干戈擾攘之中，仍循序漸進，頗堪告慰。官派留學生亦頗見增加，惟自費者恐不免多受輒影響。庶事繁昌，教育方有發展希望，惟生聚而後可以教訓，國內一告和平，教育自必蒸蒸日上矣。





杏 壇

杏壇在大成殿之前，即先聖
孔子講學堂之遺址，壇週植有杏
樹，故名杏壇。

HSING TAN

Chu Fou, Shantung

This is the hall where under
a large plum (hsing) tree, Con-
fucius usually sat and taught
his disciples.



清華大學校景

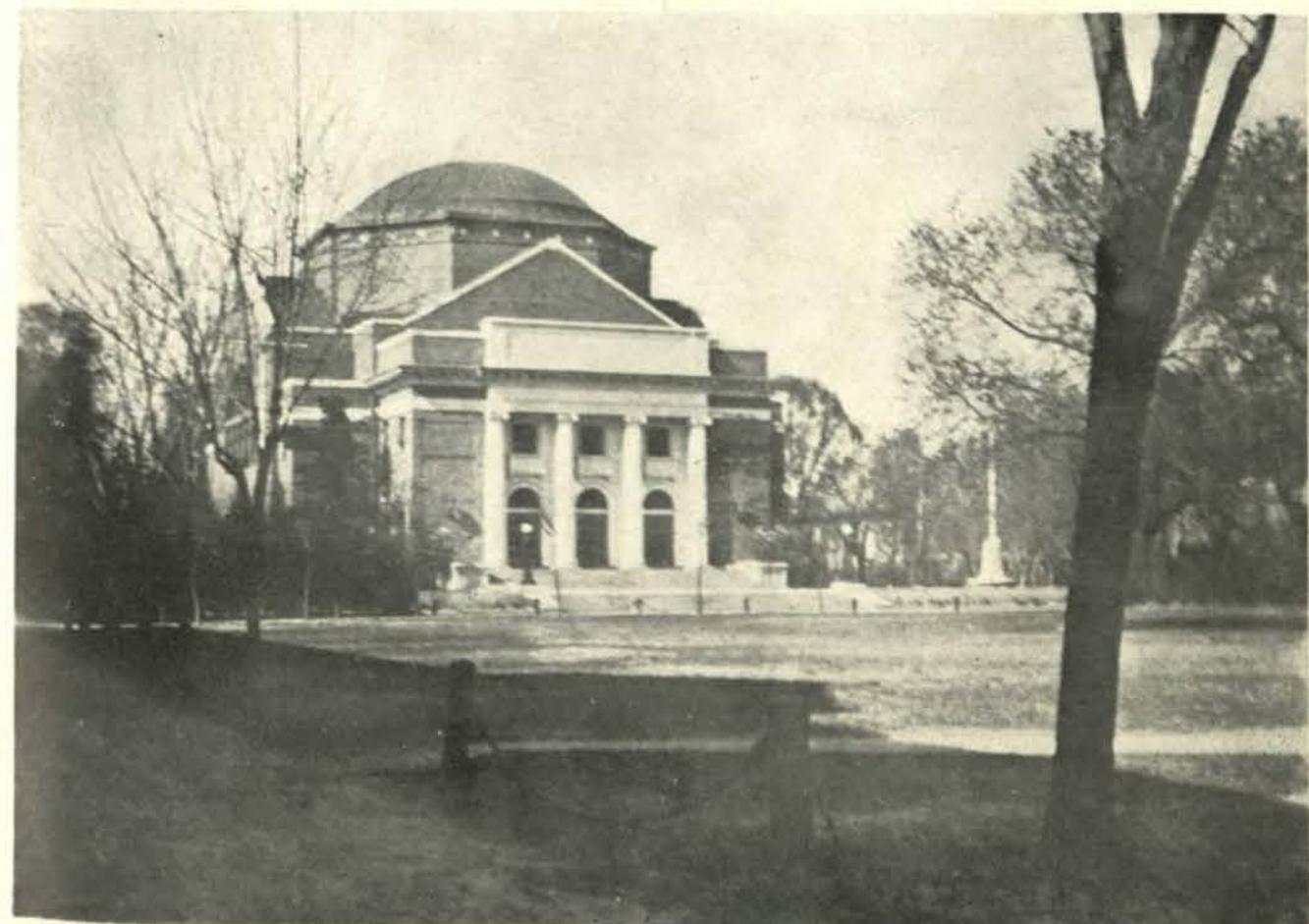
北平清華大學為我國國立最高學府之一，以美國退回庚子賠款為經費，故頗充裕，官費留學生，亦以清華為多。上圖為該校之正門，下圖為該校大禮堂，校景幽美，建築宏偉。

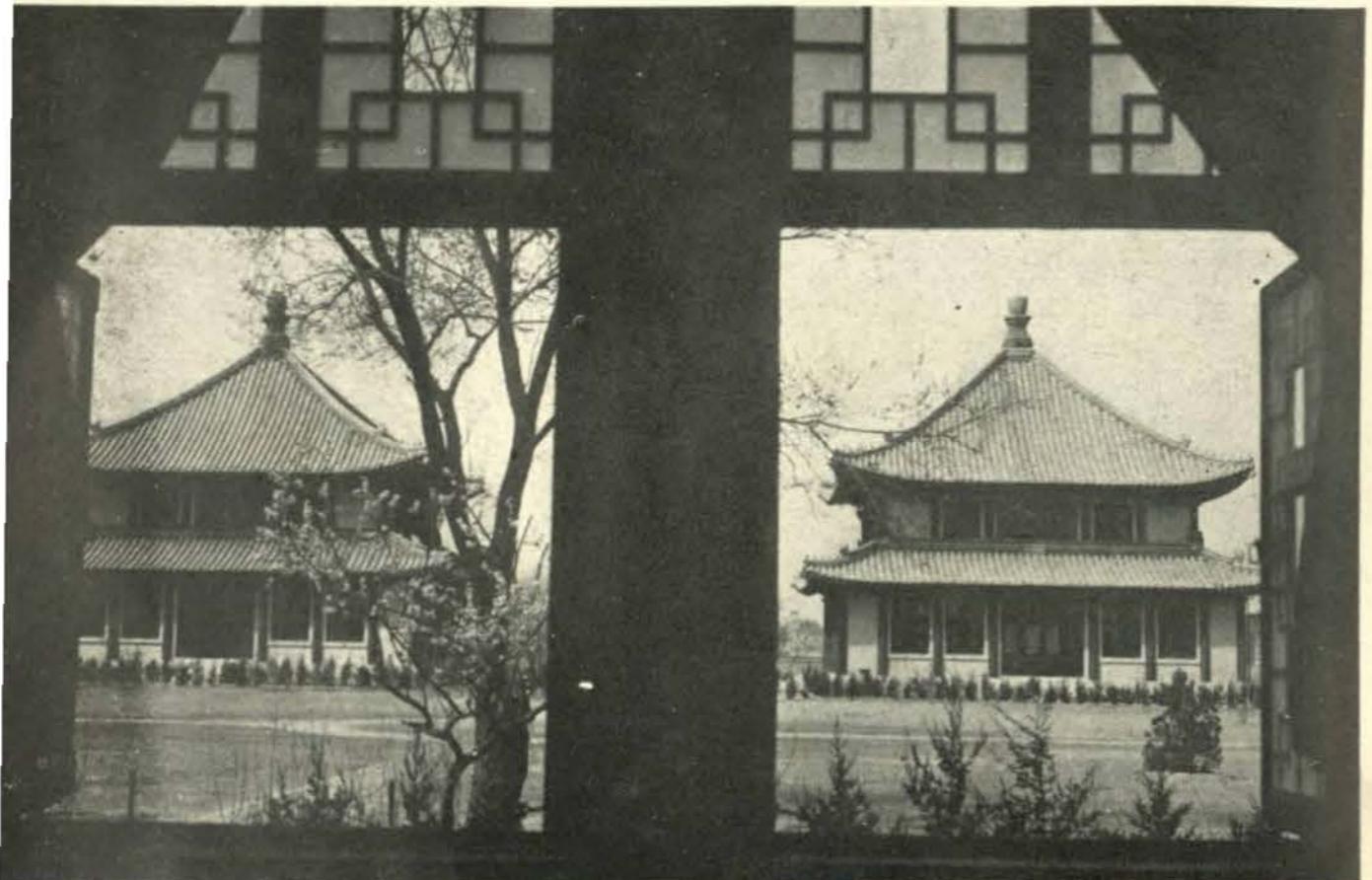
TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY

This university is known as the Boxer College. It is financially maintained through the Boxer Indemnity Fund.

Above—Entrance to the campus.

Below—The Tsinghua Auditorium one of the magnificent buildings on the campus.





燕京大學與協和大學 (上)燕京大學原乃西教會所辦，現已交回華人自理，校務蒸蒸日上，為現在學校進展最有希望之學府，校在北平海淀，為昔日王府原址，近臨頤和明，遠接八嶺西山，校景絕佳。上圖為該校姊妹堂。(下)協和醫科大學，乃美國煤油大王出資所辦，專設醫。校中建築美觀雄偉，設施完備，年來造出醫界人材不少云。

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

Above, Yenching is one of the largest schools in China, and maintains a well trained faculty.

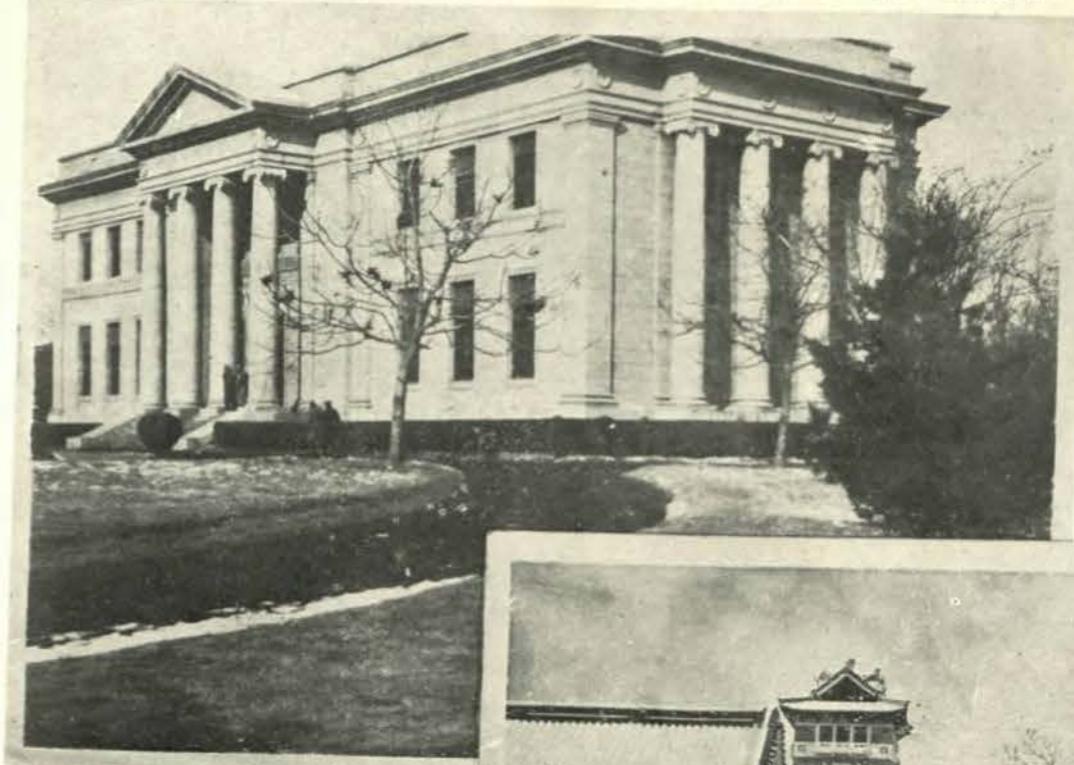
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Below, the Foundation consists of a hospital and a medical school for students.



(上)南京金陵女子大學，專門培養女子體育人材。

GINLING COLLEGE
A well-known ladies college in Nanking



Above—Central University in Nanking
a government-maintained institution for higher learning.

Right—Nanking University, known for its high standing in arts literature and agriculture.



**中央大學
金陵女子大學
金陵大學**

(左)南京中央大學，為國立最高學府之一，原為東南大學校址。

(下)南京金陵大學，原為美教會所創辦，現亦已交回華人自主矣。



(上)青島大學 Tsingtao University.



(下)河南中山大學 Chungshan University, Honan.

廈門鼓浪嶼英華學校 Anglo-Chinese School, Amoy.



濟南齊魯大學 Shantung Christian College.



各地學府 各校只能以一圖代表
COLLEGES and UNIVERSITIES



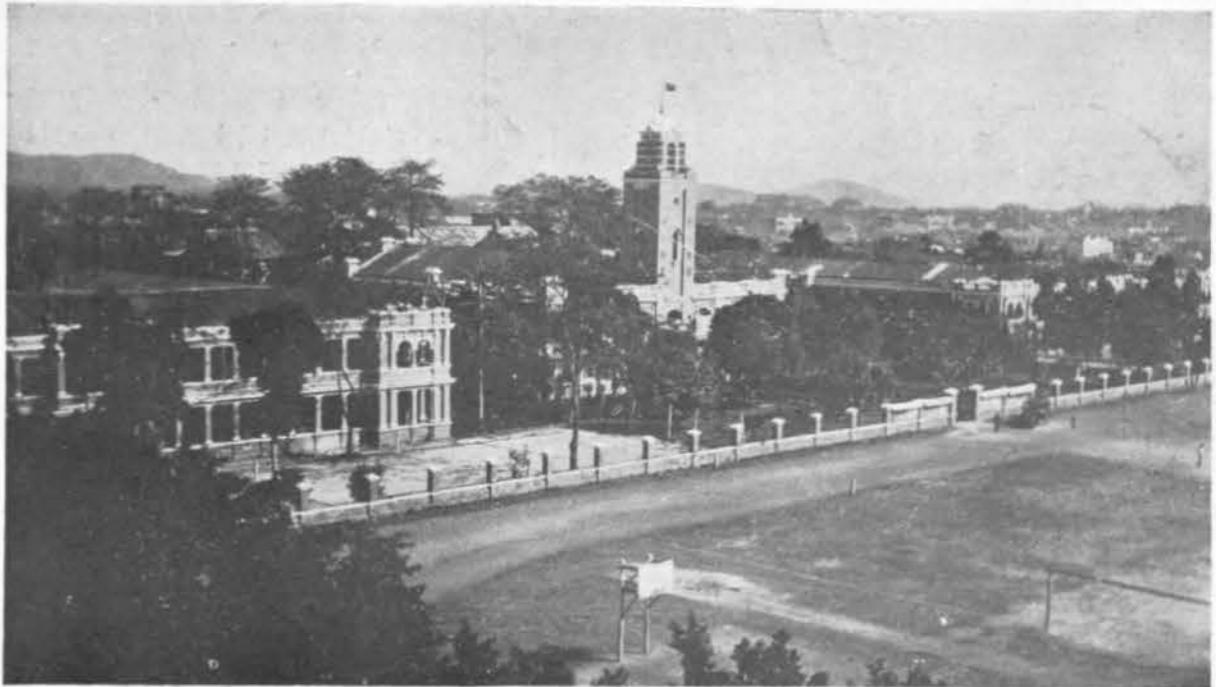
廈門大學 Amoy University Site

福州協和大學



Union College, Foochow.

廣州中山大學



Chungshan University, Canton.

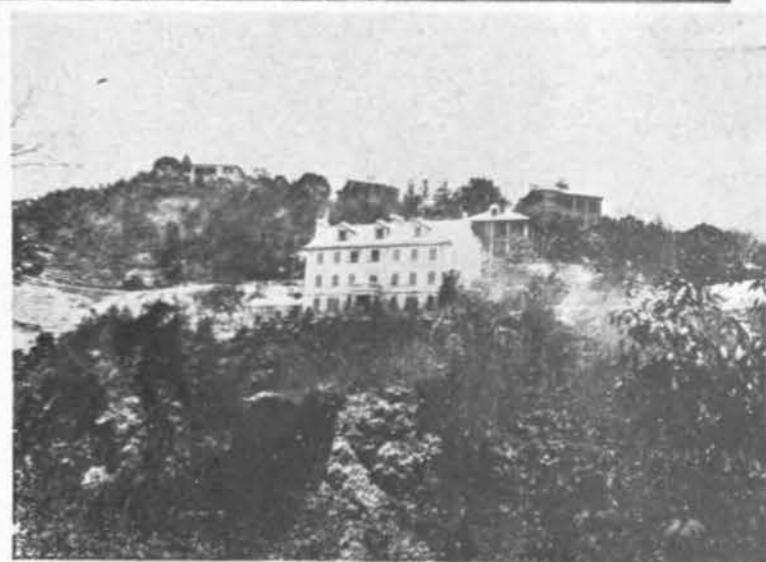


Labor University, Kiangwan.

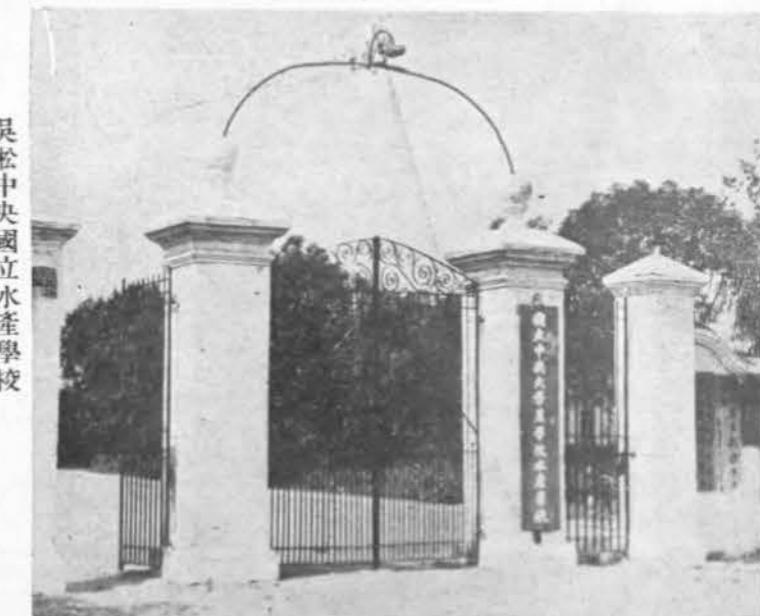


蘇州東吳大學 Soochow University.

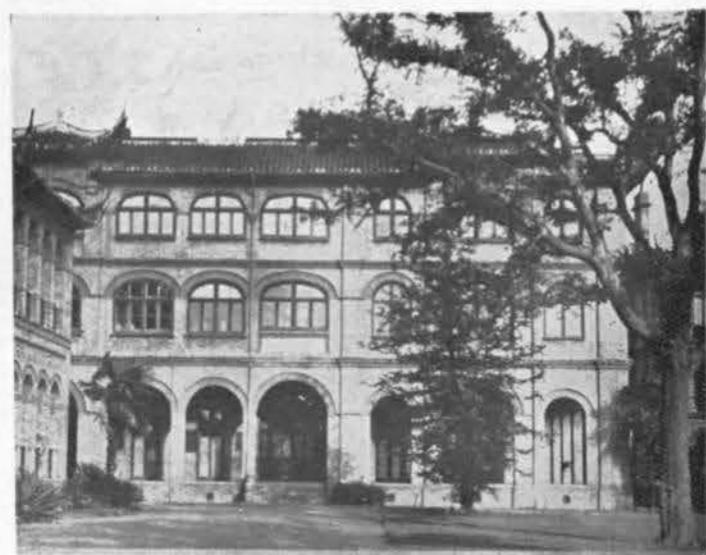
杭州之江大學



Hangchow University.



61 College of Sea Products, Woosung.



聖約翰大學 St. John's University.



明強學校 Ming Cheong Academy.



大陸大學 Continental University.

上海的學府
每校只能以一圖代表
COLLEGES LOCATED
IN SHANGHAI



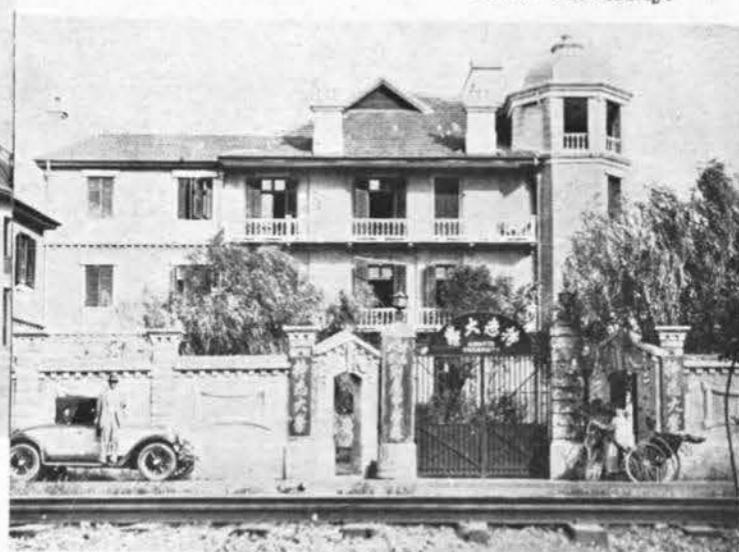
中西女學 McTyeire's School



聖瑪利亞女校 St. Mary's School.



暨南大學 Chinan University.



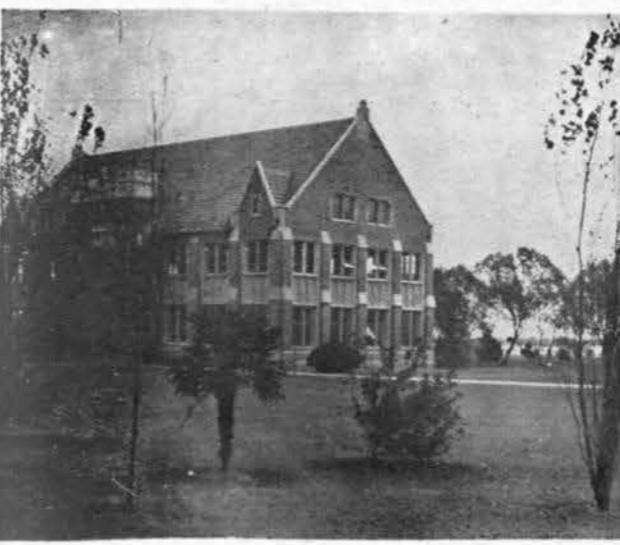
大夏大學 Tachu University.



上海法政大學 Shanghai Law School.



復旦大學 Fudan University.



滬江大學 Shanghai College.





震旦大學

University of Utopia.



中國公學 China Public Academy



光華大學

The entrance of Kwang Hua University.

光華大學 光華大學因五卅慘案後
聖約翰侮辱國旗風潮脫離創辦，至今已有五載。
校務發達，前途發展未可限量。

KWANG HUA UNIVERSITY



光華大學校舍之一

Parts of the Campus of Kwang Hua University.



執信學校

Ch'sin College



廣西大學 Kwangsi University



廣州嶺南大學校景



嶺南大學原為美國基金所辦，
現已受中國人自理，校務蓬勃，
為中國第一學府。上圖教室、中為科學館、中右實驗室、
下圖為教職員住宅。校地之廣，全國中無匹焉者。

LINGNAN
UNIVERSITY

Formerly known as the
Gordon Christian College,
occupies a larger area than
any campus in China.





聖約翰圖書館 St. John's Library Shanghai.



暨南大學圖書館
Chinan Library, Shanghai.



廣州中山大學圖書館 Chungshan Library, Canton.



復旦大學圖書館
Fudan Library, Shanghai.



燕京大學圖書館 Yenching Library, Peiping.



66 南開大學圖書館 Nankai Library, Tientsin.

學 校 圖 書 館

本欄所舉只限於學校圖書館，
至於公共圖書館，省立圖書館，市
立圖書館不在內。

COLLEGE LIBRARIES



東三省馮庸大學圖書館之內觀 Book shelves in the Library of Feng Yung University, Three Eastern Provinces.



天津南開大學圖書館內之閱書廳

Reading Room in the Nankai Library, Tientsin



北平燕京大學圖書館內觀

Above—A grand view of the Reading Room of the Yenching Library, one of the most up-to-date in the country.

Right—Interior of the Tsinghua Library.

Below right—The Magazine Section of the Chinese Library, Lingnan University, Canton.



濟南齊魯大學圖書館之內觀

Interior of the Shantung Christian College Library.

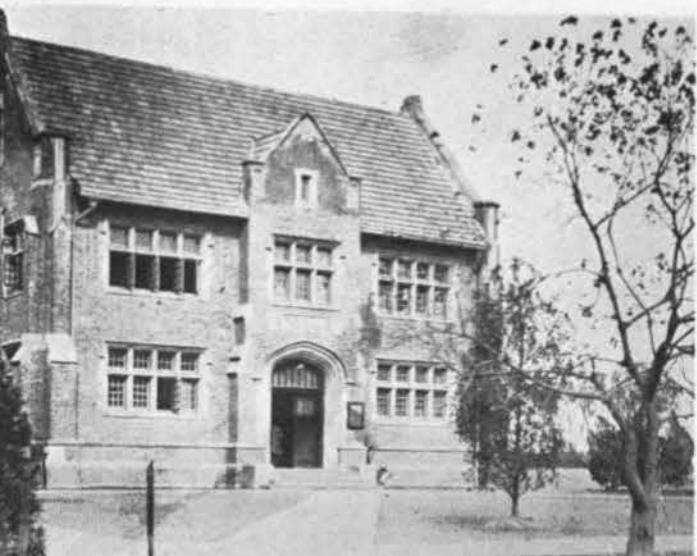


北平清華大學圖書館之內觀



廣州嶺南大學圖書館之內觀

學校體育館
COLLEGE GYMNASIUMS



滬江大學體育館之外觀 Shanghai College gymnasium

復旦大學體育館之外觀
Futan gymnasium
COLLEGE GYMNASIUMS



燕京大學體育館全景
Yenching gymnasium



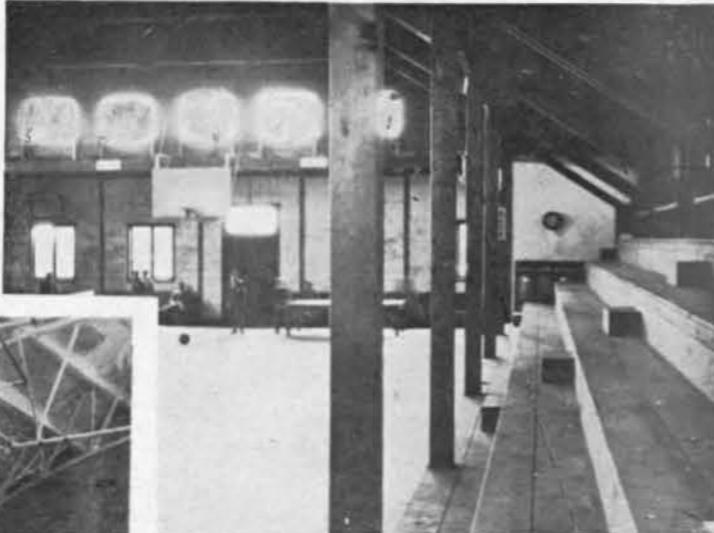
中央大學體育館全景 Central University gymnasium



St. John's University students at practice in their gymnasium.

體育館之室內

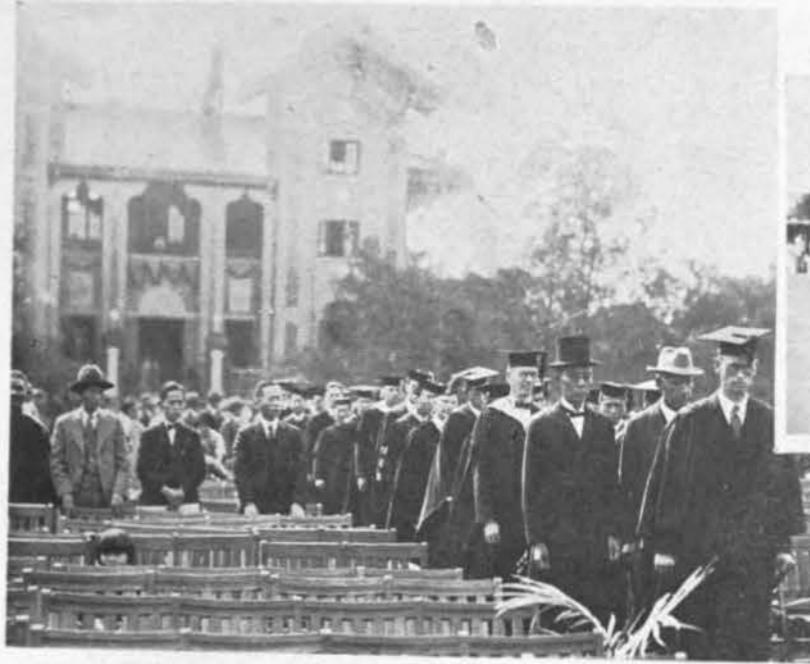
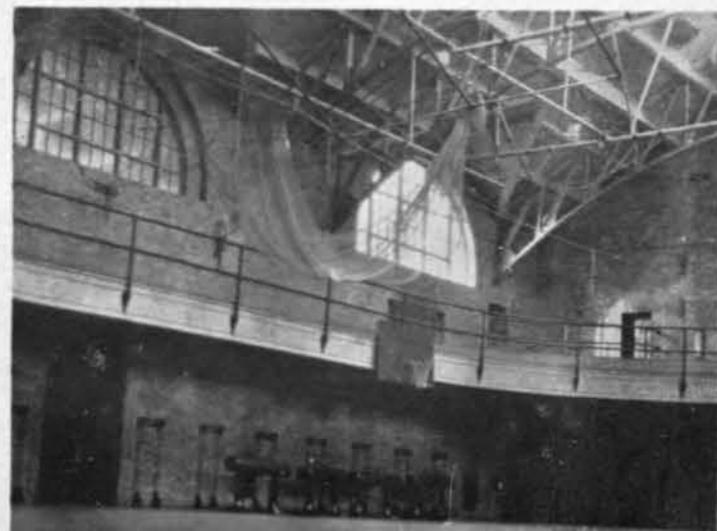
上圖為約聖翰大學體育館室內運動時之情形。右圖為復旦大學體育館內觀之一部。下圖為清華大學體育館內景。



Above—Part view of the gymnasium

of the Fudan University

Left—The interior of the Tsinghua gymnasium



嶺南大學舉行廿五週紀念禮

The Lingnan University
25th Anniversary.

學校紀念禮

COLLEGE EXERCISES



南開大學舉行廿五週紀念禮

The Nankai College
25th Anniversary



燕京大學舉行畢業禮時之情形

Yenching University during the Commencement Exercises

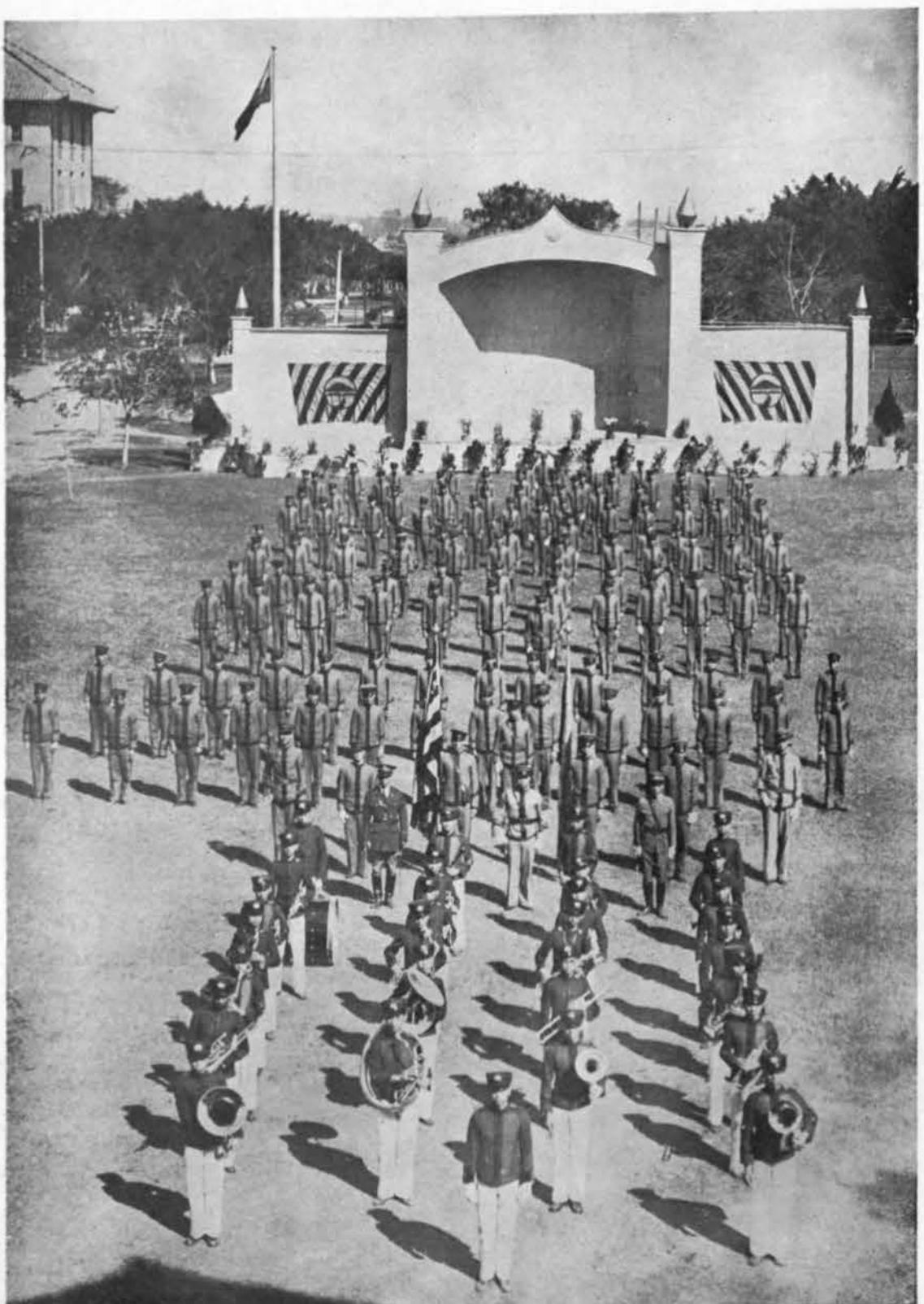
畢業生赴畢業禮時之情形



贈送學校紀念物，舉行紀念禮時之情形

Yenching graduating classes presenting
flag pole to their Alma Mater.

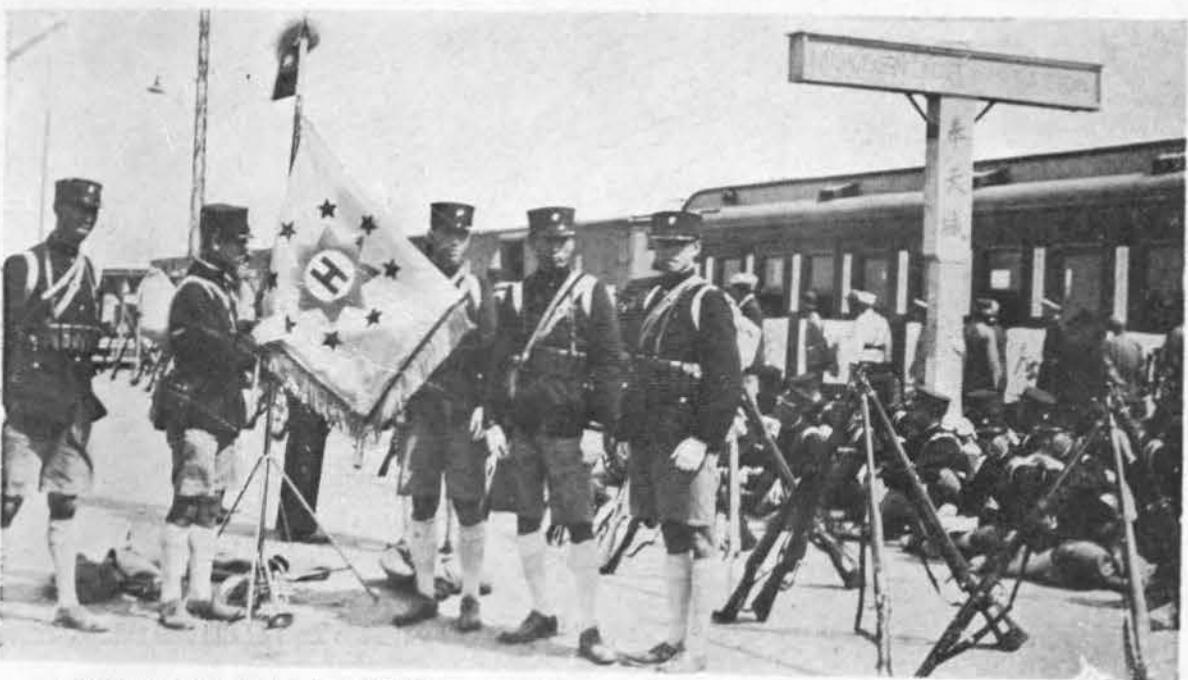




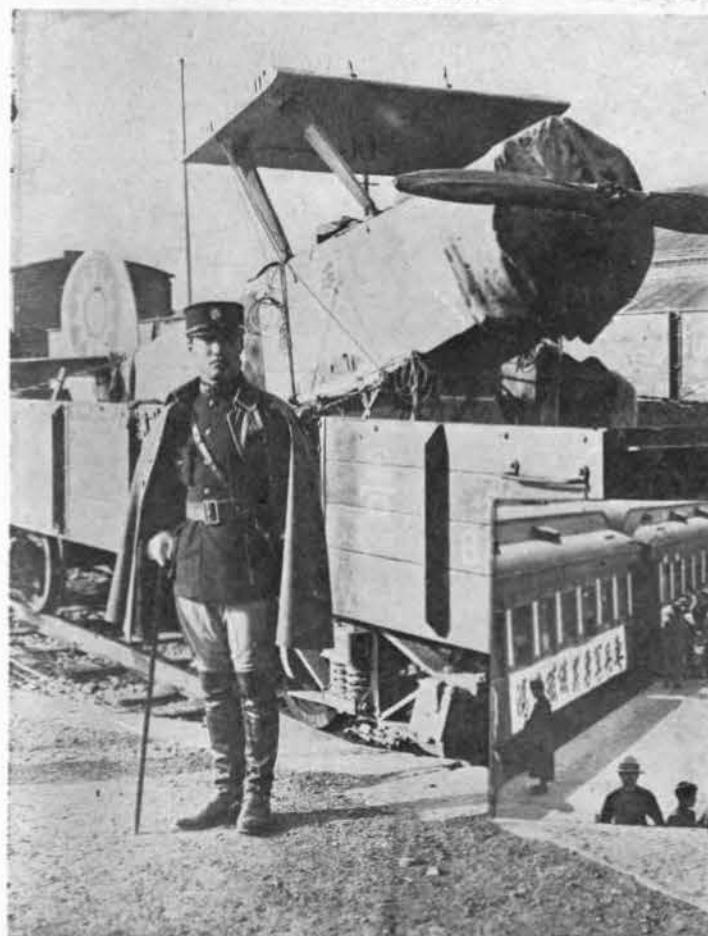
學生軍演操

廣州嶺南學生軍之演操

The Students Parade
during the 25th Anniversary
of the Lingnan University, Canton.



中俄開戰馮庸大學學生軍預備出發。 The student volunteers on their way to the front line



預備出發時總領隊
馮庸氏

Above—Mr. Fong
Yung.
Right—the student
soldiers at rest

馮庸大學學生軍

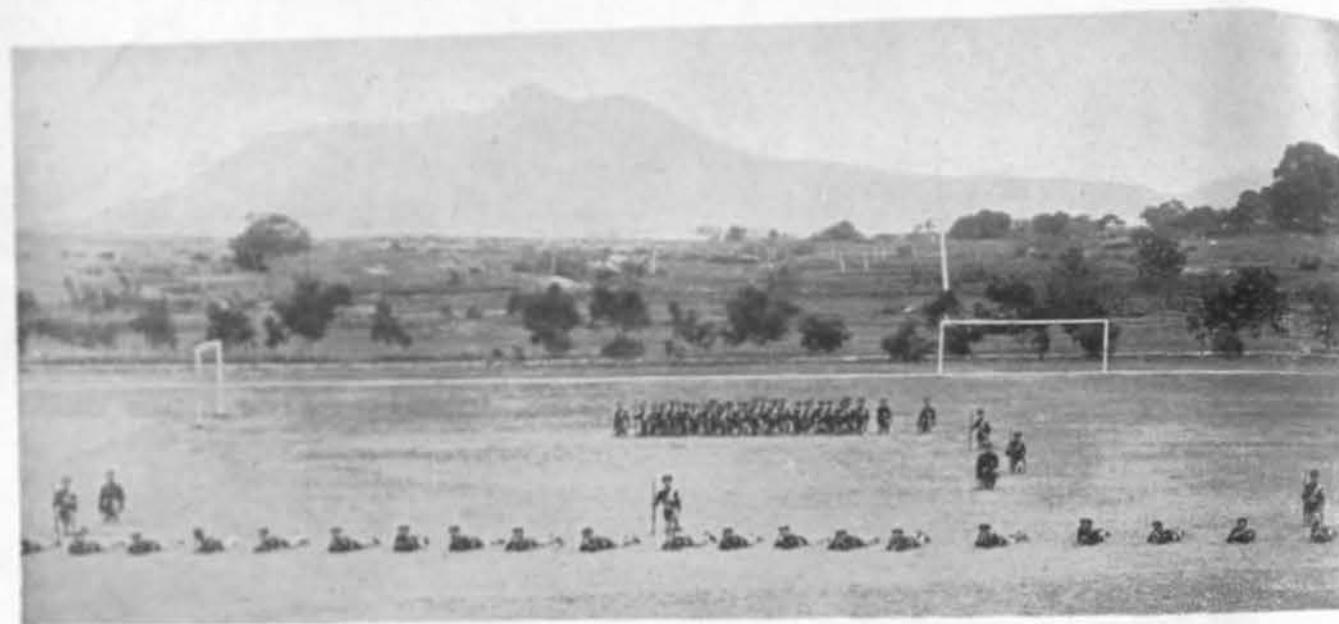
馮庸大學為馮庸氏個人獨資興辦，專訓練軍國民教育。馮氏說：「我並不是富有教育經驗的，因為社會混亂，欲以挽狂之於既倒，所以破產興學以改造社會，造成新中國的青年。」

FENG YUNG STUDENT ARMY

This army consists of students from the Feng Yung College, who volunteered to proceed to the border line to defend the country during the recent Russo-Chinese controversy.

學生軍休息時情形





廈門集美學校學生軍之兵式操

Field practices by the students of Chi Mei School, Amoy



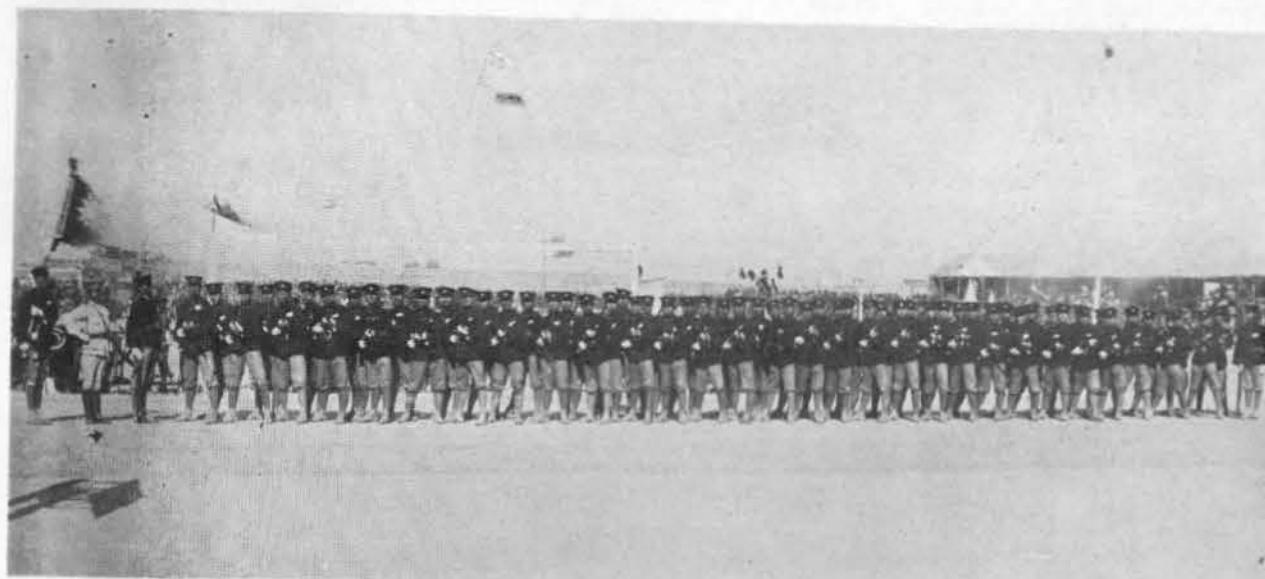
上海學生軍之檢閱

An inspection of the Student Army of Shanghai Colleges



上海學生軍之檢閱

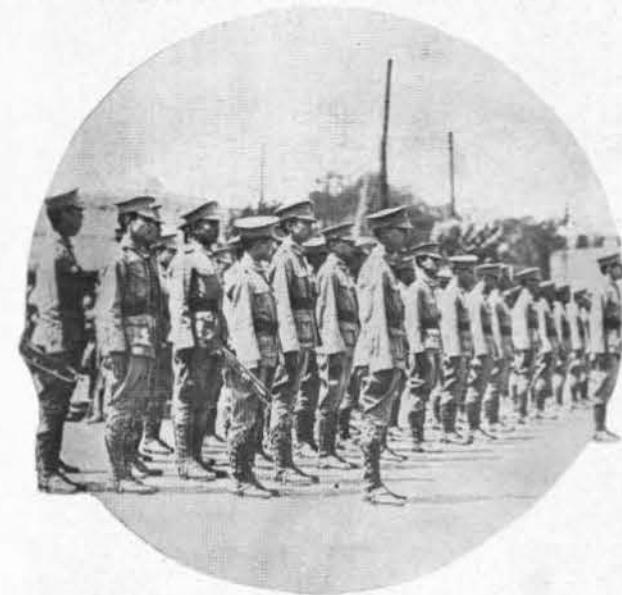
Female Volunteers of the Shanghai Student Army



學生軍 STUDENT ARMY

山東省立高級中學學生軍操練時之情形

Student army of the Shantung Senior High School.



上海學生軍操閱時情形 Prepared for inspection



學生軍女子救護隊

The nurse corps



女 子 學 生 軍

Girl Volunteers.



學校演劇

上表演「莎樂美」名劇之一幕。下學生表演沙士比亞名劇「一磅肉」之一幕。
Two scenes from the plays given by some of the College students.



戲劇團

Dramatic Club



跳舞

Aerobats

The Cheering
squad



拉拉隊



白話劇之一幕

Rehearsing a play

學生生活

學生除功課之外，尚有其他種種生活，如踢球，跳舞表演，戲劇等皆為學生生活之不可少者。

STUDENT ACTIVITIES



跳舞 Vaudeville



舞的遊戲

Dancing

留學生

未興，學非所用，良可慨也，農工商礦織造，惜國家多故，實業在外國之留學生為數不下三四十，以日本美國為最多，所學科目遍及考試，給以翰林進士等職銜，現時府選派，自費者殊少，回國後加以出洋留學，始於清季，當時多由政



學生對民衆之演講 In a Public Platform Chinese students take great part in arousing public sentiment and stir patriotism among the masses.

學生運動

STUDENT MOVEMENT

我國學生向不理政治及其他之事，只有埋頭書案而已，自民國八年五月四日北平學生為廿一條問題，起而與賣國賊奮鬥，各省遂有學生聯合會之組織，以『讀書不忘愛國，愛國不忘讀書』為宗旨，參加國民革命。北伐之成功，學生宣傳之力，有足多者。



學生遊行運動後之休息 Rest



女學生濟案之運動巡行 The girl students marching in parade



學生參加民衆運動大會



留美學生之一部

Above—A group of Chinese students studying in America

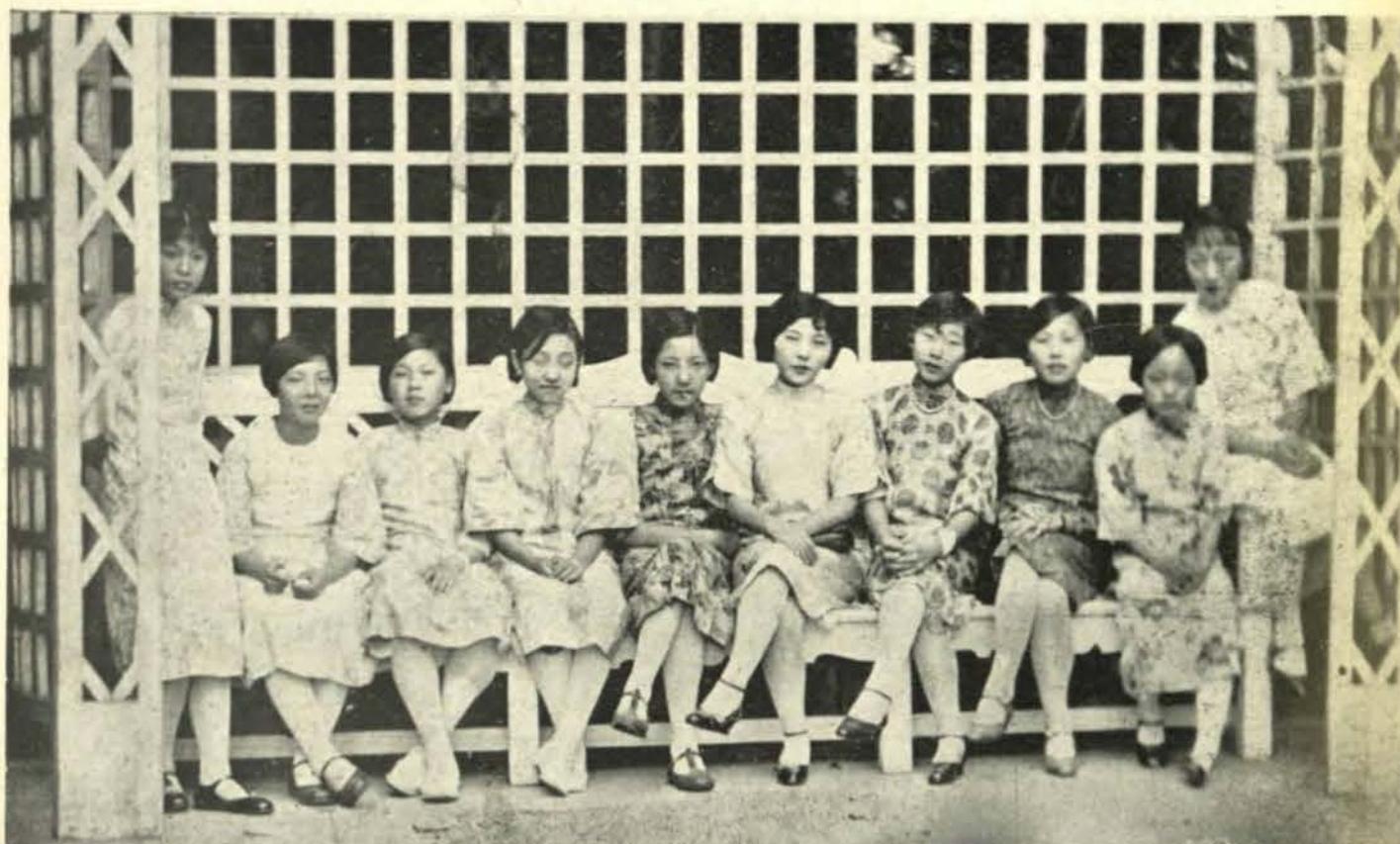


留英學生年會中之我國留學生全體 Annual Reunion of Chinese students studying in England



上海各機關團體歡送中央黨部考派留美學生情形

A farewell given to the Students selected among younger members of Kuomintang and sent to U. S. A. by the Central Executive Committee for further research.



觀 賽 球

Spectators

學 生 生 活



女學生之間坐

Some of the fair co-eds

野 遊

Picnic



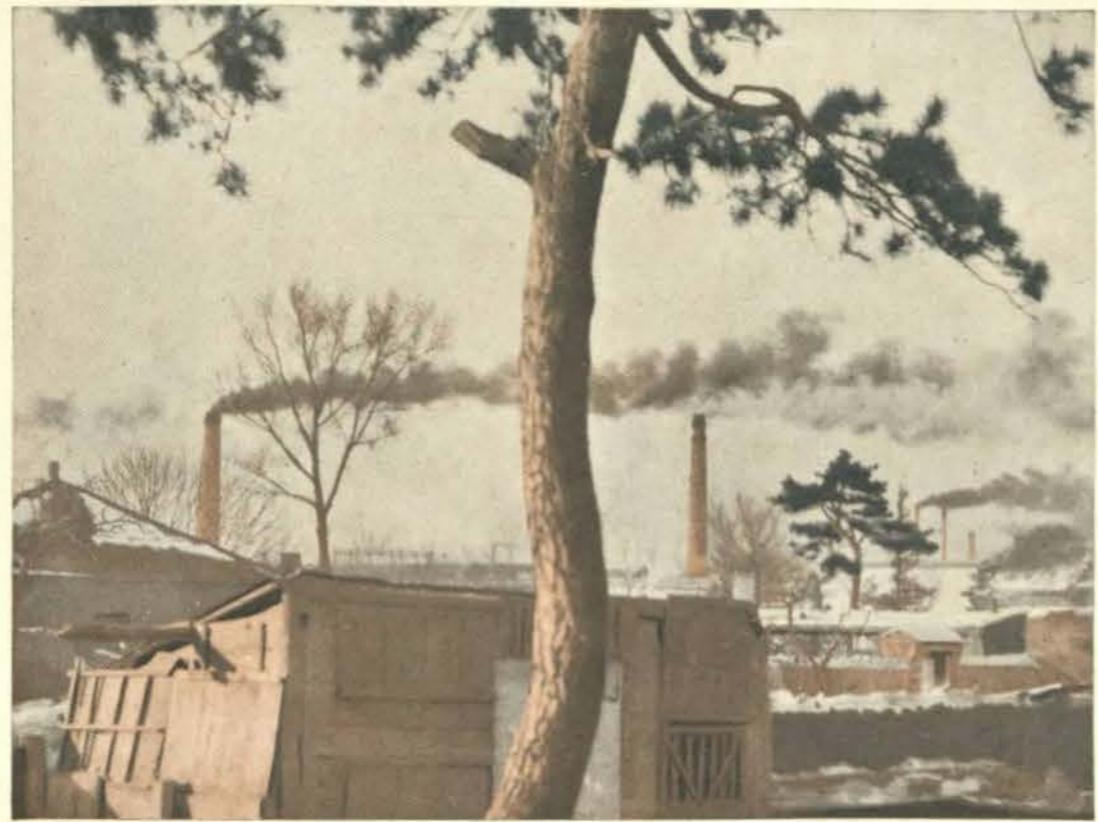
遊 戲 會

School acts

農 工 商

歷年來變亂頻仍，國內農工商業不特無發展希望，其能自固者固者亦鮮。東北中蘇之役，陝甘豫之災荒，長江與珠江流域之兵燹，與遍地之萑苻，在在皆足為農工商業之阻礙。故出入貨物之平衡，年年皆為逆勢的發展。近更受金貴銀賤之影響，國內物價，無形中增高二倍以上，雖海關改徵金單位，惟在金本位未確定與實施前，實業與一般人民生計斷無進步與改革之希望。經濟困難，不知何時可以救濟。年來展覽會盛開，除美術者外，大都注重提倡國貨，惟人民苟無休養生息之機，則與外貨已佔之市場相競，未必能竟其功。年來國貨工廠之收縮與倒閉者時有所聞，即緣此故。抵制日貨風潮，開紗廠頗能獲利，惟其餘如火柴廠因瑞典商之競爭，紙煙廠中南洋之縮圖等，均足為衰落之證。故如欲振興國內農工商業，必須立時停止內戰，實行保護關稅，改金匯兌本位，國家施行獎勵農工商業政策。誠如是，則此大好中華，或可免長淪于次殖民地之地位也。



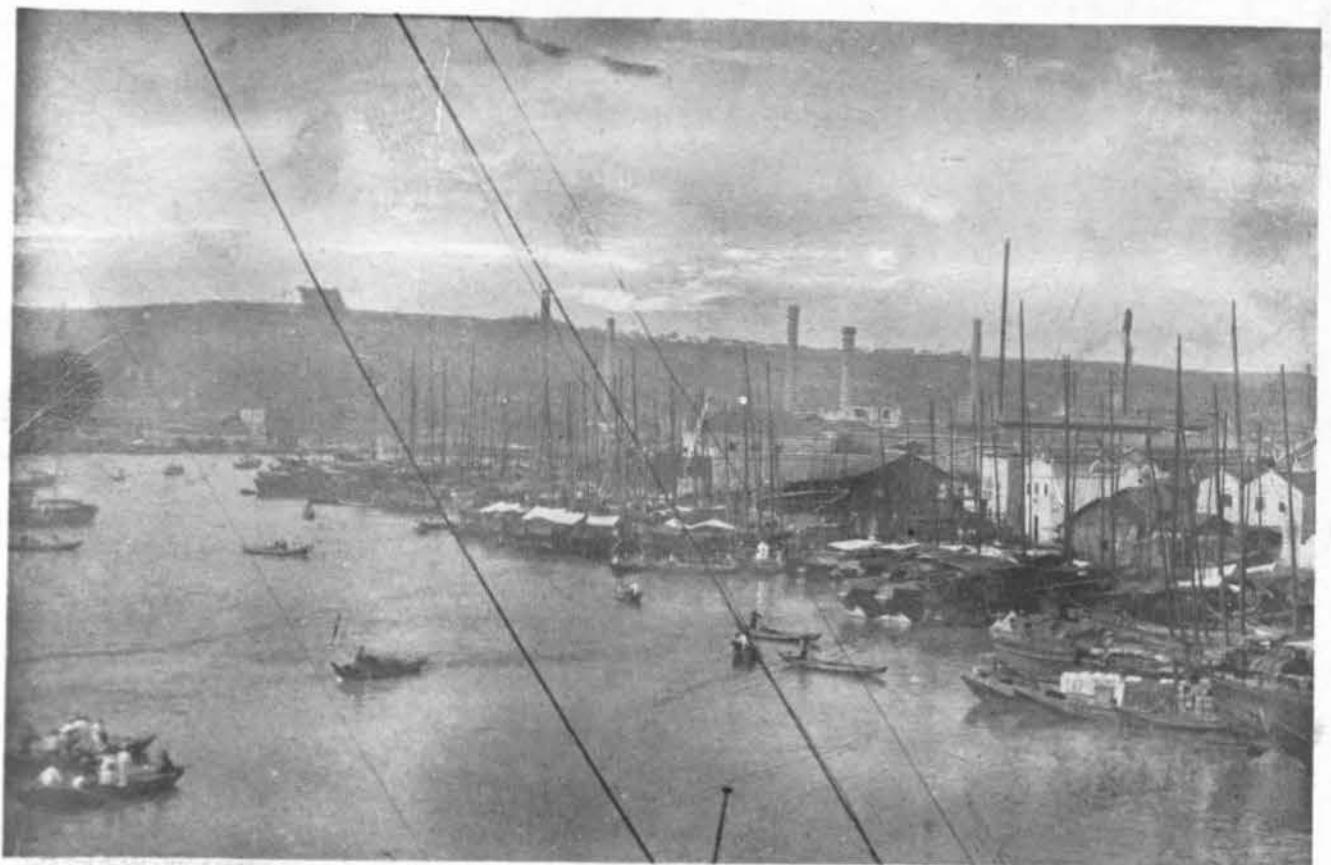


煙囪林立

瀋陽兵工廠，設備完美，佔地數里，為我國最大規模之兵器製造所。此圖為該廠遠望，煙囪林立，氣象雄偉。

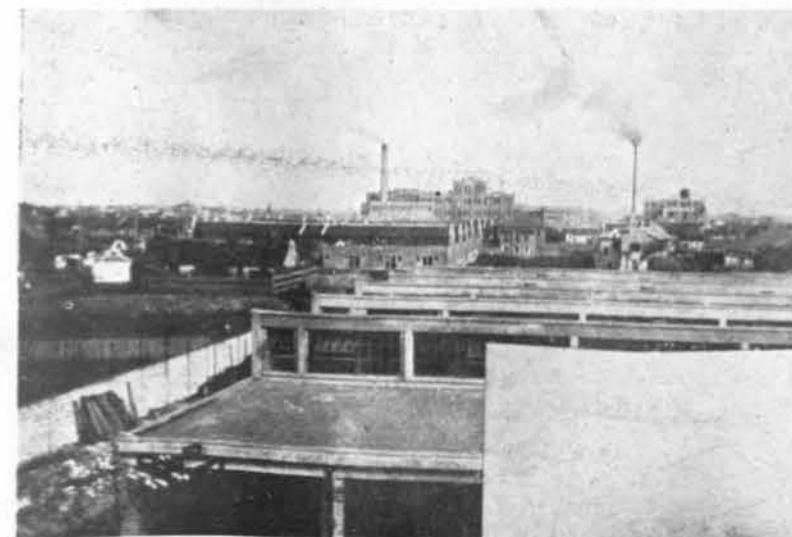
COLUMNS of CHIMNEYS

The Arsenal in Mukden, the best equipped manufacturer of arms in China.



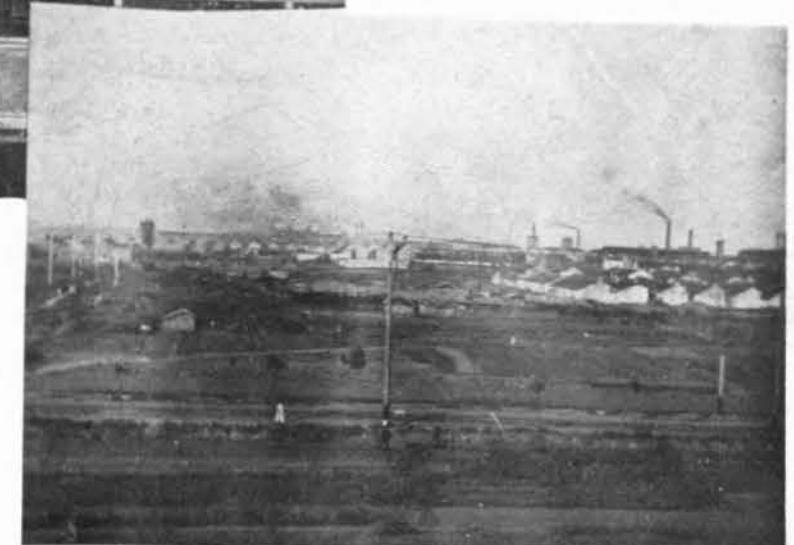
漢陽兵工廠之遠望。The Arsenal in Hanyang, Hupeh, one
FACTORIES of the best equipped in China.

工 廠



上下二圖為上海工廠區攝影

Two views of the factory
district of Shanghai.

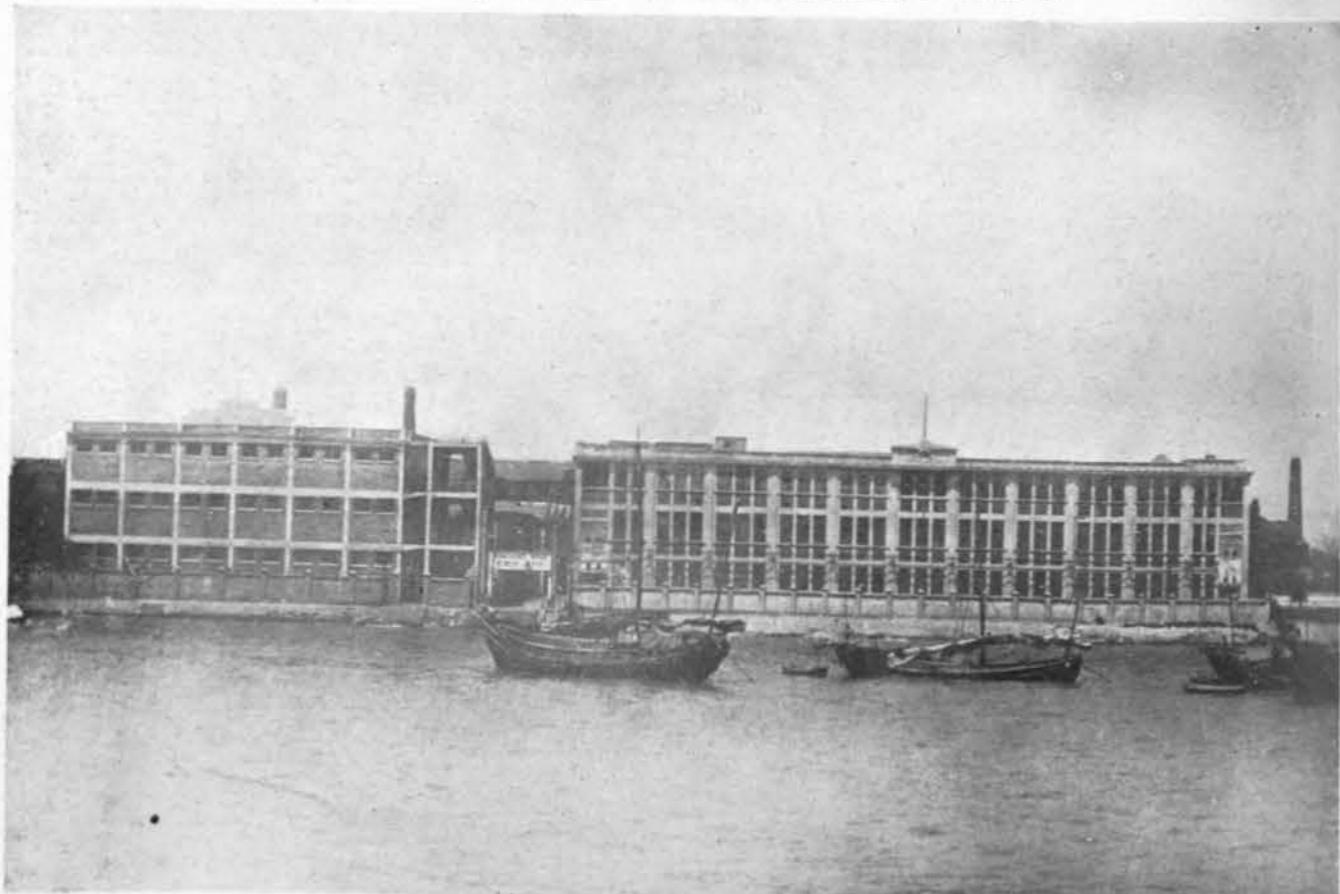




永安與恒豐紗廠

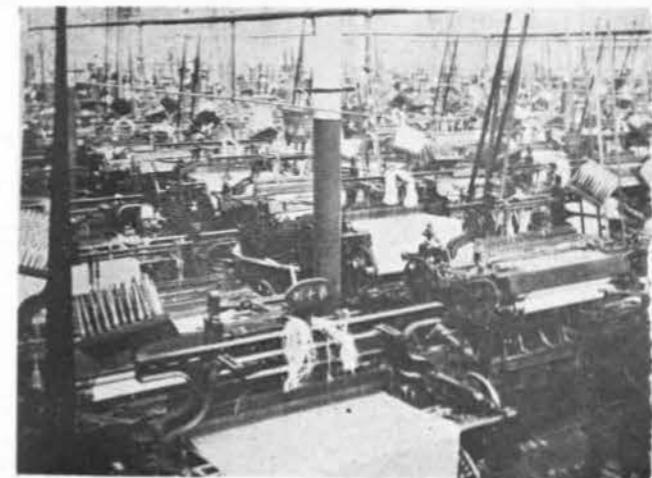
上圖永安第二廠。下圖恆豐紗廠，二廠在上海工廠中，管理最完善，出品最優良，年來挽回利權不少。

Above—Wing On Cotton Mill; Below, Heng Fang Cotton Mill.

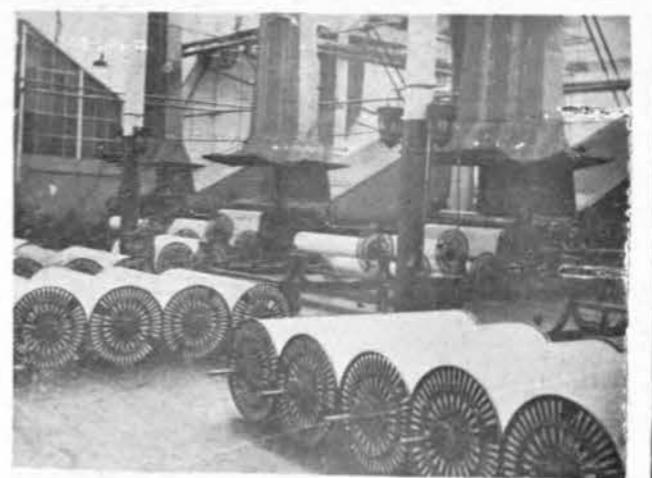


紗廠內容一瞥
THE INSIDE OF A COTTON MILL

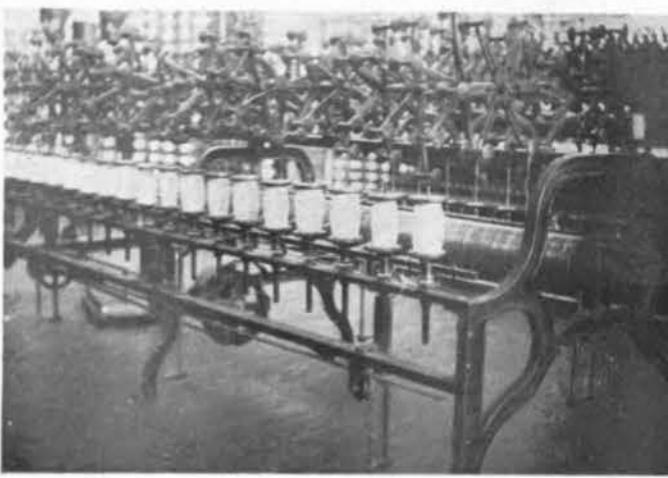
看下圖可知我國並非無大規模之工廠，機器之完備，秩序之整齊，生產之迅速，製造之精良，誠不讓於外人。年來各種新工業均在進展，而成績之有可觀者，尤以紗廠為最著。



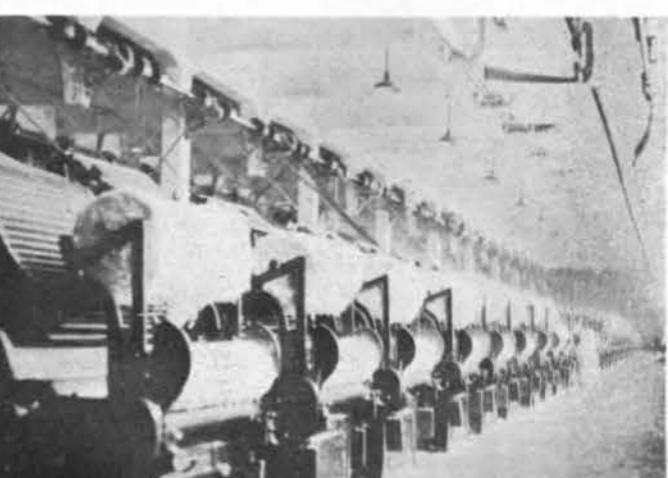
織布部



漿紗部

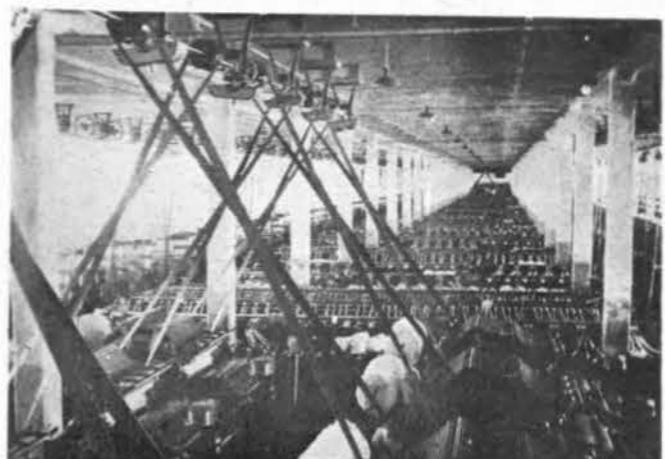


Weaving room

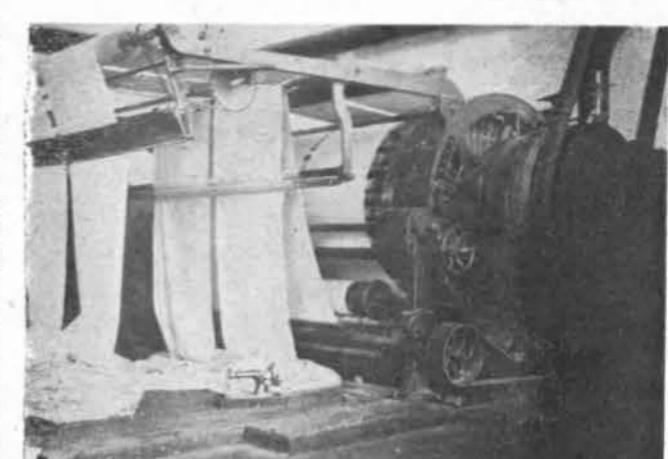


Slasher Sizing room

梳棉部

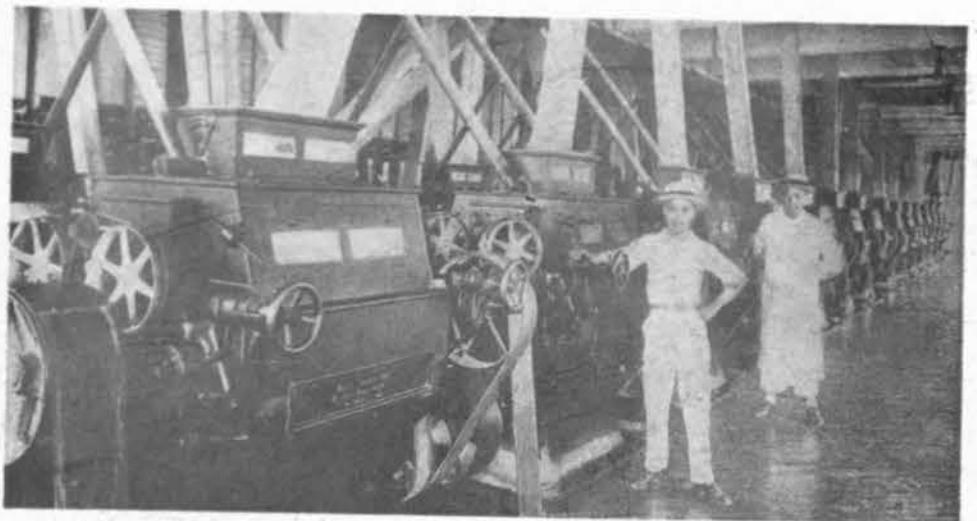


Picking room



壓布部

Pressing room



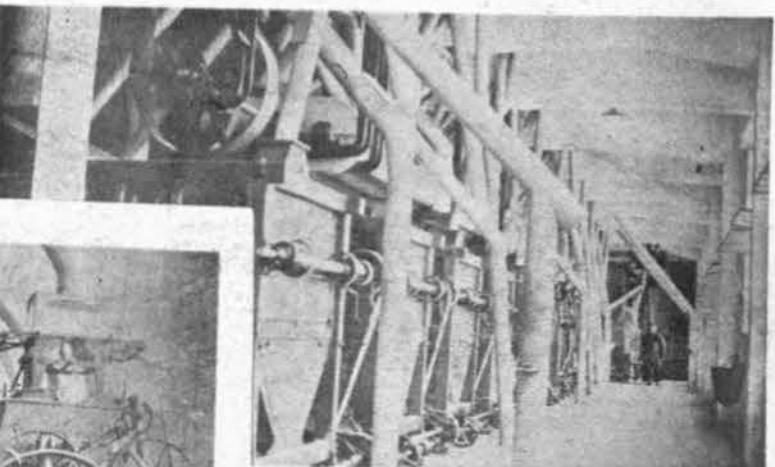
磨麥機 Roller Mills

These photos showing the working system of the manufacturing plant.

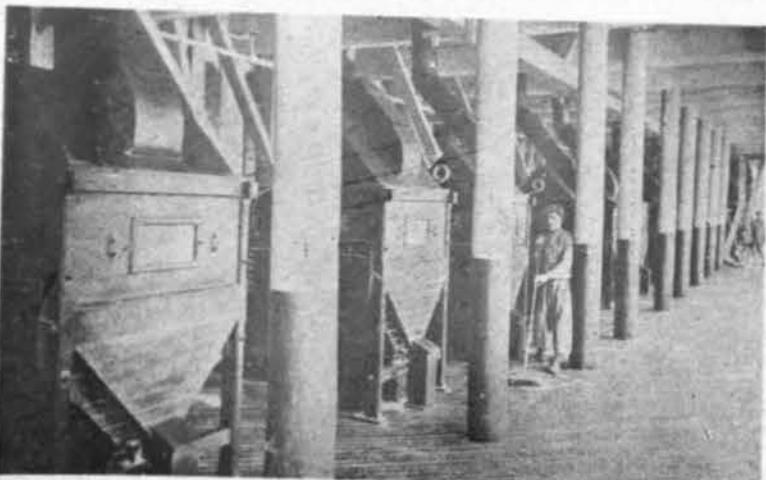


練粉機之一

Purifiers



磨方部 Another Roller Mill Lines



練粉機之二

Purifiers



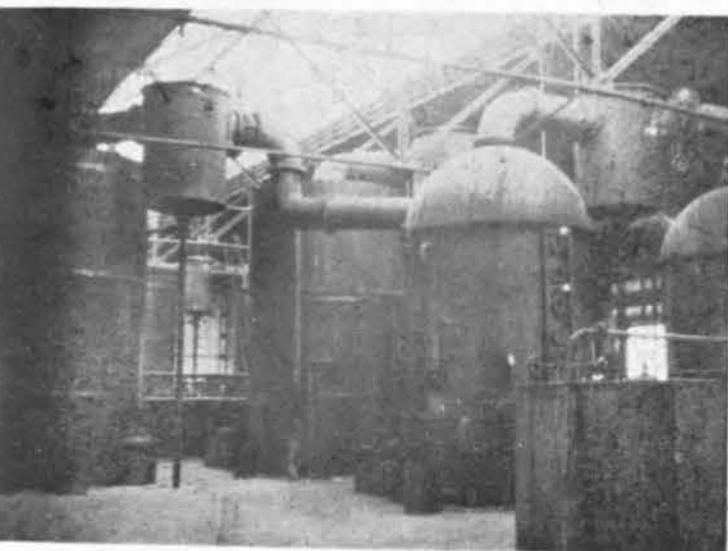
麥粉貨棧之堆積 Part of wheat warehouse

麵粉廠之內容

FLOUR MILL

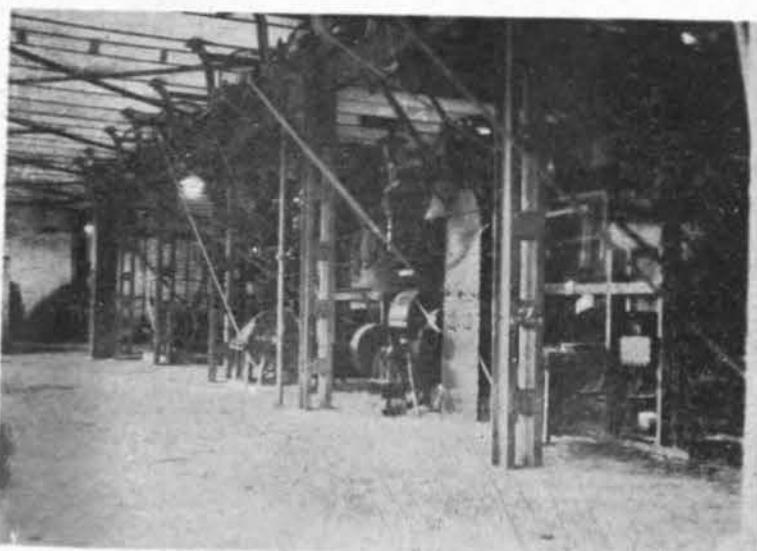
此乃福新麵粉廠之內容，該廠為我國麵粉大王榮宗敬君所創辦，製造精良，營業非常發達，為我國大規模工廠之一。

Yung Tsung-ching, the proprietor of this flour mill, is known as one of the flour kings of China.



蒸糖之巨鍋

Sugar boilers



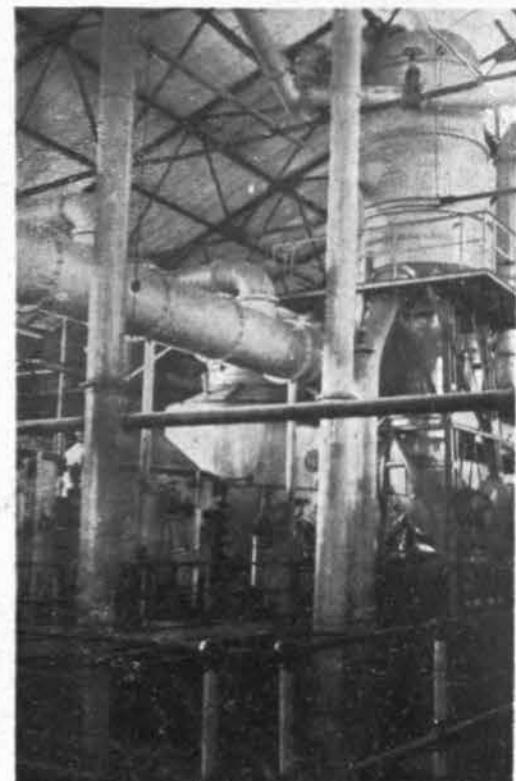
用以洗糖之離心機

Refineries

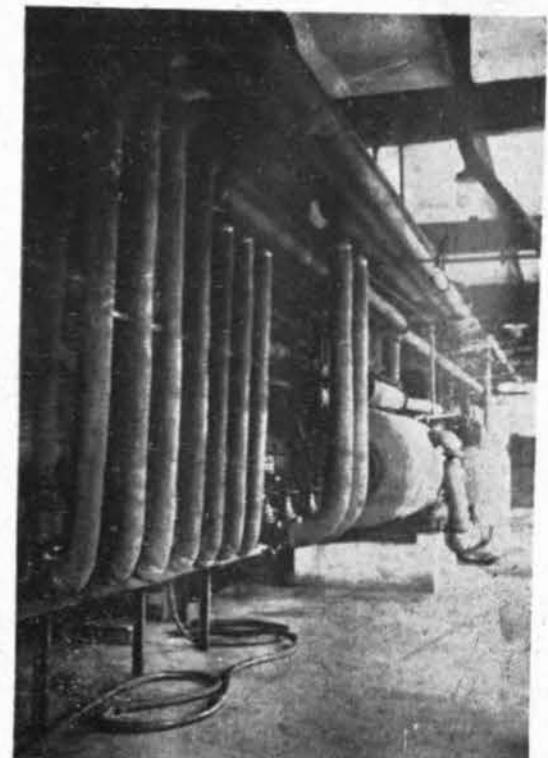


已經製練之精糖

Refined sugar



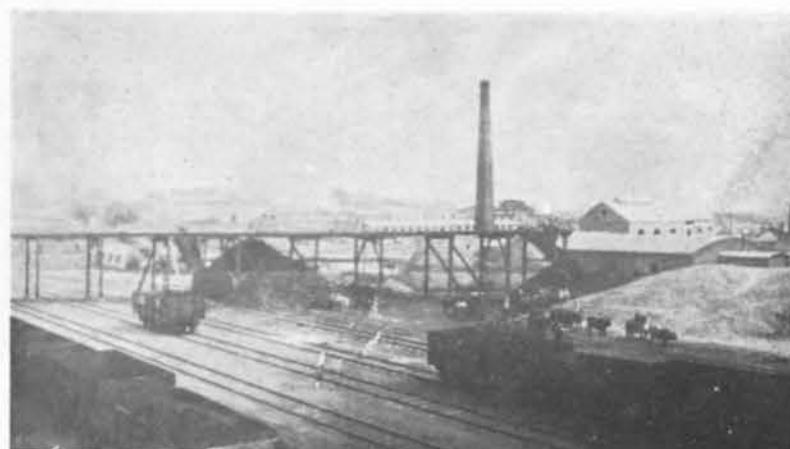
糖廠內容之一部 Heaters



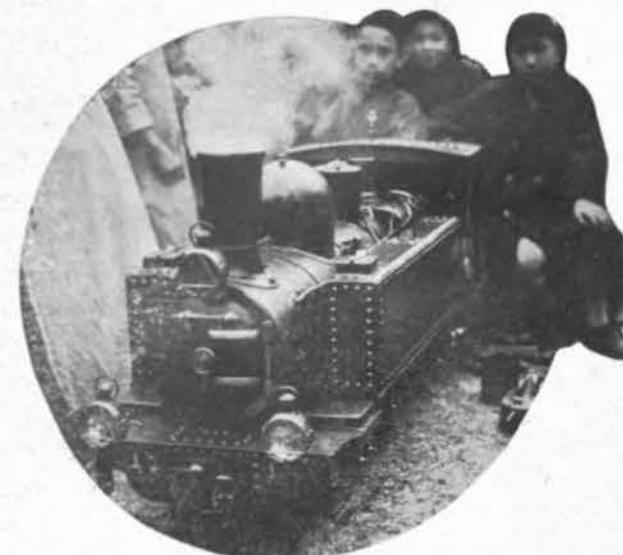
真空管用以減輕水份 Vacuum pipes

製糖廠

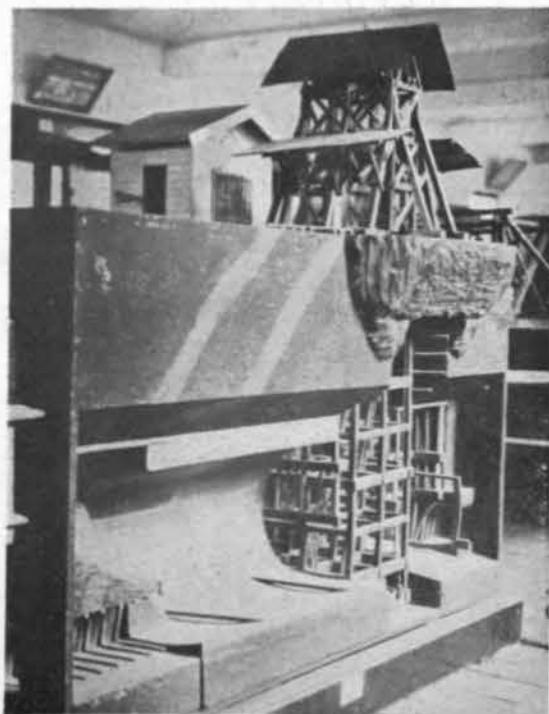
SUGAR PLANT



唐山啓新洋灰製造廠 Tongshan Limestone Works



Model of a locomotive



煤礦的模型 Model of a coal mine

礦務 MINING

我國富源多藏諸地下面未開採，
金，銀，銅，鐵，錫，煤等礦均富
僅山西一省之煤，可供世界數千
年之用云。

With new and scientific mining methods,
China soon will develop her vast natural
resources which are yet lying untouched
underground.



廣西梧州銻礦局
Wuchow Antimony Bureau, Kwangsi



漢平鐵路黃河鐵橋土墩模型 Model of a bridge work



上海繁盛之商場
Downtown District, Shanghai.



上海總商會 Chinese Chamber of
Commerce, Shanghai.



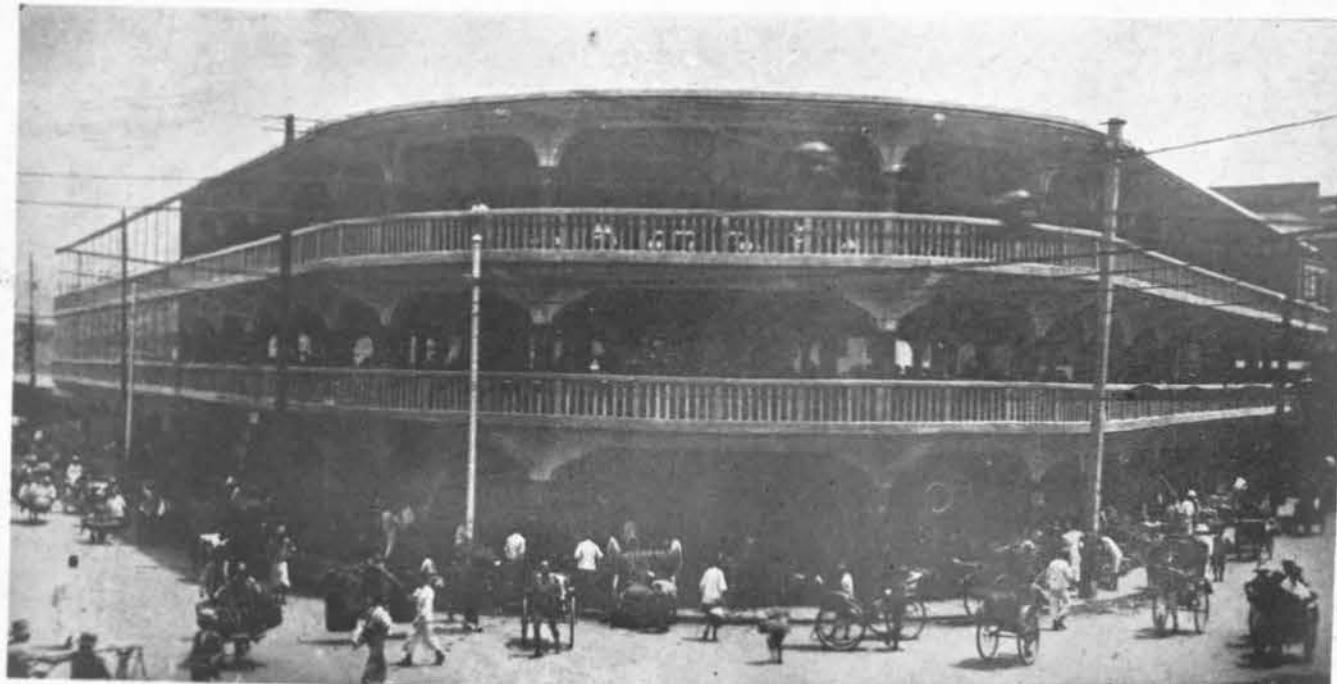
The Bund, Shanghai.



上海南京路口之大商店。 Entrance of Nanking Road, Shanghai.



四川路商店之新建築
Szechuan Road, Shanghai.



公共菜市 MARKETS

Hongkew Market, one of the busiest market places in Shanghai.



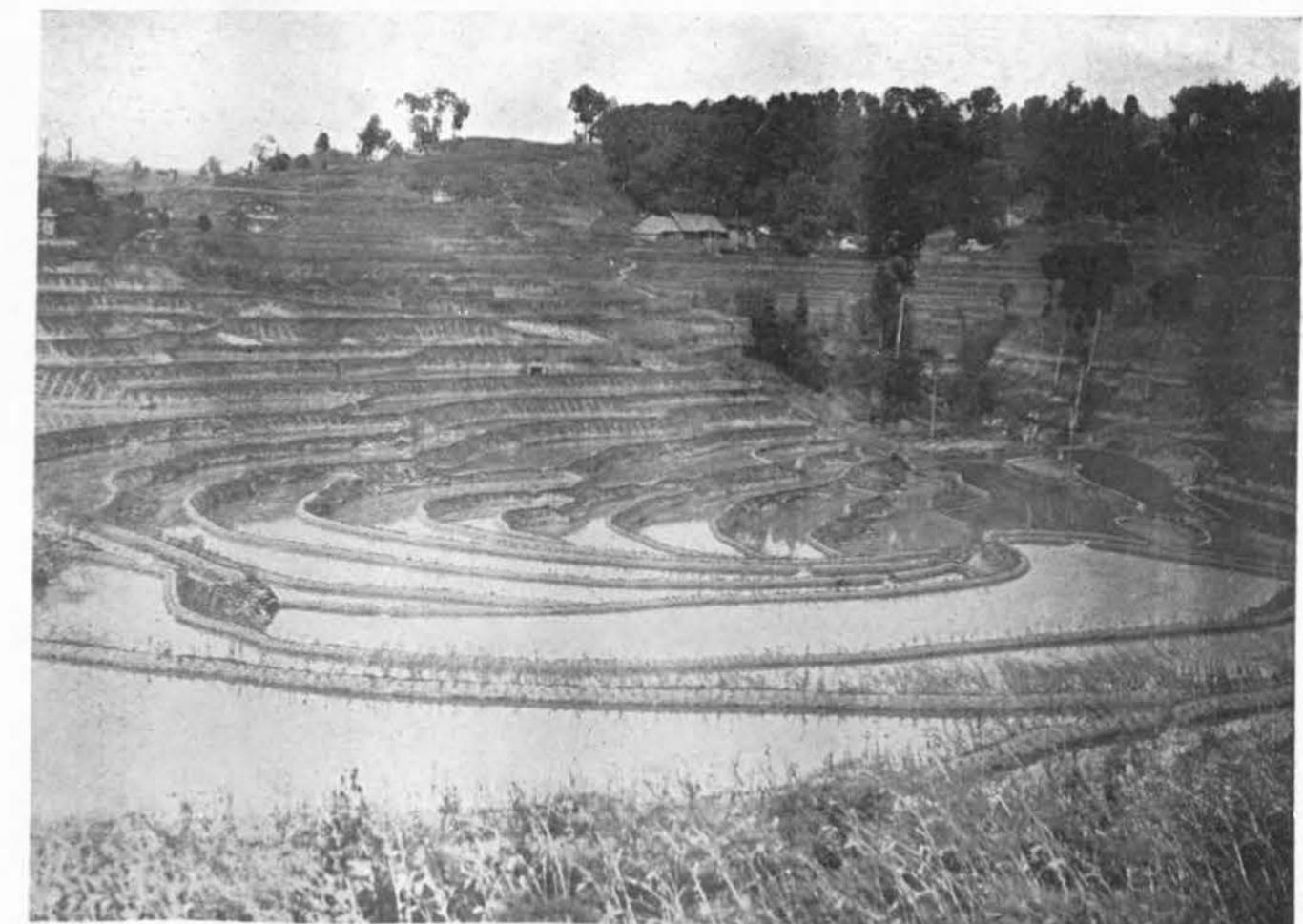
菜市賈賣之熱鬧



水田
AGRICULTURE

上圖為麥的收穫 下圖為水田的分區。

Above—A wheat harvest; below—sections of water fields.



農業與灌溉

我國農事不改良，耕耘灌溉仍多用舊法。本頁所舉各圖，可知農事之不進步。

China is an agricultural country and from these pictures can be seen some of the methods employed in plantation and irrigation in some parts of the country.



用以灌田之水車 The large water wheel's



黃豆之收穫

In harvest season



鄉間婦女用桶載水以灌溉



上圖為東北大豆之收穫，東北諸省適宜植豆，每年收穫頗豐。

Above—Beans products in the Eastern Provinces.

Below—fishing along the coastal provinces.

漁業之區以沿海諸省為多，因多用舊法，故未見發達。

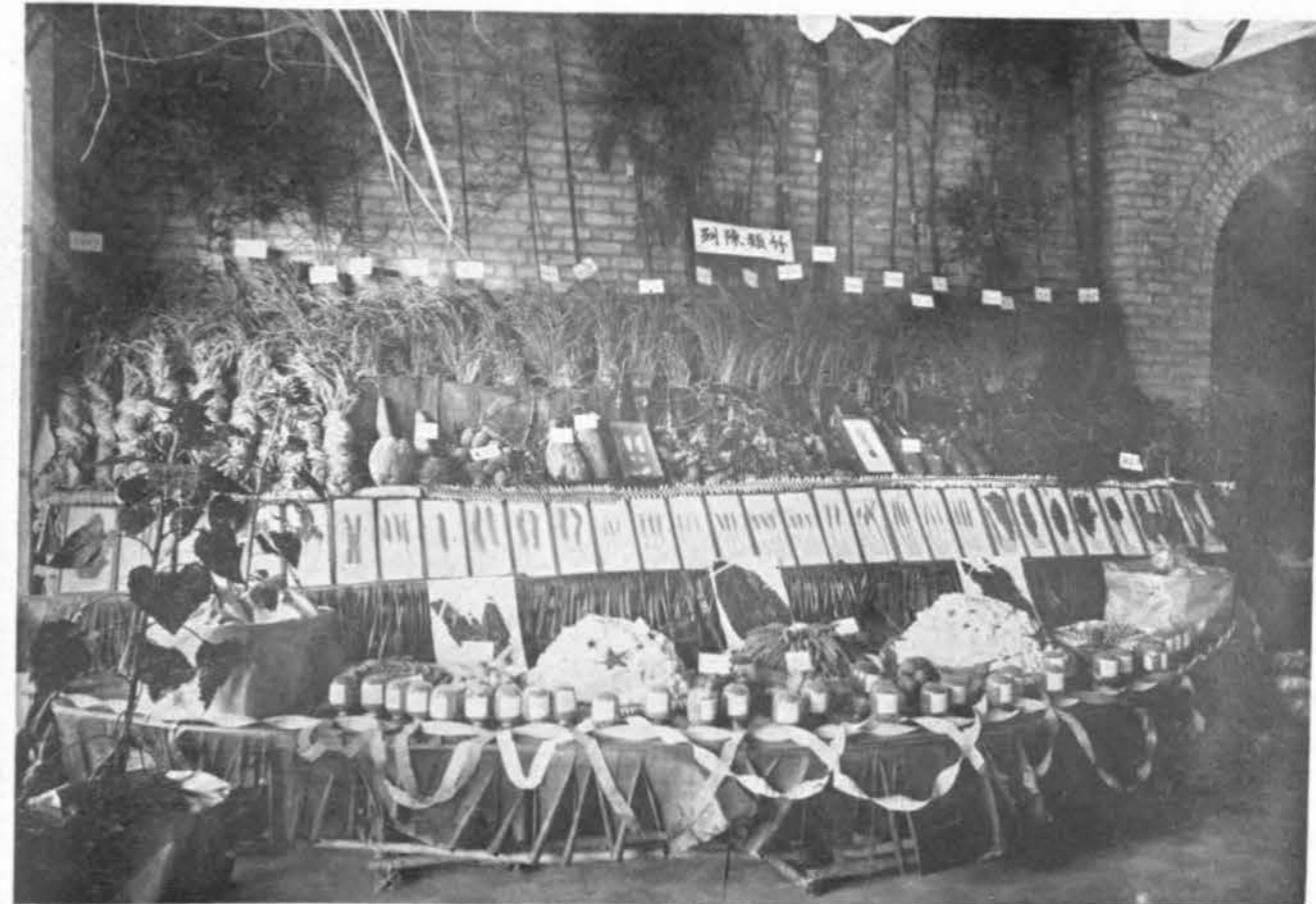
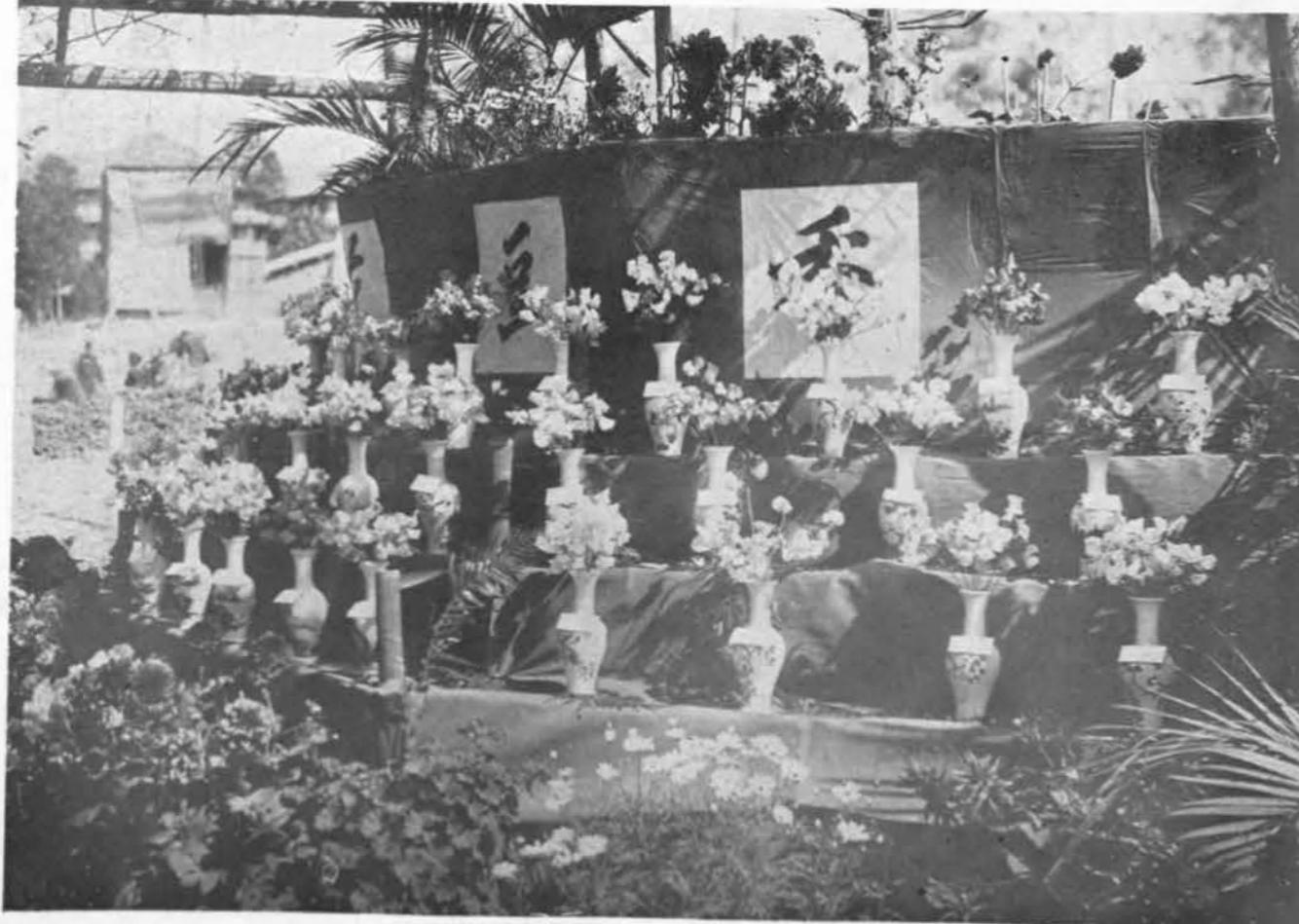




廣州嶺南農科大學，對於農事之改良，不遺餘力，種植飼養，均採新法，
上下二圖為該校栽植香荳花之實驗與成績。

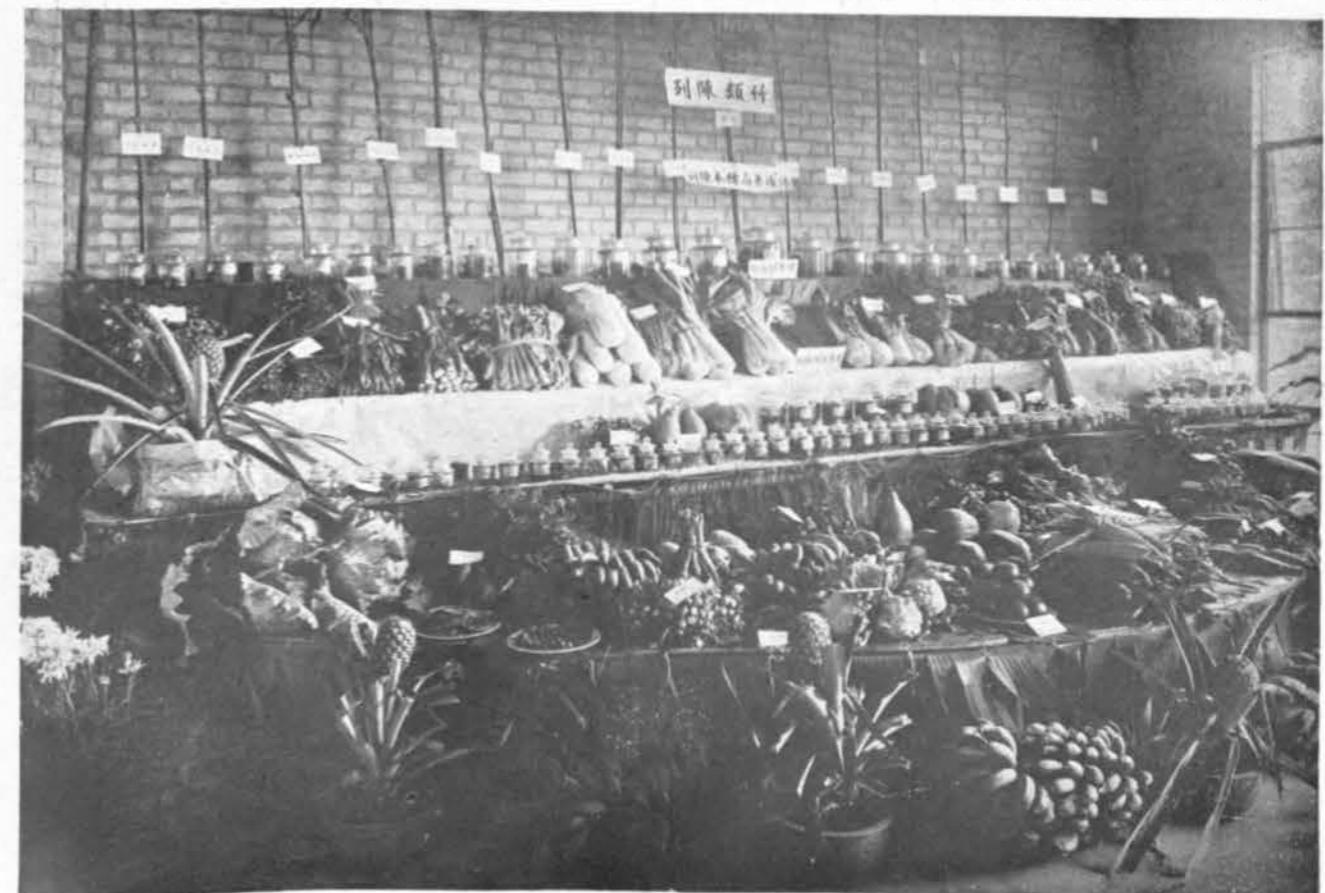
香荳花之種植

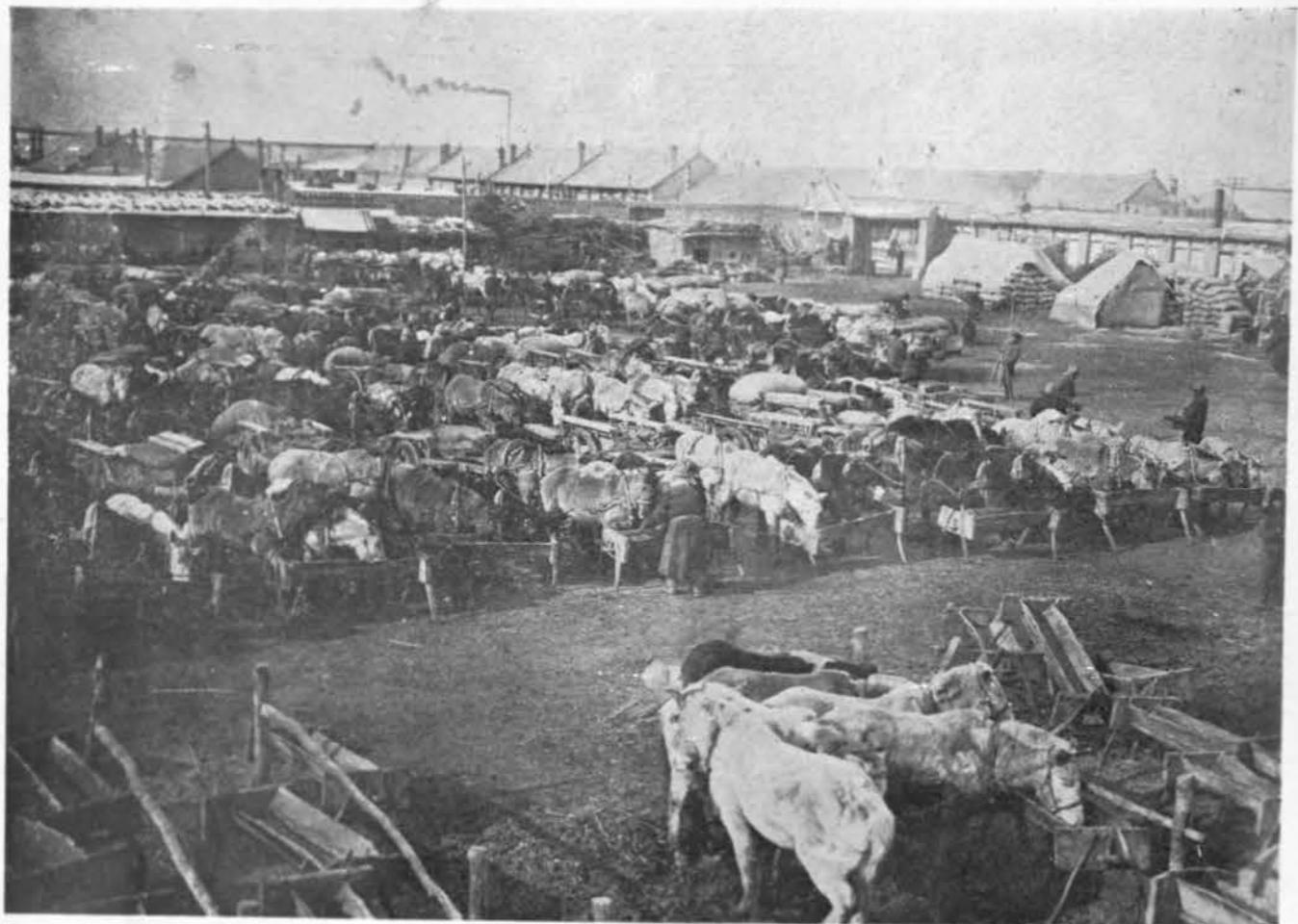
Experimentations of the sweet pea flower as conducted by the
Agricultural College of the Lingnan University.



嶺南大學農品展覽成績甚佳。疏菜果實亦極優良。竹類之栽植頗為注意，
竹為南方特產，功用極大，苟能從事改良培植，竹器製造更可精良云。

Some of the farming products exhibited at Lingnan University, Canton.





牛馬之畜養 LIVE STOCK

上圖為蒙古之馬宿，蒙古多產馬，少產生，故耕種農事多賴馬力。

In the northern part of China the breeding of horses is carried on on a very large scale and they are used extensively for farming purposes.



南方多畜牛，有黃牛，水牛，洋牛之分，黃牛拖車，水牛耕田，洋牛取奶，各得其用。奶量以洋牛為多，水牛次之，然水牛奶質比洋牛佳。

In the South, cows are more in demand for live stock or for farming purposes.

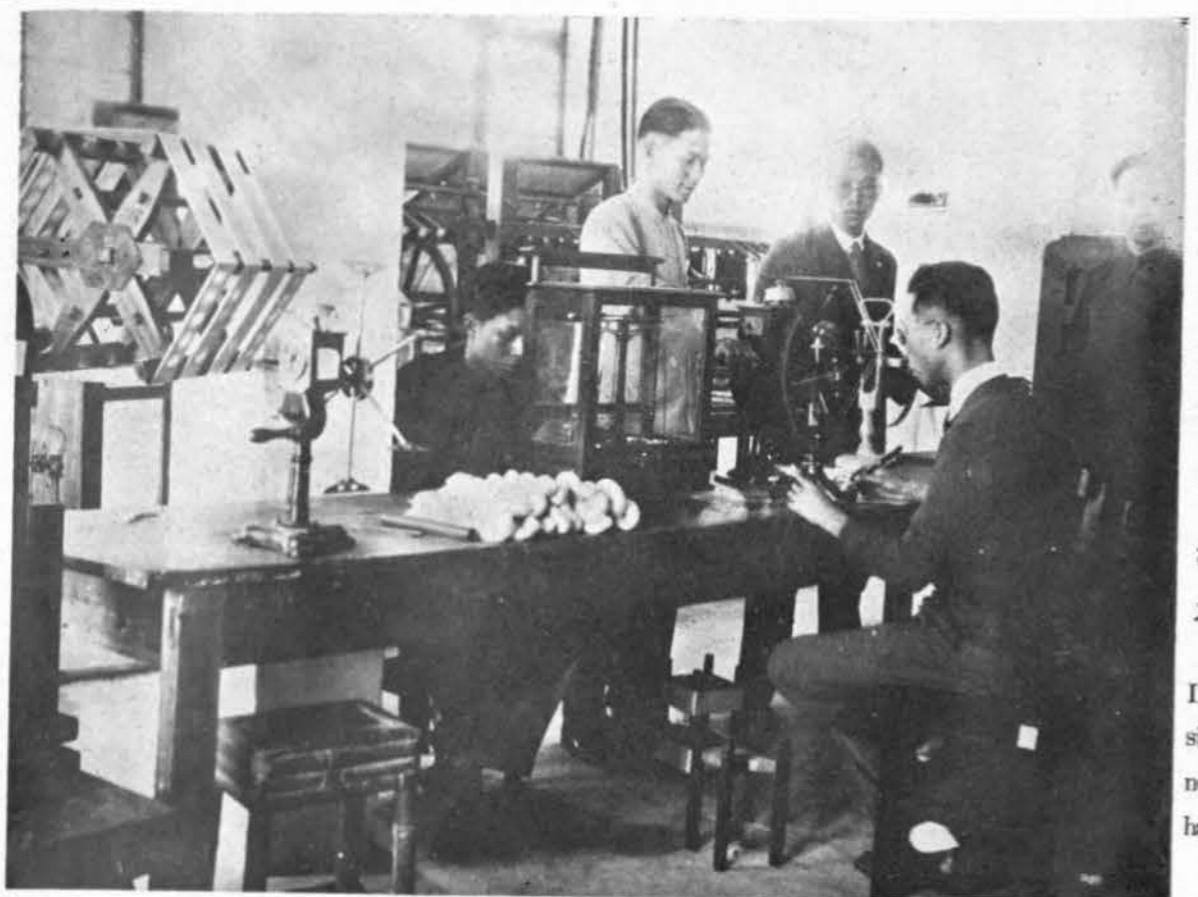


牧羊 PASTURE

北方地土肥沃，天氣較寒，不易種植，故以畜牧為多，上下二圖為蒙古曠野放牧之羊羣，故羊毛出產亦以北方為大宗。

The woolen industry in the North depends largely upon the raising of the sheep...





蠶絲與
蛹化

左圖為工商部蠶絲化驗局檢驗絲質時之情形。

下圖以水蒸
汽孵化鷄卵
之新法

Left—Testing
silk; Below, a
new method of
hatching eggs.



鴨 羣

北平城外農家飼養之鴨
羣。遠望朝陽門，楊柳垂
溪，農家風味，另有趣緻。

SERENE and CALM

A scene
from the suburb of Peiping
A herd of ducks
as kept by a farmer.





Left and right—the making of Chinese grass paper.



Above—pounding wheat to make flour.

Right—another way of spinning.

Below—cleansing malts.

Below right—drying bean curd.



民間小工藝

LITTLE INDUSTRY

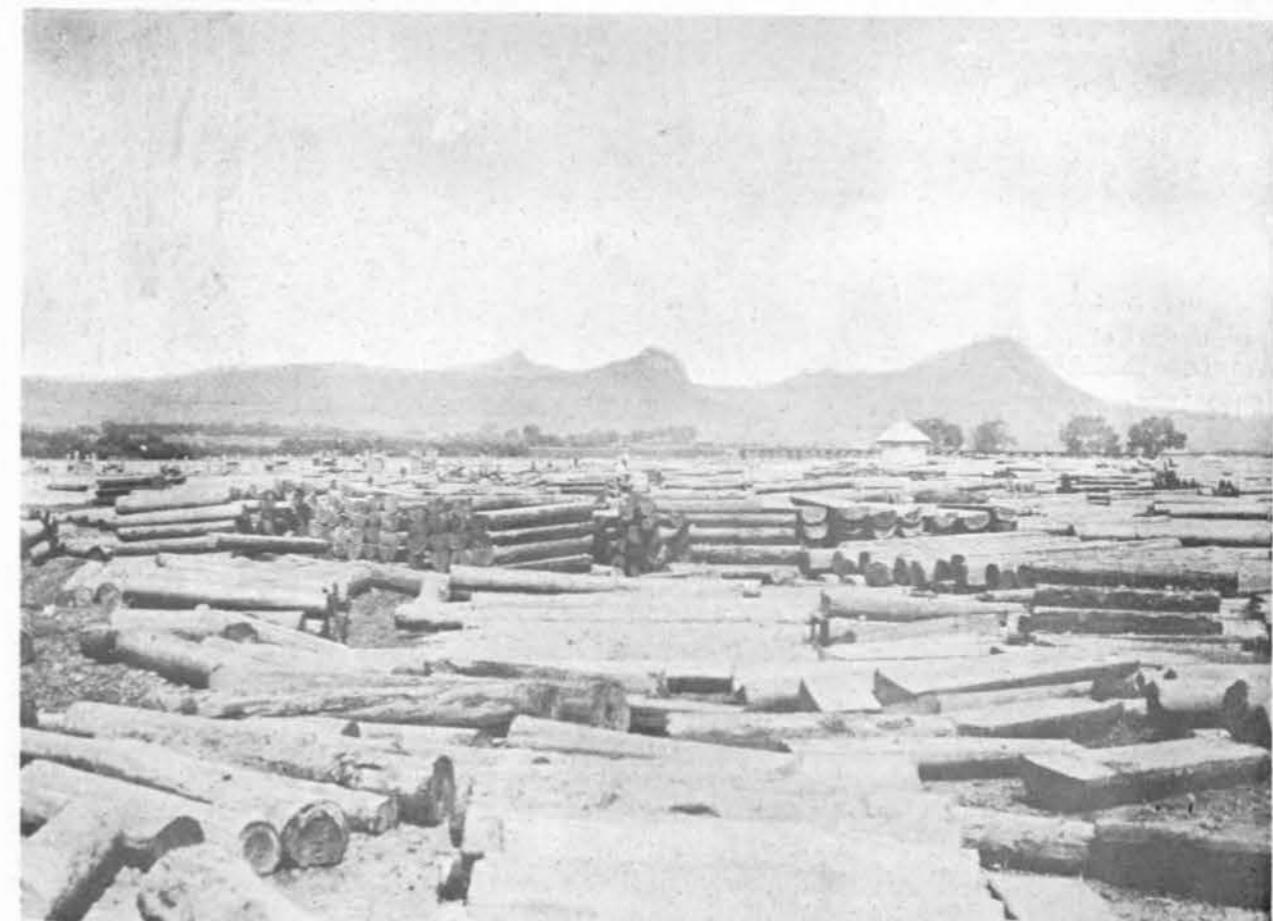
上右圖將草磨爛成漿，上左用
草漿製成之草紙。中左春臼將麥
春成麥粉。中右人工紡紗。下左
麥芽之製造。下右腐竹之製造。



森林與木材

東三省為全國木材出產最富之區，上下二圖係已將林木裁截成段，以備
運往各地者。

Lumbering in the Eastern Provinces.



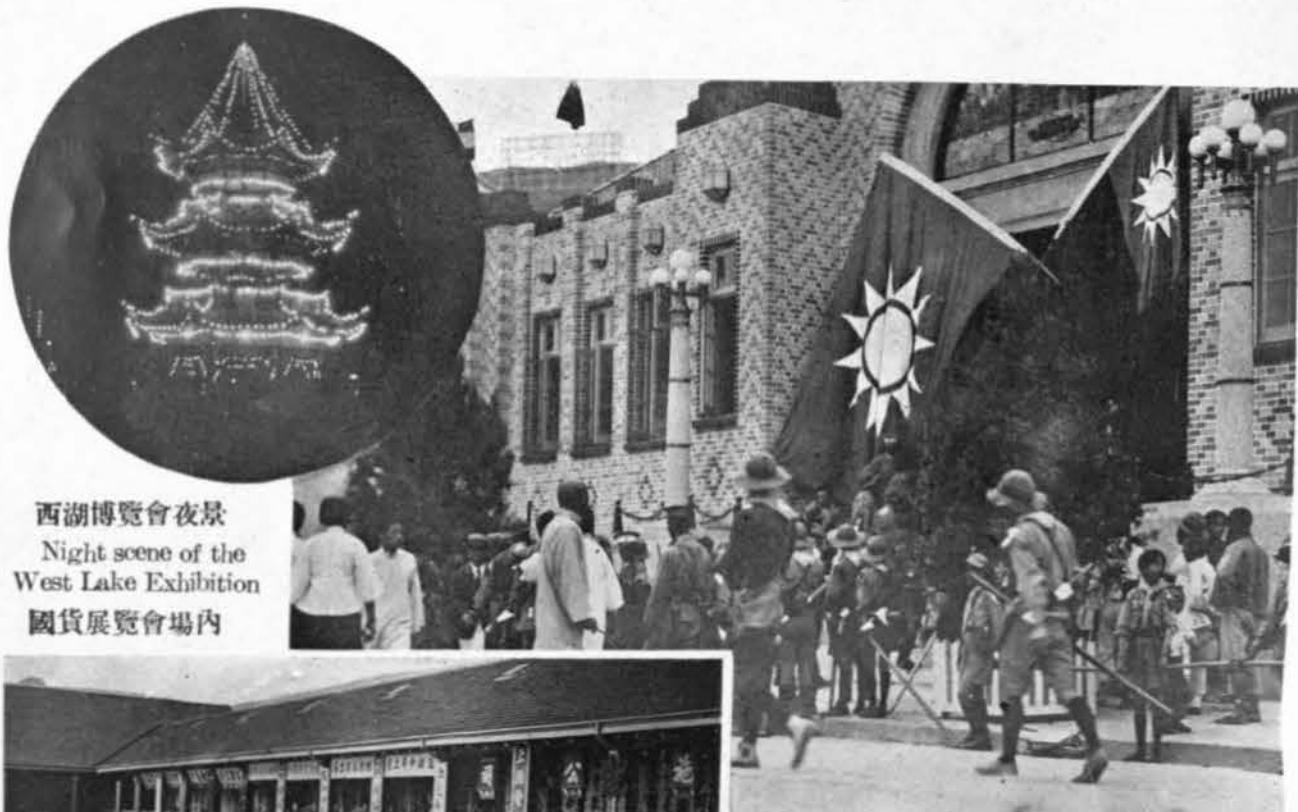
國貨展覽

EXHIBITION

欲促工業之改良，鼓吹民衆對於工業之重視，惟國貨展覽能收其功。我國國產豐富，只以墨守舊法之故，以致落後，殊堪可惜。國人苟能於國貨展覽中，互相參考改良，而民衆又因此而樂用國貨，則工業之發達無限量矣。



全國國貨展覽會之前門 Entrance to the National Products Exhibition



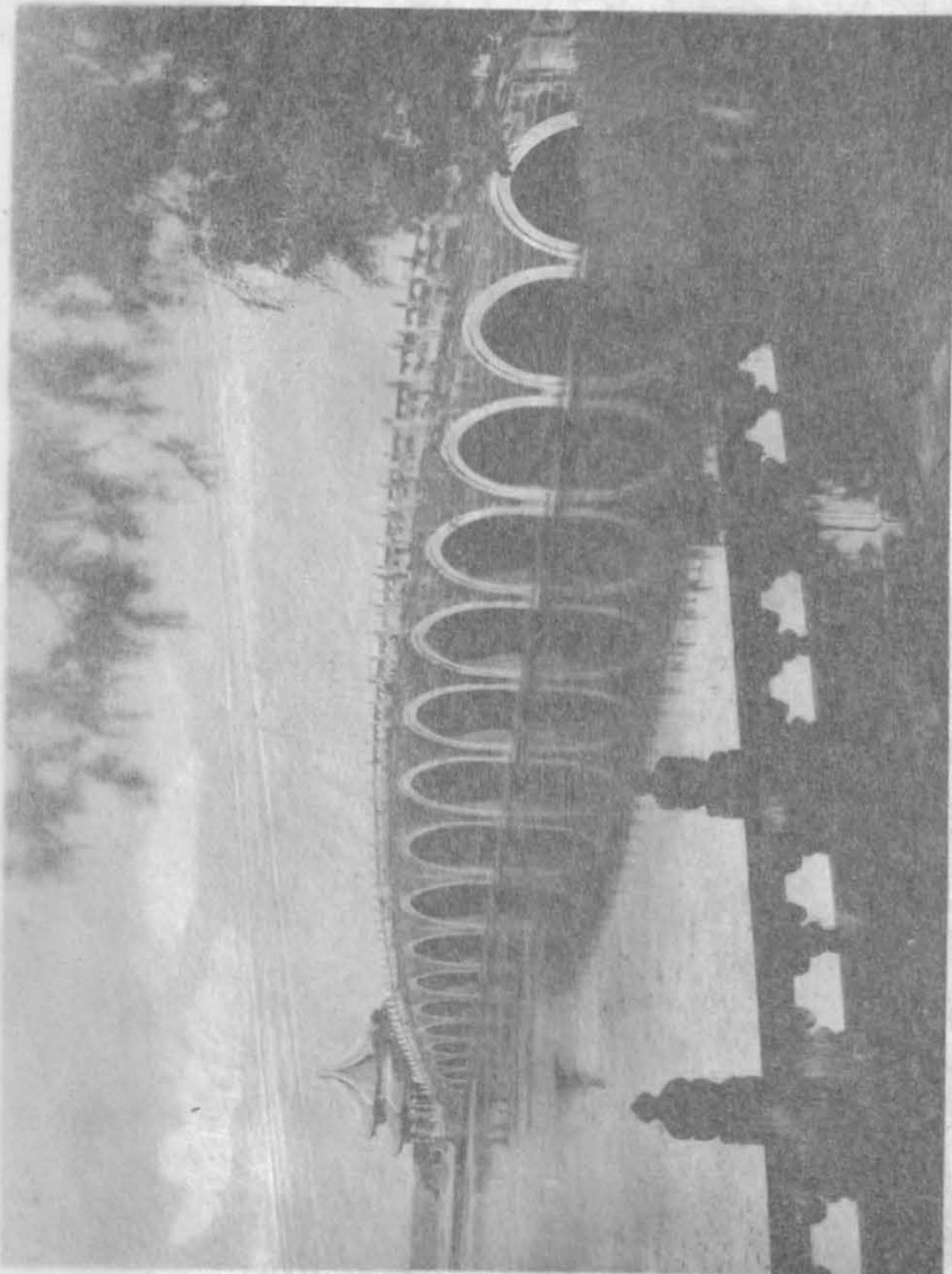
西湖博覽會夜景
Night scene of the
West Lake Exhibition
國貨展覽會場內



西湖博覽會之前門

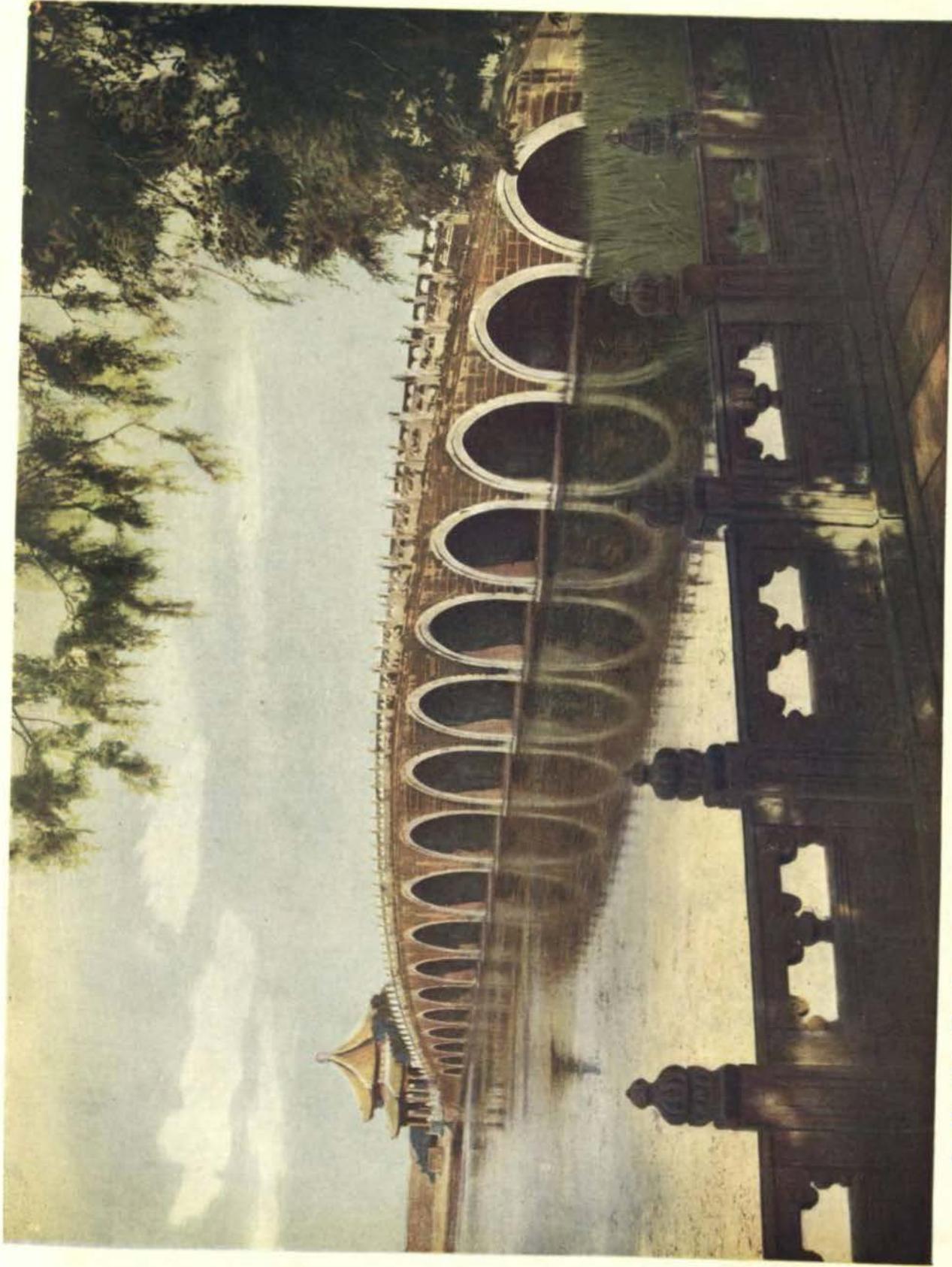
Above—the beautiful and magnificent gate building of the West Lake Grand Exhibition.

Left—a section of the great building that houses the National Products Exhibition.



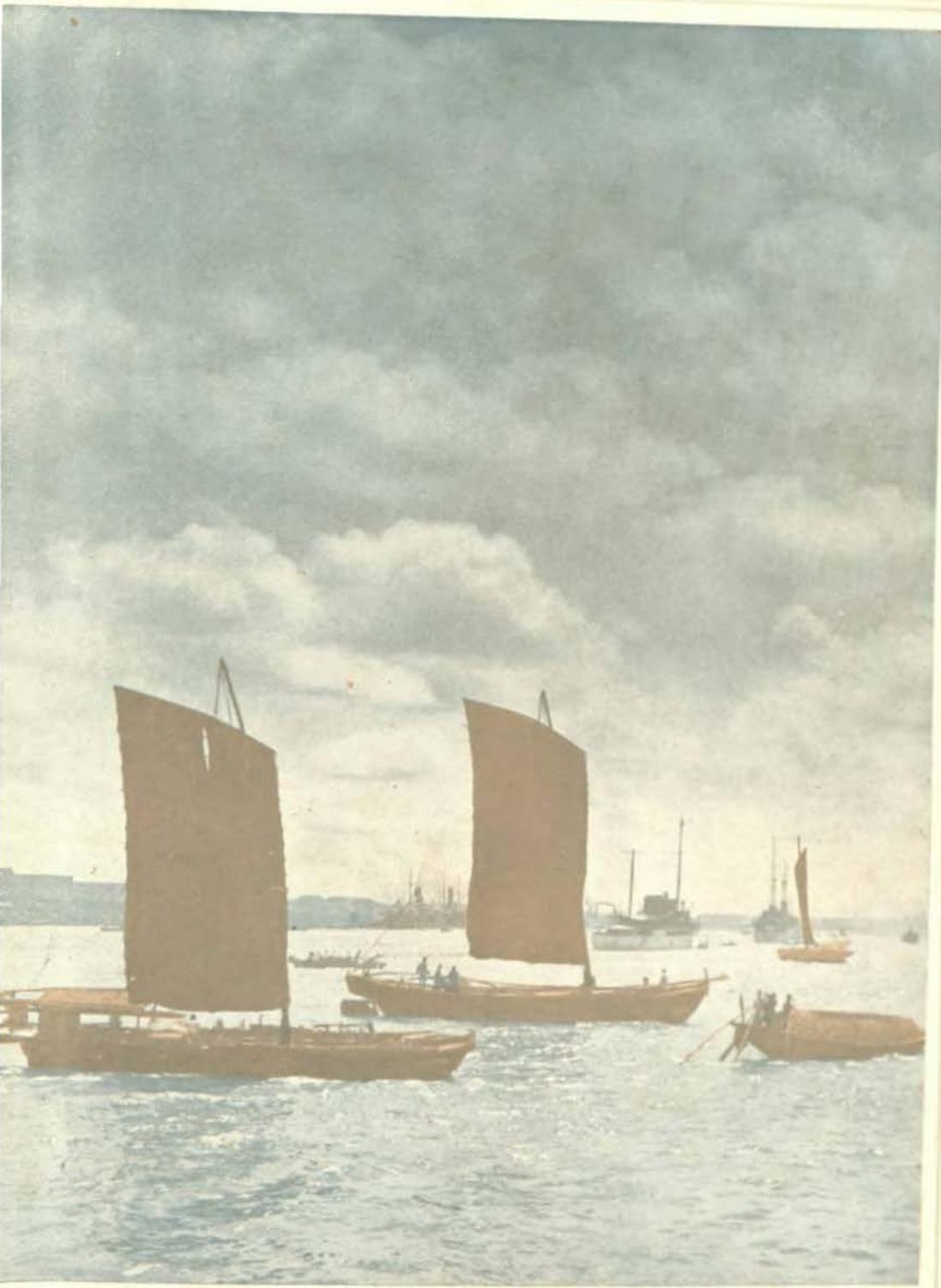
「故宮景色」

北平頤和園十七孔橋風景



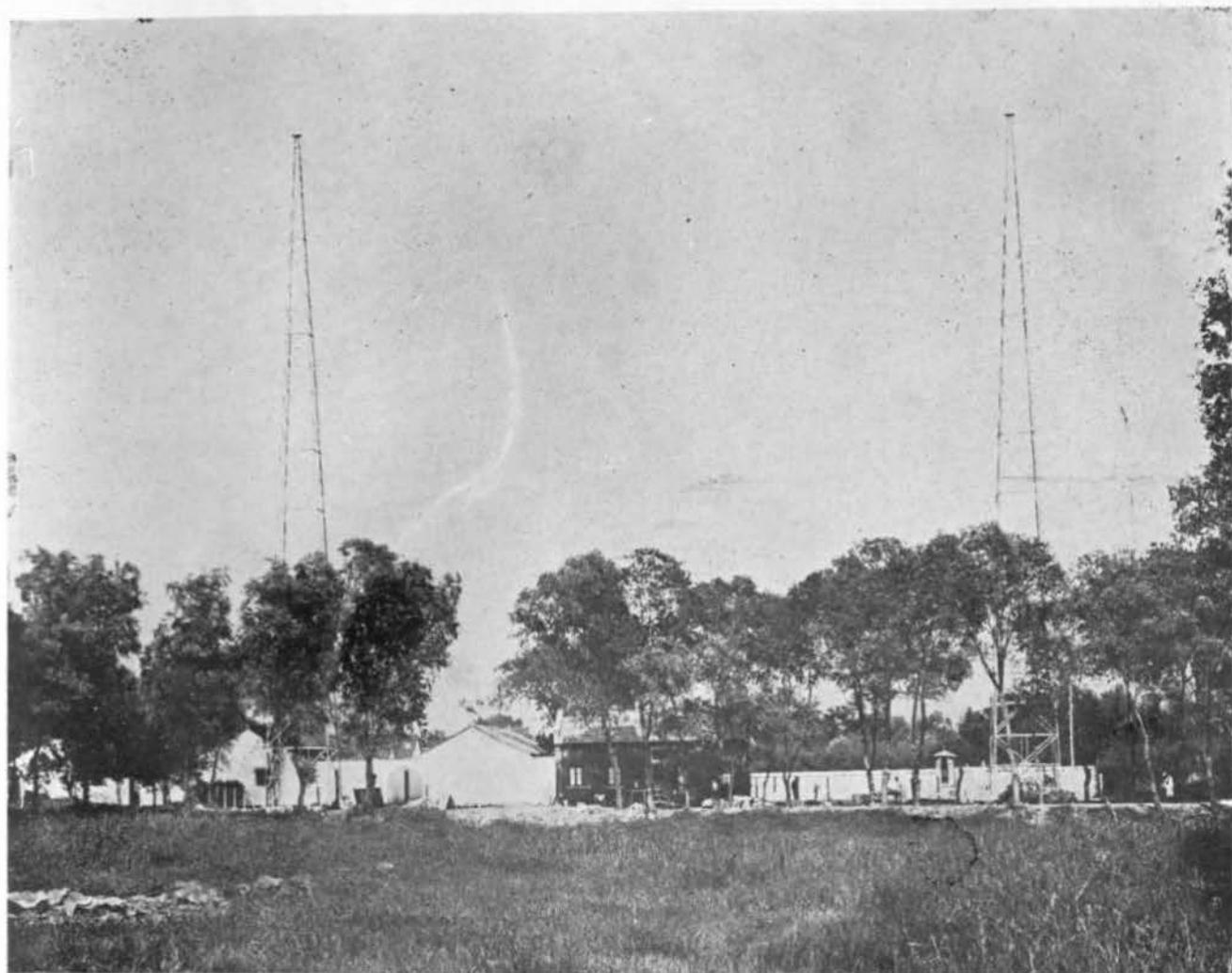
A Scene of SUMMER PALACE

The 17-arched bridge connecting
the artificial island with the mainland



黃浦江上

ALONG THE WHANGPOO RIVER



無線電臺

WIRELESS STATIONS

上圖南京首都中央無線電台。

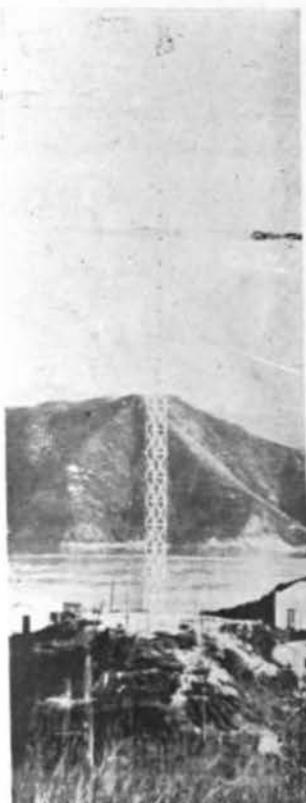
下二圖為廣西梧州無線電台。

我國電政，前者多操於外人，現國
府從事建設，故建委會創辦無線電局普
及全國。以後電政屬於交通之要政，乃
由交通部接辦。成績殊有可觀，

近又由交通部自建國際無線電台，
此後國際上之通電不致再受外人操縱。

Above—The Central Wireless Station
at Nanking; In the lower left and right
hand corners are photos of the wireless
stations at Wuchow, Kwangsi.

International wireless stations have
also been established by the Ministry of
Communications



風帆

帆船賴風以行，小舟則用人力以行，輪船則用蒸汽以行。上圖為長江之帆船。中圖為上海之小舟。左圖為福州小帆船。下圖為帆船船尾之圖案裝飾。

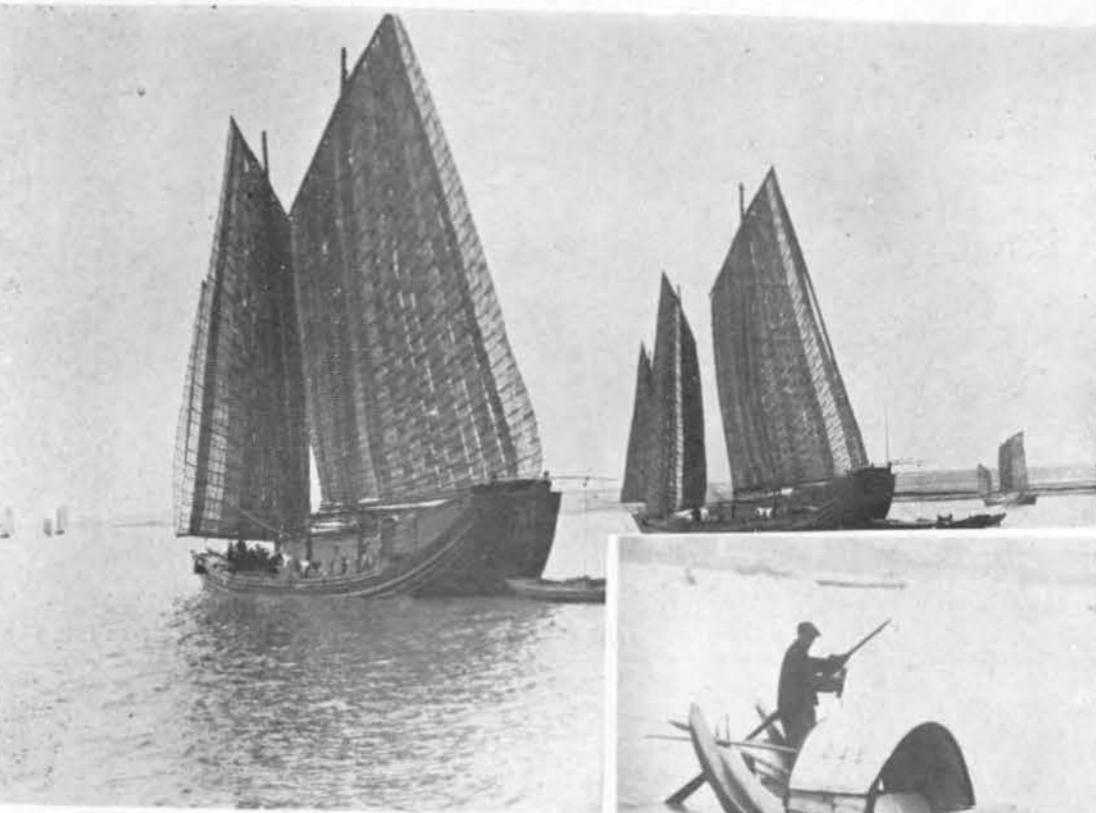


帆船

SAILS

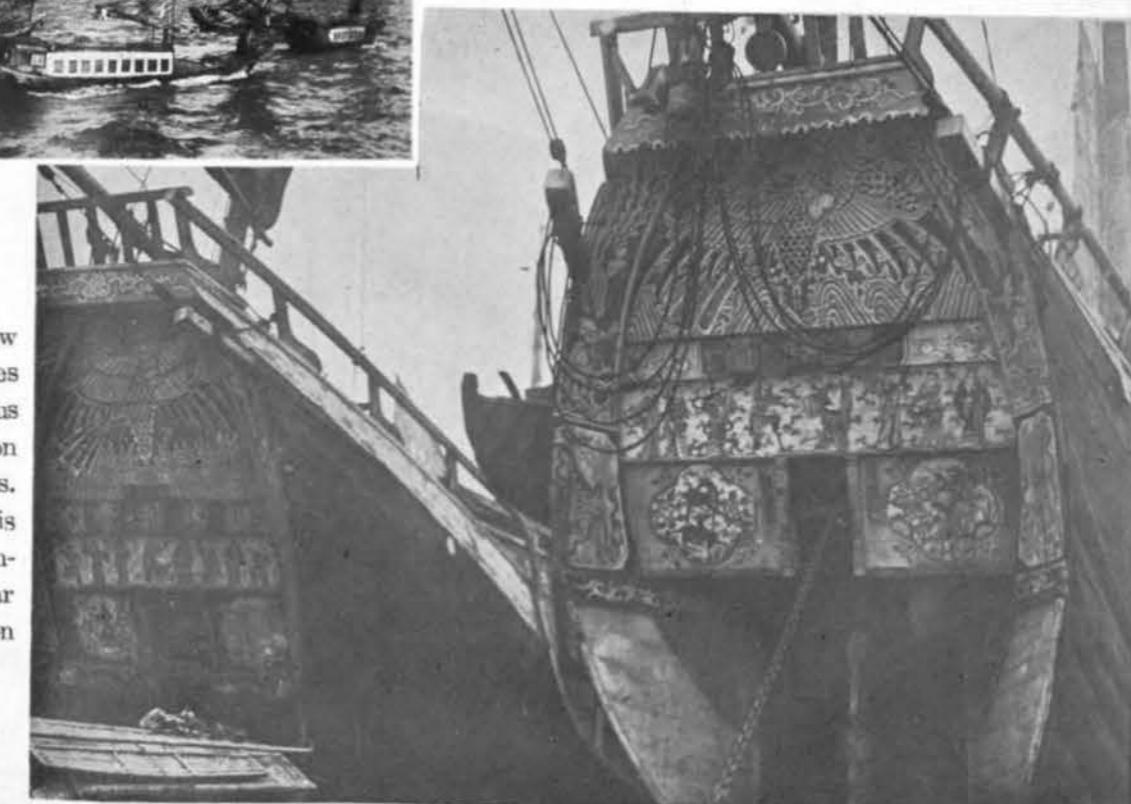
帆船賴風力而行駛，我國內河及各通商口岸，仍多賴帆船以輸運，南方各省漁業亦靠帆船，如運鹽運貨更賴此為多。

In the interior of China, these sailing junks are the best medium for transportation on the shallow rivers, small lakes, and numerous canals which penetrate into the various villages and cities.



BOATS

Here are a few more glimpses of the numerous junks that float on Chinese waters. On the top right is the so-called sampan—a regular "buggy ride" on the water.





帆檣林立上海

上海位居海線岸中部，交通稱便，外洋輪舶往來如織，然內河輪運，多賴帆船，上圖為停泊於高昌廟江面之帆船，帆檣林立。下圖為往來湘水之小舟。

JUNKS

It can fairly be said that China has as many junks as America has Ford, automobile and the river population in China is as great as that on land. The number of junks in the scene below can be counted at a glance, but what a difference when comparel with the scene above



東三省輪船交通

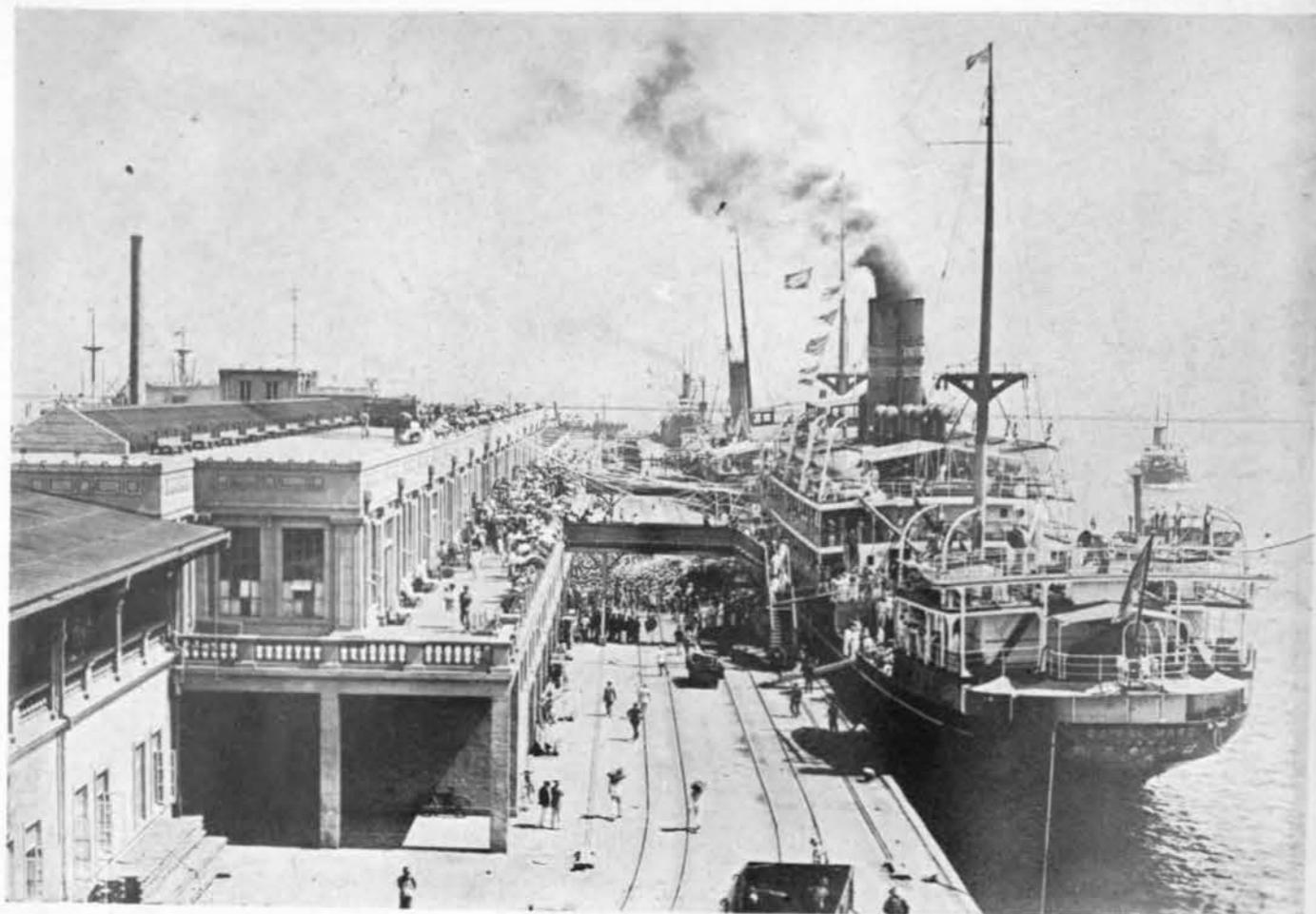
WATER TRAFFIC

上圖為東三省松花江上之淺水輪船，遠望可見松花江上之中東鐵路長鐵橋。

下圖為松花江上冬季之冰河，輪船均停在冰中不能行驶，北部冬季交通之不便如此。

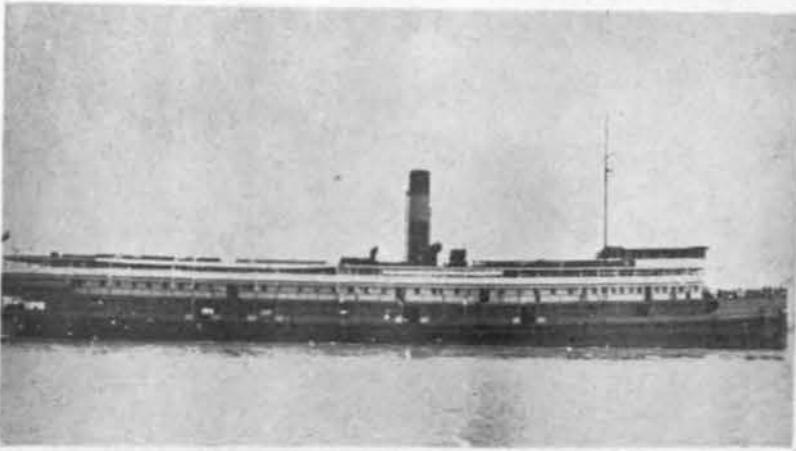
In the Eastern provinces, in summer time, numerous vessels of every description can dock along the seashore (above), while in winter season, the river being frozen, all traffic is practically at a stand still.





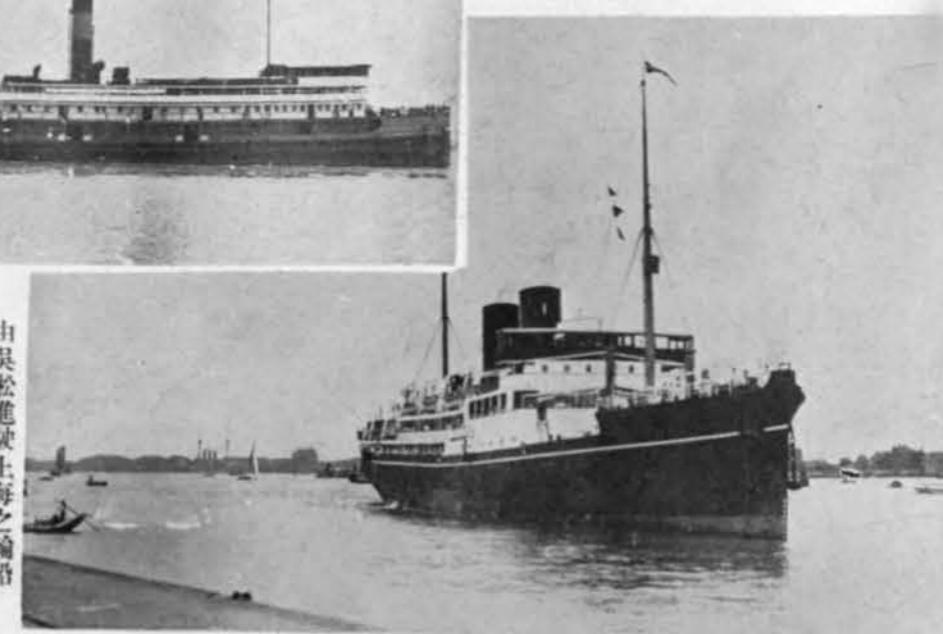
大連商埠碼頭，建築宏偉，輪船停泊殊便。

輪船交通 STEAMERS



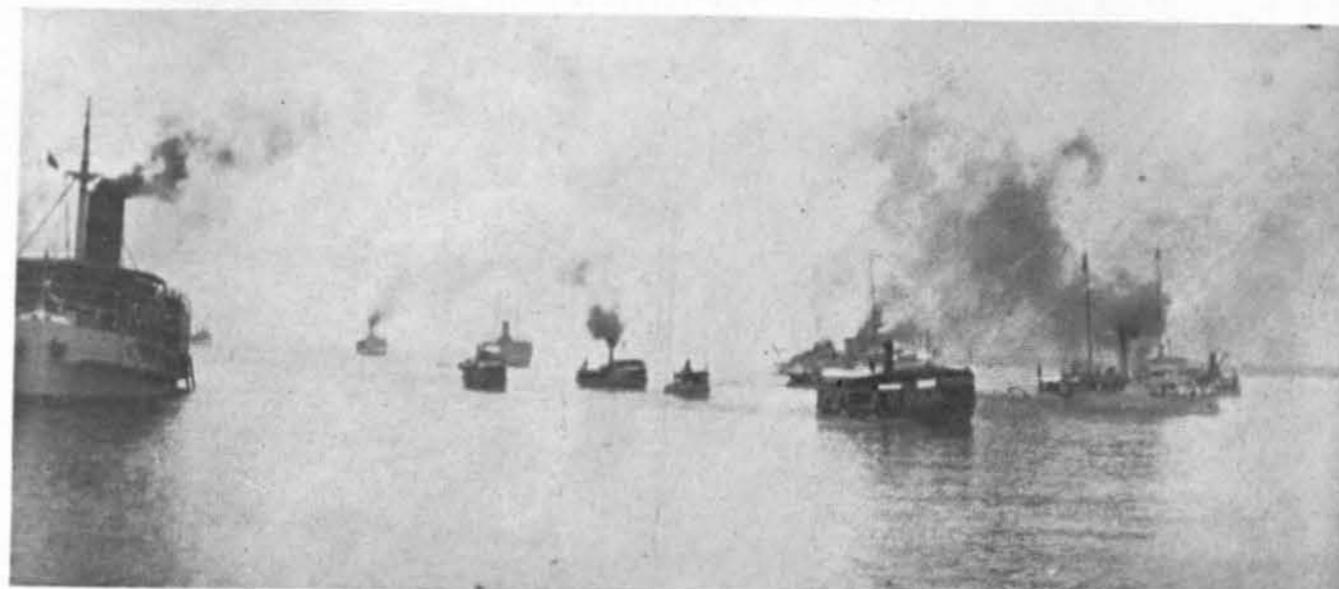
招商局之航行長江輪船

Above—The magnificent wharves at Dairen Center—One of the Yangtse river steamers
Below—On the busy Whang-poo River



由吳淞進駛上海之輪船

我國航業不發達，故內外河之航業多操於外人之手，殊可痛心，招商局為我國最老最大之航業公司，但管理不當，殊無發展，令人可嘆。



淺水輪船

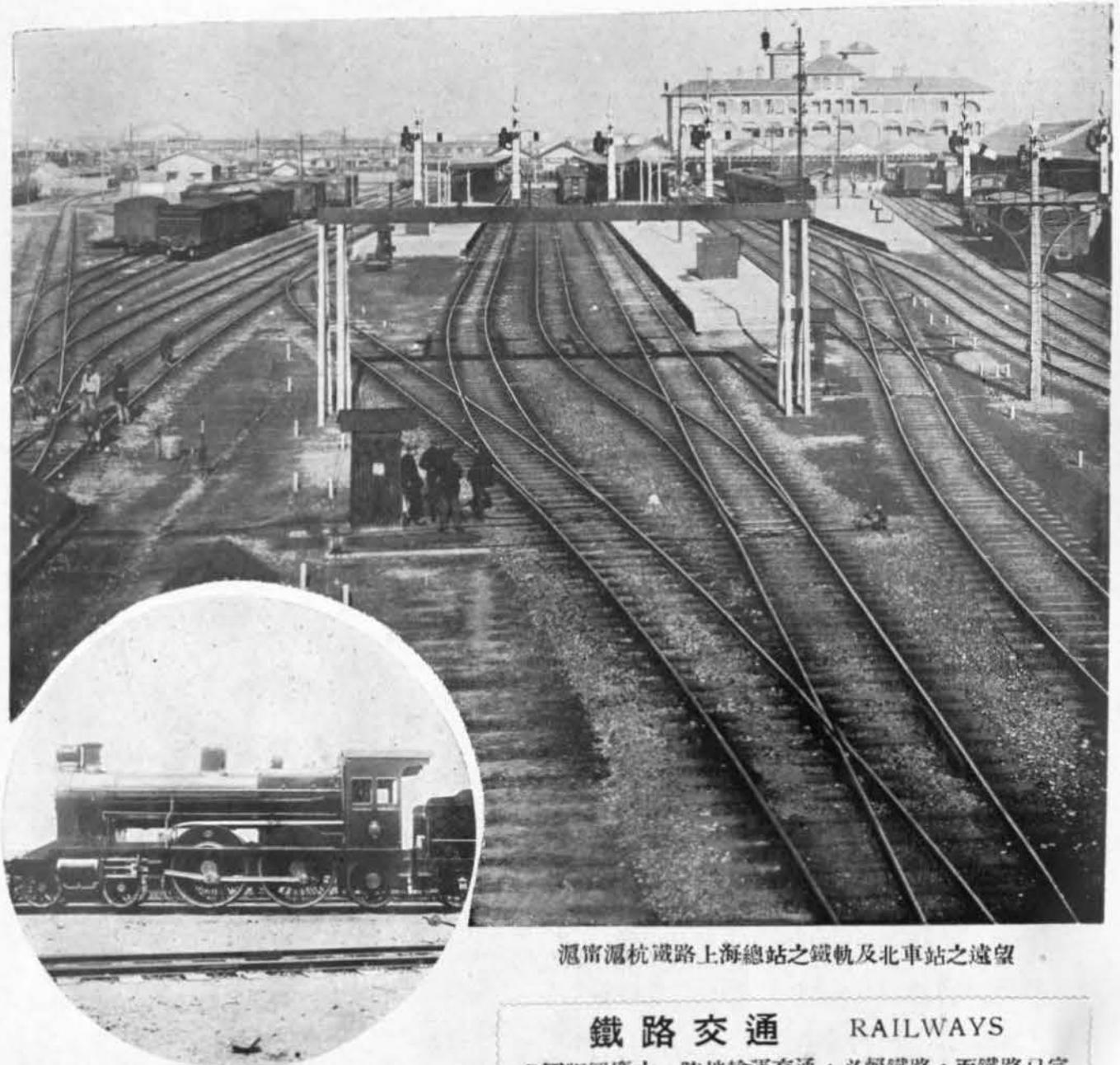
上圖為珠江上之小火輪，珠江水淺，大輪不能航駛，故往來內地四鄉多賴小火輪拖帶渡船。

Launches and steamers on the Pearl River, Canton



上圖為洞庭湖上之白魚塔，洞庭踞湘鄂二省間，長江湘水均可通達，交通灌溉，實利賴之。每當風日晴麗，波光千頃，帆檣如織。

The White Fish Pagoda on Tung Ting Lake



滬甯滬杭鐵路上海總站之鐵軌及北車站之遠望

鐵路交通 RAILWAYS

我國版圖廣大，陸地輸運交通，必賴鐵路，而鐵路已完者，除三數幹路外，其他計劃尚未興工建築，今日所以商業凋零，民智低下，鐵路交通之不便，亦一大因。

Above - Shanghai North Station, Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways Circle, a locomotive of the Shanghai Nanking line



滬甯路吳淞之車廠及工場

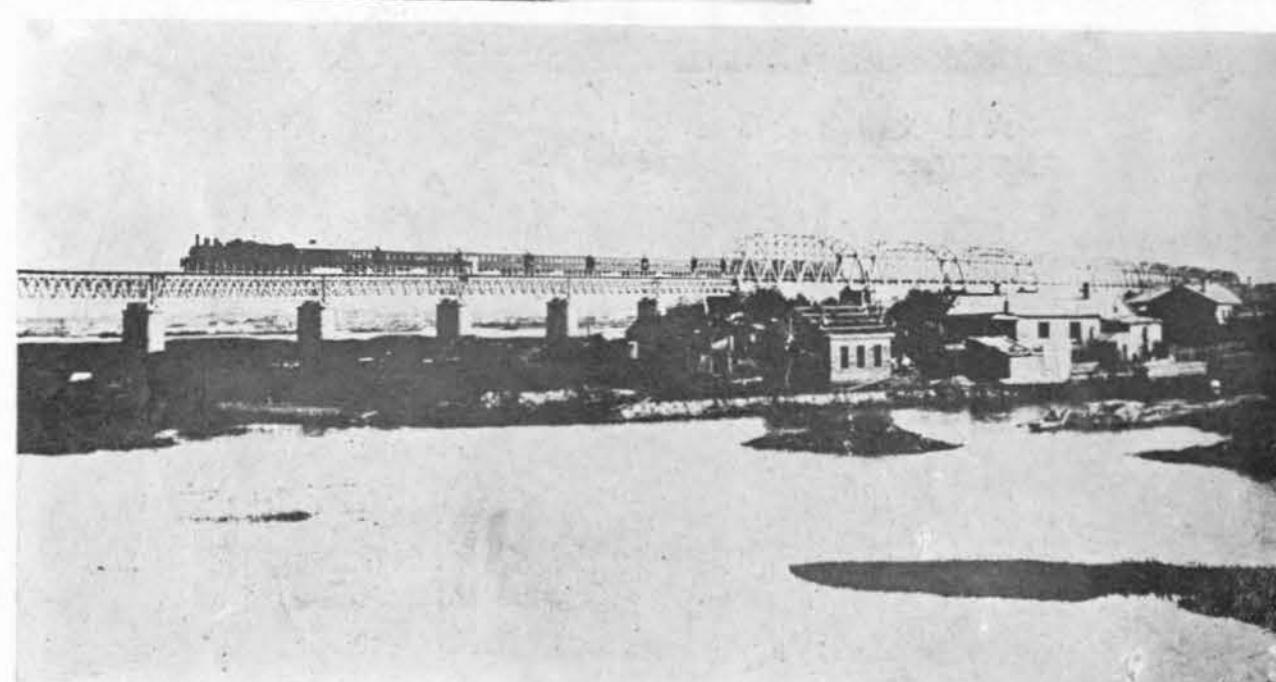
The Woosung Car Shed and Factory, Shanghai-Nanking Railway



中東鐵路 C. E. R.

上圖為北滿州里車站，中國為齊齊哈爾車站，下圖為松花江上之鐵橋。中東鐵路在東三省，由滿州里至海參威，係俄款建築，中俄協定由中俄共營，近因俄藉以宣傳赤化，不理協定調約，遂發生中俄戰爭。

The Chinese Eastern Railway, one of the best railways in China: Manchuri Station, above; Tsitsihar Station, Center; and the railway bridge on Sungari River, below





大連火車站之壯觀

Dairen Station



Hangzhou Station, Shanghai-Hangzhou Railway

滬杭路杭州火車站



津浦路濟南火車站
Tsinan Station, Tientsin-Pukow Railway



大連車站之候車室

Right—a fine view of the waiting room in the Dairen Station.

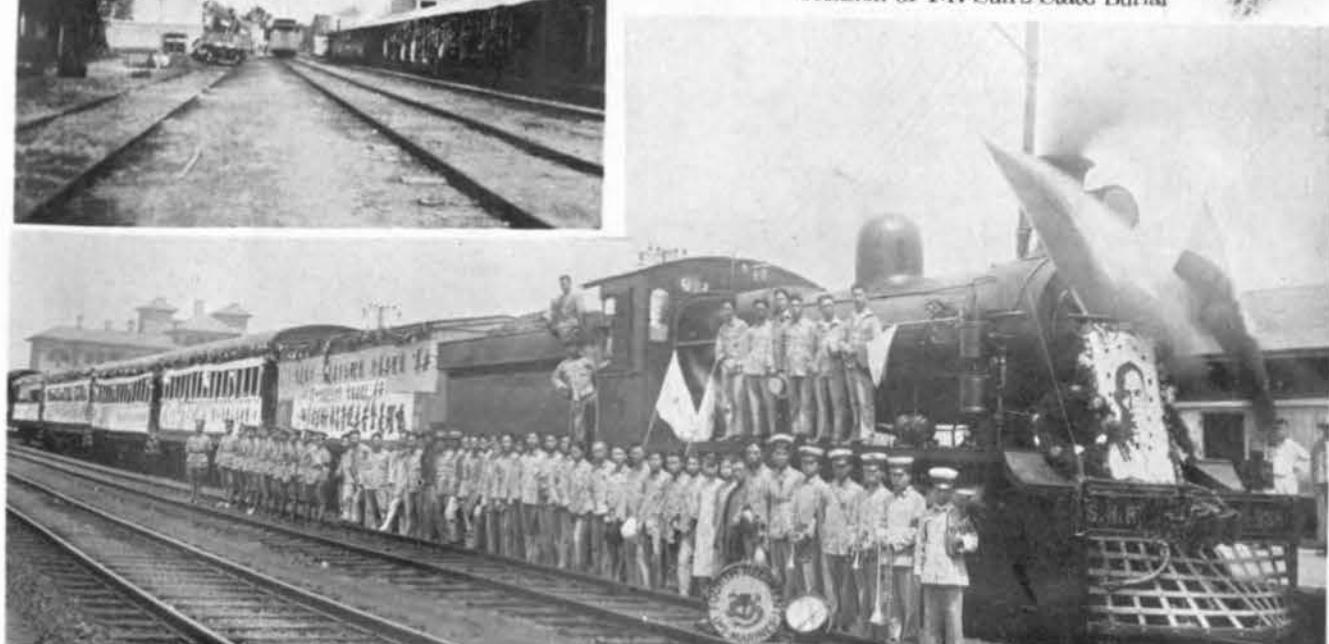


南京新建鐵路部壯觀

The Railway Administrations Building, Nanking.

Below, the Sun Wei City Station, on the Sunting Railway

新甯鐵路新會城車站



鐵路部 RAILWAY

首都南遷，一切部署官舍，均因陋就簡，不足以壯觀瞻。首都計劃固甚偉壯詳備，但非可一蹴而就者。鐵道部係以專款建築，形式鎔冶中西，為首都生色不少。

總理迎櫬時滬甯滬杭宣傳列車

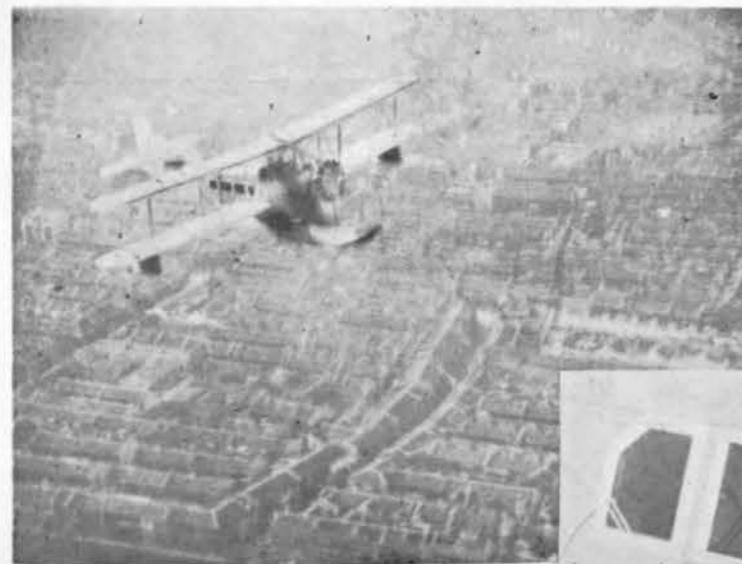
The Special Train designed for Publicity at the occasion of Dr. Sun's State Burial



滬蓉民用飛機由南京赴上海將出發時留影

近年中國航空事業進步，快郵通達數省，載客則有滬蓉線先航京滬之間，不久將伸長路線而至雲南四川云。

Modern rapid transportation has been established between the principal cities of the country. Several air liners have been lately established. The airplane above is one of the liners that operate between Shanghai and Nanking and other ports.



上海空中前赴漢口之水上飛機

A hydroplane that operates between
Shanghai and Hankow

航空運輸

AIR
TRANSPORTATION



由上海寄漢口之航空郵件付寄情形

Starting the air mail from Shanghai to Hankow



Air mail stamp

航空郵票



飛機全身之外觀，機身之圓洞，係機內客座之窗口，能乘客數十人。

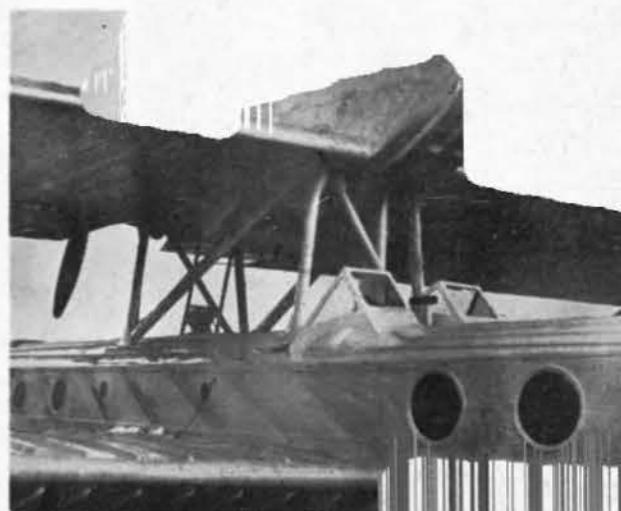
航空交通



飛機內乘客之座位

PASSENGER PLANE

Commercial aviation has been established in China, with several lines connecting the important cities of Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Peiping, with one another and later, a line will be established with Canton, and Hongkong. Photos here show the passenger plane as it will be used by a Sino-Japanese Aviation company, to inaugurate an air service between Japan and China.



右方係乘客座位，上中部為機師座位，後部左方為無線電室。



廣東省航空人員全體合影 Air Bureau, Kwangtung



飛行全國之廣州陸上飛機

AIRPLANES
owned by the Canton
government

Above—"The Spirit
of Canton"
Right—"The "Tai Sha Tao"

Below—the hydroplane
"Pearl River"



大沙頭號陸上飛機



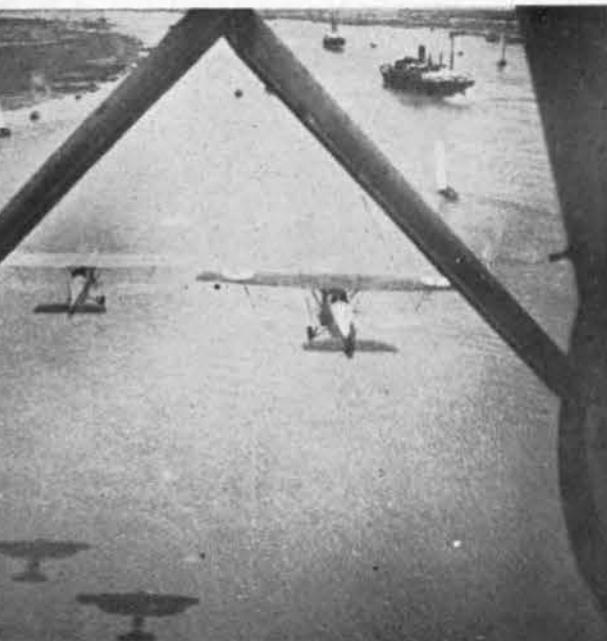
廣東珠江號水上飛機

The first successful long distance flight ever made in China was completed by Gen. Chang Hui-chang, then director of the Air Bureau of Canton, on the airplane "The Spirit of Canton" which is shown on the left. The plane started from Canton, arrived in Nanking, passed over Shanghai, Tientsin, Mukden and then returned to Canton.

飛行全國

自美國林碧氏飛渡大西洋後，飛行事業益為世界各國所重視。我國第一次飛行全國之廣州號，亦得以成功。駕駛者為前航空處處長張惠長君，由廣州出發而甯而滬而北平而東三省，飛行一週，空前壯舉，在國內聲譽之隆，不讓林碧。

One of the
monoplanes
owned by
Nanking
Government



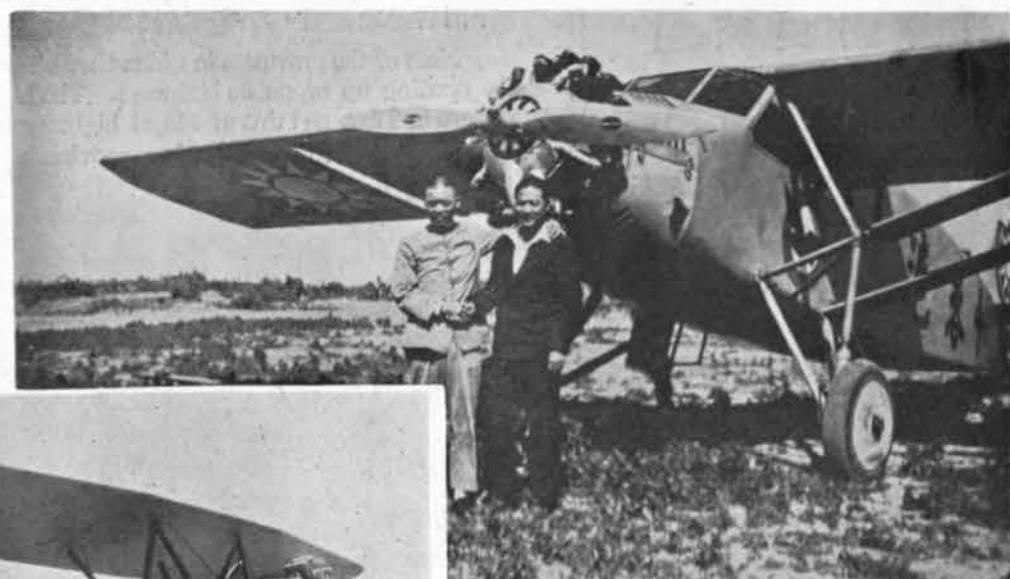
天津港口水面上飛機之翔
翻。

The flying squad of
the Tientsin Division
flying over Tientsin
harbor.

廣州之南海號飛機



航空既為軍事要需，復為交通利器，故國府曾決議凡關於軍用者，歸航空署管理，其關於運輸載客者，則由交通部主持，中國航空公司由中美合資組織，航行滬蓉線，除郵件外，并載乘客，迅捷穩妥，旅客稱便。



往來滬甯間之滬蓉號

The Hu Yung plane, one of the passenger planes travelling between Shanghai and Hankow.

—:o:—

Left—The "Nan Hai" plane,
of Canton City.



公路與交通

HIGHWAYS

近年來國內各省關於公路之開闢漸見舉辦，上圖為西藏之公路
下圖右邊之白線，乃河北省昌黎縣新築之公路。

Most of the provinces in China have shown great enthusiasm about the opening up of public highways. The highway shown in the above picture in Tibet, and that of Hopei highway below, clearly indicate the road building program of these provinces.



由鄞縣至奉化之公路名為鄞奉公路

NINGPO-FENGHUA HIGHWAY: An airplane view of the beautiful highway connecting the two most important cities of Chekiang Province.

On the left and right below are the bamboo bridges in Szechuan Province. The region here is mountainous and is inaccessible to easy travel.



左右二圖為四川省之竹橋，於左可知該省交通之不便。
四川多山水，道路崎嶇，交通不便，故有「蜀道難」之稱。



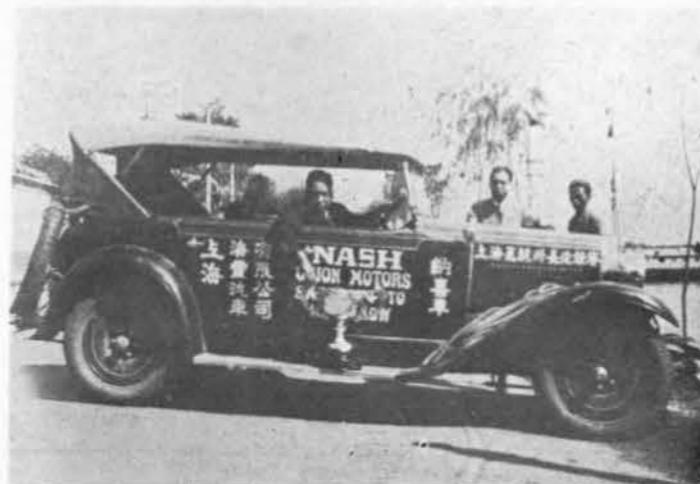


首都中山路

CHUNGSHAN ROAD
NANKING

首都最著之新建設，厥為中山路，起自下關，穿城而達中山陵，長逾十里，費用鉅萬，於總理奉安前完工，圖為劉紀文市長夫人持剪行開路禮。

Especially built for the occasion of the State Burial of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Chungshan Road was the first main thoroughfare to have had completed in the reconstruction program of the Chinese Capital City. In the above picture, Mrs. Liu Chi-wen, wife of the City's mayor is officially cutting the tape on the occasion of the formal opening of the road.



杭州當局贈與楊君之大銀杯
The trophy on the running board



到杭博覽會前受人民之歡迎

由滬至杭 AUTO TRIP SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW

楊華彥君自駕納喜車作杭州長途競賽，事屬創舉，由滬至杭公路尚未完成，所以汽車駕駛非易，而楊君有堅勇之精神，竟得成功，汽車之達杭州者，以此為第一車云。



自駕汽車之楊華彥君
Mr. In Young, Gen.
Manager of Union Mo



車至半途

On the way



山路崎嶇行路難



The rough road; right, pulling the car over a bridge

過橋時用繩推拽而過



人 力 車

Ricksha, the typical public and private vehicle of the East



馬 車

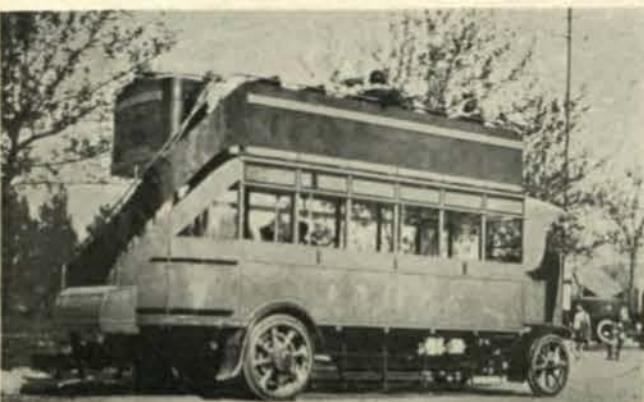
車 VEHICLES

交通之進步，由步行而乘車，車之進步，由人力車而馬車，而電車，而汽車，瞬息千里。以步行比汽車，可以見交通之進步。



有 軌 電 車

Tramcars



上海新式公共無軌街車

Omnibuses 120



汽 車

Automobiles



公 共 汽 車

Omnibuses

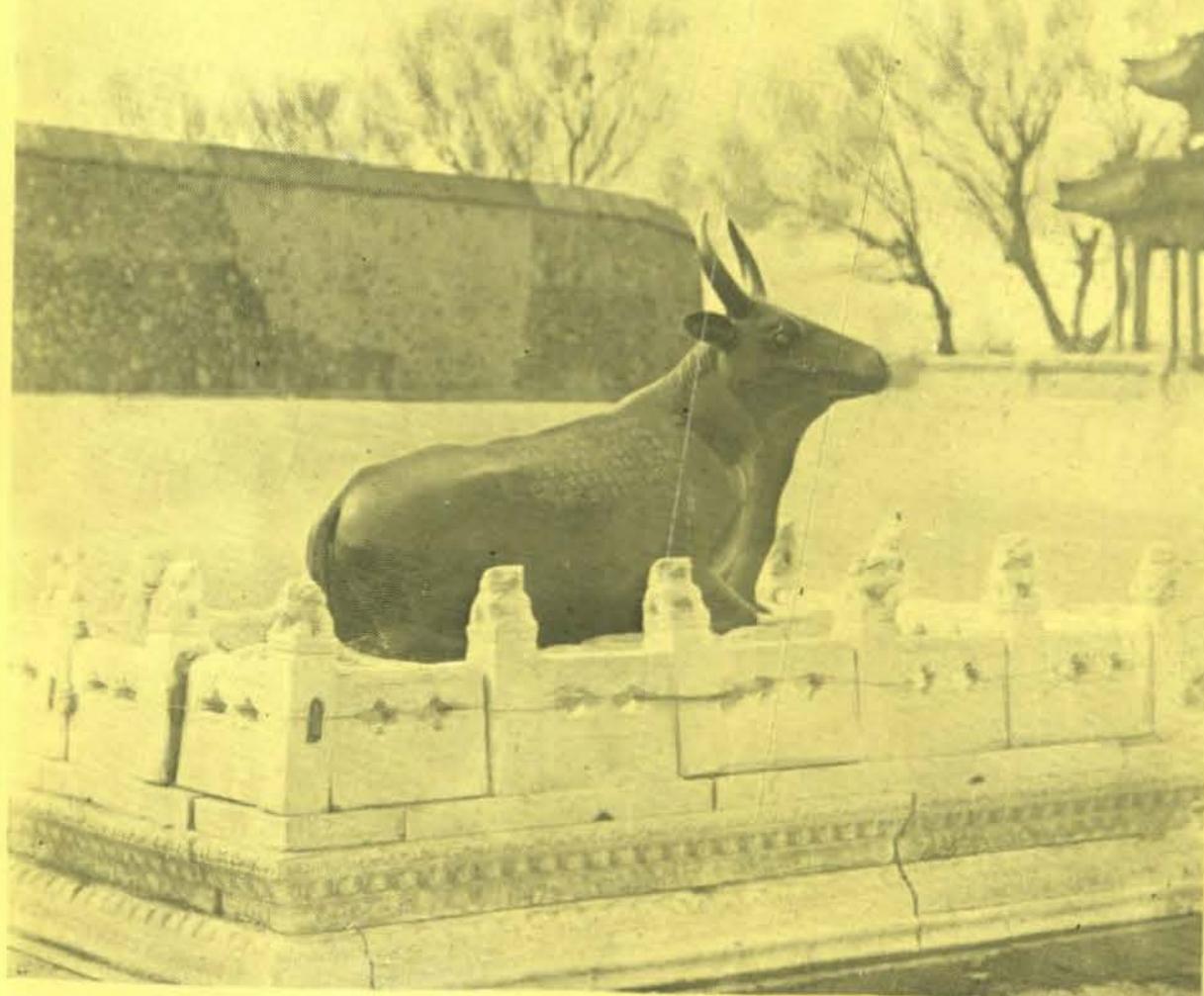


在廣東公路上之巡查員

The "Cops"

名 勝

我國版圖廣闊，歷史悠長，名勝古蹟，不勝枚舉。如泰山以雄偉而得名，廬山以清幽而稱勝，西湖以美麗甲全國而見頌萬人之口；至如太湖，碧雲寺，滄浪亭，崇山，宜昌峽，千佛寺，與錢塘江之洪潮，洞庭湖之落日等，皆各有其特色者也。第千百名勝中，有因天然之美而名者，亦有因偶受某朝帝王之臨幸，某代名士之留題，因而萬人傳頌，不名亦名者。所謂一字之褒，榮於華表，信不謬也。故一省有一省之名勝，一縣有一縣之名勝，甚至一鄉亦有一鄉之名勝；無他，地廣故也，史長故也。雖然，滄海桑田，時勢遞嬗，名於昔日者，未必即名於今時。秦淮河畔，曾載六朝之豪華者也，今則已矣！揚州十里，亦曾煊耀於一時者也，今何如乎！憑今弔古，真不禁感慨繫之矣。或曰，前人好穿鑿附會，人云亦云；故污陋之一邱一澤，即可享盛名；而村澤之間，美景天成者，反往往不受知于人，可悲也。善哉斯言。蓋吾人瀏覽景物，自可以美為標準，實不必計其名否也。





頤和園玉帶橋

昆明湖西隄，仿西湖之蘇隄。
隄間築有橋六，玉帶其一也。
橋作弓形，全用大理石建築，晶
瑩潔白，有如美玉。

GEM BELT BRIDGE

Summer Palace

This bridge is one of the
six bridges in the Summer
Palace, built with beautiful
white marble.



萬壽山

萬壽山在頤和園內，係以土堆成，排雲殿佛香閣在焉。下臨昆明湖，夏季湖水清澈，碧波蕩漾，冬季堅冰一片，宛如平陽。登高俯瞰，飄然欲仙。

SUMMER PALACE

The "Garden of Peaceful Enjoyment" consists of many villas and halls, all roofed with yellow and green tiles, the buildings rising one above another on terraces on the side of a small hill.

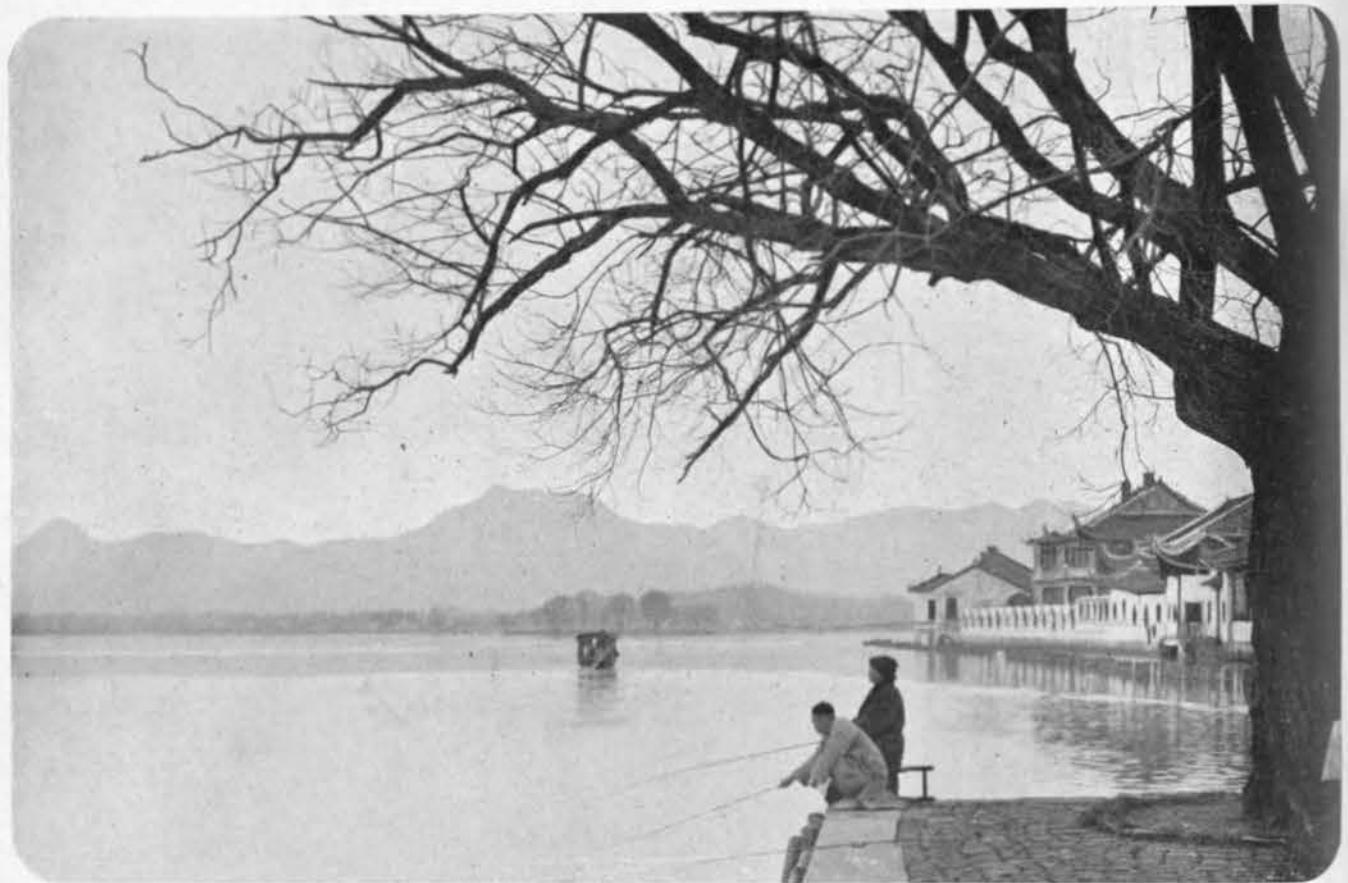


西湖春色

西湖風景為我國第一，湖
週三十餘里，三面環山，谿谷
縷注，下有淵泉百道，瀦而為
湖，蓄潔渟深，圓瑩若鏡，山
光水影，風景如畫。古刹林園
，勝蹟殊多。比年以來，新築
之花園祠廟，西式樓臺，亦足
點綴湖山。

SPRING,
West Lake

Si Wu or "West Lake", situated in Hang-chow, is the famous lake the scenic beauty of which called forth high praise from Marco Polo. This charming spot is rich in historical and literary associations and from early times poets and literatures have vied in singing their praises of this favorite scene.



西子湖邊雨後垂釣。

The placid water of Si Wu, or West Lake. Below the long embankment is called Su Ti, built by the celebrated Su Tung-po, of the Sung Period, who at one time was the governor of this region.

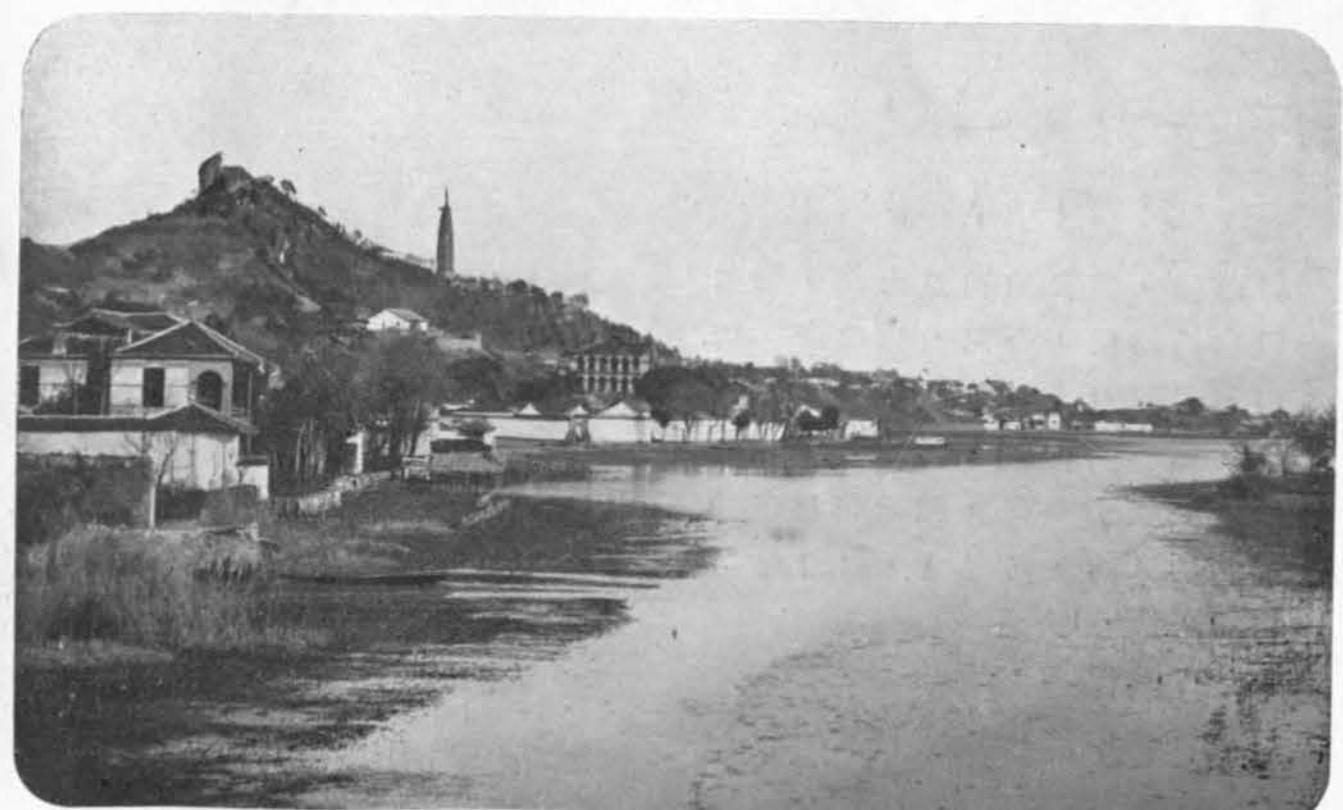


西湖之蘇隄橫貫湖中，「蘇隄春曉」為西湖十景之一。



壓隄橋為西湖蘇隄之第四橋

The embankment dividing the lake into two unequal portions, is cut through at six places, spanned by bridges, and is planted with willows and plants of all kinds.



遠望葛嶺寶叔塔

The "Uncle Po's" Pagoda at the summit of Keh-jing

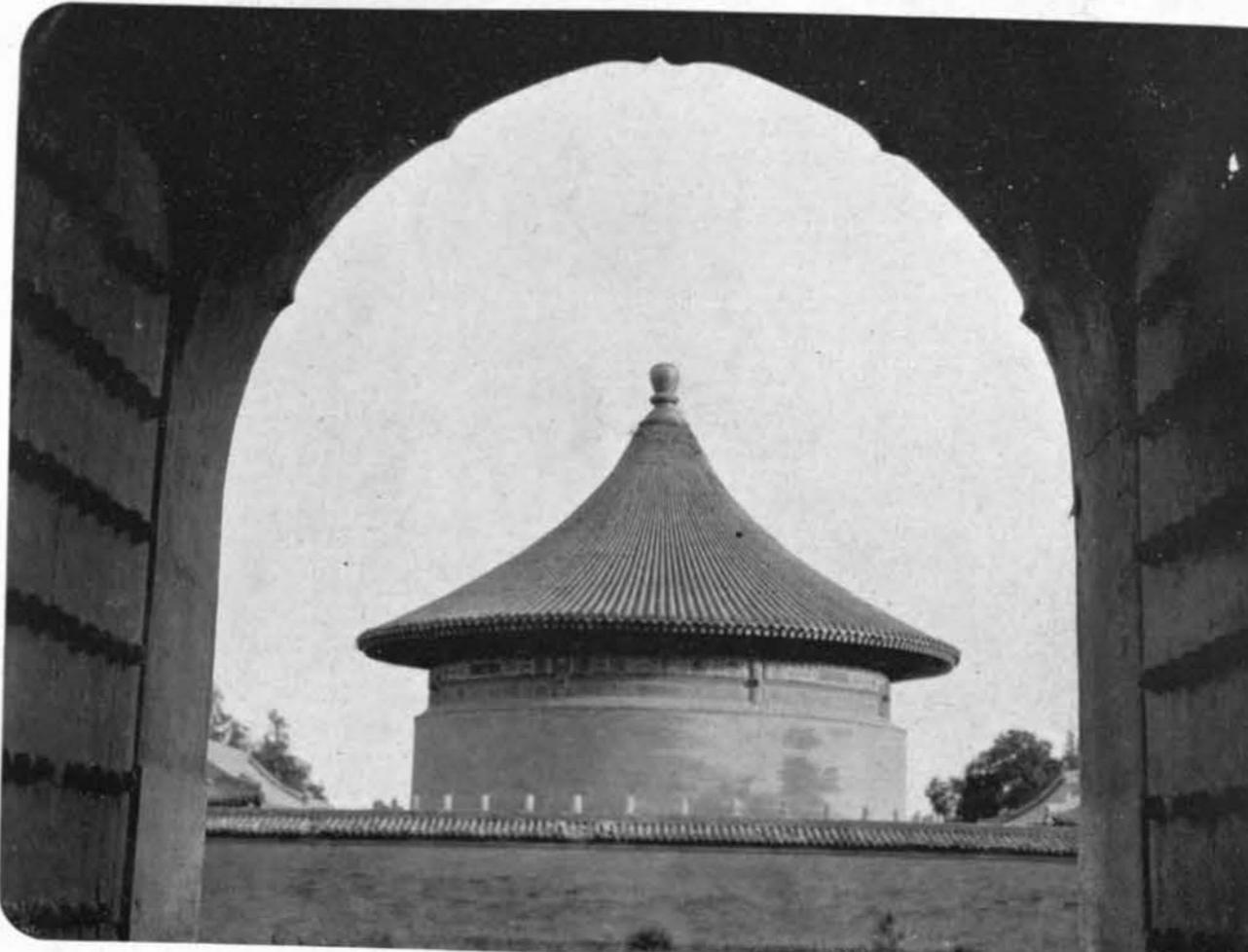


天 壇 祈 年 殿

祈年殿，在天壇圜丘之北，本爲明之大享殿，合祀天地之所。清制每歲正月上辛於此祀天祈穀。殿爲圓形，高出平地者二十七級，每九級爲一層，殿之簷亦三重，高約八丈，瓦藍色，遠望之如雨蓋。

THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN TIEN TAN

The temple, surrounded by walls which are more than 3 m. in circumference, consists of the Altar (Tien Tan proper,) the Chai - Kung, and several other buildings. The Tien Tan or Altar consists of a triple circular marble terrace, 210 ft. wide (5 ft. high) at the base, 150 ft. wide (5 ft. high) in the middle and 90 ft. wide (5 ft. high) at the top. The Chai-Kung is the Emperor's waiting room, where he changes his clothing before worshipping at the Altar.



地 壇

Ti Tan, or Altar of Earth, is square and double-terraced



從天壇之圓丘北望地壇與祈年殿

A rear view of the Ti Tan and Altar of Prayer



頤和園之長廊

長廊在萬壽山前，昆明湖北岸，計二百八十四楹，爲往排雲殿，聽鶴館，清宴舫等必經之路，穿廊遊覽，足避炎暑雨雪。廊中間有軒二，曰對鷗舫，魚藻軒。有亭四，曰留佳，寄欄，秋水，清遙。

THE LONG GALLERY

This gallery is one of the wonders in the Summer Palace, where the late Empress Dowager spent extravagantly on its structures.



十七孔橋

橋在昆明湖中，長十數丈，大理石質，有橋洞十七，因名爲十七孔橋，兩傍石欄，均鏤小獅，約一百餘，形態各殊，極其工緻。

THE 17-ARCHED BRIDGE

At the Kwenming Lake, small and skillfully carved stone lions are erected on each side of the bridge.



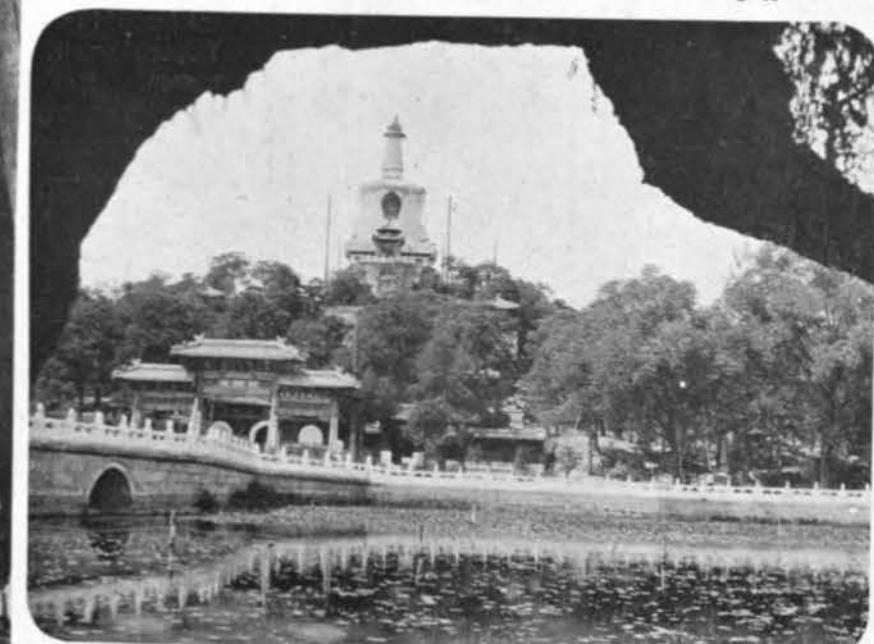
白塔脚之藍磁千佛像 Thousand porcelain Buddhas at the pagoda's base



白塔頂之古字



北海極樂世界寺內之佛像



北海堆雲積翠坊

A beautiful view of the Winter Palace

北海之白塔山

白塔山爲金瓊華島址，清順治年始建塔立寺，寺曰永安寺，寺西由山上爲悅心殿

WHITE MARBLE PAGODA

Called by the Chinese "Pai Ta," this pagoda is the most notable structure in the Winter Palace.



白塔頂

Carvings on the walls of the pagoda



頤和園之萬壽山全景

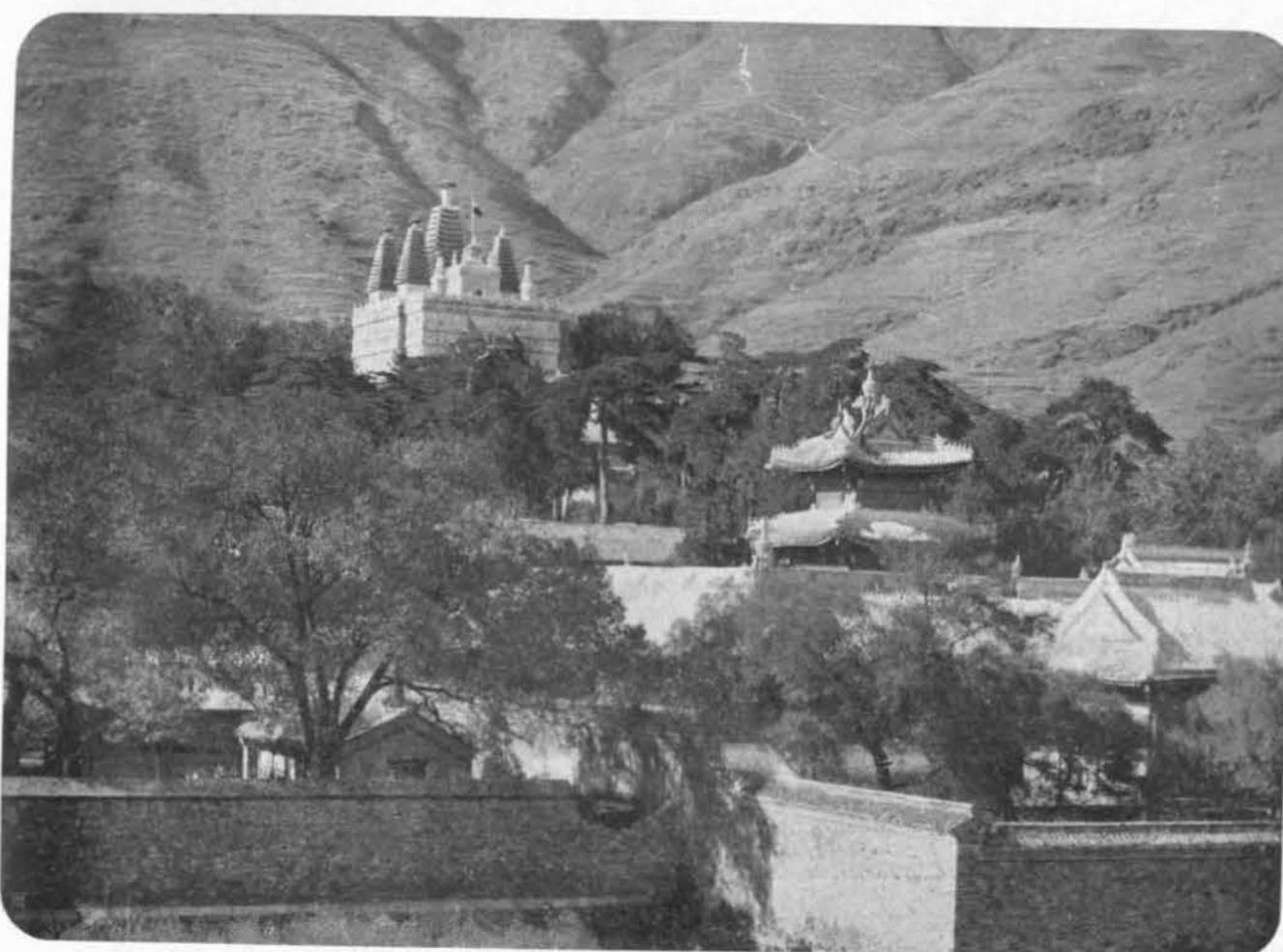


頤和園之排雲殿。

頤和園 萬壽山 SUMMER PALACE

萬壽山在頤和園內，園中山輝川媚，樓閣萬落，洵為燕京名勝中之大觀。

Wan Shou Shan ("Mountain's of 10,000 Ages") also, called I ho-yuan ("Garden of Peaceful Enjoyment") is the celebrated Summer Palace, an outside resort occupied by Imperial family of the Ching Dynasty in the mid-summer season. The Palace consists of many villas and halls, all of which are roofed with yellow and green tiles.



碧雲寺之遠暎 Pi-yun Temple on Western Hills

西山碧雲寺 WESTERN HILLS

碧雲寺建於明朝，清乾隆復加修葺，寺在山腰，寺凡四五進，每進須越若干級，先總理靈柩曾停於此。

The Pi-yun Temple on Western Hills, Peiping, has five curiously shaped towers on its terraces. This temple has been famous for ages because of the innumerable deities it contains.





廬山之御碑亭

江西廬山 KULING



廬山五老峯第一峯 The Pope Ridge



The Waterfalls and the White Deer Grotto.
廬山白鹿洞之奔流



泰山古登封台之玉皇閣 The Temple showing an inscription

名山—泰山

TAI SHAN

Famous mountains in Shantung



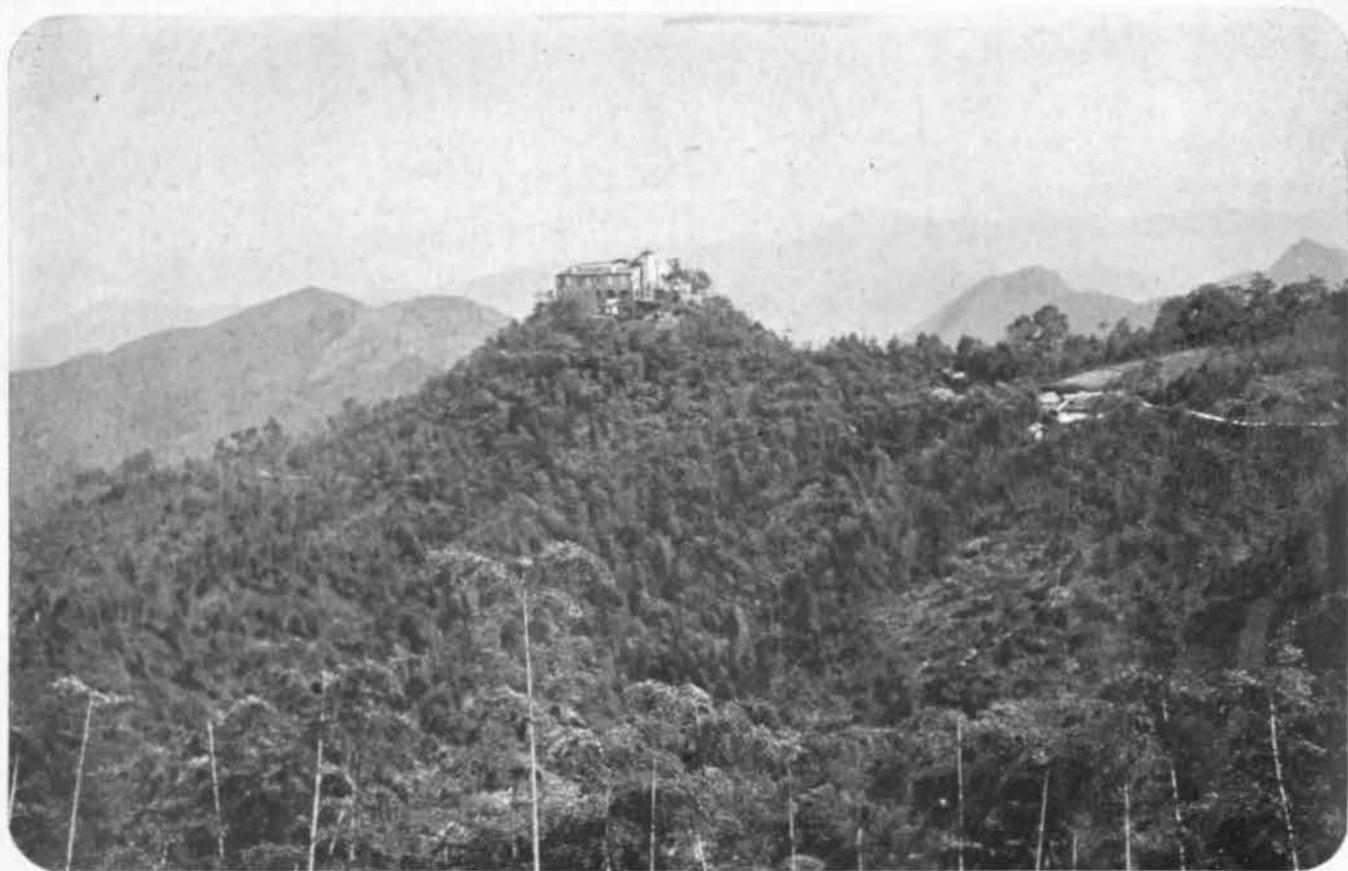
泰山十八盤之遙望



泰山之絕頂又名玉皇頂 The summit of Tai Shan



泰山之上之五大夫松 The Wu Tai Fu Pines



莫干山，夏炎之日，中西人士避暑於此。

In the vicinity of the mountains are ancient temples, beautiful natural scenery, and places of historic interest in the midst of shaded bamboo groves.



萬縣天生成之磬山頂



高峯入雲之七寶山



虎丘山之虎丘劍池 The Hau Chu Fountains

蘇州虎丘山 HAU CHU SHAN

Above, Hau-chu-shan Temple in Soochow.

The temple is dedicated to Hau-Lu, King of Wu. The temple, on a hill called Hau-chu-san ("Tiger Hill"), commands an excellent view of Soochow.

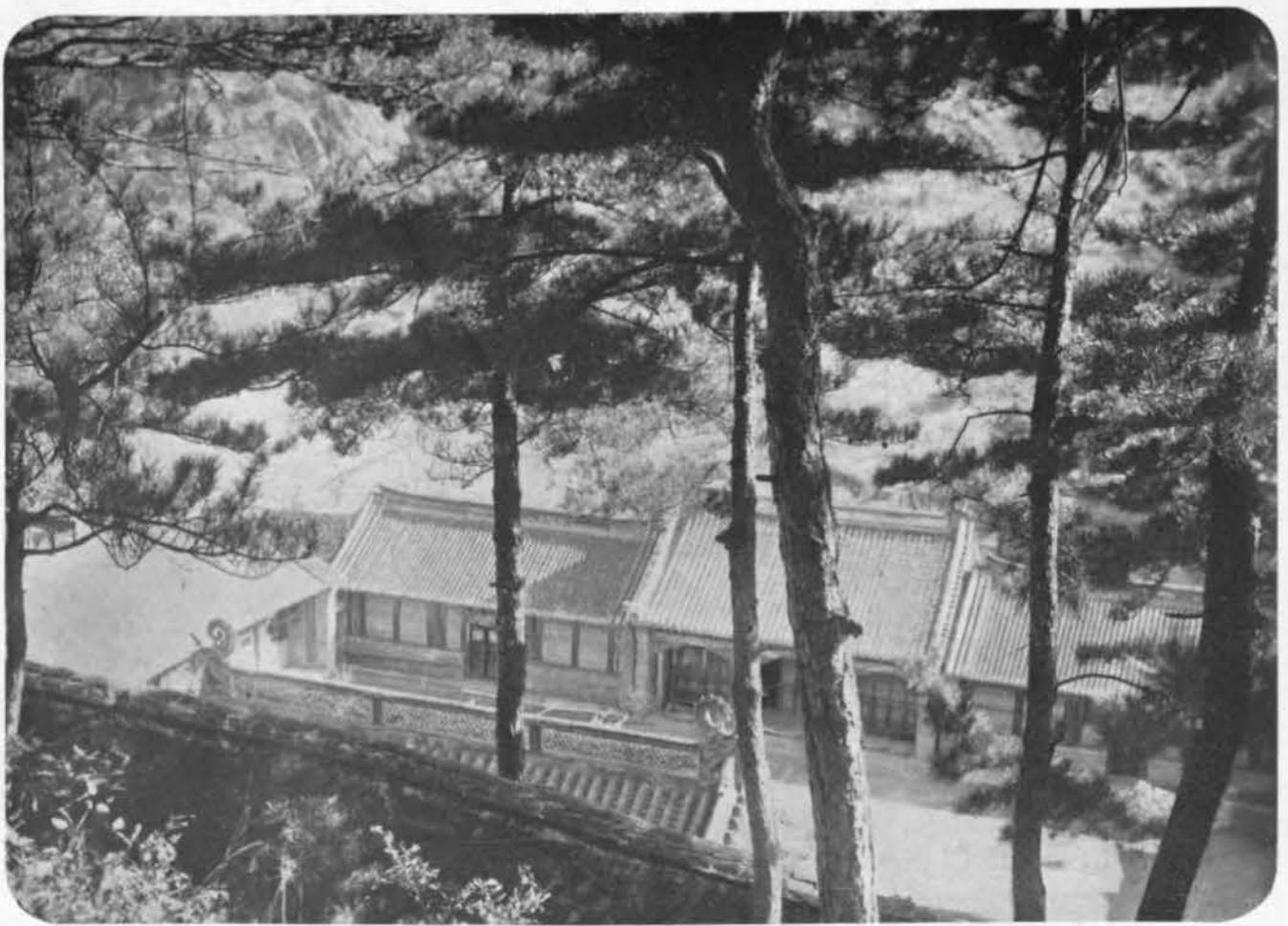


北平之玉泉山 Yu Chuen Shan



萬縣之李太白山

Li Tai-pai Hill

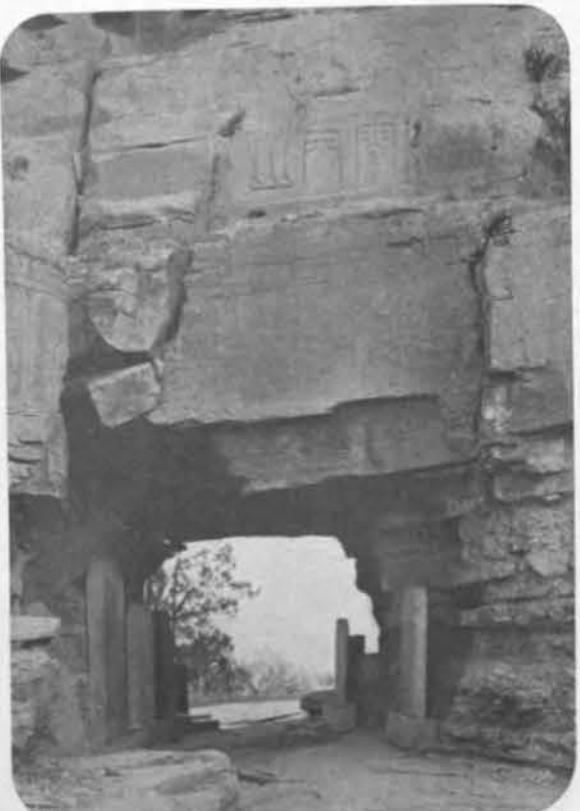


千山之青雲觀爲千山二十三道觀之一
The Blue Cloud Temples on Chien Shan

千山之青雲觀 CHIEN SHAN

千山在奉天遼陽，青雲觀爲千山二十三道觀之一。松風之音，秋草之薰，岩深水清，誠爲仙境，置身於此，不啻世外桃源也。

Chien Shan, or Thousand Mountain, located in Mukden, contain Monasteries and temples.



青州之石門山 Stone Gate Mountain



玉函山之西佛峪

The West Buddha Grotto



福建鼓山之勝 鼓山爲閩中第一之名山，奇勝絕景，爲他處所不及。
A beautiful view of the scenery from the Drum Mountain, Fukien Province.

崂山之勝 LAO SHAN

崂山秀麗雄偉，不亞於泰山，湯順鼎題號詩云『滿澗好花如靜女，數峯奇石似飛仙』於此二語，足盡崂山之美。在昔交通不便，遊人罕至，故不馳名，自闢青島，遊人漸多。

Lao Shan is one of the famous mountains in Shantung Province, noted for its curious rock formations.



崂山之勝

Granite of Lao Shan



屹立楊子江中小孤山，高三十餘丈，上有寺，樹林隱蔽，蒼翠如畫。

The Lone Mountain, upper Yangtze River.



瞿 唐 峡

兩山對立如門，水面甚狹，仰視青天，有如匹練。
Chu Tang Gorge in the midst of two great mountains



巫 峽

巫峽兩岸，峯巒起伏，石壁嶙峋，水流湍急，為三峽中之至險者。
Mao Gorge, showing its steep rock mountains and rapid streams



宜 昌 峽

上下二圖為宜昌峽，水多急流，巨石橫江，怒濤澎湃，舟行甚為危險。



I-Chang Gorge, one of the famous gorges in the mountainous region of Yangtze River.



錢 塘 潮

因月之盈昃而成潮汐，到處皆然，獨錢塘江口曲折多石，浪濤湍激，遂享盛名，相傳中秋後三日為潮汛最高之期，潮來時，如萬馬奔騰，聲若雷鳴，至為奇觀，故每年此日，遠近士女，羣之往海寧觀潮者絡繹於途。

錢塘江之潮頭

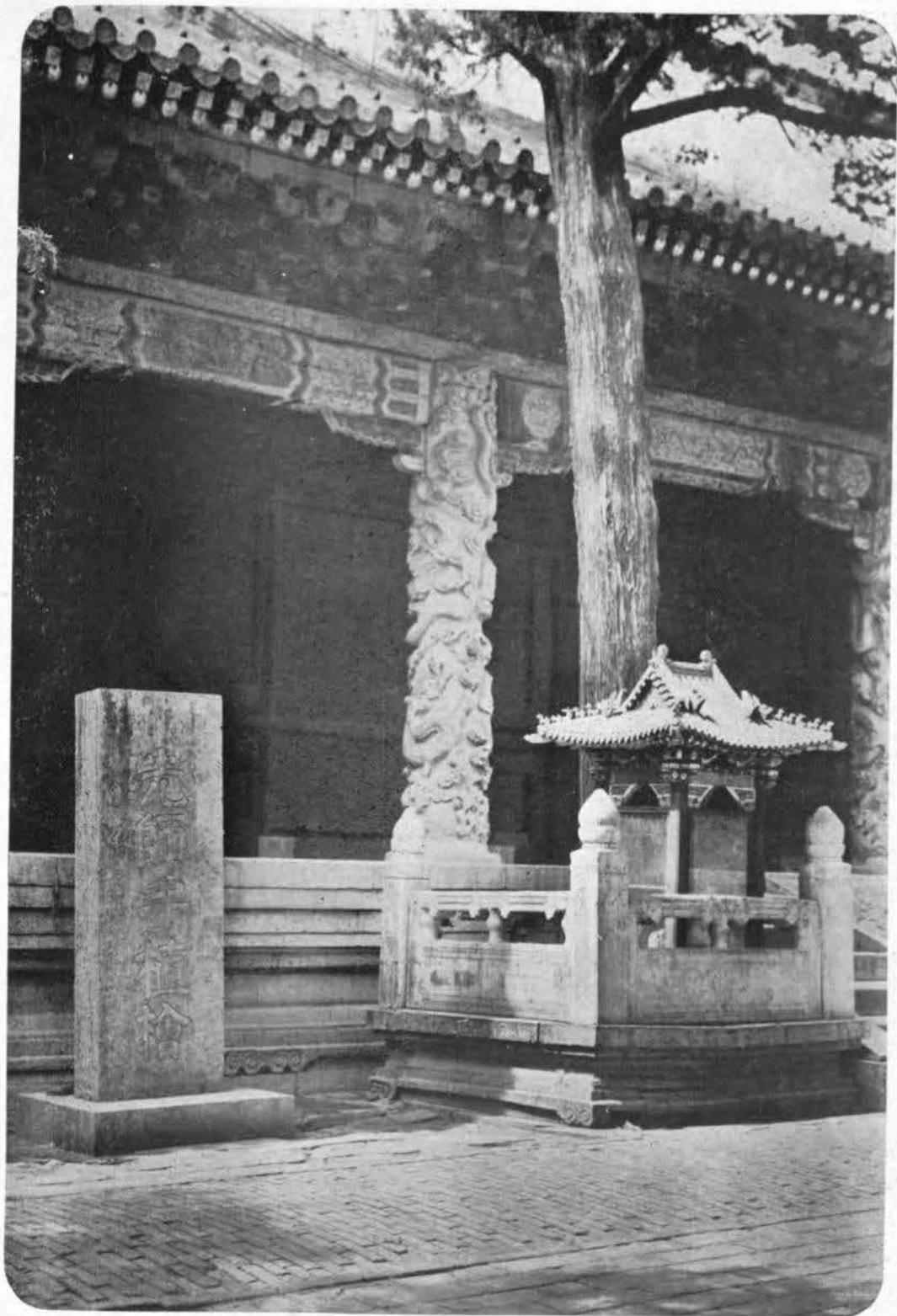
BORE, Tsien Tang River

Though the Tsien Tang River is not navigable, on account of its shallowness and the turbulent water at high tide, it nevertheless drains a basin consisting of great tributaries. In the spring and autumn, the tide in the river gives rise to a column of water which rushes in with great speed, and which gives an excellent view of the bore.



洞庭湖之落日

Sunset in the Tung Ting Hu, one of the great lakes in China.



先師手植之檜

曲阜孔子故居，在杏壇之東，有孔子手植之檜樹，古木青蒼，經數千年以至於今日，尤發榮長茂云。

THE SACRED TREE

This old trunk of a tree, said to have planted by Confucius, is one of the sacred objects in Chu Fou, the town where the temple of the great sage and the residences of his lineal descendants were located.



魯壁遺址

TOMB OF CONFUCIUS

The Mecca of Confucianism is in the town of Chu Fou in Shantung Province where numerous monuments and tablets have been erected to the memory of the great teacher.

孔廟康熙遺墨



"Master Exemplar for All Ages" title of honor conferred by the Emperor Kang He



曲阜孔聖廟前之大和元氣坊
One of the memorial gates at the temple of Confucius.



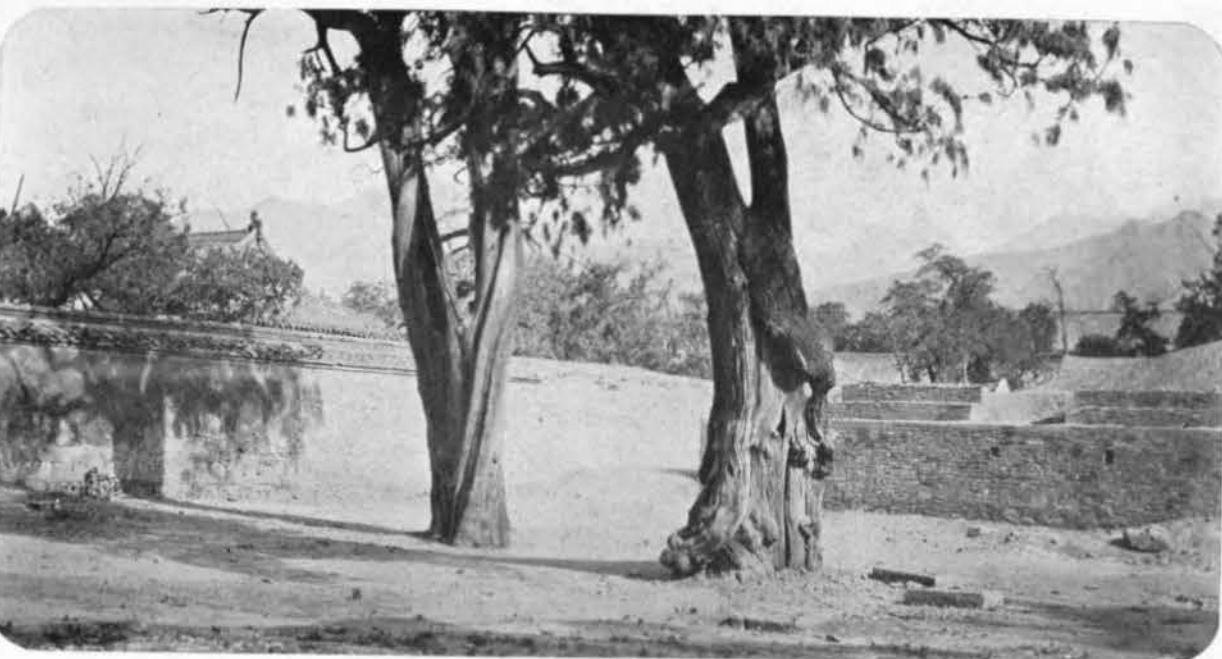
曲阜孔宅之故井 The well in the site of the old home of Confucius

孔林古蹟

曲阜孔林，乃昔孔子之故鄉，古蹟殊多。魯壁：昔秦始皇焚詩書，孔子九世後裔孔鯈豫將詩書五經暗藏於此，故能留傳後世云。

孔宅故井亦為聖蹟之一，當康熙幸臨時，曾汲井水以飲，故讚之曰：

疏食飲水，曲肱樂之，既清且謙，汲繩到茲，我取一勺，以飲以思，鴻呼宣聖，實我之師。



山東泰山漢柏，為漢武帝時所植，樹身紐結而上，又若虬龍蟠旋，蒼古葱鬱，莫可名狀。
The Han Cedars, planted by the Emperor Wuti of Han Period, in Taian District, Shantung Province



福州之倭冠烽火台

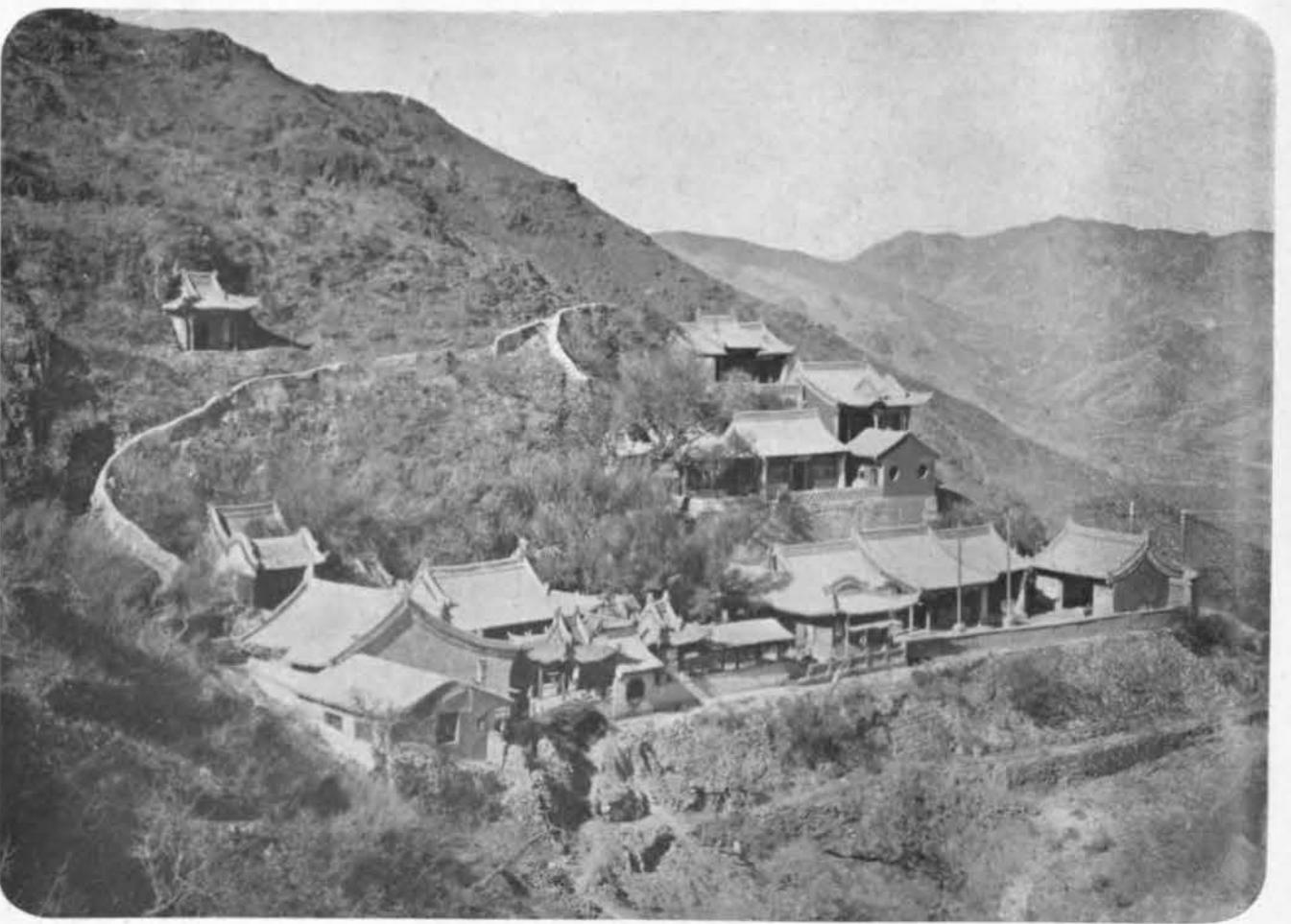
Signal Towers, Foochow.



四川成都三國時蜀王劉備之舊都，清康熙題有「為國求賢」四字。
The memorial gates in Chengtu, Szechuan.

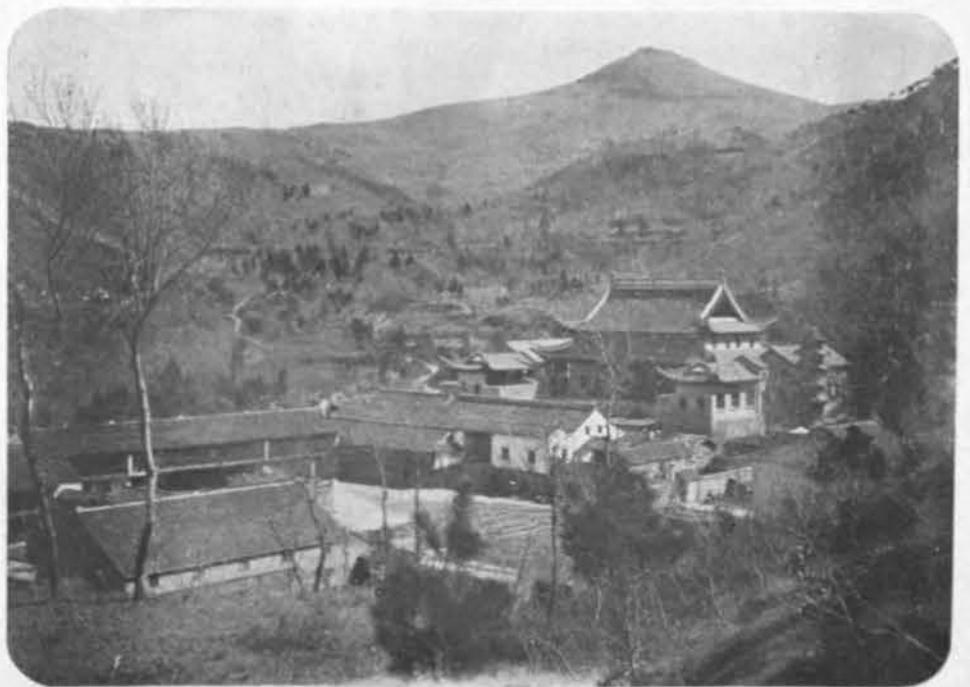


泰安岱廟之古石鐘。
The old stone drum, Taian, Shantung.



張家口賜兒山之雲泉寺

Yun Chuen Temple, Changchiakow.

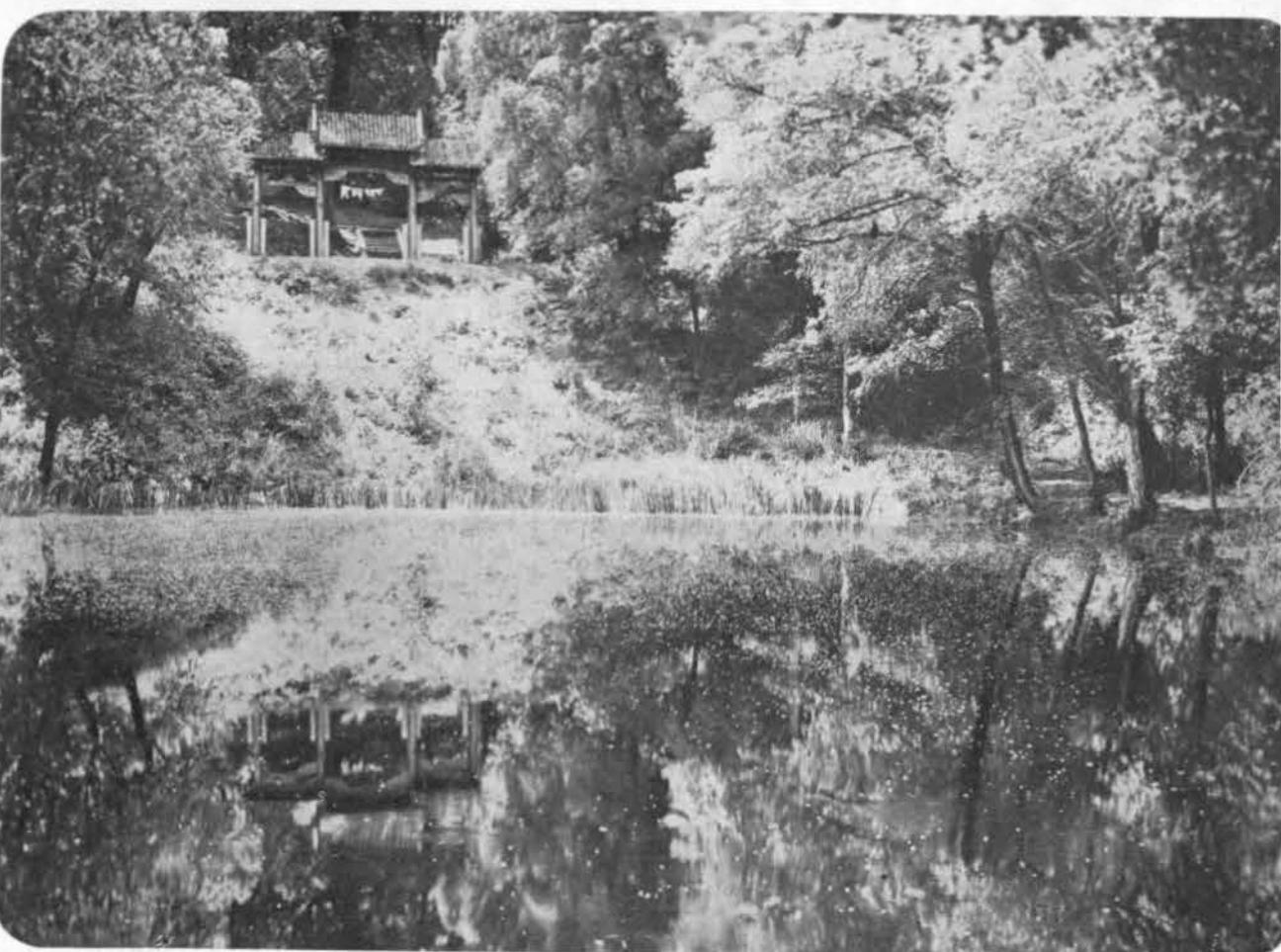


南京棲霞山之棲霞寺

Lu Hsia Temple, Nanking.

雲泉寺與棲霞寺

YUN CHUEN TEMPLE
and
LU HSIA TEMPLE



吉林龍潭山之龍潭廟。

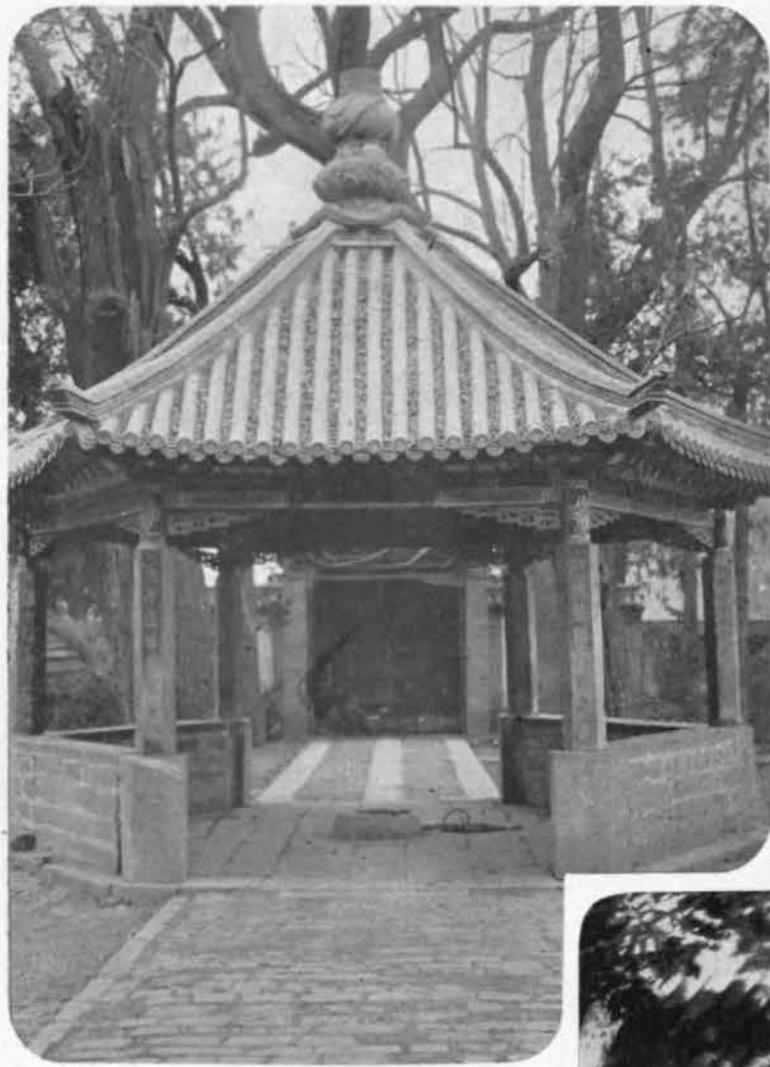
Lung Tan Temple, Kirin Province.

龍潭廟與千佛寺

LUNG TAN TEMPLE
and
THOUSAND
BUDDHAS MOUNTAINS



濟南千佛山之古寺 Temple of the Thousand Buddhas Mountains, Tsinan.



古代名亭 BOWERS



蘇州之滄浪亭
Cneong Leung Bower, Soochow.



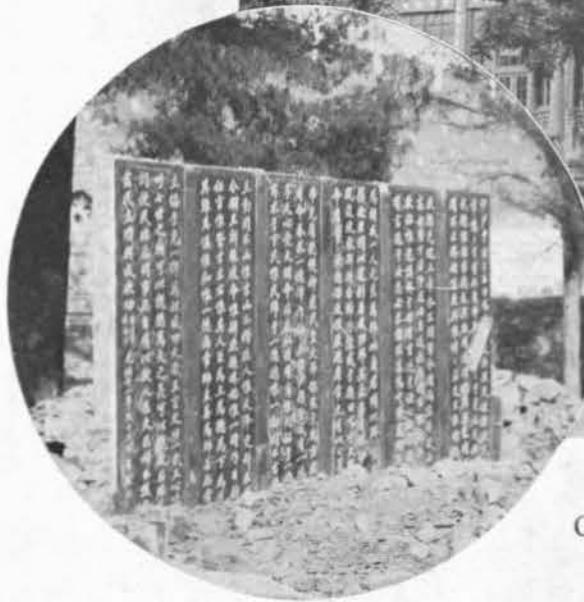
白樂天詩「更待菊黃家釀熟！與君一醉一陶然」之陶然亭



Tao Yin Pavilion

成都之少陵草堂
Ling Tsao Tea House, Chengtu

古
蹟



濟南明初之烈將鐵忠定公祠
Memorial Tablets of Tiech Chung-kung, a famous
military general of Ming Dynasty, in Tsinan.



泰安岱廟之峻極殿
Chuen Chi Temple in
Taian District,
Shantung.



唐代勇將秦叔寶之故宅
The residence of Chung Su Pao, a great general in the Tang Dynasty.

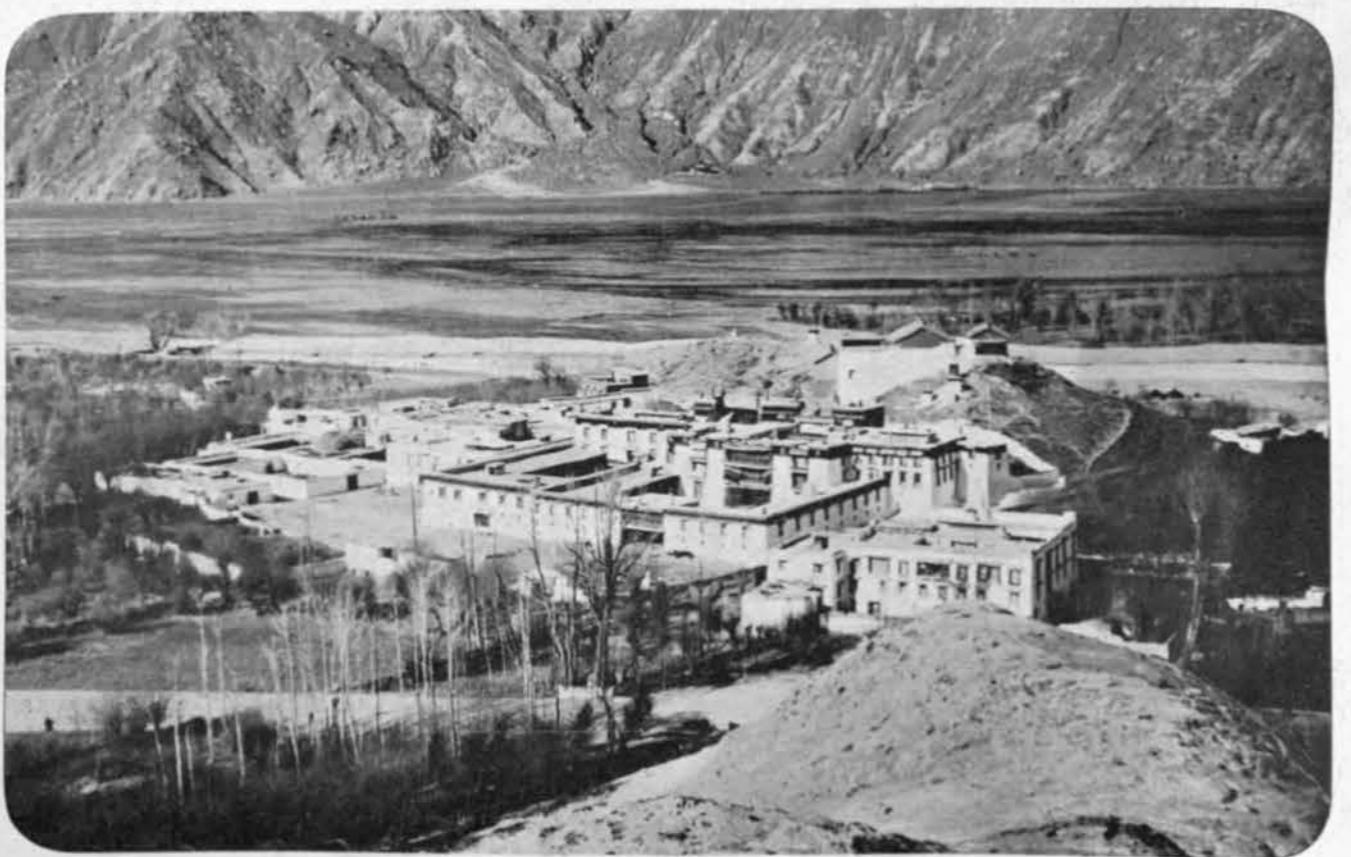


上圖廣東惠州城
蘇東坡故址及其
洗硯池。

The fountain in
Weichow, Kwang-
tung, in which
Sung Tung-po, the
poet, once washed
his ink tablet.



西藏名刹與大聖殿
LASSA, Capital of Tibet



上圖為西藏拉薩佛教大聖殿
下圖為西藏拉薩賴法王之故寺。
Two views of the isolated temples and monasteries of
Lassa, the sacred and capital city of Tibet.

古像與古蹟



昌黎韓文公像



昌黎韓文公祠
宋丞相信國公文天祥神像



PAINTINGS
and
TEMPLES

Top left and
right, the
temple of Han
Yu, statesman
and literateur,
center and be-
low left, por-
trait and temple
of Wen Tien
Tsiang martyr.
Both were of
Sung Dynasty



南京明初碩學士方孝儒之墓
Tomb of Fang Kao-yu, Nanking



乾隆陵墓之餐殿
The temple in the cemetery of the Emperor Chien Lung.

古代之陵墓



南京之明孝陵
The Ming Tombs, Nanking



光緒陵墓之餐殿
The temple in the cemetery of the Emperor Kwang Su.



明大儒李攀龍之墓
Tomb of Li Pan-lung, a scholar of Ming Dynasty



西太后之墓全景
An excellent view of the famous Tomb of the Empress Dowager.



福州鼓山之靈源洞

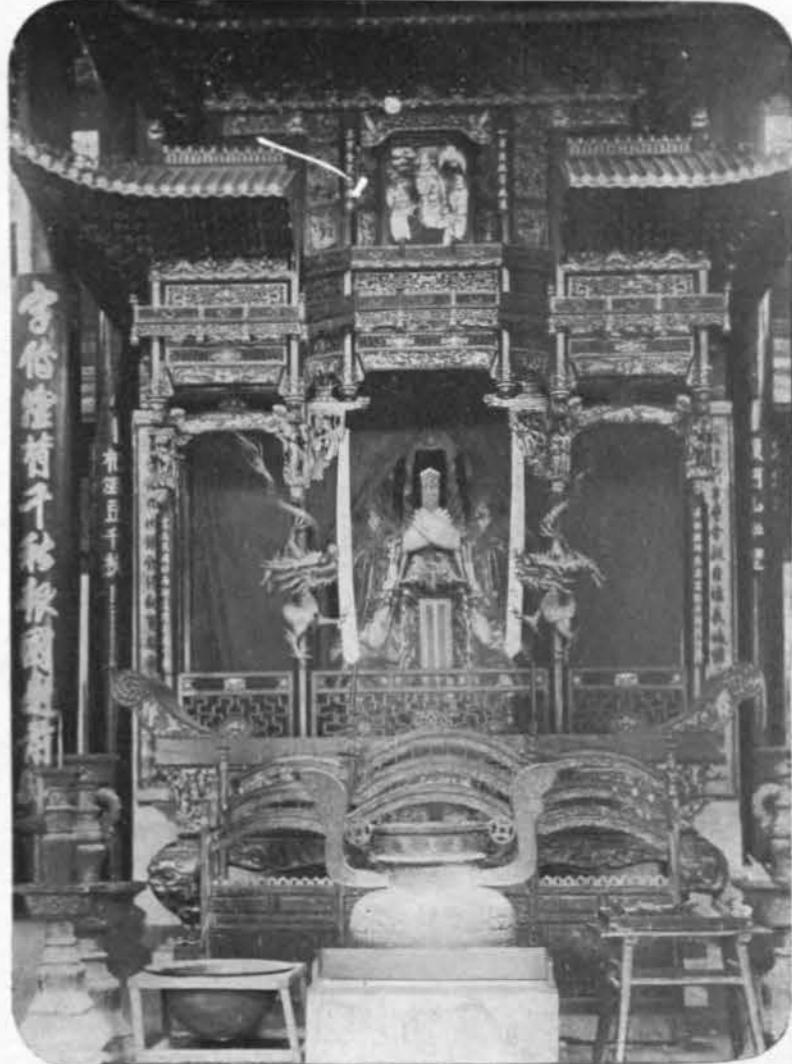
黃鶴樓，靈源洞，岳王廟

李白之黃鶴樓詩云：
故人西辭黃鶴樓，
煙花三月下楊州，
孤帆遠影碧空盡，
惟見長江天際流。

Top—Lin Yuen Cave in Drum Hill,
Soochoow.

Right—Yu Fei Temple, Hangchow.

Below—The Yellow Stork Town,
Wuchang.



右圖杭州岳王廟內之岳飛像。



武昌之黃鶴樓舊觀



現代名勝

廣州之黃花岡七十二烈士墓

黃花岡七十二烈士，創造民國功績偉大，名留千古。岡在廣州市東北，松楸蒼翠，碧草如茵，黃花綠柳，山荆野藤，雜生其間，奇花異草，遍植岡上，置身其中，風景宜人，更可憑弔先烈之英靈。

THE TOMB of 72 MARTYRS, Canton

In all China there is nothing like this singular memorial of stone and bronze. It was built with funds subscribed by Cantonese all over the world to commemorate the deed of the seventy-two enthusiasts who, in the cause of freedom, under the leadership of Huang Hsing, attacked the Yamen of the governor of Kwangtung before the establishment of the Republic. Their attempt was unsuccessful and all of them had to sacrifice their lives for the freedom of the country. The tomb is located on the Sun Flower Hill, east of Canton.



西湖三潭印月

石橋曲曲，護以朱欄，水影
波光，相映如畫，遊覽於此，不
啻身置世外桃源。

SAN TAN YIN YUEH

West Lake

One of the most famous
places in West Lake, Hung-
chow. This is a green islet
where's reflection of the moon
can be seen.



西湖三潭印月

石橋曲曲，護以朱欄，水影
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都 市

中國地大人多，繁盛都會散佈各省，沿海一帶及長江流域尤著。全國商埠共計九十四，就中上海，漢口，廣州，青島，天津等，為中外通商之重鎮。而上海更為世界第六東亞第一之都會焉。

都會乃人力與物質結合之成績，觀都會繁華之程度，可知工商之盛衰，並可斷定國家之貧富。夫中國商場為數固不在少，所惜者，權利多落外人手中耳。自海禁開放以來，所訂條約多不平等，租界林立，主權喪失；關稅共人民本國工業蒙莫大障礙。是以商業愈大，中國經濟損失愈深；都市愈盛，管，所受壓迫愈重——境況如此，言之痛心！

幸而中國民族已下自決之決心，力求解放之運動已在進行中。關稅自主，收回領事裁判權，一一成為事實。在不久之將來，都會之一切設施與管理，當必恢復主人之權責；行將站在平等立場，與世界各國並駕齊驅。





東方最大都市之鳥瞰

上海乃我國最繁盛之都市，
亦為東方第一大城。黃浦江貫流
其中，圖近前者，為浦東工業區
，遠望黃浦灘，樓宇連雲，景象
雄偉。

A Glimpse of the METROPOLIS of the East

Shanghai, the most important
city in the Orient—politically,
commercially, industrially, as
it looks from its water front,
the Bund.



南京首都之鳥瞰

昔名金陵，明朝舊都，城週七十六里，虎踞龍蟠，夙為東南重鎮。革命興師，北伐成功，統一全國，定都於此。

NANKING

An airplane view of Nanking, the Chinese Capital under the National government. Nanking has been the capital of several dynasties and is an old city; but now the whole city is being transformed rapidly with modern improvements.



下關之鳥瞰

下關附近南京，自開為商埠以來，商業日見繁盛，位居長江之南，鐵路輪船，交通稱便。下圖由下關遠望南京城內，右邊長白曲線為新築成之中山大道。

HSIA KWAN

Two views of Hsia Kwan from the air. This important seaport is adjacent to the City of Nanking, connecting the railway line between the Capital and Pukow. The grand highway, Chungshan Road, begins at this junction.





圖中1為孫文路2民族路3太平路。

總理故鄉中山縣城之鳥瞰

中山縣今改為模範縣為我國今日最進步之縣城，建築設路，煥然一新。

Dr. SUN YAT-SEN'S BIRTHPLACE

Formerly called the Heungshan District, where the Father of the Chinese Republic was born, and later renamed Chungshan District; the above is a bird's-eye view of this district which has become a Model District. An up-to-date building program under the supervision of a reconstruction commission headed by prominent government officials is under way and before long Chungshan will be a modern district in every respect.



(上)廣州市之鳥瞰(下)寧波之鳥瞰

廣州市為廣東省城，年來從事建設，拆城築路，樓宇高聳。位臨珠江北岸，廣九粵漢廣三路均發點於此，不獨佔有政治歷史且為南方大商埠也。甯波為浙江省大商埠，溫杭甬鐵路將達於此；現在交通只賴輪船，然三面是水，商泊往來，殊稱便利。

CANTON

Above, the Municipality of Canton, with The Bund in the foreground. Canton is the Capital of Kwangtung Province, and is considered the most important city in South China. Right, a section of Ningpo, a flourishing commercial port of Chekiang Province. The port has strong walls and a river which practically surrounds the city.



上海之鳥瞰

SHANGHAI

上海當東西洋交通之孔道，吳淞江經流於此，商船爭集，百貨輻輳，握中外貿易之中樞，繁盛為全國第一。

The Paris of the Orient as seen from the air. Shanghai is now the most important centre of trade in the Far East, and is expanding with a greater Shanghai program.





上海黃浦灘形勢之遠觀

The Bund, along the Whangpoo River



上圖左為匯豐銀行右為江海關
On the left is the premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation, on the right, the Customs House



郵政局及蘇州河風景
Chinese Post Office, and Soochow Creek in the foreground



東亞第一大都市繁盛狀況

The Bund Looking North—notice the crowded state of the parked cars



沙遜屋
在黃浦濱南京路口為上海一九二九年最宏偉之新建
THE SASSOON ARCADE
The most magnificent building ever erected



先施百貨公司
為華人資本經營大商店之一
THE SINCERE COMPANY
One of the largest department stores



華安合羣保險公司
在靜安寺路跑馬廳前為華人資本之營業
CHINA UNITED ASSURANCE SOCIETY
Representing an enterprise of Chinese capital



永安百貨公司
為華人資本經營大商店之一
THE WING ON COMPANY
An emporium in the down-town district



南京秦淮一瞥

上圖為秦淮河畔之一瞥，河乃用人工所鑿，為古來絃歌風流之地，自民國政府定都於此，已禁絕一切，不復如往昔矣。

右圖為下關之浜堤，輪船往來之便，於此可見一斑。

下圖：南京，為六朝舊都，民國初成立時，曾都於此，今定為首都，從事建設，不遺餘力，古都新建，氣象一新。

VIEWS OF NANKING

Above, a canal in Nanking, constructed in the fourth century. Center, the water front and piers of Hsia Kwan, a ferry station of Nanking. Below, the walls of Nanking, a total length of 32 miles, and the longest city wall in China.



CANTON

Looking North. Canton is the Capital of Kwangtung Province and the people of this region have always been noted for their independent spirit. In recent years the city has expanded very rapidly.

廣州市北望

廣州市實三江之匯匯，嶺南之中樞，市肆駢闐，人煙稠密，商賈雲集，百貨山積，為南部第一都會，與西人互市，在各省之先。城南沙面，為外人居留地。圖中最高樓宇為大新百貨公司，稱東方最高之建築。



上圖為廣州市長堤之一段，前臨珠江，對海為河南島。右圖為中山縣石岐鎮之街道，於此可見中山縣新建設之一斑。

The Bund of Canton City, facing the Pearl River. On right a modern wide street of Shih Chih, a Village of Ching-shan District. Below left, a view of Swatow; right, Hueichow as seen from a distance, both places are important eastern ports of Kwangtung Province.



左圖為汕頭角石之一瞥。汕頭據韓江之口，江水深遠，出入貨物，頗形便利，為粵省東部大商埠。下圖為惠州城之遠景，惠州臨東江南岸，地勢險要，有潼湖羅浮諸勝，游客雲集。





梧州 WUCHOW



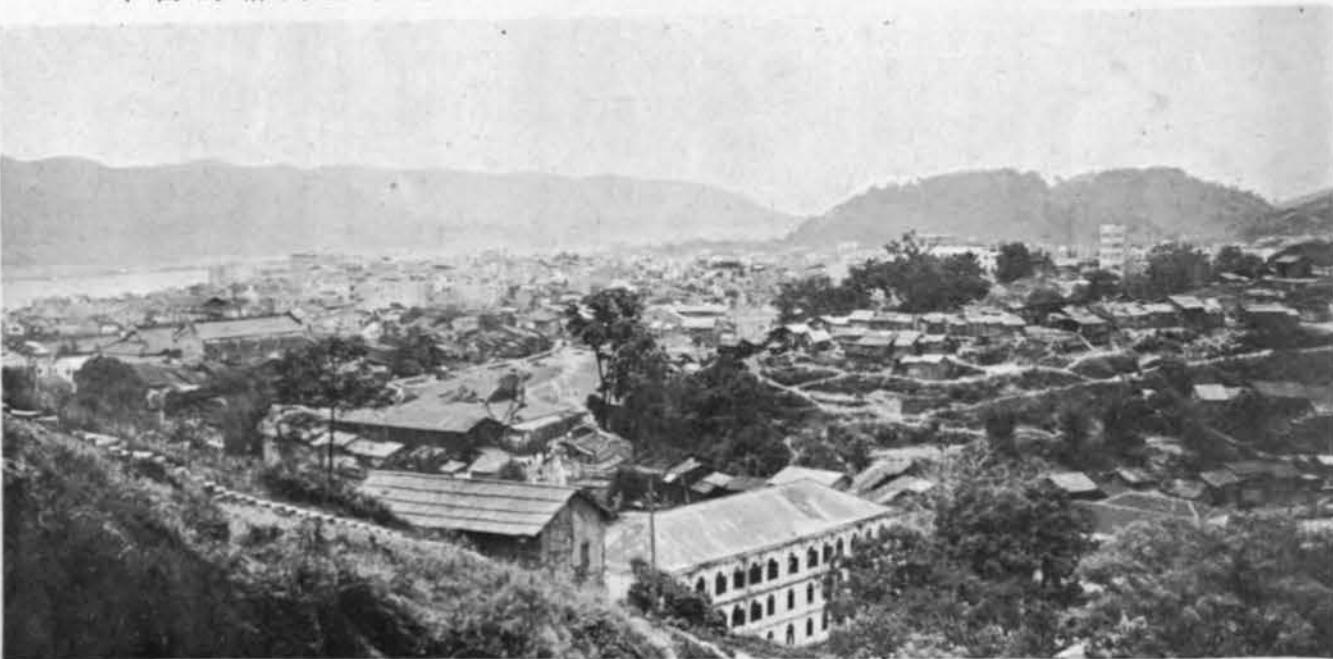
上圖梧州之街市

WUCHOW is on the border of Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces and from its natural position, is a distributing centre for politics and trade between the two provinces.

下圖為梧州全市之鳥瞰



上圖乃梧州新築之長沙馬路，梧州扼兩粵咽喉，為交通要道。年來桂人提倡新廣西，無事不從新佈施，教育與交通二事尤為注意。近年全省公路滿佈，汽車四處可達，為近年來我國各省所不及。梧州為廣西最大商埠，故今有新梧州之稱云。



福州馬尾港之羅星塔輪船均停泊於此
FOOCHOW famed for the abundant production of tea, is the capital of Fukien Province. The above is a view of Pagoda Island where all steamers anchor.

下圖為福州市之鳥瞰，右圖為福州市內之街道



廈門亦為五口通商之一，市肆建設多在本島南隅，負山臨海，寺塔參差，與鼓浪嶼隔水相望，鼓浪嶼三里有奇，傑閣危樓，奇花古樹，風景絕佳。

福州與廈門 FOOCHOW and AMOY

福州為福建省會，商埠在台南島，風景清幽，貿易殷繁，南台下流為馬尾港，水深便於停泊，羅星塔兀立中流，東西兩面尤多下碇之巨艦。

The surrounding scenery of Focochow is very beautiful and the city has many places of interest in the neighborhood.



Amoy is the centre of the tea trade and an import and outlet of Fukien emigrants the majority of whom emigrate to the South Sea Islands and start business there. Kulangsu, an oval-shaped island of Amoy, is an ideal residential quarter and an attraction to tourists.

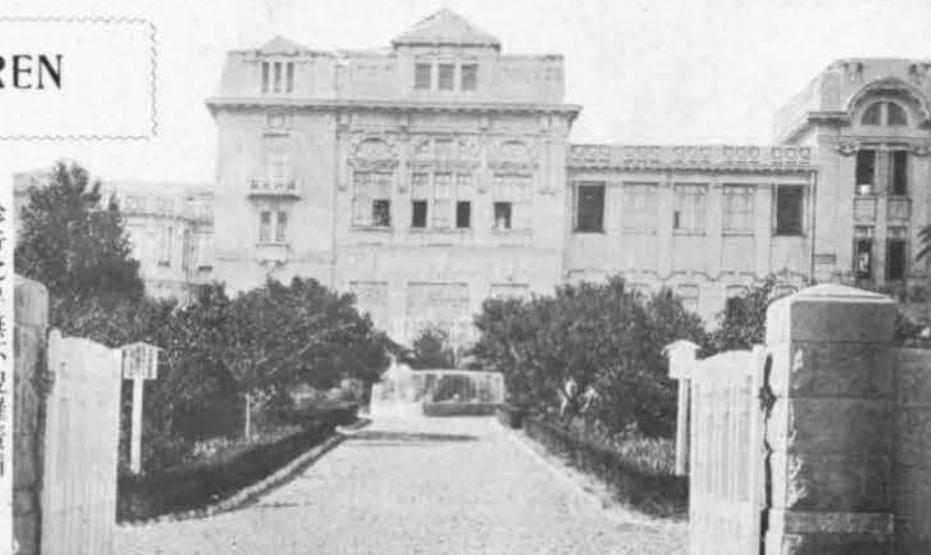


大連街道之整齊於上圖可見，中為廣場四面可達，有如蜘蛛網狀，各大銀行及官署均近於此區
A splendid view of the Grand Circle, in Dairen from where all the city streets and avenues radiate like wheel spokes. Banks, offices and public building are situated nearby.

大連 DAIREN

大連灣為我國東北大港，曾為英法聯軍所據，自租於俄，鑿山築路，開港通商，經營街市，井然可觀，今日人更從而擴張之。我國土地失去主權者，現政府漸設法收回，大連為外人所據，政府何日始得收回，尚待時機耳。

大珍奇博之品無不搜羅廣備與及



Known in the old days as Talienvan, Dairen then was a small fishing village.

Today, Dairen is one of the greatest ports of the Far East and is the manufacturing centre for bean-oil, the milling of which is conducted on a large scale. In the centre photo is the Manchurian and Mongolian Specimens Museum where an estimate of the natural resources of Manchuria and Mongolia may be had by a visit thereto. On left, the Yamata Hotel.

五國飯店建築宏麗



在海面遠望青島

Water front of Tsingtao



青島市內之街道。

青島為魯省東岸之商埠，初由德國開闢，整理市政，遍植樹木，通商軍事及避暑，均以此為重要地點。歐戰時為日本所據，華盛頓會議後始得收回，初置商埠督辦，今改特別市，但商業仍多操在日人之手。天津當白河衆水之匯，水運便利，輪船廣集，交通夙盛，貨物山積，為津海關通商要港，亦為入北平唯一通道。

Tientsin is the most important commercial and industrial centre north of Shanghai.

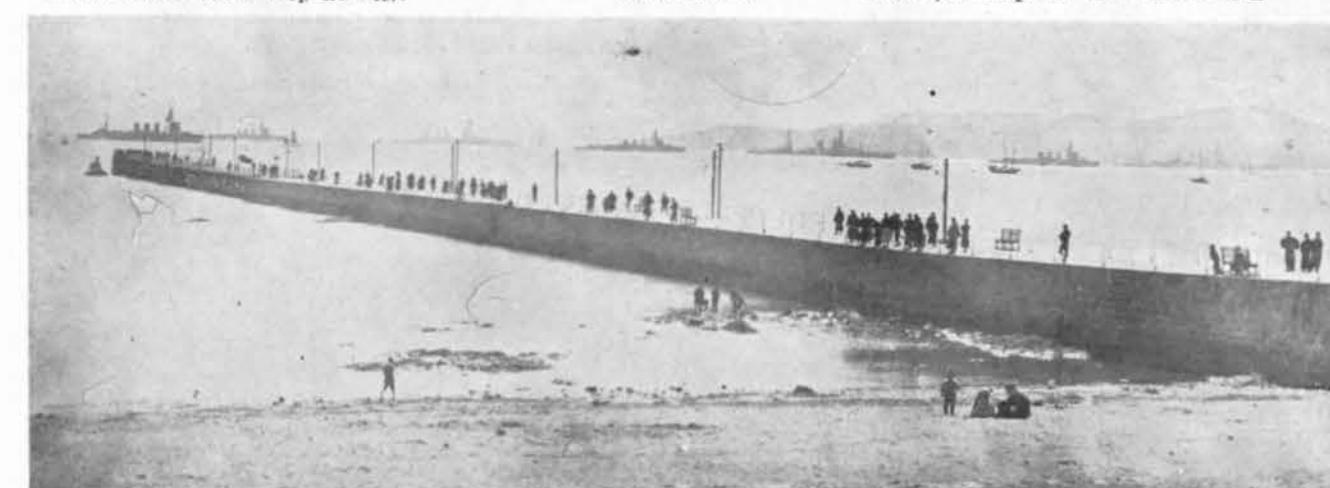
Situated at the mouth of Pei-ho and the Grand Canal, it governs all southern traffic approaching Peiping.

Tsingtao has a delightful sea bathing beach and as a favorite summer resort for many visitors. Tsingtao is considered as one of most unique and beautiful cities in the orient and is very healthy.



天津之鳥瞰

Above, an airplane view of Tientsin.



青島之碼頭，外艦集泊於此。

Below, the harbor of Tsingtao.



北平正陽門之箭樓 Cheng Yang Mon or Chien Gate



SUMMER PALACE

Although its career as a metropolis has passed away, Peiping remains as important as ever, at least from the tourist's point of view, and visitors to China never miss an opportunity of visiting the famous sights of the old city, such as the Temple, from tower, Confucian Temple, and the beautiful Winter and Summer Palaces.

北平東單牌樓附近之街道

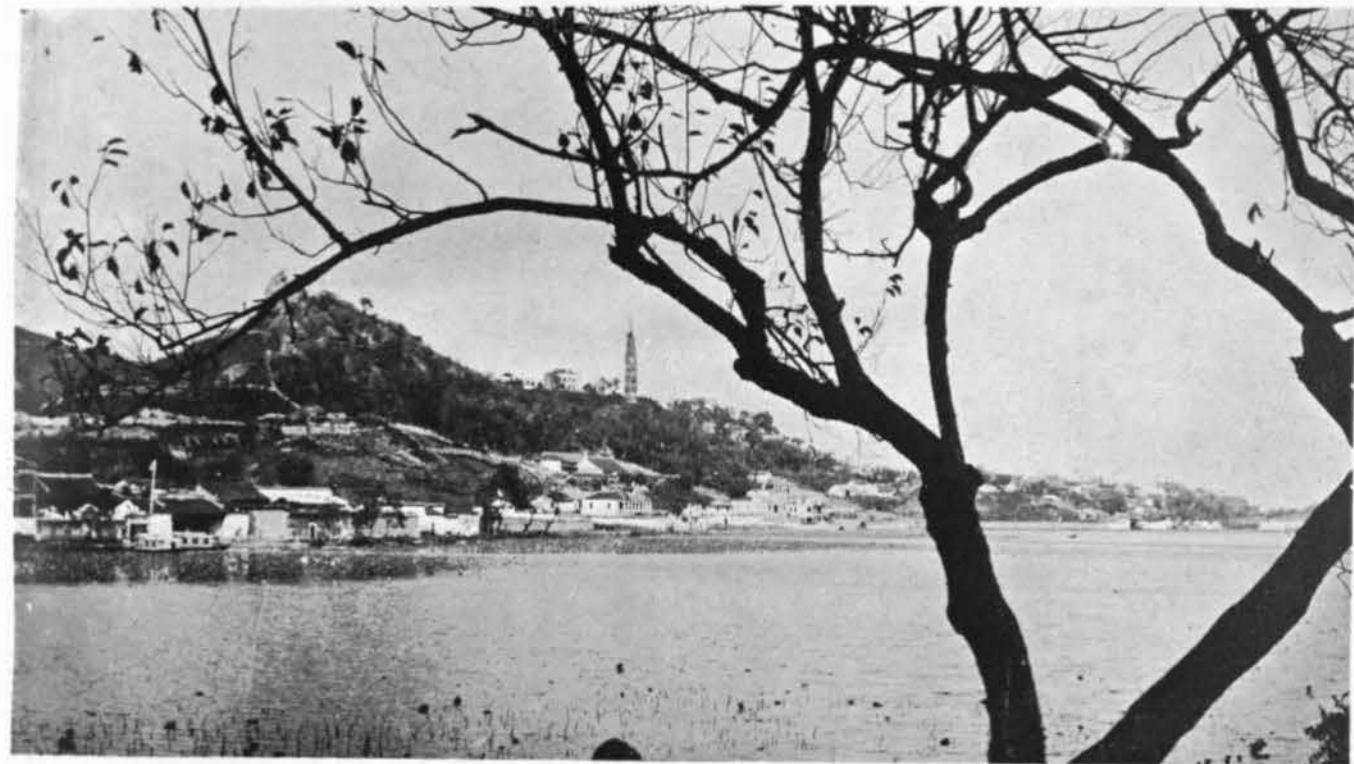


北平 PEIPING

北平，昔名北京，為元、明、清三朝舊都，自國民政府統一全國後，乃改名北平，前總統府及各部院均在於此。城周約四十里，分內城外城，舊皇城，舊宮城四重。繁盛市街多在外城，行政署署，多在內城。各國公使館，在西交民巷，舊皇城，為清帝舊居，紅牆綠瓦，輝煌如昨。

Peiping, formerly known as Peking, meaning Northern Capital has been the capital of the Chinese Empire for six centuries. From a distance can be seen the walls of Peiping, which separate the city into Inner and Outer Sections and the view is most impressive.

Tung Tan Pai Lou and its environments.



杭州為浙江省會，商埠在武林門外拱辰橋，繁盛街市多在城內，商旅輻輳，戶口殷闊，為東南一大都會。杭州有西湖，風景名天下，上圖為西湖邊之屋宇，下圖為縱橫西湖中之蘇堤。

杭州 HANG=CHOW

West Lake is situated west of Hangchow the capital of Chekiang Province. From early times, poets and literateurs have in Vied in singing the praises of their favorite scenes of this lake. On and around the lake are numerous historic relics and several famous temples. Above is a view of the lake shore, below is the famous long embankment called Su Ti, built by the celebrated literate Su Tung-po, who at one time was the governor of this region.





四川重慶之遠望 重慶商埠，即今巴縣治。城周十二里，高踞山嶺，自江岸仰視，雉堞參差，如在天際，江水環繞，帆檣雲集，為西部唯一門戶。

(Above) Chungking is the commercial centre of Szechuan province and the distributing point for merchandise to and from many of the inland provinces.



湖南長沙之遠望 長沙瀕湘濱交會之處，自開為商埠後，商業殊形發達。

萬縣適臨江岸，包山為城，為水陸衝衝，新開為商埠，貿易日臻繁盛。

(Right) Wan Hsien, in Szechuan Province, built in a hilly district, has a good harbour and possesses ample facilities for handling trade and transportation to Chengtu, capital of Szechuan Province.



四川萬縣之鳥瞰

漢口，重慶，長沙，萬縣，

OTHER
(circle) The Customs House, Hankow, stands on the Bund, the most flourishing part of the city.



漢口之江海關高樓。

漢口商務殷繁，樓宇櫛比，為長江通商各港之冠，有英、法、日租界，英租界已經我國收回。

(Left) Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province, is a progressive city and one of the lately opened ports.



哈爾濱，吉林，西藏，鄭州，開封

Below, the Post Office Building of Harbin. Commercially, Harbin is very important city being the center of the rich area of N. Manchuria.

哈爾濱之郵政管理



局 哈爾濱為中東鐵路多交會之地貿易驟盛

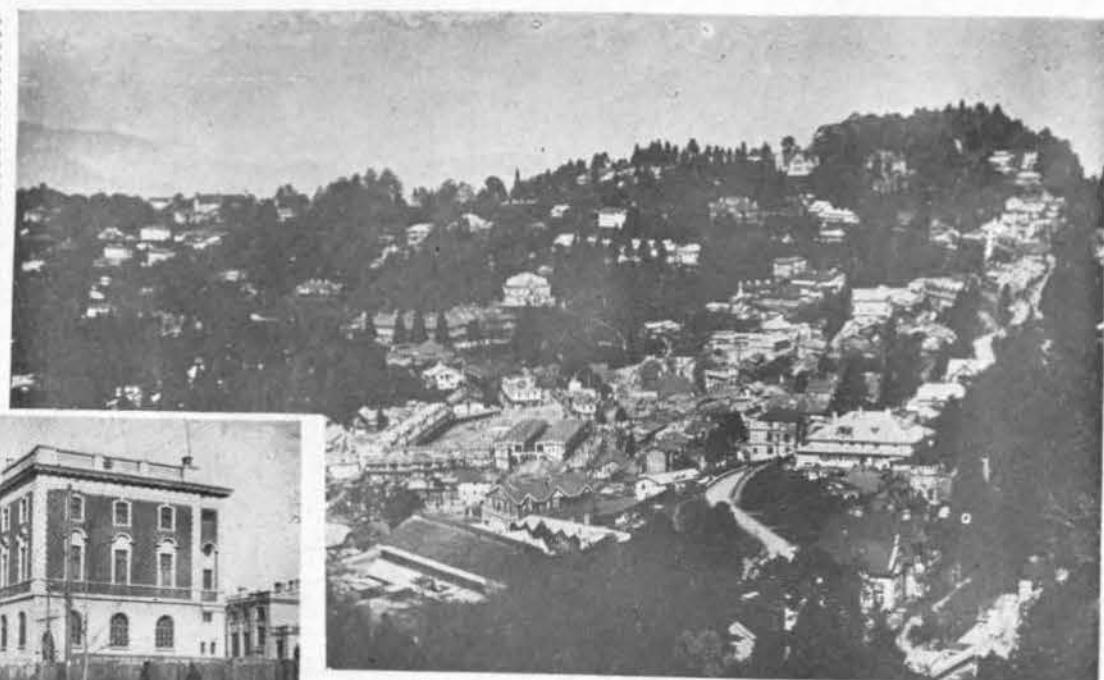
In the circle, a street in Chengchow, an important railway center where the Lunhai Railway intersects the Peiping-Hankow Rhiaway.



鄭州之街市：鄭州當平漢隴海兩路所經，商旅輻輳，已開南關為商埠。

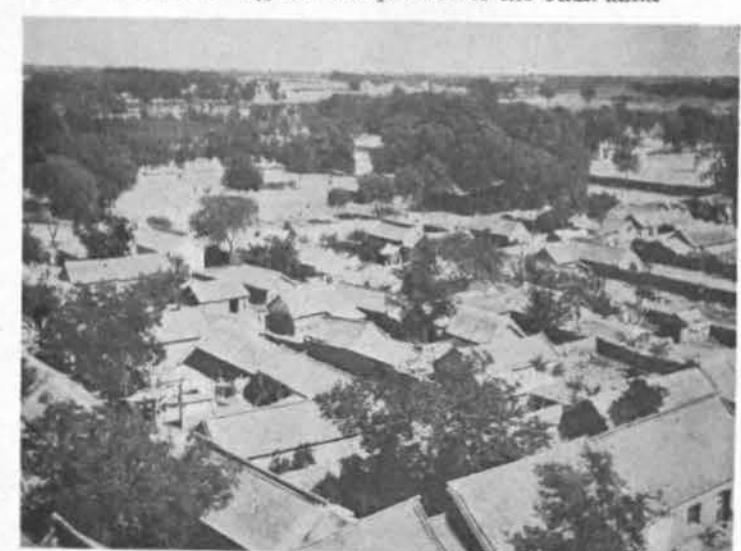


北滿吉林之遠望：吉林為吉林省會，據松花江上游，有水運之便，人煙稠密，帆檣林立。
A distant view of Kirin, cap. of Kirin Province. The prosperity of Kirin depends largely upon the river traffic on the Sungari



西藏拉薩之城鎮：拉薩為西藏長官居此，街道清潔，人煙稠密，為政治宗教農工商業之中心。

Above, a view of Lassa, the Buddhist sacred city and capital of Tibet. The city contains a number of monasteries forming the headquarters of the Dalai-lama



開封城之鳥瞰：開封為河南省會，城垣雄偉，街衢寬廣。

Above, Kaifeng, capital of Honan Province. The city is noted for its Mohammedan population. It contains many Buddhist temples built in the early centuries.



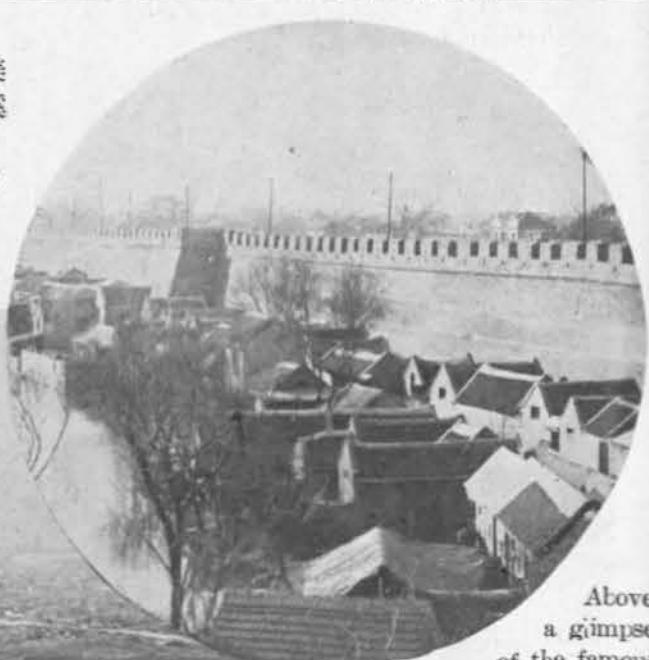
江西九江牯牛嶺市肆

牯牛嶺 與濟南

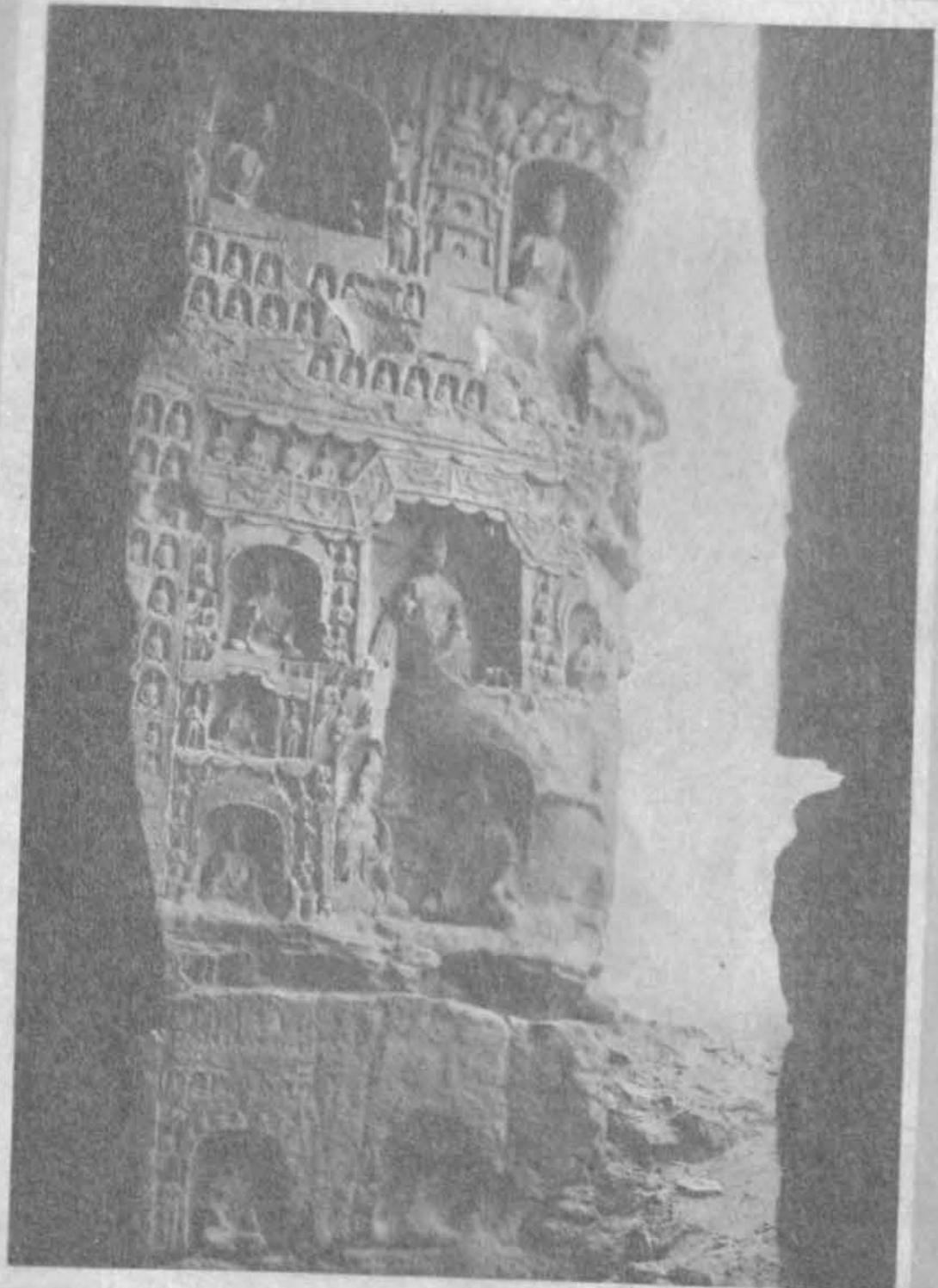
濟南城之遠瞰。

九江牯牛嶺在廬山中心，有英法美等租界。樓宇高聳，綠陰夾道，溪流瀟清，風景殊佳。

濟南為山東省會居民稠密，市肆殷繁，民十七年日本無故出兵山東，釀成濟南慘案。

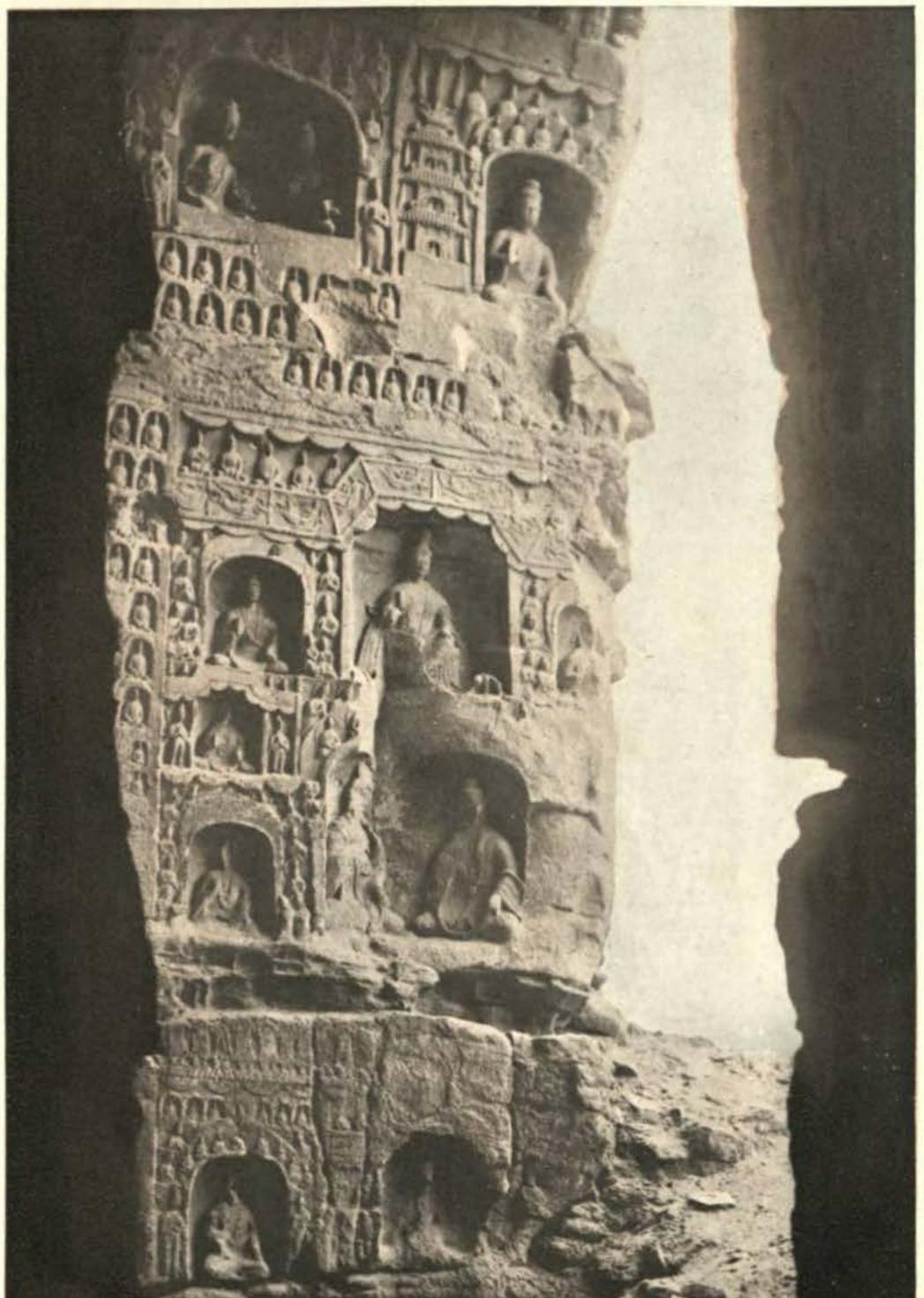


Above a glimpse of the famous summer resort, Kuling, in Kiukiang. It is famed for its superb scenery and mild, healthy climate; the walled city of Tsinan, can be seen in the circle; and left, Tsinan seen from distance. Tsinan is the capital of Shantung Province and an important political center.



雲 崇 石 窟
山西省

CARVED CLIFFS
Yun Kang, Shansi.



雲 崑 石 窟
山西 省

CARVED CLIFFS
Yun Kang, Shansi.

建 築

東方建築，素見稱於歐美。寶塔也，牌坊也，亭樓也，宮殿也，皆為我國特有之建築物，塔樓後閣，畫棟彫樑，於雄偉中另具幽雅。然皆徒費財力不切實用，故現存之古代建築，如北平故宮，萬里長城等，已為歷史之陳蹟，供考古者之揣摩，雅士幽人之憑弔而已。自西法傳入，遂改舊觀，層樓聳建，高入雲霄，前有廣州之大新公司，久佔東亞之首位，近有沙灘房子，足增上海之觀瞻，然洋場十里，故物盡失，識者惜之。北平協和大學首倡中西合璧之建築，外則飛閣重簷，內則營劃不虛尺土。金陵燕大隨而效之，至如首都之中山陵，是即落成之鐵道部，及廣州重建之五層樓等，亦皆類是，真以參用西法，既切實用，復可保存東方之美，開千百年間建築之新紀元，一洗前此陳陳相因，不顧改善之習，意至善也。要之今後建築，必不泥守故法，可斷言之。





萬里長城

萬里長城，蜿蜒起伏，氣象雄壯，為世界最大之建築物，七大奇觀之一。

THE GREAT WALL

Counted as one of the wonders of the world, the Great Wall still stands as an example of the finest and highest achievement of human labor.



中山陵正面全景

The front view of the Sun Yat Sen Memorial, on Purple Mountain Nanking.



陵墓內放靈柩之門及門上之圖案

中山陵左面側視



最近偉大之新建築中山陵

中山陵在南京紫金山，為最近之偉大建築物，建築費約二三百萬，費四年時間方完成。

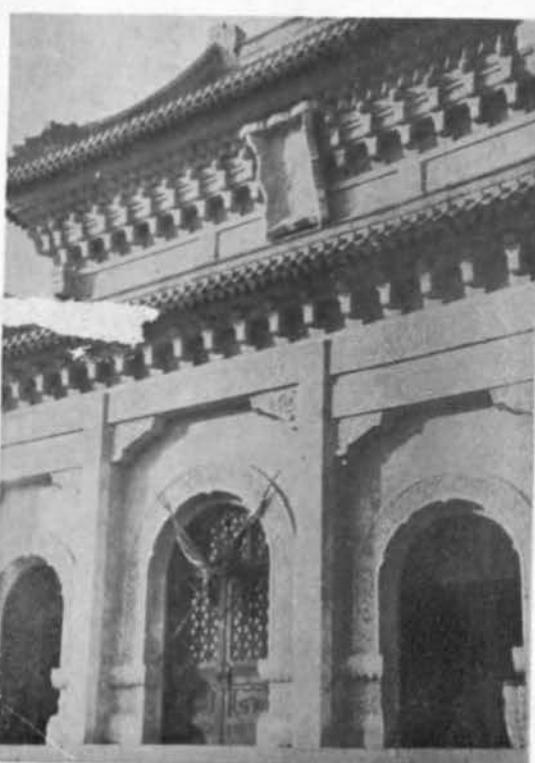
CHUNGSHAN LING

The Sun Yat-Sen Mausoleum was completed in the spring of the Eighteenth year of the Chinese Republic. Its construction involved the raising of a large sum of money and occupied a great deal of time and it represents one of the most beautiful structures in Present China.



紫金山上陵墓之遠望全景

正陵外之正門，分民主、民族、民生三門，上有「天地





廣州黃花岡七十二烈士公墓建築之壯觀

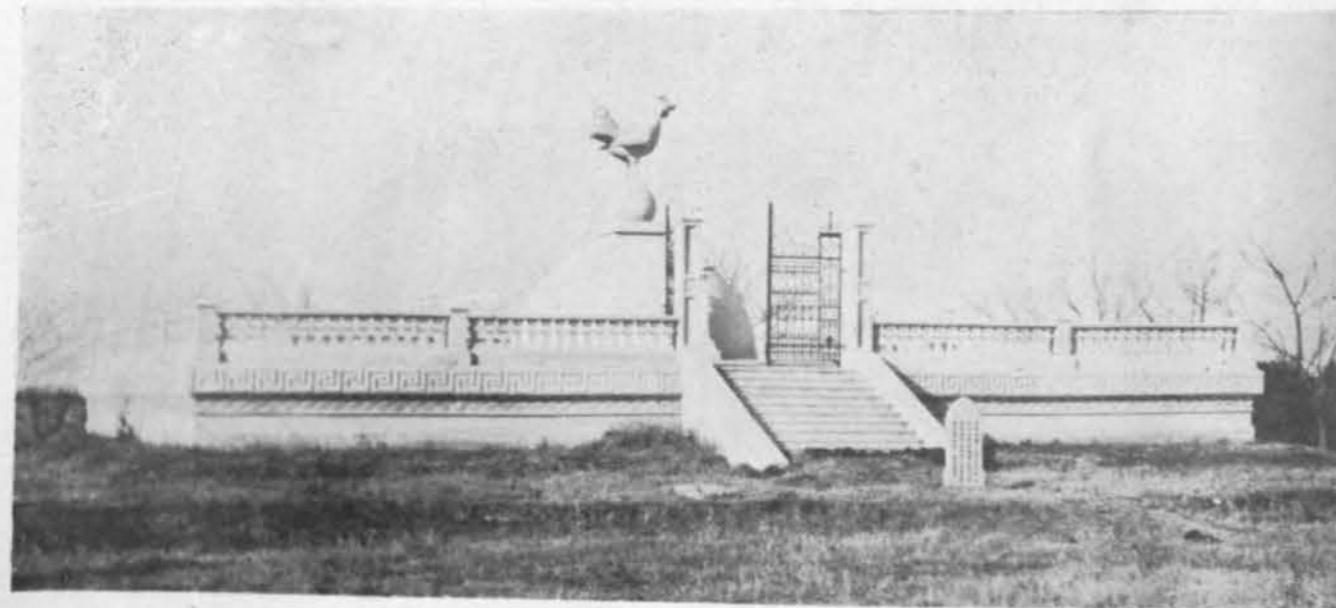
黃花岡與五卅烈士公墓

辛亥年三月十九，革命黨起義於廣州，事未成，被滿清發覺，當時殉難者不知其數，後檢殮屍身只有七十二人，遂葬於黃花岡。今由國人及政府出資建立偉大之公墓。

民國十六年五月卅日，因日本紗廠虐待華工，上海全市各界巡行響應，在南京路無故為巡捕鎗殺學生工人，後檢葬於閩北，由市各界出資建立公墓。

Above, The 72 Heroes Tomb, at Huang Hua Hill, Canton Below and at right, the Joint Tomb of the Martyrs of May 30th Incident

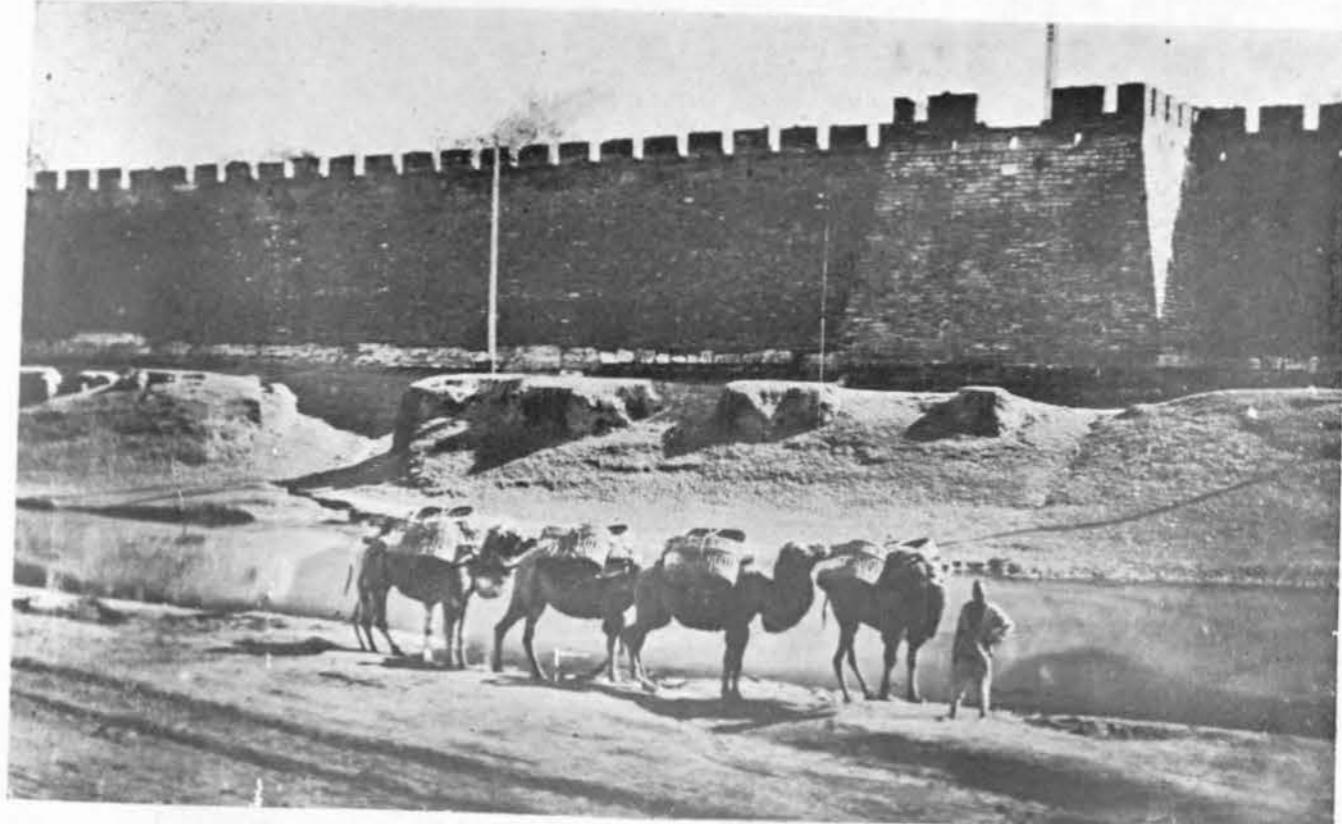
五卅殉難烈士公墓全景



TOMBS OF THE HEROES



五卅殉難烈士之墓碑



萬里長城之壯觀

THE GREAT WALL,
ONE OF THE WONDERS OF
THE WORLD

萬里長城為秦始皇所建以防匈奴。東起於山海關，西止於嘉峪關，長約一千三百餘英里。高約四十餘尺，闊二丈餘，城橫貫我國北部，為近世人力之所不能建築者。誠我國建築史上最光榮之一頁，亦為世界最大建築之一。

This wonderful achievement of human labor was the conception of Emperor Shih hoang of the Chin Dynasty, 214 B. C. The great wall, if measured in a straight line, would be 1,200 miles long, but when measured according to sinuosities, is 1,500 miles long.





天 壇

北平壇廟極多，有天壇，地壇，日壇，月壇，社稷壇，先農壇，先蠶壇等，其最著者，為天壇，距今五百五十年前，明朝永樂所建，壇週為圓形，分三層，每年冬至帝王在此三跪九叩，祭祀天地。

THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN

More familiar called by the Chinese as *Tien Tan*, The Temple of Heaven is one of the most sacred objects in China. It was built in the 18th year of *Yung-Lo* of the Ming Dynasty (1420). Here the Emperors in person offered prayers to the Supreme God on stated occasions or during the drought or famine.



頤和園之迴廊

廊長數千尺，梁棟彫刻花鳥山水，五彩美麗，令人觀之目眩，西太后移巨萬之海軍充實費而用於此園，迴廊乃園中美術建築之一。

LONG COLONADE Summer Palace

The Long Colonade is part of the celebrated Summer Palace, an outside resort of the Imperial family of the Ching Dynasty. The colonade is supported by 280 pillars, all beautifully decorated with landscapes and flowers.

牌坊建築
之美觀



四川省雅安巨塚前之牌坊

我國各地都建有牌坊，凡是貞節的婦女，烈士，孝子，以及德政的人，死後該地的人民就建立牌坊來紀念他們生時的德行，並且做後來的表率。這種建築物，多用石類造成，彫刻塑形，盡美術之能事。



四川旌表坊

Top left, a family monument, above; a tablet of virtue in Szechuan Province; below left, entrance to the Memorial Temple, Hunan Province; below; the Western Imperial tombs of the Manchu Dynasty—part view of a gate at the main entrance



湖南醴陵先農殿大門前之牌坊



河北西陵前牌坊柱石之美術雕刻

FAMOUS MEMORIAL GATES



山東曲阜孔子陵墓甬道前之『萬古長春』坊。

Top left, one in Hupei

Lower left, one in Shantung

Lower right, another in Hunan

Top right, Entrance to the Grave of Confucius, in Kufu, Shantung

ARCHWAYS OF CHINA.

Of Chinese architecture, the pailou or memorial portals, claim the highest admiration. They are scattered all over the country in big towns and small villages. Some of them have been erected to faithful widows, to virtuous officials, and to filial daughters. Many of these stone archways have stood for centuries.



山東兗州之「忠孝名臣」牌樓



湖南醴陵之石牌樓



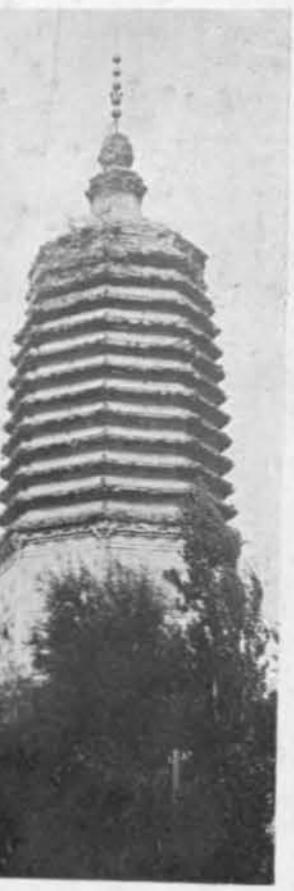
北平香山之寶塔其七層塔脚刻有石像



昌黎之古塔，為明朝所建築

塔

塔之建築多因佛教而造，所以有七級浮屠之稱。塔形多六角式，其數或七層，或十三層，皆用磚石建築之，能歷久不廢，今故常見有千餘年之古塔存在。



PAGODAS

These tower-like structures are usually very ornamental and often are covered with glazed and colored slabs of potteryware and metal. The pagodas are always polygonal, have massive thick walls intended to last for centuries, and invariably contain an odd number of stories.



上海之龍華塔

遼甯之白塔十三層高七十七尺

杭州六和塔

廣州市之花塔



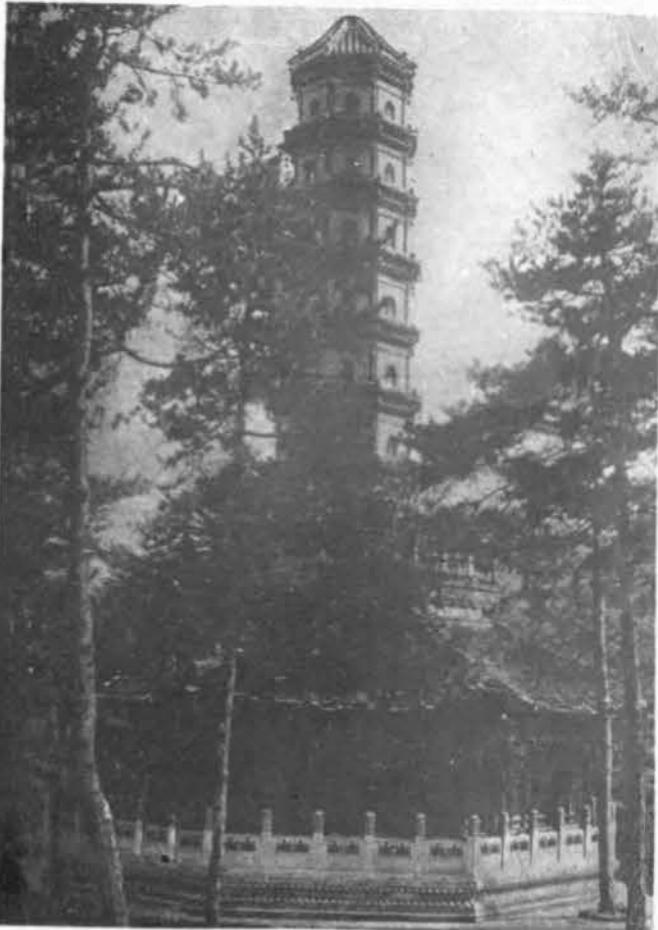
北平天寧寺之古塔
Pagoda in the Monastery of Celestial Peace, Peiping



北平八里莊之巨塔
Pagoda in the village of Pelichuang, Peiping



陝西西安之小雁塔
Small Wild Goose Pagoda of Sianfu, Shensi



熱河行宮之琉璃塔
The Glazed Pagoda in Jehol, Hopei



蘇州城外之寶帶橋長一千三百尺橋穹凡五十三

橋 梁 之 建 築

The famous Poh-tai Bridge of Soochow 1300 ft. long 我國橋梁之建築著名於世，四川山道崎嶇，多造橋以便交
with 53 arches, originally built in the 1st century B.C. 通，江浙地方多水，橋梁亦多，故有吳門三百九十橋之稱



湖 南 醴 陵 著 名 之 石 橋
Stone bridge of Lilinghsien, Hunan



四 川 灌 縣 之 懸 橋
Suspension bridge over the Min River, Szechuen.

B R I D G E S

Right,
Stone
Bridge
in
Chekiang



孔廟大成殿廊前之雕柱

此廟在山東曲阜建築古雅宏壯

CARVED PILLARS
The Confucius Temple
Shantung



山西五台山廟宇之壯觀
Terrace of the Five Bronze
Pagodas in Shansi.

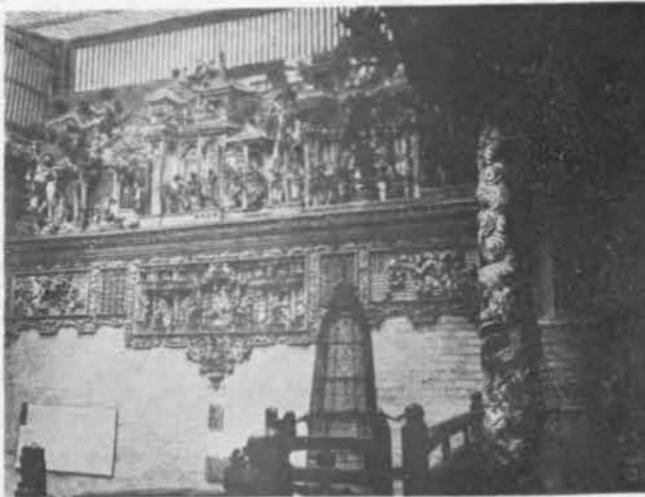


山西五台山玄通寺正殿
The Great Wall of Prayer in
Wutai Hill, Shansi.

廟宇之建築
TEMPLE—PAGODA



北平黃寺石龕之建築
Marble pagoda in Yellow Monastery, Hopei.



廣州藥王廟牆壁雕圖之偉觀
Temple of the God of Medicine, Canton.



山西五台山玄通寺經閣之外觀
Buddhist Library and terraces at the
end of the Monastery, Shansi.



山東泰安泰山脚下之泰廟正殿
Hall in the Great Temple at the
foot of Taishan, Shantung.



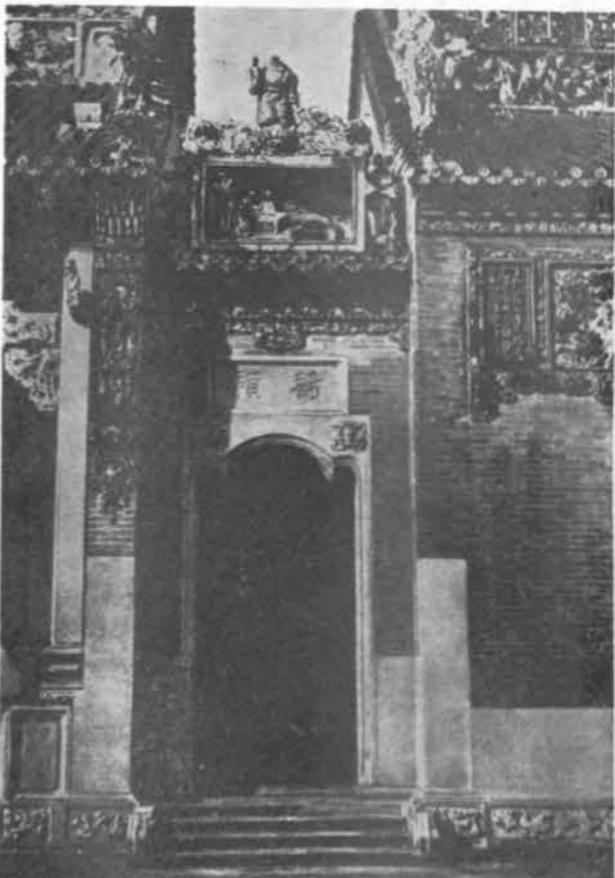
Hall of the Celestial Queen, Szechuan.

四川灌縣阿郎廟正殿及香塔



The Ori Lang Temple and Incense Pagoda, Szechuan

廣州陳家祠建築之華麗



Side entrance to the Chen Family Temple.



"Sea Tamer" tower on the North Hill, Canton



北平萬壽山下昆明湖中之石船彫刻工精美麗

彫刻與建築

CARVINGS

Of the sculptures and carvings of earlier periods in China, many of the old buildings and architectural monuments remain to date to give evidence of their glorious designs.

MARBLE BOAT

The famous Marble Boat in the Summer Palace is surmounted by a two-stories house, from the upper floor of which a fine view of the lake and the numerous buildings can be had.

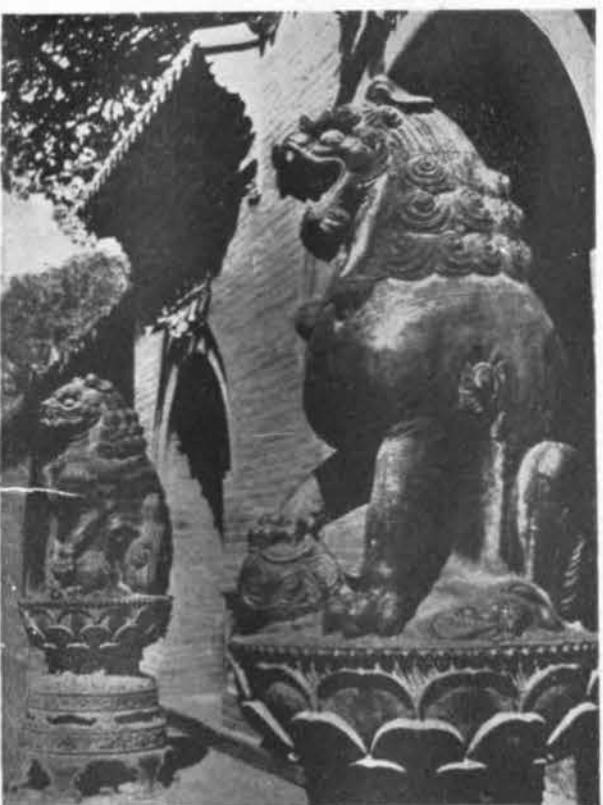


曲阜大成殿前石陸之彫刻

山東泰山神女廟壁上之千人像彫刻



北平紫禁城午門前之大石柱俗呼「望君出」
Below left bronze lion. Below right bronze pagoda.



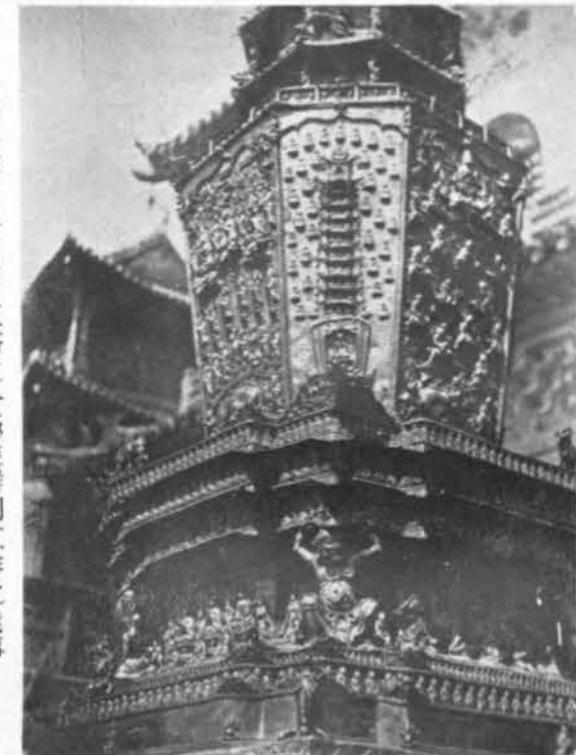
山西太原府大北寺門前之大石獅



北平北海五彩九龍碑 Carvings on columns and tablets



北平居仁堂前彫刻之花壁，壁為西太后所建，約費十萬金



山西五台山玄通寺五塔之一極盡雕刻工作之能事



大成殿

大成殿在山東曲阜，構造壯麗，天塔石欄，金彩輝煌，石柱蟠龍，精巧絕倫。

TA CHENG TIEN

Chu Fou, Shantung.

This is the main Hall of the Confucian Temple in Chu Fou, where the Tomb of the Great Sage is situated.

家 庭

我國家庭之組織，自有宗法社會迄今，向取大家庭制度。一切倫理，習慣，風俗，影響於政治，經濟，教育等至多，其權威雖法律亦不過是。朝野倡之，士庶奉之，視為萬世不移之定律。唐代玄宗，肅宗，及宋太祖，真宗等曾頒禁親屬分居之詔，違此論罪。又史載蔡邕至叔父從弟同居，三世不分財，增益高其義。即為其例。故我國素無良好社會之組織，蓋大家庭實取社會之位置而代之也。國人心目，乃祇知有家而不知有國矣。近人為新輸入之思想所轉移，深悉大家庭制度之有百弊而無一利，多倡小家庭制。蓋小焉者則免兄弟妯娌之紛爭，大則人人得免律法之約束，即可努力從事于新事業，同時家庭組織既簡單，各個人之心力或轉向社會方面；社會之組織，自必日趨完善，由社會而推之於國家，民族興隆，胥賴是矣。





育嬰 稟

地氈為中國織造產物之一，上圖四邊
圖案及內部人物鳥獸樹木均表示兒童
未來幸福，及前程遠大之佳兆。

NURSERY RUG DESIGN

The keen feeling for nature in all forms, and the optimistic outlook on life which is characteristic of the Chinese, are excellently indicated in this design.

新式家庭之佈置

MODERN HOME

家庭佈置有數要點，一整齊，二美觀，三清潔。近年以來，我國稍為富裕之家，對於家庭的佈置，多求新式而美觀，此亦為我國之新現象。

Comfort, beauty and neatness—the three essentials in a modern home



新家庭屋外之噴水池
A fountain in front of the house

新家庭餐室之西式佈置。
Foreign furniture and decoration
as seen in the modern home



新家庭客室之佈置

Above, the guest room in a modern home.

Left, The beautiful surrounding around the house and the green house at the back-yard.



屋傍之玻璃棚，用以栽植花卉者。



融融洩洩之小家庭，其室內佈置中西兼而有之。
There is no place like home—above, a family enjoying themselves at home;
below, a villa of Chinese architecture.



雲南省政府委員張維翰氏之螺翠山莊，外觀雕刻式仿北宋，室內設施則為西式。

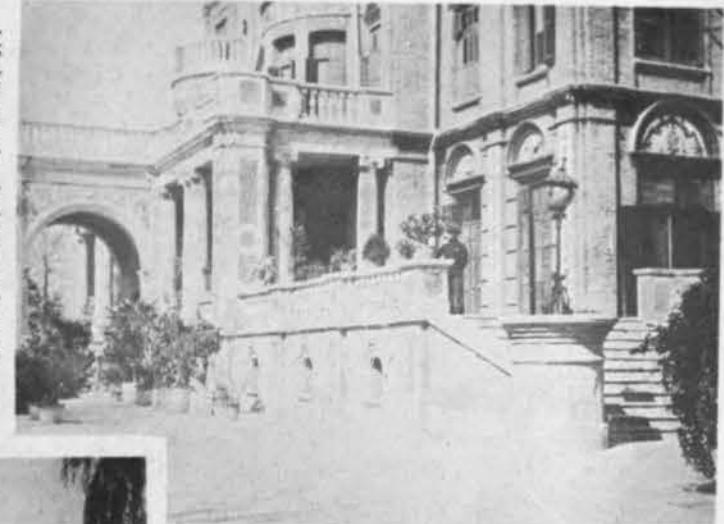
中式家庭 之佈置

西式家庭佈置求簡潔，中國式家庭求繁麗，此二者不同之點，然而亦有外觀乃古式，室內則西式佈置兩者兼用。

Most of the typical modern homes prefer foreign setting for the interior of the house, while Chinese architecture is preferred for the look outside the house.



A typical sign for entrance ornament



富麗堂皇的大廈

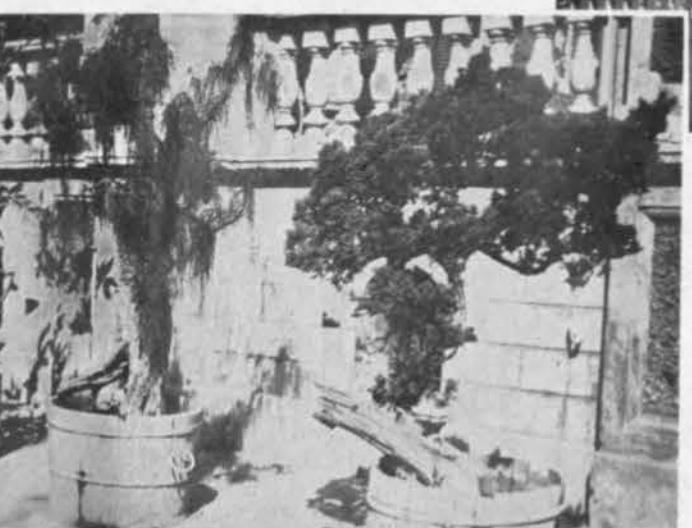
家庭之建築，不必求過於宏麗，只求能居得安適為尚。此乃曹鋐在天津之大廈，富麗堂皇，削奪民膏，以供一人之安樂，我國貪官不只其一人也。今為政府沒收，作為第三編造區辦事處云。

Magnificence of a mansion



大廈四週遠以清溪亭閣榭皆備

Beautiful trees,
Beautiful garden
Beautiful lake,
And a tea house—
That is for those who are above
the well-to-do.



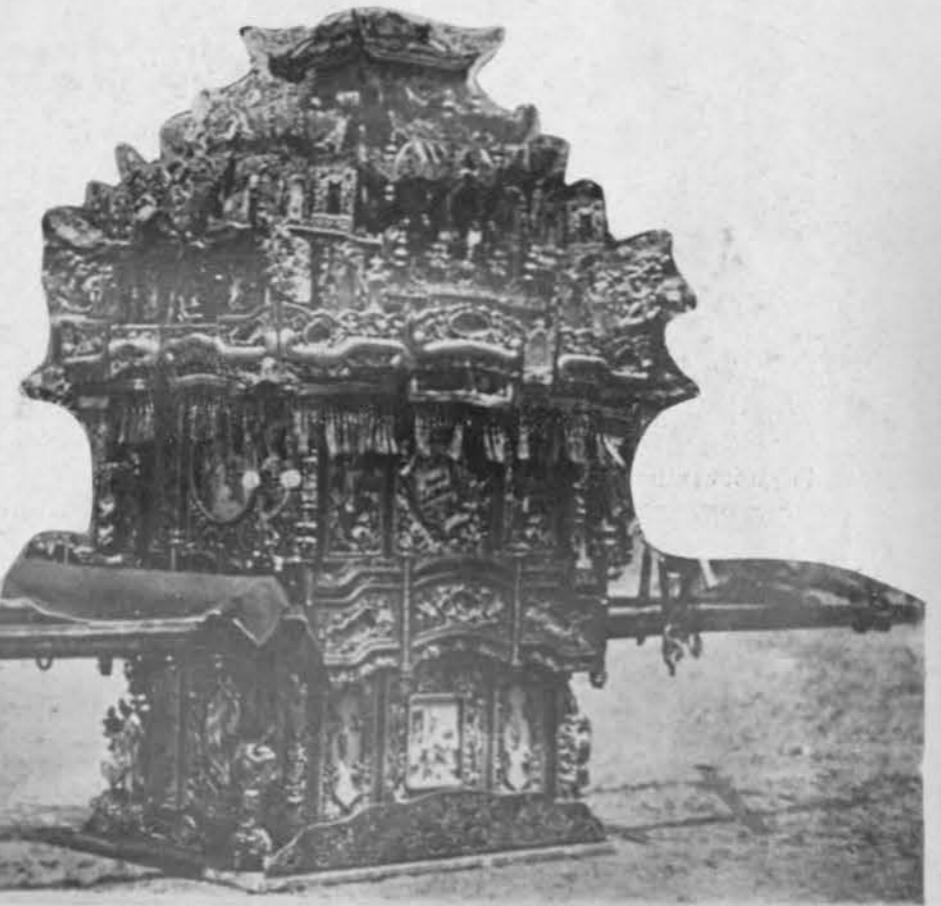
庭中所植之奇花異草美不勝收。



花園中之樹木，掩映溪邊，風景絕佳。

Above, a landscape that is a
beautiful spot for a villa.

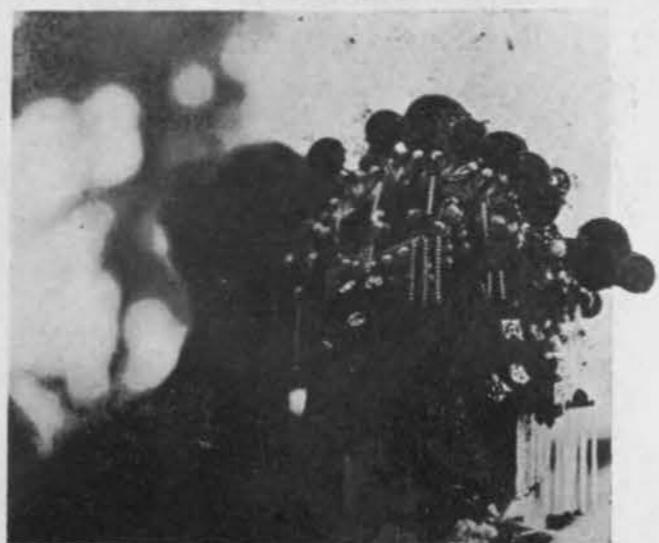
Left, a variety of flower pots for
ornamentation at the verandah



迎親時所用之花轎

舊式的結婚禮

我國舊式婚禮，禮式極繁，並重迷信，新娘乘花轎至男家，由新郎三叩轎門新娘始能出轎。花轎之裝飾各有不同，四週繡有花圖，襯以金箔，五色紛飛，抬以二人或四人，現時除鄉間少數仍用舊式外，多行新禮矣。

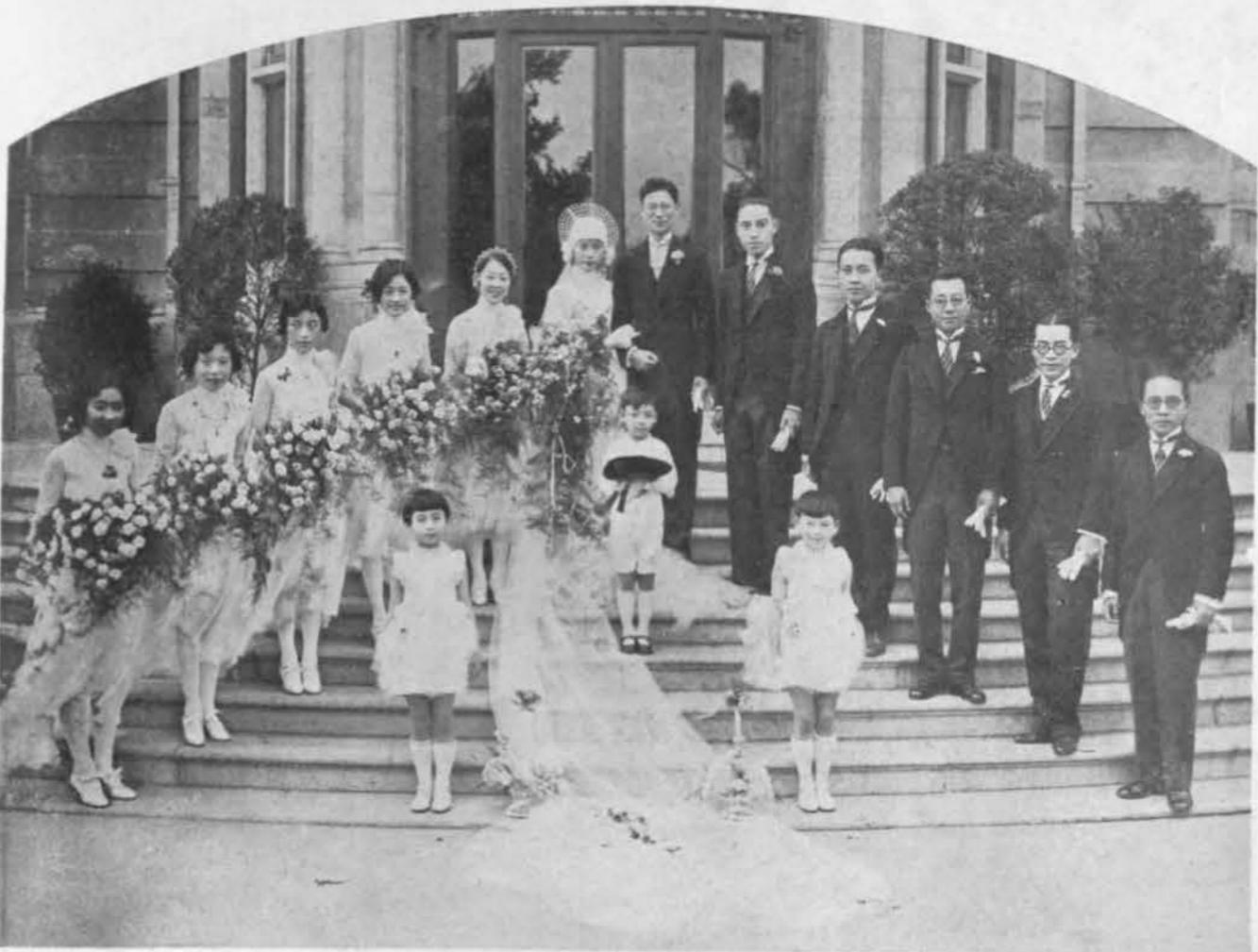


新嫁娘頭上所戴之鳳冠。

新嫁娘所戴頭冠之一。

OLD FASHIONED MARRIAGE

The top photo is the so-called "wedding chair" or bride's sedan that is used to carry brides in the olden days. The lady on the above picture is wearing her headdress for the marriage ceremony; at right, another form of the glorious headdress of the bride.



新式結婚禮

邇來西風東旋，潮流一新，男女婚姻多趨自由選擇。結婚儀式亦行西禮，證婚人外，又有男女賓相，禮儀簡單隆重，不若舊禮之麻煩。

MODERN MARRIAGE

What a lot of difference in the marriage customs between the old and the new as seen in these two pages! Simple rites, charming bridesmaids, and a love that unites two people who know and understand each other—these are the virtues of the modern marriage.

家庭中花之點綴

DECORATIONS



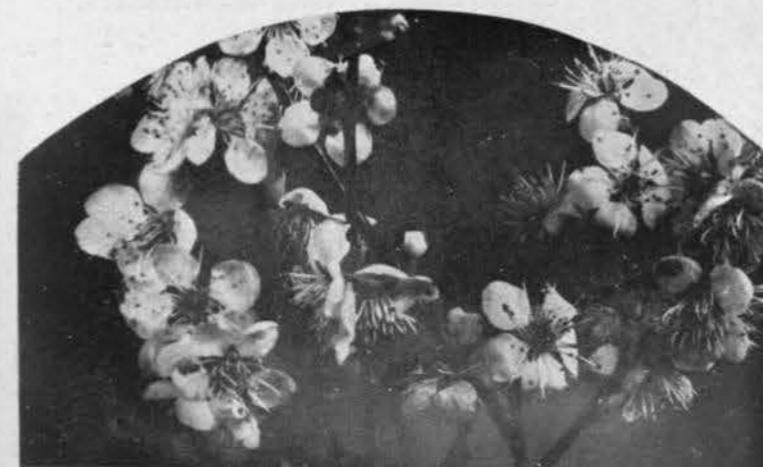
A beautiful flower vase
to be set on a table



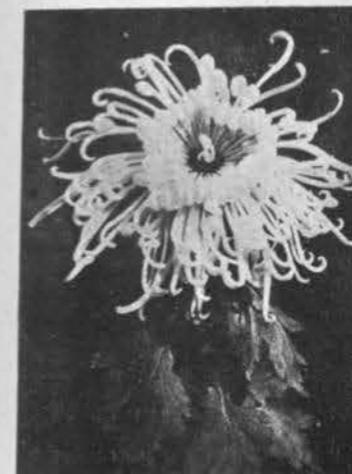
Flowers and goldfish—a combination that
makes home decoration more charming



A rare specie of Chinese flower growing
in a very precious flower dish



梅花今定為國花
PLUMS—the adopted Chinese national emblem



菊
花
之
種
類



菊花今定為北平市花

種在家園上的花

FLOWERS FOR THE
HOME GARDEN



荷
花



海棠花

家園中栽植花卉，可
壯屋外之美觀；同時
可以插花瓶，為客廳
的點綴，朝夕灌溉亦
可作身體之運動。

In the Chinese home
gardens, several kinds
of flowers have been
more commonly used
than the others—such
as the lily, chrysan-
themums and the cherry
flowers

家禽之飼養

POULTRY for the HOME



孵化

Hatching



初出卵的小鴨。



家庭中之小養鷄場

Chickens in a home yard

我國鄉間的人家，多飼養家畜與鶴鵝。此為家家所有之物。城市與鄉間不同，鄉間餘地曠野，四處可以畜牧，城市寸金尺地，人煙稠密，家禽家畜之飼養，不能如鄉間也。

It is not uncommon for the people who live in the village or country to own a garden or a lot for poultry as a sort of home economics



鷄的飼養

Such is country life

婦女

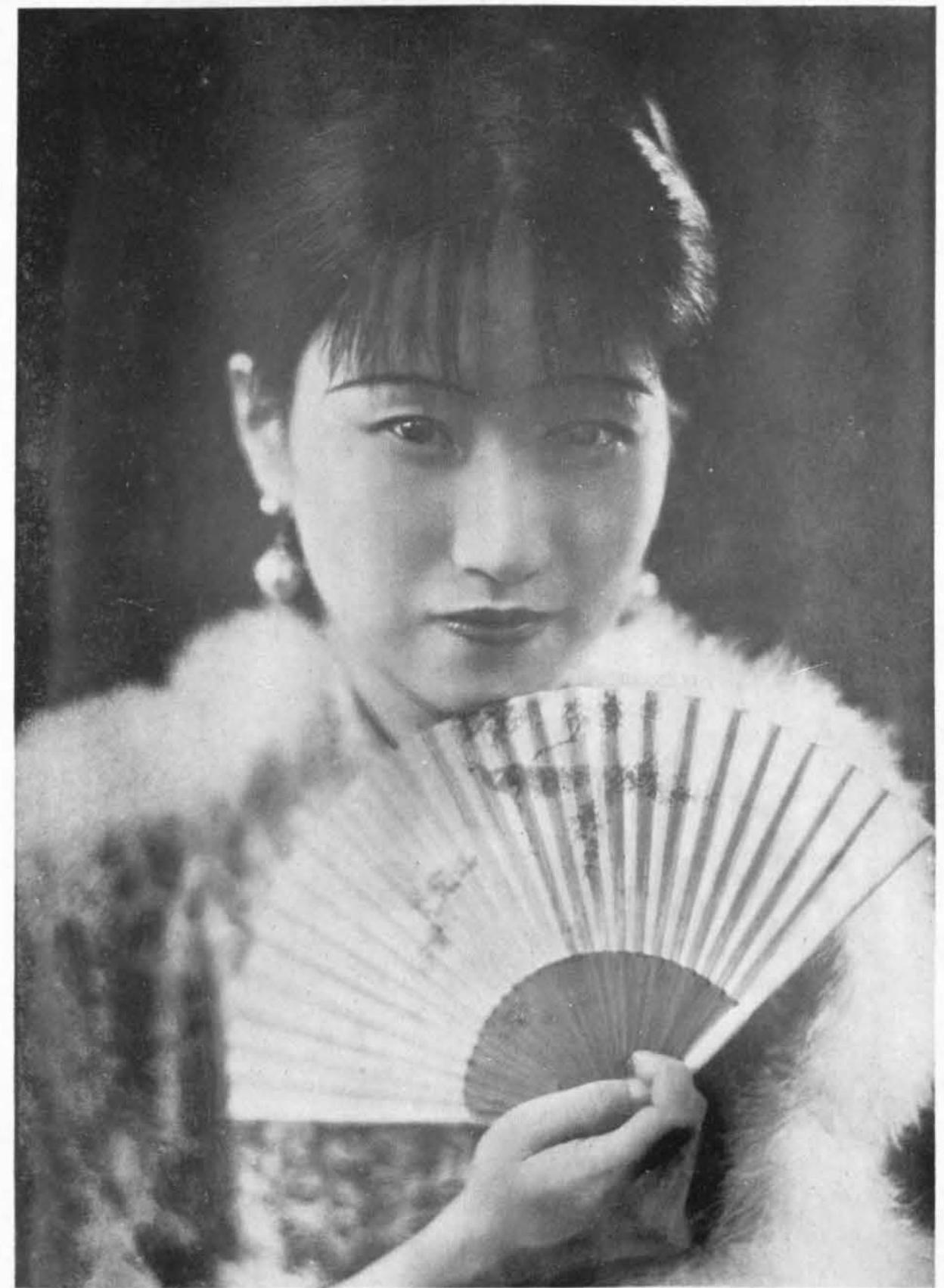
國內婦女自五四運動，思想解放，學校實行男女同學制後，婦女智識程度，比前增高。放胸等運動，雖未十分奏效，惟剪辮運動，幾已普遍全國。通都大邑，以前辮為時尚，不剪辮者反以為奇。婦女裝束，日趨歐化。從前一彩一裙，近多改為旗袍長衫。革履手袋，乃新式女子的必需品。男女同行，已成習慣。年來新氣，有名媛皇后之選舉，讀者謂為踵事增華，於國計民生無補。不知社會發展，性質至為複雜，以偌大之中國，安可無一二事以點綴昇平。獨惜女子職業，未見進步。雖機關多採用女職員，惟容納人數尚少。平民經濟一日未發展，則女子經濟獨立問題，亦日受其影響。年來立法院通過女子有承受遺產之權利，此議而行，雖國民經濟無甚增加，而對女子經濟獨立方面，不無小補。女子解放以經濟解放為中心，經濟解放以實業進步為基礎，故國內大規模的女子解放運動，要在國內和平實業倡盛之時矣。





在水之湄
胡伯翔攝

SPRING TIME
Photo by P. C. Hu



現代婦女

The Modern Lady



婦女服裝之今昔

前三十年前婦女之服飾

Old styled costumes



治中外於一爐之時式新裝
Adopting the foreign mode



現正流行之長短旗袍

Favoring the long dresses



短衫長裙已成昨日之黃花
Skirts and short-sleeves—another old fashioned costume



長旗袍小馬甲

LONG COWNS are the fashion to day for women of all castes, especially among the younger sets.



旗袍之種種



長馬甲



夏日之長旗袍

For summer wear



小孩子着小旗袍

For the children



冬日之夾袍及大衣

For winter wear

旗袍之流行

旗袍為清朝服式之變相。現經相當之改良，已為目下我國婦女通常之服式，若剪裁得宜，長短適度，則簡潔輕便，大方美觀，兼而有之。

——少女服式之新流行——



WHAT A
YOUNG LADY
WEARS TODAY

From the photos shown on this page one can gain a fairly good idea of the wearing apparel—from hat to shoes—for a young girl.



帽類中祇有這「小巴黎」是無性別之分，一頂斜戴的巴黎小帽，可以增加一般少女們青春的活潑。

大領復回背後成爲點綴的圖案



民國十八年才有馬甲外套出現，因為婦女們都是巧於心計，所以款式的不同也各如其面焉。

長統絲襪，短統毛襪，和高跟皮鞋，這是上海婦女一九卅年，足部之新裝飾。



婦女運動服裝之種種

有健全的體格然後有美豔而且的容顏



On this page are a few illustrations of the sports wear for girl students.

美的頭髮

天然給予我國婦女烏潤的雲鬢，
為世界婦女所側目欽羨，本頁幾
幅照片所舉，足以見其一二



Lividly black



Grayish dark



Somber black



Nocturnal dark

BLACK HAIR

the typical hair color of the Chinese Women



Lovely dripping style



Charming boyish bob



Attractive middle cut



Smart set of curls



Artistic waves

髮式新裝

HAIR STYLES

繼放足運動之後，我國婦女的剪髮趨向已漸見普遍全國，剪髮輕便而美觀，實有百利而無一弊，或以為有損天然美觀者，見兩頁所舉，則可不解而自知矣。

髮式

新裝



婦女餘生活

WOMEN ACTIVITIES



Painting pictures



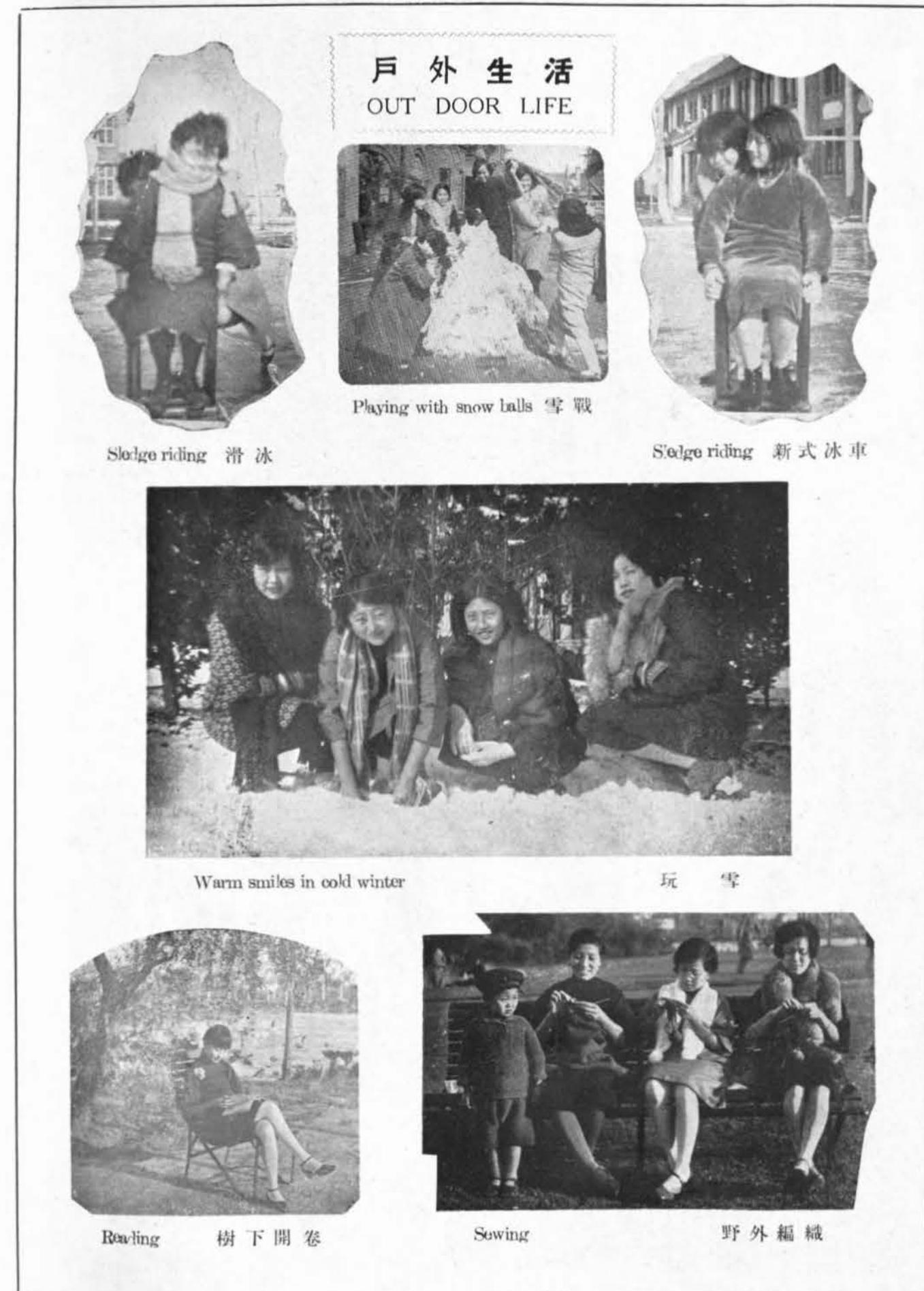
Studying books



Playing a stringed instrument



Learning the piano



女 校 生 活

ACTIVITIES of the GIRL STUDENTS



寢室 The bedroom in a dormitory



膳堂 The dining hall, with the tables laid.



化驗室中 In the laboratory.



寢室 A corner of the study room.



課室攻讀

In the class room.



校門開坐 Companions



幾位畢業生 Graduates



啦啦隊中之女同學 The cheer leaders



遊藝會之售物勸捐員 Souvenir sellers



足球場上之女生觀眾

Lady spectators at a football match.

女童軍

GIRL GUIDES

我國之中小女子學校，多有女童軍的組織，以智仁勇三字為格言，於此頁插圖，可見其生活之一斑。

In the Primary and middle school's girl guide association have been organized on similar lines as those in the West.



Four girl guides from Canton



Camping



上海女童軍之服式

The girls uniform, Shanghai.



烹飪 Cooking



Hiking

廣州女童軍之服式

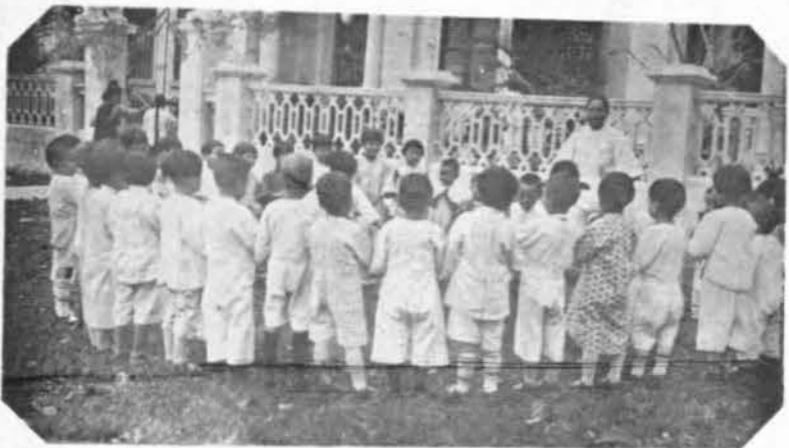
旅行

婦女職業之一

婦女職業自立，年來正在萌芽時期，亦為我國人須要極力提倡者，女子亦當以職業自立，為無上光榮，而社會更應表示尊敬與景仰。

WOMEN'S OCCUPATIONS

Women of today are not merely housekeepers but go in almost every line of activity men have been dominating.



學校教授

Teacher



女店員

Clerk



書記

Typist



商店女職員 Secretary



醫院女看護 Nurse

婦女職業之二



電話接線生 Operators



衣服裁縫 Tailors



在縫衣廠工作 Sewing



刺繡美術品 Embroidering



公共汽車售票員 A bus conductor



裝訂書本女工 Book binders

婦女運動

婦女運動，始於清末鼎革之時，然當時目標，不過為盡國民天職，非僅為爭平等計。民國初年曾有女國會議員，其後全國婦女聯合會，女子參政會等之組織，經數載宣傳奮鬥，乃有第一次全國代表大會，而有男女平權之規定。在北伐期間，女子於宣傳上，亦曾多所盡力。現時各機關，任用職員男女兼收，各大學亦招收女生，婦女協會更遍於全國。



演講台下之婦女民衆
Women gathered in for a public occasion.



總理奉安大典之女宣傳員
Women propagandist



女宣傳隊入鄉間工作

A group of lady social workers.



女指導演講情形 A patriotic speaker



巡行請願

Among the public demonstrators



會場齊集

Getting together



出發之前

Before the parade starts



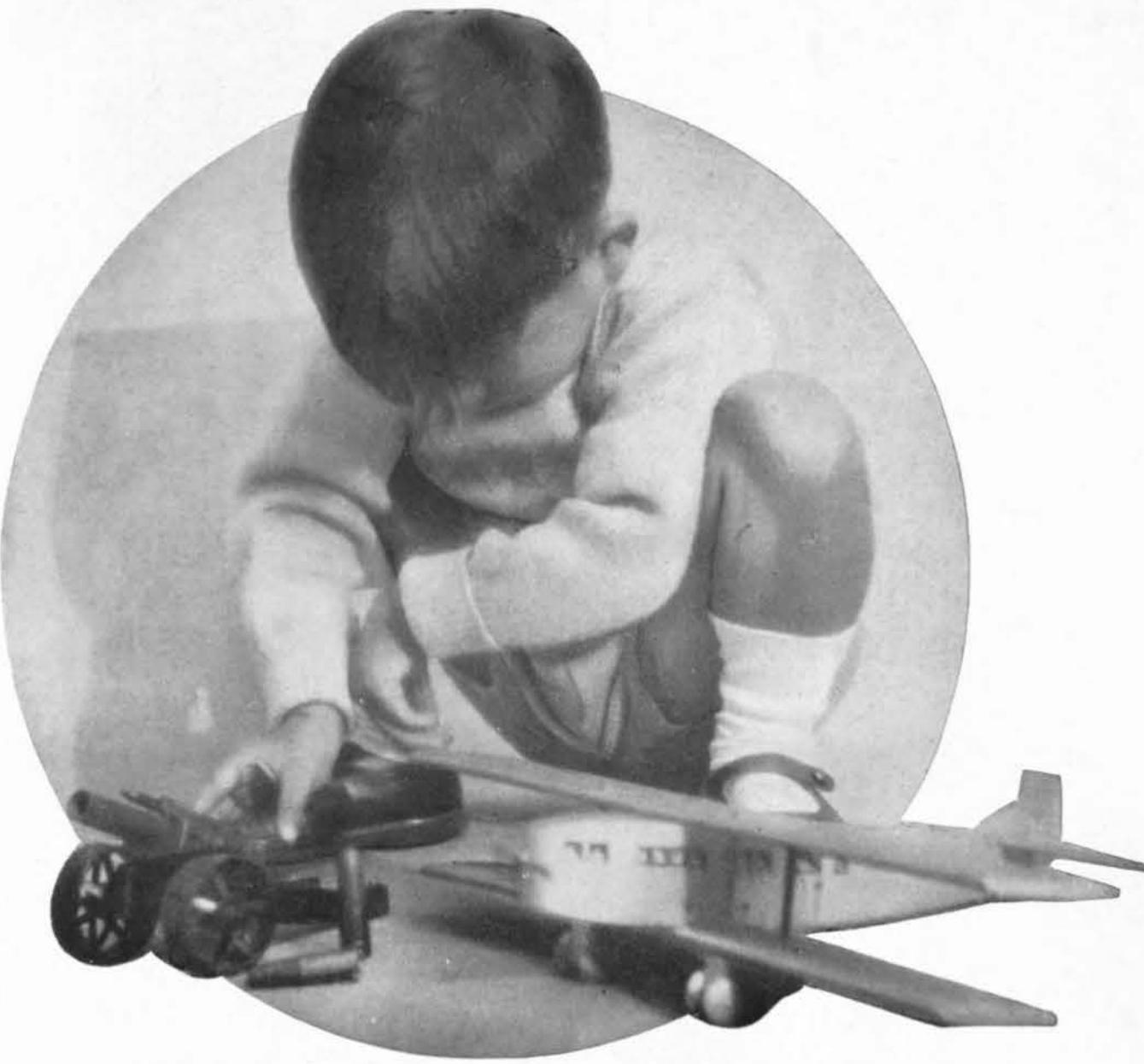
井然秩序

Marching in parade for the common good

兒 童

我國於兒童教育，素鮮注重。古所謂善於教子者，若擇以科學之尺，實未得其方也。近人魯迅曾于其雜感集中倡父範學堂之說，語雖近滑稽，然細味斯言，當知其含有至理。蓋我國人士，其於兒童，僅養而已，教則未也；非不教也，教不得其法也。兒童天性，本至純潔，而兒童時之培育，亦正一生最重要之時期。吾人不因其天性所就而誘掖之，俾能發展其個人之特長，以為他日長成立業之基礎，乃從而壓抑之，強以嚴酷之規範，使兒童活潑之天性消滅無遺，特長之才質埋沒殆盡。或謂中國之兒童為最不幸之兒童，非過語也。近數年來，我國始有幼稚園之設。就兒童之所好，藉以啟發其天資；於兒童嬉笑聲中，暗示以人生之本；無形中收培養教育之效，誠兒童之福音也。惜是項創設為數尚少，致未能普及一切。是為兒童教育之不為國人注重之明徵歟，關心於心理建設者幸垂意及之。





初步研究

兒童性似水，導之東則向東流，導之西則向西流，所以兒童的嗜好與兒童的玩具，對於他們將來的事業有密切的關係。

HIS FIRST LESSON

Toys, not only provide entertainment for children, but also afford instruction for them in a way that most parents begin to realize the benefit of such playthings. In spite of an old Chinese proverb that there is merit in diligence, but no profit from play, the boys and girls of the present generation have the opportunity to amuse themselves one way or another.

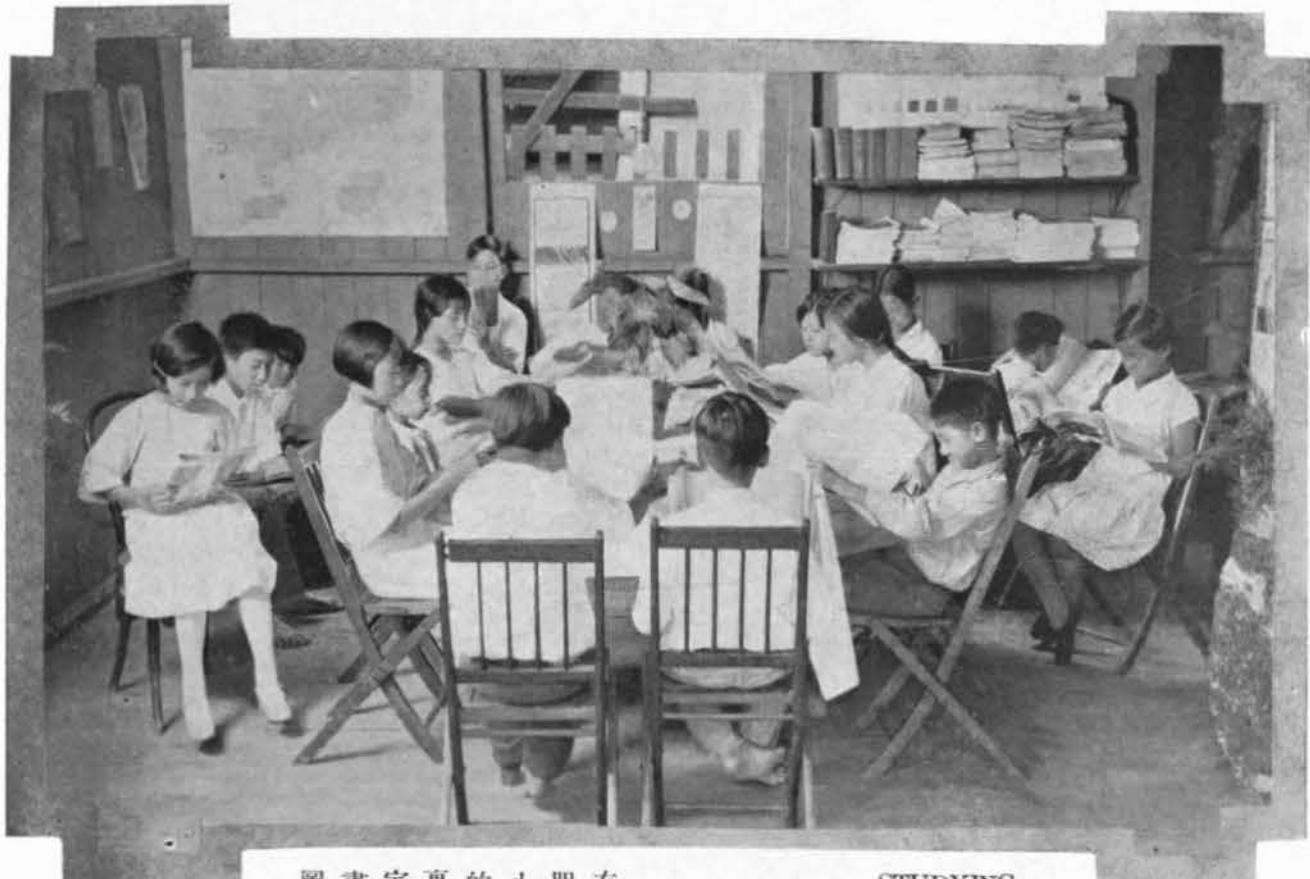


SCHOOL for CHILDREN of CHINESE REVOLUTIONARIES

This school is maintained by the National Government at Nanking, for the education of those pupils whose parents have served and died for their country. Mme. Chiang Kai-shek is the principal of this school. Pres. and Mme. Chiang are seen standing in the center of the above picture.

革命烈士遺族學校

遺族學校設在首都，為中央政府所辦，校長為宋美齡女士。該校專為收容一切陣亡將士兒女而設，一切費用，皆由政府供給，一則可慰先烈在天之靈，一則使失恃之孤兒，亦能享受有當之教育，政府此舉，用意至善。



圖書室裏的小朋友
讀書的時候讀書，遊戲的時候遊戲

STUDYING
In one of the children's libraries



(上)幼稚園之茶話會
(左)(右)
為白話劇之化裝

Orderliness, neatness and obedience are strictly observed by these little ones. In the left circle and at the right the youngsters can be seen skilfully dressed up for a modern comic play, while in the above picture they are enjoying themselves at a tea party.

幼稚園

在此圖中可見我國今日之幼稚兒童有三特點：（一）整齊，（二）衣履清潔，（三）服從。

小旗手 The banner-man



中國青年
The banner
man



212 左：樂隊
Left: the musician



童年純潔，孩子也純潔。



童年



童年

純潔的小生命

GIRLHOOD

Chinese girls today no longer possess curly long hair hanging upon their backs as their elder sisters used to have. Bobbed hair and smart drussos are the vogue at present.

孩子們的歌舞



強健的兒童

兒童衛生，對於兒童的健康很有關係，所以要兒童有強健的體格，為父母者，不可不注重兒童的衛生。

A GANG OF THREE

Healthy and robust are these youngsters brought up under the best of environment and education.



三夥伴

孩子的良友

When a fellow needs a friend

兒童天性好歌舞，嬉戲，在昔以「勤有功，嬉無益」之錯誤教育兒童埋沒其天真，故有今日老弱民族之稱，今日之中國兒童，已非昔比，小者於一己之身體，大者至於國家，轉弱為強，須自兒童始。215

CHILDREN and DANCE

A few glimpses of the Chinese young generation, showing how the little ones take interest in their play and exercise.

兒童生活片段

HAPPY DAYS

A few glimpses of the little children and their doings



立 定

Stand and smile



學步第一課



努力
Let's go

Sitting tight
(below)



Brother and Sister—
descendants of
Confucius

陽光下(即十二大儒孔子六十七世孫)



Yo-ho, what's
in here?



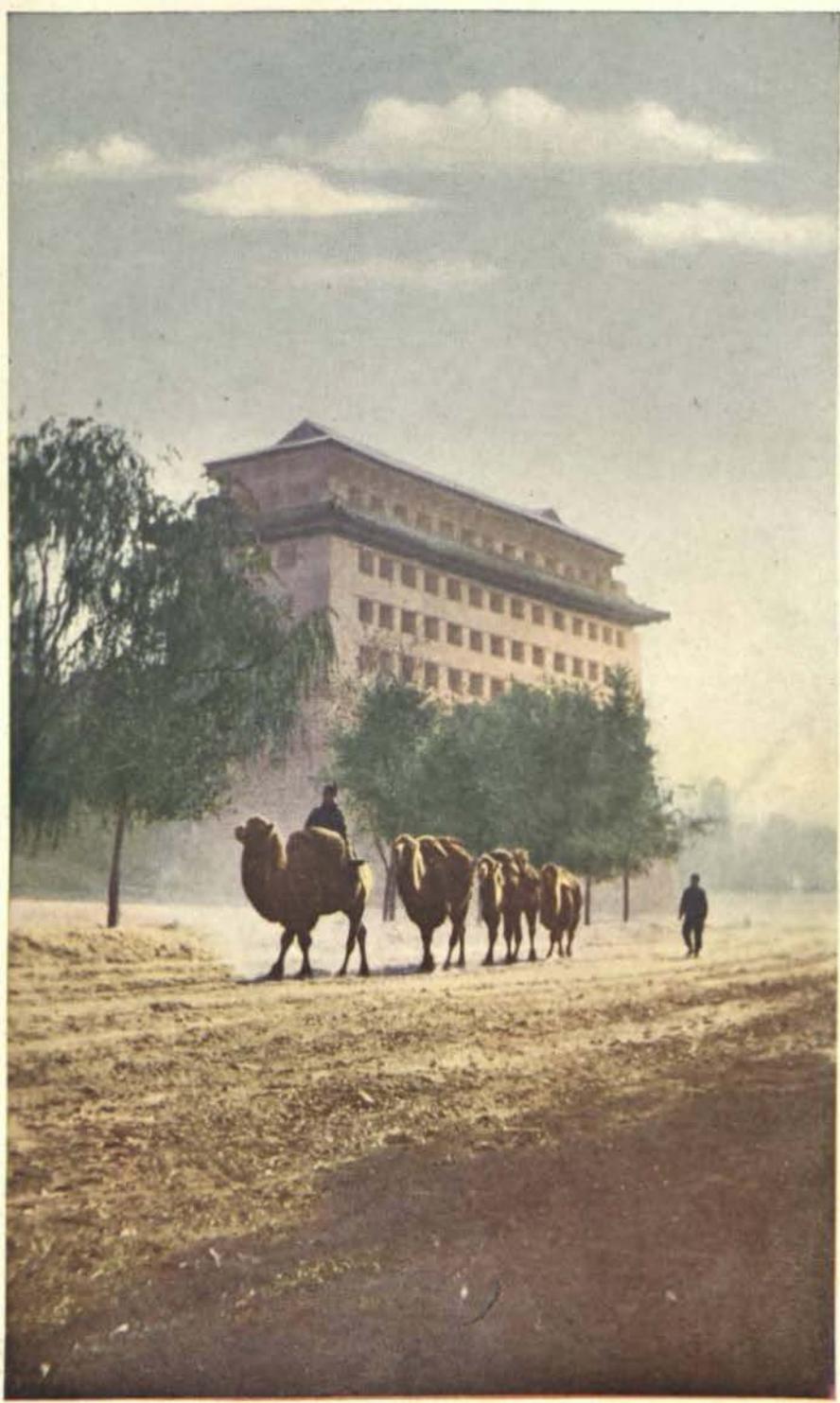
Baby daughter
of Gen. Feng
Yu-hsiang.

來看嘴！

體 育

洎自滿人入關，竊據神器，與科舉為愚民之政，於是武德衰微，我民族乃日趨萎靡，前此之雄視八方，自異末流者，乃於中俄，中日，與八國聯軍入京之役，不齒於羣夷，東亞病夫之誚，遂無以自解。外強欺我民種羸弱，肆意侵凌，茫茫神州，幾難自拔。迨科舉廢，帝制翻，科學漸倡，國人始悟強種乃強國之本。惜頻年內戰，國無寧日，雖倡之者不遺餘力，其奈民生凋蔽，無暇顧及何。適者國民革命功成，訓政伊始，浙江省發起全國運動會於杭州，集四方男女健兒於一堂，為空前之盛舉。執政者復不憚勞瘁，躬自提倡至今以，努力以期喚起民眾之注意。憶戴氏季陶於任該會會長時曾有言曰：『所願往，歲有斯會。易地舉行，風聲所樹，由都邑以至於鄉鄙，由庠校而普及於社會，務使戶戶家家，咸以體育為常課。鍛鍊堅實之體質，養成強健之精神。疾厄不侵，乃為真自由；強梁無畏，乃為真平等。強父必無弱男，優生所以淑種，則民種健強，而國家之基礎鞏固矣。』於戴氏之言，頗馨香默贊之。





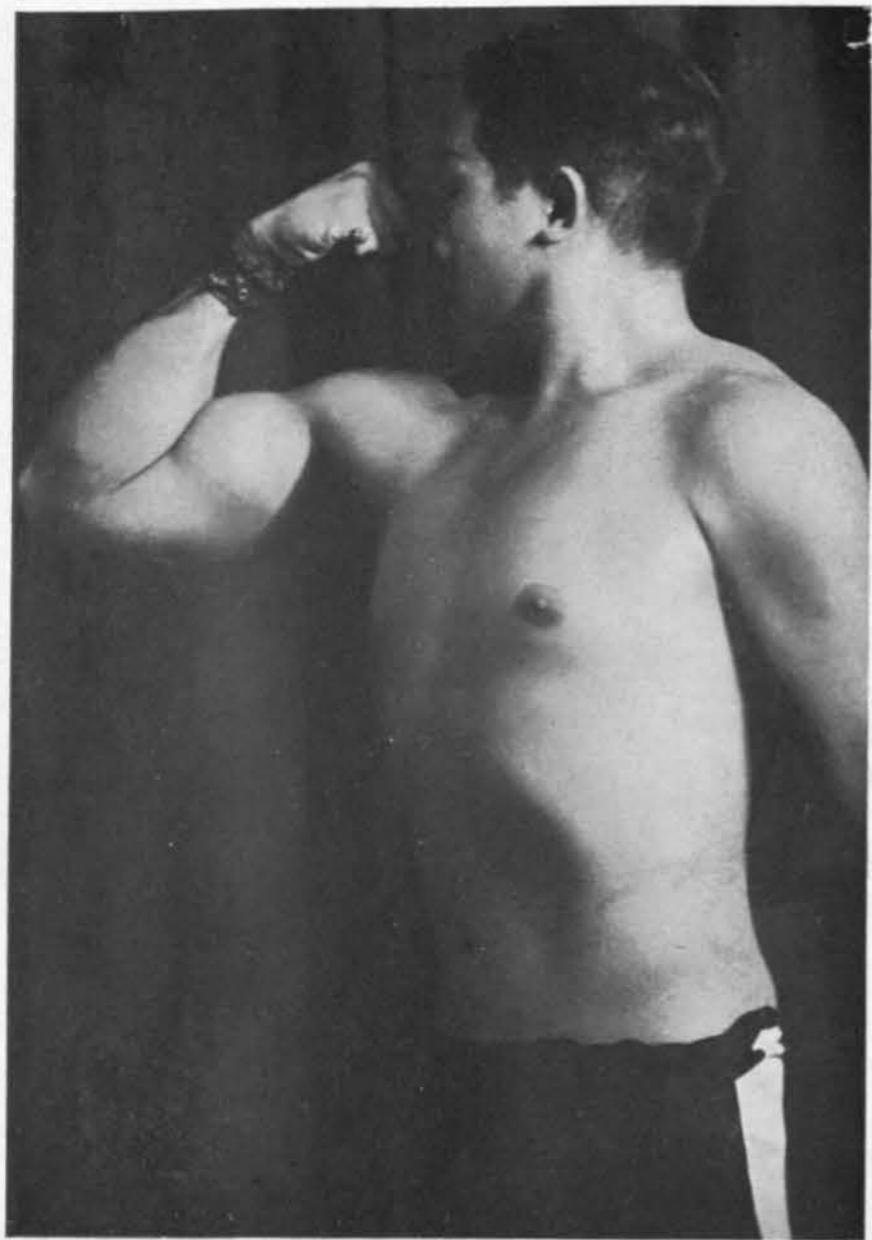
北平城外

In the Suburb
of Peiping

體 育



中國青年健康之新氣象 —— 孫桂雲女士之英姿
A heroine in athletics—Miss Sun Kwei-yun, champion girl runner.



Yeh Chao-lah, displaying his charming well-developed body.



Tang Wan-tien, physical director in the Philippine Islands.



Hwang Queen-chen of Singapore

健而美的體魄——加拿大華僑葉求達君

健全之精神寓 HEALTH



留美華僑何炳權君體育姿勢

Ho Ping-chuen and his perfect figure



魄力之表演

Demonstration of physical test

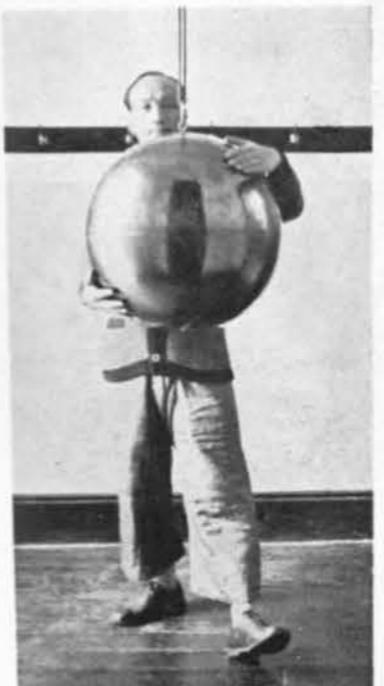
新加坡華僑大力士黃坤振君

於健全之體魄 EXERCISE



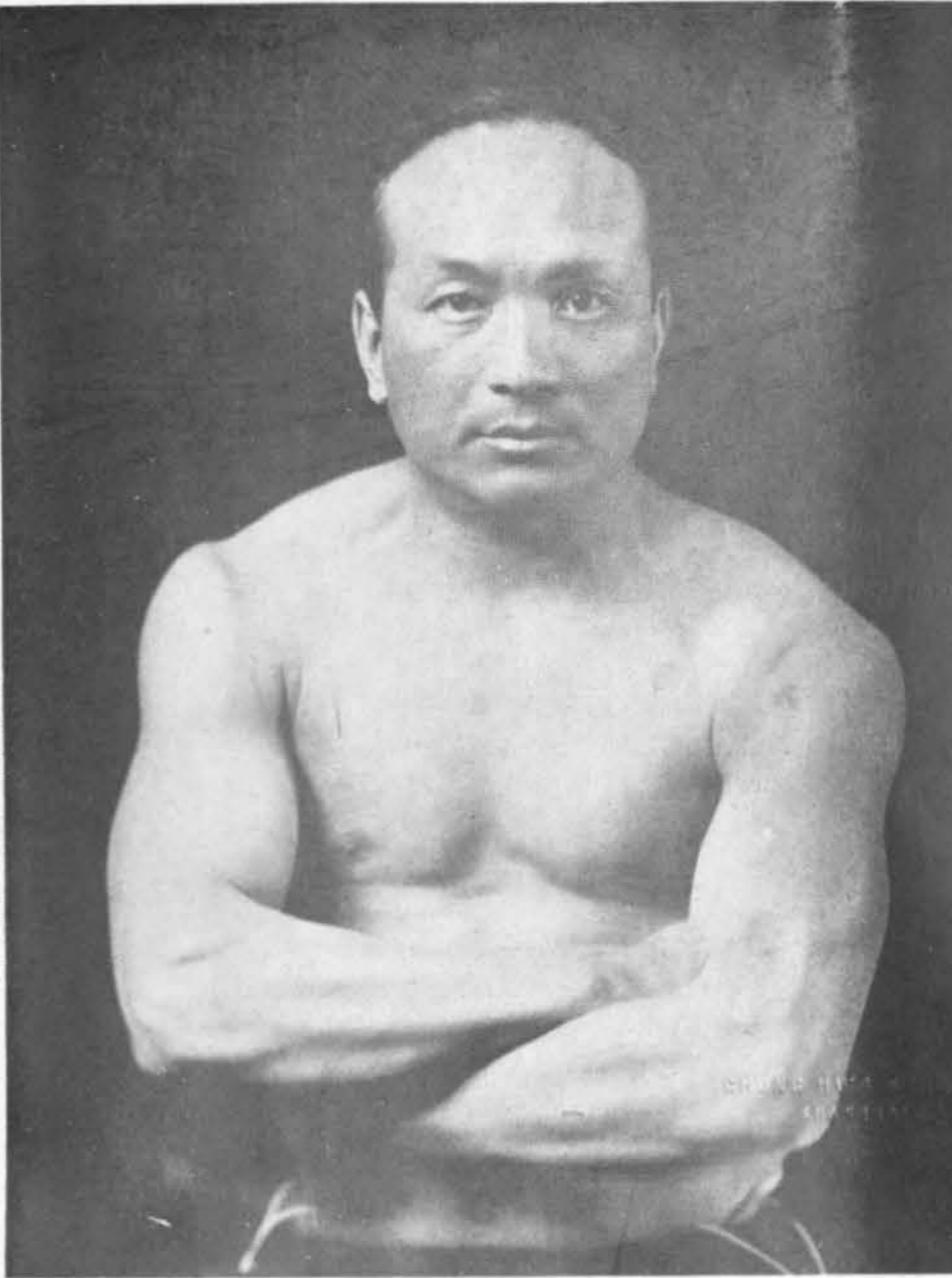
太極球

國民黨中央執行委員褚民謹君及其體育



太極技擊係注重
心意柔軟之運動

Mr. Chu exercising with
the Tai Chi ball



Chu Ming-yi, prominent member in the National Government.



太極架

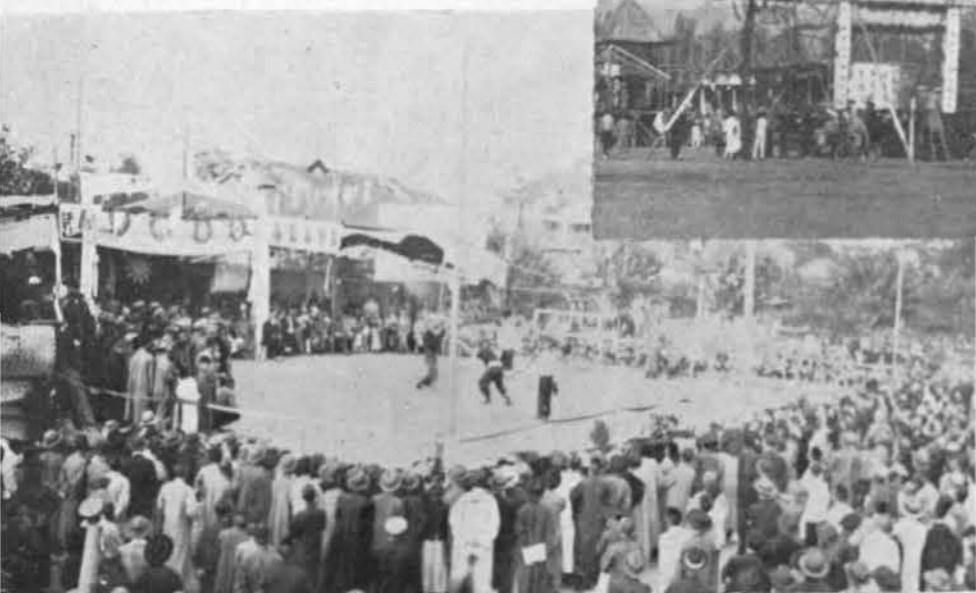


Mr. Chu taking exercises. The frame is called Tai Chi Cha.



國術研究館成立於南京
National Boxing Research Institute at Nanking

國術考試大會 (右) 為會場前門
(下) 為比武台
The examination of National Boxing
Contest held at Nanking



李景林表演太極劍



Li Chin-jin and his sword exhibition



廣東第十一屆全省運動會中廣州孤兒院學生表演梅花棒
"Mei Hua Pan"—a tool act demonstrated by the Canton School for Orphans

國術
CHINESE
BOXING



拳術
Chinese Poxing



拳術
Chinese Poxing



雙人對打

Learning to take a hold



How to disarm each other



杭州國術比賽會中之門館
Spear Contest of the Hangchow Boxing Exhibition.

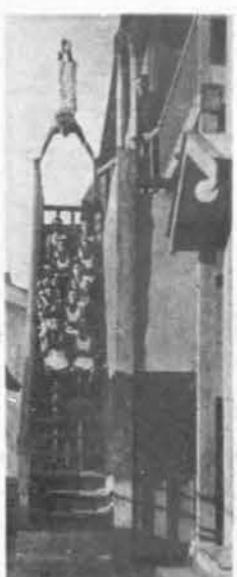
(Be'ow circ'e) Double swords exhibition.



雙劍



精武體育會兒童技擊訓練之一
Junior members of Chin Woo Athletic Association preparing themselves for boxing exercises



技擊家臂力及勇敢之表現



廣東全省運動會中元甲女學學生表演工力拳
"Kung Li Chuen"—a boxing exercise performed by the Yuen Chia Girls Schoo^l, Kwangtung



飛將軍曹桂成踢球升空
Kicking up



孫錦順奪球
Getting the ball.

Soccer football is very much played in China today and the game itself has steadily become a national pride, since many Chinese teams, notably Loh Wah and South China, have won their laurels abroad

所向無敵之 CHAMPION TEAMS OF



華東足球隊與上海外僑比賽足球
East China team in contest with Shanghai foreigners



名聞中外之足球健將李惠堂
Lee Wai tong, star of the Loh Wah team



吳錦泉守衛化險為夷

Wu Chin Chuen on the defensive



堅守本壘
Rallying to guard their own position



角逐
Chasing the ball

Glimpses of action of the football players—their dexterity in handling ball the any condition



以頭撞球隨機應變
Using the head

中國足球 CHINESE FOOTBALL



衝鋒
Rushing the ball



香港足球比賽散場時觀眾之擠擁
Crowd of spectators after a football match



攻近敵門
Nearing the goal line



我強敵弱（香港中英比賽）
British in contest with Chinese team at Hongkong



全國運動會中廣州與華東排球隊決賽
Volleyball contest between East China and Canton at the National Meet



Defence and offence

The game of volleyball is superbly developed by the college students. The girl students are none the less expert on this game as some of the photos here show.



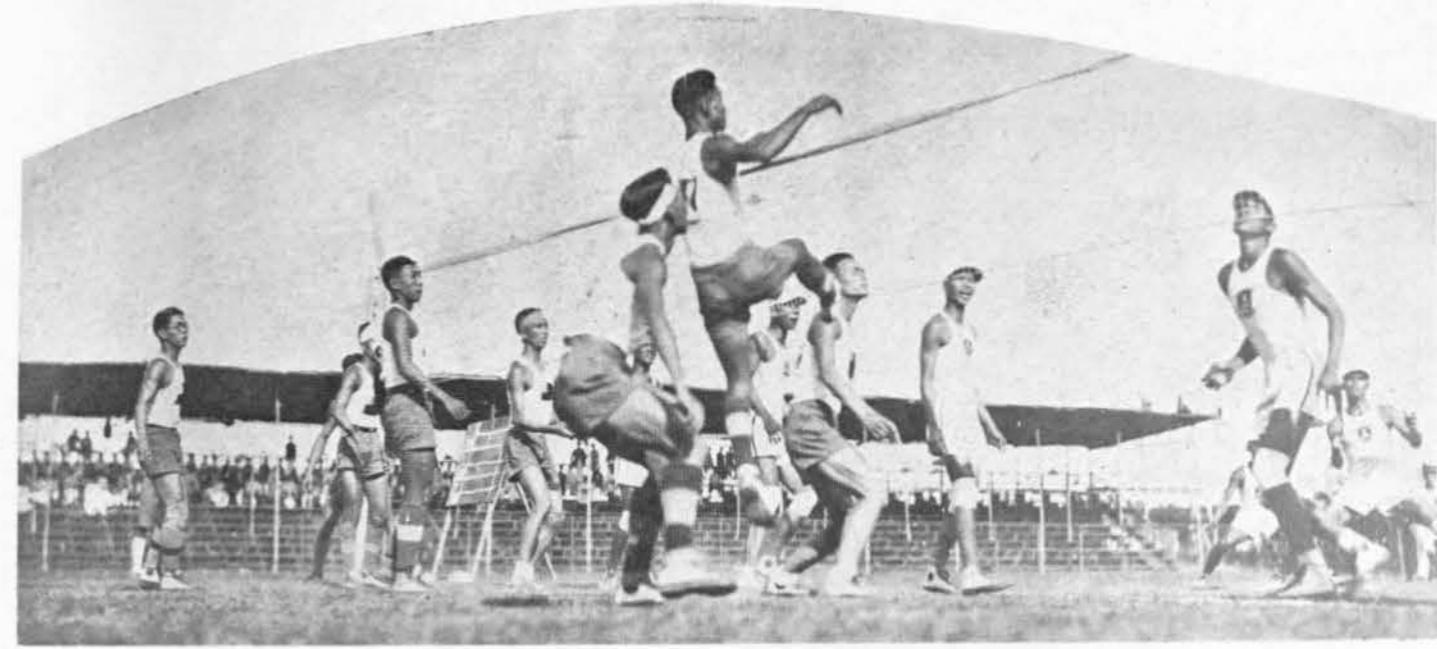
Yenching volleyball stars receiving prizes.



全國運動會中廣州與華東女子排球隊決賽
Girl teams from East China and Canton in volleyball contest in National Meet.

排
遠 東 歷
VOLLEY

崇拜英雄



第八次遠東運動會中國排球戰勝菲律賓劇鬥時情形
Chinese team defeating the Filipinos in volleyball contest in the 8th F. E. O. G.

球
屆 冠 軍
BALL



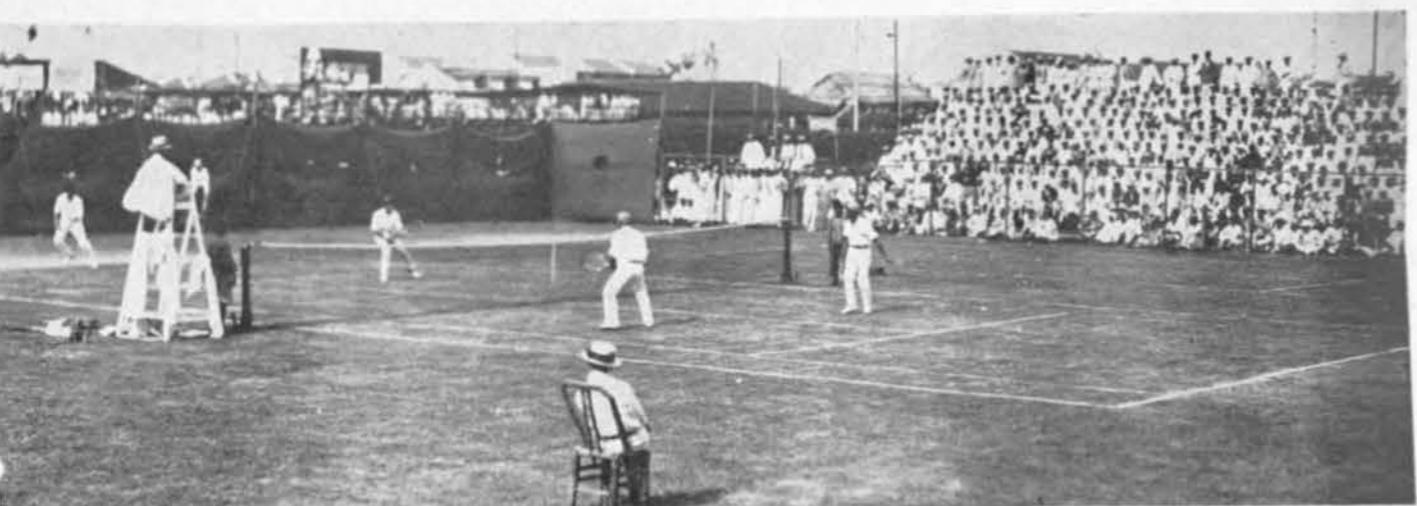
球員集合議定方針
Players in a secret conference: Tso Ting-tsang, a volleyball star.



Action in a volleyball contest



華北運動會中女子排球比賽之盛況
Volleyball matches for girls—action seen from North China Ath'letic Meeting.



第八次遠東運動會我國網球選手林寶華邱飛海與日本決賽
Tennis games between Chinese and Japanese teams in the 8th Far Eastern Olympic Games



女子網球四大明星
爪哇華僑李氏姊妹，由左至右
為李菊花，杏花，牡丹，蓮花。
Four tennis sister stars of Java.

網球——第八屆遠東冠軍

TENNIS

Chinese tennis team won the championship
at the eighth Far Eastern Olympic Games



觀 衆
Spectators of a tennis match

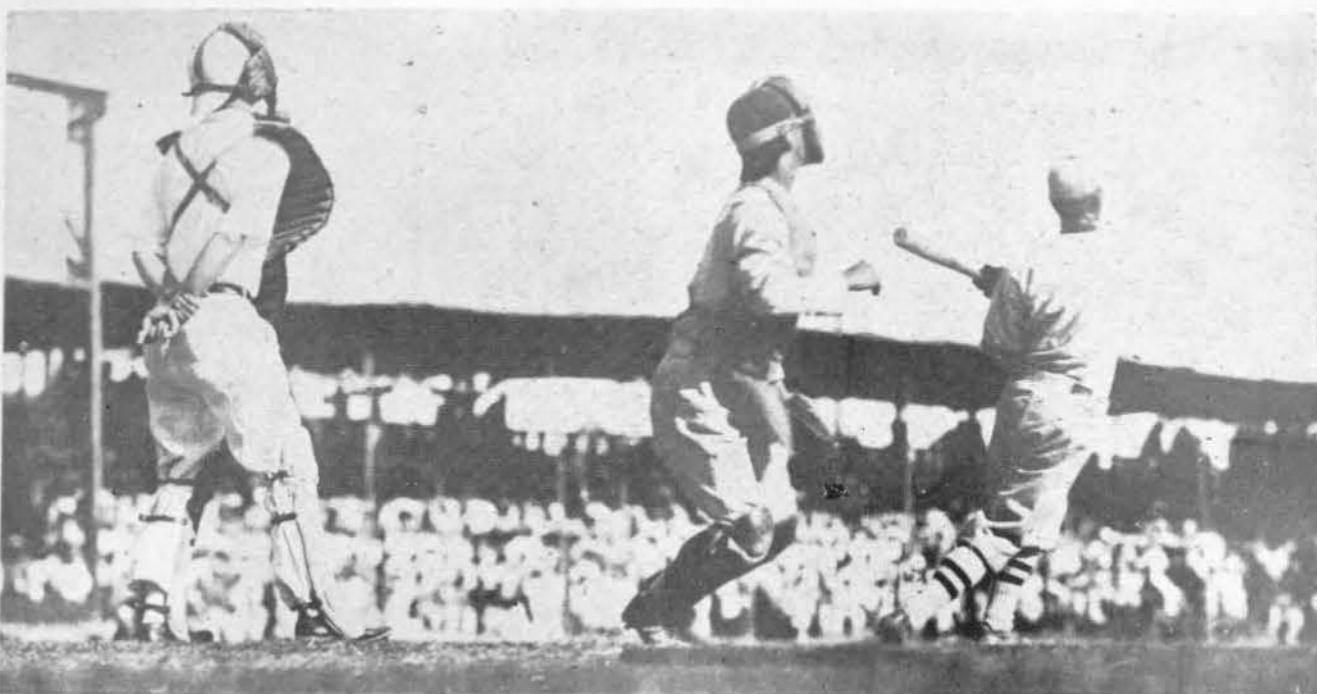
中國網球兩健將 邱飛海 林寶華
Khoo Hooi-hye and Gordon Lum, tennis stars



Actions seen from the playing of the two famous
tennis stars, Mr. Khoo and Mr. Lum



網球場上之笑容
Smiling



第八次遠東我國棒球戰勝菲律賓
Chinese baseball winning in the 8th
Far Eastern Olympic Games



代表中國出席遠東之檀香山華僑棒球隊
Group of Chinese baseballers from Honolulu



女 子 球 蓮 比 賽
Girl basketball in action

棒球與籃球 BASEBALL AND BASKETBALL



女 子 棒 球
Girls playing baseball



華北運動會中之籃球比賽
Basketball matches in the North China Athletic Meet.



廣東全省運動會前門之壯觀
The main gate to the Kwangtung Athletic Meet at Canton.

運動會觀眾踴躍



Participants and spectators



女運動員
A girl athlete



Running



軍樂隊
巡行入運動場
March of the band

運動場中種種情形
GLIMPSES OF ACTION



A hard jumper

長途賽跑



Running

上海中華體育協進會前

上海中華體育協進會前

劇烈運動之表情

長途賽跑



華東學校運動會競走發步
Runners in the East China Intercollegiate Meet



擲鐵球



競走決勝點
Breasting the tape



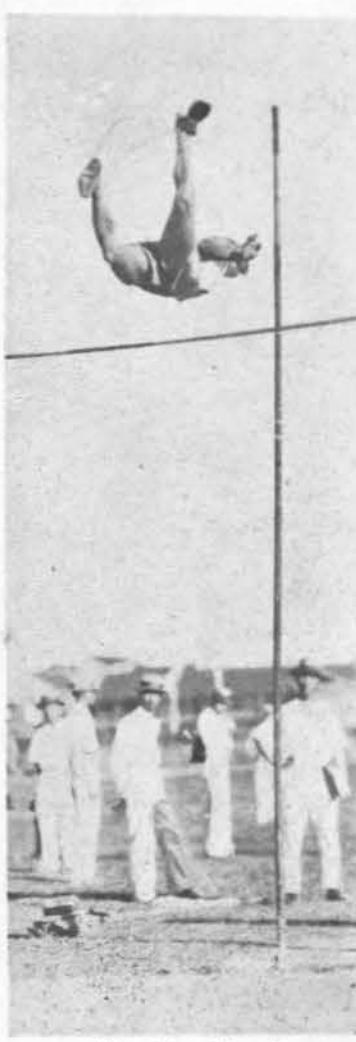
Throwing the discus



徒手
長途競步中途攝影
A long distance runner



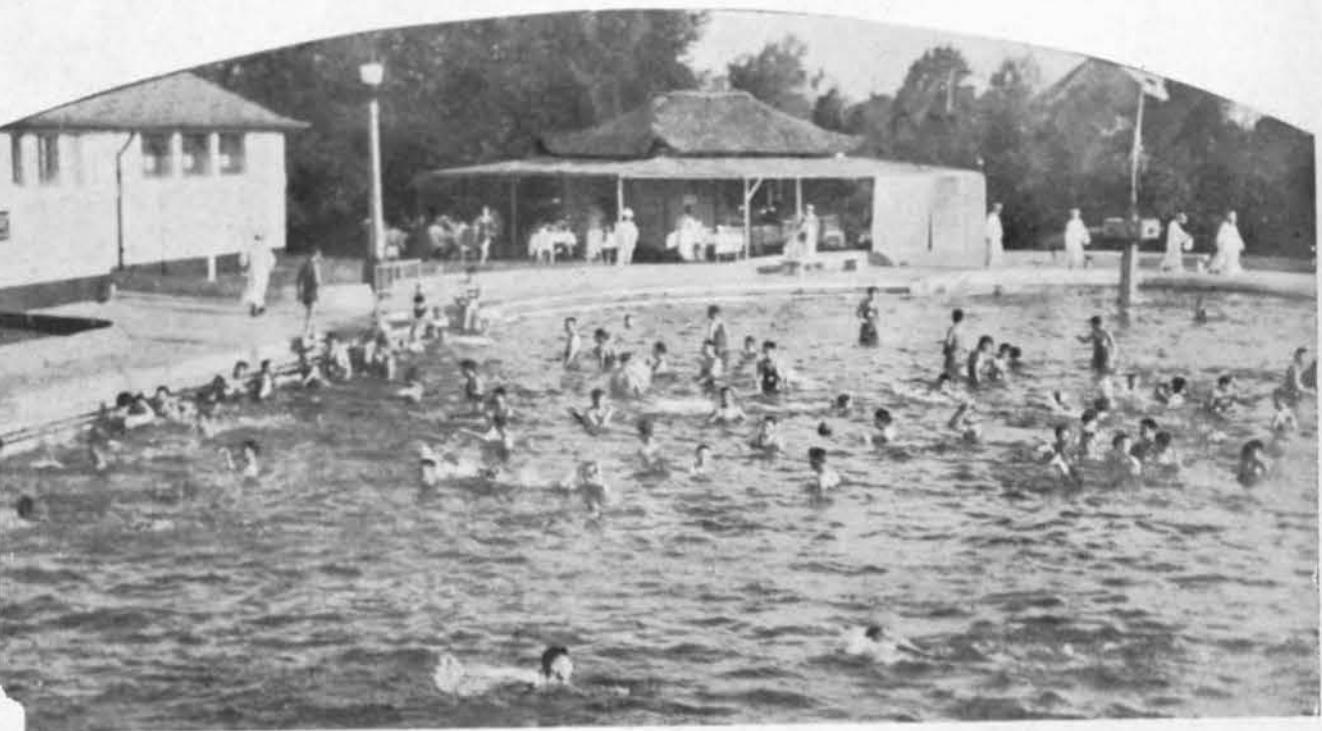
運動員休息



撐竿跳高
Pole Vault



運動會開幕升旗



上海公共游泳場——夏季每日游泳者男女數百人
The Shanghai Open Air Swimming Pool where men and women enjoy themselves in cool water during the Summer.



青島海邊天然游泳場
Bathing beach at Tsingtao, Shantung

游泳生活

泛舟 Fun in swimming

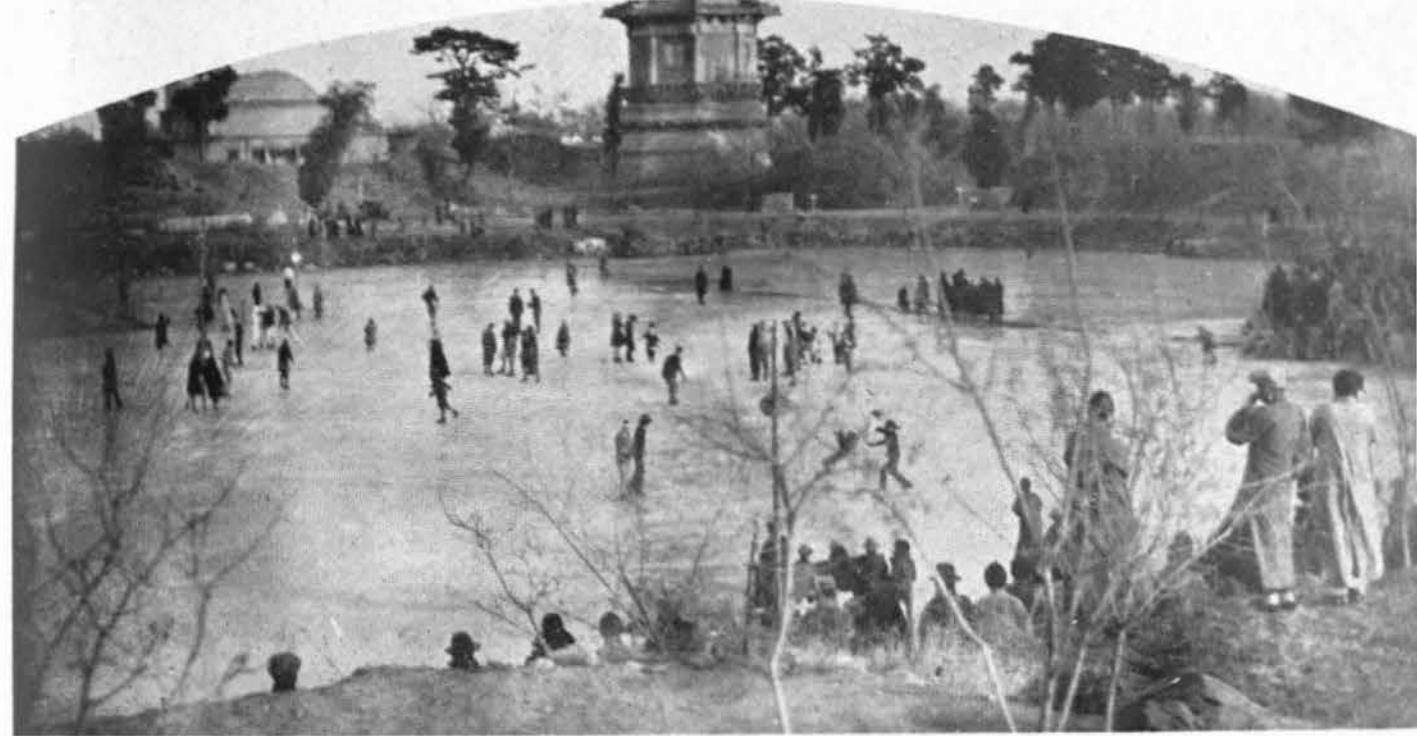


Rowing



Taking a sun bath

海水浴後



北平未名湖溜冰場——此湖夏天可浮艇冬天結冰厚數寸
A lake in Yenching University, Peiping, where rowing in summer and skating in winter are enjoyed by the students.



冰場棒球（燕京大學與清華大學比賽）
Ice Hockey between Yenching and Tsinghua Colleges



化裝溜冰
Old costumes in new sports.



溜冰
Skating companions

冬天體育
WINTER SPORTS



化裝溜冰



A charming masker

電影

外國電影之傳入吾國，固為時已久，而自製影片，則不過十年前事。當民國七八年時，有第一次國產影片出，片中主角FF女士，即今之殷明珠也。厥後影片公司相繼而起，民十五六間，竟多如雨後春筍。惜以資本微小，往往歷時不久，即黯然倒閉；迄今巍然獨存者，僅明星等少數公司而已。國產影片初出時，頗能轟動一時，為日既久，市場復為外片所奪，幸南洋華僑方面仍歡迎如故。最近教育當局有禁止之議，故愛情劇又有回復舊有地位之望。自影業大盛，演員一時有求過於供之勢，女子之賴以聲名揚溢，婦孺皆知者，所在多有。惟因宣傳過甚之故，遂不免於太濫，甚至有朝入影場，夕即以明星相號召者。邇來各公司為招致觀眾起見，每出一影片，輒由其主演女角，靚麗色相，或則一曲清歌，或則粉黛登場，其尤甚者，則諸片至各大埠競相，既可獲利，復易得名，無怪羣起而效也。



體育與名人
王正廷為遠東運動會發獎品

Dr. C. T. Wang presenting prizes at the 8th F. E. O. G.



河北省主席商震
為足球分區比賽行開球禮

Shang Chong Chairman of Hopei Provincial Government, commends the game for the National Football Tournament.



廣州市長林雲陔與網球賽會選手合影
Lin Yun-kai, Mayor of Canton, with some of the tennis players



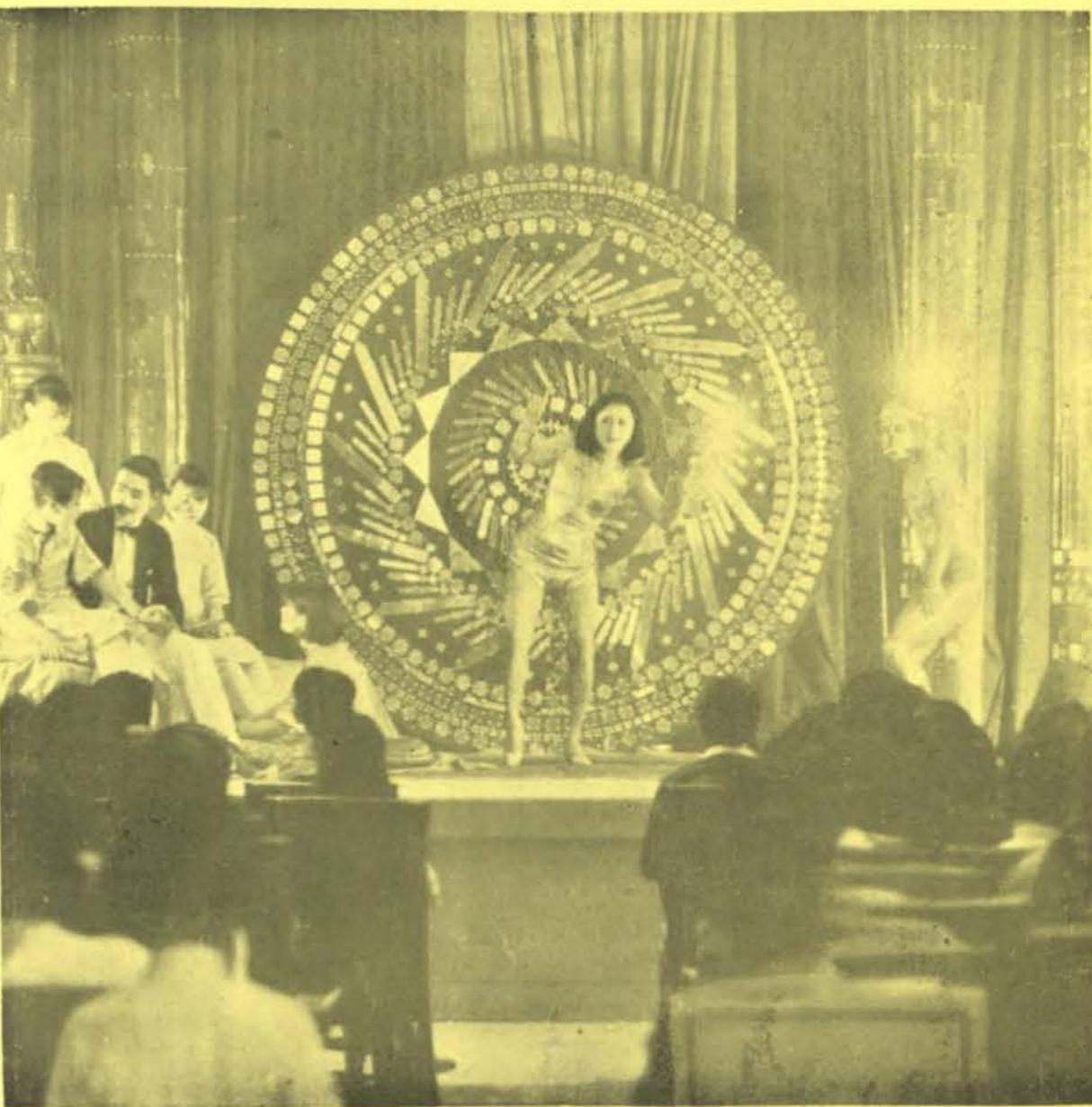
華北運動會會長張學良
與副會長張夫人于鳳至女士
Gen. and Madame Chang Hsueh-liang at the North China Athletic Meet



張學良打網球
Gen. Chang, a lover of tennis



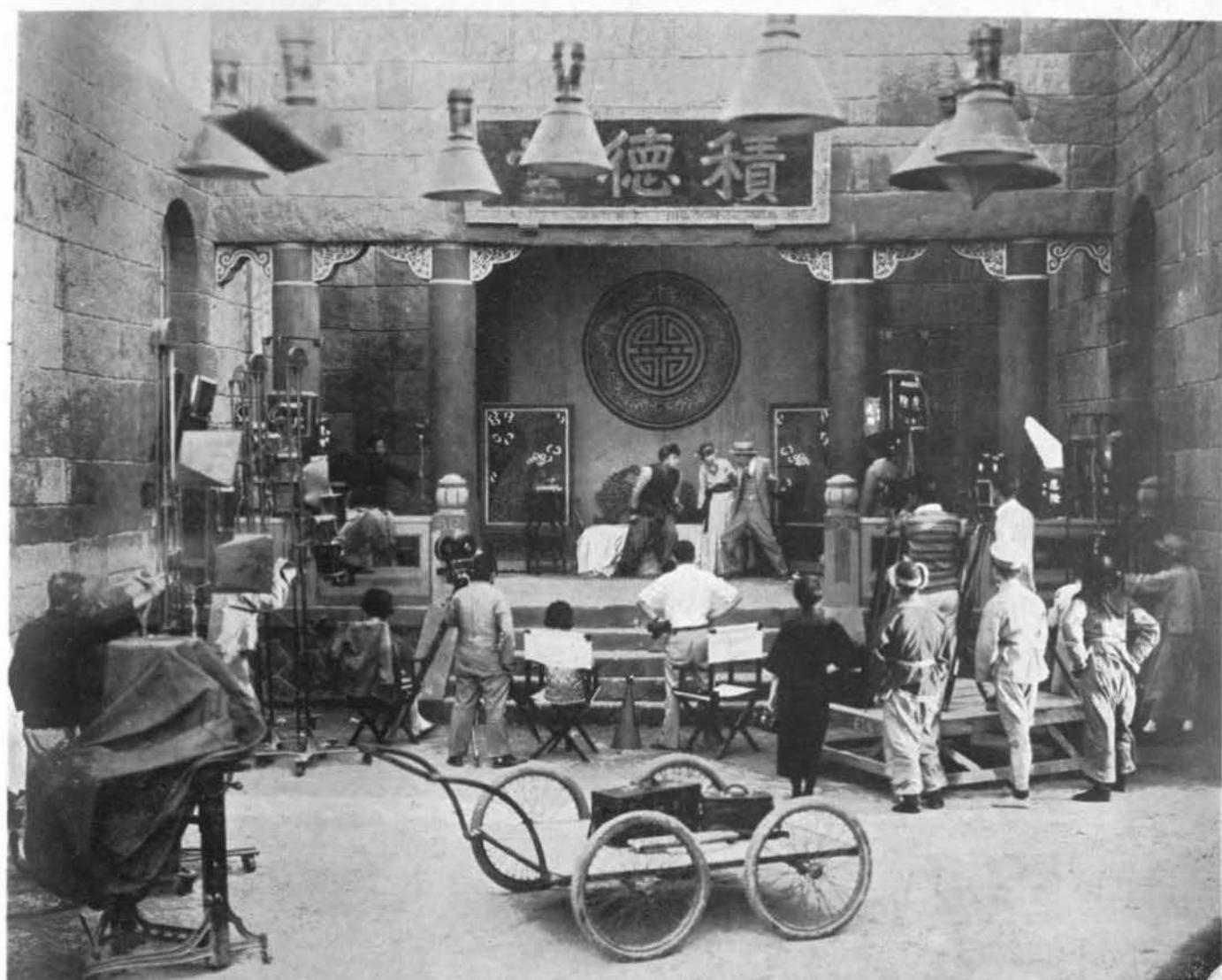
張學良與運動員談話
The young marshal chatting with the ath'letes





電影明星
胡蝶女士

CHINESE MOVIE STAR
Miss Butterfly



攝製影戲之情形

此為長城畫片公司攝拍「大鬧
攝影場」之一幕情形。立於廳
中三人為演員，其右則為攝影
師。左為光度極強之弧光燈。

THE MAKING OF A CHINESE
PHOTOPLAY

An interior view of the Great Wall Film
Co.'s studios during the making
of a comedy play.



攝影員與攝影機

工欲善其事，必先利其器，故攝影場最重要之器具，則為攝影機也。除劇意外，影片之優劣全在於攝影機之運用，左為長城公司攝影員之一部。

Cameramen of the Great Wall Film Co.



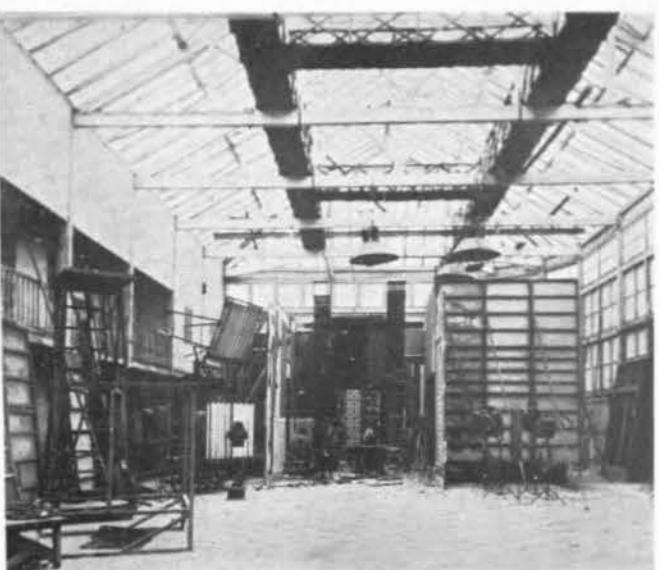
演員導演及攝影員

一片之成，須集合數人或十數人之技術智能始克有濟。演員固為劇中主要人物，然而無攝影員則無以攝拍其表情，無導演則無以統管其一切。分工合作，最為要道。故一齣影片之攝製，實費經營之苦心，始得成功。右為大中華百合之攝影員與導演王次龍氏與女明星周文珠女士之合影。

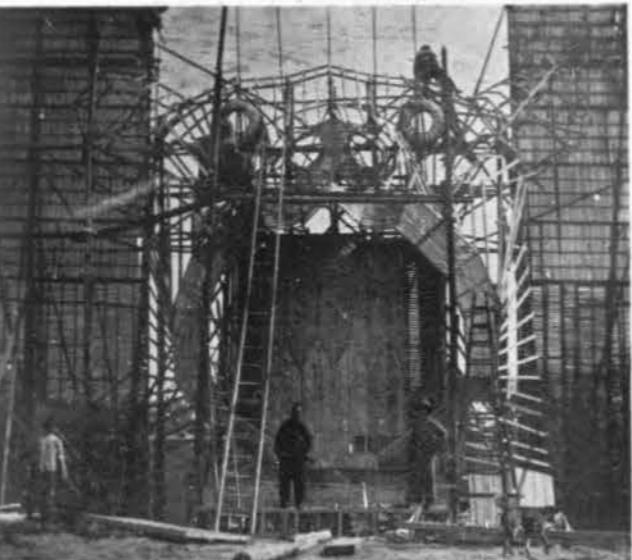
Miss W. C. Chow and her director, C. L. Wang, with the cameramen of Great China Lily Company.



攝影場內之各種設施，佈景之一部分



明星公司之玻璃棚，無論晴雨均可拍片



外景之建築



內景之佈置



製片部



接片間

Some glimpses of the Chinese Motion Picture studios, settings, and laboratories.



小霸王 張冲
武俠明星張慧冲自辦影片公司之出品



火燒紅蓮寺
此片取材於不肖生小說「江湖奇俠傳」
明星出品



續盤絲洞
舉手者為片中主角殷明珠女士
上海影戲出品



再世姻緣
林楚楚女士在此劇飾一男主角
民新出品



關東大俠
我國影片公司甚注重武俠之影片
月明出品



混世魔王
國產片亦多以值探險為背景者
天一品出
Scenes of actions from Chinese film productions of several companies



銀幕之美感

我國電影，近趨於歐化，露臂坦胸，常現於中國銀幕中者，於此可見一斑。

SCREEN BEAUTIES FROM CHINESE MOVIEDOM

It is interesting to note the tendency of Chinese movie stars to imitate the foreign way in exposing their limbs.





銀幕情侶

中西影戲，多重愛情劇，數年前之中國古裝神怪等出品，年來已漸減少，而近代時裝之愛情劇，則漸為觀眾所歡迎，此亦中國影片前途之新現象也。



SCREEN LOVERS

Here are a few groups of screen lovers that have become matinee idols of the Chinese movie public. The so-called co-starring teams are also very popular. Flappers' roles too are being screened in recent productions.





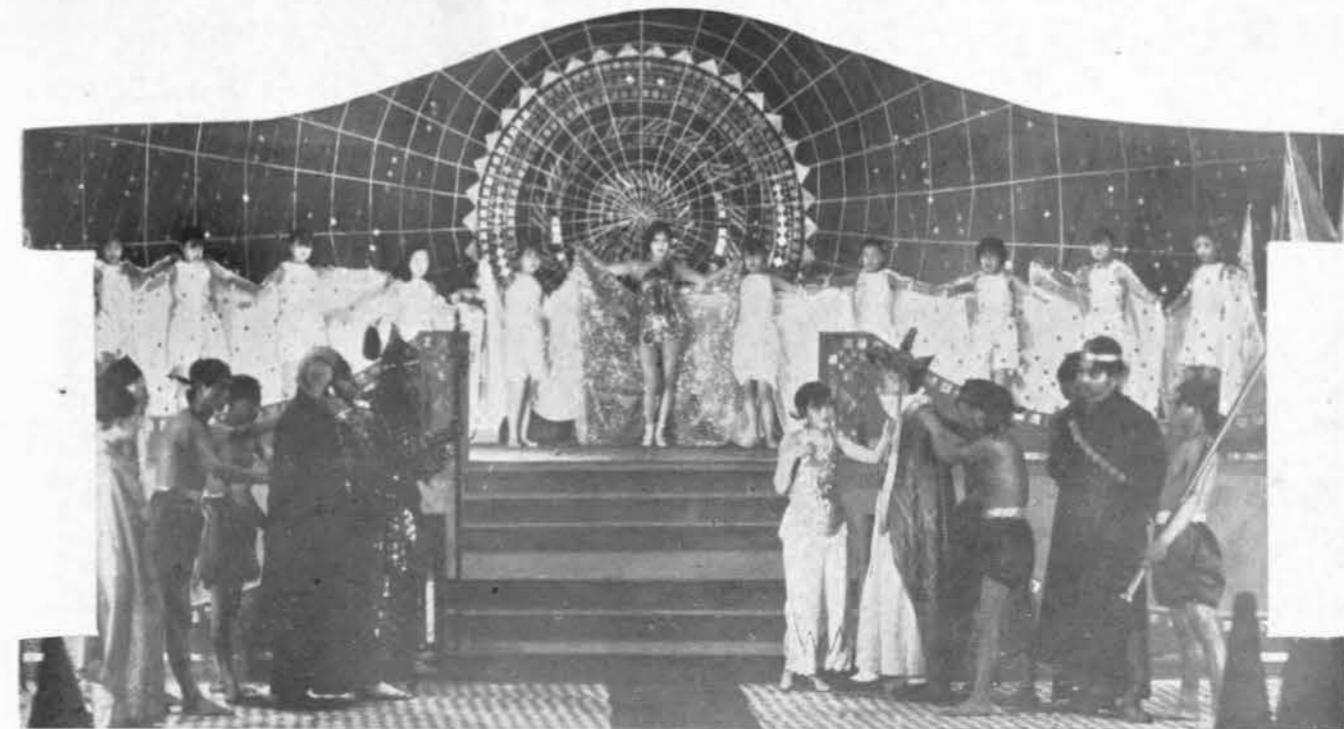
義俠愛情劇「火窟鋼刀」之一幕

大中華百合出品

LOVE MAKING AS SEEN
ON THE CHINESE
SCREEN

荒唐滑稽劇「風流督軍」之一幕

長城出品



上海影戲公司出品香豔美感之「積盤絲洞」之一幕

下圖為片中主角殷明珠女士

A scene from a Shanghai Photoplay produc-
tion, starring Miss Pearl Ing (below)



中國女明星

衆星爭妍



王 漢 倫
Helen Wang



胡 蝶
Butterfly Wu



嚴 月 嬅
Y. H. Yen



董 翩 翩
P. P. Tung



阮 玲 玉
L. Y. Yuen



楊 愛 立
Olive Young



胡 善
Wu Shan



唐 天 婷
T. H. Ting



蘇 蕙 賢
Su Hui-xian



黎 賽 齡
S. C. Liang



李 萍 莹
Li Li-ling



黎 麗 晴
S. C. Liang



盧 麗 繡
T. L. Lu



張 蝶 晖
T. W. Chang



新西遊記

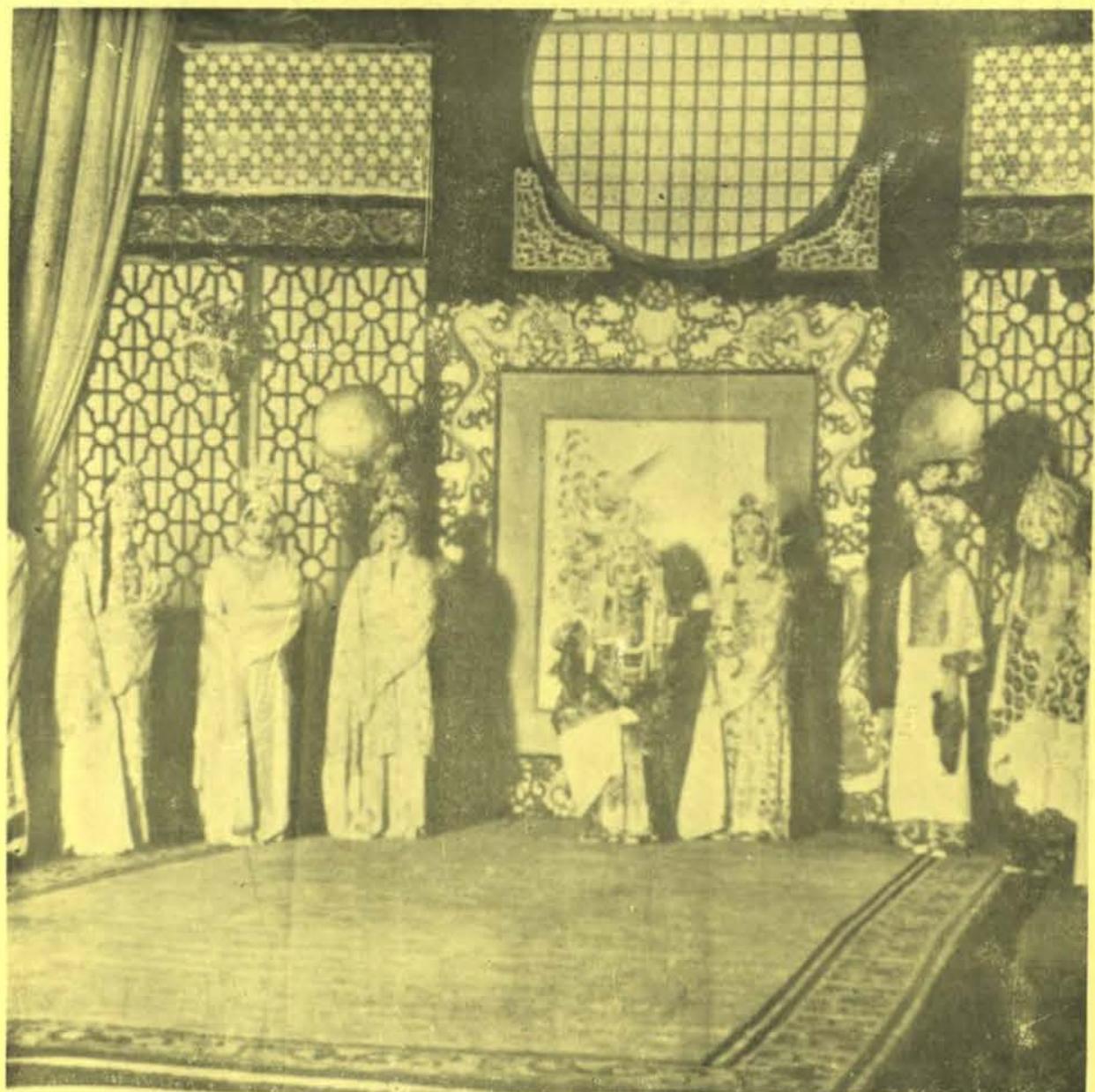
西遊記為婦孺皆知之中國小說，國產影片曾有數種借西遊記為標題者，上圖為明星公司出品「新西遊記」之一幕，取材新穎不同尋常。夏佩珍女士飾片中新蜘蛛精。

REPOSING CHARM

Miss Hsia P. Chen, starring in a new production of Star Motion Picture Co. Pleasing and attractive backgrounds can often be found in Chinese picture scenes.

戲劇

吾國舊劇，始於唐朝。明皇選擇優秀青年入宮，紛然登場，號曰梨園子弟，備為娛目賞心之具。其後流傳民間，人雖認為有移風正俗之功能，足補教育之不及，然仍多以小道鄙視之。明末清初，崑曲盛行，詞句古艷，僅為當時士大夫鼓吹風雅所設，平民少學，未能擅聆，然自姑蘇柳敬亭後，曲亦幾成廢陵散矣。復後民間有四大徽班及漢調相續繼起，然均不過如曇花一現。及於晚清，慈禧太后酷嗜皮簧；皮簧為湖廣伶人譚鑫培所首創，京中部曹，仰承意旨，上自王公卿相，下至廝養輿儕，均惟劇是好。甚至大夫廢書不讀，日以聽劇為事，時尚所趨，名伶輩出，供奉內廷，寵幸有加。此為吾國舊劇之黃金時代。民國以來，盛況不亞曩昔，如最近梅蘭芳之盡聲異域，可以任吾國之如意公使。上海因物質昌明，舞台多以幕景逼真取勝，新近排演之間天開地神怪劇本，能使觀者驚心動魄。當民國初年，曾有白話劇之創起，便衣說白，頗能動聽。迨新文藝勃興，青柳南國劇社相繼而起，主持者皆一時文藝之後彥，流風所及，通都大邑男女學校輒有劇團之組織焉。



Gorgeous settings in one of the scenes
from the Chinese stage play
"COMMENCEMENT OF THE UNIVERSE"
(Photo by Chung Hwa Studio)



「開天闢地」
中國舞台劇之一幕
上海中華書局影印



京 剧 演 员 之 英 姿

中國古劇主角多由男伶化裝而上圖琴雪芳女士在白門樓劇中則飾男主角呂布

CHINESE PLAY. On the old Chinese stage, most of the feminine roles are impersonated by actors; still, some Chinese actresses have occasionally enacted the male parts such as the one shown above—Miss Ching Shu-fang in a Chinese warrior costume.



歷史劇之宮闈佈景及皇后宮女之裝飾

Costumes for the empress and her ladies-in-waiting, and a stage background for a typical royal court scene.



「三國志」之孔明與魯肅

Kung Ming and Lu Shu, two characters of a play adapted from "Three Kingdoms".

舞臺上

舊劇有京海兩派之別，北平京派重唱，做，白，三硬工，上海海派，重幕景，及行頭之精巧。年來海派幕景愈出愈奇，實非京派所能及。上圖為海派之新編「歷史劇」。下圖為京派之「羣英會」。兩者相較，可知舊劇各派競尚之異點。

ON THE STAGE

Chinese stage plays are divided into two lines—that of Peiping, which lays stress on singing, action, and dialog; of Shanghai, it emphasizes on background and costumes.



梅蘭芳飾演「黛玉葬花」

「公冶訪羊」之一幕



(上)「七擒猛獲」之主角
(右)「販馬記」

劇中人

SOME FAMOUS CHARACTERS FROM CHINESE PLAYS

On left and right, the celebrated Chinese actor, Mei Lan-fang, impersonating two of his triumphal feminine roles. Below three scenes are from Chinese historical plays.



「霸王別姬」梅蘭芳之京劇





南國劇社在南京留影 該社為現代新劇運動之主要團體曾在上海廣州南京各地博得觀眾推讚圖中X為社長田漢Y為著名戲劇家洪深

La Midi Dramatic Club in Nanking. This club is organized upon the new theatre movements and has successfully presented its plays in various parts of the country.



A scene from the play "Secret Room"

現代戲劇



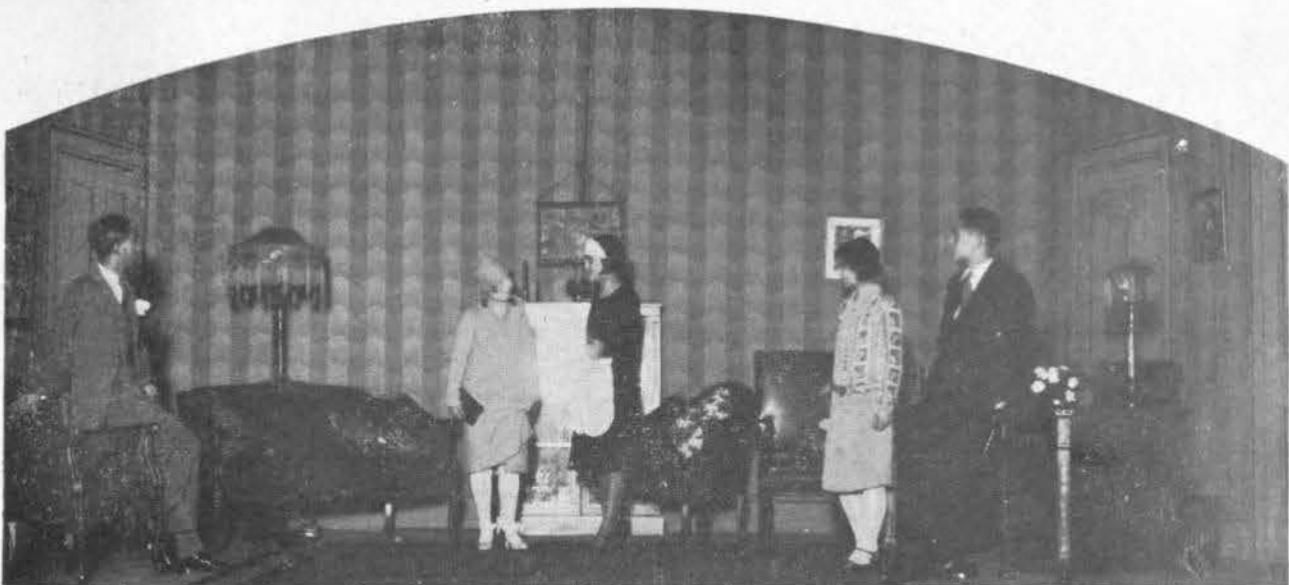
上海中西女塾學生表演沙士比亞名劇「第十二夜」
MyTiere's girls in the Shakespeare's play, "Twelfth Night"



北平燕京大學劇團
Members of the Yenching Dramatic Club, Peiping



北平貝滿女子中學西劇化裝
Beckman girl students dressing up for rehearsal



瀕江大學英語劇團表演『值得登廣告』喜劇之一幕
"It Pays to Advertise", a comedy presented by the Shanghai College English Dramatic Club

此劇為著名編劇家田漢之傑作右圖為主角
燕京大學生關瑞梧女士所飾



「無事忙」
暨南大學生
譜劇化裝
Chinan students
in a comical
skit

舞台上
毛劍佩女士
演劇時跳舞
表演之姿態
Miss C. P. Mo
as a dancer

「加啡店之一夜」
學生之劇藝



「壓迫」劇中之女客
于夢善女士飾
Miss S. W.
Kwan
appearing in
"A Night in
a Cafe"



Miss Y.C.Yu
as a passen-
ger.

跳 舞

DANCING. Not a few from the Chinese younger generations are fast learning the foreign style of dancing.



形 意 舞
中國女子體育學校學生



俄 國 士 風 舞
北平基督教女學學生

英 國 士 風 舞
北平基督教女學學生

活 潑
紫羅蘭女士之跳舞



中國女子體育專門學校學生之跳舞

徐 策 跑 城

A STAGE CHARACTER
from a historical play.





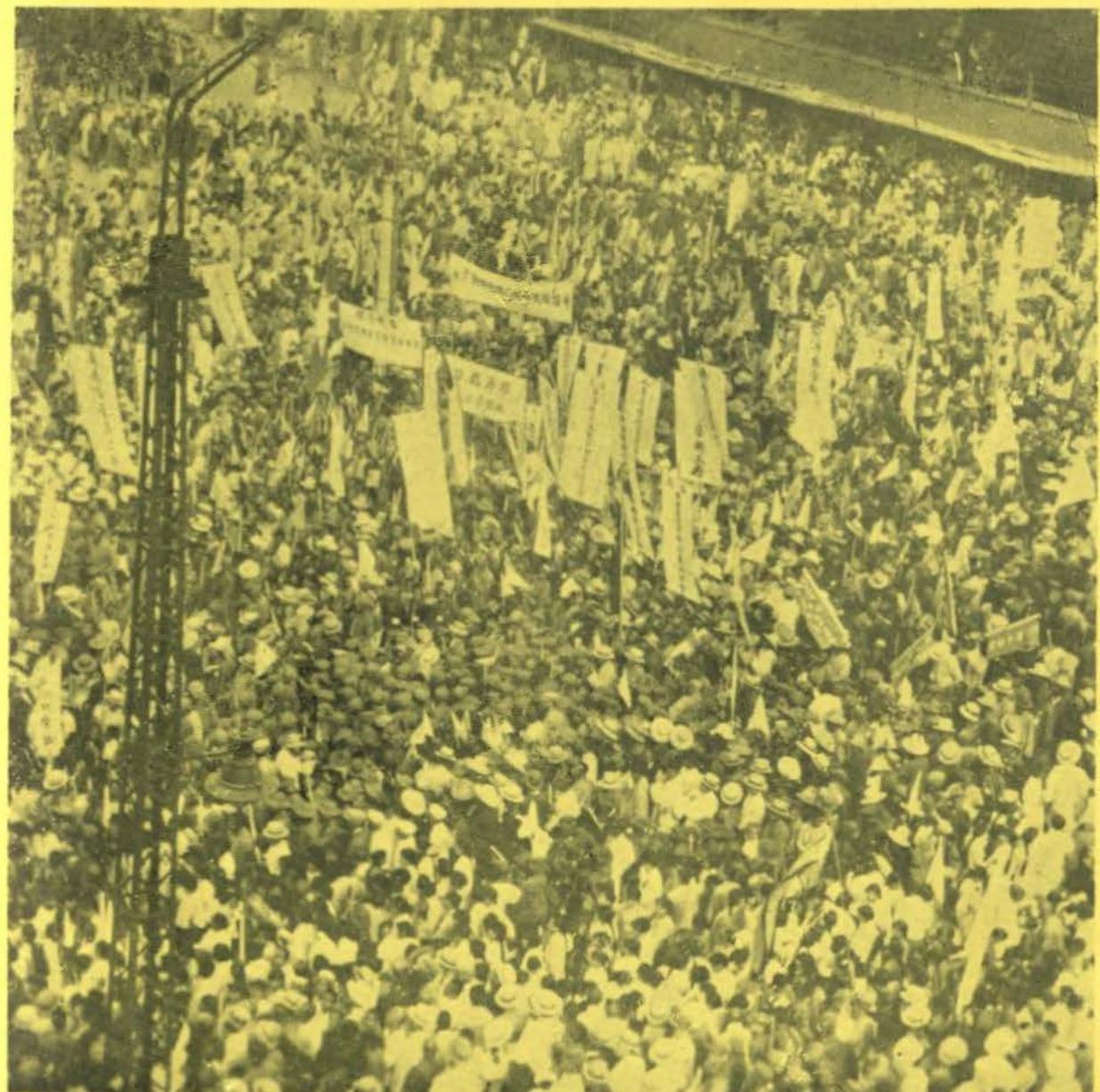
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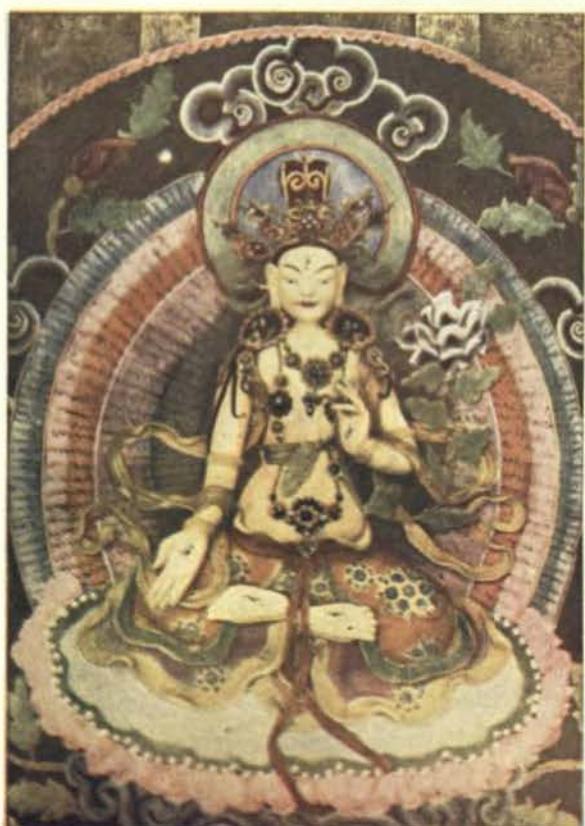
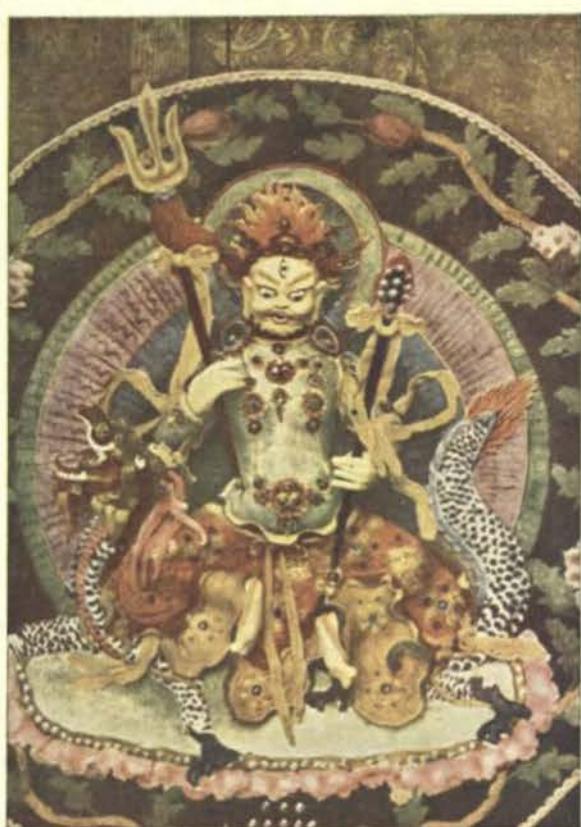
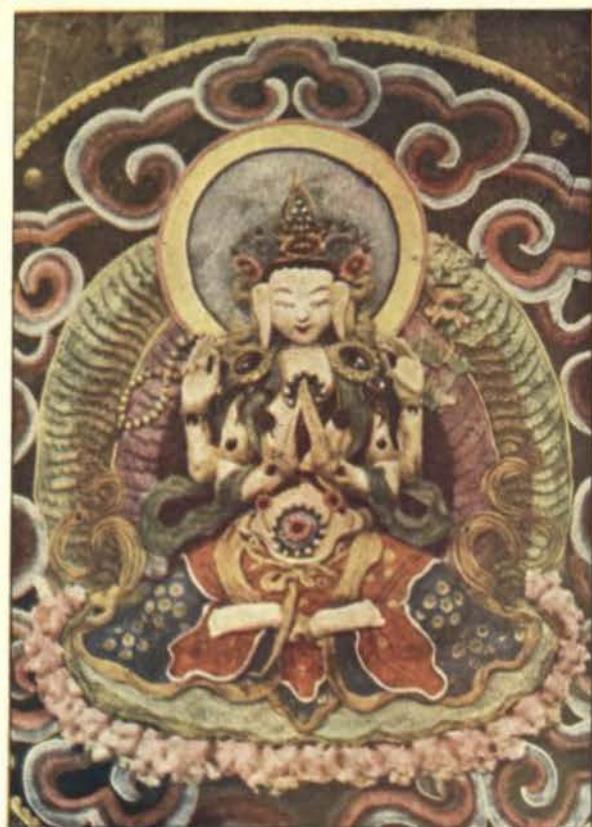
A STAGE CHARACTER
from a historical play.



社 會

向以家族爲中心之中國，社會生活每被忽略，此蓋以往歷史中不能隱諱之缺憾，亦即數千年積弱之一因也。自革命運動發生後，民衆組織發達，社會運動澎湃，毅然起而對舊勢力奮鬥。即如打倒封建制度，建政治於人民意志之上；擺脫舊禮教，男女解放，社交公開；廢除陳腐風俗，儀式趨於簡便。此外如書報出版發達，民間娛樂增加，皆良好現象。國府設立社會部之計劃雖未實行，而各縣市均有社會局之設置。蓋社會生活繁複，爲國家進步之象徵；社會革新，實國家前途之幸福也。

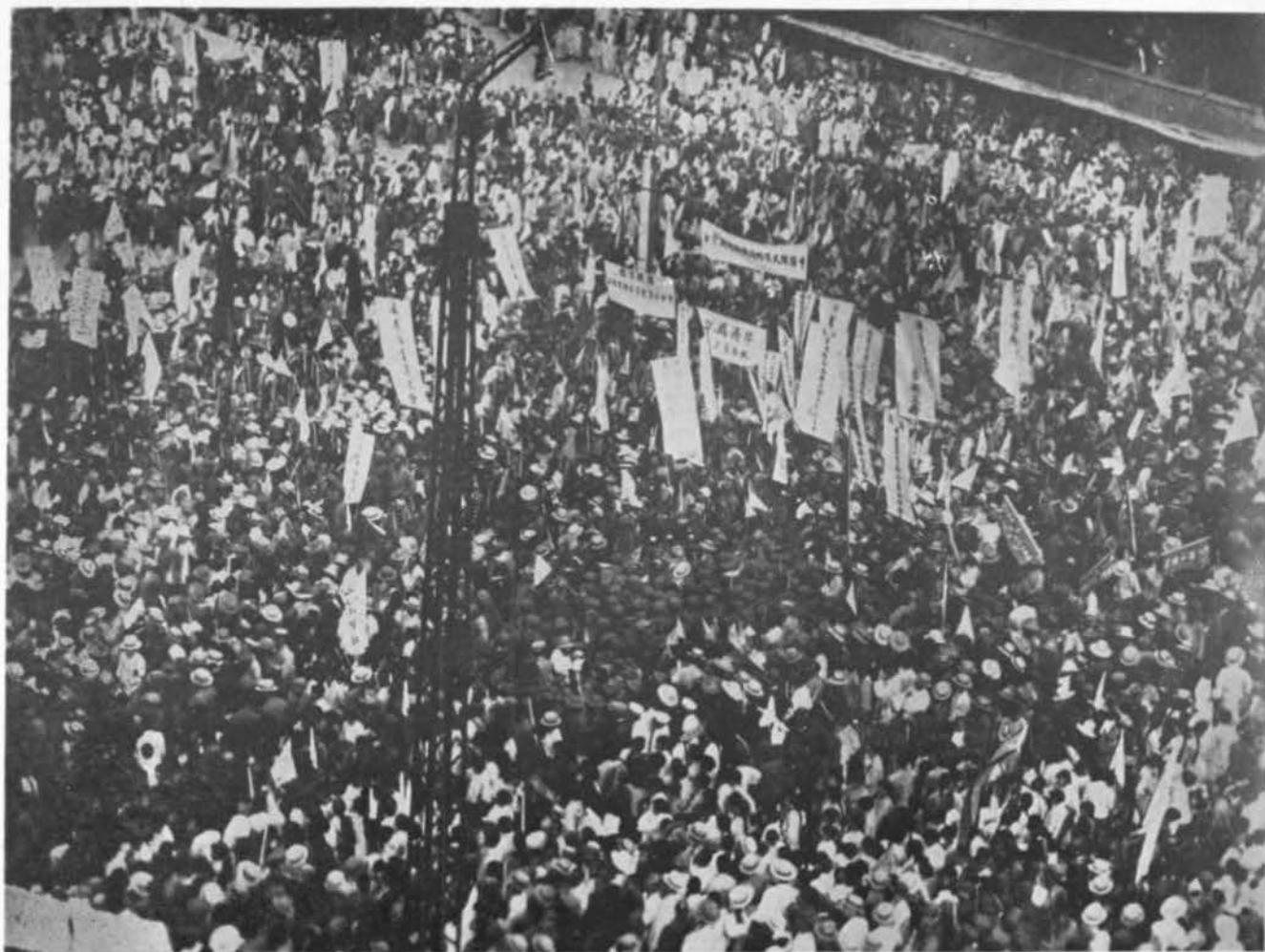




牛 酪 塑 像

甘肅佛教民間有一酥酪節，每屆節期，輒以牛酪塑成種種神像，供奉一夜，天明即毀之。本頁所舉各圖，為某西人所攝，蓋事前商得教長同意，得將時間延長至晨間十時，然後拍攝也。各像工精巧，栩栩欲活，為吾國不可多得之藝術，但費偌大工事，而僅陳一夜，未知究有何種傳統之原因。

Butter as a medium of exquisite sculpture made by Kansu monks for the annual Butter Festival.



民衆運動會之發展為近代中國社會之新現象
CHINA'S AWAKENING TO A NEW SPIRIT

Mass of people during a
public demonstration.

社會民衆

PUBLIC SPIRIT

民衆如潮



漢口收回租界時市民大會之踴躍狀態
Enthusiastic crowd at Hankow during the renditon of
British Concession to Chinese Control



五卅紀念大會
May 30th Memorial Service



學生宣傳隊對市民演講
Students volunteer



對俄示威大會
Poster signs everywhere that arouse enthusiasm



華僑愛國巡行



衛生運動巡行
Street Cleaning Day in Peiping—A Public Health Campaign



國貨運動大會

The entrance to the National Products Exhibitions at Shanghai.
Below—Headquarters for Anti-Opium Campaign and its posters

國民拒毒大運動





新式婚禮 舊式婚禮太繁現代趨向簡便

New mode in Chinese marriage—simple and natural. Clumsy and ornamental Chinese marriage of older days are now practically abandoned. Not the present change in the wedding garments of the bride and bridegroom and the ceremonials adopted.



新郎新娘宣誓 (蔣介石與宋美齡)

The marriage vow (Wedding of Chiang Kai-shek and Soong Mei-ling at Majestic Hotel, Shanghai)

婚喪儀式

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS
FUNERAL RITES

Left above and below, the funeral of the late Li Yuan-hung, formerly president of the Chinese Republic; right, the pompousness of the funeral of a wealthy person at Shanghai.

隆重之喪禮 下圖為上海一富商之櫬車



(右及下圖)前大總統黎元洪在天津出殯



跳舞聯歡會場內佈置之壯觀

Dancing party—magnificent hall, splendid decoration

社交

SOCIAL
ACTIVITY



茶話會 男女社交公開為近代中國之好現象

An afternoon tea party—young men and women of China today can meet each other socially without formality of old customs



Romance of the lovers



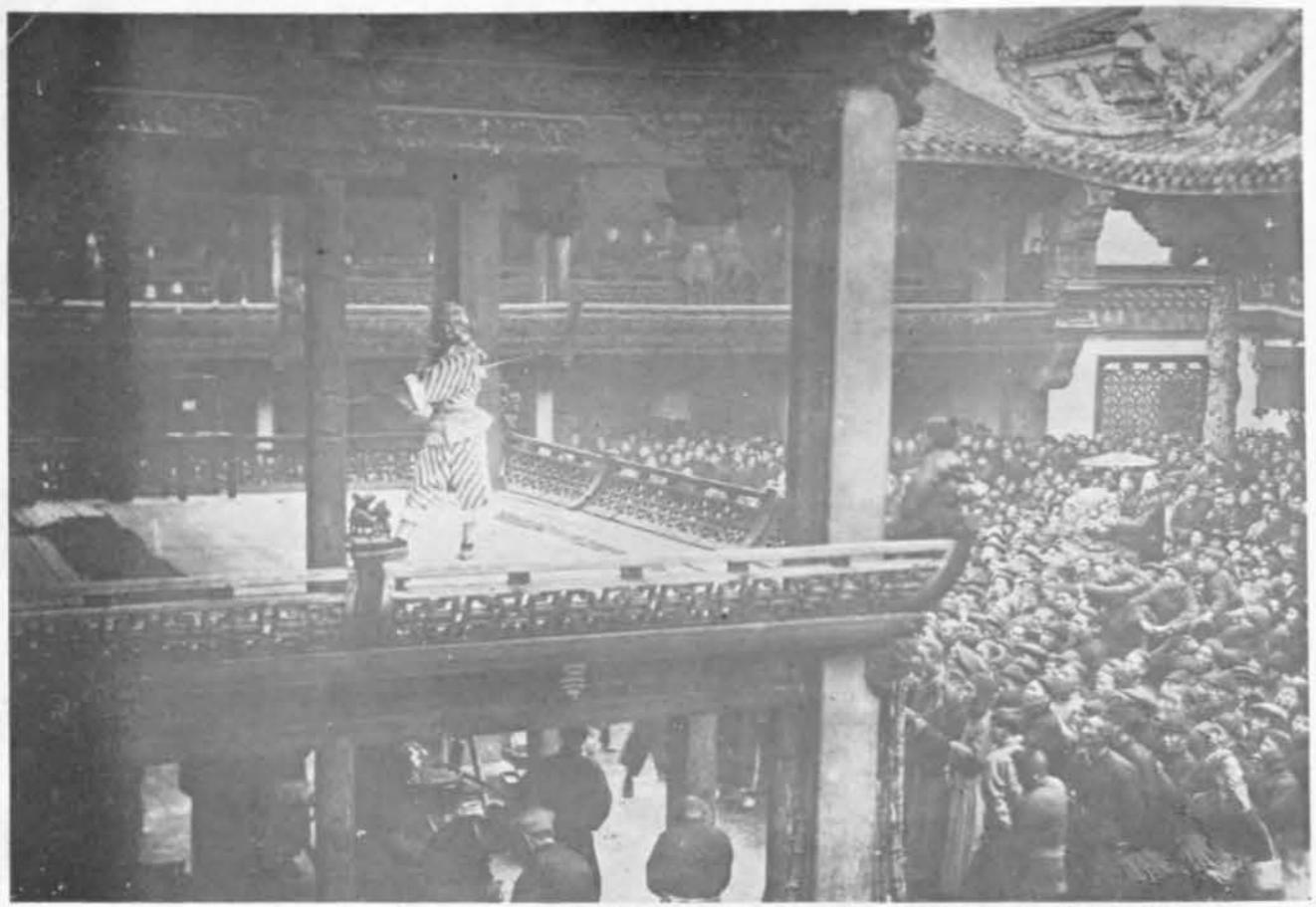
賓主盡歡

"—And the fun was had by all"



同鄉化裝交際會

A masquerade gathering—social club of a college



鄉間廟前之戲台
觀舞台建築，及觀眾擁擠，可見中國平民皆藝術爱好者
Holiday in a village—rich and poor from near and wide gather in for a free for
all show which was staged at one of the village old temples



民間
娛樂
AMUSE-
MENT



家人音樂隊之演奏
A family orchestra



高脚戲
新年娛樂之一



The lion dance—in event of any great
celebrations, this is the most popular
sport in China

Stilt dance—one of the popular enjoyments in
New Year. Old and young alike amuse themselves
by dressing in different stage costumes

本書所採圖片，所由各方徵集得來，除列入美術欄內數帧，敍明作者外，餘概從略，謹此誌歉，并申謝忱。

本書編輯歷時數月，其有在印後始發生之事，未及採入者，所在多有，容當刊入來年次編。至於訛誤尤所難免，倘承指正不勝厚感。

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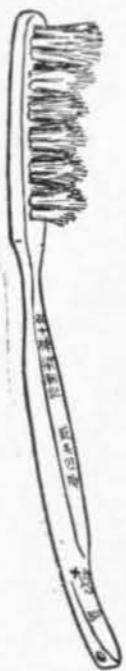


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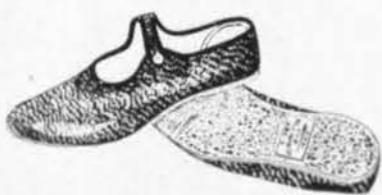
軍政部長何應欽之納喜車

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註冊



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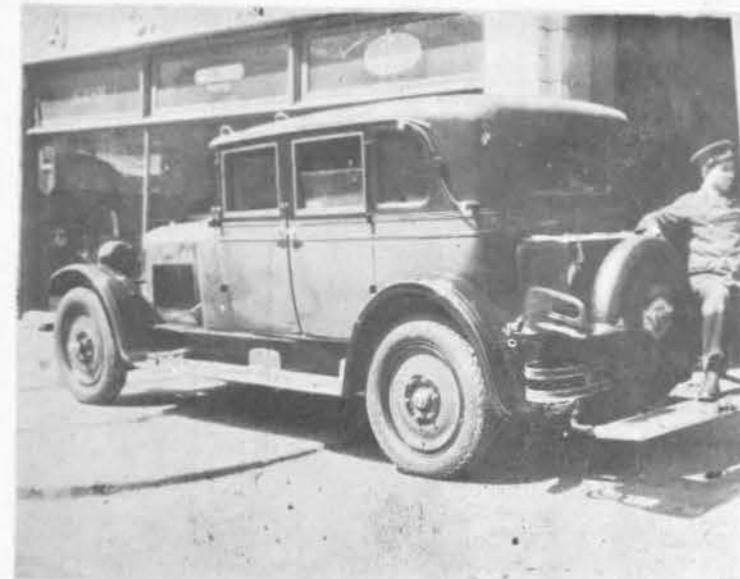
經久耐用世界名人多喜購置其在中國社會早有定評試下觀述兩名人所購之

納喜汽車 即可窺見一斑也

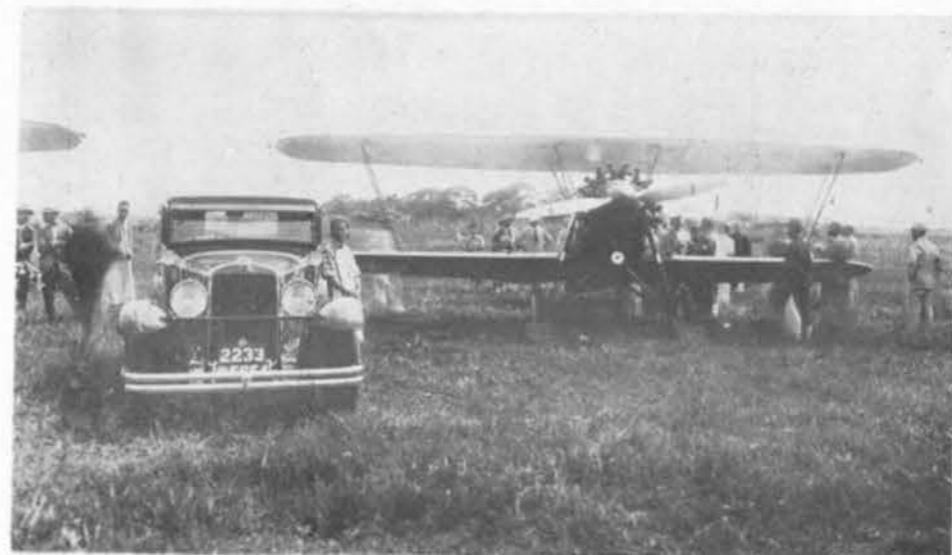
國民政府軍政部長何應欽氏於三

年前 購置 納喜汽車 一輛裝有槍彈不能穿透

之鋼片一千五百磅常在南京徐州等地行駛從無損壞最近一大施檢查加以修理仍復行駛如故，載重持久，在同類汽車中無有出其右者



General Ho Ying Ching, Minister of Army, chose an Advanced NASH for his personal use. This car was equipped with over fifteen hundred lbs. of bullet proof steel plates and yet was in constant use in Nanking and Hsueh for over three years without repairs. This photo shows the condition of the car after its recent overhaul and is again in active service in Nanking. What other car of its class can stand the strain which it has gone through.



航空署長張惠長之納喜車

Here is another choice by another high official of the Chinese National Government, general Chang Wei-cheung, Head of the Aircraft Bureau, who chose a NASH "400" Special Six 4-door sedan which has the "Double Spark Plug Ignitino" System, the same as his aeroplane, the "Spirit of Canton".

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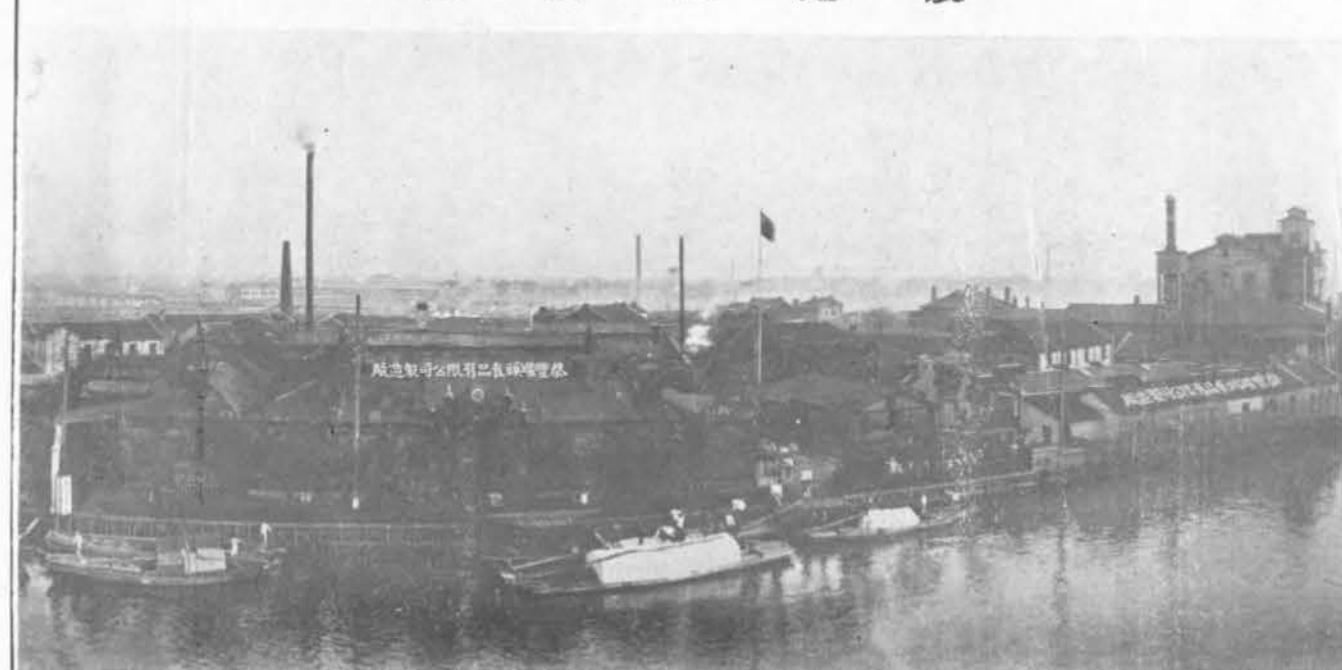
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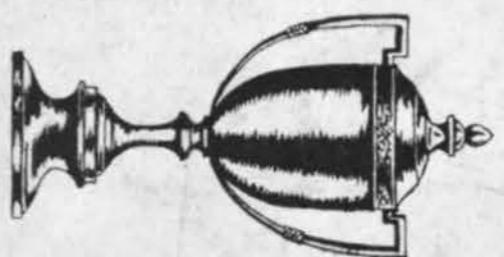
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