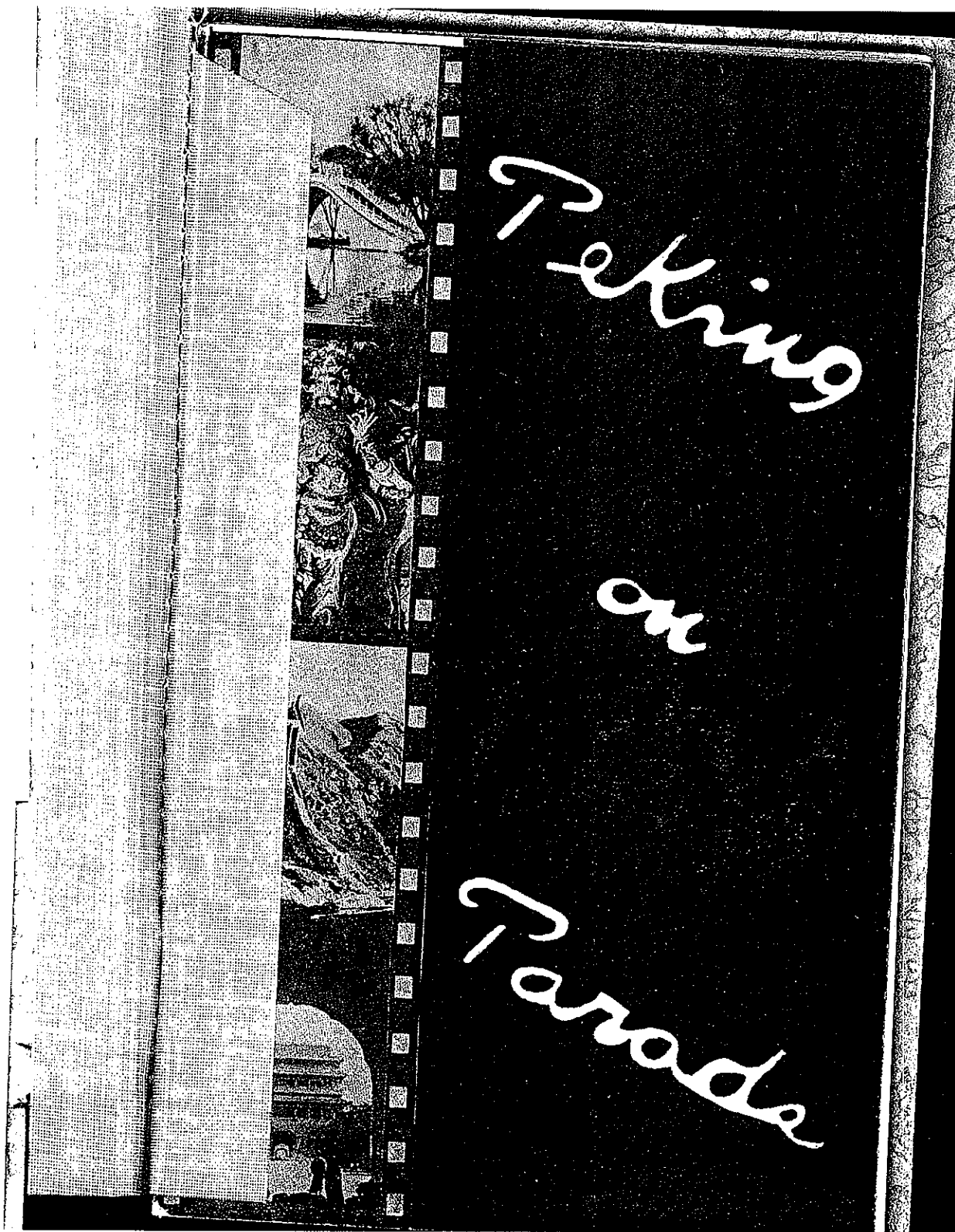
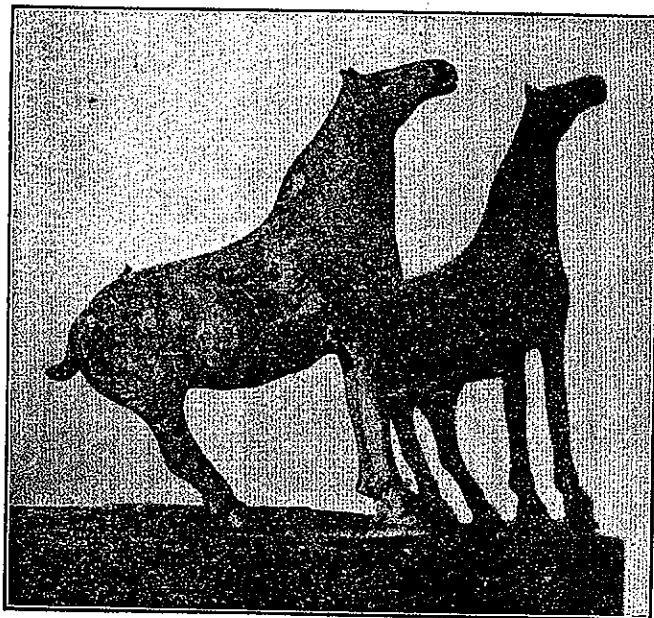


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Peking on Parade



A Pocket - Guide

by

Hsiao San-Tiao

Photographs

by

Hartung



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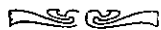
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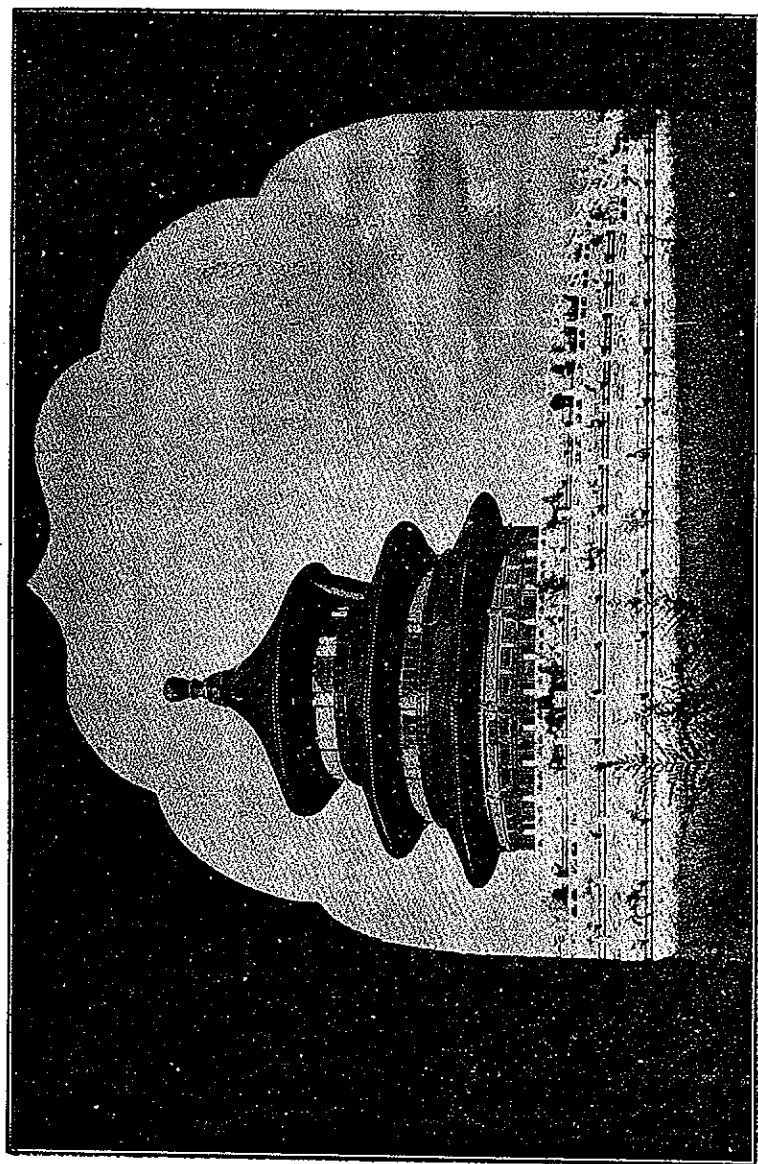
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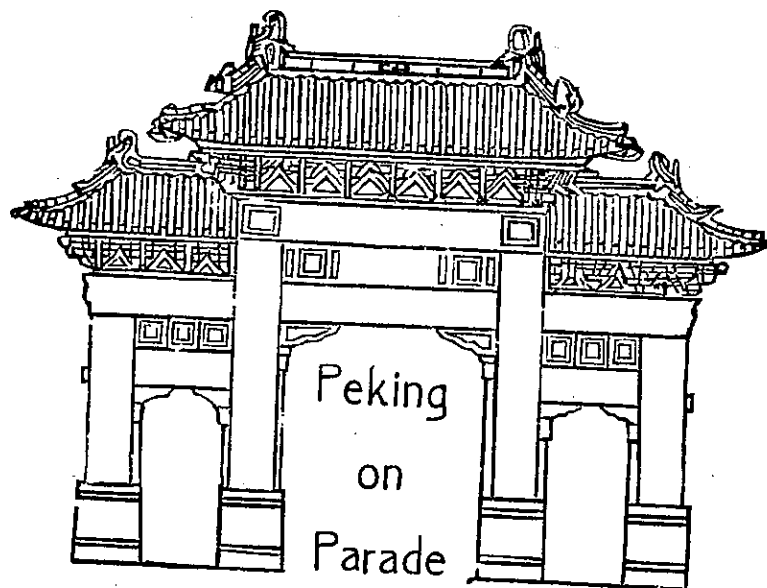
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*The Temple of Heaven*



- When seasoned world-travellers get together one place is most often mentioned: Peking. Merely say this one word. Eyes brighten, tongues fly faster, colorful memories are stirred. Why? Each person will give a different answer. And you, too, will undoubtedly find that Peking the many-faceted has what you are looking for.
- Forty centuries old—it first became a place of importance under the Tartars in the tenth century. Mongols, Mings and Manchus followed. Each dynasty adding to the city's wealth and splendor. Peking as we see it today, dates mainly from the middle of the fifteenth century. Its builder was the Ming Emperor, Yung Lo.
- Officially this city is now known as Peiping or Northern Peace. This is not a new name. It

was also socalled under the first ruler of the Mings. It's former and better-loved name, Peking, meant Northern Capital. Another of it's old names was Cambaluc. In the days of Kublai Khan when Marco Polo saw and wondered at it's magnificence. Associated with those times are the Round City, the Drum Tower, Marco Polo Bridge.

- Present-day visitors have many privileges to atone for the passing of Imperial pageantry. Only since 1924 has the Forbidden City ceased to be entirely forbidden. Now each year sees another of the temples and palaces open to the public. The Tai Miao or Temple of Imperial Ancestors and Wan Shan Ssu in the Central Sea Palace are the latest to be opened. (1934.)

- The Peking Autumn is famous for its exhilarating sunny days. Both the cold of winter and the heat of summer are tempered by the dryness of the climate. The only two months to be avoided if possible are February and March. Then dust storms and cloudy skies are prevalent. But there are even Peking enthusiasts who maintain that the city, seen under a yellow pall of Gobi dust, is as romantic as London hidden in one of her famous fogs!

- Festivals and flowers make the cycle of seasons at all times endlessly interesting. April leads off with wisteria and flowering fruit trees. In May "Peony-Viewing" is the order of the day among coolies, Generals and sing-song girls. June celebrates with the Dragon Boat Festival. In July and August one can dine on a canopied barge and be poled over the lotus-covered waters

of the Sea Palace (Pei Hai.) In September comes the Harvest Moon Festival. And always the willows and white pines form stately features of the Peking scene.

### ARRIVING ON THE SCENE.

- That is easily done from Shanghai or Kobe. Take the Shanghai-Peiping Express, equipped with 1st. class Wagons-Lits Co's sleeping and restaurant cars, and you are here in 42 hours. Or the trip from Shanghai can be made in 5 to 9 hours according to plane in service operated by the China National Aviation Corporation and piloted by experienced American fliers.

- From Kobe comfortable Japanese steamers make the crossing in 4 days to Tangku, the port for Tientsin. A 4-hour train trip completes the journey to Peking. Another route from Kobe is via Shimonoseki, Fusan, Seoul and Mukden by ferry and train. It occupies 3 days in direct transit.

- From the moment it's crenellated city wall comes into view you will be a part of Peking's never-ending pageant. Should you be one of the unfortunates whose time is limited, a motor-car will be necessary. But the ideal mode of locomotion is the rickshaw. An intimate, leisurely view is thus ensured. Many rewarding places are hidden in the hutungs or narrow lanes, difficult for cars to navigate. And here, of all Chinese cities, is rickshaw-riding a real pleasure in itself. You may hire your own private rickshaw for Chi.\$1.50 a day. By the

month it is only Chi.\$20. Cook's and American Express have English- and French-speaking guides. The rates are Chi.\$4.00 a day inside the city. For country trips Chi.\$5.00 is charged.

## GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH THE LAY-OUT OF PEIPING

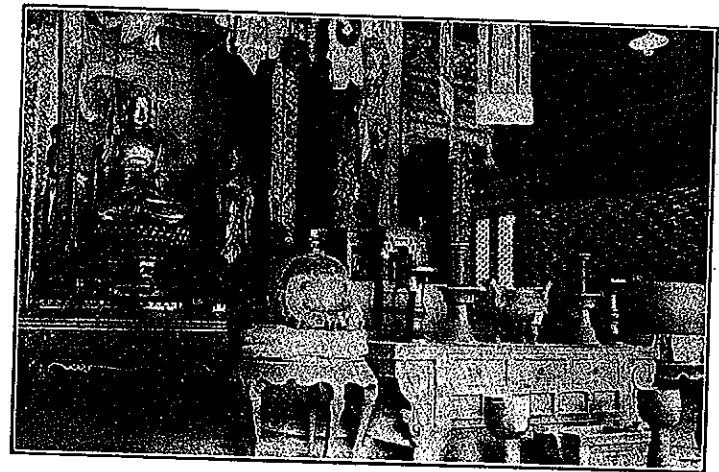
*From the Grand Hotel de Pekin Roof Garden.*

\* If it is Summer you will be dining and dancing with the cosmopolitan set of Peking on the Peking Hotel Roof Garden. Here sunset is a gorgeous show against the amphitheatre of the Western Hills. In any case, a first view of the city from here is the best way to orientate yourself.

\* Face toward the front of the Hotel—the South. Before you a low wall encloses the Legation Quarter. Then a higher wall, accented by two gate-towers. This divides the Chinese City beyond from the Tartar City in which the Hotel stands. The left-hand gate-tower, looking like a Noah's Ark sailing above roofs and trees, is Hata Men. You will pass thru it en route to that famous shoppers' paradise, Flower Street. With the right-hand gate, Chien Men, you will also soon be acquainted. In that direction lies Brass, Jade and Lantern Streets. And the Temple of Heaven, whose triple-tiered roof shows up in the distance midway between the two gates.

\* Just below the Hotel to the West is a small group of golden tiled temples and pavilions.

This was a shrine of that curious Shaman religion, brought here by the Manchu Imperial family and now deserted. When you can stop playing with the idea of converting it forthwith into your home, look beyond. There is the heart of Peking: The Forbidden City. A shining array of yellow roofs enclosed in two miles of softly-weathered rose walls. Behind the Palace lies Coal Hill with its five pavilions. The white "Peppermint Bottle" — the "Dagoba" to Sinologues — tops the next low mound. It marks the North Sea Palace with its lotus lakes. Among the foothills to the north-west — but hardly visible — are the Summer Palace and Jade Fountain Pagoda.



*Temple Interior  
of  
Wan Shan Ssu*

• And now your rickshaw boy is waiting to pilot you on your way to discoveries in rubber-tired comfort. Name a destination or not, as you choose. A one-minute journey only from the Grand Hotel de Peking and you will have plenty to occupy an agile mind. Probably, on returning, you will send word to the travel bureau cancelling the reservations for your departure. They will not mind. They are quite used to such postponements here in Peking.

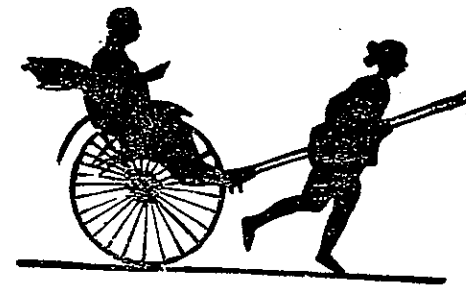
#### WHAT EVERY VISITOR SHOULD SEE.

• Because of their associations with past scenes of glory, or because of their present and eternal loveliness, or because of their unique glimpses of disappearing folk-ways, these places listed below have become almost pilgrimage centers.

The Temple of Heaven  
 The Imperial Palace or Forbidden City  
 The Lama Temple  
 Temple of Confucius  
 Hall of Classics  
 The Sea Palaces  
 The Summer Palace  
 Jade Fountain  
 Great Wall  
 Ming Tombs  
 Western Hills

#### Hours of Admission and Entrance Fees to Peking Sightseeing Places.

Temple of Heaven..	9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	\$0.30
Temple of Agriculture	9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	0.05
Drum Tower	10 a.m. to 3 p.m.	0.05
Confucius Temple	9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	0.20
Hall of Classics	9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	0.20
Lama Temple	9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	0.45
Tai Miao (Hall of Ancestors')		0.05
Historical Museum		0.20
Palace Museum	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.	0.50
Forbidden City	9 a.m. to 4 p.m.	2.35
National Library	9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	
Observatory	9 a.m. to 4 p.m.	0.20
Coal Hill	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.	0.05
Central Park		0.05
Pei Hai		0.05
Chung Hai		0.05
Zoological Garden	9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	0.20
Big Bell Temple		0.20
Yellow Temple	9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	0.20
Summer Palace	9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	2.40
Jade Fountain	9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	0.50
Sleeping Buddha Temple	9 a.m. to 4 p.m.	0.40
Azure Cloud Temple	9 a.m. to 4 p.m.	0.40
Ming Tombs		0.20



## POINTS OF INTEREST.

(Grouped According to Locality.)

### Temple of Heaven.

\* A twenty-minute rickshaw ride from the Hotel de Peking. Take your rickshaw inside the walled enclosure. The small extra fee charged will save you a long walk. Tell your boy to take you to the Altar first. If seen after the Temple it might seem an anti-climax.

\* It is in its austere simplicity that its beauty lies. A triple-terraced circular platform with white carved marble balustrades. That is all. But so right for that most sacred ceremony performed here by the Emperor twice a year when he came to make obeisance to Heaven. Chinese believe that the central marble slab on the Altar is the middle of the Universe.

\* The main temple is called the Happy Year Temple. It stands on a replica of the Altar's terraces. The rich tint of its tiled roofs has become known as "Peking Blue." This is a place to come to again and again. See it by moonlight. And from an aeroplane. Then one begins to know how perfect it is.

### Temple of Agriculture.

\* It stands in another large park just opposite the Temple of Heaven. Little of interest remains. The principal altar is square, representing the Earth. The first furrow of the year was turned here by the Emperor in a symbolic ritual. Near here are the execution grounds.

### The return journey to the hotel.

\* Peking's Coney Island on the left. A ramshackle cluster of mat-shed theatres and food-stalls. Actors, acrobats, story-tellers and musicians amuse the poorer classes. The toughest quarter of town. Quite safe except for possible pick-pockets.

\* The Bridge of Heaven Market. A "rag" market, in full swing in the afternoon. Some nice pieces of brass and copper may be picked up here.

\* Many curio stores on the right as you return down Chienmen Street. Big Embroidery Street with fur, embroidered costumes and tribute silk shops. Farther on towards the Gate are Jade, Lantern, Brass and Silver Streets.

### Tai Miao or Temple of Imperial Ancestors.

\* Two minutes from the Grand Hotel de Peking. Adjoins the main Palace Gate. Set among century-old cedars is a group of particularly fine temples, housing the spirit tablets of the Imperial Ancestors. Each tablet stands on a brocade-draped throne-chair of gilded lacquer. Here the Emperor, at dead of night, made sacrificial offerings of food and wine.



## The National Museum and Main Throne Halls of the Forbidden City.

\* Enter thru the Tien An Men—the gate reserved for the Emperor's sole use. A series of gate-ways and courts form an impressive approach to the inner sanctuary. Within this section of the Palace stand the three most important ceremonial halls. Only used on very special occasions.

\* The National Museum is in a side palace. Here those Imperial works of art, which were not removed to safe-keeping in Shanghai and Nanking (1933), are on exhibition. Here, also, two charming portraits of the "Stranger Princess" — painted by an Italian priest — recall an Imperial romance. For the pleasure of this unhappy Mohammedan Concubine, Chien Lung ordered the erection of the bath-house nearby.

### Central Park.

\* Corresponding to the Temple of Ancestors on the other side of the Forbidden City gate. Formerly the scene of sacrifices at the Altar of Harvests. Now a beautiful example of Chinese landscape gardening. On fine days all the smart world of Peking promenades its winding covered galleries—stares at tubs full of rare goldfish—admires the peony terraces—consumes quantities of tea in cypress-shaded pavilions. A Chinese picture scroll come to life.



*Column of Victory at Main Palace Gate*

## The Forbidden City.

\* 20 minutes by rickshaw from the Hotel de Peking. Enter by the gate opposite Coal Hill. This portion of the Palace contains the residential quarters, gardens, theatre and minor throne halls. Divided into 3 sections, only one of which is open each day.

\* Central and Inner Eastern Sections: This part includes the "Garden of Earthly Peace"; side halls containing various art collections; three Throne Halls for informal audiences.

\* Outer Eastern Section: The palaces occupied by Chien Lung and the Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi. Noteworthy also is the famous Dragon Screen of porcelain. And the well where the "Pearl Concubine" was drowned in 1900.

\* Inner and Outer Western Sections: Residence quarters of the last Emperor, his Empress and Secondary Wife until 1924. One court is decorated with frescoes illustrating "The Dream of the Red Chamber." The theatre, Tzu Hsi's pet hobby, and a collection of actors' costumes. The Fire God's Temple.

\* Make Juliet Bredon's "Peking" a companion on your wanderings here. Then you'll have no difficulty visualizing the vanished life of this mysterious Court. Her book is the one authority available on the city's monuments and historical background.

## Coal Hill.

\* Pick a clear day for your climb to the crest of this hill. The outlook is superb. Combined with a cup of the jasmine tea served in the top-most pavilion, it is an intoxicating experience.

## The Sea Palaces.

\* Playground of Emperors since Kublai Khan chose it for his pleasure park. Preferred by the Empress Dowager to the Forbidden City of unhappy memories. Water from the Jade Fountain feeds the 3 artificial lakes.

\* The Pei Hai or North Sea Palace. Near Coal Hill. Cross the bridge to the island, an enchanted hill according to legend. In honor of the first Dalai Lama, the White Dagoba was built on its summit. Its form is that of a Lama reliquary. Below it is an exquisite small shrine—entirely encrusted in gem-like tiles of mauve and blue. From any direction the view is inspiring. Descend to the north side of the island. A barge of ancient vintage is waiting to ferry you across from the "Hall of Beautiful Waves" to the "Five Dragon Pavilions". On this shore places, with such names as "Little Western Paradise" and "The Precious Hall", may be discovered. Tucked away in a hidden corner is a 9 Dragon Screen. Even more beautiful than the one in the Forbidden City, as both sides of this one are faced with porcelain bas-reliefs.

\* The Round City. At the left of the entrance to the Pei Hai. All that remains of Kublai Khan's Palace. A paved circular courtyard reached by a flight of ramp-like steps. Protected by a pavilion, stands the great grey Jade Punch Bowl—relic of roistering banquets at the famous Khan's court. Not long since it served as a vat for pickling cabbage in some obscure monastery. In the big hall is the white Jade Buddha—a gift to Chien Lung from the King of Cambodia.



*A Street Restaurant*

\* Chung Hai or Central Sea Palace. Enter by Hsi Yuan gate from Pei Chang Chieh. On the shore of the lake is Wan Shan Ssu. Opened to the public for the first time in 1934. Here is that rarity of rarities; a clean, well-cared for Chinese temple. The Buddhist statues here

are especially sacred. Enshrined in intricately carven niches whose sides are covered with gold-leaf tracteries. Buddha's 18 Followers stand on either side of the main hall against cloud spangled walls. In a side temple are two finely modelled goddesses. Four moon-windows set in latticed panels make a perfect background for them. In the courtyard are several sledges formerly used on the lake in winter.

\* The religious Books of Buddhism were expounded here during the Ming dynasty. Han-Lin graduates met with the Emperor for discussions. The miniature island, known as the "Water and Clouds Pavilion", contains a tablet inscribed by Chien Lung. On the opposite shore of the lake—reached by ferry—is the fine new Municipal Swimming Pool. The rest of the Central Sea Palace and all of the South Sea Palace are closed at present. A general and his troops occupy them.

\* \* \*  
Drum Tower.

\* One of the oldest buildings in Peking—built in 1272. Formerly the night watches were beaten on its great drum.

Bell Tower.

\* The bell, cast for the Emperor Yung Lo, tolled the curfew. Its weight cracked the tower. No longer used, it stands outside on the ground.

### Hall of Classics.

\* 35 minutes from the Hotel de Pekin. A school existed here since the Mongol dynasty. Yung Lo exalted it to a National University. The Emperor himself came here to lecture on the Classics of Confucius. A splendid 3-arched Pai Lou of carved marble and green and yellow tiles guards the entrance. The complete text of the Nine Classics is preserved on stone tablets lining the side halls.

### Temple of Confucius.

\* Admittance to this temple is included with the Hall of Classics. They are near neighbors. A worthy memorial to China's greatest Sage. Many niches line the Great Hall, holding the spirit tablets of Confucius and his disciples. A revival of the ancient ceremonial, honoring the Master, was held in 1934.

### Lama Temple.

\* Services held each afternoon towards sunset. Drums made of human skulls, sinister-sounding conch shells, deep bass chanting, are features of this curious Tibetan ritual. A degraded form of Buddhism. Not a temple, but a monastery. The monks are Mongols or Tibetans.

\* Two bronze lions in entrance court and the incense burner in the next; notable examples of

casting. Prayer flags—like washing out to dry—strung about the courtyards. Prayer wheels of bronze—labor-saving devices for the pious—stand near the side halls.

\* The Big Buddha—made from a single cedar—towers to the top of his 3-storied shrine. Draperies hide the gross figures of the Passion Buddhas. A generous tip will sometimes cause their unveiling. Many other temple buildings crowded with grotesque demons.

### Temple of 10,000 Punishments:

#### Tung Yueh Miao.

\* Half a mile outside the city thru the Chi Hua Men. May be reached by rickshaw. A gallery of devils vividly depict the gruesome punishments awaiting evil-doers in the Taoist Purgatory. This is also a votive temple. Filled with many gods whose miraculous powers are sought by sick and crippled. Pilgrims' fingers have kept the brass mule polished—showing him by touch the location of their ailments.

### Eighteen Hells.

\* Nearby is another temple: Shih Pa Yu. Also specializing in scenes of ingenious torture. Some of these realistic devices are counterparts of punishments once actually in use. However, the good are not forgotten in this temple. An

other series of clay figures shows them righteously revelling in Paradise.

### A Temple Fair: Lung Fu Ssu.

\* Returning from the last two temples, you might try your bargaining abilities at a Temple Fair. Open on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th—19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd,—and 29th, 30th, 1st and 2nd—of every month. Just continue west across Hatamen Street where the 4 Pai Lous stand. Local colour is here laid on with a trowel.

\* A lively crowd—the Chinese is never so happy as when he is buying or selling something—will indicate the entrance. So-called “Pekinese” puppies or Tibetan poodles (their mothers always “come from Manchu Palaces!”) are distinctly bad buys. But you will find many alluring things on the crowded stalls.

\* Always remember that  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the asked price is more apt to be the proper value. The section to the right and at the rear is devoted to a five-and-ten-cent-store conglomeration of Chinese household articles. Fortune-tellers and dentists, jugglers and acrobats, and the all-pervading food-stalls complete the amusing set-up.

### Dog Temple.

\* On Hatamen Street, opposite Teng Shih Kou. A miniature shrine dedicated to Erh Lang and his canine companion. The altar is almost buried under stacks of papier mache dogs; bribes of pet owners, hoping to gain this

patron saint's favour. Inscribed brass and lacquer plaques attest to benefits received.

\* That Erh Lang does not discriminate between Oriental and Occidental dogs is proved by plaques from two foreign residents of Peking. So don't miss the opportunity to burn some incense for your dog's welfare.

\* \*  
\*

### The Observatory.

\* 20 minutes from the Hotel de Peking. Beside the east Tartar Wall. Since the time of Kublai Khan astronomy has been practised here. The unique bronze instruments date from the 17th century. A happy combination of the practical and the beautiful. From the Boxer Rebellion to the Treaty of Versailles they graced the terraces of the Kaiser's Potsdam Palace.

\* You can make this the starting point for an interesting walk on the City Wall. Send your rickshaw on to meet you at the Hata Men. The Haunted Fox Tower stands at the south-east angle of the wall. Below is the canal flowing to Tientsin. Tribute rice from all China was brought to the Emperor along this waterway.

\* All the city gates are still closed and barred at 10.00 P.M. each night. 30 miles of wall encircle the city. The portion between Hata Men and Chien Men affords another delightful promenade—with glimpses of the Legation Quarter.

OUTSIDE THE CITY: (Motor-cars necessary.)

Yellow Temple.

\* One half hour from the Hotel. So-called because it belongs to the yellow sect of Lamaism. Built primarily as a travellers' palace for Dalai Lamas and other visiting dignitaries from Mongolia and Tibet. The arrival here of the Dalai Lama in 1908 strangely fulfilled the court astrologer's prediction that the Dowager Empress' death would coincide with his visit.

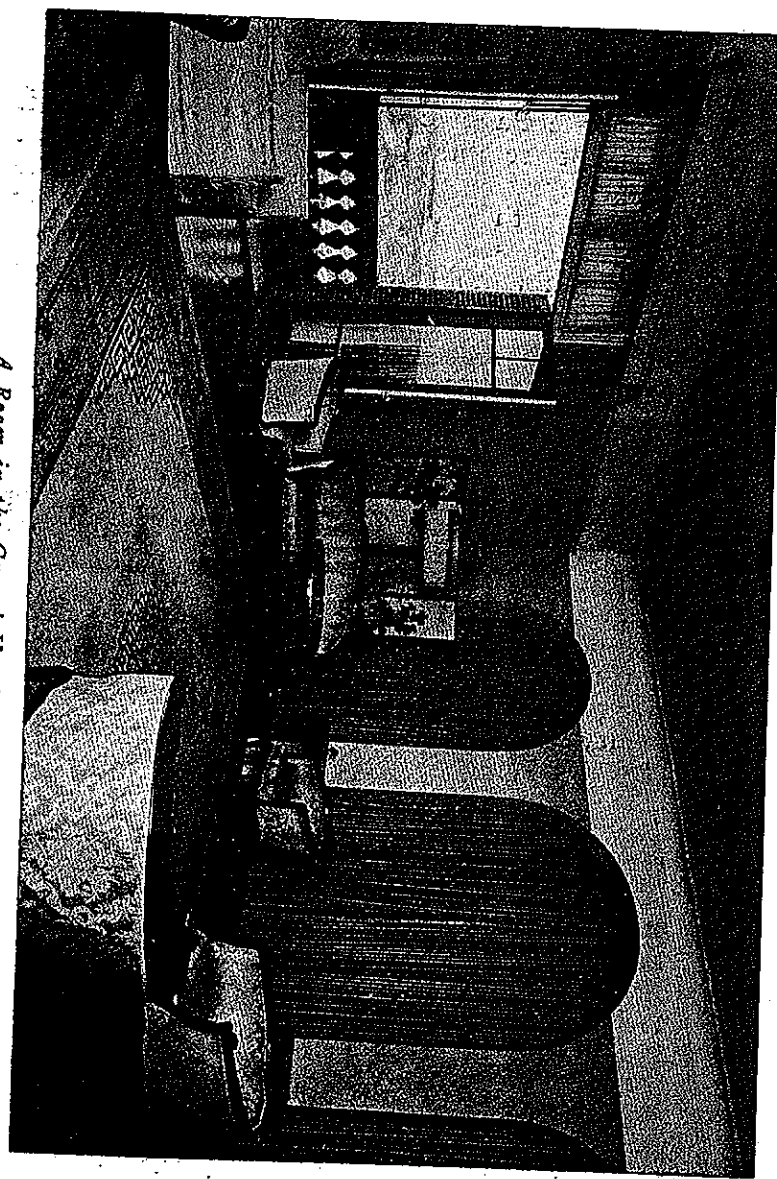
\* Chief interest centers in a Marble Stupa showing marked Indian influence. The story of the holy Lama that it honours is told in finely carved relief. An interesting detail is the mourning lion in the death scene.

\* Lama priests who have died in Peking are kept in low square boxes until they can be shipped back to their native country. They are shown to the curious and morbidly inclined in a small building outside, east of the temple compound.

Big Bell Temple.

\* One mile beyond the Hsi Chih. Men off the Summer Palace Road. The largest hanging bell in the world. Cast at the same time as the one in the Bell Tower; Ming dynasty. Can be heard for 33 miles. Was rung only on order of the Emperor.

*A Room in the Grand Hotel de Peking  
Through the open window, the Forbidden City.*



## Pai Yun Kuan.

\* On the Paomachang or Race-Course Road. A Taoist temple held in great veneration. Most interesting during the Fair held from the 1st to the 19th of the First Moon. Endowed by court eunuchs. One of the largest monasteries with innumerable shrines, courts and rock-gardens.

## THE SUMMER PALACE AND TEMPLES OF THE WESTERN HILLS.

\* Allow a whole day for this trip. Visiting first the Summer Palace. Many delightful spots there for picnic lunch and in winter there is a restaurant near the Marble Boat where drinks may be had to accompany one's own lunch. Continue back to Peking by the circular drive among the Western Hills to Pa Ta Chu, entering the city by the P'ing Tse Men (gate).

### The Summer Palace.

\* Sedan chairs may be engaged at the entrance. One may also shorten the walking distance by taking a barge (\$4.00) or a row-boat (\$2.00) for the return journey from the Marble Boat. An idyllic voyage especially in lotus-blossom season. The whole panorama of curving shore and temple-crowned hill lies before you. The boatmen will pole you to the Camel-Back Bridge, the Dragon King's Island and the 17-Arched Bridge-with their ever-changing "vistas" of delight.

\* The present Summer Palace was laid out by the Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi and completed for her 60th birthday. The Lake itself, the Bronze Pagodas and the 10,000 Buddha Temple is the only bit still existing of the original palace built for his mother by Chien Lung...Bronze deer and cranes stand before the Audience Hall. Here "Old Buddha" used to receive the Legation ladies. A path to the right leads to the Theatre. Then on to the Empress' own apartments--thru a maze of courtyards and passageways whose windows, cut in shapes of fan, vase and peach, frame inspired glimpses of the Lake.

\* As in all Chinese palaces, Tzu Hsi's residence is a series of separate pavilions enclosing paved patios. It is not permitted to enter now. But the windows are large and afford a quite sufficient view of the furnishings. Foreign products of the Victorian Era, mingled with those of Chinese artisans, produce a rather unpleasing effect.

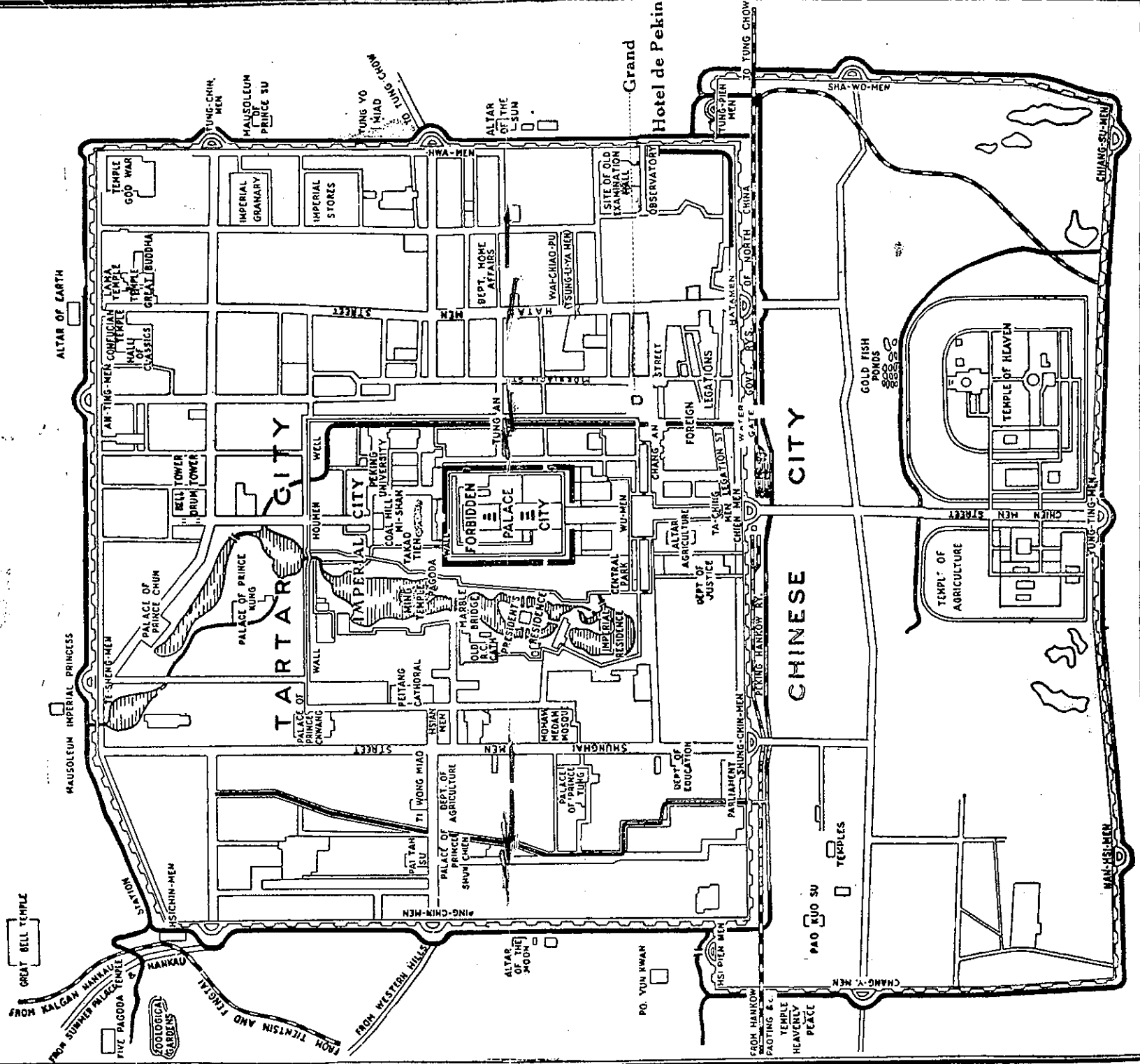
\* The pavilions by the lake belonged to Kuang Hsu, ill-fated nephew of the Empress Dowager. A covered walk extends for one mile along the water's edge. More pavilions on the right were occupied by the ladies-in-waiting and the head eunuchs. Steep steps lead to an imposing group of buildings clustered up the hillside. These are decidedly worth ascending. A view of fairy-tale splendor is spread out beneath.

\* Follow the painted gallery a short distance farther and you will find Tzu Hsi's "Navy"—the Marble Boat. Here also is a Fishing Pavil-

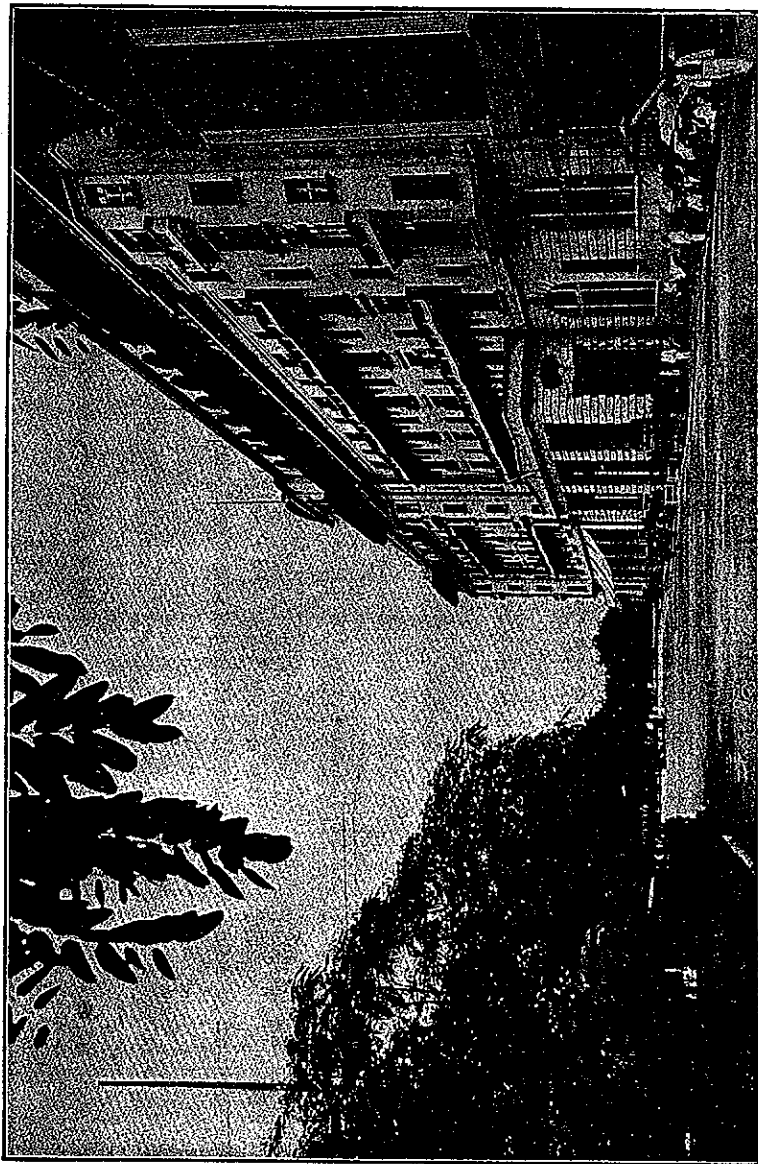


**COOK'S SKELETON  
MAP OF PEIPING**

YELLOW TEMPLE  
□□







Grand Hotel de Pekin, Peiping

## WHEN IN PEKING

Start your visit off right by making the Grand Hotel de Pekin your Headquarters. Spacious, airy rooms with private bath and city telephone, excellent French cuisine and a finely-stocked wine cellar—all are there to contribute to your comfort and well-being.

The center of the interesting social life of Peking, one finds here welcome variations from sightseeing programs. During the summer, dinner and dancing is enjoyed on the renowned Roof Garden. During the winter season, many plays, operas and concerts are presented by visiting artists in the hotel's own theatre. Every evening there is a program of dinner music, followed by dancing.

Conveniently and attractively situated on the International Glacis, the hotel overlooks the Forbidden City, the Palaces and Temples of the Imperial and Tartar Cities.

The rates quoted are most reasonable. Motor, Bus and uniformed porters meet all trains.

## Grand Hotel de Pekin.

Cable address:  
PEKINOTEL, PEIPING.

Management:  
J. ROUSTAN

ion and, behind it, the Imperial Boat-House with 3 State Barges.

\* If you decide against returning by water from here, take the path which you passed on the right en route to the Boat-House. This follows the rear slope of the hill. It brings you to the entrance. And winds among the ruins of the earlier Chien Lung palace. A part seldom seen by tourists. The exquisite Porcelain Pagoda is one of the treasures that withstood its destruction in 1860 by foreign troops.

#### Jade Fountain.

\* A 10 minute drive west of the Summer Palace. If pressed for time, it is not necessary to enter the park enclosure. The 3 pagodas may be seen in passing by. The Marble and Porcelain Pagodas, however, would repay a leisurely inspection.

\* Ancient annals record that Imperial rulers chose this site 700 years ago. As a summer retreat. And—during some rules—it was a meeting place for royal hunting parties on their way to the chase. The wild animals were kept here until required in the nearby Hunting Park.

\* The Jade Fountain itself bears the proud title of "First Spring Under Heaven". Conferréd on it by Chien Lung when his wonder working Jade Seal re-appeared at this source after being lost in the Yangtze River.

#### Sleeping Buddha Temple.

\* The next stop should be made at this T'ang dynasty monastery in the Western Hills. A typical temple, part of which has been leased to the Y.M.C.A. as a summer hostelry. Its chief treasure is the unique reclining figure of Buddha. 50 feet in length. Although he lies lost in the dreamless sleep of Nirvana, the simple country-folk leave offerings of shoes against his awakening.

#### Monastery of the Azure Clouds.

\* Leaving the main road, the car climbs up a rocky track into the hills. Rising one terrace above another, brooded over by gnarled and hoary trees, pleasant with the sound of running waters—altogether a peerless example of the typical mountain temple. Dates from the Mongol dynasty, Chien Lung and two infamous Court Eunuchs have been its benefactors.

\* Four fierce guardian figures of gigantic size protect the first narrow hall. In the next sits a bronze "Laughing Buddha". You will be amused to learn that Marco Polo has been canonized—unofficially—by the priest who shows you around. He occupies a place in the Hall of 500 "Buddhas", together with the other 499 disciples of the master.

\* Do not fail to keep on to the last terrace. On its height is the extraordinarily beautiful marble Stupa. Decorated with statues of many

gods and goddesses. A coronet of 5 small pagodas is mounted on its crest. Dr. Sun Yat Sen's body rested here before its removal to the mausoleum specially built in Nanking.

### Imperial Hunting Park.

\* A wooded enclosure on the slopes of the "Perfumed Mountain." Deserted by its royal huntsmen long before China became a Republic. Donkeys may be hired to carry one up the flag-stoned path. There is a modest hotel on one of the hillspurs. Hidden amongst trees and ravines are many summer homes. A porcelain pagoda is a last reminder of its former importance.

### Pa Ta Chu.

\* The motor road climbs two small passes and brings one to the next valley. Eight temples, perched in the clefts of the ravine, give this place its name. Many of these temples, or portions of the larger ones, are rented by the foreign residents. They make delightful summer homes or places for weekend outings and play an important role in Peking life.

\* If you wish to explore these aerial heights, a full day must be allotted to it. Donkeys and sedan-chairs, if desired, are for hire near the small hotel. Each temple has its picturesque legend. And surely, here in this place, it is easy to believe in dragon kings and gods who leave their altars on mysterious night excursions.

## GREAT WALL AND MING TOMBS.

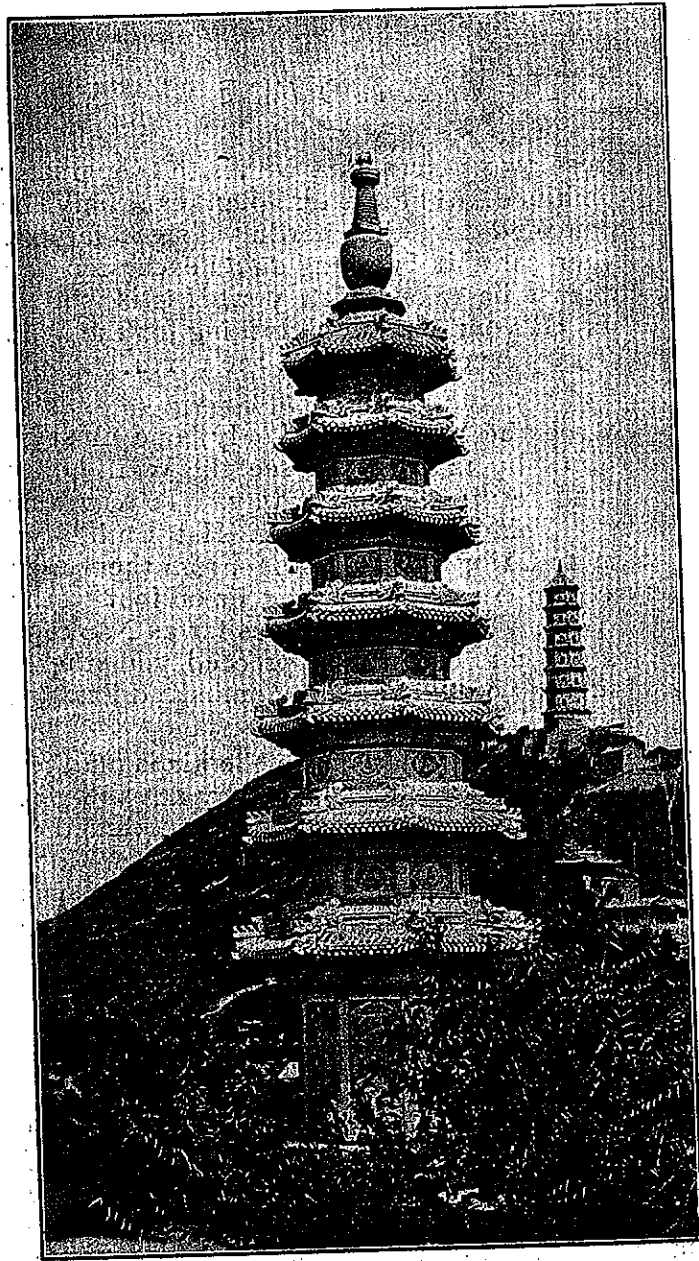
\* These two places may be visited separately or combined. The latter plan can only be recommended for the hardiest sight-see-ers. In either case, it is a long day's excursion and lunch must be taken with you. If it is winter, pile on all your warmest clothing for the Wall is raked by cruel winds from the north.

\* To see the Ming Tombs only, one must go and return by motor. To see the Wall, go by train and return the same way. To combine the two: Take the train from Hsi Chih Men Station to Ching Lung Chiao. From there a 20 minute trip by donkey, chair or on foot to the Great Wall. Return by train as far as Nankow. The motor-car, ordered to precede you there, will take you on to the Ming Tombs and Peking.

\* Viewing these places from the air is another alternative and one that has many advantages. An hour's flight will also reveal undreamed of beauties in the design of the Forbidden City, Temple of Heaven and Summer Palace as seen from above. The tourist agencies will arrange parties.

### The Great Wall.

\* Not the least interesting part of this trip is the train-ride thru the Nankow Pass. A wild and desolate mountain landscape. This is the gate-way to China from Mongolia. A too inviting gate-way for the Tartar hordes—thought



*Marble Pagoda at Jade Fountain*

Emperor Chin Shih Huang Ti 2,000 years ago. Forthwith he drafted 700,000 criminals and war prisoners to commence work on a great barrier. 1400 miles of it reel drunkenly up and down incredible mountain steps till it reaches the sea at Shanhaikuan.

\* Nowhere is it more impressive than at Nankow. 22 feet high. 20 feet thick. Each massive granite block weighing a quarter of a ton. Only in China could such a vast project be achieved. Undoubtedly thousands of the workers found that in building the Great Wall they were building their own tombs.

#### The Ming Tombs.

\* Isolated in a lonely valley lie the tombs of 13 Ming Emperors. With his unerring feeling for spacious vistas and stately grouping, Yung Lo planned his last resting place. At the head of the long avenue is a noble five-arched gate-way. Sculptured columns flank the Tablet House with its giant stone tortoise. Standing in pairs are statues of men and animals to form the Spirit Avenue, two-thirds of a mile long.

\* At last we reach Yung Lo's mausoleum. Usually a visit to his suffices. Those of later and lesser rulers are scattered, each in its own grove of evergreens, about the base of the encircling hills. The Sacrificial Hall, containing Yung Lo's spirit tablet, is of majestic proportions. In the next court stands the Soul Tower. The Tomb itself is in the innermost court beneath an artificial hill.

## CHIEH TAI SSSU AND TAN CHEH SSSU.

\* A 3 day trip into the inner recesses of the Western Hills. Requires camp beds, bedding, food and a cook, all of which the tourist agencies can supply. A favourite summer excursion. The scene of the novel by Ann Bridge, "Peking Picnic".

\* An hour's train trip to Men Tou Kou, Pack donkeys are loaded here. Chieh Tai Ssu is reached in time for lunch. Spend the first night here. Set up your beds in a private courtyard or take one of the temple guest-rooms. On to Tan Cheh Ssu next day for lunch and the night. An easy trip of 4 miles. The return trip to the railway station on the third day is over a mountain pass with spectacular views. Via the coal mining district of Men Tou Kou. This order is the best as, if you go to Tan Cheh Ssu first, the climb is much steeper than from the other side.

### Chieh Tai Ssu.

\* A T'ang dynasty monastery. Still an important center of the Buddhist religion. It ascends the rock ledges in a series of walled terrace above terrace. Connecting each level, flights of steps sweep upward. White pines lean over the balustrades. On the upper floor of a two-storied hall is a richly carved altar—replica of the bed of a repentant Ming Empress. A good view from the balcony. The Ordaining Hall contains a marble platform. Steps lead to the top where lacquered thronechairs are placed for

the Abbot and high priests. This ceremony, when novices from all the nearby monasteries take their final vows, is held less frequently of late.

## PHOTO HARTUNG'S OPTIC

### 3, Legation Street, East

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### Tan Cheh Ssu.

\* One's introduction to this monastery is especially charming. A leafy arbour shades the stone-flagged pilgrims' path. Then lions and a Pai Lou of marble lead to a bridge crossing a deep gorge. From below comes the sound of a mountain stream which encircles the temple walls. Runnels bring this cold pure water from one court to another. In the Main Hall services are held. Here live the two sacred serpents, incarnations of the Dragon Kings who inhabited the now vanished Oak Pool, which gives it's name to the monastery. They wander about at will but always return at night-fall to their glass shrines. These are furnished with yellow brocade cushion and fine porcelain food-bowl for each. In one court is a pavilion, wistaria-

twined. Its stone pavement is carved out to represent dragon coils wherein water might flow. No less a person than Kublai Khan's daughter served as a nun here in the temple of the Goddess of Mercy. At this shrine, on the upper terrace, painted statues of the Emperor and his family are to be seen.

#### YUNG KANG CAVES.

\* This trip requires two nights and one day. Has only recently been made accesible by the Suiyuan Railway. An opportunity to penetrate into the little-known interior, one hundred miles beyond Kalgan.

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\*... These 4th-century Cave Temples lie a three-hour rickshaw ride outside the town of Ta Tung Fu. Railway authorities accompany visitors to the caves and make all arrangements, including meals. It is best to take this journey during warm weather as the climate is colder here than in Peking. Second Class train accomodations quite good.

\* The town itself—ancient and walled—is interesting. The house roofs have curious cock crests to be seen nowhere else. There is a Temple of San Kuan and a Ming dragon wall, proving its former importance. On the way to the caves, a picturesque Temple to Kuan Ti by the river's edge. At Yung Kang half a mile of perpendicular cliff has been covered with carvings of Buddha. Huge stone statues also make this a place of unique artistic value.

#### RIDING IN AND ABOUT PEKING.

\* Unfenced fields that extend for miles. A variety of natural obstacles for jumping. And the sturdy Mongolian pony—owned, fed and stabled here at a fraction of the cost elsewhere. These make a combination that riders will find hard to equal in any other part of the world.

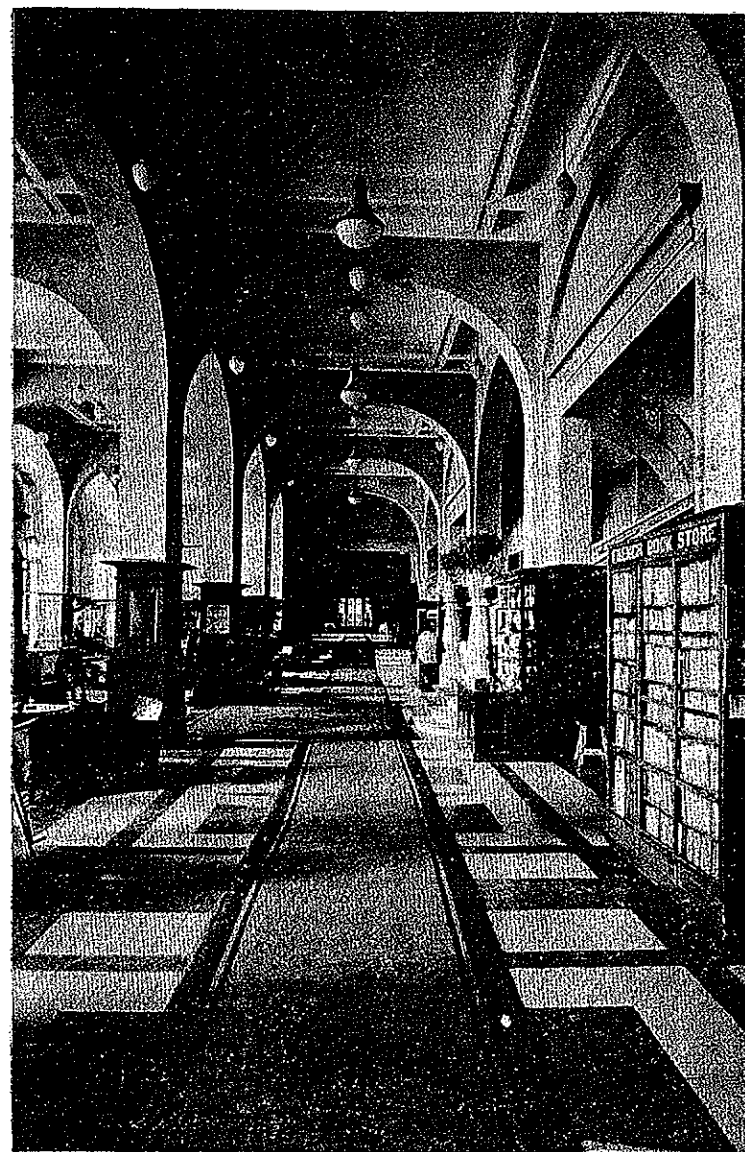
\*... Small as he is, the Mongol pony has changed many roud-the-world itineraries. Let a keen horseman once try out one of these mounts over the Peking country-side. At the end of the ride he will be completely sold on the place. The next step is to find a "mafoo" or groom with a good pony for rent.

• The best riding country is around Pao Ma Chang and outside the east Tartar City Wall. Open country is reached in 15 minutes from the Polo Field, the usual starting point for riders. Ride out thru Hata Men. Turn to the left and follow the railway and canal to Tung Pien Men gate. To the south and east lies the Happy Valley. To the north and east is the Rifle Range and the Princess' Tomb.

• When you have thoroughly explored this territory on horseback, have your pony sent to Hsi Pien Men gate. Then ride on out to Pao Ma Chang or you may start your ride from there. In that case, a motor-car from the city will be necessary to convey you to your waiting pony. In the winter Paper Hunts and Point-to-points are held in this district.

• Riding in Peking is an all-year-round sport. During those months when the farmers' fields are not sufficiently frozen to permit cross-country riding, there are endless sunken lanes and paths criss-crossing the fields in all directions over the plain. For a short ride try the bridle-path circling the Temple of Heaven and shaded by fine old trees.

• Temples take on an added interest when they may be visited on horse back. And there are many which are only accessible to riders. In fact, the whole surrounding country is full of tranquil forgotten shrines. Its many grave-mounds, crumbling watch-towers and pagodas, marble Pai Lous leading nowhere, stone tortoises bearing memorial shafts half-hidden among



*Grand Hotel de Peking Lobby*



the crops—all these give the Peking Plain a curious resemblance to the Roman Campagna. Its very coloring is the same: Tawny earth, green pines against deep blue sky and hazy distant hills. The following land-marks make good objective points for rides:

#### Tomb of the Princess.

- A fine 2-hour ride there and back. May also be reached by tow-boat along the canal outside Tung Pien Men. Tranship at the lock. The same water-route was taken 200 years ago by the funeral cortège of the Princess.

- But this was no ordinary funeral. According to legend, the willful Princess chose a mafoo for her lover. So the Emperor ordered the tragic couple to be entombed alive. Stone steps lead up from the canal, where the party landed, to the 3-arched gate typical of all fine burial grounds. Though in disgrace, the Princess was allowed to have a spirit avenue. True, no lordly elephants or lions guard her tomb. Only the lowly ram, a cat and a very stocky pony. Just such animals as might have been a young girl's pets.

#### Five Pagoda Temple.

- \* Start this ride from the stone bridge outside Hsi Chih Men. Follow the northern bank of the canal. Formerly used by the Empress Dowager for her journeys to and from the Summer Palace. In 10 minutes you will reach

the Five Pagoda Temple. "An exact reproduction of the celebrated Diamond Throne of Central India." (From Juliet Bredon's "Peking") Across the canal is the Botanical and Zoological Garden. A short distance north is the Big Bell Temple, mentioned elsewhere in this pamphlet.



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Temple of 10,000 Ages or Wan Shou Ssu.

- \* Ride on westward from the Five Pagoda Temple, keeping on the northern bank of the canal. Imperial parties often broke their journey at this temple. A priest will show you



thru the rock-gardens and old Ming pavilions to the upper hall of a two-story building. The walls are honey-combed with thousands of gilded niches, holding tiny images of Buddha.

#### The Eunuchs' Temple or Hu Kuo Ssu.

\* A half hour ride from Pao Ma Chang. A huge Gingko tree—the largest in the neighborhood—stands on sentry duty at the corner of the temple precincts. The monks here are all former Palace Eunuchs. Now they make an honest living by farming. One longs to understand the old fellows. What tales they could tell of Court life and Imperial intrigue!

\* Behind courtyards cluttered with farm implements and mules and chickens, is the shrine of one of their famous brethren. A eunuch warrior, nicknamed "Iron and Steel" because of his great strength. His spear, weighing 135 pounds, stands beside his image. Lively scenes of his military prowess as a General under Yung Lo are frescoed on the walls. Behind the shrine is his tomb.

#### CHINESE THEATRES.

\* Gorgeous costumes, dancing, singing and pantomime make a Chinese play amusing even to one without knowledge of the language. The ceaseless activities of orchestra, property men, stage attendants and the audience itself outdo a 3-ring circus at its best. The plays are drawn from the Classics.

\* All the roles are played by men. The best-known female impersonator is Mei Lan-

fang. He is not appearing at present in Peking, being absent on a foreign tour. Many Chinese consider Cheng Yen-chiu an even better actor. He is to be seen at the Chung Ho Theatre. Shang Hsiao-yun, another fine actor famed for his Sword Dance, appears at the Hua Loh Theatre. A series of plays are given at each performance. But the leading actor takes part in the last one only. Hence 10 P.M. is the proper hour to visit the Chinese theatre.

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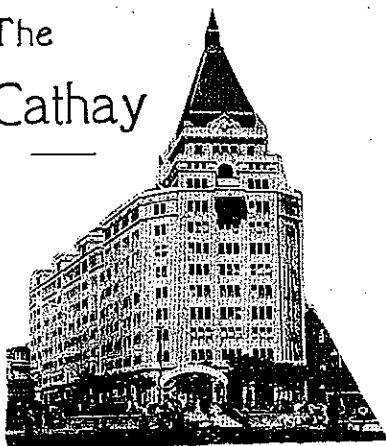
Paul Weingart  
Manager

#### CHINESE RESTAURANTS.

\* In Peking everyone samples the city's succulent specialty—Duck served in crisp slices and rolled up in pancakes. But that is only one of an amazing variety of gastronomic experiences awaiting one in the native restaurants. Each province of China has its own type of cooking. And each province is represented in Peking by restaurants serving their characteristic dishes.

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\* To name only a few: There is the Yi Ya Yi on Morrison Street where such Cantonese delicacies as Mandarin fish with sweet-sour sauce may be savoured. Grill your own mutton over an open fire at the Mongolian restaurant, Cheng Yang Lou outside Chien Men. Try silver-thread rolls, fried crisp sweet noodles and bear paws, Honanese style, at the Hou Te Fu in Ta Sha Lan Hutung. At the Buddhist restaurant, Sen Lung Fan Chung in the Morrison Street Bazaar, all the dishes are vegetarian. But they are so skillfully moulded as to be indistinguishable from the meats they imitate. For Peking Duck and its accompanying fried duck livers—a whole feast in themselves—go to Pien I Fang or Chuan Chu Te restaurants.

## CHINESE FESTIVALS.

New Year Festival	1st to 5th day of 1st Moon.
Feast of the Lanterns	14th to 16th day of 1st Moon.
Dragon Boat Festival	5th day of 5th Moon.
Spirit Festival	15th day of 7th Moon.
Mid-Autumn Festival	15th day of 8th Moon.

## DAILY MARKETS.

Thieves' Market (Hsiao Shih.)	Open before daylight till 7 A.M. Outside Hatamen.
Bridge of Heaven Market	Afternoon only. East side of Chienmen Street near Temple of Heaven.
Jade Market	From early morning till 8 A.M. Flower Street.
Morrison Street Bazaar	Open all day.

## TEMPLE FAIRS.

Lung Fu Ssu	9th, 10th, 11th, 12th; 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd; 29th, 30th, 1st, 2nd of every month. Between Morrison and Hatamen Str.
Liu Li Chang	1st to 15th day of 1st Moon. In temple on Liu Li Chang Street.

## TEMPLE FESTIVALS.

White Cloud Temple	1st to 19th day of 1st Moon.
Pan T'ao Kung	1st to 3rd day of 3rd Moon. (Near Tung Pien Men.)
Lama Temple Devil Dance	30th day of 1st Moon.
Tung Yueh Miao	15th to 28th day of 3rd Moon. (Outside Chi Hua Men.)

Note: The 1st Moon corresponds approximately to our 2nd month, and so on.

## MODERN PEKING.

\* According to the last census, Peking has a population of about one Million. The foreign residents number about 1300 exclusive of the Legation Guards. In 1901 the walled quarter in which the foreign legations stand became an international territory under its own administration. The clubs are located here.

\* Of the city's modern buildings, the Peking Union Medical College is one of the finest. It is in San Tiao Hutung on the site of Prince Yu's palace. Primarily an institution for the training of Chinese doctors and nurses and for

research work, its hospital is conceded to be the best in the Orient. It was founded in 1906 as a co-operative medical missionary organization. Later the Rockefeller Foundation took over its full support. The present buildings were completed in 1921.

\* The Library of the National University, near the Pei Hai, shows how adaptable the old Chinese architecture is to modern needs. It contains an extensive collection of books in several foreign languages, as well as valuable works in Chinese.

\* Tsing Hua College is endowed from the Boxer Indemnity Fund. Students are prepared here for further study abroad. It is near the site of the former Summer Palace.

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*A Goddess at Wan Shan Temple*

\* Yenching University is also outside the city on the Summer Palace road. The campus still retains many features of the beautiful garden of a Ming scholar who was—most appropriately—the former owner of this property. The buildings are a modern adaptation of the Chinese style. Even the water tower is disguised as a pagoda.

### SHOPPING.

\* Shopping in Peking is a bewildering affair. The problem is not where to begin, but how to stop. It is advisable to make a tour of the shops on arriving. But retrain yourself from being dazzled into purchasing at first sight.

\* A great opportunity for Art lovers is offered by Asiatic Arts, (F. Saizeau) 14a Wu Lao Hutung. Lovers of the beautiful will be astonished to see that it is possible to acquire there pieces of great interest and fine quality at no strain on their exchequer. A discerning eye has chosen the objects in this collection. With the excellent result that it covers the entire range of Chinese art periods, appeals to every taste and carries irreproachable guarantees. All displayed in a charming Chinese house of the old style.

\* If it is a solution to the gift problem you are seeking, the answer is to be found at H. T. Bee Company, 8 Flower Street. Malachite, turquoise, lapis-lazuli, jade, tourmaline, coral, rose quartz, amethyst, carnelian—these semi-precious stones have been fashioned into stunning jewelry by skilled artisans. Better buy

two of each if you intend them for gifts. These things have a way of looking even better when you get them home and you may not want to give them up. This shop also executes your own designs in jewelry, picture frames, cigarette cases or dressing-table sets.

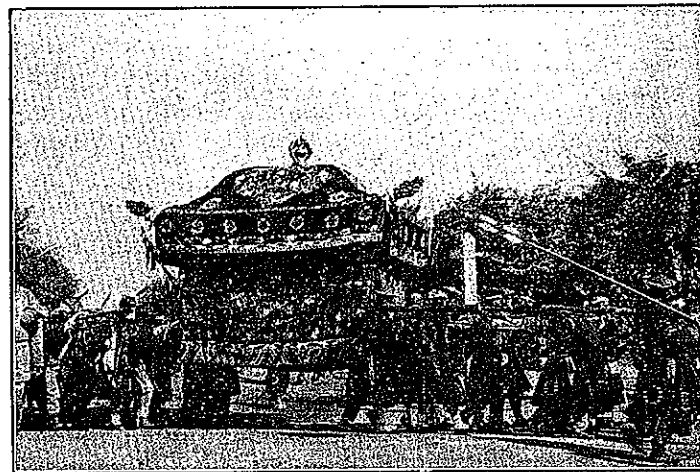
- \* Appliqued bed-spreads and down puffs, hand-quilted in lovely designs, are some of the specialties of the Novelty Shop, 24 San Tiao Hutung. Chinese dresses in the modern style—these make unusual hostess costumes—and banker's coat lounging robes for men may be ordered here. 3 or 4 days time is required by their tailor.

- \* Go luxurious and slightly abandoned with a white squirrelbelly fur coverlet for your chaise-longue, from 182 Big Embroidery Street. Properly cured furs and smart tailoring make their fur garments reliable and satisfactory in every way.

- \* Teh Yuan Hsing's embroidery and fur shop at 172 Big Embroidery Street is another old established firm. Note especially their tribute silks for draperies and upholstery and their collection of Peking stitch embroideries and K'ossu a special kind of woven silk

- \* Devotees of the cult of the curio will be repaid by a visit to Yamanaka & Company—art dealers who are well-known the world over. The most desirable pieces of Chinese art—so rare and difficult to find nowadays—form the really worth-while collection to be seen at their shop: 3 Mahsien Hutung.

- \* The always fascinating Camel Bell Shop has introduced a new feature, which is proving very popular: The use of Chinese fabrics in fashioning dresses in the latest mode. This mouth-watering combination now makes it possible for you to satisfy, in a practical way, that yearning to own a bit of the fairy-tale splendour captured by the old Chinese weavers in their brocades and satins. Truly, these creations are a stroke of genius. But then everything in this shop of Miss Burton's—from the handwrought jewelry to the lacquer furniture and furs—has an individual touch not to be duplicated elsewhere in the Orient.



*Funeral Procession*

## STREET SCENE.

- \* A confusion of oriental sights and sounds greet the new-comer. Soon one begins to notice some which are peculiarly Pekingese: the pigeons here wear reed whistles. A pleasant

custom which explains that humming sound overhead, so like a giant top... One's winter coal supply is delivered by camel caravan... The night watch-man still goes his rounds. Clicking loudly on wooden sticks to warn evil-doers away... The basket-on-a-pole street sprinkling system... Blue-hooded Peking Carts bringing country gentlemen and their families to town... Glass Cinderella coaches drawn by polka-dotted horses... Symbol shop signs still showing the illiterate the kind of merchandise on sale... The 70 or more different patterns used in the wooden lattice-grill over the paper windows... Cries of itinerant vendors, each with his individual noise-making instrument. It is said if one stands long enough on any street corner one may buy all the necessary commodities of life from these walking shops... But why not finish this list yourself? Collecting such items makes an absorbing game.



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