

南通

風景慈善教育實業
指南參觀附

Nantung

Industrial, Educational
Philanthropic & Scenic

中華民國九年十二月初版

定價大洋三元正

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牙醫羅相君



攝影王光

南通三吾照相鑲牙廣告

本館開辦以來迄茲六載所攝影片早蒙各界歡迎近更添設新式布景如廳堂樓閣山水園林無不別緻又在美國新購特等快鏡凡運動跳舞之時登高上下之際攝出之影莫不鉅格活現又有最長之暗鏡可照十尺餘長且片內能容百餘人或十餘人共攝一紙短眉畢現本館不沽單賣自美國名廠研究有素精製牙模西最新發明中國近世罕有之器具是以南通參觀指南及南通雜誌插畫數十皆本館出品中西集寶若欲另購真足教育慈惠各風氣本館亦有特別照片數百種以供採擇我國遊覽官廳最有名軒門額及價目表圖購原寄奉至於牙科一道海內外乏良醫本館主人精研數十年特聘男醫羅相君藥料完全鑲鑲牙補洞等早已信用昭著史便速良藥精製改良牙粉功能固牙潔齒兼治風火疼痛諸症立效無雙百界諸君參觀 光顧本館攝影鑲牙格外克己即任歡迎此佈

牙科醫士羅相君謹啓
電話二百十四號

南 通
陶 玉 瓷 業 公 司

本公司開設城內西大街勸工場
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細名瓷一應俱全繪畫鮮妍質料
堅緻名目繁多不及細載定價格
外克己照碼九折如蒙 惠顧無
任歡迎

桃之華館在西公園側模範馬路命名既雅雋建築尤精潔夙爲各界所推許開幕近一載營業甚爲發達茲因賓客日繁館中住室餐房皆不敷用特就同馬路新江蘇銀行間壁鳩工庀材另建歐美新式樓房營業地盤既大設備尤周招待周旋較前益密實一最完全之旅舍也



Tao Tse Hui Hotel

新村照相公司本在更俗劇場間壁所聘技師操藝熟精士紳淑媛連軫而至賓客既盛映相室遂不敷用茲特移至南門外橫範馬路現在新屋營業軒爽宏敞煥然一新且添聘技師增益設備周旋接待尤爲完密誠一純倣歐美最新式之照相公司也



南通州有中國模範城之稱
工廠林立民生發達實業之
盛冠於全國其所以能如此
者端賴機器而運用機器必
需上等優美之機器油本行
設廠數十年自煉各種軋子
油引擎油馬達油汽缸油汽
車油車軸油等名目繁多濃
淡兼備機器用之非特工作
迅速出品優美而機件得以
保護修理之費可以減少洵
振興實業之要素也

本行在南通州設有分行
諸君光顧或有所諮詢均極
歡迎

美孚行謹啓

告廣館夕朝永港涇蘆



Yang Tsin Zi Hotel

蘆涇係素無佳旅社遊客
由入多感不便永朝夕館
者乃應時代之要求而建
室不求廣精緻可人周旋
惟謹動如雲霧且真城內
外名旅館互相聯絡汽車
包運行李取價尤廉各
界士紳淑媛勤勞進退
竭區區之誠為誠旅路之
昔望鑒及之

通南農學大 科農學大 告廣品產售出部各場驗試

本校開辦以來
對於各
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者請到
各主顧
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擴充部

苗圃

家畜部

園藝部

種藝部

本部推廣優良品種如中棉青蔥晚熟鴨南雞奇異稻及綠茶綠豆
里稻種至於其他普通作物及特用作物種子亦有出售價目表
者注意之

本部所有種子約有餘種如蘇麥中之芽高性花椰菜甘藍麥苗
石刁柏等要木中之名種著名桃樹枇杷蘋果牛乳梨等花中之
各種異花名卉亦多俱全如蒙惠顧價格從廉

衛生習服普及牛奶需要兩增牛奶製品每年進口年額數百萬元
試為大宗商賈之一本部特將優良牛乳供應以供通境之需要
而將收利轉授衛生機關諸君其各鑒之

本場所產苗木選擇優良種類數十餘種一如洋槐松柏杉木柏
杉白松冬青等類一並為提倡造林起見廉價出售如蒙惠顧請到
本場選定至於栽植注意事項另印示之

本所辦理各項優良品種見效對於農地農民所產精良品種無
不致栽培盡備倘蒙心諸君函知本部無不代為轉贈其他各項品種
亦可奉命照辦以資精心提倡農業之盛意

弁言

此冊搜羅未備遺漏實多編纂者以職務纏身月餘歲事不能爲詳盡精確之調查匆促付梓脫略之處尙祈閱者見諒

南通事業之發展日新月異此冊成于民國九年十月此後經營事業成與未成者概未加入

冊中照片皆以銅板精印成本頗巨今特取價從廉以餉閱者使羨慕南通者有神遊之興趣觀覽南通者留鴻泥之記念云爾

張季直先生事略 續前一千九百十九年



先生中國江蘇南通縣人。生於農家。父母皆以慷慨
慈善聞於鄉。先生幼承家教。年十六。以文學成秀才。
讀書留心國計民生之利病。爲軍中秘書。員一千八
百七十八九年間。日本侵韓。中國派師往援。參主將
軍事。事平。條陳保韓及自保軍三省政策。即請注視
日本政府。未用。先生旋以文學考試成進士。上第。迭
掌省城及各州縣書院。文教海內益有名。以世多故。
政府不能用。辭官。不仕。隱居於江海間。時著政治條
議。陳之多。不獲行。迨於一千八百九十七年庚子變
法。先生察時未可。不預其事。九十九年拳匪禍。國
內騷然。民怨沸騰。先生奔走於江南。湖北。劉坤一。張
之洞。之間。力主東南互保。並陳改革政體之要。變
法平議一書。亦未獲行。其時先生已投身實業。爲政
良教育之本。宜業則創設紡紗公司。榨油公司。製麵
公司。蠶桑公司。鐵冶公司。輪步公司。漁業公司。釀造

運商成立 官收商立 製政商立 民正商立 爲兼工商 稅九條水師 法爲全工 征准階改 場導三督 就辦在 之復濟 主命後 所奉位 先生勳 奕也授 品專將 押官其 款主萬 大則之 爲助勳 稅改禾 應後生 決同立 議說國 議以民 會丁恩 國與總 府資大 立與總 改與總 計與總 農商十 十友而 四綱大 校甲種 館五山 院順學 劇場等 立於小 則接年 遇加而 今固未 已也

LIFE OF HIS EXCELLENCY CHANG CHIEN

Mr. Chang Chien was born in 1852, the son of farmers in the Tongchow district of Kiangsu, a district north of the Yangtze famous for its cotton. His parents were farmers on a large scale, and were well known for many miles round as promoters of benevolent institutions and dispensers of considerable generosity to those less fortunately placed than themselves. Mr. Chang's first education was received privately in his own home, and his early promise as a scholar was shown long before he reached his sixteenth year, when he took his first degree in the literary examinations of the old order, the degree known as *chin tsiak*. From that time on this he has taken the very greatest interest in national problems and in the welfare of his fellow countrymen. In 1878-79 China sent troops to Korea to assist that unfortunate country to prevent invasion by the forces of Japan. Mr. Chang was appointed secretary to the army and took an active part in the military council. After the campaign he presented to the Government several memorials outlining the policy that he believed the Government should adopt for the protection of Korea and for the maintenance of the integrity of Manchuria, urging that the utmost vigilance should be exercised with regard to the activities of Japan. These memorials however, were all pigeon-holed. Mr. Chang then renewed with great energy his literary studies and presented himself for the metropolitan examination, wherein he distinguished himself by securing the position of *Options*, a distinction which gave him a national reputation as a scholar.

He then became a chancellor of several academies in the provincial capitals.

Though the crises through which China was passing were serious, yet the Government did not see the advantage of taking Mr. Chang into the public services, and indeed he was himself somewhat averse from entering these services, feeling that he could better serve his people in other vocations, and he retired into private life. From the vantage point of an independent outside observer he offered many criticisms and suggestions to the Government, contained in a series of published memoranda on political affairs.

In 1898 came the Hundred Days of Reform, which Mr. Chang regarded as premature and too hasty. In 1900 came the Boxer outbreak, during which the bitterness was intense, and Mr. Chang exerted his utmost influence with the then viceroys of the Yang Kiang and the Yang Ho, T. E. Liu Kwei-yih and Chang Chih-ning, to use their

fullest powers to prevent the southeastern provinces from joining in the financial movement. He also prepared a paper entitled "A Level-headed Suggestion for Reform" advocating a change in the form of government. This suggestion shared the fate of its predecessors; it was pigeon-holed.

By this time Mr. Chang had entered industrial life and was exerting himself in the reform of education. He was starting cotton mills, oil mills, flour mills, a silk filature, molasses plantations, iron works, wheel companies, fisheries, a steam navigation company, a salt refinery, a company for the development of waterways, and a land reclamation company. This last concern cultivated land over an area of 1,600 *ch'ing*.

The capital for all these enterprises was easily forthcoming because of the integrity—which was a well-known and widely respected trait in Mr. Chang's character, and secured for him the confidence of the investing public. It was thus very largely due to Mr. Chang's initiative that China entered upon her present career of industrial development. On the educational side Mr. Chang devoted the whole of his yearly income to the founding and development of normal schools for students of both sexes, higher elementary schools, elementary schools, agricultural schools, commercial schools, schools of manual training and handwork in the crafts. Normal school work in China was practically initiated by Mr. Chang. Of philanthropic work Mr. Chang has been responsible for no small amount. An orphanage has been founded at T'ungchow under his patronage, accommodating in its various branches no less than 1,700 children.

State affairs have never lost their interest for him, and as the years have gone by, indeed, that interest has been intensified. He has prepared papers, delivered lectures, and memorialized the Government on such important subjects as Likan, Tariffs, Civil Service, Maritime Law, Salt Administration, Currency, Standard Weights and Measures, and other equally vital matters, and had only one in ten of his proposals been carried out by the Government, the condition of the country today would be much more satisfactory than it is. Mr. Chang has been at one time or another adviser in the Boards of Education, Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, Rites, and Revenue. He has always been willing to give his advice when it was sought, but he has steadily persisted in declining to enter official life. Enjoying the confidence of the public he was unanimously elected Vice President of the Kiangsu Railway,

President of the Kiangsu Educational Association, President of the Provincial Assembly, President of the National Agricultural Association and of the Central Education Society, which met to discuss many important educational problems in Peking. He was earnest in his efforts to secure the adoption of a constitutional government, and the establishment of representative institutions.

Mr. Chiang's attention was first directed to conservancy problems some twelve years ago, when he realized the permanent menace to prosperity that was involved in the Hwai River, with its deficiencies in the way of outlet, and he suggested to the Viceroy at Nanking the adoption of a complete conservancy scheme, but his suggestions did not receive due consideration. Finding that he could not obtain any adequate measure of official support, he established in connection with his normal school of Tungchow two separate departments, one of surveying and cartography and the other of hydraulic engineering, and nearly fifty students were enrolled therein. In order to give the students practical experience a complete survey of the Tungchow district was made, and a reliable map compiled from the data thus obtained. In 1910 it was decided to undertake a survey of the Hwai River, and in 1911 a party of over thirty students was set to work on this task with the result that two hundred maps, sectional and general, have been made of the Hwai River basin.

Soon after the outbreak of the Revolution, he was appointed High Commissioner to pacify the people of his native province (Kiangsu) and Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce by the deposed Ching dynasty, but he declined both under the strong conviction that unless he were placed in such a position as to be able to carry out his objects, he would be reluctant to enter the official life.

As a result of the Revolution disturbances the Salt Administration was disorganised, and in order to provide for the needs of the people and of the military, Mr. Chiang, always recognized as an authority on the subject, was appointed High Commissioner of the Liang Hwai Salt Administration. Mr. Chiang advocated the collection of taxes at the point of production, and as a temporary measure he decided to revise the salt warrant district system and the methods of transport and sale of salt. When in the following year peace was restored Mr. Chiang forwarded to the Government a memorial explaining the necessity for the reform of the Salt Administration, and this memorial was

submitted to Parliament, but before sanction had been given for the scheme the salt revenue had been pledged as security for the larger foreign loan. Mr. Chang's proposal was that the salt should be taxed at the point of production, manufactured by the salt workers, collected by the Government, and sold by the merchants; and this is substantially the line of reform adopted by Sir Richard Dainton. However, the Government was then advocating the system of Government monopoly.

When the Peking Government was formally organized in the autumn of 1913, the President conferred upon him the 2nd Order of Merit and the 1st-class Chaohu decoration as a token of appreciation of his valuable service rendered in the formation of the Republic. Mr. Chang, who had already been appointed Director of the Hwai River Conservancy, was appointed to the dual post of Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and of Industry and Commerce, and when the two ministries were amalgamated he was conferred in office as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. He immediately reorganized and simplified the work of the ministry, and followed this up by the establishment of experimental stations for agriculture, forestry, and cattle-grazing; and to assist in the development of industries he planned an Industrial Development Bank. When the Hwai Conservancy Bureau was enlarged and converted into the National Conservancy Bureau in March, 1914, Mr. Chang was made Director General of the Bureau, and in this connection he was commissioned to sign the preliminary agreement for the U. S. Conservancy Loan.

Apart from these Government employments Mr. Chang has in his private capacity initiated important enterprises in his own district, as well as being the mainstay of the self-development and self-government of the district. He is responsible for the establishment of a medical school, a museum, a library, an experimental forestry and nursery, a hospital, a public park, an asylum for the poor, a home for the aged infirm, an industrial home for women, a convalescent home, a school for deaf-mutes, and an observatory. All these institutions are the fruit of Mr. Chang Chien's energy and are either entirely supported from his private resources or are considerably assisted by him financially; while such works as land survey and registration, river shore conservation, and a program for yearly increase of primary schools are all due to his efforts, though not entirely under his financial support.

Chang Chien, Junior

President:

The Administrative Board of
Nantung Industrial Enterprises:

Nantung Colleges' Faculty
Union.

Nantung District Educational
Association.

Hwei Hai Industrial Bank.

Ta Yu Land Reclamation
Company.

Chairman:

Nantung District Assembly.

Executive Committee:

Kiangsu Association.

Tung Chung Hai Tai General
Chamber of Commerce.



大	淮	蘇	通	南	南	南	南	長
祐	海	社	崇	通	通	通	通	公
鹽	貢	理	海	縣	自	中	各	現
壘	業	事	泰	教	治	等	實	任
公	銀	總	有	會	以	業	孝	子
司	行	商	會	理	上	總	若	君
總	總	會	會	事	學	積		
經	經	特	長	長	校	核		
理	理	別			聯	所		
		會			合	所		
		董			會	長		
					會			
					長			