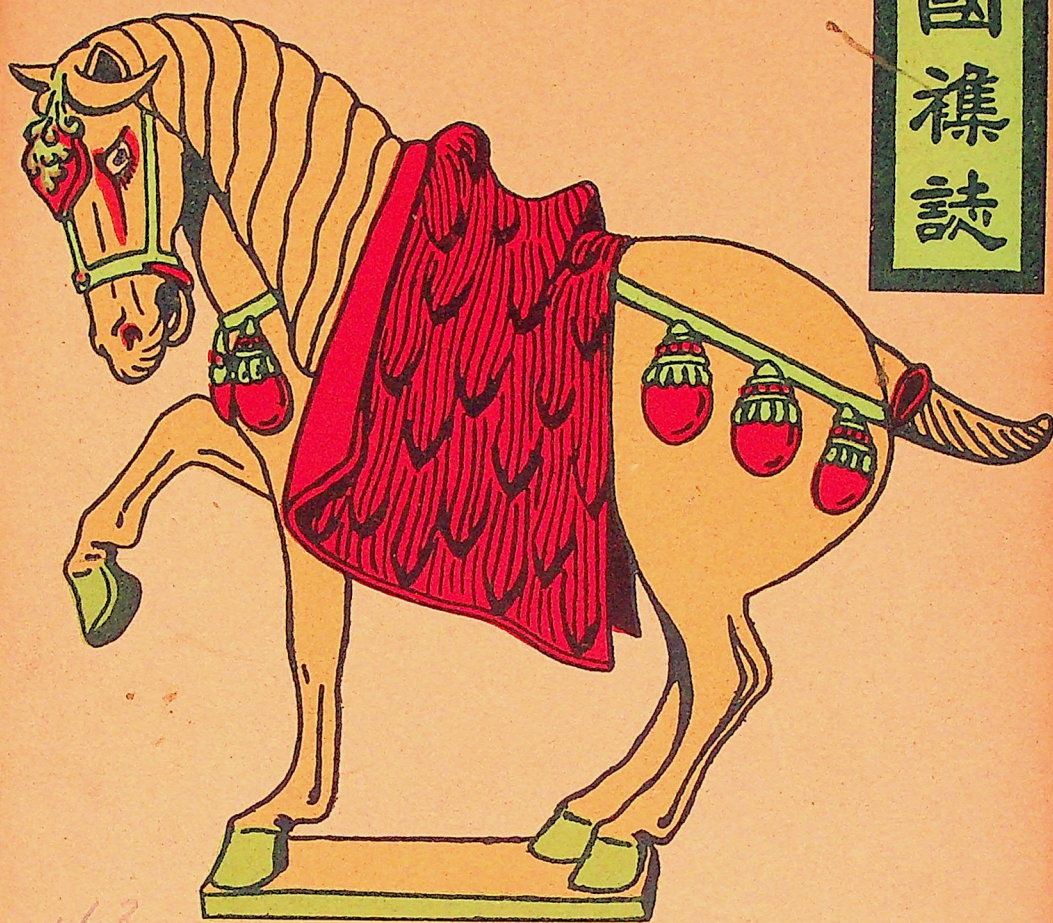


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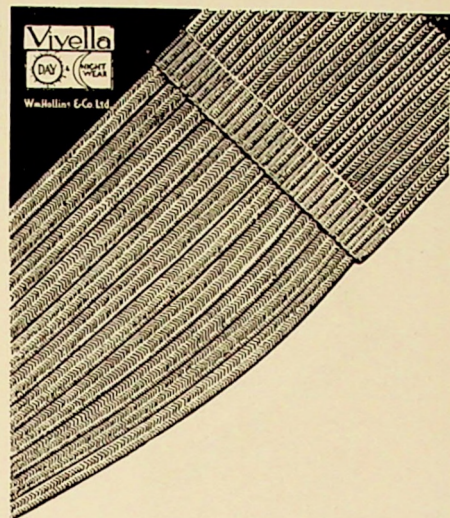


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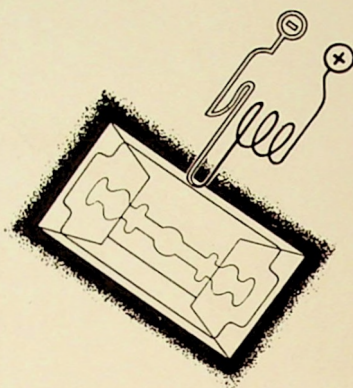
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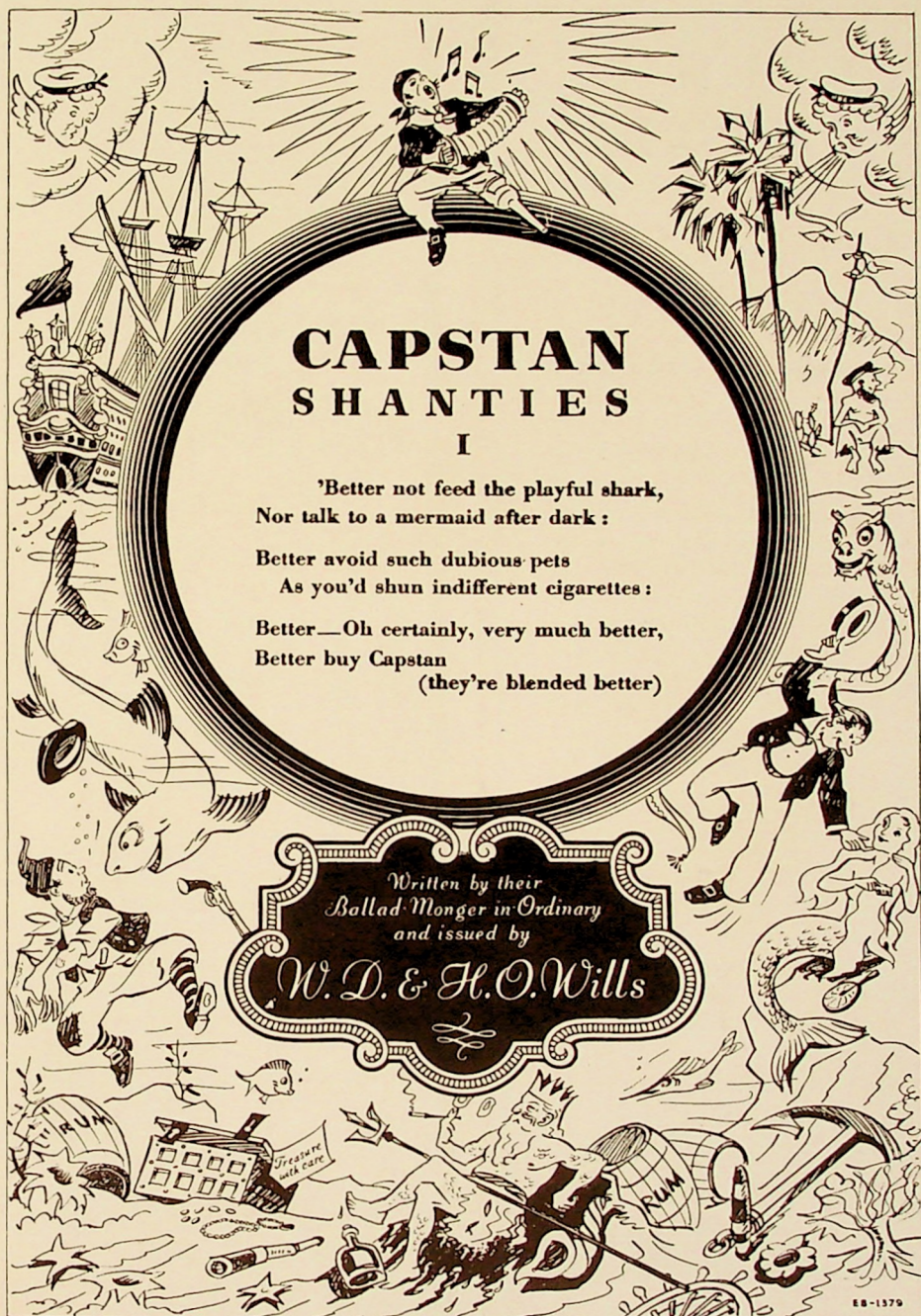
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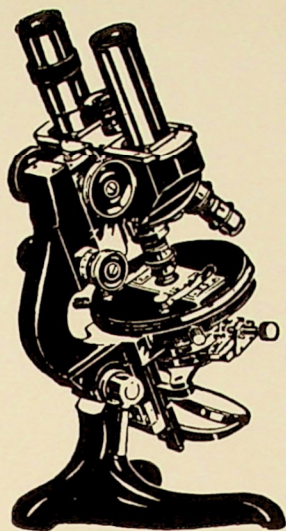
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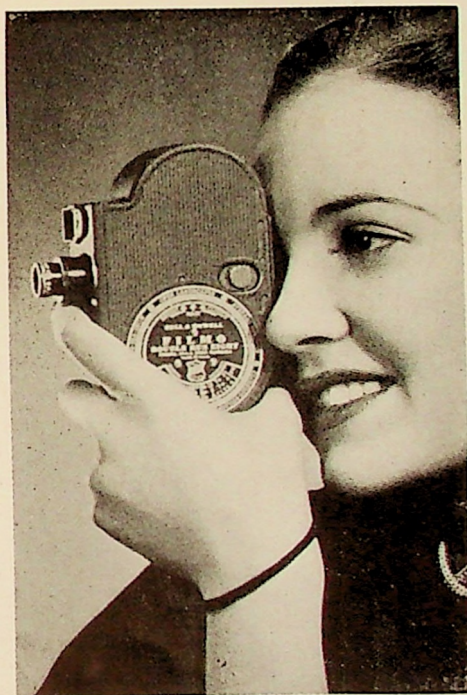
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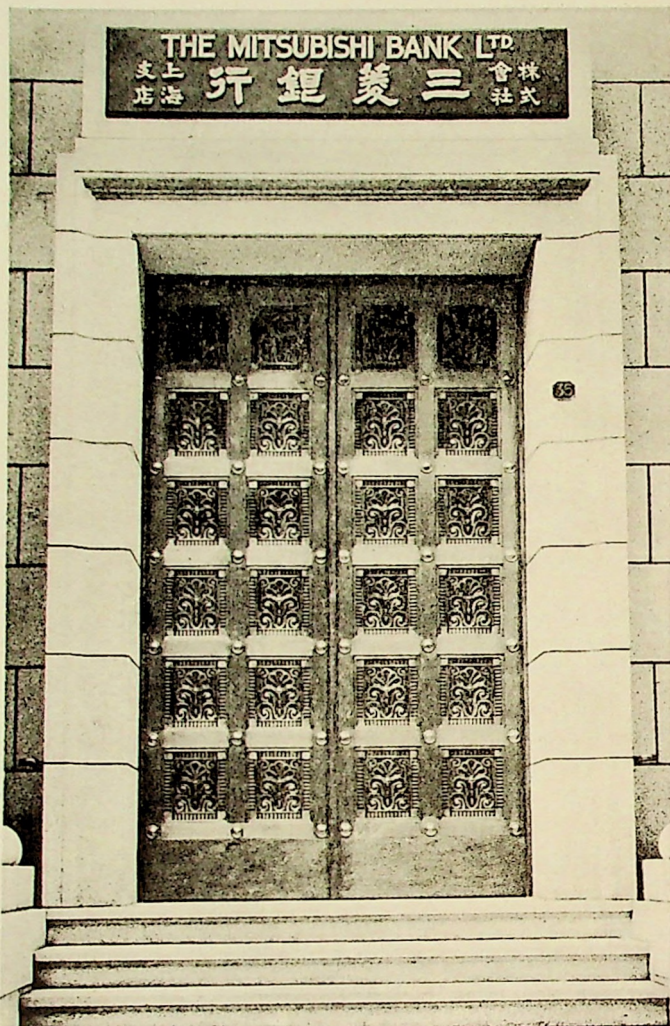


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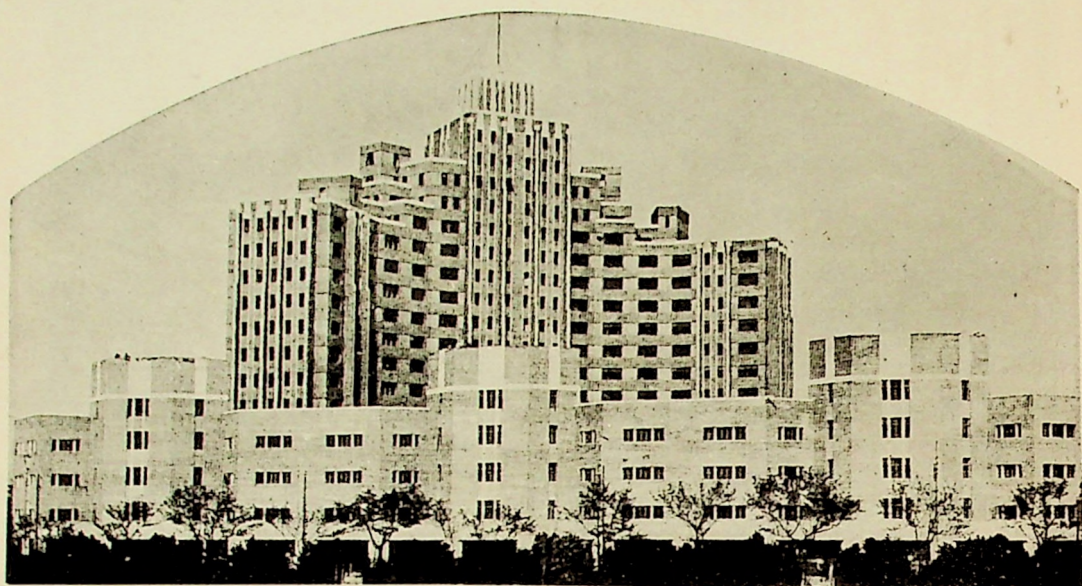
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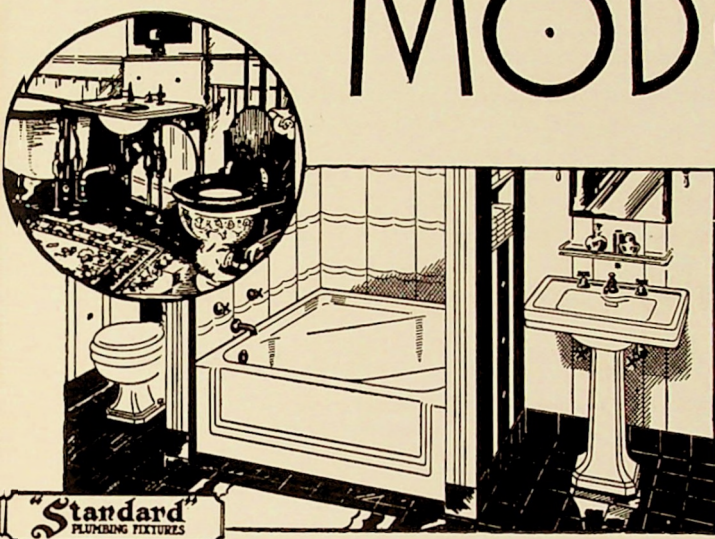
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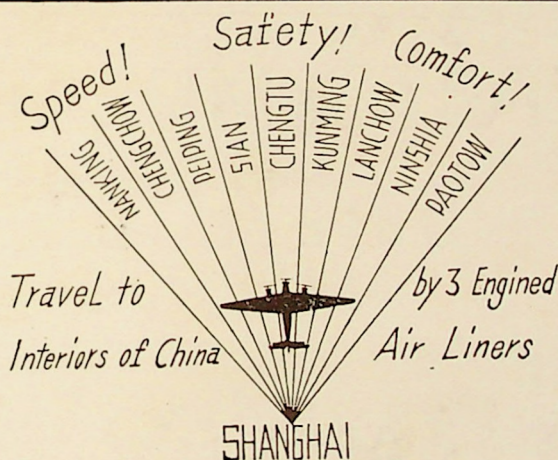
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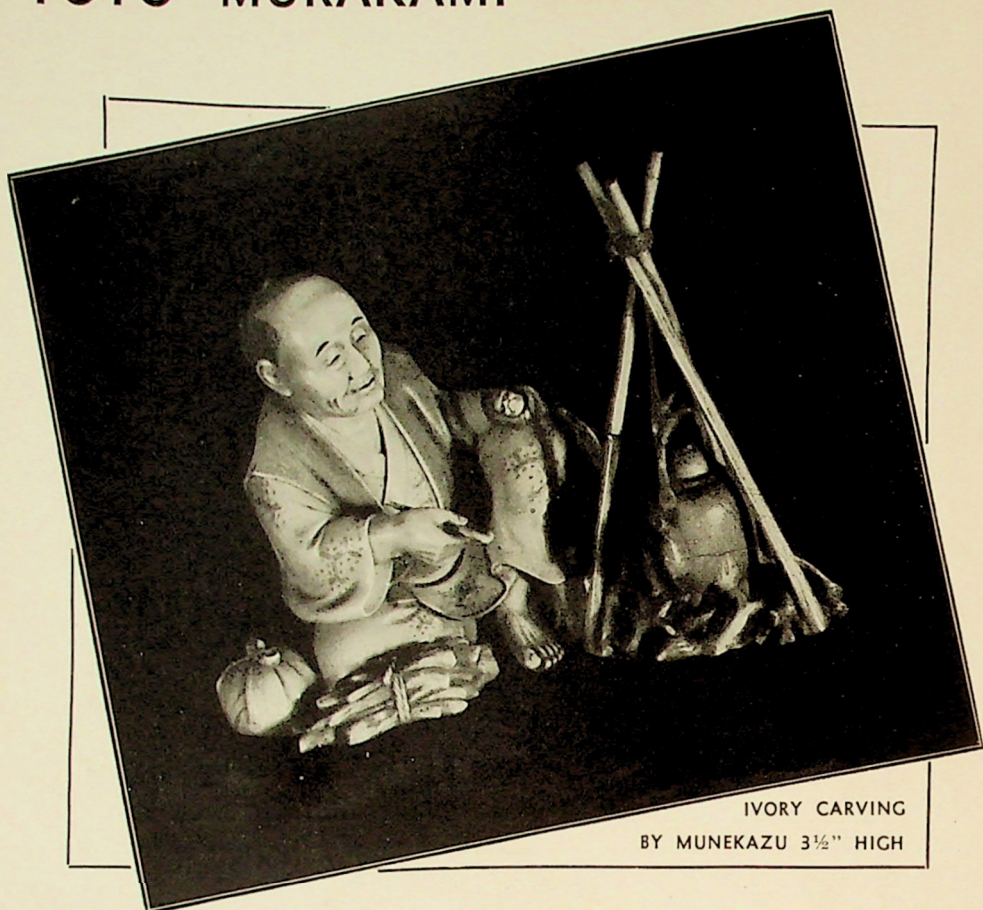


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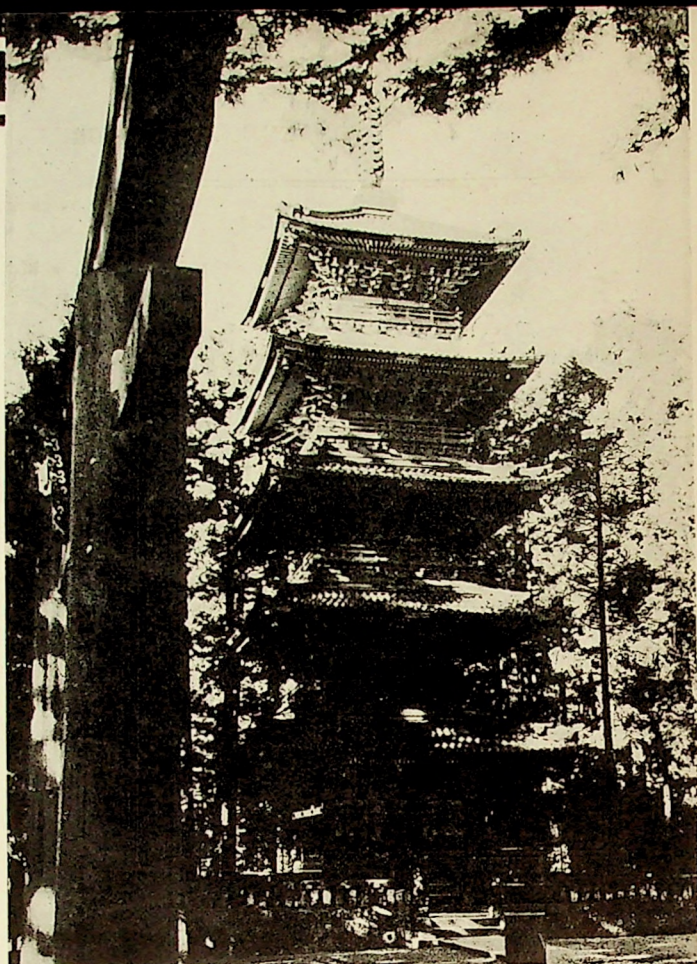
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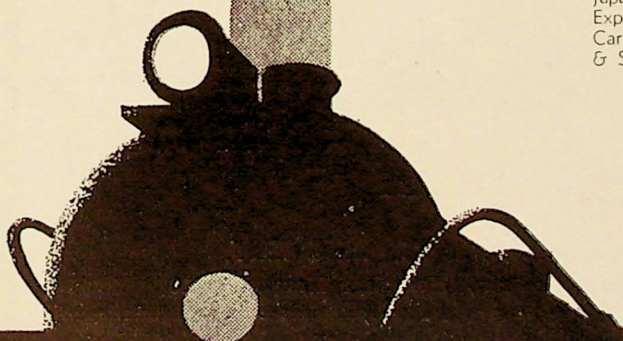
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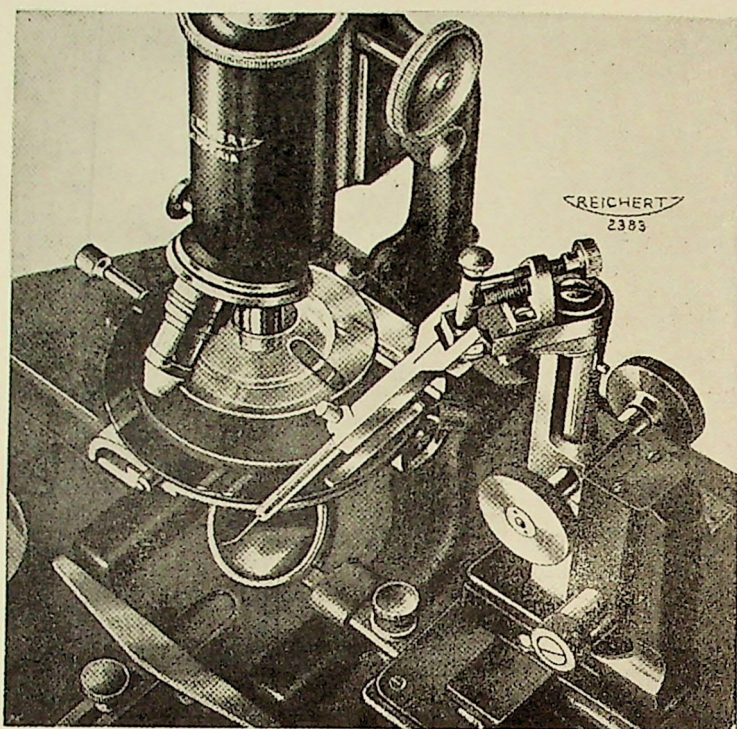
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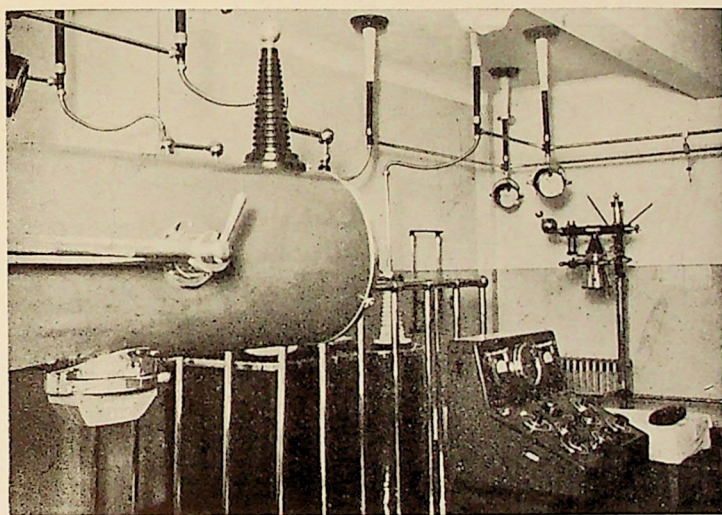
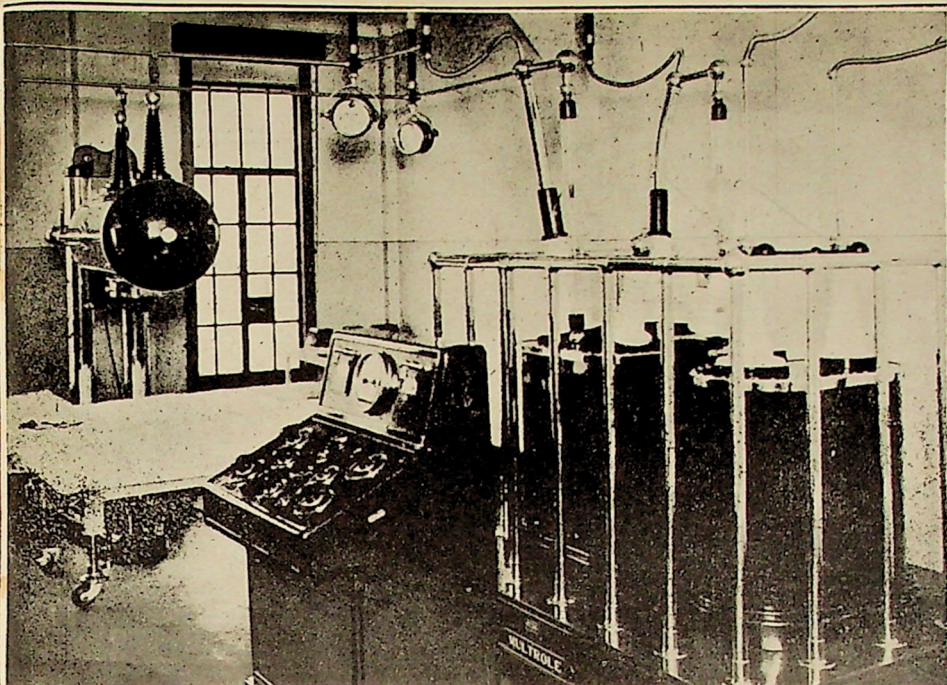
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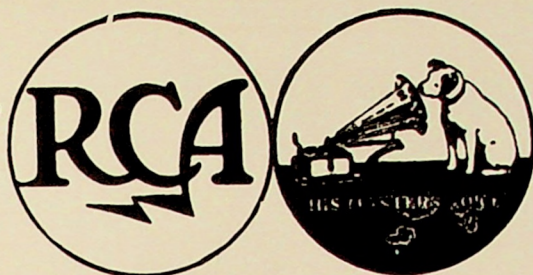
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THE CHINA JOURNAL

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Editor: ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY, F.Z.S.

Manager: CLARICE S. MOISE, B.A.

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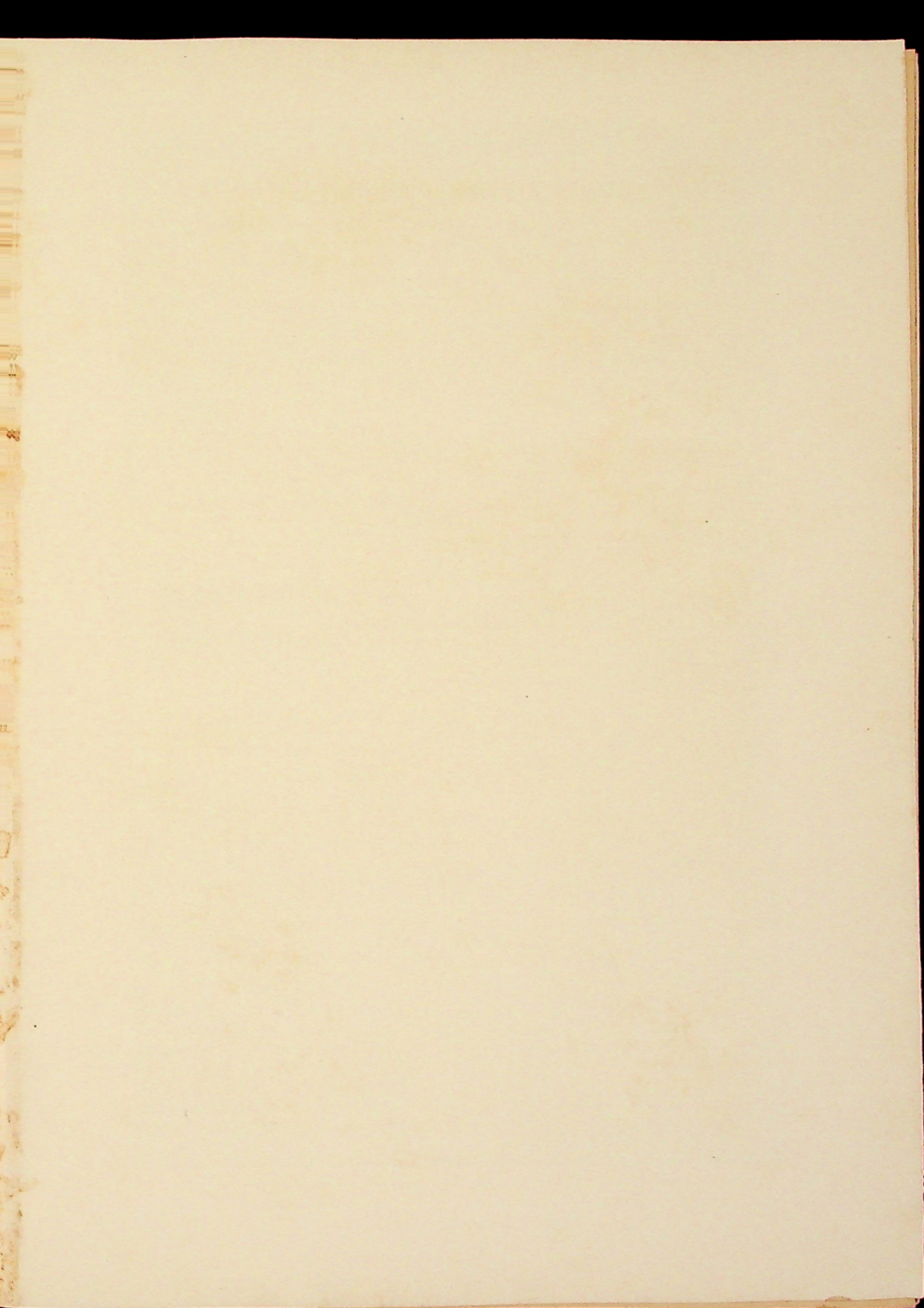
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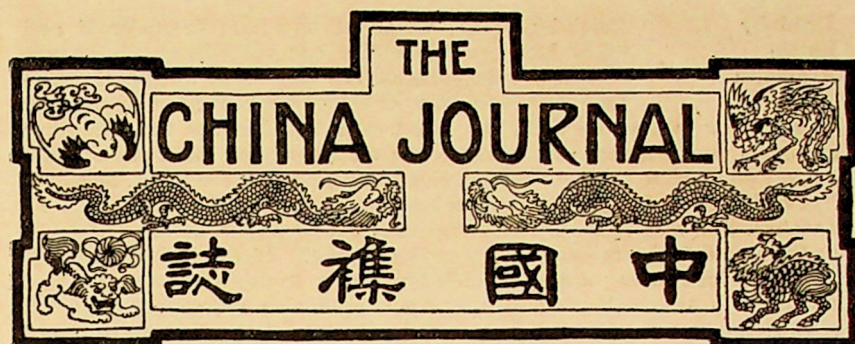
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A stained Ivory Statue of the God of Longevity carved by the modern Japanese Artist Sosai. In the Collection of Toyo Murakami, Shanghai.



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No. 2

EVENTS AND COMMENTS

World Peace All Important

The policy of *The China Journal* has always been one of insistence upon world peace, and, as long as the present proprietors have anything to do with it, this policy will be maintained. We abhor war and all its manifestations, and aggression of any sort is hateful to us. We hold no brief for any nation, nor have we any prejudices: what we have to say in praise or in censorship of a nation is dictated entirely by the actions of that nation in regard to the maintenance of world peace and collective security. No consideration will make us withhold praise or blame when and where they are due.

What we see in the world to-day, not only fills us with misgivings, but engenders a feeling almost of despair that man should still be so little above the animals. It is a disgrace to humanity that in this, the Twentieth Century, we should behold the members of the human family acting like a pack of wolves or half starved pariahs, snarling and baring their teeth at each other over a carcass. How is it possible to maintain peace when certain nations threaten others with war every time they are not allowed to have just what they want? Such nations are a blot on civilization. Fortunately there are others, which, by every means in their power, even to jeopardising their own safety, are seeking to bring about a state of affairs calling for a peaceful settlement of differences between nations instead of a resort to war. Such form the leaven which some day, we trust, will leaven the whole loaf, bringing about an assurance of world peace, which is all important if man's progress is to be continued and all that he has accomplished in his upward struggle from the brute beast to the semblance of a God is to be preserved.

Trial by Battle Trial by battle, which at one time in England and other European countries was considered a just way of settling differences, has long been abolished. The **Atavistic** fact that one man can overcome another in combat does not mean that he is in the right, and, equally, the fact that one nation is better armed and numerically stronger than another does not mean that justice is on its side in the event of a disagreement, although it enables it to impose its will upon the other. Trial by battle is an anachronism, and those that indulge in it are atavistic, to say the least. Is the world to be ruled by right or by might? If the latter, then our advice to certain big nations would be to arm to the teeth and proceed to demolish all rivals, establishing an unassailable supremacy over the rest of the world. But we do not and will not believe that mere might is to be the deciding factor, holding, rather, that in the long run might can never triumph. Where are the great world-conquering nations and their mighty leaders—Tiglath Pileser and the hosts of Assyria, Darius and the Persian armies, Alexander and the Greeks, Julius Caesar and the Roman legions, Charlemagne and his Holy Roman Empire, Khalid and the Arabs, Genghis Khan, Tamerlane, Akbar and their Mongol hordes, the Spanish conquerors of the New World, Napoleon and his European Empire? Their rule was the rule of might, and the Empires they built crumbled. Only a nation founded on right and justice can endure, because only such a nation will retain the support of its people and the friendship of other nations.

* * * *

Great Britain Arming After making every effort to bring about disarmament, and herself going a long way in this direction, Great Britain, or rather, the present British Government, has decided upon a policy of rearmament on a hitherto unprecedented scale. In a speech made by Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, before the Empire Parliamentary Association on July 22, he said that recent events had demonstrated that "strength which would have proved adequate in the past might no longer be sufficient to fulfill the demands of collective action and unlimited liability in the present and future. The British rearmament programme was no more and no less than proof of Britain's determination to provide for both self-defence against an aggressor and the playing of its part in the enforcement, by common action, of international obligations." This sounds very much as though those that rule the destinies of the British Empire were visualizing a possibility of Great Britain's army, navy and air forces having to take on the function of a world police force, not merely a defence force. While it is abundantly evident that there should be some such police force, it is too much to expect a single nation to undertake the task. Has Great Britain any pledges from other big nations to cooperate with her in this undertaking, and, if so, are her and their combined forces sufficiently strong to ensure that no other country or group of countries will dare to indulge in any act of aggression? Only if these questions can be answered in the affirmative can a policy of heavy rearmament on the part of Great Britain be considered sound. If they cannot, then it is obvious that, by increasing her armaments to

the extent proposed, she is adding to an already dangerous situation. It can only be considered as a challenge to other nations to increase their armaments on a corresponding or even greater scale, and there can be but one end to such an armaments race—war!

* * * *

Tripartite Meeting in London Sir John Simon, Great Britain's Home Secretary, is reported to have declared in a speech made at Eltham in Kent on July 25 that a strong Britain is not a provocation to war, but is security for peace. He was able to state that Britain, France and Belgium had declared themselves ready to cooperate in an attempt to do away with the grouping of European countries into blocs arming against each other, and, instead, to bring all countries in Europe into free and friendly discussion on common problems which can only be solved by cooperative effort. If Germany and Italy can be persuaded to take the same point of view, a great gulf will have been bridged.

At the tripartite meeting in London on July 22 and 23 of representatives of Great Britain, France and Belgium this policy appears to have been discussed and agreed upon, and on July 24 Mr. Anthony Eden, the British representative, informed the German and Italian Charges d'Affaires regarding the conclusions reached at the meeting, which were transmitted forthwith to Berlin and Rome. If the German and Italian Governments decide to join the three countries participating in the conference in the policy agreed upon, it may be suggested that the less rearming all five countries do the more likely is peace to be preserved. If they do not so decide, then there seems to be nothing for it but for Great Britain to carry out the present policy of arming up to her maximum capacity in self-defence, because it will mean that war is inevitable, and she cannot afford to be caught in a state of weakness.

* * * *

Japan to Increase Her Navy Even if the European Powers should agree to adopt the policy discussed at the London meeting, there is Japan to reckon with in the Far East. Unhampered now by any treaties and no longer a member of the League of Nations, she is free to pursue any programme she decides upon, and a statement in the Japanese newspaper, *Jiji Shimpō*, of July 20 indicates pretty clearly what that programme will be. It says, according to a *Reuter* message from Tokyo, Japan intends to maintain the greatest fleet of submarines and destroyers in the world and also plans a phenomenal production of naval aircraft. A *Domei* message from Tokyo dated July 14 was to the effect that a proposal had been submitted to the Japanese Cabinet by General Count H. Terauchi, Minister of War, for the expenditure of Y. 3,000,000,000 within the next twelve years on strengthening Japan's air force and reorganizing her armaments. Japan has great resources at her command, having become thoroughly industrialized, and having Manchuria to draw upon for raw materials, and it can be looked upon as no mere idle threat that she proposes to challenge the supremacy of European countries, at least as far as Asia and the Pacific region are concerned.

And so it is arming, arming, always more arming, with but one possible result.

* * * *

**South China
Revolt
Collapses** It is with particular satisfaction that we are able to report the complete collapse of the revolt in South China against the Central Government in Nanking without force having had to be resorted to by the latter. It is eternally to the credit of many of the soldiers in the southern armies and their officers, the Chinese naval forces in South China waters and practically the entire personnel of the southern air forces that they refused to back the Kuangtung and Kuangsi warlords in their threatened invasion of Central and North China under the pretext that they were marching to attack Japan. General Chen Chi-tang, Commander-in-Chief of the Kuangtung forces, fled from Canton to Hongkong on the evening of July 18, having previously disposed of some six to ten millions of dollars belonging to the Government treasury, it is alleged. At a Government Plenary Conference held in Nanking from July 10 to 14, he was relieved of his command, General Yu Han-mou being appointed to fill his post. The same Conference abolished the South-west Executive Committee and the South-west Political Council, two organizations which for some time have been usurping the authority of the Central Government.

The way the Central Government has handled the difficult situation brought about by the southern warlords, and the wholesale defection of the military, naval and air forces under the latter's commands as soon as their real intentions were understood, offer ample evidence of the progress China has made toward unity and the elimination of the chaotic conditions of which she has been so often accused; while General Yu Han-mou's banning of anti-Japanese propaganda and activities immediately on assuming the office vacated by General Chen Chi-tang should convince the Japanese Government of China's sincerity in wishing to live on peaceful terms with her neighbour.

* * * *

**China's
Foreign
Policy** Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's statesmanlike pronouncement on the foreign policy of the Chinese Government, made on July 13 during the session of the Plenary Conference, should clear the air. Briefly, it was to the effect that China would not fall back on the use of force so long as there seemed any hope whatsoever that peaceful methods would maintain her territorial integrity, and only when it became certain that such methods were a failure would she make the supreme sacrifice of going to war. In this attitude China will undoubtedly have the sympathy of the whole world, always provided, of course, that she does not allow any overt acts against foreign nationals on the part of her citizens to take place.

* * * *

**Another
Japanese
Murdered** In this connection we cannot refrain from referring to the murder of another Japanese in Chinese territory in Shanghai on the night of July 10. This kind of thing is greatly to be deplored, since it is bound

to produce a highly explosive state of affairs, when anything might happen, even to a repetition of the regrettable scenes that Shanghai witnessed early in 1932.

It must be admitted that considerable mystery surrounds the case, no satisfactory evidence having as yet come to light to show the identity or even the nationality of the murderer. Nevertheless, if the Chinese authorities wish to avoid serious trouble with Japan, as it is evident they do, they must bend every effort toward curbing the activities of desperadoes of the class who would shoot down innocent victims, as in the present case. There should be some way of rounding up all such evilly disposed individuals and placing them where they can do no harm.

Considerable sympathy is, of course, felt for the relatives and friends of the victim of the crime, and it will readily be understood that a feeling of nervousness and tension exists amongst the members of the Japanese community in Shanghai. It would, however, be deplorable if the latter allowed anything to happen that might upset the peace of the city. The authorities, both foreign and Chinese, are doing everything they can to discover and bring to justice the guilty party.

* * * *

**Lord Marley
Misinformed**

This brings us to a matter that vitally concerns the status of the International Settlement of Shanghai and foreign residents generally. We refer to the unbelievable statement that Lord Marley is reported to have made in a debate in the House of Lords upon the smuggling situation in North China on July 20 to the effect that in Shanghai it is a normal thing to expect the Japanese to seize control of the Municipal Council. The worthy Chief Whip of the Opposition in the English Parliament must be hopelessly misinformed if he believes any such thing, for the International Settlement community gave very clear proof of its attitude in this respect at the last Municipal Elections, when an attempt on the part of the Japanese section to put a third Japanese member on the Council in place of one of the British or American members resulted in a record number of votes being cast and an overwhelming defeat for the Japanese candidates, who, for the first time in many years, were at the bottom of the list, one of their number thus being eliminated.

If this means anything it means that the International Settlement foreign community has not the slightest intention of allowing the Japanese to seize control of the Municipal Council. And, we may add, we feel sure that the Japanese themselves entertain no such intention, though they may desire a little more say in the government of the Settlement.

* * * *

**Smuggling
Situation
in the North**

While the smuggling of goods into North China by forceful methods on the part of so-called Ronins of Japanese and Korean nationality continues to be a serious menace to legitimate trade and the Government's revenue derived from customs duties, there seem to be indications that the smugglers are not having it all their own way, and that an abatement of this menace to China's financial and economic security

may be looked for in the not too distant future. If the Japanese Government is sincere in its hope that a solution of the present situation will be found, it should not be difficult to expedite that solution by taking immediate action to curb the activities of the smugglers. The fact that Japanese merchants in China are being hit by the smuggling will doubtless have its effect upon the situation. As things now stand nobody is benefitting but a few bad characters who would be shot out of hand in any other country, including Japan, were they to attempt what they are doing in North China. In this connection we may refer to an editorial in the August 1 issue of the *Shanghai Nippo*, a leading Japanese newspaper in this city, appealing to the Japanese Government to eradicate the Japanese *Ronin*, which are not only an abhorrence to the Chinese, but a definite impediment to Japan in the conducting of her national policies. Masquerading as loyal sons of the Emperor, and taking advantage of their Japanese citizenship, they go on the rampage in Japan's colonies and neighbouring areas, such as North China.

As for the contention that existing high tariffs are mainly responsible for the smuggling, while we are prepared to admit that high duties on goods of any sort entering a country are a direct incentive to smuggling because of the increased profits to be derived therefrom, it is evident that in the case of North China the smugglers are taking advantage of conditions which prevent the Chinese authorities from taking adequate action against them. Those conditions should be removed rather than China be forced to lower her tariffs to meet the situation.

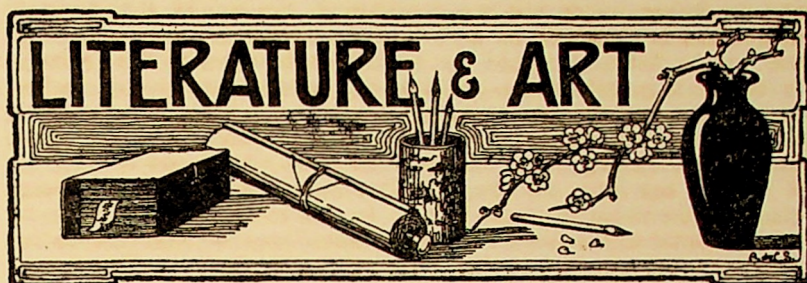
* * * *

China's Financial Position	On the other hand, it might be worth China's while voluntarily to reduce her customs tariffs. There can be no doubt that China's financial position is being seriously affected by the smuggling that is going on in North China as well as along the coast of Fukien Province adjacent to Formosa. Customs receipts in connection with the consolidated tax for the Hopei, Shansi, Charhar and Suiyuan area collected at Tientsin have shown, for instance, a steady decline in such imports as cotton yarn and cigarettes during the past few months.
----------------------------------	---

Fortunately, however, Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, was able to report to the Plenary Conference of the Central Executive Council held in Nanking recently that China's financial position is sound in spite of a falling off in revenue derived from Customs receipts and an increase in expenditure in various directions, as revealed by the release of details concerning the 1936-7 budget. A recent agreement with the United States Government to purchase silver from China and to extend China's credit in America has further strengthened the country's currency, he said, while reconstruction in many directions and industrial development are further adding to China's economic stability.

Everything, then, points to a great improvement in conditions generally in this country, if only nothing of an untoward nature should intervene from without to upset the present course of things.

A. de C. S.



IVORY CARVING IN JAPAN

BY

MATHIAS KOMOR

Ever since craftsmen have exercised their skill to produce objects serving not only utilitarian but also decorative purposes, ivory has been amongst their favourite materials. In practically every civilisation known to us the appearance of carved ivory ornaments has meant the beginning of a more prosperous phase in its development.

This same phenomenon can also be observed in the civilisations of the Far East, where carved ivory ornaments are known from a date as early as the second millennium B. C. Yet these pieces are of such perfect artistic appearance and show such development as far as the technical side is concerned that they cannot possibly be the beginning of an art. We might be quite safe in stating that primitive craftsmen must already have been carving ivory in China towards the end of the period of Neolithic culture, namely, in the third millennium B. C.

The question still remains to be answered whether the civilisation of Japan had as early a beginning as that of China. Prehistoric pottery and bronzes have been found at various sites in Japan, though of somewhat later dates (about the first millennium B. C.) than the earlier pieces in China. However, amongst these earliest known Japanese pieces no ivory is to be found, not even amongst the remnants of the protohistoric art, covering the period from the earliest time when the Japanese nation was consolidated in Yamato to about the reign of the Emperor Kimmei (ca. 550 A.D.). The protohistoric period had highly artistic achievements, especially in pottery, arms and armour, horse trappings and other bronzes, as well as personal ornaments made of various metals and of glass. Nevertheless, I believe that amongst these last mentioned pieces ivory must be included, even if no known piece exists. The protohistoric lady had gold earrings and bracelets and necklaces made of glass beads. She carried a bronze mirror, and who knows if the buckle of her belt was not made of ivory?

The earliest known pieces of ivory carving in Japan are to be found in the Imperial Treasure House at Nara (Shoso-In). This treasure consists of pieces collected during the eighth century A.D., most of them

having been made during that period. While the powerful T'ang Emperors ruled in China, an equally strong dynasty consolidated its power over Japan. Frequent intercourse between the two Empires, both of them respecting Buddhism, existed in this period, when religious art reached hitherto undreamt of heights. Nara, the capital of the Japanese Empire, was a beautiful city, with palaces, monasteries and temples. The Imperial Treasury there houses some of the finest pieces made by the express orders of the Emperors. While some priceless treasures made of all kinds of material are to be found there, the ivories of this collection are of the style known as *bachiru*, meaning that the stained or unstained ivory was carved or engraved and coloured afterwards. There are two remarkably decorated foot-measures showing a conventionalised design of flowers and birds in colours. The finest ivory piece to be found in the Shoso-In is a plectrum,¹ stained with delicate rose, carved, showing a design of birds, flowers and mythological animals (unicorn and phoenix?) in most lifelike attitudes. This piece also is coloured.

During the six or seven hundred years following the Nara period very little is known about the use of ivory in Japanese arts and crafts. We can presume that a plectrum made of ivory was still used for playing on certain musical instruments. The *shamisen*, a three-stringed musical instrument which became popular in Japan during the seventeenth century but most likely was already known before, very often had its bridge made of tortoise-shell or ivory. The game of *Go*, a very popular indoor pastime of the Japanese, introduced from China towards the end of the Nara period, also had pieces made of ivory. Later the end-pieces of *kakemono* (scroll) were also sometimes made of ivory. When the tea-ceremony became popular in Japan (Muromachi period, 1324-1573 A.D.), some of its masters used tea-caddies with lids made of carved and polished ivory. Yet all these ivory carvings, made between the tenth and seventeenth centuries, interesting though they may be from an historical point of view, really have little or no artistic value. The first truly artistic use of ivory in Japan developed towards the end of the seventeenth century, when the first ivory *netsuke* were carved.

Netsuke is the Japanese name of small carvings made of all kinds of materials, which served to secure the tobacco-pouch, medicine-box (*inro*) or any other object carried by Japanese gentlemen hanging from their belts. A silk cord attached one of these objects to this small carving, which was usually supplied with two small holes through which the cord could be fastened. These small carvings may be simply plain wooden buttons without any decoration; but even these simplest forms often developed into very intricate and highly decorative works of art, sometimes made of the most expensive materials, such as mahogany or ivory, and representing a wide range of subjects.

The *netsuke* are very representative of the art of the period in which they originated. After a century of civil war and unrest Japan emerged from a chaotic condition under the able leadership of Oda

¹An instrument used to play on the *biwa*, the *shamisen* or any other musical instrument in which the strings are plucked.

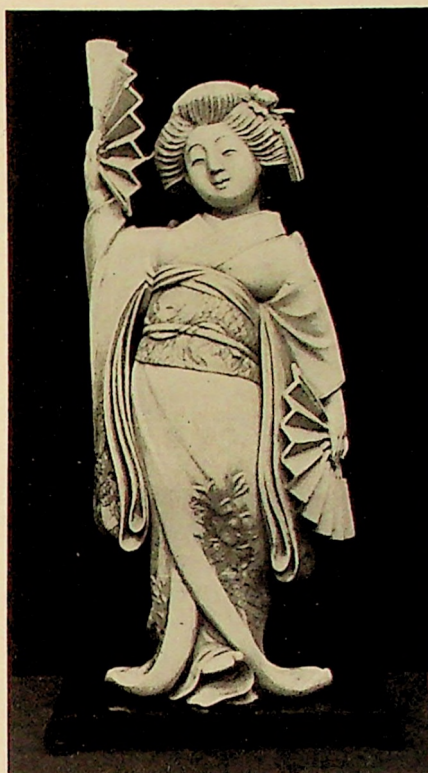
IVORY CARVING IN JAPAN



One of Japan's many Art Industries is the Carving of Ivory, at which her Artists and Craftsmen are extremely Clever, producing many beautiful Works.



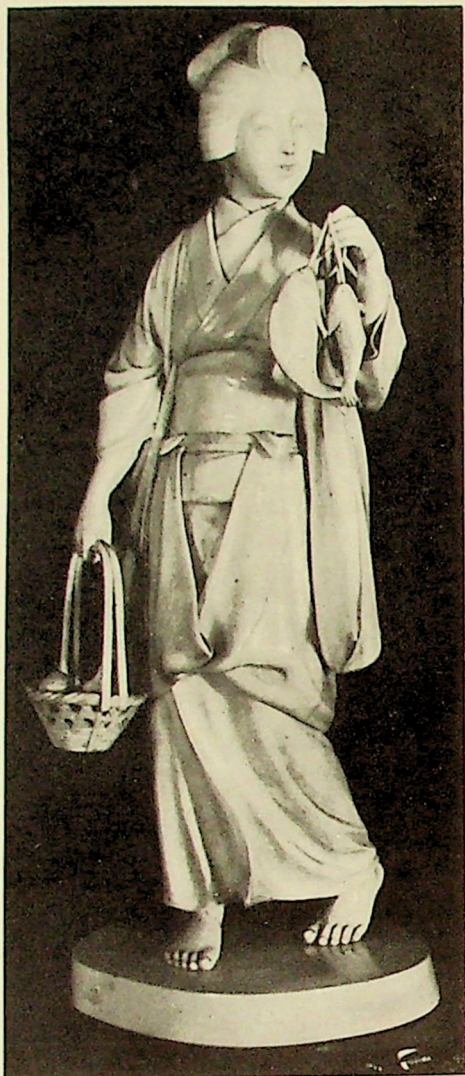
The earliest Carved Ivory Objects known in Japan were *Netsuke*, and above are shown three of these, one Modern and the other Two of the Eighteenth Century.



An Ivory Statuette representing Kikugoro, a famous Japanese Actor and Female Impersonator, in the Role of a Geisha, carved by Koju, modern.



Netsuke, in the Form of the Dog of Fo, Eighteenth Century, unsigned, Children Playing by Tomochika (1842), and a Quail by Shosai, Nineteenth Century. Toyo Murakami, Shanghai.



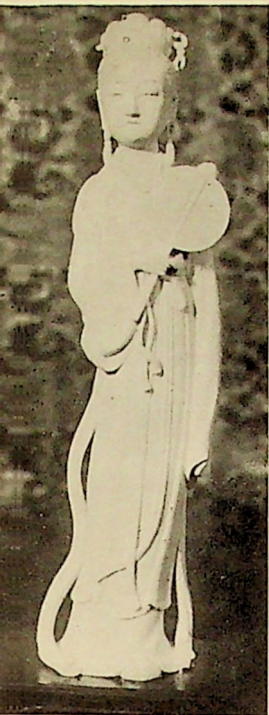
On the Left is an Ivory Statue, Eleven Inches in Height, of a Girl returning from Market, carved by Harumitsu of the Nineteenth Century. Below is a Rickshaw Coolie in Bronze and Ivory, Fifteen Inches High, by the modern Artist Kaneda.

Below is a Carved Ivory Shell with Figures inside, by Seigetsu, Modern.

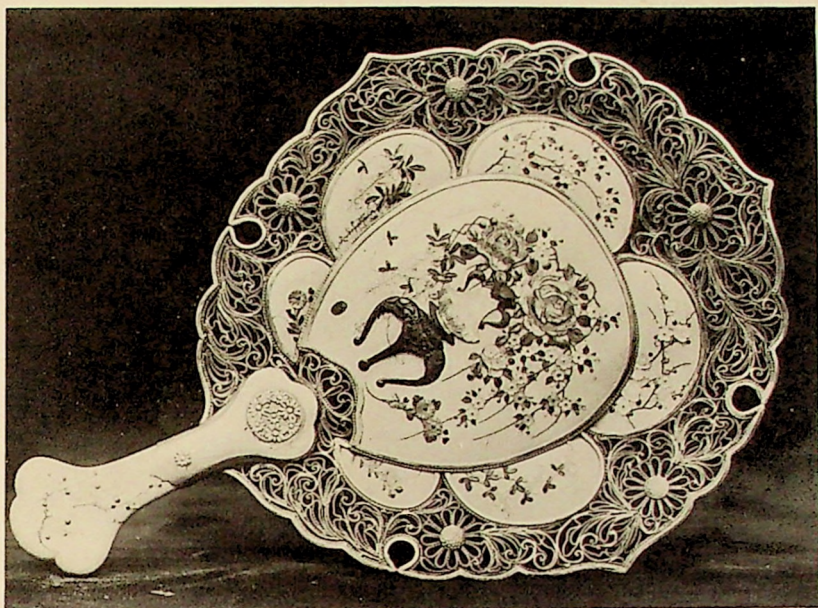


In the Collection of Toyo Murakami, Shanghai.

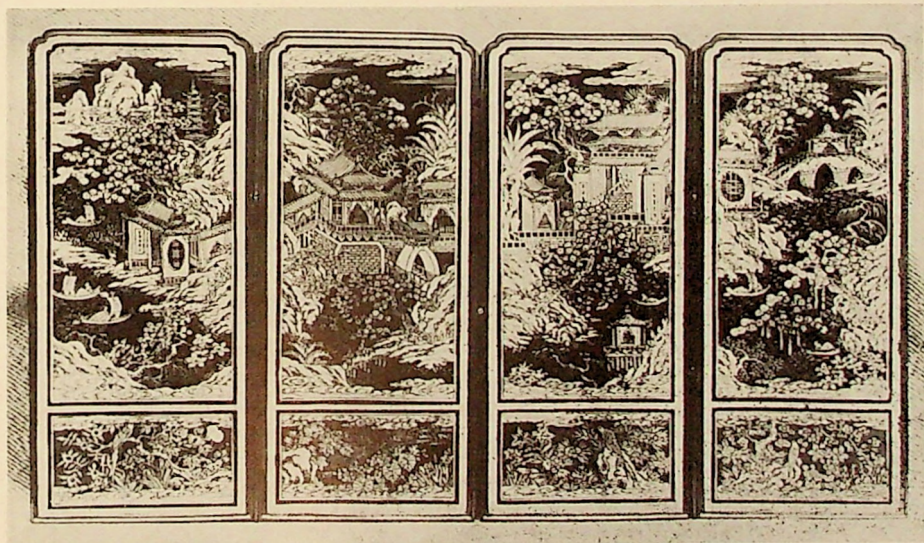
Modern Japanese Taste in Ivory Carving inclines toward the Highly Ornamental, as will be noticed in the two Illustrations given Below.



A Chinese Figure carved by Bizan, a modern Japanese Artist.



A Zoge-shibayama Ornament in Ivory Filigree Work decorated with Mother-of-Pearl, Tortoise Shell and Coral, by Masayuki, a Nineteenth Century Artist.



A beautiful Screen of Lacquered Ivory, standing Six and a Half Inches in Height, carved by a modern Artist, name not given.

IVORY CARVING IN JAPAN

Nobunaga. The work thus started was well continued by Toyotomi Hideyoshi, who succeeded, after ten years of struggle and war, in unifying the nation. Not only a capable warlord, Hideyoshi was also a patron of the arts. He ordered the building of large castles, like that at Osaka, and had them furnished and decorated with the most artistic luxury. He encouraged poetry, drama and the tea-ceremony, and, during the half century of this Momoyama period (1574-1614), a real renaissance in art took place in Japan. The first century of the following Yedo period continued these artistic traditions, though a certain decadence had already set in. Its art was daintier, smaller in its manifestations. The industrial arts, such as the manufacture of pottery, gold lacquer and textiles, reached their culmination during the seventeenth century. Amongst the major arts decorative effects prevailed in paintings, replacing the former majesty, while the art of wood-cut prints began in this period. The large wood and bronze sculptures of former centuries were no longer made, but in their place wonderful small ivory carvings appeared, well proportioned, naturalistic and worked out in the most minute detail. These small ivory *netsuke* were the best that Japanese craftsmen ever made out of ivory. The first of the better known carvers of ivory *netsuke* lived in the beginning of the eighteenth century. His name was Yoshimura Shuzan. After him scores of craftsmen gave the best of their skill to the carving of ivory *netsuke*, which were much in demand by Japanese gentlemen of the early Yedo period.

After the guns of Commodore Perry opened Japan to foreign intercourse and the Japanese had discarded their national costumes for modern Western garments, they stopped being interested in *netsuke*. On the other hand, these small carvings exercised a very strong fascination over practically every foreigner who came to know them. Soon the carvers of ivory in Japan had to satisfy a new demand, that of the foreign buyers instead of their former Japanese patrons. Later a further demand from abroad reached Japan, where toward the end of the last century a definite carving of various ivories for exportation set in. Not only small *netsuke*, but also large ornamental pieces were now carved, sometimes to the full size of the elephant's tusk. Of course, quite a large number of these pieces were of distinctly inferior quality, but it is wrong to believe that everything manufactured in the Far East for exportation is necessarily bad. I only have to refer to the example of various potteries and porcelains manufactured during the Ming Dynasty in China for the Persian and Arabian markets, such as celadons, and other monochromes, porcelains decorated with "Mohammedan" blue, and the like. While not up to the standard of the Sung monochromes, these pieces are still very fine and artistic, and much admired to-day both in China and abroad. In the same way it is probable that much of the Japanese ivory carving of the last fifty years, intended specially for the foreign market and now despised by collectors, will some day be appreciated as it deserves.

A few words still have to be said about the substitutes used for elephant ivory in Japan. Walrus ivory, fish-bone, whale-bone and even artificial synthetic ivory are sometimes used. They can easily be distinguished from genuine elephant ivory as their texture and grain

are quite different. Often ivory is used in conjunction with wood or bronze by Japanese craftsmen, as for example a statuette with the head and hands carved in ivory and added to a bronze body. A very pleasing and typically Japanese combination is called *zoge-shibayama*. It consists of mother of pearl, coral and tortoise-shell decorations, all beautifully coloured, inlaid in ivory. The modern Japanese carver often colours his ivory pieces, using enamel or lacquer, which will not wash off or fade.

With the exception of a few ivory *netsuke* dating back to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there are now no old Japanese ivories to be found on the market. Amongst the pieces carved between 1850 and the present time a difference is to be noted according to the artists. The pieces usually bear the artist's name, some of the latter, like Sosai and Kogioku, being well known and held in high esteem by both Japanese and foreign connoisseurs.

The beautiful mellow shine of highly polished Japanese ivory carvings and their fine workmanship will always make a strong appeal to the majority of collectors, even though the reproach that no genuine artistic inspiration was involved in the creation of these pieces is correct. The appreciation of the more complicated major arts remains more or less the privilege of a small minority. The majority wants to be satisfied with something artistic and beautiful and yet not too difficult to understand, and these requirements seem to be better filled by fine modern Japanese ivory carvings than by any other branch of the arts and crafts of the Orient.

ART NOTES

Ancient Jade Objects: From time to time one comes across Chinese jade objects of great antiquity which it is not easy to identify, and at the use of which only a guess can be hazarded. Such are the two pieces shown in the accompanying illustration. These were once in the collection of K. C. Wong of Shanghai, who some years ago wrote a series of exceedingly interesting articles on "Ancient Jades" for *The China Journal*, illustrating them with examples in his own remarkable collection. The larger of these two objects is described as a *Kuei Pi* (圭璧), which is a combination of the *Kuei*, or ceremonial tablet used as an emblem of authority, and the *Pi*, or perforated disk, used in sacrificial worship and representing the heavens. The *Kuei Pi*, according to the Chou Li, or Book of Rites of the Chou Dynasty, was used in the worship of the sun, moon and stars; and we can readily see the significance of the combination of the

Kuei and the *Pi*, since it would be the earthly ruler, represented by the former, making supplication to the heavens, represented by the latter.

Very different is the second object here shown. This unquestionably represents an insect larva of some sort, probably a silk-worm, and is some sort of pin, perforated at its head for the passage of a silk cord to prevent its getting lost. Laufer in his book "Archaic Chinese Jades" shows somewhat similar objects (Plate XXXI), but does not say for what purpose they were used. Wong, in his article in *The China Journal* of March, 1928 (Vol. VIII, No. 3, page 120), describes similar objects as *Kuan Tsui* (冠簪) or cap pins.

A Stone Buddha Head: An enquiry has come from Peiping regarding the stone Buddha head shown in the accompanying illustration, which was purchased



A small Kuei Pi (圭璧), an Object used in the Worship of the Sun, Moon and Stars in the Chou Period.



A Stone Buddha's Head, natural size, which was bought in T'ai-yuan Fu in Shansi, and said to have come from the famous Wei Dynasty Cave Temple at T'ien Lung Shan about Thirty Miles to the South-west of that City

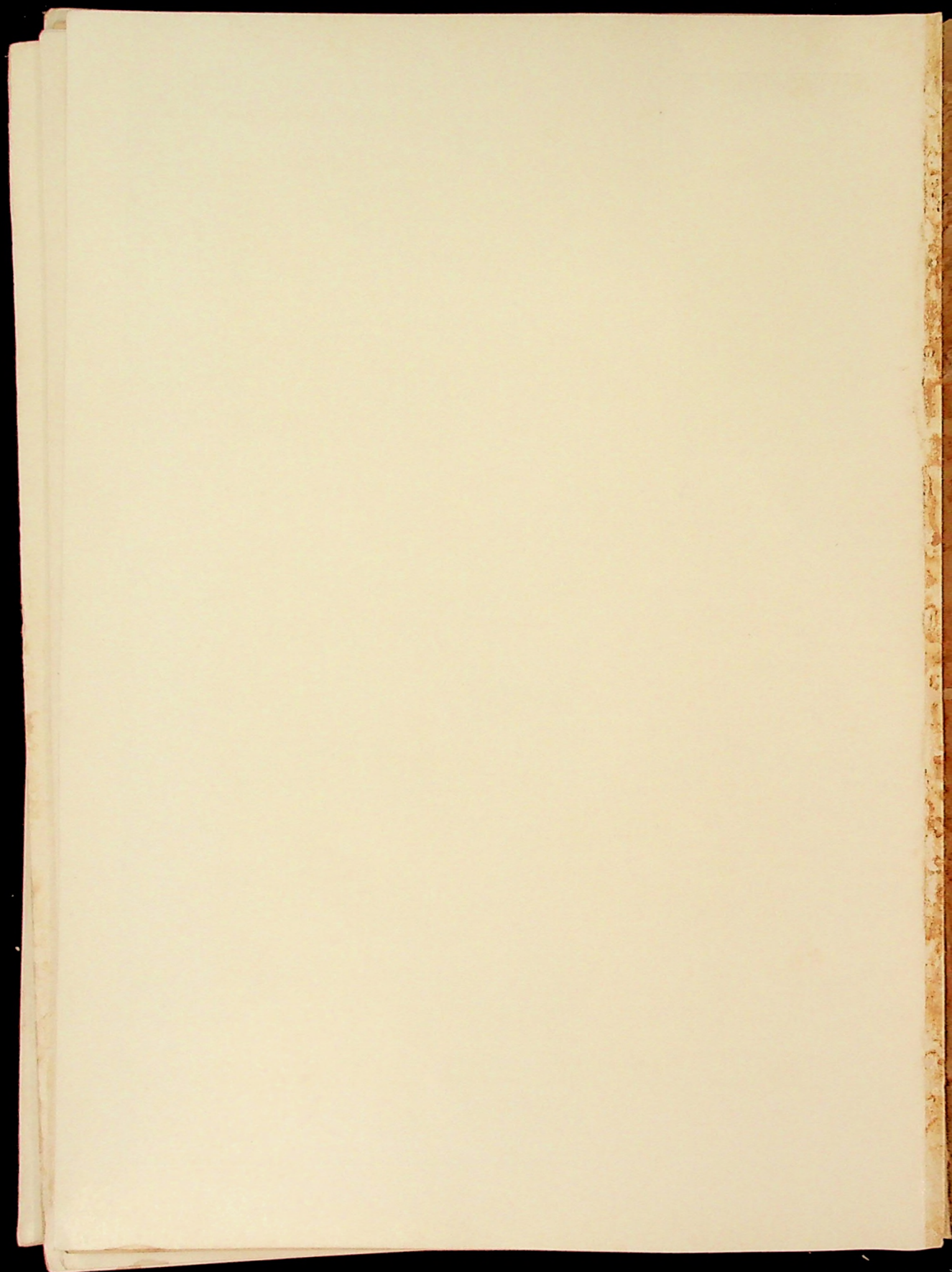


Jade has always been valued in China as a Sacred Substance. In Shang and Chou Times it was used in making Objects for Ceremonial Purposes, its use in this Direction being continued in Han and later Periods.



A Jade Silk-worm Amulet of the Chou or Han Period.





in T'ai-yuan Fu, and was said to have come from T'ien Lung Shan, a famous Wei Dynasty cave temple in the mountains across the Fen River to the south-west of that city. Our correspondent wants to know if the head, which is natural size, really came from T'ien Lung Shan. It is, of course, impossible to say for certain whether or not this head came from the site indicated without seeing and examining the actual piece, but from the photograph it may be said that the style is that of the figures in the rock carvings in that ancient temple tucked away in the hills of Shansi. Some good examples of these are shown in Otto Fischer's "Die Kunst Indiens, Chinas und Japans," pages 367 and 368.

The temple caves at T'ien Lung Shan, or Heavenly Dragon Mountain, are not well known, as are those at Yün Kang and Lung Men, but they should be, considering the beauty and interest of the sculptures they contain. Indeed, some of them are superior in many ways to anything found at either of the two places just mentioned. Yet, actually, T'ien Lung Shan was known to Westerners long before either Yün Kang or Lung

Men, having been discovered by missionaries living in T'ai-yuan Fu as long ago as the early eighties of last century and used by them as a summer resort. The fact that it lay across the Fen River from T'ai-yuan Fu led to its being abandoned for this purpose. One summer a missionary was taken very ill there, and, because the Fen Ho was in flood, the doctor from T'ai-yuan Fu could not reach him, with the result that he died. Thereafter a place in the hills to the east of T'ai-yuan Fu, which could be reached at all times, became the missionary community's summer resort. This was Lung Wang Shan, the Dragon King Mountain, which though beautiful and surrounded by pine woods, cannot compare with T'ien Lung Shan, either for beauty or interest. We well remember both places, having visited them in our youth.

It must be stated that the missionaries who discovered T'ien Lung Shan had not the slightest idea of its significance, which was not understood or appreciated till the temple was re-discovered by Japanese many decades later, in fact, but a comparatively short time ago.

NUMISMATICS

Coins in China's History: The study of Chinese coins inevitably necessitates a study of this country's history. In fact, as we have remarked before in the pages of this journal, China's history is recorded in her vast coinage. No other country in the world to-day or any in history has or has had such an enormous number of different coins and different kinds of coins as China has had in her unbroken existence as an empire since the Shang period, which began somewhere in the seventeenth century before the Christian era. Thus Arthur B. Coole's recent book entitled "Coins in China's History," published by the Student Work Department of the Tientsin Hui Wen Academy at \$5.00 (Chinese Standard), fills a long felt want, for, up to the present, no book in the English language has made any attempt to correlate China's coinage with her history, those that have appeared at best giving only the names and dates of the reigns in which the coins were made.

This new book gives forty-five pages of half-tone reproductions of coins, commencing with the hollow-handled spade, coins, or *ku pu*, and ending with the minted coins of China's present currency. Cowry shells, both real and imitation, are given, but with the statement that

their date is unknown. We believe that actually the use of these have been traced to the Shang Dynasty, having been found in excavations of sites of that period in Honan, but whether they were used for coins or decorative purposes is not definitely known. It is possible that the cowry shell in ancient China, as it undoubtedly did in prehistoric Europe, had some significance other than that of a means of exchange.

The collector of Chinese coins, especially the modern minted coins, will find this book very useful. Other valuable features are reproductions in colour of the flags of China used on her minted coinage, and an "Historical Chart," which consists of sixty-three pages showing on one side blocks of colour representing proportionally the duration of each dynasty, and with the years from 1122 (beginning of the Chou Dynasty) given in white columns on the blocks of colour, and on the other side notes on important events placed opposite the years in which they occurred. Where more than one dynasty was in existence at the same time, these are indicated by differently coloured blocks placed side by side. By this means an extremely good mental diagram of the kingdoms and dynasties of China, the periods during which they

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lasted, and the outstanding events that occurred during their existence is given. Altogether Mr. Coole is to be congratulated on producing a very useful book.

Hebrew Coins: In a recent *Reuter* news item from Johannesburg, South Africa, mention is made of an ancient Hebrew coin, said to date back to 143 B.C., having been issued by Simon Macabaeus. However, the description given of this coin indicates that it is the same as one reproduced in *The China Journal* in the May and June issues of the present year, information concerning the identification of which was sought by its owner, and which is known to be a spurious coin issued in Amsterdam at a comparatively recent period for circula-

tion amongst Jews. *Reuter's* description is as follows: "Mr. Heath's coin bears on the obverse side the words in Hebrew characters, 'The Shekel of Israel,' and a representation of a vessel of the Temple. The reverse shows a branch in flower and the words, 'Jerusalem the Holy.'" The only coins ever issued by the Hebrews were quite different from this, and also had a different form of character. It would seem from the news item that Mr. F. Heath of the Telephone Department in Johannesburg, who received the coin forty years ago when he was a boy, is under the impression that he has something of great interest, if not of value. As a matter of fact the coin in question is fairly common and of no particular value.

A. de C. S.

THE LIBRARY

Joint Library and Museum Exhibition: At Tsingtao a combined Library and Museum Exhibition was formally opened on July 25 in connection with the joint annual meeting of the Library Association of China and the Chinese Museum Association which is being held at this well known summer resort on the Shantung coast. The opening ceremony was conducted by Mr. Yuan Tung-li, Secretary of the former of these two institutions and Director of the Metropolitan Museum in Peiping. The Exhibition remained open for a week, attracting a large number of visitors.

New Building for Oriental Library Planned: According to the present programme, says an article in the *China Press* dated July 10, a building to house the new Oriental Library is to be erected in the central district of the Shanghai International Settlement, and will be ready for occupation early in 1938. The original Oriental Library, organized by the well known publishing company, the Commercial Press, was destroyed by shell fire during the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai early in 1932, a magnificent collection of books on all subjects and in many languages going up in smoke. Immediately after this catastrophe, during which the colossal printing plant of the Commercial Press was also destroyed, the heads of this enterprising concern

reorganized it, and forthwith started a scheme whereby funds would be raised to build up a new library. By April of the present year a sum of \$240,363 and some odd cents had been accumulated for the project, making it possible to embark upon the building programme mentioned above. The new building will be an advance on the old one in every way, and, by the time it has been completed, it is expected to have on hand a large collection of books with which to fill its shelves.

Asia Magazine Ban Lifted: We have just received our copy of the July issue of the well known magazine *Asia*, which, according to reports in the local press, had been banned by the Chinese postal authorities. In the correspondence section on page 421 of this issue appears a letter from Mr. Tsune-chi Yu, the Chinese Consul General in New York, calling attention to alleged inaccuracies in an article entitled "Chiang's Secret Blood Brothers" by Mr. Wilbur Burton, which appeared in the May issue of the magazine, and asking that they be rectified in the next issue. Beneath this letter is published the regrets of the Editors for any embarrassment caused to the Chinese Government by this article, and accepting the assurance that Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Chiang were never members of

the Red Circle and the Green Circle, and that there does not exist such an organization as the so-called "Blueshirts," and that all aspersions cast on General

Chiang Kai-shek by representing him as the leader of such a secret society are therefore completely groundless.

A. de C. S.

REVIEWS

Chinese Bibliography: Dated March, 1936, the first issue of Volume III of the *Quarterly Bulletin of Chinese Bibliography*, published by the Chinese National Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, Shanghai, has come to hand. It contains the usual amount of interesting material on current literature in China. Among the "Notes & News" are items on the activities of various cultural institutions, recent newspaper exhibitions, reprints of literary works and new periodicals, while an announcement is made of the resignation of Dr. Ernst Schierlitz from the editorial board of the *Bulletin* and of a new addition to the staff in the person of Dr. Ch'en Shou-yi of the National Peking University, who will act in the capacity of contributing editor. The title page and index of Volume II are issued with this number. The leading article, "A Survey of Chinese Literature, 1934-1935" by Pih Shu-t'ang, giving a selected bibliography of important publications appearing during these two years and classified roughly into literary history, study and criticism, biographies and creative works, alone is well worth the price of this valuable publication, namely \$1.00. It can be secured from the National Library, Peiping.

New Shanghai Directory: The July, 1936, edition of the "Shanghai Directory" has recently been received from the offices of its publishers, the North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd. Up to its usual standard of excellence, this new edition, revised and corrected, should prove to be as invaluable a guide to Shanghai and China residents and business concerns as its predecessors. It is divided into the following sections: Shanghai Hong List; Agencies; Trade Directory; Mercantile Marine; Railways; Shanghai Who's Who; Street Directory; and Residential Directory, alphabetically listed and indexed.

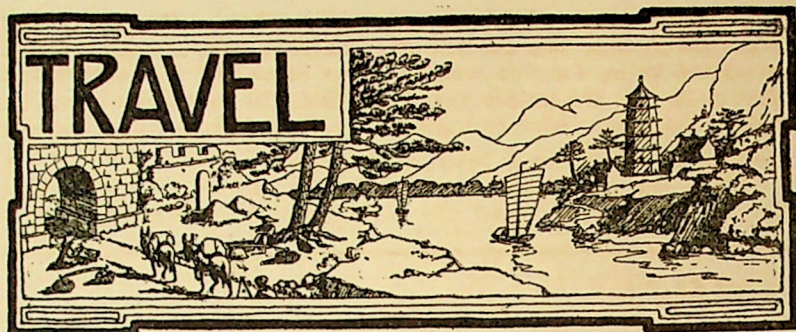
The price of the volume is \$7.00, which includes a map of Shanghai.

Handbook of Cultural Institutions in China, by W. Y. Chyne: Chinese National Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, Shanghai, 1936. Price \$10.

The increasing importance and prominence of scientific research in China during the past ten years or more has led to an acute need for a complete and detailed survey of the country's cultural institutions. This need has at last been supplied by Mr. W. Y. Chyne in his "Handbook of Cultural Institutions in China," which, as originally produced in 1934 in its Chinese version, aroused such interest abroad that an English edition was undertaken.

The volume gives details concerning no fewer than five hundred of the leading Chinese and foreign educational institutions and learned societies in this country, including, libraries, museums, observatories, research organizations, universities, colleges and other intellectual bodies, all of which are alphabetically arranged and indexed. The author, with the thought of making more than a mere catalogue of his handbook, has provided all the details that are available concerning each organization as to its origin and history, membership, finance, activities and publications. Research institutes, though comparatively few in number, have been given his special attention. He has spared no pains and has exhausted all his sources of information in order to produce a book which will not only "give non-Chinese a more familiar glimpse of Chinese cultural life," but will also "assist towards a closer intellectual rapprochement between China and other nations." We heartily recommend this useful handbook, as a valuable work of reference, to all those interested in the cultural progress of China.

S. L. Y.



ACROSS SHANTUNG FROM T'AI SHAN TO LAO SHAN

BY

REWI ALLEY AND E. R. LAPWOOD

In order to appreciate the extraordinary way in which comfort and squalidity, primitive survivals and modern products, can exist side by side in modern China, one should undertake the journey across Shantung from Tsi-nan Fu to Lao Shan through the ancient kingdoms of Ch'i and Lu. Here one may find in close juxtaposition abandoned cities full of shattered remnants of early dynasties and coal mines run on the most modern lines by the Japanese. The country farmers use implements whose shape has scarcely changed since the beginnings of civilization in China; yet in every little market town within reach of the Chiao-Tsi Railway one can buy many of the latest inventions, such as thermos bottles and electric torches, which are produced in the Treaty Ports.

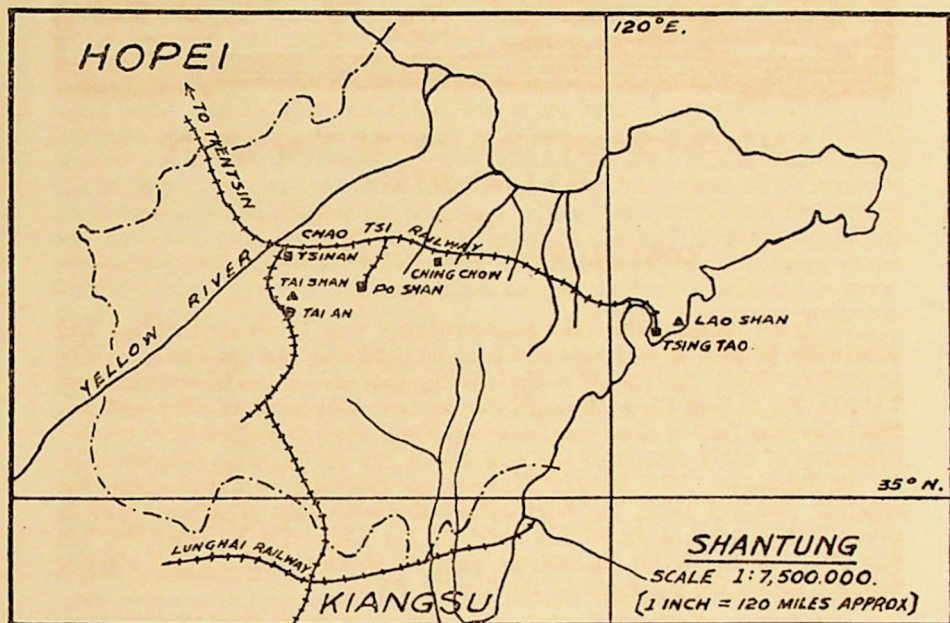
The first part of our journey was made on foot, so that, after we had watched the splendour of dawn from the topmost peak of T'ai Shan, we set out along a path bearing to the north. The visitor ascending T'ai Shan discovers at the Nan T'ien Men the impressive view over that block of highlands of which this sacred mountain is the southern rampart. Away to the north, beyond the serrated crags of Archaean rock, he discerns the smooth level planes of Palaeozoic strata, imposing their gentle structure on the long lines of hills. Beyond these to the north-west, if he arrives on a fine evening, he may perceive the North China plain with the Yellow River running through it like a thread of gold in the setting sun. It was among the nearest of these hills that our track wound along narrow ridges for twenty *li*, then contoured round valley tops for ten more till we were bewildered by the maze of hills. At last it plunged suddenly a thousand feet to a narrow gorge, in whose cold stream we were able to get relief from the hot sun for the first time that day.

On the side of the valley clung the Ku Shan Ssu (谷山寺). This temple could never have been a place of great popularity, for along the whole forty *li* from T'ai Shan we had not seen a single man or woman,

ACROSS SHANTUNG FROM T'AI SHAN TO LAO SHAN

and next day we passed only one or two tiny villages. It is now occupied by two old monks, who exerted every effort to make us content, though we needed little, for the wooded slopes above and the young stream below made this old temple among the wild hills a satisfying place. We slept in the open under two giant ginkgo trees, whose foliage above us traced intricate patterns between the stars.

When the road below the Ku Shan Ssu turned towards the plain (for we had circled round the ridge and were now going south) it



broadened into a bridle path and the stream became a shallow river with frequent deep pools in which we could again find refreshment from the blazing sunshine. After going twenty *li* we turned east, and, as we passed into richer valleys, full of millet and famous for their fruit, T'ai Shan began to show itself behind us, towering majestically over the nearer ridges, and from this side one could realize why this mountain has played such a dominant part in the mythology and literature of China. Towards evening we reached the Hsi Mu T'a (西麻塔), a nunnery with about a dozen nuns. These were Taoists, and their smooth faces, robust bodies and unbound feet were in very marked contrast with the deformed and under-nourished housewives around them. The nunnery was a handsome two-storied building with a temple in good repair but full of coffins and apparently never used.

We spent the night at a small village five *li* further down the valley. Here there were extensive remains of what must originally have been a very fine temple. One of the T'ang Emperors, whose wife desired to become a Taoist nun, built for her this Huei Hsien Kuan (會仙觀).

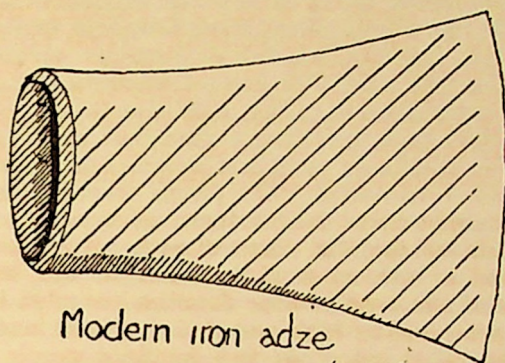
Various old tablets describe repairs undertaken by pious scholars. The last and very thorough rebuilding was in the Ming Dynasty in the forty-second year of Wan Li (萬曆). Since then the buildings have fallen or been burned down, though a massive square tower with fine tiling still stands. However the most interesting relics are not buildings but two large rectangular blocks of stonework, probably altars, dating back to the same period as the original building. These are carved with very unusual and grotesque designs in low relief. It will be seen from the accompanying photographs that the ordinary dragon or phoenix *motifs* are absent, and that crude but vigorous animal designs take their place. Of exceptional interest is the horned head, whose combination of features makes identification or explanation difficult.

Next day we emerged upon the northern edge of the wide plain which lies to the south of the T'ai Shan massif. We passed through rich loess country full of evidences of a long-lived and stable feudal society. The houses of the land owning families occupied large tracts of ground and were protected by high and thick walls of brick and mud. In these there might be as many as two hundred people living, the more wealthy ones in comparative luxury and idleness. The cemeteries were a noticeable feature of the landscape and the road often passed by their groves of cypress and their massive memorial stones. Each cemetery was devoted to the dead of a single great family, and often a family genealogical tree was carved on a set of tablets near the entrance. In a typical tree fifteen generations were tabulated going back to the founder of the family three hundred years ago. Only the male descendants were registered, but something of the size and yet compactness of the family can be judged from the fact that the number of men of the thirteenth generation exceeded three hundred and fifty. At that point six large tablets placed side by side were already full, so that only the eldest sons of later generations found a place on the tree. In one cemetery workmen were erecting a new stone, locally made, which in design and workmanship was in no way inferior to those of previous days. A kind of limestone formed of long oval pebbles in a fine matrix is very popular for the memorial stones, but rapid disintegration soon defaces the inscription. In one cemetery we found in the corners of the grove stone columns whose phallic symbolism shows in an interesting way how the primitive magical ideas of the connection between life and death are mechanically perpetuated in such a conservative culture.

Along this wide river basin the road ran east through market towns about fifteen *li* apart. When a market was in full swing it was difficult to make any progress through the mob of buyers and sellers, for stalls lined both sides of the narrow street, catering to the simple needs and the little luxuries of the richer farmers and tradesmen. One could buy rope, basket work, rubber shoes of Shanghai manufacture, matting, ironware, pottery, glue, knives, cloth and food of all kinds, with such delicacies as coloured cake, dried fish (a rarity), and fried grasshoppers. There was a large variety of excellent fruit, such as pears, apples, grapes, melons and peaches. Unfortunately the farmer is so poor that he cannot afford to eat the fruit that he grows, but must take all to market.

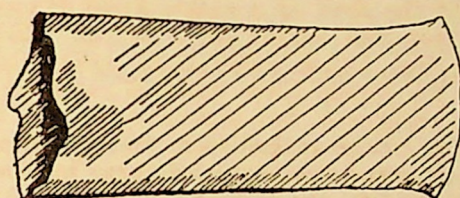
ACROSS SHANTUNG FROM T'AI SHAN TO LAO SHAN

He is living in a feudal type of society which cannot give him a full life, and the primitive character of his implements is well shown in the accompanying sketch of a knife for cutting grass. With its blunt four-inch blade a child or old woman hacks away for ten minutes to



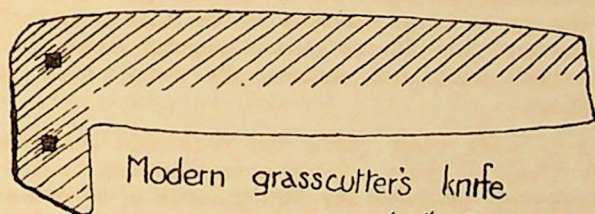
Modern iron adze

length 3½ inches



Han Dynasty bronze adze

length 3 inches



Modern grasscutter's knife

length 4 inches

cut as much grass as a man with a scythe could mow in two or three strokes. There can have been little improvement in such an implement since the beginning of the Iron Age, and its shape seems to belong rather to the Stone Age. The second sketch shows an adze which is used by the carpenters in trimming logs. It is an iron tip into which fits the wooden head. Comparison with Han Dynasty bronzes shows

that its shape still reflects the conditions when metal was so precious as to be used with the utmost economy.¹

The inns of this district are very poor, catering only to the ordinary man. Usually they can offer but a very dirty *k'ang* or brick bed. It is wiser to get the innkeeper to rig up doors on trestles in the yard for a bed, and to use one's own sheet. Even then sleep will probably not be perfectly peaceful. For instance, on five consecutive nights we were disturbed by such things as rain, rumours of bandits, bed bugs, mosquitoes, and a vociferous donkey. The food has little variety, and peppers play such a great part in it that a foreigner is likely to find it unpalatable. We relied chiefly on eggs and onions and found a supply of tinned meat and jam very useful. The people were always friendly, though the dogs were fiercer and larger than the country watch dogs of Kiangsu. The police and soldiers were not as importunate as we had found in other provinces, such as Shansi. Some of our best resting places were school buildings, which were clean and airy and where we could cook our own food. In these we admired the tables and the desks built and carved in peculiar and striking local designs.

As we approached Li-wu-k'ou-tze (萊蕪口子) the hills closed in on us, showing now the vigorous stratification of the Palaeozoic series. The town commands the southern approach to the Ching Shih Kuan (青石關), a pass across to Northern Shantung where lies the railway line. It is consequently a converging point of trade routes, so that we found prosperous shops and one or two small factories for iron work.

Leaving Li-wu-k'ou-tze, the road forded a river on whose bank the two stages of the loess deposit were excellently shown in a thirty-foot cliff, a clear jagged line dividing the light brown upper (Malan) loess from the lower (Sanmen) red loam. We climbed over a loess-draped ridge on to a high narrow plain, where a thin stream meandered across its sandy bed between two long double avenues of willows, while on either side rose green hills which were often topped with old fortifications, called *pao* and once used as refuges against bandits and during civil wars. Soon we came to Hu-chuang (和莊), where we spent the night. The houses and walls were very unusual in being built almost entirely of uncemented boulders, whose buff-grey colour and soft texture made the place look a Cotswold village. Its double gates, set in Gothic arches, and its stout walls must formerly have been very necessary, for above us across the river towered the steep Yu Huang Shan (玉皇山) crowned with an old bandit fort.

Next morning we climbed up to the fort by an arduous path and passed through its awkward gates where one man could certainly hold his own against a crowd. Another hill, separated from it by a narrow neck, held a temple which was full of most elegant looking images, but had no monks, only a farmer's family in charge. As we looked out to the east, we were astonished at the appearance of the country, for, but little below our own high level, there stretched a plateau flat as a table

¹J. G. Andersson in "Children of the Yellow Earth" has a very interesting chapter on Ancient Implements (p. 200).

top, rugged at its edges where steep ravines led down to the valley, and containing farms and fields identical in appearance with those two thousand feet below. Clearly we were standing on the edge of an up-faulted block so recent that weathering has not yet cut back to its centre.

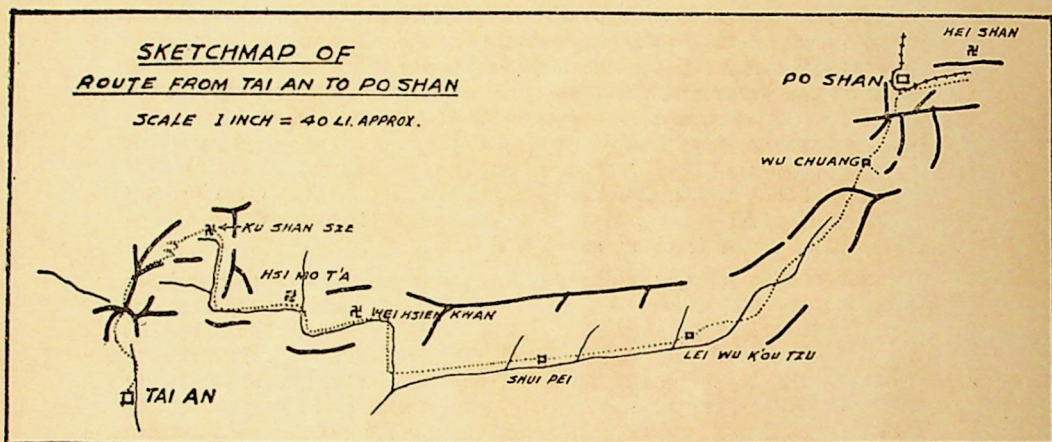
We returned quickly to Hu-chuang, and then walked north for fifteen *li* to the top of the pass called Ching Shih Kuan. This was originally on the boundary between the Kingdom of Lu (魯), which lay to the south, and the Kingdom of Ch'i (齊) to the north. There is still to be seen a strong wall twenty feet high running along the mountain ridges on either hand. The local people believe that this is part of the Great Wall of China. On the further side of the pass a narrow track has been cut out of the living rock, and the traveller descends into a spectacular gorge, whose cliffs in one place, Shih P'eng Ai (石棚砦), actually form a roof over the road. It is mystifying to see that the stream bed contains practically no water, and this is to be explained by the fact that the absorbent limestone strata dip with the valley in such a way as to carry off the water underground. This explanation is strikingly verified, when, on coming into sight of the city of Po-shan (博山), one first hears a roaring sound like a waterfall and then reaches the spring where a river, eight feet wide and two feet deep, rushes out of a cave with such speed that a man could not stand in it. At Po-shan there are two such springs, and between them they form much of the supply for a large river. The water is clear, sweet and cold.

After such a delightful first impression we were ill prepared for the grime and filth of the city. It is the centre of, and a railway terminus for, a rich coal mining district, and is consequently able to combine all the sordidness of an English Black Country town with that misery which is the lot of many an industrial worker in China. Sweating workmen pushed huge wheelbarrows loaded with coal along the muddy streets, and small ponies staggered under pack saddles stacked with pig iron. There are three separate walled towns standing together, and, although there are many prosperous shops, it is hard to find a good hotel. Outside the city on the south stands the Ling Chuan Ssu (靈泉寺), a temple which holds many old tablets, though these have weathered unusually badly and are not decipherable. We found the temple occupied by famine refugees who were in a very pitiable state. The Governor of Shantung had adopted the excellent plan of evacuating the inhabitants of flooded districts, and making those of more fortunate *hsien*, or county towns, responsible each for a quota of refugees. But, as far as we could see, the authorities in the *hsien* were satisfied when they had provided shelter in the form of unused temple buildings. To these they would send food for the refugees to cook, but sanitary and other such care appeared to be much neglected.

We took a trip along a few miles of narrow gauge railway to Hei Shan (黑山), where the Japanese own a large modern coal mine. In addition to this there are many small pits, each with one shaft only, and working at a shallow level. In every pit on the mountain there is constant danger of opening an underground river. When this happened a year ago, the inflow of water was so fast that several hundred men were trapped and drowned before anything could be done to save them.

The top of the hill is pleasantly wooded, and is capped by a prosperous Taoist temple, erected by the employees and employers of the mining industry.²

On our return we spent a short time at the village of Shan-t'ou (山頭), where much of the Pao-shan pottery is manufactured. Every family seems to own its own kiln, so that we could count many tens of these quaint constructions with chimneys protruding like pairs of ears. The workers were glad to show us the process, and told us that the potteries here were not old, but dated from the beginning of Ch'ing times only, and that business was now very bad, with most of the kilns lying idle. One kiln master stated that the best he could do was to clear forty cents for each day's operation. The village itself is almost entirely built of broken shards and disused pottery forms.



Pao-shan was too like industrial Shanghai to hold us long, so, without further sight-seeing, we took the branch line to join the main Kao-Tsi Railway, buying on the way the Kao-Tsi Railway Traveller's guide, which helped us to decide that our next stop should be at Ching-chou (清州), the city now officially known as I-tu (益都). Our first hundred miles had taken a week of steady walking; the next sixty were done in three hours.

At Ching-chou the coal beds have long since been eroded away and the barren Cambrian rock exposed, and so the ancient city has not suffered from industrialisation. It is itself full of objects of great historic interest, and lies in a district where valuable relics of the Han and even earlier periods are constantly being unearthed. The kindness of the members of a local mission took us out of a pestiferous lodging house and provided us with comfortable quarters in a large vacant school: moreover they procured introductions to the magistrate, who turned out to be one of Feng Yu Hsiang's old army officers, and who obligingly made arrangements for our visit to the hills.

²In Po-shan one can buy a map of the Hsien and a guide-book called 博山鄉土教本 at the price of 60 cents.

FROM T'AI SHAN TO LAO
SHAN ACROSS SHANTUNG



Looking at T'ai Shan from the
East. Below is a Huge Stone
Lion outside the Snow Palace
at Ching-chou.



Stone Col-
umns re-
presenting
Phallic
Symbols
are com-
mon in
Shantung
Cemeteries.



Below is
the Yuan
Dynasty Gateway at
Ching-chou; on the
Right a Shantung
Scholar.





A Votive Stele in the Museum at Ching-chou.



Sui Dynasty Sculptures in the Cave Temple on Yün Meng Shan.



A Stone Buddha of the Tang Period in the Museum at Ching-chou.



A Grotto, difficult of Access, in the Yün Men Shan Temple, with Sculptures inside.



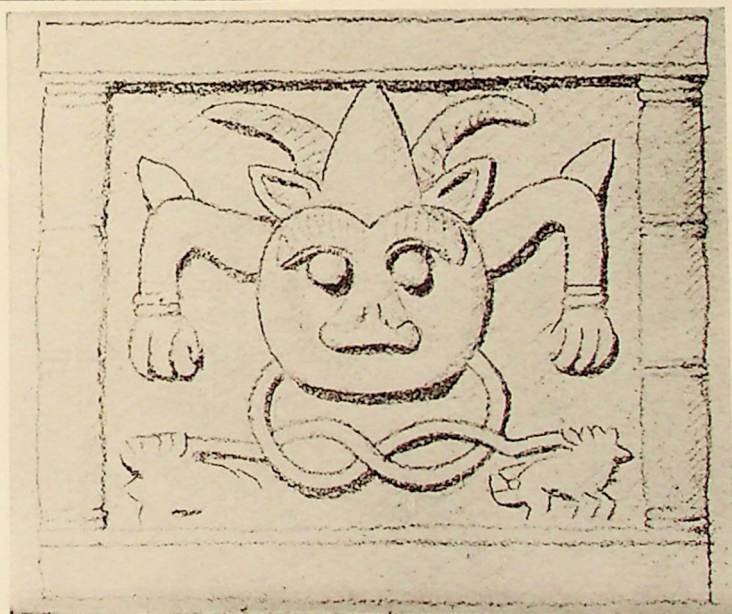
A peculiar Stone Altar marking the Site of a T'ang Period Temple, known as Huei Hsien Kuan, in the T'ai Shan Region.

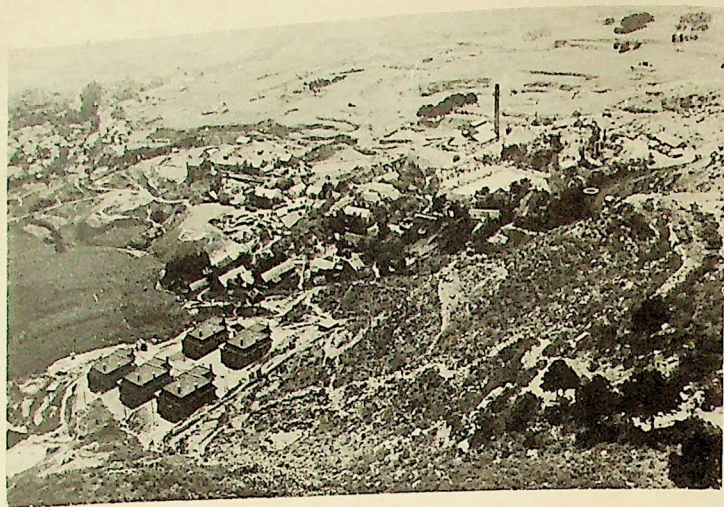


Ta Ch'i Pei, a Stone Tablet of the Han Period (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) outside the City Wall at Ching-chou.

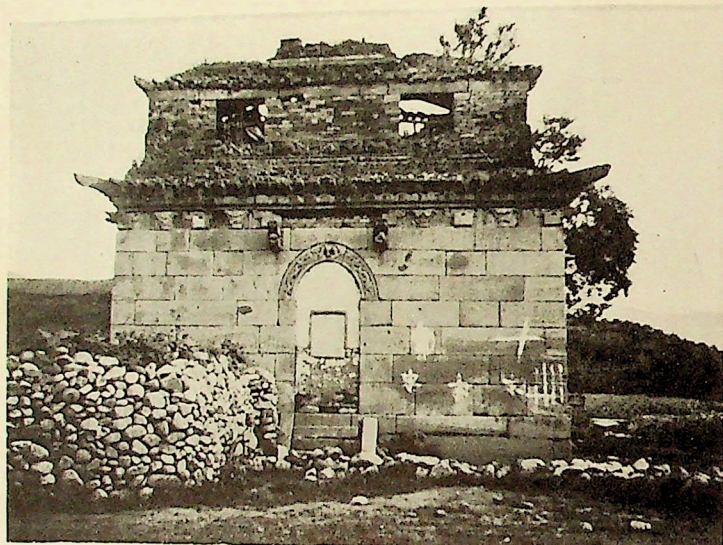


Above is a Photograph and to the Right a Drawing of the Grotesque Creature decorating one End of the Stone Altar of the Huei Hsien Kuan in the T'ai Shan Region.

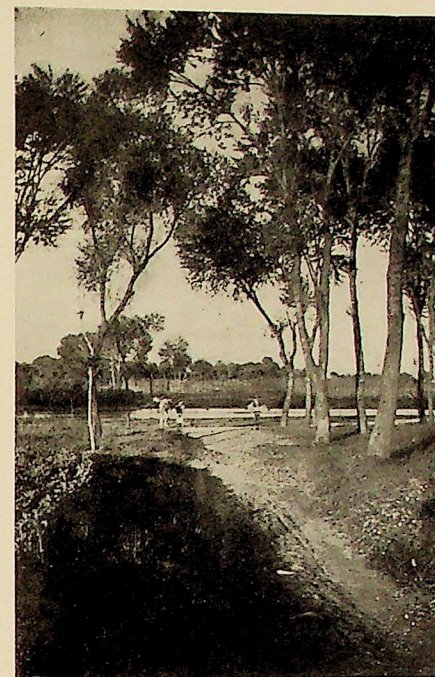




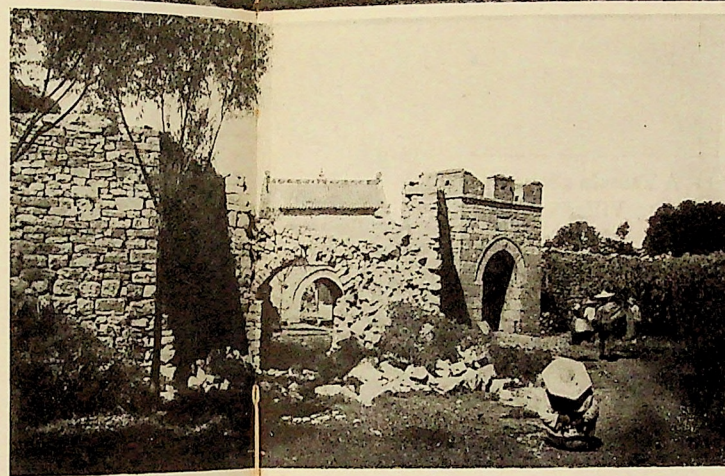
The Coal Mines at Hei Shan.



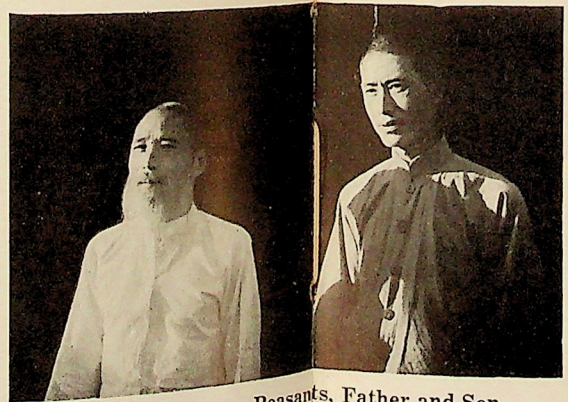
Above and Below are the Ruins at Huei Hsien Kuan, a T'ang Dynasty Temple.



The above two Pictures show Typical Scenery along the Roads on the Plains in Shantung. Below is the recumbent Figure of Chen Tuan. It is carved in Stone.



The Gateways of Hu Chuang.



Typical Shantung Peasants, Father and Son. The old Man travelled round the World as a Coolie in the Labour Corps in France during the Great War.





Gate and Gate-house of a Shan-
tung Village.



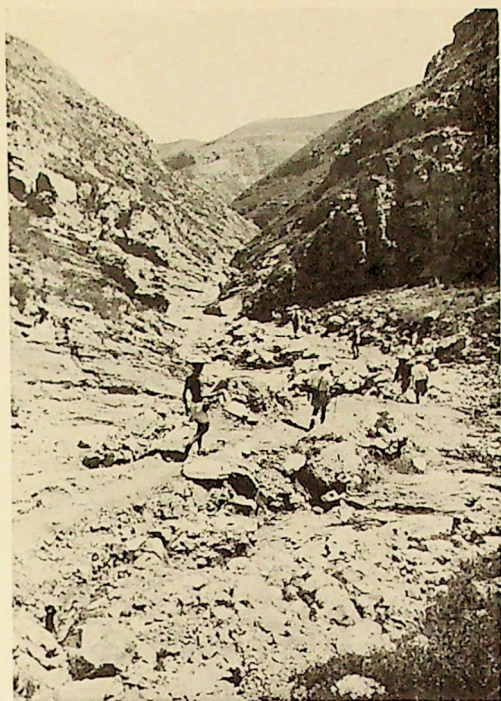
A Temple above a Gate in a Shan-
tung Village with Coloured Glaze
Roof Tiles.



Another typical Village Gateway
in Shantung.



The Gateway to the Cave Temple
on Yün Men Shan.



The Rocky Gorge below the Ching Shih Kuan.



The Pass known as Ching Shih Kuan.



Looking across Hu Chuang from a Bandit Fortress.



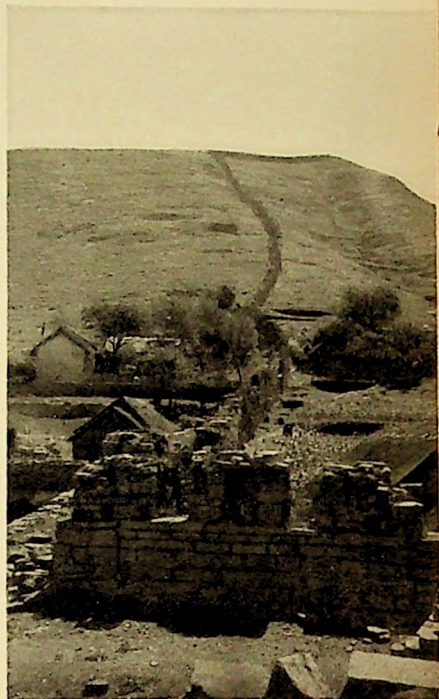
The Overhanging Cliff, or Shih P'eng Ai, on the Road to the Pass.



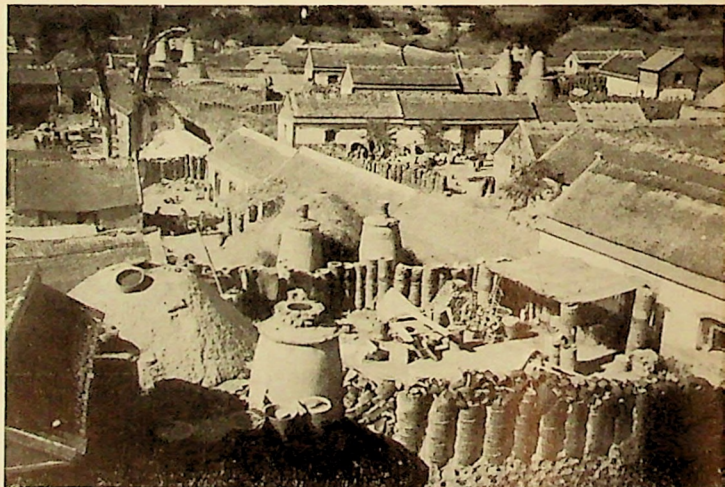
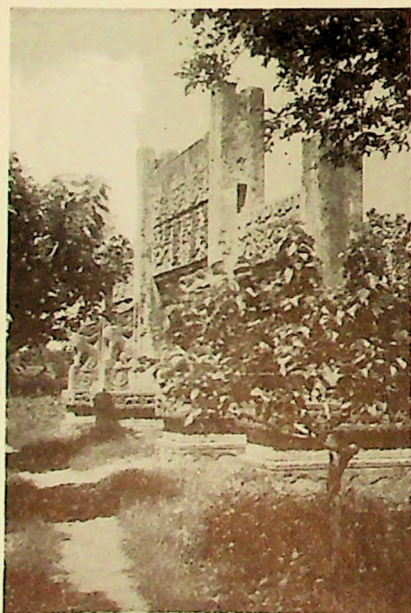
A *Pao* or Refuge in Time of Trouble.



The Bandit Fortress on Yu Wang Shan.



The Ancient Wall dividing the Kingdoms of Ch'i and Lu at the Ching Shih Kuan.



Above is the Pottery Village of Shan Tou near Po Shan; to the Left an Arch marking the Site of Heng Wang's Palace at Ching-chou.

ACROSS SHANTUNG FROM T'AI SHAN TO LAO SHAN

Chinese history records that no less than five great cities have stood in the region of Ching-chou, and, though the walls being made of loess have, when the facings have been removed, mostly crumbled away so completely as to be undiscoverable, one can still see traces outside the present city of the huge wall of the more extensive Yuan Dynasty city. In particular there is the beautiful gateway in the north-west, crowned with a dignified Taoist temple. The walls of the more recent Manchu city are still in good repair, but they have nothing left to protect, for within all is poor and lifeless, buildings are falling to pieces and streets overgrown with grass and weeds. When the Manchu armies went off to fight in the south at the time of the Revolution and were killed and dispersed, the families of the soldiers were unprovided for. Those who could do so left the city, and those who remained are the poorest of all the inhabitants of Ching-chou. It is said that the Manchu language can still be heard in the old city, but we saw no signs of a survival of Manchu writing or culture.

Ching-chou itself has many relics of former magnificence, which, for their interest and beauty, are well worth visiting. There is, for instance, just outside the West Gate the spring known as Fang Kang Ch'uan (范公泉). It is in a pavilion dedicated to the memory of Fan Chung Yen (范仲淹), famous scholar and statesman of the Sung Dynasty, who was buried on Fan Yen Shan at Soochow, but with such lack of proper reverence that it is said the rocks stood on end in protest. The pavilion, which at the time of our visit was undergoing repair, stands below the massive city wall and beside a pleasant shallow stream in whose waters the famous missionary, Dr. Timothy Richard, baptised early Christian converts, while his friends the Buddhist monks stood by and carried out a similar ceremony, not to become Christians, but to show their respect for him as a fellow religious teacher.

Within the city is the site of the Snow Palace (雪宮), where Mencius talked with the King of Ch'i in a famous conversation which has been translated as follows:

King Hsuan of Ch'i had an interview with Mencius in the Snow Palace and said to him, "Do men of talent and worth likewise find pleasure in these things?" Mencius replied, "They do, and if the people generally are not able to enjoy themselves, they will condemn their superiors."

The memory of Mencius is preserved in a dilapidated old temple, which contains a conventional image of him, but the Palace long ago disintegrated, except for two huge stone lions which now guard only the trees of a Municipal forestry nursery.

Outside the eastern wall of the city is a stone tablet called the Ta Ch'i Pei (大齊碑), the Han Dynasty inscription on which is especially renowned for its calligraphy. It remains in an excellent state of preservation.

Near the North Gate of the city stands a Taoist temple with interesting carvings depicting Lao Tze and Confucius, as well as a very ancient bell of the T'ang Dynasty type, models of which can be seen in many a Japanese temple. The bell is struck each hour to keep time for the city, but it is struck according to the time shown on a cheap

alarm clock, while the old monk, in his effort to be obliging, did not mind striking it a bit before the hour, just for our benefit. We were told that the Japanese had tried to buy this relic, but that the Provincial Government would not agree to its sale, in spite of the tremendous sum offered.

The largest temple of all used to be the Fa Ching Ssu (法慶寺), which is now a part of the barracks of the garrison. Soldiers were repairing it and building new houses, for these men were part of Feng Yu Hsiang's army, and have the tradition of learning trades and doing manual labour wherever they go. As they swung along the streets with their shovels on their shoulders on their way back from work, they presented a very different picture from that of the usual soldier one sees in other Government centres. The Fa Ching Ssu originally contained an immense library of twenty thousand Buddhist scriptures. These have now been removed to the city Museum, where the Librarian is making a gallant effort to save them from destruction by careful storage. He has already catalogued and re-bound a considerable number of these valuable works.

The city Museum is, perhaps, the most interesting place of all. In addition to the books, above mentioned, there are examples of Chou bronzes and Han pottery well displayed. There is also the throne that was made from one huge tree root for Hung Wang, son of the Ming Emperor Hsien Chung (憲宗), who built for him a palace. Of this there remain only two heavily carved arches. Another hall contains a T'ang Amida Buddha in a beautiful state of preservation, and, most precious of all, a votive stele of the same style and period as the work on the cave Buddhas at Yün K'ang, with a trinity of Buddhas in a complex halo round which fly angels with various musical instruments. It is well worthy of comparison with the best examples found elsewhere.³

The T'ang Dynasty Buddhist carvings at Yü Mên Shan (雲門山) on the south of the city, have been described by M. A. Mullikin,⁴ but we reproduce here a few photographs, one of a grotto usually regarded as inaccessible.

There are two other objects of interest on the Yün Mên Shan, namely, a character *Shou* (壽) of great size, and said to be the largest in China, and in another cave the recumbent figure of Chen Tuan (陳搏), a celebrated Taoist monk of the beginning of the Sung Dynasty, who founded a sect of Taoism. He carried out researches in alchemy and in methods of breathing which should lead to longevity, and was said to be able to sleep for more than one hundred days at each stretch. He is depicted carrying out this last occupation.

The scenery along the train journey to Tsingtao was not especially beautiful, though the train was clean and comfortable. The line passes through flat country, often planted with tobacco, for Shanghai manufacturers are encouraging its culture, and past many railway stations which are being enlarged or rebuilt.

From Tsingtao we went out by 'bus to Lao Shan (勞山), and a friendly German merchant, well acquainted with the mountain, gave us

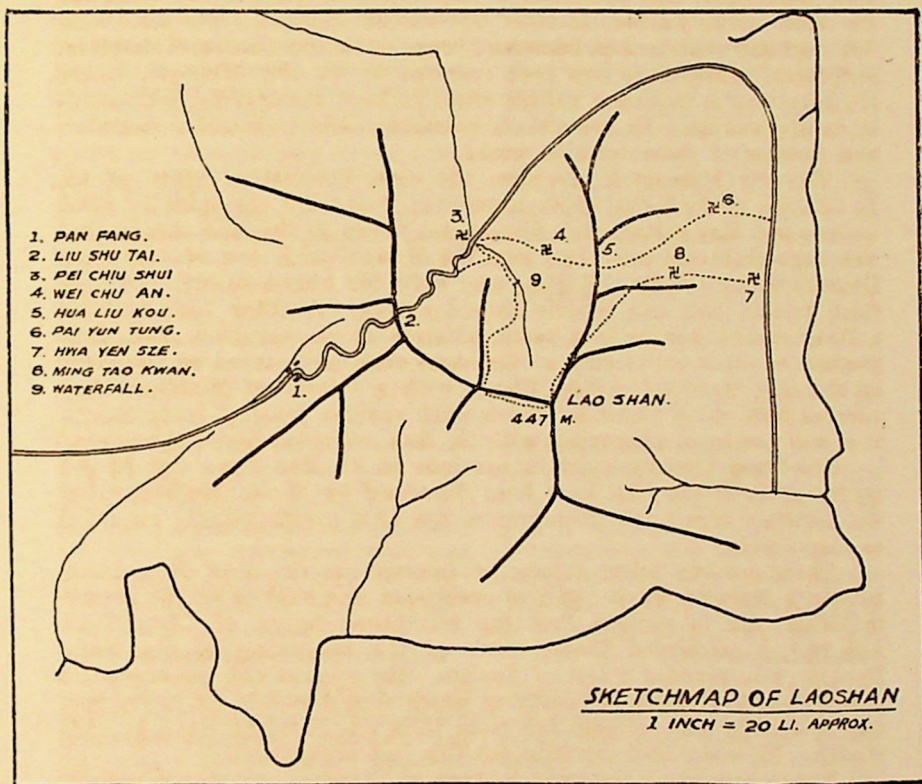
³Compare, Ashton: Introduction to Study of Chinese Sculpture Plates XVIII, XIX.

⁴*The China Journal*, Vol. XXII, June 1935.

ACROSS SHANTUNG FROM T'AI SHAN TO LAO SHAN

advice which enabled us in two days to see many of the more interesting places. On the mountain there are several rather new Buddhist temples, some large, but of scenic interest only. One may stay in any of them, but the Pai Yün Tung (白雲洞) and the Hua Yün Ssu (華雲寺) are the best equipped and the most comfortable. The food served to us we thought was excellent, but hunger brought on by the tramping may have something to do with that.

We found that the paths were good in some parts, but difficult to find in others. The German method of blazing the rocks has been adopted, and is very helpful, but there are few walkers now, compared with the years when the locality was under German control, so that



the paths are mostly untrodden and overgrown. For those who like tramping over hills, a most interesting week could be spent here. Lao Shan is a solid granite mass, and has the usual grotesque effects of vertical jointing and deep chemical weathering. Rocks stand piled on each other in vertical columns, especially on the main north ridge of the mountain, on which the highest peak stands like a turret a little above the rest. The view from the top, looking across the sea in three directions, is very fine and wild.

In conclusion it may be stated that our trip, starting from Shanghai by rail and returning by sea, including transport, food, lodging, guides and the purchase of books and curios, cost us ninety dollars each for a party of five for a period of twenty-four days. The idea that travel in China is either expensive or dangerous is not true, as long as one is prepared to use discretion and to take rough conditions as part of the fun.

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION NOTES

Harvard Expedition to Collect Golden Monkey: The Museum of Comparative Zoology of the Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, will send an expedition to northern Siam and Indo-China early this December to make collections of zoological specimens. The Museum is particularly anxious to obtain specimens of the Tonkin snub-nosed monkey (*Presbytiscus avunculus*), which is found at Backan or at Yen-bay in Tonkin, and a species known as the golden-haired monkey (*Rhynopithecus roxellanae*), found in Szechuan. The party will be in charge of Mr. Harold J. Coolidge Jr., Assistant Curator of the Museum, who has already visited Indo-China to make zoological collections.

Cutting to Resume Ethnological Research in Tibet: Simultaneously news has reached us from New York City that Mr. Suydam Cutting is completing plans for an expedition to South-east Tibet in November of this year to continue his research into Tibetan ethnology, which he started last year for the American Museum of Natural History in New York. He will make a short stay in Nepal before continuing on to Tibet.

Yunnan Expedition Returns: Returning after a two years' investigation tour through South-west China, the Yunnan Expedition of the Academia Sinica brought back a wealth of scientific data and information which will, no doubt, be invaluable as reference material for future study of the geology and anthropology of Yunnan. The expedition was sent out in the autumn of 1934 upon the request of the Yunnan Provincial Government to make an investigation into the geological, anthropological and ethnological aspects of Yunnan. Part of the expedition, at the request of the Ministry of Foreign

Affairs, accompanied the Sino-British Joint Boundary Commission to the undemarcated section of the Yunnan-Burma border to study the geographic and racial conditions existing there.

The geology section, under the supervision of Mr. Meng Hsien-min, made a thorough survey of the principal mines of Yunnan, giving special attention to mining methods, transportation, water supply and living conditions of the miners. The ethnology section studied the dialects, customs, manners and physical and racial characteristics of various tribes, recording twelve dialects that had never been known before to the outside world. The department of anthropology took as their subjects of study 600 miners in Ko-chiu, the Tai and the Woni in Chien-shui, Shih-ping and along the Yuan-kiang, and Mei-kiang Rivers, and the Mohsieh in the Ki-kiang River valley. The expedition collected more than 300 bone specimens and took some 3,000 photographs and 5,000 feet of motion pictures, all of which will be displayed at an exhibition to be held shortly.

Japanese Mountaineering Expedition: The Rikkyo University of Japan has organized an expedition to climb Mount Nandakot in the Himalayas. Members of this expedition, including Mr. Kazuo Yamagata, have already sailed for Calcutta, where they will make preparations for the ascent in August.

Roy Chapman Andrews Ends Vacation in China: Ending a brief two months' vacation in China, Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, well known explorer, accompanied by his wife, returned to America last month to resume his work as the Director of the American Museum of Natural History in New York. When interviewed in Shanghai regarding his

future plans, Dr. Andrews stated that the present state of world affairs were too unsettled for him to plan to go anywhere for an extended length of time. However, he added that he would make a trip to Africa the first chance that he had, for that is the part of the world to which he has always wanted to go.

Public School Explorers in Newfoundland, by Dennis Clarke: Putnam & Company, Ltd., London. Price 10s. 6d.

This account of an expedition of a group of young Public School explorers to the little known regions of Newfoundland is delightfully written by Mr. Dennis Clarke, who, in his role of historian, describes in vivid detail the experiences encountered by the adventuresome young men, following them through their hardships and achievements, their expectations and disappointments.

The party, consisting of fifty members of the Public Schools Exploring Society, a representative selection from the chief public schools of England, and headed by Surgeon-Commander Murray Levick, R.N., the founder and organiser of the Society, started out with a two-fold purpose: firstly, to traverse and survey a large unmapped area of Newfoundland, exploring it from every point of view, and, secondly, to make collections of the flora and fauna for the British Museum and carry out a good programme of scientific work and study.

How the term "exploring" could be used in connection with Newfoundland, a country only five days' journey from England and inhabited for four hundred years—an implication which caused Newfoundlanders to look upon the expedition with suspicion—is explained by the author as follows:

"The explanation is simple: the Newfoundlanders until recent years have been almost exclusively a fisherman. He lived on the coast rather as a modern city dweller lives in his flat, for bed and breakfast only. His real home was the sea which he fished. He would go inland only to seek fuel and game and did not need go far for either. In the early days it was at times forbidden to settle even on the coast and build permanent lodging. Two settlements were broken up

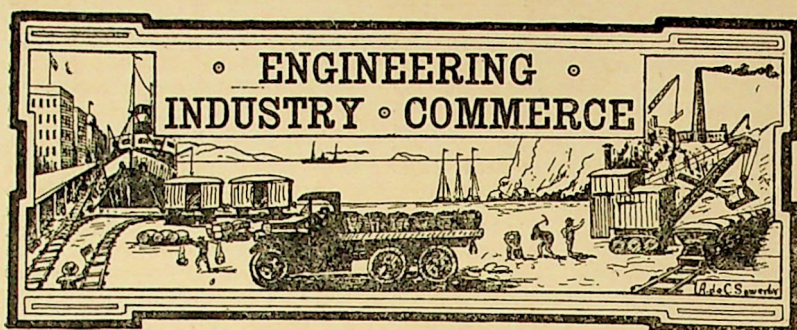
in 1621. The Bristol Merchant Adventurers sought by this means to keep Newfoundland uninhabited because they wanted it merely as a fishing station for fleets which sailed from Bristol manned by Bristol fishermen, and sailed back to Bristol with a catch to be sold in Bristol for good Bristol crowns; the Merchant Adventurers combined business with adventure. To this day Newfoundlanders have not forgiven them, and as a result the Merchant Adventurers occupy in their minds a position somewhat analogous to that occupied by Cromwell and his men in the minds of the present-day Irish."

Although within the past quarter of a century several development companies have been established in the interior of Newfoundland and one or two American scientific expeditions have penetrated it at the most accessible points, the Newfoundlanders, on his part, continues to lack curiosity in his country and large areas remain unmapped and practically unknown.

The organization and programme of the expedition was simple. After the establishment of a base camp, ornithologists, entomologists, botanists and other scientists were given free scope to pursue their interests undisturbed, while surveying parties were formed to explore the unmapped territories. The actual mapping and the meteorological observations were conducted by the leaders of the expedition. Not the least valuable section of the book is the appendix in which scientific papers on mammals, birds, insects, botany and meteorology appear, contributed by various members of the expedition.

The author, who is the son of Mr. Tom Clarke, a well-known English writer, has treated his subject in a most sympathetic and satisfactory manner. He surrounds his readers with the real atmosphere of the expedition, sharing with them the joys and disappointments, the humour and pathos of each situation. The results of this expedition should not only act as a stimulus for future explorations, but, as related by Mr. Clarke, should be a great educational experience to its readers as well.

S. L. Y.



SHANGHAI'S NEW FISH MARKET

BY
SU-LIN YOUNG

Fishing is one of China's most important industries. It is said that the number of Chinese people engaged in this business is equal to the combined populations of Germany and England, and that the value of fish caught each year off the China coast approaches \$400,000,000. While every port and small village along the coast, from Manchuria to Tongkin, has its fishermen, there are certain centres more important than others, each doing a considerable business in fish. Shanghai is one of the biggest of these centres, and how this enormous trade is handled is naturally a matter of great importance, not only to this city's residents, but also to the inhabitants of the hinterland, who receive their fish supplies through this distributing centre.

In this connection it must be noted that the most recently completed project in Shanghai and one which is of considerable public interest is the new fish market at Point Island on the Whangpoo River below the International Settlement. Many disputes have arisen since its opening on May 11, not the least of which was the stubborn refusal of thirteen fish hong's to join the establishment. Another important question raised was whether the new market would not become a dangerous monopoly. These disputes were followed, on the one hand, by several serious casualties as a result of demonstrations on the part of those interested in Shanghai's fish trade, and, on the other, by strong protests lodged by the French Concession authorities against the dangers of a fish monopoly. The recalcitrant fish hong's finally arrived at an amicable settlement with the authorities of the new fish market, and for some time now the latter has presented a busy scene each morning from two to seven o'clock. One question, however, remains unanswered in the minds of many, and that is whether or not the advantages of the new fish market offset its disadvantages. It may be worth while to make a brief examination of the conditions that prevailed before the opening of the new fish market.

The old fish market was situated in Nantao at the junction of the French Concession and Chinese Bunds. Here every day at the break of dawn could be seen in dim outline a host of masts like a dense forest

SHANGHAI'S OLD FISH MARKET



A Forest of Masts marked the Fleet of Sea-going Junks moored off Nantao, where the Old Fish Market used to do a \$30,000,000 Business annually.



The Old Fish Market on the Nantao Bund, Shanghai's Billingsgate, as it were, where this great City's daily Fish Supply used to be handled. Photographs by Courtesy of the *North-China Daily News*.

ernment. The site chosen occupies 48 *mou* of land on Point Island on the left bank of the Whangpoo River. Construction began in November of 1934. The new institution is composed of six units, namely, an administration building, a cold storage warehouse, an ice-making plant, a central storehouse, a large godown and a wharf.

The main building, a handsome structure three stories high, houses the offices and quarters of the staff members. One section of this building has been extended to a seven-story tower where meteorological observations are made. When the complete equipment for this observatory has been installed, daily broadcastings will be made to warn fishermen at sea of threatening weather conditions. Another building is divided into booths and allotted to the fish hongs. The upper parts of these booths are used as sleeping quarters.

Two sections of wharves have been completed, one consisting of three steel pontoons, the other a platform wharf of five pontoons. Six buoys have been laid for the mooring of trawlers, while rails have been laid from the wharf to the market proper, facilitating the transportation of large consignments from the boats.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the market is the refrigeration plant, which is capable of producing 50 tons of ice daily, and has storing capacity for 700 cases or 1,500 tons of fish. Special units have been provided to freeze fish in ice for storage for indefinite periods, while fish left over is put into rooms with a temperature of -4° F. to prevent spoiling. It is the aim of the management to control the supply and demand of fish by storing up supplies during the slack season and putting them on the market whenever there is a demand.

The market authorities are planning the organization of a bank to lend money to fishermen at fair rates of interest so as to aid them in the development of this important industry. They also hope to expand the industry by cooperating with fishery associations in other parts of China in buying, selling and transporting fish supplies.

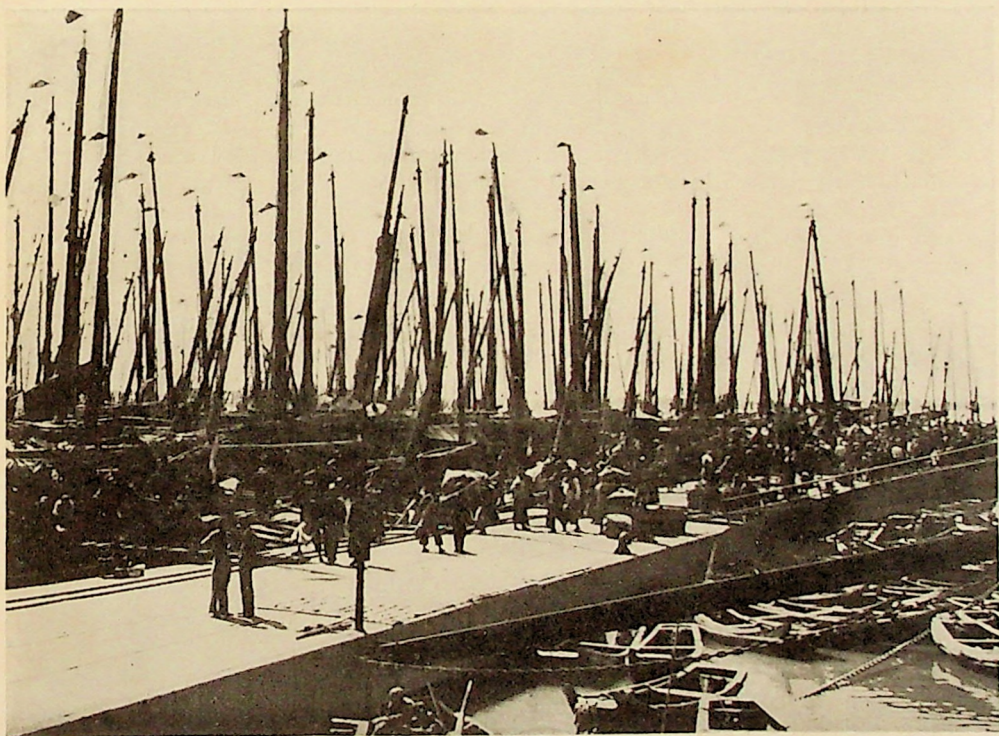
The trading system practiced at the new market is something between those of a stock exchange and an auction house. The boatmen send their stock to the brokers or hong operators, who offer the lot for public sale to the highest bidder. A thirty-five per cent. commission is given to the hong auctioneer and seven per cent. to the fish market, the remainder being turned over to the fishermen who bring their catches to the market. It is over the point of commissions that the disputes between the market authorities and the thirteen hongs already mentioned have been going on, the latter considering their percentage too small to cover even the costs of operating, let alone giving them a profit. However, as already stated, this matter has been amicably settled, and to-day no fewer than forty-one fish hongs and dealers are connected with the new market. A daily business of \$50,000 is being done. Before the hot weather set in it was \$90,000.

The location of the Central Fish Market, as it is called, may invite criticism, being a considerable distance from the foreign settlements and in Chinese territory. However, whatever monopoly may be attributed to the centralization of control is entirely offset by the substantial increase in productivity and the elimination of waste and loss due to inadequate accommodations and inefficient management.

SHANGHAI'S NEW FISH
MARKET



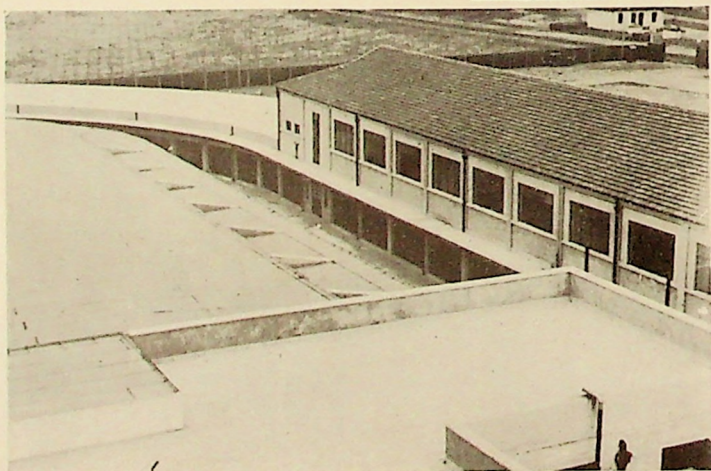
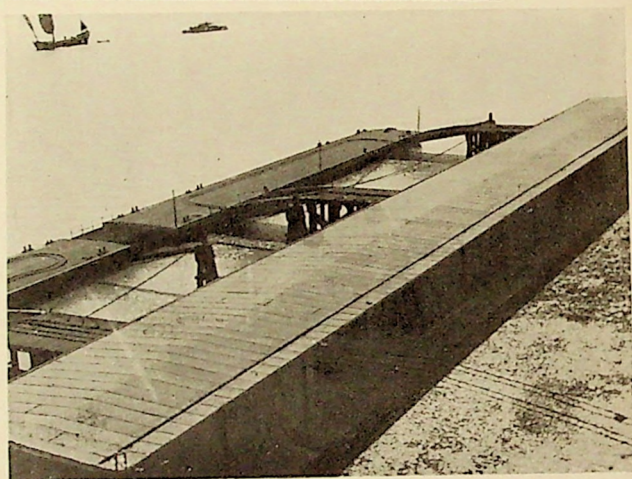
Again is to be seen the Forest of Masts marking the Fishing Junks of the Shanghai Fishing Industry, only this time they are drawn up alongside the Wharves of the fine New Fish Market at Point Island in the Whangpoo River well below the City and Port.



Far less Confusion reigns when the Sea-going Fishing Junks come in to the commodious Wharves of the New Fish Market than when they used to crowd off the Nantao Bund. Photographs by Courtesy of the *China Press*.



A View of the new Central Fish Market showing the Tower, where Meteorological Observations are being made, and whence Weather News will be broadcast to Fishermen at Sea. Photograph by the *North-China Daily News*.



Above may be seen the Shed and Pontoons attached to the new Central Fish Market of Shanghai, to the Left a View of the Buildings looking down from the Tower. Photographs by the *China Press*.



ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL NOTES

AGRICULTURE

Animal Husbandry in China: The China Animal Husbandry Society was formally inaugurated last month at the College of Agriculture of the National Central University at Nanking. The first organization of its kind to be established in China, it is destined to play an important role in the future promotion and development of animal industry, for, as Mr. Hsu En-tseng, animal husbandry expert, pointed out, with the in-

creasing demand for animal products, such as wool, milk, meat and hides, there is a growing need for the services of animal husbandry experts. The newly-formed society not only aims at raising the animal industry from its present status, but also plans to popularize animal husbandry education, establish co-operatives, and improve animal breeding and animal products.

AVIATION

Air Defense Exhibition at Y.M.C.A.: Following the example of Tokyo and various cities in Europe, the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on Boulevard de Montigny, opened on July 11 an exhibition of defense measures against aerial and gas attacks. The extremely interesting programme, the first of its kind in China, included lectures which attempted to teach the Chinese people how to prepare themselves in the event of such attacks. These were vividly illustrated with articles on display, posters and demonstrations of the operation and use of the gas mask. Each visitor was presented with a booklet containing introductory lessons explaining elementary anti-air and anti-gas measures. The exhibition, which was sponsored by the China Aviation League, the Association of Air Defense of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and the Y.M.C.A., the objects on exhibition being gathered from Nanking and the Central Aviation Academy

at Hangchow, remained open for three weeks.

C.N.A.C. Expands Schedule: The China National Aviation Corporation has announced a heavy schedule for the summer season. Passengers desirous of going to Kiukiang from Shanghai or Nanking may hop on an early plane on the newly inaugurated daily service, arriving at Kiukiang at 12.30 p.m. Simultaneously traffic has been resumed on the Chungking-Kueiyang section of the Chungking-Kueiyang-Yunnanfu line, while the Shanghai-Chengtou service has been extended to three round trips per week instead of two.

New Eurasia 'Plane Arrives: Another Eurasia plane, the *D-Agei*, arrived last month from Berlin, commanded by Captain Lutz, one of the pioneer pilots of the company. It will be added to the Eurasia service in the near future.

COMMERCE

Foreign Trade Bureau Issues Directory: A useful reference book for commercial data is the "China Importers and Exporters Directory," which has recently been issued by the Bureau of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Industry. The book is divided into four sections, the main feature being a directory of all the principal import and export houses in China, giving name, address, nationality and details of their business activities. In addition there is a classification of import and export commodities with cross-references to the firms handling them, while many will find to their interest a section consisting of quotations and extracts of various laws and regulations concerning the im-

port and export trade.

More British Locomotives for China: A *Reuter's* report from London announced that no less than twenty-four passenger locomotive engines would be shipped to China by Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., between now and early next year. These are intended for the Canton-Hankow Railway. In addition four shunting engines have been ordered from Armstrong Whitworth & Co. for the same line, while Nasmyth, Wilson & Co. are making four freight engines for the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railway. A further purchase of 80,000 sleepers and under-carriages to the value of £30,000 is being negotiated at the present time in London.

CONSERVANCY

The Flood Situation: A brief glance at the flood situation during the month of July would give ample cause for alarm. The overflow of the Chang-yuan Ho at Tai-yuan, causing considerable damage to highways, bridges and villages, was described as the worst in many years. The collapse of a portion of the Hsien River dykes following torrential rains caused the inundation of many villages in Tsang-hsien along the Tientsin-Pukou Railway. A collapse of a section of the Yungting River dykes was also reported, while an overflow of the Li River in south-west Hopei submerged forty villages in the

Nan-ho district. Meanwhile the Yungting and Yellow Rivers are continuing to rise to dangerous heights with no signs of subsiding.

However, following these reports of the phenomenal rise of river levels in various places, threatening disastrous consequences to the provinces of the north, a statement was received from the National Economic Council that the Yangtze River, which rose to a serious level in May and early June, was subsiding. The Han River was also subsiding and should give no cause for alarm.

ENGINEERING

Yellow River Bridge Still Standing: Although originally guaranteed for only fifteen years by the Belgian engineers who built it, the bridge over the Yellow River in Honan is still standing after thirty years of constant use and considerable strain. The Yellow River at this point is very wide and shallow with many sandy stretches which go down to a great depth; in fact, it is said that when the bridge was being built and the foundation upon which the piers were to rest were being sunk, in some cases no solid bottom was reached. The length of this bridge may be gauged from the fact that it has one hundred spans of about forty metres each, and it takes a train approximately fifteen minutes to

cross it. That it has stood the strain of floods to which it has been subjected from time to time testifies eloquently to the skill and thoroughness of its builders. In 1933 the flood waters in the Yellow River are reported to have reached a level within two or three feet of the rails on this bridge, the force of the water causing it to sway to and fro. For this reason all train traffic on it was stopped. The marvel is that the strength of the current of the mighty Yellow River in spate did not carry it away. The accompanying photographs taken recently by a visitor to Honan show various views of this astonishing engineering feat, also a general view of the Yellow River at this point.

FINANCE

Bank of China Opens New York Branch: Following many months' negotiation and conferences held by Mr. K. P. Chen and Dr. P. W. Kuo with officials of the American treasury, which resulted, among other things, in the conclusion of a Sino-American silver purchasing agreement, the Bank of China opened its New York City branch on July 1. The new office, which is said to be the first of its kind to directly enter the United States market, is under the joint management of Mr. C. H. Wang and Mr. H. D. R. Burgess.

Central Bank to Contribute Towards Air Fund: The Central Bank of China will contribute \$400,000 towards the funds which are being raised to purchase aeroplanes in honour of General Chiang Kai-shek's birthday, according to the

local newspapers. The decision to present this generous sum was said to have been reached during a meeting of the board of directors held recently.

Currency Rumours Cause Decline of Hongkong Dollar: Recent rumours of the unification of Chinese currency caused the official rate of the Hongkong dollar to drop to 1s. 3d., a decline of five-sixteenths of a penny from the rate which has been existing since June 2. This is said to be the greatest drop in one day recorded this year. The *United Press* despatch which brought this message stated that though the exchange position was considered to be purely speculative the belief generally prevailed that the Hongkong dollar would eventually reach a parity with the Shanghai dollar.

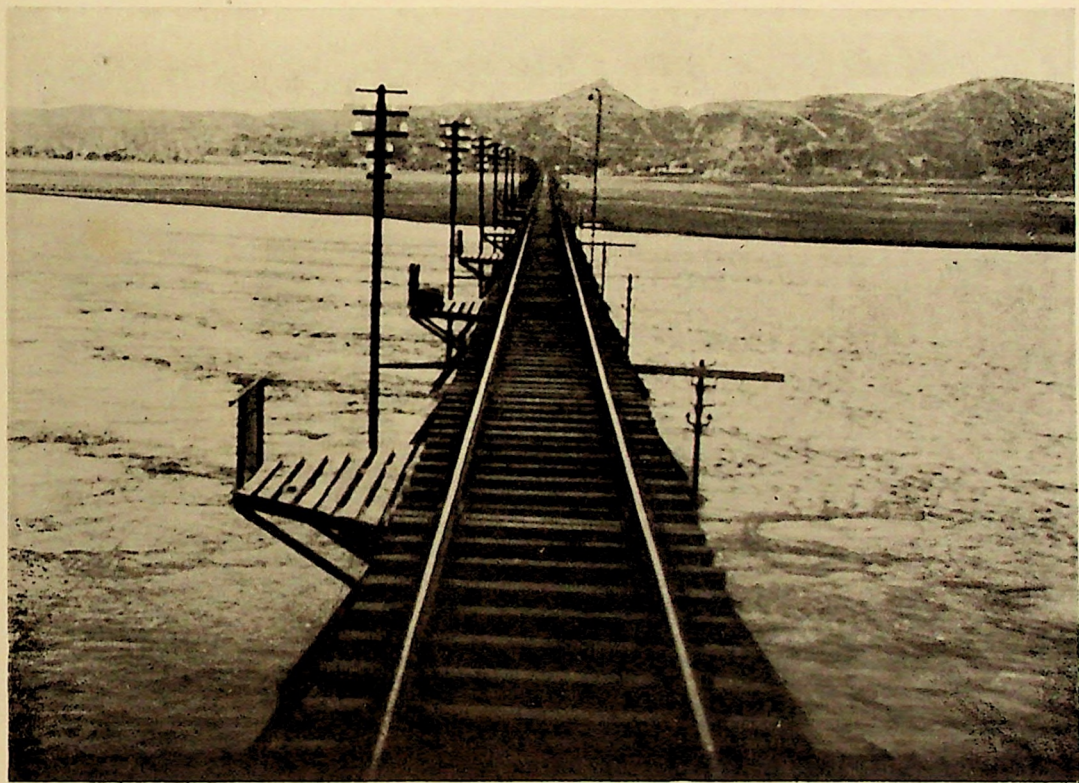
INDUSTRY

Sericulture in China: A report recently released by the National Economic Council revealed that disease-free silk-

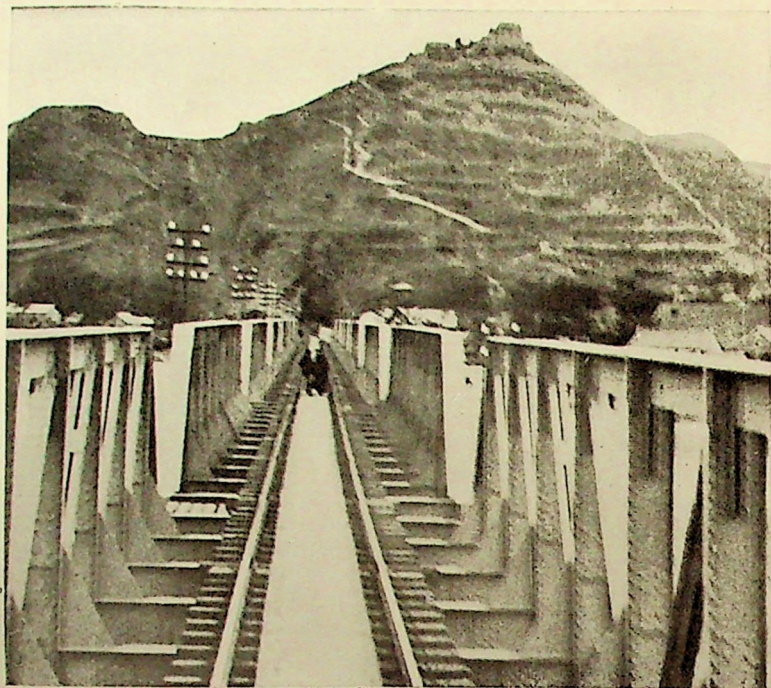
worm egg sheets prepared under the supervision of experts were gaining great popularity among the farmers of Che-



"China's Sorrow," the mighty Yellow River, at the Point where the Peiping-Hankow Railway crosses it. Note the Sandy Bars and Shallows.



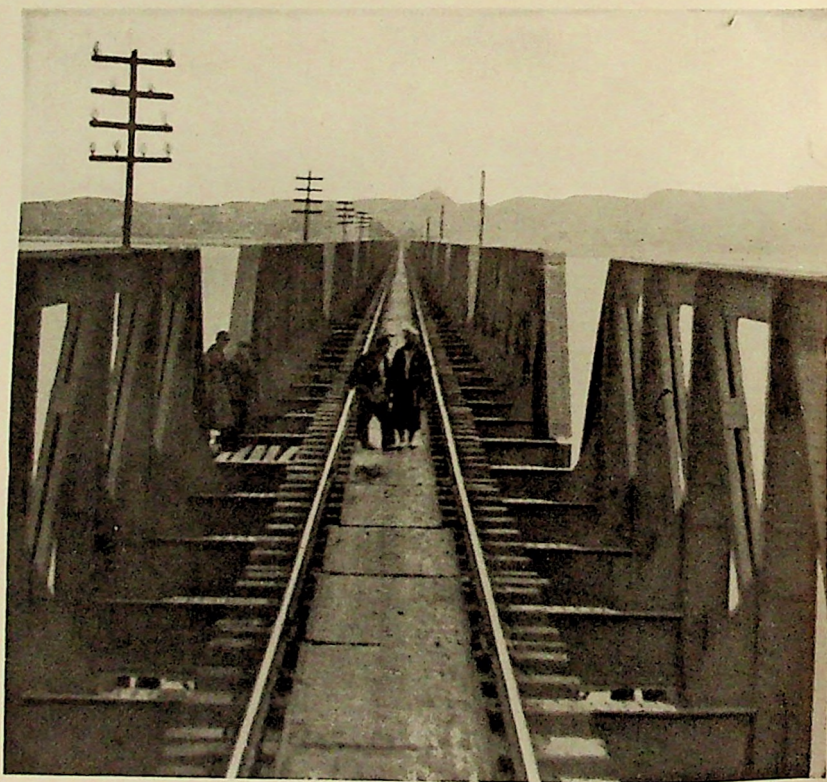
The Railway Bridge where the Peiping-Hankow Railway crosses the Yellow River. This View is looking South from about Half Way across.



Built by Belgian
 Engineers Thirty
 Years ago, this
 Bridge was guar-
 anteed only for
 Fifteen Years. It
 is still in daily
 Use and appar-
 ently in good
 Condition.



These Two
 Views of the
 Yellow River
 Bridge in Ho-
 nan are one
 from either
 End of the
 Bridge, both
 looking South.



ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL NOTES

kiang. This was confirmed by the fact that 1,231,529 of these sheets had already been distributed in Chekiang during last spring, almost doubling the amount distributed in the spring of 1935. In a meeting of the Chekiang Provincial Sericultural Control Committee held in Hangchow last month, directors of the sericultural improvement areas of thirty-two districts convened to discuss measures

for the improvement of methods of silk-worm breeding for the autumn. It has also been learned that the National Economic Council has designated three districts in Chekiang as model areas where experimentations in sericulture will be carried on. If this scheme proves to be successful, experiments will be extended to the other cocoon producing districts in that province.

MINING

Rich Coal Fields in Szechuan: According to a report from Mr. Li Hsien-cheng, geologist of the Western Science Institute, which was relayed through the *Kuo Min News Agency*, a rich coal mine covering an area of more than 6,000 square li has been discovered in Yung-chuan in southern Szechuan. This is said to be one of the richest coal fields ever to have been found in Szechuan. Coal deposits were also discovered in Yun-yuan and Hui-li.

covered in Chi-ki, north of Huei-chou in south-eastern Anhwei.

Government Reserves Right to Exploit Tungsten: The Central Government is reserving exclusive right to exploit tungsten and tungsten-tin mines in China, according to a recent *Central* despatch. This ruling was reiterated by the Ministry of Industries in reply to an inquiry of the Kiangsi Provincial Government as to the status of such mines. It is generally understood that the Government is planning to set up a state control over the production of these valuable metals, which are in great demand for the manufacturing of arms and ammunition.

Crystal Deposits in Anhwei Area: Another *Kuo Min* despatch stated that rich deposits of crystal had been dis-

RADIO AND TELEPHONE

Amoy to Have New Radio Station: A *Kuo Min* message stated that the Ministry of Communications had decided to install a 250-watt radio set in Amoy to meet the growing demand for such services. This new station, when completed, will transmit messages between

Amoy and Manila.

Tientsin-Tsinan 'Phone Installed: The long distance telephone service between Tientsin and Tsinan was inaugurated on July 15, a charge of \$2 for five minutes being made for each call.

RAILWAYS

Tao-Ching Railway to be Extended: The Tao-Ching Railway, now managed jointly with the Pin-Han Railway, is being extended eastwards from Tao-k'ou about 66 kilometres to Nei-huang Hsien to meet the Wei River near Ch'u-huang. The earth work having been completed, the rails will be laid as soon as the rains are over.

Nanking-Wuhu section, while rails have been laid as far as Hsuan-cheng in eastern Anhwei and construction is proceeding simultaneously on the Hsuan-cheng-Tunki section in south-eastern Anhwei.

Construction Work on Nanking-Chuchou Line Progresses: Construction work on the Nanking-Chuchou Railway, which forms a part of the Kiangnan Railway project, is progressing rapidly in accordance with the plans of the Ministry of Railway. Train service is said to be already in operation on the

Pei-Ning Railway Orders S.M.R. Coaches: Following recent negotiations made between representatives of the South Manchuria Railway and the Eastern Travel Service for additional train service on the Pei-Ning line beginning October 1, officials of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway have placed an order with the South Manchuria Railway for twenty new passenger coaches on the condition that they be ready in August.

ROADS

Peiping-Taming Highway Opened for Traffic: The recently constructed highway linking Peiping with Ta-ming,

a distance of about 275 miles, was opened to traffic on July 25. The new highway was built under the auspices of the Re-

construction Committee of the Hopei and Charhar Political Council, other projects completed by this organization being the Tientsin-Yenshan, Tsangchou-Chinyun and Tientsin-Paoing highways.

Highway Commission Inaugurated:

Under the auspices of the National Economic Council the National Highway Commission was inaugurated last month, replacing the various inter-provincial highway organs and designed to unify the control of the nation's network of highways. Simultaneously a set of re-

gulations governing highway traffic was issued by various provincial and municipal governments. Great convenience is afforded to motorists by a new regulation which abolishes the old procedure calling for a separate traveller's license for each of the eight provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Fukien, Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupeh and Honan, and the municipalities of Nanking and Shanghai. Under the new ruling a unified fee, amounting to 10 per cent. of the local license of the motor vehicle concerned, entitles the licensee to travel in any or all of the above-mentioned places.

SHIPPING

Chinese Shipping Activity on Upward Trend:

A report of the Maritime Customs' Marine Department appearing in the July 3 issue of the *China Press* indicated a continued upward trend in Chinese shipping activity. This was witnessed by the fact that eleven new ships had been launched in Shanghai during 1935, while thirteen pontoons and two floating sheer-legs had been constructed. The boats included the T. S. cruiser *Pinghai*, the gunboats *Tunghsin* and *Tungteh*, motor launches *Changchien*, *Hunghsin* and *Wuyun*, steam launch *Tsian*, motor vessel *Mingyuin*, two cargo lighters and the hopper barge *Ballila*.

N.Y.K. Dedicates New Reception

Building: The newly completed concrete reception shed of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was officially opened for use on July 4. A two-storey building, it provides quarters for the examination of baggage and ample accommodations for passengers and their friends. As the present Customs regulations do not permit friends to board the vessels while

waiting for the examination of passengers' baggages to be completed, it is expected that this new reception building will do away with many previous discomforts.

D.K.K. to Increase Fleet:

A recent *Domei* despatch stated that the Dairen Kisen Kaisha had received permission from the South Manchuria Railway Company to add a 2,200 ton passenger ship and five freighters to its fleet operating on the Dairen-Tientsin run. Four other freighters, ordered by the D.K.K. from Japan last year, will arrive in Dairen this September.

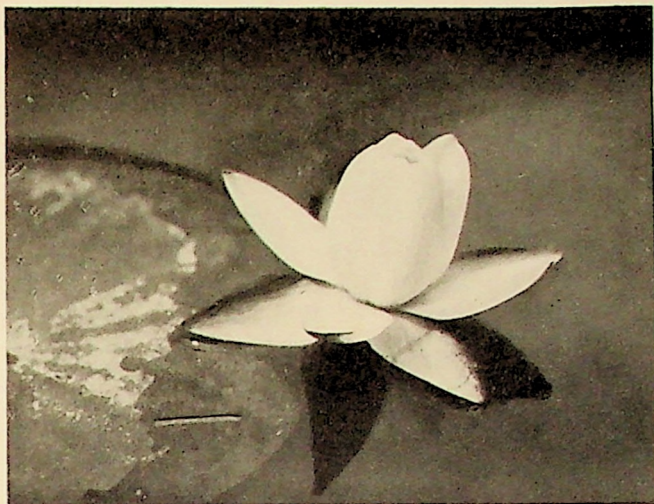
Many Local Residents to Witness

Coronation: Many China residents are said to have already booked their berths to go to England for the ceremonies and celebrations attending the coronation of King Edward VIII on May 12, 1937. Reservations may still be made on the two principal British lines, the Canadian Pacific and the P. & O.

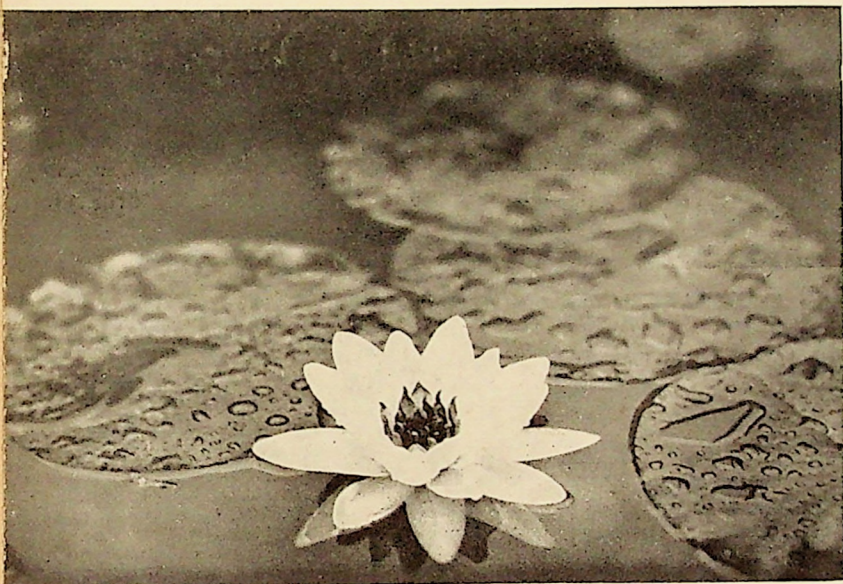
WHITE FLOWERS IN THE GARDEN



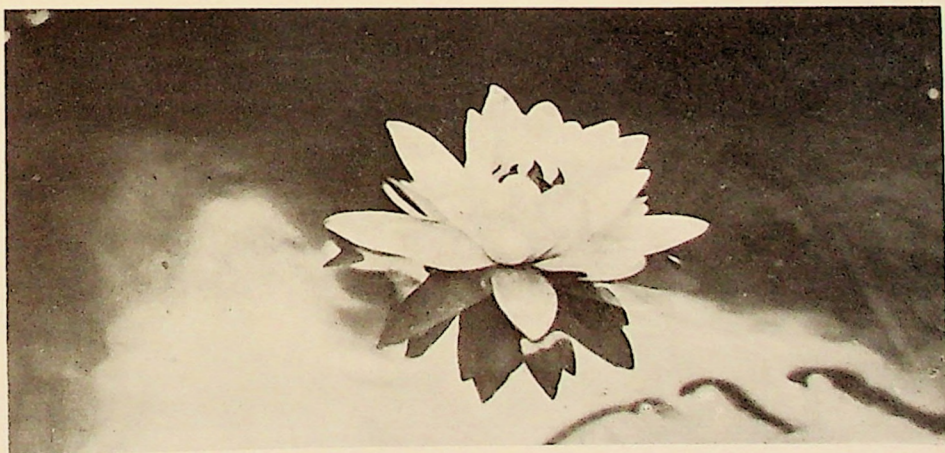
White Flowers are probably the most
Popular of all the lovely Blooms in
our Gardens



Floating on the Sur-
face of the Pond like
White-Sailed Ships
upon the Sea, the
Blossoms of the Water
Lily (*Nymphaea alba*)
form a valuable Fea-
ture of the Water
Garden.



Photographs
by
A. de C. Sowerby.





Bud and Bloom of the Bull Bay or
Large-flowered Lily Tree (*Magnolia*
grandiflora). This handsome Tree has large glossy ever-green Leaves and reaches a



Height of
about Thirty
Feet. Its
Blossoms are
by far the
largest we
have in
Shanghai,
measuring
Six Inches
or more in
Diameter.



White Rambler Roses clustering over
a Porch in a Shanghai Garden.





Plumbago or Leadwort has two Varieties, one Pale Blue the other White. They are known scientifically as *Plumbago capensis* and *Plumbago capensis alba*, respectively.



A White Eschscholzia peeping out between Rocks, and Calla Lilies in a Rock-pool in Jess-field Park.





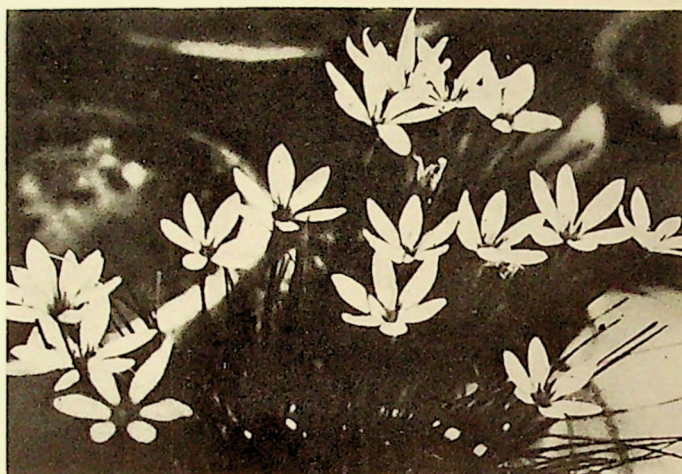
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A Spike of White Blossoms
of the Rock-loving *Begonia*
semperflora.



Masses of *Begonia semperflora* growing on a Rockery
in a Shanghai Garden.



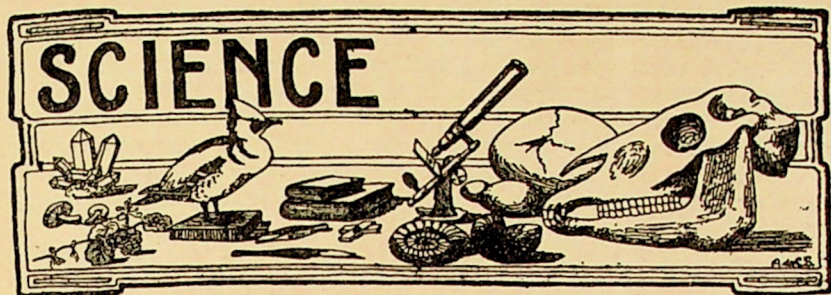
White Stars glistening in a Bed of Green.



The Wild Dai
known as *Bo*
onia indica mak
good Rock Cove
ing, bloomi
profusely in t
Autumn.



Photographs
A. de C. Sowe



WHITE FLOWERS IN THE GARDEN

BY

ARTHUR DE CARLE SOWERBY

Of all the many flowers in our gardens few, if any, are more attractive than the white ones. There is something about a white blossom that has a special appeal to the aesthetic sense, whether it be of the pure whiteness of the gardenia or tinged with yellow towards its centre as in the water lily or has the creamy tint of the magnolia. Perhaps in the contrast of pearly petals against jade green leaves lies the secret of their charm, or it may be in the illusion they sometimes give of driven snow upon the mountains, but, whatever the reason, it must be admitted that white flowers hold first place in our affections.

Some there are who find calla and Easter lilies only reminders of the grave, and look upon white flowers generally as funereal; but these should remember that orange blossoms form the wreath of the bride, while other white flowers, even calla lilies, grace her bouquet.

It is astonishing how a few white flowers will brighten up a garden, and when, as in the spring, the blossoms of *spyræa*, *deutzia*, *syringa*, white lilac, cherry and plum laden the branches of shrub and tree, it is transformed into a veritable fairyland. The flaming reds and yellows of summer can never achieve the same entrancing effect, nor yet the blues and mauves, although the latter, if sufficiently massed, may make one think of floating clouds in a sun-lit sky or driven mists before a storm.

White flowers belong to late winter and early spring: they are the promise of what the year has to offer in floral splendour. The snow-drop pushes its way up through the very element that gives it its name, then hangs its dainty head as though abashed at its boldness in being the first of all the flowers to expose its virgin loveliness to the world. The magnolia, King of Flowers, clothes its naked branches with an ermine-coloured robe more royal than any worn by a human monarch; the humble daisy scatters the lawn with a myriad stars, rivaling the very heavens; *spyræa* of a kind that grows wild all over the mountains of China, but is known specifically as *cantonensis*, spreads a thick blanket, as it were of snow, over low bushes; and *viburnum* and

guelder-rose add to the wintry effect by draping themselves with veritable snowballs. Upon the surface of ponds water lilies float like white-sailed ships upon the sea, and arum lilies or callas raise their stately blooms and arrowhead leaves above projecting rocks.

Over fences or up trellised walls white blooms of many varieties of rambler rose cluster in masses, later to send showers of fragrant petals down upon the lawn below, or it may be a white wistaria, whose drooping panicles scent the air as they hang from snake-like writhing vines.

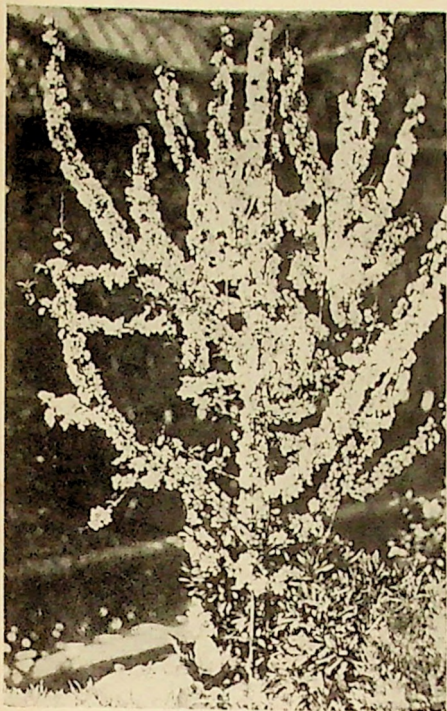
Mock-orange, various forms of heath with star-like blossoms, *Photinia* and *Pieris*—all come out in the spring to add their beauty to the gamut of white, and early in the summer *Weigela* blooms appear, though the flowers, which are white when they first open, later turn pink and then a deep maroon.

Next the spiral buds of the gardenias begin to thicken, and soon the most delightful of all our garden flowers, both in form and fragrance, spangle the dark green foliage of the laurel-like shrubs. Here in Shanghai we have three well defined varieties of gardenia, ranging from a sizeable bush or shrub with large leaves and magnificent blooms to a small plant that nestles low down in the rockery, the tiny blossoms shining like stars in the shady crevices. The third variety is just half-way between these two in every particular. The opening of a gardenia bloom is one of the most exquisite things in nature. In the bud the petals are spirally folded in two whorls, and, as the flower opens, first the outer whorl unfolds to form a star, while the inner whorl retains for a time its form. At this point the bloom reminds one of nothing so much as the photographs one sees of spiral nebulae. Then the inner whorl unfolds, revealing a yellow heart at the centre of a many-rayed star of surpassing beauty.

In summer, too, the mighty blossoms of the evergreen magnolia, known variously as the bull bay and large-flowered lily tree and scientifically as *Magnolia grandiflora*, flaunt their loveliness. These are by far the largest and most handsome flowers we have in Shanghai, and, befittingly, they grow on a tree of regal proportions, with large shiny leaves somewhat resembling those of the rubber plant. A full grown tree of this species, covered with its huge creamy-white flowers, is, indeed, a magnificent sight, yet there will be many who prefer the spring-blooming yulan (*Magnolia conspicua*) with its masses of large gracefully shaped flowers which make their appearance before any leaves come out. There are many fine trees of this species in Shanghai, but none as large as some we have seen in the interior. In the English Baptist Mission compound in Si-an Fu, Shensi, there used to be one of these trees that stood eighty to a hundred feet high, and was famed for its magnificence when in full bloom. People used to come from all over the neighbouring country-side especially to see this wonderful tree.

Over rocks grow the small-leaved rock spray (*Cotoneaster microphylla*), with its pretty white flowers.

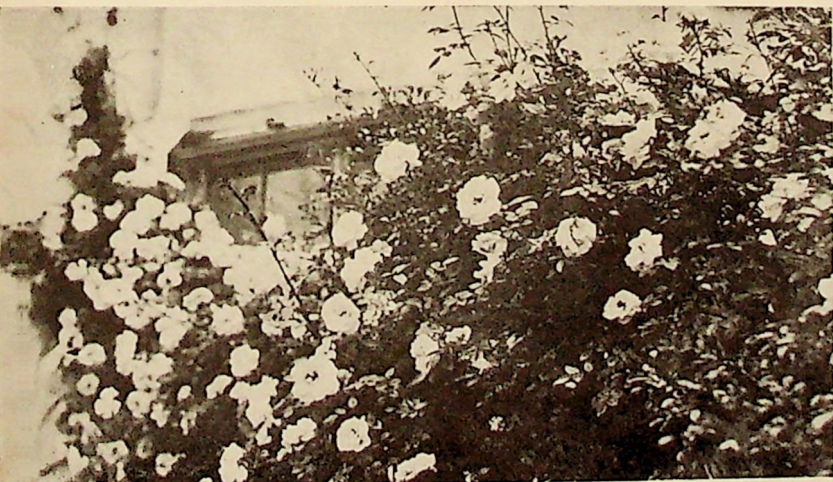
Besides the many white-blossomed trees and shrubs that grace our gardens there are numberless white annuals or perennials with which to decorate beds and borders, or which may be planted on rockeries



There are many Kinds of small Shrubs with White Blossoms which come out in the Spring. Above is a Kind of Heath with innumerable Star-like Flowers gracing a Rockery in a Shanghai Garden.



Above is a Dwarf Cherry in full Bloom, its pale Pink, almost White, Flowers clustering thickly on Leafless Stems.



A diminutive single White Rambler Rose gives the Effect of a Bridal Wreath as it climbs over a Fence; while a large double pale Cream-coloured Relative makes a magnificent Display.



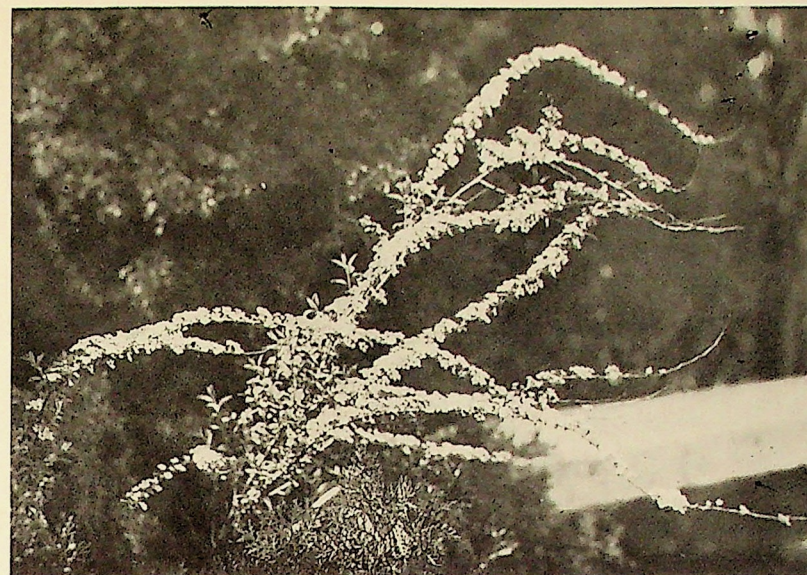
Photographs by A. de C. Sowerby



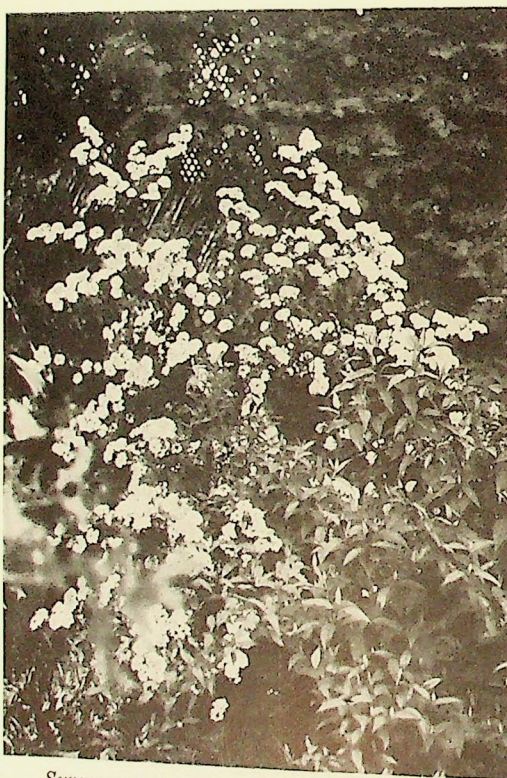
The Blooms on the Snowball Tree (*Viburnum opulus sterile*) are Reminders of the Winter.



The lovely White Blooms of *Deutzia* hang in thick Clusters on an elegant Bush late in Spring.



Spreys of *Spyraea* that look like Rockets going off. There are many Kinds of *Spyraea* in the Garden, nearly all of them White.



Spyraea cantoniensis, commonly called May in Shanghai, gives the Effect of Snow upon the Bushes.



Star-Bells of *Deutzia*.

Photographs by A. de C. Sowerby.



Yulan or Showy Lily Trees (*Magnolia conspicua*) in full Bloom in Jessfield Park, Shanghai. Photograph by Courtesy of the Superintendent of Parks, Shanghai Municipal Council.



Many Kinds of
Daisies are White
with Yellow or
Brown Centres.
They add Charm
to a Border or
Flower Bed.



Perhaps the loveliest of all the many White Flowers in the
Garden, the Gardinias are both Graceful in Form and
Fragrant.



The Waxy White
Petals are arrang-
ed Spirally, and
the opening of a
Gardinia Bloom is
one of the most
beautiful Things
in Nature.



WHITE FLOWERS IN THE GARDEN

with good effect. The well known ox-eye daisy is one of these; some of the white pyrethrums are others; while the species of phlox known to science as *Phlox stellaria*, with its white star-like flowers, is another. Good results may be obtained by planting the begonia known specifically as *semperflora* on shaded rockeries where there is plenty of moisture. Its panicles of small white moth-like flowers, growing profusely on long stalks, are very pleasing. Here in Shanghai we have a wild daisy, known scientifically as *Boltonia indica*, which is of a very pale mauve, almost white. It grows well on rocks, and, if cut back during the spring and summer so as to prevent its becoming straggly, it will bloom profusely in the autumn. And what can be more lovely than a white eschscholzia blossom peeping out between the rough paving stones of a path or terrace? The well known Wandering Jew, when it flowers, which is not often, has lovely little white blossoms with three petals.

It would be possible to continue almost indefinitely naming and commenting upon various garden plants with white flowers, but enough has been said here, possibly, to arouse the interest of the reader in this subject. An all white garden would be something worth seeing.

SOME HUNTING GROUNDS AND GAME BIRDS AND ANIMALS OF NORTH CHINA

BY

PAI TUAN

Through reading "Shooting Notes" in *The China Journal* I have become acquainted with shooting conditions in various parts of China. I still remember the comments which appeared in these notes about a year ago on the hunting grounds accessible from Peiping, but have been prevented till now from writing upon this subject owing to pressure of work.

It is quite true that Peiping is within reach of many extremely good hunting grounds, which contain a wide variety of big game animals and game birds. For the past ten years I have spent much time in visiting these places, and I here venture to give a brief report upon them as well as of recent hunting activities in this part of the country.

BIG GAME ANIMALS

Big-horn Sheep: The range north of K'uei-hua Ch'eng in Suiyuan where big-horn sheep occur is still good. One party reported the bagging of some good heads in this area last year. The animals are extremely wary, however, owing to excessive hunting on the part of local hunters. The mountains north of Pao-t'ou have produced many good heads. A Peiping sportsman secured one with a horn length of 45 inches and basal measurement of 19 inches. Another sportsman bagged a magnificent trophy three years ago with a length of 51 inches. Some Tientsin

hunters got about ten good heads in the same region last winter. It is only a matter of time, however, when this area will be shot out if restriction of some sort is not put into effect.

Wild Boar: The mountains in the west of Shansi are particularly good for wild boar. The best area seems to be that lying to the west of Fen-chou Fu. A Chinese party, of which I was a member, enjoyed two weeks' hunting last year in the mountains of Chung-yang district, 50 miles west of this city, bagging six pigs. Two other Chinese sportsmen, who went to the mountains immediately west of Fen-chou last winter, had the best luck, however, with four pigs, twelve roedeer and an average sized leopard, all shot within a week's time. Another party, guided by Joseph Pei, a professional hunter originally trained by Mr. A. de C. Sowerby, made a good bag of pigs in the mountains west of T'ai-yuan Fu. Three really good specimens have been secured in recent years. One weighed 305 catties, or about 400 lbs. The exact weights of the other two were not obtained.

Roedeer: These deer are found in the pig country in the Shansi mountains. They are very plentiful in West Shansi. A party of Tientsin hunters killed about thirty of them in the Chiao Ch'eng Shan district two years ago, another fifteen being shot last year by the same party. The best time for hunting roedeer is from September to December, before their antlers are shed. Some good heads have been reported, but the horns are not as long as those secured in North Shansi and Suiyuan, where these deer are found in the big-horn sheep country as well as in the areas frequented by wapiti.

Goral: Numbers of gorals are to be found in the big-horn country in Suiyuan. Three were taken by a local sportsman during a single trip, together with three good big-horn heads. Gorals are also to be found in the precipitous parts of the mountains in Nan-k'ou Pass and to the west of Peiping. I spent three days in the latter area, sighting five gorals in two days, though only one was bagged.

Takin: Takin ground is to be found in the T'ai Pei Shan region in South-western Shensi. A local sportsman spent ten days hunting this rare animal one cold winter. Owing to deep snow he was forced to hunt only in the foothills, where he was fortunate enough to bag a white maned serow and a golden pheasant. The takin season is said to be at its best in October and November.

Sika and Wapiti: Sika deer are reported to be found in small numbers in some parts of Shansi, such as K'o-lan, Hsin-hsien, Shi-chou and Ta-ning, all in the western part of the province. No success has so far been reported. A new wapiti ground is reported between K'uei-hua and Pao-t'ou in Suiyuan, while a local sportsman reported having seen wapiti tracks in West Shansi last winter, though, owing to the bitterly cold weather, he met with no success in securing one of these large deer.

GAME BIRDS

Water-fowl: Geese are fairly plentiful along the big rivers within easy reach of Peiping. Places like Sa-ch'eng, Huai-lai, Mi-yun, Shun-yi and Lu-ku-ch'iao around Peiping are all good for geese. A Tientsin sportsman has reported making a bag of twenty-four geese in four days'

BIG GAME ANIMALS OF SHANSI



In the Province of Shansi, North China, there are many good Hunting Grounds where excellent Sport is to be had.



In the Mountains of West Shansi Leopards are extremely plentiful, and while hunting Wild Pig or Roedeer there is always a chance of coming across one of these handsome Animals.



Above is Mr. Pai Tuan with a large Wild Boar which he shot in the Mountains of West Shansi. Below is a Group of Hunters in the same Area with a Bag of Wild Pigs.



The Suiyuan District yields Big-horn Sheep, Antelope, Roedeer, Goral and Wapiti. Here is shown a good Bag of the three Former.



HUNTING GROUNDS OF NORTH CHINA

shooting north of Peiping. Ducks are also to be found in the spring and autumn seasons in sufficient numbers to afford good shooting in the outskirts of the town. Open water and rice fields surrounding the Summer Palace are good for both morning and evening flight shooting, when ducks stop for some time during their migrations in the lake of the Summer Palace. This lake would become a veritable game bird sanctuary if no shooting were allowed inside the palace grounds. Swans usually come in great numbers to this lake in the spring, but they are too graceful to be shot. I have enjoyed many good duck flight shooting days in this area. Snipe are more plentiful in the spring than in the autumn in the west suburbs of Peiping. Good bags are common.

Upland Birds: Pheasants are very plentiful in the mountains of Shansi. They sometimes actually refuse to fly when approached. This condition was found in the remote parts of West Shansi while hunting big game. Eared pheasants are also frequently seen in the wild pig country. I have counted as many as twenty-six of these birds passing me in a single file while I was waiting for pigs on a drive. Several years ago I found an excellent pheasant ground quite near Peiping, which one could reach within three hours. Last autumn three of us bagged sixteen birds in this spot within two hours. There are other places to the west of Peiping where considerable numbers of pheasants may be found. Partridges are frequently encountered in the low hills west of the town. Some good coveys are always to be located in the winter amongst the ruins of the Old Summer Palace in the west suburb. Chukars or red-legged partridges are found on the bare hill sides in the Western Hills.

Plains Birds: Bustard occur in small flocks near big rivers in the open fields or on sand bars. Sa-ch'eng and Mi-yun are two places frequented by these birds, which may be found all through the winter if the conditions are suitable. Some local gunners were successful in getting within shotgun range by driving up to the birds in a car. A small calibre rifle is a handy weapon for bustards.

Sand grouse appeared in great numbers during the past winter, the same thing happening two years ago after very cold weather. I killed more than two dozen of these birds in an hour's shooting, one shot accounting for an even dozen. Nan-k'ou, Lu-ku-ch'iao and T'ung-chou are likely places.

The spring migration of doves takes place from the middle of April to the end of May. The autumn season for these birds cannot be compared with the spring. Good shooting can be had in the east suburb of Peiping in both the morning and afternoon when they are on the move.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND REVIEWS

BIOLOGY

Pangolin and Alligators in Shanghai:

Considerable interest has been aroused recently in Shanghai, and especially in the local press, by the appearance in this city of two of China's many strange animals, reminders, as it were, of past ages, when all kinds of extraordinary creatures roamed the earth. The first of the two unusual occurrences was that of a Chinese pangolin or scaly anteater (*Manis pentadactyla dalmanni*, Sundevall), which was found by a rickshaw coolie crossing Route Frelupt in the Western Section of the French Concession late in the evening of July 4. It was offered to Mr. J. O. L. Martin, who lives nearby, for a dollar. Mr. Martin telephoned to Mr. A. de C. Sowerby, Director of the Shanghai Museum (R. A. S.), asking him if he would like the animal. The answer being in the affirmative, the pangolin was purchased and next day was ensconced in a cage in the Museum, where it has been kept alive with considerable difficulty up to the time of going to press (August 6,) that is to say, over a month. It has been supplied with the larvae of moths found in reed stems, but latterly has refused to eat even these. It is almost impossible to keep pangolins alive in captivity because of the difficulty of securing their normal food, which consists of termites or white ants and the eggs and larvae of ordinary ants. Having no teeth, the pangolin can only eat soft insects. It does not eat the hard bodied adults of the ordinary ant, but only the soft eggs and larvae, to secure which it is armed with long and powerful claws on the front feet, enabling it to dig for its prey. It also has an exceedingly long tongue, which it uses to explore the galleries in ant and termite burrows, the larvae and insects sticking to it and being drawn into the mouth.

Shanghai falls within the area inhabited by the Chinese pangolin, whose range extends from the southern bank of the Yangtze River southward to Kuangtung and Kuangsi, being replaced in Formosa by *Manis pentadactyla pentadactyla*, Linnaeus, and in Hainan Island by a smaller form known as *Manis pentadactyla pusilla*, J. A. Allen. Dr. Glover M. Allen has recently shown that Matschie's name *kreyenbergi* (type locality,

Nanking) for the mainland form cannot be upheld.

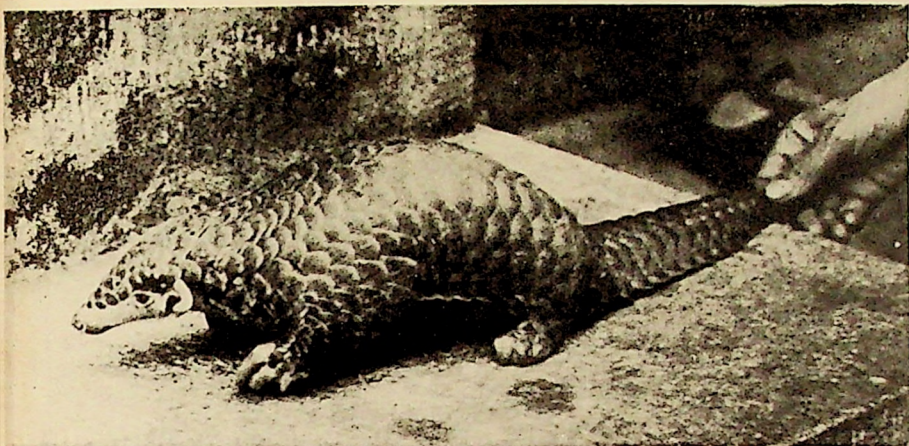
The specimen caught on Route Frelupt is by no means the first taken in Shanghai. Somewhat less than a year ago a large pangolin was found in the basement of a building in Nantao, the native city, which was being demolished; while some years ago Mr. E. S. Benbow Rowe, former Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, trapped one as it tried to enter his garden on Great Western Road through a hole in the fence. His brother, Mr. O. S. Benbow Rowe informs us that he has more than once seen farmers with live specimens when he was riding in the country round Shanghai. The Shanghai Museum has received other specimens said to have been taken locally.

The three alligators were brought to the Shanghai Museum on July 24 and offered to the Director for \$50. They were said to have been taken in the T'ai Hu, or Great Lake, which lies south of Soochow on the border of Kiangsu and Southern Anhwei. They belong to the species described by A. A. Fauvel, a former Curator of the Museum, under the name *Alligator sinensis* in 1879, and represent one of the only two forms of alligator now in existence. The other is the Mississippi alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*, Daudin), found only in the river of that name and in Florida. It was stated in one of the local newspapers that a third species of alligator existed in Mexico, but this is not correct, the Mexican, Central American and South American forms being known as caymans or jacares (genus *Caiman*), which seem to be half way between the alligators and crocodiles in certain features, but differ from both in being protected on the under side with bony plates.

The Chinese, or Yangtze, alligator, as it is often called, is found only in the great swampy lakes lying to the south of the Lower Yangtze, and thus may be included in the faunas of the three provinces, Anhwei, Kiangsu and Chekiang, specimens having been recorded from places in all three.

It is certain that the species is doomed to extinction, its haunts slowly diminishing as more and more land is being reclaimed, while the local fishermen appear

PANGOLINS
AND
ALLIGATORS
IN
SHANGHAI



The Pangolin or
Scaly Anteater
shown in these
two Pictures
was caught on
Route Frelupt
in the Western
Section of
Shanghai on
the Night of
July 4, and was
taken to the
Shanghai Mus-
eum.

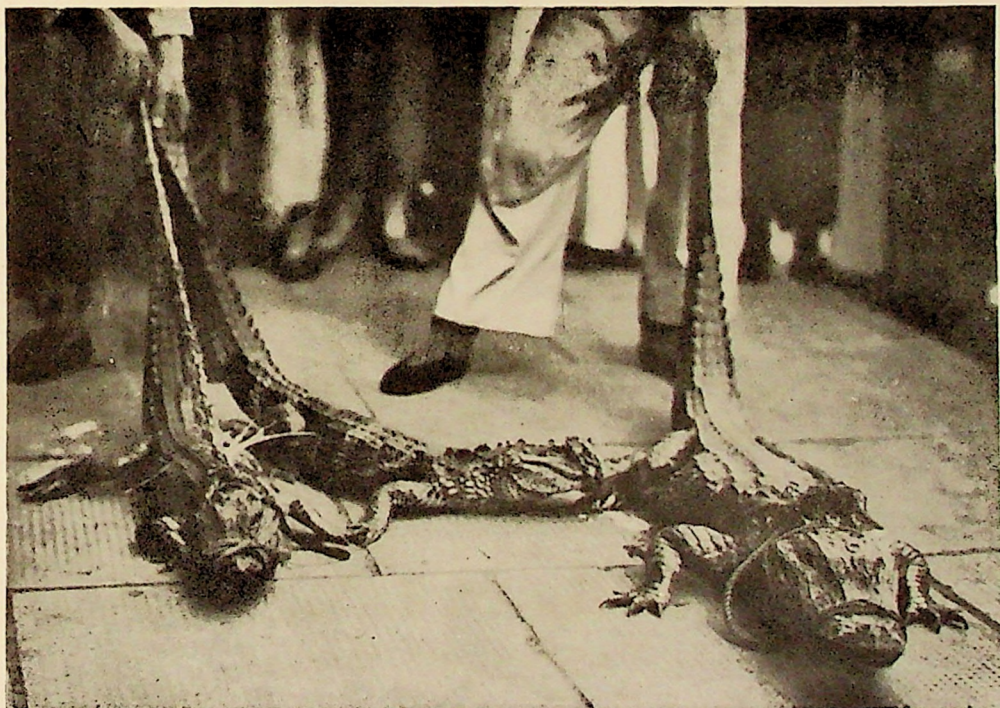
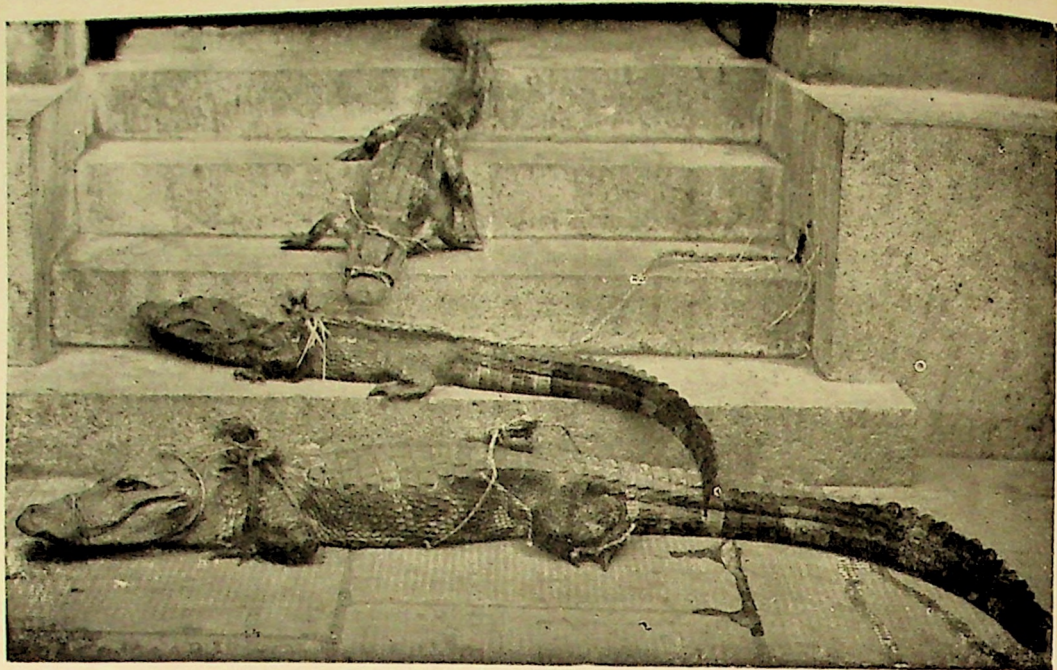


Photo-
graphs
by
the North-
China Daily
News and
the China
Press.

Three Yangtze Alligators brought from the T'ai Hu, or Great Lake, to Shanghai.
The Species is known scientifically as *Alligator sinensis* Fauvel.



Another Picture of the three Alligators brought from the T'ai Hu as they lay on the Steps of the Royal Asiatic Society's Building before being purchased by Mr. Floyd Tangier Smith, Zoological Collector and Explorer.



Where Fish run Big. Hoisting a 680-pound Tuna Fish or Tunny from a Spiller Net in Nova Scotia, Canada. The Tunny is one of the Noblest of Big Game Fish, and is found in many Parts of the World,

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND REVIEWS

to be killing off the few specimens that still remain. From time to time alligators appear in the Whangpoo River at Shanghai, causing considerable excitement as they are captured and hauled out onto the Bund. These have undoubtedly been carried down from the T'ai

Further Hu by flood waters. They only appear during the heavy rainy season in summer.

The three specimens brought to the Shanghai Museum were purchased by Mr. Floyd Tangier Smith, well known zoological collector and explorer, for \$35.

ETHNOLOGY

Aborigines in South-central China:

A recent report in local Chinese newspapers tells of the existence in the mountainous regions of Hunan Province in South-central China of over three hundred thousand aborigines of the Miao tribe, who live in a world of their own completely unconcerned with the problems and affairs of the rest of China. These more or less uncivilized tribesmen control the districts of Lu-chi, Ku-wen, Pao-ching, Yung-sui, Kan-cheng and Feng-wang, which are situated in the extreme western section of Hunan, bordering Szechuan, Kueichou and Hupeh Provinces. They have their own language, customs and religion, and seldom, if ever, mix with the Chinese. A contented people, farming is their chief occupation, while most of them live in cave dwellings.

Recently it was reported that the Provincial Government had decided to appropriate a sum of \$30,000 for free education for these Miao tribesmen's

children, and a further sum of \$5,000 to be used as loans to the farmers.

Meanwhile the Provincial Government of Kuangsi, in which province are considerable numbers of untamed aborigines of the Yao tribe in the mountain fastnesses, has been utilizing aeroplanes to bring these troublesome people under control, all previous methods having failed, says a recent report in a Shanghai native newspaper. No bombs were dropped on the terrified tribesmen as the machines flew low over their strongholds, only presents, which, they were later informed by an official who spoke their language, were a token of the goodwill of the Government of the province. Later the Chief of the tribe was persuaded to visit Nanning, where he was greatly impressed with all he saw and heard. By this means and by encouraging intermarriage between the aborigines and the neighbouring Chinese it is hoped gradually to introduce cultural and civilizing influences into the tribal territories.

ASTRONOMY

Brilliant Coloured Meteor Seen at Chung-king: A correspondent in the *North-China Daily News* of July 30, writing from Chung-king on the Upper Yangtze in Szechuan, describes an unusually bright meteor which was seen at exactly 11.38 p.m. on July 19 travelling in an east-north-easterly direction. Commencing as an ordinary shooting star, the report runs, the meteor increased in brilliancy, and finally went below the

horizon in a flash of red and green radiance. The correspondent wishes to know if others had observed this phenomenon of nature, and whether there is any information as to the landing place of the meteor. As far as we know no record of its having struck the earth has been made, and the chances are that it burnt itself out in the air, as most meteors do long before they reach the earth's surface.

VOLCANOLOGY

Mount Cerro Negro Erupts: Following an earthquake of considerable intensity, which wrecked the town of Tuquerres in Southern Colombia, South America, and was felt in Pasto, Tulcan, San Gabriel, Santander, Yacual and Panamal, the volcano known as Cerro Negro erupted with some violence on July 17, molten lava flowing down its sides and threatening refugees from the earthquake area with even worse horrors than falling buildings, says a *United Press* message of July 18 from Bogota.

Further horrors were added to those brought about by nature's upheavals when rival factions in a political feud took advantage of the confusion to stage a battle with guns in the streets of stricken Tuquerres.

Mount Asama again in Eruption: Japan's most active volcano, Mount Asama, situated about 200 kilometres north-west of Tokyo, erupted with ominous rumblings early on July 21, so

far no damage being reported. This volcano is constantly appearing in the news as being in eruption, at times the

eruptions being of great violence and scattering volcanic ash and dust for considerable distances from the crater.

SEISMOLOGY

Monthly Record of Earthquakes: Somewhat more seismic activity has been reported from various parts of the world during the past month than usual. On July 1 the seismograph at Hamburg registered violent movements which it was believed emanated from the region of the Kurile Islands in the North Pacific or near Hokkaido, the northernmost of the Japan Islands.

Twelve lives were reported lost in a violent earthquake felt in almost all the districts of Khorassan Province in North-eastern Iran on July 8. Fifty other people were injured, while much damage was done to property. Relief was rushed to the panic stricken inhabitants of the area.

Following a tidal wave near Santiago on July 13, a severe earthquake lasting three minutes devastated a large section of Northern Chile, South America, destroying almost all the buildings in Taltal, a town of six thousand inhabitants, and wrecking many buildings in

Copiapo, with a population of 10,000. The number of victims was comparatively small, however.

Twenty-eight separate shocks were recorded between 11.07 p.m. and 6.20 a.m. on July 15 and 16 at Freewater, Oregon, when the whole Pacific North-west of the United States trembled in the grip of earthquakes, particularly Oregon and Washington, on the eastern borders of which they centred. Buildings in Spokane swayed with the shocks, but no damage was reported.

The earthquake which destroyed Tuquerres in South Colombia on July 17, reported above in connection with the eruption of Mount Cerro Negro, seriously affected seventeen villages in the district of Narinok, as well as being felt in the towns mentioned.

At 9.50 p.m. on July 22 slight earthquakes, lasting but a few seconds and doing no damage, were felt at Lan-chou Fu, capital of Kansu Province.

METEOROLOGY

The Weather in China during July: The Shanghai area was in the throes of a heat wave when the month opened, but relief came with rain which commenced in the afternoon of July 2, continuing through the night and at intervals during the next four days. Another heat wave commenced on July 7 and continued till rain again fell on July 12. Heavy deluges occurred in the mornings and afternoons of July 16 and 17 and again on July 19, after which another heat wave intervened, continuing to the end of the month with no further rain except for a few drops on July 29. Although there were many cases of collapse and several deaths from the heat during the month in Shanghai, the temperature did not go above 97.7° F., which was recorded on July 23.

While Peiping was sweltering in a heat wave with a maximum temperature of 104° F. in the shade on July 3, the whole of North-western China was suffering from unusually heavy rains, which caused a great deal of damage to crops and buildings. Eastern China, both north and south of the Yangtze, also experienced very heavy rains, which did much damage. On July 9 it was reported that torrential downpours during

the preceding few days had caused a general rise in the rivers of Hopei, threatening floods and washing away parts of the railway tracks. A heat wave in the Kiukiang area, Central China, with a temperature of 105° F. for some days, was broken by heavy rains which fell on July 15 and continued for three days. On July 18 Si-an Fu experienced a maximum temperature of 108° F., while Peiping recorded 115° F. on July 19, the whole of North China, apparently, being in the grip of this new heat wave. Many deaths were recorded. Torrential rains fell in Peiping on July 19, breaking the heat, but flooding the low-lying parts of the city.

Meanwhile South China had been suffering from a severe drought during the month, which, however, was broken up by heavy rains on July 23. A prolonged drought was also reported on July 26 as occurring in Kueichou Province, as well as in Northern Szechuan and several districts in Honan and Hopei, though violent storms swept the northern part of the last named province on July 29.

Heavy rains occurred in North Manchuria during the month, while South Manchuria experienced a drought, which,

however, was broken when heavy rain fell on July 24.

Typhoons during July: A typhoon was reported by Siccawei Observatory, Shanghai, on July 5 as approaching Hongkong. Next day it was reported to be over Fukien, where, apparently, it filled up. On July 21 two typhoons of unknown intensity were reported as raging over the Paracels, South-west of Hainan Island and the Kuangtung coast, one moving in a north-easterly direction toward Hainan, the other being several hundred miles west of Formosa over the Meacosima Islands, and heading in a general north-north-westerly direction toward Shanghai. The former raged up the coast of French Indo-China, expending its strength and filling up over the mainland, while the latter suddenly veered away from Shanghai, striking Japan, where it did considerable damage. Meanwhile a third typhoon had developed in the vicinity of Yap Island and headed towards the Philippines, but apparently filled up without doing any damage.

On July 29 two more typhoons were reported several hundred miles east of the Philippines heading for the South-east China coast. By July 31 the westernmost of these two typhoons was reported as approaching the South China coast after having skirted the northern shore of Luzon Island. The other was reported as in the open sea further to the east and travelling in a general west-north-westerly direction.

Ma Huang Discoverer Returns to China: One of the world's great benefactors in the person of Dr. K. K. Chen, who was the first to isolate ephedrine from the plant known to the Chinese as *ma huang* and long used by them as a cure for asthma and nasal diseases, has recently returned to China from the United States to visit his family. He has been in the latter country for some years filling the position of Director of pharmacological research in the laboratories of Eli Lilly and Company, leading manufacturers of medicines, drugs and chemicals. Dr. Chen has had a long and useful career as a lecturer and research worker, but undoubtedly his greatest achievement was that already mentioned in connection with *ma huang*. This is a small plant that grows wild in

Splendid Service Rendered by Siccawei: The subject of typhoons brings to mind the splendid service rendered to all shipping in Far Eastern waters by Siccawei, or Zikawei, Observatory, situated on the western outskirts of the French Concession of Shanghai. A writer in the *China Press* recently summed up this institution's activities as follows:

"Every day in the year an average of 800 to 1,000 telegrams from all parts of the world are received here, deciphered and placed in a collective form so that shipping in the Far East can be safe. Every day a staff of scientists and experts labour over these telegrams, and, in addition, make their own local observations. All are issued promptly; by radio or by signals."

During the year 1935 no fewer than 17,572 weather reports were issued to the press by Siccawei; 9,321 bulletins were distributed to the public; 25 typhoons were reported, 253 signals indicating their positions, directions, radii and velocities being hoisted; 4,476 warning telegrams were sent to various weather stations in the Far East; 5,592 information telegrams were sent out; 5,250 daily telegrams were sent to Far Eastern weather stations; 6 special telegrams were sent to port magistrates giving warning of approaching storms or typhoons (making a total of 15,530 telegrams sent out); and 67,163 telegrams were received and deciphered. Daily weather reports were also broadcast over the radio. Father E. Gerzi, S. J., is the Director of Siccawei Observatory.

MEDICINE

North China and is known to science as *Ephedra sinensis*. Its medicinal properties have been known to the Chinese for thousands of years, and it was Dr. Chen's interest in Chinese materia medica that led to his investigation of this plant while he held a lectureship in the Peking Union Medical College from 1923 to 1925. He has been directing further attempts in the laboratories of his firm in America to isolate the active principles in certain other Chinese herbs known to have curative powers. Under his direction the company's laboratories have produced many important drugs, medicines, disinfectants and the like.

New Laboratory Opened in Shanghai: Said to be the best equipped in

the Far East, the new Municipal Laboratory in the French Concession, Shanghai, was opened with an impressive ceremony on July 1. It was erected at a cost of \$200,000, and will serve the community in many ways. Not the least of these will be the special medical research work that will be conducted in its laboratories by experts, and the manufacture of such valuable substances as tuberculosis vaccine, which it expects to turn out on a large scale for use in Shanghai in the fight against this disease.

Shanghai Free from Cholera this

Year: So far Shanghai has been free from any cases of cholera this year, according to reports issued by the Health Departments of the three Municipalities, and it is hoped that this satisfactory state of affairs will continue throughout the season. This is in marked contrast with what used to be the case in regard to cholera in Shanghai years ago, when epidemics were of almost annual occurrence. It says much for the efficient working of the Health Departments referred to and the National Quarantine Service.

A. de C. S.

SHOOTING AND FISHING NOTES

SHOOTING

Autumn Snipe Season Commences in August: After having passed north late in April or early in May to breed in Northern Siberia within the Arctic Circle, the so-called lesser spring snipe or pintail (*Capella stenura*, Bonaparte) appears in China once more in August, earlier or later according to weather conditions further north. Very early in the month it may be shot on the sand dunes in the Pei-tai Ho and Ch'in-wang Tao areas on the north-eastern coast of Hopei, usually being reported about the middle of the month at Tsingtao, where some of our Shanghai sportsmen are generally on the lookout for it. About the same time it turns up in the Shanghai area, and affords keen sportsmen the first bit of shooting of the season.

The pintail or lesser spring snipe may at once be distinguished from all other species by its tail feathers, of which there are 26, the outer ones on either side being reduced to small pin-like shafts, hence the name. The Swinhoe or greater spring snipe (*Capella megala*, Swinhoe) has 20 tail feathers, the outer ones the same length as the others but narrow; while the common or winter snipe (*Capella gallinago raddei*, Buturlin) has fourteen tail feathers all broad. The solitary snipe (*Capella solitaria*, Hodgson) is a large bird usually found only in rocky mountain stream beds, though occasionally shot in the Shanghai area while on migration. It has 18 short tail feathers, and barred plumage. The jack snipe (*Limnocyptes minima*,

Brunnich) may be recognized by its small size and short beak. One other snipe is believed to visit China occasionally, though so far no specimen has been recorded by a scientist. This is Latham's snipe, (*Capella hardwickii*, Gray), which is characterized by having 18 tail feathers. It migrates between Australia and Japan, passing through Formosa. The so-called painted snipe (*Rostratula benghalensis*, Linnaeus) is not a true snipe, but is more closely related to the rails. It is remarkable in that the female is larger and more handsomely coloured than the male.

Game Reserves in Malaya: News has come to hand recently that both the British and Dutch in Malaya have set aside large areas as game reserves. In the heart of the Malayan Peninsula a huge area of nearly 2,000 square miles of virgin jungle is being set aside as a permanent refuge for Malayan wild animals, many of which are at present in danger of extinction. The area is known as King George V National Park. Here such big-game animals as rhinoceroses, elephants, seladangs or gaur, bantengs or tsaine and tapirs will be protected from the hunter, as also will the tiger and the rare black gibbon. The reserve will take in parts of the three states of Pahang, Kelantan and Trengganu, a tourist resort being planned at the western end of the park close to the railway to Singapore. Heavy penalties will be exacted from anybody



Common or Winter Snipe coming in on Marshy Ground.

found killing animals in the reserved area or even carrying firearms.

The Government of the Netherlands Indies has also established some game reserves in those islands, the most important of which is the great National Park in Atjeh in Sumatra, which is said to be one of the most valuable tropical natural reservations in the world. All the large animals of Sumatra, including elephants, rhinoceroses and the orang-

outang, find asylum here, as well as innumerable smaller animals and birds. The famous giant monitor lizards found on Komodo Island are also now under protection.

It is particularly satisfactory to know that the rhinoceros is being protected in these areas, because it was on the verge of extinction as a result of the demand in China for its horns with which to make medicine.

FISHING

Tuna Fishing in Chinese Waters Possible: In view of the fact that the tuna or tunny seems to be of almost world-wide distribution, the question may well be asked whether or not it is to be had in Chinese waters. Although tunny have long been known to big-game fishermen in such areas as the sea off Nova Scotia, where Zane Grey caught his record fish of over nine hundred pounds, it was only recently that tunny fishing in the North Sea was discovered, and British anglers presented with a new and exciting sport. A recent news item from New Plymouth in New Zealand reports the capture of a tunny from one of the city wharves, the first so far recorded in New Zealand water.

Shanghai fish markets regularly offer tunny for sale, the fish having been imported from Japan, where it is plentiful. This is coming nearer home, and we see no reason why the tunny should not be found actually in Chinese waters. Dr. Yuanqing T. Chu in his "Index Piscium Sinensium" lists *Thynnus macropterus* T. & S. under the generic name *Neothunnus* as occurring in the seas from India to Japan, which means that it must certainly be found in the South China seas and off Formosa. Here is some-

thing for our local piscators to look for. It is certain that if they succeed in locating tunny they will enjoy such sport as never before has been had in Chinese waters.

Record Swordfish Catch in Hawaii:

A swordfish 12 feet, 8 inches long and weighing 620 lbs. was caught off the coast of Oahu Island recently by James W. Harvey of Honolulu with regulation hook and tackle, and it is claimed to be the world's heaviest swordfish taken on a 24-thread line. The previous world's record was held by "Tacks" Waldron, also of Honolulu, who landed a swordfish weighing 568 lbs. off the Kona coast of the largest of the Hawaiian Islands some three years ago. Harvey's catch is said by the Hawaiian Big Game Fishing Club to establish Hawaii definitely as a major game fishing centre.

A *Malihini* or New Comer's Fishing Trophy is being offered to the visitor who catches the biggest fish in the waters of the Hawaiian Islands during the month of August by the Hawaiian Tourist Bureau, says a recent message from Honolulu.

A. de C. S.

THE GARDEN

In My Garden: July 18. By dint of a careful selection of the plants I have put in it, and much thought as to their disposition in relation to a small sunken lily pond, adjacent moss-covered rocks, a stone Kuan-yin, green glazed pottery dogs from some ancient temple roof and stone seats in leafy nooks, I have succeeded in making my garden a little Cosmos, a miniature World, full enough

of animal and plant life to satisfy even a naturalist. Sometimes as I look down on it from my bedroom balcony early in the morning, when the grey mists rise from the dew-drenched lawn as dawn tints the sky with pink, I find it hard to dispell the illusion that I am looking at a clearing in some tropical jungle, made by man long long ago and since left to the tender mercies of wild vines,

shrubs and ferns, surrounding it on all sides and gradually closing in upon it with each new season's growth. No part of the fence is visible, and, thanks to a clump of tall bamboos, a poplar, some weeping willows and several other trees, my neighbours' houses are practically hidden.

A table on the lawn with a drinking bowl and food spread out every morning ensures a lively population of birds, the regular visitors being magpies, doves, bulbuls, blackbirds and sparrows, while tomtits, long-tailed tits, crowtits and willow wrens frequently scour the shrubs and rambler roses which cover the porch in search of caterpillars, and the song of David's bush-warbler rises at regular intervals from the pomegranate, gardenia or spyræa bushes. Occasionally azure-winged magpies visit the food table, and once my soul was delighted beyond measure by a resplendant golden oriole which came to steal the ripe fruit from a dwarf cherry bush. A brilliant jade green and turquoise blue kingfisher has his eye on the goldfish in the lily pond, paying occasional visits in the hopes of making a capture. Once I chased a rat-snake out of the water itself. He was bent on the same pursuit as the kingfisher.

Of insects there is an abundance, but not a plague. For the interest they afford they are welcome so long as they do not become a pest. Also they supply my friends the toads and frogs with food and encourage various kinds of birds which feed upon them. Certain species of wild plants, commonly called weeds, are also allowed room in my garden. I have found a way to utilize many of these most effectively in covering what would otherwise be patches of bare brown earth. Some of them have lovely little blossoms that lend a charm all their own.

This is my little Eden, about which I propose to write from time to time, keeping step with the seasons, noting the rhythmic pulse of Nature.

To-day a large pomegranate bush, almost a tree, is aflame with vermilion double-blossoms, while my yellow cannas show massed blooms a full foot above my head. As I write at least fifty sparrows are clustered on or about the food table, while several doves peck at them in an endeavour to drive them away so as to have the sorghum and millet to themselves. The cicadas, or scissor-grinders, are in full song, evident-

ly trying to convince themselves and the world at large that summer has really set in at last. These insects, which usually keep to a calendar more accurate, even, than that of the Chinese, appeared fully a week late this year. Usually they make their appearance between July 1 and 4, but this year they were first heard on July 9.

* * *

July 20. On the west side of my house a willow tree and a mulberry have been allowed to grow close to the windows, so as to afford protection from the hot afternoon sun, while immediately outside the garden fence stand three handsome big-leaved *Firmiana* trees. Every evening the sparrows gather in considerable numbers in these trees, where they love to roost. Yesterday afternoon, when I drew up the blind of one of the windows of a bedroom on the second floor on that side of the house, I looked straight into the cold sinister eyes of a monster rat-snake that lay coiled on a branch within a foot of the wire screen. As my wife and I watched the serpent, fascinated by its unblinking stare, its wicked forked tongue flickered in and out. I waved my hand to and fro just inside the screen, and the serpent's head swayed gently back and forth in perfect rhythm, drawing slowly nearer, till I thought it intended to strike at the moving object. It changed its mind, however, and turned away. Opening the door in the screen I tapped the branch on which the reptile rested, whereupon it glided gracefully without hurry down from branch to branch, displaying its slender body stretched out well over six feet in length. It stopped on a level with the drawing room window below, resting in full view for some time. From there it later climbed out along a branch of the mulberry tree that passes across the fence and overhangs the drive outside. Taking up a comfortable position on this branch, it settled down for the night. It was now dusk, but not a single sparrow came to roost in the trees. Evidently a warning had gone out. Impelled by curiosity I went out several times in the course of the evening with a box of matches to see if the snake was still there. At half past eleven, when we retired, it had not moved. This morning it was still in the mulberry tree and there it remained all day in full view of the drawing room window till about half past four in the afternoon, when it vanished

as mysteriously as it had appeared. A little while later I found on the lawn beside the bird table a scattered bunch of breast and tail feathers from one of the doves that visit my garden, marking the site of a tragedy; but the rat-snake was nowhere to be seen.

A. de C. S.

Camp Garden Competition: At a ceremony held at Marble Hall, residence of Sir Elly Kadoorie, at half past five on July 14, the cups and other prizes in connection with the annual competition held

by the Shanghai Horticultural Society for the best camp gardens maintained by various units in the British forces in Shanghai were distributed, Mr. Horace Kadoorie, President of the Society, officiating. Many members of the Society and guests were present, refreshments being served after the ceremony. It had been intended to hold the latter on the wide terrace that overlooks Sir Elly's beautiful garden, but heavy rain earlier in the afternoon prevented this. Mr. Kadoorie in his speech urged more members of the Shanghai community to join the Horticultural Society.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, NORTH CHINA BRANCH

Educational Director Engaged: In order to increase the usefulness of its Museum to schools and colleges in Shanghai the Society has engaged the services of Mr. Y. Laurell to act as Educational Director. His special duties will be to inaugurate a service whereby teachers will be able to bring their classes to the Museum to receive object lessons and instruction based upon the many valuable specimens it contains representing various branches of science in relation to China. The school children

and college students will be conducted through the Museum and have the exhibits explained to them. Mr. Laurell has had ten years' experience in the State Museum of Sweden as Curator of Ethnology, and has made several scientific expeditions to Africa and Australia, making collections of anthropological and ethnological material for that institution. For the last fifteen years he has been in China, making a special study of his subject in this country.

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

First Joint Annual Meeting held in Tsingtao: With an attendance of about a hundred and fifty delegates, the first joint annual convention of the National Museum Association and the National Library Association was held in Tsing-

tao, the popular summer resort on the South Shantung coast, from July 20 to 24. Representatives of museums and libraries from all over China were present, the sessions being well attended by these enthusiasts.

CHINESE NATURAL SCIENCE SOCIETY

Ninth Annual Meeting held in Nanking: Over a hundred members attended the ninth annual meeting of the Chinese Natural Science Society, which was held in Nanking on June 27. Representatives from various Government scientific institutions were present, the Academia Sinica being represented

by Dr. Chu Chia-hua, its Secretary-General. The Natural Science Society is one of the most important institutions of this nature in the country, having a membership of many hundreds of Chinese scientists with university degrees. Its headquarters are in Nanking.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES AND INTELLIGENCE

Students' Federation to Have New Home: Plans are definitely being made, according to Mr. P. K. Chu, the General Secretary, for the construction of a new building for the World's Chinese Students' Federation in Shanghai. This has been made possible through a sum of \$60,000 recently secured from Mr. Tsang Shao-ling, local philanthropist, who, on the occasion of the celebration of his sixtieth birthday, contributed all the gifts received from his relatives and friends towards the building fund. This contribution together with the \$40,000 already secured from veterans in the Government service and friends of the Federation has been put into the custody of special committees which will have charge of the plans for construction.

Wang Ching-wei Receives Honours: At the anniversary celebrations of Heidelberg University held on June 30, honorary doctorates were conferred upon a number of distinguished personages. Among the recipients was Mr. Wang Ching-wei, former Chairman of the Executive Yuan, whom the University honoured with the degree of political science "as a protagonist for the social reforms in China, a devoted patriot and truly national statesman." An honorary degree of doctor of laws was bestowed upon Dr. Chou Lu, president of Canton University, "in recognition of his achievements as an outstanding statesman, distinguished authority on classical Chinese literature, a writer of finely inspired poetry and a sympathetic friend of Germany."

University of Southern California Tour of Orient: A large group of teachers, students and their families, re-

presenting the annual University of Southern California Tour and headed by Dr. William Campbell, arrived in Shanghai on July 27 on their way to Manila via South China. The party, which is on a combined educational and pleasure tour, were greeted in Shanghai by Dr. Mei Lan-fang, upon whom the University conferred an honorary doctor's degree during his visit to the United States several years ago.

Many Students Going Abroad: The increasing list of Chinese students going abroad this summer for higher education as revealed by the World's Chinese Students' Federation seems to indicate an even larger group than last year's party of 500. At present 350 students have registered, 200 for the United States, about 100 for the United Kingdom and 50 for various countries of Europe. This year's group includes many Government students who obtained their scholarships through various Provincial Governments and grants from Boxer Indemnity Funds.

Good News for Unemployed Graduates: Various means are being sought by the Ministry of Education for the relief of unemployed university graduates. Mr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Education, announced recently that hereafter all Government organs will be required to accommodate students who have passed the state civil service examinations or have undergone special training provided by the Government. Meanwhile plans for the establishment of a College Graduates' Employment Training Institute have been approved by the Executive Yuan, a provisional budget of \$400,000 having been made pending the final approval of the Central Political Council.

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BOOKS

Additional Information on the Folsom Complex, by Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.: Smithsonian Institution, U.S.A., 1936.

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All About the Soya Bean, by George Douglas Gray: John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Ltd., London, 1936.

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THE CHINA JOURNAL

PERIODICALS

Asia—Fishing and Shooting—Travel Bulletin—Game and Gun—Metropolitan Vickers Gazette—Tea and Coffee Trade Journal—Manchurian Monthly—Information Bulletin—Lloyd Mail—People's Tribune—New Zealand Journal of Science and Technology—Shipping Review—Sinica—Salmon and Trout Magazine—Philippine Journal of Science—Far Eastern Review—Chinese Digest—Discovery—International Affairs—Bulletin of the Geological Society of China—Chinese Social and Political Science Review—Nankai Social and Economic Quarterly—Quarterly Bulletin of Chinese Bibliography—Chinese Economic and Statistical Review—Geographic Review—Notes de l'Institut Océanographique de l'Indo-Chine—Hong Kong Naturalist—Man.



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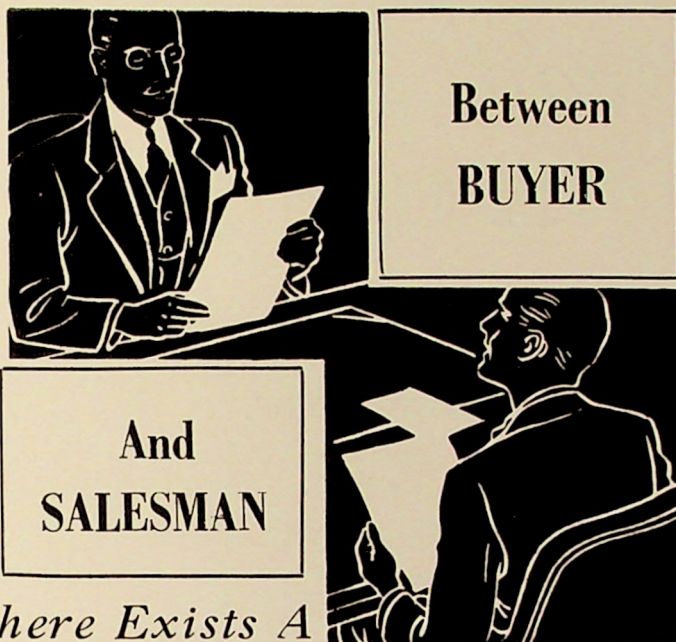
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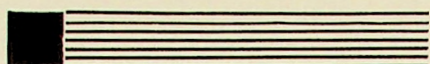
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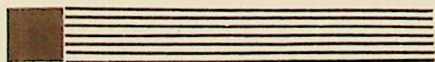
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