

THE CHINA JOURNAL

VOLUME XXIV, NO. 4, APRIL, 1936

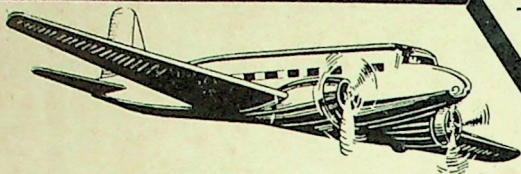
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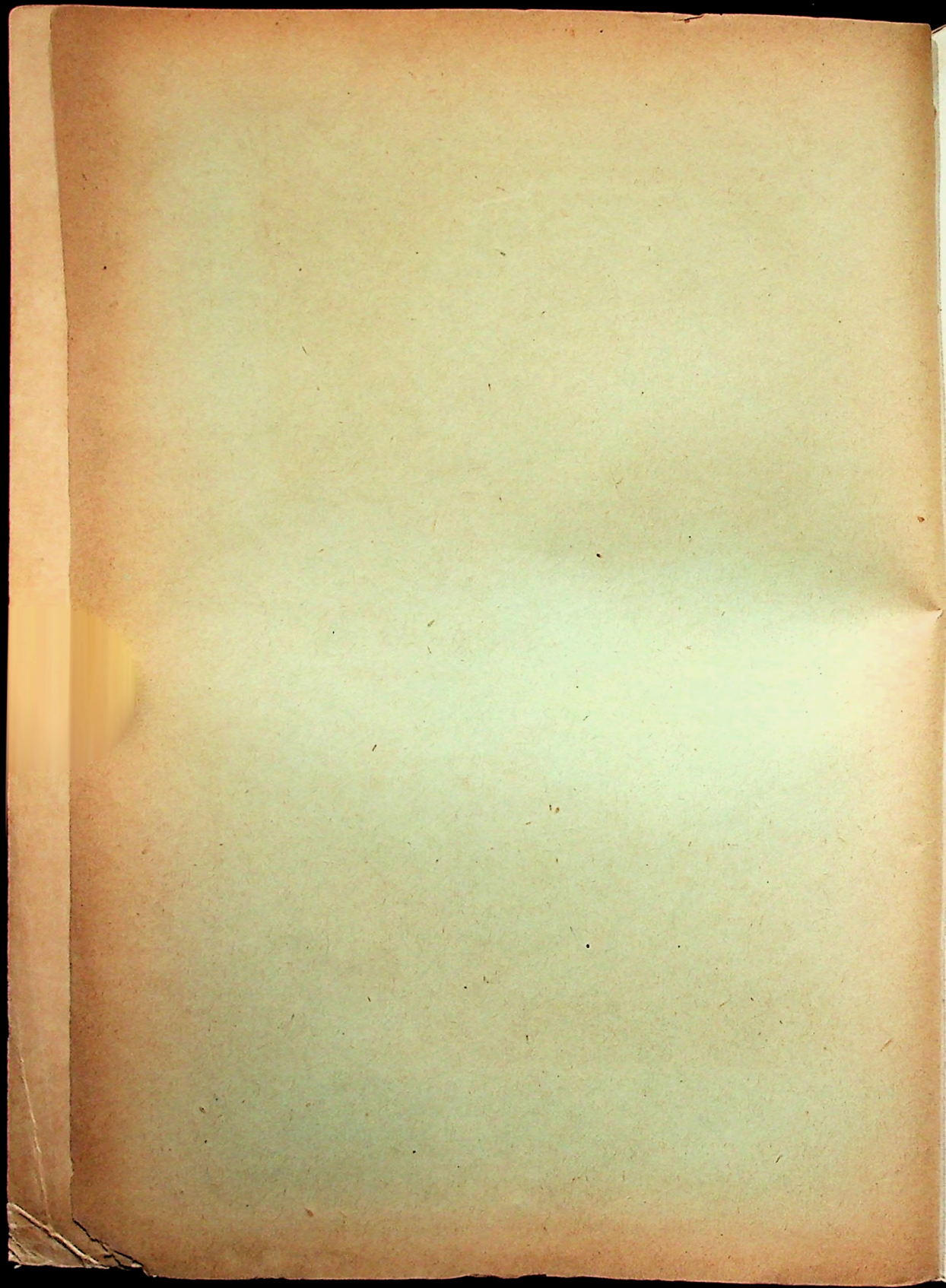
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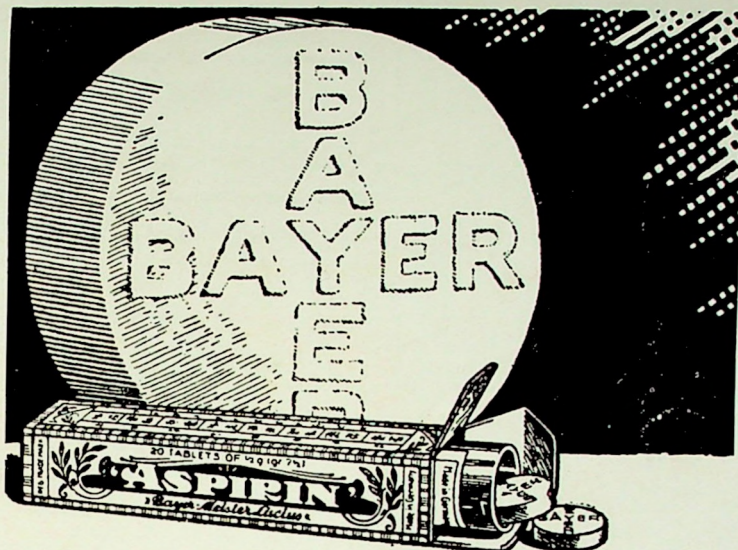
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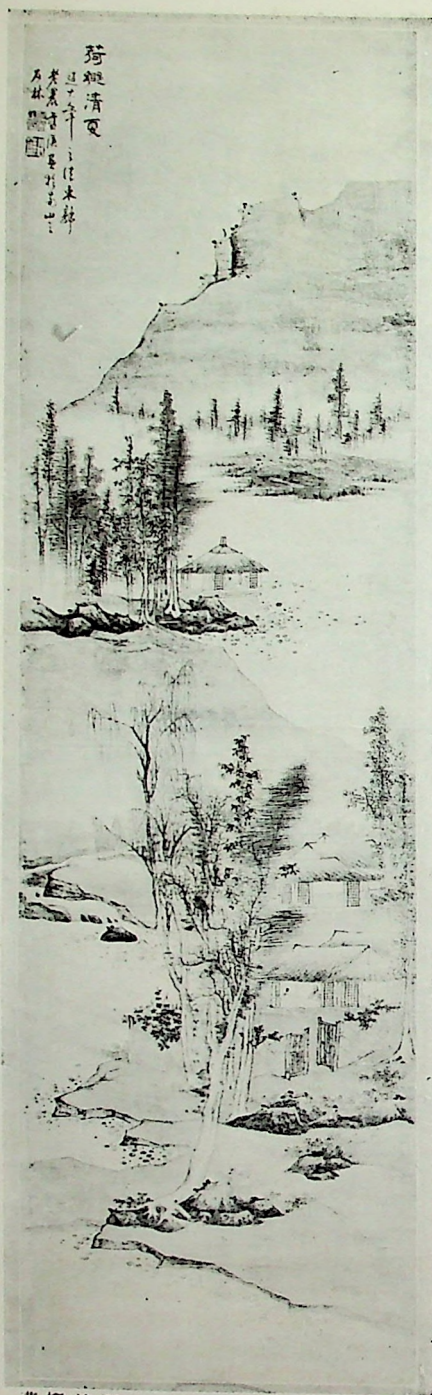
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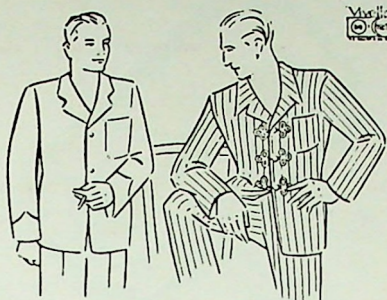
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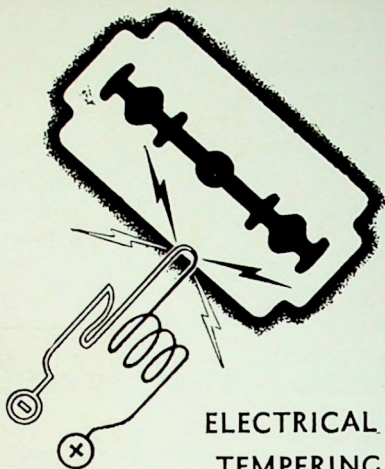
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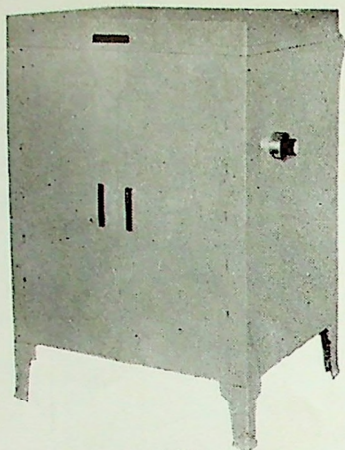
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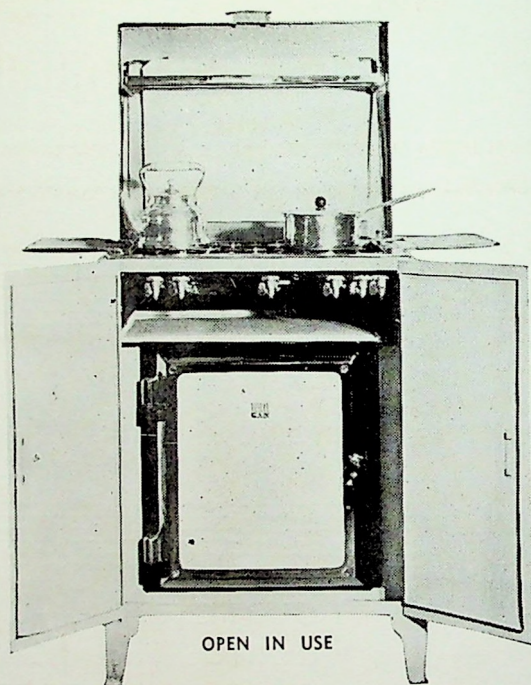
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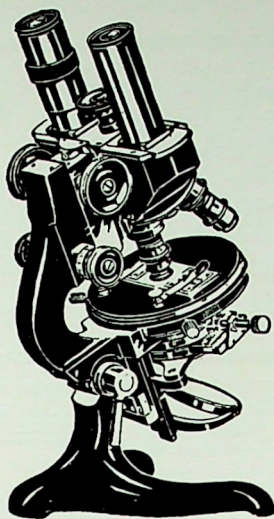
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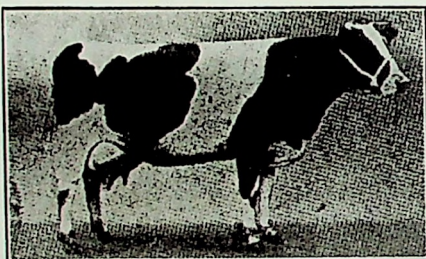
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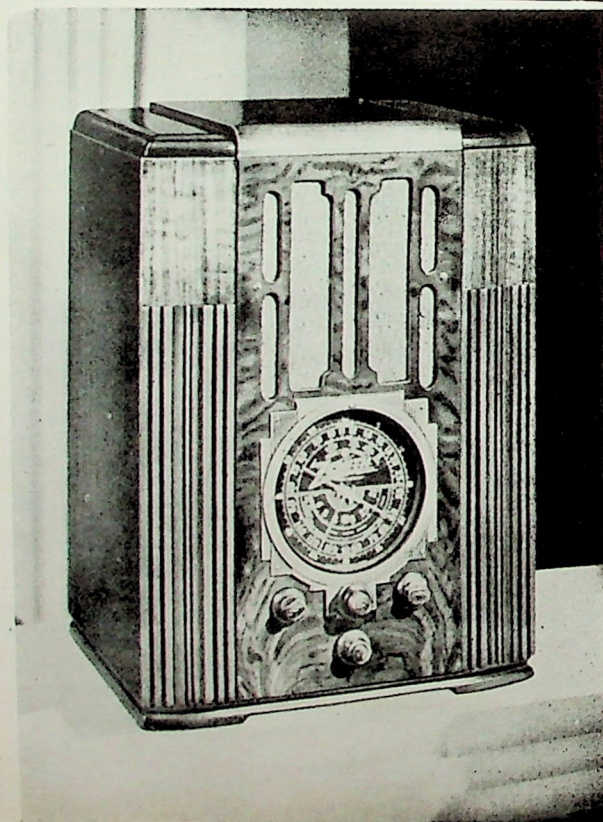
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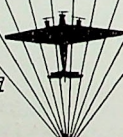

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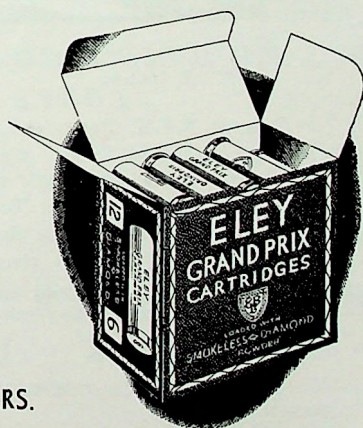
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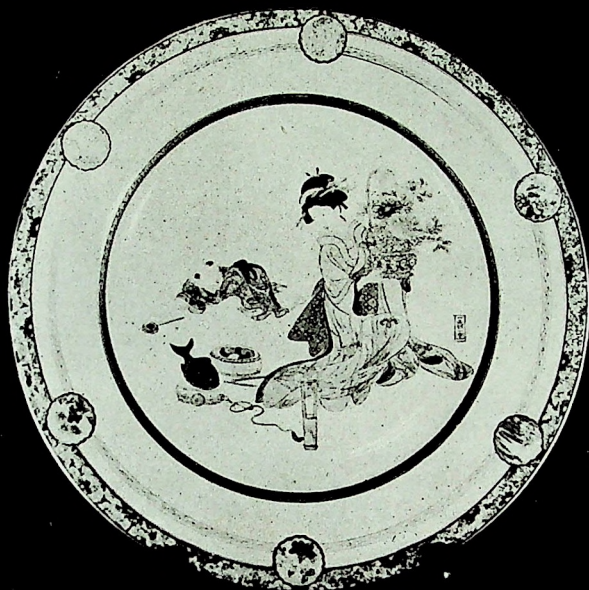
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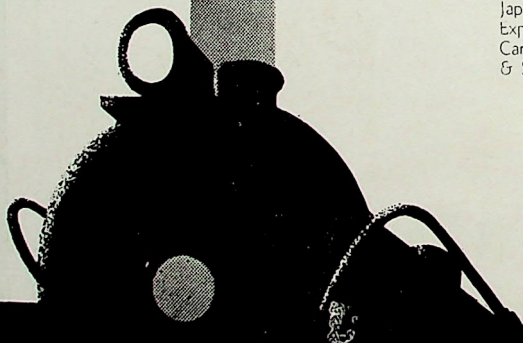
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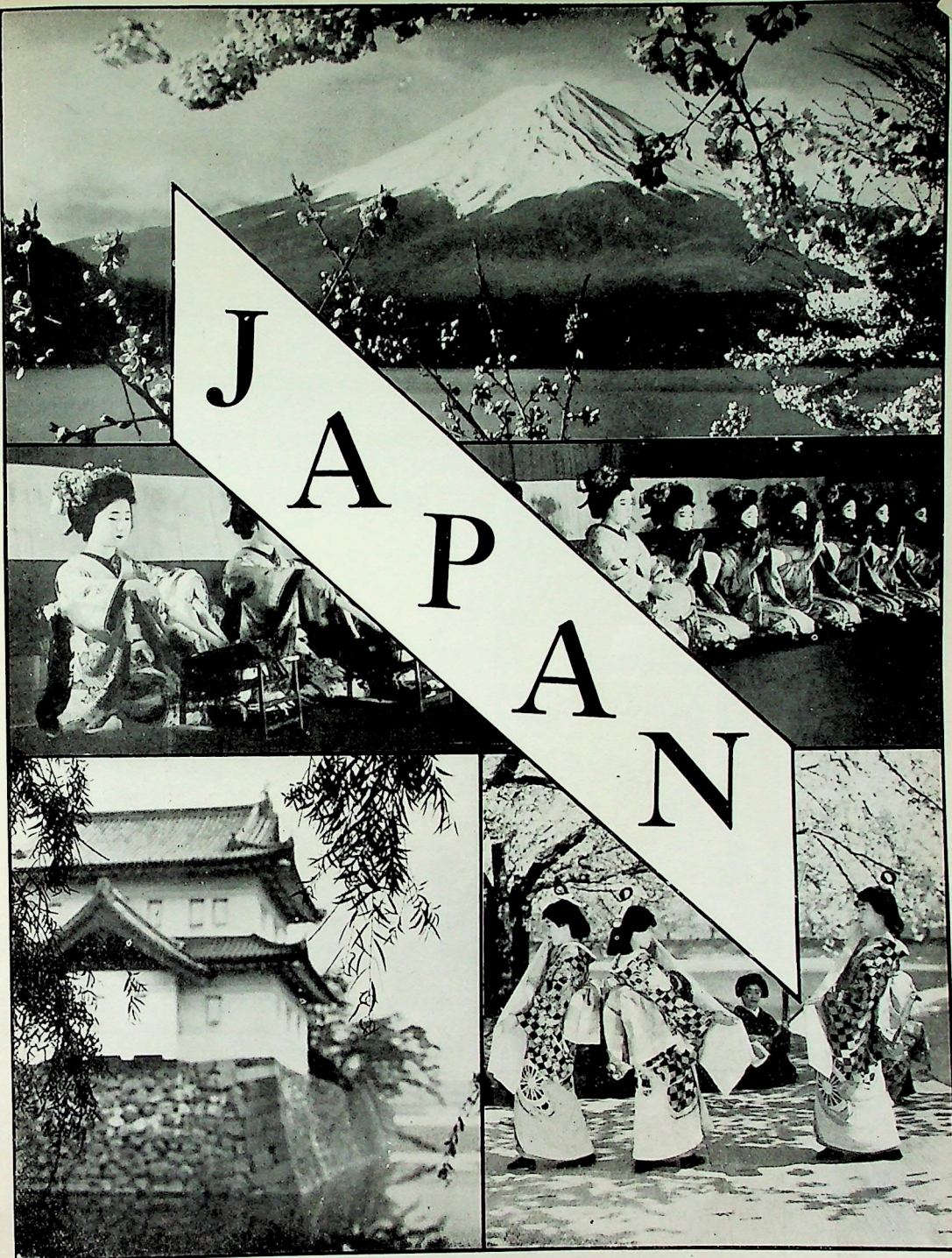
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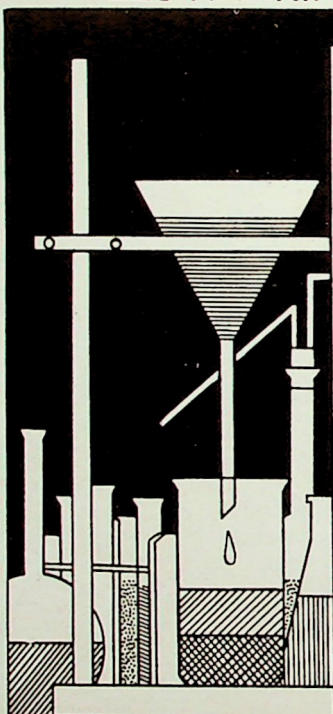
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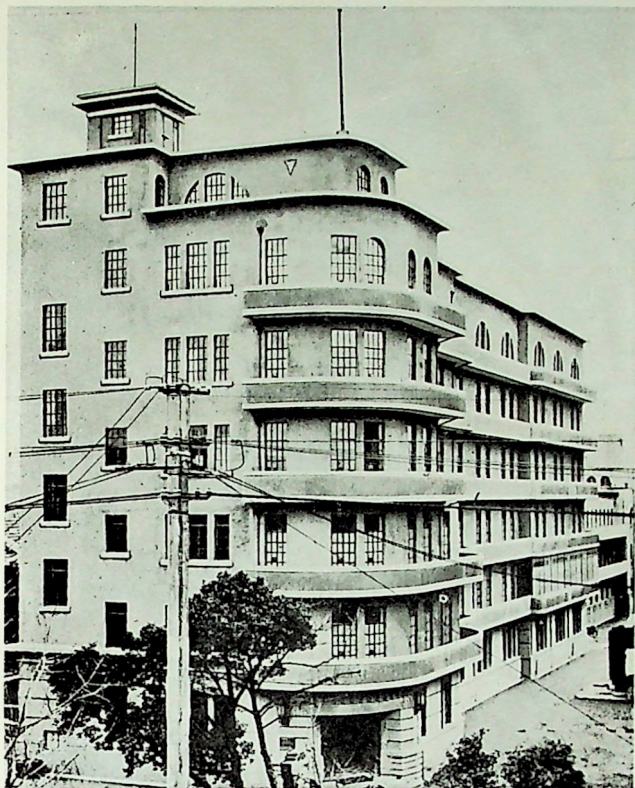
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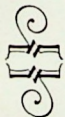
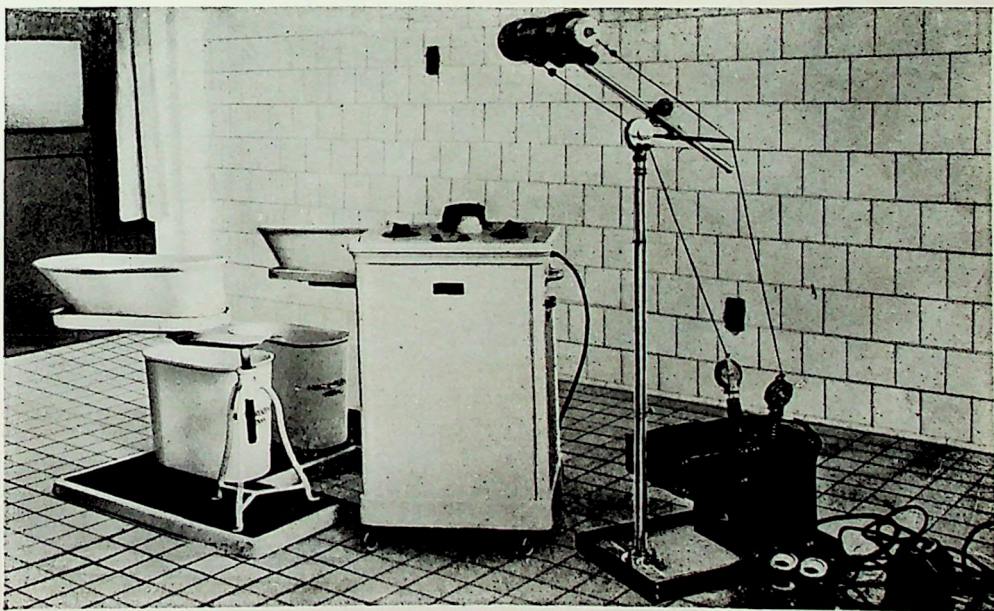
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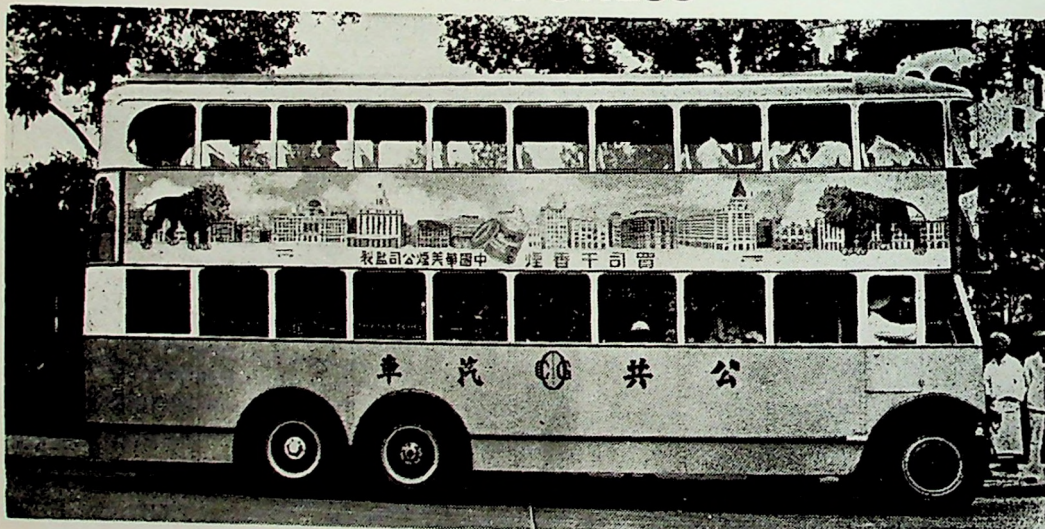
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THE CHINA JOURNAL

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

Manager: CLARICE S. MOISE, B.A.

[ENTERED AT THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER]

VOL. XXIV

APRIL, 1936

No. 4

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The subscription for one year (twelve issues) in China is \$12.50, Shanghai currency; in Hongkong \$13.50; in Japan Yen 17; in Indo-China Piastres 13.50; in the Netherlands Indies Fl. 15; in the U.S.A., the Philippines and Canada, Gold \$6.00; in Great Britain, British Colonies and Europe, £1: 5s, English currency, or its equivalent, and in Australia and New Zealand, A£1: 10s. Postage free.

Crossed cheques, drafts or postal orders should be sent in payment of the annual subscription from Outports and countries abroad direct to the Manager.

Offices: 20 Museum Road, Shanghai, China. Telegraphic Address: Jouchina, Shanghai. Telephone: 13247

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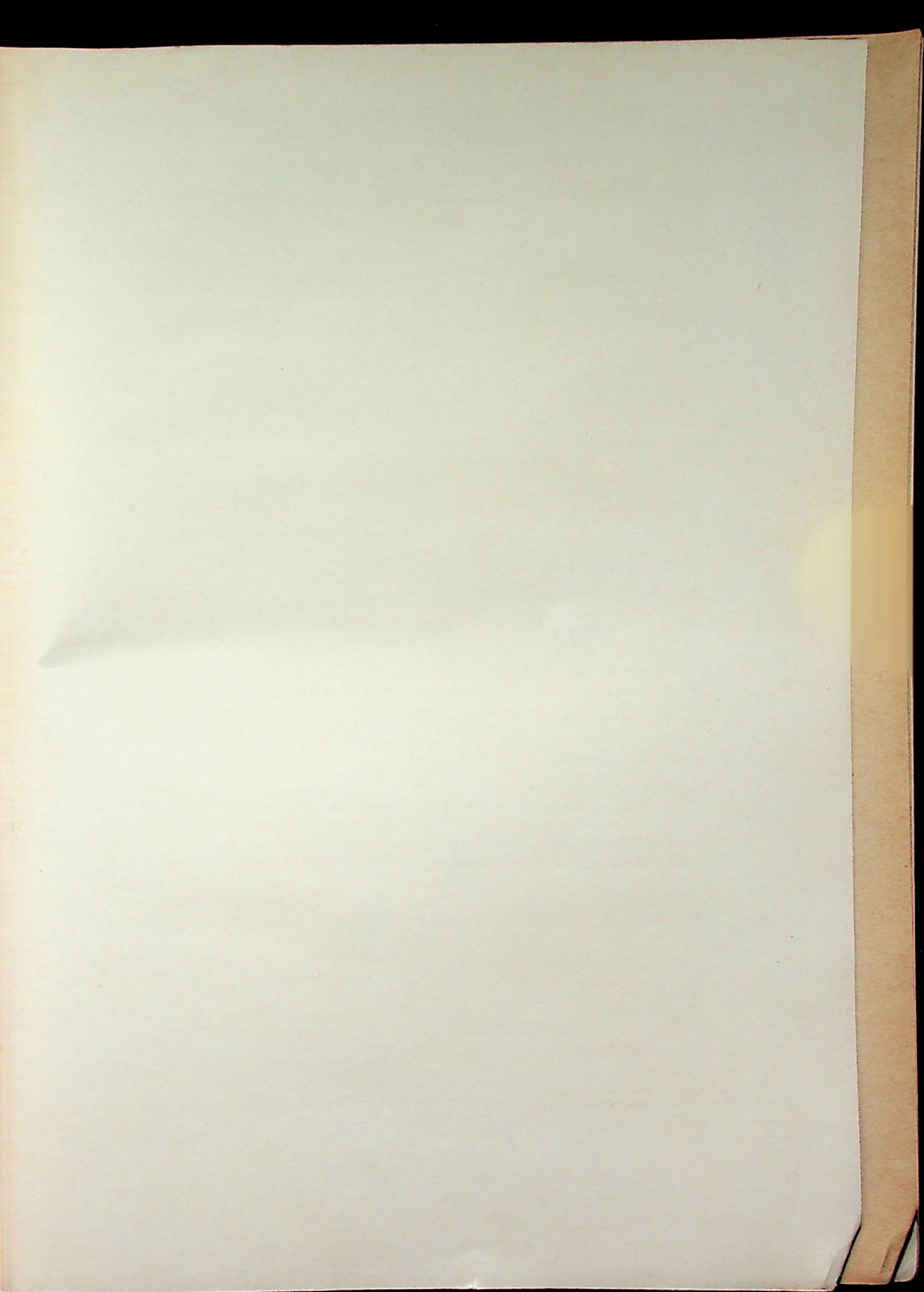
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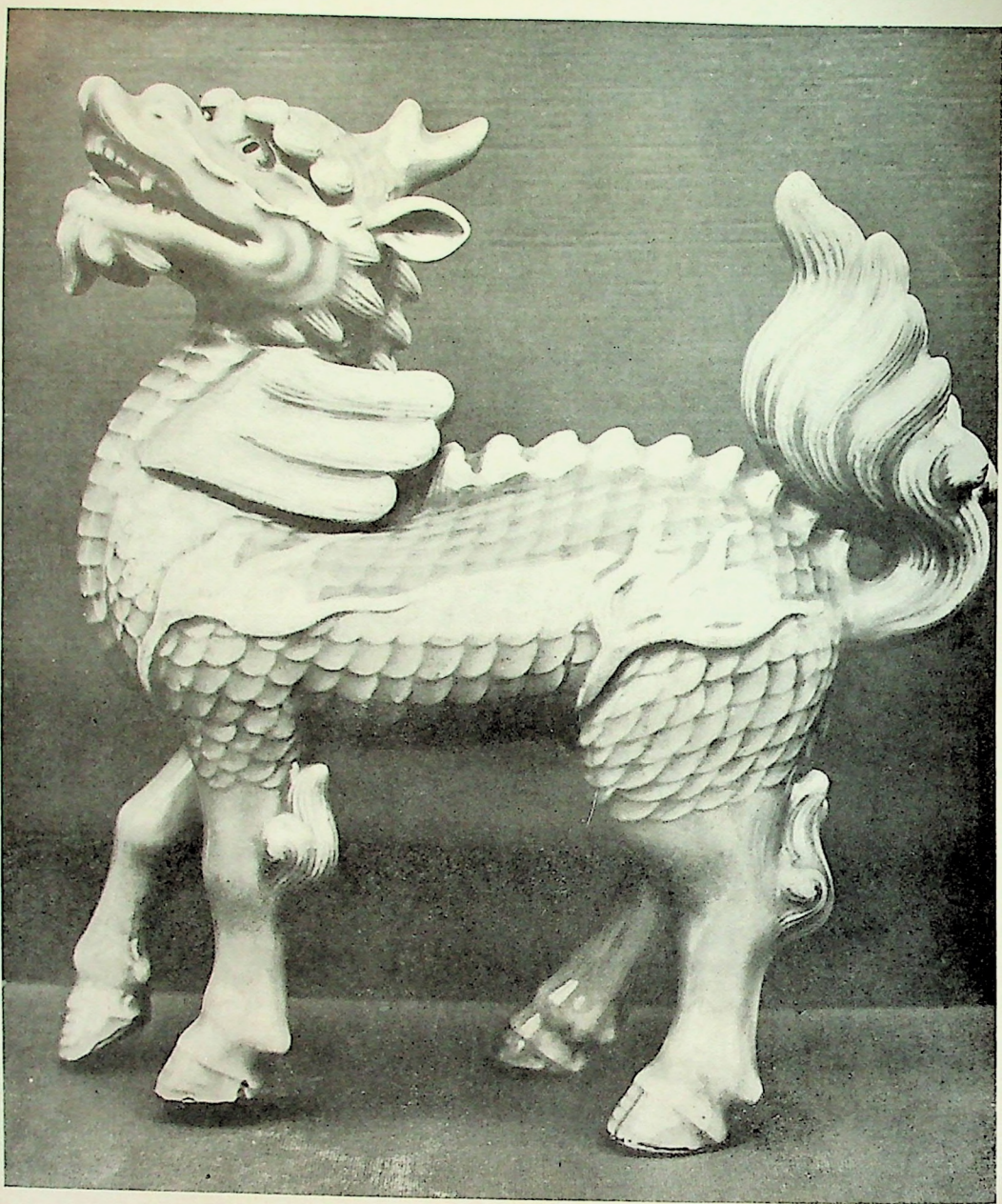
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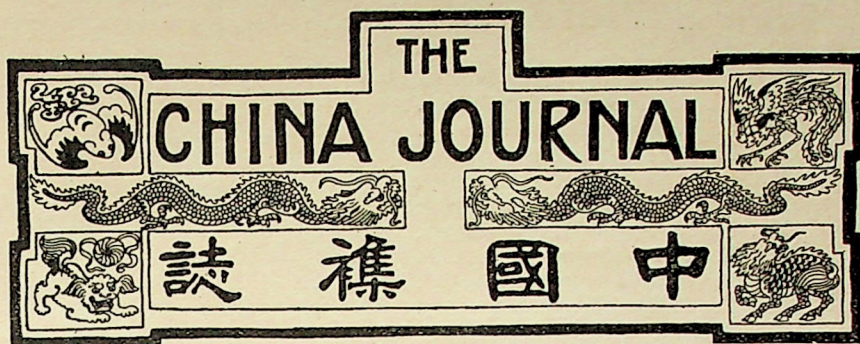
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ANIMALS IN CHINESE ART

The *Chi Lin* (麒麟) or Kylin is the Chinese Counterpart of the Western Unicorn. Its Appearance on Earth is a Sign of Great Good Omen. Above is shown a *Chi Lin* in pale green Celadon Ware of the Ming or Early Ch'ing Period in the Sowerby Collection, Shanghai.



VOL. XXIV

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EVENTS AND COMMENTS

Shanghai's Municipal Elections

That the annual election of Councillors for the Municipality of the International Settlement of Shanghai held on March 23 and 24 should have ended in the fiasco of being declared irregular and therefore void by the Consular Body owing to the failure to include some three hundred voting slips in the official count is the height of irony, for never before in the history of the Settlement had so much public interest been shown in an election or such heavy polling recorded.

The issue at stake was the vital one of the relative international representation on the Council, the Japanese element in this cosmopolitan community having offered a direct challenge to the *status quo* by putting up three instead of the usual two candidates.

For many years past the Japanese, owing to the fuller exercise of their voting strength, have dominated these elections, but hitherto have kept to an unwritten agreement with the representatives of other countries that the nine foreign seats on the Council should be allocated in the ratio of five British to two American and two Japanese. There has, however, been evident a growing feeling amongst the Japanese that they should have greater representation on the Council, resulting this year in the action mentioned above. If they were to be successful in their attempt to elect three Japanese, it could only be done by eliminating either one of the British or one of the American representatives. It was felt by both the British and American members of the community that this was undesirable. Consequently electioneering committees were organized to combat the Japanese challenge, with the result that the latter sustained an overwhelming defeat. The unprecedented number of 2,495 ratepayers went to the poll and cast their votes in such a way as to place the five British and two American candidates far above the Japanese, so that one of the latter was eliminated and the *status quo*

maintained. The result of the count of votes that was issued was as follows:

Brigadier-General E. B. Macnaghton (British)	1,921
Mr. W. J. Keswick (British)	1,899
Mr. G. E. Mitchell (British)	1,898
Mr. H. Porter (British)	1,860
Mr. A. D. Calhoun (American)	1,819
Mr. C. S. Franklin (American)	1,813
Mr. H. E. Arnhold (British)	1,811
Mr. T. Go (Japanese)	644
Mr. T. Yamamoto (Japanese)	640
Mr. T. Urabe (Japanese)	638

By some unfortunate mischance, however, it was discovered on the morning following the election that some 323 voting slips had been left in one of the ballot boxes. Although a count of these did not alter the relative positions of the candidates, merely giving each of the Japanese candidates some three hundred odd more votes and so reducing the gap between them and the British and American candidates, the poll had to be considered irregular and a new election ordered to take place in April.

Speculation is now rife as to what will transpire, as there is some talk of the Japanese withdrawing one of their candidates and so rendering a second election unnecessary. This would undoubtedly be a happy liquidation of the somewhat tense situation, at the same time saving the community considerable expense. There can be no doubt concerning the feeling of the community as a whole in regard to the composition of the Council, and the Japanese would be well advised to bow to the expression of opinion that has been made at the poll, at least for the present year.

* * * *

The World Clouds still hang heavily on the political horizon
Political in both the East and the West. The situation on
Horizon the Manchurian-Siberian border appears to be
growing more threatening instead of improving, in
spite of assurances from Tokyo that it is not serious. Raids of the
nature that have been taking place in this part of Asia are bound sooner
or later to lead to open hostilities between Japan and Soviet Russia,
which as inevitably must involve China, Mongolia and Manchoukuo.
The two latter even now can only be looked upon as pawns in the gambit
of the fateful game that must naturally take place in North China as
part of the mighty checker board on which it will be played out.

The situation in Europe which has resulted from Germany's marching her troops into the Rhineland in open violation of the Locarno Pact and Versailles Treaty is fraught with danger to the peace of the world. It dovetails into the situation in the Far East, since Soviet Russia is looked upon as a potential antagonist of both Germany and Japan.

Italy's continued advance into Abyssinia and the possible application of further sanctions against her by other European Powers constitute another menace to world peace.

It is no longer possible to close our eyes to the fact that each of the three nations, Japan, Germany and Italy, has in her own way challenged the rest of the world. Rightly or wrongly they each want a bigger place on the earth's surface, and are giving every indication that they are prepared to resort to force to secure it. Japan's spokesmen have made no secret about her intention of assuming a hegemony over Asia. Only as recently as February 8 a Japanese newspaper in Shanghai declared that "Eternal peace in the Orient cannot be secured except through Pan-Asianism," and advocated the cooperation between Japan, China and Manchoukuo to ensure the Orient's freedom from Western domination and the welfare for Orientals. Germany's tearing up of existing treaties at the same time that she proposes the negotiation of new ones leaves the other Powers puzzled and suspicious as to her ultimate intentions. According to an American correspondent in Italy, writing in an important American periodical, Italy is imbued with the idea of building up a new Roman Empire on the ashes of the British Empire, which she considers to be in the process of collapse and decay, and the conquest of Ethiopia is only the first step towards the seizure of all British colonies in Africa and an advance through Arabia to India.

It is thus abundantly evident that these three World Powers are not satisfied with things as they are, and the rest of the World has to face the important issues as to whether and how the aspirations of these three nations are to be satisfied. The safety of the World demands that these issues shall be settled without recourse to armed force, and the means to do this being put forward by a majority of the countries of Europe and the United States of America is what has been termed the "collective system," which calls for the joint action of all the nations against any single country that makes an unprovoked attack on any other. It may be suggested that any country which refuses to accept such a solution *ipso facto* lays herself open to the suspicion that she premeditates an attack on some other nation at some future date and therefore wants to avoid the contingency of being set upon by the rest of the World Powers.

To any clear thinking individual there is only one way to solve the great problem of World peace and security, and that is for all nations and countries to enter upon a solemn pact to refrain from warlike preparations and a resort to force and instead to submit their legitimate aspirations and economic requirements to a World Court, agreeing to abide by the decision of the latter, which in turn shall be pledged to give a fair trial and decision upon the matter under arbitration.

This may involve the sacrifice of territory on the part of certain nations to others less favoured in this respect, and a more equitable division of the World's markets, but in the long run it must prove a safer and infinitely more beneficial course to pursue than the one which is now being followed, namely, an increase of armaments and preparations for another disastrous conflict. One thing is certain, and that is that it is as dangerous to bottle up a vigorous and growing nation as it is to bottle up steam. An explosion is bound to be the result.

Europe And
Asia
Rearming

In spite of the most strenuous efforts on the part of certain far-seeing statesmen in Europe to bring about a reduction in World armaments, the nations in both the Eastern and Western Hemisphere are embarking upon a policy of rearmament in an attempt to repair the weakening of their defences as a result of the dreams of World peace in which they have been indulging. The picture is beyond words a distressing one, but, as long as a single country adheres to the policy of recourse to force to secure what it desires and arms accordingly, there is nothing for the other countries to do but to arm as well. A race in armaments is thus rendered inevitable. Each move in this direction made by one nation must be met with counter moves by all the others, since, things being as they are, no nation dares lag behind. And this constitutes the greatest disgrace of modern times and brands humanity as still living in the Stone Age as far as its collective intelligence is concerned. Vain, it would appear, are the oft repeated warnings as to the unbelievable horrors that will be let loose upon the peoples of the World with the next war. Humanity as a whole seems unable to visualize the inevitable, and is drifting towards a nemesis that it will richly deserve for its failure to exercise the intelligence with which it is endowed.

Is there not enough misery and tragedy in the World that we should
". enlarge the Flood that rolls

Hoarser with Anguish as the Ages Roll"

by adding to our powers for torture and murder on a grand scale? While thousands in Mongolia and China are dying of starvation as the result of natural catastrophes caused by the elements, the so-called civilized countries of the West are spending untold millions on death-dealing implements and engines of destruction. And this is our 20th Century civilization of which we are so proud!

A. de C. S.

OUR CHINA'S OVERSEAS TRADE NUMBER

The May issue of *The China Journal* will be devoted this year to a survey of the Overseas Trade of China. For the past eight years this issue has been made a special number dealing with some economic subject in connection with China with a view to presenting our readers with the latest developments in that subject in a convenient form for reference. In this year's issue it is proposed to include articles or notes supplied by experts or carefully culled from authentic sources on the following:

China's Overseas Trade; Past, Present and Future.
China's Maritime Customs Service.
Trade Routes to and from China.
China's Overseas Shipping; Ancient and Modern.

OUR CHINA'S OVERSEAS TRADE NUMBER

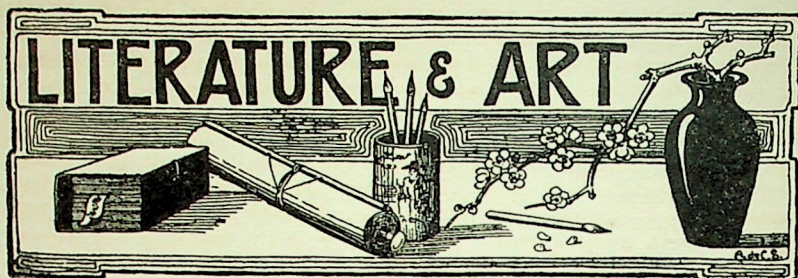
China's Trade Balance: Imports v. Exports.
Financing China's Foreign Trade.
What China has to Export; Actual and Potential.
Opening up China's Internal Communications.
China's Need of Machinery and Mechanical Devices.
The Development of Industry in China.
China a World Market.
Chinese Art in Relation to Trade.
Strange Animals and Plants in China's Overseas Trade.
The Chinese Egg Industry.
China's Tea Trade.
The Silk Industry of China.
China's Fur Trade.

Although China is going through a period of acute depression, brought about by a number of adverse factors, it is our belief that this cannot last much longer in view of the great industry and recuperative powers of the Chinese as a people, and it is hoped that our endeavour to present a true picture of conditions as they are will assist in bringing about a return of this country to her former prosperity.

OBITUARY

JAMES HUSTON EDGAR, MISSIONARY AND EXPLORER

It is with considerable regret that we have to record the death late in March at Ta-chien-lu in Sikong, the new province on the Chinese-Tibetan border, of the veteran missionary and explorer, Dr. James Huston Edgar. An intrepid traveller and scientific investigator, especially in the realms of ethnology and archaeology, Dr. Edgar had spent more than thirty years of his life in Tibetan border regions, and for some years before his death was President of the West China Border Research Society. His knowledge of Tibetan customs, religion, and folk lore was very extensive, and his pen has in past years contributed numerous articles on these subjects to various newspapers and periodicals. He is survived by his wife and several sons and daughters.



ANIMALS IN CHINESE ART

BY

ARTHUR DE CARLE SOWERBY

Strictly speaking the word animal includes all living creatures belonging to the Animal Kingdom, but it is often popularly used to designate the various species of mammals as distinguished from birds, reptiles and fishes. It is in this sense and for the sake of euphony that it is employed in the title of this discussion in preference to the words mammal or beast. Already we have dealt with "Birds in Chinese Art" in an article under this name in *The China Journal* of December, 1935, and it is intended later to discuss other branches of natural history, including the reptiles, amphibians, fishes, insects and other invertebrates and botany, as revealed in the art of China.

While mammals do not, perhaps, appear in Chinese paintings, sculptures and decorative art work generally to the same extent as birds do, they occur with sufficient frequency and variety to present a somewhat formidable subject to deal with in a single article, especially when it is taken into consideration that most animals portrayed by the Chinese artist or art-craftsman have some legendary or symbolical significance. This, it may be noted in passing, is one of the most pronounced features of the art of the Chinese. Everything in their paintings, carved panels, lacquered screens, pieces of tapestry or embroidery, stone *bas-reliefs*, or the decorations on furniture and buildings means something. It is this fact that helps to explain why certain animals appear with great frequency, while others equally well known occur but seldom or are altogether absent. As an example of this the case of the tiger and its first cousin the leopard may be taken. Actually the leopard is far more plentiful in China than the tiger, and does a great deal more damage, yet it is seldom if ever portrayed in the art of this country, while the tiger is one of its commonest animal subjects. This is unquestionably due to the fact that the tiger occupies a very important place in the traditions, mythology and folklore of the Chinese and is supposed to have supernatural attributes as well as marvellous medicinal properties in its bones, blood and flesh, while the leopard has no special significance. This phase of Chinese art does not apply to all periods. It becomes more

emphasized as we pass down the ages. The further back we go the richer and more varied do we find the fauna of Chinese art; the nearer we come to the present time the more we find it confined to a limited number of forms, all of which have acquired a special significance. The tendencies of the Chinese to conventionalize everything and to copy the works of their predecessors is also partly responsible for this feature in their art. A good example is to be found in the monkey. In all the innumerable representations of monkeys we have come across in China, we have been able to recognize but a single type, although the Chinese have been familiar with many forms. The one type is the macaque, varieties or subspecies of which are still found in various rather widely separated areas in China, but which formerly must have been much more universally distributed. One form, *Macacus tchiliensis* Milne-Edwards, occurs in the Tung Ling area in what is now called Jehol, but was formerly part of North-eastern Chihli (Hopei), while *Macacus thibetanus* Milne-Edwards is found in Western Szechuan along the Tibetan border, and *Macacus rhesus* Sclater in South-eastern and South China.¹

A hitherto unidentified macaque occurs in South-eastern Shansi on the border of Honan, and it is probable that it is this form, whatever it may prove to be, that is represented in Han Dynasty *bas-reliefs*, in which it has been identified, obviously wrongly, by certain writers as a demon of some sort. Everybody in China is familiar with the travelling showmen who go round in groups of two or three, each group with a monkey, a small dog and sometimes a sheep, which do clever tricks to amuse onlookers. The monkeys are almost invariably macaques, and, as most of these showmen come from Honan, it is probable that their monkeys belong to the form found in Shansi.

It was not till long after the Han period, however, that the monkey became important in Chinese mythology, and, therefore, a frequent subject in Chinese art. It was Sun Hou-tzu (孫猴子), the monkey who became a god in the famous Hsi Yu Chi (西遊記) or the "Record of a Journey to the Western Paradise," who became the monkey hero of Chinese legend, and this work is supposed to have been written by Ch'iu Ch'ang-ch'un (邱長春), a Taoist who lived from 1148 to 1227 A.D. in the Yuan Dynasty and was sent to India to secure information about Buddhism.

As Werner says in his "Dictionary of Chinese Mythology" it is a dramatization of the introduction of Buddhism into China, giving a mythological account of the journey of Hsuan Tsang (玄奘), a Buddhist monk, and his associates, who went to India in the T'ang period (seventh century) and returned after seventeen years with a mass of Buddhist books, pictures and relics. The adventures and exploits of this monkey-god form the subjects of many Chinese paintings, while he himself in various poses, often holding the peach of immortality, which he stole from Shi Wang Mu (西王母), the Queen Mother of the Western Paradise,

1. Recently Dr. Glover M. Allen has classified *Macacus tchiliensis* and *Macacus rhesus* as representing but a single species under the name *Macaca mulatta* (Zimmerman) and *Macacus thibetanus* as belonging to the genus *Lyssodes*, of which *Lyssodes speciosus melli* (Matschie), a large dark form, is found in South-eastern and South China (*American Museum Novitates*, No. 429, 1930).

is to be seen in most Buddhist temples carved in stone or wood and forming the capitals of uprights in balustrades.

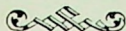
The macaque, extremely well drawn and life-like, also occurs in many Chinese paintings in which its symbolical or legendary significance is not evident. A group of several monkeys of this species is a favourite subject with soapstone, jade, wood and ivory carvers, as is the group of three monkeys holding their hands over the eyes, ears and mouth, respectively, which symbolizes the admonition to see no evil, hear no evil and speak no evil. The latter is also a favourite subject with Japanese artists and craftsmen.

Besides the macaque, we know of only one other primate as being represented in Chinese art, namely, the gibbon, which belongs to the group usually referred to as the anthropoid apes. In a Sung Dynasty painting (artist unknown) in the collection from the Palace Museum, which formed part of the Chinese Art Exhibition recently held in London (No. 1004 in the Catalogue), are shown two of these apes, and, from their appearance, they may be referred to the species known as *Hylobates hoolock* (Harlan) which occurs in Assam, Upper Burma and Western Yunnan.

Next to the apes and monkeys in the natural order come the bats, *Chiroptera*. On account of the fact that the sound of its name, *fu* (蝠), by which it is known to the Chinese, resembles that of the word *fu* (福), meaning good fortune, the bat is a very important animal in Chinese symbolism, and so occurs with great frequency in the decorative art of this country, especially in embroidery and the designs on furniture, in fretwork and on porcelain. It symbolizes felicity. Unfortunately it is absolutely impossible to say just which of the very large number of bats found in China is the one usually portrayed. It might be any one of a dozen more or less common species that frequent the vicinity of human habitations and are characterised by the absence of the strange nose-leaf found in such species as the horse-shoe bat. The long-eared bat, too, may be eliminated, as we never find the bats in Chinese art depicted with abnormally long ears. It might be a serotine, a pipistrelle, a murina, a myotis, or a miniopterus, several species of all of which are found in China, and any one of which would fit the Chinese conventionalized form.

We do not recollect having seen in Chinese art a single specimen of the important order *Insectivora*, which includes the shrews, moles and hedgehogs; but we must not fail to mention an example of the hedgehog amongst the so-called Ordos Bronzes in the Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities in Stockholm, Sweden. It is a realistic model in bronze of this little animal forming the decoration on a pole-top, and it is figured by Dr. J. G. Andersson in connection with a valuable paper entitled "Hunting Magic in the Animal Style" in Bulletin No. 4 of the above mentioned institution, Plate XXVI, Figure 5. It is a moot point whether the Ordos Bronzes can be included in the art of the Chinese. As yet no evidence has been forthcoming to show what was the nationality of the artists or craftsmen who made them. They are found in Mongolia and along the Chinese-Mongolian frontier. Most of the specimens in

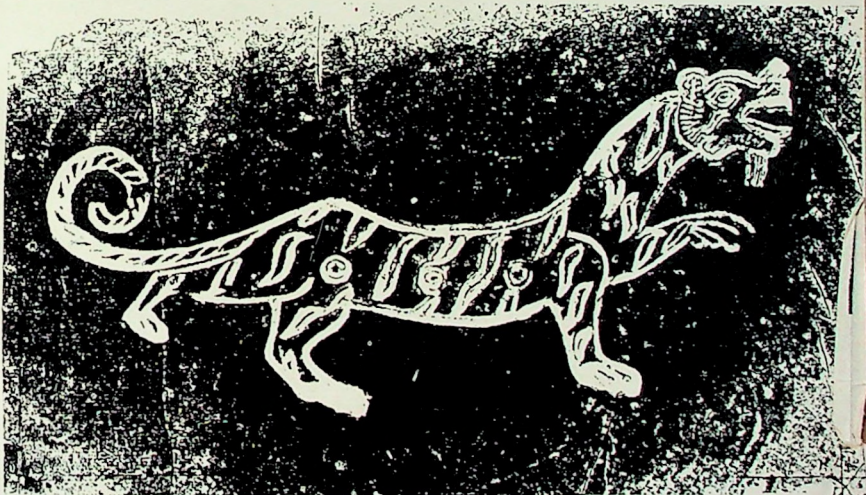
ANIMALS IN CHINESE ART.



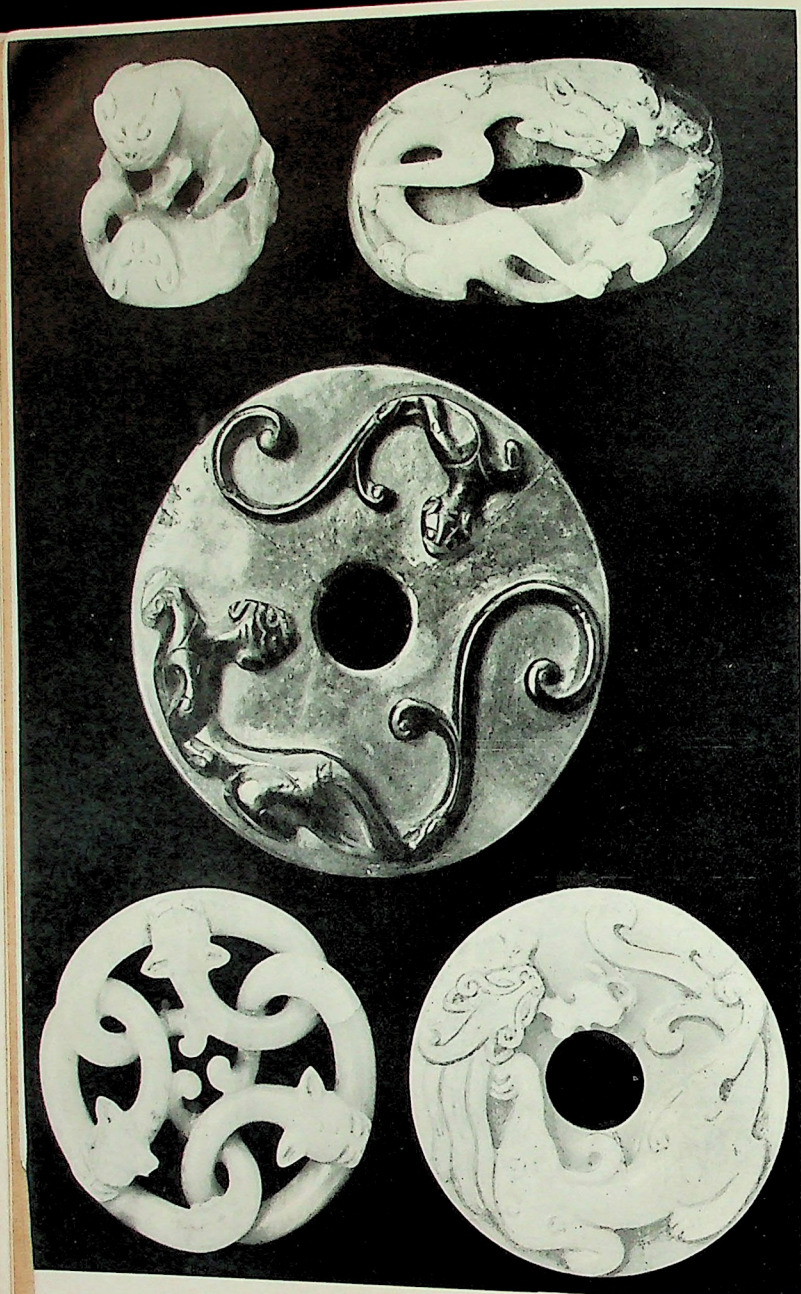
The Bat is the Emblem of Good Fortune with the Chinese. It occurs everywhere in Chinese Art. Above is shown a Bat and Fungus carved in White Jade. Sowerby Collection.



A group of Eight Monkeys carved in Soapstone. Sowerby Collection. The Monkey is prominent amongst the Animal Motifs in Chinese Art. Mostly the Monkey-God Hero of Chinese Mythology is depicted with the Peach of Immortality which he stole from the Queen Mother of the Western Paradise in his Hands. The Species is some Form of Macaque.

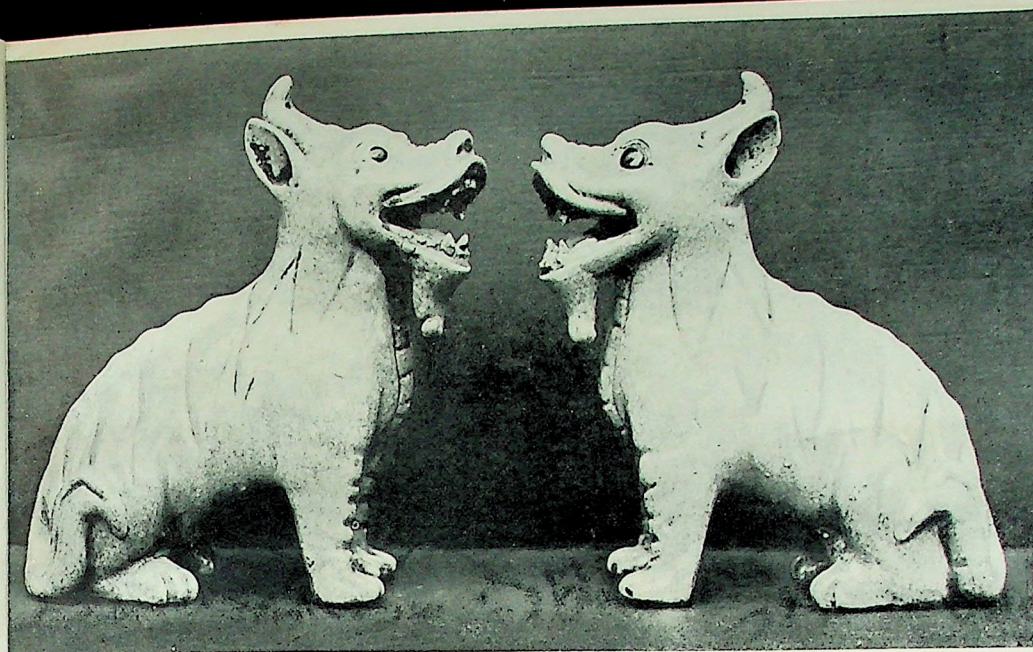


The Tiger is a Subject frequently portrayed by Chinese Artists from the very earliest Times down to the Present. The above life-like Figure of a Tiger was stamped on a large Clay Brick or Tile for the Tomb of a Warrior of the Ch'in Dynasty (255-206 B.C.).



The Cat, realistic and conventionalized, has been a favourite Subject with Jade Carvers from very early Times in China. Here are shown Five Pieces of Carved Jade in the Sowerby Collection showing Figures of Cats in various Stages from the purely Naturalistic (Top Left) to the extremely Conventional (Bottom Right). In the Piece at the Bottom Left the Bodies have become those of Serpents and only the Cat's Head remains. In the one on the Bottom Right the Cat has almost become a Dragon; but note the Ears and the Paws, which are those of a Cat.

On the Right are shown a Pair of Turquoise Blue Porcelain Animals called Bears by some Antique Dealers and Curio Sellers in China, but actually quite unlike that Animal.



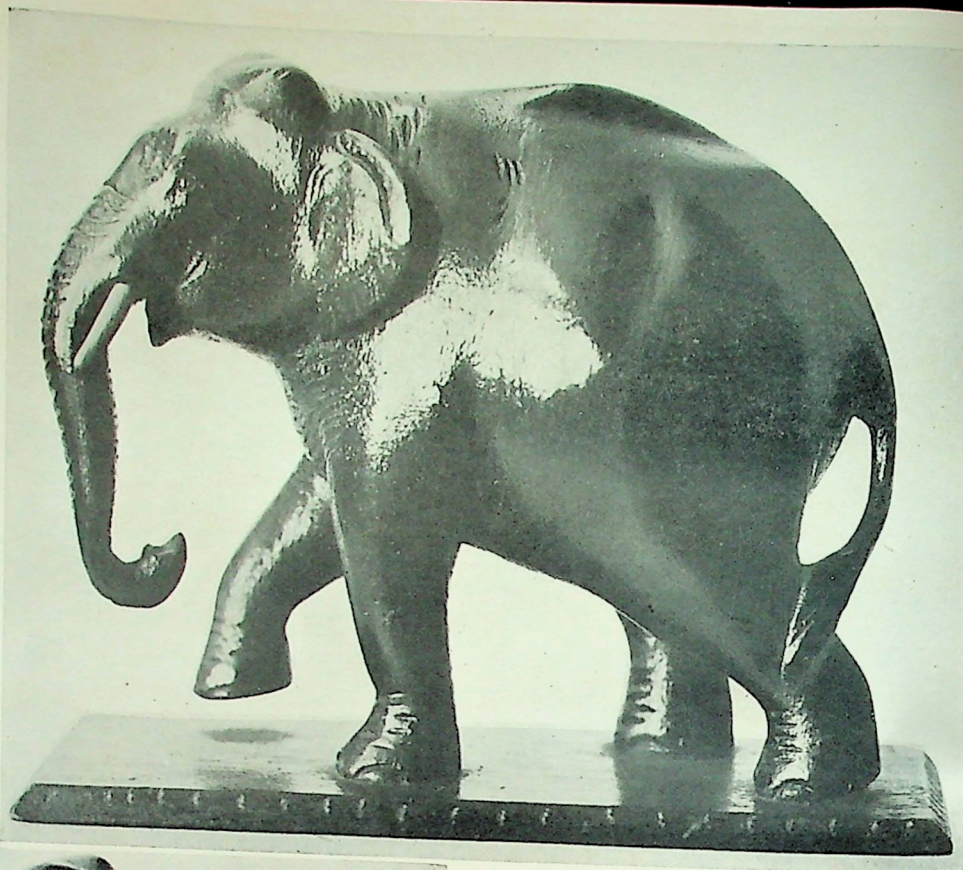
The Deer is a well known Motif in Chinese Art, the form most frequently depicted being the Spotted Deer or Sika, of which several species occur in China and neighbouring Regions. Below is a Bronze Figure of a Sika Deer in the Sowerby Collection.



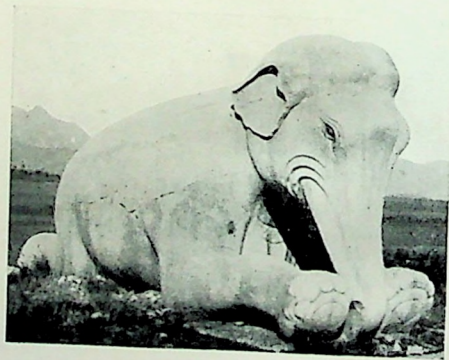
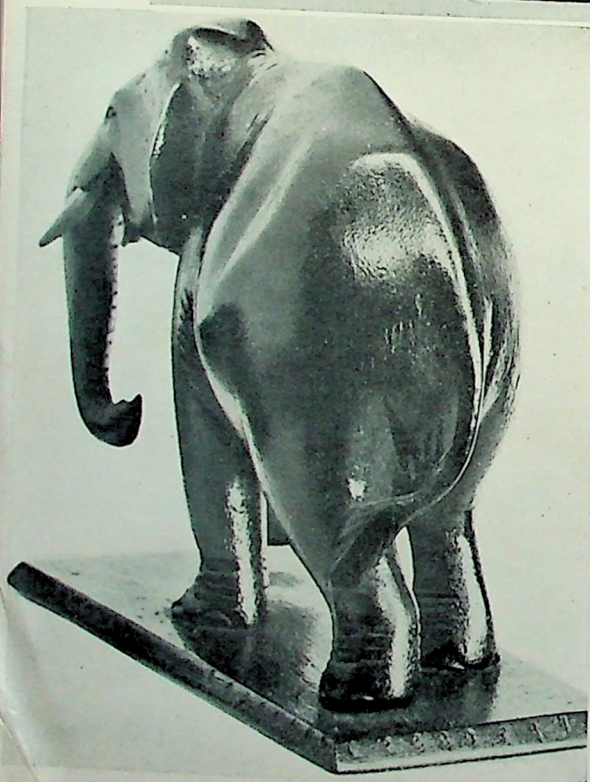
A Tang Dynasty Bronze Mirror in the Sowerby Collection showing Chang O, who stole the Pill of Immortality from her Husband and flew to the Moon, the Hare pounding out the Elixir of Life, the Sacred Cassia Tree and the Three-legged Toad into which Chang O was turned. Both the Hare and the Toad are favourite Subjects in Chinese Art.



2



Above and to the Left are shown an Elephant carved in Camphor Wood by a modern Chinese Craftsman. Its Realism is truly remarkable. Sowerby Collection.



One of the Stone Elephants at the Ming Tombs, north of Peiping. It is the Conventionalized Type of Elephant usually found in Chinese Art.

the museums and private collections in Europe and America have been secured in border towns and villages in the latter area from Jehol to Suiyuan. A large number are known to have come from the Ordos Desert area; hence the name that has been given to them. They may have been made by the Mongols themselves, or, as seems more likely, for the Mongols by Chinese living in border cities, just as to-day Chinese artisans living in such places as Jehol, Lama-miao or Dolonor in Inner Mongolia and Yü-lin Fu on the Shensi-Ordos border, make brass images and other objects of worships as well as all manner of articles of common use for the Mongols. The Ordos Bronzes evidently date back to very early times, many of them probably to before the Christian era. They belong to the Scythian culture, in the art of which animal forms and scenes showing the hunting of animals overwhelmingly predominate. It is a matter of history that the Scythians and their nomadic successors, the Tartars, Mongols and Turkic hordes, who have occupied Northern and Central Asia from time immemorial, have throughout the ages pressed aggressively on the Chinese, who have received wave after wave of these conquerors only to absorb them together with whatever form of culture they brought with them. And it is certain that one of the influences brought in by these aggressors and conquerors has been the marked use of the animal *motif* in their art. Not that the Chinese from the very earliest times were not themselves addicted to the use of the animal *motif*. They undoubtedly were, but, living in cities, where they were not in close contact with nature, they have always shown a strong tendency toward conventionalization in their art, resulting in many cases in the loss of the original appearance of the natural objects they portrayed and even in the total disappearance of many of the latter as *motifs*. The constant influx into China of the Scythian culture with its realistic art has had the effect of reviving from time to time the animal *motif* in Chinese art, making it more naturalistic and so retarding the trend toward conventionalization. It must not be overlooked that most of the Chinese in the northern provinces, and many in other parts of the country, have Scythian blood in their veins, handed down to them from marauding ancestors who came from the Asiatic steppes when China was young. It is impossible, then, to ignore the Ordos Bronzes when dealing with Chinese art, because, even if they were not made by Chinese, the culture to which they belonged undoubtedly had a strong influence on the latter.

So we come back to our little hedgehog decorating the top of a pole of some sort. This interesting example of the unusual in animal art *motifs* came from the Ordos area, according to the statement of the original collector, Mr. F. A. Larson, who purchased it in K'uei-h'ua Ch'eng in Suiyuan for Mr. C. T. Loo of Paris. It is thus possible to identify the exact species represented, since the hedgehog inhabiting the Ordos Desert and neighbouring areas is known to science. It was discovered by Mr. Malcolm P. Anderson and the writer in 1909 at Yü-lin Fu, and was described as new by the late Mr. Oldfield Thomas of the British Museum under the name *Erinaceus miodon*. It is strange that the hedgehog does not appear in Chinese art proper in view of the fact that it is believed by the Chinese to have supernatural properties and is looked upon as a *Ta Sheng*, or Great Spirit.

While there are many species of shrews and moles in China, these animals, as already stated, never appear in the art of the country, although it seems hard to believe that no Chinese artist has ever depicted one of these queer little creatures. This brings us again to the seeming total absence of many more or less common Chinese animals as *motifs* in the pictorial and other art of the Chinese. It is understandable that the rarer animals, such as the giant panda and the takin, should have escaped the attention of the Chinese artist, but not so easily why the large muskshrew, which is extremely common in South-eastern and South China, has been entirely ignored, just as amongst birds the owl has been ignored. Other more or less common mammals which we have never seen depicted by the Chinese are the pangolin or scaly ant-eater, the various species of civets, and such rodents as the porcupine, the mole-rat, the flying squirrels, the jerboas or jumping rats and many other species belonging to the same order. They are mentioned here in case some reader should know of instances in which they have been portrayed by Chinese artists or craftsmen and would be willing to pass the information on to us to include in our records.

Next to the insectivores in the accepted scientific arrangement of natural orders of mammals come the *Carnivora* or flesh-eaters. This large group of animals is well represented in Chinese art, by far the most commonly portrayed species being the tiger, whose importance in Chinese folklore and mythology has already been noted. Chinese stories and legends are full of references to the tiger, which, by the ignorant country folk in the north, where it is rare, is considered to be a *Ta Sheng*, or Great Spirit, with supernatural powers, and in the south, where it is common, is dreaded as a constant menace to human life. It frequently forms the subject of Chinese paintings, in which it is sometimes remarkably well portrayed, while its use in decorative design is very extensive. The British Museum has a fine painting by an unknown artist of the Ch'ing Dynasty (1644-1912 A.D.) of a tiger, which is reproduced in Soame Jenyns' recent book "A Background of Chinese Painting" (page 176). Dr. J. C. Ferguson gives a reproduction of a painting of a tiger by a Sung Dynasty artist in his "Outlines of Chinese Art" (page 183), while Dr. Herbert A. Giles gives one by Mu Ch'i of the Sung Dynasty in his "History of Chinese Pictorial Art" (page 152). Mu Ch'i, it may be noted, was one of China's most famous animal painters.

The black markings on the forehead of the tiger frequently are in the form of the character 王 (*wang*), meaning king, which is very significant to the Chinese, who thus consider the tiger, not the lion, the King of Beasts. Then, too, the tiger's bones, blood and flesh are looked upon as very potent strength-giving medicine, and are taken to give men courage. A tiger's body fetches a far higher price in China than a tiger's skin, although the latter is valuable enough. Not infrequently a fine skin is sacrificed by being allowed to go bad through delay in its removal from the body of a tiger that has been killed in order to sell the animal to the Chinese medicine dealer, who insists on seeing it entire before he will purchase the parts he requires. The scientific name of the tiger found in China is *Panthera tigris styani* Pocock. The form found in Manchuria

is known as *Panthera tigris amurensis*, Dode, while the Central Asian form is known as *Panthera tigris longipilis*, Fitzinger.

The tiger appears frequently in the art of the earliest periods of China's history, especially in hunting scenes on bronze and pottery vessels. In scenes of this nature on certain large hollow tiles or bricks taken from a tomb in Honan, said to have been that of a warrior of the Ch'in period (255-206 B.C.), both the tiger and the leopard are depicted, some of them with collars round their necks suggesting that these animals were used in the chase. Decorations in relief on certain Han Dynasty pottery jars, mentioned and reproduced by the late Dr. Berthold Laufer in his paper on "Chinese Pottery of the Han Dynasty," 1909, show tigers with spears or arrows in them, which indicates that they were hunted as well. Some of these he wrongly described as lions. The tiger is a fairly common *motif* in the Ordos Bronzes, which is what might be expected in view of the fact that in former times this great feline ranged from the mouth of the Amur River in Eastern Siberia across Asia to the Caucasus Mountains and was apparently plentiful throughout this wide area. It was, therefore, well known to and much hunted by the Scythians, Huns, Mongols and Tartar tribesmen. It is a popular error that the tiger is a purely tropical animal, although it is only in the tropics that it has survived in modern times in any considerable numbers. Over wide areas in its former vast range it has been exterminated by man, the hunter.

As already pointed out the leopard, of which the Chinese form goes under the scientific name *Panthera pardus fontanieri*, Milne-Edwards, scarcely appears in Chinese art, a statement which also applies to all the other members of the cat family (*Felidae*), except, perhaps, to the domestic cat. The latter, along with various other pets, such as small dogs and rabbits, is a favourite subject amongst a certain class of Chinese painters. It is usually depicted in playful attitudes with children, flowers or insects. In various sinuous forms cats, whether of the wild or domestic variety does not appear certain, form the *motif* in many jade carvings of early periods in China. They may be portrayed singly, in pairs or in groups of three, and often are conventionalized to the point of causing them to be mistaken for reptiles or even dragons. Jade disks, dagger hilts, belt buckles and the like are frequently decorated with these animals, which also appear in bronze objects of a similar nature. What is believed to be the *li* (狸) or wild cat is found in the Shang Dynasty bone inscriptions,² as also are the tiger and the leopard.

Though the wolf, of which the Chinese species is *Canis lupus laniger*, Hodgson, occurs with some frequency in the Ordos Bronzes it does not appear very often in the art of China. The fox (*Vulpes hoole* Swinhoe) also is not common in Chinese art, though it holds an important place in this country's mythology, the famous fox spirits or fox women being thoroughly believed in by the country people. A very good representation of a fox is shown in a Han stone *bas-relief* reproduced in connection with our article, already referred to, on "Birds in Chinese Art,"

2. See "Animals in the Writings of Shang" by H. E. Gibson in *The China Journal*, December, 1935, pp. 342-351.

facing page 329. Another member of the dog family (*Canidae*), which, however, we have seen in but one Chinese painting, is the raccoon dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*, Gray). This is a small canine bearing a remarkable superficial likeness to the raccoon of North America and having the same dark patches round the eyes. It is known to the Chinese as *hao* (貉), and is one of China's most valuable fur-bearing animals, its pelt being known as *hao-jung* (貉絨) and exported under the trade name of raccoon.

Various breeds of domestic dogs are shown in the pictographic writings of the Shang period, in hunting scenes on the Ch'in tomb tiles and Han *bas-reliefs*, in the pottery tomb figures of the Han to T'ang period and in paintings of the Sung, Yuan, Ming and Ch'ing Dynasties. The Chinese had graceful hunting dogs or hounds as far back as Ch'in times and greyhounds in the Han, as well as what are now known as the chow chow and the Pekingese poodle or pug.

The bear family (*Ursidae*) is represented in Chinese art mainly by the black bear of this country. This belongs to the group typified by the well known Himalayan black bear (*Selenarctos thibetanus*, Cuvier), of which a number of subspecies have been described from different parts of China and neighbouring regions. That inhabiting West China is known as *Selenarctos thibetanus mupinensis*, Heude, that found in Fukien and South China as *Selenarctos thibetanus melli*, Matschie, that from the forested area in Jehol, formerly known as the Imperial Hunting Grounds and forming part of the Tung Ling, as *Selenarctos thibetanus wulsini* Howell, and that from Manchuria as *Selenarctos thibetanus ussuricus*, Heude. Dr. Glover M. Allen considers all of these except *Selenarctos thibetanus melli* as identical with the Himalayan form. These bears may be distinguished by their pure black pelts and the pronounced white crescent on their chests. Also the hair on the sides of the head and neck in the full winter coat is very long, giving them a characteristic appearance quite different from members of the brown bear and grizzly bear groups, both of which are represented in China. Several excellent models in gilt bronze of the Chinese black bear are in existence. Two were shown in the Chinese Art Exhibition in London, both from American collections, while Mrs. Dagny Carter in her "China Magnificent" reproduces two from the Isabellea Garden Museum in Boston, U.S.A. These have been attributed to the Han period or earlier. There can be no doubt as to the form of bear they represent, though this can not be said of some other examples of bears in bronze and other materials belonging to those early periods, and it is possible that they represent different species. There is evidence to show that bears, not necessarily of the black type, occurred in no very distant times in various parts of China where they are now extinct, and the Chinese may well have used these as models. However, the bears we have seen in Chinese paintings have without exception been identifiable as black bears. Incidentally, it is invariably this species which Chinese travelling acrobats and showmen take round with them, the specimens mostly coming from Manchuria, where it is very plentiful in forested areas.

The Chinese recognize three distinct types of bear, namely, the *kou hsiung* (狗熊), meaning dog bear, the *ma hsiung* (馬熊), meaning horse bear, and the *jen hsiung* (人熊), meaning man bear. The first is the black bear and the second the Tibetan grizzly bear (*Spelaeus lagomyiarius*, Severtzov). The third appears to be a more or less fabulous animal referred to with bated breath by hunters in the wilder parts of the country who describe it as a fearsome creature, to encounter which is certain death.

A mythical animal which appears not infrequently in Chinese art is called a bear by some native dealers and collectors, but has little enough resemblance to this animal. In form it is more like the conventional Chinese lion, having the same divided mane down the back and brush-like tail. But the muzzle and jaws are long, the ears upright and pointed, while there is a single hornlike growth from the crown of the head and a goat-like beard. It might almost be described as a cross between the Chinese lion and the fabulous animal known as the *chi-lin* (麒麟) or *kylin*, identified by some authorities with the unicorn of Western mythology and by others as a development from the rhinoceros because of its single horn. Good examples of both this fabulous bear and the *chi-lin* are given in the illustrations accompanying the present article. We have dealt very fully with the semi-mythical lion of Chinese art in an article entitled "The Chinese Lion" in the February, 1936, issue of *The China Journal*. Incidentally it may be noted that the *chi-lin* is by no means always represented with but a single horn. Often it is shown with two branched horns like those of a deer. It is characterized by its horse-like body being covered with scales similar to those of a fish, and by having a crest down the middle of the back, a bushy tail, cloven hoofs and a head like that of the *lung*, or Chinese dragon, with long barbels. It is one of the Four Divine Animals, and its appearance on earth at rare intervals is always an extremely good omen. Needless to say it is very common in Chinese art, ranking in this respect with the *lung*, the *feng-huang* (phoenix) and the crane. In the old Manchu days its likeness always appeared on the great "spirit walls" facing the main entrances of the residences of high officials, being flanked on one side by a pair of cranes and on the other by a pair of deer.

Returning to non-fabulous animals, it may be noted that few carnivores other than those already mentioned find a place in Chinese art. We have seen life-like paintings of the badger, however, the common Chinese species being *Meles leptorhynchus* Milne-Edwards. This is the only member of the weasel family (*Mustelidae*) we have seen figured in the art of this country.

The largest order of mammals in China, the rodents, is again but poorly represented, common rats and mice and the squirrel being practically the only forms portrayed. Although there are a large number of species and subspecies of all three groups to be found in China, it is impossible to identify the forms depicted by Chinese artists and craftsmen more closely than to say that the rat appears to be one of the several different species of the genus *Rattus* frequenting human habitations, and that the mouse is obviously a form of *Mus musculus*,

the common house mouse, while the squirrels might be any of a number of greyish-brown species found in different parts of the country. In some paintings which we have seen David's squirrel (*Sciurotamias davidianus*, Milne-Edwards) was recognizable, but mostly the features of the squirrels in Chinese art are too vague to allow of definite identification.

The rat usually appears as one of the animals of the Chinese twelve year cycle. It is the first in the series. Incidentally it may be noted that the present year is the Year of the Rat, the other animals in their proper order being the Ox, the Tiger, the Hare, the Dragon, the Snake, the Horse, the Sheep, the Monkey, the Fowl, the Dog and the Pig. This group of twelve animals, because of its symbolical significance, forms a very common *motif* in Chinese decorative art, especially in embroideries and tapestries and in the designs woven into silk.

A very life-like rat is pictured by Dr. Andersson amongst the Ordos Bronzes on the same page as the hedgehog referred to in connection with his paper on hunting magic.

The hare occupies a somewhat anomalous position in Chinese folklore. To call a man a *t'u-tze* (兔子), the Chinese name for both the hare and the rabbit, is to offer him a gross insult, yet the hare is the emblem of the Moon, and the Chinese, instead of seeing in this celestial body the face of the Man-in-the-Moon of Westerners, see standing under the sacred cassia tree the hare with a pestle in his fore-paws pounding out the elixir of life in a mortar, and beside him Chang O, or Hêng O, who stole the pill of immortality from Shêng Yi, her husband, and, having swallowed it, was able to fly to the Moon, where she resides. Later Chang O was turned into a three-legged toad, which can also be seen in the Moon when at the full. The hare, it seems, was derived from the covering of the pill of immortality, which Chang O brought up after a fit of coughing. This legend forms a favourite subject with Chinese art-craftsmen, who weave the girl, the tree, the hare and the three-legged toad into many of their decorative designs. It is often shown on the backs of bronze mirrors of the T'ang period.

The hares of North China, which are those appearing in Ch'in and Han hunting scenes, are all subspecies of the Gobi Desert form, *Lepus tolai* Pallas. They are large animals, very swift, and, in country that suits them, extremely plentiful. The form that occupies the eastern provinces of North China is known as *Lepus tolai swinhoei*, Thomas, that from the western provinces, including Shensi, as *Lepus tolai filchneri* Matschi, that from the Ordos Desert as *Lepus tolai subluteus*, Thomas, and that from North Shansi and Suiyuan as *Lepus tolai sowerbyae*, Hollister. South of the Yangtze River occurs a hare which is somewhat more like a rabbit. This is known as *Caprolagus sinensis* (Gray). It is smaller than the northern forms, with shorter ears.

While the domestic rabbit often appears in paintings and models in various materials in Chinese art, this animal is not indigenous to this country. It must have been introduced from the West, possibly at a very early date. It appears to have been a favourite subject amongst Sung painters. In Soame Jenyn's book "A Background to Chinese Painting," facing page 170, is reproduced a picture by an unknown artist of this

period of a black rabbit. It is in the Palace Museum Collection in China. Three excellently drawn rabbits, two white and one brown, form the subject of a painting in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, in the style of Kung Chi, believed to be a Ming copy of a Sung painting. It is reproduced in Mrs. Dagny Carter's "China Magnificent," facing page 172. The name *t'u-tze* or *t'u-er* is applied indiscriminately to the hare and the rabbit, the word *chia*, a home or family, being placed in front of it to distinguish the domestic form from the wild. The hare is sometimes also called *yeh mao*, meaning "wild cat," just as it is often called "pussy" by English country folk.

The hare as an animal of the chase appears on the Ch'in tomb tiles already mentioned, extremely well drawn and life like, as well as in hunting scenes on Han bronzes and stone *bas-reliefs*. An example may be seen in the illustration showing a stone *bas-relief* of this period which has already been referred to in connection with our article on "Birds in Chinese Art," while others are shown in this journal in the October, 1935, issue in reproductions of rubbings from the Ch'in Dynasty tomb tiles in connection with our article on "The Domestic Animals of Ancient China."

We now come to the last two groups of mammals commonly represented in the art of China, namely, the so-called pachyderms, which include the elephant and the rhinoceros, and the ungulates, or hoofed animals. Most of these have been discussed in the article on domestic animals just mentioned. The elephant, usually in a very conventionalized form occurs with considerable frequency in Chinese designs and decorations, the head and trunk being used to form handles and legs of bronze, pottery and porcelain vessels, as well as in finials in projecting beams in buildings. Models of the entire animal in various materials are also common. There is one such model, forming a bronze vessel and dating from the Chou Dynasty or earlier, in the Louvre collection in Paris. It was shown in the recent Chinese Art Exhibition in London (Catalogue number 318). Mostly these models are crude and inaccurate, but occasionally one comes across something extremely life-like, such as the clay tomb figure of an elephant shown in an illustration in connection with the above mentioned article on Chinese domestic animals (facing page 241). In two of the illustrations accompanying the present article are shown different views of a carved wooden elephant done by a modern Chinese craftsman in Shanghai. It is one of the most life-like representations of the elephant we have had the pleasure of seeing, and is completely different from the conventionalized elephant usually found in Chinese art. That the elephant existed in North China at least as late as Shang times has been proved beyond a doubt by skeletal remains found at An-yang in Honan. It probably also existed in Central and South China in the Chou period, and possibly in the latter region till comparatively recent times. The species appears to have been identical with the Indian elephant (*Elephas indicus* L.). The fact that elephant ivory has always been a favourite material with the Chinese carver gives this animal a special place in Chinese art.

The same applies to the rhinoceros, the semi-translucent horn of which has from very early times been used in the making of elaborately

carved wine cups, and in more recent times in the carving of figures of deities. But representations of the rhinoceros itself are by no means common, although this animal occurred in China at least into Chou times and was well known to the ancient Chinese. It has always been looked upon as having some supernatural significance, and there can be little doubt that some of the references in Chinese literature to the appearances of the *chi-lin* as a happy augury refer to occasions on which the rhinoceros was seen. The horn of the rhinoceros is believed to have medicinal properties, giving those who partake of it strength and vigour. It is also an antidote to poison. It is interesting to note that it is only the horns of the Asiatic species of rhinoceros that have these properties. Those of the African forms are considered by the Chinese as of no value in this connection. It is almost certain that the price placed by Chinese medicine dealers on rhinoceros horns of the right sort has led to the virtual extermination of the Asiatic forms, not only on the mainland but in the islands of Java, Borneo and Sumatra.

The pictographs in the inscriptions on bones of the Shang period which are taken to represent the rhinoceros leave much to be desired in the way of realism when compared with those representing some other animals, such as the deer or the horse. This suggests that even in those distant times the rhinoceros was something of a rarity; but it is certain that in later times the Chinese must have seen living specimens of this animal. If they had not, it is difficult to understand how they came to portray it with the accuracy that some of them did. In a painting attributed to Lu Tsung-kuei of the Sung period, which was reproduced on page 287 of *The Cathay* (Shanghai) of October 16, 1932, and is given in the accompanying illustrations, two rhinoceroses are depicted with extraordinary fidelity to nature, while the details shown in the accompanying illustration of a bronze belt buckle of an early period in the form of a rhinoceros indicate that the craftsman who made it was familiar with the appearance of the latter. The artist responsible for the painting could only have seen the rhinoceros in captivity, since by the time of the Sung Dynasty (960-1206 A.D.) it must have been long extinct in China, except possibly in the extreme south-west. We know that it has existed in neighbouring Indo-China in recent times, even if it is not to be found there now, a fact testified to by the presence of two rhinoceros skulls in the Heude Museum, Shanghai, secured for that institution during the life time of its founder, Père Heude, who died in 1902.

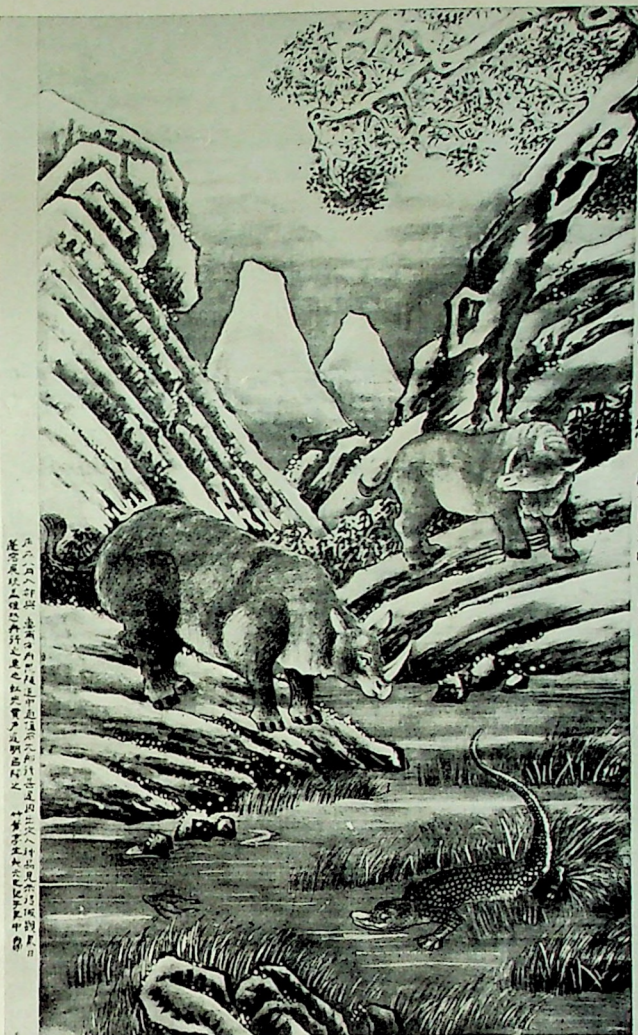
The Ordos Bronzes are prolific in representations of various species of ungulates, such as the wild horse (*Equus przewalskii* Poliakoff), the kiang or Mongolian wild ass (*Equus hemionus* Pallas), the two-humped or Bactrian camel (*Camellus bactrianus*, L), various species of deer, the ibex, of which the Mongolian form is *Capra sibirica hagenbecki* Noak, the argali or wild sheep (*Ovis ammon mongolica*), oxen and wild boars, all figured by Dr. J. G. Andersson in the work already mentioned. Judging from the shape of their horns some of the wild sheep might be taken to represent the blue sheep or burhel (*Pseudois nahoor*), a form of which has been discovered in the mountains to the north of the Ordos Desert and the great northern loop of the Yellow River.

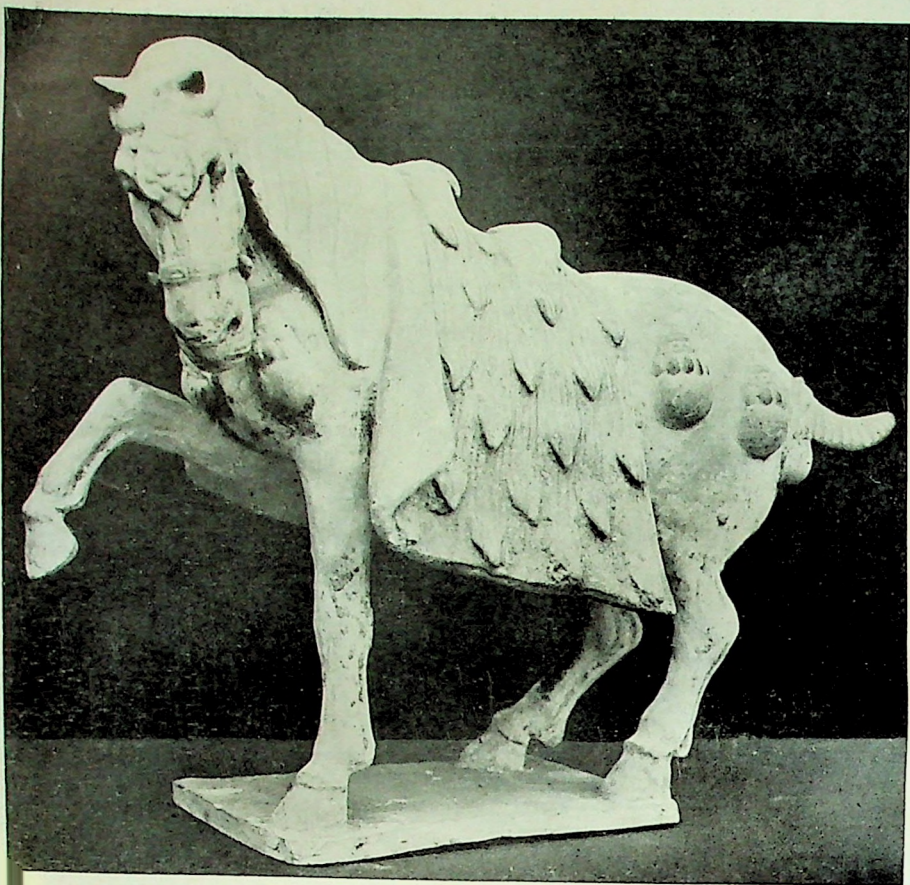


The Rhinoceros is one of the rarer Animals in Chinese Art, although it occupies an important place in Chinese Legend. Originally occurring in China it became extinct at a very early Period.

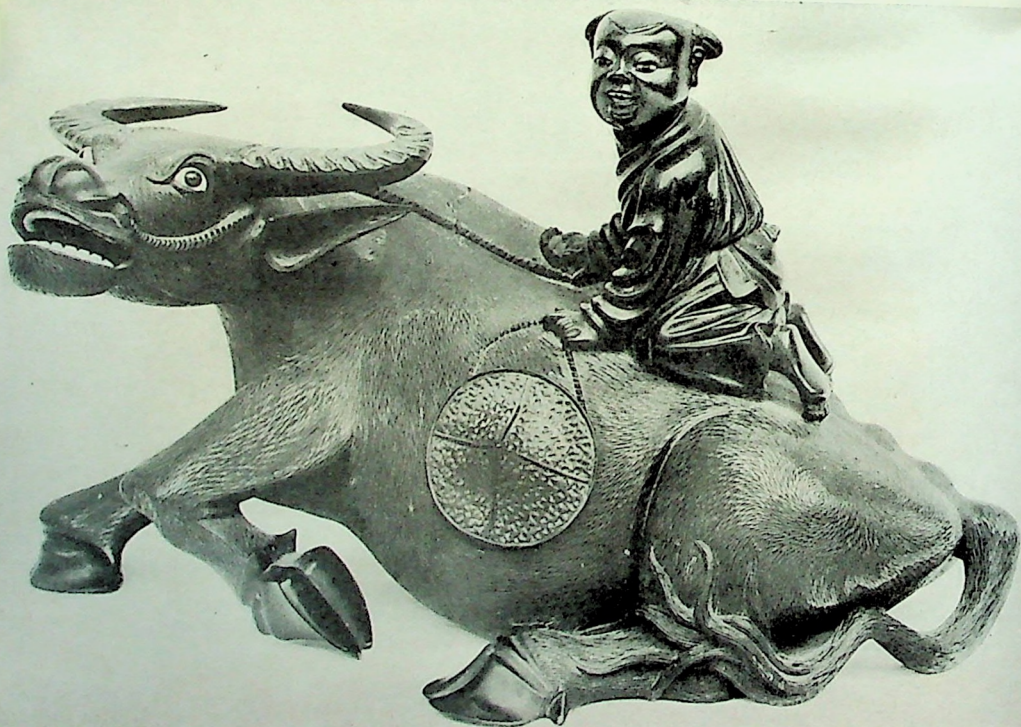
On the Left is a Painting believed to be by Lu Tsung-kuei of the Sung Dynasty showing two Rhinoceroses and an Alligator or Crocodile. It is reproduced here from *The Cathay* by courtesy of the Willow Pattern Press, Millington, Limited, Shanghai.

Below is a Bronze Belt Buckle, inlaid with Silver, in the form of a Rhinoceros. The Tongue of the Buckle has been blocked out to show more clearly the Shape of the Head. This interesting Piece is in the Collection of Mr. R. D. Abraham, Shanghai.





The Horse is a favourite Subject in Chinese Art. It appears in the Works of the Ch'in Period, the Han, the T'ang and all subsequent Dynasties. Here is shown a fine Clay Tomb Figure of Horse of the T'ang Period. Below is a carved Red Wood Water Buffalo from Foochow. Sowerby Collection.



All of these animals, except the wild horse, the wild ass and the wild sheep, appear in Chinese art proper. On the other hand various breeds of domestic horses have always occupied a most important place in the art of this country, especially in the period from the Han to the end of the T'ang Dynasty. They appear in the Han period in stone *bas-reliefs* and as stone statues, and in the Han, Sui, Wei and T'ang periods as pottery tomb figures in great variety. Excellent likenesses of fine horses are shown stamped on the Ch'in tomb tiles already mentioned. Strangely enough horses are conspicuous by their absence from the art of the Chou period, although pictographs of these animals appear in the Shang bone inscriptions.

In Sung paintings horses form a not infrequent subject, and they appear also in many forms in the art of China subsequent to that period. It is interesting to note, however, that after the Yuan period the rendering of the horse by Chinese artists and craftsmen deteriorated badly, and a much conventionalized animal replaced the superb creatures of the dynasties which preceded the Mongol conquest. Mules and donkeys also occur in Chinese paintings, but not so often as horses. The "Eight Horses" has always been a favourite theme with the artists of this country, as also has been that of the "Hundred Horses."

Of the animals with cloven hoofs the water buffalo has long been a favourite subject with artists and art-craftsmen of Central and South China, where it is used as a draft animal in turning waterwheels and ploughing up the heavy mud of the rice fields. It is shown in paintings and in carvings in various materials, almost always with a boy or an old man in attendance, not infrequently riding on its back. This represents a scene in rural life from the Yangtze Valley southward familiar to everybody residing in this part of China, and we can well understand its appeal to the artist. It is a subject of which the Foochow red-wood (tea root) carvers are particularly fond.

In Shang and Chou times the head of a bovid with very wide flat horns sloping sharply backward formed a favourite decoration on bronzes. This has been generally accepted as representing an ox, but it may be suggested, with much to support the theory, that it was derived from a now extinct species of water buffalo which has been described under the name *Bubalus mephistopheles* by Hopwood from remains excavated at An-yang in Honan, and dating from the Shang-Yin period. This subject has been fully dealt with on pages 234 to 237 in our article on "The Domestic Animals of Ancient China" already referred to, and so need occupy no further space here. The same applies to domestic sheep and goats, which were also dealt with in that article, and which do not occupy a very important place in Chinese art. The statement that the goat does not appear in the pottery tomb figures of pre-Sung times must be corrected, however. Since making it we have come across examples of this animal amongst these remarkable relics. A boy, supposed to be one of the Taoist genii, riding on a goat is a subject of many Chinese paintings. One such painting, attributed to Han Kan of the Sung period, is in the British Museum collection.

The wild boar appears with considerable frequency in the art of the Han and other early dynasties, especially in hunting scenes, but

is not found in that of the later periods, its place being taken by the domestic pig. The wild species of China belongs to the *Sus scrofa* group, several forms being recognized. That in North China is referable to Milne-Edwards' *Sus moupinensis*, originally described from the Tibetan border region. In the Han to T'ang pottery tomb figures it is this type of pig that is represented, not the type of domestic pig prevalent in China to-day. The latter animal has large hanging ears and a much wrinkled face, and is entirely black in colour. Its origin is uncertain.

The last group of animals found in Chinese art with which it is here proposed to deal is that containing the various members of the deer family (*Cervidae*). One of these occupies a very important place in this country's mythology and, therefore, in its art. This is the sika, or spotted deer, several forms of which are found in China and neighbouring regions, including the islands of Japan and Formosa. Although there are many other species of deer in China, none seems to have caught the fancy of her artists as this one has. The roedeer of the north, the muntjacs of the south, the hornless river deer of the Lower Yangtze Valley and the muskdeer of the mountainous regions of the west and north have all been ignored. In a few paintings only has the wapiti or *ma lu* (馬鹿), literally "horse deer," been portrayed, a good example of this being a picture by an unknown artist of the Five Dynasties period in the Palace Museum Collection which was amongst those shown at the recent Exhibition of Chinese Art in London (No. 755 in the Catalogue). In this is shown a herd of wapiti, some of the stags with magnificent and easily recognizable antlers, in a grove of trees. These deer are splendidly drawn. The wapiti is the deer chiefly shown in the Ordos Bronzes, while its likeness may be recognized on the Ch'in tomb tiles from Honan. The sika deer may be known by the white spots in its coat, which are always faithfully shown by the artist. The shape of the horns, in which there are but three to four tines in fully developed stags, also helps to identify it. Called the *mei hua lu* (梅花鹿), literally "rose-flower deer," on account of its white spots, the sika is a sacred animal to the Chinese. It is the emblem of official rewards and aggrandisement, and is the steed ridden by certain deities, notably Shao Shing, the God of Longevity, and Kuan Yin, the Goddess of Mercy. It is also an incarnation of Buddha. Its horns in velvet are believed to have great medicinal virtue, and are purchased from hunters at high prices by old style Chinese medicine dealers. This has caused the extermination of this beautiful deer over wide areas in China where it was once plentiful. It was formerly protected in the Imperial Hunting Grounds in the Jehol area, the form found there being known as *Cervus mandarinus* Milne-Edwards. Some years ago a species known as *Cervus grassianus* Heude still existed in the forested mountains of Western Shansi, but is probably extinct now.

In Central China a smaller form known as Kopsch's deer (*Cervus kopschi* Swinhoe) is still to be found in certain areas. The only place where this type of deer is still at all plentiful in a wild state is in the forested areas of Manchuria, the species being known as Dybowski's deer (*Cervus dybowskii*, Taczanowsky). A spotted deer is figured by

Dr. Andersson amongst the Ordos Bronzes (Plate XXI, Figure 4). This may represent the fallow deer, whose range extends from Western Europe to Persia and so must have been known to the Scythians; but it is more likely a sika.

Deer appear with some frequency in the bone inscriptions of the Shang-Yin period, at which time several distinct species occurred in the Yellow River Valley, as shown by their remains excavated at An-yang in Honan. One of these, *Elaphurus menziesianus* (Sowerby),³ has long been extinct.

Some of the bronze vessels of the Shang and Chou periods show the heads of deer with palmated horns. It is now impossible to identify the species these are supposed to represent. They may have been meant for the reindeer, or even the moose, both of these occurring in Eastern Siberia on the Manchurian borders, but it is more likely that they represent the extinct form already mentioned. Certain deer antlers excavated at An-yang by Dr. Li Chi and reproduced in "Preliminary Reports of Excavations at Anyang," Part II, facing page 234, show slight palmation. From their general form it is evident that these antlers belong to Sowerby's *Elaphurus menziesianus*, in which, it may thus be suggested, fully adult stags had the horns palmated at their extremities, although no such feature was evident in the semi-fossilized antlers on which the description of the species was based.

It is strange that such animals as the serow and goral do not appear in Chinese art, as both are fairly common in mountainous areas in various parts of China. The former is believed to have medicinal properties, various parts of it being included in the Chinese materia medica. In connection with this subject mention should be made of the drawings of plants and animals that appear in the numerous Chinese works on materia medica known as Pen Ts'ao. Many animals are depicted in these which do not appear in the art of China. The drawings, while sufficiently accurate in most cases to ensure identification of the form portrayed, can hardly be described as works of art.

Finally the reader may be referred to an extremely interesting and informative article in the October, 1935, issue of *The China Journal*, by Mr. H. E. Gibson on the subject of "Animals in the Writings of Shang," in which he gives a large number of accurate reproductions of the pictographs of animals and objects connected with the chase as drawn by the artists of those distant days. These are the earliest known Chinese animal drawings, and as such are of the greatest importance in the study of the animal *motif* in the art of this country.

3. Horns of a New Deer and other Relics from the Waste of Yin, Honan, China, by Arthur de C. Sowerby: *The China Journal*, Vol. XIX, No. 3, 1933, pp. 141-4.

PAI NGO T'AN¹
THE LEGEND OF THE MACAO PASSAGE

BY
NG YONG SANG
伍陽生

That portion of the mouth of the Pearl River, stretching from Canton city southwards to near where it enters the sea, with limits not very accurately defined, is known to Western navigation by the prosaic name of the Macao Passage. The Chinese call it Pai Ngo T'an, that is, the "Pool of the White Geese," and an interesting legend tells the story of this fascinating name.

The two geese in the story belonged to no less a person than the great literary scholar and statesman of the Ch'in Dynasty, Wang Hsi-chih,² acknowledged the greatest exponent of the grass hand or running style in the Chinese art of calligraphy. When Wang came to the end of his eventful life on earth he was raised to immortality and lived among the gods. His fame as a calligrapher had already spread far enough to reach the ears of his fellow immortals, many of whom sought and treasured his writings, even as his mortal friends on earth had done. Among other things, Wang made a copy of a well-known Taoist scripture for a Taoist of San Yin, who in gratitude made him a gift of a pair of white geese.

The habit of keeping pets was evidently also indulged in by immortals in heaven, for Wang soon cultivated a fondness for his newly acquired birds. He would keep them by his side as he attended to his daily writings both for pleasure and in response to demands by his friends. When he had written what he considered enough for the day, he would feed the geese with the ink that was left over on the ink slab. And thus the days were passed happily.

One day Wang left his home to attend to a heavenly festive gathering and the geese were left alone in the house. Fond though they were of their master, the birds had grown a bit bored with their monotonous existence and were longing for some fun and excitement. The consumption of the master's ink, which was no mortal fluid, had imparted to them supernatural powers of some consequence, and his absence provided them the chance to leave what they considered a dull place of abode.

So out of the bounds of heaven the two geese went, their fancy taking them to the Pearl River. Canton was already then forging ahead as a city of commerce, and the birds decided that they would embark upon a new life of adventure among the many merchant vessels that came into the port. Thus they began to ravage the river mouth by raising storms and sinking ships and preying upon the lives of the men from the latter. Their prowess was too great for any measures that might

¹ 白鵝潭

² 王羲之 (321-379 A.D.)

be taken for their capture, and their work of wanton destruction soon terrorised the whole shipping community. In despair the latter submitted to their powers, and arranged for voluntary sacrifices to be offered to the birds by every ship coming into port in order to be spared from destruction. The waters then began to be called the Pool of the White Geese, which reigned supreme in the district. This state of affairs went on for many centuries.

Now it came to pass that in the reign of the Ming Emperor Yung Lo (1403-1424 A. D.) the great sorceress Tang³, spiteful against the Royal House whose favour she had failed to secure, was touring the country in search of some one whom she might incite to rebellion. Her travels brought her to South China, and, as she was nearing the city of Canton, she was surprised at the preparations the boatmen were making for the sacrifices to the dreaded evil birds. On their story being made known, the sorceress, desirous of an opportunity to exhibit her great powers of magic, persuaded the boat people to withhold the usual offerings, promising them that she would deal with the birds should they try to create trouble.

The approach of the ship was sighted by the geese, which lost no time in putting in an appearance for the reception of the usual sacrifices. To their surprise and anger for the first time since they had made their evil powers known and feared no offerings awaited them and their authority was thus flouted. Enraged, the geese began to play havoc with the seas, immediately raising a storm on the peaceful waters, so that the boat was tossed about with such violence that it seemed about to capsize.

But the sorceress Tang, whose powers were not to be despised, was ready with her magic charms and had little difficulty in undoing the work of the geese. Grown more furious at their first defeat, the birds flew on to the boat to seek their unknown adversary, only, alas, to be subdued and captured by her.

The sorceress thought at first that she would destroy the birds in response to the request of those on the boat; but, on learning of their identity, and knowing that they would prove useful to her in the treacherous plot against the Emperor that she was about to work out, she decided to spare their lives. Thus she spoke to the birds, "For your many misdeeds I should have killed you. Nevertheless, inasmuch as I am now on a mission of no less importance than the search for a new ruler of the earth, who I have learned from the study of the stars is now lying in these parts, it is my desire that whilst I am about to meet the great Lord, whom the Fates have destined to be the new and divinely decreed ruler of the peoples on earth, I should refrain from bloodshed. Your lives, then, I shall spare, but only on the condition that you will retire from this life of evil and wait here for me while I proceed to find him whom I seek. You will then render me assistance in my great task in the establishment of the new rule for the Lord, and, when our mission is successfully accomplished, you will receive

imperial honours from the new Sovereign, and will then achieve real immortality."

The geese readily accepted her proposal, and the sorceress went forth on her quest for some one whom she could incite to rebellion. In due course she found Huang Hsiao-yang,⁴ whom she enticed into believing himself to be the predestined ruler of China. Thus began the great rebellion of 1420, when Huang, aided by the evil powers of the sorceress Tang, carried all before him and captured Canton. The two geese were called into service, and their old tricks of raising storms and tempests contributed much to the success of the rebels and the defeat of Government naval forces sent against them.

The conspicuous part played by the two birds, which were proof against the arrows let loose by the bowmen of the Government's army, was soon noticed, and it was decided that steps should at once be taken to effect their removal. After some difficulty a marksman was finally procured in one who had earned nation wide fame as the "Divine Archer." When the birds next appeared this archer took aim and let loose an arrow straight at the eye of one of the birds, it having been discovered that the eye was its only vulnerable spot. Down fell the bird and the archer immediately took aim at its companion.

But it was destined that the geese were not to die, for, by this time, their immortal master, Wang Hsi-chih, had learnt of the misdeeds of his missing pets, and decided to have them brought home. So he came down to earth, stayed the archer's hand as he was about to let fly his second arrow, and revived the goose that had already been shot down. He explained his action to the officers in command, and returned to his celestial home with the two birds.

The story of the subsequent collapse of the revolt and of the ill fate that awaited the rebel Huang and his adviser the sorceress Tang is not within the scope of our tale. Suffice it to say that the two birds had been happily returned to their master with whom they are still supposed to be, and that the name "Pool of the White Geese" has survived to the present day.

ART NOTES

Palace Museum Treasures Returning to China: According to the latest news from London the art treasures from the Palace Museum collection, which were shown at the International Exhibition of Chinese Art held in that city in Burlington House during the winter, are being shipped back to China by the P. & O. liner *Ranpura*, sailing on April 10 and due in Shanghai on May 17. Apparently

all efforts to have these treasures placed on exhibition in New York have met with failure. It is understood that as soon as they arrive back in China they will be exhibited in Nanking.

The London Exhibition closed on March 7, the last minute rush of visitors being so great that its doors were not closed till ten o'clock in the evening.

Altogether some 422,048 people visited

⁴ 黄萧养

the Exhibition during the period it was open, which commenced in November last. This, we believe, creates a record for any art exhibition ever held. It is reported that not a single exhibit was broken, disfigured or stolen.

A telegram was received early in March by Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the Chinese Government in Nanking, from Sir William Lewellyn, President of the Royal Academy, London, thanking the Chinese authorities for the loan of the treasures for the Exhibition, which has done so much to rouse public interest in England in China's art and culture, and which will inevitably promote closer cultural relations and mutual understanding between the people of these two countries.

Touching upon this phase of the subject *Reuter* cabled the following excerpts from the *News-Chronicle* of March 7, which describes the Exhibition as being "perhaps the greatest spiritual experience of our time."

"The very titles of the pictures have been an inspiration enabling us, in a world full of violence, cruelty and insane ambition, to view the essential beauty and wonder of life with the cool wisdom of the artist who, generations ago, sat in contemplation by a stream."

The *Morning Post* was reported to have said, "These treasures of Cathay were in the nature of an aesthetic revelation. China reveals itself as an influence comparable with Greece and Italy, not only in what is patronisingly called 'the applied arts,' but in the fine arts as well."

Such tributes to the art of China show clearly how well it is appreciated by the

British people, who long ago, when trade relations between China and the West was inaugurated by the Honourable East India Company, evinced a love for the art objects from this country that found their way to England.

Shanghai Artist to Exhibit in Tokyo:

It was announced recently in the local press that Mr. Frederick Schiff, well known Shanghai artist, intends to hold an exhibition of his works in Tokyo in the near future. Mr. Schiff is a versatile artist, executing pictures in oil colours, crayons and pastels, his subjects consisting almost entirely of people. In the past few years he has made many studies of Chinese, to secure models for which he has gone into the interior of the country, visiting villages and towns in his search for suitable subjects. He has also made frequent visits to the old capitol, Peking, for the same purpose, and he now has an extensive collection of works interpreting the people of China.

Chinese Prints Exhibited in Brooklyn Museum:

An extremely interesting exhibition of Chinese prints is being held in Brooklyn Museum, New York, according to an account appearing in the *China Press* of March 21.

The exhibition, it says, is in connection with the opening of the new galleries of Oriental Art in the Museum. Altogether some fifty prints, many of them on loan from other museums and from private collectors, have been placed on view, and are attracting widespread interest.

A. de C. S.

THE LIBRARY

New Building for Nanking Library:

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the University of Nanking, held recently, plans for a new library building were approved. Already a sum of \$28,254 toward the total of \$40,000 required for this building is available, \$15,000 having been set aside from funds received from the National Government and \$13,254 having been donated by the alumni of the University. A new building is badly needed for this valuable library, which now has a total of 107,000

Chinese books and approximately 25,000 books in Western languages, as well as 75,000 pamphlets, making a total of over 200,000 individual items.

Chinese Books Presented to Moscow Library:

According to a *Tass* message from Moscow the Chinese Government, through its representative, Mr. Wu Nan-ju, Charge d'Affaires in that city, presented the All-Soviet Union Lenin Library with a set of the famous *Ssu Ku Ch'uan Shu*, which is a literary encyclopaedia

containing the full text of some twenty thousand Chinese books of all descriptions and on all manner of subjects. This monumental work was first compiled towards the end of the eighteenth century, only a few sets being prepared at that time. Most of these have since been lost, only three remaining intact. Recently, however, the Commercial Press, Shanghai, has published a new edition of this great work, which is a library in itself, containing the Chinese classics, as well as books on history, travel, art, poetry, medicine, and even novels, romances and short stories.

A Chinese National Biography: A report from Canton is to the effect that the authorities of Sun Yat-sen University have collected material for a series of new publications dealing with the lives of national heroes, the object being to infuse a spirit of patriotism into the minds of students and the people of

China. While we thoroughly agree with the project of publishing a National Biography of China, we should not have thought it was required to arouse patriotism in this country, since this quality appears to be very much in the ascendency at the present time.

Libraries in China: Under this title a brochure has been published recently by the Library Association of China to celebrate its tenth anniversary. This useful publication contains nine articles upon the existing status and conditions of libraries in this country, as well as upon the progress made in this direction since 1929, when a similar but more brief report was issued. It is abundantly evident that libraries all over China have forged ahead in the face of many difficulties, and this country is to be congratulated on the number of well-equipped institutions of this nature she now possesses.

REVIEWS

Introduction to Chinese Art, by Arnold Silcock: Oxford University Press, Humphrey Milford, London, 1935. Price 6 shillings.

This, apparently, is another of the many books on Chinese art which have appeared recently in response to the demand for information upon this subject created by the International Exhibition of Chinese Art held in Burlington House, London, during the past winter. It is written, the author says, not from the point of view of the expert, but from that of "one who endeavours to touch and look upon beautiful Chinese things with the sympathy and appreciation which all great art should inspire." In other words, it is written by one who has come under the spell of the superb artistic creations of a nation of artists, the Chinese, for those who desire to know more about the art objects this country has produced during its four thousand years of civilization and culture.

The author has well achieved his purpose in this delightfully written book, which is neither long nor bulky, but contains a great deal of information useful to the beginner and not too elementary to interest the expert. The matter it contains is well arranged according to the great periods of Chinese culture, and adequately documented and illustrated. There are a few statements that might be corrected, however, as for instance that the ginkgo tree's leaves are blue-green. If there is one feature about the ginkgo

that is more characteristic than another it is the colour of the leaves which have a definite yellowish tinge to the green, turning to a lovely golden yellow in the autumn. In one place Ammonites, fossils of animals belonging to the great phylum *Mollusca*, are classified as reptilian. As far as we know no Dinosaur eggs have been found in China. It was in Mongolia that the Asiatic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History under Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews made its sensational discovery of sets of fossil eggs of one of these great prehistoric reptiles, not in China as intimated by the author of the book under review on page 1. Neither was Dr. J. G. Andersson the discoverer of "Peking Man," the credit for which must go to the late Dr. Davidson Black and his colleague Mr. W. C. Pei. Although the first tooth of this hominid was found amongst some fossil remains from Choukoutien near Peking secured by the Geological Survey under the supervision of Dr. Andersson and sent to Dr. Dzansky for examination, its significance was not realized till it was examined by Dr. Black, who based his new genus and species, *Sinanthropus pekinensis*, upon it, and subsequently investigated excavations which led to the discovery of the first cranium by Mr. Pei late in the season of 1929, just as work was being abandoned for the winter.

But these are, perhaps, criticisms that might be termed somewhat captious, and the mistakes noted may be due to the

author's having wandered into scientific fields with which he is less familiar than with the artistic and historical.

The Chinese on the Art of Painting; Translations and Comments, by Osvald Sirens: Henri Vetch, Peiping, 1936. Price \$10.00.

With the increased interest shown of late by Westerners in Chinese painting, and the number of books and articles that have appeared upon the subject, it is useful to have at one's side a compendium of passages expressing the thoughts and views of the Chinese themselves on their own pictorial art. This is supplied by Mr. Osvald Sirens' book, published this year by Henri Vetch of Peiping and on sale at booksellers in Shanghai. It consists of an introduction followed by six unnumbered chapters covering the periods in Chinese history as follows: the Han to T'ang period; the Sung period; Ch'an Buddhism and its relation to painting; the Yuan period; the Ming period; and the Ch'ing period. The author assumes that the art of painting existed in China long before the Han period, basing his assumption on references to it in the literature of those times. Little, he says, is revealed as to stylistic character and appearance. It was during the Han to T'ang period, one of the greatest in the history of Chinese art, that the first treatises on painting appear to have been written. The book under review quotes from Chang Yen-yuan's work "Li Tai Ming Hua Chi," chapter one entitled "The Origin of Painting," passages which indicate clearly the existence of the art of painting in pre-T'ang times. By Sung times there already existed an extensive literature on the subject, which was still further increased as a result of discussions that arose over the great development of monochrome ink painting during the period known as the Five Dynasties and that of the Northern Sung. The Yuan period was not as important as the Sung in regard to its contributions to the literature on painting, but the Ming was a period of intensive research and in-

vestigation with a resultant corresponding increase in this important literature.

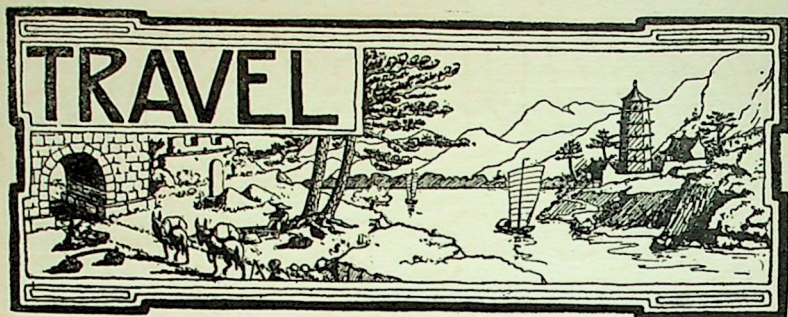
With the Ch'ing Dynasty came a number of writers on the art of painting of marked originality. Mr. Sirens limits the first part of his discussion of this period to the writings of two of these, however, presumably because they present an entirely different outlook from anything that went before. They were Shên Hao and the monk Tao-chi, both of whom were fine artists and calligraphists as well as poets and essayists. They were not characteristic of their period, however, their strongly individualistic tendencies being anything but in harmony with the general drift of art criticism during the Manchu Dynasty. The Ch'ing writers who followed them expressed the strongest opposition to every attempt to break away from time-honoured traditions of the old masters.

Soochow the Garden City, by Florence Rush Nance: Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., Shanghai, 1936. Price \$2.50.

It is a fitting thing that Mrs. Nance, whose long residence in the fair city of Soochow has made her familiar with its every beauty, should have written this delightful and useful little guide. It comes as a twin publication to Dr. Robert Fitch's "Guide to Hangchow," just as in the Chinese mind the cities of Soochow and Hangchow are irrevocably linked together in the old saying, "Above is Heaven; below are Soo and Hang."

Those who have read the articles by Mrs. Nance which have appeared from time to time in the pages of *The China Journal* will be prepared for something of unusual charm in her guide to Soochow, nor will they be disappointed. A brief history of the city is followed by details of a series of trips that the visitor may make to places of interest and beauty, about each of which the author has something worth while to say. Excellent photographs and useful maps complete a work that has long been needed and has now been extremely well done.

A. de C. S.



THE SACRED MOUNTAINS OF CHINA A VISIT TO T'AI SHAN

BY

REWI ALLEY and E. R. LAPWOOD

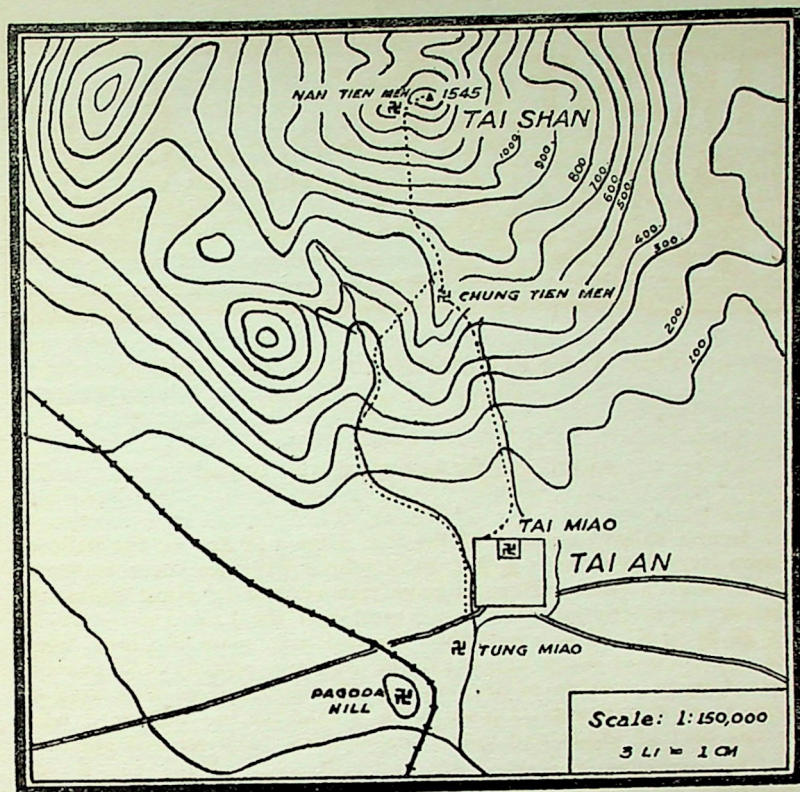
In the walled courtyard of the T'ai Miao (岱廟) in the little old walled city of Tai An (泰安) in Shantung Province there stands on the back of a stone tortoise a huge slab erected in Ming times and bearing the inscription "The Sole Ancestor of the Five Ancient Peaks" (五嶽獨宗). Thus is described the most holy place in China, where for thousands of years kings, priests, scholars, soldiers and peasants have come as pilgrims to pray and to offer sacrifice, so that even its name is so sacred that to place it on a stone in the wall of a house in any part of China will guard the dwelling from all evil spirits.

Known under the proud title of "Guardian of the East," this mountain has inspired a literature of prose, poetry and proverb too extensive for more than mention here, an ever growing literature, much of which is easily available for the delight of those who come to rest and dream on its pleasant slopes each summer.

T'ai Shan is so easily accessible that tourists may alight from their Wagon-Lits compartments on the Shanghai-Peiping Express to be received by the runners of a foreign style hotel, or else by friendly missionaries stationed here, at least one of whom receives guests, and afterwards be conducted by guides and carried by chair bearers up the six thousand seven hundred steps and past the many temples to the South Heavenly Gate (南天門) and then on to the summit. Here stands a temple, now partly used as a Government meteorological station, near by the curious old monument, which is said to have been erected by Chin Shih Huang Ti (秦始皇帝) some two hundred years before Christ.

Having marvelled suitably one can turn about and descend to the plains again in time to catch the next express out of the ancient Kingdom of Lu.

THE SACRED MOUNTAINS OF CHINA



MAP OF TAISHAN AREA

We, too, had done something like this earlier in our stay in China, but had seen enough to make us decide to come again and take things in a more leisurely manner, and it is from the experiences of this second expedition that we have gained the material to venture on this addition to the many existing accounts of the sacred mountain.

As our party contained among its more impecunious members three Chinese students, we did not arrive in a Wagon-Lits car, nor did we sample the no doubt very comfortable foreign style hotel, but, instead, found ourselves on the outskirts of the city ensconced in a comfortable lodging house which provided a large clean room with a balcony overlooking a swift flowing mountain stream. Here mine host received us in a courtyard filled with flowers and large tubs containing lotus plants and goldfish, and reassured us with regard to our fears of bed bugs. Shantung inns are notorious for these pests in summer, and in our several weeks' tour of the province following the ascent of the mountain there was often cause to look back with longing at what, with

the addition of a little "Keatings," was really a very comfortable lodging.

A clean washed street fronted this solidly built hostelry, which rejoiced in the name of T'ai An Hotel, and, soon after our arrival, we sallied forth, found and sampled some three *li* up the valley an excellent bathing hole into which clean cold water splashed delightfully, and which received frequent joyful visits from our party for the remainder of our stay.

One of our first acts was to obtain an introduction to Marshall Feng Yu Hsiang, the old War Lord who now lives in retirement on the mountain, and whose vigorous and restless personality dominates the locality.

After having satisfied his efficient-looking guards, who were uniformed in white shirts and shorts, and who carried business-like automatic rifles, we were admitted into the farmhouse, where, under a cool gateway, sat the great burly man of Anhwei peasant stock who has influenced Chinese politics for so many years.

He led us to a table in the courtyard which stood under a trellis covered with melon vines providing pleasant shade. Here we drank tea and heard about his ten schools, in which peasant boys are taught handicrafts as well as the usual school subjects. As we left he took a large vegetable marrow from the pile stored on a verandah for winter use, and insisted on putting it into one of our rucksacks. It made a very useful addition to our meal that night.

One should not climb T'ai Shan without first visiting the T'ai Miao in the city. This huge temple is really a citadel, its great walls, which cut off a large portion of the north-eastern area of the city, being older than the city walls by many hundreds of years. Here, in legendary times over two thousand years before Christ, the Emperor Shun is said to have offered sacrifice.

It is now but a wreck of its former glory, for the old soft colours of the walls have been replaced by an ugly light blue, which looks incongruous under the yellow glazed roof tiles and is now fast fading. The *Hsien* offices formerly housed here have been moved elsewhere.

The great central hall has been made into a museum, the various images and bronzes being placed there in rows, while the famous mural painting depicting the pilgrimage of an Emperor to the mountain has been protected by an iron grill set some three feet away from the wall. Small children can easily squeeze through the bars, so that this interior area is now sacred to them as well as to the gilded court of the Emperor K'ang Hsi shown marching round the walls.

There are several iron figures of Imperial attendants on exhibition here, one of which is curiously like something that Epstein might have produced. The bronze of the Heavenly Emperor is very well done, with an intricate intertwining of dragons on the edges of the robes.

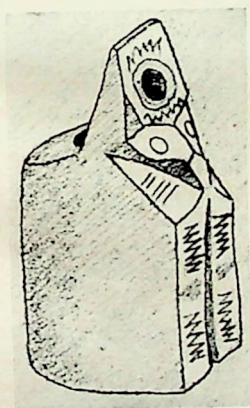
As the hall was a little dark for good photography it was thought that sketches might be made of the more interesting figures, and a visit was made early one morning to do this, when it was found that



An Iron Image in Tai Miao, Tai-an, Shantung.



Strange Toys carved out of Stone are offered for Sale in Tai-an. Above is shown what is supposed to be a Mountain.



A carved Stone Toy supposed to represent a Monkey, as sold on the Streets of Tai-an.



Image of the King of Heaven in Tai Miao, Tai-an.



Children in General Feng Yu-shang's
Vocational School, T'ai Shan.



A T'ai Shan Guide.



Below is shown a Cast Iron Effigy of a
wicked official in a kneeling Posture
placed on Public View as a Warning.



On the Left may be seen
a few of the many Famine
Refugees rendered Des-
titute by last Summer's
Flooding of the Country
in Shantung by the Yel-
low River.

THE SACRED MOUNTAINS OF CHINA

the attendant had not yet arrived to open the doors. A kindly on-looker suggested that entry should be made through the window, and this was easily accomplished. The next visit was made in the late afternoon, and, when the attendant shortly came to chase the playing children out and close up the place for the night, he approached, smiled politely, and said that he regretted having to lock the doors, but should the foreigner care to stay, perhaps he would not mind just climbing out of the window. As an example of Shantung courtesy this appealed to us immensely.

Among the many other objects of interest in these courts are the ancient trees of the Han Dynasty period, and a crumbling stone monument somewhat resembling a large acorn which local tradition states to have been erected by Chin Shih Huang Ti, but which the better informed tell us is peculiar to Buddhism, and was possibly placed in this position in the sixth century. It is nineteen feet high and approximately nine feet in diameter. All traces of characters have long since worn off, though a little ornamentation remains.

Sold under the gateways together with the various cheap-jack merchandise are toys which have a curiously prehistoric look about them. They mostly represent monkeys, bulls and mountains, the mountain form being that of the ancient character for a mountain. Suns, consisting of a red blotch surrounded by a jagged white line, are emblazoned on them, and most of them have a hole which is used to whistle through, as well as a hole for affixing a string. They are cut out of stone and are crudely painted in black, white and vermillion, being manufactured at a village about fifteen *li* to the west of T'ai-an. It seems possible that they may be survivals of the primitive mountain worship, traces of which have been found in other parts of China.

There have been many restorations of this historic temple, the last appearing to have been in the year 1770, during the reign of the Emperor C'hien Lung, whose mother was said to have been cured of an illness by a Taoist priest from here, and who made the renovations out of gratitude.

On the main street of the city, not far removed from the T'ai Miao, may be seen an iron effigy which is that of an unjust magistrate. A previous incumbent of that office here had this mark of disgrace removed, but we were told that the present Provincial Chairman, Han Fu Chu (韓復榘), gave orders that it be replaced in a position where it would serve as an object of contempt for good citizens, as well as an example for future magistrates.

Then there is Pagoda Hill, from which, however, the pagoda has now vanished. It was at the foot of this little hill opposite the Railway Station that the ancients declared lay the entrance to Hades, but in more modern times the Mohammedan General, Ma Hung Kwei (馬鴻逵), whose armies occupied this region for the Kuo Min Tang when it was a revolutionary force, has built pavilions and planted trees to commemorate campaigns that aspired to bring new life to China. The place, however, is falling into disrepair, and the most interesting thing to be noted here is the strongly stratified Palaeozoic rock, on many

pieces of which may be noted fossil remains. Slabs of such stone bearing excellent examples of trilobites may be purchased from small vendors, who display them by the side of the old stone road which ascends T'ai Shan.

The rocks of T'ai Shan belong to the Archaean complex, and are one of the most ancient groups on the surface of the earth. They crystallised into shape before the beginning of life.

Since very early times in geological history Shantung has belonged to a stable area of the globe, and in successive eras strata have been laid horizontally there, with only slight bending or warping.

In Tertiary times this sequence of rocks was strongly faulted, and the area to the north of T'ai-an City was thrown up along a north-west to south-east line to a great height (about 2,000 metres). This block, which tilted towards the north-east, has since been subject to the destructive agents of the weather, and the cover of later rocks has been worn down, so that on T'ai Shan itself Archaean rocks are left exposed, though from Nan T'ien Mên the sheet of Palaeozoic strata can be seen clearly to the north. The shattered edge of the block, which is what one sees from the Railway Station, has been likened by Bailey Willis¹ to a "wall crowned by pinnacles."

The great stresses to which the Archaean rock was at first subjected have given rise to the quaint and varied structures and colours which please the eye of every traveller, and the strong quartz veins supply well defined crystals, of which he can buy samples for a few coppers on his ascent.

Between Pagoda Hill and the city wall lies the Buddhist T'ung Miao (金銅廟), a large enclosure with many old trees and interesting images as well as a gilt brass pavilion to a complacent Buddhist Goddess. Here we waited and talked to the inhabitants of the place, Yellow River flood refugees, while a thunderstorm drenched the wide courts and sent the pitiful haggard old women from under the shade of the cypresses to the already crowded halls, where bronze Buddhas held suspended from their piously raised hands the miserable remnants of household goods and chattels. During our ascent of the mountain we were to see a further batch of some hundreds of these peasants being conducted by two soldiers to another temple near the T'ai Tsung Fang (岱宗坊), the memorial arch which marks the beginning of the great stone road. Many were sick and all looked so utterly worn out that one felt ashamed at this time to be enjoying the exquisite beauty which had been built up with the fruits of labour such as theirs.

The blue gowned Taoist priests with their shining top knots and sleek skins scurried ahead of the refugees and quickly removed ritual objects, while the homeless ones stood impassively by, for life had become since the deluge a series of waits, and one more meant so little. But to return to T'ai-an. Compared with southern cities, its clean washed streets present a most pleasing appearance. This is not altogether due to the zeal of the inhabitants, however, for, during each rain, the streets become mountain torrents tumbling down to join the

1. Research in China, 1911.

T'AI SHAN,
THE SACRED
MOUNTAIN
OF
SHANTUNG.



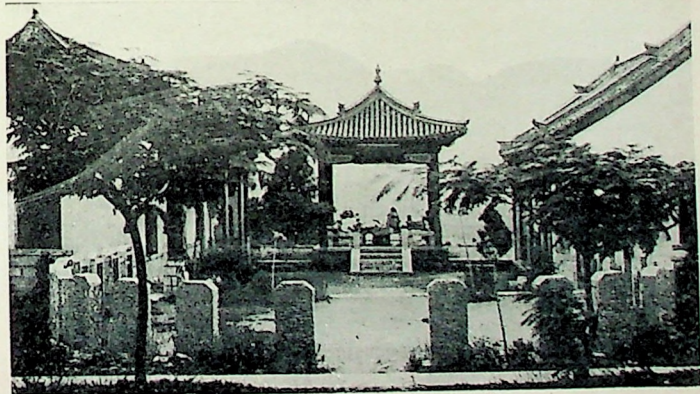
A View of Fan
Peak of the
T'ai Shan.

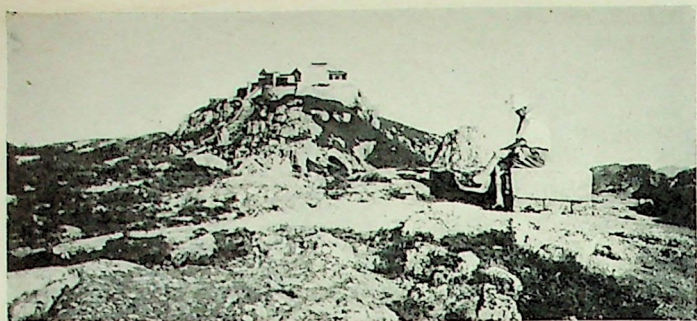


On the Road
up T'ai Shan.
On the Right
is one of the
Temples on
this Pilgrim's
Way shown on
the Left.



Ma Hung Kuei's Memorial
Stones arranged in a rough
Circle in Ta'i Miao, a Temple
near T'ai-an, Shantung.

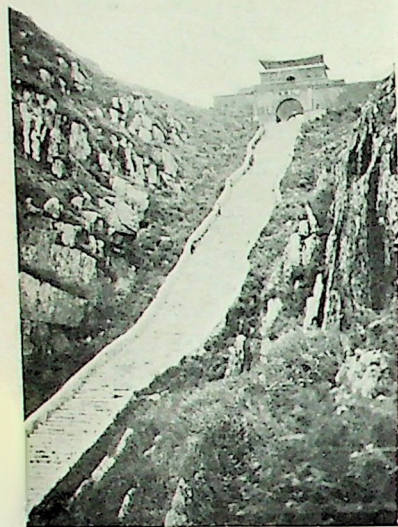




The Summit of T'ai Shan, Shantung's Sacred Mountain.



A closer View of the Temple at the Summit of T'ai Shan.



Stone Steps leading up to the Nan T'ien Men.



Pine Trees on T'ai Shan, noted for their Age and Beauty.



The Nan T'ien Men or Southern Heavenly Gate on T'ai Shan.

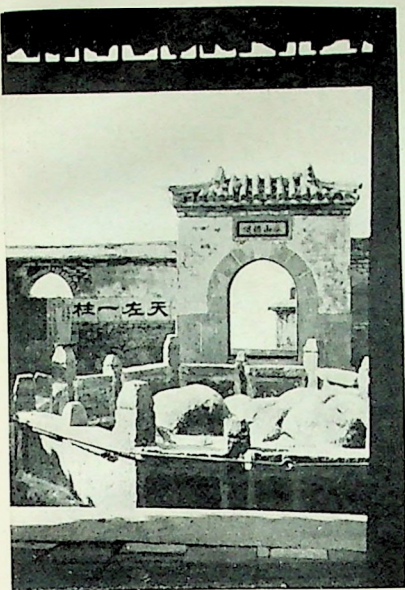


A Waterfall in the T'ai Shan Area.

Tai Shan, the Mountain
sacred to the Memory of
Confucius, the Great Sage
of Ancient China.



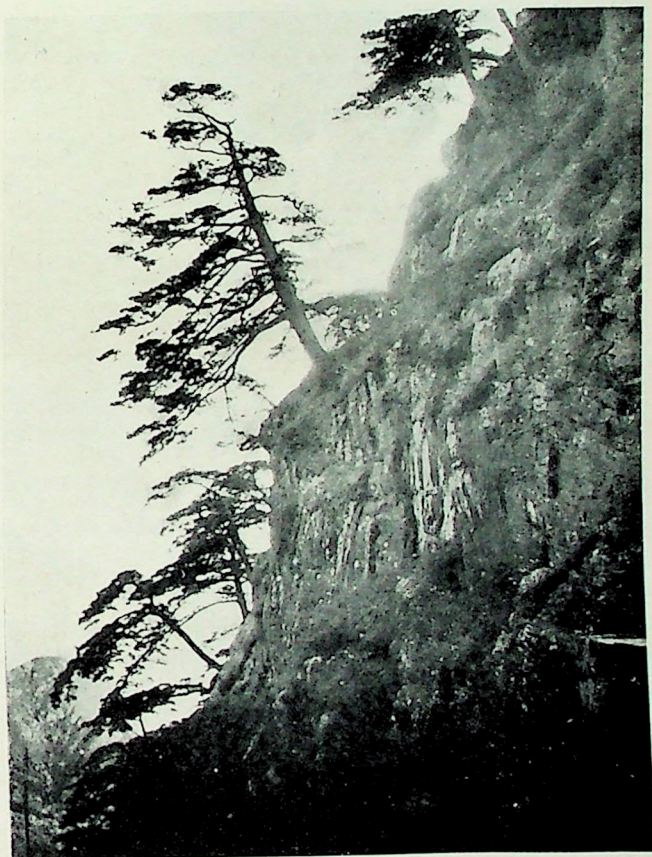
Dawn on T'ai Shan, where One looks down upon the
Billowing Clouds that cover the Plain below.



Rocks to form the Summit
of T'ai Shan.



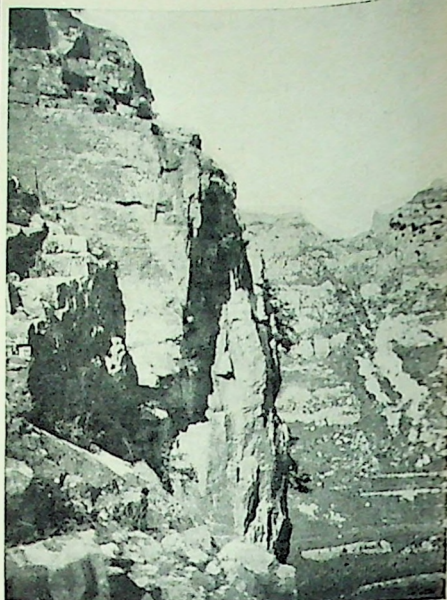
An ancient Stone Monument
in the T'ai Miao.



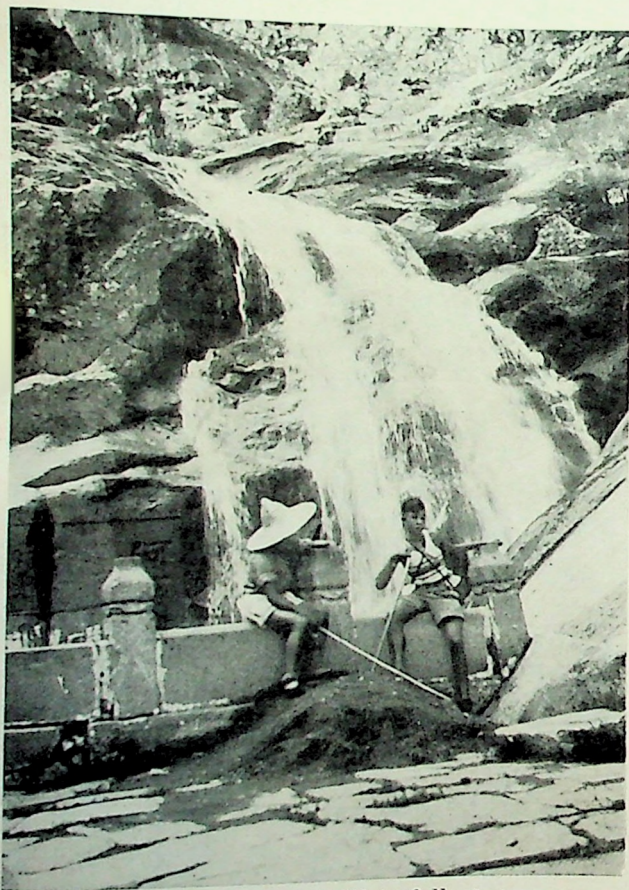
The rugged Cliffs of T'ai Shan are hewn out of Rocks
of the greatest Geological Age. Graceful Pines grow
from their Clefts and Ledges, adding to the Beauty
of this Mountain's Scenery.



Watching the Sun Rise over the Plain from a Spur
of Rock on T'ai Shan.



The Rugged Scenery of T'ai
Shan.



Another of the beautiful Waterfalls that grace
the rocky Ravines of T'ai Shan.



A Boulder-strewn Mountain Side
in the T'ai Shan Area.

THE SACRED MOUNTAINS OF CHINA

river which flows past the city, washing the great paving stones clean and white in the process.

The river is a great blessing in the summer to the local men and boys—women, poor souls, being condemned to hobble down to the water's edge only to wash clothes—and for several *li* towards the mountain valley each summer evening they may be seen splashing and swimming in bathing holes which would delight youth anywhere, the beautiful skin of their tall muscular bodies glistening in the rays of the setting sun.

The day chosen for our leisurely ascent was cool and cloudy. Having hired some agreeable Mohammedan carriers, we made an early start, and took the whole day to cover the forty five mountain *li* to the temple at Nan T'ien Mên and our frugal supper of steamed bread and raw onions.

Though it was not the pilgrim season we passed many bands of farmers in newly washed clothes, who would stop, light a stick of incense and *k'ou t'ou* almost mechanically at each shrine as they climbed on. For ourselves the deep cool pools under waterfalls were just made to swim in, and the pavilions jutting out amongst the pine trees were admirable for the purpose of sitting in while eating great slices of sweet melons, and trying to decipher the scrolls which decorate the walls.

The actual climb begins at the First Heavenly Gate, the I T'ien Mên (一天門), and from here to the Chung T'ien Mên (中天門), or Middle Heavenly Gate, sometimes known as the Second Heavenly Gate, the going is fairly easy. At the Chung T'ien Mên there has recently been built on a side spur a snug hotel of mountain stone, but due to the fact that the wife of a high official had decided to spend the summer there, the establishment was closed to other visitors, and all that could be seen was the military guards of the lady in question disporting themselves doing gymnastic exercises on a horizontal bar in front of the main entrance. This point is considered to be half way, though there are only seventeen *li* left before the Nan T'ien Mên. As the walker is becoming considerably more tired as the steps become much steeper, it is usually felt that this last lap is at least equal to the first. Along the whole road trees, shrines, rocks, pools and temples have interesting historical associations, and usually have such poetic names as "The Tower of Ten Thousand Fairies" (萬仙樓), "The Cave of the True Hermit" (隱真洞), "The Veil of Spray" (水簾涯), "The Nine Maiden's Fort" (九女砦), "The Pine Tree of the Fifth Degree" (五大夫松), to mention but a few.

It is but a short walk between the Nan T'ien Mên and the summit of the Holy Mountain, which is enclosed by a temple built during the Ming Dynasty in the year 1572 to the Jade Emperor, the Lord of Lords in the Taoist hierarchy.

Just outside this hallowed building is a massive monolith some fifteen feet high, said by guides to have been erected by Chin Shih Huang Ti, but fairly definitely established by scholars to have been brought up the mountain and erected by the Emperor Wu Ti of the

Han Dynasty in the year 110 B. C. We are told that this stone was not quarried locally, but was brought with tremendous effort from another region. All traces of an inscription have now vanished from it, and even the blue propaganda slogan painted on it in recent times is fast fading. Perched on top of this monolith is an instrument for registering the sun's rays, and the observer on duty sits in the temple gateway looking across to the great walls of the new observatory, which are now slowly rising under the stonemason's hands, and which will provide for modern methods and for modern comfort.

On our previous visit the summit had been quite clear in the evening, and, as the sun set, the Yellow River shone as a great bar of golden red. On this occasion, however, it was the dawn which provided the thrill. We awoke shortly after four, and, wrapped in our blankets, sat waiting for the sunrise seated on the giant boulders on the east side of the summit. The clouds lay below us, their billowing masses spreading across the valley to the mountains on the east, which were presently suffused by the gentle purples and pinks of the rising sun. One felt remote from all earthly things, and it was only the tapping of the stone worker's hammers as they started work with the first light of day which brought back reality and the realisation that there were things to be done.

Between the recently reconstructed temples at Nan T'ien Mên and the summit lies the Heavenly Street Village (天街廬), consisting of some thirty low-built stone houses, and it is from these that many of the peasant pilgrims obtain hot water and other little necessities, though in many cases visitors come prepared for all emergencies, carrying the excellent portable stoves common in these regions as well as fuel for the same.

There are many temples of interest clustered around the summit, one of the most visited being the "Palace of the Princess of Coloured Clouds" (碧霞元君宮), in which are Goddesses of Healing and Posterity, who frequently receive offerings. Here also are two very well executed bronze tablets about fourteen feet high, which, however, have been badly scored by pilgrims rubbing them with coins in order to receive some of the virtue attributed to them.

Our guide recalled how Confucius stood on this mountain top gazing southward, and how he said that he saw a white horse beside the gate of the capital of the Kingdom of Wu, the modern city of Soochow, several hundred miles away. This miracle was duly recorded by his faithful disciple, coming down through the centuries to make us wonder whether or not the Great Sage had a well developed sense of humour, and sometimes became tired, as most men would, of his every word being taken seriously.

We can also well imagine him ruminating to himself as he said standing in this place, "All beneath Heaven appears small."

One of the most dramatic places on the summit is the Cliff of the Love of Life, the Ai Sheng Yeh (愛身崖), in olden times known as Cliff of Atoning Death (舍身崖). Here, in spite of official efforts, pilgrims sometimes, either from suggestion or from thought of possible

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION NOTES

merit, hurl themselves to death a thousand feet below. It is said that the name was changed following a miraculous incident, the story of which was related to us somewhat in this form. A village girl who broke one of the conventions was so cruelly treated by her neighbours that when she came with a pilgrimage party to worship at T'ai Shan she made a resolve to end her life at this spot. Accordingly she arose early in the morning after the ascent, paid the monks and devoutly burnt incense, after which she repaired to the precipice and carried out her design. The villagers encoffined the remains and set off on the homeward journey to the distant plains below, carrying their sad burden. While they were still some distance from their destination a welcoming party came out to meet them, and were told the whole tale. They listened with some amazement, for, they said, the girl had returned home four days previously, which was the day of her death. Upon this all realised that the returned girl was really a spirit, and just then the coffin which they carried became so miraculously heavy as to be immovable, thus completely confirming their supposition.

And so, with many a legend such as this, we left the sacred T'ai Shan, picking our way over a narrow path that was to lead us over the mountains to the east, away from fairies and back to reality.

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION NOTES

Everest Expedition Starts for Base Camp: News has been received from Gangtok, Sikkim, that the Everest expedition headed by Mr. Hugh Ruttledge has started out for their base camp, which they will reach about the middle of April. This is the fifth attempt to conquer Mount Everest, previous attempts having been made in 1921, 1922, 1924 and 1933. The Ruttledge party includes twelve experienced climbers picked after twelve months of rigorous tests in the Alps and the Himalayas, each of whom has high hopes of being the first to stand on the summit of Mount Everest. It is expected that the ascent will commence some time after May 22.

Exploration of the Upper Amazon: A recent *Havas* report stated that three youthful French scientists led by M. Bertrand Flornoy are making preparations to explore regions in the upper reaches of the Amazon River where no white man has ever penetrated. The purpose of this expedition is to secure facts about the ethnography of a strange tribe called the Jivaros, and also to make

geological and geographical surveys of these unknown regions.

Hunting Expedition to Indo-China: Mr. James L. Clark, Associate of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City and a renowned animal sculptor, together with Major Max Fleischman, the yeast magnate, passed through Shanghai last month on their way to French Indo-China to hunt tigers, elephants and monkeys, and to make coloured photographs of jungle life and scenes. The party was headed for Saigon, whence it will continue inland to the Defosse country, an area recently opened up by the well-known French hunter and explorer of that name.

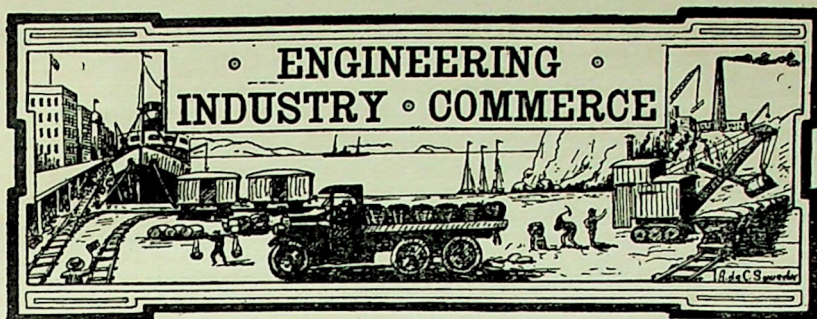
Circling the World by Motor Car: Mr. E. H. Naumann, a Viennese journalist, has recently completed half of his motor tour of the world. This amazing journey has been in progress for the past three years, 200,000 miles having been covered in the same car,

an 8 HP Ford. Having already driven over hundreds of miles on the snow-covered roads of Northern Europe, Mr. Naumann, when interviewed in England, was just shipping his car to Tangier, Morocco, from which place he will drive the length of Africa to Capetown. From there it is intended to continue to Japan via Aden, Syria, Persia, India and China. Then he will ship his car to the United States and drive across the North American continent, thus making a complete circle round the earth as far as it is possible to do so in a motor car.

Young Sikong Expedition Returning:

News has just been received in Shanghai from Mr. Jack T. Young, leader of

the Third Sikong Expedition, that its members are actually on their way back to the coast. This came in a letter from Ta-chien-lu, capital of Sikong. The Expedition appears to have been a successful one, although the explorers have faced considerable danger and hardship as a result of the activities of the Communists forces which reached this area after being driven out of Kueichou. Burdened with cases and cages containing specimens, dead and alive, the party was forced to abandon some of its equipment in order to get clear of territory threatened by the Communists before being overtaken. Mr. Jack Young and his brother Quentin are due back in Shanghai in about three weeks' time.



THE ROMANCE OF CHINA'S HIGHWAYS

BY

AZIZA ABRAHAM

Every year, according to statistics issued by the Nanking Government, hundreds of miles of new motor road are constructed in China. The reading of official reports is not stimulating to the imagination, but in truth, hidden in these cold statements of fact, are the elements of adventure and the romance of the broad highway.

Many of the new roads have been built on the skeletons of ancient routes, and, where bullock carts and palanquins once wended their arduous way, 'buses and automobiles now speed. Emperors and their retinues have trod these highways, with long queued mandarins, courtiers, ladies surrounded by their chattels and baggage and plumed and heavily accoutred men-at-arms following in their wake. Foreigners have made their appearance, their ruddy complexions, powdered wigs and knee breeches a source of wonder to the simple peasantry. They were ambassadors and travelled in the primitive vehicles of that bygone era—creaking carts with blue cloth coverings as a protection from the burning sun.

A strange conveyance once came on the scene. It was a European coach. Chinese mandarins for whose benefit it was being displayed regarded it with suspicion and gravely pointed out that such a contraption on wheels was bound to meet with catastrophe. They had never seen a carriage with springs before, nor had they seen four horses being controlled by one man in the driver's box, and they considered the whole thing unnatural. The crowd which collected about it was less polite and loudly voiced its opinion as to the disadvantages of the coach and its instability. With great difficulty two Chinese officials were persuaded to enter the coach. They were full of misgivings. The postillion cracked his whip and the horses were off galloping down the road. At the end of the drive the Chinese expressed delight with the comfort and speed, which they had not dreamt was possible. They wished to repeat the experience. Others requested to be taken for a drive, and the coach made many trips to the intense enjoyment of stately Chinese nobles.

China has a long-established tradition of good roads. Marco Polo remarks that the Grand Khan had ordered trees to be planted on either side of highways to provide shade in summer, and, when snow was on the ground, to point the way for travellers. Stone columns were erected in districts where the soil was sandy in place of trees, and officers of rank were made responsible for the condition of roads. He adds that, besides considering the welfare of the people, perhaps the Grand Khan had the advice of his astrologers and diviners in mind, for they assured long life to those who planted trees.

In 1698 Louis Le Comte, Jesuit, wrote comprehensively on the state of the roads in China. He said, "The civil government of China does not only preside over the towns but extends over the high ways, which they make handsome and easily passable. The passages for their water are in several places fenced in with stone walls for the convenience of travelling over which there are a great number of bridges which unite the towns and fields together. In low marshy ground they throw up prodigious long Banks which keep their roads in those parts good; to perform which they stick at no cost, cutting a passage even through mountains when they stand in their way. The road from Sigan (Sianfu) in Shensi to Hamchou (Hangchow) is one of the strangest pieces of work in the world. They say, for I myself have not yet seen it, that upon the side of some mountains which are perpendicular and have no shelving they have fixed large beams into them, upon which beams they have made a fort of Balconies without rails, which reaches through several mountains in that fashion; those who are not used to these sort of galleries travel over them in a great deal of pain. But the people of the place have mules which are very sure-footed beasts.

"One can't imagine what care they take to make the common roads convenient for passage. They are eighty feet broad, the soil is light and soon dry when it has left off raining. In some Provinces there are on the right and on the left causeways for foot passengers which are on both sides supported by long rows of trees and oft times terraced with a wall of eight to ten feet on each side to keep the passengers out of the fields.

"There are several wooden machines set up in the roads about one and a half miles distant from each other, thirty feet high which have three doors over which is wrote upon a large frieze in characters so large as may be read at almost an eighth of a mile away how far it is from the town you left and how far to the town you are going.

"On one side of these ways are fixed little towers made of earth cast up, upon which they set up the Emperor's standard; near it is a lodge for soldiers or Country Militia. They are especially against highwaymen and robbers. I have travelled six thousand miles up and down through almost all the Provinces and never but once was in danger of being robbed. The only disadvantage of roads are that they are very dusty and the inhabitants cover their faces with fine veils when voyaging."

In 1736 Emperor Ch'ien Lung ascended the throne of China to rule for sixty years. During his reign Chinese armies overran Nepaul and Tibet. He received foreign ambassadors at his court and attended to state affairs personally. He had a passion for hunting, so every year



A Chinese Painting showing a Cart being drawn by a Camel and escorted by Horsemen. Inside is a Woman with an Attendant. This probably represents the Journey of the famous Beauty of the Han Period, Wang Chao-chun, who was given in Marriage by the Emperor Yuan Ti (48-33 B.C.) to a Prince of the Hsiung Nu who was causing Trouble.



An old Engraving of a Chinese Post Rider of the Imperial Courier Service which was in Force till the Advent of the Republic in 1911.

THE ROMANCE OF CHINA'S HIGHWAYS

for a few months he would repair to his famous palace at Jehol, where he could indulge in his favourite sport in the Imperial Hunting Grounds.

The court travelled to Jehol over the Imperial Highway. "This road forms a magnificent avenue to Peking, for persons and commodities bound for that capital from East and South. It is perfectly level; the centre to the width of about twenty feet is paved with flags of granite, brought from a considerable distance and of a size from six to sixteen feet in length and about four feet broad. On each side of this granite pavement is a road unpaved, wide enough for carriages to cross upon it. The road is bordered in many places with trees, particularly willows of very uncommon girth." Palaces and beautiful gardens were to be found at various intervals where the Emperor could break his journey for refreshment or a night's rest.

Besides these yearly expeditions Ch'ien Lung travelled extensively in all parts of China, and in 1751 he journeyed to the heart of his Empire, the Yangtze Valley, on a tour of inspection. Every town provided an elaborate civic welcome. He spent some time at Hangchow viewing renowned beauty spots and being carried by chair to Hai-ning to witness the famous Hangchow Bore. His route along the sea-wall now forms part of the Shanghai-Hangchow highway. He visited Soochow and Mu-t'u. To-day roads to these places are popular and they penetrate typical Chinese countryside, running through broad plains and rice fields dotted with clumps of feathery bamboos and tiny cottages and watered by the Grand Canal—scenes unchanged since the days of the mighty Ch'ing Emperor.

Highwaymen are inseparable from the romance of the road, but there does not seem to be a Chinese counterpart of Dick Turpin.

In the olden days China had to her credit a highly organised courier postal system, and, as it was very important that the Emperor's orders should be transmitted quickly, it was the duty of the mandarins to see that the roads were always passable. Often the Emperor would state falsely that he was going to examine a certain district and the Governor there would hastily have the roads attended to rather than incur his sovereign's displeasure. This ruse was one of the means the Emperor employed to keep his highways from degenerating. There is an anecdote of a certain mandarin who was apprised of an intended visit of the Emperor. The unhappy man thought that he would not have enough time to bring the roads for which he was responsible up to the required standard, so he hanged himself rather than face the consequences. But the Emperor did not even travel in his direction.

Sir George Staunton, who accompanied Lord Macartney on his Embassy to China in 1793, wrote that news was carried so fast in China that even the latest developments in Europe in this direction were not better. Dispatches were transported a hundred and fifty miles in one day. Another member of the Embassy, Aeneas Anderson, described the post rider and his methods, an altogether quaint and picturesque figure. "Letters and packets are carried in a large square bamboo basket, girt with cane hoops and lined; it is locked and the key is given to the custody of the attendant soldiers whose office it is to deliver it to the postmaster;

the box is fastened to the courier's shoulders with straps and is decorated at the bottom with a number of small bells which make a loud jingling noise that announce the approach of the post. The postman is escorted by five light-horse-men and only the swiftest horses are employed."

From the same source we learn that the roads were kept in continual repair by gangs of labourers, who were stationed at different points on the highway. Inns, we read, were common along the great roads of China, and, although they were without decoration or elegance, they were clean and cool and provided every sort of refreshment.

As one drives along the highways of modern China a ghostly pageant of all who have passed before is evoked. Shades of the beautiful lady, Chao Chun, being led sadly to captivity, of Marco Polo, the great Venetian traveller, of English and Dutch Ambassadors and Jesuit missionaries rise before us, and, if the mood persists, we can hear the sound of the bells as the postman rides furiously on his errands, or see a coach careering by with amazed mandarins as passengers.

ENGINEERING INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL NOTES

AGRICULTURE

A Successful Agricultural Year: Although losses sustained through floods, drought, windstorm, insects and the like were great during 1935, China's agricultural output for the year showed a definite increase over that of 1934. According to a report of the National Agricultural Research Bureau released by the *Central News Agency*

the total output of foodstuffs, including wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, rice, kaoliang, millet, maize and potatoes, showed a 10 per cent. gain. However, due to drought and floods, the cotton crops suffered heavy damage, the total production showing a decrease of about 25 per cent.

AVIATION

Conflicting Reports on Pacific Terminus: Though an earlier report alleged that Macao had been definitely decided upon as the terminal of the trans-Pacific air mail service, a *Domei* despatch dated March 11 reported that an Anglo-American agreement giving the Pan-American Airways the privilege of landing in Hongkong was about to be concluded.

Negotiations for Canton-Hanoi Air-line: The weekly airmail service between Canton and Hanoi, which was launched by the China National Aviation Corporation and was later suspended because of objections raised by the Cantonese authorities, may possibly be resumed in April, for negotiations are now going on

between the Cantonese representatives and the Ministry of Communications, whereby the right to operate the Canton-Hanoi line will be given to the Southwest Aviation Corporation.

New Hongkong-Penang Air Mail Link: The new air service linking Hongkong with the Singapore-London and Singapore-Australia lines was inaugurated on March 24, when the Imperial Airways liner *Dorado* completed its first trip from Penang to Hongkong. This weekly service between Penang and Hongkong will bring the Colony within ten days of London.

Aeroplanes for a Birthday Present: The campaign to raise funds for the

purchase of aeroplanes to be presented to the National Government in honour of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's fiftieth birthday has aroused an unusual amount of popular enthusiasm. Responses have been received from many provinces and cities of China. Shanghai has decided to present a full squadron of fighting 'planes to be known as the "Chungcheng Squadron." The Kiangsu branch of the National Aviation Association is raising \$800,000 for the purchase of nine 'planes. Nanking is raising \$300,000; Honan, \$100,000. Various wine shops and market stall-keepers are giving contributions to the fund, and even the Szechuan prisoners are pooling their money to buy one 'plane for the Generalissimo, which, when it arrives, will be called "Prison."

A Hongkong-Canton Service: According to the *Sin Wen Pao*, negotiations

have been opened between a representative of the Southwest Aviation Corporation and the Hongkong Government for the operation of a daily air service between Canton and the Colony. The matter has been referred to London for approval.

Air Route to Kun-ming: Officials of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation in Shanghai have announced that a new air route to Kun-ming via Chengtu will be opened by the end of March. This was decided after a test flight between these two cities had been made several weeks ago by technical experts, when a suitable air route was discovered. Subsequently radio stations were installed at Kun-ming and other centres to guard the safety of the 'planes under all weather conditions.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

Nanking Plans a Model Prison: An ambitious proposal of the Ministry of Justice to build a model prison for the accommodation of 4,000 prisoners with special divisions for men, women and juvenile delinquents and a hospital ward has been approved by the Judicial Yuan. This important move will be preparatory to a reformation of the prison system now in existence in China, the new prison to serve as a model for penitentiaries in other parts of the country.

private concerns.

Building Programme of Shanghai University: The administration of the University of Shanghai has announced its plan to build a chapel and an auditorium in celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the institution. The cost has been estimated at approximately \$70,000, a large part of which will be raised among the alumni and friends.

A Newsprint Factory: The Ministry of Industry cooperating with various large organizations, including the Commercial Press, Ltd., the Chung Hwa Book Company, Ltd., the World Book Company and leading Chinese newspapers in Shanghai, is completing plans for a large newsprint factory at Wenchow. The capital of this proposed factory will be \$3,900,000, of which \$600,000 will come from

Gigantic Building for Academia Sinica: Entailing a cost of more than \$100,000, work has begun on a huge structure for the Academia Sinica in Nanking. This new building when completed will group together the institutes of geology, astronomy, meteorology, history, philology, zoology, botany and the social sciences, which hitherto have been housed in buildings scattered throughout the capital.

COMMERCE

Trade Exposition Heralded: Plans for the opening of the International Exhibition and Fair, which has been scheduled for July 1, have progressed so rapidly that all the available pavilions and kiosks have already been booked, though reservations may still be made for stands and booths. This trade exposition is heralded as a project which will undoubtedly have a great beneficial influence on trade and commerce in China. It is being sponsored wholeheartedly by such prominent Chinese

leaders as Dr. P. W. Kuo, Mr. Ling Kang-hou, Mr. Yue Tso-ting, Mr. K. P. Chen, Mr. Tu Yueh-sen, Dr. J. Usang Ly and Dr. Yill C. Chien.

A Toy Exhibition: The Educational Bureau of the Greater Shanghai Municipality is sponsoring an exhibition of Japanese toys to be opened on April 4, National Children's Day. According to the Shanghai *Nippo*, there will be two hundred and fifty representative Japan-

ese toys on exhibition, all of which have been collected by the Japanese Ministries

of Education and Foreign Affairs at the invitation of the Chinese authorities.

CONSERVANCY

River Conservancy Students: That they should gain practical experience is the purpose of the National Economic Council in sending three engineering students to India, Egypt and Annam, respectively, to study river conservancy as it is being practiced in these countries. Arrangements for their dispatch were made with the British and French Governments through the League of Nations, according to the *Kuo Min News Agency*, and the three students will sail for their destinations in May to be away

for two years.

Preparing for Thawing Season: The National Economic Council has given instructions to the Kiangsu, Shantung, Hopei, Honan, Anhwei, Kiansi and Hunan Provincial Governments to complete work in closing up all dykes before the thawing season arrives, while the Huai, Yangtze, Yellow River and North China Conservancy Boards have been ordered to supervise flood prevention work in their respective regions.

FINANCE

Central Savings Society Opens: The opening of the Central Savings Society on March 16 was marked by crowds thronging the institution at 126 Hankow Road to purchase premium bonds. The Society was established by the Central Bank with the sanction of the Central Government to encourage savings which would be utilized for the benefit of the people and the welfare of the country.

tain and other European countries.

Withdrawal of Silver Dollars Urged:

According to a report appearing in the *China Press*, the Central Bank, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications have sent a joint petition to the Ministry of Finance in Nanking urging that all Hsien Governments throughout the country should cooperate in pushing a campaign to increase the circulation of legal tender notes and the withdrawal of silver dollars.

Bankers Acceptance House Opened for Business: Of importance to the Shanghai Financial world was the opening of the Bankers Acceptance House at 59 Hongkong Road on March 16. The institution, which is sponsored by the Joint Reserve Board of the Shanghai Bankers' Association, will deal mainly with the business of accepting and negotiating bankers' bills of exchange issued on short terms. It will also provide other facilities for industry and commerce by introducing new and practical methods of financing which are being practiced in America, Great Bri-

Trams and Buses to Aid in Withdrawal of Old Coins:

The Central Bank is enlisting the aid of the various tramway and omnibus companies in Shanghai to withdraw the old copper coins from circulation by requesting them to retain all such coins paid by passengers. These will be purchased by the Central Bank at the rate of \$1 for 300 coppers and turned over to the Central Government Mint to be minted into the new subsidiary copper coins.

FISHING

Gunboat Protection for Fishermen: A *Central News* dispatch states that with the approach of the fishing season the Ministry of Industries has instructed the Fishery Protection Bureau in Shanghai to send out gunboats to all fishing regions along the coast to protect fishermen from pirates, and authorities of various coastal provinces have been requested to redouble their vigilance against this scourge.

marked out various districts as centres for the training of fishery workers. These trained workers will be sent on completion of their courses to various parts of the province to organize fishery cooperative societies.

End of Year Brighter in Fish Trade:

Though local fishing companies suffered serious losses during the first eight months of 1935 because of decrease in demand and prices, conditions during the last four months took a decided turn for the better, so much so that many companies were able to recover their earlier losses.

Fishing Enterprises: To boost the fishing industry of Shantung the Department of Reconstruction of the Shantung Provincial Government has

FORESTRY

In Commemoration of Sun Yat-sen Anniversary: The nation wide observance of the eleventh anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen was marked by the inauguration of Memorial Forest Week, March 11 to 18. Ceremonies were held in many cities throughout the country, the important feature of which was the planting of trees. This national observance of Forest Week has a double significance in that it also serves as a reminder of the tremendous problem of afforestation with which this country is faced to-day.

Outline of Afforestation Programme: Following a detailed plan

outlined by the Ministries of Interior, Industry and Finance in accordance with a resolution adopted by the 5th National Congress of the Kuomintang calling for the promotion of agriculture and afforestation, various Provincial and Municipal reconstruction organs have been requested to submit reports on the progress of agricultural experimental stations in their respective areas during the past year.

Afforestation in Honan: Afforestation work along the Tsin, Wei and Chi Rivers in Honan has been reported to be completed, a total of 1,830,360 trees having been planted so far.

MINING

Mine Rights Sought by Japanese: A report in the *Sin Wen Pao* states that a Japanese firm is seeking to secure large mining concessions in Kuangsi Province and has come to an agreement with the Hsing Chung Company for a

loan of \$15,000,000 to be invested in this project. Several Japanese and Formosans masquerading as Chinese and speaking the language fluently were said to have made an investigation tour through Kuangsi looking for mines.

RADIO AND TELEPHONE

A Nine Province Hook-up: After more than two years' of installation work, the nine-province long-distance telephone system is about to be completed, marking an important step in the development of communications in China. According to the Ministry of Communications test services are now being conducted and the net-work, which will be hooked up on April 1, will link together the nine provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Shantung, Honan and Hopei.

Shanghai-London Radio Telephone: Negotiations are still under way between the Ministry of Communications and the British Postal authorities for the Shanghai-London radio telephone tests, which had been scheduled for March 4, but which had been postponed because of unforeseen difficulties. However, officials of the Shanghai Telephone Company stated that the service was ready for operation but was awaiting completion of negotiations.

Tientsin-Tokyo Link: The direct wireless communication between Tientsin and Tokyo, which has been delayed be-

cause of the late arrival of equipment from Europe, is scheduled to open some time this month.

China-U.S. Radio-Telephone Service: In an interview with a *China Press* reporter Mr. George F. Schecklen, Vice-President and China representative of the Radio Corporation of America, stated that the radio-telephone circuit between China and the United States would very likely be opened within thirty to sixty days, as regular test conversations were already being made weekly between the Chinese Government Radio Administration and San Francisco.

Powerful Unauthorized Radio Station Discovered: An interesting news item appearing in the *North-China Daily News* revealed the fact that the provincial authorities in Foochow, while making a study of wave lengths, discovered that a powerful radio station was operating somewhere in the Tungan district of Fukien Province. It is their belief that this station belongs to a gang of smugglers, and that it is being used to direct their activities.

RAILWAYS

Canton-Hankow Line Nears Completion: The long anticipated Canton-Hankow Railway will start operation in October, according to Mr. Chang Kia-

ngau, Minister of Railways, and through traffic between Shanghai and Canton will be possible as soon as the Nanchang-Pinghsiang section is completed next

year.

Lumber Mill to be Established: One of the latest projects of Mr. Chang Kiangau is the establishment of a lumber mill at Hankow to manufacture sleepers for the use of various railways in China. The lumber to be used is produced in Kiangsi and is stated to be the best suited for making sleepers.

Chungking-Chengtu Railway: It has been announced that work will be started on the projected Chungking-Chengtu railway some time this year. According to the *Kuo Min News Agency* the expenses for this project, which have been estimated at \$48,000,000, will be raised by a foreign loan of \$20,000,000 and a

loan of \$10,000,000 to be secured from the Chinese Development Finance Corporation, the balance to be supplied by the Ministry of Railways and the Szechuan Provincial Government.

Arrival of New Engines: Judging from the number of locomotives and the amount of railway material which have been unloaded recently in Shanghai and Canton, the year of 1936 will be an important one in the history of Chinese railways. Six large British-made locomotives were unloaded in Shanghai last month, six having previously been unloaded at Canton and ten smaller ones at Tsingtao. Twelve more are expected to arrive here this month, all of which will be used on the Canton-Hankow Railway.

ROADS

Hanchung-Sihsiang Highway: The Hanchung-Sihsiang section of the Hanchung-Peiho highway, a stretch of fifty kilometres, was recently completed and formally opened to traffic.

linking Cheng-tu with Kun-ming, Yunnan, and the other connecting Szechuan with Sikong. Included in this programme of highway construction is the repair of the Chengtu-Kueiyang highway.

Money for Highway Construction: Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has given instructions to the effect that \$5,000,000 shall be allotted from the \$15,000,000 Szechuan Rehabilitation Loan for the purpose of highway construction. With this two trunk highways will be built, one

Chinkiang - Tsingkiangpu Highway Link: According to an announcement by the provincial department of reconstruction in Tsing-kiang-pu released by the *Central News Agency*, the newly completed highway between Chinkiang and Tsing-kiang-pu was formally opened to traffic on March 25.

SHIPPING

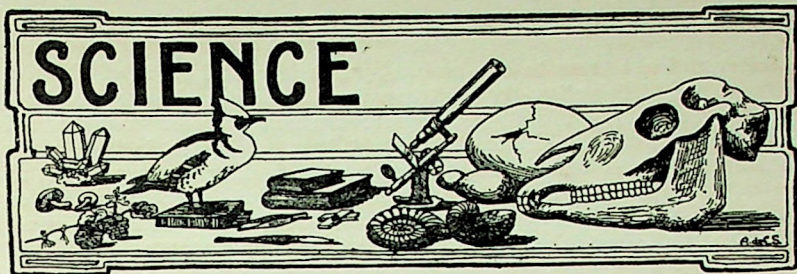
New Vessels to be Built: Great activity is anticipated by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Company as ten orders for new vessels have been received in addition to the usual repair work. The Coast Inspector's Office of the Customs has tentatively ordered five new motor-boats, while the Ming Sung Industrial Company has put in its order for two new hulls and three new twin-screw tunnel motor-launches. Among the unusual repair jobs to be seen on the docks is the lengthening of two Ming Sun Company boats, the *Ming Chang* and *Ming I*. The Kiangnan Drydock, which was originally scheduled to be opened last December, will be completed shortly.

Bids Open for Large Dredger: The Whangpoo Conservancy Board has publicly announced the opening of bids for a new drag type of suction dredger to be built according to the Board's specifications. This dredger will be a sister-ship to the *Chien She*, but will be twenty

feet longer. As bids do not close until September 1, 1936, it is unlikely that the new dredger will be delivered before the latter part of 1938.

Aftermath of Big Freeze: As a natural result of the gradual thawing of the Taku ice blockade, business in the produce trading centres of the north has been picking up considerably, though conditions have not as yet returned to normal.

Upper Yangtze Sailings Suspended: Twenty vessels were held up between Ichang and Chungking because of low water and the unusual volume of silt which had accumulated at various points, and several shipping companies were forced to temporarily suspend Upper Yangtze sailings. Meanwhile much anxiety was felt in Tientsin shipping circles lest the silt which was fast accumulating might clog up the main waterway between that city and the sea.



MIGRATION NOTES

BY

G. D. WILDER

WINTER VISITORS IN THE NORTH

Yesterday, February 29, was a red letter day in the ornithological records of this compound.¹ There is a great derth of bird life on this plain in winter. The flocks of migrants that reach it through its narrow entrance at Shan-hai Kuan or over the mountains on the northern border dropping from the Mongolian plain, 5,000 feet down to sea level to spend the winter get sadly scattered as they spread out over its vast reaches. We travel many weary miles without seeing anything more unusual than magpies and crows. We now rarely see even the few field larks that were so monotonous to Dr. Hugo Weigold many years ago when he came on a bird jaunt from Peiping to Tung Hsien in winter.

But yesterday, the last day of this leap-year February, the willow, tamarix and elm trees and the dead grass of the compound were alive with flocks of buntings of four or five species and rose finches, mingling with the resident flock of sparrows, to glean the weed and grass seeds in the warm spots where the two inches of snow had melted. We had prevented the fuel gatherers from scraping our grounds bare this year, hoping to retain some humus to encourage plant growth on this alkaline ground. Now we have our reward in an unexpected form, the visits of some of the less conspicuous yet most attractive of our China birds. The gentle sweet little song of the least bunting (*Emberiza pusilla*), heard for the first time this year, was worth all the pains it had cost to keep fuel rakers off the grounds. The beautiful flock of a half dozen full-plumaged male rose finches, with their gleaming pink-stained silvery heads and pink bodies, the darker red females and obscurely greyish-pink young birds of the year, all busily feeding in the brilliant sunshine with dried yellow grass or pure white snow as a background, made a picture that was most pleasing. The flock of

¹ American Board Mission, Te Hsien, Hopei.

bramblings, with their varied plumage of shiny black and brownish red upper parts and white bellies and rumps that flashed out in their vigorous flight from large trees to low bushes and back, added much of delight to the scene. The yellow-throated bunting (*Emberiza elegans sibirica*), with its crest of black and yellow feathers which it raises when flushed from the ground to alight in the nearest tree, was there in both sexes and all ages, a pleasant variation from the everlasting tree sparrows, as the common sparrow is properly called in China. Most numerous of all, though nearly equalled by the least buntings, were the rustic buntings also in all the age and sex variations of winter plumage. I realized for the first time that the male is a handsome bird, with his mottled head of buff, black and white and chestnut-brown necklace.

So on this last day of February, using my field glasses from the front door step, I added five species to the monthly list, making it twenty-one all told. The other birds that spend the winter in the compound are a pair of hoopoes, a male kestrel, another male kestrel hangs about all winter in the church tower a mile away, a pair of spotted-necked turtle doves that occasionally roost on our verandah at night, and, of course, a flock of ten or twenty rooks, another of magpies and a few azure-winged magpies. Occasionally a woodpecker of either of the common kinds (pied or green), or a jungle crow, or possibly even a white-necked crow visits us. One grey starling, one kite, one Japanese tit and a few pied jackdaws have passed by this winter. I have not seen a single black jackdaw anywhere this very cold winter. This makes up my February list for Te Hsien, and also Ping-yüan without any special hunts. It only emphasizes the ornithological barrenness of this plain in winter.

Hunters from Sui-yüan report great flocks of the pin-tailed sandgrouse in the mountain valleys to the north of Peiping, driven down from Mongolia this year by the severe weather, but we have had no signs of them this far south as yet. They ought to be scattering over our plain and we ought to report them, as they are among the favourite heroes of these notes from the beginning in 1923.

Other hunters returning from Shansi on February 22, told me that they had never seen so many geese and ducks as were covering the sand bars in the rivers north of Shih-chia-chuang, the junction of the Peking-Hankow and Cheng-T'ai Railways. These were doubtless the advance guard of the wild fowl pressing on the breaking up of the rivers and ponds toward the north, and checked by the cold of late February.

It would seem as though no human hunters could ever decimate these throngs of wild fowl, but I remember Alexander Wetmore, the distinguished ornithologist of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, making the statement seriously at the meeting of the American Ornithologists Union in Philadelphia in 1929 that wild birds and animals would all be exterminated within five hundred years. Only the domesticated forms would remain. Since then I have seen it in print that another fifty years would see the end of most of the wild forms, largely

due to the draining of swamps, the cutting of forests and the polluting of the waters that now form their breeding places and feeding grounds by oil and sewage.

A study of my field records of the last forty years, I feel sure, would bear out the impression that some birds that were very common in the earlier years are now rarely seen on the Peiping plain. This is true mainly of these that go to the forests for the rearing of their young every summer. There are birds that David and Swinhoe in the sixties and seventies of the last century seemed to find common, but for which we have searched in vain, or of which we have seen but a specimen or two. The Japanese tit and the marsh tit used to be very common visitors in the winter sometimes accompanied by the long-tailed tit and even the tree creeper (*Certhia familiaris*). The first mentioned is still to be seen occasionally, as it seems to find nesting places even on the plain, but the other occur extremely seldom in my notes of late years. The coat tit of the higher mountains used to be found near Peiping according to David. Mr. Hubbard and I have sought for it constantly, but have seen it but once in the city of Peiping, and a few times at the Western Tombs and in Shansi. The destruction of the forests, first at the Western Tombs and then during the last twenty-five years at the Eastern Tombs and the selling off of the pines of the princes' cemeteries along the foot of the mountains bordering the plain make the once beautiful countryside look like a plucked fowl, for trees certainly are to the land what its plumage is to a bird. And it seems to me that this destruction must also be held accountable for the increasing rarity in the interior of the beautiful forest dwelling summer birds. The tits, the brightly coloured flycatchers, the redstarts, the egrets, the hoopoes and the black-capped kingfisher used to be kept in these forests as in great reservoirs from which the plains adjoining were supplied with goodly numbers of these visitors in winter or during the migrations. Since the destruction of the forests the breeding grounds of these species must have been changed and consequently their routes of migration have been deflected, so that the Peiping plain has been deprived of their visits in any numbers. Some may have been almost or quite exterminated.

One new species, Elise's flycatcher, discovered in the Eastern Tombs at the time of the World War by Dr. Weigold, has doubtless been almost, if not quite, exterminated by the destruction of the oak woods in the limited area of its breeding grounds. The story of its discovery may be worth recounting in these "Migration Notes" on some occasion in the future.

THE STORY OF *DIROFILARIA IMMITIS* (LEIDY),¹ A PARASITIC THREAD WORM IN THE HEART OF THE DOMESTIC DOG.

BY

TSEN-HWANG SHAW

It was on a cool spring morning in the year 1931 that a dead dog was brought into the office of the present writer in the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology, Peiping, by a gentleman who thought that it might have some scientific value. The animal was then taken to the taxidermists' shop to be dealt with. Its skin, having very little value in systematic zoology, was not saved, but the skeleton of this dog, which was considered to be very useful for the study of comparative osteology, was cleaned by one of the taxidermists, and has since been preserved in the osteological collection of the Institute. The viscera of this dog was opened and examined, the writer and his assistant simultaneously noticing that there were some parasitic thread worms in its heart. After a search through parasitological literature in the libraries in Peiping, this parasitic worm was identified as *Dirofilaria immitis* (Leidy). The following account of the natural history of this parasite may be of interest to the general reader, although it does not claim to be anything new or original in the field of parasitology or helminthology.

Phylogenetically speaking this parasitic worm is somewhat related to the roundworm, *Ascaris*, which inhabits the alimentary canal of man, the horse and many other animals. For the benefit of those who are not familiar with systematic zoology the position of this worm in the Animal Kingdom may be summarized in the following table:

Phylum NEMATHELMINTHES Vogt
Class NEMATODA Rudolphi
Order EUNEMATODA Ward
Superfamily FILARIOIDEA Weinland
Family FILARIIDAE Cobbold
Genus *DIROFILARIA* Railliet and Henry

It is a well known fact that domestic dogs in North China are very frequently infected with *Dirofilaria immitis* (Leidy). As stated by Mr. H. S. Pen, a graduate of the Western China Union University at Chengtu, and now a junior assistant in the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology, these worms are not uncommon in the dogs of Szechuan. According to him the percentage of infection is very high, as evidenced by his observations in a physiological laboratory there. These parasites live mainly in the right ventricle and the pulmonary vein, but have also been found in other parts of the body.

The length of these parasites differ widely according to sex. The females are always longer than the males. The difference in body length

1. Commonly known as "heart-worm."

THE STORY OF *DIROFILARIA IMMITIS* (LEIDY)

between the sexes is usually about 100 millimeters. The measurements, in millimeters, of twenty-two worms in the collection of the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology are as follows:

Sex	Number of Specimens	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Range
Female	14	290	334	227	107
Male	8	164	201	121	80

The worms may be found in the heart without having produced any lesions or symptoms during the life of the animal, while in other cases they may actually be the cause of death of their host. They are slender in form and white in colour. The mouth has no lips and there are only insignificant head papillae. The oesophagus is relatively short, measuring from 1.25 to 1.5 millimeters in length. The hind end of the male is spirally coiled, while the tail bears small lateral alæ. There are four to six, usually five, pairs of ovoid papillæ, of which one pair is

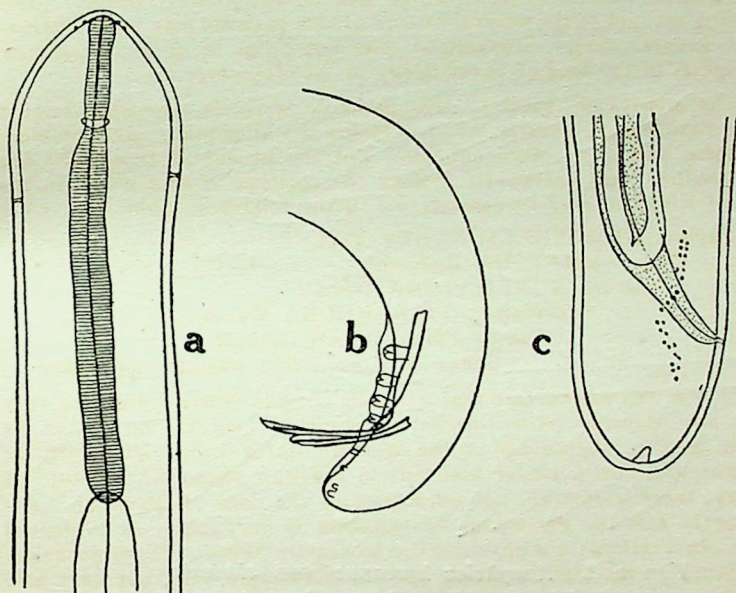


Figure 1. *Dirofilaria immitis* (Leidy). a. Anterior extremity, ventral view x 52. b. Posterior extremity of male, lateral view x 100. c. Posterior extremity of female, lateral view x 52. (After Yorke and Maplestone).

postcloacal, two pairs of finger-shaped papillæ are lateral and posterior to the cloacal opening, and three to four pairs of small conical papillæ are near the tip of the tail. The spicules are unequal, the left one being 0.324 to 0.375 millimeters long and pointed, the right one 0.19 to 0.229 millimeters long and ending bluntly. The hind end of the female is rounded. The vulva is situated just behind the end of the oesophagus.

This kind of parasite produces living young instead of eggs. The larvæ, or the so-called microfilariæ, occur in the blood of the host. Some parasitologists have said that they have a slight nocturnal periodicity. The larvæ have a long and slender tail. According to Dr. L. C. Feng of the Division of Parasitology, Department of Pathology, Peiping Union Medical College, the microfilariæ of *Dirofilaria immitis* (Leidy) undergo their development in three species of mosquitoes, *Anopheles hyrcanus* var. *sinensis* Wiedmann, *Aedes japonicus* var. *koreicus* Edwards, and *Aedes albopictus* Skuse. The microfilariæ pass into the malpighian tubes within one to twenty-four hours after the mosquito's feeding on an infected animal. At a temperature of from 25° to 28° C. the whole development is completed in from ten to fifteen days. Between twelve and fifteen days entering the mosquito they proceed forward to the latter's labium. The mature larvæ have been seen proceeding to the legs, in the head above the pharynx, and sometimes even in the palpi

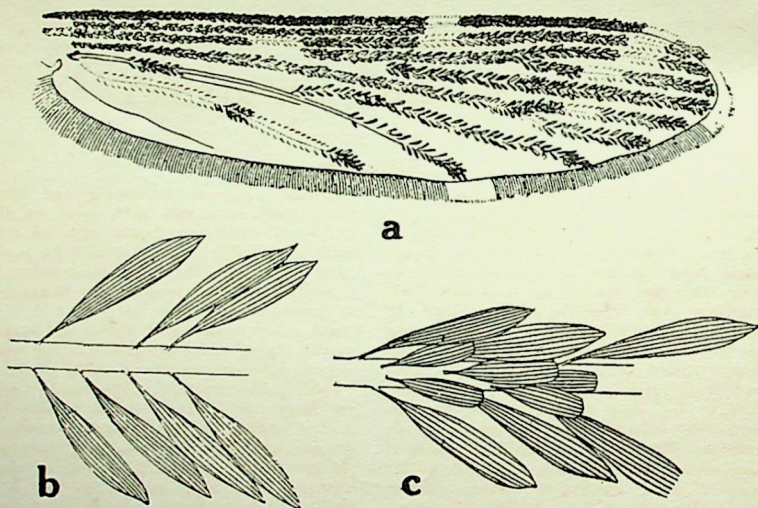


Figure 2. *Anopheles hyrcanus* var. *sinensis* Wiedmann.
a. wing (female); b. and c. wing scales. (After Chi Ho).

of the host. The infective larvæ then pass to the labium of the insect and are transferred to the final host by the bite of the mosquito. The adults can live several years in the host. Dogs in China usually live

out of doors. The species of mosquito which play the principal rôle in transmission of this parasite seldom enter a house. *Anopheles hyrcanus* var. *sinensis* Wiedmann probably plays the most important part in the transmission of *Dirofilaria*, for its distribution is wide throughout China. *Aedes albopictus* Skuse occurs in Eastern as well as in Northern China, whereas *Aedes japonicus* var. *koreicus* Edwards is confined to Korea and North China. It is quite possible that other species of mosquitoes may be just as effective in transmitting this parasite, but so far scientists have no definite evidence of this.

The larvæ of *Dirofilaria* can be found in the blood of an infected animal. A specific diagnosis seems to be rather difficult to make because the microfilariae of all the dog filariæ are not well described yet. But, fortunately, most of the other species are not widely distributed and do not produce similar symptoms.

So far as is known there is still no drug which will kill the adult parasites in the heart of the dog.² Infested animals are naturally a source of infection and should be destroyed at once. Healthy animals can be protected against the bites of mosquitoes by not letting them out in the open towards evening or early in the morning, or, better still, by keeping them in mosquito-proof kennels at night. Long-haired dogs are stated to become infected less frequently than short-haired ones, which suggests that the hair offers a means of protection.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND REVIEWS

BIOLOGY

The Australian Snakes: We have received from Messrs. Angus and Robertson of 89 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, Australia, an extremely useful little book dealing in a most practical way with the snakes of Australia. Altogether 137 species are pictured in colour and described, details being given as to their general appearance, habits, where found, scalation, colour, size, food and distribution. It is also stated whether or not they are poisonous, and the degree of venomousness in the poisonous species. The popular name in the case of each species that has one and the scientific name of every species are given. An introduction covers the subject of snakes in general, amongst other things discussing snake-bites and their treatment. The whole is contained in a convenient pocket-size volume of 198 pages. Useful keys to the classification of the species are

provided. Anyone possessing and using with intelligence this little book on the snakes of Australia should have no difficulty in identifying any species he might come across, at the same time being in a position to know exactly how dangerous or harmless it might be.

An interesting point about the snakes of the region under discussion is the number of different species of blind snake or *Typhlops* they include. Whereas in China we have but a single small species but a few inches in length and known to science as *Typhlops braminus*, there are no fewer than nineteen species of these strange burrowing snakes in the Australian region. Another large group comprises the rock snakes and pythons of the family *Boidae*, represented by ten species.

The book is entitled "Snakes of Australia" and was written by J. R. King-

2. In the past few years Dr. F. C. Philipp of Shanghai has had considerable success with injections of "Antimosan," a preparation of antimony.

horn, the illustrations having been done by Ethel A. King. The price is six shillings, and the book is well worth it.

Rhinoceros and Deer Horn Medicine:

Incidental to our article on "Animals in Chinese Art," which appears elsewhere in the present issue of this journal, it is interesting to note that according to a recent statement in the *News-Chronicle*, London, a boom is taking place in what is considered one of the most extraordinary trades ever developed in that city. It consists of nothing less than the exportation, from England to China of rhinoceros horns to be made into medicine to be sent to Abyssinia to give courage and virility to the Ethiopians in their war against the Italian invaders. It seems that in some way the Abyssinians have come to know of some of the various medicines included in the Chinese *materia medica* of what is called the old style, and amongst these is powdered rhinoceros horn. China has long depended for her supply of this commodity upon other countries, but her old style pharmacists have always insisted upon having horns of the Asiatic species of rhinoceros, three forms of this animal being found in India, Burma and Assam, Java and Sumatra, respectively. A British resident in Shanghai who had killed a rhinoceros in Africa recently offered its horn to the local native medicine dealers, only to have it refused on the grounds that it was an African, not an Asiatic product. However, the Chinese dealers in native drugs appear to have no scruples about supplying the Abyssinians with the wrong brand of rhinoceros horn, for they are buying up this product from all parts of the world for the trade with Ethiopia.

Deer horn when in velvet is another substance included in the Chinese Pharmacopeia and believed to possess great medicinal virtue. Especially valuable is

the partly grown horn of the sika or spotted deer. When properly prepared this product costs as much as \$80 an ounce.

Needless to say, the demand for Asiatic rhinoceros horn and the horns in velvet of the sika deer has led to the virtual extermination of these animals, the process of destruction having been greatly accelerated in recent years by the introduction of modern fire-arms.

Bombay Museum Receives Giant

Panda: A recent message from India was to the effect that the Bombay Natural History Society had received for its Museum a young giant panda (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*, David) from Captain R. K. M. Battye, the British Trade Agent in Gyantse on the Chinese Tibetan border. The announcement contains some bad mistakes and omissions, however, one of which is to the effect that the giant panda is also known as the "spectacled bear." This is entirely wrong, the spectacled bear being a South American species. An alternative name for the pandas is cat-bear. In detailing the instances in which giant pandas have been shot by Westerners, the announcement fails to mention the fact that Mr. Ernst Schafer of the Brooke Dolan Expedition of 1931 shot one of these rare animals. It is also wrong to say that the year in which the Roosevelt brothers got their giant panda was 1919. It was in 1928. It is correct, however, that between the years 1869, when Père David first discovered this animal, and 1928, when the Roosevelts shot their specimen, no Westerner had set eyes on the giant panda in its natural haunts. It is also probable that the Roosevelts were the first white men to set eyes on a live giant panda, as they were the first to shoot one.

GEMOLOGY

Diamonds in the Rock: A report that has recently found its way into the local newspapers is to the effect that a Mr. William La Varre, a Virginian whose life ambition has been to discover "diamonds in the rock," has succeeded in this. He has returned from South America with the report that somewhere in the region where British and Dutch Guiana and Brazil meet he has discovered an outcrop of peridot, five times the area of Kimberley in South Africa, which contained the diamonds he sought. Not knowing whether he was on Brazilian,

British or Dutch territory, he decided to stake out his claim and then to abandon it till expeditions, already in the field, sent out by the Governments of these three countries to demarcate the boundaries of their respective territories, had decided on those boundaries. The national ownership of the ground in which his discovery had been made will make a great difference to the rights of the discoverer, the latter's chances being brightest if it turns out that this diamond outcrop lies in British territory.

Diamonds and Gold in Langkat Borneo Holdings: A recent report on experimental work on certain holdings in Dutch Borneo of the Shanghai company commonly known as "Langkat" reveals the fact that this company is the possessor of a very valuable property on which both diamonds and gold are to be recovered in highly paying quantities. The area in which the diamonds are to be found is about a hundred miles in length and has an average breadth of nineteen miles, the gravel containing the gems and gold lying under an overload of considerable thickness. The diamonds are of high quality, it is reported.

Larger and Better Synthetic Diamonds: A recent report from McPherson, Kansas, U.S.A., is to the effect that Dr. J. W. Hershey, head of the local college's department of chemistry, has succeeded in making bigger and better diamonds than have ever before been made by man. Fortunately these new synthetic diamonds, created by the method originally discovered by the French chemist Moisson in 1896, are no larger than a pin's head, and cost far more to make than they are worth. Otherwise we should be seeing a collapse of the diamond mining industry and trade.

SEISMOLOGY

The Monthly Record of Earthquakes: The series of earthquakes recorded as taking place in Kansu and West China generally during February was continued throughout March, quakes of varying intensity being felt at Lan-chou Fu on March 4, 5, 20, 24, 25, 26 and 27. None of these shocks was of sufficient violence, however, to cause any serious damage.

Earthquakes Predicted in India: That the Eastern Himalayas, Assam and Lower Bengal, especially the area round Dacca, are the next places to be visited

by earthquakes is the prediction of Professor Vivekananda of Madras University, according to a recent message from India. His prognostications are based on the alleged migration of seismic activity from one extremity to the other of the earthquake belt, the Quetta earthquake showing that it had reached its extreme westerly range and the more recent quakes at Patna and in Bengal indicating that it was passing through the middle portion before reaching the easterly extremity of its range in the regions mentioned above.

ASTRONOMY

Chinese and Japanese Scientists to Observe Sun's Eclipse: Scientists all over the Pacific and East Asiatic region are looking forward with considerable interest to the approaching total eclipse of the Sun, which will be observable on June 19 in Eastern Siberia and Manchuria. The Chinese Solar Eclipse Observation Commission decided last December to send two separate groups of astronomical experts to make observations at different points in Japanese and Soviet Russian territory, and asked for a sum of \$50,000 from the Government to defray expenses. This request was granted by the Executive Yuan.

The Shanghai Science Institute, a Japanese organization situated on Route Chisi, has also decided to send an expedi-

tion to observe the eclipse from three different points in Manchuria. The expedition will be headed by Dr. Shinzo Shinjyo, the sites chosen for the observations being Changchun, Harbin and Hume, the last on the Amur River or Hei-lung Kiang.

Besides the above mentioned expeditions there will be twenty-four Russian parties in the field to observe the eclipse from thirty-three points along its line from the Black Sea to Harbarovsk at the junction of the Ussuri and Amur Rivers on the East Manchurian border.

Expeditions will also set out from various institutions in Japan for the same purpose. The eclipse will be observable from Hokkaido or Yezo, the northernmost island of the Japanese group.

METEOROLOGY

The Weather in China during March: Throughout China the bitter weather of February was extended into March. In the Shanghai area low temperatures were experienced from March 1 to 4, the thermometer continuing to register several degrees of frost at night till March 10, when it turned slightly

warmer. Rain was recorded in this area on March 11, 12, 16, 18 and 27, while the prevailing direction of the wind was north, north-east or north-west, rain usually following a shift of the wind to the south-east. No warm days were experienced throughout the entire month.

In North China the ice that had closed

up the harbours, since late December did not begin to break up till well into the month, while cold blasts from Siberia continued to be felt as far south as the Yangtze Valley. The ships frozen in at Taku, the port for Tientsin, did not get clear till March 12. Reports from Tientsin indicate that the past winter has been one of the coldest on record. Similar reports come from other parts of North China. Late in the month bitter cold and heavy snow were experienced in Inner Mongolia and along the Chinese-Mongolian border causing an

eighty per cent. loss of life amongst the herds of live stock in this area and great suffering to the people. Fierce gales were also experienced throughout North China and Inner Mongolia during March.

The severity of the winter even in Mid-China may be judged by the fact that plant life generally is anywhere from a fortnight to six weeks later in blossoming than it was last year.

As late as March 2 deaths of beggars from the cold occurred in the Shanghai area.

MEDICINE

Meningitis Epidemics Reported: On March 17 it was reported by *Kuomin* that an epidemic of cerebral meningitis had broken out at Cheng-tu, capital of Szechuan Province, lack of medical facilities making it extremely difficult for the authorities to prevent the spread of this deadly disease.

From Canton comes a *Reuter* report dated March 24 that meningitis had broken out at Kuei-lin in North-eastern Kuangsi, over fifty deaths having already occurred. The Kuangsi authorities were reported to be rushing assistance in the way of doctors, nurses and medical supplies from Nan-ning to the affected area.

Scarlet Fever in Si-an Fu: A *Central* message of March 7 from Si-an Fu, capital of Shensi, stated that a severe epidemic of scarlet fever had broken out in that city, most of the victims being juveniles. The authorities were planning to give free anti-scarlet fever injections to the people.

China Highest in Tuberculosis Death Rate: According to reports issued by the China Anti-Tuberculosis Society this country ranks first in the world in the

number of deaths from tuberculosis. Figures recently released show that in the past few years about a million and a quarter people in China have died from this disease, over ten per cent. of these deaths occurring in the larger cities.

The fight against tuberculosis is being carried out by China's doctors on a wide scale, but such habits as spitting which are commonly indulged in by the Chinese make it extremely difficult to combat the disease and to prevent its spread.

Exhibition of Chinese Medicines: An exhibition of old style Chinese medicines is being held for nine days commencing April 1 in the building of the Chinese Medical Practitioners' Association at the corner of Range and North Honan Roads in Shanghai. This should prove of the greatest interest to students of Chinese *materia medica* as well as to members of the medical profession generally, for more and more the West is discovering that a large number of the drugs used by the Chinese old style doctors have unsuspected medicinal properties of considerable value.

A. de C. S.

SHOOTING AND FISHING NOTES

SHOOTING

Exciting Tiger Hunt in Manchuria: In a letter dated March 30 received from Mr. Peter Moguchi, the well known Russian hunter and guide stationed at Heng-taohetze in North Kirin, Manchuria, he tells of an exciting tiger hunt in the forest about 50 kilometres south of that town which ended in the shooting of a fine 500 pound tiger and the deaths of

two valuable hunting dogs and a pack horse.

During the past winter Moguchi came across tiger tracks in the forest on three different occasions. They were of three different tigers as indicated by their sizes and the fact that they were encountered in different parts of the country. His interest was concentrated on one set,



Mr. Peter Moguchi and his Monster Tiger shot last January near Hengtaohetze in North Kirin. This is the famous Manchurian Tiger, the largest of its Breed. Note the Length of the great Canine Teeth.

SHOOTING AND FISHING NOTES

however, which he describes as the largest he ever saw. Following the animal he experienced great difficulty in getting a shot at it, because of its cunning. On three separate occasions it escaped him. Finally on the night of January 30 it actually came to his camp and attacked his horse which was tethered not far from his tent. He rushed out of his tent, but could not see the tiger, which several times during the night came back to his camp and prowled round his tent. His eight hunting dogs were tied a few feet from the tent, too near for the tiger's liking, apparently. In the morning Moguchi found that his horse had been badly mauled in the legs by the tiger, which had also broken its back. He had to shoot the wretched animal.

Picking up the tiger's trail he followed it with his dogs. The chase led up on to a rocky incline, where it was very hard to follow, but the dogs kept the tiger in view and the hunter was able to keep in touch with them through their incessant barking. Presently he heard the tiger roar and the sounds of a scuffle, and when he got to the spot he found that his best dog, a fine Mongolian animal named Sobel had been killed. The tiger meanwhile had escaped over a ridge into a dense pine forest. Following hard he several times heard its deep roars as it turned to attack the dogs that were pressing it close. This continued for about half an hour, when the tiger suddenly appeared some thirty yards away, having been turned by the hunting pack. This was the hunter's chance, and, taking careful aim, he fired and dropped the savage beast in its tracks. The dogs closed in, but most of them were careful to keep well out of reach of the wounded tiger's terrible jaws and forepaws. One dog, however, charged in and tried to seize the tiger by the throat, only to pay for its rashness with its life as the great feline seized it and killed it with one crunch of its terrible jaws. Next mo-

ment the savage brute was stretched dead by a bullet in the neck delivered at close range.

It took three men and two horses to carry the tiger to Moguchi's home, where it was weighed and taped. It turned the scale at 500 lbs. and its body measured 2.8 metres in length, or about 9 feet 2½ inches, and 1.5 metres round the chest. It is not quite clear from Mr. Moguchi's letter whether this measurement includes the tail, but, judging from the weight, is seems unlikely. Allowing 3 feet for the tail, this would mean a 12 foot tiger, which is about right for the weight. The tiger was sold to a Chinese medicine dealer for Yen 1,200.

A Good Bag of Snipe near Nanking:

A party of four Shanghai sportsmen shooting over the week end of March 28 and 29 at Hua-ch'i-ying on the Pukou bank of the Yangtze opposite Nanking bagged a total of about 150 couple of snipe, all being winter birds. This is an unusually good bag. Mostly in recent years snipe have not been too plentiful.

A Very Early Spring Snipe:

During the same week end another Shanghai sportsman reports having shot some spring snipe. There were pin-tails, which usually do not arrive in the Shanghai area till well into April. This record is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that spring this year is extremely late.

The Kowloon Tiger seen Again:

Once again comes a report from Hong-kong that one of the tigers that have been infesting the Kowloon area on the mainland has been seen. On March 1 a nineteen-year-old grass cutter was chased by one of the animals, says the report. A search party that was sent out came across the tiger's tracks on a hillside, but saw nothing of the animal itself.

A. de C. S.

FISHING

Records of Salmon Migrations: In order to learn more about the migrating habits of salmon scientists in Norway are marking fish caught off the coasts of that country and putting them back in the sea in the hopes that when they are again caught the place and date of capture will be reported to them. Thus a 5-lb. grilse was caught and marked last summer close to Bergen and let loose again. This was on June 30. It was later caught again on the east coast of

Scotland a few miles north of Montrose, having covered the four hundred or so miles from Bergen at a rate of about twenty miles a day. This is the first record of a salmon crossing the North Sea, observations made in England and Scotland showing that the fish usually travel up and down the British coast.

Fresh-water Fishing Season to Start soon in China: The enthusiastic angler in China is preparing his rods and lines

for the fishing season which should start soon. In the north, such fish as carp, ide and other coarse types may be caught immediately after the melting of the ice from the creeks and ponds; while in Mid-China they come on the feed early in spring. In the Shanghai area about the only fresh-water fishing to be had is in

the ponds or lakes in the public parks, to be allowed to fish in which a license is required and certain regulations observed. It is seldom that fish of any size are caught, however, though there are some good records connected with the fish taken in the large pond in Hongkew Park.

A. de C. S.

THE KENNEL

Chinese Crested Dog Shown in America: News from California is to the effect that a Chinese crested dog is causing considerable interest in kennel circles there, the breed being previously unknown to American dog fanciers. It is evident that some one has got hold of the wrong name, for the dog was reported to have been entered as a "crescent" dog. The picture of the dog with its owner which accompanied the news item leaves no room for doubt as to the breed involved. The Chinese crested dog is an exceedingly rare breed, but we have come across at least two examples in Shanghai. One is owned by Mrs. H. E. Gibson, the other being a dead specimen that was sent to the taxidermist's shop of the Shanghai Museum (R.A.S.) to be stuffed. Neither the name of the owner of the specimen shown in California nor the place of origin of the dog are given in the report, which was reproduced in the *China Press* of April 1.

China Kennel Club Dog Show Scheduled: The annual Dog Show of the China Kennel Club has been scheduled to take place in Shanghai on Sunday, May 19. Those wishing to enter their dogs should apply to the Secretary, Mr. H. M. Howell, at B.1, Medhurst Apartments, 934 Bubbling Well Road, for entry forms and particulars. The Show will take place in the Public Stand at the Race Course,

entrance being gained from Mohawk Road.

Shanghai Official Dog Catchers'

Brutal Methods: Once more we ask when are the International Settlement authorities going to do something to stop the brutal way in which their official dog catchers handle the wretched animals it is their duty to apprehend? Once more a justifiably indignant correspondent to the *North-China Daily News* (March 23) describes one of the revolting scenes of cruelty to dogs by these official dog catchers which are becoming all too common on the streets of this city. He describes a small dog being swung round by a wire noose round its neck and being prodded by the other men attached to the dog-catchers van. How long are those whom we elect year by year to the Council and those to whom the Shanghai ratepayers pay munificent salaries going to allow this outrage of torturing dogs to go on? We have no hesitation in saying the state of affairs that prevails in this connection is a public disgrace and one which in any other city in the world in which the British have the preponderance of authority would not be tolerated. We beg in the name of humanity that the members of the new Council will make it their business to look into this matter and see to it that something is done to put a stop to the needless cruelty indulged in by the brutal coolies employed by the Council as dog catchers.

A. de C. S.



One of the most beautiful Sights in Shanghai in the Spring is afforded by the Magnolia Trees which come into Bloom at this Season of the Year. Here is shown a Tree in Jessfield Park covered with gorgeous creamy-white Blossoms. On the next Page are Displays of Daffodils, also in Jessfield Park. Photographs by Courtesy of the Superintendent of Parks, Shanghai Municipal Council.



THE GARDEN

April in the Garden: April is one of the most delightful months of the year in the Shanghai area, and there can be few more pleasant ways of spending one's time than by working in the garden. There is much to be done, but even more to be enjoyed, for now one reaps the reward of seed sowing and bulb planting during the later months of the preceding year. Planting out of seedlings of all kinds must be attended to, while the hardier potted plants that have been kept indoors during the winter should now be put outside to benefit by the spring sun and rains.

Everywhere bulbs are coming into bloom. Crocuses on the lawns, narcissuses and daffodils in beds or in clusters under trees, these will be making a brave showing. The magnificent creamy-white flowers of the magnolia trees are already in full bloom, gracing many a Shanghai garden with their loveliness. Indeed, this is one of the most beautiful sights that spring has to offer in this city. Then, too, the prunus is in bloom, its pure white blossoms contrasting strongly with the grey-black naked branches on which they grow, and before the month is out other trees of the same family—peaches, apricots and cherries—will have added their quota of pink and white to the pageant that is unfolding itself before our eyes.

It is hard to imagine anything more exhilarating than being in a well planted garden early on a fine spring morning, with the birds all singing their little heads off for the sheer joy of living, and every flowering plant, from splendid magnolias down to the humble little speedwell that is an intruder, doing its best in the grand symphony of colour that surrounds one. Truly April is a wonderful month in Shanghai.

A Backward Season this Year: The spring season this year in the Shanghai area is extremely late. January, Febru-

ary and March were unusually cold, and frosts continued well into the last named month, holding everything back. The blossoming of plants in the open has taken place anywhere from a fortnight to eight weeks later than last year, with the result that the garden up till the last week in March was a dull place.

Following we give a table, as we did in these pages at this time a year ago, showing the dates on which we first noticed the blooms of different plants in our garden this year and last:

Name	1935	1936
Dandelion	February 18	April 4
Shepherd's Purse	February 22	March 21
Jessamine	January 10	March 21
Tournefort's		
Speedwell	March 1	March 16
Forsythia	March 4	March 31
Snowdrop	March 7	April 2
Japonica	February 12	April 4
Temple-of-Heaven	March 1	April 4

The following plants which bloomed last year on the dates indicated had not done so this year at the date of going to press (April 10): Spiraea, March 13; Dwarf Cherry, March 17; White Lilac, March 24; and Red Magnolia, March 19.

The Chinese Spring Flower: On the streets of Shanghai at this time of year hawkers may be seen going round offering plants in bud of the Chinese spring flower, the sweet-scented green-blossomed orchid known as *Cymbidium ensifolium*. This is the orchid that Chinese artists love to paint along with bamboos. It may be recognized by its long grass-like leaves and rather inconspicuous flower of a greenish shade, sometimes more yellowish, with a maroon centre. It is indigenous to Central and South China. Several cultivated varieties are known, some of which have a single blossom on a stalk, others two, three or more.

A. de C. S.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, NORTH CHINA BRANCH

Dr. Chatley Lectures on Early Chinese Astrology and Astronomy: On March 19 Dr. Herbert Chatley, a past President of this Society, delivered a

lecture before its members on the subject of "The Chinese Astrological Theory of Creation," in the course of which he presented some interesting facts about the conceptions held by early Chinese astronomers and astrologers with regard to the creation of the universe. He laid special emphasis upon the ideas developed by the ancients in both the West and the East as to the movements of heavenly bodies and the periods that must elapse between the times when they took up certain positions relative to each other, suggesting that the Chinese derived much of their knowledge of mathematics and astronomy from the Egyptian and Greek cultures by way of Mesopotamia prior to the Han period. Dr. Chatley made special reference to the work and ideas of Liu Hsiang of the Han Dynasty, who was engaged in the restoration of the classics destroyed by Ch'in Shih Huang-ti, being particularly interested in the Book of Changes and the mystical theory of numbers. His conception of the origin of things was that in the beginning the universe was divided into two parts, the Sun and the Moon, which in turn produced the five planets, from which the stars originated, and he claimed to be able to calculate exactly when this took place and also when the universe would cease to exist. The total period of the existence of the universe he gave as 23,639,040 years, creation having taken place 143,231 years before the birth of Christ. His contribution to practical astronomy consisted of calculations of considerable accuracy of the length of the lunar month, the number of months in nineteen years and the number of days in the year. He was within a fraction of a day in the first, within two hours of the actual figure in the second, and was

only a very small fraction of a day out in the third case.

Long before Liu Hsiang lived, however, the Chinese had records of eclipses and had worked out a solar-lunar calendar, which required the insertion of intercalary moons, or twenty-eight day months, to make it balance. The lecturer expressed the opinion, however, that pre-Han astronomical knowledge was not as great as has been supposed. Certainly in Han and later in T'ang times great strides were made, while notable reforms in the calendar were introduced in the Yuan or Mongol Dynasty.

Museum Talks Well Attended: Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby, President of the Society and Honorary Director of the Shanghai Museum, which is one of the Society's most important activities, continued throughout March to deliver his Wednesday afternoon "Museum Talks." Although these are intended more especially for school children, many adults have been coming to them regularly, expressing their appreciation of them in no uncertain terms. During the past month Mr. Sowerby dealt respectively with the primates and monkeys, the larger mammals, the smaller mammals, the birds and the reptiles of China, using the specimens in the Museum to illustrate his lectures. These have been extremely well attended, even on days when the inclemency of the weather might have been expected to discourage the children from coming. The extreme interest displayed by the young scholars in the lectures and the specimens in the Museum illustrating them more than justify the holding of these somewhat informal "talks."

THE SHANGHAI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Annual General Meeting: At the annual general meeting of the Shanghai Horticultural Society held on March 30 at Marble Hall, the home of Mr. Horace Kadoorie, the President, a very satisfactory report for the past year was presented by Mr. W. J. Kerr, the Secretary and Director of Flower Shows. Both the Spring and Autumn Flower Shows were very successful, there being a fine showing of plants at each, and a large attendance of visitors. After thanks had been tendered the Society's officers the election of those for the coming year was held, with the following results:

President, Mr. Horace Kadoorie; vice-

presidents, Mr. A. F. Gimson, Lord Li Ching-mei, Dr. E. L. Marsh, and Mr. Wang Yu-ding; treasurer, Mr. W. J. Hawking; secretary and director, Mr. W. J. Kerr; executive committee, Mr. A. D. Bell, Capt. J. G. Dyson, Mr. G. B. Fryer, Mr. A. F. Gimson, Mr. T. Kakuma, Lord Li Ching-mei, Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. A. de C. Sowerby, Mr. G. L. Wilson, Mr. M. Vanderburgh, Mr. C. H. Munz, Mr. K. Newman and Mr. A. Nazer; working committee, re-elected en bloc; ladies committee, Mrs. Ivon Clark, chairman, and Mesdames G. F. Dumbarton, C. S. Franklin, G. B. Fryer, N. W. Hickling, K. S. Mui, C. A. Momber, Katherine E. G. White and H. V. Wilkinson.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES AND INTELLIGENCE

THE INTERNATIONAL ARTS THEATRE

First Anniversary Observed: On March 23 the first anniversary of the International Arts Theatre was observed with the holding of its second annual general meeting at its studio at 55 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai. The Secretary's report showed that since its inauguration a year ago this institution has held no fewer than a hundred meetings and has produced two very success-

ful plays, "Lady Precious Stream" and "Lysistrata," the latter calling forth much comment in the local foreign press. The I.A.T., as it is generally called, has been formed with the object of providing a cultural and artistic centre in Shanghai of a thoroughly cosmopolitan character, and we may say that it has so far succeeded in its aims.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES AND INTELLIGENCE

Self-Survey for Improvements: In preparation for the thirtieth anniversary of the Shanghai University, which will be celebrated this autumn, committees have been appointed to study the Christian character of the institution, the academic standard, faculty personnel, student life, buildings and grounds, organizations and other phases of university life to make improvements wherever it is possible.

Tsinghua Branch College: Plans are being made by the National Tsinghua University at Peiping to establish a branch college at Changsha in the former campus of Yale-in-China. According to information received from Peiping educational circles the Hunan Provincial authorities have promised to set aside 6,000 *mou* of land for the construction of an agricultural college and an experimental station for the Changsha Branch, while the Central Meteorological Station plans to establish a branch station for the institution. The work of construction will probably take two years to complete. It is also reported that the remains of the late Dr. V. K. Ting, noted geologist, will be buried there.

Scholarships for Hunan Students: According to information received from the *Central News Agency* the Hunan Provincial Government is giving ten scholarships to college graduates for higher studies in England, America and Japan, for which a competitive examination will be held some time next July. The courses offered for study are astronomy, mechanical engineering, veterinary science, architecture, public health, his-

tory, geography, home economics and applied chemistry.

Regulation Uniforms: A circular issued by the Ministry of Education orders all university and college students in Nanking to wear uniforms. Beginning with the next fall semester uniforms for middle school students as well must be of the same style, colour and material.

Physical Education Stressed: In order to stress the importance of physical education and to popularize sports among the Chinese people, the National Government recently established a Bureau of Physical Education and a Physical Education Section of the Mass Training Department of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters. The lengthy programme drawn up by this new organization includes plans for the promotion of physical culture among labourers, farmers, women, children and businessmen, as well as the promotion of boy scout and military training. One of its strict regulations is the appointment of a physical director in every province, municipality and district. Tangpu to be attached to the Mass Training Department.

Boxer Indemnity Scholarships: Three hundred and eight college graduates, including twenty-one girls, are said to have registered for the fourth annual examination for the scholarships offered by the British Boxer Indemnity Fund Commission to be held simultaneously in Nanking and Peiping from April 1 to 6. However, not all of these will be qualified to sit for the written examinations, for many will be eliminated in the physical and oral

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examinations. Of the total number only twenty-one will be chosen to study in England for three years. At present there are fifty-nine Chinese students in various English universities.

Exchange of Students Sought: Among the interesting arrivals in Shanghai in March was that of Professor A. C. V. Melbourne of Queensland University.

It was reported that Professor Melbourne was working on a survey of Chinese universities, the results of which he would deliver to the Senate of Queensland University upon his return to Australia. One of the chief purposes of his trip to China was to arrange an exchange of professors and students between educational institutions of China and Australia, and it is to be hoped that his trip has been a successful one.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

BOOKS

The Leave Book, 1936: Clerke & Cockeran, Ltd. London.

City of Birmingham Handbook, 1936, by W. S. Body: The Birmingham Printers, Ltd., Birmingham.

Policing the Arctic, by Harwood Steele, M.C.: Jarrolds Limited, London.

The New Social Order in China, by T'ang Leang-li: China United Press, Shanghai.

Wild Flowers of the Great Dominions of the British Empire, by The Lady Rockley, C.B.E.: MacMillan and Co., Limited, London.

Through Forbidden Tibet, by Harrison

Forman: Longmans, Green and Co., New York.

China Facts and Fancies, by T'ang Leang-li: China United Press, Shanghai.

The Tragedy of Nijinsky, by Anatole Bourman and Dr. Lyman: Whittlesey House, New York.

Some Technical Terms of Chinese Painting, by Benjamin Marsh: Waverly Press, Inc. Baltimore.

Notes Sur Les Gryllides de Chine, by L. Chopard: Notes D'Entomologie Chinoise, Musée Heude.

Nouveaux Coléoptères de Chine, by M. Pic: Notes D'Entomologie Chinoise, Musée Heude.

PERIODICALS

Discovery—People's Tribune—Ostiasische Zeitschrift—Shipping Review—Travel in Italy—Far Eastern Review—Natural History—Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections—Tea and Coffee—Marriage Hygiene—Game and Gun—Man—Lloyd Mail—Naturalist of Manchuria—Finance and Commerce—Peking Natural History Bulletin—Week-end—The Manchurian Month—Journal of Oriental

Studies—Science—T'ien Hsia—China Critic—International Affairs—Chinese Economic Journal—The Visva-Bharati Quarterly—New Zealand Fishing and Shooting Gazette—Sinica—Contributions from the Biological Laboratory of The Science Society of China—Chinese Digest—La Revue Nationale Chinoise—Natural History.



Spring Cleaning

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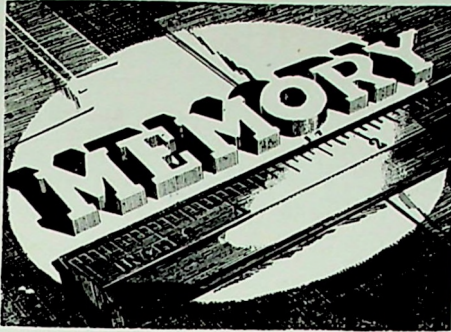
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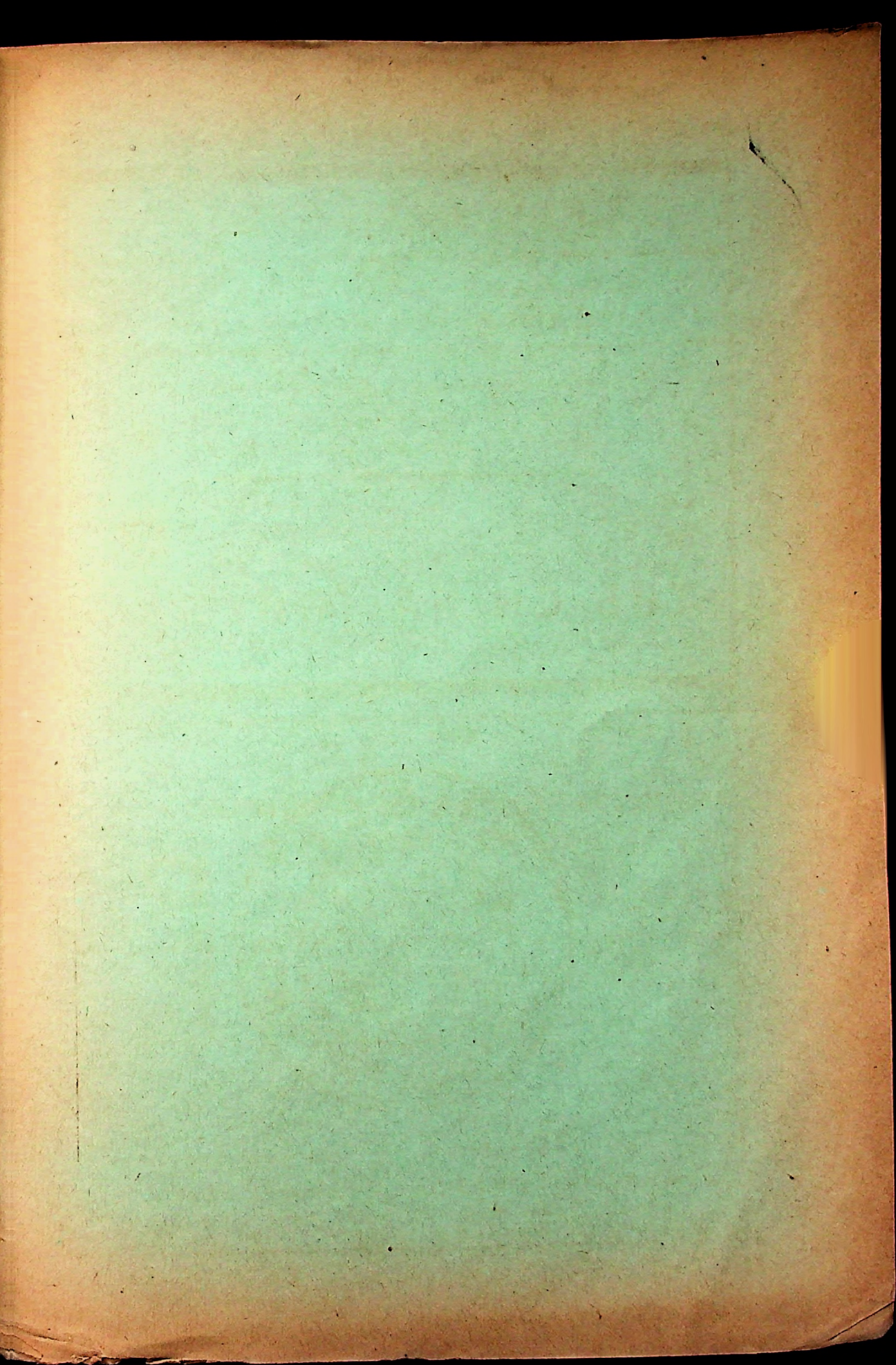
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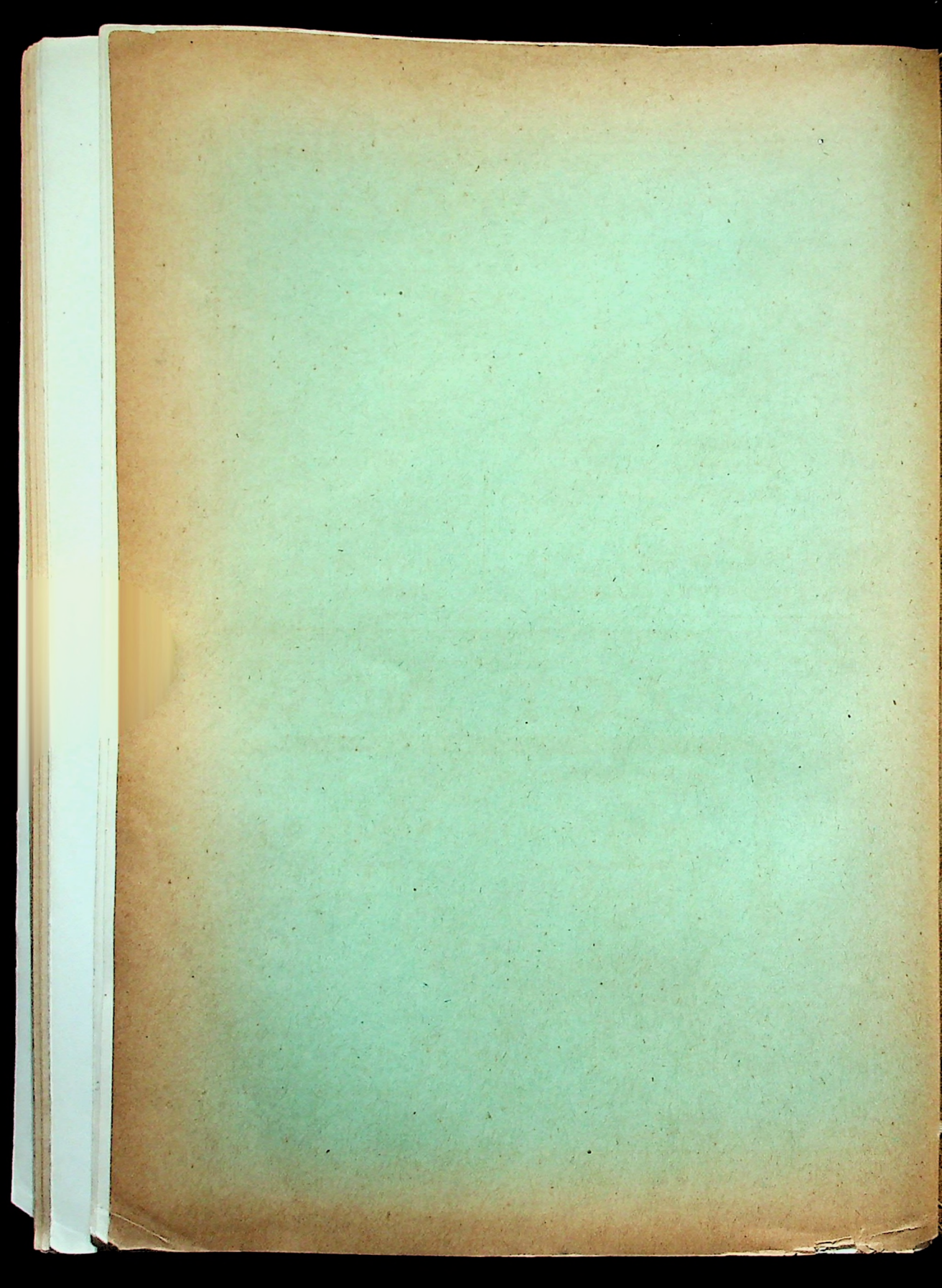
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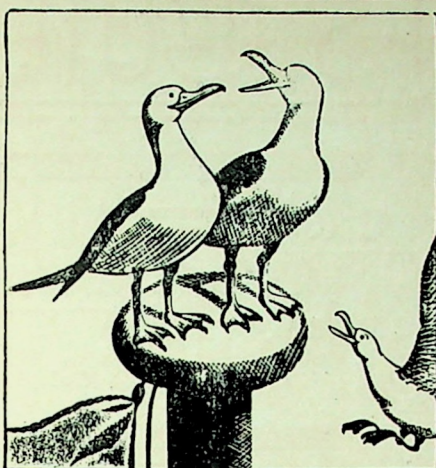


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