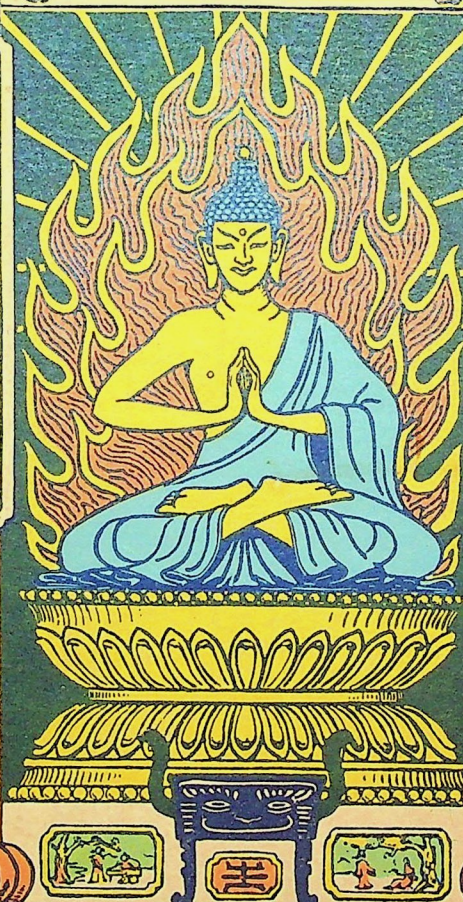


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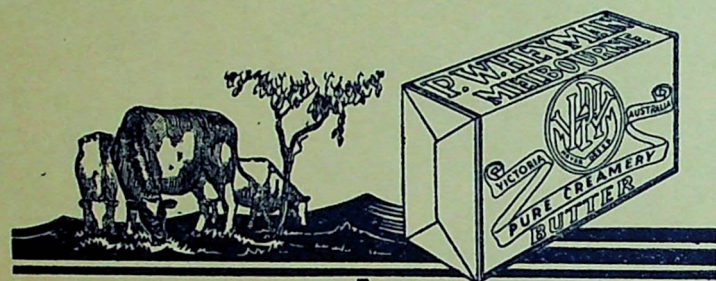
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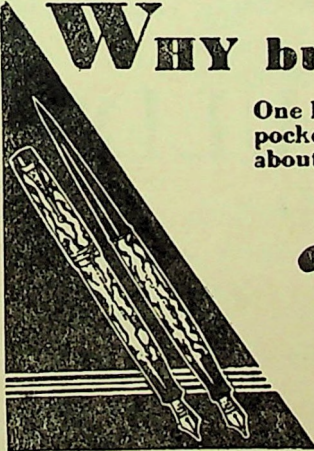
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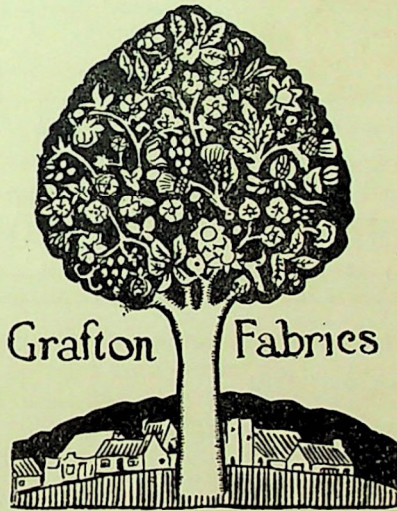
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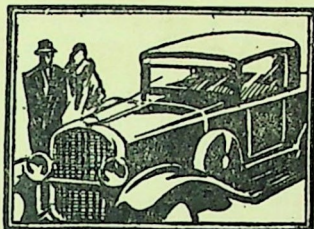
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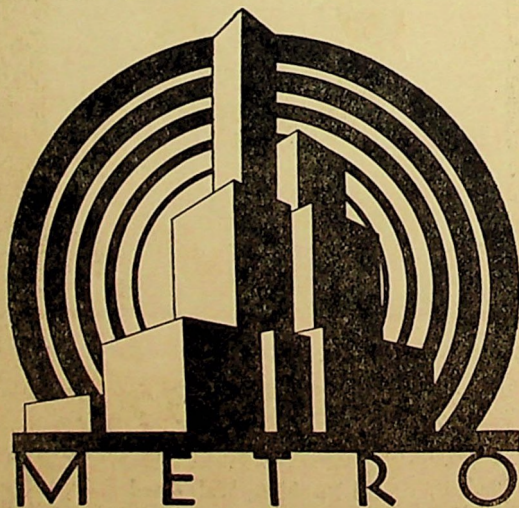
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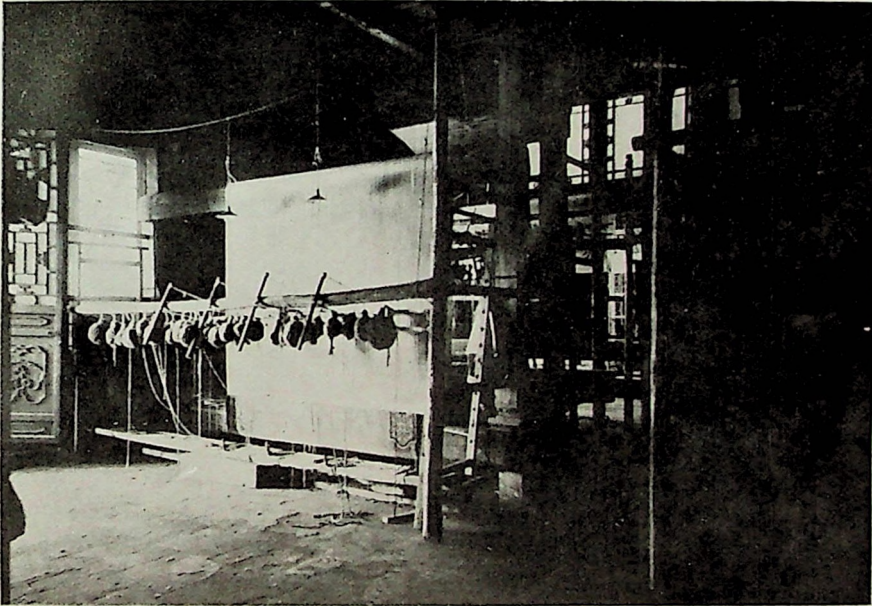
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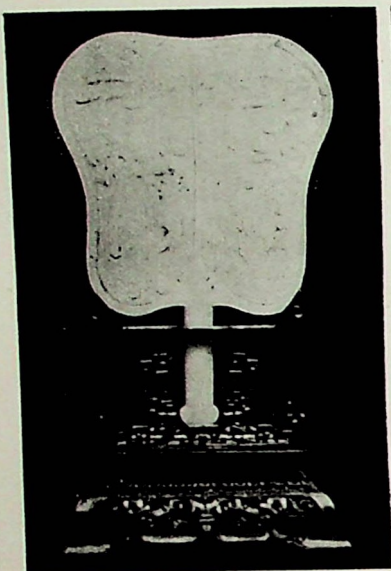
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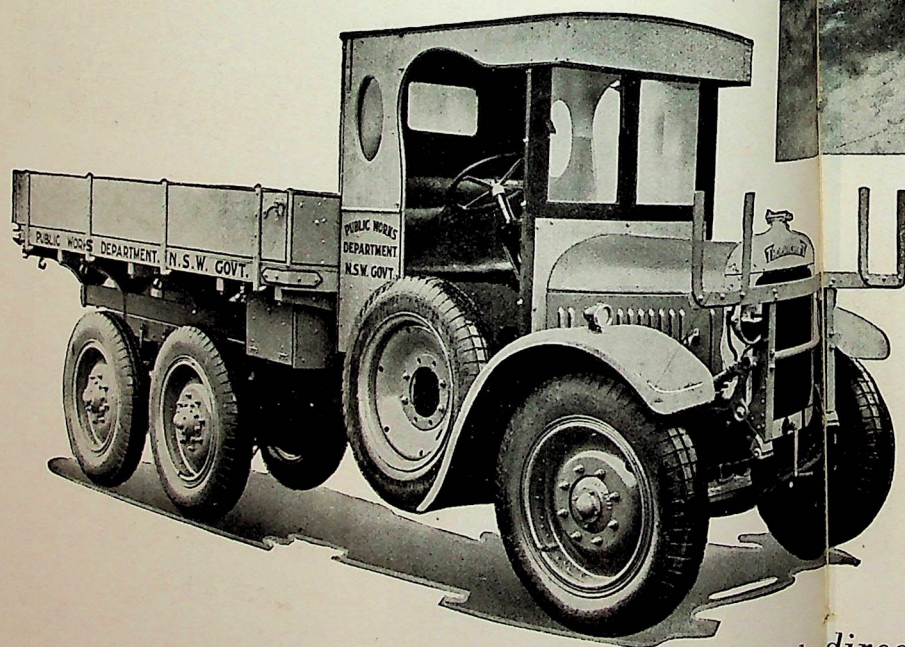
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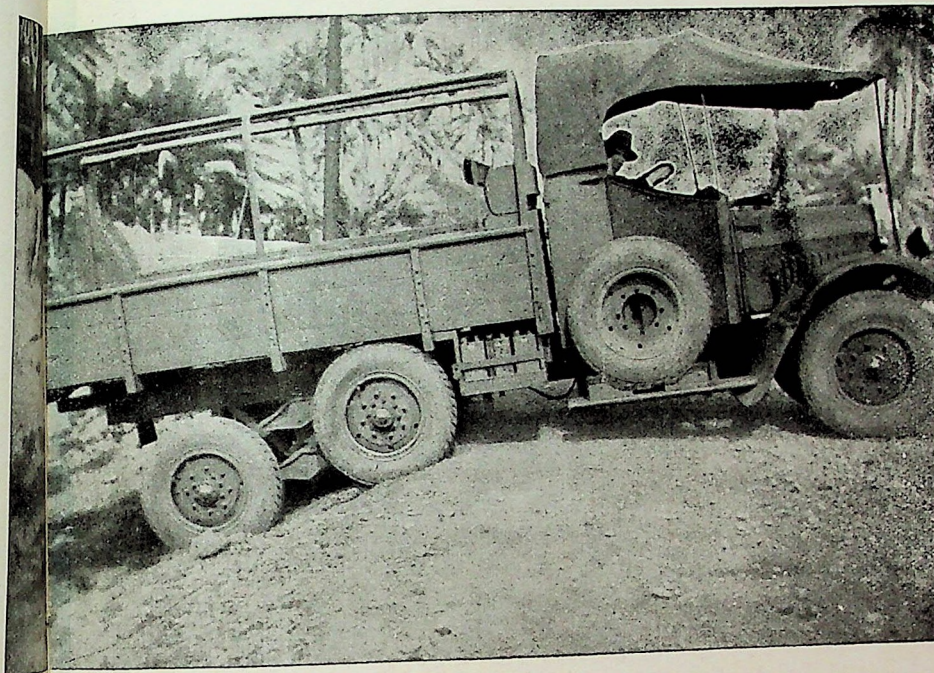
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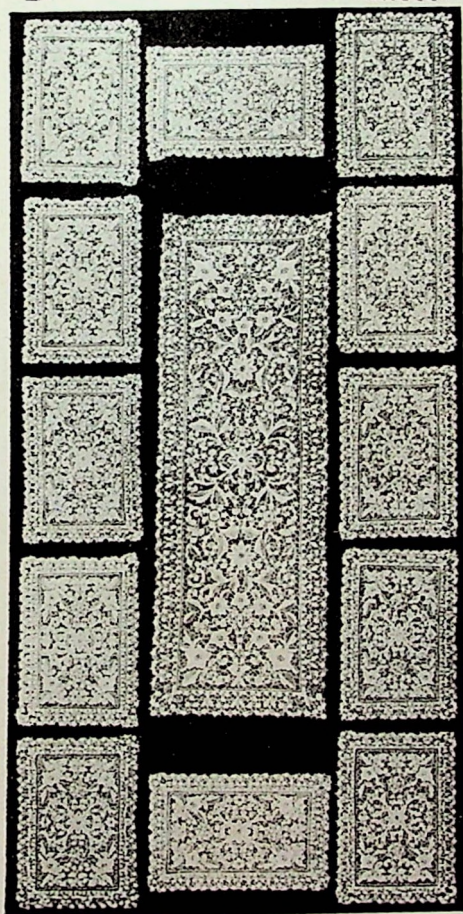
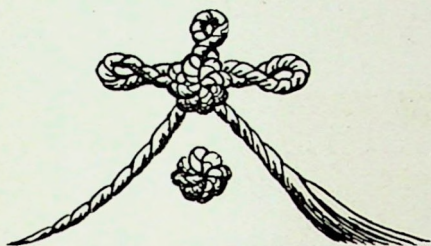
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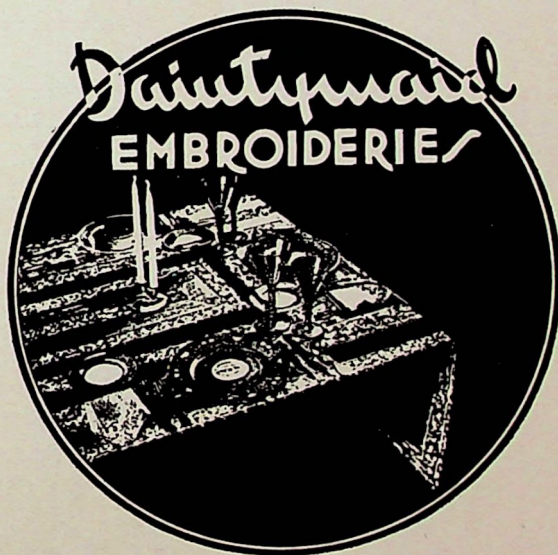
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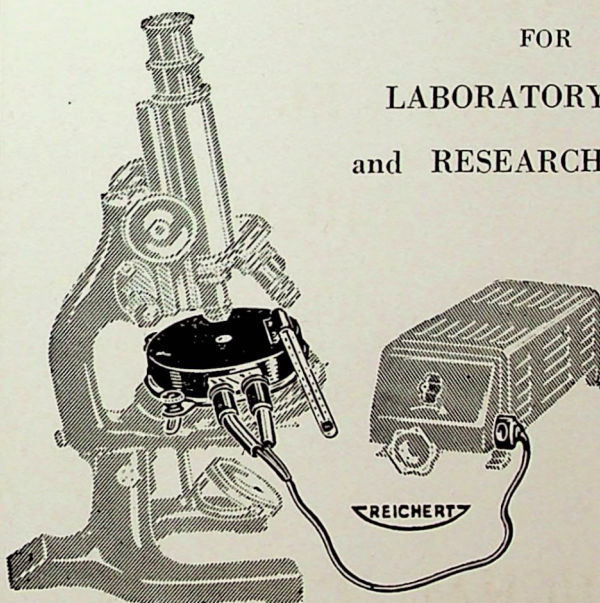
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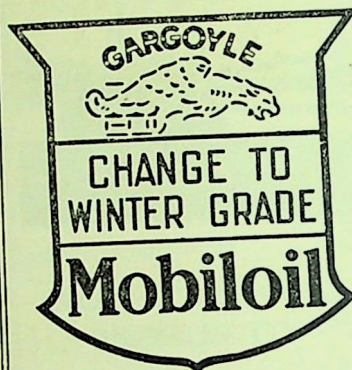
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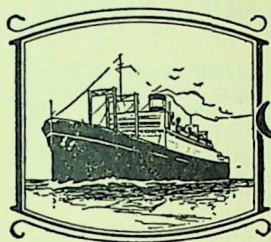
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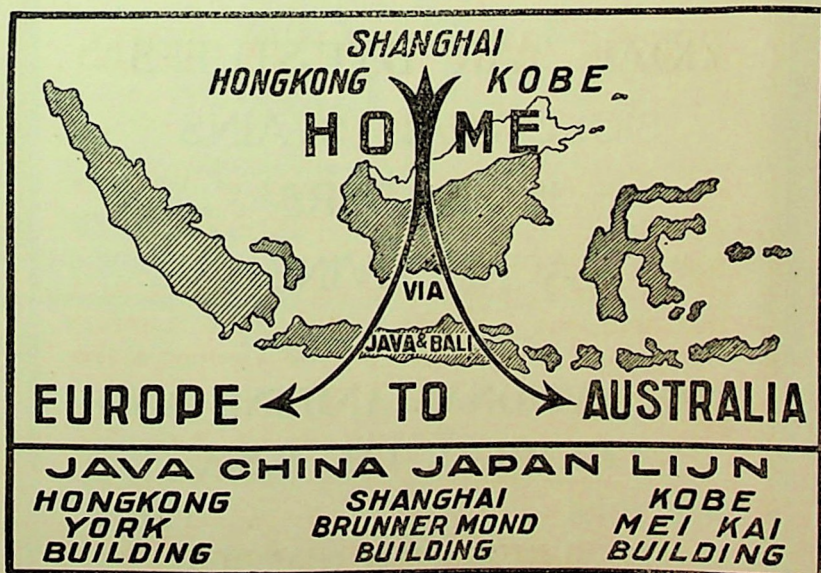
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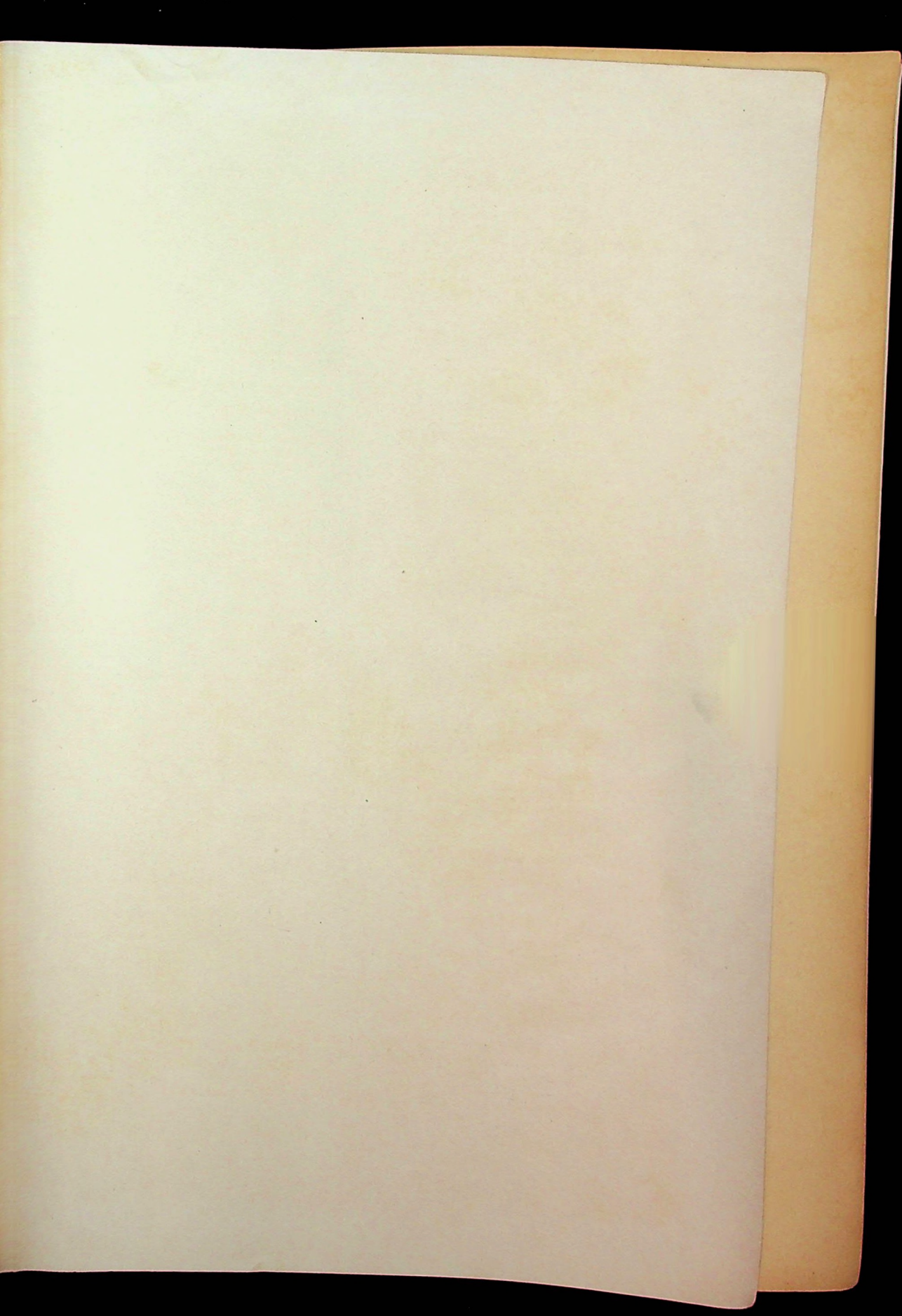
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*Courtesy The Shanghai Sunday Times.*

A Native of the Beautiful Island of Bali in the Netherlands East Indies where they still go about armed with Krisses. This Picture was taken near Batoeriti by Mr. S. Lord.





VOL. XVII

NOVEMBER 1932

No. 5

## A WORLD TRIBUNAL AND POLICE FORCE

BY

ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY

Nearly a year ago, in our editorial for the 1931 Christmas issue of this journal, to be precise, we wrote advocating the world's need of a Super-State, for which we coined the word "Cosmocracy," to be composed of a federation of all existing states "with an irrevocably pledged international police force sufficiently strong to deal quickly and effectively with any nation, no matter how powerful or great, that does not obey the laws of that Super-State, or threatens the peace of the world." We further stated that the nations of the world "must create a tribunal to sit in judgment, not on individuals, but on nations, to which any country, no matter how small or how great, shall bring its case against any other country with the full assurance that it will receive a fair trial, a tribunal where clever propaganda will count for nought, and only proven facts will be accepted as evidence upon which its judgments will be based."

News has just come to hand of the formation in London of a new international society with the object of advocating a world police force to maintain peace. The society began operations early in October with Mr. G. N. Barnes as president and Lord Davies as honorary treasurer.

The latter is reported to have stated on October 3 that the "New Commonwealth," as the society is called, advocated,

(1) An international tribunal, empowered to deal with all disputes threatening the peace of the world which did not at present come within the purview of the Permanent Court of International Justice; and



(2) An international police force as a guarantee of security against aggression.

The headquarters of the society are situated for the present in Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, but it is hoped later to transfer them to some international centre, such as Geneva or The Hague.

A monthly journal, also called the *New Commonwealth*, is being issued with editions in English, French and German, and there will be editions in other languages as the movement spreads.

It is further reported that prominent men of many nations and from all over the world have written welcoming the formation of the society.

This is the most hopeful and encouraging sign we have yet seen that the human race is at last beginning to take an intelligent view of the only way to bring about world peace and security, and with all our hearts we recommend the activities of this new society to our readers, to all foreign residents in China, and especially to the people of the two great Far Eastern nations, China and Japan.

Human nature, being what it is, needs control, both individually and collectively, and just as the only way so far discovered of effectively controlling individuals is the maintenance of courts of justice backed by police forces, so the only way of eliminating wars and the aggressive acts of one nation against another is to create and maintain a World Tribunal backed by an International Police Force.

Is it reasonable to suppose that if man as an individual human being is so constituted that he must be controlled by some superior force, he is not going to need control to an even greater degree when multiplied into a nation, backed as each individual then is by the moral support of his fellows?

The present Sino-Japanese situation is an excellent object lesson for the world at large. Had there existed a World Tribunal and Police Force this distressing imbroglio could never have occurred, for, on the one hand, China would not have dared indulge in provocative actions in Manchuria against the Japanese, but would have made a direct appeal to the World Tribunal regarding her grievances against Japan, and would have been forced to abide by that Tribunal's decision; while Japan, on the other hand, would equally not have dared to resort to forceful measures, but would have brought her case against China before the Tribunal, and likewise would have been forced to abide by its decision.

As the situation now stands it is like a tinder box beside a powder magazine, and no one can foretell what is going to happen. At any moment there may be an explosion that will involve the whole world in a catastrophe worse than that of 1914.

Fortunately there are indications that the antagonistic nations are coming round to a more favourable view of the Lytton Commission Report, which was at first received with anything but favour in the two countries, and it may be that by its means a satisfactory settlement of the outstanding differences between China and Japan will be



## A WORLD TRIBUNAL AND POLICE FORCE

---

reached. But, as has been pointed out in the press of the world, the weakness of this instrument is the complete lack of any backing of force; and the two contestants involved are free to accept or reject it without being answerable to any tribunal more powerful than that of world opinion, which most nations would be perfectly willing to flout if any advantage might be gained thereby.

What is needed is a tribunal with a backing so powerful that no individual nation dares flout it, and, believing this, we endorse wholeheartedly the formation and aims of the society that has been formed in London with the encouraging and inspiring title of the "New Commonwealth."

---

## SHANGHAI'S CULTURAL NEEDS

---

Last July we made a special appeal to our readers regarding the financial needs of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in connection with the completion, furnishing and equipment of the Society's fine new building, which is to have a large Auditorium, where lectures will be given regularly, a Reference Library and Reading Room and an up-to-date Museum—all open to the public of Shanghai without any charge.

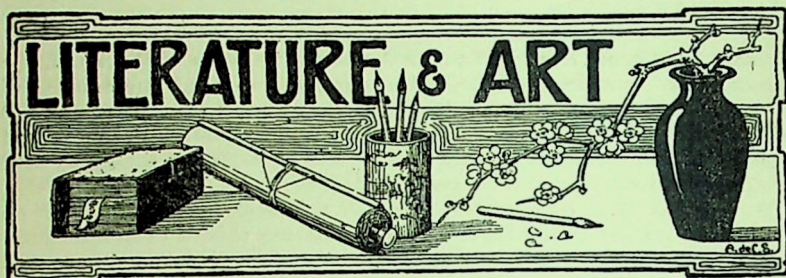
The Royal Asiatic Society is the only institute in Shanghai, if not in all China, that thus cater's to the cultural needs of the public, for which reason that public should see to it that ample funds for its support are forthcoming.

An estimate of the financial requirements of the Society in its new home shows that besides a sum of about Tls. 40,000 needed to pay for the completion and equipment of the building, something like Tls. 20,000 is needed annually if it is to be run and the work of the Society carried on as they should be.

So large an income is practically impossible to ensure without subsidy from the authorities. In most cities institutions carrying on activities such as those of the Royal Asiatic Society are supported in part if not entirely by the Municipal Authorities, unless, of course, they are supported by the State itself, and there is no reason why things should be different in Shanghai.

Appeals are being made to the public at large, to wealthy individuals and to the Municipal Councils to supply the financial needs of the Society, which, in turn, supplies the community with what it needs in its cultural life, and it is to be hoped that those appeals will not fall on deaf ears.





## NIEH YIN-NIANG

TRANSLATED BY

PAN TZE-YEN

潘子延

Nieh Yin-niang was the daughter of Nieh Fêng, a general under the control of the Garrison Commander of Weipo during the reign of Chên Yüan (785-804 A.D.) of the T'ang Dynasty. When she was ten years old a nun came to her house to ask for alms, and, on noticing her, said to her father in delight, "Sir, may I carry your daughter away to be trained?" In a great rage Nieh Fêng shouted at her. The nun, however, replied, "Even should you conceal your daughter in an iron box I would still try to carry her away!" Sure enough, Yin-niang disappeared that very night. Her father was dumbfounded. He immediately sent off men in search of her, but she was nowhere to be seen. From that time on her parents, whenever thinking of their daughter, could only face each other with tears in their eyes.

Five years later Yin-niang was brought back by the nun, who said to her father, "Your daughter having mastered her lessons, you may take her now." Saying this, she disappeared in the twinkling of an eye. The whole household was overjoyed. On being asked what she had learned Yin-niang said that in the beginning she was required only to read sutras and learn charms and nothing else. Her father did not believe what she said, so he questioned her anxiously. "If I told you the truth," said the girl, "I am afraid you would still disbelieve me. Then what is to be done?" "Never mind," observed her father, "Just tell me the truth."

"When I was led away by the nun," said Yin-niang, "I did not realize how far I had travelled until the day was dawning, when I found myself among rocks in a huge cavern, several tens of paces in dimension. It was a solitary spot without a single inhabitant, monkeys' grottoes being numerous and pine trees luxuriant. Inside the cavern I saw two girls, each about ten, who looked quite clever and beautiful, and who, eating nothing, could run over precipitous cliffs without slipping and were as agile as monkeys climbing up trees. After giving me a pill to swallow and asking me always to carry a sword about two feet long



with a very sharp blade, the nun bade me follow the two girls in their effort to scramble here and there. By degrees I felt my body become as light as if it could be wafted by winds. One year later, I could stab a hundred apes without a single mistake and then carry off the heads of tigers and leopards with ease. After the third year had passed I was able to hurl my sword at hawks on the wing and kill them instantly. The blade of the sword I then used was five inches shorter than that of the first one: the bird on the wing touching it could hardly know whence it had come.

"In the fourth year, the nun, after bidding the two girls look after the cave, brought me to the market-place, but I knew not where I was. She pointed at a crowd of people passing in the street one by one, saying to me, 'Just try to carry off their heads without their knowledge. If you remain perfectly composed, you will feel your task quite easy as if to kill birds on the wing.' She handed me a dagger like a sheep's horn, its blade being three inches in width. I could then kill people in the market-place in broad daylight without myself being seen. After putting their heads into a bag I brought them home to the nun, who would apply some drug and transform them into liquid.

"In the fifth year the nun said to me, 'A certain dignitary has been guilty of doing wrong to many people without rime or reason. Get into his house at night and bring his head to me.' I accordingly carried a dagger with me and went to his house. After satisfying myself through the crevice of a door that no obstacle was standing in my way, I hid myself behind a beam waiting till night, and then cut off the dignitary's head and took it home to the nun, who shouted at me angrily, 'What made you return so late?' 'Well,' replied I, 'I saw him dandling a baby which was quite lovable, and so I could not bear to kill him at once.' 'In future, in cases like that,' cried the nun, 'you should first separate your victim from his pet and then execute your work.' I bowed on receiving her instructions. 'I will cut the back of your skull,' said she, 'to conceal the dagger, but without doing you harm, and you may draw it when you want. Now you have mastered this feat, and so you may go home.' She then brought me back, saying that twenty years hence I might meet her again."

Hearing all this her father was greatly astonished. Thereafter the girl would disappear at night but return by dawn. Her father dared not question her, but his affection for her began to decrease.

One day a mirror-polisher came to her door, and she said to herself that this man should be her husband. She thereupon went to ask permission of her father, who dared not refuse her request, and so to the mirror-polisher she was wed. Her husband could do nothing other than polish mirrors. Her father provided them with plenty of clothes and food and made them dwell in a separate house. A few years later her father died.

Now the Garrison Commander of Weipo, who had heard of Yin-niang's strange behaviour, made the couple a present of gold and silk and appointed them his lieutenants. This went on for several years till some time in the reign of Yüan Ho (806-820), when a dispute had arisen be-



tween him and another Garrison Commander by the name of Liu Ch'ang-i of Ch'ên-hsü. On being asked by her chief to assassinate his enemy, Yin-niang took her leave and set out for Ch'ên-hsü. The enemy, however, could foretell things by divination, so that he knew of her arrival in advance. He summoned a general, to whom he said, "Early to-morrow morning you will go to the north of the city to meet a man and a woman who will arrive at the gate, one riding a black donkey and the other a white one. At sight of a magpie chattering before him the husband will shoot at it with a crossbow but will miss his mark; while the wife, snatching the crossbow, will shoot the bird dead with one pellet.\* You should greet them with these words, 'My master desires to see you, so he has sent me to welcome you.'"

The general did as he was told. On meeting him, the couple remarked, "Commander Liu is surely a supernatural being, otherwise how could he have known of our arrival in advance? We beg to be allowed to have an interview with him." Liu received them graciously. They bowed to him, saying, "Thousands of deaths! We owe a great deal to you, illustrious Sir!" "No, not at all," retorted he. "It is nothing unusual that each serves his own master. What difference is there between your master and myself? I pray you stay here without hesitation." Yin-niang thanked him, saying, "Sir, as you have no able men to assist you, we, in admiration for your sagacity, are willing to forsake our old chief and come over to your side." For she had had reason to believe that her chief was inferior to Liu. When her new chief asked them what they wanted, she said that two hundred cash a day would be sufficient for their needs. Her request was granted. Now the two donkeys were suddenly missing. Liu sent some one to search for them, but without success. Later, while furtively searching a cloth bag, he came across two paper donkeys, one black and one white.

After the lapse of over a month, Yin-niang said to Commander Liu, "Since my old chief has not been aware of my husband's and my stay here, he will surely send some one else to carry out his malicious intention. To-night I pray you permit me to cut off my hair, which I shall tie with a red cloth and lay beside his pillow as a sign of our non-return." Liu agreed to her suggestion.

At the fourth watch, she came back to Commander Liu, saying, "I have sent my message, but the day after to-morrow he will send the Spirit Boy to kill me and carry off your head in the night. I am determined to make very short work of the assassin. Sir, I pray you not to worry."

Commander Liu, being a noble-minded man, showed no sign of fear. On the day mentioned, a little past midnight when the candle was still alight, he noticed two pennants, one red and one white, flitting about and grappling with each other around the four corners of his bed. Presently he saw a figure dropping dead with head in one place and body in another. Then Yin-niang appeared, saying, "The Spirit Boy has

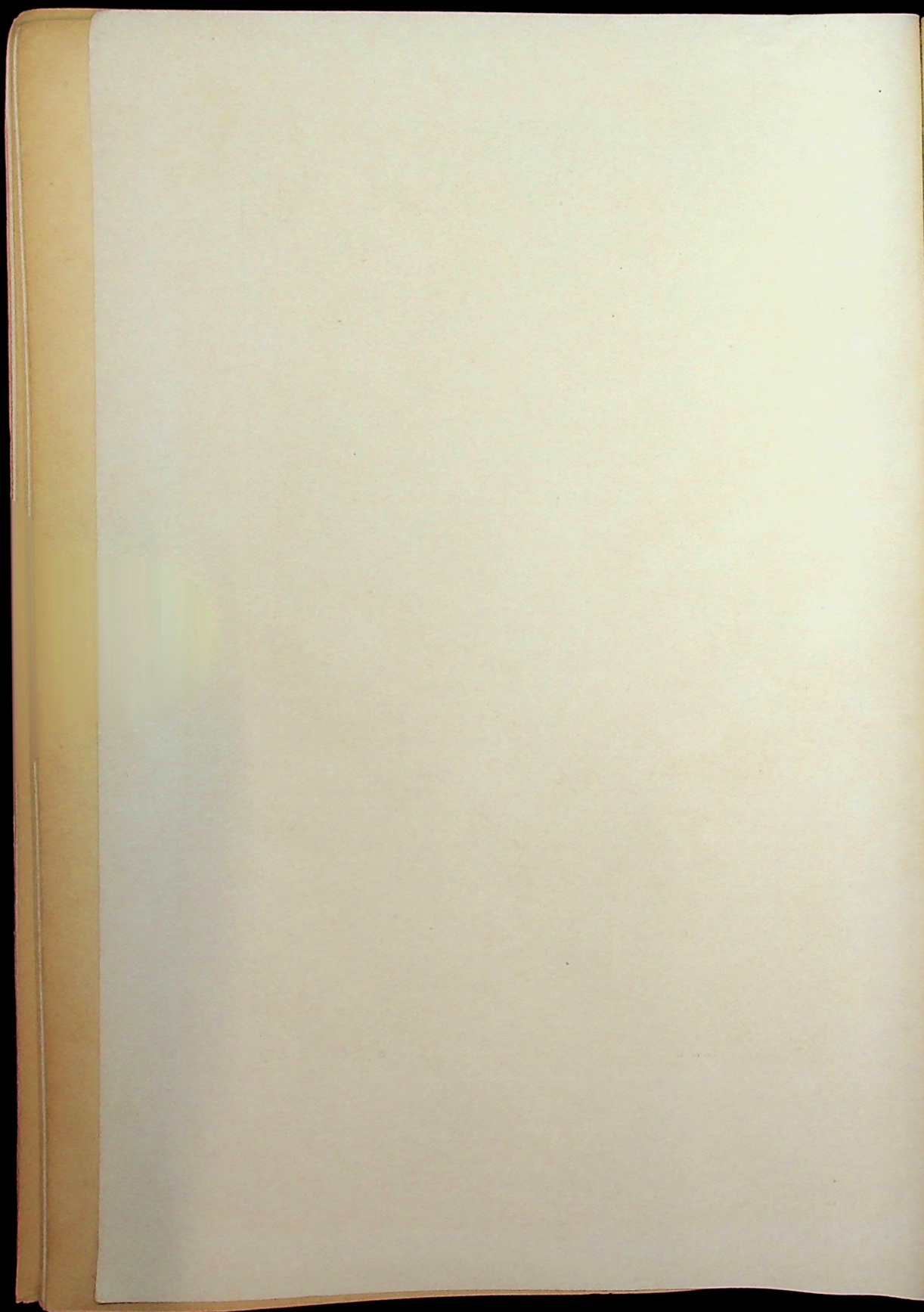
\* In the Chinese crossbow a round pellet of dried clay is used instead of an arrow.





“By and by he saw a figure dropping dead with head in one place and body in another.”







been killed!" She dragged the corpse to the courtyard, where she applied some drug and transformed it into liquid without leaving behind a single hair.

After this she said to her chief again, "On the night after to-morrow, the Commander of Weipo will send another assassin, the Dexterous and Ethereal Boy, whose supernatural power is such that a human being can hardly perceive his force nor can a devil follow in his track. He can penetrate into every available space, but neither assumes a definite form nor leaves a shadow, so that my skill can hardly compete with his. It is your luck that will decide the issue. The only course open to us will be for you, Sir, to surround your neck with the jade of Yü-t'ien\* and cover your body with bed-clothes, and for me to transform myself into a tiny insect and lie hidden in your intestines to wait and see what will happen. Otherwise there will be no way of escape for us."

Commander Liu acted as he was told. At the third watch, when he had closed his eyes but had not yet fallen asleep, he heard a loud clash at his neck, at which sound Yin-niang jumped out of his mouth and congratulated him, saying, "Sir, there will be no more danger! That fellow, like a fierce falcon, after swooping down upon his prey but failing to deal a fatal blow, will fly away with a sense of shame, so that before the lapse of one watch, he will have gone a thousand *li*." On looking at his jade, the commander found it bearing a slash, less than an inch in depth, cut by a dagger. He thereupon rewarded Yin-niang liberally.

In the eighth year of Yüan Ho (813), the Commander left Ch'ên-hsü for the capital to have an audience with the Emperor. Yin-niang, however, did not like to go with him, so she said to him at parting, "From now on I will roam about mountains and rivers in quest of worthies. I beg you to do me the favour of providing my husband with a cottage." He promised to grant her request. Later, no one knew whither she had gone. But, after the death of the Commander, she proceeded to the capital again, riding her donkey. She wept bitterly beside his coffin and then departed.

In the reign of K'ai Ch'êng (836-840), the Commander's son, named Tsung, was appointed governor of Ling-chou. While travelling along the mountainous paths in Szechwan he met Yin-niang, who looked much the same as she had done before. They were very glad to meet each other again. She was still riding her white donkey. She said to him, "Sir, you appear to be in bad luck; you should not have come to this place!" Saying this, she produced a pill and asked him to swallow it, adding, "Next year you must relinquish your post and return to Lo-yang in haste. By so doing you may escape from the danger. My drug can only protect you against misfortune for one year." He, however, did not believe much what she said. He presented her with many gifts, which she declined to accept. After making herself quite tipsy, she took her leave. One year afterwards Tsung failed to relinquish his post, and, sure enough, died at Ling-chou. Since then no one has ever seen Yin-niang again.

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\*A city in Sinkiang well known for its product of jade.



## HIGHER EDUCATION IN SHANGHAI

### A PLEA FOR THE FOREIGN CHILD

BY

H. PETHERTON

Shanghai is a city of many needs. In point of size and population, in wealth, commerce and industry it has developed so rapidly that it has outgrown existing institutions, nor has it found time to provide itself with certain others, that, with slower and more uniform expansion, would have come in the natural course of events. Thus it is that its fifty thousand foreign residents, or if we exclude the Japanese whose case is perhaps a particular one, thirty thousand, are almost entirely without higher educational facilities. In respect to primary and secondary education they are to-day not so badly off. In addition to the Municipal Schools there are a number of private or semi-private foundations, the Cathedral Schools for British children, for instance, the American School, the German School, and a number of others maintained by the different racial communities. Though, perhaps, there is still room for more to be done, fees, low though they are, being yet too high for some people, on the whole it may be said that the opportunity is there, as far, that is, as matriculation standard. Beyond that few if any schools venture. Whereas in England all secondary schools of any size provide post matriculation education in the form of advanced courses, in Shanghai the advanced course is almost, if not entirely, unknown in schools for foreign children.

However, since the chief object of an advanced course is preparation for a university career or for the more skilled or learned occupations, it may be argued, perhaps, that in Shanghai it would serve no very useful purpose, since there is no university to prepare for and the occupations in question are closed avenues. It would simply mean that the boy or girl who remained at school to take it would come to an educational dead end two years later than would otherwise be the case. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the foreign boy, or girl for that matter also, who wishes to become a doctor, lawyer, teacher, dentist, solicitor, accountant, architect or engineer cannot do so without leaving Shanghai. Practically the only career open to a Shanghai boy is business, and even here he often finds himself at a disadvantage, or at least he did so until recently. Firms now are no longer bringing men out from home in the same numbers as they used to do.

In some callings it is possible, it is true, to get what may be called workshop training, since certain institutions take apprentices; but the recipient cannot proceed beyond a certain stage. Even if the higher theoretical aspects do not remain a closed book for want of expert guidance and tuition, he cannot obtain the paper qualifications which are a necessary supplement to practical experience if the higher ranks



## HIGHER EDUCATION IN SHANGHAI

of any profession are to be reached. Shanghai does not even possess an evening institute in which the ambitious foreign boy or girl might continue his or her education after leaving school, a matter, by the way, not entirely one of mere worldly advancement, even though that is the point that is being chiefly stressed here. Hongkong is the nearest place where any form of higher education is obtainable, and, though the University there may meet the requirements of certain cases, that, when all things are considered, is no great help. Apart from the matter of travelling expenses it need cost little more to send a boy to Europe or America, where the advantages to be obtained are infinitely greater.

At one time this lack of higher educational facilities, and one may say also the truncated state of secondary education, was no great matter. Parents looked on it as a matter of course to send their children home: the foreign community was small, and the great majority could afford to do so. But things are far different now. To send even one child home, let alone two or three, is a strain on all but the really well-to-do. Certainly the five or six hundred taels a month man cannot afford it, and it is a very small proportion of the foreign population who receive more than this, most receive considerably less.

It may be argued that the need, urgent though it may be at the moment, is only a passing one. Shanghai is bound to be handed over eventually to Chinese control and will become more and more purely Chinese. The foreigner will in time be squeezed out, and for that reason it would be foolish to elaborate the educational system so as to provide facilities which sooner or later will cease to be required. This, however, is surely too pessimistic a view to take of Shanghai's future. Linguistically, ethnologically and culturally this city is international. It has been internationally created, it is an international possession. It must be remembered, too, that a new type of foreign resident is emerging. While in by gone years the foreigner was normally a bird of passage, though of long passage, to-day there are many, and their numbers are increasing, for whom Shanghai is their permanent home. They will spend the remainder of their lives here, and will die here, and, while they may have recollections of a motherland, for their children that motherland will exist mainly as a tradition.

In a recent leading article in *The Shanghai Times* the idea of an International University for Shanghai was tentatively put forward. It was suggested that such an institution would not only meet the educational needs of Shanghai's foreign population but would also serve as a meeting ground for East and West where the bonds of a new understanding could be forged. It is a worthy ideal, one which Shanghai might do far worse than keep before it, but for the moment, possibly, it is too ambitious. The Chinese in any case will not, one fears, be attracted to it at the moment. For them Shanghai abounds in universities, though they may not, it is true, be of particularly high standing. It is the foreigner whose case is being considered, and here reasons of finance, if nothing else, dictate a modest start. While it may not be possible to give complete training and provide the fullest and highest qualifications in everything, something more than exists at present might surely be



made available. If, for one thing, the preliminary stages could be got over here, the expensive time at home would be shortened. In some cases, even, arrangements might be made with home examining bodies to permit candidates to sit here. The external side of London University suggests itself in this connection. To come to particular cases, there seem no insuperable obstacles in the way of providing the extra facilities necessary to enable a boy to qualify fully as an electrical engineer. Could it not also be rendered possible for a boy articled to a local firm of solicitors or accountants to obtain full professional status. Shanghai, too, has many hospitals. To attach a small medical school to one of them should surely be quite feasible. The idea of a University College affiliated to Hongkong University has also its attractions and recommendations, though here there may be political and legal difficulties to overcome. It might be as well to add that, although any facilities such as these would be provided with the foreigner's requirements solely in view, it is not suggested that they should not also be available to any Chinese who might wish to take advantage of them, as it is very possible many would.

Whatever is done co-operation is essential. The question must be made the joint concern of both the foreign Municipalities, who, with the assistance of the educational leaders of the various national bodies, should surely be able to evolve a scheme whereby the ambitious boy or girl could be offered more than at present. There are difficulties it must be admitted. Language is one. Shanghai is a very Babel in this respect. On the other hand, English is the native tongue of at least half the foreign population, English, too, is the *lingua franca* of the East, while in the case of the purely Shanghai foreigner, with whom we are largely concerned, though it may not be his native tongue, it is becoming, if it has not already become, his second language. English, therefore, seems indicated as the language in which the bulk, though by no means all, the instruction would have to be given. The awarding of qualifications and the securing of their recognition elsewhere would also be no easy problem to solve satisfactorily. However, with the sympathetic consideration and assistance of home educational bodies, it could be done, and there seems no reason why that consideration and assistance should not be sought and obtained.

But the greatest obstacle of all in these hard times is, of course, that of expense. Shanghai, it may be urged cannot afford any scheme of this description. The answer to that is that foreign Shanghai cannot afford to be without it. It would certainly find it far cheaper than the present expensive practice of sending its sons and daughters half way across the world and maintaining them there for several years. For many, in any case, this is now a financial impossibility, and the choice for them narrows down to either providing higher education here for their children or depriving them of it altogether. The latter alternative is surely unthinkable. At the present moment foreign Shanghai supports all its expense at great expense from abroad, while its own children are for lack of opportunity compelled to be content with positions of secondary importance. Why should it not produce its own



## HIGHER EDUCATION IN SHANGHAI

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doctors and architects, lawyers, accountants and engineers, men with local as well as expert knowledge? It would be cheaper and there is no reason to believe that the children of Shanghai would not prove as capable and efficient as those of more fortunate localities. They only need the chance, and it is the duty of the Shanghai community to see that they get it.

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### SOME CHINESE LYRIC POEMS

TRANSLATED BY

D. F. MIAO

繆 廷 輔

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#### ODE TO THE CRIMSON CLIFF\*

The mighty Yangtze, rolling to the east with roar,  
Has washed away the illustrious souls of yore.  
By the olden castle's western side,  
There stands, 'tis said, the Crimson Cliff of Chow Lang's price.

The craggy rocks defy the lowering cloud;  
And with a thousand sprays of seething tide,  
The angry surges crash the shores aloud.  
How many gallant heroes once had been  
There glorifying this picturesque scene!

That shining day of Chow Lang's pride—  
When fair Shiao Chiao had just become his bride;  
His noble features blazoned with heroic grace.  
And smilingly with Chu Ko Liang, his wise ally,  
He chatted and beheld the black smoke rise  
As raging flames consumed the hostile fleet.  
Their triumphant sight my visions dimly meet.

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\* The famous Battle of the Crimson Cliff was fought in the time of the Three Kingdoms. The combined forces of Wu (吳) and Shu (蜀), under the command of Chow Lang (周郎), Chief Admiral of Wu, and his counsellor Chu Ko Liang (諸葛亮), Grand Premier of Shu, won an overwhelming victory against the mighty fleet of Ts'ao Tsao (曹操). The Cliff is located near Chia Yü Hsien (嘉魚縣), Hupeh (湖北).



I may be laughed at for the care  
That prematurely greys my hair.  
So to the moon and to the stream  
I pour a libation—for life is but a dream !

SU SHIH.

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SOLITUDE

The evening bell tolls out the day,  
The crowing cock alarms the dawn—  
O, eve and morn so closely drawn !  
Yet, when shall end the earthly way ?  
    Unending Time and endless Care  
    Lead life's journey unaware.  
But spring (the new year's pleasant queen),  
Will clothe the earth with meadow's green.

At busy scenes converge the multitude,  
To lonely spots but few would go.  
The calm delight of solitude  
Still fewer would care to know.  
Ascending, lone, a little tower,  
When misty clouds begin to lower,  
I see yon hill, a speck of blue,  
Serenely splendid, come to view.

CHIN KWAN.

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Fair blooms of May,  
Your blushing fades away  
    So soon  
Mid morning breeze  
And evening rain.

O, powdery tears,  
When shall I once again with you  
    Lift the cup ?  
    In me  
Untempered sorrow flows  
    A flooding stream !

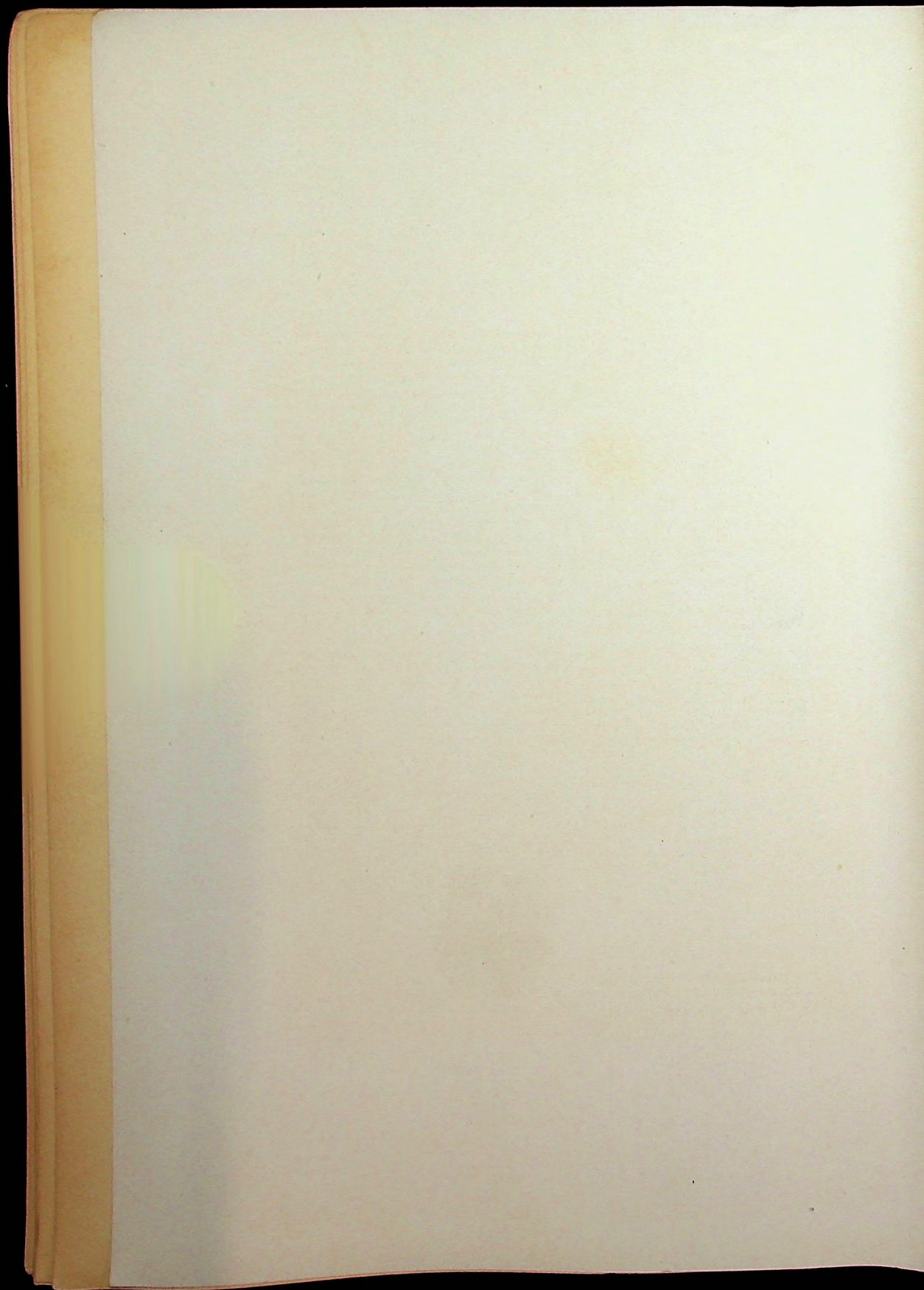
LEA YU.





"Somewhere a Voice is Calling." From the Photograph by Miss Esther Levis of a Chinese Peasant which was awarded Third Prize at the recent Photographic Exhibition of the City Bank Club, Shanghai.







## ART NOTES

**A Photographic Exhibition:** The Annual Photographic Exhibition of the City Bank Club was held in the National City Bank Building in Shanghai, commencing on October 9 and continuing for several days. As usual there was a fine display of both interesting and beautiful photographs. These were the work of some twenty-three Shanghai members of the Club, five London members and two Havana members, the first prize being won by Miss N. Stannard, London, the second by Mr. E. Dixon, London, and the third by Miss Esther Levis. Special honourable mention were made of photographs by Mrs. Hilda G. Ozorio and Mr. G. A. Benson, while some fifteen other photographs received honourable mention. A wide variety of subjects was displayed in the collection of the two hundred and forty photographs shown, the majority of them being of Chinese scenes. It can only be said that the work was uniformly very good, and the judges must have experienced considerable difficulty in making their selection for prizes and honours.

The photograph that won first prize was of an old man holding what appears to be a measuring glass (certainly not a mug of beer as reported in one of our local papers), and it is a really fine piece of portrait work. That which was awarded second prize is almost equally good, being a close up portrait of an old English countryman smoking his beloved clay pipe and obviously enjoying it.

We give here a reproduction of the photograph that won third prize, comment being unnecessary.

This is the fourth exhibition held by the City Bank Club, and its president and members are to be congratulated on its success.

**A One-Man Photographic Exhibition:** On October 29 and 30 at the Marie Art Studio, Shanghai, a collection of prize-winning photographs by Mr. Bruce Jenkins was placed on exhibition. These photographs cover a wide range of subjects delineating life in the Far East, being mainly

remarkably fine portrait studies of natives in characteristic settings. This is the first occasion on which any of Mr. Jenkins' photographs have been exhibited in Shanghai.

**Modern Art Described as Rubbish:** We are in entire agreement with Sir Charles Allom, President of the Faculty of Architects and Surveyors, who made some caustic remarks about modernism in art when addressing the conference of the Institute of British Decorators in London some weeks ago. He is reported to have said "Doubtless in nature everything is too slow for the modernist, even lips are too anaemic," and to have referred to "this new school of painting, so prevalent on the walls of the Royal Academy, with its crude untruthfulness," as the "product of bad teaching and perverted taste," many of the pictures being to him "little above the work of schoolboys and girls." At the same time, he pointed out, the work of painters of the highest ability is being excluded from the exhibitions. "Originality in art," he said, "has in recent years been its curse. Statues of the type of 'Genesis' are certainly original, but to my mind, a slander upon nature, and a proof of the inaccuracy of the reasoning of the sculptor, though I am glad to be aware of his real capacity, for he has done masterful work when depicting nature as she is, and not trying unsuccessfully to show creation what she ought to do."

He expressed the belief that nature would, however, ultimately prevail in all art and bring back taste and the love of beauty. He was not afraid that men of wealth and taste would abandon their preference for the old master painters in favour of the general rubbish produced by the modernists.

It is only too true that an enormous amount of rubbish is to-day being foisted upon a gullible public, which, believing that it does not and cannot understand art, accepts this rubbish in its place and joins in the general praise of the perpetrators.

The press is particularly bad in this last respect, heaping fulsome flattery



and extravagant praise upon self-styled artists whose drawing is deplorable and technique worse, who ignore the rules of perspective, and appear to have but one object in view, the creating of something different from anything that has gone before, without regard for either truth or beauty. They are hailed as great masters when in sooth they are but the merest dabblers, and should be sent back to school to learn over again, if they ever did learn them, the simplest principles of drawing and painting.

We are hearing much these days of a renaissance in Chinese art; but, unfortunately, it is only too painfully evident that a large number of present day art students in China are following the most extravagant schools of this "modernism," which is anathema to any one with a genuine love of truth

and beauty, but, unfortunately, is being accepted by the ignorant public as what is purports to be—art.

It is astonishing that any Chinese, with the wonderful heritage and innate artistry that is his, should for a single moment be carried away by this travesty, and we can only suppose with Sir Charles that it is the product of bad teaching and perverted taste. To call its adoption a "renaissance in Chinese art" is ridiculous, since at best it is only a copying of the worst of what passes for art in modern Europe, and, fortunately, may be looked upon only as a passing phase.

Meanwhile it is a great pity that so many young Chinese are wasting their time with it when they might be more profitably engaged in bringing about a genuine renaissance.

A. DE C. S.

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## CORRESPONDENCE

**Goldfish in Chinese Literature:**  
The following interesting enquiry regarding the history of the goldfish has been received:

Dear Mr. Sowerby,

As I invariably read your articles with interest in *The China Journal* I wonder if you can spare the time to answer the following questions about the Chinese goldfish. If you would I should be so grateful, as I know of no one else so competent to do it.

(a) One hears that China is the ancestral home of the species: does it abound anywhere there in a wild state, and if so, where and under what conditions? I suppose the fish would not be coloured. I am told it exists in a wild state in Japan, but I presume these would be descendants of escaped fishes.

(b) Can you give me any date as to when the Chinese first started goldfish culture? Are these fish mentioned anywhere in the Chinese Classics? (Any literary reference would interest).

Have they not been known in Japan since 1500?

(c) Goldfish were probably introduced in Europe in the 17th century, and to England during the latter half of the reign of James I. When did they reach America?

(d) Am I right in saying that there are only two species, *Carassius auratus* and *Cyprinus auratus*? If *Carassius auratus* is not a carp, to what fishy family is it related?

It is scarcely fair to fire this broadside of questions, and I shall quite understand if you have not the time or inclination to answer; yet I shall be delighted if you find yourself able to do so.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. JENYNS

Department of Ceramics  
and Ethnography,  
British Museum,

London, August 30, 1932.



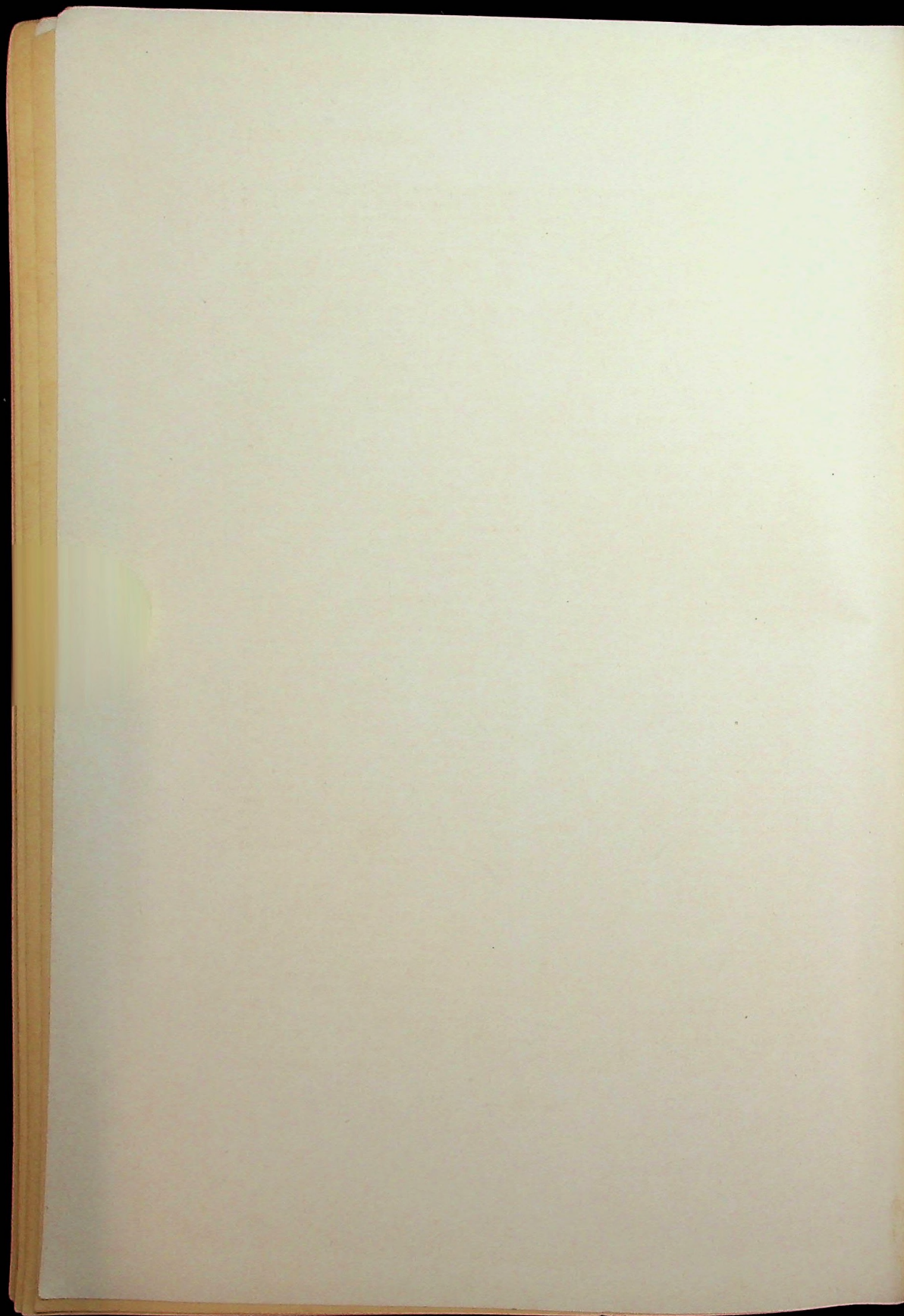


Chinese River-craft lying in the Canal at Nanziang. From the Photograph by Mr. C. Q. Jim shown recently at the Photographic Exhibition of the City Bank Club, Shanghai.



A Lotus Pond and Temple Buildings in Pootoo Island. From the Photograph by Mr. C. E. L. Ozorio shown at the Photographic Exhibition of the City Bank Club, held recently in Shanghai.







## CORRESPONDENCE

Following are answers, as far as we can supply them, to the above questions arranged under the letters as in our correspondent's letter:

(a) The wild species from which all the varieties of the domesticated goldfish have been bred is known to science as *Carassius auratus* (L.), and it is distributed all over China, where it is one of the commonest fishes in the country, being known to the Chinese as *chi-yü* (鯉魚). Its very close relative, the crucian carp, *Carassius carassius* (L.), distinguishable mainly in being deeper in the body, occurs from Manchuria through Siberia into Europe. Though normally of a silver-grey or greyish-brown colour, *Carassius auratus* is sometimes found in the wild state where feeding is good of a distinctly bronze colour, while in some areas bright red, white and red and white specimens are found in abundance in a wild state. We have personally seen specimens of this type taken by fishermen in the lakes between Tientsin and Paotingfu in Chihli (Hopei) in North China, and a friend of ours reported having seen red ones caught in a creek near Shanghai. These are definitely not escapes from captivity, but variations arising from unknown causes in a wild state, and it is our opinion that it was this tendency to produce such remarkable colour variations that originated the idea of domesticating the species in China.

The wild species occurs in all types of water-ponds, lakes, canals, rivers and streams. It can withstand stagnant water better than any other fish we know of, except the little paradise fish (*Macropodus opercularis*, L.), better even than its near relative the true carp (*Cyprinus carpio*, L.). *Carassius auratus* exists, we believe, in a wild state in Japan, where, however, it is probably not indigenous. Both *Carassius* and *Cyprinus* belong to the carp family, *Cyprinidae*.

(b) According to Li Shih-chen (李時珍) in his "Materia Medica" (本草綱目), published somewhere between 1570 and 1600 A.D., red-scaled fish were observed in nature as early as the Tsin (晉) Dynasty, 265 to 419 A.D., but they were not domesticated or reared as pets until the Sung (宋) Dynasty, 960 to 1278 A.D. In Li Shih-chen's

time varieties of goldfish were being reared everywhere. Li's treatise on goldfish is considered the earliest reliable one, but there must be earlier references in Chinese literature. There are many references and treatises of a later date than his, notably that in the "Imperial Encyclopedia" (欽定古今圖書集成), published in 1726 A.D., which quotes everything previously written on the subject in Chinese. These notes regarding references to goldfish in Chinese literature are taken from Shisan C. Chen's paper "Variations in External Characters of Goldfish, *Carassius Auratus*," which appeared in Vol. I, No. 1, May, 1925, pp. 1 to 65, of *Contributions from the Biological Laboratory of the Science Society of China*. He further points out that many Japanese authors (Matrubara, 1908; Mitsukuri, 1904 and Watase, 1887) acknowledge that the domesticated goldfish was originally introduced into Japan from China, Mitsukuri placing the date of introduction at about 1500 A.D., when some goldfish were taken from China to Sikai, a town near Osaka.

Further, according to him, quoting Hugo Mulert, 1906, M. de Schaeck, 1893, H. M. Smith, 1924, and W. E. Meehan, 1913, although *Carassius auratus* is now found in European and American waters it is not indigenous there and was introduced from Asia into Europe probably towards the end of the seventeenth century and into America probably in the early part of the nineteenth century. We may add that, while this does not indicate whether it was the wild or the domesticated form that was introduced into these countries, this does not matter much, for the cultivated variety very quickly reverts to the typical wild form if left to itself to breed in open waters and even in comparatively small tanks.

(c) Answered above.

(d) There are two species of *Carassius* recognized, *carassius* and *auratus*, both of Linnaeus. They were originally classed in the same genus as the true or common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, the names being *Cyprinus carassius* and *Cyprinus auratus*, but are now placed in a distinct genus *Carassius*, at once distinguishable by the absence of barbels at the corners of the mouth which characterize the common carp.



It may be added that beautiful golden varieties of the common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) are known in a cultivated state in China, where they are kept as sacred fish in artificial lakes in temples. Some very fine examples of these golden common carp may be seen in a pond in one of the temples at Hangchow.

A. DE C. S.

**Some Strange Figures of Chinese Handicraft:** The well-known writer on things Chinese, Mr. L. C. Arlington, has sent us the following letter regarding the little toy figures described in the article by J. J. Serebrennikov published under the above title in the September, 1932, issue of this journal.

We have examined the "pod" referred to in Mr. Arlington's letter and find it to be the leaf-bud of one of the magnolias, possibly *Magnolia conspicua* but more probably *Magnolia officinalis*. Mr. Arlington writes:

Dear Sowerby:

I was much interested in the article on the strange figures on page 114 of the September number of *The China Journal*. You made a fairly good guess at their make-up, especially as you had evidently never seen them before. I happen to have seen the Chinese here making them, so give you the particulars as I know them. These *heiao-hou-érh* (tiny monkeys), as the Chinese call them, are made from the exuviae of the cicada. Every 3rd Moon of the year one sees the men and boys here climbing the trees to gather the skins after the cicadas have slipped out of them. The legs and wings, etc., are used to make the legs and feet of the figures, also for the caps worn by the monkeys. The body of the cicada is steeped in warm water to soften it, and then moulded with the fingers into the head and body of the figures. The pod of the *Ch'ien-pi-hua* (千筆花), literally "the thousand pencils flowers or ornament," is used for the hair attached to bodies of the monkey figures. This medicine, for medicine it is, is also called *hsin-i* (新衣), "new clothing." The seeds of the pods are frequently used to flavour food owing to their fragrance, which smells something like camphor! The various instruments held by the

figures are generally made from *kaoliang*, various reeds and bamboo. The figures (single) sell for about two coppers each. Often one sees two or three monkey figures made from one cicada joined together: the prices are then doubled or trebled, as the case may be.

I enclose a sample of the pods for your investigation as to the Latin names. I do not know them.

Yours sincerely,

L. C. ARLINGTON

Peking,

September 29, 1932.

**A Matter of Names:** Professor Kian Kang-hu, the well-known Chinese scholar writes pointing out a mistake in the translation of an epitaph of a Chin scholar by H. P. which we published in the August, 1932, issue of this journal, and H. P. replies. Following are the two letters:

Dear Sir:

I always have a high regard of your magazine though I read it only occasionally.

To my regret I find in your recent August issue a very serious mistake in pages 63-65 concerning an epitaph of a Chin scholar.

The surname of this scholar was Huang, (黃), his given name Ch'un (淳) and his designation Chü-jên (府君). The title Fu Chün (居仁) was customary addressed to a deceased. Your writer made all these wrong and some errors also in the translation of the text.

A mistake like this can be avoided only by submitting any translation of Chinese first to a Chinese scholar. It would never come to my attention if the original text were not attached.

Respectfully yours,

KIANG KANG-HU

McGill University,  
Montreal.

September 15, 1932.

October 16, 1932.

My dear Sowerby,

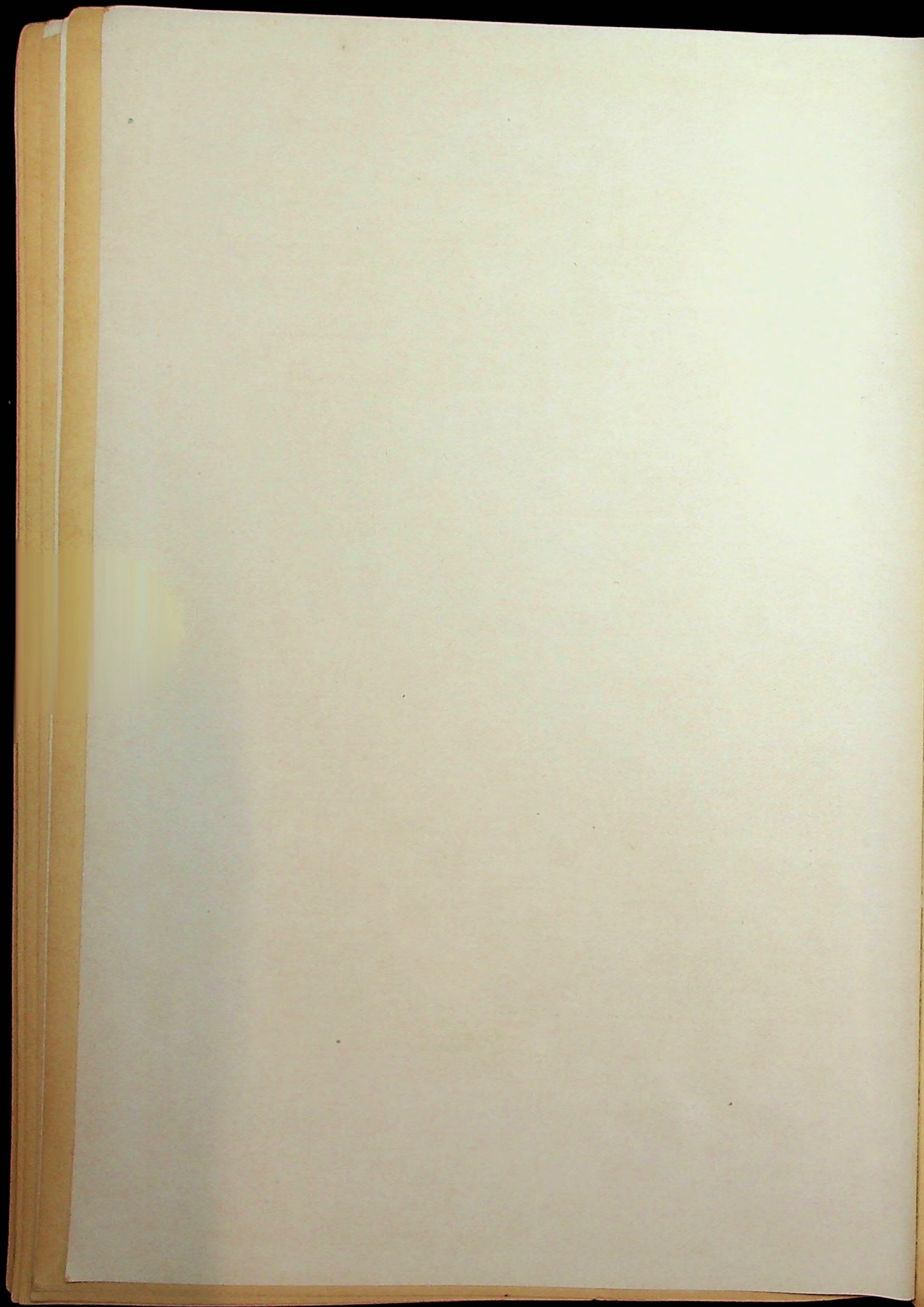
Professor Kiang is right in his criticism, and I must plead carelessness at the beginning, where the names are. The surname is properly given as "Huang" in the heading, but by





Sacred Fish of the Common Carp Variety (*Cyprinus carpio*, L.) in the "Spring of the Dancing Fish" in Hangchow. Some of these Fish are White, others Golden, Red or of the normal Silver-grey or Bronze of the Wild Variety. From the Photograph by Mr. J. H. de Carvalho, recently shown at the Annual Photographic Exhibition of the City Bank Club, Shanghai.







## CORRESPONDENCE

a mistake in the copying from the original notes the word "surname" was used instead of "name" or "given name," hence the "name" Chü-jin should more properly have been called hao or "designation" or "literary appellation" or some such word. As they are one and all "names" of one kind or another the error is, after all, not so very serious. The real error, which arose from ignorance on my own part and that of my Chinese assistant, is the failure to obtain the correct meaning of *Fu-chün*, which I suppose should have been rendered "the late" or "late lamented" Mr. Huang. I was misled by the character "*Chün*," which is the same as that ordinarily used for "Mr" after a

surname, i.e. "Li chün = Mr. Li." Hence the natural slip of attributing the preceding "*Fu*" to the surname "Huang" as a given name or "*ming-tzu*," supposing it to be a two-character instead of the usual three-character name. This is the more excusable as the character "*Chün*" (=Mr.) appears in that sense at the top of the very next line.

As regards any other possible errors, I am not aware of any which would not be allowed for by a possibly free translation of the terse Chinese text in order to make sense to a European ear and especially rhythm in the verse.

Yours sincerely,

H. P.

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## REVIEWS

**Pan Chao: The Foremost Woman Scholar of China**, by Nancy Lee Swann, Ph. D.: published for the American Historical Association by the Century Company, New York, 1932. G\$6.00.

As far as we know Dr. Nancy Lee Swann's book is the first exhaustive biographical account in the English language of Pan Chao, China's most renowned woman scholar, who lived in the days of the glorious Han Dynasty, and even became the historiographer of that famous period. Pan Chao, who at one time in her life was instructress to the Empress and her ladies-in-waiting, her influence at Court being so great as to make her practically the un-crowned ruler of the realm, has been described as a moralist, an essayist and a poet. One of her most famous works is known as "Lessons for Women," and in it she sets out a code of ethics and conduct for her daughters, which has been used by the Chinese for their women ever since. She was the type of the Chinese idea of perfect widowhood, remaining throughout her life faithful to the memory of her husband who died at

a comparatively early age. Not only was she a fine classical scholar herself, but she instructed others, and amongst her pupils were two of the most famous classical scholars of China.

In her book Dr. Swann, who is specialist in Chinese studies in the Gest Chinese Research Library of McGill University, thereby in no small measure emulating the famous Chinese woman scholar of whom she writes, begins with a description of Pan Chao's environment, both domestic and public, sketching in her life and the no insignificant part she played in the history of the Han state. This is followed by actual translations of a number of Pan Chao's writings, including her "Lessons to Women," and concludes with an estimate of her philosophy of life and her literary works.

Following each of the twelve chapters are exhaustive notes and literary references, which to many will prove the most valuable part of the book, though their formidable appearance might rather frighten the average reader into laying it aside as altogether beyond him. But anyone who will not be scared off by these notes and



## THE CHINA JOURNAL

will really delve into the riches the book has to offer will feel himself well rewarded.

Most certainly we may recommend Pan Chao's "Lessons for Women" to the women of to-day, both Chinese and foreign. They cannot but derive benefit from them.

A. DE C. S.

**Nationalism and Education in Modern China**, by Cyrus H. Peake: Columbia University Press, New York, 1932. Price G\$3.00.

In his introductory remarks the author of this useful contribution to the subject with which it deals succinctly sums up the general aim and trend of education in China during the last seventy years as conceived and carried out by the country's leaders in the following passage:

"It is the thesis of this study that the dominant motive and aim of those Chinese, who have been responsible for the introduction of modern education into China in the course of the past seventy years, was to build a strong nation resting on military power and capable of existing in a world of warring nations. A system of modern education was conceived of at the beginning by the official ruling class as a most effective means of strengthening the nation. Later, accompanying the rise of the spirit of modern nationalism, a national educational system was asserted to be the exclusive prerogative of the state, to serve as a tool in its unification and an aid in gaining for it a place of equality among the nations. All other aims that normally accompany the conception of universal, democratic and compulsory education, such as the removal of illiteracy, the strengthening of the economic power of the individual and of society, were subservient and secondary."

If the significance of the statements contained in this passage is fully appreciated it becomes easier to understand the actions and attitude of the Chinese of the current generation,

and possibly to sympathize with them. The author of "Nationalism and Education in Modern China" shows a sympathy with the Chinese in their aspirations to attain nationhood which it would be well for others to adopt, and unquestionably his book will help them to do this.

It cannot but be deplored that Western education as introduced into China has led to the development of a militarism that has consumed the nation with internal wars instead of strengthening its position with regard to other nations as it was intended to do; but at least it is understandable why such education took on this military trend. Mr. Peake's book will help the reader to appreciate this fact.

It makes interesting reading, not the least interesting part being Appendix I, which gives summaries of the text books used in the schools of modern China.

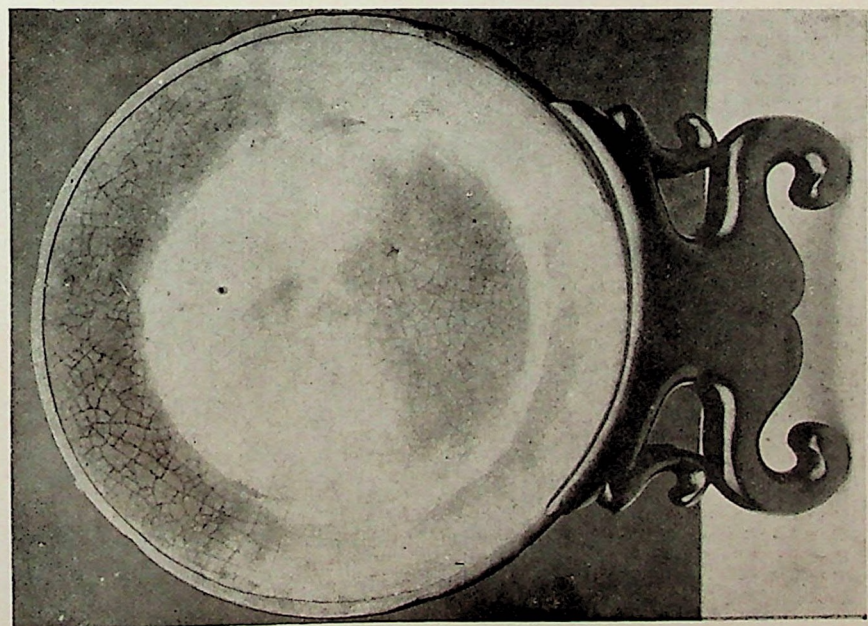
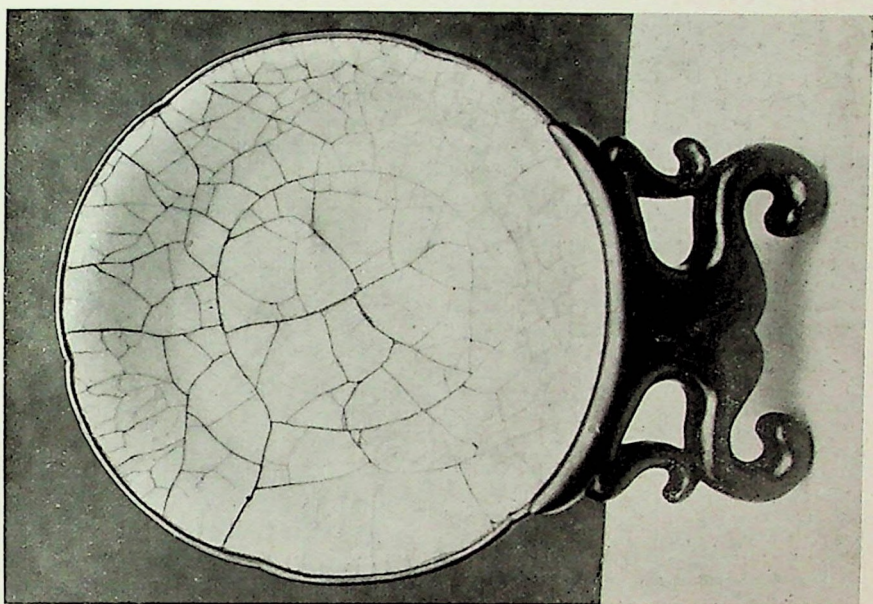
A. DE C. S.

**A Dictionary of Chinese Mythology**, by E. T. C. Werner: Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., 1932. Price M.\$22.50.

Mr. Werner, whose contributions to sinology are as well known as they have proved useful, has placed all students of things Chinese under a further obligation by the compilation and publication of this copious work. It is just what has long been needed; while its contents are extraordinarily well arranged and information regarding Chinese mythology and mythical beings rendered easily accessible. The enormous amount of information it contains can only be the result of a lifetime of diligent research, and, indeed, this book consisting of upwards of six hundred pages of closely printed matter, may well be looked upon with pride by its author as his life work. It should certainly win for him very substantial recognition from the learned societies of Europe and America. It will always be one of the most treasured volumes on the shelves in our library, than which we cannot pay a higher tribute.

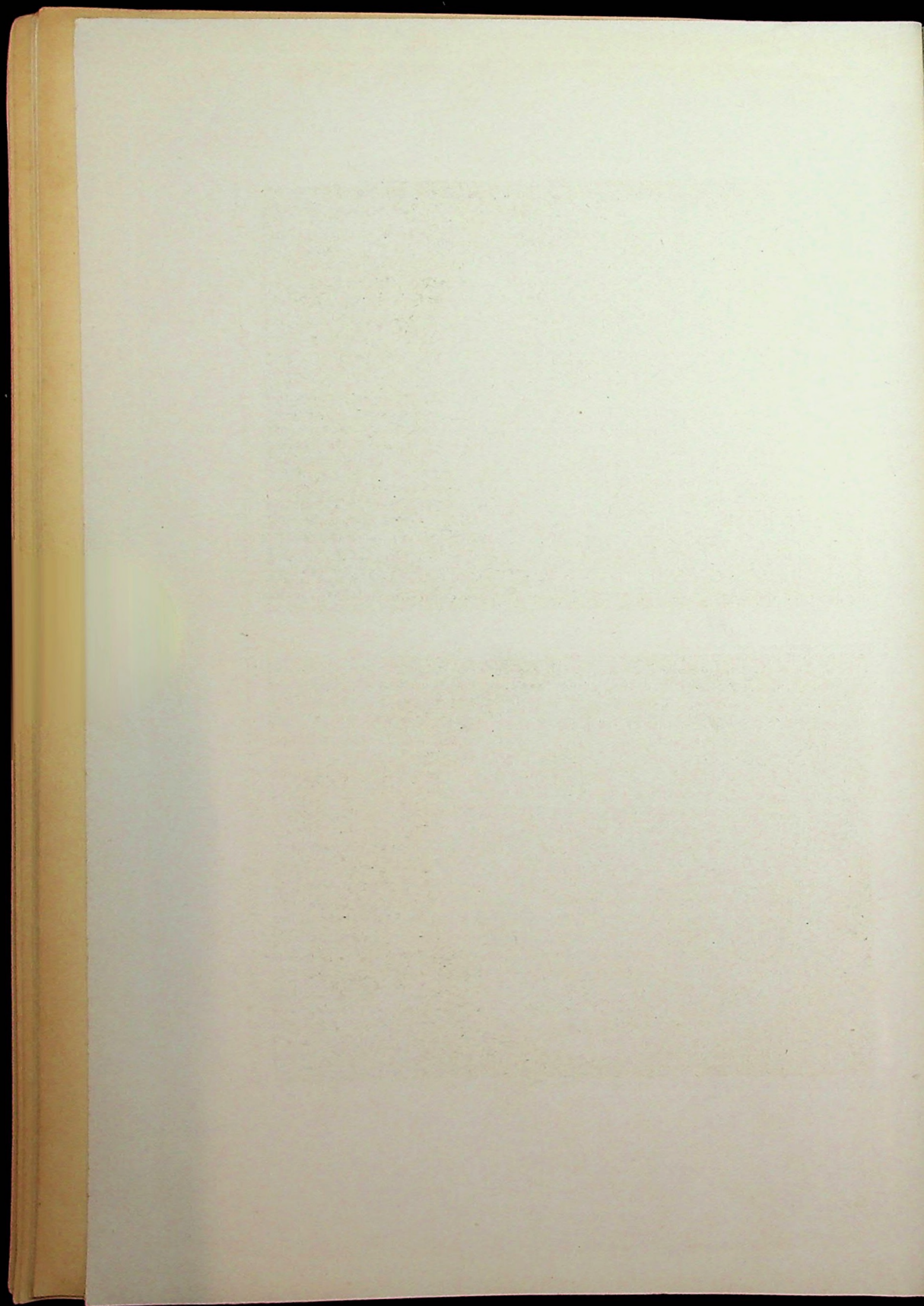
A. DE C. S.



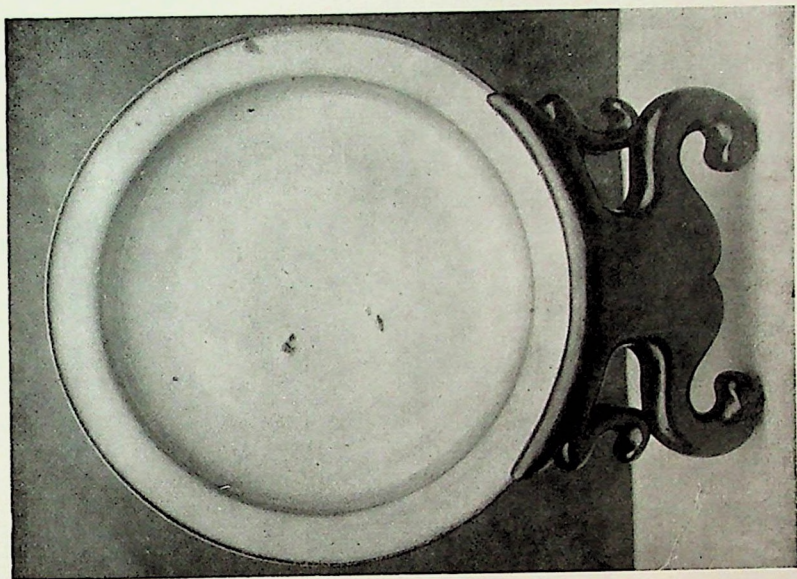


Fine Examples of Sung Ko Yao Cracked Ware in a Private Collection in Shanghai.



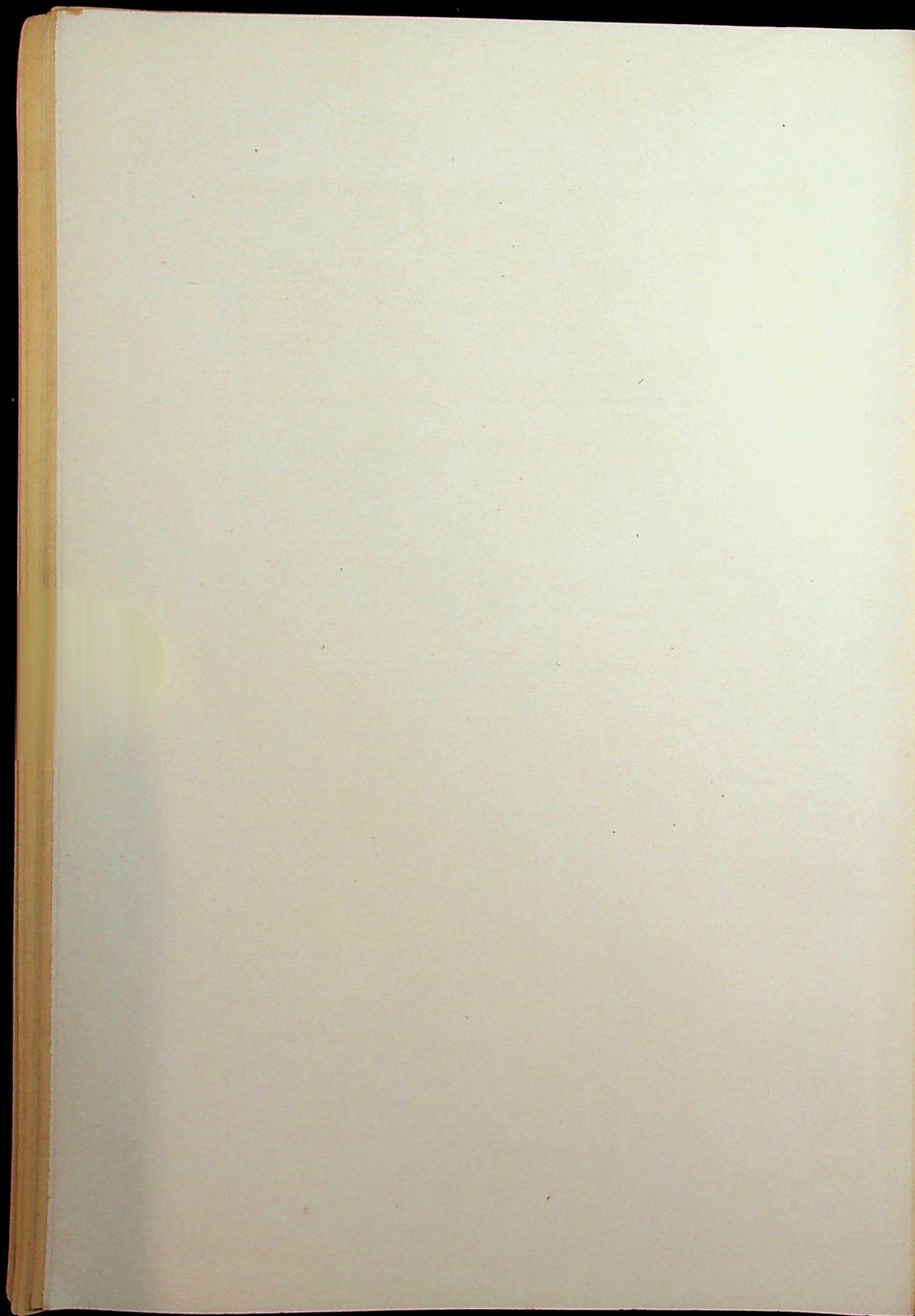




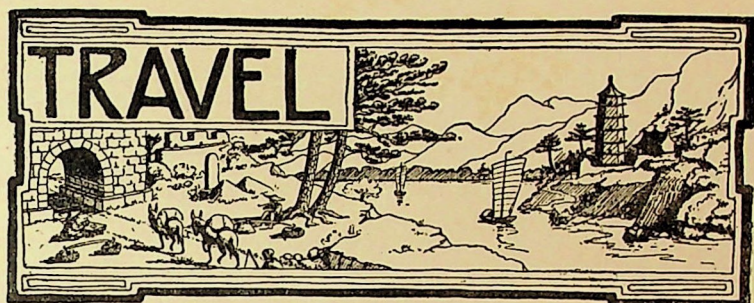


Beautiful Specimens of Yuan Chun Yao Ware (left) and Sung Chun Yao Ware (right) in a Private Collection in Shanghai.









## SOME JAVANESE LEGENDS

BY

R. DUBOIS ST. MARC

### THE CONVERSION OF MAJAHPAHIT TO ISLAMISM

Some forty miles south-west of Sourabaya, the chief port of Eastern Java, between the rivers Brantas and Kromong and in the middle of a fertile plain now covered with sugar cane and rice fields, once existed an extensive city that was founded by Kertarejasa, a direct descendant of Ken Arok, the famous founder of Singosari.\*

In 1292 A.D. Kertarejasa, also known as Raden Widjaya, assassinated Kertanagara, last ruler of Singosari, and beat back the Chinese expeditionary force sent to Java towards the end of that year by Kublai Khan, the great Mongol conqueror and overlord of the greater part of Asia.†

Having thus removed the two main obstacles in his way, he made sure that there would be no other claimants to his throne by marrying the four daughters of Kertanagara. The kingdoms of Kediri and Singosari were united and the new seat of government became known as Majahpahit,‡ because of the bitter fruit of the *majah* trees growing in the forests hereabouts. A long period of great splendour and prosperity then followed, and in a surprisingly short time this city, probably the largest that ever existed in Java, held sway over the whole of that island and many parts of the Malay Archipelago, its power continuing until the Arabs invaded the country in the sixteenth century. There is no record that the city was destroyed by the Arabs, for it apparently was still in existence late in the seventeenth century; and it has been sug-

\*See *The China Journal* Vol XV, No. 4, October, 1931, pp. 187-190 "The Birth of the Kingdom of Singosari".

†See *The China Journal* Vol XV, No. 2, August, 1931, pp. 76-80 "The Chinese Naval and Military Expedition against Java, 1292-1293 A.D."

‡ *Pahit* = Bitter



gested that, under Arab influence, it gradually fell into decay and was ultimately abandoned.

A couple of gateways, a public bath and some foundations of palaces, all built of closely fitted bricks without mortar and often skilfully carved, is all that remains of that ancient seat of art and learning. These buildings have, unfortunately, suffered from successive generations of brick-getters. The inclosing walls of neighbouring villages are partly built of bricks from these ruins, and bricks would still be taken for any building operation that occurred within easy reach if a provident Archæological Service had not surrounded the ruins with barbed wire fences and placed caretakers in charge. Sufficient remains, however, to give the visitor with imagination an idea of the splendour of that once flourishing city.

We determined one day on a photographic expedition and we selected Majahpahit, simply because we had never been there. I had no difficulty in persuading Mawar to accompany us. I felt sure that our unofficial story-teller would have something interesting to say, and I was not mistaken, for, seated at the foot of a tall *majah* tree, while we were taking photographs of the Bajang-Ratu, she point-blank refused to budge when we suggested moving on.

"I am dead beat," she said, "we have been walking in the broiling sun ever since noon and I must have a rest. It is horribly hot in that glare, come and sit here in the shade, while I tell you how Majahpahit was converted to Islamism. When we are all rested, I will take you to Chandi Tikus."

We knew better than to argue, for we were in her hands, as she alone knew the way; so we closed our cameras and stretched out on the grass, waiting for her story. It was very pleasant in the shade, and we felt grateful to Mawar for her suggestion. She leant back against the smooth bark of the tree-trunk, drew her legs under her, put some perfume on her lace handkerchief out of a gold bottle of ancient and delicate Chinese design, discovered, she declared, in the mud of the delta of the Brantas. Unhurried, she picked a *majah* from the grass, examined it pensively, threw it over her shoulder with that graceful wave of the arm that was always so characteristic of her, paused a few moments, and then, in her musical voice, unfolded the following story.

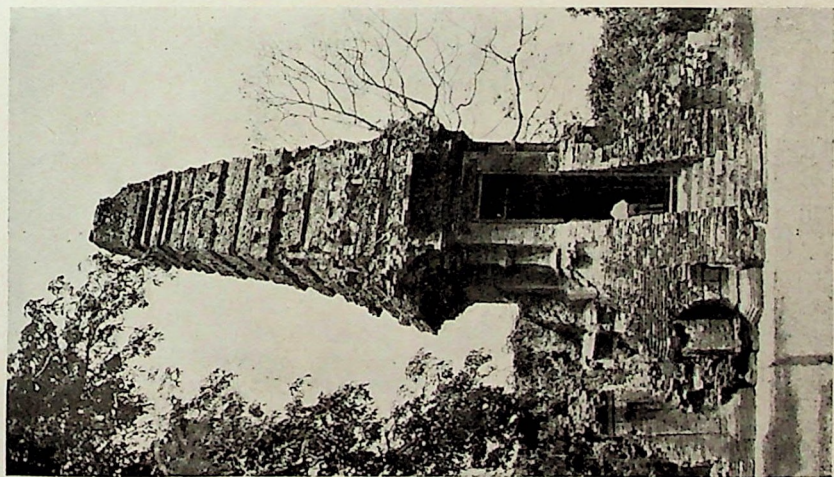
\* \*

It was in the days when Majahpahit was soaked in blood, when its princes never knew when they retired in the evening whether they would be alive on the morrow. That great city, capital of a state whose hegemony extended from Sumba to Sumatra, was decaying. Its rulers ascended its blood-stained throne through intrigues and regicides, to reign for a short time only, for few were those who died a natural death. Its priesthood saw to it that the attribute of Shiva, the god they served, was not a vain word. The thrust of a *kris*\* between the shoulderblades, a poisoned draught served at a banquet, were frequent occurrences.

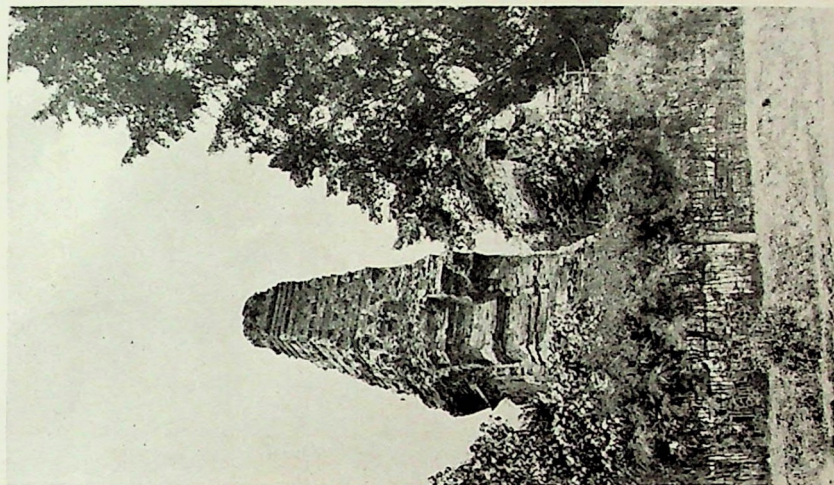
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\* *Kris* = Dagger with wavy blade used all over the Malay Archipelago.



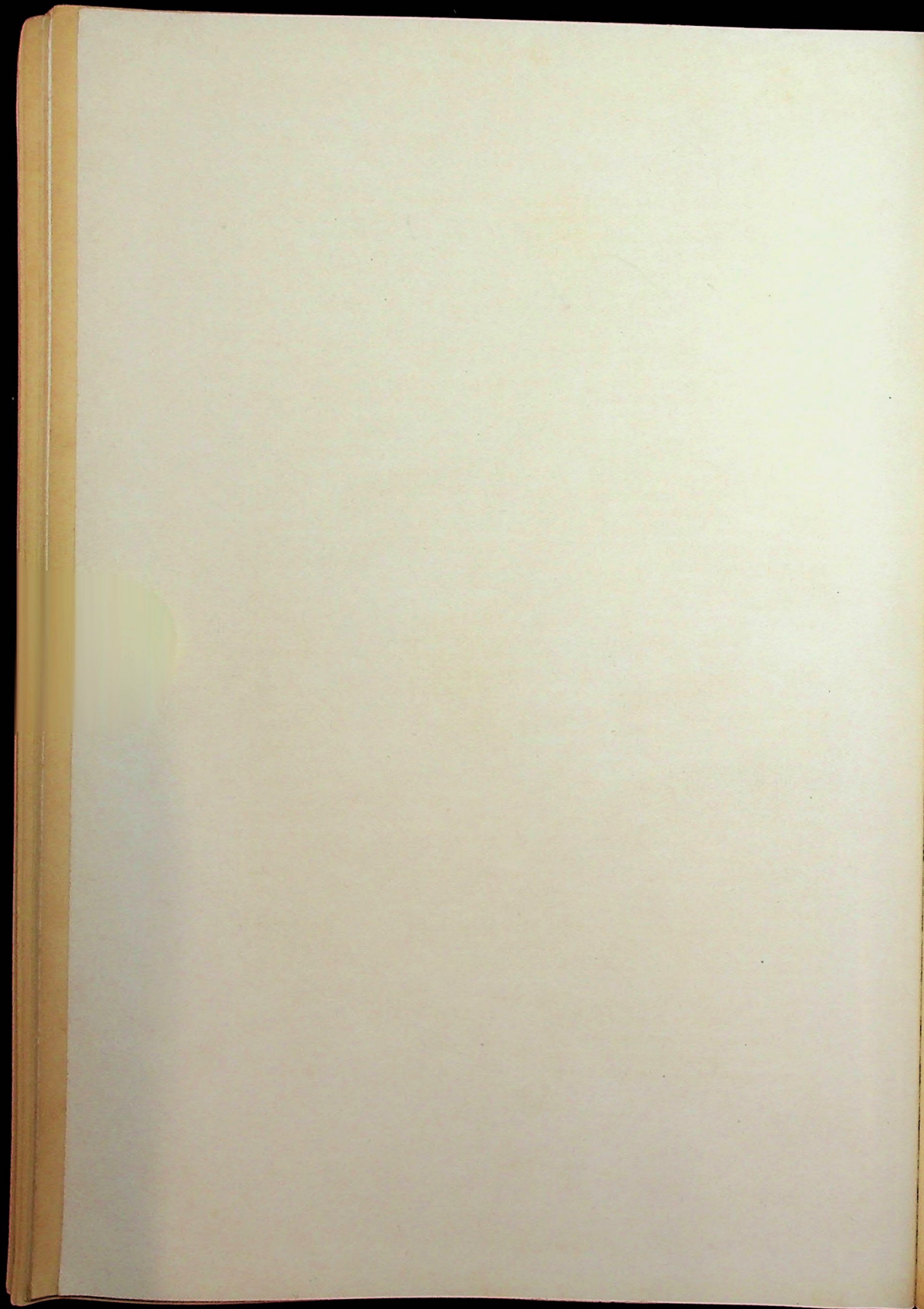


Banjang-Ratu, the Gate of the Palace of one of the Princesses of Majapahit, an Ancient Ruined City in East Java.



Wringing-Lawang, the Gate of the Palace of one of the Adipathis of Majapahit, East Java.







## SOME JAVANESE LEGENDS

It was amidst those surroundings that Prabu Udara, *Patih*\* of Kediri, ascended the throne, after causing his father's death by inducing one of his concubines to slay him while he was in his bath. Later he rewarded the woman by giving her in marriage to Pakso, his young *sirih*†-bearer, a man of humble origin, intelligent and ambitious, whom he raised to the position of *Patih-dalam*‡ in return for his service in administering a poisoned draught to his brother, the rightful heir to the throne.

Later he married the granddaughter of Nagarawarddhani, the fat Princess of Lasem. They had a son, whom they named Unus, because of a strange birthmark which almost encircled his left wrist.

One day the child, who was playing hide and seek with his nurse beneath the massive banyan tree that stood in the middle of the grass-grown *alun-alun*§ in front of the palace, ran to the other side of the tree to hide. When his nurse went to look for him, he had disappeared. At least this is the story she told. But Rajah Prabu Udara did not believe her and thought it more likely that she had fallen asleep in the cool shade of the banyan and that his son had been kidnapped and killed. As a salutary lesson to others he had her put to death that evening. He then sent an army of slaves in search of the boy and promised freedom and land to whoever brought him back, dead or alive. Unus, however, was not found, and Prabu Udara remained inconsolable.

Years later, when the strife between Hinduism and Islamism was at its height, the *wali*\*\* of Demak, a holy man known as *Pangéran*†† Sabrang Lor, who had already done much to islamise the north coast, frequently with the help of the holy sword, decided to force the creed of Allah into the Hindu stronghold of Majahpahit.

At the head of several thousand pupils and converts, all well armed, he left Demak, and, marching inland, reached the banks of the river Brantas, where he pitched his camp near the small village of Sumobito. His plan was to use the village as a base whence his pupils would spread the new gospel.

Rajah Prabu Udara, informed by Pakso that the Mohammedans had established themselves near the river and that he feared a horde of armed infidels would soon invade the town, decided to meet the *wali* in person. Accompanied by Pakso and a small body of armed men, he reached the *wali's* camp at dusk, entered it under cover of the night and walked straight to the holy man's tent, easily recognisable by its green colour and by the star and crescent of silver fixed to the top of a pole planted before its door.

Suddenly awakened, the holy man, instinctively seized the golden-hilted *kris* that lay by his side and sprang to his feet, a very tall and

\* *Patih* = Minister

† *Sirih* = Ingredients used in betel-chewing

‡ *Patih-dalam* = Prime Minister

§ *Alun-alun* = Town square

\*\* *Wali* = Literally "One near God"

†† *Pangéran* = A title of nobility



thin figure with long wiry limbs, hollow cheeks and high cheek bones. His large black eyes, set deep in their sockets, were shaded by well arched brows, each reminding one of the Islamic emblem. His hands with their big long fingers, were finely shaped and gave him a look of great strength. Prabu Udara, impressed and vaguely troubled by the stare of the ardent eyes, hesitated, but soon his *kris* was flashing, and gold damascene shone from its slender wavy blade as he said.

"So you are Pangéran Sabrang Lor, the great leader of Islam. . . . What are you doing in my territory? . . . Who has given you permission to come here?"

Motionless as one in a dream stood the *wali*, gazing at the point of Prabu Udara's *kris*.

"Will you answer me?" asked the Rajah, as his fingers began to play with the ivory hilt of his *kris*. The *wali* gave him another glance with his great burning eyes, but did not reply.

"If you will make no reply, you will, perhaps, fight," cried the Rajah, as he took a step forward and lightly touched Sabrang Lor's forehead with the back of his left hand. The *wali* winced at the insult and a twisted flash of pain shot across his face, but he did not stir, nor did he make any answer. For once, he refused to fight, though he never took his gaze off the point of his opponent's *kris*. Stock still, he stood there like one under a spell.

"Ah! you are afraid," exclaimed Prabu Udara with a sneer in his voice, "So you are not the great fighter for the Islamic cause you are reputed to be. . . . I thought so. . . . But fear not, I will not touch a coward."

By this time a crowd of Mohammedans had assembled outside the tent wanting to know what on earth was the matter. A young man built like a Hercules, who had been standing in the doorway watching the scene, rushed forward, snatched the *kris* from Sabrang Lor's hand, raised it above his head and was about to strike Prabu Udara, when, stepping between them, the *wali* raised his right hand and spoke for the first time. Turning to the young man, his great eyes boring through him, he said, "Stay your hand, Rachmat, and remember this: the man who kills Rajah Prabu Udara, will die by my hand." Turning to the Rajah he said with a Mona Lisa smile, "I am your prisoner."

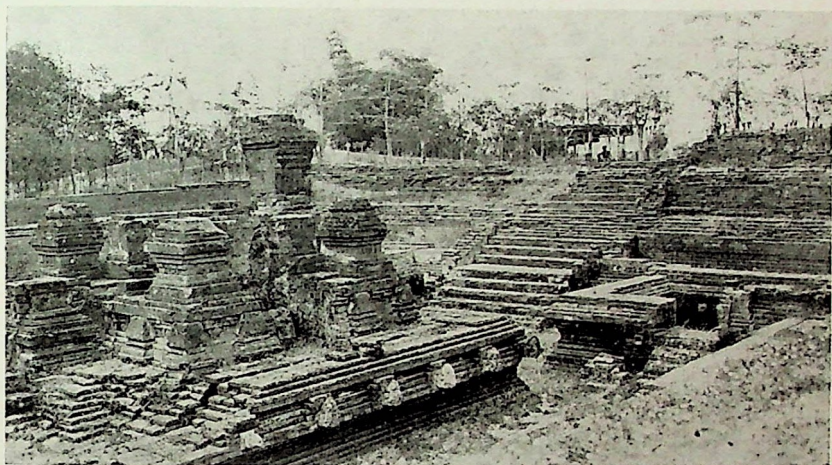
Taken aback, those present looked from Sabrang Lor to Rachmat for a lead, but Prabu Udara, who was the first to regain his wits, said to Pakso, "Bind him and bring him to the palace."

The holy man then said, "I am disarmed and I am your prisoner, because I have chosen to be so. There is no need to bind me. I shall follow you to your palace, and while I am with you none of my men will harm you, for he who harms you knows that he will have to account to me for it."

As they walked away the crowd outside, realising what had happened, became terribly excited and cursed their leader with cries of "son of a dog," "coward" and "traitor," but none dared touch the holy man.

Prabu Udara reached Majahpahit unmolested. He spent part of the night trying to account for the *wali*'s singular behaviour. As he



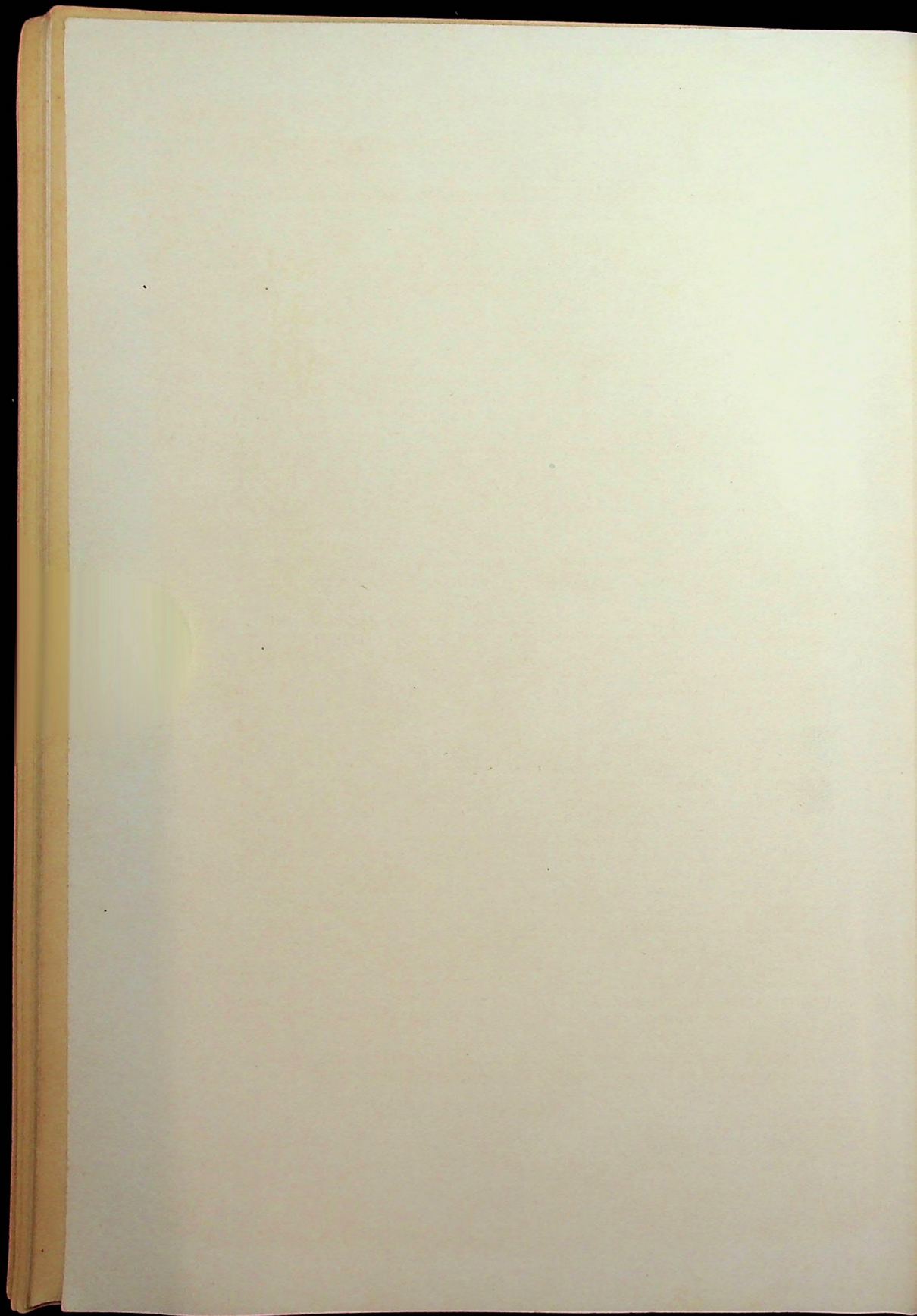


Chandi Tikus, a sunken Public Bath of the Majapahit Period, recently excavated by the Majapahit Archæological Society, Java.



The Borobudur in Central Java, perhaps the most famous Relic of the Hindu Religion and Culture in that Island.







## SOME JAVANESE LEGENDS

could not arrive at a solution he summoned the latter to the Council Chamber next day at the hour of noon.

Clad in the white robe of Islam the *wali* stepped into the hall. Flanked by two armed sentries, for he was still a prisoner, he stood before the Rajah, who was seated in a golden chair that stood under a raised dais fantastically painted with scenes from the Ramayana. Pakso and a few courtiers stood by his side.

"Pangéran Sabrang Lor, I do not understand your behaviour last night. . . . Tell me why you refused to fight. . . . You are bigger than I. . . and why did you intervene when that young man was going to stab me?" There was a look of scorn in the steady searching gaze that Prabu Udara turned on Sabrang Lor.

"Allah is good and merciful and my religion forbids me to become a patricide," answered the *wali* with a strange look of penitence. Prabu Udara looked at him in perplexed amazement. Sabrang Lor then quietly rolled up the left sleeve of his robe. The Rajah, too astonished to utter a word, rose, went over to him and examined his wrist carefully. Then a wonderful smile lit up his aristocratic features, and, opening his arms, he exclaimed, "Unus, my long lost son! . . . . I might have killed you!"

"No father, I am bigger and stronger than you and I have successfully measured my skill and strength with men more powerful than you."

The Rajah went over to the dais, sat down and buried his face in his hands. A vivid thought-image then rose before his mental vision. He saw himself seated at the banquet table one evening in the splendour of his court. Before him sat his son Wekasing and by his side sat Pakso. Behind him stood a naked slave holding a bowl of boiled rice in his left hand. Pakso, looking across the table, caught Wekasing's steady gaze in the direction of the slave. He glanced up and saw his right hand clutch the ivory pommel of a dagger and withdraw the weapon from the rice, while he placed the bowl before his master. Like a flash, he sprang to his feet, snatched the dagger from the uplifted hand and plunged it into the heart of the slave who died without revealing the name of the man who had ordered him to murder the Rajah, but he was suspected by many of having acted at the instigation of Wekasing, who but a short time before had been designated as the future ruler of Majahpahit and was impatient to ascend the throne before his father could change his mind. Prabu Udara had realised then that his life was in danger of coming to a sudden and unnatural end, and it occurred to him now that a religion that forbade sons from killing their fathers would be most helpful in prolonging his own life, so he raised his head and said,

"My son, a religion that teaches such lofty principles must be a great and good religion indeed, and I want you to teach it to my people. As an example to them I agree to be circumcised and shorn. Arrange for the ceremony to take place tomorrow in the presence of all the members of my family. Henceforth the priests of Shiva are banished from my kingdom and you are allowed, you and your pupils, to settle in Majahpahit and convert my people; but I would advise you first to



convert the members of my own family ; the rest of the people will naturally follow."

As he said this a great tumult arose outside, and cries of "death to the Pangéran", "Away with the traitor", "Kill the coward" were heard in the distance. It was the Mohammedan mob led by its new leader.

"Father, let me go and pacify them," said Unus.

"But they will kill you, my son!"

"No, not now Father. Thanks to what you have done, I am still their leader." He walked to the gate of the palace. A dignified figure in white, he stood at the top of the great flight of steps that led from the marble-paved courtyard to the *alun-alun*. The converts recognised him. With glittering spears and naked *kris* they rushed up. He quietly raised his right hand above his head and in a very deep clear voice said, "In the name of Allah, stay your hands and listen. When you have heard what I have to say, you may kill me if you wish."

There was something in his forcible voice that was absolutely compelling. The mob wavered.

"This morning I have converted Prince Prabu Udara to our creed. Praise be to Allah! Tomorrow the holy ceremony of circumcision will take place in this palace in the presence of the assembled dignitaries of this town, and the people of Majahpahit will follow the noble example of their ruler. Before long this will be a Mohammedan city."

As he spoke, one after the other sheathed his *kris* and rested his spear. When he had finished, all raised their empty hands to the sky and shouted, "Allah be praised! Sabrang Lor is truly a great leader, for instead of slaying Prince Prabu Udara, he has brought him and his people to the fold."

After the mob had quieted, Rachmat came forward and said, "Pangéran Sabrang Lor, yesterday, after you refused to fight Prabu Udara and surrendered, I was elected leader in your place. But I now recognise in you a leader greater than I. You have done in one night, without shedding blood, what I could not have done in years of battle. I hand you back the golden-hilted *kris*, symbol of your authority."

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## TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION NOTES

### The Great Wall as A Highway:

One of the most fantastic schemes that has ever been propounded by the mind of man was reported by *Reuter's Agency* at Nanking to have been submitted by the National Highway Association to the Ministry of Railways. This was nothing less than

"the construction of a national highway along the top of China's famous Great Wall," which, it was asserted, could be converted into an excellent motor road. Obviously, whoever conceived such a plan could never have seen the Great Wall as it winds tortuously along the mountain tops in Northern



## TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION NOTES

Chihli, in which province alone it still remains intact, ascending and descending slopes so steep that no motor vehicle in the world, except, perhaps, some of the latest "caterpillar" inventions, could possibly negotiate them. Even if the slopes could be negotiated, it would take more nerve than the average driver possesses to steer his car along that narrow causeway, for, while it may be considered broad for a wall, it is extremely narrow for a road. Perched at giddy heights above the surrounding territory, it overlooks dizzying precipices and yawning chasms, at intervals ending abruptly at the sheer brink of some deep ravine or river-bed, commencing again as abruptly on the other side, and so on to the rolling tableland of North Shansi and the borders of Mongolia. From a little to the west of Nan-kow Pass, north of Peking, the old capital, clear on into Chinese Turkestan, it can no longer be called a wall, since the brick or stone facing, if it ever had such, has entirely disappeared, and the course of this ancient national bulwark is now marked by nothing more than a low ridge of earth or sand, with crumbling watch-towers every three or four hundred yards. And since it was designed as a means of defence, the very last thing that was thought of in its construction were easy gradients and approaches. On the contrary, the most difficult ground for traffic was deliberately chosen, which is only what one would expect. In short, no worse course for a national highway could possibly have been chosen, even if a deliberate survey had been inaugurated to discover one, and it is truly astonishing to see such a proposition being seriously put forward.

**Another Fantastic Scheme:** It has recently been reported in the Japanese newspaper, the *Kokumin*, according to another *Reuter's Agency* message from Tokyo, dated October 1, that one of the Chinese employed on Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews' expeditions into Mongolia, in a letter to Mr. Ishizuka, Chief Secretary of the Japan Mongolia Society, has declared that the real purpose of these expeditions was not the discovery of dinosaur eggs or traces of early man, but the surveying

of the territory in connection with a scheme for a New York to Constantinople Railway, originally conceived of by the late Mr. E. H. Harriman twenty-five years ago. Commencing at New York, crossing the North American continent and following the Pacific Coast as far as the extreme western point of Alaska, this railway would then plunge into a fifty-four mile tunnel under the Behring Strait, emerging for air at St. Lawrence Island (which, by the way, seems going a little out of the way, since this island lies some distance south of the Behring Strait), thence to the northern part of Kamtschatka (another diversion), along the Stenovoi Mountains and the coast of the Okhotsk Sea to Harbin, crossing the Amur, making connection with the Trans-Siberian Railway system. From Harbin the line would cut across Heilungkiang Province to the northern part of Jehol Province, and thence proceed through Inner Mongolia to Tibet, cross the Karakorum Mountains and the Pamir Plateau to Kobul in Afghanistan and so on through Persia to Teheran, on to Bagdad and up the Tigris River and along the Black Sea to Istanbul.

We can only say that, if this is the kind of thing that is believed by the Chinese about *bona fides* scientific explorers who come to their country from foreign lands, it is not surprising that obstacles are put in their way in their endeavours to accomplish the work for which they came.

It may well be asked if the Chinese who is alleged to have made this absurd accusation against Dr. Andrews and his expeditions is competent to distinguish between the methods employed in surveying a territory for a proposed railway and surveying it for geological purposes?

We do not believe for one moment that the real scientists amongst the Chinese believe such nonsense, or endorse the continued attacks that are made in the Chinese press against foreign scientists and explorers, but we seriously suggest to them openly to discountenance such procedure and repudiate those who are responsible for it, if for no other reason than to save China's "scientific face," for we can assure them in all friendship and honesty that such methods of rousing a spirit of nationalism in China are



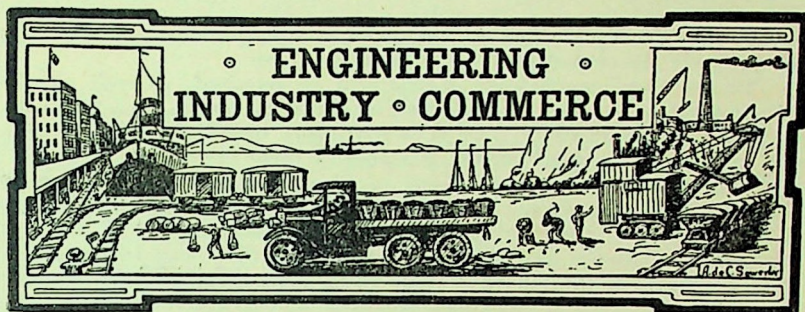
making her appear ridiculous in the eyes of the world.

**Chinese as Discoverers of Australia:** In an article by Dr. W. G. Goddard in the *Brisbane Courier*, which was reproduced in the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury* of October 5 last, the question is raised as to whether or not the Chinese had discovered Australia before the advent of Europeans to their country. That they had is suggested by the recent discovery in Peking, says the article, of a map of the world as known to the Chinese in 1426, in which the great "South Land" is shown in the shape of a huge apple with a pear-shaped mass of land suspended from it. If compared with the first world maps of European navigators this Chinese map will be seen to be closer to fact, thus suggesting that the Chinese had some acquaintance with the continent under discussion. It is further pointed out that recently discoveries have been made of early Ming remains in Western Australia, New South Wales, Tasmania and several of the islands of the Pacific. At a site near Hobart in Tasmania a box of Ming coins and some fragments of Ming pottery of the Yung Lo period early in the fourteenth century were

found at a depth of ten feet, and the fact that the pottery only represented common food vessels and not ornamental vases or dishes rather precludes the possibility of their representing a collection that had been brought there from China, but, instead, suggests that they are the remains of vessels used, broken and left behind by Chinese travellers of the Ming period.

That the Chinese were navigators of the high seas at a very early period has been well established, there being records of Chinese vessels bringing from India cargoes of ivory, apes, peacocks, silks and gums as far back as 300 A.D. It is not inconceivable, therefore, that the Chinese had penetrated the southern seas as far as the great continent. Indeed, in the article under discussion, it is pointed out that there is a record that of seven hundred Chinese war vessels sent against Ceylon in 1406 A.D. a number broke away from the main fleet when they reached the waters of the Indian Ocean and proceeded southward. Although there is no further record of these vessels, some twenty years later the above mentioned map was made with a large expanse of territory marked on it as described in the general direction of the Australian continent.





### CHINA'S FOUR-YEAR PLAN

Considerable interest attaches to the recently announced Four-year Plan whereby the National Government at Nanking proposes to industrialize the Yangtze Valley as a preliminary step to the industrialization of the whole of China.

The plan was unfolded by Mr. Chen Kung-po, Minister of Commerce and Industry, at the weekly memorial meeting at the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, and it may be described as an ambitious one. Coal mines are to be opened and developed, iron and steel works are to be established, machinery manufacturing plants and a factory for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate are to be founded, as well as electrical power plants, motor-car factories, sugar refineries, paper mills and porcelain kilns. Mineral deposits are to be exploited, copper and petroleum being specially mentioned in this connection.

According to a *Reuter* message, Mr. Chen, speaking on China's coal-mining industry, declared that the present annual output was 25,000,000 tons, of which 14,000,000 tons was the output of mines financed by foreign capital and only 11,000,000 tons was that from mines that had been developed with Chinese capital. Mr. Chen then gave a list of districts in which communications had been developed where rich coal deposits had been discovered. The total yield from China's coal deposits should amount to 40,000 tons daily, which should yield a profit of \$33,000,000.

Naturally, coal mining must be looked upon as the main key-industry of most of the other industries detailed above, and it is obvious, therefore, that China's coal deposits must be developed immediately, if the rest of the plan is to be realized, and in this connection it may be pointed out that for the last ten years members of the Chinese Government Geological Survey have been very busy carrying out investigations upon the coal and other mineral resources of this country with extremely interesting and promising results.

While China is not quite as rich in minerals as was at one time supposed, there is ample in this direction both for the country's own



needs and for exportation to foreign countries, provided the deposits are properly developed on efficient modern lines.

To do this considerable capital will be required, as well as the employment of an army of experts, including geologists, mineralogists, engineers and technicians, and it is extremely doubtful whether China can fulfil her own requirements in either of these directions.

Capital can always be raised in China for comparatively small industrial and engineering schemes, such as the opening and running of a coal mine without foreign machinery, the inauguration of a motor 'bus service between two towns or the building of a soap factory, but, when it comes to mining on a large scale, as is conducted by the few foreign capitalized and controlled concerns that produce the 14,000,000 tons of coal mentioned above (as opposed to the enormous number of Chinese enterprises that produce the 11,000,000 tons), it is practically impossible to raise the capital from Chinese sources alone, and recourse must perforce be made to an appeal to foreign financiers.

The same applies to other great industrial schemes, an example of which is the recently inaugurated scheme for establishing a big steel plant at Wuhu, capital for which as well as experts and technicians are to come mainly from foreign sources.

Another example is afforded by the ammonium sulphate factories which under the Four-year Plan it is proposed to establish. According to Mr. Chen it is proposed to start with a capital of \$15,000,000, of which \$7,000,000 is to be furnished by foreign interests, \$5,000,000 by the Chinese Government and only \$3,000,000 by private Chinese interests.

This being the case, it becomes of the utmost importance for the Chinese Government to provide adequate safeguards for foreign capital in China, for without these it is inconceivable that foreign financial interests would be willing to advance the enormous sums which the Four-year Plan calls for if it is to be realized.

How such safeguards can be provided under existing conditions in the Yangtze Valley region it is difficult to see.

We do not wish to "crab" the scheme propounded by the Minister of Commerce and Industry. On the contrary, we consider it an excellent one, and would be only too glad if it could be put into effect. But we do feel that before such a scheme can be considered seriously, or the Government can embark upon a plan to be completed in any definite period—in this case four years—it should first pave the way by establishing a régime of peace, law and order in the region to be developed. Otherwise the whole scheme is doomed to failure, for it is impossible to carry out mining operations in bandit-ridden areas or large industrial schemes where communism is rife or civil war rampant.

If, however, these factors can be eliminated and the Four-year Plan put into effect, there is no doubt that China as a nation will soon find itself on the high road to a prosperity never enjoyed by it before, for no country in the world has greater industrial potentialities than China with her teeming millions of hard-working inhabitants and great mineral and agricultural wealth.



## ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL NOTES

### ROADMAKING

**New Highway Opened:** To the motoring public of Shanghai October 10 marked the beginning of a new era, as on that auspicious day the new motor highway between this city and Hangchow was formally opened. The ceremony took place at Nanchiao, south of Minghong, at ten o'clock in the morning with Mr. Chen Feng presiding and Mrs. Tung Shu-cha, wife of the commissioner of the Kiangsu Reconstruction Department, cutting the ribbon which formally opened the highway to traffic. After the ceremony nearly two hundred motor-cars passed under the specially erected arch at Minghong for their first motor trip to Hangchow, a distance of two hundred and sixteen kilometres, which can be covered in from five to six hours. During the first week after the highway was opened 1,367 inbound and outbound motor vehicles of all kinds passed the registration booth at Tsao-ho-king, according to figures compiled by the traffic department of the Bureau of Public Utilities of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

**New Roads Projected:** A programme of road building in Chekiang Province for the coming year, which

includes a direct highway from Shanghai to Nanking *via* Wuhu in Anhwei Province, a road to Wusih and one to Soochow, is being planned by the Chekiang Highway Administration under the supervision of Mr. T. C. Chen, director, according to a recent statement made by him. At present there are 1,000 kilometres of motor highways in this province, but it is hoped by June of next year to increase this to 1,500 with Hangchow as the hub. The plans include the eventual linking up of the principal industrial cities of Chekiang, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Fukien and Kiangsi Provinces.

**Motor Road Postal Service:** Recently published statistics of the Chinese Postal Administration stated that a total of 18,735 kilometres of motor roads were being used by it for mail deliveries. This number includes 7,047 kilometres of roads in the Kirin-Heilungkiang area, which is not at present being used by the Chinese Administration owing to its occupation by the Japanese. Kwangtung Province furnishes 1,841 kilometres of these roads, Kwangsi 1,657 kilometres and Shansi 1,355 kilometres.

### AVIATION

**Test Flights Proceeding:** Test flights from Lanchow to Sinkiang before establishing the proposed air mail route between China and Europe, which were delayed owing to the crashing of one of the Eurasian Aviation Corporation's planes near the Kansu provincial capital during August, have been proceeding during the past month, and it is hoped to establish this air mail service in the near future, according to statements by officials of the corporation.

**Hongkong-Britain Air Line:** The inauguration of an air route be-

tween London and Australia *via* Karachi and Singapore is being planned for 1933, stated Colonel F. C. Sheldermine, England's Director of Civil Aviation, recently. Britain will extend the present air service between London and Karachi to Singapore and expectations are that Australia will undertake extending the route from Singapore to Australia. In that case the next step will probably be an air route connection between Hongkong and Rangoon and the main air line between Britain and Australia *via* Indo-China.

### MINING

**Gold in Kwangsi:** Rich gold mines have been discovered in the Anching, Auhu and Miaoshan mountains in Kwangsi Province, causing a gold rush in the Wuming district, stated

Chinese reports received in Canton last month. Two mining syndicates have already requested permission from the Southwest Government to work the mines. Further industrial develop-



## THE CHINA JOURNAL

ment in this province is expected through the formation of a large Chinese syndicate to work the tin mines in the Hohsien district, which are said to be rich in ore. The province is doing everything possible to encourage industry, having kept down its military expenditures to within 50 per cent. of its revenue during the past year.

**Rich Gold Mines in Shansi:** It was reported late in September that rich gold mines had been found at Chow-wei-shan near Tai-yuan Fu in Shansi. As the result of a favourable report being made by a Russian engineer who inspected the strike the provincial authorities are making plans to develop the mines.

### RAILWAYS

**Train Ferry Launched:** On October 12 Mrs. Quo Tai-chi, whose husband is the Chinese Minister to Great Britain, launched China's first train ferry at Walker-on-Tyne, naming it the Chang-kiang. Early next year the vessel will proceed to Nanking under its own steam where it will be put into service as soon as the bridges and appurtenances are completed. While the cost of the new ferry is stated to be £70,000, there is still £2,500,000 from Boxer Indemnity Funds for purchases in Great Britain in the hands of the Purchasing Commission.

**New Locomotives:** According to a statement by the Ministry of Railways, the eight new British locomotives which arrived in China recently will be used on the railways between Peiping, Tientsin and Nanking, and it is expected that the speed and service, particularly on the Peiping-Pukow line, will be greatly improved in consequence.

**Noon Express Resumed:** The noon express between Nanking and Shanghai, which was suspended during the Sino-Japanese hostilities last winter, was put back into service on October 15 by the Nanking-Shanghai Railway Administration.

**New Railway Station:** Submitted some time ago, the plans for erecting a new railway station in Shanghai in place of the damaged North Station of the Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways have been formally approved by the Ministry of Railways and Mr. Tseng Chung-ming, vice-minister, is working on the necessary arrangements. While tentative plans have been made to erect the station between Pengpu and Chenju, a petition from three hundred Pengpu farmers whose land the Ministry is purchasing, requesting the return of their land, was recently presented to the Mayor of Greater Shanghai. The farmers stated they would be deprived of their livelihood with the relinquishment of their lands as the cost of land in other districts than Pengpu is too high to enable them to replace their present holdings with the price they would receive for their lands from the Ministry. Municipal officers of Pengpu recommended that vacant lands south of the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway and north of Soochow creek be purchased instead for the construction of the new station.

### AGRICULTURE

**Honan Crops Good:** In spite of the adverse reports on the Honan crops during the summer, word has recently come from Hwaiking, North Honan, that in most parts of the province the crops are the best that have been for several years, due to the unusually heavy rains which came in September and were just in time to benefit the autumn crops and put the ground in excellent condition for sowing winter wheat. A bumper rice crop throughout practically the whole of China has forced down the price of this grain at present, causing poorer farmers considerable difficulty in raising money

for obtaining seed wheat for their winter crops. The Nanking district Agricultural Relief Association, which was formed last spring, has lent a limited amount of seed wheat to the farmers in the area around the capital and also some money on rice, holding the grain as security for the loans until it will bring a better price. The seed wheat which has been distributed was raised on the Nanking University experimental farm, and is of the best quality.

**Rural Expert Arrives:** Through an invitation to the League of Nations



## ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL NOTES

extended by the Chinese National Economic Council, Professor Gr. Uff. Carlo Dragoni, director of the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and Industry, came to Shanghai last month, accompanied by Dr. Guido Perris of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, for the purpose of investigating rural economics in China. The Government recognizes that the growth of communism in this country is largely due to discontent among the farmers, caused by the high land rentals tenants

are forced to pay and the lack of a central organization to supply rural credits and do away with the usurious interest rates now charged the peasants, and as Professor Dragoni is recognized as an expert on land tenure and rural economics, it is expected that his suggestions will help the Government in the solution of its problem to institute economic measures for the relief of the farming class, which constitutes such a large proportion of China's population.

### INDUSTRY

**Huge Steel Plant for Wuhu:** After considerable time spent in negotiations, it is reported that an agreement was reached this autumn between the Ministry of Industry and a group of foreign financiers for an \$80,000,000 steel plant to be erected at Ma-an Shan near Wuhu, with capacity for an output of five hundred tons per day, a vein rich in iron ore having been discovered in this locality. To finance the project a loan of \$40,000,000 has been arranged, with the Lichiachai coal mines near Pengpu as security and seven year seven per cent. bonds to the amount of \$40,000,000 are to be issued, secured by a Customs surtax on imported coal, iron and steel products and exported iron ore, from which an annual revenue of \$60,000,000 is expected.

### Industrial Survey Progressing:

The national survey of industries in China, which was begun last July by the Bureau of Foreign Trade connected with the Ministry of Industry, is reported as making good progress. Twelve special field workers have practically completed the survey in Kiangsu Province, and will continue their work in Chekiang Province, after which they will go to Hopei, Hupeh and Kwangtung Provinces, taken in the order of their industrial development. \$25,000 has been allotted to this work which is expected to take about two and a half years, and, when completed, to be an aid to foreign nations doing business in China.

### COMMERCE

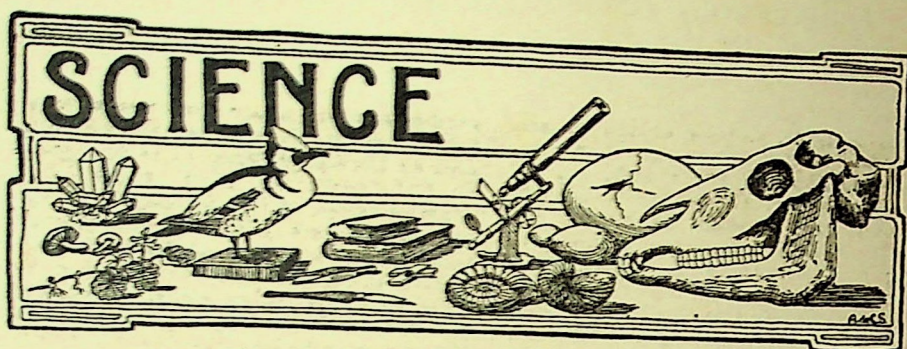
**Foodstuffs Conference:** A national conference to consider various problems connected with foodstuffs was held at the Central Bank of China in Shanghai last month by local business men and rice merchants under the direction of Mr. Shen So-ming, Customs Commissioner of the Ministry of Finance. Some of the questions considered were the standardization of the price of rice, the rate of customs duty to be paid on imported rice and the removal of interprovincial taxes on rice which are a hindrance to trade in China.

being true of the 4,889,275 piculs of flour imported against exports of only 25,014 piculs. Exports of barley, oats and Indian corn exceeded imports, while the rice imports amounted to 10,740,810 piculs against exports of 300,207 piculs, and cotton imports were 4,552,726 piculs compared with exports of 789,862 piculs. The Ministry of Finance recommended that steps should be taken to increase scientific farming knowledge throughout the country, and that order be restored so as to ensure that future imports will not exceed exports.

**Imports Versus Exports:** The Customs returns for 1931 given out by the Ministry of Finance showed that in most instances China's imports for last year exceeded her exports. The importation of 22,773,224 piculs of wheat compared with the exportation of 7,499 piculs was, of course, due largely to the arrangement made with America for flood relief wheat, the same probably

**Joint Reserve Board:** The joint reserve board of native banks in Shanghai, recently organized to assist native banking, is to begin its official existence on October, 1, stated a recent report, the examination of accounts having been completed on September 23. It was found at that time that the sinking fund of \$50,000,000 had been fully paid up by the members.





## KESTRELS *v.* MAGPIES\*

BY

GEORGE D. WILDER

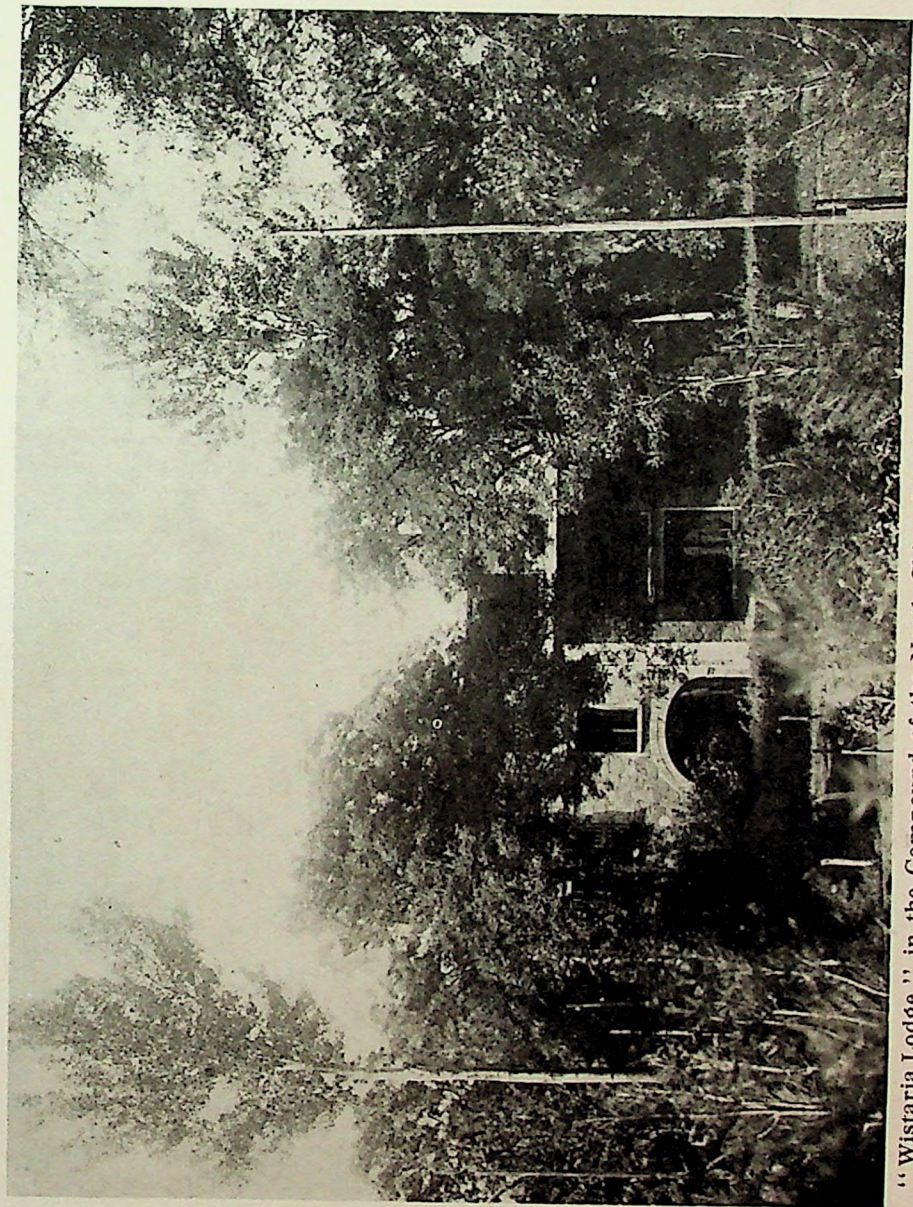
The adaptation of wild life to new conditions that come with civilization is always of interest. In an old agricultural country like China there is special opportunity to study the ways in which wild birds and animals have succeeded in maintaining themselves in the face of stern competition from a dense and thrifty population of human beings. Dr. Alexander Wetmore of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, has remarked that in five hundred years modern civilization will exterminate the vast majority of species of birds. The Chinese type of civilization does not exterminate so rapidly as ours, and gives many species time to adapt themselves and find means of survival in co-operation with man.

The kestrel and other small falcons and hawks that cannot build their own nests must have used the convenient hollows of tile-roofed pagodas and gate towers for centuries as nesting places in Chinese cities in lieu of hollow trees and the nests of crows and magpies. Now they are availing themselves of the modern type of foreign architecture in many mission compounds to lay their eggs in dry parts of iron eave-troughs and handy corners under wide eaves. But still they prefer to use a magpie's nest if one is handy. An interesting and typical episode in point has been taking place in our compound at Tung Hsien this season.

On the campus of the North China American School in Tung Hsien, near Peiping, there is a boys' dormitory called Wisteria Lodge and on each side of the front door there stands a tall large-leaved poplar, as the Chinese call it (*Populus tomentosa* Carriere), towering above the pagoda trees that also flank the entrance, as seen in the accompanying picture. For several years there has been a magpie's nest in the heart of each of the poplar trees. Being too near the boys' sleeping porch for comfort, there have been efforts made to prevent the nests' being used with more or less success. One year before eggs were laid a pie was shot on the nest and the body lay there for some months, which effectually discouraged

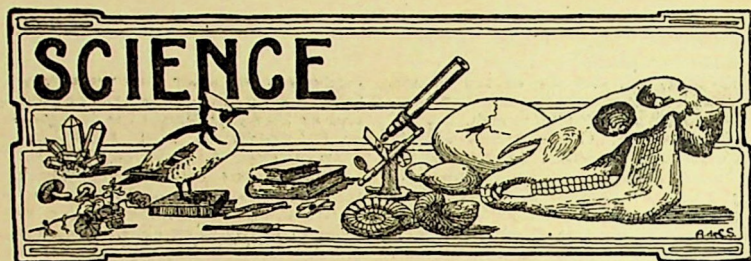
\* Tung Hsien, July 25, 1932.





"Wistaria Lodge" in the Compound of the North China American School at Tung Hsien, Hopei, with the two Magpies' Nests showing in the tall Trees.





## KESTRELS *v.* MAGPIES\*

BY

GEORGE D. WILDER

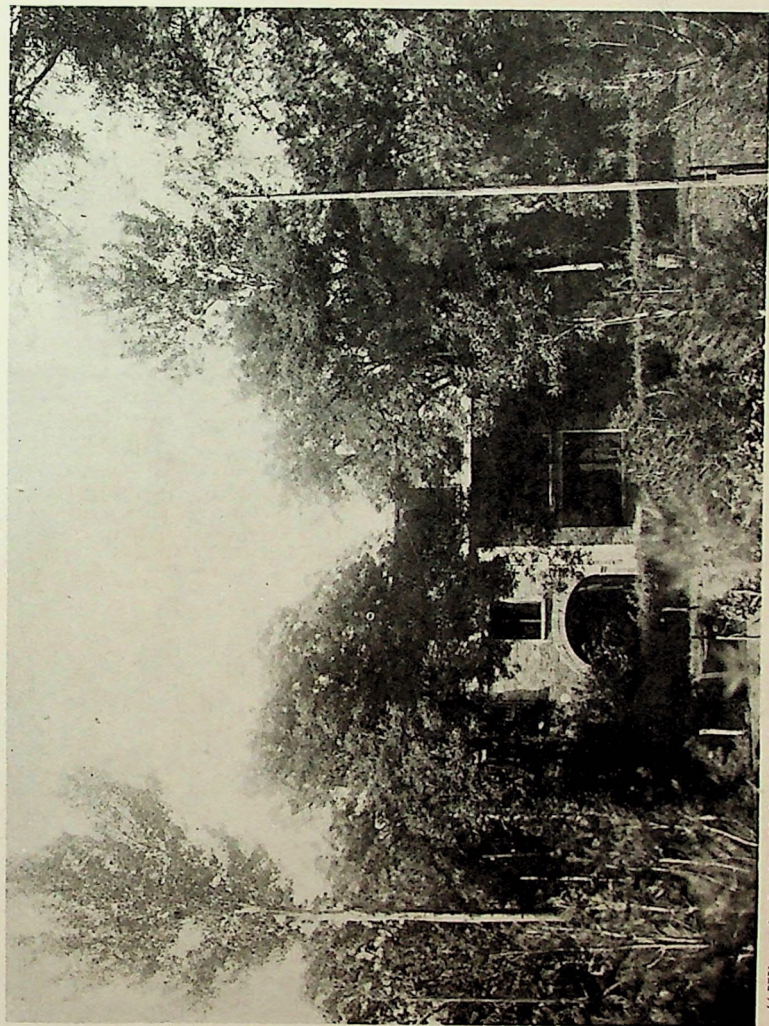
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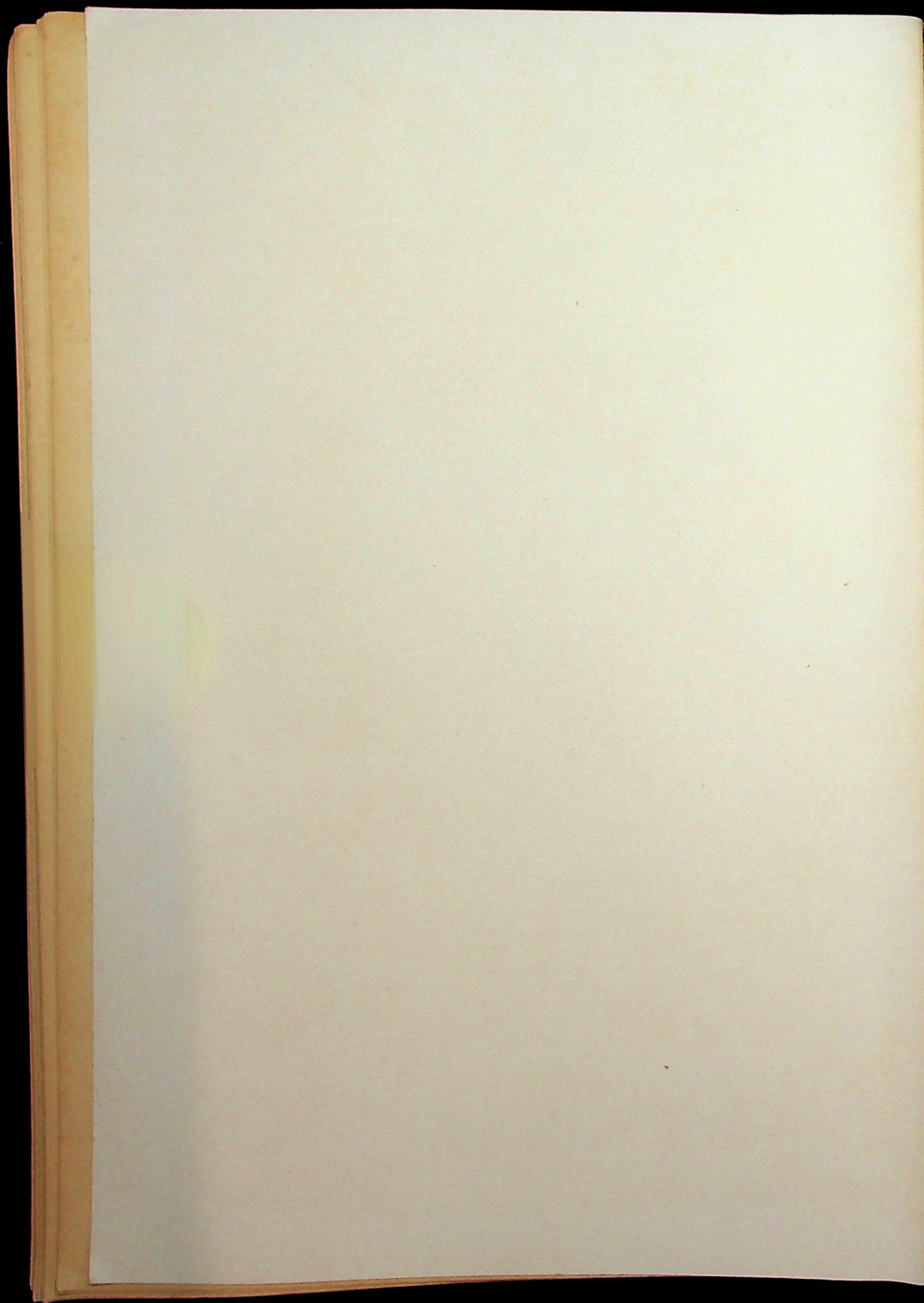
\* Tung Hsien, July 27, 1932.





"Wistaria Lodge" in the Compound of the North China American School at Tung Hsien, Hopei,  
with the two Magpies' Nests showing in the tall Trees.







both pairs from using the nests that year. The dried body was finally blown out of the nest by the wind, and the next year the pies repaired both nests, beginning as early as the previous December. Sixteen pies were shot from the front steps of that house during two or three days in the summer of 1931, and there were hopes that there would be no return. But in the following winter two pairs of magpies repaired both nests. About March 1 two jungle crows made some efforts to dispute the site with the magpies. In the absence of the owners one crow tried to occupy each nest and prevent the magpies coming back home, but they were unsuccessful.

Some years before a pair of small falcons fought for the nest for some two weeks and then gave it up. On April 10 of this year we were pleased to see a pair of kestrels (*Falco tinnunculus japonensis*) perching on the top of the western tree, and we soon found that they were planning an attack which they carried out the same day. They drove off the magpies from that nest and one or the other of the kestrels occupied it for several days. The pair of pies brought others to help and there were frequent battles over a period of ten days.

The hawk's mode of attack was to fly high above a magpie, hovering over the tree in which it sat, and, whenever the pie moved into a part of the tree where the branches were not too thick for the hawk's long wings, it would dive down and grasp at the pie's head with its needle-sharp claws. The magpie would easily dodge by a jump and short flight to one side, but as soon as he was pressed to fly into the open one of the hawks would give chase and the other flying high overhead would drop down at every good chance from above. When the kestrels were sitting in a tree the pies dared approach and sit within a foot or two of it, as it could do no harm from a standing position, but, as soon as the hawk had fairway for a strike, the magpie had to look out. The falcon's natural food, tree sparrows, also understood their safety at very close range in the same way, and the hawks never seemed to try seizing them when sitting close by. But when the hawk could hover above with open space for a swoop both sparrows and pies at once sought cover impenetrable for its long wings.

The kestrels soon found that it would be impossible to hold one nest with magpies for such near neighbours in the other, and so on April 20 they brought another pair of kestrels to help attack the owners of the eastern nest. They succeeded against the pies, but kestrels do not want any neighbours even of their own kind, and so there seemed to be a quarrel between these two pairs, and we saw one pair driving the male of the other pair away for a quarter of a mile, there seeming to be no return to the contest. The victorious pair now laid claim to both nests and the chimney tops of the two or three houses adjoining. They finally settled upon the eastern nest as the home for raising their young. They took great pains, however, not to be seen on the nest in which they were laying and later incubating their eggs. We rarely saw them going or coming, but they had occasionally still to drive off their old enemies, the magpies. On May 3 the hawks seemed to be absent and half a dozen magpies gathered about the nest. I thought I had a glimpse of one pie



carrying off an egg, but may have been mistaken. The place seemed deserted for a long time and a Chinese hunter reported that the hawks had been shot off at a distance. But a kestrel was seen occasionally through May, and through June they were seen near the nest frequently.

It appears that through May they were laying and incubating and in June were feeding the young. About the time the eggs hatched the male kestrel especially began to scold at the big police dog, Pucky, who lived in the next house west, not a hundred and fifty feet from the tree with the unused nest. On every appearance of the dog it would chatter and scream, and, as soon as Pucky came out into the open, the hawk would dart down from its perch, grabbing for the dog's ears with its long legs and claws. The dog would snap at it and spring in the air after it in vain. Often as he went down the road the bird would follow along chattering at a height of fifty or sixty feet, making repeated dives at him when he came out from under interfering trees or bushes, for a distance of a hundred yards or more from the nest. The larger the young birds grew the more concerned the hawks on guard became. When the dog went quietly home or lay under the tree the one on guard would sit high up on the top of the tree craning its neck to see the dog below, and would set up its screaming the moment the dog began to move about. It had good reason to be anxious, for the big dog is a keen hunter, even of the sparrows in the yard. Even in the night we heard the screaming and supposed it was caused by the dog, though it may have been the young birds calling for food.

On June 26 we saw for the first time the young sitting up full-sized on the edge of the nest, three or four of them. The old birds used all sorts of manoeuvres to compel them to try their wings, pushing them off, pecking them, coaxing them over to the roof of the adjoining house with food, until finally they got them all over on to the chimney tops, which gave excellent protection from sun, wind, rain and enemies. On July 2, although the young had been on the chimneys for some days, the parents still had to chase them off the roofs to make them fly. By July 6, however, the young were following them around on the wing in a flock, teasing for food with outcries that could be heard a long way off. On the seventh they disappeared for three days. From July 10 to 13 they appeared occasionally or could be heard in the distance all screaming together. At the time of writing, July 27, they have not been seen or heard for two weeks. During this time the magpies have become bolder and their young feed unmolested on the campus. What will happen next year remains to be seen.\*

\* September 8. After writing the above we were absent from home until August 26. But on our return still no kestrels were seen until August 31, when a male came scouting around for a few minutes. The pair have both come every day since that date, either for a while early in the morning or late in the evening, scolding occasionally or driving off any magpie that ventures too near. Probably, having brought up the brood so that it can shift for itself, the old birds have come back to serve notice on the magpies that they plan to use the nest another year. They pay no attention to the dogs, however.

Flocks of migrating swallows, both house and golden-rumped, occasionally worry the kestrels by pecking at their eyes, kestrels trying to escape.

G. D. W.



The hawks are much more interesting neighbours than the magpies for a change, and we hope that they will return, as those in the mission compound at Te Hsien have been doing for many years. These small falcons seem to be unable to build a nest of sticks, but at Te Hsien they seemed to prefer a magpie's nest to the nooks under eaves. When there were no magpies to dispossess they nested in suitable corners and dry parts of eave-troughs. Only one pair occupied the compound at a time, as they evidently consider the surrounding territory to a definite distance as their own private game preserve, and keep others of their own kind away, just as the jungle crow does.

This episode of the kestrels also illustrates a fine provision of nature for the distribution of a species over the territory where its proper food may be found without crowding, and preserving the balance of nature by keeping the area of food production as evenly covered as possible and all occupied. Many species of birds, and animals, too, as soon as their progeny are able to travel seem anxious to lead them far away from their birth place, so as to bring them up in a new field where food is plentiful, and yet where they cannot become attached to the old homestead and seek to return to it when they want to rear their own families. The parents seem to have designs on the old site for the next year, and, indeed, often do return year after year. They seem to know that animals like men usually prefer for life the kind of environment they had in their youth. If the young were to come back to live in the near vicinity of the old home generation after generation they would soon exhaust the food resources and suffer the trials of keen competition. The separation of families in this way results in the most economical use of the world's food resources for the species. Kropotkin in his "Mutual Aid" points out how by migration, also, the birds seem to be trying to avoid circumstances that might compel them to fight each other for food.

Whether the intelligence of the bird is sufficient to foresee this danger of the future is open to question. Indeed, to suggest any possibility of a lower animal having any purpose or plan which it aims at carrying out with an end in view as human beings do is entirely contrary to the views of modern psychologists and philosophers, and is met with a smile of derision. Any language that implies purpose on the part of the animal, and it is almost impossible to avoid using such language, must immediately be modified, and any thought of the animal having a conscious purpose be disclaimed, or the naturalists will deride one. Yet any close observer of a family of birds will be compelled to admit that they act just as if they had a purpose in mind. They seem to foresee the coming of new lives into the world and make provision for their preservation. Huxley in a fine passage points out that in cell division for building a body the cells move and act as though they were consciously carrying out a well laid and complicated plan.

That these cells are conscious in any human sense seems impossible, but it is not so hard to imagine that the highest animals do have something akin to conscious purpose. Though this be doubted, it seems necessary to believe that somewhere in the bosom of Mother Nature purpose is lodged and goals are in view. To argue that there is no such thing in



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nature below man is either too superficial a philosophy or else so deep as not to be understandable by the ordinary man. There is good reason to doubt a philosophy that cannot be made clear to the man of common sense. Certainly, to simple common sense and to the man who matches his wits against those of the wild animal, that animal seems to act as though it had more than the germs of a mind that can foresee events of the immediate future and plan to meet them. The author of that most intensely interesting human document, "Jack Miner and the Birds," when asked, "Do you think that the birds think," replied, "Think! I know it. They have to. It's t-h-i-n-k or die with them."

We cannot but ask why are our kestrels concerned at having the dog come near when they have helpless young, but are totally indifferent before and after? Why did they make such provision for food and shelter for the coming family? Why did they take the young far away when there is plenty of food, water and shelter near to hand? How is it that they learn so much more speedily than the domesticated animal to avoid danger?

Jack Miner told me that his many broods of quail hatched under bantam hens learn to come to feed at the sound of the tapping of his spoon on the pan of corn meal after four or five trials, while the domesticated step-mother has to hear it eight or nine times besides seeing the little quail act before she understands the signal call. The wild bird has to think and act at once or die. The tame bird is living a more protected life and need not use its head so much. Man thinks for it. So, too, to the common mind it seems that behind the wild life there is One who thinks for His creatures.

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## THE SALAMANDERS OF SOUTH MANCHURIA

BY

ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY

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Recently there has come to hand a reprint of a paper by Professor Shiro Kurashige of the Zoological Laboratory of the Manchuria Teachers College, Mukden, published in *Annotationes Zoologicae Japonensis*, Vol. 13, No. 4, May 5, 1932, pp. 323-7, entitled "On the *Hynobius* of South Manchuria." In this he gives further notes upon what he calls a new species of *Hynobius*, giving it the name *Hynobius manchuricus*. His first notes on the subject appeared in *The China Journal*, Vol.



## THE SALAMANDERS OF SOUTH MANCHURIA

IX, No. 1, July, 1928, pp. 26-30, with plates and text figures, and in these he showed clearly that the form he was discussing differed from any known species of *Hynobius*, including *Hynobius mantchuricus* Mori, originally described in *The China Journal*, Vol. VI, No. 4, April, 1927, pp. 205-6. Strangely enough Kurashige gave no name to the new species he so carefully described, and having no material for examination, I allowed this omission to pass when I re-published his plates in my "Naturalist in Manchuria," Vol. V, pp. 28 and 30. In the latest paper by Kurashige, referred to above, he makes no reference to Mori's *Hynobius mantchuricus*, but confirms his previous finding that the form he has described is different from all other species of *Hynobius* and gives it the name of *Hynobius manchuricus*, which, of course, must be looked upon as already preoccupied, notwithstanding the slight difference in spelling. Kurashige's new species, therefore, needs a new name, and, in order to clear the matter up, I propose naming it after its discoverer:

### *HYNOBIUS KURASHIGEI* nom. nov.

*Type*: An adult male, specimen No. 1, from Mount Heichyo, South Manchuria, collected by Professors K. Kudo and S. Kurashige, preserved in the Anatomical Institute, Mukden, Manchuria.

*Diagnosis and Description*: See *The China Journal*, Vol. IV, No. 1, July, 1928, pp. 27-8, with accompanying plates and text figures.

*Habitat*: Mount Heichyo near Honkeiko, Mount Seliryn near Yugakujio and Ranzankan, South Manchuria.

To quote Kurashige, this new species "is easily identified and distinguished from the other species of *Hynobius* by the following diagnosis: slender body; vomero-palatine teeth typical; head little elongated, the length 1.4-1.2 of its width; snout rather acute; fifth toe well developed; tail longer than trunk and keeled above and below; thirteen costal grooves; eggsack typical."

*Hynobius mantchuricus* Mori, collected by K. Kizuno at Yugakujio, South Manchuria, is described as having the head elongate.

It should be noted that Kurashige strongly emphasizes the small amount of variation in the two series of specimens examined by him, and it would be strange indeed if the specimen on which Mori based his description of *H. mantchuricus* should prove an unique individual variation and not a type of a distinct form. It would seem, then, that we must recognize, for the present at least, the occurrence of two distinct species of *Hynobius* in South Manchuria.



## LAWN AND ROADSIDE PLANTS OF SHANGHAI

BY

W. M. PORTERFIELD

(Continued from page 142)

Following is the second instalment of Series 2 of descriptions with figures of common wild plants to be found in gardens and along the waysides in the Shanghai area. Series 1 appeared in this journal during the first half of the present year, in Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Volume XVI, when twenty-five species were dealt with. Series 2 began in the September issue, Number 2 of Volume XVII, and will be continued to the end of the year, another twenty-five species being described and illustrated.

\* \*

Figure 32. *Cerastium viscosum* Linn.

Mouse-ear Chickweed.

a. One of the stem-leaves. b. Enlarged view of the flower from above. c. The opened pod.

Hairy erect herb with small sessile leaves and close clusters of small white flowers. Leaves entire, mostly ovate. Petals 2-lobed. Stamens 10, styles 5. Pod 1-celled somewhat bottle-shaped, opening at the end with 10 teeth.

Very common in Shanghai on grassy places. This chickweed is somewhat lighter or more yellowish-green in colour than the others and more hairy. (Collected April 4, 1932.)

References: Gray's New Manual (Robinson and Fernald), p. 383.

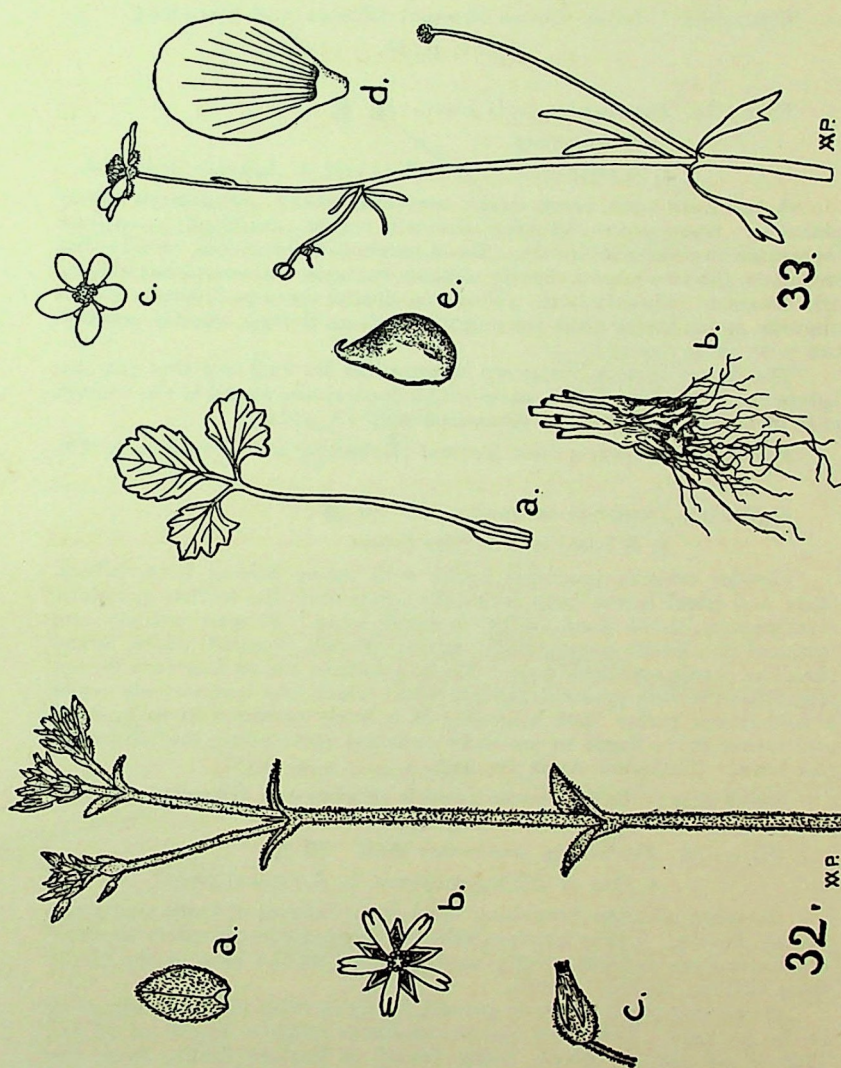
Figure 33. *Ranunculus ternatus* Thunb. 回回蒜

a. A radical leaf. b. Root system showing characteristic cluster of tuberous roots. c. View of flower from above. d. A single petal enlarged showing nectar pocket. e. A ripening achene enlarged to show the curved beak and rounded form of the pericarp.

A low glabrous herb with fascicled fleshy roots, growing to 6 inches in height. Radical leaves with long petioles. Leaflets three, at times almost orbicular, dentate and sometimes subdivided into 2 or 3 lobes. Stem-leaves sessile, 3-divided, the upper with linear divisions, the lower with lobes sometimes exhibiting 2 or 3 subsidiary lobes. The flowers terminal and axillary on long petioles. Sepals often hairy. Petals 5 to 7, yellow, oval to obovate. Achenes inflated, not flat.

This buttercup is one of the heralds of spring and with the dandelion is one of the first to push its head above the greening turf on sunny days.







There seems to be a wide range of variability in the form of the basal leaves. (Collected March 15, 1932.)

References : Index Florae Sinensis (Forbes and Hemsley),  
Vol. 1, p. 16.

Figure 34. *Ranunculus acris* Linn. 毛茛

Tall Buttercup.

a. A stem-leaf. b. A radical leaf. c. Achenes, enlarged.

A tall herb with hairy stems, smoother above. Peduncles nearly glabrous. Stem-leaves ternately divided, sessile, the upper ones with lanceolate to oblong segments. Basal leaves 3-divided with broad ovate segments, the two lateral slightly oblique, coarsely and somewhat irregularly toothed. Flowers large, yellow, on slender erect peduncles. Petals obovate, much longer than the calyx. Achenes flattish, shortly pointed, not with recurved beak.

The flower of this buttercup is more like the real cup that one imagines the buttercup should have. This form is also found in the eastern part of the United States. (Collected May 15, 1932.)

References ; Gray's New Manual (Robinson and Fernald), p. 398.

Figure 35. *Isopyrum adoxoides* DC. 天葵

a. A basal leaf. b. The flower.

Slender smooth perennial herbs with stems arising from tubers. Stem and basal leaves both ternately compound, the leaflets petiolate, membranous, 2- to 3-cut, with rounded lobes. Flowers axillary and terminal on slender scapes, small, white. Sepals petaloid, white, longer than the petals and deciduous. Fruit, a follicle, about four to a flower.

This is a very graceful delicate plant which one instinctively terms a wild flower rather than a weed. It is fairly common in early April and rather shyly keeps to the more secluded spots along the borders of the lawn. (Collected April 16, 1932.)

References : Index Florae Sinensis (Forbes and Hemsley), p. 18.

Figure 36. *Nasturtium montanum* Wall. 蔊菜

a. One of the lower leaves. b. A typical pod.

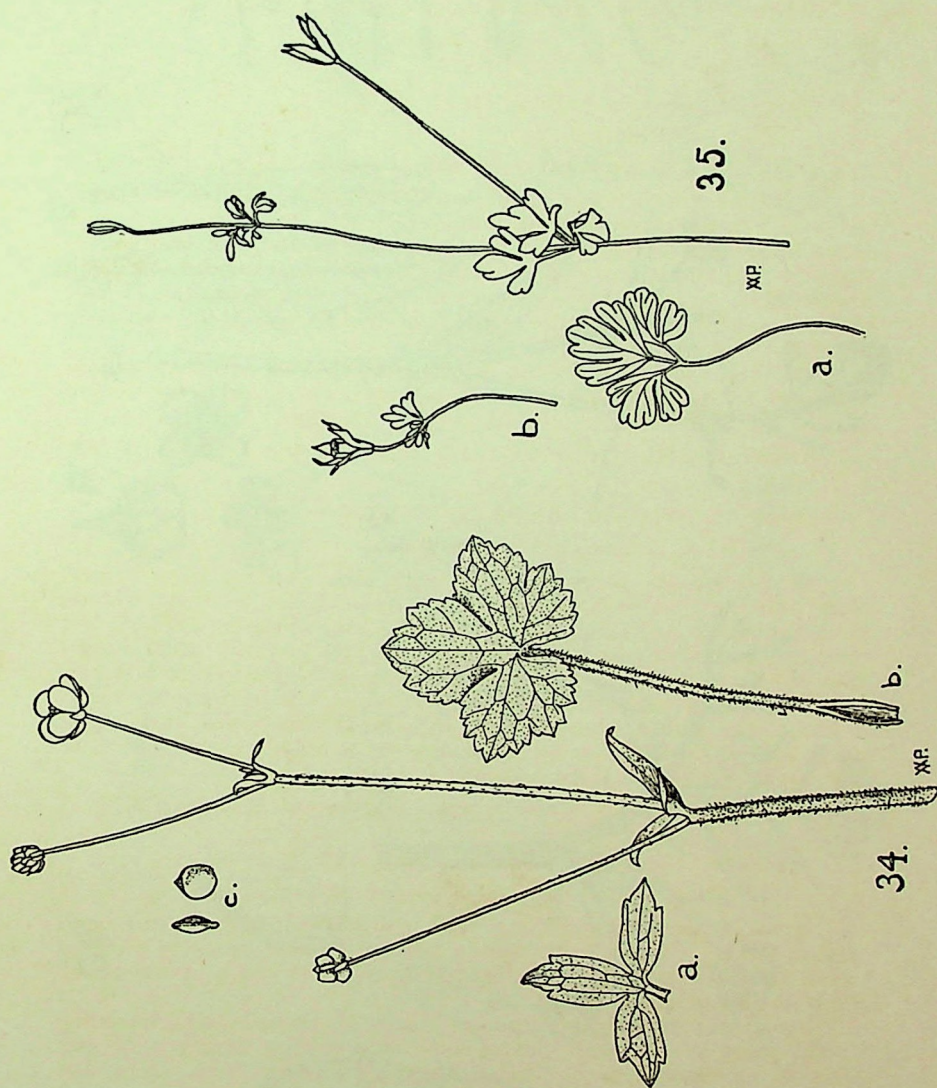
A coarse glabrous branching weed with racemes of fruits and small yellow flowers. Upper leaves sessile, narrowly ovate, sinuately toothed, the lower ones petiolate and pinnately lobed at the base of the blade. Pods slender, slightly curved.

A common weed on waste ground, hardy in exposed places, blooming in the autumn. The basal leaves sometimes reach a length of 15 cm. This is an Asiatic plant, being found in Eastern India, Java, the Philippines and China. (Collected November 15, 1931.)

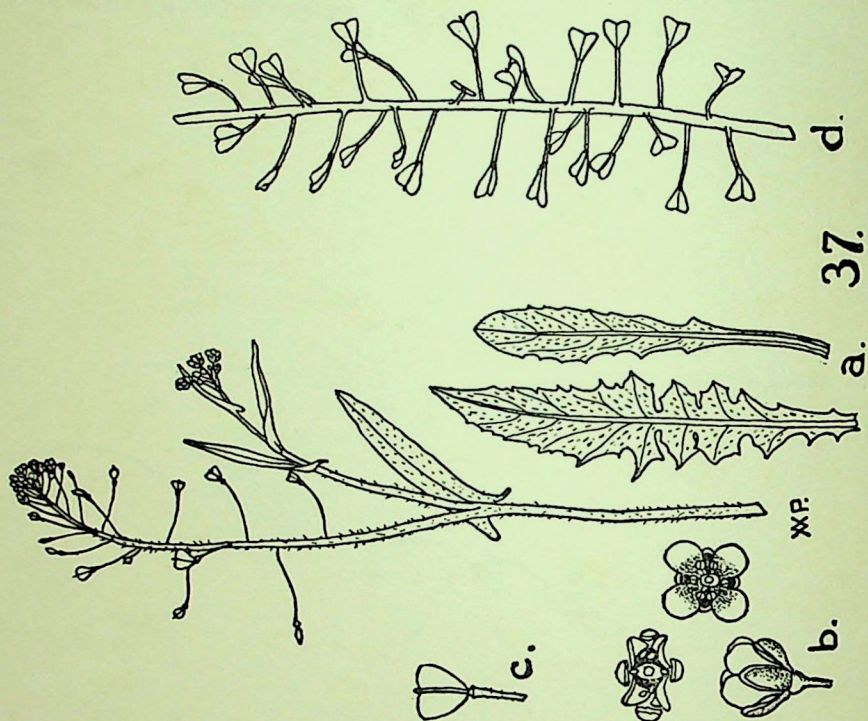
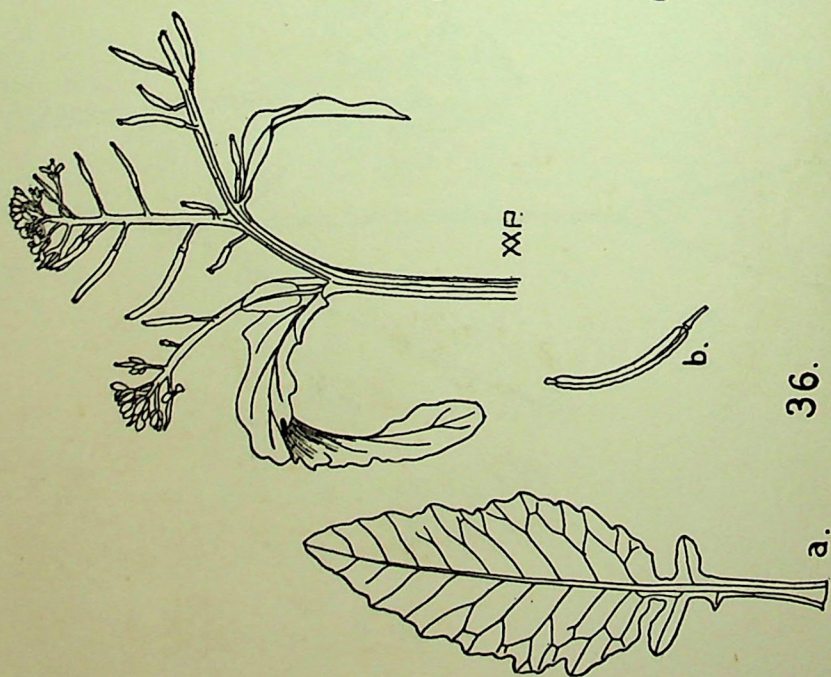
References : Flora Hongkongensis (Bentham), p. 16.



LAWN AND ROADSIDE PLANTS OF SHANGHAI









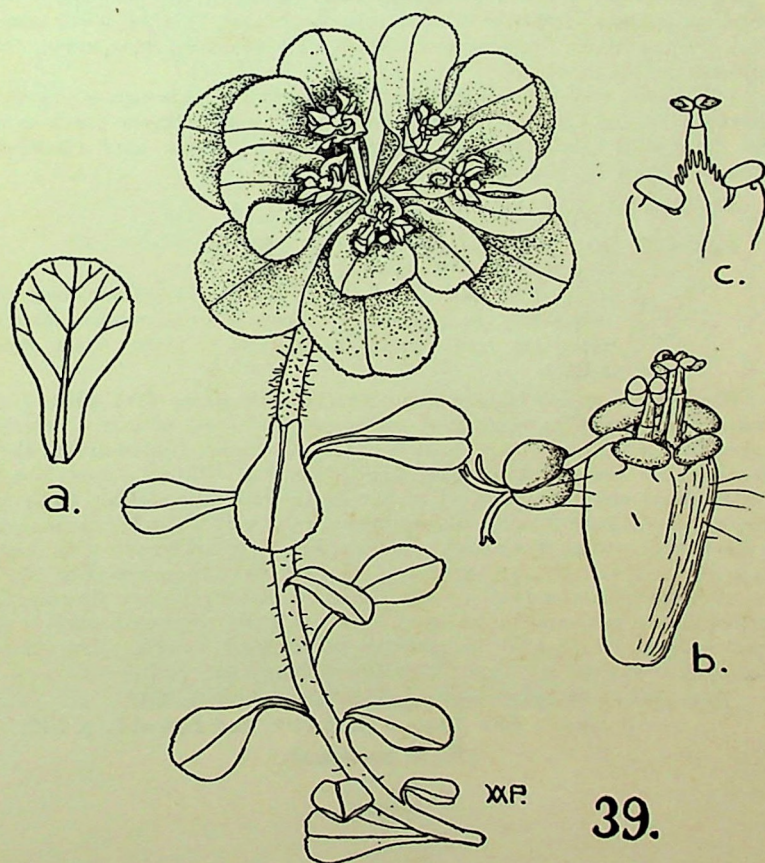
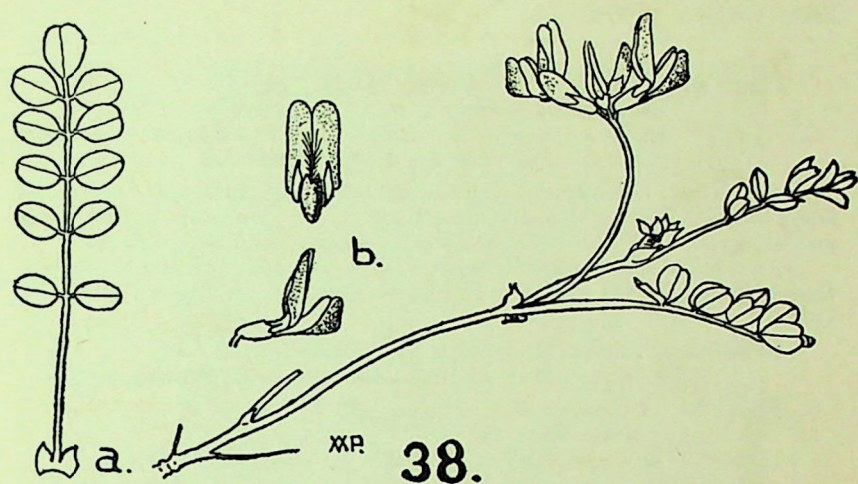




Figure 37. *Capsella Bursa-pastoris* Medic. 薺

Shepherd's purse.

a. Basal leaves. b. Enlarged views of flowers. c. A single pod. d. A section of a fruiting raceme.

A common somewhat hairy annual with long tap-root, racemes of small white flowers and flat obtriangular pods. The stem-leaves sessile and arrow-shaped, the basal sinuate to pinnately lobed, variable.

An ubiquitous weed over most of the world in temperate regions, blooming early in the spring to late in the autumn. (Collected March 10, 1932.)

References: Flora Hongkongensis (Bentham), p. 16.

Gray's New Manual (Robinson and Fernald), p. 426.

Figure 38. *Astragalus sinicus* Linn. 翹搖

Chinese Milk Vetch.

a. Specimen of the leaf. b. Views of the flower.

An herbaceous plant with trailing stem and erect umbellate clusters of papilionaceous pinkish purple flowers. Leaves odd-pinnately compound, stipulate. Leaflets oval to almost round. Calyx teeth nearly equal. Wing petals very narrow, white. Standard narrow, erect, both standard and keel coloured.

This plant, while it crops up here and there in the lawns, is regularly cultivated by the Chinese farmer and is used as a fertilizer much in the same way that clover is used in the United States and elsewhere. (Collected April 18, 1932.)

References: Flore de Shanghai (Debeaux), p. 27.

Figure 39. *Euphorbia helioscopia* Linn. 澤漆

Sun Spurge. Wartweed.

a. A stem leaf. b. A single flower cluster enclosed by a calyx-like involucre. c. Portion of involucre showing alternate teeth and glands, and a single male flower within.

Succulent annuals having ascending reddish stems with milky juice. Stem leaves alternate, spatulate, narrowing to broad petiole. Terminal umbels five rays, each being forked again into three, the branches short. Floral leaves broadly spatulate, finely toothed. Flowers apetalous, in clusters enclosed by a calyx-like involucre with alternating teeth and glands, several male flowers of one stamen each with a single female flower in the center constituting each cluster. The 3-celled ovary with 3-cleft style projects out of the involucre hanging over the edge (Fig. 39, b.)

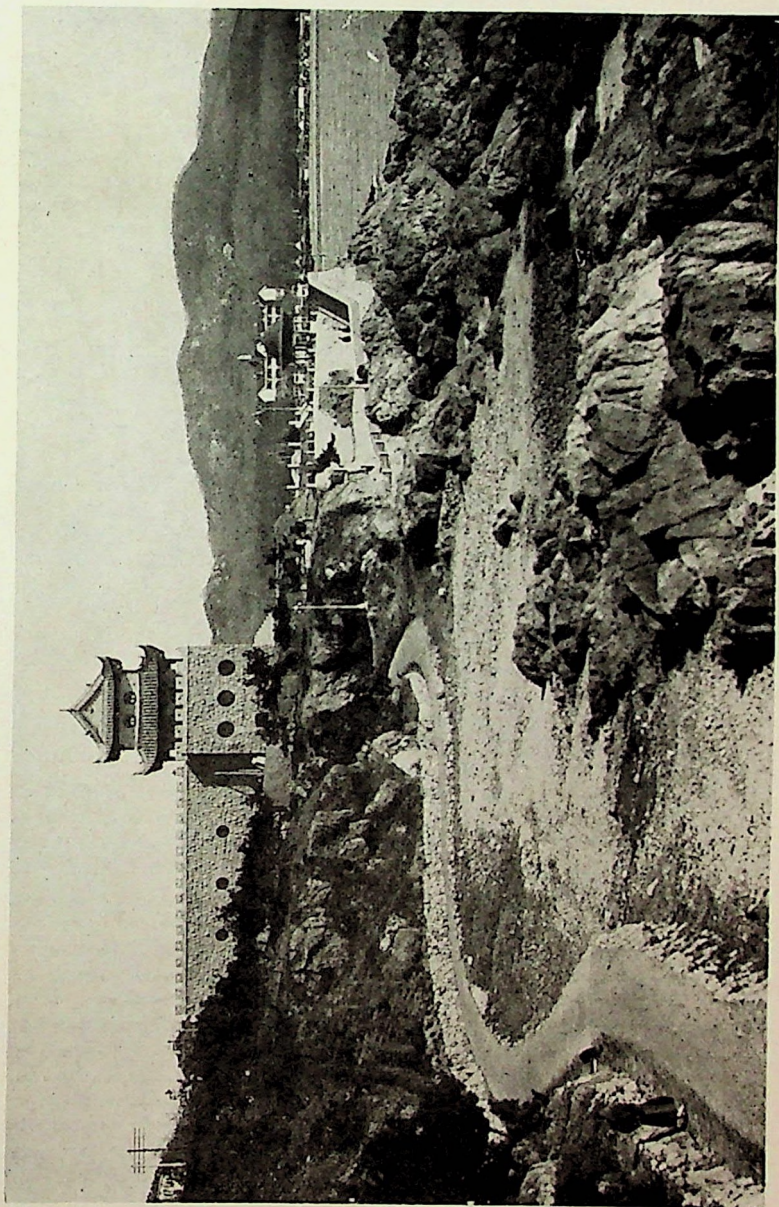
A very common herb of the roadside lacking showy flowers, but noticeable in account of its very asymmetrically arranged umbels and latex. It is said to produce an irritant poison. The umbels always turn toward the light. (Collected March 23, 1932.)

References: Flora Hongkongensis (Bentham), p. 301.

Gray's New Manual (Robinson and Fernald), p. 549.

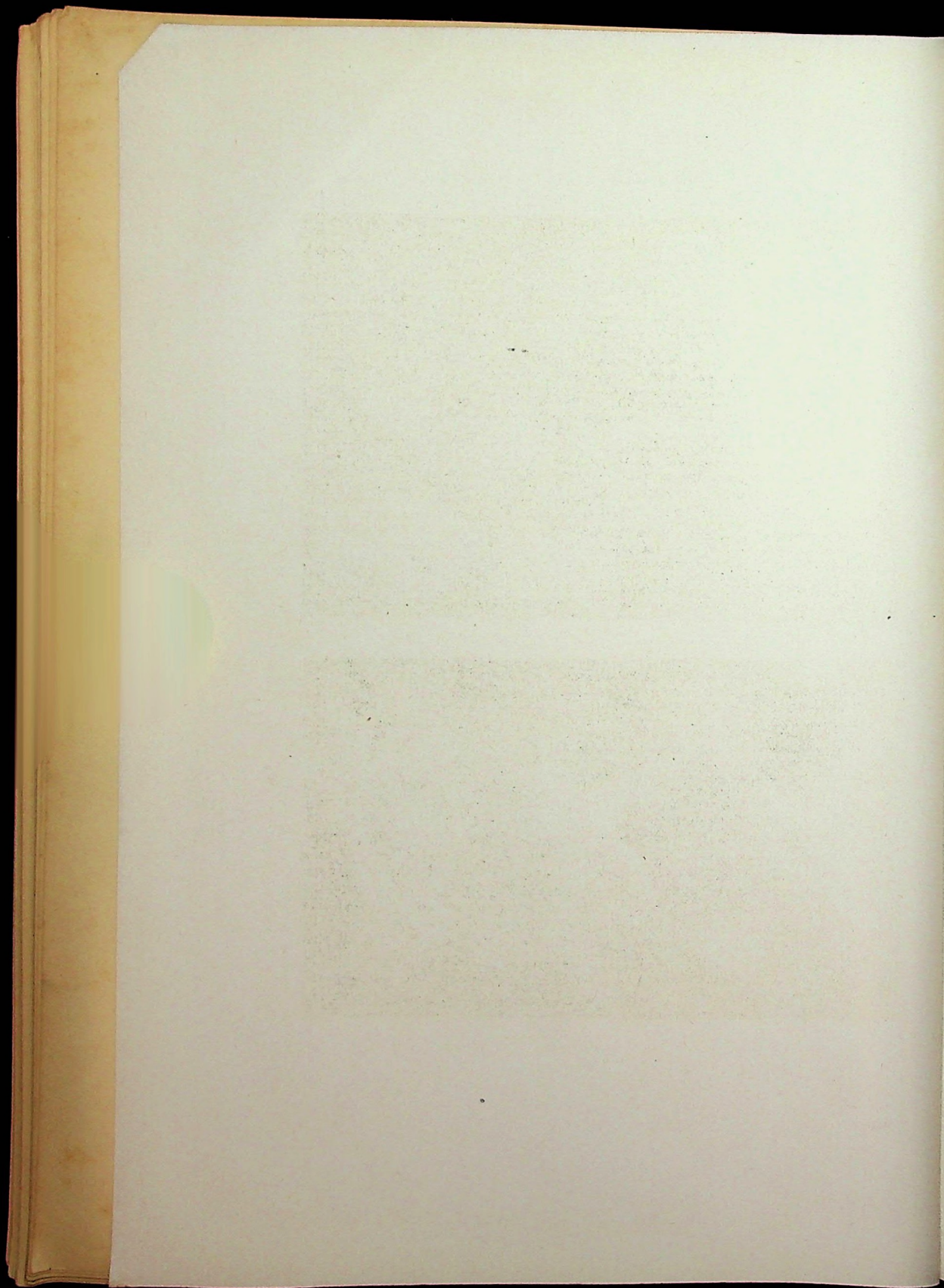
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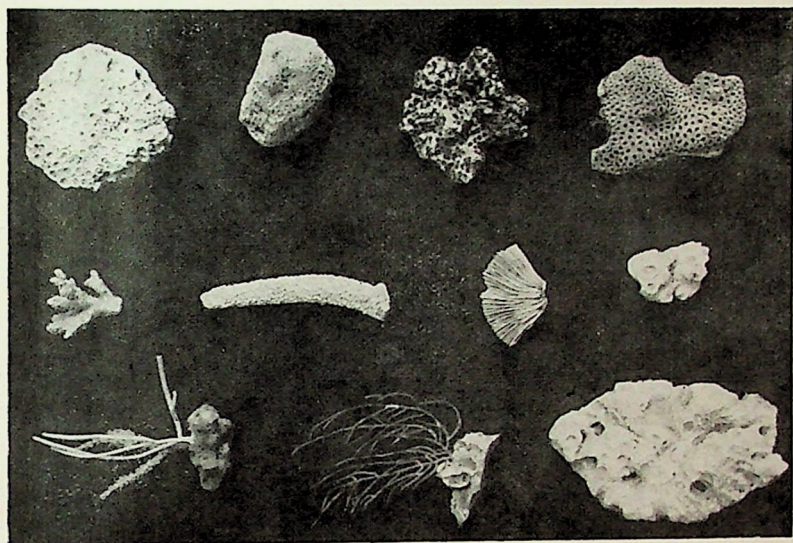


The New Aquarium Building at Tsingtao, Shantung, one of China's most beautiful and popular Summer Resorts.

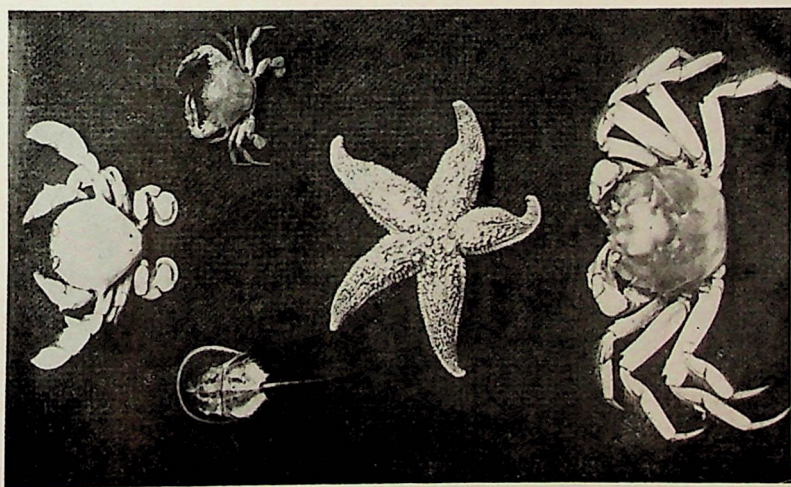






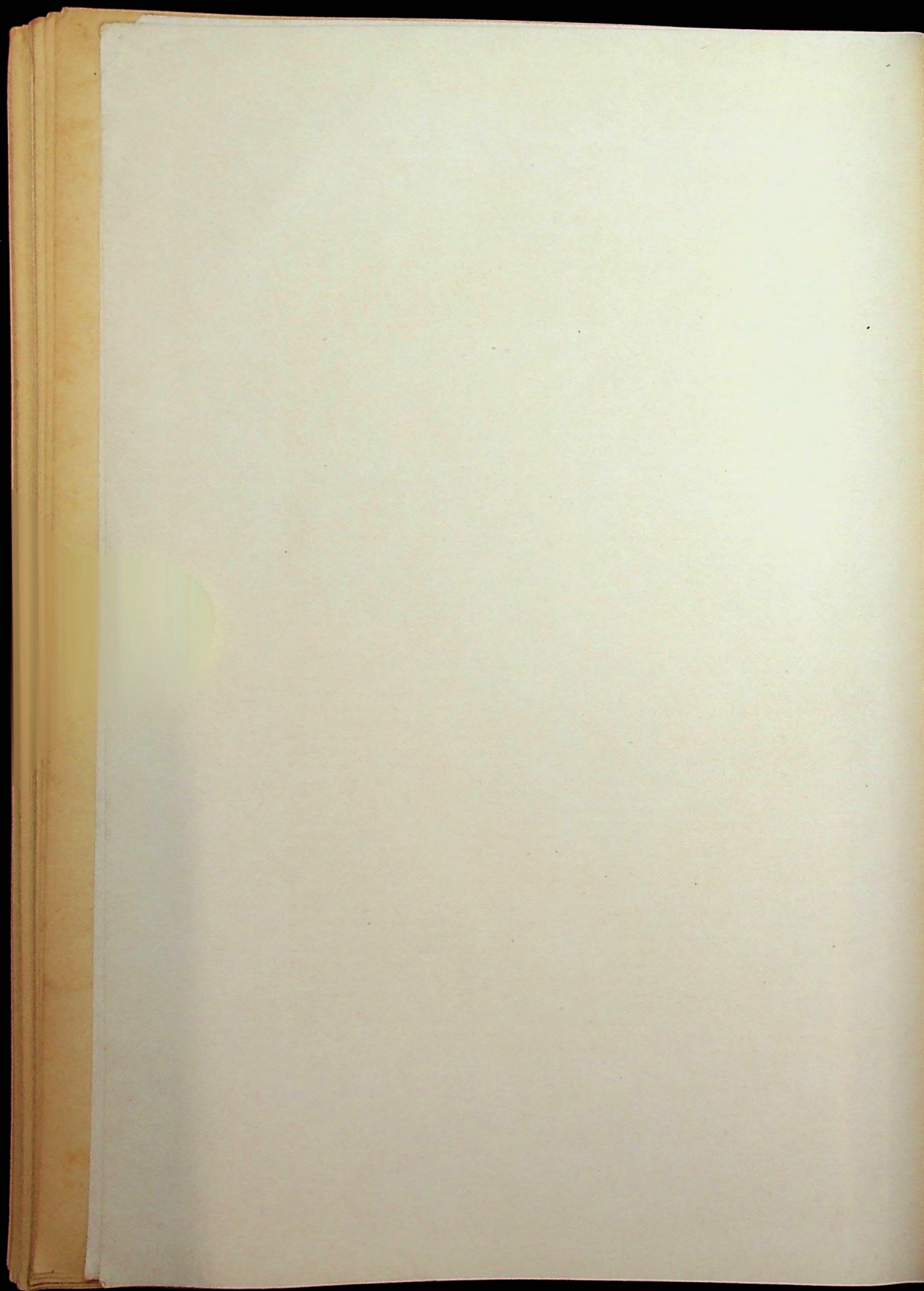


Specimens of various Species of Coral (*Anthozoa*) on Exhibition at the Tsingtao Aquarium.



Specimens of different Species of Crab and a Starfish on Exhibition at the Tsingtao Aquarium.







## SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND REVIEWS

### BIOLOGY

**The Fresh-Water Jellyfish of the Yangtze:** Recently Mr. Floyd Tangier Smith has returned to Shanghai from Szechuan, where he has been collecting zoological specimens for the Field Museum, Chicago, bringing with him a little glass tube full of fresh-water jelly-fishes. As far as we know this is only the second time that these interesting little creatures have been secured, the first occasion being in 1907, when a Japanese sea captain named Kawai captured ten specimens a thousand miles up the Yangtze River in Hupei Province and sent them to Tokyo, where they were described by Dr. Oka as representing a new species, *Limnocoedium kawaii*, in *Annotiones Zoologicae Niponenses*, December, 1907.

It is interesting to note that the first fresh-water jelly-fishes ever discovered were some found in 1880 by Mr. William Sowerby, grand uncle of the editor of this journal and writer of these notes, who was the secretary of the Royal Botanic Society and director of the Royal Botanic Gardens in Regent's Park, London. His specimens were found in the warm water of the Victoria Regia water-lily tank in the Society's gardens. The species was described and named *Limnocoedium sowerbii* after its discoverer by Dr. Allman and Professor E. Ray Lankester (afterwards Sir Ray Lankester), the latter studying and writing upon its form, habits and life-history in considerable detail.

Great interest was roused in both scientific and lay circles, notices and accounts of the occurrence of this fresh-water jelly-fish appearing in the leading newspapers of the day and articles in the scientific journals, while numerous papers on the subject were communicated to the various learned societies. Previous to this it had always been assumed that jelly-fishes were purely marine animals, and zoologists were greatly surprised to find that there were fresh-water representatives of this group of invertebrates.

The little creature, from a sixteenth to a half of an inch in diameter, appeared in hundreds for six weeks or so each summer over a period of ten years, then disappeared completely, as a result, it was believed, of the

cleaning of the tank in which they were first discovered.

Nothing more was seen or heard of the species till in 1901 it was reported to have been found in Lyons, France. In 1903 specimens suddenly appeared in a tank for tropical water plants in Sheffield, England. Two years later some appeared for a brief while in Germany at Munich. Again in 1912 the species was found in the Botanical Gardens at Birmingham, England, after which it disappeared for another long spell, once more turning up in the Victoria Regia lily tank in the Royal Botanic Gardens in Regent's Park in 1928.\*

We have had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Smith's specimens of fresh-water jelly-fish, which were taken in pools left behind at low water in the riverbed below the walls of Kiating on the Tung River in Szechuan, and as far as we can make out they resemble extremely closely the original *Limnocoedium sowerbii*, whose natural habitat has not so far been ascertained. It has been supposed that the latter species originally came from South America, the home of the Victoria Regia water-lily, since it has been almost invariably found in tanks with this beautiful plant, but this has never been proved. Sir Ray Lankester, writing in the *Daily Telegraph* in 1908 ("Fresh-water Jelly-fishes," republished in "Science from an Easy Chair"), suggested that, since a closely similar species of the same genus had been discovered in the Yangtze River, it might turn out that Asia or China was the original home of *Limnocoedium sowerbii*. This may very easily prove to be the case, although it must be borne in mind that there exists a strange relationship between the faunas of the Eastern United States and South America on the one hand and the Yangtze Valley and Eastern China on the other, certain types of animal life being represented in the world to-day only in these two general areas.

A figure of *Limnocoedium sowerbii* appeared in this journal in the November, 1928, issue on page 254, and from

\* See *The China Journal*, Vol. IX, No. 5, November, pp. 253-5, and No. 6, December, pp. 313-4, 1928.



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this the reader may gain an accurate idea of the appearance of the Yangtze fresh-water jelly-fish (*Limnocoedium kawaii*), which to the layman is practically indistinguishable.

**The New Tsingtao Aquarium:** Constituting the first and only thing of its kind in China Proper, the new Aquarium at Tsingtao has been completed and was open to visitors last summer. It has been constructed and organized through the efforts of the Institute of Oceanography founded by the Science Society of China at its meeting at Tsingtao in 1930. We hope to give a fuller and more detailed account of this interesting institution in a later issue of this journal, contenting ourselves here with showing in the accompanying illustrations a few of the exhibits as well as a view of the building. It may be mentioned in passing that for some years there has been maintained a small marine aquarium at Star Beach, near Dairen, South Manchuria.

A. DE C. S.

**The Dred (Mo) or "Yellow Bear" (Jäschke) of Tibet:** In the Shu-ching we gather that Hwangti had bear-like creatures known as *p'i* (熊) allied with him against his enemies. Legge translates *p'i* as "grizzly," but Williams might be nearer the mark when he associates the name with the now well-known giant panda (*Ailuropus melanoleucus*). If Legge is right, the "grizzly" would be *Ursus lagomyrius* Sewerzow. In Chinese this animal on the Border is generally known as *ma hsiung*, or horse bear, and in Tibet it is feared as the *dredmo*, which the well nigh infallible Jäschke in his dictionary translates both as "hyena" and "yellow bear."

Herbert Stevens, naturalist of the Kelly-Roosevelt Expedition, when with me on a journey to regions seventy-five miles north-west of Tatsienlu, saw three such animals in a spruce forest 14,000 feet above the sea. He described them as enormous, with necks and heads resembling a lioness. The trio may have been father, mother and an almost adult cub. Some years ago I was forced to camp in a lonely valley fifty miles from Tatsienlu in deep snow. The altitude was about 12,500 feet. In the morning the marks

of a bear-like animal were seen. He had been prowling about our camp, and later, joining the main road, had crossed the pass ahead of us. It was not until fifteen to twenty miles had been traversed that his tracks disappeared in a larch grove at the foot of some precipitous cliffs. On the pass he had turned aside to mangle, with some ill temper, the remains of an unfortunate horse. The enormous size of his footprints gave us a creep of anxiety when we remembered there was not a weapon among us. In October, 1929, a Swiss expedition\* camped in the same place. During the night wild dogs (the *parwa* of the Tibetans, red dog of Stevens, and *ch'ai kou* of the Chinese), killed a caravan mule and badly mauled two others. In the morning the members of the expedition also saw tracks of *lagomyrius*.

The Tibetans place the heads of the *dredmo* on their temples, probably as talismans. One such ferocious head snarls on a temple at Pakulon, fifteen miles east of the Yalung crossing. Jäschke gives such combinations as *mi-dred*, man (eating) bear, and *p'yugs-dred*, cattle (eating) bear, which indicate that the Tibetans accuse this animal of eating both cattle and men.

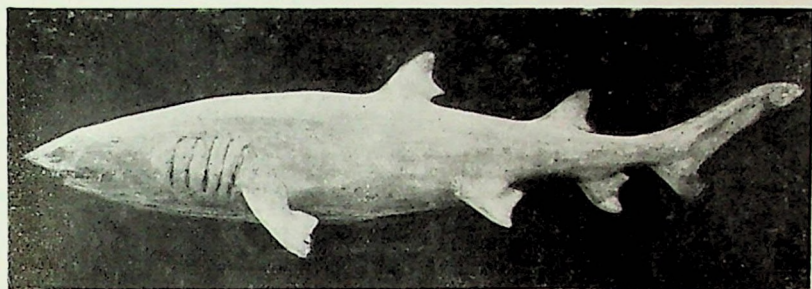
J. H. EDGAR.

**The Correct Name for Kaoliang:** Having received an enquiry from the editor of the *North-China Daily News* as to the correct popular or common name for *kaoliang*, so often called millet, we sent the following reply which may be of interest to our readers:

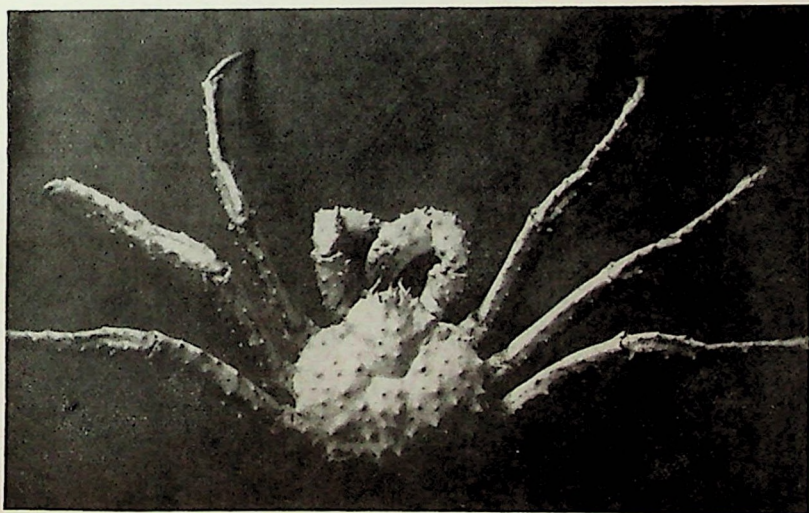
"Strictly speaking millet is not the correct name to apply to *kaoliang*, though it is very frequently referred to as such. The true millet is a much smaller grain and is known generically as *Panicum*. *Kaoliang* is a form of Kaffir corn, also known as Guinea corn, great millet and Indian millet. The Encyclopaedia Britannica refers to it as "sorghum or Chinese sugar-cane." Wilson in "A Naturalist in West China," calls it false millet. It seems almost as difficult to give it its correct scientific name. The true *kaoliang* (which means literally 'tall cereal,' *liang* being a

\*The Heim-Sun Yat-sen University Expedition.



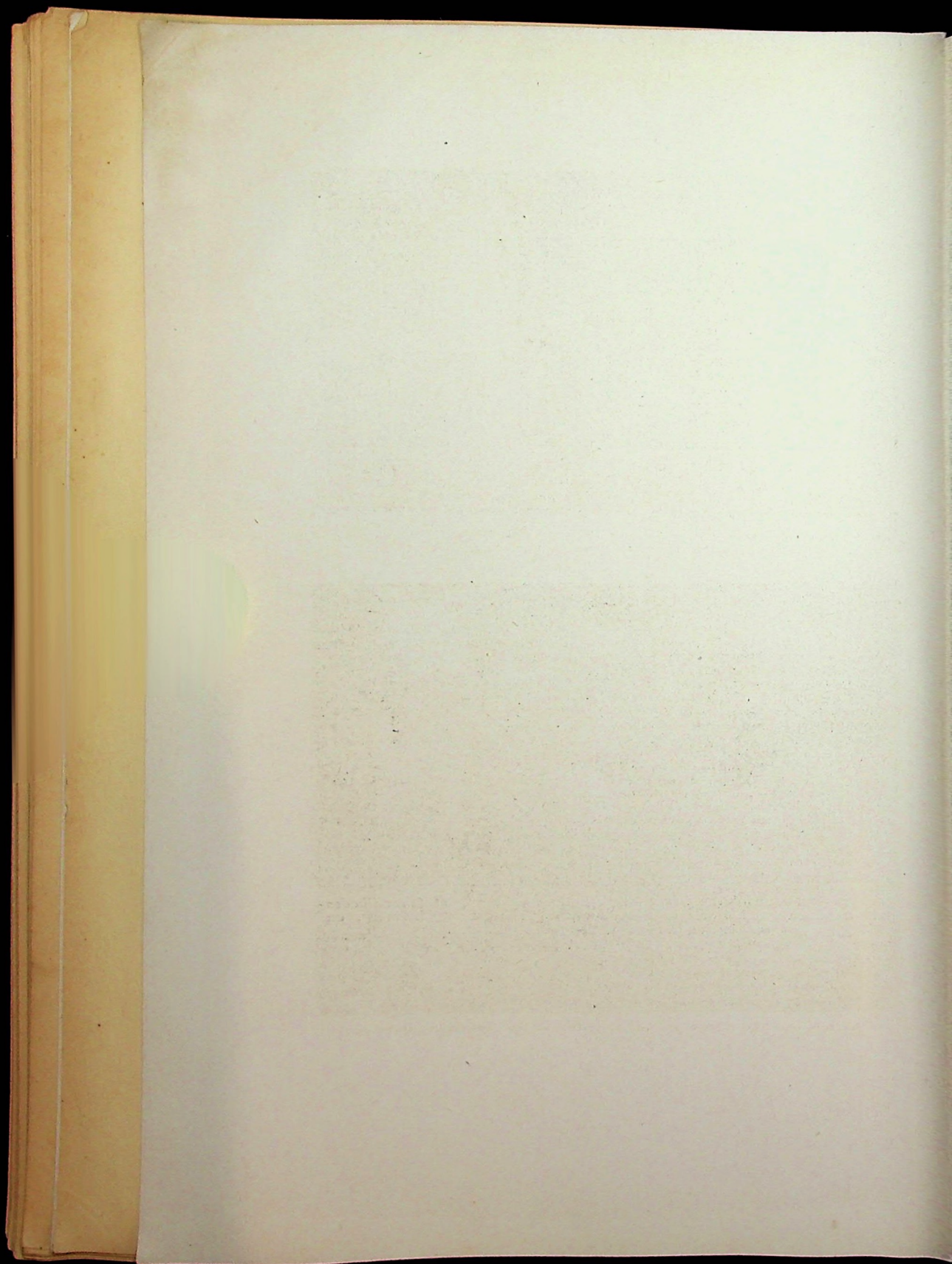


A large mounted Specimen of a Shark on Exhibition at the new Aquarium at Tsingtao.

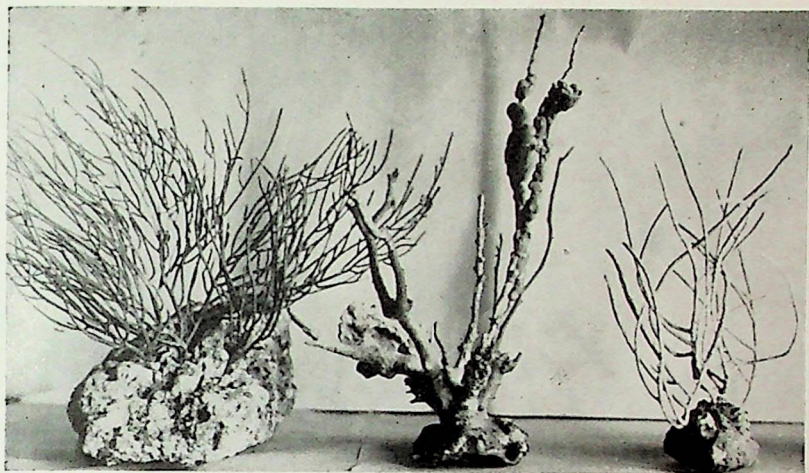


A fine Specimen of the Great Kamschatkan Spider Crab (*Paralithodes camtschatica*), the Basis of the Japanese Crab-canning Industry, on exhibition at the new Tsingtao Aquarium.

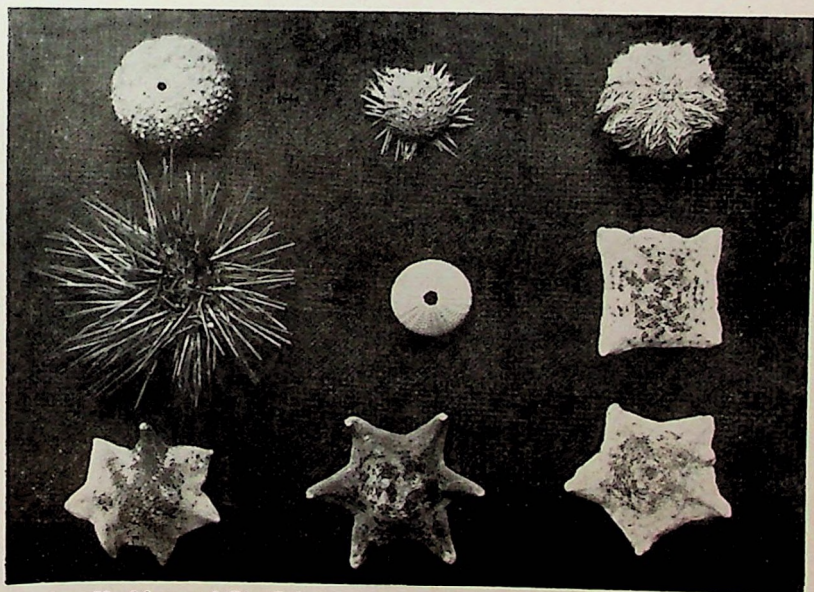






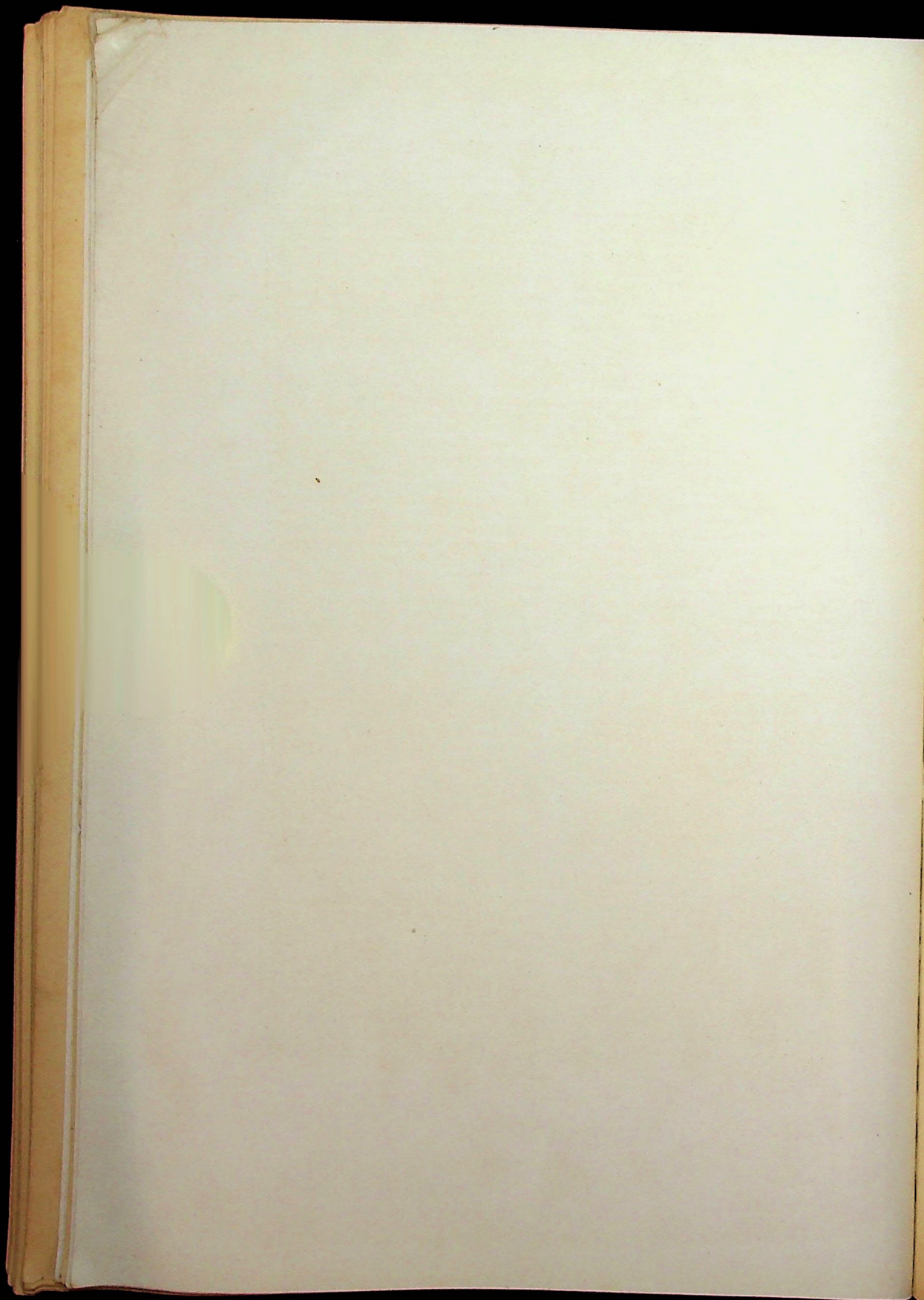


Specimens of *Verrucella*, a kind of Coral of the Family *Gorgonellidae*, on exhibition in the Aquarium at Tsingtao.



Sea Urchins and Starfishes on exhibition at the Tsingtao Aquarium.







## SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND REVIEWS

blanket term for cereal crops, and not just 'millet' as interpreted by some) of the north I have always heard referred to scientifically as *Holcus sorghum*, but for the moment I cannot find the authority for this name. Meanwhile, in most works *kaoliang* is referred to as *Sorghum vulgare*, though I do not think this the correct name for the Chinese plant, since it is the one used for the Kaffir corn or Indian millet of Africa and India.

"The Encyclopaedia Britannica gives the scientific name of sorghum or Chinese sugar-cane as *Sorghum saccharatum*, and says it is commonly cultivated in China, North India and Africa.

"I think if you use sorghum instead of millet as the common or popular name for *kaoliang* and either *Holcus sorghum* or *Sorghum saccharatum* as the scientific one you will not be far wrong and will certainly be understood."

### METEOROLOGY

**October Weather Report for China:** In the Yangtze Delta and neighbouring parts of China the weather during the past month has been conspicuous for its dryness. In the Shanghai area our records show that rain fell on only five occasions during the month, namely, during the night of October 13, on the afternoon of October 15, from mid-afternoon of October 18 till about noon on the following day, in light showers again on October 20 and throughout the afternoon and evening of October 30.

News from the north stated that on October 16 Peking was visited by its first Gobi dust storm. This was followed by a marked drop in tem-

perature throughout North China and South Manchuria. Snow, preceded by heavy rain, fell in abundance in the areas along the South Mongolian border, being reported from Kalgan, Dolonor and Charhar. A sudden rise in the Yellow River in Southern Chihli on October 20 suggests heavy precipitation in the Shansi, Shensi and Kansu areas.

These meteorological disturbances in the north were felt in the Lower Yangtze region, a high barometrical pressure and a strong north-west wind being recorded on October 17, with fall of temperature and rain on the succeeding days as mentioned above.

The last two days of October were fine.

### SEISMOLOGY

**The Monthly Record:** A report from Moscow dated October 5 stated that earthquake shocks had occurred at Tashkent and Samarkand in Turkestan, though no details regarding casualties or the damage done were available.

From Lanchow, Kansu, came a report that an earthquake had occurred in the Poyuan district of that province on the night of October 5, causing much damage and injuring a number of people. The tremors lasted for five minutes.

On October 10 it was reported from Athens that four more earthquake shocks had occurred the previous day in the recently devastated Chalcidice area, one being felt even at Salonica; while on October 11 a further report stated that shocks of considerable intensity continued to be felt in the Chalcidice Peninsula. Again on October 23 still further earth tremors were reported as occurring in this area, which, it will be remembered, was the scene of a terrible seismological disaster in September. The last report states that again an

immense amount of damage was done, and that, in view of the pronouncement by experts that the whole peninsula may ultimately disappear, preparations are under way for a general exodus of its inhabitants.

From Peking was received a report, dated October 16, to the effect that Tai-yuan Fu, the provincial capital of Shansi, and its environs had been rocked by an earthquake at 3.00 a.m. on the previous day, the tremors being quite severe and lasting for fully two minutes. Little damage was done, however.

**Earthquake in Yunnan in August:** A brief notice in *Nature* of September 10, 1932, concerning a rather severe earthquake which is reported to have occurred in Yunnan Province at about noon on August 14 last is the only reference we have seen to this disturbance. Apparently it was not mentioned in the local newspapers. The centre of the quake was stated to lie in Latitude 27° N. and Longitude 103° E, that is, near the northern boundary of Yunnan.



## MEDICINE

**The 1932 Cholera Epidemic:** Opinion appears to differ somewhat as to the degree of severity of the cholera epidemic in China this year, Dr. J. Heng Liu, Director of the Bureau of Public Health of the National Government, declaring it one of the worst outbreaks of this disease in this country, while Dr. J. H. Jordan, Commissioner of Public Health of the Shanghai Municipal Council, is reported in the *China Press* of September 21 as having come to the conclusion that 1932 ranks as a severe but not a major cholera year. It is possible, of course, that the former of these two authorities is referring to the epidemic as it affected the whole of China, while the latter is referring to it only in connection with the Shanghai area, in which the peak was reached in the middle of July, since when there has been a steady decline in the number of cases, till by the end of September the outbreak could be considered as having run its course. The death rate per 10,000 of the Shanghai population from cholera during the present epidemic was 1.45 as compared with 1.56 in 1929, 4.48 in 1926 and 9.78 in 1919. From this it would appear that as far as this area was concerned the outbreak this year was far from being one of the worst in its history. It must be taken into consideration, however, that this estimate of its severity is based on the number of deaths that have occurred and not on the number of cases. As already pointed out in this journal, the mortality or proportion of deaths to cases in the present outbreak appears to have been unusually low, which in all probability is due to advanced knowledge in the treatment of cases, so that to judge of its severity on a basis of mortality hardly meets the case.

Throughout the rest of China it is not likely that the care and treatment of patients suffering from this deadly disease have been much better than in times gone by, so that the death rate may be used as a more certain criterion of the severity of the epidemic. It is estimated that there were 30,000 deaths from cholera this year in China, and at least 100,000 cases. The first case of cholera this year, says Dr. Liu's report that was issued by *Reuter's* on September 2, was reported from Shanghai on April 26. It appeared in Nanking on May 23 and quickly

spread to other cities along the Yangtze River. In June the epidemic was nation-wide, having spread to North and South China. The situation was so severe in Honan, Shensi, Shansi and Suiyuan Provinces that railway traffic had to be suspended, and populations of entire villages perished. The situation in Shansi grew so serious that coffin shops were unable to cope with the increased demand for coffins. A *Reuter* telegram from Peking dated September 6 stated that the epidemic raging in North and South Shensi showed no signs of abating, and that already 10,000 people had succumbed to the dread disease in that province. From this it may be surmised that when the final report of the 1932 cholera epidemic in China has been completed it will be found that the actual figures of the number of cases and mortality are well in excess of those already issued.

**Conqueror of Malaria Passes:** The death on September 16 of Sir Ronald Ross at the age of seventy-five has deprived the world of one of its most heroic figures of modern times and the medical profession of one of its leading authorities on tropical diseases. As is well known this great medical man of science was the discoverer of the germ of the terrible disease malaria and its connection with the mosquito, thereby rendering it possible to attack the disease at its source, and, by using preventive methods, to save the lives of millions of people in tropical countries where it is prevalent.

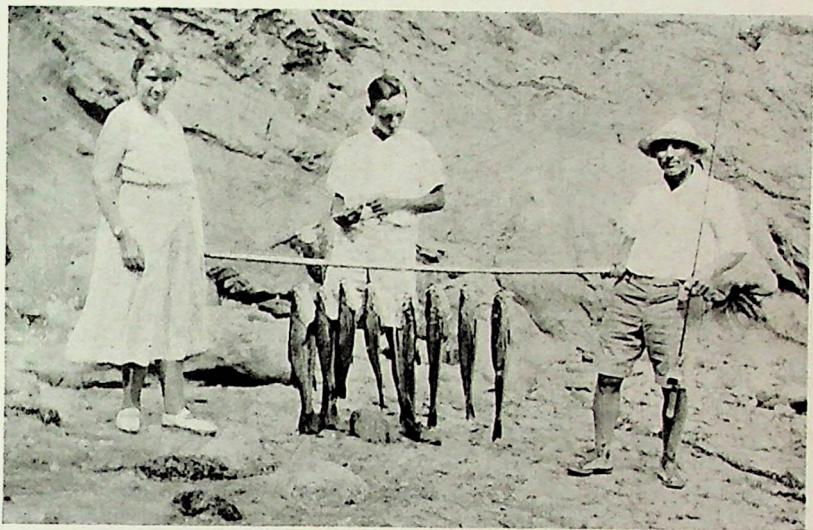
This accomplishment stands well in the forefront of scientific discoveries, and no tribute is too high to pay to the man who made it.

The discovery of the life history of the malarial parasite in the mosquito was made in India in 1897 and 1898, and in the following year Ross headed an expedition which found the malaria-carrying mosquito, *Anopheles*, in West Africa, and there he laid down the methods of malaria reduction on a large scale.

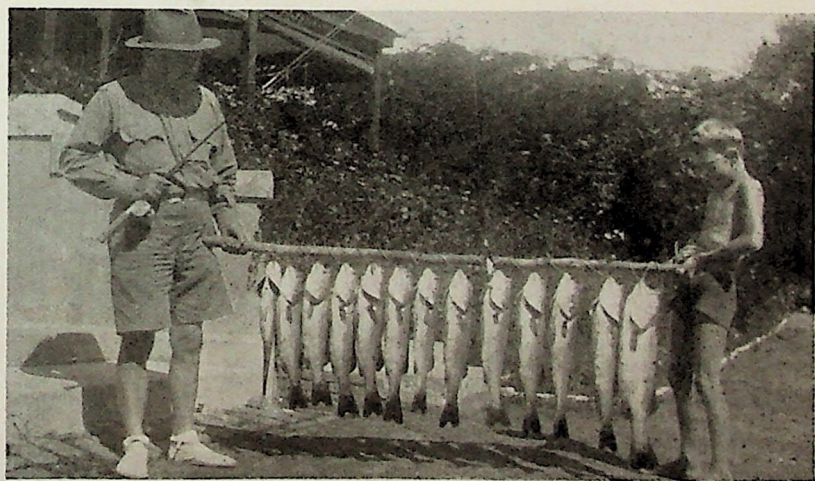
For some years past Sir Ronald Ross has been the Director of the Ross Institute of Tropical Diseases at Putney Heath, London. Recently a sum of £15,500 was raised with the object of affording tangible recognition of his services.

A. DE C. S.



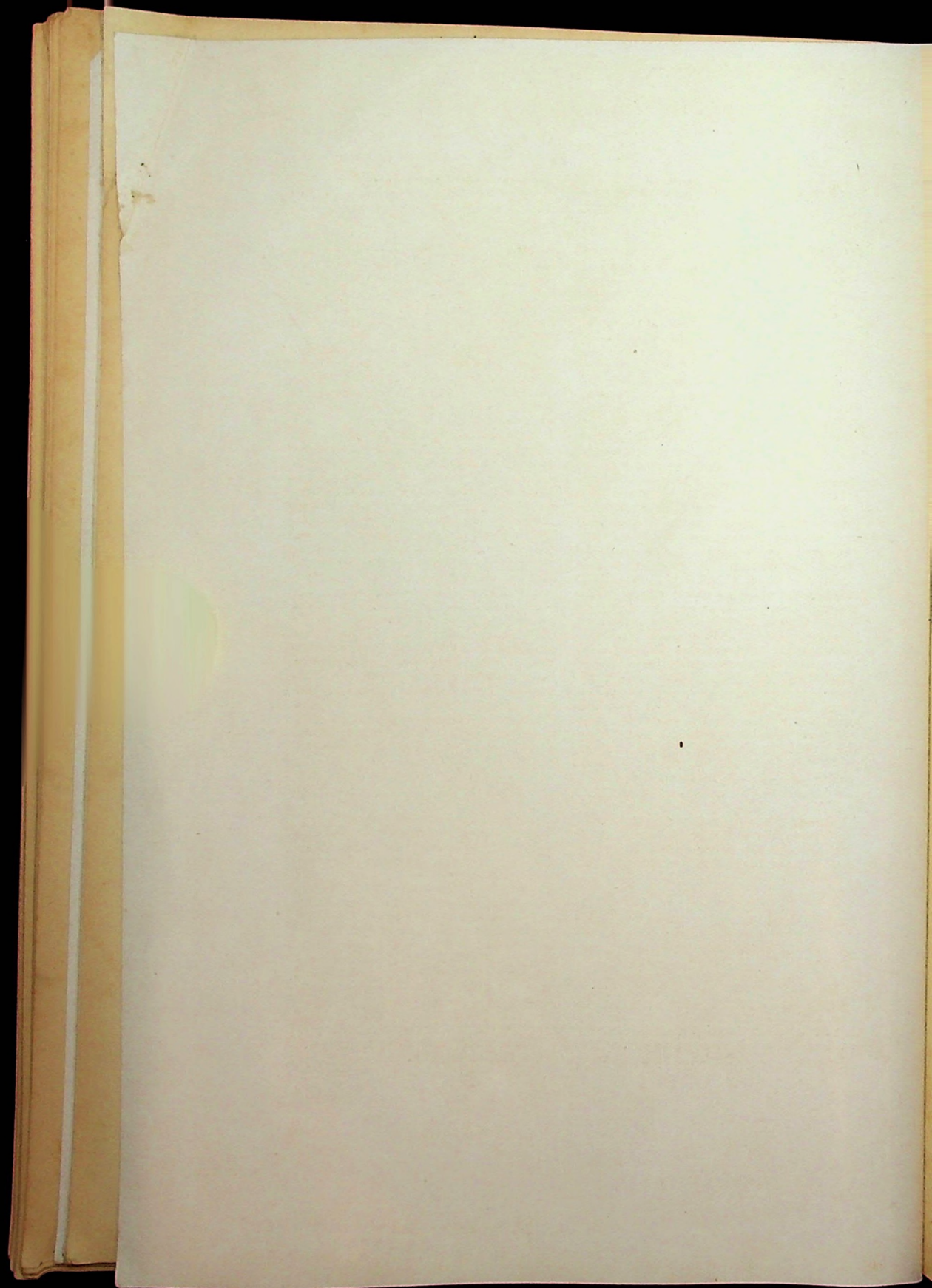


A Fishing Party at Wei-hai-wei last Summer and some of the Japanese Sea-bass they caught. The total catch for the Day was Twenty-one Fish, including an Eight-pounder.



Mr. H. Berent's Catch of Twelve Japanese Sea-bass taken one afternoon at Pei-tai Ho last September, with a Fish caught the following morning. The Twelve Bass weighed altogether 48½ lbs.







## SHOOTING AND FISHING NOTES

### SHOOTING

**Shooting Accidents:** The reported detention of two foreign sportsmen by the Ping-hu police for the alleged accidental wounding of two Chinese while shooting pheasants in that area on the afternoon of Sunday, October 30, will undoubtedly bring home to many shooting men in Shanghai the danger they run of finding themselves in a similar awkward, not to say distressing, predicament. In a country like that of the great Kiangsu-Chekiang plain, entirely given over to cultivation, yet scattered over with cover in the way of grass, bush or bamboo covered grave mounds and reed-grown creek banks, there is always the danger of hitting some farm labourer with stray pellets from one's shotgun, even when there appears to be a clear field in the direction of the bird being fired at, and the wonder is that with so many sportsmen shooting over this country there have not been more accidents of a similar nature than there have.

In times gone by the accidental shooting of a Chinese field labourer could usually be squared by the payment of a few dollars to the injured party, providing, of course, that the injury was not really serious, or the sportsman who did the shooting was not mobbed by infuriated peasants. But in these days of awakened nationalism and realization of the people's rights such matters cannot be so easily settled, and it behoves every sportsman,

whether foreign or Chinese, to take the utmost precautions when out shooting, for his own comfort if not for humanitarian reasons.

While our sympathy is extended to the two sportsmen who have been detained by the Ping-hu police, it is equally extended to the two unfortunate people who were wounded, and who, it is reported, were admitted to the South Gate Hospital (presumably at Ping-hu) after having received first aid treatment.

An encouraging feature of the incident as reported is that no violence appears to have been offered the foreign sportsmen involved, and that, on the contrary, they were shown special courtesies by the authorities. Nevertheless, it is extremely regrettable that the incident has occurred, and we can only hope those involved will do everything in their power to mitigate any ill feeling that may have been engendered in the people of the countryside.

Meanwhile, we feel justified in calling attention to the fact that the Ping-hu police appear to have exceeded their authority in detaining the two foreigners, who, if the injuries they are alleged to have inflicted were of a serious nature, and the injured parties desired to take legal action, should have been at once escorted to Shanghai and turned over to the British authorities here. Otherwise they should have been released forthwith.

A. DE C. S.

### FISHING

**Bass Fishing at Pei-tai Ho:** Following is a letter received from Mr. H. Berents of Shanghai giving an account of his fishing experiences at Pei-tai Ho this season.

Dear Mr. Sowerby,

According to your request I take much pleasure in letting you know something about my experiences while fishing in Pei-tai Ho this season.

As you know, I went up early in June and did fishing for a few days, during which time I caught some 40 lbs odd, but the fish did not, on the average, weigh more than 2.15 lbs, the biggest being 5½ lbs in weight, and the smallest 1 lb. When I later arrived

in Pei-tai Ho in the beginning of September, I was informed by Mr. Baldwin and other fishermen that the season had been a rather poor one, and that very little had been caught. Mr. Baldwin said that they had practically no catches off the Lighthouse Point, and he thought that the fish had gone further west. For that reason I fished very little off the Lighthouse Point, in fact only once, but the one time I did fish there (two days before I left) I made a record catch of twelve bass weighing 43½ lbs, the heaviest being 6½ lbs, and the smallest 2½ lbs. I fished from 5 p.m. to about 7 p.m. During this time I lost eight to ten fish, mostly due to the strong current.



## THE CHINA JOURNAL

I am sending you herewith a picture of this catch, with the addition of another fish I caught the following morning weighing 4 lbs.

In addition to the catch above referred to, I got, amongst many, one bass which weighed  $16\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., on September 11, measuring  $37\frac{1}{2}$  in. in length, with  $19\frac{1}{2}$  in. girth. This is the biggest bass I have got in Peitai Ho so far, although Mr. Baldwin has caught a bigger one before, being, as you know, 19 lbs in weight, 38 in. long, with a girth of 22 in. This large fish of mine was caught off Rocky Point, where also another gentleman, from Tientsin, caught a fish of the same dimensions, and, according to my scale, of the same weight. Otherwise, I was lucky enough to land quite a few bass of various weights, from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lbs, the average weight for the September season being  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs, and my total being 153 lbs. In the above I did not count a small  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. bass, which I hooked by the tail.

One thing that seemed different this year from previous years was that the bass were found at various depths, and as a rule rather deep, which is, as far as my experience goes, something out of the ordinary, because, although I got more fish last year, most of my catches were hooked nearer the surface than this year. The baits which seemed most suitable were a mixture of red and white, although I also caught some on greenish coloured baits, and brown baits with a red tint. I believe, however, that, when the bass are on the run in schools for food, they will take anything, whether

light or dark, but when they are slow to strike much depends, I think, on the weather and the light, and baits which will attract the fish one day will be useless another, unless they are on the run for food in batches, as above indicated.

Whereas most of the fish were caught on a rising tide or at high tide, my record catch of 12 bass in about two hours was made on a very strong outgoing tide, so it seems that if one happens to be there when the fish are rising, one is bound to catch them, whether on a rising or a falling tide. On the average, my experience shows that at rising and high tide is the best time to fish, and this experience is of long standing, though I have many times caught fish on a falling tide or even at low tide.

I am also sending you some photographs more interesting to the younger generation, showing my fourth son (eleven years old) with about 8 lbs of small black and red bass, the biggest of which weighed three to the pound, but they make excellent eating. These small black and red bass were also caught off Rocky Point, and this type does not, so far as I know, get very big, the biggest I have caught weighing about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. The black and red bass are different from the silvery bass with black spots we usually catch on the artificial minnow, and which show such good fight as a rule, when they are hooked.

Yours sincerely,

H. Berents.

Shanghai,

October 4, 1932.

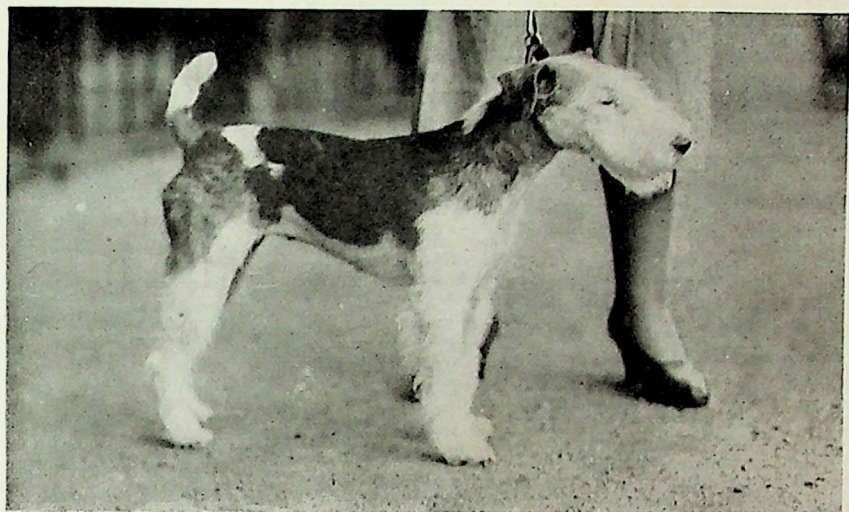
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## THE KENNEL

**The Lion Dog of Peking :** Under this title Messrs. Peter Davies Limited, of 30 Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2, have brought out a delightful dog book written by Annie Coath Dixey. "By the ignorant and profane, Pekingese dogs are conceived to be mere spoilt pets of the boudoir, hardly superior to the yapping Pom; but the elect, who

have been privileged to own and study the wise and sporting little animals, know that they possess all the proper canine virtues and graces, and, in addition, an almost hieratic distinction of their own, due to their ancestral connection with the oldest civilization in the world." This passage, which appears on the paper cover of Mrs. Dixey's





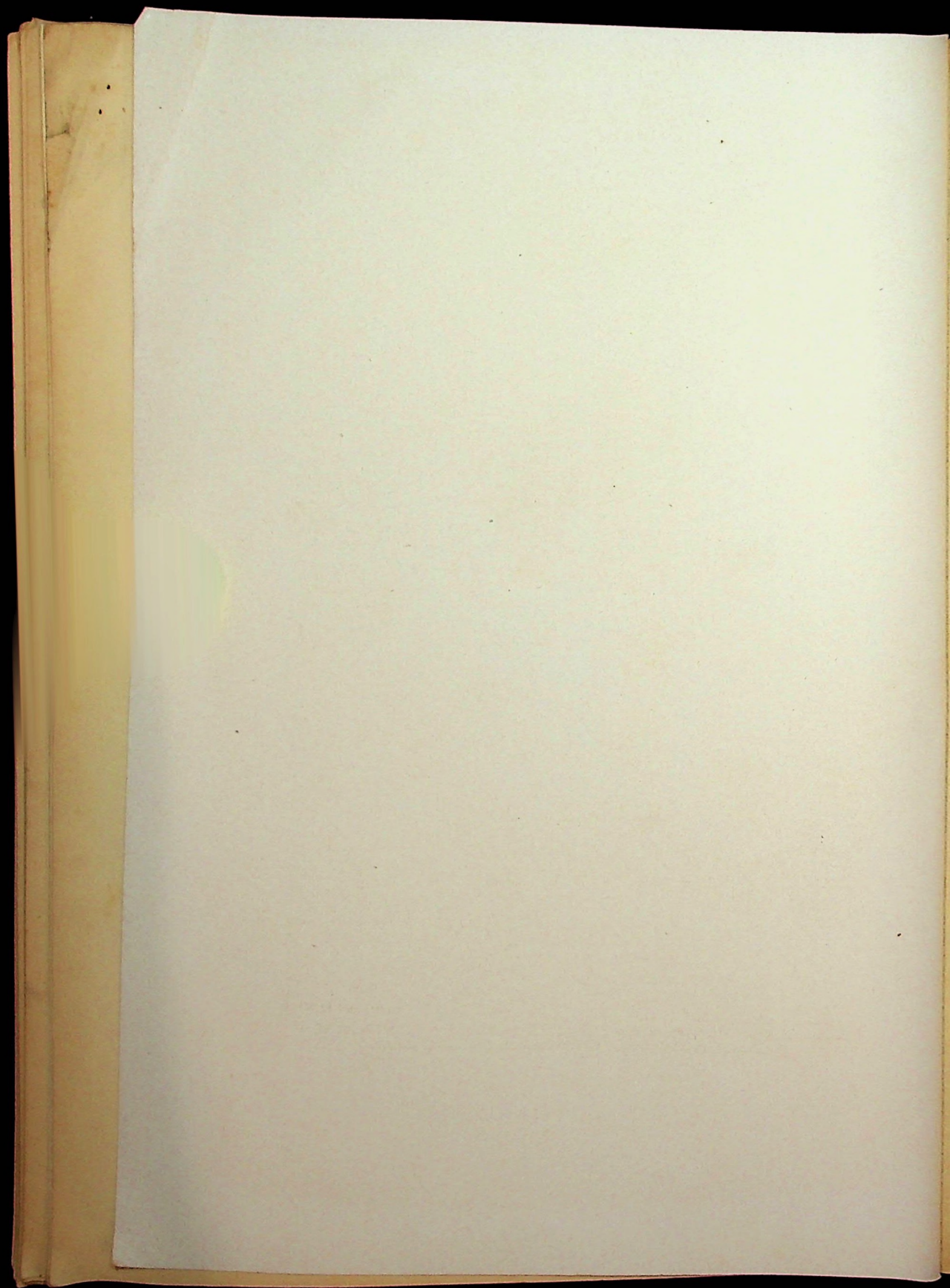
Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Meyer's wire-haired Fox Terrier Bitch which won Four First Prizes in the 1931 China Kennel Club Dog Show held last June.



Photos by Ah Fong.

Mr. J. Middleton Smith's Scottish Terrier Dog, Winner of the First Prize in this Class at the 1931 China Kennel Club Dog Show.







book, reflects very aptly the spirit that pervades its pages. The "Peke" is treated throughout as a high bred dog of very ancient lineage, a contention well sustained by the occurrence in ancient Chinese art, at least as far back as the Han Dynasty, of the conventional so-called Chinese lion, which, it is claimed, is modelled on the Chinese lion dog, known to Europeans as the Pekingese. An example of this is given in an illustration of a jade carving, ascribed to the Han Dynasty (B.C. 206 to A.D. 221) and in the possession of Dr. B. Laufer of the Field Museum, Chicago, of what is called a lion dog.

Some dog owners might quarrel with the authoress of this book on the grounds that she has chosen the wrong title, the lion dog being different from the Peke. In Shanghai there are owners who claim that their dogs are lion dogs, or, alternatively, Tibetan poodles, because they have long rough hair all over, including the face, more like that of the Yorkshire terrier, although their body form is that of the typical Pekingese. Illustrations in the book under review suggest that in England both the type with long rough hair that extends to the face and that with long smooth hair that is short on the face are referable to the one class called Peking lion dogs or Pekingese. And with this opinion we agree.

Where the Tibetan comes in it is difficult to say, and we feel pretty certain that many of the dogs shown in Shanghai as Tibetan poodles, or Lhasa terriers, are in reality rough-haired Pekingese. Possibly they represent a cross between the pure Pekingese and the Lhasa terrier.

Dog lovers will find Mrs. Dixey's book very pleasant reading and interesting withal. Although not very big, it is divided into three parts, with a total of sixty-one short but snappy chapters. The book is well printed and got up and carries a number of interesting illustrations. Its price is 10s. 6d.

A. DE C. S.

**Hope for the Suffering Dogs of Shanghai:** The resuscitation of interest in the welfare of dumb animals in Shanghai on the part of foreign residents here has led recently to a meeting of the Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the formation

of a sub-committee to investigate the means that should be adopted by the police of the International Settlement and French Concession in disposing of unclaimed dogs captured by them on the streets and impounded in Municipal Kennels, and to inspect those kennels at regular intervals. Hitherto the means used is asphyxiation in a specially constructed lethal chamber, which, it is claimed, is by no means the most merciful method of killing dogs; and it has been suggested that the use of chloroform is greatly to be preferred.

We are extremely glad to know that this much needed action is being taken, and, having had considerable personal experience in the matter, heartily recommend the use of chloroform in preference to gas. Its action on dogs is extremely quick and effective, and very shortly after the first inhalation or two all suffering, both mental and physical, ceases. Properly administered it is the easiest and by far the quickest way of putting a dog under. We do not know what it costs in comparison with the gas method, but in such a matter cost should be the last consideration; the only consideration, indeed, should be how to cause the least possible suffering to the wretched victim.

Meanwhile it might be suggested that the members of the Society should use their influence to induce dog owners to exercise more care and vigilance in preventing their pets getting into the clutches of the police. It is generally through carelessness that dogs manage to get out onto the streets without muzzles or leashes, and so are pounced upon by the watchful upholders of the law, and the owners of such dogs are very much to blame. Gates left unlocked, holes in fences left unrepaired, slack coolies taking dogs out for exercise, lack of control on the part of owners when taking their dogs out—these are all prolific causes of the loss of dogs and the filling of those tragic Municipal Kennels, and we maintain that people who are so careless as to allow their dogs to get lost and suffer the penalties should not be allowed to own dogs. In fact some severe penalty should be inflicted on them for cruelty to dumb animals, and it is an extreme pity that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals cannot get legislation passed to this effect.

A. DE C. S.



## THE GARDEN

### NOVEMBER

**Thanksgiving Month:** November, the month of thanksgiving, with its crisp cool mornings, warm sunny noons and shortened twilight hours, is one of the most delightful, colourful months in the year. And its predecessor, October, so full of brilliant warmth, merges into the later month and gives of its wealth of bright red salvias, golden, glowing marigolds, orange and salmon cannas, dahlias, asters, golden rods and chrysanthemums. In the fields, all ripe for harvest, are pumpkins, squashes, carrots and corn, while the trees and vines are full of fruit—there is cause for rejoicing. Therefore it is fitting that one day should be set aside to thank the Lord of the Harvest for the blessings given us. Thanksgiving day for the American brings to mind family gatherings, delicious turkey dinners, mince pies, pumpkin pies, and, last but not least, the important football game of the season, where collegio girls sport huge chrysanthemums in their college colours. So for many November is the month of harvest, thanksgiving, cider and doughnuts, football and chrysanthemums.

**Chrysanthemums:** And here in China we can indulge in all the colours found in these flowers, home grown and market grown. The florist's shops are bright and gay with large and small sized chrysanthemums: the venders on the streets come to the gates and try to persuade one to buy "Leely velly cheap!" And truly they are most reasonable—ten plants for a dollar or even more plants, if we are good bargainers.

Although the Chinese gardener is a specialist at growing chrysanthemums it might interest some amateurs to know more about the treatment of this attractive plant. After the old plant has finished blooming cut down the stalk. Around this stalk are small shoots growing from the parent roots which have pushed themselves through the soil. These shoots make better future plants than cuttings from the branches along the lower stalk. Choose only shoots from good stock, as it is

false economy to bother with inferior plants. These shoots are placed in fine soil, consisting of loam and sand in equal parts. Protect from the sun. If set in a cold frame the small cuttings will need much air, dampness and little sun until the roots have developed. Spray lightly if cuttings seem to droop. Allow to grow and the following March plant into beds. In May two tiles are placed around each plant so as to make the later transplanting easier, as the roots are less disturbed. Specially fine specimens are placed in individual pots: the smaller bush varieties make fine bedding plants.

Delightful colour schemes can be carried out, especially for the flower beds, where chrysanthemum plants of various heights and colours can be utilised. The small yellow dwarf type makes a brilliant edging plant, the cascade varieties, as the name indicates, are lovely hanging down, adorning the rock garden, stone steps, window boxes and verandahs.

As chrysanthemums are heavy feeders the beds must be prepared previously. Dig to a depth of eighteen inches and mix well decayed manure with the soil. The roots must not come in contact with the manure. Where cuttings have rooted well take out carefully from seedling box. This must be done in early spring. If bushy plants are desired pinch centre back and new shoots will grow from the axis of each leaf. If large blooms are preferred one shoot or stalk should be left for each bloom wanted and the others pulled off. If one shoot is left to each plant the flower will naturally be larger than the plant with three or more branches. One expert suggests leaving one, two or three shoots to different plants and then observing the difference in size and quality of blooms produced. As the plants need food and water a tablespoonfull of nitrate of soda in two gallons of water is of great benefit. Pour between the rows of plants, but do not wet the foliage. Apply at intervals of two or three weeks until the colour shows in the buds, then discontinue. Locally, sulphate of ammonia, diluted as above, is given regularly when the



plants are growing. Special fertilisers containing more nitrogen can be obtained here, a splendid food for chrysanthemums. Cultivate the soil so that the roots can be fed and benefitted.

If large sized flowers are desired allow only one bud to develop, if the plant is for the flower bed smaller and more blossoms are welcome. Most chrysanthemums of the large flowering type will develop a premature flower bud. This should be pinched out and one of the shoots just under this bud allowed to grow. After the plant has made an additional growth of about twelve inches another crown bud or buds will appear. Allow both buds to grow and later select the larger, healthier one. Directly under the crown bud is a cluster of small leaves, or bracts. If the crown bud has not developed there will be a cluster of tiny flower buds, known as terminal buds. Choose the largest, it usually is the centre bud. This selection of the main bloom depends upon the variety of the chrysanthemum, early flowering or late flowering. The expert florist's advice is to remove any bud appearing before the first of September, but buds appearing after that may be selected and allowed to grow. We, in this climate, choose our blooms fully two weeks earlier. Strange as it may seem, different varieties produce the best blooms on different buds. H. H. Thomas writes that only by experience can the proper bud for each variety be learned, and if it is decided that the varieties grown are best from first crown buds, the small shoots that appear beneath the bud are rubbed off; if, however, second crown buds are necessary the best shoot or shoots are allowed to progress and the first crown bud is removed. Second crown buds will then form in a few weeks. A terminal bud is the last to make its appearance and is distinguished from the first and second crown buds (which are surrounded by bracts or growths) by being surrounded by other buds.

The taller plants must be stalked. It is interesting to watch the Chinese gardener tie his "wheels" and train the branches to grow along them. The stems are soft, more flexible in the early morning hours, and can be more easily adapted to any design the floral architect may wish to try.

Insects plague the young buds, and a weak solution of nicotine sprayed around the buds will often be necessary. This should be done immediately such pests appear and none be allowed to remain, else the plants will soon be infested again.

The pompon varieties are the easier grown, no disbudding is necessary unless short, bushy plants are desired, when the centre crown should be pinched back several times. These pompons are charming bedding plants.

Beautiful chrysanthemums, grown by amateurs, are shown at the Shanghai Horticultural Society's Autumn Flower Show. A visit to this chrysanthemum show is almost imperative as it stimulates interest and is of great educational value to the amateur gardener. Some idea of this popular flower may be realised when visitors see the hundred and one varieties of the bush and standard types. The marvellous colours, yellow, white, cream, pink, mauve, purple, lilac, bronze flowers—fluffy, feathery, spidery, all are there in their autumn glory.

The following historical notes are copied from C. Harman Payne's article, and as they are of such value they may interest most of us, especially as he makes mention of the National Chrysanthemum Society. This society's medal and prizes are given to the best collection of blooms grown by amateurs and are naturally greatly coveted.

"Confucius, five hundred years before Christ, mentioned the flower, and many of the great classical poets of that country have referred to it in their works. Tu Fu, Po Chu-i, Ssu-K'ang T'u, eminent writers of more than a thousand years ago speak of the chrysanthemum in terms of high appreciation; while T'ao Yuan Ming, an eminent cultivator of chrysanthemums who lived 365-427 A.D., has remained famous to this day for the success he achieved in their culture.

"The flower at an early period of its existence passed over to the isles of Japan. There it became as great a favourite as in the country of its origin. About the year 900 A.D. the Emperor Uda inaugurated the first of the Imperial chrysanthemum garden parties, which have continued to be held to this day. The chrysanthemum has also been adopted as the emblem of the highest order of chivalry in



that country and is rarely bestowed upon any but royal personages.

"Although known in some form or other and under various names to the old European botanists, the chrysanthemum was not introduced into Europe until 1789 when Pierre Louis Blancard of Marseilles brought from Macao the first variety (long called "the old purple") cultivated in western gardens. It was subsequently sent to Kew and flowered for the first time in England at Colvill's nursery, Chelsea, and was figured in the Botanical Magazine in 1796, see tab. 327.

"Through private enterprise and the exertions of the Horticultural Society of London many new sorts were imported from the Far East until Captain Bernet, a retired French officer, found in 1827 that the plant could be seeded in France. From that time forward many novelties were raised from seed by European growers.

"The small flowering pompon varieties are descendants of *C. indicum* and were the result of the introduction by Mrs. R. Fortune shortly after the China war of 1842, of a variety called the Cheosan Daisy: it is also to that intrepid botanical traveller that we owe the introduction in her second visit to the Far East twenty years later of the ever popular Japanese varieties.

"Chrysanthemum shows began to be held throughout the United Kingdom in the early 'forties' of the last century and many societies for encouraging the culture of the flower were started. Today their number is legion. The National Chrysanthemum Society being the oldest and most influential of them all.

"Early flowering varieties were at first solely confined to the pompon section and appeared about the year 1850. A quarter of a century ago M. Simon Delaux of Toulouse and other continental raisers brought into notice the charming free flowering early-border varieties of Japanese form now so generally admired."

The chrysanthemum well deserves its name, "Queen of the Autumn."

According to the Chinese almanac the beginning of winter is set for November 8th, by that date all delicate plants must be in the conservatories or given sufficient shelter to withstand the cold. October 24th is Frost's Descent. It is not advisable to wait too long, as many plants are ruined when touched by "Frost's Descent."

Full calendar instructions were given in last year's and the year before last's numbers of *The China Journal* for October and November.

L. L.

**Passion-Flower Fruit Ripened in Shanghai:** In our last number we mentioned the fact that Mr. W. J. Kerr, Superintendent of Parks of the International Settlement, had successfully ripened the fruit of the passion-flower this year in Shanghai, and expressed the belief that this was the first time it had been done. We have since been informed that Mr. E. S. Benbow-Rowe, former Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, had ripened this delicious fruit in his garden on Great Western Road.

A. DE C. S.

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## SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

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### THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, NORTH CHINA BRANCH

**A Further Appeal for Funds:** We are forced regretfully to admit that our appeals to our readers for funds for the Royal Asiatic Society to go towards paying for the completion and equipment of its fine new six-storey building on the site of the old two-storey one have met with but little response, although we understand from the Honorary Secretary of the Society that

a few have sent in cheques for this purpose as a result of our request.

The matter is now becoming acute, for the building is completely finished, but stands an empty shell, since the Society has no money with which to pay for shelves for the library, cases for the museum or even seats for the auditorium.

This is not the Society's fault, but is attributable entirely to the depreciation



## SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

of silver, which sent the costs of building and equipment rocketing after a very substantial sum had been raised or promised, ample at the then prevailing rate of exchange to justify the Society's embarking upon the project of a large building adequate to the needs of the Shanghai community and commensurate with the dignity of this great city.

Thus the Society finds itself in a quandary and perforce has to make a further appeal to the public for very substantial financial aid.

Recent investigations show that a sum of about Tls. 50,000 is required to

pay for the completion of the building, while the annual cost of running the Society and building *as they should be run* is in the neighbourhood of Tls. 20,000. The Society's annual income at present is not more than about Tls. 6,000.

There are two ways in which the public can assist the Society, namely, by becoming members, the subscription being \$10.00 annually, or by making donations, the Honorary Treasurer's address being c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 12 The Bund, Shanghai. The Honorary Secretary's address is No. 6 Museum Road, Shanghai.

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## EDUCATIONAL NOTES AND INTELLIGENCE

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### Proposed Educational Reforms:

Last month the Ministry of Education sent a list of suggested educational reforms to the Central Political Council, Nanking, stating that the aim of education in China should be to inculcate national consciousness in the students and to train them in utilitarian subjects, such as agriculture, engineering and medicine, while courses in general arts, law and political science should be reduced to a minimum. The present over emphasis of individualism and slavish imitation of the American educational system were cited as being one of the causes of the prevailing chaotic condition. It was advocated that junior middle schools should lay the foundation of a good liberal education, and that senior schools and universities should emphasize technical subjects and the sciences. A plan for mass education was included in a proposal to give one year of free and compulsory education to every child of school age, gradually extending this period to four years, if possible.

**Education in Kwangtung:** At the Third Provincial Education Conference held in Canton last month, which was attended by approximately seven hundred educators from all parts of Kwangtung Province, the problem of supplying education for over 2,600,000 children of school age who have no opportunity of attending school because of a shortage in the number of schools, was

taken up. Statistics showed that the total appropriations from all sources for education in the province amounted to only \$13,000,000 last year. The authorities therefore increased the current year's educational appropriation by \$686,984, making the total appropriation from the Provincial Treasury \$2,997,999. During the conference the need for agricultural and vocational schools was stressed, to train young people to enable them to find work and to fit themselves into the life of the nation when they leave school. Practical solutions of some of the most urgent problems were considered and submitted to the authorities.

### Religious Teaching Abolished:

The Ministry of Education recently issued an order to Yenching University, Peiping, to abolish its religious department, since all the courses offered were elective.

**Large Enrollment:** At a convocation meeting of the Downtown School of Commerce of the University of Shanghai, the president, Dr. Herman C. E. Liu, reported that the school had an enrollment this autumn of five hundred students, a fifty per cent. increase over the attendance during the spring terms. Fifty of these students are enrolled in the new Department of Journalism. The "tutorial" method has been put into practice this fall to



## THE CHINA JOURNAL

allow students who do not wish to take the regular courses, or are unable to do so, to study the particular subjects they require in small groups headed by competent instructors.

The enrollment at Chiao-tung University is considered very satisfactory this autumn, twelve hundred students having registered, of which number two hundred and thirty-two are attending Tangshan College, one hundred and seventy-five Peiping College, and the remaining seven hundred and ninety-three Nanyang College, Shanghai.

### Chinese Educational Mission :

Recent reports from Europe state that the Chinese Educational Mission, which is now touring Europe to study educational methods in various countries, is being given a very warm reception and creating an unusual amount of attention, particularly in Germany where some of the leading newspapers have published lengthy interviews with Dr. Chen Chi-pao, the leader of the mission.

### Chinese Students in Japan :

Late statistics of Chinese students in Japan reveal the fact that while 1,400 were enrolled in various schools in that country this year, only eight hundred

are actually continuing their education. Early in 1931 there were 3,096 Chinese boys enrolled in schools in Japan.

### University Association Meets :

The Shanghai Association of Universities and Colleges held its annual meeting last Saturday under the chairmanship of President J. Usang Ly at the Y.M.C.A. on Boulevard de Montigny. During the day there were business sessions and seven members of the Association were elected to the Executive Committee, namely, Chiao-tung University, Fudan University, University of Shanghai, Great China University, Kwang-Hua University, Chinan University and the Shanghai National College of Commerce. In the evening about a hundred persons attended a dinner presided over by President Ly. Mr. K. C. Pan, Director of the Bureau of Education for the City of Greater Shanghai, and Mr. Y. H. Au, Vice-President of Great China University, spoke. Mr. Pan took up as his theme the "Immediate Obligation of University Educators." Mr. Au appealed for a stronger support to the Association and urged the compilation of a "Union Catalogue of Libraries" at Shanghai and the organization of an honorary scholastic fraternity.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

### Books :

The Lion Dog of Peking, by Annie Coath Dixey; Messrs. Peter Davies Ltd., London.

Nationalism and Education in Modern China, by Cyrus H. Peake; Columbia University Press, New York, U.S.A.

A Dictionary of Chinese Mythology, by E. T. C. Werner; Kelly and Walsh, Limited, Shanghai.

### Periodicals :

Natural History—World Unity—Palaeontologia Sinica—The Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, Japan—Geographical Review—Mid-Pacific Magazine—Chinese Economic Bulletin—The Hongkong Naturalist Supplement—Science—The Shipping

Review—The China Voice—Museum News—The Salmon and Trout Magazine—The Far Eastern Review—La Revue Nationale Chinoise—Bulletin of the Geological Society of China—Philippine Magazine—The Shanghai Spectator—The Philippine Journal of Science—The Far Eastern Traveller's Gazette—The Annals and Magazine of Natural History—Chinese Economic Journal—The Metropolitan Vickers Gazette—The Chinese Recorder—The Travel Bulletin—Game and Gun—Man—Discovery—Sinica—The Naturalist—The New Zealand Journal of Science and Technology—The Modern Review—Journal of the Federated Malay States Museum—American Journal of Science—American Museum Novitates—Bulletin of the Geological Survey of China—Palaeontologia Sinica.



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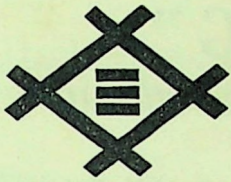
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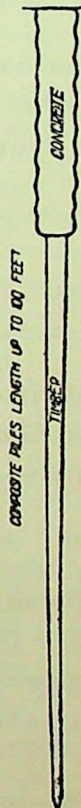
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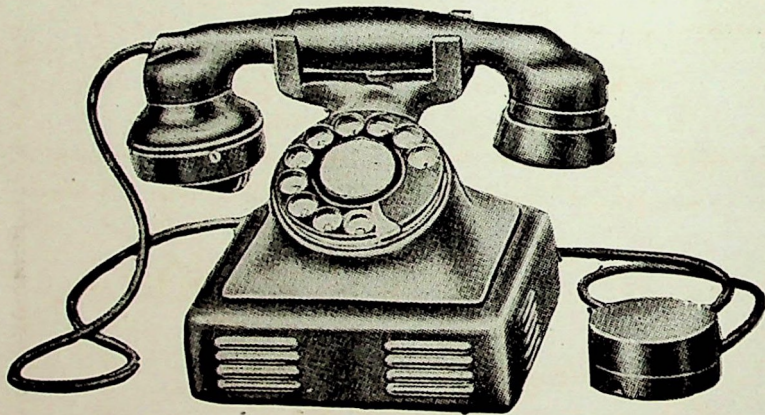


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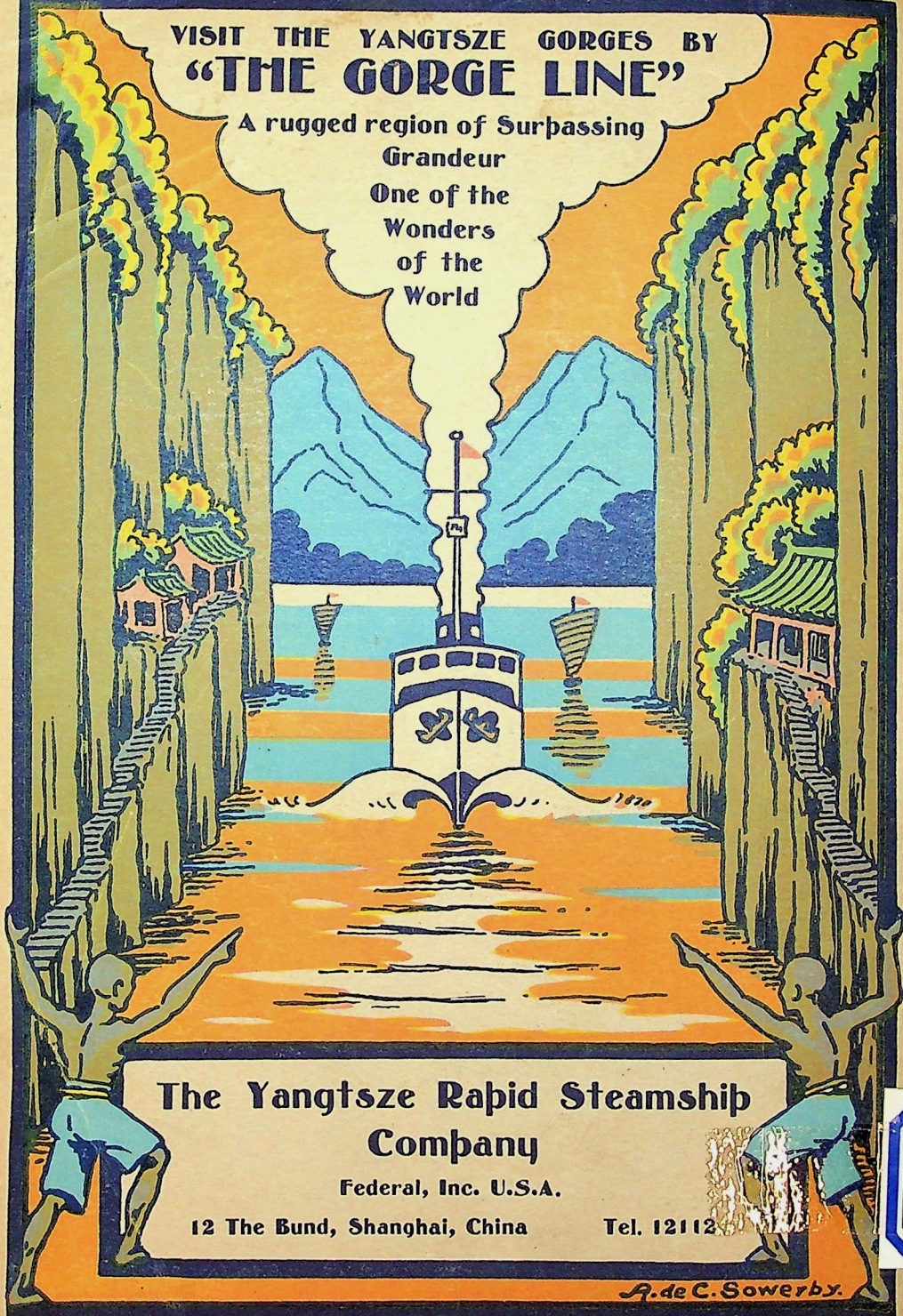
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