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JUNE 1930

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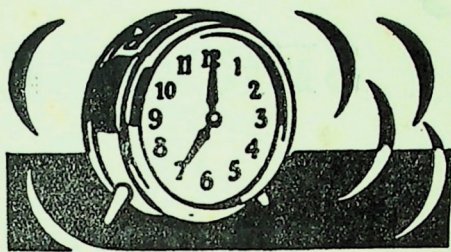
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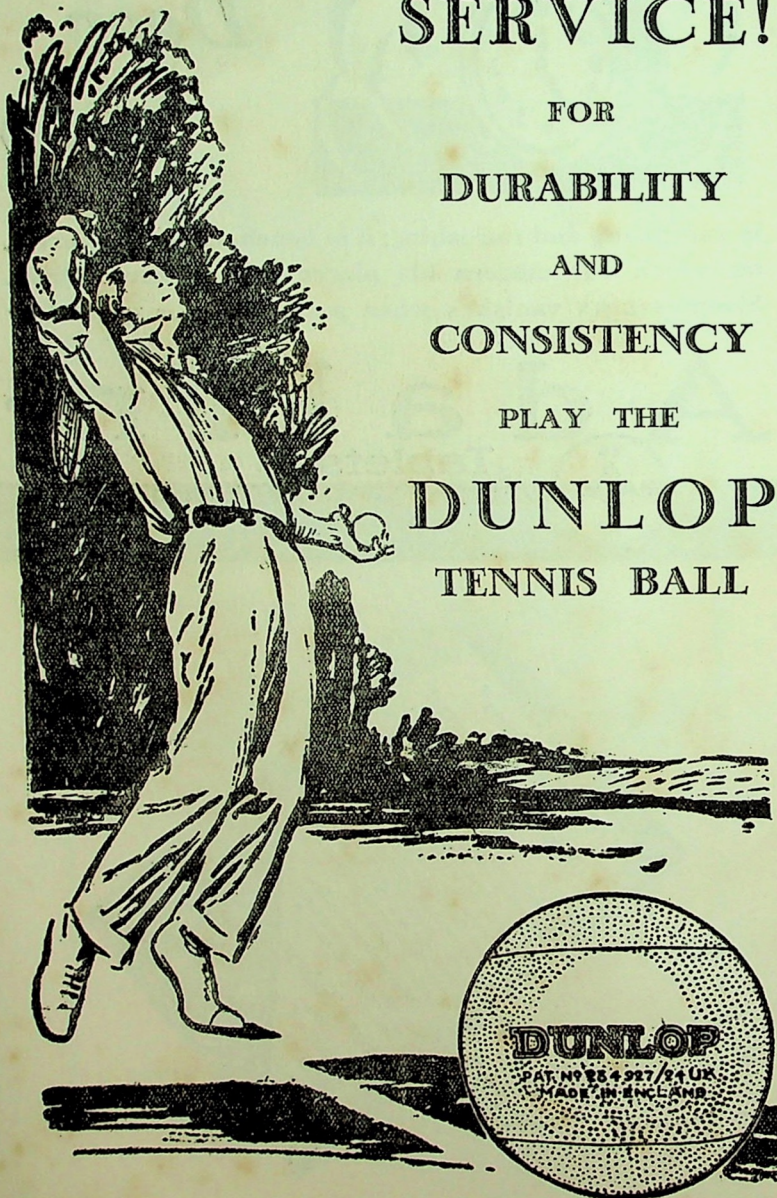
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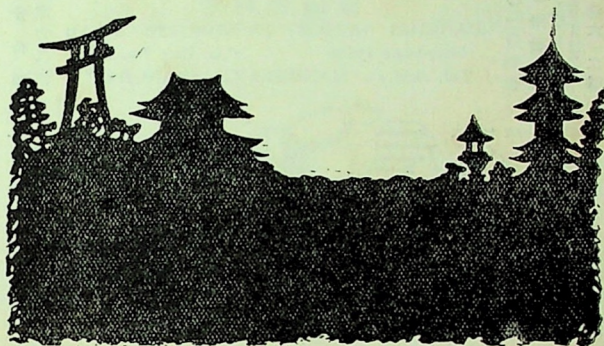
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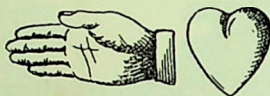
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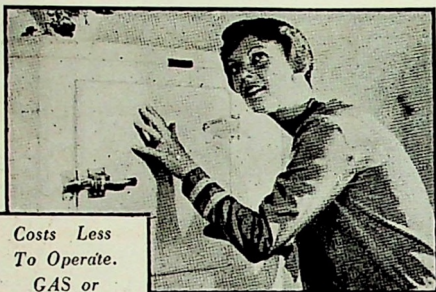
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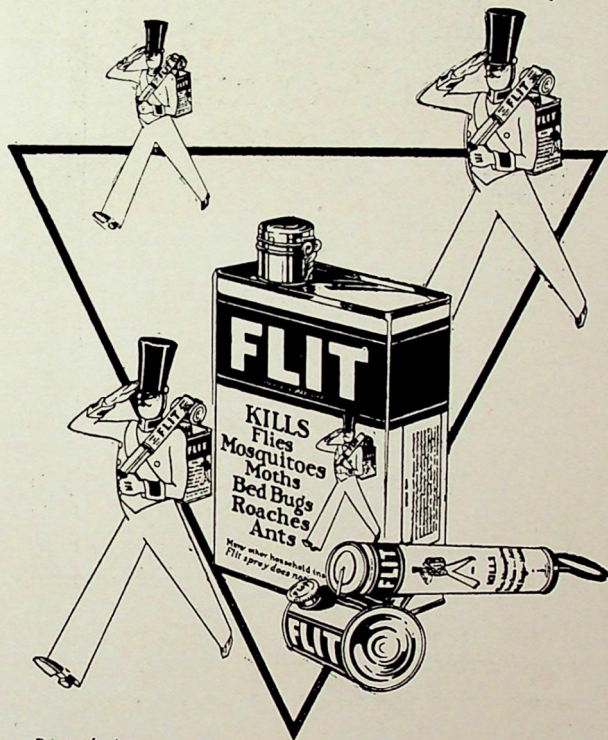
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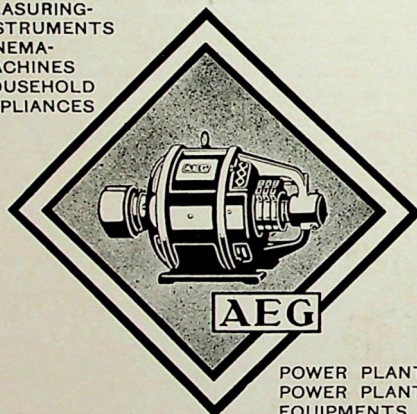
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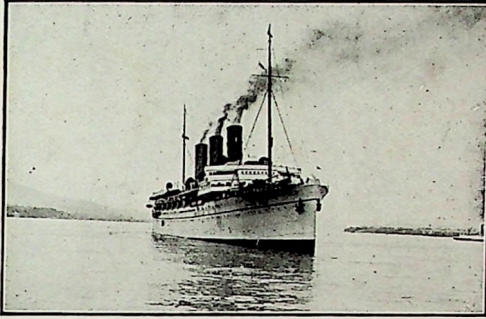
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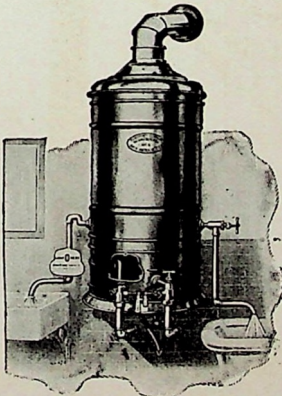
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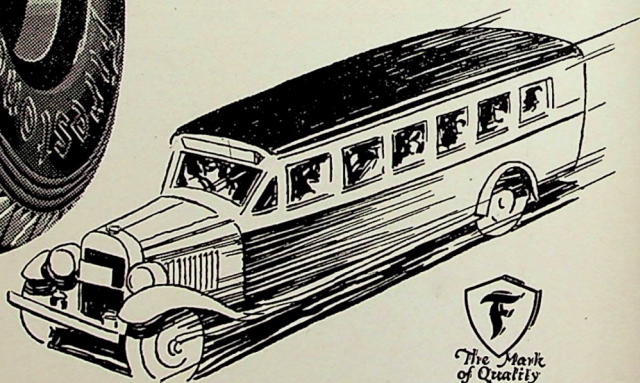
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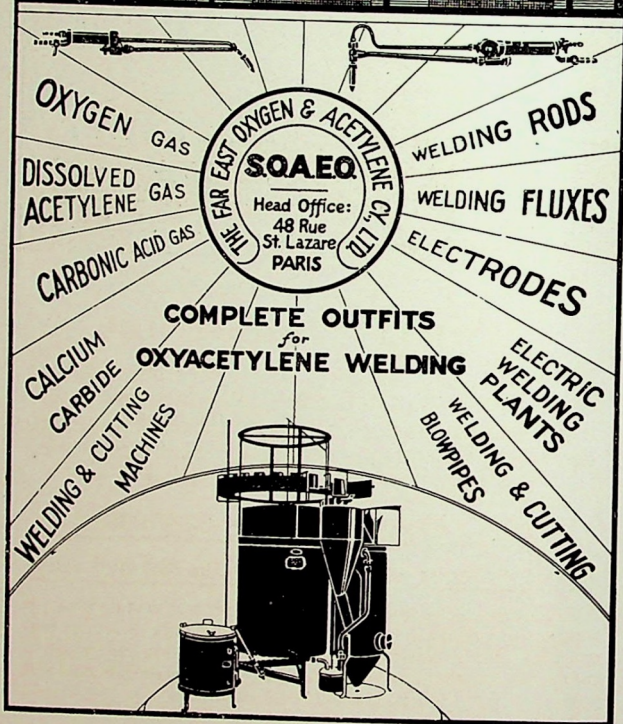
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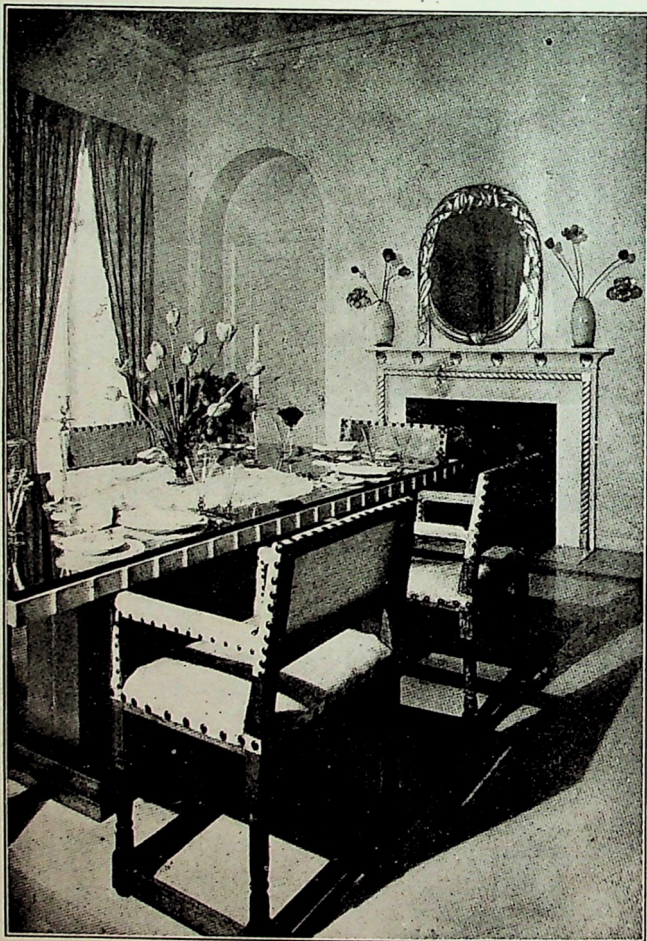
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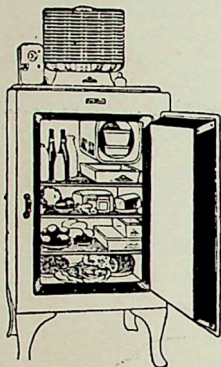
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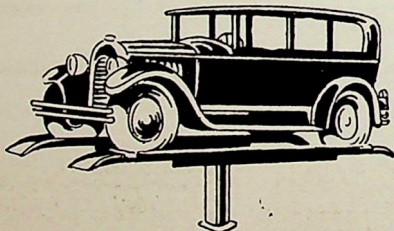
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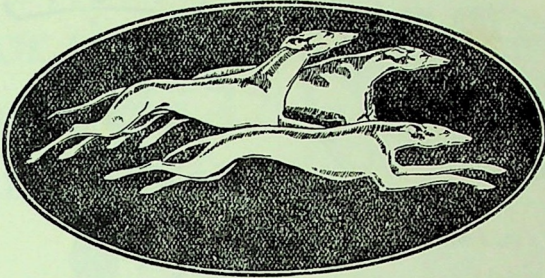
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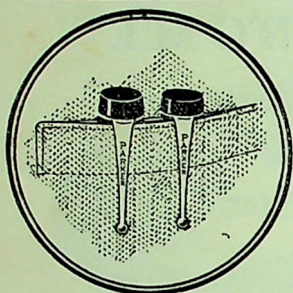
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[ENTERED AT THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER]

VOL. XII

JUNE, 1930

No. 6

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Books for review should be sent to the Editor as early as possible.

The subscription for the year (twelve issues) is \$10.00, Shanghai currency, or its equivalent. In the U.S.A. and Canada, Gold \$6.00; in Great Britain and Europe, 25/- Postage free.

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

Office : 8 Museum Road, Shanghai, China.

PRINTED BY THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS AND HERALD, LTD., FOR THE PROPRIETORS

THE CHINA JOURNAL

中國時報

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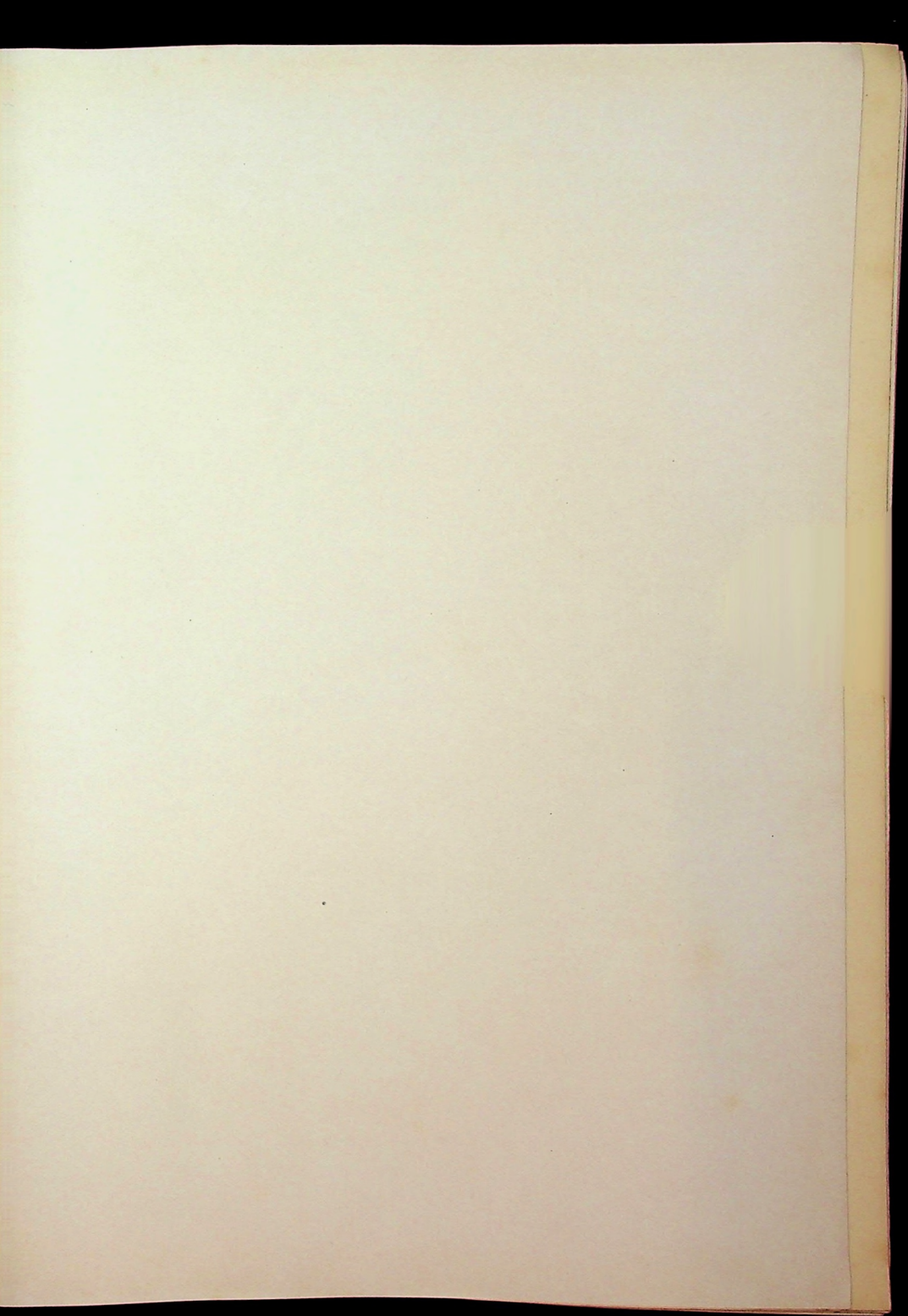
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The Dead-leaf Butterfly
(Kallima sinensis)
 with wings expanded.



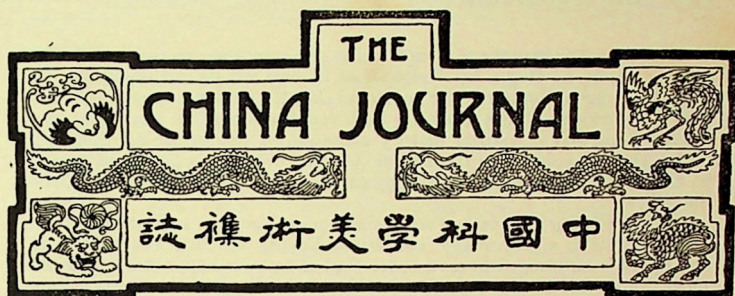
The Dead-leaf Butterfly
 resting on a leaf with
 its wings folded.



Papilio aphrodite.
 A new Butterfly from Fukien
 here described and named by
 Harry R. Caldwell.



(See page 355)



VOL. XII

JUNE 1930

No. 6

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND THE R.A.S. BUILDING

BY

ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY

Though we had intended to discuss rational dress for men in our editorial this month, the action of the lately installed members of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai, our latest city fathers, so to speak, in regard to the request made by the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society (North China Branch) for the modest sum of Tls. 15,000 towards the Society's building fund of Tls. 100,000 causes us to abandon our original theme for one that is more urgent.

It would be interesting to know just who is really responsible, the members of the Council or the paid servants of the Council in the Treasury Department, but the fact remains that the request has been turned down; and the struggling Society must look elsewhere for support in its endeavour to raise sufficient capital to tear down and build anew the only Temple of Learning and Culture that Shanghai has ever known.

The report of the Council meeting which appeared in the local press of May 17 last states that the Council was acting on the recommendation of the Treasurer. We must say we completely fail to see why such matters, which affect the whole community, should depend upon the recommendations or otherwise of one man, who, by virtue of the very office he holds, would almost be bound to recommend against the expenditure in question being made.

Surely it is not the business of a treasurer of any organization to decide how, by whom or for what purposes the funds of that organization shall be spent?

Possibly the situation is not quite clear to our readers, and the general public, so that a brief résumé of it may not be out of place.

The present building of the Royal Asiatic Society, a modest two-storey edifice containing a lecture hall, reading room and library on the ground floor and a natural history museum on the upper floor, stands on land which belongs to the British Crown, but which has been leased to the Society in perpetuity so long as it is used for the purposes of the Society.

The building was erected some sixty years ago at a cost of Tls. 2,700, but it is now in a very shaky condition, having reached the period in the life of a building, when, in order that it may be kept standing at all, more and more costly repairs must be undertaken each year. White ants, entering by way of underground tunnels, apparently from some neighbouring building, have committed terrible ravages in the internal woodwork of the structure, and anyone who has had experience of the mischief these insects can do will appreciate what this means.

For some time now it has been decided to pull down the old building and erect a new five- or six-storey edifice on the same site, but the chief difficulty, of course, has been and is the question of finance. The Society has no endowment and its only income is derived from the \$5 annual subscriptions of its members, numbering about five hundred, the sale of a limited number of its annual journal, and annual grants of Tls. 1,000 and Tls. 200 from the Councils of the International Settlement and French Concession, respectively. Incidentally it pays back Tls. 800 to the former Council every year in rates and taxes.

Owing to the terms on which the site of the building is held, the sale of the land at its present value and the purchasing of another site in one of the outlying districts, thereby securing something in hand for building, is out of the question; and for the same reason the Municipal Council has been unwilling to enter into any joint scheme with the Society for erecting a new building on the present site, very naturally feeling that the tenure of the site, as far as the Municipal Council would be concerned, would be highly unsatisfactory. Thus there is no course open to the Society but to decide to do its own building and to appeal to the public for the necessary funds; and since the Society's activities are and always have been entirely in the interest of the public, and the Society's library, reading room and museum are the only things of their kind open and free to the public in Shanghai, the Society's Council naturally felt that it could rely for financial support upon the Municipal Council, and asked for the above mentioned grant of Tls. 15,000.

The Council's reply, if the report of the *North-China Daily News* and other local papers of May 17 be correct, is that the making of such a grant would create a dangerous precedent, and that if when the Society had got its new building going it found that its expenses had increased, it would consider making a grant.

In other words, if the Society can make the grade without the Council's financial help, then, when everything is accomplished, and Shanghai is presented with a brand new and up-to-date building containing a museum, library, reading room, art gallery and lecture hall, the

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND THE R.A.S. BUILDING

Council will graciously consider making a grant towards the up-keep of the institution. Very nice and generous, under the circumstances.

Considering the size and importance of Shanghai, the Municipal Council ought to be ashamed of itself that there is not a Municipal Building containing all these things. It is an eternal disgrace to this city that the men who have served her all these years have failed to realize the intellectual needs of her residents and to do anything but maintain a town band, at enormous expense, towards meeting those needs.

Dangerous precedent, indeed! Why the Council should have no hesitation in creating a precedent, if need be, for any contingency that might arise in the future with an equal claim to consideration.

Why, we would like to ask, should the present Council be so tied by the hide-bound prejudices of past Councils that when the opportunity offers of rectifying some of the mistakes of the past it cannot avail itself of it? Why must the Council, composed, we presume, of men capable of judging any case on its own merits, fall back on a policy laid down by its predecessors, heaven alone knows how long ago? And if the Council decided to donate a sum of Tls. 15,000 to the Royal Asiatic Society to go towards a building which can only be for the benefit of the community, does this mean that it is for ever committed to a policy of giving money to any cause which applies for it?

Does the Council realize that the Royal Asiatic Society is for all intents and purposes a public institution? Except the paid Chinese help in the library and museum and the Society's coolie, no one connected with the institution receives any benefit from or remuneration for the work he does. The curator, librarian, secretary—all give their services free. The reading room and library of valuable reference works on China and East Asia generally are open to the public at all times. The museum is at all times open to the public, no charge of any kind being made, which is most unusual in a non-government or non-municipal museum. The lecture hall is always available to the public at a low charge, except when required by the Society for its own meetings, and many a Shanghai business concern or corporation has been glad to avail itself of the use of this, the only lecture hall in the Settlement.

And in the face of all this the Municipal Council of the International Settlement refuses what to it is a ridiculously small sum of money modestly asked for by the Society's Council to go towards the erection of an edifice of a similar nature but more befitting the dignity of a city such as Shanghai has grown to be.

We appreciate the necessity, we might say the duty, incumbent upon the Council of guarding Municipal funds, but at the same time we might point out that a municipality, like a club, is not a money making concern, and money made should be used for the benefit of the residents in the municipal area, in the one case, or the members in the other.

If the Municipal Council will not help the Royal Asiatic Society to erect a building such as this city should have as its centre of culture and intellectual life, then let it set to and build one of its own. Let not the stigma that attaches to the fair name of Shanghai through the

absence of any such culture-centre be continued. Let our city fathers do something in their day for the people of this great city and for present and future generations of Shanghai boys and girls, who lack so many of the educational advantages of their brothers and sisters in the homelands.

Dip into your treasury and give us Shanghai people a building of worthy proportions where we may develop that intellectual life that is of such vital importance to all communities; or if you cannot do this, then at least give a little assistance to those who are willing to supply our needs in this direction.

THE CHINESE LUNAR CALENDAR

Owing to our having devoted the May issue of this journal to Shanghai as an industrial center, we were unable to include our usual remarks upon the current Chinese Lunar calendar, for which reason last month's and this month's contributions on this subject will here be combined.

May 1st this year fell on the 3rd day of the 4th Moon of the old Chinese calendar. Bredon and Mitrophanow in their book "The Moon Year," speak of the "birthday of flowers" and the "peony viewing" as ceremonies pertaining to the culture of flowers and the love of the garden which take place in the 4th Moon, at least in the Peking area. Apart from these the 4th Moon is not blest with any important feasts, although the 8th day, May 6th, commemorates the birth of the Buddha, Gautama or Sakyamuni, as he is also called, and the 11th day, May 9th, is the anniversary of the death of Confucius, *Shên-tze jih* (聖卒日).

The 8th day of the 4th Moon is also *Li Hsia* (立夏), or the "Beginning of Summer," marking one of the fortnightly periods into which the Chinese Solar calendar is divided. It is followed by the *Hsiao Man* (小滿), or "Small Fulness" on the 24th day of the 4th Moon, May 22nd.

Next comes one of the leading festivals of the year, known to foreigners as the "Dragon Boat Festival" because it is, or was until quite recently, the custom of the Chinese on this day to have races in long dugout canoes with high bows and sterns carved in the forms of a dragon's head and tail, respectively, and manned by a large number of enthusiastic paddlers. Paper boats decorated with lanterns are also sailed on the waters at this festival. On its more practical side, the festival marks the closing date of one of the three settlement days of the year, and in this respect is second in importance only to the Chinese New Year.* It is a

* It may be noted that the Bankers and Merchants of Shanghai have decided upon May 31st as the mid-summer settlement day in the place of the 5th of the 5th Moon.

THE CHINESE LUNAR CALENDAR

Lunar calendar festival, and falls on the 5th day of the 5th Moon, which according to the Western calendar corresponds this year to June 1st. The festival is known to the Chinese as the *T'ien-chung-chieh* (天中節), or "Mid-heaven Festival." It is also known as the *Wu Yuēh Chieh* (五 月 節) or "Fifth Moon Festival." As usual there are more stories than one to account for its origin, but the one most popular amongst the Chinese concerns the famous poet and statesman, Chii Yüan, of the feudal period in the fourth century, B.C., who, as a protest against the abuses of the ruling Prince, committed suicide by drowning himself in the Tung Ting Lake in Hunan, after having composed the beautiful poem called the *Li Sao*. For this act the people made offerings, which they threw into the lake, but these, according to the legend, were swallowed by a monster reptile, till the spirit of the deceased appeared and told the people to wrap their offerings in silk tied with five differently coloured threads of silk, which would prevent the reptile taking them. These offerings are commemorated to-day in the triangular packets of boiled glutenous rice and dates, done up in sorgham or maize leaves, which the Chinese eat throughout the warmer months, and which are sold everywhere on the streets and by the wayside. The dragon-boat races are supposed to commemorate the search on the part of fishermen for Chii Yüan's body which was never recovered. These boat races have been prohibited by the present day authorities in most places as they generally resulted in fatalities by drowning, the young men engaged generally being highly excited by drinking much wine. However, they were very picturesque, and we cannot but deplore the passing of so interesting a relic of ancient Chinese folklore. It is the custom of the people on this day to tie some green plants to the lintel or sides of the front door or gate. In Shanghai the long fronds of a rush and stem and leaves of a common weed like a goose-foot are jointly used for this purpose.

The 13th day of the 5th Moon, June 9th, is the day on which sacrifices are offered to Kuan Ti, the God of War, followed on the 15th day of the 5th Moon, June 11th, by the festival called *T'ien-ti-tsao-hu* (天地造化), or the "Formation of Heaven and Earth."

The Solar calendar dates of importance in this month are the 11th day of the Moon, which is the *Nang-chung* (芒種) or "Sprouting Seeds," and the 26th day, which is the *Hsia Chieh* (夏至), or "Summer Solstice," falling respectively on June 7th and 22nd.

A. DE C. S.

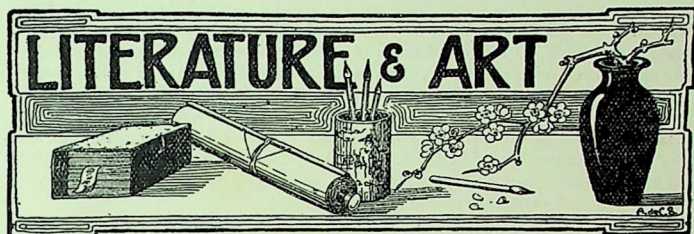
RICHARD WILHELM

A copy of "A Short History of Chinese Civilization" lay open before me on my table as I read the telegram from Frankfurt dated March 4th announcing the death of Richard Wilhelm. I was finding this book to be as much the soul of Wilhelm as a history of Chinese civilization. Every page reflects his own image—the gentle, courteous, scholarly devout man. He loved everything that was pure, lovely and of good report.

He had only lived fifty seven years. He had been already in China ten years when I met him at Tsingtao in 1910. I found him highly spoken of by the Chinese community which had great respect for him as a scholar and as a man. The German authorities had at that time almost wiped out the memory of the military movements of 1898, and one of their best assistants in bringing about this desirable result was Pastor Wilhelm, who had arrived there first in 1899. He was at that time a zealous religionist, but had been born with such a love of truth wherever he found it that gradually he drifted to a broader conception of the essentials of faith. He was at first profoundly impressed by the ethical teachings of Confucius and Mencius. In 1910 he published his work on The Analects of Confucius, and followed it in 1916 with one on Mencius. He also wrote on Lao-tzû, Chuang-tzû and Lieh-tzû—philosophers of mysticism. "The Soul of China" which he published in 1925 after his return to Germany, showed a profound appreciation of Buddhism. Thus in turn his catholic soul found satisfaction in truths which have been recognized by men of various nationalities in succeeding ages. He was too gentle to be a pugilistic defender or exponent of any system of doctrine: he sought truth wherever it could be found and welcomed it as a factor in his own life.

I saw him from time to time after he came to Peking in 1922 as a Professor in the National University, but he was too busy with his classes and his studies to have much leisure for conversation. He was pleased to receive a call to return to Germany where he could be with his family while he devoted himself to his writing. Only one letter from him after his return to his own country reached me. He had no time for correspondence. He did one thing and did it well. He studied China and China's civilization with all his mind, soul and strength.

JOHN C. FERGUSON.



THE SHENG OR MALE CHARACTERS OF THE CHINESE STAGE

生

BY

GEORGE KIN LEUNG

The division of the Peking drama comprising the *shêng* (生) is of the utmost importance, because it includes the numerous rôles of scholars, warriors, and patriotic statesmen and the plays delineating, in a conventional manner, such men.

While there are many ways in which to classify *shêng*, or male characters, and there are as many Chinese writers to champion each manner, yet here the object is to make clear what is seen on the stage to-day rather than to give an exhaustive list of technical terms.

Generally speaking, the *shêng* are male characters with unpainted faces. Most of them wear beards, an exception being the *hsiao shêng* (小生), or conventional type for a youth. The rôle of Kuan Yu (關羽) of the Three Kingdoms period (221-265), although having a red face, is included in this division and is called a *hung shêng* (紅生) or "red" *shêng*.

The fact remains that the majority of *shêng* have unpainted faces and wear long flowing beards. Hence, the name *so shêng* (鬚生), also *hu-tzû shêng* (鬚子生), that is, "bearded" *shêng*, is given to the group, although the general public merely calls the type *lao shêng* (生老), or "old" male characters.

Just as the Peking, or *p'i-huang* (皮黃), drama may be divided into the two general groups, the *wên* (文), or civil and operatic, and the *wu* (武), or military, gymnastic and acrobatic, so the male characters may be classified as *wên* if the rôle is entirely singing and acting and *wu* if the part requires stage-fighting, acrobatics and gymnastics of a difficult order. If a play stresses equally both elements, then the character may be called a *wên wu shêng* (文武生).

Two facts set the *hsiao shêng*, or type for a youth, apart from other male characters: (1) he wears no beard; (2) he is the only male character

that uses the falsetto, which is very much like that employed by female types. He may be a youthful lover, who carries a fan that emphasizes his refinement, or he may be a malignant type, who postures energetically with two sweeping pheasant plumes, which, along with two fox-tails, depend from an elaborate head-dress. Strictly speaking, only non-Chinese characters, or a Chinese who has married into a barbarian clan, may wear plumes and fox tails. On occasion, actors in a Chinese rôle have worn these merely for ornamentation. The latter practice is, conventionally speaking, incorrect.

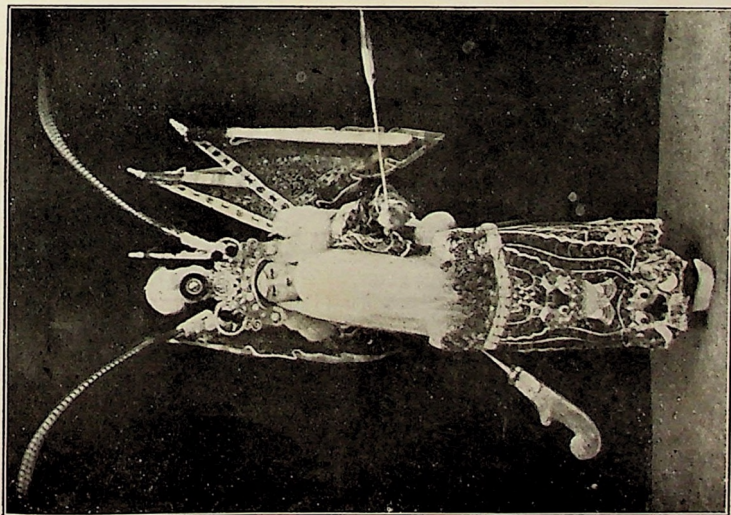
Of the *wu shêng* (武生), or military characters, there are two important subdivisions: (1) the *chang k'ao* (長靠), or generals who wear long battle regalia and four flags that tower from the back above the head; (2) the *tuan ta* 短打, or "short fighters," who wear close-fitting costumes, often black, that allow the swift, deft movement which characterizes their special style of gymnastics. While a *chang k'ao*, or long-garmented warrior, may also be swift in action, he maintains a certain poise and dignity in keeping with his long coat and his ponderous weapons. Of this type there are many famous stage characters: from the Three Kingdoms period plays alone come a host, among which may be mentioned Chao Yun (趙雲) and Huang Chung (黃忠). Two *tuan ta*, or short fighter types, are Huang T'ien-pa (黃天霸) and Wusung 武松, the latter being the adventurer from the pages of the novel the *Shui Hu* (水滸), who pummelled to death a tiger with his bare fists and murdered his unfaithful sister-in-law.

For the purpose of contrast two plays will be described. The work of an operatic, or *wên shêng*, will be considered in *Wu Pên Ch'i* (烏盆記), or *The Dark Pot*, while the action of a military, long-garmented type will be seen in *Ch'ang Pan P'o* (長坂坡), or *Long Board Slope*.

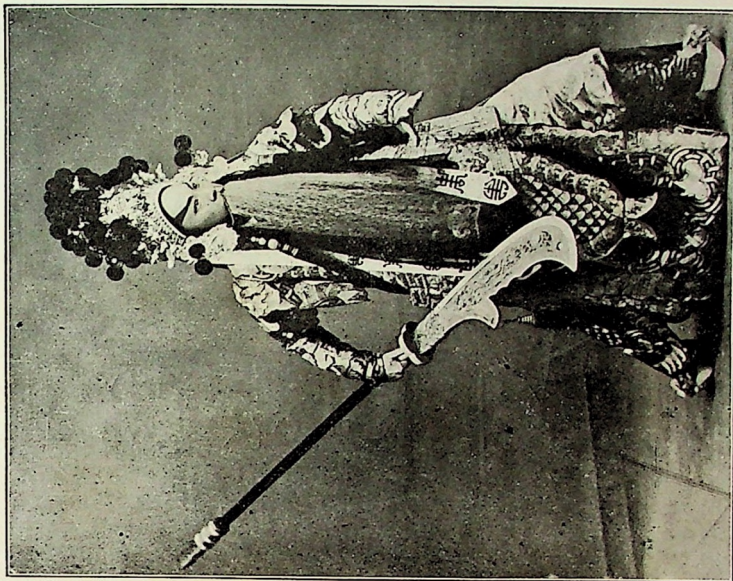
A perennially popular operatic rôle for a male character is that of Liu Shih-ch'ang (劉世昌) in the playlet *The Dark Pot*. This work, like many others, was originally a creation of the Yuan Period (1280-1368), when it was sung to the quiet strains of the flute. To-day the text and music have been revised and some of the names altered. It may now be heard sung to the accompaniment of the *hu-ch'in*, or so-called Chinese violin, which is bowed with a horizontal motion.

The story of the present stage version follows. Liu Shih-ch'ang, a silk merchant, after collecting his debts, starts for his home. A violent rain storm drives him to seek shelter in the house of the potter, Chao Ta (趙大), who, with the assistance of his wife, murders Liu and chops him into bits. They bake the remains of their victim into a dark pot and gloat over the bag of silver.

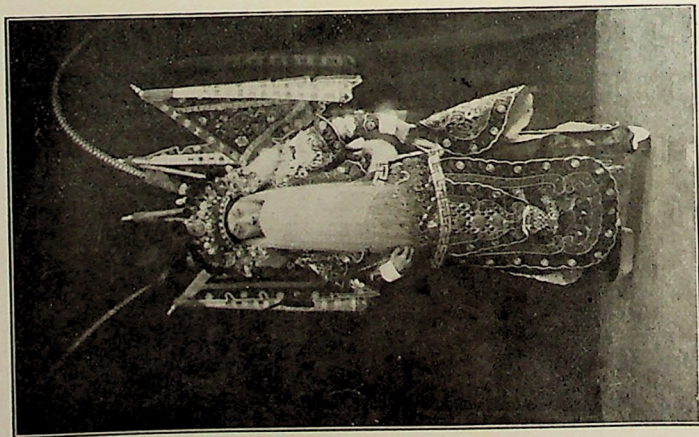
It is at this point that actors of the present invariably begin the playlet. The comedian type, Chang Pieh-ku (張別古), whose rôle in the drama is that of a sandal-maker, visits Chao Ta in order to collect a debt. Chang, being a comedian, walks with the ludicrous, care free gait required of his type, and has painted across his nose a white spot, the sign of a merry-maker and sometimes of a crafty or villainous person.



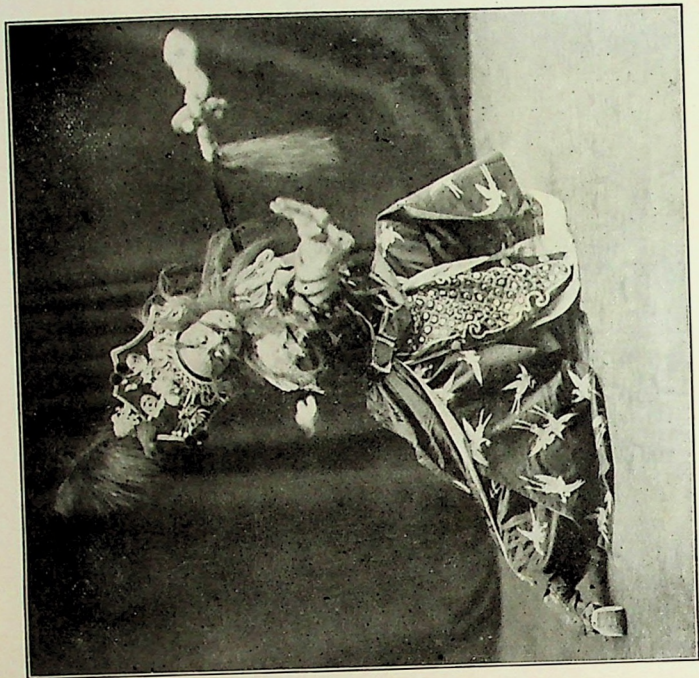
A Chinese Actor in the Rôle of a General



Mr. Hsia Yueh-yun filling the Rôle of Kuan Yu, a Hero of the Three Kingdoms, now deified as the God of War.



The well known Chinese Actor Mr. Ma
Lien-liang in the Rôle of a General.



Mr. Kai Chiao-tien in a striking Pose on the Chinese Stage. This
Character wears a Purple Beard.

THE SHENG OR MALE CHARACTERS OF THE CHINESE STAGE

Here the unlocalized nature of the Peking stage is illustrated. Chang Pieh-ku, without leaving the stage, walks in a circle, thereby arriving at the potter's house and knocks on the imaginary door. Although Chao Ta struts out in full view of his caller, he does not see Chang until he has made appropriate gestures to indicate that he has opened the door.

After a short chat, the men circle the stage and indicate by lifting the foot that they have entered a room, where, from the imaginary shelves, Chao Ta offers to repay Chang with a piece of his merchandise. The wily merchant more or less forces on the sandal-maker the ominous dark pot.

Chang has not gone far when he is terrified to hear issue from the pot a voice, calling insistently, "Chang Pieh-ku, Chang Pieh-ku!" At this point the operatic star, in the rôle of the spirit of Liu Shih-ch'ang, enters wearing a long black coat. The strand of hair, hanging in downward sweep, undoubtedly indicates the violent nature of his death; the long pieces of white paper hanging from the left temple are the conventional symbol of a ghost. Some actors cover their heads with a black veil instead of using the white paper.

The spirit sings the first of the songs which make the play always popular. It stands motionless while singing, so that the vocal ability of the actor is put to a severe test. The opening lines follow. "Old Sire, you need have no fear. Listen attentively to what I relate; do not think me an evil spirit. I am the shade of one who has suffered an unjust death."

The newcomer to the theatre may be annoyed or amused at seeing the spirit, apparently thirsty, drinking tea handed to it by a stage attendant who has no part in the play.

The shade of Liu, having convinced old Chang that the latter should carry the pot to the *yamen* and present the case to the great judge Pao Ch'eng, the sandal-maker takes the pot along. After Chang has gained admittance to the court, the spirit, which, for supernatural reasons, could not get into the hall, fails to speak. In each instance it drives Chang back to the judge by threatening the old man with abdominal pains. The sandal-maker is beaten for contempt of court.

When on the third attempt, Chang Pieh-ku finally succeeds in making the pot talk, the man complains that he has been unjustly beaten, whereupon the upright judge orders that he receive silver. Chang, true to his comedian type, tells the audience that this is not a bad business and offers to receive more strokes for additional remuneration!

The spirit appears and kneels to the judge, singing a long aria, so dear to a Chinese audience, of its history, its murder, the names of the culprits, and so on.

The words of the judge, "... Take torches and go with me. . . to bring Chao Ta and his wife to trial," assure the spectators that the offenders will be brought to justice, because the moral ending is carefully attended to by the Chinese playwright.

The Dark Pot illustrates not only an operatic male rôle, but also certain peculiarities of the Peking stage such as its unlocalized nature, pantomime to indicate walls, doors, and the like, the freedom of a comedian, and the moral ending. Furthermore, it is clear that a play may contain

little action if the singing is sufficiently good to hold an audience. The leading singers of such parts receive among the highest salaries and occupy a very important position in the repertoire. It is the practice in Peking to present several short plays during an evening, the best, almost invariably an operatic work, coming last. An exception who may be starred is the incomparable military actor, Mr. Yang Hsiao-lou (楊小樓).

Before passing to the *wu hsi* (武戲), or military plays, it may be mentioned here that such works are often based on incidents from novels, as *The Three Kingdoms* (三國), the *Shiu Hu* (水滸), and the *Hsi Yu Chi* (西遊記).

The military play of the Three Kingdoms period, *Ch'ang Pan P'o* (長坂坡), is a popular vehicle for the long-garmented warrior rôle, Chao Yun (趙雲), affectionately known as Chao Tzu-lung (趙子龍). The drama is also included in the repertoire of such foremost female impersonators as Mei Lan-fang, (梅蘭芳), Ch'eng Yen-chiu (程艷秋), Shang Shao-yun (尚小雲), and many others.

The drama, with minor variations, follows the incidents in the historical novel, *The Three Kingdoms*, and puts well to the fore the following ideas, (1) Chao Tzu-lung's dauntless courage in rescuing the wives of his master, Liu Pei, and especially the infant Crown Prince, Ah Tou (阿斗); and (2) Madam Mi's heroic self-sacrifice.

The play, noisy with loud brass that is inseparable from a military work, is full of battling generals and the fleeing populace. It offers many conventional types: the two feminine characters Mesdams Mi (糜夫人) and Kan (甘夫人); the painted face types, Chang Fei (張飛) and Ts'ao Ts'ao (曹操); the *Wu shêng* (武生), Chao Tzu-lung; the *Wên shêng*, Liu Pei (劉備); comedians, and so on.

The action usually begins with Liu Pei, the leader of Shu (蜀), fleeing with his men and the populace. The enemy forces of Ts'ao Ts'ao of Wei follow in hot pursuit and slaughter continues through the night.

Liu Pei may be distinguished by his long beard and his hat of scarlet or orange pompoms. He sits in the middle of the stage singing while most of the others sleep. Chao Yun, better known as Chao Tzu-lung, wears a long white warrior's costume, embroidered with gold or silver thread. His hat is a mass of white pompoms. A white spear with a tuft of white horsehair is the weapon he carries most of the time. He does not wear a beard as does Liu Pei.

Madams Mi and Kan are among the refugees.

Usually there are men, four in a group, each holding well above the head long narrow banners which are embroidered with dragons. Such attendants represent as many hundreds or thousands of soldiers as the play may require.

In the grand *mêlée*, Chao Tzu-lung fights single opponents, but often engages as many as five of the enemy at one time. Liu Pei and his wives flee in opposite directions.

After many encounters and much searching, the hero discovers Madam Kan. Here he does what any military actor may do during a play, namely, give a solo-display of his gymnastical ability by swinging

his spear as one would an Indian club and taking a series of dizzy revolutions set to the ear-splitting accompaniment of brass instruments. While the purpose of this display is primarily to please the eye, yet there must be in the action suggestions of strength, courage and heroism. In this manner excitement is added to the play for an audience which is trained to enjoy acting of a highly stylized nature.

Chao sees that Madam Kan is safe under the protection of Chang Fei at Ch'ang Pan Bridge (長坂橋) before he gallops forth on his steed, here represented by a whip, which is appropriately flourished to indicate the act of riding. He dashes forth intrepidly into the enemy ranks and strikes down Hsia Hou-en (夏侯恩), coming into possession of a miraculous sword with which he cuts a trail of blood through the enemy.

Madam Mi, who has been wounded, limps to a crumbled wall where she clasps the precious infant, the only hope of the royal line. When Chao Yun sees her, they both face the rear of the stage while four enemy spearmen pass by. By grace of convention, neither party has caught sight of the other in spite of the fact that they are only a few yards apart. It is understood that the enemy forces have passed at a distance.

When the warrior insists that Madam Mi mount his horse, the woman firmly refuses. She maintains that Chao will need the animal to escape with the infant. Having said to the audience in an aside that she fears she will cause delay and consequently the death of all three, the woman decides to end her life. As her emotion rises, she sings, "Ah, the enemy soldiers come from that direction." Looking about, Chao Yun asks, "Where?" Madam Mi leaps into the well. Conventionally the action is done as follows: the woman leaps over a chair that has been placed on its side and passes swiftly off the stage.

In order to hide the body from the enemy, the grief-stricken Chao moves animatedly about the chair brandishing his spear, which action indicates that he is thrusting pieces of the delapidated wall into the well. He may even push over the chair. When the pantomime is well done, the spectators applaud or cry out *hao* (好), which means good, or bravo.

Meanwhile, Ts'ao Ts'ao, whose face is painted a ghastly white to denote his cunning and treacherous nature, stands on a table and two of his men are on chairs beside him. The three are supposed to be watching the combat far below, although in actuality both parties are within reach of each other.

Below, Chao Tzu-lung defeats the best of Ts'ao Ts'ao's generals and cuts down innumerable soldiers. Ts'ao Ts'ao, wrinkling his face in astonishment and singing, admires the prowess of Chao whom he wishes to take alive and later win to his cause. He issues orders that no one is to harm the warrior, with the result that the latter escapes with the precious infant in his bosom.

Chang Fei, elaborately painted with black, the colour denoting his brusque nature, and white and pink, lets Chao pass over the bridge while he stops the enemy advance. Ts'ao Ts'ao, on hearing Chang Fei announce his name, departs trembling with fear.

Chao Tzu-lung has saved the Crown Prince and served well his master, Liu Pei!

Apart from the frequent stage presentations of the drama, the same theme is treated in shadow plays, and issued as a story, to the accompaniment of the drum, by the doyen of narrators, Mr. Liu Pao-ch'uan (劉寶全).

Before mentioning well-known actors of male rôles in Peking, it should be pointed out that time does not permit the inclusion of a host of artists in whom many may have a personal interest. However, an endeavour will be made to include the best actors and their popular plays as they are seen to-day.

Although the present rather than the past generation of actors will be considered, it would not do to leave unmentioned the great T'an Shen-p'ei (譚鑫培), of whom will be told a hitherto unpublished anecdote. Once, when the Empress Dowager was angry because the great T'an was late for a performance, she had the actor tied to a basin of refuse so that for some hours he might inhale remorse. It was this clever actor and gifted singer who established the widely liked T'an style (譚派) of singing.

Yu Shu-yen (余叔岩), who is generally acknowledged the foremost living exponent of the T'an school, has lost much of his rich voice, but acts with rare artistry. It is said that he maintains such delicate and perfect synchronization of song and pantomime that no one can surpass him in this respect. Mr. Yu, who used to appear in the Kaiming Theatre (開明戲院), drew full houses when he sang in *Kung Ch'êng Chi* (空城計), or *The Ruse of the Empty City*, and *T'ing-chün Shang* (定軍山), or *T'ing-ch'ün Mountain*, both Three Kingdoms dramas.

Few actors of male rôles are so popular as Ma Lien-liang (馬連良), who sings often at week ends in the Chungho (中和) or Hualo (華樂) Theatres. He has a pleasing voice, but although he combines clever acting with a degree of military skill, he cannot offer the brilliant histrionic display of Yu Shu-yen. Mr. Ma is supreme in *The Night Trial of P'an Hung* (夜審潘洪).

Other foremost *shêng*, who may be seen in Peking and sometimes in Shanghai, are Messrs. Wang Feng-ch'ing (王鳳卿), leading man to Mei Lan-fang, Kuan Ta-yuan (貫大元), chief supporter of Ch'eng Yen-ch'iu, T'an Shao-p'ei (譚小培), the son of the great T'an, T'an Fu-ying (譚富英), the grandson of the same actor, Kao Hsing-kuei (高慶奎), and so on.

In the field of military rôles, Yang Hsiao-lou (楊小樓) stands alone. Although he has lost much of the fire of his youth, yet, when in good spirits, he still invests his action with a noble grace that never fails to arouse his audiences to high pitches of enthusiasm. His is a severe technique: he does not indulge in the spectacular for the purpose of playing to the gallery. Linked with his name is the play, *Ch'ang Pan P'o*; indeed, he has been called "the living Chao Tzu-lung" (活趙子龍).

A youth who has just attained his twentieth year, and who has been a precocious student of Yang Hsiao-lou rôles, is Li Wan-ch'un (李萬春). He may be seen almost every afternoon in the Kuangte Lou (廣德樓), an old-style playhouse where appear boy-actors of a training school.

THE SHENG OR MALE CHARACTERS OF THE CHINESE STAGE

Here the old platform stage, like that of Shakespeare, still persists, and women are privileged to sit in the balcony only. Mr. Li does exceptionally well as Ma Chiao (馬超) in *Two Courageous Generals* (兩將軍), a Three Kingdoms drama.

Mr. Shang Ho-yu (尚和玉) is a veteran *Wu-shêng* of note.

Kai Chiao-t'ien (蓋叫天), a foremost "short fighter," often played the parts of robbers, swashbuckling heroes and the like in the Kung Wu-t'ai (共舞台) in the French Concession in Shanghai. He is remarkably deft with his hands and feet, as may be seen in the play *San Ch'a K'ou* (三叉口). The hero and his would-be assassin struggle in the dark. Chairs and tables are overturned in a frenzied attempt to come to a grapple. Balancing feats display perfect muscular control.

It may be stressed by way of conclusion that the object of this discussion is to introduce what may be seen daily in Peking. There has been no time to touch on many byways, such as the actress, who, in an all-female troupe, essays the rôle of the hero; but such phases will be better understood after one has become familiar with the work of the actors considered here.

HYACINTH

BY

JOHN C. FERGUSON

Father Hyacinth, whose lay name was Nikita Yakovlevich Bichoorin, was born in an ecclesiastical family on August 27, 1770. He studied at the Theological Seminary of Kazan, and, after 1790, he taught there. On becoming a monk, in 1800, he was sent to the Monastery of Alexander Nevsky, at St. Petersburg, where he was subsequently ordained a deacon. In 1802 he was appointed an archimandrite of the Monastery of the Ascension at Irkutsk, and concurrently a rector of the Theological Seminary there. But his rectorship was not successful. Being a man of very energetic and decisive character, he caused commotion among the students of the Seminary, who opposed his extreme ardour and severity. In 1805, by decree of the Holy Synod, he was dismissed from all his offices, and, as a punishment, was sent to Tobolsk, where he was appointed a teacher of rhetoric at the Theological Seminary.

By reason of his talent as a teacher and his good deportment he was pardoned in 1807 by a decree of the Holy Synod and again sent to Irkutsk, where he was elected head of the ninth Ecclesiastical Mission proceeding to Peking. In September, 1807, the Mission left Irkutsk

and reached Peking on January 10, 1808. Immediately after arrival in Peking, Hyacinth began to study Chinese with great enthusiasm. For the purpose of collecting materials and information for his studies and for the purpose of acquainting himself with all sides of Chinese life he made many friends among the Chinese; and later, while making researches on Mongolia and Tibet, he acquired many friends among the Mongols and Tibetans, who, when they visited Peking, supplied him with valuable information for his works. During his stay in Peking he devoted most of his time to social life and his scientific studies, and neglected the affairs of the Mission.

Members of the Mission made reports against their chief to the authorities of Irkutsk and St. Petersburg, and, as a result of these charges, Father Hyacinth and his Mission were recalled. The ninth Mission left Peking on May 15, 1821. On his return to St. Petersburg, Father Hyacinth and the members of the ninth Mission were prosecuted. As Father Hyacinth categorically refused to give any explanation concerning the charges made against him, he was deprived of the dignity of archimandrite and banished to the Monastery of Valaam. He lived there until 1826. In that year the well-known orientalist Baron Shilling visited the Monastery of Valaam and by chance made the acquaintance of Father Hyacinth. Through the influence of Baron Shilling, Father Hyacinth was transferred to the Monastery of Alexander Nevsky at St. Petersburg, and, in 1827, he was appointed translator to the Asiatic Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

With the year 1827 begins a second era in Father Hyacinth's life. From this period until his death he devoted himself entirely to the preparation of his numerous works, material for which he collected during his stay in Peking. Although his monastic life was not so secluded as that of other monks, and he enjoyed the privilege of living sometimes at the house of his relatives in the country near St. Petersburg, in 1830 Father Hyacinth requested the Holy Synod to permit him to become a layman. This request was refused by the Emperor. Father Hyacinth died on May 11, 1853, at the Monastery of Alexander Nevsky, and was buried there.

Among Russian sinologues Father Hyacinth takes a foremost place, and his numerous works are a valuable contribution to sinology and geography. They may be divided into three groups:

A. Translations and extracts from Chinese works:

(1) DESCRIPTION OF TIBET IN ITS PRESENT CONDITION. With a supplement of a map of the route from Ch'êng-tu to Lhassa. Translated from Chinese. St. Petersburg, 1828, in 8-vo., pp. XXVI-223, 2pp. of Chinese names.

Opisanie Tibeta v nynieshnem ego sostoyanii. S prilozheniem karty ot Ch'êng Du do Lhassy. Perv. s kitaiskogo monahom Yakinfom, S.P.B. 1828.

This work is a translation of Wei Tsang T'u Shih (衛藏圖識), an itinerary of Tibet with an account of the inhabitants, their customs

and institutions. According to Prof. V. P. Vasiliev, this work was later translated from the Russian by Mr. Klaproth "with the notes and corrections, which, however, sometimes are not correct." (See V. P. Vasiliev. Materials relating to the History of Chinese Literature, pp.313.)

The French version of this book was published under the title of "Description du Tibet, traduit partiellement du Chinois en Russe, par le P. Hyacinthe Bitchourin, et du Russe en Français par M...., soigneusement revuë et corrigée sur l'original Chinois, complétée et accompagnée de notes par M. Klaproth. Paris, 1831."

(2) HISTORY OF THE FIRST FOUR KHANS OF THE GHENGIS HOUSE. Translated from the Chinese. St. Petersburg, 1829, in 8-vo., pp.XVI-440, 1 p. of Chinese names, and a map.

Istoriya Pervyh Chetyreh Hanov iz doma Chingisova, Perv. s kitaiskogo Monahom Yakinfom, SPB. 1829.

This is a translation from the Yüan Shih (元史). According to Dr. E. Bretshneider: "his version is very correct; it is to be regretted, however, that this accomplished sinologue translated from the corrupted text of the Yüan Shih. It is, therefore, impossible to make use of his version without the original Chinese text." (E. Bretshneider. Medieval Researches, Vol. I, p. 191.)

(3) DESCRIPTION OF CONDITIONS OF DSUNGARIA AND EASTERN TURKESTAN IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES. Translated from Chinese. St. Petersburg, 1829, in 8 vo., pp. XLVI-270, 1 p. of Chinese names.

Opisanie Chungarii i Vostochnogo Turkestana v drevnem i nynieshnem sostoyanii. Perevedeno s kitaiskogo monahom Yakinfom, SPB. 1829, in 8-vo. pp. XLVI-270, 1 p. of Chinese names.

The work is a translation of a Chinese book bearing the title of "Hsi Yü Wên Chien Lu" (西域聞見錄), a record of Eastern Turkestan and Central Asia, published in 1777 by a Manchu officer. German translation of it: Pater Hyacinth's Beschreibung der Djungarei und des ostlichen Turkestan. Von W. Schott (Erman), Archiv für wiss. Kunde v. Russland 1 Bd., 1841, pp.164/177.

(4) HISTORY OF TIBET AND KUKONOR from 2282 B. C. to 1227 A D., with a map concerning the different periods of the above history. Translated from Chinese. St. Petersburg, 1833, 2 Vols., in 8-vo., pp. XXXI-258; IX-259, and 1 map.

Istoriya Tibeta i Hukunora s 2282 do R. H. do 1227 g. po. R. H., s kartoiu na raznyie periody sei istorii, Perv. s kitaiskogo monaha Yakinf Bichoorin SPB., 1833, 2t.

(5) COLLECTION OF OPINIONS RELATING TO PEOPLES WHO INHABITED CENTRAL ASIA IN ANCIENT TIMES. In 3 parts with a map on 3 large sheets. St. Petersburg, 1851, 3 vols. in 8-vo., pp. XXXIV-484; IV-179; V-273.

Sobranie sviadenii o narodah, obitavshih v Srednei Asii v drevnie vremena v treh chastiah s kartoiu na 3 bolshih listah. Soch. Monaha Yakinf, SPB. 1851, 3 vols. in 8-vo. pp. XXXIV-484; IV-179; V-273.

This valuable work by Father Hyacinth was awarded Demidoff's prize by the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg. Father Hyacinth translated textually all he found in the official History of China concerning the peoples of Central Asia and their relations with China during ten centuries before the 9th century A.D. It contains the most detailed information regarding the history of Hui-ho or Uigurs.

(6) GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX OF NAMES OF PLACES CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF THE PEOPLES OF CENTRAL ASIA. St. Petersburg, 1851, in 8vo., pp. 115 and tables pp. VII.

Geograficheskii ukazatel miest na kartie k istorii drevnik srednie-asiatiskih narodov. Soch. Mon. Yakinom, SPB., 1851, in 8vo.

(7) HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE OIRATS OR KALMUCKS. St. Petersburg, 1837, in 8vo.

Istoricheskoye obozrenie oirats ili kalmykov. SPB. 1837.

This work is based upon a Chinese book bearing the title of Hsi Yü T'ung Wên Chih (西域通文志), a geographical and historical dictionary of Central Asia, 1763. The author describes the history of the people of the Mongolian race, which for a long time maintained their independence against the Manchus. He gives in his work a very interesting account of the migration of Kalmucks in the 18th century from the banks of the river Volga to China.

(8) DESCRIPTION OF PEKING. St. Petersburg, 1828.

Opisanie Pekina. Soch. Monaha Yakinfa. SPB., 1828.

This work is based on Ch'ên Yüan Shih Lüeh (宸垣識畧), a Chinese work published in 1788. The Description of Peking by Father Hyacinth was translated from Russian into French by Ferry de Pigny, Paris, 1829.

(9) DESCRIPTION OF CHINESE COINS. St. Petersburg, 1838.

This is an unique work in Russian relating to Chinese Numismatics. It is the Russian version of a Japanese work.

(10) SAN-TZU CHING or THREE CHARACTER CLASSIC. With a lithographic Chinese text. Translated from the Chinese. St. Petersburg, 1829, in-4 to, pp. 83.

San Tzu Tsing ili Troieslovie s litografirovannym kitaiskim textom Perevedeno s kitaiskogo monahom Yakinom. SPB., 1829.

(11) CHINESE-RUSSIAN DICTIONARY. In manuscript. 1820 (?).

Mr. G. Timkovsky, in his "Travels of the Russian Mission through Mongolia to China in 1820-1821," says that "Father Hyacinth showed me the Chinese dictionary which he had compiled according to the Russian alphabet; a work which had cost much time and expense." (Vol. I, pp. 349-350.)

Mr. Klaproth in a footnote on the above statement says: "According to information which has been given me by a friend, who has seen this dictionary, it is only a Russian translation of that of P. Basile de Glemona, known in Europe by the edition which the imperial govern-

ment of France had made by Mr. Deguignes. jun. However, the archimandrite Hyacinth added in his translation the Chinese characters to the phrases, which renders it extremely useful. It is, therefore, to be wished that the Russian government may publish this work, which is excellent, and very useful to all those who wish to learn the Chinese language." (Ibid., Vol. I, p. 350.) The original dictionary by B. de Glemona was published under the title of (漢字西譯) "Dictionarium Sinico-Latinum by R. P. Bazilii. de Glemona, Macai, 1733, in 4-to."

B. His Original Works :

(12) NOTES ON MONGOLIA. With supplement of a map of Mongolia. St. Petersburg 1828, 2 Vols., in 8-vo.

Zapiski o Mongolii sochinennyye monahom Yakinform. s prilozheniem karty Mongolii i razlichnykh costumov. SPB., 1828, 2 toma, in 8.

It is a scholarly work of high order, with most valuable information concerning Mongolia. The book is very rare.

(13) CHINA, HER INHABITANTS, CUSTOMS, MANNERS, AND EDUCATION. St. Petersburg, 1840, in 8-vo., pp. VIII-442.

Kitai, ego jiteli, navy, obychai, prosveschenie. SPB., 1840, in 8-vo.

This is based upon information from Chinese sources and personal observations made by Father Hyacinth during his thirteen years' stay in China.

(14) CHINA, HER SOCIAL AND MORAL CONDITION. St. Petersburg, 1842. 4 parts, in 8-vo., pp. VII-137-8 ; VII-128-10 ; 152-2-1 p. of Chinese names ; 177-2.

Kitai v grazdanskom i нравstvennom sostoyanii. Soch Monaha Yakinf. SPB. 1842.

The first part of this work is devoted to the general administration of China. It is arranged in the form of questions and answers. The second part contains the criminal code of China. The third is devoted to education in China, and the fourth describes the manners and customs of China.

(15) STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE. With supplement of a map, on five sheets. St. Petersburg, 1842, 2 vols., large in 8-vo., XXXII-278-1 table ; 348-1 p. of Chinese names and 1 table.

Statisticheskoye opisanie kitaiskoi Imperii. S prilozheniem karty na 5 listah, SPB., 1842.

This work consists of three parts: historical, geographical and political. The historical part of the book is based upon the historical work, the Tzū Chih T'ung Chien Kang Mu (資治通鑑綱目), and the geographical and political parts upon the Ta Ch'ing I T'ung Chih (大清一統志), "A Description of the Ta Ch'ing Empire," and the Ch'in Ting Ta Ch'ing Hui Tien (欽定大清會典), "A comprehensive description of the Chinese Government during the Ch'ing Dynasty." This work by Father Hyacinth was praised by Archimandrite Palladius as "the most remarkable work by Hyacinth." It discusses the history, geography, admin-

istration, religion, education, customs and manners of China. The contents of the book are of great interest and value :

Part I. *Chinese Empire*. (1), Geography of China ; (2), Population ; (3), Religion ; (4), Education ; (5), Military education ; (6), Industry ; (7), Commerce ; (8), The currency ; weights and measures ; (9), Posts ; (10), Revenue and expenditure ; (11), Political changes (a sketch of Chinese History) ; (12), Present political divisions of China ; (13), Government ; (14), Administration ; (15), Penal code ; (16), Military forces of China.

Part II. *Manchuria*. (1), Geography ; (2), Population, language and religion ; (3), Education ; (4), Industry and commerce ; (5), Revenue and expenditure ; (6), Political changes ; (7), Present political divisions ; (8), Administration ; (9), Political aspect of Manchuria. *Mongolia*. (1), Geography ; (2), Population, language and religion ; (3), Education ; (4), Industry and commerce ; (5), Currency, measures and weights ; (6), Political changes ; (7), Present political divisions ; (8), Administration ; (9), Taxation ; (10), Visits to Peking Court with tribute ; (11), Political aspect ; (12), Postal routes from China to Mongolia. *Eastern Turkestan*. (The same items concerning Eastern Turkestan as above.) *Tibet*. (The same items concerning Tibet as above.)

The notes and appendices of the book are also of considerable value.

Appendices : (1), The Great Wall ; (2), Tea ; (3), Waterways ; (4), Aboriginal tribes ; (5), Description of the river Amur ; (6), Pearl industry in Manchuria ; (7), Ginseng (*jên shêng*) ; (8), Boundary treaty with Russia ; (9), Steppes of Mongolia ; (10), Mongolian laws ; (11), Notes on early and present population of Mongolia ; (12), Tibetan laws ; (13), Kingdom of Ch'ao Hsien (Korea) ; (14), Boundary with China ; (15), Ancient Chinese names of lands, towns, mountains, lakes and rivers contained in 1st and 2nd parts of the Description of the Chinese Empire ; (16), Index of proper names and subjects ; (17), Index of Chinese names of lands, towns, mountains, rivers and lakes which are situated outside of China.

(16) HAN WEN CH'I MENG (漢文啟蒙). A Chinese grammar. St. Petersburg, 1835, in Folio, pp. XXII-241.

Han Wên Ch'i Mêng (漢文啟蒙). Kitaiskaya grammatica, sochinennaya Monahom Yakinfom. St. Petersburg, 1835.

This work contains a preface, in which Father Hyacinth gives very interesting notes on the eight Chinese grammars compiled by European sinologues previously to his own work, i.e. (1), *Arte de la lengua mandarina*, by F. Varo, Canton, 1703 ; (2), *Museum Sinicum*, by Prof. Th. Bayer, St. Petersburg, 1730 (according to Father Hyacinth, it was a first Chinese grammar published in Europe) ; (3) *Lingvæ Sinarum Mandarinicæ hieroglyficæ grammatica duplex latine et cum characteribus Sinensium*, by Prof. S. Fourmont, Paris, 1742 ; (4), *Notitiæ linguæ sinicæ*, by Y. H. Premare, Malacca, 1831 ; (5), *Clavis Sinica*, by Marshman, Serampore, 1814, pp.600 ; (6), *T'ung Yung Han Yen Chih Fa* (通用漢言之法), a grammar of the Chinese language, by R. Morrison,

Serampore, 1815, in 8-vo., pp.280 ; (7) Han Wên Ch'i Mêng (漢文啟蒙), Elements de la grammaire Chinoise, by Abel Remusat, Paris, 1822 ; and (8) Han Tzû Wên Fa (漢字文法), Arte China Coustante de alphabeto e Grammatica comprehendendo modelas das diferentes composicoenes, by Y. A. Goncalves, Macao, 1829.

This Chinese grammar by Father Hyacinth is divided into two parts : Part I containing fundamental notions concerning the Chinese language and writing, and Part II containing the grammatical rules of Chinese language. It is the first Chinese grammar in the Russian language compiled for the use of the Russian students who studied the Chinese language in the Chinese College at Kiakhta.

(17) THE RELIGION OF CHINESE SCHOLARS. In M. S., 1844.

Opisanie religii uchenyh kitaizev, 1844.

This work is a detailed description of Ju-chiao (儒教), religion of scholars, or Confucianism. It was published by the Ecclesiastical Mission of Peking in 1906.

(18) OBSERVATIONS ON THE TRANSLATIONS AND LITERARY CRITICISMS OF M. DE KLAPROTH. Booklet in 4-to, pp.14. St. Petersburg, 1829.

This booklet was published in French under the title of "Observations sur les traductions et critiques litteraires de M. de Klaproth par le Rev. P. Hyacinthe." Br. in-4, pp. 14, St. Petersburg, 1829. It is an answer to the criticisms of Hyacinth contained in a booklet by Klaproth bearing the name of "Rapport sur les ouvrages du P. H. Bichourin relatifs a l'histoire de Mongols par M. J. Klaproth, in-8, pp. 40, Paris, 1829." (A Report on the works by Father Hyacinth Bichovrin relating to the history of Mongols).

C. Articles were published by him from 1828 to 1843 in the following magazines and periodicals :

Moskovskii Viestnik (The Messenger of Moscow),
Syn Otechestva (Son of Country),
Moskovskii Telegraph (Moscow's Telegraph),
Russkie Biesiedy (Russian Discourses),
Journal of the Ministry of Education, etc.

BIBLIOGRAPHY :

Short History of Russian Ecclesiastical Mission in China, Peking, 1916 ;
Moller, Biography of Father Hyacinth ;
Russkaya Starina (Russian Old Times), 1888, August and September ;
N. Schookin, Biography of Father Hyacinth ;
Peterburgskie Vedomosti (Journal of St. Petersburg), 1853, N. 130 ;
Cordier, Bibliotheca Sinica.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

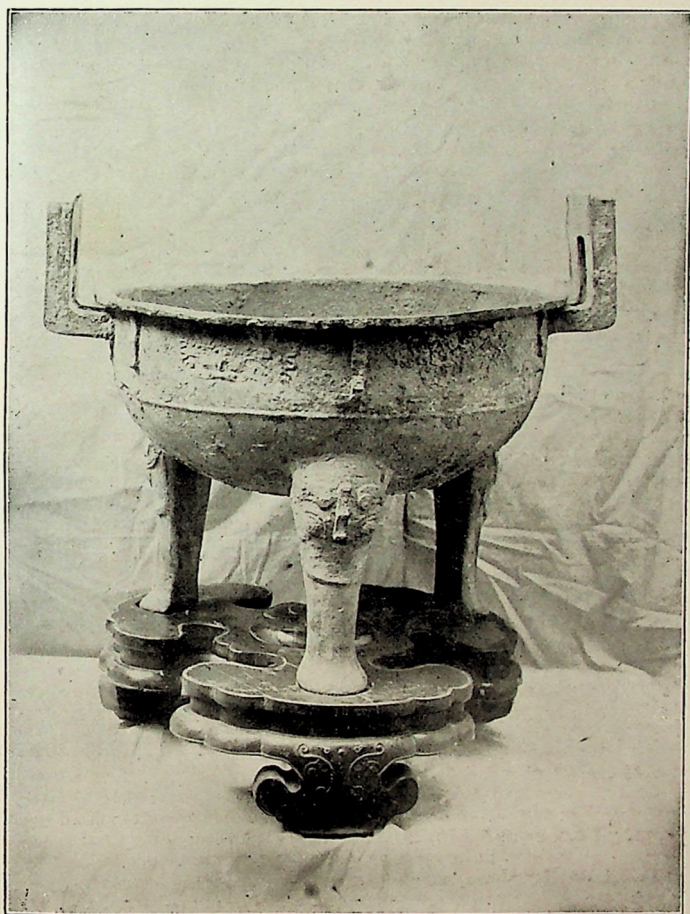
CONFUCIANISM

Confucius' teaching was based upon his observations as a traveller in the various small principalities. It was a system for upholding the authority of the State based upon the proper observance of rites and ceremonies in which due distinction was made between rulers and ruled and among various grades of rulers. It had no philosophy in the sense in which we use the term as derived from the Greeks. Our philosophy is a scientific study of the ultimate principles that underlie all existence. That of Confucius was a method of understanding the proper conduct of life in the station in which one finds himself.

The Ch'in Dynasty failed because it overthrew the authority of traditional customs. The Han succeeded on account of its recognition of this authority. The greatest exponent of conformity was Confucius. He was supported by Mencius. Hence the Han veneration for these two scholars. Theirs was political rather than philosophical teaching. In so far as it was religious it was consistent in upholding tradition and in making no protest against the teachings of the school of Lao Tzū as to divination, alchemy, astrology and all the forms of nature worship. Its mental vigour was maintained by the keenness of the debates which arose concerning the "ancient" and "modern" texts.

There was little interest in Confucius after the close of the Han Dynasty until a new empire was established during the Sui-T'ang period. Even then the new emperors did not feel the need of the support of the teachings of Confucius. Li Shin-ming (李世民) was of the same surname as Lao Tzū, and, through claiming this family connection, projected the influence of Taoist thought through the whole length of his dynasty.

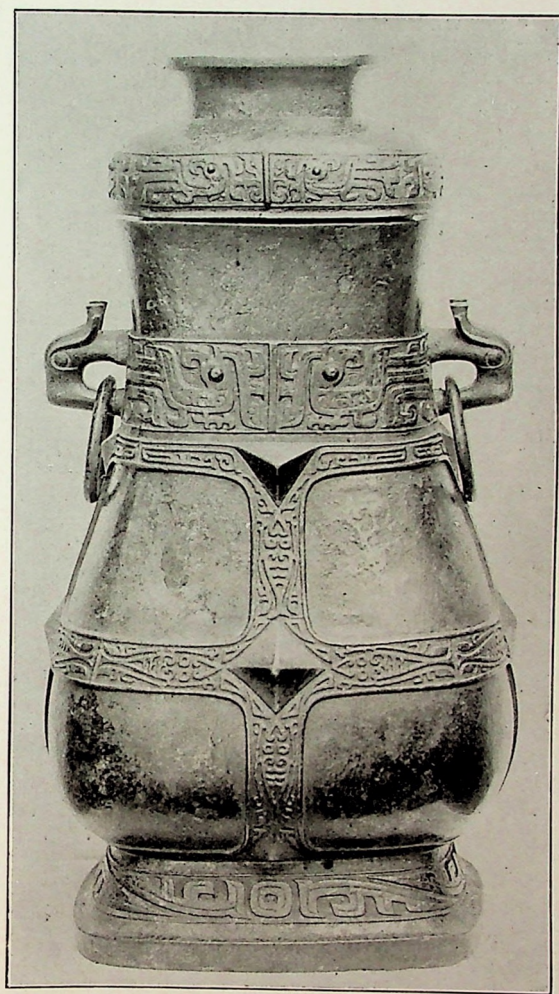
The break-up of the country and its general demoralization during the century of the Five Dynasties taught Chao K'uang-yin (趙匡胤) the need of some strong influence to hold his dominion and to restore order. He chose his counsellors with great care and encouraged scholarship. Naturally the ministers around him turned to the most illustrious teacher of antiquity for help in making suggestions to the Emperor in re-establishing imperial prestige. This led to the rehabilitation of the teachings of Confucius and the rise of Chou Tun-yi (周敦頤) and the two Ch'êngs (二程). These men flourished at Pien-liang (K'ai-fêng), when the empire gave promise of being a worthy successor of the Sui-T'ang and of the Ch'in-Han types. After the flight to Hangchow and the certain knowledge that there was no longer a unified empire, a new type of interpretation of Confucius' teaching was introduced by Chu Hsi (朱熹). It was permeated with Buddhist thought, and for the first time Confucian teaching became a philosophy as we understand the term. In the Sung (Northern) period the literary opposition of Lu Chiu-yüan, (陸九淵), Su Shih (蘇軾), Wang An-shih (王安石) and others to the Ch'êng style of interpretation had been political and economic. Chu Hsi made Confucianism a philosophy and in general terms a religion.



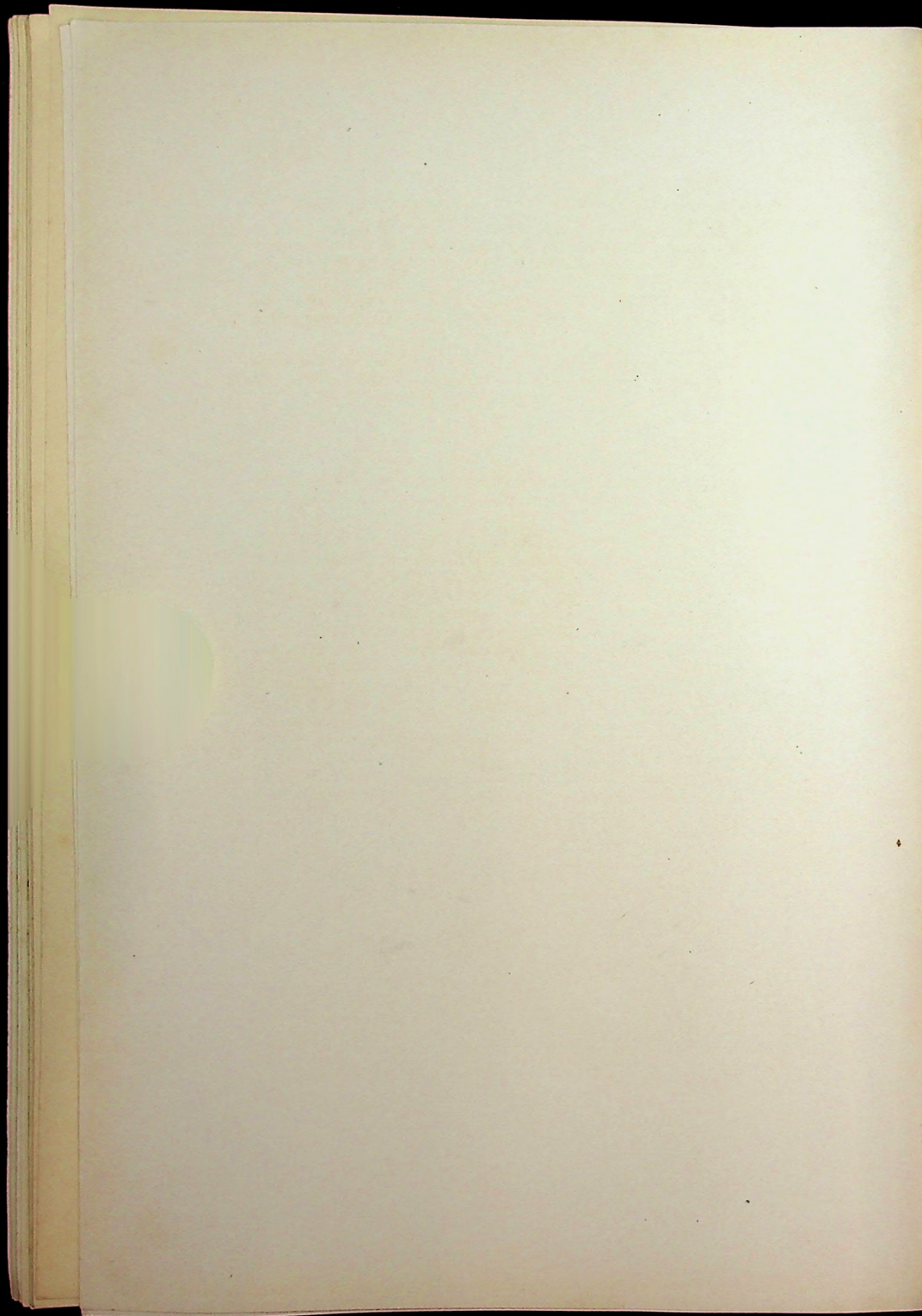
An Ancient Bronze Tripod called *Ting*.



An Ancient Tripod Bronze Vessel known as *Yen*.



An Ancient Chinese Bronze Vessel called *Tsun*.



The Yüan Dynasty had three types of philosophers represented by Hsü Hêng (許衡), Ni Tsan (倪瓚) and Ch'ên Chi-ju (陳繼儒). In the Ming there were the Tung Lin (東林) and Fu Shè (復社) schools, and there was the great philosopher Wang Yang-ming (王陽明) with his methods of investigation.

The history of Confucianism during the late Ch'ing Dynasty has been a struggle between the two schools of Han and Sung interpretation—freedom and liberty.

(The above was sent by me in reply to a request for a succinct statement as to the historical development of Confucianism. It may prove interesting to our large circle of readers.—J.C.F.)

THE LATE LIANG CHI CHAO'S LIBRARY

In a letter from Peking appearing in the *China Press* of May 13, the following paragraph relative to the disposal of the late Liang Chi Chao's library occurs:

"The private collection of books of the late Mr. Liang Chi Chao, noted Chinese scholar, comprising some 42,180 copies of Chinese, and 430 copies of Japanese books, and more than 1,000 manuscripts, estimated to be worth more than Mex. \$90,000, has been turned over to the National Library at Peiping according to the will of the deceased by the members of his family. Accompanying the collection of books were the furnishings of Mr. Liang's own small library in his Tientsin home. These have been given to the library at Peiping and they will be put on exhibition. The authorities are building an extra room in the new library building to house Mr. Liang's gifts. Mr. Liang during his lifetime was one of the leaders in the Reform Movement and was the most versatile scholar China has produced. During the latter part of his life he was engaged in educational work in all parts of China. At one time he was director of the library at Peiping. Due to his opinions, he was prescribed by the Kuomintang party as Unfriendly to the nationalist cause."

Our readers will remember the interesting note we published in our April number upon the late Liang Chi Chao.

ART NOTES

EXHIBITION OF COLOURED ETCHINGS AND WOOD-BLOCK PRINTS: The exhibition which we announced in our last issue was to be held by Miss Elizabeth Keith of her unusually fine wood-block prints done in the Japanese style and coloured etchings was duly held during the middle of May in the upper rooms of the Fette's Rug Company's premises in Shanghai, and we believe was an unqualified success. The talented artist had on show a large number of examples of her work, many of

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which are now getting rare and command what under the circumstances may be considered high prices. It must be understood, of course, that only a limited number of prints or impressions of any given picture are made, so that as time goes on the value of those produced becomes enhanced. Thus, with the work of an artist like Miss Keith, the purchaser of a picture need not fear that his money is being spent on an idle luxury, for he is actually making a very sound investment, apart altogether from the pleasure he will derive from his purchase. With a reputation, now of international scope, Miss Keith will go far with her work, which is really excellent in line, drawing, composition and colour. Her coloured etchings are remarkably good, as well as unusual, while her subjects, mainly of the Far East, are always attractive and interesting. Miss Keith has exhibited her work at the Beaux Art gallery in London, the Salon in Paris, and in various of the biggest cities in America from San Francisco to New York; while she has sold some of her pieces to the British Museum and other famous collections.

MEI LAN-FANG'S PAINTINGS: We are indebted to the Editor of the *Revue Nationale Chinoise* for permission to reproduce the accompanying two pictures painted by the well-known Chinese actor, Mei Lan-fang, who is at present on tour in the United States.

Mei Lan-fang is not only a great actor, but also a painter of water colours in the Chinese style of considerable merit. When in Shanghai, just prior to his departure for the United States, he presented to the Chinese Women's Benevolent Society two pictures to be sold for its benefit at its annual *Thé Dansant* given at the Majestic Hotel. These pictures were put up to auction at the end of the reception, and, after spirited bidding, were acquired by the well known lawyer, M. du Pac de Marsoulès, Chairman of the Alliance Française in Shanghai. The *Revue Nationale Chinoise* later announced that he had bought these pictures with the intention of sending them to Paris to be sold in a similar manner for the benefit of the Alliance Française at its annual fête.

STUDENTS PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION AT SOOCHOW: An interesting exhibition of photographs, the work of students, was held during the middle week of May at Soochow. It seems that some of the students of the University have formed themselves into a Photographic Society, and have been taking pictures which have been kept till there were sufficient for an exhibition. The subjects of the pictures were extremely varied, ranging from still life and close details of natural objects to cloud effects and open country scenes. Considerable technical skill was shown in many of the exhibits, and altogether the exhibition might be considered a great success.

CHINESE BRONZES: Lovers of Chinese art and antiques will be interested in the three illustrations we give in this issue of Chinese bronze pieces. Thanks to our colleague, Dr. J. C. Ferguson, we have on hand a series of such pictures of bronze objects which we propose to reproduce month by month till they are exhausted. All the bronzes are pieces that have passed through dealers' hands and it is not certain where they now are, for which reason we have decided not to include details concerning them, but to let the pictures speak for themselves.

SHANGHAI ART CLUB TO HOLD EXHIBITION: It has been announced in the local press that the Shanghai Art Club intends to hold its Spring Exhibition of paintings and sketches made by members of the Club from June 1 to 15. It will be held at 3 Kiukiang Road, and will be open to the public daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

A. DE C. S.



By Courtesy of the Revue National Chinoise.

A Painting by the well known Chinese Actor Mr. Mei Lan-fang.



By Courtesy of the Revue National Chinoise.

A Painting by the well known Chinese Actor Mr. Mei Lan-fang.

CORRESPONDENCE

STONE SARCOPHAGI IN SHANTUNG.

Dear Mr. SOWERBY :

You will be interested in the enclosed drawing and photographs. While preparing the foundation for a small building on the mission property at Tenghsien, Shantung, the workmen dug down on seven sarcophagi, most of them large enough for two or more bodies. They were close together and deep down in the alluvial soil. Five of these were made of plain limestone slabs which came from the hills a few miles away. The most interesting of these is shown in the enclosed drawing. It has an unusual addition of a half-chamber to hold the coarse earthenware vessels.

In the longer chamber is shown one of "the mighty that was gone down to Sheol with his weapons of war under his head." And shall we add, "with his iniquity on his bones?" The brass head ornament, belt-hooks and mirror, the sword and cash are shown in the places they were in when found.

The photographs enclosed are of two of the eight carved stones, from the other two sarcophagi. They were originally mural reliefs which were broken to suit the new use. They are of oolitic limestone, which may have come from a quarry 100 *li* west of this place.

The coins found in most of the graves were all of the kind made by Han Wu Ti, 140 to 86 B.C. As coins made by Wang Mang, A.D. 9 to 21, were very numerous and were not represented at all, it is assumed that these graves date from the period B.C. 100 to the time of Christ.

The carved stones were from some ruined palace or pavilion and probably are from the Lieh Kwei, 440 to 255 B.C., when the Teng king ruled Tenghsien.

The scenes portrayed are connected with royal ceremonies, with elephant and deer hunting, or with war, trades, travel and agriculture.

In the photograph sent one recognizes the cart of Confucius' day. And on the eight-foot slab one can make out the *chin*, or "lutes," being played before the king, and between them the dancing figure. A modern David and Saul, for in China, too, the Flute was supposed to restrain (*chin*) "evil passions."

Note the old-style wheelbarrow at the left bottom. And what is the man at the right doing with the strange disc?

The distorted ox and other animal figures at the upper left suggest the figures of the heraldry of the West.

It was planned to exhibit these relics in the library here, but orders have come from the Educational Board to let them go to the collection in Tsinan.

With kind wishes for your magazine and greetings.

I am yours cordially,

B. C. PATTERSON.

Tenghsien, Shantung, China.

April 11, 1930.

Dear Mr. SOWERBY :

Since writing you and sending the photographs of the carvings I wish to say that there are those well informed in Han Dynasty lore who think that these carved stones were from the entrance of an older grave mound and not from a pavilion or palace. If this is true it must have been an extremely elaborate grave, and it must have been long neglected to be desecrated.

The *Wu Chu* (or stirrup) coins unfortunately do not delineate the century as they were made from 100 B.C. to 500 A.D. However the *want* of all Wang Mang coins which are so numerous in graves here seems to put it early.

Yours sincerely,

B. C. PATTERSON.

P.S.—The stones have been presented to the Government collection in Tsinanfu, and are being sent there at Government expense.

Tenghsien, Sung.

April 16, 1930.

THE CHINA JOURNAL

STRANGE RELICS FROM THE TIBETAN BORDER.

ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY, Esq.
THE CHINA JOURNAL,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir :

One has discovered that the Tibetans in these parts unearth bronze ornaments and talismans which they believe to be thunder-bolts, and which they call *t'og ja*. There are many different kinds, I am told, though I have thus far only collected three of them. One which I saw a Tibetan wearing suspended from his neck as a charm was an idol with wings. In the idol's mouth was a serpent and the idol was holding the head and tail of the snake in his hands. Tibetans tell me that they have tried to melt these things, and the heat turns them to ashes instead of molten metal. For this reason they believe they must be thunderbolts.

These bronze ornaments, etc. are found in grass country by the nomads and also by the Chinese in the districts along the Tibetan Border. The latter call them *liu chen tsu*, and have the same belief concerning them as the Tibetans.

In writing to you about this matter I desire to learn if you have ever heard of these bronze ornaments being found in other parts of China. I imagine that after quite a collection has been made there should be quite an opportunity to discover something interesting concerning an earlier people than those who now populate this section.

Very sincerely yours,

C. R. KOENIGSWALD.

Heh Tso, via Taichow, O. C.
Kansu.
February 28, 1930.

BOOKS ON CHINA.

The Editor,
THE CHINA JOURNAL,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir :

Concerning the list of Books on China and your request for additional suggestions, as published in the April Number of *The China Journal*, Page 188, I am pleased to offer the list attached.

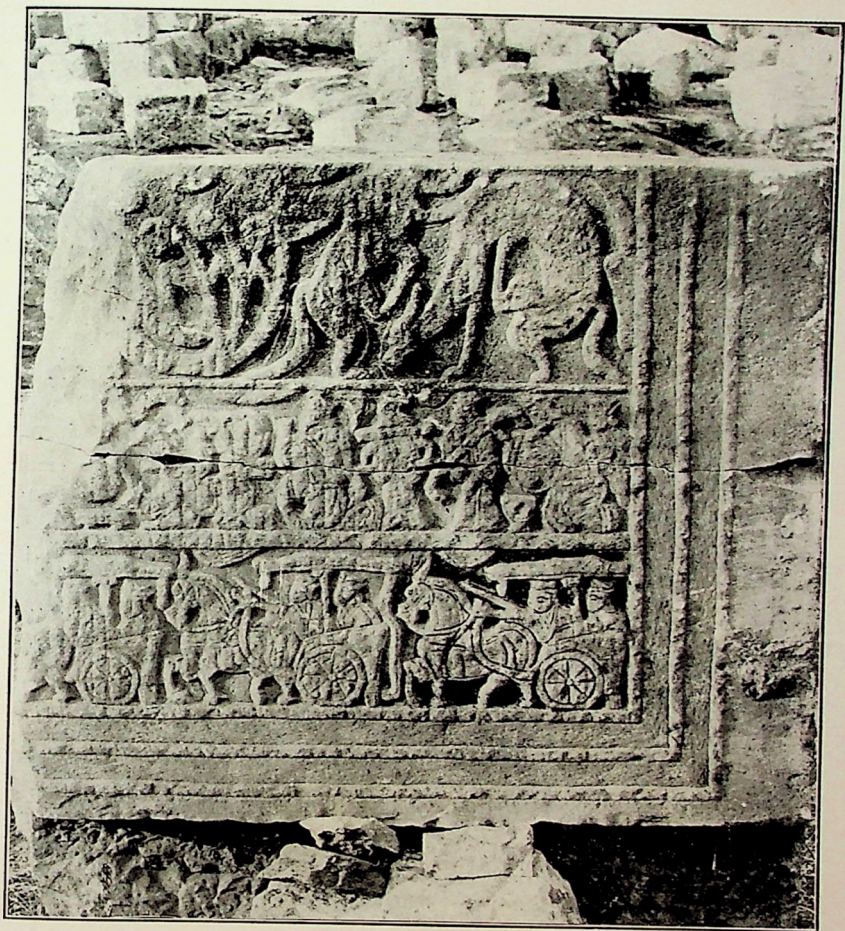
Very truly yours,

ROY ALLGOOD.

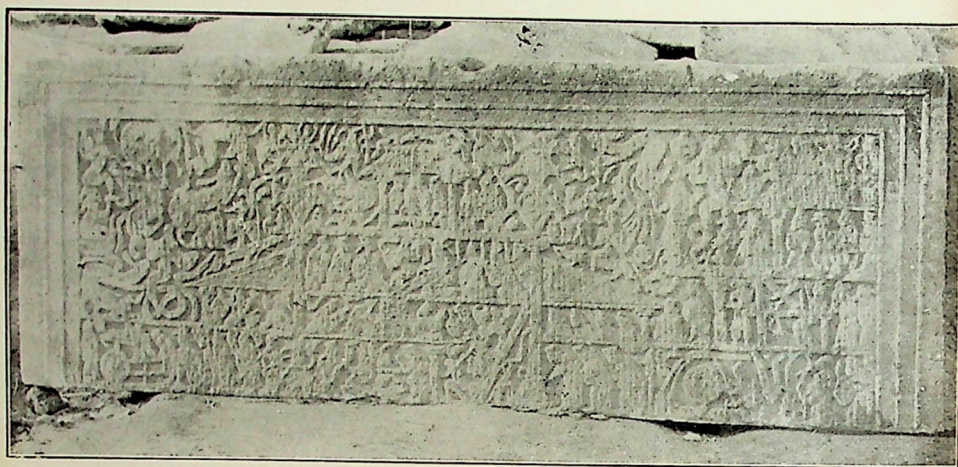
Chalmers Werner, E. T.	" Myths and Legends of China "
Freidrich Hirth	" The Ancient History of China "
Robert T. Bryan, Jr.	" An Outline of Chinese Civil Law "
H. B. Morse	" Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire "
C. H. Plopper	" Chinese Religion as Seen Through the Proverb "
H. G. W. Woodhead	" Truth about the Chinese Republic "
Monliu Chiang	" A Study in Chinese Principles of Education "
E. H. Parker	" Studies in Chinese Religion "
Ching-lin Hsia	" Studies in Chinese Diplomatic History "
W. J. Clennell	" The Historical Development of Religion in China "
H. A. Giles	" Gems of Chinese Literature "
W. J. B. Fletcher	" Gems of Chinese Verse "
J. Dyer Ball	" Things Chinese "
L. Richard	" Comprehensive Geography of the Chinese Empire "
S. Wells Williams	" The Middle Kingdom "
Rev. Justus Doolittle	" Social Life of the Chinese "

The last three are probably out of print.

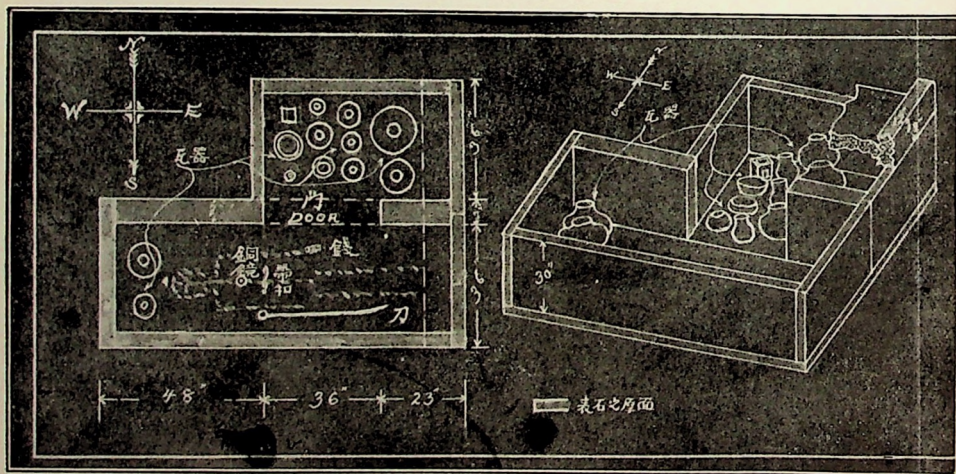
Tung Wen Institute
Amoy, China.
April 12, 1930.



A Piece of Stone from a Sarcophagus unearthed at Tung Hsien in Shantung last March. The Covering Stone of the Sarcophagus was Five Feet below the Surface. Coins found in the Sarcophagus were all from the Reign of Han Wu Ti, thus dating it at about B.C. 100.



An Eight Foot Stone from a Sarcophagus recently unearthed at Teng Hsien in Shantung.



A Drawing and Plan of the Sarcophagus from which the above Stone came See "Correspondence."

NOTES ON CHINESE ROOF-TILES.

The Editor,
CHINA JOURNAL,

Dear Sir:

The review in your issue of February, 1930, seems to call for brief explanation on two points. Dr. Ferguson says: "I do not understand why Dr. Yetts uses this term 'ssu shên,' 四神. It is not mentioned in the *P'ei Wen Yün Fu*." This term has been current from early times to the present day, and it is specially prominent in books relating to art and archaeology. References might be multiplied indefinitely; but the following must suffice. One is noted on pp. 18 of my article, viz. *Chin shih so*, Stone Section, f. 438. Here the Brothers Feng recognize four somewhat shapeless forms on a tile disc as the Four Animals (Sombre Warrior, Green Dragon, Scarlet Bird and White Tiger), and call them *ssu shên*. Elsewhere in the same work (Metal Section, ff. 400, 415) these Four, when displayed on mirrors, are called *ssu shên*. The famous Sung catalogue, *Po-ku t'u lu*, uses the term in chapter 28 on mirrors; in fact, it is applied to the Four Animals by almost all writers on Chinese mirrors, notably the Japanese who have contributed most to the study of mirrors. A recent example is offered by Lo Chên-yü in his *Ku ching t'u lu* (III, 22).

The statement that the term is not mentioned in the *P'ei wen yün fu* is correct inasmuch as the words *ssu shên* do not occur there. But the encyclopaedia does contain (XI A, 23) a passage, relating to the Twelve Spirits, 十二神, from the *Lun hêng* written in the first century by Wang Ch'ung. Elsewhere in his work Wang Ch'ung clearly includes the Four Animals among the Twelve Spirits. For instance (XXV, 7): 且夫所除宅中客鬼也, 宅中主神有十二焉, 青龍白虎, 列十二位, which Professor Forke translates: "The hosts are the Twelve Spirits of the house, such as the Blue Dragon and the White Tiger, and the other spirits occupying the Twelve Cardinal Points." (In his second volume Professor Forke amended "Blue" to "Green").

The last part of my article was concerned with the thesis that until evidence may be found through systematic excavation, "there seems nothing improbable in the supposition that glazed tiles did exist under the Han." In support, I advanced data to show that four examples of glazes, ranging from the Han period to the present day, are essentially the same. The composition is that of "a lead silicate, or glass, which has a low fusibility, is susceptible to degradation, as the result of weathering, and to crazing, owing to its coefficient of expansion." The examples are:—

- (1) Green glaze from a Han pot, analysed by Mr. H. W. Nichols.
- (2) Green glaze from a tile found at Tumshuq by Dr. A. von Le Coq, and assigned by him to the third century.
- (3) Specification of a glaze for tiles contained in the Sung (1103, A.D.) architectural treatise *Ying tsao fa shih*.
- (4) Materials of four glazes, obtained recently from the tile works at Mên-t'ou Kou, near Peking, and analysed by Dr. H. J. Plenderleith.

Dr. Ferguson's objections to the thesis are based on his view that the known Han type of glaze "would not withstand the effects of the changes of climate and if applied to roof tiles would scarcely have lasted for a year in a position exposed to the ravages of the weather. Such an unusual substance as glaze must have been in the Ch'in-Han period would moreover have been reserved in all probability for ceremonial vases, cup and utensils for burial with the dead."

His first objection is directly opposed to the evidence published in my article. Known specimens of Han glaze are, as I have said, essentially the same in composition as the glazes used for tiles to the present day. I have a tile-disc, showing an imperial dragon and covered with a yellow glaze, which was excavated in my presence near the Ming Tombs at Nanking. It is in an excellent state of preservation, and doubtless many of the glazed tiles of the Peking Palace may be dated back to the Ming. In short, there is abundant evidence that the lead silicate type of glaze does last for many centuries when exposed to the weather upon a roof.

Yours truly,
W. PERCEVAL YETTS.

4 Aubrey Road,
London, W. 8.

THE CHINA JOURNAL

NOTE.—It is not the policy of this Journal to publish replies from authors concerning reviews which appear in these pages, but in this instance we gladly comply with the request of Dr. Yetts in order that he may present his side of the argument.—J. C. F.

A STRANGE GOD: We are glad to be able to publish the following reply to Mr. David Balam's enquiry in the April issue of this journal.

Editor,
THE CHINA JOURNAL,
Dear Sir,

In reply to the letter of Mr. David Balam in the April issue of your Journal (Vol. XII, No. 4), judging from the photograph attached therewith, I have found upon examination the idol to be Kwei-sing (魁星). In Kwangtung, it is often to be found in a separate gallery (閣), called Kwei-sing Kuo (魁星閣), attached to Wenchang Temples (文昌廟), or ancestor temples (祖祠). Kwei-sing represents the first four stars of the Peitou stars (北斗星), or the Northern Dippers. The characters 奎 and 魁, both pronounced Kwei, are interchangeable in popular worship. The character 魁 represents the idol quite in its formation, for its left foot kicks the character 斗, which means a peck measure. The idol in the photograph also kicks a peck measure with its left foot. With its right, it stands on the head of a large sea tortoise (鼈頭). Its right hand holds aloft a vermilion brush pen and its left hand carries a scroll of writings or some other articles. The literati worship this idol, hoping to be made Kweishou (魁首), head or Wuchang-kweishou (五經魁首), best in the five books or Tuchen-Aotou (獨占鰲頭) alone on the head of the large sea-tortoise in the examinations. These terms are all equivalent to being Dsuon-yuan (狀元), first in the national civil examination in the dynasties. The character 鰲 (鰲) means large sea tortoise although it is popularly taken to be a fish Ao-yu (鰲魚).

By Wuching-kweishou is meant that in the Ming Dynasty, the literati were examined for excellence in the literature based on Wuching (五經) or five books, namely Szechin (詩經), Ssaching (書經), Yihchin (易經), Liki (禮記) and Chunchow (春秋). The first in the examinations was called Kweishou (魁首) or Chinkwei (經魁). Later this was abolished. The old custom of holding the provincial examinations was continued until the later part of the Ching Dynasty, when the first five in the examinations were known as the Wukwei (五魁).

The characters 北斗 mean literally the north square peck measure (the Dippers) made up of seven stars: namely 1. Tienchu 天樞, 2. Shuan 璇, 3. Chi 璣, 4. Chuan 權, 5. Hung 衡, 6. Kaiyang 開陽, and 7. Yaokwang 搖光, of which the first four are called Kwei 魁 and the last three Chuo 杓, which together form Tou 斗, for Kwei represents the measure and the Chuo the handle.

As to when the worship of Kwei-sing started, it is yet to be found out. Probably it started before the Ming Dynasty, for the term is to be found as far back as the Sung Dynasty among the miscellaneous writings. Since the idol was found in the Pearl River it is probable that it had been thrown into the river by the Kuomintang or the government party members in their attempt to put a stop to superstitious practices.

References used:—

1. Hung Pei-kiang's Notes on Poems, 洪北江詩話
2. Yutangchinghua, 玉堂詩話
3. Ku Yan-wu's Jechulo, 顧炎武日知錄, Vol. XXXII, p. 7.
4. Chow Mi of Sung, 宋周必大 Gwei-sing Magazine, 癸辛雜話
5. Yen-shan-wai-chi, 嚴山外集
6. Tung-shu-pien, 通俗編, Vol. XIX, p. 7, 神鬼篇

Hoping that the above may be of interest to Mr. Balam.

I am,

Yours very truly,
K. C. Wong.

Shanghai, April 23, 1930.

REVIEWS

THE STORY OF ORIENTAL PHILOSOPHY, by L. Adams Beck (E. Barrington) :
Cosmopolitan Book Corporation, New York, 1928. Price, G.\$5.00.

"The value of the thought of Asia is daily more realized by Western thinkers. The demand for knowledge of its riches grows more and more insistent. . . ."

"The attainment of the West has been mainly on the intellectual-practical side. In the Orient it has been in the development of human consciousness, . . ."

Thus the author in the preface to a book which purports to tell the story of the thought and philosophy of Asia. A big task, but one, on the whole, well carried out. As was to be expected the two countries of Asia mainly concerned in the discussion are India and China, for it is out of these that Asia's greatest philosophers have come, that of the Buddha from the one and those of Confucius, Lao Tze, Chuan Tze and Mencius from the other. It is from these philosophies that the West has had most to borrow, and while there is no phase of any of them that has not been discussed in Western literature, yet a book such as the one under review, which gives a consecutive and correlated account of them and what they have meant and still mean in the spiritual life of a large part of mankind, comes very acceptably to students of Oriental philosophy and religious conceptions.

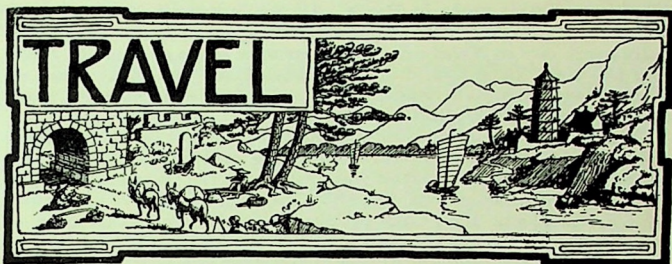
Beginning with India the author discusses the origin of what she calls the Aryan settlers of that country, who, she claims, had a common origin with ourselves (Europeans), and who about sixty thousand years ago, along with our own ancestors as an undivided people, were to be found as nomads or wandering shepherds on or about the lands now known as the plateau of the Pamirs and the northern grasslands. This is placing the pastoral period of man's existence extremely far back, and we cannot help feeling that the author meant six thousand years ago instead of sixty thousand. Indeed she indicates this in a later paragraph where she states that the philologists assert that the ancestral language of the Aryans of India and ourselves dates from at least ten thousand years B.C. However, this is a matter that really does not have any very significant bearing on the subject of the book. To return to the latter, the author shows that very early in the history of this great Aryan people thought had developed to a remarkable degree, although she warns us not to overrate it. Thence she traces the further development of thought through the beginnings of Indian philosophy and social organization, the ancient systems of education in India, the development of the "Upanishads" from the Vedic hymns, the doctrine of Brahmin, the idea of the unity of all existence, the Universal Self, the development of "yoga," or disciplined search to attain perfection, with its ecstasies and hypnotic trances, and the idea of the control and concentration of the mind down to the birth, life and great renunciation of the Buddha. Buddhism became a religion as well as a philosophy, but was driven out of India by the Brahmins to thrive and develop in Nepal, Tibet, Mongolia and China. A single chapter is devoted to the "Sufi" or mystic philosophies of Persia, the Persians having had a common ancestry with the Aryans of India and sharing, though dimly, in their Vedic traditions, as seen in the teachings of Zoroaster. The rest of the book is devoted to the Chinese sages, giving details of their lives and teachings. Here most of our readers who take an interest in such things will be on familiar ground. But the final chapter, which deals with Buddhistic philosophy in China and Japan, the development of Zen Buddhism and its influence on the art of these countries will be found extremely interesting. It is shown that the ancient Vedic idea of "yoga," or the Way of Concentration, came to China in a Buddhistic guise, and that the Chinese received it as the "language of art." Here and in Japan it developed the sympathetic and passionate contemplation of the beauty of nature, teaching, as it did, the oneness of all things. Perhaps the thing that strikes the reader most in the story unfolded in this book is the persistence throughout all the philosophies of the East of the old Vedic idea of this oneness of all things in nature, an idea that has also tinged the thought and philosophies of the West, and it is this central idea that, more than anything else, appeals to the Western mind in its leanings towards the philosophies of the East.

THE CHINA JOURNAL.

A SHORT HISTORY OF CHINESE CIVILIZATION, by Richard Wilhelm (Translated by Joan Joshua): George G. Harrap & Co., Ltd., London, 1929. Price, 12s. 6d. net.

Dr. Richard Wilhelm, whose death was announced early in the year, has accomplished something really worth while in this, his last work. As he says in his opening chapter, while the historical literature on China is almost immeasurably vast, there exists as yet no history of Chinese civilization. Most of the foreign histories of China, following native annals, deal cursorily with the actual events of the first thirty centuries or so of the country's existence, and give a great deal of space to the century since the contact of the West with China. Something more has long been needed, and this valuable book, written by a scholar thoroughly familiar with his subject, supplies that need. Here, as far as possible, each period is given its fair share of space and attention, with the result that we find the discussion of the national monarchy of the Han, 206 B.C. to 220 A.D., occurring at the beginning of the latter half of the book, instead of as in most Chinese histories occupying a paragraph or two in the first chapter. Beginning with a disquisition on the available sources of information, the author proceeds to deal with the earliest periods of Chinese civilization under the heading "Antiquity," going on to the feudal period that commenced with the rise of the house of Chow about 1150 B.C. and continued to the time when the first Chinese Empire came into existence under the unifying power of Ts'in Shi Huang Ti in the year B.C. 221. Then comes the Han period already mentioned, followed by what the author aptly calls the "Dark Ages," when political division took place and the wars of the Three Kingdoms rent the country in every direction, providing later Chinese writers and dramatists with their Heroic Age. An era of cultural prosperity was ushered in with the rise of the Sui Dynasty, A.D. 589, which was continued in the T'ang Dynasty, A.D. 618 to 907. The Sung Dynasty, A.D. 960-1279, is described as the Era of Self-communion, when the Chinese began seriously to take stock of themselves, and their existing cultural material. As we know this was a great period for the production of poetry and art, especially paintings, although, of course, the example in the latter field had already been set in the incomparable paintings of the T'ang period. The arrival of the Mongols and the conquest of the Sung Empire, A.D. 1280, marked a new era in the growth and development of China, the empire they founded extending over almost the whole of the then known world, and giving all subsequent rulers of China some excuse for the idea which lasted down to the Manchus that they actually ruled the world. It was during this period that China with her wonderful civilization and arts really became known to and began to impinge her influence upon the Western world, for, for the first time in history, the overland routes from Peking, the capital of the Mongol Empire under Kublai Khan, to Europe lay open to the merchant and traveller. Gengis Khan had blazed the way with his all-conquering armies, and never since that time has it been wholly closed again. The period of the Mings, though brilliant in the beginning, ended in chaos and bloodshed, and then came the Manchus and the period of trade development and international relations between China and Europe by both land and sea, for in the north the Russian Empire had spread across Siberia to the banks of the Amur, where lay the outposts of the Ch'in Empire, and in the south the ships of Holland, Portugal, Spain, Great Britain and finally America sought commercial intercourse. But the author says nothing of this. Wisely he closes his story with the accession of the Manchus. "The Manchu period (Ta Ts'ing dynasty)" says he, "was again a time of expansion, China then attained her greatest dimensions: Mongolia, Manchuria, Korea, and later on Turkestan, Tibet, Annam, and Cochin-China made up the outer ring of Chinese possessions. K'ang-hi and K'ien-lung were emperors who governed in the true Chinese spirit, and figure among the best rulers China has ever known." His final sentence is very pregnant. Referring to the advent of European influence which has ushered in a totally new era he says, "The history of Chinese civilization has now become part of that of humanity as a whole, in the evolution of which we are all concerned." And to this we heartily subscribe.

A. DE C. S.



TRAVELS IN MANCHURIA

BY

TSAO LIEN EN

When Emperor Ch'in Shih Huang built the Great Wall in the third century before Christ, little did he realize that the territory which he excluded from his dominion, and which he labelled "the land of the barbarians," was so vast, so rich and so interesting. The fertile land of Manchuria, popularly known as the "grainary of Asia" and one of the treasure houses of the world's timber wealth and mineral resources, lies to the north-east of the Great Wall.

Of the seaports of Manchuria, Newchwang, Dairen, Port Arthur and Antung are worthy of notice. The port of Newchwang, which was originally intended to be the chief outlet of Manchuria when merchant vessels first sailed the northern seas, is situated on the eastern bank of the River Liao, which flows from Tiehling in the north of Fengtien Province to the Gulf of Liao-tung. It is connected by rail with Tashihchiao on the South Manchuria Railway, and on the opposite side of the river the sister city of Hopei is linked to the Peiping-Mukden Railway by a branch line. During three-quarters of the year steamers ply between this port and other ports on the China coast. Between Newchwang and Hopei steam ferries of the Peiping-Mukden Railway run several times a day carrying cargoes and passengers.

In Chinese Newchwang is known as Yinkou. There is another city called Newchwang on the upper Liao River, where foreign traders first transacted business in the early eighties of last century. Later, when it was found that the old Newchwang, being located far too far inland, was not convenient for trade, merchants began to come down to Yinkou for export and import. The port has since retained its old name.

Although much of its commercial importance has been taken away by Dairen, an appreciable export trade is still done at Newchwang for nine months of the year. The Liao River is usually frozen in December,

becoming navigable again in March. Of the industries of Newchwang bean oil manufacturing, salt refining and fishing are the most important. Nearly every city in Manchuria either produces beans or bean oil, beans being the most important staple product. There are thirty bean oil mills in Newchwang, all Chinese-owned, and four salt refineries, three match factories and a silk weaving factory.

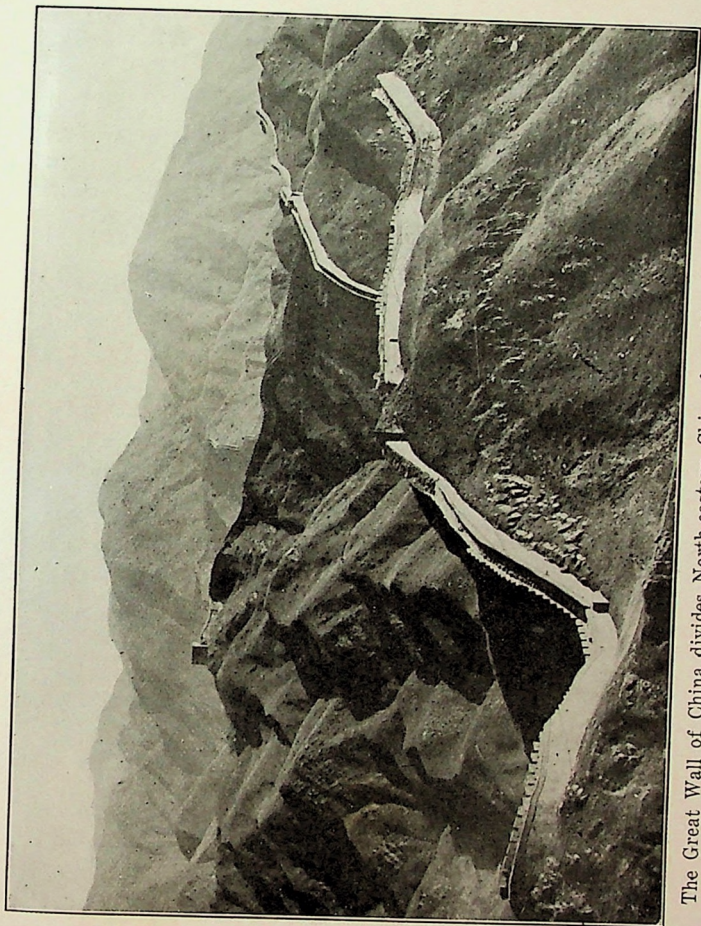
Fishing in Fengtien Province is one of the important undertakings of the people. The bulk of this industry is centered at Newchwang, as the River Liao is the greatest water-course in the province, in which fish are caught in enormous quantities. However, with old-fashioned methods still in use, the fishing industry is yet at an initial stage of development.

On the sea shores at the mouth of the river salt is produced. Salt fields on which ebbing waves of the sea leave a crystal-like residue are owned by salt merchants, who engage workers to collect the crude salt. The latter, generally mixed with mud and sand, is removed to the refineries in Newchwang, where it is first cleaned by purifying it with plain water, then dried and ground into fine powder.

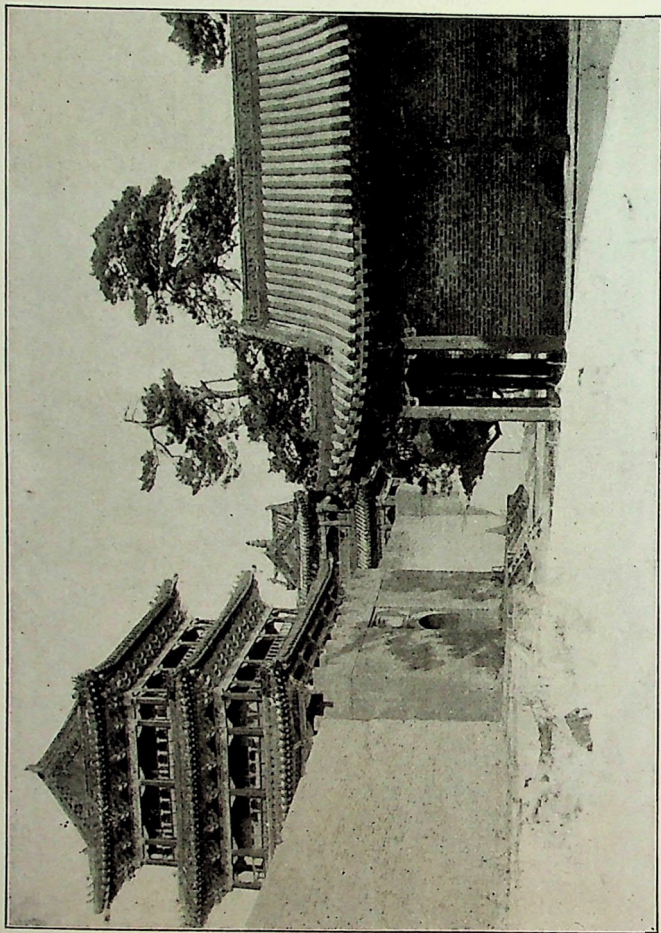
The port of Dairen, situated at the extremity of the Liaotung Peninsula, was leased to Japan for a term of 95 years after the Russo-Japanese War of 1904. It is perhaps the best trade port on the China coast, having a natural harbour with numerous inlets for the anchorage of ocean going steamers and cargo junks. The other ports in North China are all inaccessible by steamers during some part of the year. Newchwang, Antung and Tientsin are ice-bound during one-third of the year. Tientsin, because of the increasing silt of the Haiho, which renders navigation impossible, has become a river port instead of a sea port.

Dairen to-day is the chief outlet for all Manchurian products. Under Russian occupation the port was known as Dalny, situated north of the railway tracks, known to-day as Russia-Machi. It is estimated that Tsarist Russia spent about 30,000,000 roubles on the building of Dalny. The control and the management of the present port of Dairen is divided between the Kwantung Government and the South Manchuria Railway Company. The breakwaters of the port measures 3,884 meters in length, enclosing a harbour area of 3,140,000 square meters. The quay and wharf lines total 4,330 meters, accommodating at one time twenty-nine vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 220,000 tons. The junk wharf to the west of the port can berth about two-hundred and fifty junks at one time. The depth of the main basin averages 9.09 meters, making it possible for the anchorage of vessels of over 30,000 tons.

The ingress and egress of merchandise to and from Manchuria is through Dairen. The adjacent port of Port Arthur is a naval base rather than a commercial city. No industrial plants are found there, the population consisting of Japanese service-men and Chinese farmers. The population of Dairen to-day totals 230,000, according to estimates. Owing partly to the arrival of Chinese politicians from North China after the capture of Peking by the Nationalists forces, land values in Dairen have increased rapidly. The immigrants consists of two extreme classes of people, namely, the erstwhile officials of the defunct Northern regime and ex-



The Great Wall of China divides North-eastern China from Manchuria. It was built by Ch'in Shih Hwang Ti in the Third Century B.C.



The Tung-Ling, or Eastern Mausoleum, which lies about ten Miles to the North-east of Mukden. Here the First Manchu Emperor was buried.



Sheep Herding in Western Fengtien, Manchuria, which has the same physical features as Mongolia.



The *Saborn* in New Town, Harbin, is the leading *Tserkof* in North Manchuria, in which impressive hymns are sung and candles are burned before the *Ikons* every Sunday.



The entrance to the Docks and Harbour at Dairen, which is the chief Outlet for Manchuria to-day.



The ruined Forts at Port Arthur, where Japanese and Russian Forces engaged in a desperate Struggle for Mastery in 1905.

TRAVELS IN MANCHURIA

military officers who came with plenty of money, and the poor farmers of Shantung. The former class of Chinese are good land buyers, whose coming is especially welcomed by Japanese.

Thirty-nine miles to the south-west of Dairen is Port Arthur, the Gibraltar of Far Eastern waters, which has stood the wear and tear of two wars within the last thirty-five years. Here the fiercest battles of the Sino-Japanese war were fought; and here the Russians made a desperate defence against the Japanese in a later war. Monuments and ruined forts, graveyards of thirty thousand dead bear mute and ghastly testimony to the brutal slaughter that took place. It is the gateway to the rich territory of Manchuria, which is twice the size of Germany or the combined area of Great Britain and France.

When reforms were instituted in the Celestial Empire previous to the Boxer War, Port Arthur was made China's naval base. When the war broke out between China and Japan in 1894 over the suzerainty of Korea, Port Arthur was the scene of numerous engagements by sea. The fall of Port Arthur in the same year determined the result of the war, and marked the real beginning of Japanese history in Manchuria. Japan immediately sought to take possession of the naval port; but her attempt was frustrated when Russia, Germany and France intervened. Four years later Russia extorted this port from the Manchus under a lease.

Hardly had Imperial Russia completed her fortifications on the Pacific, than the Russo-Japanese war broke out in 1904. The port was attacked and the harbour was blockaded. After many memorable battles on land and sea the port was surrendered by the Russians on January 1, 1905.

There are no temples or ancient landmarks at Port Arthur to greet the eyes of visitors except war ruins and scenes of past strife. The Tiger's Tail Promontory and the Golden Hill, of which the Japanese have a high sense of pride, are visited by many travellers from time to time. Monument Hill at the back of the railway station carries a pillar about 400 feet in height, under which lie interred the remains of the dead who fell in the siege of Port Arthur. The Memorial Museum contains specimens of arms and ammunition, uniforms and supplies used in the war. The Tung Chi Kwan Shan and the Er Lung Shan are two hills mounted with forts, overlooking the blue sea beyond.

The progressive city of Mukden is the capital of Fengtien Province in Manchuria, which is also known as the Three Eastern Provinces. It was the birth-place of Nurhachu, the founder of the Manchu Dynasty. The city comprises three sections: the city of Shenyang, which is the seat of the Provincial Government, the leased territory of the South Manchuria Railway Company, and the commercial town, lying between Shenyang and the South Manchuria Railway Company territory.

Shenyang city is square in shape and the surrounding wall measures three miles in circuit. It is pierced by eight gates. The commercial town is a modern section of the city. Construction work in this town was commenced in 1909. The city is the busiest railway centre in Manchuria, from which several railways radiate, the Peiping-Mukden

Railway, the South Manchuria Railway, the Mukden-Antung Railway and a railway to Hai-lung and Kirin.

Mukden has an extended history. In the sixteenth century the city assumed considerable political importance. In 1644, when the Ming Dynasty was overthrown, the capital was removed to Peking. During the Russo-Japanese war the final battle which decided the differences between the two countries was fought in this city. There are over 330,000 people residing here, of which about 10,000 are Koreans who have squeezed into the territory through Japanese controlled railways.

Agriculturally and commercially Mukden occupies an important position in the province. Here beans, *kaoliang*, wheat, rice, maize and other cereals are grown. It is the great distributing centre of the central section of South Manchuria, a large volume of export and import business being done. Among the exports are to be mentioned beans, bean-cake, millet, wheat, rice, tobacco, hemp, drugs, skins and furs. Industrial plants and factories are found in great numbers.

The Imperial Mausolea are marks of the by-gone grandeur of the Manchu Emperors. Standing on a sylvan eminence about four miles to the north of the city is the North Mausoleum, or Peiling, under which the second Manchu Emperor was buried. The Imperial tomb is surrounded by a wall 1,000 yards in circuit. A monument bearing an epitaph, lavishing encomium on the departed monarch, stands in the neighbourhood. The East Mausoleum, or Tungling, is situated on a little mound ten miles to the north-east of the city, where the first Manchu Emperor was buried. Many memorial tablets erected in commemoration of the Emperor and Empress are found in the adjacent hall.

A number of old temples and Lama towers add to the picturesque of the city. The Japanese war monument, erected in the centre of the Railway Town, bespeaks the victory Japan won over Russia. This monument has the shape of a cannon ball, measuring 23 feet in height, beneath which, it is said, 232,218 Japanese soldiers who died in various conflicts were buried. Other interesting places include parks, gardens and a pond.

About one hundred and sixty-five miles southeast of Mukden is Antung, a trade port where the Yalu River reaches the sea. It is a Chinese city on the frontier line of Korea, but since the Sino-Japanese war of 1894, considerable Japanese influence has been brought to bear upon it. It consists of three sections, New Town, South Manchuria Railway Leased Territory and Old Town. A steel bridge 3,097 feet in length crosses the Yalu River and connects Manchuria with Korea. Antung is the centre of the Yalu lumber trade, huge timber rafts being floated down from the upper reaches of the river every year.

Changchun is the northern terminus of the South Manchuria Railway, from which the southern portion of the Chinese Eastern Railway runs to Harbin. Here the South Manchuria Railway Company has also leased from China some territory, in which are found many institutions attached to the Railway. The territory is called the Railway Town and has good buildings. The city of Changchun, having been built after the completion of the huge Manchurian trunk line, is also a modern city,

without the presence of ancient ruins or historical relics. There is, however, a Lama temple outside the North Gate.

Kirin, the capital of Kirin Province, is connected with Changchun by the Kirin-Changchun Railway. This city is situated on the bank of the Sungari River, where the scenery is most beautiful. Here the tortuous river winds picturesquely amongst mountain ranges. A short distance from the railway station there are a number of temples standing on a little hill, from which point of vantage a clear view of the surrounding city may be obtained. A very ancient and attractive temple is situated amidst dense trees on the top of a hill on the opposite bank of the river. The water from the springs of the neighbouring mountains collects in a miniature lake at the foot of the temple, reflecting the Buddhist shrine on its shimmering surface. An extension line has been built from Kirin to Tunhua in the west, and at the time of writing the Japanese are laying rails under the protection of troops so as to connect the Kirin Railway with the Korean Railway in the far east.

Harbin, considered by many Europeans as the "Paris of the East," is located on the boundary line of Kirin Province where the west, east and south sections of the Chinese Eastern Railway meet. The city of Harbin is divided into several sections. Pristan is the busiest section of the whole city, where every store seems to be doing a roaring trade. The Kitaishaya Street is the main thoroughfare of the city, where are situated a good hotel and many large stores. New Town, occupying a larger plot of land to the south east of Pristan is the residential portion of the city. The railway station, the Chinese Eastern Railway Administration Building and many institutions attached to the Railway and Government are situated here. The residential quarter of the railway employees is also found here. Madiagow is a less densely populated residential centre, located to the east of New Town. It is said that most of the former aristocratic families of Tsarist Russia are living in this quarter. Fuchiatien occupies the northern corner of Harbin. It is purely a Chinese city, with wide streets, many large shops and a few department stores.

Pristan is almost a Russian town, there being over 100,000 Russians living in the area and a somewhat smaller number of Chinese. In Fuchiatien there are more than 200,000 Chinese residents. Despite repeated friction between the Chinese and the Soviet Governments, Chinese and Russians, regardless of political differences, are living most congenially together. When the Chinese authorities took over control of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the relations with Soviet Russia were disrupted, there was not even a single instance of private animosity between the two nationals. Here, in Harbin, Russians have learned Chinese ways, to a marked extent and Chinese in turn have also acquired certain Russian customs and characteristics. Cases of intermarriage are not rare, and the happy results attained seem to disprove Kipling's dictum that "East is east and West is West, and never the twain shall meet." Or perhaps Russians are more east than west.

The leading industry in Harbin is bean-oil milling. Agriculture is entirely in the hands of the Chinese, the chief products being soya beans, wheat, millet and *kaoliang*, or sorghum. Huge quantities of soya beans

are exported yearly to Europe. Timber abounds in extensive areas in territories adjacent to the Chinese Eastern Railway. Furs and wool are exported to America.

Tsitsihar, the capital of Heilungkiang Province is situated on the left bank of the Nonni River, a tributary of the Sungari River. It is connected with the Chinese Eastern Railway by a branch line. From the city many cart roads and motor roads radiate. The walled city is small, containing only a few business establishments, public institutions and government offices. The business quarter is situated outside the South Gate, where most of the banks are found.

The territory round Tsitsihar is for the greater part sandy and poor. Fertile land is found only to the west of the Nonni River. Wheat is the staple agricultural product of the district, the farming season lasting from April to September. The rural population is very sparse, consisting chiefly of poor immigrants from Shantung Province.

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION NOTES

ENDS OF THE EARTH: Under this title Roy Chapman Andrews, whose expeditions in Mongolia under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History have made him well-known to our readers, has put out another of his very readable books upon his wanderings in search of natural history specimens. As a matter of fact it is very much a review of the author's life and work up to the end of the year 1924. It tells of his ambitions as a youth to work in a natural history museum, and how, after graduating from college, he first got a position in the American Museum of Natural History, principally by refusing to be refused. He began by scrubbing floors, but it was not long before he was helping to construct a life-sized model of a whale. Next he was sent with a companion to secure for the museum the skeleton of a real whale that had been killed just off the Long Island coast at Amagansett. In 1908, less than two years after joining the museum staff, Andrews was off to Vancouver on his first expedition after whales. A year later he was on the *Albatross*, the exploring ship of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, bound for Borneo and the Dutch East Indies. Then came Japan and more investigations upon whales, followed by another expedition in 1912 to the eastern coast of Korea to investigate the grey whale which had become almost extinct off the California coast, where once it was plentiful, but still occurred in considerable numbers off the East Asiatic coast from the Okhotsk Sea southward to the Yellow Sea. After securing skeletons of this whale and notes upon its habits, the young explorer made several inland excursions, one to the base of the Ever White Mountains in Southern Manchuria. These gave him a taste for land exploration, and resulted in his plan to carry out the series of expeditions into various parts of Eastern and Central Asia which have made his name famous. Fukien and Yunnan in 1916, and Mongolia in 1918, where his travels have lain ever since. All through its pages this fascinating book is filled with bits of information upon the natural history and other aspects of the regions visited, while numerous anecdotes, amusing or exciting as the case may be, give the personal touch that appeals to the sympathies of the reader. It is impossible not to be moved by the enthusiasm that is shown by the author as he follows this quest over sea and land to those mysterious regions "behind the ranges;" or to rejoice with him when he arrives safely back in New York after

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION NOTES

each excursion with his hard won treasures. We can heartily recommend this book to our readers who would love to travel but cannot for various reasons. It will give them arm-chair travel of the very best. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, (The Knickerbocker Press), London and New York, the book is well printed and illustrated. Its cost is 16s. net.

THE RESCUE OF REAR ADMIRAL BYRD : Our attention has been drawn to a mistake which inadvertently occurred in our April number in our report that the United States Government had applied for help to be sent to Rear Admiral Byrd whose ship it was feared had been trapped in the South Polar seas by the formation of ice. We stated that the application had been made to the Swedish Government, whereas it should have been Norwegian Government, asking for the assistance of the Norwegian whalers in those regions. We apologize to our Norwegian readers for this mistake.

THE PASSING OF A GREAT NORWEGIAN POLAR EXPLORER : In the death of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, which occurred about the middle of May, the world has lost another of its great polar explorers, and Norway one of her national heroes. There is no need to dwell here upon the life and activities of this well known figure who perpetuated in this day and age all that was noblest and best in the Vikings of the past, but we wish to pay our tribute to the man, who of all others, may be considered the pioneer of polar exploration. Final honours and nationwide homage were paid to the famous explorer at Oslo with great ceremony on May 17, before his remains were cremated.

MANCHURIA'S HISTORIC RELICS TO RECEIVE PROTECTION : A recent issue of the *Manchuria Daily News* states that the Pitzuwo Railway Station authorities have applied to the Educational Office of the Kuantung Government to include the following three spots in the list of places coming under the regulations concerning the preservation of historic sites :

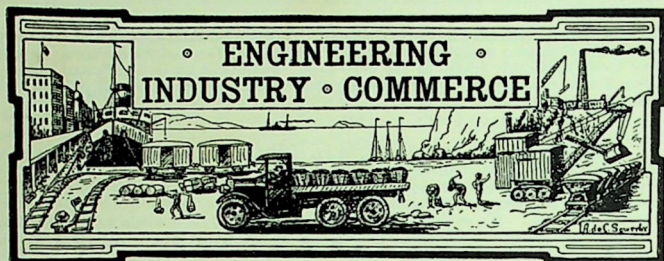
(1) Yunggantai in Tsantzuho, where stands a rocket signalling tower 42 feet in height and thought by the local natives to be over a thousand years old, dating from the Tang Dynasty ;

(2) Hsichengtzu in Sungchiatu, where stand the remains of a castle built as a defence against Japanese invaders in the days of the Kaoli (Korean) race, which once ruled over Korea and part of South Manchuria ;

(3) Chengtzutang at the terminus of the Chinchou-Pitzuwo Railway, where are the vestiges of an old castle, also believed to have been erected as a defence against Japanese invasion.

It is reported that the Government is arranging to have an expert investigation of these sites to make sure that they are worth the protection asked for.

ASIATIC EXPEDITION LEAVES PEKING : The 1930 Asiatic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History headed by Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews left Peking for Kalgan on May 26, whence it will proceed into Mongolia in search of palaeontological remains, especially those of prehistoric man. It is reported that Dr. Andrews may return to Peking in July, although the other members of the expedition will remain away till the end of the summer. Whether he will rejoin the expedition later depends upon developments.



CHINA'S ECONOMIC POSITION

When one considers China's vast area and her huge population in conjunction with the present disturbed state of the country, one is tempted to ask what is her present economic position and how her people manage to live? There are many who claim, seemingly with a considerable amount of reason, that the present disastrously low price of silver is mainly due to the chaotic conditions that exist in a country that for long has been the greatest consumer of the world's output of silver, and these naturally wonder how the inhabitants of the interior are getting on now that they are neither selling their own produce nor purchasing certain necessities from abroad.

When one considers the reports of the terrible famine that has existed in the north-western section of the country for the past few years, and the depredations of bandit hordes and communist bands in other parts of the country, one cannot help wondering whether China is not verging on hopeless bankruptcy. And yet there are not lacking signs that a very considerable amount of inter-provincial trading is still taking place, while there are those amongst the merchants of the Treaty Ports who claim that they can still do a profitable business in piece goods and other commodities and articles with the interior. The fact that money is still forthcoming for the running of the various Governments and for the prosecution of internal wars, all of which must ultimately be derived from the taxation of the people, indicates that the people are still solvent, and that they must still be some way off from insolvency.

The fact of the matter is, China is very largely a self-supporting country, and even though in normal years she purchases a considerable amount of food, clothing, building material, and such things as motor vehicles and machinery from abroad, yet at a pinch she can do without all these and subsist upon what she herself produces, even with famine laying waste large sections of the country.

China's enormous economic strength lies in the fact that her people breed fast and are by instinct a race of farmers. In other words, China, in spite of what some would have us believe, makes a very much better

CHINA'S ECONOMIC POSITION

use of her soil than most other countries. While she has a very large and important industrial population, in the last analysis, all she has, all she needs, all she consumes, is derived from the soil as the fruit of the labours of her millions of hard working, patient agriculturists.

Compared with other countries and her own actual mineral wealth, her mining industries are at present almost negligible. Compared with those of other countries her inland communications are backward in the extreme. Except for the silk-weaving industries of certain places, her textile industries are mainly in the home hand-loom stage, producing only sufficient for the needs of her own people. Her timber reserves are extremely poor. Yet somehow, in spite of all this, she manages to make what she has do.

Of course, this could not be if the scale of living over by far the greater part of the country were not on an extremely low level. In rural areas what passes almost as affluence would be looked upon as abject and dire poverty in such a country as America ; but it is the very simplicity of the life and needs of the ninety or so per cent. of China's population that makes it possible for the country to produce that surplus that sees it through adverse periods and times of distress, and that in normal and peaceful times allows of the importation of what, under the circumstances, must really be considered as luxuries from abroad.

But all this must change because in this day and age no country, no matter how conservative and slow to adopt innovations, can avoid the revolutionary forces that are altering the whole world. Indeed, it is changing now and at a very rapid pace, for the ideas and culture of the West have slowly but surely infiltrated to the very heart of the interior, and are felt even at the remotest boundaries of the Republic.

Thus if China is to maintain her position of solvency she will have to do several things. Foremost amongst these are a cessation of internal warfare and a return to peace, coupled with the suppression of communist outrages and banditry. Next must come the rapid extension of more effective means of communication such as railways, motor roads and motor or steam water-transit. At the same time the development of her industries from the home workshop stage to the factory stage must be brought about, as well as the opening up of her very considerable mineral deposits and the adoption of up-to-date agricultural methods on a large scale in order to supply the required raw materials.

All this sounds very easy and it has been said before ; but this does not lessen its truth. Incidentally, in spite of present conditions, one believes that it is all coming about, and in the not too distant future. For which reason China may really be considered to be in a fundamentally sound economic position, as she most certainly is one of the world's greatest potential markets for all kinds of engines, machinery, motor and steam vehicles and the like, for it will be some time, even under the best possible conditions, before she can manufacture her own requirements in this direction.

Meanwhile, at least till she has got very considerably along the way laid out for her, her increasing affluence will result in a very considerable increase in the importation of all kinds of products from foreign countries.

ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIAL NOTES

BUILDING

HUGE BUILDING PROGRAMME OF SHANGHAI COMPANY : Three enormous new buildings have been planned by E. D. Sassoon and Company in Shanghai, work on two of them having already commenced, according to announcements appearing in the local daily newspapers. On the eastern corner of Foochow Road where the latter is crossed by Kiangse Road, right in the heart of the business section of the city, these two huge edifices will rise like twin giants. One will be known as the Hamilton House and will cost Tls. 2,500,000, while the other will be known as the Hotel Metropole and will cost Tls. 2,000,000, both figures including the price of the land. Hamilton House, it is understood, will be devoted to banks, offices and apartments, while the Hotel Metropole will be an hostelry for business and commercial men under the management of Cathay Hotels. The two buildings, which will be closely similar in design and outward appearance, will run to fourteen storeys, grading upward and reaching the highest points over the main entrance on the corners of the streets at the intersection of which they will stand. The general contractors are the Sin Jin Kee Company. The third large building projected by the above-mentioned Company will be situated on North Soochow Road, which runs along the north, or left, bank of Soochow Creek, between North Kiangse and North Honan Roads. It will be an apartment house, with the first two floors devoted to offices, and will be known as Embankment Building. Its cost including the land will be Tls. 2,500,000. Its cubical content will be actually larger than that of the Cathay Mansions, at present by far the largest building in Shanghai. The apartments it will contain will be entirely modern, and will be designed to meet the pocket of the ordinary Shanghai resident. Demolition of buildings at present on the site has already begun. The architect for all three of the foregoing buildings is Mr. G. L. Wilson of Messrs. Palmer and Turner.

NINE-STOREY APARTMENT HOUSE READY SHORTLY : By the 15th of this month the new nine-storey apartment house on the corner of Route de Grouchy and Route de Say Zoong, which has been under construction for some time, is expected to be ready for occupation. This fine building, known as the Savoy Apartments, has been erected and is owned by the Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient. Its approximate cost has been \$600,000. It contains sixty-seven apartments, each with space for a kitchen, pantry and servant's room, the latter served by an extra staircase, while below there will be some thirty garages and a large playground.

The general contractors are the Lah Nee Kee Company, while the plumbing and burner installations have been put in by C. J. Doughty & Company, the lifts by the Otis Elevator Company, Frigidaire by the American Engineering Company and the electrical fittings by Larsen and Trock.

LARGE OFFICE BUILDING ON SZECHUEN ROAD PROJECTED : Involving a cost of \$400,000, what is known as the Lieu Ong Kee Building has been projected, and will stand, when completed, on the west side of Szechuen Road near Avenue Edward VII. This will be an eight-storey building and will be devoted to offices. The first three floors, according to a local newspaper, will be occupied by the Kailan Mining Administration Sales Agency.

Tls. 300,000 APARTMENT HOUSE ON YU YUEN ROAD : Plans have recently been completed for a new seven-storey apartment house to be erected on Yu Yuen Road not far from the Hotel Tiny. It is being built for Mrs. S. Toeg, a Shanghai resident, and will contain twenty-one apartments ranging from three to six rooms each, all adapted for the installation of modern conveniences. There will be a bungalow on the roof specially designed for the use of the owner. The general

ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIAL NOTES

contractor is Mr. Ching Sung Kee, while the woodwork will be put in by the China Woodworking and Dry Kiln Company, Lifts will be put in by the Otis Elevator Company.

SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY'S NEW BUILDING : On the site formerly occupied by Messrs. Weeks & Company at the corner of Nanjing and Kiangse Roads, the Shanghai Power Company has planned to erect a building of nine storeys to accommodate its various executive and administrative departments. According to a local newspaper report the total cost of the building will be Tls. 1,100,000. The construction of the foundations will be carried out by Messrs. A. Corrit & Company.

MINING

SUNGARI RIVER COAL DEPOSITS : According to recent reports from Harbin another rich coal deposit has been located in the Lower Sungari Valley, and a company is being formed to work it. The coal, it is stated, is of an excellent quality, being better than that of other mines in the Sungari area.

NEW MINERAL DEPOSITS IN NORTH-WEST CHINA : A *Kuo Min News* Agency message dated April 4 states that rich mineral deposits, including gold, coal, iron, lead and mercury, have recently been discovered in the valleys of the Chin Sha Kiang, or "River of Golden Sands," and the Ya Lung Kiang, near the Tibetan border in Sikong (Sinkiang ?), and the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining are jointly formulating projects for the opening and developing of these deposits to be submitted to the State Council.

A NEW VOLATILE OIL BY-PRODUCT : As the result of the researches of Dr. Okinaka and his assistants a new volatile oil by-product in the extracting of crude paraffin from the crude shale oil obtained by the Fushun Shale Oil Plant, South Manchuria, has been discovered. It is valued at about Y.100 per ton, and the extractable amount is estimated at a minimum of 8,000 tons a year, thus increasing the earnings of the concern by at least Y.800,000 annually. From the 1,380,000 tons of shale, hitherto always thrown away as waste from the Fushun Coal Mines, the plant already mentioned expects to produce 73,000 tons of crude oil, 59,000 tons of heavy oil, 18,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, 14,000 tons of crude paraffin and 5,000 tons of coke per annum, as well as the 8,000 tons of volatile oil already referred to. The plant was expected to be in full working order in April of this year.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that according to a *Reuter* telegram from Tokyo dated May 23, the representative in Mukden of the Foreign Office in Nanking on May 20 handed the Japanese Consul General, Mr. Hayashi, a Note protesting against the Fushun Shale Oil Plant on the grounds that oil is not mentioned in the South Manchuria Railway Company's concession.

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF THE FAR EAST : Under this title Mr. Boris P. Torgasheff, some time Lecturer at the Peking National University and Commercial Attaché to China, gives a succinct account of an industry the importance of which cannot be over-estimated. Nor can we emphasize too much the importance of Mr. Torgasheff's work, for, as pointed out in both the prefaces, one by Dr. Wong Wen Hao, Director of the Geological Survey of China, and the other by Dr. P. I. Polevoy, President of the Russian Far Eastern Geological Committee, there are very little available literature, statistics or data, published or otherwise, on the mines and minerals of Eastern Asia. The author himself says that "So far as may be judged from the bibliography on the Asiatic Far East, nothing has as yet appeared on the subject of a comparative study of the mineral resources of all of the countries of the Far East, taken as a whole, and on conditions of the market for far-eastern mineral products." Very ably he proceeds to fill in this gap in our correlated knowledge of the Far East, its products and potentialities. For the purposes

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of his work he defines the "Far East" as the territory of Eastern Asia embracing the eight countries of the Pacific Coast of Asia, namely, the Russian Far East (which includes Eastern Siberia, Kamschatka, and the Amur and Primorsk Regions), Manchuria, China Proper, Korea, Japan Proper, Formosa, the Philippine Islands and Indo-China. The scope of the book may be realized when we say that it contains some sixty-three chapters, with two appendices and a bibliography. It runs to 510 pages, and contains numerous maps. It is divided into five parts, the first giving a general outline of the mineral industry of the Far East according to countries; the second dealing in detail with the various metals, much space being given to gold; the third dealing with non-metals and miscellaneous mineral products; the fourth dealing with coal, iron and oil; and the fifth discussing market conditions. From this the comprehensive nature of the work may be gathered. It is impossible here to go into further detail regarding its contents, but we may say without hesitation that this book will be found extremely useful to engineers, merchants and industrialists, not only of the Far East, but of all countries having commercial dealings with the Far East. Nowhere else is so much information on the subject dealt with to be found. Not the least useful part is the extensive bibliography, containing a list of 268 reference works.

The book is published by the Chali Company, Ltd., 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, and the price is \$20.00 (Mex.), not too much considering the mass of highly useful information it contains.

SHIPPING

THE CHICHIBU MARU VISITS SHANGHAI: On May 16 last the new N.Y.K. liner *Chichibu Maru*, sister-ship to the *Asama Maru* and the *Tatsuta Maru*, docked at Shanghai on her return from her maiden voyage to San Francisco commenced from Kobe on April 1. A large number of guests were invited by the Company to visit this fine new vessel, whose gross tonnage is 17,300 tons and displacement 22,200 tons. Other dimensions are: length, 583 feet, 9 inches; breadth, 74 feet; depth, 42 feet, 6 inches. She is equipped with two sets of four cycle, double-acting Burmeister and Wain Diesel engines capable of developing 26,000 H.P. A strange looking feature of the vessel is her single, low funnel. She has accommodation for 243 first class, 95 second class and 500 steerage passengers, this accommodation being unusually roomy. The *Chichibu Maru* sailed for Hongkong on May 18.

NEW EMPRESS OF JAPAN ATTAINS 23 KNOTS: According to reports received in Shanghai the *Empress of Japan*, the magnificent new liner just built for the C.P.R., attained a speed of 23 knots during her trial run on the Clyde. She is due to reach Shanghai on August 9, when she will take up her regular schedule across the Pacific as announced in our last issue.

ROAD MAKING

MOTOR ROADS IN HUNAN: According to a Changsha correspondent in the *North-China Daily News* writing under date of May 7, motor road building is going on apace in Hunan Province, and the old stone tracks that have served this province for countless generations are giving place to wide solidly constructed motor roads. It is now possible to do in a few hours' journeys that used to take as many days. Serious road building was begun in 1924, when the Famine Relief Committees took up the matter. In 1927 and 1928 the road that had been commenced at Changsha was pushed on to Paoching. From Changsha westward a road, begun before the Communist troubles, has recently been completed as far as Iyang. It is planned to carry it on to Changteh, whence a road has already been completed to Taoyuan. Southward from Changsha a road has been completed as far as Chenchow and Ichang, where it is but a few miles to the present terminus of the railway from Canton. Other roads are projected to various cities in the province. Motor bus services run on the roads already constructed, and, while they leave much to be desired, are steadily improving.

ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIAL NOTES

ENGINEERING

FAR EASTERN DELEGATES TO WORLD POWER CONFERENCE: The Second World Power Conference, which is to be held at Berlin this year from June 16 to 25, is attracting considerable interest in the Far East, and a number of delegates are being sent from Japan and China to attend. These will present some important papers dealing with power and engineering problems in Asia, either prepared by themselves or by other prominent engineers belonging to the countries mentioned, but who cannot attend the conference. It will be remembered that the First Power Conference was held last year in Japan at the same time as the Engineering Congress.

ELECTRICITY IN FORMOSA: E. B. Copland, writing from Formosa in the *North-China Daily News* of May 16 last, states that there is no doubt that electricity is used far more in that island than in Great Britain. There are a number of companies, he says, which are producing electricity, all under Government supervision, most of them being semi-official organizations. Both coal and water are used as sources of energy, and a very ambitious scheme for damming up the outlet of Lake Candidus in order to accumulate a good head of water for this purpose is under way. The idea is to use 1,200 cubic feet of water at an effective head of 1,080 feet, by which means it is hoped to develop 100,000 kilowatts. The estimate of the cost of the project is Y.48,000,000, and this money has been borrowed from New York. The work, since its inception, has been interfered with at different times owing to political changes in the Japanese Government. It is pointed out that a number of small electrical plants could be put up at a much less cost to supply electrical needs, but the Government is committed to the project and will see it through in time.

WHANGPOO DREDGING SCHEME: A recent *Kuo Min News Agency* message from Nanking states that it was decided to organize a special permanent committee to attend to the carrying out of the proposed dredging of the Whangpoo River at Woosung. This decision was made at a special meeting of representatives of the Committee for the Reorganization of Commercial Organizations in Shanghai, the Shanghai Municipal Harbour Dredging Bureau, the Kiangsu Provincial Department of Reconstruction and the Taihu Lake Conservancy Board. The new Committee is to consist of eleven members drawn from various public and official bodies, and it will also be responsible for the raising and controlling of funds for the project. A set of regulations governing the organization and functions of the proposed Committee is being drawn up by the National Reconstruction Commission. It will be interesting to see when and how this new Committee will raise the necessary funds. Meanwhile it might well be asked why the Whangpoo Conservancy could not carry out the necessary work without being hampered by a committee?

INDUSTRY

KIANGSU SILK CROP FAILS: The Wusih correspondent of the *North-China Daily News*, writing on May 23, states that there is only a 20 per cent. crop of silk cocoons this year, the best cocoons selling for \$65 per picul, and the price ranging down to \$50 per picul for inferior grades. The main cause for this is the unusually cold and rainy weather that has persisted over the silk producing area of Kiangsu Province this spring. Incidentally, this untimely weather has also effected the wheat crop which has yielded only 50 per cent.

Other reports show that the failure of the silk cocoon crop is more or less universal throughout this section of China, and this must react unfavourably upon the silk filatures of Shanghai and other centres and the export of Chinese raw silk, thus giving a further blow to the China silk business.

SILK EXPOSITION AT NANKING: The National Silk Products Exposition, held under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour at

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Nanking, was opened on May 11, and has proved a distinct success. It is stated that the display consisted of the largest variety of silk products gathered together in recent years. At the opening ceremony Mr. Cheng Hung-nien, Vice-Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour, deplored the recent decline in China's oldest and foremost industry, at the same time voicing the hope that the producers would strive to improve the quality of their products so as to enable the industry to compete with foreign rivals. He said that the Government would exert its utmost to support and foster this particular home industry.

In this connection we might ask whether silk industries and silk products for export in other silk producing countries—the foreign rivals of China referred to by the worthy Vice-Minister—are subject to taxation as they are in China, and how much would the China silk industry be benefitted if it were entirely exempt from taxation in all its branches?

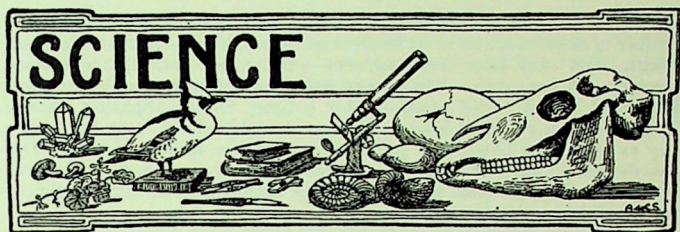
COMMERCE

THE SUGAR BUSINESS IN SHANGHAI: Chinese sugar is chiefly produced in Szechuan, Fukien and Kuangtung, the three provinces producing about 1,600,000 piculs per annum, in addition to which Shanghai has to import anything up to half a million piculs from abroad. It is claimed that Chinese sugar is sweeter than that from abroad, but on account of its limited production is more expensive. Chiefly derived from the sugar cane, the native method of preparation is simple, passing through three stages only. The cane is first ground by a heavy stone mill, the juice thus obtained is boiled over a fire of moderate heat until it is reduced to a thick viscous paste, whereupon it is removed and exposed to the sun where it hardens into an amorphous mass. The process of exposure and its length controls the whiteness of the finished product. There are three kinds of sugar known to the Chinese trade, white sugar, of which there are eight varieties, used in the making of confectionary and sweets, brown sugar, of which there are also eight varieties which are chiefly used for medicinal purposes, and the green, or common sugar, of which there are only six varieties, all principally used throughout the country for ordinary purposes. Among the foreign sugars imported, that from Java stands first in public esteem, Hongkong, Cuban and Manila sugar following in that order, with Japanese sugar last, though this enjoys a certain popularity because of its cheapness.

LIQUOR, COOKING OIL AND PASTY SOY: There are over 700 dealers operating in these commodities in Shanghai. Although many varieties of liquor are sold in the Shanghai market, practically only *samshu* and *kiaoliang chu* come to the consumer direct from the manufacturer, the others being treated by the blenders and mixers in the wine shops. Most of the *samshu* consumed in Shanghai is imported from a number of cities in Kiangsu to the north of the Yangtze River, while *kiaoliang chu* is principally obtained from Tientsin and Newchwang.

The chief kinds of cooking oils sold in Shanghai consist of rape seed, peanut, sesamum and the soy bean. Rape seed oil is produced locally or in the immediately surrounding district: bean oil comes from Newchwang, Dairen and Chefoo, that from Dairen being the most popular on the market. Peanut oil is obtained mostly from Shantung Province, and sesamum oil is either produced by the local mills, or imported from Soochow. Soy, strange to say, is regarded as a cooking oil in China.

Pasty soy is manufactured from soy beans, wheat flour and salt, its period of preparation lasting from March until May, the cost of the labour involved is about \$6.70 and the amount for which, it is sold is roughly \$7, so that dealers get very little profit out of the manufacture.



NOTES ON THE DEAD-LEAF BUTTERFLY,
KALLIMA, AND A NEW SPECIES OF *PAPILIO*

BY

HARRY R. CALDWELL

KALLIMA SINENSIS

One of the most interesting butterflies in the Orient is a member of the genus *Kallima*, commonly known as the dead-leaf butterfly on account of its so much resembling a dried leaf when at rest with the wings closed. This insect is especially noticeable when on the wing on account of its awkward flight, the prominent orange patch crossing the fore-wing obliquely, and the iridescence of both wings in the sunlight. The insect flashes many colours as it crosses a sun-patch in the forest, and will immediately attract the attention of the man with a net.

Kallima is one of the *Nymphalidae* group, possessing but four walking legs. This group is commonly known as the brush-footed butterflies. It is common to the mountainous regions of China and India. There is an exotic genus closely allied to *Kallima* which has been described by Butler from Madagascar. This butterfly is known as *Coryphæola*, but is smaller than either *Kallima huttoni*, Moore, of Northern India, or *K. encersa* or *sinensis*, from the mountainous regions of Central Fukien. There is, too, a smaller species of *Kallima* common in the mountains of Formosa. This butterfly is mounted and sold to tourists in great numbers throughout the island.

Possibly there is no other butterfly in the Orient which so beautifully illustrates both mimicry and protective colouration as does the *Kallima* butterfly when both are supplemented by the cunning and art of man. We may see in museums and studios branches of trees decorated about equally with dried leaves and butterflies, and the mimicry is so complete as to require close scrutiny to distinguish between the leaves and the insects. This is where nature is supplemented by the art of man, and the thing is overdone.

If by chance one finds a *Kallima* butterfly at rest among dried leaves, the mimicry is indeed so complete as to deceive the casual ob-

server. We have studied this butterfly with very great care during a number of seasons spent in its habitat in the mountains back of Yenping, Fukien, and only once have we seen what could honestly be termed mimicry. A companion had flushed a *Kallima* from a near-by log, and the insect flitted about aimlessly for a time, finally alighting upon a broken branch of dried leaves. There it wobbled its body in such a way as to appear like a leaf partly suspended in a spider's web. This was deception sure enough, but it was the only time out of the one-hundred-and-one studies when there was anything that could seriously be construed as mimicry.

Ordinarily the *Kallima* butterfly will alight upon a tree trunk, either head up or head down, or will alight upon a log or stone. In this event the leaf formation made by the sharply hooked apex of the wing, the "tails", and the transverse median line, are all of no avail from the standpoint of mimicry.

The noticeable difference between the Indian and Chinese species of *Kallima* is in that the apex of the wing of *K. sinensis* is much more hooked, producing a more marked point on the so-called "leaf" when the insect is at rest. The insect is to be found throughout the summer, but is restricted to the heavily forested regions, usually at considerable altitudes.

PAPILIO APHRODITE sp. nov.

Hitherto this very attractive *Papilio* common to the hill country of Fukien has never been described or named. Dr. William Schaus, Honorary Assistant Curator of the Division of Insects of the United States National Museum in Washington, to whom a specimen was referred by us to confirm our belief that the insect had never been described, replied as follows, "The United States National Museum has a fine specimen of this species, but it has not been identified yet. It belongs to a large group of papilios, largely Chinese, also semihyaline, with black stripes, differing chiefly in the lines of underside of hind wing. One species, *Papilio asakurea*, Matsumura, is unknown to me."

This *Papilio* is of medium size, the painting herewith being life size, and is found only upon the wing in the early spring in this region (Futsing, near Foochow). It is confined entirely to the sparsely wooded foothills, seldom if ever being seen upon the plains. One peculiar characteristic of the insect is the semi-transparent texture of the wings, it being easy to read print through the latter.

The flight of this butterfly is rapid and erratic, the insect often maintaining a well defined beat in some sunlit area between trees, thus much resembling *P. sarpadon* and *P. agamemnon*. Otherwise it resembles *P. xuthus* ab *xuthulus* in its life history, laying its eggs upon a spined leaf plant of the *Xanthoxylum* group. The only time it is possible to make a study of this insect is when it is flitting about in the brush seeking leaves of the food plant of the larva upon which to deposit its eggs. In ordinary flight among the tree tops the insect might easily be confused with one of the smaller members of the genus *Charaxes*, as the flight is so rapid the long slender tails are hardly noticeable.

NOTES ON THE DEAD-LEAF BUTTERFLY, *KALLIMA*, ETC.

This *Papilio* is seen upon the wing for a short season only, usually beginning about Easter, depending somewhat upon the season. We have made a very careful series of observations covering the insect during the past three years with very definite results.

A NEW SPECIES OF THE SWALLOW RAY
(*PTEROPLATEA*) FROM CHINA

BY

YUANTING T. CHU, M. S.

PTEROPLATEA JORDANI SP. NOV.

Disk very broad, its length from tip of snout to the abdominal pores less than half the width. Anterior margin of pectoral waved, broadly concave in the middle, outer angle somewhat subangular, posterior margin broadly rounded. Snout with a little prominence; distance from tip of snout to eye greater than that between spiracles. Tail moderately long, its length from abdominal pores more than half the body length from the same point, or about two and half times the interorbital width; six black blotches or rings, alternating with white colour, below the caudal spine. Nostrils separated, with large flaps; mouth undulate, its width considerably greater than its length from tip of snout; teeth minute, in a broad band, arranged in oblique series, each tooth with three sharp cusps; gill-openings moderate. Body smooth.

Dorsal surface dark brownish black, with irregular small punctuations of a darker colour in the median upper portion, two very large, egg-shaped, white markings, one on either side of the head. Ventral surface with the marginal area yellowish, the rest white.

Described from three female specimens, one of 529 mm. in width from the fishmarket of Ningpo, two of 540 mm. and 357 mm. in width, respectively, collected by Captain V. L. Chu of the Steam-Trawler, Tsi-Mei No. 2, from the East Sea, China.

Our species is close to *P. japonica* and *P. micrura* in the general contour of the body, but differs from them in the greater width of the disk, in the longer tail, and in having two very large white markings on the sides of the head. It also resembles to *P. crebripunctata* and *P. marmorata* of the Californian Coasts.

Prior to the present description, a photograph of this fish was sent to Dr. David Starr Jordan. In his letter, dated April 10, 1929, Dr. Jordan says, "I think your *Pteroplatea* must be new, as I never saw any large white spots on the Japanese species nor on those of U. S. It is much like our two Pacific species (*crebripunctata* and *marmorata*), except in color." I take great pleasure in dedicating this new species to Dr. Jordan.

NOTES ON TREES AND SHRUBS OF NORTHERN MANCHURIA

BY

B. W. SKVORTZOW.

3. GENUS *ACER* L.

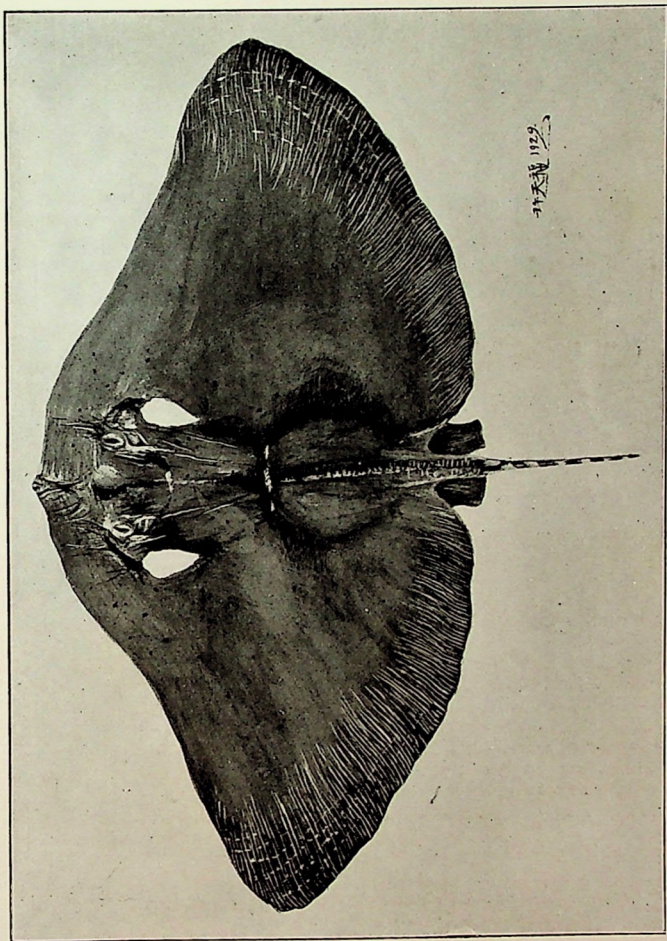
Maples are very common trees in Northern Manchuria. They grow near rivulets especially in the forests in mountainous districts, and all are important constituents of local Manchurian dense woods. Seven or eight species of the genus *Acer* L. are known at present to grow in Northern Manchuria from the Amur to Korea. The commonest species are *Acer Ginnala* Maxim. and *Acer Mono* Maxim. In the Manchurian woods to the east of Harbin, besides the two species mentioned, *Acer manshuricum* Maxim., *Acer tegmentosum* Maxim., *Acer ukurunduense* Traut. and Mey., and *Acer barbinerve* Maxim. have been collected. *Acer Pseudo-Sieboldianum* is found only in the southern part of Fengtien Province and in the Primorsk district of Eastern Siberia. *Acer Tschonoski* and *A. triflorum* were collected by V. L. Komarow in the southern part of Kirin Province and in woods of Northern Korea. *Acer Negundo* L. was introduced to Manchuria from the United States ten or twelve years ago. It grows in Harbin, Mukden, Kirin, and in different towns along the lines of the South Manchuria Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway. The wood of *Acer Mono*, *Acer tegmentosum* and *Acer manshuricum* is valued in wood-using industries. A brief description of Manchurian maples accompanied by photographs and drawings by the author is given below.

1. *Acer Ginnala* Maxim. Figs. 1 and 2; Plate 1, Fig. 7.

Shrub or small tree to 8 meters with dark-brown bark. Branchlets thin, smooth, greenish. Leaves elongate, 3-lobed, rarely undivided and ovate-oblong, subcordate or truncate, the middle lobe usually ovate-oblong, much longer than the lateral one, serrate, dark green and lustrous above, light green beneath, glabrous, 3 to 9 cm. long, 1.5 to 5 cm. broad; petiole green or reddish, glabrous, 1.5 to 4 cm. long. Flowers in long glabrous peduncled panicle, 0.7 to 1 cm. across. Petals yellowish-white. Stamens long. Fruit glabrous, 2.5 cm. long.

Habitat: A common tree along river valleys and in forests on slopes of transverse spurs following the courses of small mountain rivulets.

Geographical Distribution: USSR: Amur, Ussuri, Argun, Primorsk District. Manchuria: Heilungkiang Province, the eastern slopes of the Great Hingan Mountains, the Nonni River Valley, the Little Hingan Mountains, the Sungari River Valley; Kirin Province, very common; Shengking Province, the south eastern part of the province. Korea. Japan, China: Chihli, Hupeh, Kiangsi, South Mongolia.



A new Species of Swallow Ray from the China Seas. It has been named *Pteroplatea jordani* by Mr. Yuanting T. Chu, of St. John's University, in honour of Dr. David Starr Jordan, the great American Ichthyologist.



Fig. 1. *Acer Gannala* Maxim. in Flower.

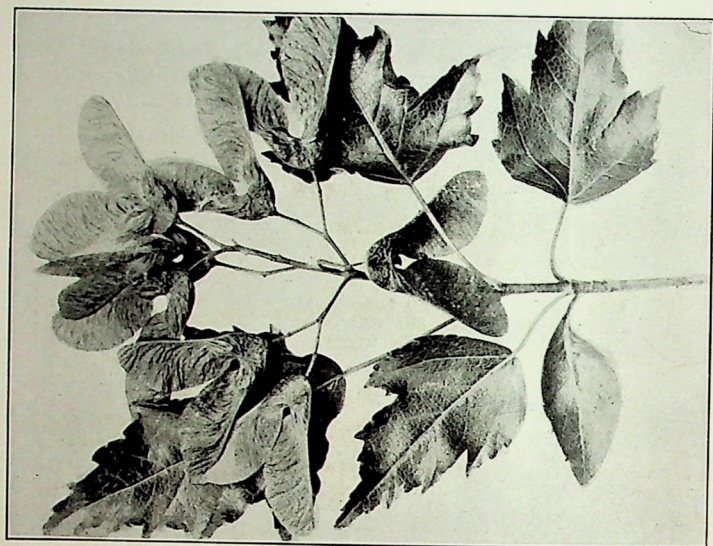


Fig. 2. *Acer Gannala* Maxim. in Fruit.



Fig. 3. *Acer tegmentosum* Maxim. in Flower.

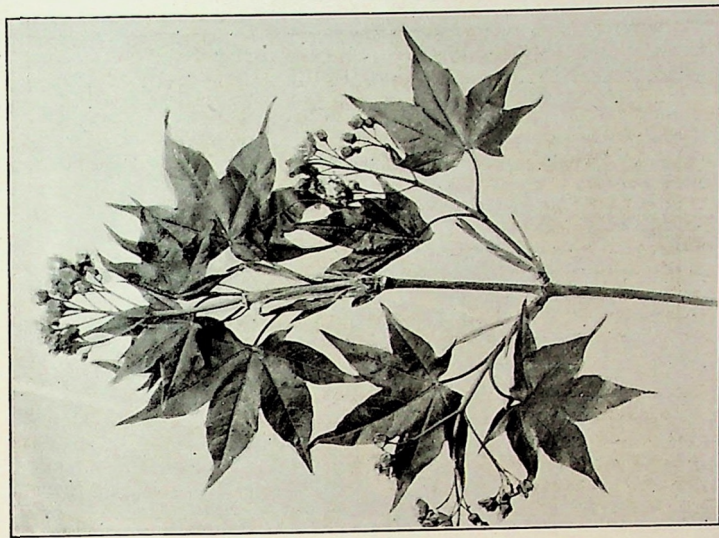


Fig. 4. *Acer mono* Maxim. in Flower.



Fig. 5. *Acer Mono* Maxim. in Flower.

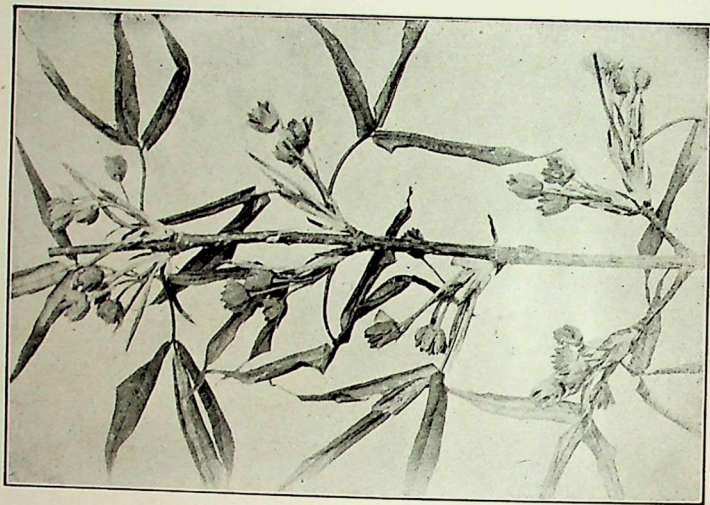


Fig. 6. *Acer manshuricum* Maxim. in Flower.

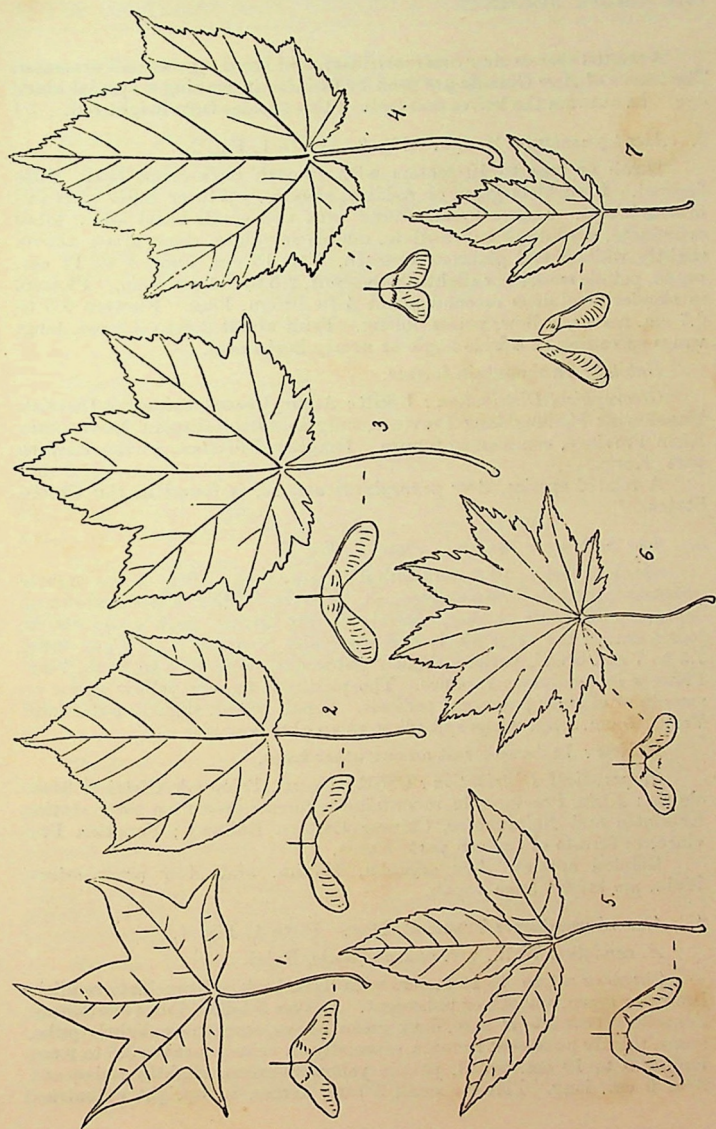


Plate 1. Leaves and Fruits of Manchurian Maples (*Acer*. L.)

A related species *Acer Semenovii*, Rgl. and Herd., grows in Turkestan. The leaves of *Acer Ginnala* are used by Chinese in making a special black dye. In autumn the leaves and fruit of this species turn bright red.

2. *Acer tegmentosum* Maxim. Fig. 3. Plate 1, Fig. 2.

Shrub or tree to 10 meters with smooth dark-green bark, little fissured. Branchlets green or reddish, slender. Winter buds with imbricate scales. Leaves broad, round with two small basal lobes, lobes acuminate, cordate or subcordate, double serrulate, dark green above, slightly whitish and glabrous beneath, 7 to 15 cm. long, 4 to 12 cm. broad, petiole smooth or slightly pubescent, 2.5 to 8.5 cm. long. Flowers in slender pendulous racemes about 5 to 10 cm. long. Flowers 0.5 to 0.7 cm. across, yellow, petals oblong. Fruit about 2.5 to 3.2 cm. long, wings spreading at a wide angle or nearly horizontal.

Habitat : In mountain forests.

Geographical Distribution : USSR : Amur, Ussuri, Primorsk District. Manchuria : Heilungkiang Province, only in Little Hingan Mountains ; Kirin Province, common in forests. Fengtien Province, in the Eastern part. Korea.

A related species, *Acer pennsylvanicum*, L., is found in the United States.

3. *Acer barbinerve* Maxim. Plate 1, Fig. 3.

Shrub or tree to 10 meters with dark grey bark. Branchlets slightly pubescent, reddish-brown or greenish. Leaves 5-lobed, lobes acuminate, dentate, subcordate at base, coarsely doubly serrate, dark green above, pubescent on the veins above and especially beneath, 3 to 8 cm. long, 2.5 to 7 cm. broad, petioles slightly pubescent, reddish, 4 to 8 cm. long. Flowers in pendulous racemes. The pistillate flowers yellow green on smooth or slightly pubescent pedicels. Sepals broad, slightly pubescent. Fruit 3.5 cm. long, wings spreading at an obtuse angle.

Habitat : In dense forest among other trees.

Geographical Distribution : USSR : Ussuri, Primorsk District. Manchuria : Kirin Province, in mountainous forests, common near station Kaolintze and Shitouhotze, Chinese Eastern Railway ; Fengtien Province, in forests of eastern part. Korea.

Related species, *Acer argutum*, Maxim. and *Acer acuminatum*, Wall., are known from Japan.

4. *Acer ukurunduense* Traut. et. Mey. Plate 1, Fig. 4.

A. caudatum Wall., var. *ukurunduense*, Rehd.

Shrub or a tree to 12 meters with dark bark. Branchlets reddish-brown or green, smooth or pubescent. Leaves 5-lobed, lobes acuminate, dentate, subcordate at base, dark green above, smooth or slightly pubescent, thickly pubescent beneath, especially on veins. Leaves 3.5 to 9 cm. long, 2.5 to 10 cm. broad, petiole yellowish-green, slightly pubescent, 5 to 9 cm. long. Flowers small 3 mm. across, in upright cylindrical

NOTES ON TREES AND SHRUBS OF NORTHERN MANCHURIA

spikes., 8 to 12 cm. long. Petals light yellow, oblong, stamens longer than petals, ovary pubescent. Fruit small with nearly upright wings, 1.7 cm. long.

Habitat : Manchurian forests.

Geographical Distribution : USSR : Amur, Ussuri, Primorsk District. Manchuria : Kirin Province, only in forests, Fengtien Province, in forests of eastern part. Korea ; Saghalin Island. Japan. China, Szechuan.

Related species, *Acer spicatum*, Lam., is grown in United States. *Acer ukurunduense*, var. *multiserratum*, Schneider, is known from South China. *Acer caudatum*, Wall., occurs in the Himalayas.

5. *Acer Mono* Maxim. Figs. 4 and 5 ; Plate 1 Fig. 1.

A. pictum Thunb., var. *parviflorum*, Schneider.

Tree to 18 meters with dark grey fissured bark. Branchlets green, smooth or short pubescent. Leaves 5- to 7-lobed, cordate or subcordate, with ovate-triangular acuminate entire lobes, dark green above, smooth, whitish green and glabrous beneath except axillary tufts of hairs. Leaves 3 to 8 cm. long, 4 to 9 cm. broad. Petioles smooth or short pubescent, 1 to 7 cm. long. Flowers in corymbs, 5 to 8 cm. across. Flowers 0.5 to 0.8 cm. across. Petals and stamens yellow. Fruit 3 cm. long with wings, spreading at an obtuse angle or nearly horizontal.

Habitat : Common along the river valleys.

Geographical Distribution : USSR : Amur, Ussuri, Primorsk District. Manchuria : Kirin Province, very common in the forest area. Heilungkiang Province only in the Little Hingan Mountain ; Fengtien Province, in the eastern part. Korea. Japan. China : Chihli and Szechuan.

The related species, *Acer pictum*, Thunb. and *Acer truncatum*, Bge., are known from North China and Japan.

6. *Acer manshuricum* Maxim. Fig. 6 ; Plate 1, Fig. 5.

Shrub or tree to 8 to 12 meters with dark bark. Buds brown, elongate, smooth or slightly pubescent. Branchlets smooth, reddish-grey. Leaves 3-foliate, leaflets oblong to oblong-lanceolate, 3 to 10 cm. long, 0.8 to 3 cm. broad, acuminate, serrate, dark green above, glaucous beneath and pubescent on the midrib. The middle leaflets slender-stalked, the lateral ones short-stalked. Petiole reddish or green, glabrous 1.5 to 8 cm. long. Flowers in 3 to 5 flowered cymes. Sepals and petals greenish-yellow, 1 cm. across. Fruit glabrous, wings spreading at a right or obtuse angle, with the thick reticulate nutlets, 3.5 cm. long.

Habitat : Only in dense forests.

Geographical Distribution : USSR : Ussuri, Primorsk District. Manchuria, Kirin Province, very common, Heilungkiang Province, only in forests of the Little Hingan Mountains, Fengtien Province, in the eastern part. Korea.

A related species, *Acer triflorum*, Kom., is known from the southern part of Kirin and Fengtien Provinces and Northern Korea. Other

related species, *Acer nikoense*, Maxim., *Acer griseum*, Pax. and *Acer sutchuense*, Franch., occur in Japan, and Central and Western China.

7. *Acer Pseudo-Sieboldianum* Kom. Plate 1, Fig. 6.

Shrub or tree with dark grey bark. Branchlets and peduncles pubescent when young. Leaves 8- to 12-lobed, cordate. Lobes lance-oblong and double serrate, slightly pubescent above and beneath. Flowers in 8 to 15 flowered cymes. Sepals reddish, petals yellowish. Fruit reddish, smooth, about 2 cm. long, wings spreading at an obtuse angle.

Habitat : In forests.

Geographical Distribution : USSR : Primorsk District as far north as the Lake Hanka. Manchuria : Kirin Province, in the southern part adjacent to the Primorsk District and Northern Korea, not yet found in mountain forests along the Chinese Eastern Railway, Fengtien Province in the south-eastern section. Korea.

The related species, *Acer Sieboldianum*, Miq. and *Acer japonicum*, Thunb., are found in Japan.

8. *Acer Negundo* L. var. *californicum*, Sarg.

Tree to 6 meters with tomentose branchlets and winter-buds. Leaflets 3 to 5, coarsely serrate, pubescent above and beneath. Fruit glabrous, 3.5 cm. long.

Habitat : Only in cultivation in towns. A good ornamental tree of rapid growth when young in Harbin, Kirin and Mukden.

Geographical Distribution : North America.

POLE-SHIFT AND CLIMATIC CYCLES

BY

HERBERT CHATLEY, D.Sc. (LOND.)

In the article by A. W. Grabau on "Asia and the Evolution of Man" in the March issue of *The China Journal* the hypothesis of a large (15°) displacement of the Earth's polar axis has been invoked to explain the pronounced changes of climate in Central Asia that must have taken place during the period of man's evolution. This hypothesis has often been suggested but is quite unacceptable to astronomers and students of applied mechanics. It is a fundamental principle in mechanics that the "angular momentum" or "moment of momentum" of a freely rotating body is a highly conservative quantity which can only change under certain rigorously limited conditions. This criterion involves extreme

POLE-SHIFT AND CLIMATIC CYCLES

resistance to a change in the inclination of the axis to a plane passing through the Sun.

Astronomical observations show that :

- A. The axis of the Earth has a practically fixed direction in space towards the Pole Star, inclined about $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to the plane of the orbit of the Earth's revolution about the Sun.
- B. There is a slow "precessional" spin of the axis of the Earth about its centre, making one complete turn in about 25,000 years, but preserving throughout the inclination of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to the plane of the orbit except for a very slight wobble due to the Moon. Hence about 4,000 years ago the star Alpha Draconis served as a pole star. This motion is due to the differential attraction of the Sun and Moon on the bulge of the Earth.
- C. Certain very minute wobbles of the axis occur during the year, possibly due to a lack of symmetry of the Earth's mass, the differential attractions of the planets, and so on. Mechanical analyses by Laplace, Euler and others has shown that small slow oscillations of the inclination of the axis to the orbit are mechanically possible, but that the cumulative changes should not exceed one or two degrees.

General Drayson has endeavoured to show that the precessional path of the pole among the stars is not a circle of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ radius as stated in (B), but that the actual path is a much larger circle, taking much more than 25,000 years to complete and corresponding in periodicity to glaciation. Such a motion would involve large changes in the inclination of the axis to the orbit, but no astronomer accepts the hypothesis which is entirely *ad hoc* and without support from dynamic analysis.

In order that the axis of a freely rotating body shall change its inclination it is necessary that a certain turning moment shall be applied continuously at right angles to the axis and that the rotation about the axis shall be accelerated. There are no celestial forces known which would be adequate to produce the relatively rapid motion postulated. The so-called secular retardation due to tidal friction is quite insufficient to produce this change.

No action of a passing or colliding body has yet been conceived which could cause a large change in the inclination of the Earth's axis without at the same time producing prodigious geological effects and annihilating all the higher types of living animals.

The physical cause for intermittent ice ages and polar warm periods is generally sought for in

- (a) Variations of the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit, or
- (b) Variations in the solar radiation.

The second item is by far the most probable cause. A change of 5 per cent. in the total solar radiation would cause a change in mean temperature

of the Earth of about 15° Centigrade. Perceptible fluctuations in the solar radiation actually exist, and it is quite conceivable that there may be larger variations of very long period, which would be fully adequate to account for ice ages or semi-tropical conditions at the poles. The equational regions in both cases would be partially sheltered from catastrophic changes by humidity and air circulation.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND REVIEWS

BIOLOGY

CHINESE SEASIDE SHELLS: Many of our readers will shortly be leaving for their annual summer holiday by the sea shore, especially our younger readers, and there they will doubtless engage in the ever amusing pastime of gathering shells cast upon the beaches by the waves. Up till now, however, there has been no way by which the casual gatherer of Chinese sea shells could tell the names of the species he finds short of sending duplicate specimens to some museum in the homelands for identification. And even so the information he might secure would in all probability be far from accurate, for the very simple reason that it is only recently that the marine mollusks of the Chinese coast have been thoroughly studied. Although Chinese shells long ago found their way to Europe, where they were described by men like G. B. Sowerby, Reeve, Lamarck and Lischke, yet it is only recently that they have received the intensive investigation they deserve by Dr. A. W. Grabau and Mr. Sohtsu G. King, the result of whose work appeared a year or so ago in a valuable little book entitled "Shells of Peitaiho," published by the Peking Laboratory of Natural History, and on sale at the China Booksellers, Ltd., and the Peking Leader Press, at Peking. With the help of this book, we do not hesitate to say, even the beginner will be able to identify the shells of the various species of marine mollusks he may find along the coasts of North China, since it gives detailed descriptions of all the known forms, many of which are here named and described for the first time. The descriptions are accompanied by a series of extremely good plates of photographic reproductions. Altogether 127 forms are described, which number far exceeds anything the average collector is likely to come across in a single season.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general discussion of shell life, followed by a popular description of the shells found on the Peitaiho beaches under two headings, the common bivalves or *Pelecypoda* and the common univalves or *Gastropoda*. Then come the systematic descriptions with a key to the genera. The book is one that has been badly needed, and we congratulate the authors and the Peking Natural History Society on getting it out. It is only fair to ourselves, however, to say that the first appearance of the first part of this book was, with but few differences, in *The China Journal* of 1927 and 1928, a fact which the authors appear to have forgotten since no mention of it is made in this new edition.

BIRDS OF THE OCEAN: Students of ornithology who are desirous of becoming familiar with the many birds that spend part or all of their lives at sea are recommended to secure an excellent little handbook by the well-known ornithologist W. B. Alexander, and published under the above name by G. P. Putnam's Sons (The Knickerbocker Press) of New York and London. Containing 140 excellent illustrations, almost all from photographs, of live birds in their natural haunts, this useful book deals in detail with every known feathered inhabitant of the ocean,

classifying them according to their families. The last four chapters are topographical, discussing the different kinds of habitats occupied by the various species from the open ocean to the rocky coasts, as well as the various areas of the globe where sea birds are found. Altogether this is a most useful work and one we are glad to have on our shelves. The price is 15s. net, and it is worth it, although the book is not large. It contains 395 pages of text, however, and is well got up. Its shape and size make it extremely handy for the traveller.

AN AQUARIUM FOR SHANGHAI: Students of natural history will be interested in a report which appeared in a newspaper in Japan and was reproduced in the *North-China Daily News* of May 24 to the effect that a scheme is on foot to establish an aquarium in Shanghai, the proposed site being what is known as the Chinese Public Garden on Soochow Road between Museum and Szechuen Roads. It is reported that the designer is to be a Mr. H. Hirata who owns an aquarium at Dairen and another at Yokohama, and that the cost of the proposed aquarium for Shanghai is to be about \$100,000. The enterprise is not to be a money making concern, but purely educational. The aquarium will be divided into a section for fresh-water fish and one for marine fish.

The *North-China Daily News* report states that so far the Municipal Council has received no application for permission to establish such an aquarium in the Chinese Public Garden. We should suggest that, if an application is made and it can be proved that the enterprise in question is purely for educational purposes and its sponsors will guarantee to run it properly, the required permission should be granted. Shanghai has all too few interests of this nature.

A. DE C. S.

THE YANGTAO: In the April number of *The China Journal* among the "Scientific Notes and Reviews" there are quotations from an interesting letter from the Rev. C. H. Stevens of Fensiang in South-western Shensi. The writer asks for the name of a fruit that is found in the hills to the south of Fensiang. In replying the editor of this journal diagnoses the fruit as that of a vine of the genus *Actinidia*.

It certainly is a strange coincidence that Mr. B. W. Skvortzow writes in the same number on "Notes on Trees and Shrubs in North Manchuria." He states, that there are about twenty-five species of the genus *Actinidia* of the *Dillenia* family known at present to grow in different parts of Eastern Asia from the Amur River Valley to Java and the Himalayas. His collection had been made in Northern Manchuria, where he found only three species. His descriptions and the very excellent plates, therefore, pertain to the species in Northern Manchuria only.

Now in consulting my "Botanicon Sinicum" (E. Bretschneider M.D., with Appendix and Index by Rev. Ernst Faber, D.D.) I find that *Chang chu* (長楚) is the name of an ode in the *Shi King*. Legge says that the *Chang chu* is the carambola tree: "In the low wet ground is the carambola tree, soft and pliant are its branches." This plant is also mentioned in the *Er Ya* (爾雅), one of the ancient classical books. But what to the layman is the carambola tree?

The Century Dictionary (American) defines the carambola as the acid pulpy fruit of a tree *Averrhoa carambola* of the geranium family, *Geraniaceae*, of Eastern Asia, also a tree. Williams, too, in his dictionary defines the *Chang chu* as a kind of fruit called carambola, known as the willow peach (楊桃) in Canton.

To return to our "Botanicon Sinicum," Kuo po (郭璞) in his commentary on the *Er Ya* says that the carambola is the *Yangtao* (羊桃), or goat peach. The same is said in the *Shuo Wen* (說文). Lu Ki (陸機) of the Kingdom of Wu, south of the Yangtze, writes in his commentary on the herbs, trees, birds, etc. of the *Shi King*, "The *Chang chu* is now called the *Yangtao*. Its leaves are long and narrow, its flowers of a purplish red and its branches are so weak, that when they are more than a foot long, they go creeping along the grass. The people remove the rind of the stem near the root, after placing it in hot ashes, and make pencil tubes of it." Both Kuo Po and Lu Ki wrote in the 3rd century A.D.

A notice of the same plant is found in the Pen Tsao Kang Mu (本草綱目) under the head of *Yangtao* (羊桃), and is identified there with the *Chang chu* of the Shi King and the Er Ya. The name *Yangtao* is therefore from the Pen Tsao King, the great Chinese Herbal and Materia Medica, published in the 16th century by Li Shi-chen. Li Shi-chen describes the *Yangtao* "as a plant with a weak creeping stem of the thickness of a finger, large leaves like the palm of the hand, white (downy) on the under side, under the name *Yangtao* figure two quite different herbaceous plants."

Dr. Bretschneider comments upon this, "the *Yangtao* of the Pen tsao king is certainly not the *Averrhoa Carambola*, and the ancient commentators have also not meant to identify the *chang chu* of the Classics with the *carambola*, a tropical fruit, which succeeds well in the southern provinces of China, but was hardly even known in the north. Williams and Legge have been misled by the name *Yangtao* which at Canton is applied to the *Carambola* or Chinese gooseberry, as it is called by Europeans". He says further, "I may well observe that the name *Yangtao* is also applied in China to the *Actinidia Chinensis*, a climbing shrub with edible fruit about the size of a plum. It is well figured in the *Chi wu ming shi tu kao*, (植物名實圖考) where the names *Yangtao* and *mi hou tao*, (彌猴桃) monkey's peach, are given."

As to the written characters of *Yangtao*. In Williams' dictionary, the *yang* is not the character for sheep or goat as in the Classics, but 羊, meaning the sea or foreign. He also says that in Kiangsi the name *Yangtao* is also applied to the *mi hou tao* (monkey's peach, 彌猴桃), a fruit like the *Actinidia* or *Dillenia*.

In consideration of the above it seems clear to me that the fruits described by the Rev. Stevens and Mr. Skvortzow are species of the *Chang chu* of the Shi King, which was later called *Yangtao* in the Er Ya and by the commentators Kuo po and Lu ki.

In Central China, the *Yangtao* grows in the Lü Mountains (廬山). This mountain range is 450 miles up the Yangtze River, running between the Yangtze River and the Poyang Lake. They rise abruptly from the plain and are noted for the well-known summer resort, Kuling. Their highest peak is about 5,000-ft. above the Yangtze River plain.

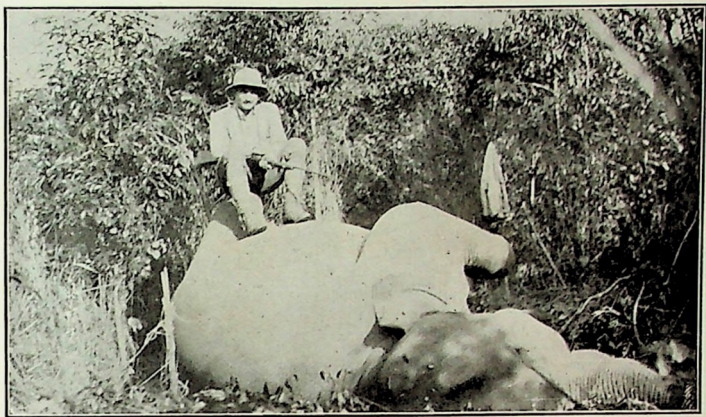
The *Yangtao* is found in great profusion around Kuling. It ripens about the end of July, when the mountaineers bring it in baskets full into the Estate for sale. It is a russet brown, smooth-skinned berry, similar to a gooseberry, but larger. When raw it is rather pleasant to the taste, but very acid when cooked. Kuling house-keepers serve "gooseberry" pies and "gooseberry" jams during the season. It grows on a very slender vine in the crevices of the mountain rocks. For many years J. L. Duff & Co., Kuling and Kiukiang, have preserved the *Yangtao* in large tins for table use and in smaller tins as jam. Beside the Kuling and Kiukiang canneries of the above firm, there is a General Supply Store in Hongkew, Shanghai, which sells all their products.

Regarding the character for writing *Yang*, opinions differ. My late husband, who was identified with Kuling since its beginning in 1896, submitted this question to the Kiukiang literati and others. Generally, the classical name 羊, goat or sheep, was pronounced as the correct character; quite a few favoured the 洋 for sea or foreign as Williams does, while others thought *yang* (楊) for willow the right character. In "Historical Lüshan," the last character is given as the *yang* for the fruit which is called the "Ichang gooseberry." I do not know what authority the authors of the book have for either of their assertions.

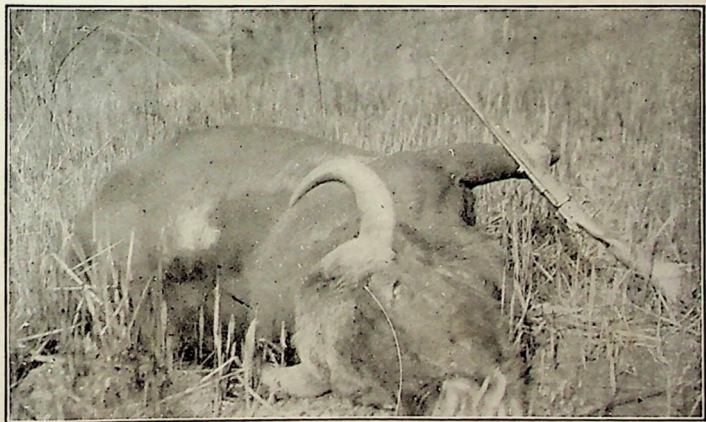
Repeatedly we had roots and vines of the *Yangtao* brought down and tried to grow them in our College Campus at Kiukiang. We never succeeded. The Chinese claimed that the roots were so deeply imbedded in the rocks in the mountains, that it was almost impossible to dig them out without injury to the plant. The climate in the valley is too hot in summer. I have never heard that the *Yangtao* grew anywhere in the Yangtze plain. It is said to grow in the mountains between Kiangsi and Fukien.

As to the fondness of bears for the *Yangtao*, I cannot say, as there are no bears in the Lü Mountains. Leopard scares we have a plenty each season, which are now eclipsed by the frequent bandit frights.

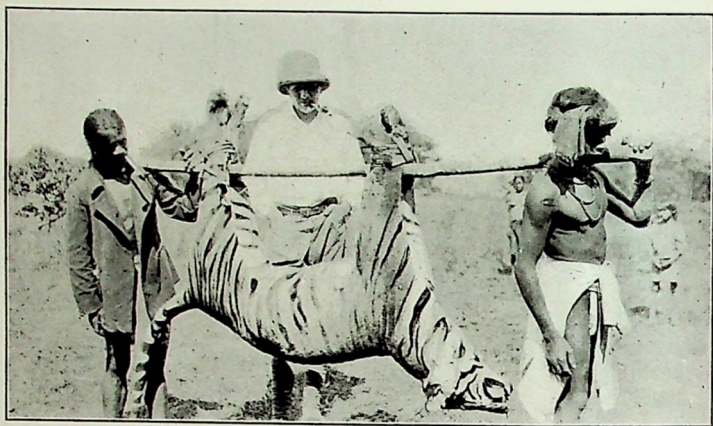
(Mrs.) LYDIA K. KUFFER.



Mr. J. R. v. Zawadski and his Elephant shot in the Jungle of Indo-China.



A Gaur shot on the Ofenheim-Zawadski Expedition in Indo-China last Winter.



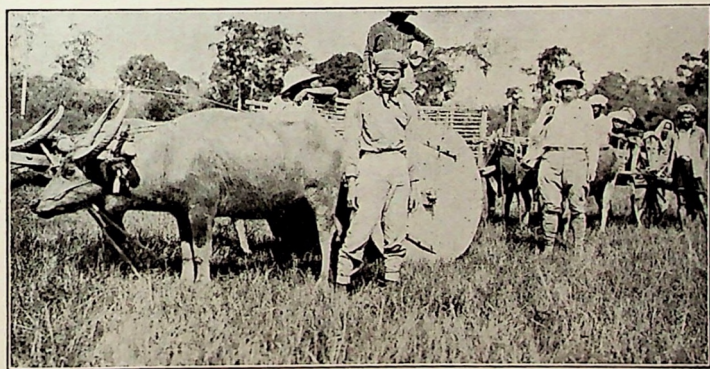
Tiger shot by Mr. W. v. Ofenheim in Indo-China on a Trip made last January.



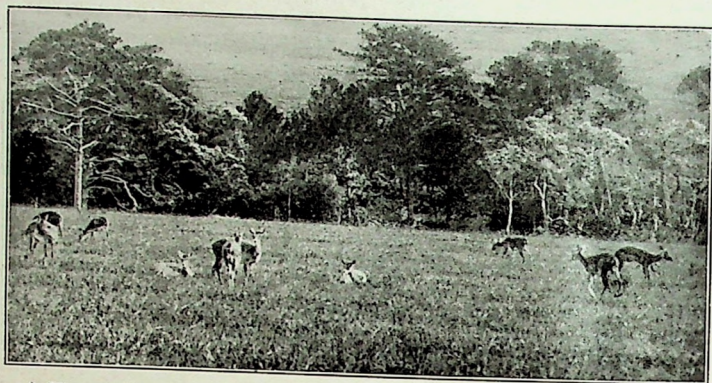
A fine Tiger shot by Mr. J. R. v. Zawadski in Indo-China.



Moi Villagers of Annam, Indo-China, engaged in a Hunting Dance.



Mr. L. Amadani's Buffalo Cart Caravan returning from a Hunting Trip in Indo-China.



A View in the Wilds of Indo-China, showing the Park-like Nature of the Country, with Wild Deer feeding in the Open in full View.



Mr. Amadani and one of the Tigers shot by him on his recent Expedition in Indo-China.



Mr. L. Amadani with the Heads of the Two Gaur which he shot on his Expedition into Indo-China last Winter.



One of Mr. Amadani's Three Elephants which he killed in Indo-China on his Shooting Expedition last Winter, when he found himself in the midst of a Herd of these great Beasts, and was forced to shoot in self protection.



A Moi Woman, Indo-China.



A Moi Girl, Indo-China.



Moi Man and Boy, Natives of Indo-China.



Moi Women of Delat, Indo-China.



Mrs. Lah Ah Von, one of the Canidrome Greyhound Owners, with a likely looking Racer.



A Group of Canidrome Puppies, the Offsprings of Sally Houghton and Forest Pride.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND REVIEWS

THE FLOWERING AND DEATH OF THE BAMBOO: The letter which follows tells of an interesting case where a clump of bamboos died after flowering. We understand from Professor W. M. Porterfield of St. John's University, Shanghai, who is an authority on bamboos, that it is a characteristic of certain species to die after flowering.

The Editor,

Dear Sir:

Vol. XII, No. 4, page 219: Your enquiry about bamboo flowering and dying. In 1920 or 1923, I forget which, a fine plantation of some kind of feathery bamboo about the size of a tennis court, in the garden of the Commissioner of Customs at Tengyueh, Yunnan, flowered and died. That is all I know of the subject. By dying it is to be understood that they died completely roots and all. No fresh shoots came up and a year or two later I had all the roots dug out, a most laborious work!

Yours faithfully,

H. G. FLETCHER.

Custom House,
Taheiho, N. Manchuria,
May 10, 1930.

PALÆONTOLOGY

MARINE MOLLUSKS OF THE SAGHALIN PLIOCENE AND PLEISTOCENE: In a recent paper (Journ. Fac. Sci. Imp. Univ., Tokyo, Sect. 2, Vol. 2) Professor Matajira Yokoyama describes a number of species of fossil marine mollusks from the rock-oil regions of Northern Saghalin Island and from further south in the same island where there is no oil. These fossils were collected during the Japanese occupation of that area about ten years ago. Altogether some forty-two species are described from the rock-oil section with a few from the southern area, the former being assigned to the Pliocene and the latter to the Pleistocene. The describer arrives at the conclusion that the climate of the region under discussion was similar in Pliocene and Pleistocene times to what it is now, whereas in Japan and Formosa it was colder then than at present, as indicated by fossils found in similar geological formations.

METEOROLOGY

THE SEVERE WEATHER OF LAST WINTER: The following letter upon this subject will interest our readers in whose minds the unusual bitterness of the weather experienced in December and January is still more than a mere memory:

The Editor,

Dear Sir:

In the January issue of your journal I noticed a reference to the unusually severe weather prevalent in Shanghai and throughout certain parts of North China during the latter part of December. It was, perhaps, more widespread than you supposed, for while we are accustomed to extremely cold winters still the climatic conditions of the past winter have been phenomenally frigid, and freakish, too.

On December 14, 1929, while I was entertaining a rebel leader, 8th son of Ma An Liang, suddenly the heavens to the north became black. A wind of very high velocity drove the clouds down upon us to the accompaniment of flashes of lightning and peals of thunder. One expected to see rain, which at that time of year would have been a phenomenon for these parts. However, it hailed instead, and after a few minutes the storm passed over, the wind died down and all was quiet and calm.

When the storm was at its height the Moslem rebel and his body-guard quickly left our place quite dumbfounded. Chinese who were hiding on the compound ejaculated again and again, "This is unusual! This is astounding! I've never experienced anything like it!" The Tufei had reached Shen

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Tso that very day and the Chinese looked upon the storm as an omen foreboding evil for themselves.

Following this we had unprecedented snow storms. The snow did not melt in a day or two, as is generally the case, but it was weeks before that which was on the plain and the exposed sides of the hills and mountains began to disappear.

I do not know if you will be interested in this or not. To me it was of considerable moment to know of the extensive area effected by the stormy weather.

Yours sincerely,

C. L. KOENIGSWALD.

Heh Tso, via Tao Chow,
Kansu, China.
March 15, 1930.

SEISMOLOGY

THE EARTHQUAKE IN PERSIA: Although the earthquake which occurred in Persia on May 5 was one of the worst that has been recorded since the great Kansu catastrophe of 1926, little news further than the first brief reports has reached China. A *Reuter* telegram of May 12 stated that it was believed that the death toll would be nearer 3,000 than 2,000. It stated that the shocks were lessening at Tabriz, but were still very severe at Salmas, which place had been almost completely destroyed. It was at the time inaccessible by road as a new rift two miles across had formed between Salmas and Urumyak. This is strongly reminiscent of the Kansu earthquake, details of which took some two months to reach the coast owing to the destruction of all means of communication. A telegram of May 10 stated that in the Persian earthquake 5,000 people had been injured in addition to the 2,000 killed.

ASTRONOMY

THE NEW PLANET: The recent announcement of the discovery of an ultra-Neptunian planet by the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, appears to be fully confirmed. The existence of such a body has been suspected for many years by reason of slight peculiarities in the motion of Neptune and the ultra-Neptunian comets, and it would appear that just as Neptune itself was discovered from the perturbations which it caused on Uranus so the new planet has betrayed itself by its effects on Neptune. Possibly after some centuries other remoter planets may be found in a similar way. The new body is rather unimportant being some 45 times as remote as the Sun and comparable with the Earth in size. The time of revolution about the Sun will be approximately 300 years. It appears comparable in brightness to a twelfth magnitude star and so is only visible in very large telescopes. There is little hope of any surface markings being detected.

A great deal of rubbish has been published on the question of the importance of this discovery in respect to the Einstein theory, some ill-informed American astronomers having implied that this fresh successful application of Newton's law disproves the Einstein theory of general relativity. This is a perfectly astounding misconception. Einstein's theory does not in the slightest way impugn Newton's law except for very rapidly moving bodies, and in this particular instance there is no question at all as to the almost perfect accuracy of Newton's law.

A *United Press* telegram from Flagstaff dated May 24 states that after receiving suggestions from all over the world the authorities of Lowell Observatory on that date had announced that the new planet's name is to be "Pluto."

H. C.

SOCIOLOGY

THE BIRTH CONTROL MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND: Under this title John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, London, have published a pamphlet, with a foreword

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND REVIEWS

by Edith How-Martyn, giving an outline history of the movement which was originated in 1798 by the Rev. Thomas Malthus when he published his "Essay on the Principle of Population," and which has steadily grown till at the present day there is a very strong body of opinion in favour of the principle it involves. The only objection we can find in the movement lies in the fact, which has been given much publicity, that it is the more comfortably off, and therefore the better quality of citizen, that adopts the principle of birth control, while the less successful and desirable members of the community, the shiftless and the mentally inferior, propagate their kind without let or hindrance, thus producing a very unsatisfactory differential birth-rate, one that must tend to lower the general standard, both in mental qualities and physique, of the community. This unsatisfactory state of affairs is being combatted by the opening of birth-control clinics for the poor and in other ways, but we cannot help feeling that even so it will be the thrifty, intelligent and thinking members of the community that will make chief use of the advantages thus offered.

If birth-control is necessary for the welfare of the State, then it should be strictly in the hands of the State, and not only should undesirables be prevented from breeding, but the desirable elements of the community should be forced to have offspring. Birth-control should be made to work both ways or not at all. Left to individual choice it becomes a menace to the State. As long as birth-control workers make it their aim to encourage more births in desirable quarters as well as to discourage births in undesirable quarters, they deserve the support of both the State and the general public.

MEDICINE

PARROTS BARRED FROM ENGLAND AND WALES: On April 28 last the Minister of Health issued a notice prohibiting the importation of parrots into England and Wales as a result of the number of cases of *Psittacosis*, or parrot disease, that have occurred. The order was to take effect from May 20.

CHINESE Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. ANNUAL HEALTH CAMPAIGN: From May 21 to 24 inclusive the Shanghai Chinese Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association jointly held their annual public health campaign at the headquarters of the former institution at 201 Szechuen Road. In this laudable undertaking they received considerable co-operation from the Public Health Departments of the various municipal areas of the Shanghai district, as well as from such public utilities concerns as the Shanghai Power Company and the City Gas Company. There were a number of useful and instructive exhibitions, demonstrations and clinical treatments, as well as a series of lectures and exhibitions of moving pictures dealing with various branches of hygiene and sanitation. The attendance of the public at the exhibition and lectures was very satisfactory.

SHANGHAI HEALTH COMMISSIONER RETIRES: We cannot let pass the retirement of Dr. C. Noel Davis, the Commissioner of the Public Health Department of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai, without adding our quota to the praise and appreciation that have been expressed by the community for his faithful services to Shanghai during his twenty-two years here. Dr. Davis joined the Health Department in 1908, and was appointed Health Commissioner in 1922, when he succeeded Dr. Stanley who had left China some two years previously. During his time with the Health Department Dr. Davis has been in charge in turn of each division, so that when he was appointed Commissioner he brought with him a complete knowledge of the whole organization with which he was connected, a knowledge which served him and the Shanghai community in good stead in his reorganization of the Department along modern lines. During his tenure of this office the activities of the Department have more than doubled, while the staff of Health Inspectors has been increased from twenty-three to thirty-seven, that of Chinese Medical Officers from six to twelve, and that of foreign Medical Officers from four to nine. From time to time it has been our privilege to be

consulted by Dr. Davis on matters of natural history somewhat outside the usual medical man's sphere, such as the species of small fish available locally for use in the mosquito eradication campaign, and we have always enjoyed such contacts with a man whose courtliness and intelligence were never at fault. For several years after Dr. Stanley left China and gave up the curatorship of the Royal Asiatic Museum in Shanghai, Dr. Davis shared with ourselves the honorary task of caring for that institution's collections, and it was always a pleasure to be associated with him. Our heartiest good wishes go with him and his charming wife as they sail for the homeland.

A. DE C. S.

SHOOTING AND FISHING NOTES

SHOOTING

RECENT SHOOTING EXPEDITIONS IN INDO-CHINA: It is always with a pang of envy that we hear of some lucky sportsman bagging his tiger or gaur in the forest-jungles of Indo-China, that paradise of the big-game hunter. So it was when we received from Singapore a letter accompanied by photographs of bags from Mr. F. von Zawadski, who with his colleague, Mr. W. von Ofenheim, spent some time in Shanghai last autumn and winter, and whom we had recommended to visit Indo-China for some shooting on the way back to Europe. This letter was full of enthusiasm, and for good reason, for, as it said, the two young sportsmen had enjoyed a wonderful month's shooting in the Djiring district of Annam. Each got his tiger, while their bag also included gaur and elephant. Mr. Zawadski very kindly sent us a booklet called "Big Game of Indo-China," a hunter's guide by G. Trion, a professional hunter and guide, and glancing through its pages we realize more than ever what a wonderful country Indo-China is for the sportsman. The expedition we have been discussing took place early in the present year.

But this was not the only shooting trip in these regions with which Shanghai can claim connection. Our readers will remember we referred in our April issue to Mr. L. Amadani's trip to Indo-China, and his extremely good fortune in getting a fine bag of tigers, gaurs and elephant. We promised our readers then further details, which we are now able to supply.

Mr. Amadani, who is well-known in Shanghai as a successful silk merchant, left this port on January 10, and was in the Indo-China jungle by the 19th of the same month, which only goes to show how close this happy hunting ground is to us here in China's commercial metropolis. He had gone direct to Saigon, thence to the well-known district of Djiring by motor car. His first two weeks he spent in this district, securing his first tiger in this period. However, he was not satisfied with the way things were going, suspecting, as he did, that paying guides by the day was not conducive to good bags, since the temptation would naturally be for the guides to string things out as much as possible. So Mr. Amadani returned to Saigon where he made a bargain with a well-known French guide that he would pay a lump sum of fairly substantial proportions for which the guide was to guarantee at least a good shot at certain big-game animals including elephants. The guide was to pay all expenses, and if he failed to produce the required chance at elephant and other game, then his client was to pay nothing. A shrewd bargain, indeed. And it worked like a charm. The party, fully equipped for a sojourn in the jungle, proceeded to a spot three hundred miles inland from Saigon, and on the third day's hunting our Nimrod found himself in the middle of a herd of quietly feeding elephants. Getting their client into the middle of a herd of elephants seems to be a favourite trick of the Moi guides, for it is at least the third time we have heard of its being done. Mr. Rowland Bandinel, whose exploits after tiger in Indo-China, along with his friend, Mr. E. Edgar of Newchwang, were re-

SHOOTING AND FISHING NOTES

ported in our May 1929 issue, experienced the sensation of being in the midst of a herd of elephants, and informed us that he was very glad to get out of the mess without having to shoot. Mr. Zawadski in his letter already mentioned had exactly the same experience, and was fortunate in killing his elephant without getting into trouble. Mr. Amadani seems to have had the most thrilling experience, for the herd he got mixed up with apparently stampeded, and he found himself in the middle of a group of monsters rushing about here and there in mad confusion, and, to use his own words, he had to shoot three to prevent himself being trampled to death. Two of the three were bull elephants, the third unfortunately proving to be a cow with two calves, which had to be killed since there was no way of transporting them to the coast, and they were too young to be left alone. At moments such as experienced by Mr. Amadani it is impossible to pick and choose. One must shoot quickly and shoot to kill if one does not wish to pay the penalty with one's life.

After securing the elephants our hunter went on another trip after gaur securing two medium heads. He returned to Shanghai on March 10, having been away exactly two months. The accompanying illustrations show the respective bags of Messrs. Zawadski and Offenheim and Mr. Amadani.

A. DE C. S.

SHOOTING IN FUKIEN: The following letter has been received from a correspondent, Mr. A. J. Martin, in Foochow, and will no doubt interest our readers.

My dear Sowerby,

Your letter of 20th ultimo received.

I'm afraid I haven't much information of interest to you. You know this province better than I do. But I read some notes of yours about quails, and find they are here in the autumn and seemed to disappear for a time and to have come back. I haven't come across them in large numbers, seven or eight in a day is the most. But it looks as though they migrate further South than here and then come back again when the weather gets warmer. The same is the case with woodcock.

Three of us got eight one day in the autumn and they seem to have disappeared for a time and according to local information should reappear about now.

Pheasants are few and difficult to get. They cost more in the market than they do in Shanghai.

Spring snipe have been in for about 10 days but in very small numbers.

I saw one or two Swinhoe ducks and a few teal in the middle of September and I think that is about the earliest they come down here.

I haven't had much chance of getting down to the river mouth where they are plentiful in winter.

I got a curlew with a beak eight inches long in the autumn. I saw a bird shot which is I think an Indian kingfisher. I expect you are familiar with its presence here, but they appear to be rare.

A party went about 14 miles down river in the autumn as three tigers were reported.

The animals were located by a party of Chinese the night before the party of foreigners arrived. They wounded a small one which took refuge in the cave in which the three had been living apparently for about a week, and the other cub and the big one cleared off. Whether they got the wounded one or not I never heard.

They called the animals Lao Hu but I gather that tigers, leopards and leopard-cats are all called Lao Hu, and the three animals which were undoubtedly about, were probably leopards. Best wishes,

Yours ever,

A. J. MARTIN.

British Consulate, Foochow. April 10th, 1930.

BUSTARDS IN SHANTUNG: In the following letter which gives details regarding bustard shooting in Shantung, our correspondent asks where these birds

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breed. To the best of our knowledge the breeding grounds of the Eastern great bustard (*Otis dybowskii*) are the grassy steppes of Mongolia, Western Manchuria and Siberia. How far north they go we cannot say, but they certainly do not occur south of Inner Mongolia in the summer. Here, near Taboul about 100 miles north of Kalgan, we have seen them in pairs in July and August, and although we failed to locate any nest or young, the presumption was that the birds were breeding in this district. Following is our correspondent's letter:

Dear Sir,

As an eager reader for many years of *The China Journal* and as an old hunter your notes on shooting are very interesting to me. It may perhaps interest you that in the interior of Shantung good bustard shooting is to be had. Last fall myself and another huntsman bagged 22 birds, this spring 15; the biggest cock weighing 24 lbs. Most of the birds were shot by rifle.

What interests me most about bustards is where the birds are breeding, as at the end of February or beginning of March all bustards have left Shantung.

Will you kindly give me either personally or through the medium of your *Journal* this information?

If you are interested in bustard shooting in Shantung I could give you some notes.

Thanking you in anticipation, believe me to be

Yours faithfully,

A. GELEWSKY.

c/o German Consulate. Tsinanfu, April 3rd, 1930.

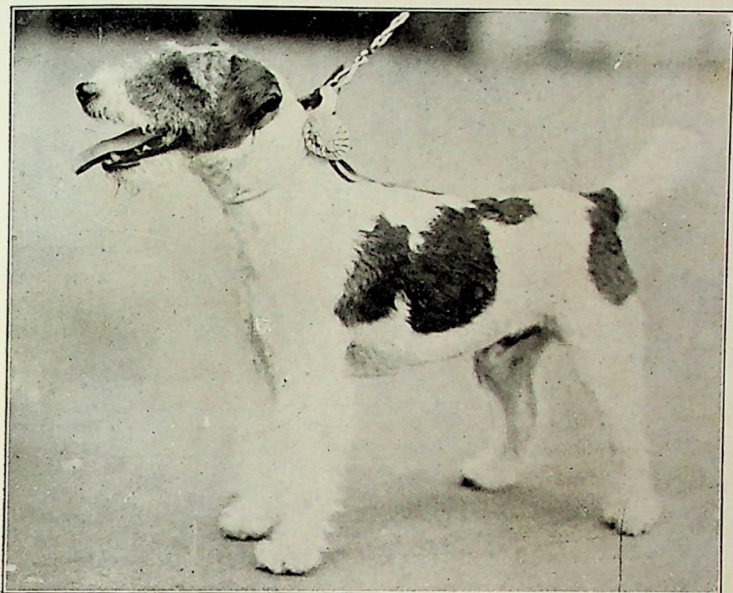
FISHING

WHERE TO GO FOR FISHING IN CHINA: We have so many enquiries on the subject of where fishing is to be had in China that at the risk of repeating ourselves we are here giving a few directions to would-be anglers.

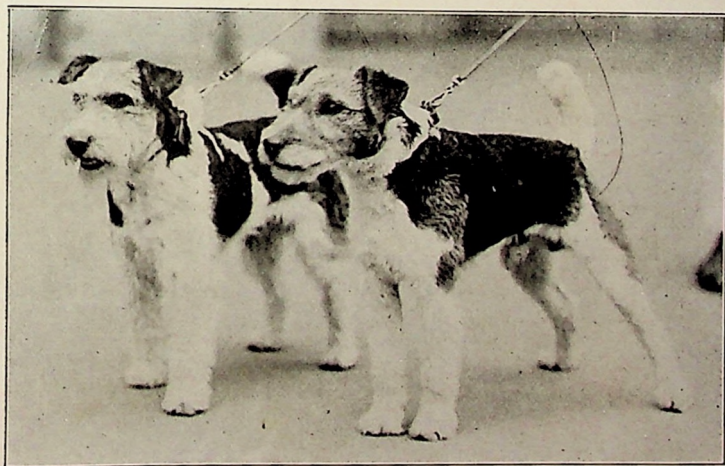
Fresh-Water Fishing: This is to be had locally in the various creeks and ponds during the summer months, though it cannot be claimed to be very good. By a judicious use of small "flies" various species of carp, such as culters, knife-fish and bream, may be taken, while by the exercise of a great deal of patience the wild variety of the golden carp, the common carp and the Chinese ide may be taken with paste bait. A limited number of permits is issued by the Municipal Council of the International Settlement for fishing in the various ponds in the public parks. It may be noted that some very large fish have been taken from the Hongkew Park pond.

Persistent rumours have it that there is good fly-fishing to be had in the mountain streams of Mokanshan, where trout have been reported. This wants confirmation, and we would be glad if some of our readers who visit this summer resort would make it their business to verify or disprove this report. Rainbow carp occur in these streams and also in the streams of the Hangchow district. These fish like running water, especially shallow rapids, and take a "fly" and fight very much like a trout, which may have originated the above report. Major Percival Lea Birch, who used to write on fishing in this journal, reports that the large salmon-like carp, known in Chinese as *Gan-yü* or *Huang-chuan*, was to be caught in certain streams in the Kuikiang district, a spinning minnow or live bait on an Archer spinner being used. This fine fish is to be had in the creek inside the track at the Race Course in Tientsin, in which district all the other carps, except the rainbow, are to be had.

But the best fresh-water fishing to be had is in Northern Manchuria, where, in the rivers that run into the Argon and Amur, as well as in the Sungari watershed and in the head-waters of the Yalu, trout and hucho, or taimen, are to be had in great abundance, specimens of the latter well over twenty pounds being common. They are called salmon by the local fishermen, and past numbers of this journal have had many interesting notes and articles upon them from the pen of Mr. V. N. de Franck, now of the General Motors Limited, in Shanghai, a very ardent fisherman. The best districts in Heilungchiang Province of Northern Manchuria can be reached

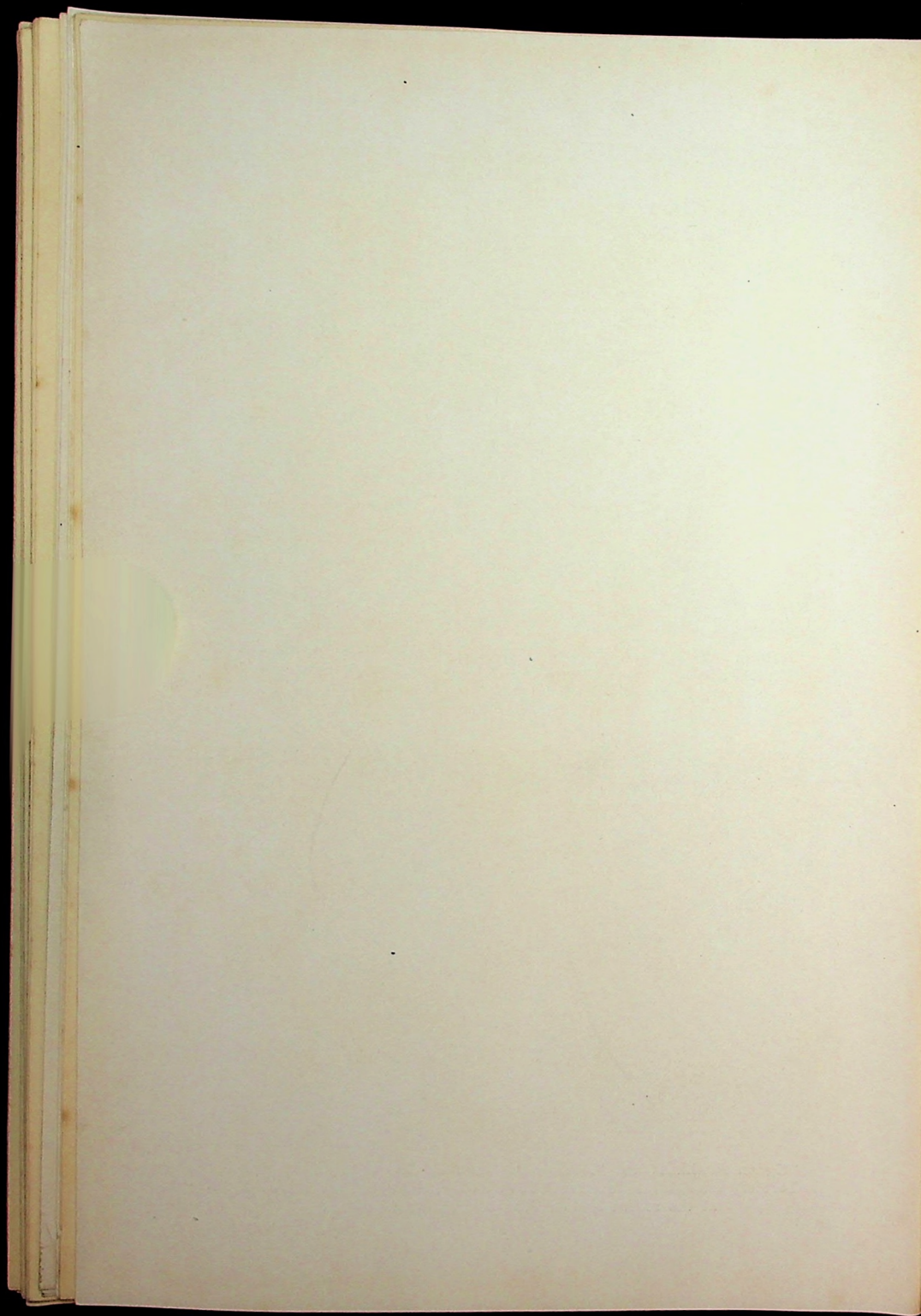


"Chinaboy," Mrs. D. Bowen's Wire Haired Fox Terrier which won First Prize in its Class and also the Prize for the Best Dog in the Show at the China Kennel Club's recent Show.



Photos by Ah Fong.

"Egdon Brilliant" and "Morsewood Baronet," two wire haired Fox Terriers belonging to Messrs. R. L. S. Webb and N. E. Kent, exhibited at the recent Kennel Club Dog Show, Shanghai.



SHOOTING AND FISHING NOTES

by way of Harbin, and a very pleasant fishing holiday may be enjoyed at a not too great cost.

Sea Fishing: For marine fishing we should advise the would-be angler to go to Weihaiwei, Peitaiho or Port Arthur. In the two former Japanese sea-bass fishing has become a well established sport; while at Port Arthur various kinds of fish are to be taken, such as flounders, hair-tails, or scabbard-fish, and a variety of bass and other species that keep to rocky bottoms. The Japanese sea-bass is by a long way the most sporting of the China coast fish, and is taken with artificial spinning minnow or live bait on an Archer spinner.

THE KENNEL

BREEDING GREYHOUNDS AT THE CANIDROME: Whilst the well known greyhounds of the Canidrome in Shanghai are still in the public eye by appearing periodically in races, several of them have been giving their attention to other matters than racing and many favourite bitches have been spending their time in rearing litters of puppies, that in a year's time will be seen taking their place on the Card.

Doubtless, more interest will be evinced by greyhound racing followers when the progeny of some of the favourite bitches, sired by equally favourite dogs, first appear in races. Nothing is more gratifying to an owner than to own and race dogs that are bred from his own property.

Breeding has now been established on an extensive scale and the Canidrome has not only utilized space they have at their disposal near the Track, but have also acquired a large enclosure near Route Zicawei where kennels are being erected amidst exceptionally suitable surroundings and the grounds are already being utilized for the exercising of saplings.

Some of the most promising litters are those of Lady G., Dusky Lass, Sally Houghton and Kind Anything.

Sally Houghton, after rearing a fine litter, has returned to the racing kennels and has excelled her previous season's form by a long way.

The owners of these litters are awaiting with interest to see how they will run, and there is no doubt that in future certain sires and bitches will be favoured for breeding as in England they are, where coursing and racing is concerned.

Up to the present breeding greyhounds in China has been an unqualified success, and it is to be hoped that the present hopes will be justified when the racing qualities of the puppies bred in China are shown. Accompanying are two pictures of Canidrome puppies at present in the breeding kennels.

ANNUAL DOG SHOW: The annual Dog Show of the China Kennel Club was held this year on Saturday, May 17, and may well be considered the most successful yet held in Shanghai. The number of dogs shown was 290, of which the majority were entered in two or more classes, the total number of the latter being 58. This large number of classes was brought about by the introduction of China bred and Maiden classes in addition to the Open and Puppy classes in all the better represented breeds, an innovation greatly appreciated by many exhibitors.

The outstanding feature of the show was the very marked improvement in both the number and quality of dogs exhibited in some of the classes that have not been at all conspicuous for the last few years. Thus the Pekingese and Boston bull terrier classes were very strong this year, while there was quite a good showing of so-called Tibetan poodles and Japanese spaniels. Last year most of these were placed in mixed classes, owing to lack of numbers, much to the annoyance of their owners and those who had to judge them.

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Another innovation was the opening of the show at noon instead of at ten o'clock; but on the whole we do not think this was a success since it inevitably made things very late. The prizes were not distributed till after seven o'clock, and comparatively few visitors waited to see this function. Mrs. E. C. Cunningham, wife of the U. S. Consul General in Shanghai, very kindly gave away the numerous handsome prizes, being introduced and assisted by Mr. A. de C. Sowerby who acted in the place of the President of the China Kennel Club, the late Mr. E. T. Byrne. It was with extreme regret that the members and committee marked the absence of their President through illness, and with still keener regret do we announce his sad death on May 18, the day after the Show. No one has done more to make the Shows held by this Club the success they have always been than Mr. Byrne, and the Club will find it hard to fill his place.

Following is the official list of prize-winners:

CLASS 1.—ALSATIANS (CHINA BRED).

- 1.—Mr. T. Foley's Lady Clare, bitch, 3 years.
- 2.—Mr. H. Blume's Blitz, dog, 2 years.
- 3.—Mrs. Gibson's Yulva, bitch, 2 years.

H.C.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Biggs' Mick, dog, 1 year.

CLASS 2.—ALSATIANS (MAIDEN).

- 1.—Mr. T. Foley's Lady Clare, bitch, 3 years.
- 2.—Mr. H. Blume's Blitz, dog, 2 years.
- 3.—Mrs. McPherson's Beauty, bitch, 2.7 years.

H.C.—Mrs. Gibson's Yulva, bitch, 2 years.

CLASS 3.—ALSATIANS (OPEN, DOGS).

Cup presented by Dr. J. Edgar.

- 1.—Mr. L. F. Kok's Axel von Engelswieher, 3.6 years.
- 2.—Mr. T. Foley's Aribert von Alpenhof, 4 years.
- 3.—Mr. L. F. Kok's Mohr v.d. Secretainerie, 6 years.

H.C.—Mr. H. Blume's Blitz, 2 years.

CLASS 4.—ALSATIANS (OPEN, BITCHES).

- 1.—Mr. T. Foley's Tulpe vom Blasienberg, 2.10 years.
- 2.—Mr. L. S. Chang's Elly, 1.10 years.
- 3.—Mr. Julius Ebert's Dina vom Europaischen Hof, 3 years.

H.C.—Mr. T. Foley's Lady Clare, 3 years.

CLASS 5.—ALSATIANS (OPEN, PUPPIES).

- 1.—Mr. G. H. Bloom's Bruce von Double, dog, 3 months.
- 2.—Mr. Woo Tso Dian's Pack of Double, dog, 3 months.
- 3.—Mr. L. F. Kok's Afa, bitch, 6½ months.

H.C.—Mr. F. M. Giles' Nores, dog, 10 months.

CLASS 6.—AIREDALE TERRIERS (CHINA BRED).

Cup presented by Mr. A. J. Richardson.

- 1.—Mrs. Claire Neubourg's Durward Cracker-Jack, dog 2.6 years.
- 2.—Mr. A. J. Jurgenssen's Trust, dog, 2.4 years.
- 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Purdue's Indian Rajah, dog, 2.3 years.

CLASS 7.—AIREDALE TERRIERS (MAIDEN).

Cup presented by Mr. A. G. Hearne.

- 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Purdue's Cobydale Lass, bitch, 1 year.
- 2.—Mrs. Claire Neubourg's Durward Cracker-Jack, dog, 2.6 years.
- 3.—Mr. J. J. Jurgenssen's Trust, dog, 2.4 years.

CLASS 8.—AIREDALE TERRIERS (OPEN, DOGS).

Cup presented by Velodrome, Inc., U. S. A.

- 1.—Dr. J. Edgar and Mr. A. G. Hearne's Jumbo of Cathay, 4 years.
- 2.—Mrs. Claire Neubourg's Durward Cracker-Jack, 2.6 years.
- 3.—Mr. A. J. Jurgenssen's Trust, 2.4 years.

CLASS 9.—AIREDALE TERRIERS (OPEN, BITCHES).

Cup presented by Mr. A. W. Burkill.

- 1.—Dr. J. Edgar and Mr. A. G. Hearne's Bonnie of Cathay, 4 years.
- 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Purdue's Cobydale Lass, 1 year.
- 3.—Mr. R. Sumimoto's Bonnie, 1 year.

THE KENNEL

CLASS 10.—GREAT DANES (OPEN).

Cup presented by "The Lads" Stable.

- 1.—Mrs. E. Kella's Flott Teddrick van den Kinkel-Teddy, dog, 3.5 years.
 - 2.—Mrs. A. Dattan Yourtoff's Tiny, dog, 1.6 years.
 - 3.—Mrs. J. Hart's Flott Fry (Chummy), bitch, 1.4 years.
- H.C.—Mrs. W. A. Scott's Flash, bitch, 1.4 years.

CLASS 11.—BULLDOGS (OPEN).

Cup presented by Mr. J. F. Macgregor.

- 1.—Mr. Denis Chen's Morovian Mariner, dog, 3.6 years.
- 2.—Mrs. B. Liddell's, Susan, bitch, 2.6 years.
- 3.—Mr. T. E. Bluck's Patricia Lass, bitch, 4.6 years.

CLASS 12.—POINTERS (CHINA BRED).

- 1.—Mr. J. P. E. Klaverwyden's Charlie, dog, 1.2 years.
 - 2.—Mr. J. P. E. Klaverwyden's Drahthaar, Beauty, bitch 1.5 years.
 - 3.—Mrs. C. R. W. Thomson's English, Jack, dog, 1.10 years.
- H.C.—Mrs. W. J. Knight's German, Gilda, bitch, 1.8 years.

CLASS 13.—POINTERS (MAIDEN).

- 1.—Mr. J. P. E. Klaverwyden's Charlie, dog, 1.2 years.
 - 2.—Mr. J. P. E. Klaverwyden's Drahthaar, Beauty, bitch, 1.5 years.
 - 3.—Mrs. C. R. W. Thomson's English, Jack, dog, 1.10 years.
- H.C.—G. E. O. Mayne's English, Bruce, dog, 3 years.

CLASS 14.—POINTERS (OPEN, DOGS).

Cup presented by the foreign staff of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, Ltd.

- 1.—Mr. B. Y. Tai's Bloomfield Rap, 1.6 years.
 - 2.—Mr. J. P. E. Klaverwyden's Charlie, 1.2 years.
 - 3.—Mrs. C. R. W. Thomson's English, Jack, 1.10 years.
- H.C.—Mrs. J. W. Prince's English, Top, 1 year.

CLASS 15.—POINTERS (OPEN, BITCHES).

Cup presented by the foreign staff of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, Ltd.

- 1.—Mr. J. P. E. Klaverwyden's Drahthaar, Beauty, 1.5 years.
 - 2.—Mrs. W. J. Knight's German Gilda, 1.8 years.
 - 3.—Mr. G. Sadler's Jess, 1 year.
- H.C.—Mr. J. P. E. Klaverwyden's Lady, 3 years.

CLASS 16.—SETTERS (CHINA BRED).

- 1.—Mr. J. G. Bell's Prince of Kiangsu, dog, 5.8 years.
- 2.—Mr. C. E. Thurgood's Snooker, dog, 2.4 years.
- 3.—Mr. W. J. Gande's Duchess, bitch, 3 years.

CLASS 17.—SETTERS (MAIDEN).

- 1.—Mr. J. G. Bell's Prince of Kiangsu, dog, 5.8 years.
- 2.—Mrs. D. Ellig's Stella, bitch, 1.1 years.
- 3.—Mr. C. E. Thurgood's Snooker, dog, 2.4 years.

CLASS 18.—SETTER (OPEN).

Cup presented by the foreign staff of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, Ltd.

- 1.—Mr. J. G. Bell's Prince of Kiangsu, dog, 5.8 years.
 - 2.—Miss F. K. Perrin's Kim, dog, 4 years.
 - 3.—Mrs. D. Ellig's Stella, bitch, 1.1 years.
- H.C.—Mrs. C. E. Thurgood's Snooker, dog, 2.4 years.

CLASS 19.—SPANIELS (CHINA BRED).

- 1.—Miss Dilys Jones' Welsh Springer, Shot, dog, 3 years.
- 2.—Mr. P. A. Cox's Cocker, Nun, bitch, 2.6 years.
- 3.—Mr. J. G. Bell's Tom, dog, 4.6 years.

CLASS 20.—SPANIELS (MAIDEN).

- 1.—Miss Dilys Jones' Welsh Springer, Shot, dog, 3 years.
- 2.—Mr. P. A. Cox's Cocker, Nun, bitch, 2.6 years.
- 3.—Mr. J. G. Bell's Tom, dog, 4.6 years.

CLASS 21.—SPANIELS (OPEN).

Cup presented by the foreign staff of the Asiatic Petroleum Company Ltd.

- 1.—Mrs. Marga Wacker's Munsterlander Heather, Hector von Min, dog, 5.9 years.
- 2.—Major E. L. G. Lawrence's Springer, Don, dog, 3 years.

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- 3.—Miss Dilys Jones' Welsh Springer, Shot, dog, 3 years.
H.C.—Mr. P. A. Cox's Cocker, Nun, bitch, 2.6 years.

CLASS 22.—CROSSBREDS (OPEN).

- 1.—Mr. C. E. Thurgood's Labrador-Irish Setter, Jim Crow, dog, 4.5 years.
2.—Mrs. E. Trodd's Airedale-Irish Terrier, Bruce, dog, 1.8 years.
3.—Mrs. A. H. Chamberlain's Wonk, Bob the Wonk, dog, 4 years.
H.C.—Mrs. Ferguson's Spaniel-Wire Haired Terrier, Rastus, bitch, 2 years.

CLASS 23.—WELSH ROUGH COATED FOXHOUNDS (MAIDEN).

- 1.—The Shanghai Hounds' Blucher, dog, 5 years.
2.—The Shanghai Hounds' Prompter, dog, 5 years.
3.—The Shanghai Hounds' Dempster, dog, 5 years.

CLASS 24.—WELSH ROUGH COATED FOXHOUNDS (OPEN).

- Cup presented by Mr. W. J. Gande,
1.—The Shanghai Hounds' Blucher, dog, 5 years.
2.—The Shanghai Hounds' Prompter, dog, 5 years.
3.—The Shanghai Hounds' Dempster, dog, 5 years.

CLASS 25.—ANY OTHER BREED—BIG DOGS.

- 1.—Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Sih's Scotch Collie, Bim, 1.6 years.
2.—Mr. J. J. Sheridan's Greyhound, King of Tigers, 4 years.
3.—Miss E. M. V. Houben's Greyhound, Brown Lassie, bitch, 3 years.
H.C.—Miss Warren Thacher's Scotch Collie, Lassie, bitch, 3.6 years.

CLASS 26.—FOX TERRIERS—WIRE HAired (CHINA BREED).

- Cup presented by Mr. A. G. Hearne.
1.—Mrs. J. L. Hunter's Moorswood Bandit, dog, 10½ months.
2.—Miss Ada B. Law's Hornecote Jupiter Sensational—Topper, dog, 8 months.
3.—Mrs. J. L. Hunter's Moorswood Stormer, dog, 10½ months.
H.C.—Miss Ada B. Law's Hornecote Hansom Supremacy—Cracker, dog, 8 months.

CLASS 27.—FOX TERRIERS—WIRE HAired (MAIDEN).

- 1.—Mrs. D. Bowen's Chinaboy, dog, 2 years.
2.—Mrs. J. L. Hunter's Moorswood Redcliff Crack, dog, 3.9 years.
3.—Mrs. J. L. Hunter's Moorswood Bandit, dog, 10½ months.
H.C.—Miss Ada B. Law's Hornecote Jupiter Sensational—Topper, dog, 8 months.

CLASS 28.—FOX TERRIERS—WIRE HAired (OPEN, DOGS).

- 1.—Mrs. D. Bowen's Chinaboy, 2 years.
2.—Miss Ada B. Law's Hornchurch Hansom Jupiter—Jerry, 3 years.
3.—Mrs. J. L. Hunter's Moorswood Redcliff Crack, 3.9 years.
H.C.—Messrs. R. L. S. Webb's and N. E. Kent's Egdon Brilliant, 3 years.

CLASS 29.—FOX TERRIERS—WIRE HAired (OPEN, BITCHES).

- 1.—Mrs. J. L. Hunter's Moorswood Princeton Beatrice, 3.10 years.
2.—Miss Ada B. Law's Wyrecote Tweedledee—Judy, 2 years.
3.—Miss Peggy Miller's Sheila, 11 months.

CLASS 30.—FOX TERRIERS—WIRE HAired (OPEN, PUPPY DOGS).

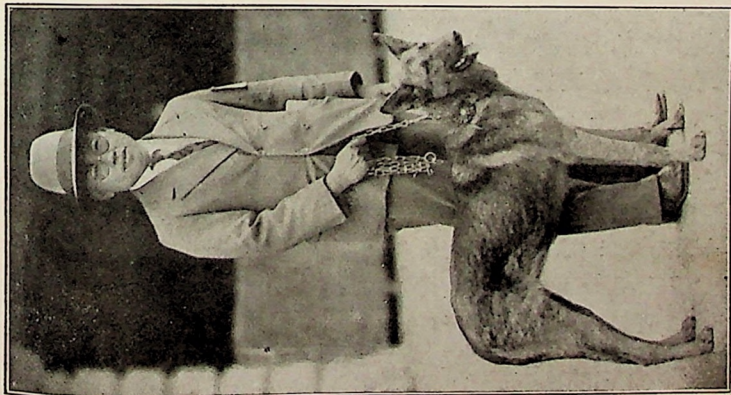
- 1.—Mrs. J. L. Hunter's Moorswood Bandit, 10½ months.
2.—Miss Ada B. Law's Hornecote Jupiter Sensational—Topper, 8 months.
3.—Mrs. J. L. Hunter's Moorswood Stormer, 10½ months.
H.C.—Miss Ada B. Law's Hornecote Hansom Supremacy—Cracker, 8 months.

CLASS 31.—FOX TERRIERS—WIRE HAired (OPEN, PUPPY BITCHES).

- 1.—Mrs. D. Bowen's Cracknel Cora, 6 months.
2.—Miss Peggy Miller's Sheila, 11 months.
3.—Miss Ada B. Law's Hornecote Jessamine Superb—Judith, 8 months.

CLASS 32.—FOX TERRIERS—SMOOTH HAired (OPEN).

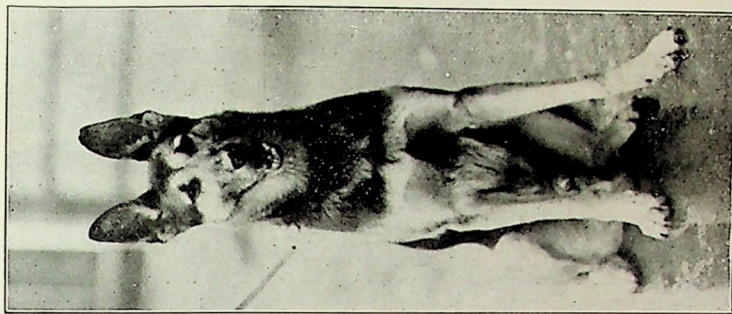
- 1.—Mr. R. E. Phillips' Surrex Ercildoune, dog, 4.3 years.
2.—Miss Leila Tilley's Spot, dog, 2.6 years



Mr. F. L. Kok's Alsatian Bitch "Afa" which won Third Prize in the Open Puppy Class at the recent Dog Show.



Mr. F. L. Kok's Alsatian Dog "Axcel von Engelswieher" which won First Prize in the Open Class at the recent Kennel Club Dog Show, Shanghai.

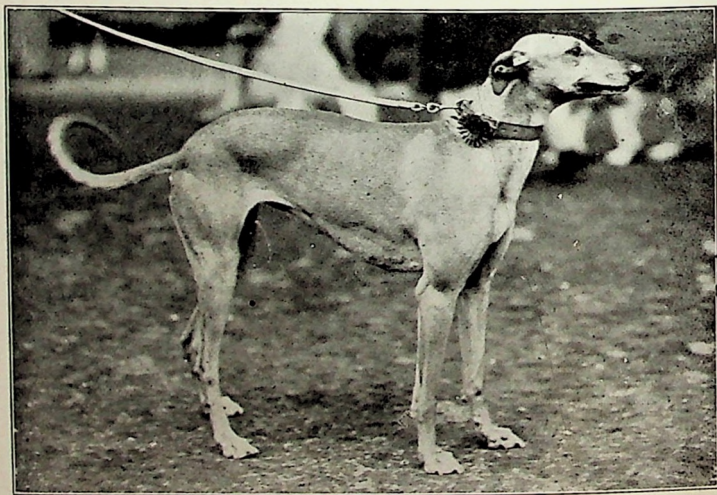


Photos by Ah Fong.

Mr. F. L. Kok's Alsatian Dog "Mohr v. d. Secretainerie," which won Third Prize in the Open Class at the recent Kennel Club Dog Show.

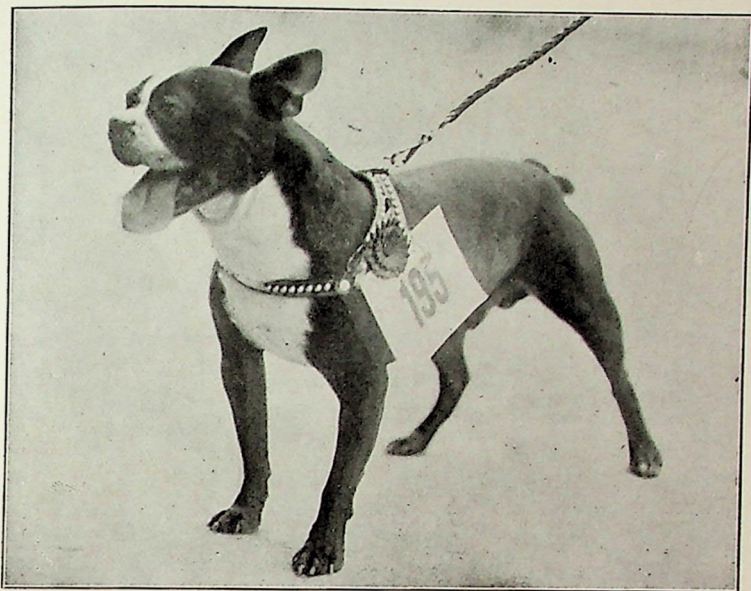


Mrs. W. A. Scott's Great Dane Bitch "Flash," exhibited at the recent Kennel Club Dog Show, Shanghai.



Photos by Ah Fong.

Miss E. M. V. Houben's Greyhound Bitch "Brown Lassie," which got Third Prize at the recent Kennel Club Dog Show in the Any Other Breed—Big Dogs Class.

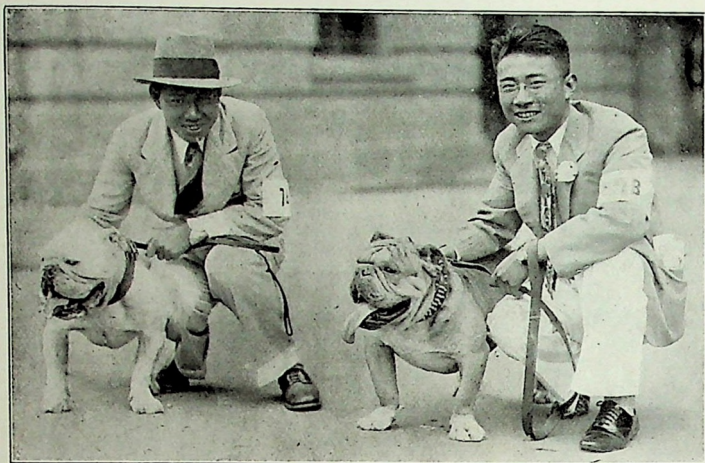


Mr. and Mrs. Harris' Boston Bull Terrier Dog "Bonzo," which won First Prize in the Maiden and Open Classes at the recent Kennel Club Dog Show.

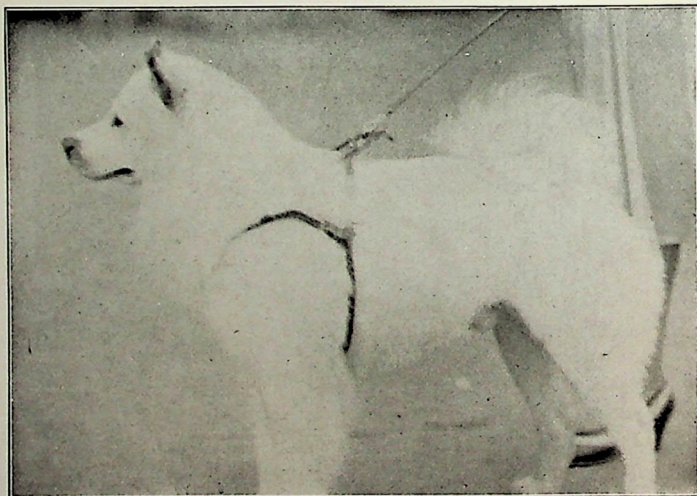


Photos by Ah Fong.

Mrs. H. H. Fowler's Scottish Terrier Dog "Abertay Rambler Toddy," which won First Prize in the Open Class at the recent Kennel Club Dog Show.

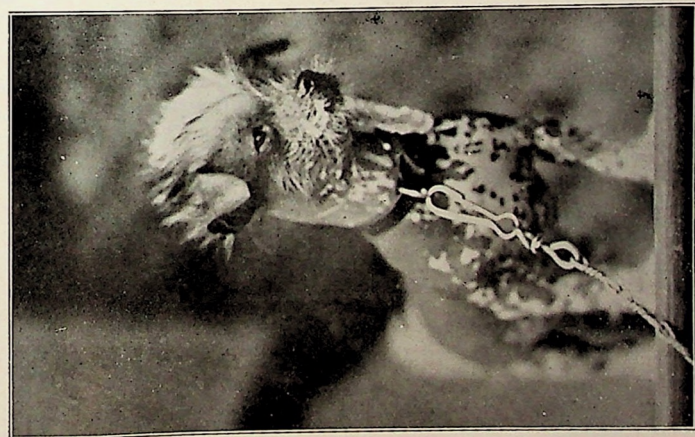


Mr. Denis Chen's Bulldogs "Prince Denny" and "Moravian Mariner," the latter of which won First Prize in the Open Class at the recent Kennel Club Dog Show.

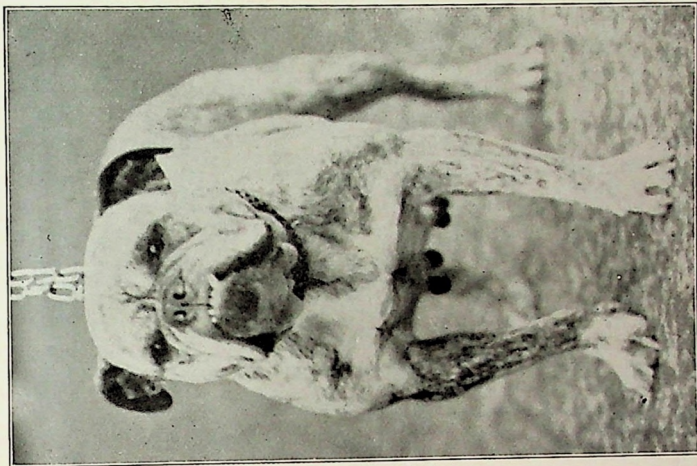


Photos by Ah Fong.

Mrs. R. T. de LaHousse's Chow Dog "Chin-Chin," Winner of the First Prize in its Class at the recent Dog Show of the China Kennel Club.

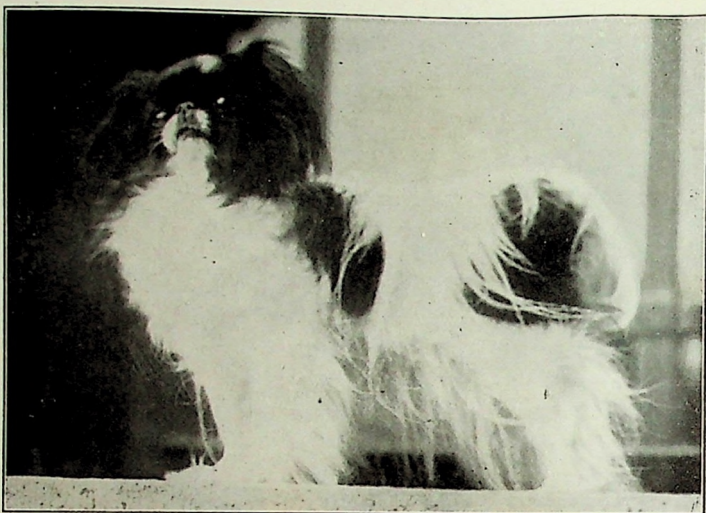


Mrs. M. Lloyd's Mexican Hairless Terrier "Spud," exhibited at the recent Kennel Club Dog Show.



Photos by Ah Fong.

Mr. T. E. Bluck's Bulldog Bitch "Patricia Lass," which won Third Prize in the Open Class at the recent Kennel Club Dog Show.



Mrs. N. H. Schregardus' Japanese Spaniel Bitch "Ki-Ku-San," which won First Prize in its Class at the recent Kennel Club Dog Show.



Photos by Ah Fong.

Mrs. Helen F. Tucker's Tibetan Terrier Dog "Hei-Ko," which won Second Prize in its Class at the recent Kennel Club Dog Show.

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- 3.—Mrs. J. M. H. Clark's Jip, dog, 4 months.

CLASS 33.—SCOTTISH TERRIERS (OPEN).

- 1.—Mrs. H. H. Fowler's Abertay Rambler Toddy, dog, 2.3 years.
- 2.—Miss P. A. Cumming's Willy, dog, 1.6 years.
- 3.—Mrs. J. C. Porritt's Craigie Jean, bitch, 3 months.

CLASS 34.—BOSTON BULL TERRIERS, (CHINA BRED).

- 1.—Mr. and Mrs. A. de C. Sowerby's Elfrida, bitch, 2 years.
- 2.—Major Duncan E. Campbell's Beans, dog, 3 years.
- 3.—Mr. and Mrs. A. de C. Sowerby's Bozo, dog, 4½ months.

CLASS 35.—BOSTON BULL TERRIERS (MAIDEN).

- 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris' Bonzo, dog, 3 years.
 - 2.—Major Duncan E. Campbell's Beans, dog, 3 years.
 - 3.—Mr. and Mrs. A. de C. Sowerby's Bozo, dog, 4½ months.
- H.C.—Mr. Roger P. Wilson's Bingo Pepperas, dog, 2.9 years.

CLASS 36.—BOSTON BULL TERRIERS—12 MONTHS AND OVER (OPEN).

- 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris' Bonzo, dog, 3 years.
 - 2.—Major Duncan E. Campbell's Beans, dog, 3 years.
 - 3.—Mr. and Mrs. A. de C. Sowerby's Elfrida, bitch, 2 years.
- H.C.—Mr. Roger P. Wilson's Bingo Pepperas, dog, 2.9 years.

CLASS 37.—BOSTON BULL TERRIERS—UNDER 12 MONTHS (OPEN).

- 1.—Mr. and Mrs. A. de C. Sowerby's Bozo, dog, 4½ months.
 - 2.—Mr. and Mrs. A. de C. Sowerby's Bingo, dog, 4½ months.
 - 3.—Mrs. G. S. Jensen's Buster, dog, 4½ months.
- H.C.—Mrs. B. Nerlind's Trisco, dog, 9 months.

CLASS 38.—CAIRN TERRIERS (MAIDEN).

- 1.—Miss Ada B. Law's Trewith Rona Reine of the East—Jean, bitch, 6 months.
 - 2.—Miss Ada B. Law's Trewith Sailor Wondrous Eyes of the East—Tiddles dog, 6 months.
- H.C.—Miss Jean Crichton's Trewith Seagull Wandering Jock of the East—Jock, dog, 6 months.

CLASS 39.—CAIRN TERRIERS (OPEN).

- 1.—Miss Ada B. Law's Searufus of Trebarwith—Brandy, dog, 3 years.
 - 2.—Miss Ada B. Law's Coral of Trebarwith—Coral, bitch, 2.3 years.
 - 3.—Mrs. J. A. C. Law's Sandy, dog, 1.10 years.
- H.C.—Miss Jean Crichton's Trewith Seagull Wandering Jock of the East—Jock, dog, 6 months.

CLASS 40.—DACHSHUNDS (CHINA BRED).

- 1.—Mr. M. O. Springfield's Wire-haired, Fluffy, bitch, 1.4 years.
 - 2.—Mr. M. O. Springfield's Wire-haired, Zuzu, bitch, 1.4 years.
 - 3.—Mr. W. R. Lemarchand's Wire-haired, Gypsy, bitch, 1.4 years.
- H.C.—Miss Gerda Ockermuller's Mucki, dog, 4 years.

CLASS 41.—DACHSHUNDS, SMOOTH-HAIRED (OPEN).

- Cup presented by Dr. F. G. Philipp.
- 1.—Mrs. K. Holzmuller's Muschi, dog, 2.3 years.
 - 2.—Mrs. L. Mueller's Wastl, dog, 8 years.
 - 3.—Mr. E. Kunisch's Seppl, dog, 6 years.
- H.C.—Miss Helga Waetike's Schnips Fidelius Adelnahn, dog, 1 year.

CLASS 42.—DACHSHUNDS LONGHAIR AND WIREHAIR (OPEN).

- 1.—Dr. F. G. Philipp's Heidi v.d. Drachenburg, bitch, 2 years.
 - 2.—Mr. M. O. Springfield's Fluffy, bitch, 1.4 years.
 - 3.—The Shanghai Hounds' Jack, dog, 4 years.
- H.C.—Dr. F. G. Philipp's Elle v. Heinrichsbach, bitch, 2 years.

CLASS 43.—POMERANIANS (OPEN).

- 1.—Mrs. G. Stevenson's Surf Texas, dog, 2.10 years.
- 2.—Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Sih's Toy, dog, 6 years.
- 3.—Mrs. J. P. Wiczoreks White silk Spitz, Mucki, dog, 3 years.

CLASS 44.—PERINGESE (CHINA BRED).

- 1.—Mrs. J. B. Etherington's Paddy, dog, 3.6 years.
- 2.—Miss Muriel Watson's Pao Pei, bitch, 2 years.
- 3.—Mrs. H. Collar's Fleur of Arima, bitch, 6 months.

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CLASS 45.—PEKINGESE (MAIDEN).

- 1.—Mrs. J. B. Etherington's Mr. Wu, dog, 6 years.
 - 2.—Miss Muriel Watson's Pao Pei, bitch, 2 years.
 - 3.—Mrs. H. Collar's Fleur of Arima, bitch, 6 months.
- H.C.—Mrs. Lotte Otto's Chec-Sai, dog, 1 year.

CLASS 46.—PEKINGESE (OPEN).

- 1.—Mrs. H. Collar's Rupert of Arima, dog, 2.6 years.
 - 2.—Mrs. J. B. Etherington's Mr. Wu, dog, 6 years.
 - 3.—Mrs. J. B. Etherington's Paddy, dog, 3.6 years.
- H.C.—Miss Muriel Watson's Pao Pei, bitch, 2 years.

CLASS 47.—CHOWS (OPEN).

- 1.—Mrs R. T. de LaHausses' Chin-Chin, dog, 3 years.
- 2.—Mrs. Francis Milner's Jing-Fah, dog, 4.5 years.
- 3.—Master J. R. Ford's Waggles, dog, 1 year, 1 week.

CLASS 48.—JAPANESE SPANIELS (OPEN).

- 1.—Mrs. N. H. Schregardus' Ki-Ku-San, bitch, 7.1 years.
- 2.—Miss Lily Walker's Lilette, 1.3 years.
- 3.—Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Sih's Gu Ro, dog, 1 year.

CLASS 49.—TIBETAN POODLES (OPEN).

- 1.—Mrs. R. Laurenz' Mo'er, dog, 1.6 years.
 - 2.—Mrs. Helen F. Tucker's, Hei-Ko, bitch, 1 year.
 - 3.—Mrs. F. W. Sutterle's Brownie, bitch, 6 years.
- H.C.—Mrs. Evanno's Lily, bitch, 2.8 years.

CLASS 50.—SPANISH POODLES (OPEN).

- 1.—Mrs. F. W. Sutterle's Teich, dog, 7 years.
- 2.—Mrs. F. W. Sutterle's Doorachon, dog, 5 years.
- 3.—Mrs. F. W. Sutterle's Keri, bitch, 1 year.

CLASS 51.—ANY OTHER BREED—SMALL DOGS.

- 1.—Mrs. L. E. Bradsher's White West Highland Terrier, Cindarella, bitch, 11 months.
- 2.—Mrs. S. Nickell's Pekingese-Japanese Poodle, Jou Jou, 2.6 years.

- 3.—Mrs. J. E. Gray's Samoyede puppy, bitch, 3 months.

H.C.—Mrs. G. Groessers French Poodle, Puzzle, dog, 6 months.

H.C.—Mrs. M. Lloyd's Mexican Terrier, Spud, bitch, 7 months.

CLASS 52.—Best British Owned Dog.—Miss Ada B. Law's Wirehaired Terrier, Hornchurch Hansom Jupiter-Jerry; Dr. J. Edgar and Mr. A. G. Hearne's Airedale, Jumbo of Cathay; Mrs. Francis Milner's Chow, Jing—Fah.

CLASS 53.—Best British Owned Bitch.—Mrs. J. L. Hunter's Wirehaired Terrier, Moorswood Princeton Beatrice; Mr. T. Foley's Alsatian, Tulpe vom Blasiemberg; Miss Ada B. Law's Wirehaired Terrier, Wyrecote Tweedledee-Judy; Miss Muriel Watson's Pekingese, Pao Pei.

CLASS 54.—Best Chinese Owned Dog.—Mr. B. Y. Tai's Pointer, Bloomfield Rap.

CLASS 55.—Best Chinese Owned Bitch.—Mr. J. M. Tan's Alsatian, Kitty of Ceara.

CLASS 56.—Best German Owned Dog.—Dr. F. G. Philipp's German Boxer, Armin v.d. Haake.

CLASS 57.—Best German Owned Bitch.—Dr. F. G. Philipp's Dachshund, Heidi v.d. Drachenburg.

CLASS 58.—Best Brace.—Mrs. J. L. Hunter's Wirehaired Fox Terriers, Moorswood Princeton Beatrice, bitch, and Moorswood Bandit, dog; Miss Dilys Jones' Welsh Springer Spaniels, Bang, dog, and Shot, dog; Miss Ada B. Law's Wirehaired Fox Terriers, Hornchurch Hansom Jupiter, dog, Wyrecote Tweedledee, bitch.

H.C.—Messrs. R. L. S. Webb's and N. E. Kent's Wirehaired Fox Terriers Egdon Brilliant, dog, and Moorswood Baronet, dog; Mr. and Mrs. A. de C. Sowerby's Boston Bull Terriers, Bozo, dog, and Bingo, dog.

Best Dog in the Show.—Mrs. D. Bowen's Wirehaired Fox Terrier, Chinaboy; Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Sih's Scotch Collie, Bim.

Best Bitch in the Show.—Mrs. J. L. Hunter's Moorswood Princeton Beatrice; Mr. T. Foley's Tulpe vom Blasiemberg.

THE GARDEN

MAY INTO JUNE

THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE GARDEN : The garden is indeed a delightful place at this season. It is so full of colour and life; nothing lonely or exclusive, but full of activity, full of busy beings, who are inviting us to share their joy. Besides being its own charming, colourful self, the garden has many friends, who come to enjoy it, or who have made their homes in it. The birds love gaiety and bowers, pleasant perches amongst the trees and the cool bath just built for them. These days golden orioles flash their brilliant selves from branch to branch and the Indian cuckoo calls us to hurry and work as the seeds are sprouting. Gay butterflies hover over brightly coloured flowers and the bees, very busy, lend music to the air, which is full of their hum. From the frogs in the evening a veritable concert comes, from the high soprano of the baby frog to the croaking of the old grandfather. Next month the full cicadas' orchestra will burst forth. Truly, the garden is a lovely, gay place.

Not only are joy and peace gained in the garden, but a sense of the continuity of the seasons. Seasons mark the year, the correct time to plant is the season before. For instance, tulips, hyacinths and narcissus must be set in the autumn, dahlias in early spring, and asters, zinnias, marigolds and chrysanthemums in late spring and forget-me-nots, sweet williams and canterbury bells in August. The flowers pass in a great procession, not singly, but overlapping and intermingling. Crocuses, anemones and violets generally begin the year, then come *Cheiranthus*, pansies, verbenas, nasturtiums, daisies, forget-me-nots and *Gypsophila* which mingle with early roses, shasta daisies, snapdragons, larkspurs and cornflowers, and they with coreopsis, gladiolus, cosmos and a little later cannas, zinnias, marigolds and chrysanthemums. As summer comes on the spring flowers are in seed and the autumn plants appear green, healthy and stocky, thus carrying on the tradition of perennial bloom in the garden.

The gardener must always be a season ahead and has therefore the joy of two seasons, the one that is and the one that is advancing on him.

One of the attractions in the garden at present is the peony. It has been for centuries a favourite in Japan and China, and is known in history long before this, as, according to mythological tales, the mother of Apollo loved it. It was known to the early Greeks and Romans, and Pliny mentions it as one of the oldest flowers. The peony is a widely distributed flower. Many of the modern varieties, now so popular in the West, have come from China *via* France.

The cultivation of peonies is very simple. They are seldom troubled by insect pests or diseases and do not require continual spraying. They are perfectly hardy and require no protection in the winter, although a covering of old cow manure can only be beneficial. The root-stocks can remain for several years in one place, and will grow stronger with the years, but if they must be transplanted, it should be done in the autumn, and care should be taken to set the crowns from two to three inches under the surface. Too deep planting may prevent flowering, and if planted too shallow the winter frosts may lift them out. If the earth is a light sandy one three or even four inches is not too deep to set the plant. The soil should be frequently cultivated during spring, and a little fertiliser spaded in will be helpful.

If peonies are desired for decorative purposes, pick them when the outer petals are just opening and place in a deep pail of water. If kept cool for several hours, they will retain their freshness for more than a week in the house.

By using different varieties a succession of peony blooms can be had, *tenuifolia*-*Whitmaniana* hybrids, and early, intermediate and late varieties of Chinese peonies are popular kinds. Peonies are charming flowers, and do best massed in a border.

Petunias are doing beautifully now. As the seed is extremely fine almost no covering is necessary. Once up they grow easily. Sow in the autumn, keep frost free during winter and transplant to open ground in spring, where the plant will grow well massed in beds. The new petunias are large flowering, some are quaintly fluted, and all are deep throated and beautifully marked. Petunias and pelargoniums make a lovely combination in a window box. The seed of the double varieties is obtained by hybridization, and therefore will not produce all double

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flowers, some blooms of these plants will be single, but exceptionally large. Throw none of the seedlings away, as the weakest may produce the finest blooms. If the petunia grows too rapidly, pinch back the centers, as this will cause the plant to become more bushy. Remove all dead leaves and withered blossoms, which will prolong the time of blooming. A little liquid manure is nourishing. Large flowering varieties should be staked, being rather top heavy and breaking easily at the roots.

The garden is gay with poppies, which have been sown where they are to remain and thinned out. If left too close they will be weak and spindly. If planted in seed boxes care must be taken in transplanting. There are the beautiful new Iceland poppies, the annual double varieties, the annual single varieties and the Shirley, doubtlessly the best known poppy, with its soft grey-green foliage and great variety of colours. *Eschscholtzia* is exceptionally bright and massed together is like a golden glow. It, too, is best planted where it can remain, as it does not transplant well.

WORK TO BE DONE: Prune all spring flowering shrubs. Make cuttings of hydrangeas. Dry off freesia bulbs, if desired take out hyacinth and tulip bulbs, clean and dry and place in cool, dry place. Geraniums and pelargoniums should be cut down, shaded and repotted in the autumn; cuttings were made early in May. Shade *Pointsettia* cuttings and chrysanthemums. The latter need an occasional application of liquid manure. Cyclamens must gradually dry and rest.

L. L.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

THE CHINA SOCIETY OF SCIENCE AND ARTS

THE MIGRATION OF ANIMALS FROM THE OCEAN TO THE LAND AND FRESHWATER: This was the subject of an extremely interesting lecture delivered by Dr. A. S. Pearse of Duke University, North Carolina, before the China Society of Science and Arts on April 1 last. Dr. Pearse was passing through Shanghai on his way to Foochow, where he was going to make a study of sea-shore life, particularly of the little mud-skipper *Periophthalmus* which abounds in that region. In his discussion of the subject the lecturer endeavoured to give reasons why living organisms should leave the sea, where all life originated, for the land or fresh-water habitats. Amongst others he gave the following: the need of more oxygen than can be secured in the ocean; the search for safety, life being extremely hazardous in the ocean, much more so than on land or in fresh-water; the search for food, there always being a shortage in the ocean, where plant-life is scarce, and living organisms are forced to prey upon one another; breeding purposes, such as all sea birds, many fish that spawn in rivers and streams, crabs that come to the shore to breed and so on. Dr. Pearse also described the remarkable adaptations which certain animals show for a life on land, while the rest of their relations are still entirely marine. The eye of the mud-skipper and gills in certain hermit and other crabs were cited as examples. The main burden of the lecturer's theme was that it was competition that had driven animals from sea to land in the first place, and that wonderful adaptations had taken place in those animals or their ancestors to make this change of environment possible. The lecture was illustrated with some interesting slides.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, NORTH CHINA BRANCH

ASIA'S HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY: On March 26 last, Professor M. Dutcher lectured before this Society on the subject of "Some considerations on the Historical Geography of Asia." He said that although Asia embraces thirty per cent. of the land area of the earth and accommodates half its population it was the last continent to have its coast line completely mapped, while the exploration

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

of its interior regions has lagged behind that of all other continents. Comparatively little is being done even now: all of which is explained by the height, extent and distribution of the plateaus and mountain ranges, as well as the character of the river valleys. Differences in geographical factors, race, language and religion of the various parts of this great continent have tended to isolate the different countries, such, for example, as India and China, which include between them 80 per cent. of the whole population of Asia.

The three areas which have most influenced history and civilization are Arabia, India and China. The vast stretch of country from Transcaucasia to Manchuria has always been the home of restless, backward tribes, which periodically have irrupted and swept over the rest of Asia and even Europe. To-day Asia, with the exception of Japan, exercises almost no political power in the world, and large areas of this continent are under the political suzerainty of Europe.

THE CHINA BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PARASITOLOGISTS

SCIENTIFIC BODY DISSOLVED: We regret to have to announce that, owing to lack of support, the above organization has had to be dissolved. A questionnaire was sent out to the members asking whether they thought this action should be taken, and by December 22 only one dissentient vote had been received out of sixteen replies. While we feel that such a state of affairs is most regrettable, we might suggest that where an affiliation with a foreign organization might fail in China, a purely Chinese organization, with membership open to all nationals, might succeed, and we recommend this idea to those in China interested in parasitology, and will promise our moral support to any effort made to form a Society of Parasitologists in this country.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES AND INTELLIGENCE

SHANGHAI COLLEGE SUMMER SCHOOL: The East China Summer School, which was brought into existence in 1923 by the co-operation of various missionary colleges, such as Nanking University, Soochow University, Hangchow Christian College and the Shanghai College, will again be held on the campus of the last named institution this year. Students of the various educational institutions mentioned as well as others that have participated in the movement are entitled to attend. The chief purpose of the Summer School is to encourage students to utilize the long summer vacation to advantage, and a useful curriculum of studies is arranged. Many new courses are being offered this year.

A BUSINESS COLLEGE FOR SHANGHAI: The establishment of the Shanghai Business College at 19 Kiukiang Road is a step in the right direction. The Principal is Mr. S. Cameron Potter, F. R. ECON. S., who has had many years tutorial experience in Great Britain as well as in Shanghai, and has also been a public accountant and auditor for the past twenty-five years. To be run on up-to-date lines, the college will offer a comprehensive programme of business training, which is something very badly needed in Shanghai, where there is an ever-increasing army of boys and girls well into their teens who are seeking a business career. According to a report in the *North-China Daily News* the new school is incorporating the Remington School and the Shanghai Tutorial and Technical Institute.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF TUNG WEN COLLEGE CELEBRATED: On May 18 the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Tung Wen College was commemorated on the school premises at 100 Hungjao Road, Shanghai. At the cere-

THE CHINA JOURNAL

mony which was well attended a statue of the late president of the College, Professor Hajime Nedzu, was unveiled.

The Tung Wen College was first established in Nanking in 1900, the object being that by its means China and Japan should be brought into closer cultural and social contact and co-operation. Owing to the Boxer outbreak it was moved to Kao Chang Miao near Kiangnan Arsenal, where in the Revolution of 1913 it was destroyed by shell fire. In 1917 it was moved to its present site on Hungjao Road. This College is for Japanese, picked students of which nationality are sent over from Japan to receive a training in business and Chinese; and it has a very good record, having graduated during the last thirty years, no fewer than 2,000 students, many of whom are occupying responsible positions to-day. The College is under the management of the East Asia Allied Culture Society of Tokyo, whose President, Prince F. Konoe, attended the recent commemoration and delivered an address.

HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE TO HAVE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING: According to a report in the local papers in April, the fund for the erection of a new library building for the Hangchow Christian College had reached \$20,000, a third of the total sum of \$60,000 required. It was confidently expected that the full sum would soon be raised, and the building completed by the autumn.

CHINESE DESIRE EDUCATIONAL CONTROL IN SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT: An attempt is being made by the local Chinese to regain what they call "educational rights" in the International Settlement of Shanghai; by which they apparently mean the control of the Municipal Schools. Exactly why the Shanghai Municipal Council should be considered the wrong body to run schools it is hard to say, especially when it is considered that the funds for this purpose are from ratepayers' pockets for which the Council is responsible.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

BOOKS:

The Ethical and Political Works of Motse, by Yi-Pao Mei, PH.D.: Arthur Probsthain, 41 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

A Challenge to Neurasthenia, Published by Lowe and Brydone (Printers) Ltd. London, N. W. 1.

The Mineral Industry of the Far East, by Boris P. Torgasheff: Chali Co., Ltd. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Petal-of-the-Rose by Charles Pettit, Horace Liveright, New York.

PERIODICALS:

Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Berlin—The China Critic—Shipping & Engineering—The Chinese Economic Bulletin—American Journal of Science—The Compress Bookman—Man—Inter-Ocean—Discovery—Game & Gun—The Stanford Illustrated Review—The Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society—Chinese Economic Journal—Geographical Review—The Chinese Recorder—World Unity—The Chinese Social & Political Science Review—Tourism—The Mid-Pacific Magazine—The International Mediterranean Research Association—The Travel Bulletin—British Motor Boating Bulletin—The Entomologist—Journal of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution—Pacific World Commerce—Metropolitan Vickers Gazette—The Annals and Magazine of Natural History—The Philippine Journal of Science—The Naturalist—Manchuria Monitor—Museum News—Extreme Asia—East-West—Antiques—The Modern Review—The Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry Japan—Everyday Art—University of Illinois Bulletin—Contributions from the Biological Laboratory of The Science Society of China—The Countryman—The Hongkong Naturalist—Revue Nationale Chinoise.

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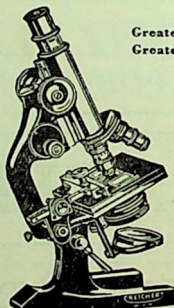
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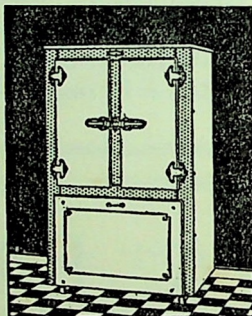
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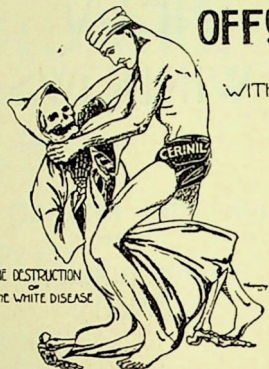
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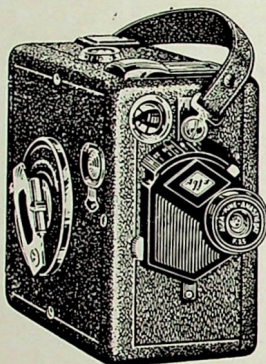
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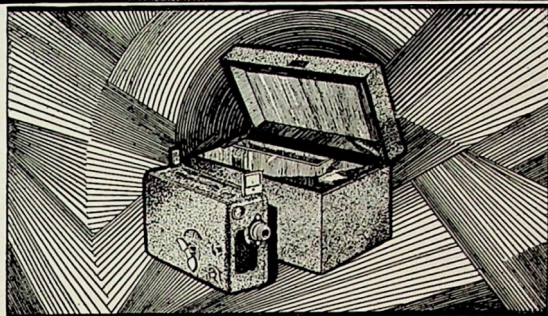
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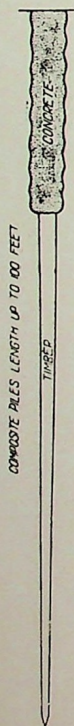
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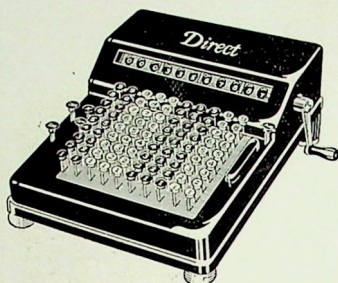


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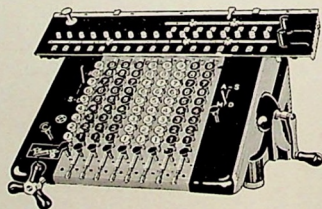


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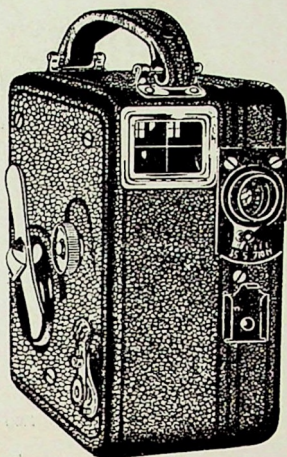


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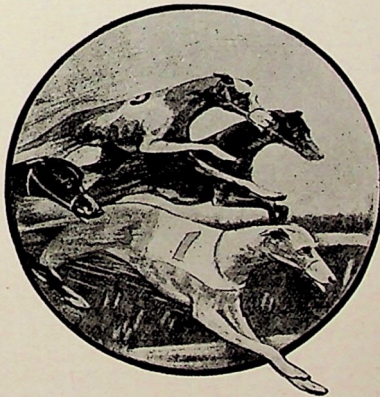
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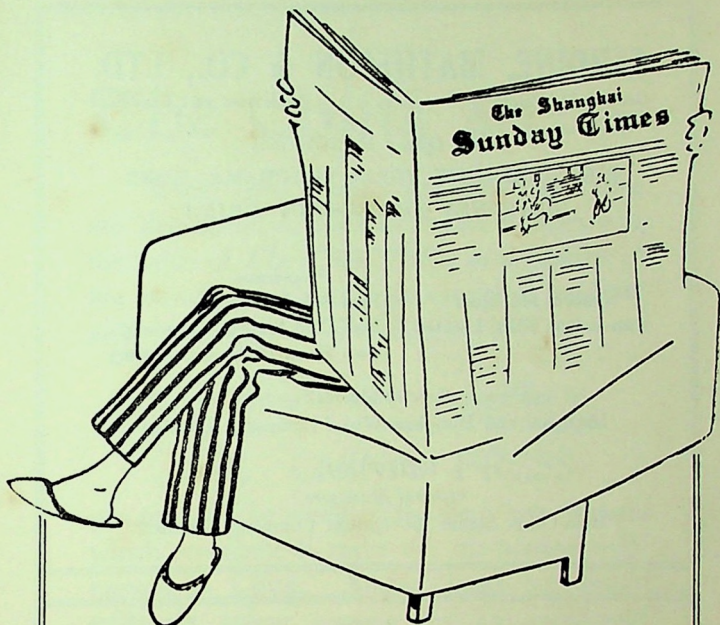
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