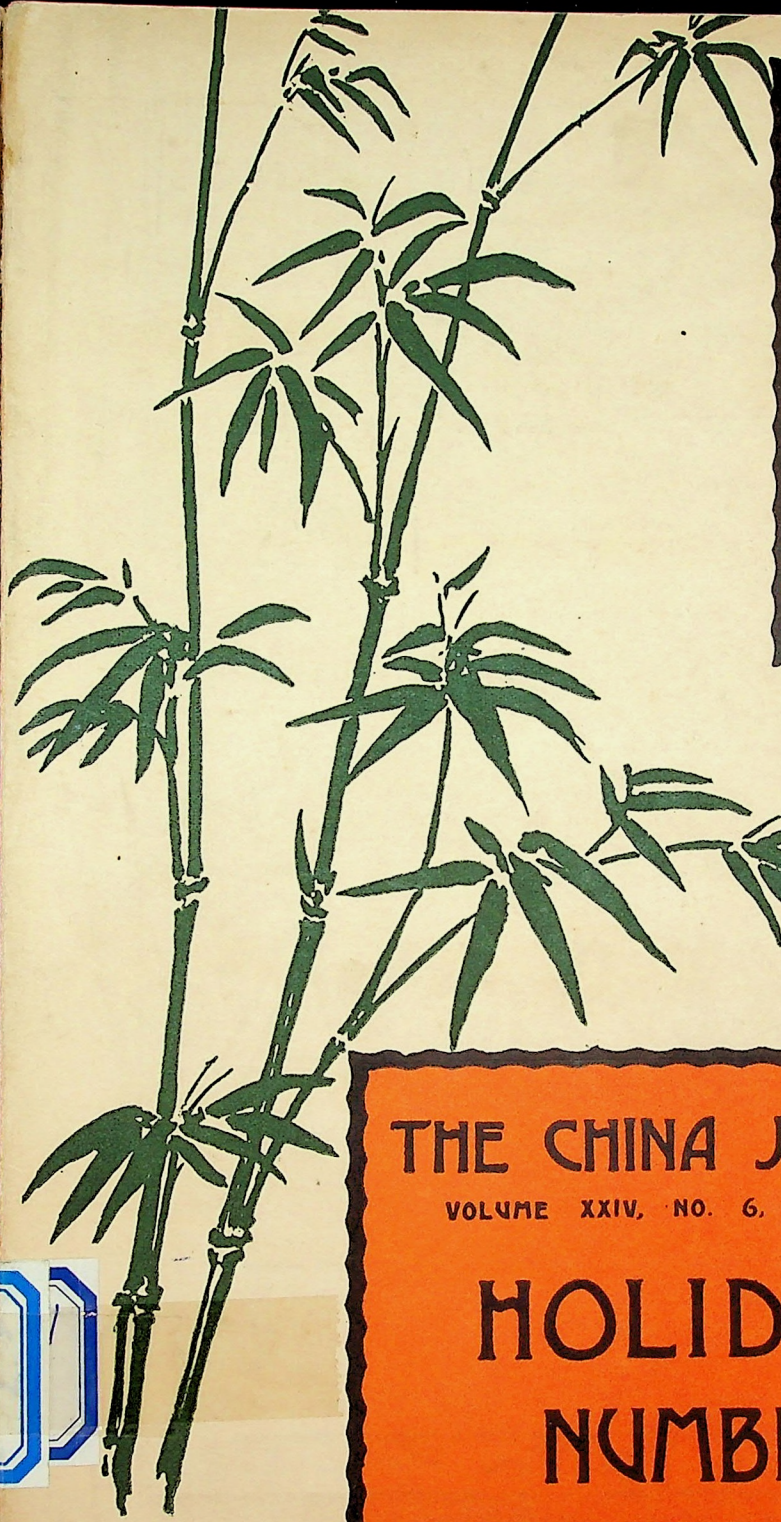

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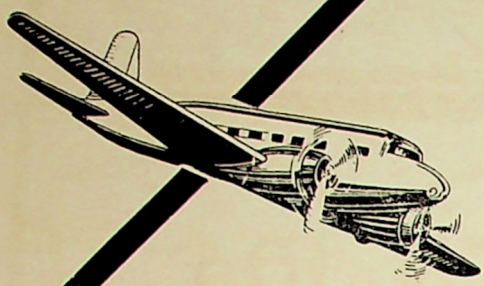

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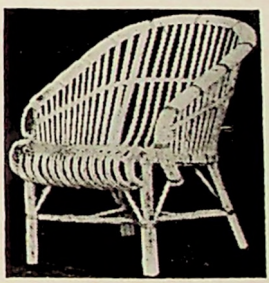

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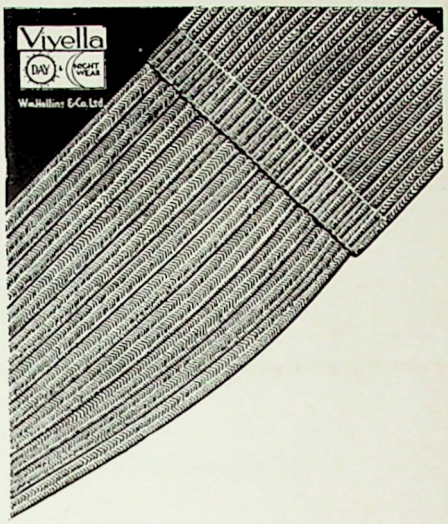

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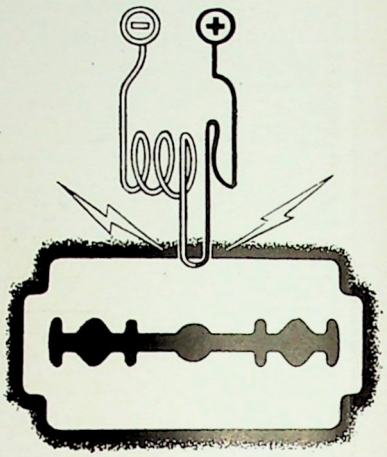

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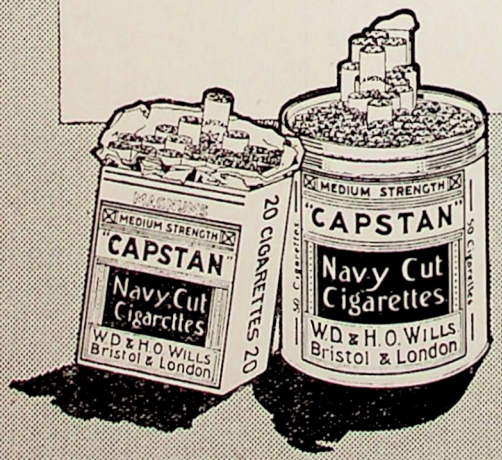

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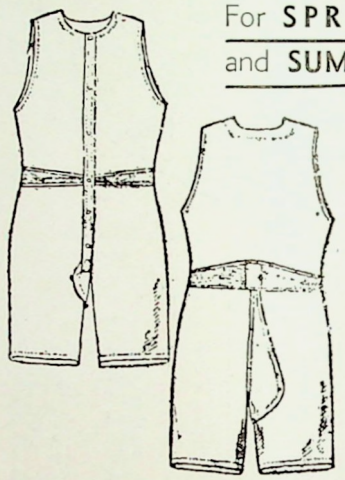

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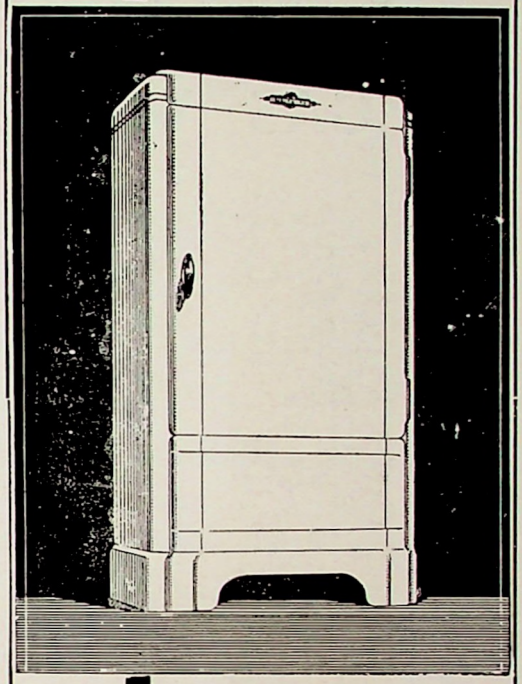

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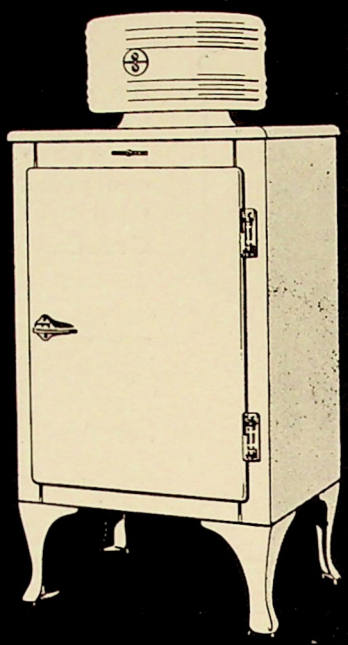

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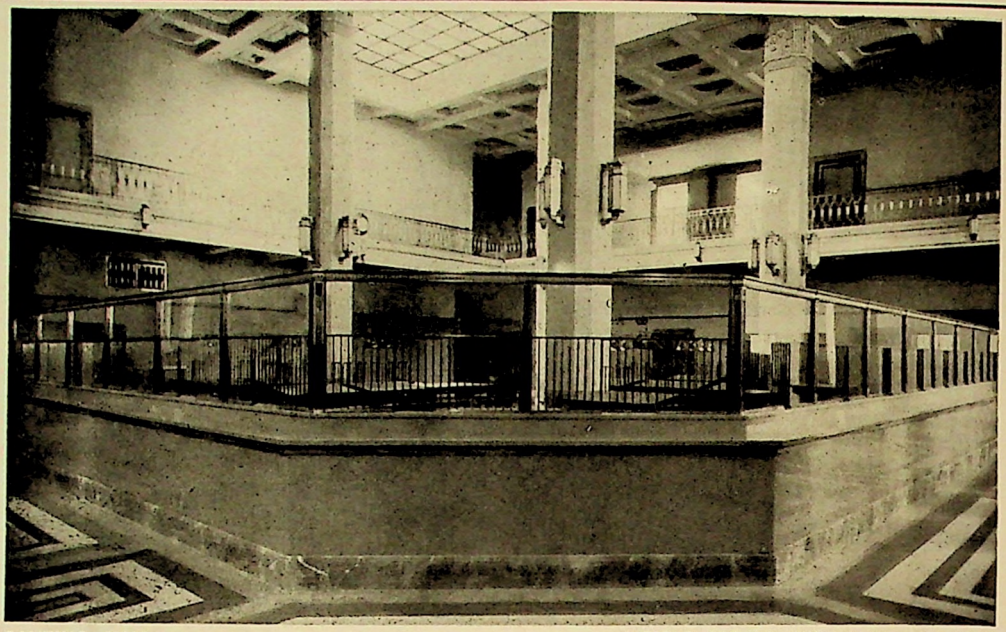

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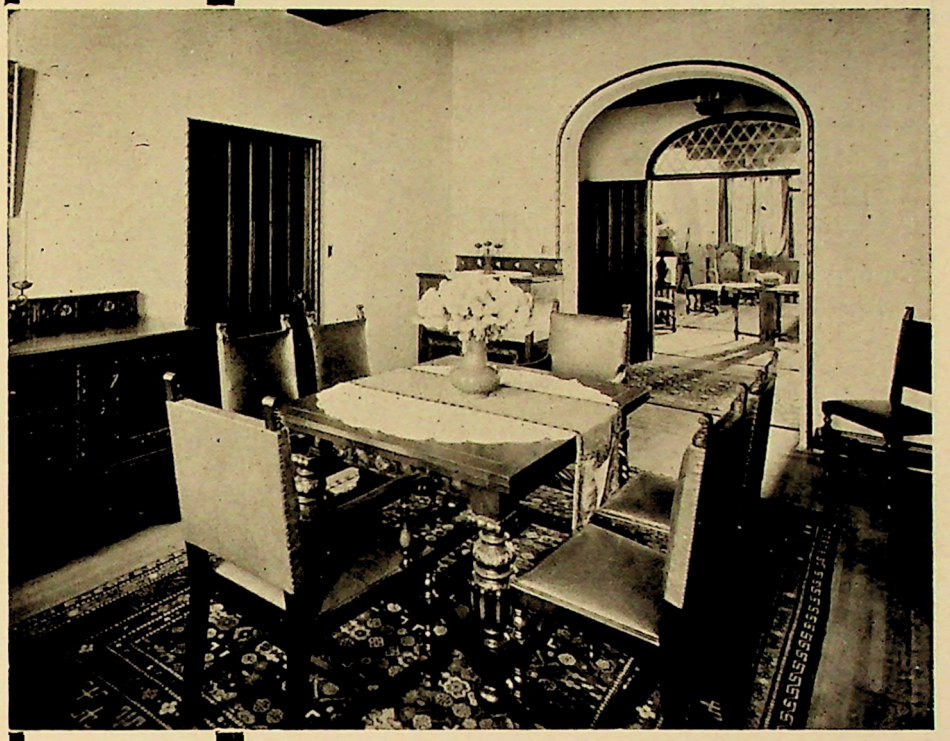

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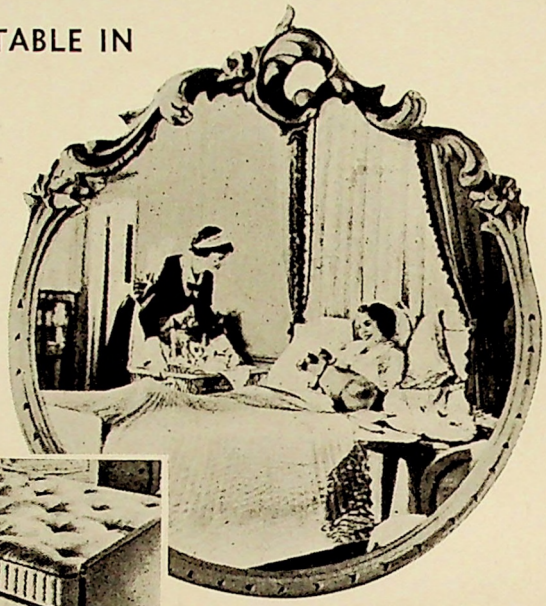

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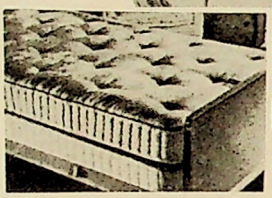

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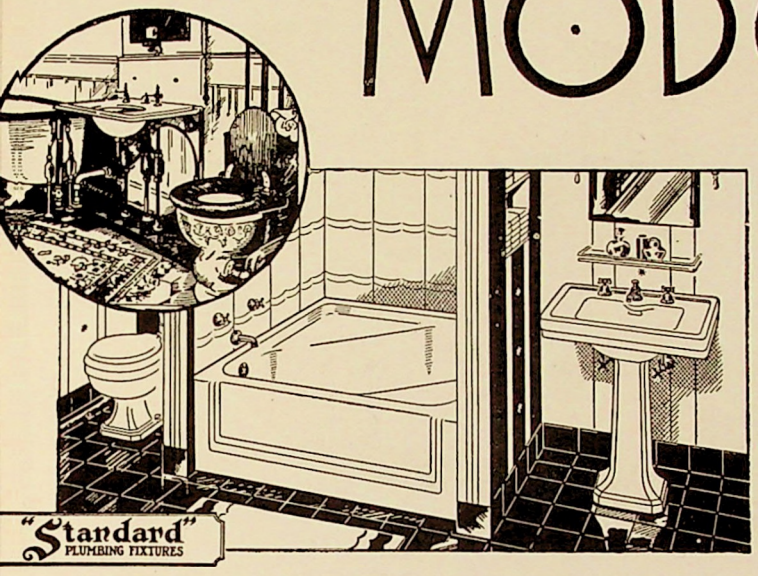

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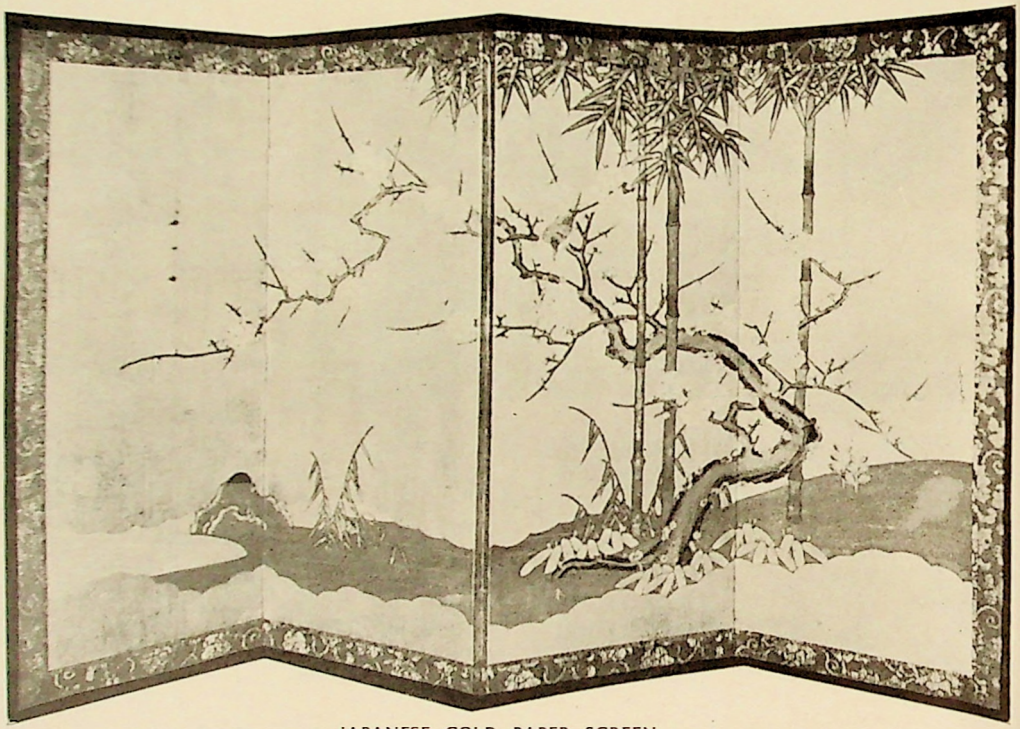

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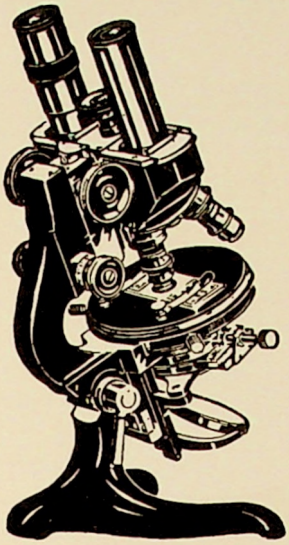

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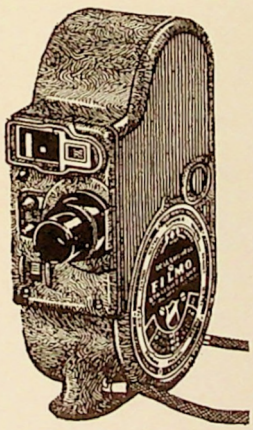

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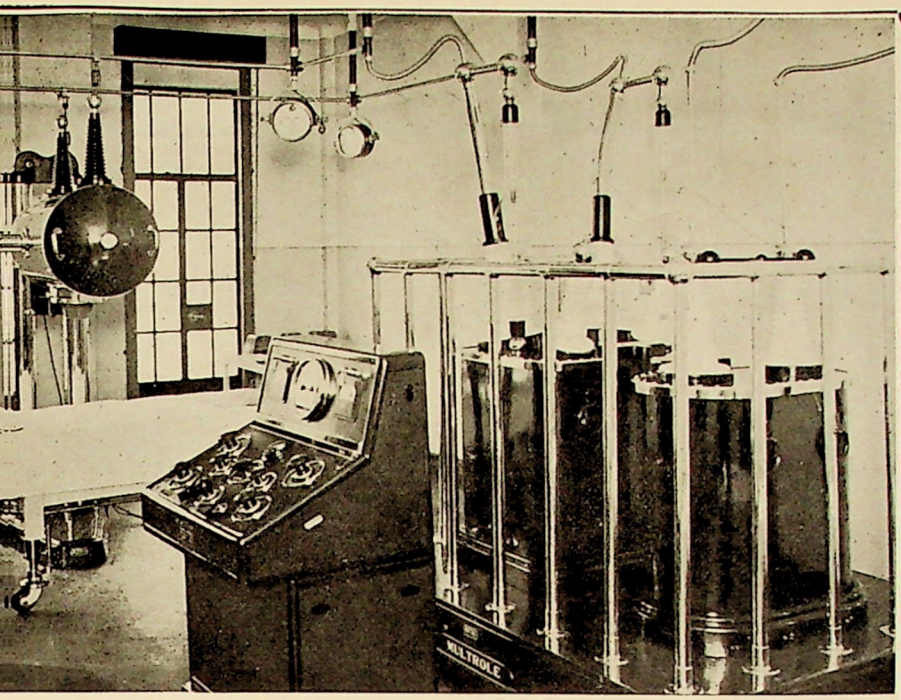

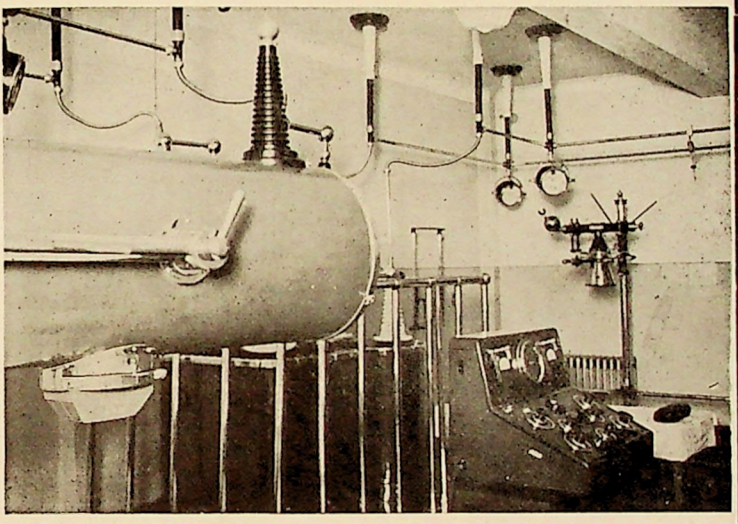

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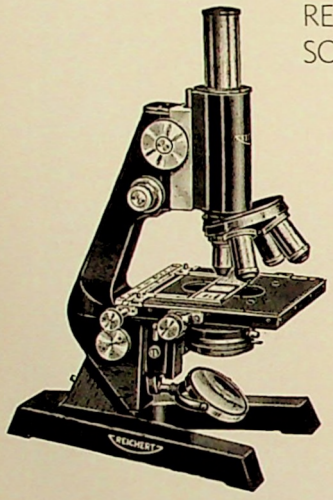

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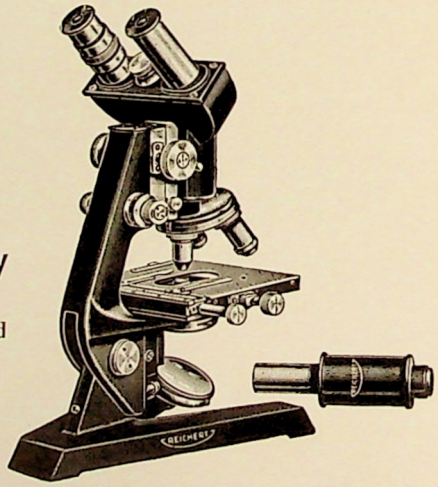

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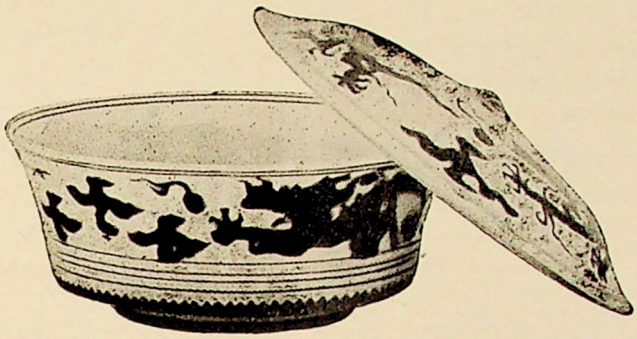

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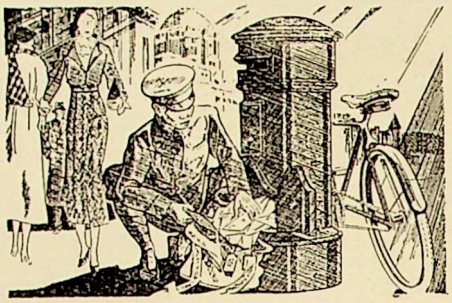

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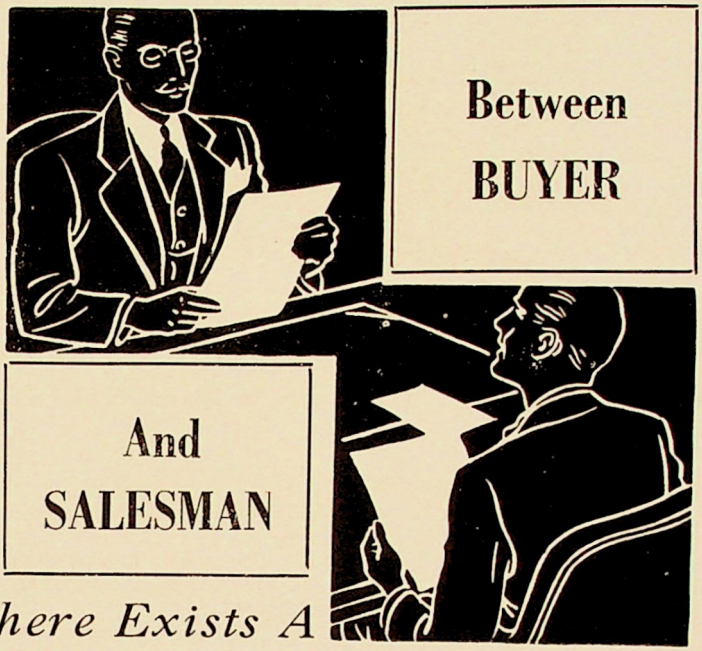

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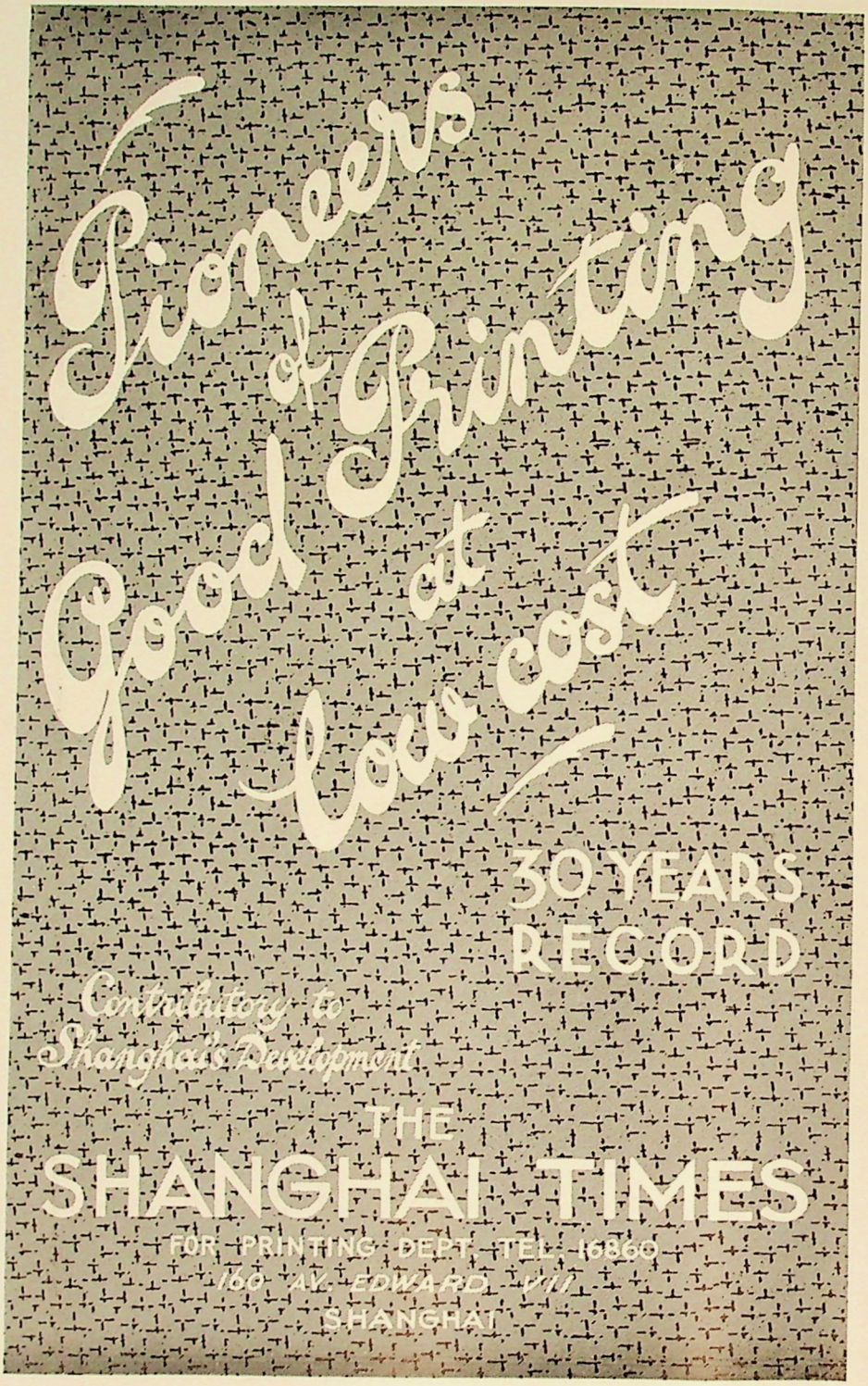
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中國雜誌

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[ENTERED AT THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER]

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

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THE CHINA JOURNAL
中國雜誌

VOL. XXIV JUNE, 1936 No. 6

EVENTS AND COMMENTS

Our Holiday and Travel Number

Somehow the word holiday always conjures up in the mind's eye the vision of a journey. As far back as most of us can remember a holiday meant going somewhere, even if only for a day, for nobody wants to spend a holiday at home. The holiday—and, therefore, the travel—season is upon us, and even the most prosaic have made, or are making, plans for the journey that will take them away from the sphere of routine and daily toil to that of relaxation and rest. Their journeys may be short or long, to some China coast resort or across the ocean to the homeland, but, which ever they are to be, they fill the prospective participant with pleasant anticipation. And to meet the holiday mood of our readers we are following our usual custom of devoting this, our mid-summer number, mainly to travel. Possibly some of our readers may not be in the fortunate position of being able to get away this year, and these we hope will enjoy the contents of this issue all the more, since it may carry them in the spirit to some of the resorts that others will be enjoying in the body.

* * * *

World Political Horizon

It would give us, and no doubt our readers as well, considerable satisfaction if we could have a holiday from the ceaseless reports and rumours of world unrest. Jaded nerves, after the strain of ten or twelve months' arduous endeavour since last year's summer vacation, shrink from the thought of strife of any kind, and the weary man of affairs turns with loathing from glaring headlines in the daily newspapers shrieking of wars and rumours of wars.

Peace, above all things, is his desire, yet there is no peace, if current world news is to be credited. The League of Nations has been startled out of the calm into which it had comfortably settled after having shelved

the Italo-Abyssinian affair, in the first place by the demand on the part of Argentina that something should be done about the question of sanctions against Italy, and in the second by Italy's sudden widespread preparations for further warfare. Anxiety has also been aroused in the councils of the nations over the recent Japanese report that South China has declared war on the National Government at the same time that it demands warlike opposition to Japan's alleged encroachments on China's sovereignty by greatly increasing her garrisons in the Tientsin and Peiping areas. In Europe widespread labour strikes are causing apprehension. Germany is stated to be conducting a recruiting campaign in South Africa for her already large army. Palestine is the scene of widespread anti-Semitic riots on the part of the Arabs.

This is only a part of the picture of world unrest to-day, and, no matter how strongly the holiday mood is upon us, it is a picture that cannot be ignored. Why is Italy making such formidable warlike preparations? And what, really, is behind the warlike activities going on in South China?

The former of these two questions will doubtless be answered in time. At present, as far as can be gathered, the reasons for this nation wide mobilization of fighting forces in Italy are locked in the brain of Signor Mussolini, though speculation offers two suggestions. One is that it is connected with the proposed return to the Austrian throne of the Hapsburgs, and the other is that Italy is preparing to take action in the event of the League of Nations' decision anent the application of sanctions going against her.

* * * *

Mobilization in South-west China

Strenuous denials on the part of the authorities concerned have been issued that the South-west Council has any intention of launching a war against Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Central Government. The reason given for mobilization is that this is purely in preparation for a drive which the South-west Council is demanding that the Central Government should make against Japan. The latest news, however, is to the effect that this is nothing more than a gesture to embarass the Central Government, and that having made it the South-western Council will stay its hand pending some movement from Nanking.

This is all very well, but all friends of China must realize that it has produced an exceedingly dangerous situation and one that may be fraught with disaster. If, as alleged, Japan has inimicable intentions toward China, it is playing right into her hands, since it is providing her with a pretext to take the very action it is designed to frustrate.

If it is a political move intended to embarass and upset the National Government, then it cannot be too strongly condemned, not only as sinister but as extremely foolish, since it is well calculated to involve the whole Chinese nation in disaster, and most certainly will recoil upon the heads of its instigators. If, on the other hand, it is inspired purely by feelings of patriotism, then surely the proper thing to do is to await orders from the Central Government before marching troops northward and precipitating a situation altogether unfavourable to China.

China's only safe course at the present moment is reconciliation

through diplomacy. Certain things may be hard to stomach, but "Safety First" should be the watchword of those in power in this country. It is to be hoped that wise councils will prevail at the capital.

* * * *

Japan's Role in The Orient

In the meanwhile, what of Japan? It may well be asked, what is Japan's rôle in the drama that is unfolding itself in the Far East? The answer to this pertinent question is not easy to find, since it is impossible to determine which of all the many spokesmen for Japan with their disharmonious utterances is presenting that country's real intentions. With a persistance that is almost monotonous her statesmen describe her as the great Apostle of Peace in the Pacific region, but, judging by many of her actions, that peace is to be a *Pax Romani*. That is to say, it is a peace based wholely on Japan's terms. It is a peace based upon what is good for Japan. This, of course, is not an unusual attitude amongst vigorous progressive nations, but, unfortunately, it is *not* really conducive to peace. On the contrary, it is directly conducive to war, and, if persisted in, will inevitably produce war in the not too distant future. This, of course, is exactly what the militarist element in Japan wants. And the pity of it is that the less aggressive non-militarists, of which there is undoubtedly a very substantial element in Japan, seem unable to control either the actions or the public utterances of the Jingoists. It is equally certain that if the saner and more sober leaders in Japan could have their way, war would be averted and a peaceful settlement of outstanding questions between China and Japan could be arrived at. Again, let us hope that wise councils will prevail in Tokyo.

* * * *

The Drug Menace in China

Revelations made recently at Geneva before the Opium Committee of the League of Nations laid bare a situation in China that calls for immediate drastic action on the part of the Governments of both this country and Japan. According to a *Reuter* message from Geneva dated May 28, some of the plainest speaking ever heard at Geneva was delivered before this Committee by Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, the United States delegate and former Consul-General in Tientsin, and Dr. Victor Hoo, the Chinese delegate and Minister to Switzerland, both of whom condemned Japan for failing to take adequate suppressive measures against Japanese and Koreans engaged in the drug traffic. Mr. Fuller made the claim that Japanese subjects were more widely and more closely connected with the drug traffic in China than those of any other country, and urged that the Japanese Government should without further delay punish Japanese and Koreans who were responsible for the clandestine manufacture of such harmful drugs as heroin. The futility and inadequacy of the Japanese laws governing the traffic in narcotics was pointed out, as well as the fact that wherever Japanese influence advances in the Far East the drug traffic goes with it. The appalling conditions in East Hopei, the disgraceful state of affairs in Tientsin and Peiping, the terrifying spread of drug addiction in the Hopei countryside and the deplorable conditions prevailing in Shanghai were sited. "Not only

China, but Japan and all Japanese possessions are a haven of refuge and an unsurpassed headquarters for callous Japanese and Koreans successfully and blithefully poisoning their fellow men for gain." It was stated that the failure to discipline and punish these poisoners was not only an unfriendly act to China but also to the United States, Canada and Mexico.

China, it was pointed out by Dr. Hoo, has been taking action in the way of meting out the drastic penalty of death by shooting drug addicts and those engaged in the drug traffic, some 970 people having been executed for these offenses during 1935.

No sane person believes that it is Japan's policy to undermine China by poisoning her people with deadly drugs, but it would seem a matter of urgency for Japan forthwith to enact adequate laws concerning the traffic in drugs and to enforce them with the utmost rigour. Actions speak louder than words, and this is a case in which if Japan does not very soon resort to some effective action her protestations of friendliness to China will go for nothing.

* * * *

Smuggling Situation in North China

From all accounts the smuggling of dutiable goods into North China is going on unabated. The Chinese authorities appear to be helpless in the matter, which is not surprizing in view of the fact that they are hopelessly handicapped by prevailing conditions. Customs officials and guards can do nothing against Japanese and Korean nationals without running the risk of creating "incidents" that may have disastrous repurcussions. According to the Tangku Agreement they may not even carry arms in the areas where the smuggling is taking place, and even in places outside these areas confiscated goods that have paid no duty have been forcibly taken possession of by the smugglers without the Chinese authorities daring to take any action in the matter.

Japan resents the accusation on the part of the Chinese Government that she is responsible for this outrageous state of affairs, but the fact remains that the smuggling is being carried out almost entirely by Japanese and Koreans, over which the Japanese Government appears to be exercising no sort of control.

In the meanwhile China's financial position is being steadily undermined by the continuous drain upon her revenue that this wholesale smuggling is making. Here, again, actions speak louder than words, and unless Japan controls the nefarious activities of her nationals in China, it is fruitless to protest her friendship toward the latter country.

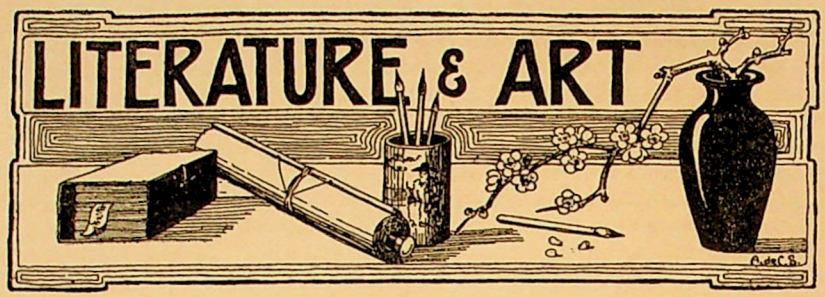
* * * *

Prospects in China

Taking one thing with another, the immediate future in China does not look too bright, yet somehow we cannot bring ourselves to believe that matters are going to be allowed to proceed so far as to plunge this country into a state of chaos from which she cannot extricate herself. This would not be to the ultimate advantage of anyone, not even her enemies, although, incidentally and theoretically, she is supposed to have none. We feel sure that those in power, both within and without the country,

will move to stabilize the position. It may be noted that the Central, Provincial and even local district authorities are doing all they can to prevent the more headstrong elements amongst students and others from committing overt acts that might precipitate trouble, while in Japan there is discernable a very strong element in favour of a milder and less stiff policy towards China than has been outlined by the more aggressive political parties. America and the leading European Powers are also vitally interested in keeping the Chinese ship of state on an even keel, and there can be no doubt that any influence these countries can exert will be in the direction of maintaining China's integrity, territorially as well as financially. China, however, must do her part, as we feel sure she will, firstly in refraining from any action that may be construed by Japan as hostile, and secondly by maintaining order within her own borders.

A. de C. S.



HOW TO IDENTIFY JAPANESE WOODCUT PRINTS

BY

MATHIAS KOMOR

Most of us living in the Far East who have become interested in the various manifestations of Eastern art, both Chinese and Japanese, are already familiar with Japanese woodcut prints. Their immense decorative value is generally recognised, and they are, therefore, very often met with, framed and adorning the walls of rooms whose occupants but rarely know anything about the prints they have chosen with the object of beautifying their homes. Very often the question is asked, why do some of these prints cost so much? Why is it that some prints are sold for less than a dollar, while for others several hundreds, even thousands, must be paid by the buyer?

Before attempting to answer these questions it is necessary to enter into a general consideration regarding Japanese woodcut prints. Japanese pictorial art takes its origin from China. The first Chinese paintings must have come to Japan at the beginning of the T'ang period and were most likely of a Buddhistic religious character. Ever since then the Japanese painter has followed the general lines laid down by his Chinese predecessors. Their art is very different from Western paintings. The Oriental painter attempts no sculptural effects. He does not aim at the complete representation of a scene, but selects the significant elements only. He frequently uses a blank space as an element of the design. Incidentally, no shadows are shown in Eastern paintings. The most important characteristic of the Eastern painter is that he never copies nature as is attempted in Western art. Oriental artists, both Chinese and Japanese, render a mental image when painting. These observations, made about Far Eastern paintings in general, apply also to the very important branch of Oriental pictorial art formed by Japanese woodcut prints, with the additional emphasis of the point that these prints aim first of all at decorative effects.

While copper engraving and etching were originally entirely unknown to the Oriental artist, and were probably introduced to Japan by some early Dutch travellers, the art of cutting wood blocks has a

A Monochrome Black Woodcut Print representing the earliest Type of Japanese Woodcut Print. It was executed by Sukenobu (1671-1750 A.D.) and pictures a Lady with her Attendant.

A delicately Coloured Woodcut Print by Harunobu (1725-1769) showing a Geisha offering a Cup of Wine.

JAPANESE WOODCUT PRINTS

Originally executed for the People and sold comparatively cheaply, Japanese Woodcut Prints of a Couple of Centuries or more ago now fetch high Prices and are in great Demand by Collectors.

Courtesy Toyo Murakami

A multi-coloured Woodcut Triptych by Toyokuni II (1787-1878), also known as Kunisada, representing a Scene in a Drama.

A Woodcut Triptych in several Colours showing a joyous Winter Scene by Kuniyoshi (1798-1861).

"Five Beauties," from the famous Set of Coloured Woodcuts by Shunsho published in 1776 and entitled "Mirror of the Beauties of the Green House." Shunsho lived from 1726 to 1792.

On the Left is a Three-coloured Woodcut Print by Shuncho, who died in 1821. It represents three Courtesans with an Attendant.

Below is one of the Set "Views of Famous Harbours" by Hiroshige (1797-1858). It is a View of Uraga done in Colours.

very ancient origin. As early as the eighth century A.D. a book containing both text and illustrations was printed by means of cut wooden tablets. In Japan Koyetsu, the painter, published in 1608 a book in which the illustrations were made with cut wood blocks. A period then came when paintings were very expensive at the same time that amongst the less wealthy classes a decided demand for pictures was developing. "The colour-prints were made for the artisan class by members of this same class," writes Laurence Binyon in his article on Japanese Prints in the "Encyclopaedia Britannica." The first wood-block prints were black and white, sometimes coloured by hand after printing. The first two-colour print dates from 1741. It was rose and green, a separate block made of cherry-wood having to be cut for each colour, so that the two-colour print necessitated the making of three blocks. In order to facilitate the superimposition of the different blocks a right angle was placed in the lower right hand corner of each, as well as a straight line parallel to the lower edge in the left hand corner. This very simple and logical process has been used during the whole of the century and a half of Japanese colour-printing. It is also interesting to note that a press has always been employed.

Monorobu (1618-1694) was the first outstanding artist to produce colour prints with wood blocks in Japan. Shortly after his appearance the development of the theatre in Yedo gave a new impulse to the artists of the woodcut prints. The masses of the people wanted portraits of their favourite actors, or pictures of famous scenes from their favourite dramas. These pictures had to be cheap enough for those who visited the theatres, namely, the lower classes, to buy them. It is one of the best proofs of the high standard of Japanese art that this popular demand was met with something as artistic as the average woodcut prints have proved to be. The two Kyonobus and Masanobu were the best known artists of this early period. Answering the constantly growing demand for theatrical woodcut prints, always more artists turned their attention towards this field, at the same time further developing the technique of woodcut printing. Harunobu made the first polychrome print, and after him Koryusai, Shunsho and, in the first rank of all, Kyonaga, whose best pieces date from 1780 to 1790. When looking at a print made by one of these artists one cannot help admiring their work, the elegance of the tall slender figures grouped in most beautiful and harmonious attitudes in an out-door scene. Compositions formed of two or three sheets (diptyches or triptyches) became more usual. The end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries produced the three best known artists of the Japanese woodcut prints, Utamaro, Hokusai and Hiroshige. Sharaku, whose theatrical portraits are now amongst the highest priced specimens of Japanese prints, should also be mentioned.

Japanese woodcut prints were amongst the very first *objets d'art* reaching the West after Japan had been opened to outside intercourse by the guns of Commodore Perry. Very soon a definite demand for them had set in, naturally followed by various attempts to imitate them. Amongst these imitations one should distinguish those made with the

definite intention of cheating the ignorant buyer from those which are simple reproductions made with the intention of enabling the less wealthy to adorn their walls with highly decorative though not genuine works of art. When the first edition of a print was sold out very often a second or even a third edition was issued, sometimes several years separating the two editions. According to their artistic merits the later editions might be just as valuable as the first one, though this is rarely the case, the later prints usually being less carefully cut and printed than the original.

In judging an original print its artistic qualities should first be considered, as these and these only give its real value. Various defects, however, may diminish its commercial value. The most usual of these defects are (1) that the print has been torn and repaired; (2) its colours have faded, even completely gone; (3) the sheet has been spoiled by ink; and (4) the border of the print has been torn and afterwards cut. This last is an important defect if it mutilates the design of the print. Prints should not be chemically treated in order to gain a better appearance. When worn and pasted again on a new back they also lose some of their value. Often one sees prints eaten by insects or else spoiled because they have been soaked in water. All these defects influence the commercial value of a print, while their absence makes a piece really desirable to the collector.

The most difficult question is how to identify an old print. As a rule the collector's instinct is of great help. After seeing and handling many prints, both genuine and imitation, a real sense for identification is usually developed. Of course, this sense is based on and helped by a comparison of the prints in question with authentic specimens in regard to their colours. The old prints were made with vegetable colours, while in modern prints chemical colours are often used. Old paper can also be recognised, though this never furnishes a definite proof, since often an imitation is printed on a piece of old paper. It is to be noted that genuine prints usually show their colours through the back of the paper, as a result of the abundance of paint used in the printing. This back-shine, as it is called, takes about fifty years to disappear, so that there is no wonder that some well preserved prints made at the beginning of the nineteenth century which have retained this back-shine are sometimes taken for imitations.

The supply of old prints is getting steadily shorter, while the number of collectors is constantly growing. This explains some of the very high prices paid for perfect specimens. A few years ago one could still find in remote parts of Japan interesting old prints. As is well known, every *daimyo* had to go once a year to the capital. He and his followers usually brought back with them some prints as souvenirs of the theatrical performances they might have seen. This explains the presence of old prints found hundreds of miles away from the places where they were originally published. Prints were often used to be made up into screens, and sometimes subsequently were covered by some other more recent prints or even by plain gold paper. Thus quite often valuable old prints have been discovered hidden in apparently worthless

old screens. Strange to say, but true, nevertheless, one finds to-day that it is easier to buy an old Japanese print in European countries than in Japan, a large number of prints having found their way to Europe to satisfy the demand of collectors there. On account of the present adverse economic conditions in Europe many famous private collections have been broken up and sold. I know of one case in which a Japanese dealer went to Germany and brought back some fine old prints to Japan, where he could sell them at a profit.

As has already been said, Japanese colour prints were made for the masses and, therefore, were not highly esteemed by the intellectual elite in Japan, whose tastes only changed after a definite demand for Japanese prints developed in Western countries. It was a popular art, and in the days when prints were made nobody thought of collecting them, as nobody to-day would think of collecting cinema posters. Yet, who knows whether in a hundred years or so the very advertisements seen to-day at every street corner may not form the coveted contents of many art collections.

As far as the modern Japanese colour-prints are concerned, not much good can be said of them. They certainly do not reach the heights attained by antique colour prints. They are not artistic and their technique is also very inferior. One exception may be mentioned, however, in the work of Hiroshi Yoshida, who cleverly combines Eastern technique with the effects of Western painting. Still his talent lacks the genius displayed in the work of some of the artists of the eighteenth century.

OLD TOMBS OF HANGCHOW

BY

JULIUS EIGNER

When the Taiping rebels swept over the country, leaving behind a trail of destruction and misery and harrowing tales of conflagrations and looting, they missed neither palaces nor temples, neither towns nor villages. Their wrath tore down and demolished what had been built by art-loving noblemen and administrators, by the pious devotion of the followers of Buddha or Confucius, and by generations of industrious and thrifty merchants and businessmen.

The pair of famous old cities, Soo and Hang, the earthly counterpart of Heaven according to old Chinese sayings, were made no exception. In fact, the will to destroy here ran riot, since they were by far the richest and most prosperous cities in the whole area. What formerly had been jewels in the crown of the Middle Kingdom were reduced to ashes and ruins.

It is true that the industriousness of its inhabitants has regained for Soochow part of its former importance as a thriving merchant town. It is likewise true that the charm of West Lake has not been touched by the swords and fire of the Taipings. Yet a traveller who would set out to find the former splendour will be disappointed. What he sees of Hangchow to-day has been rebuilt since the days of the rebellion. Hangchow of to-day, with its splendid temples and palatial residences, its rich and thriving shops and its busy and inviting hotels, is a modern city.

There is left only one expression still bearing testimony to the Hangchow of ancient times which the fanatical Taipings did not deem worth their attention. This consists of the many thousands of ancient tombs dotting the rolling hills round West Lake for miles in every direction.

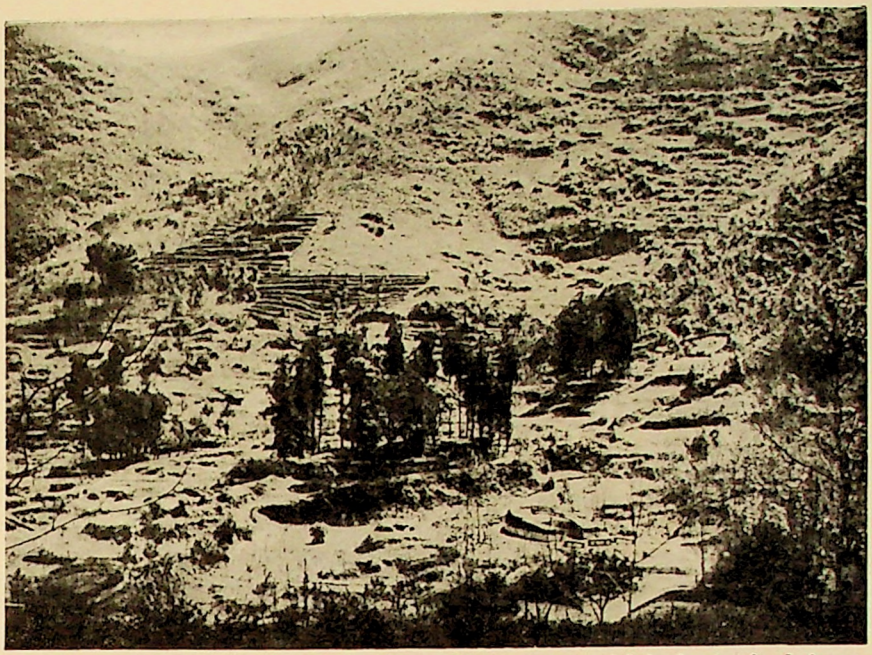
It is sad to think that only tombs recall memories of the ancient glories of this great city. And it is sadder still that most of them have been allowed to go to ruin until little more than grass grown mounds of earth mark their former sites. But this also is a result of the ravaging rebellion, which wiped out whole families and clans so that no sons were left to carry on their names or traditions, to care for the graves or to be buried in turn beside their ancestors.

Yet the little that is left still has the power to conjure up the rich and beautiful past. There are among these tombs rare works of art, which present-day China has not the leisure to produce. It is much easier and quicker, and probably cheaper, to erect a concrete mound with concrete stairs and benches.

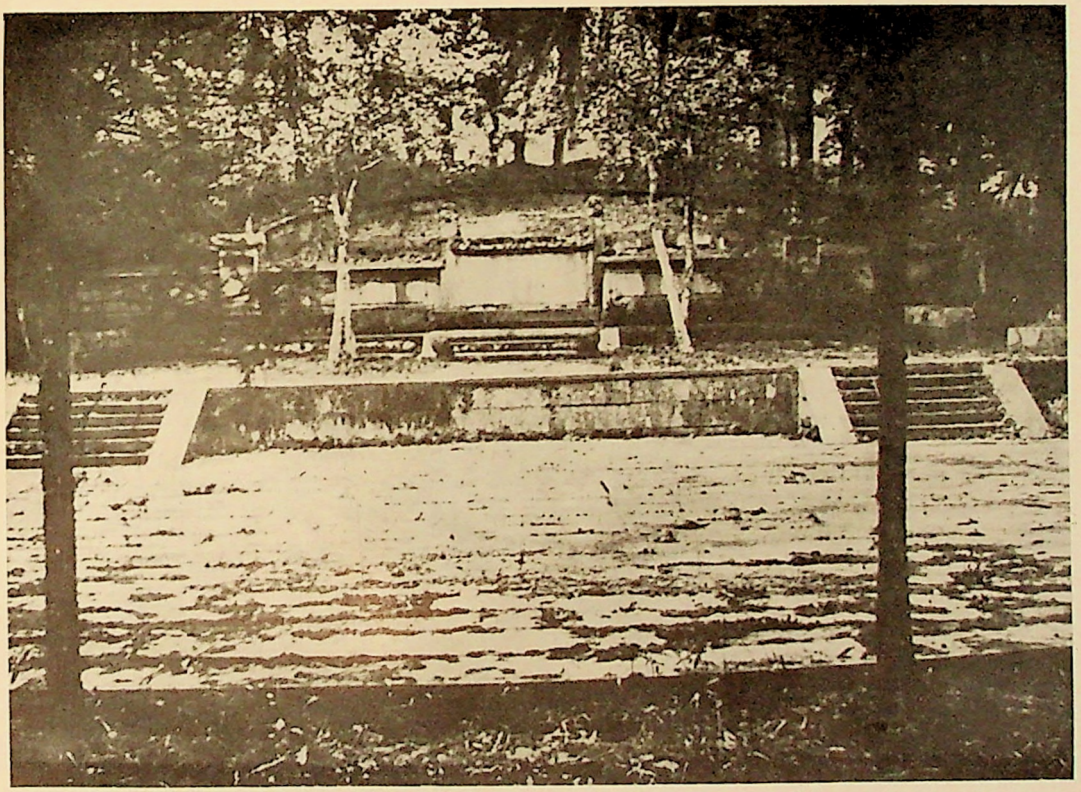
Paths off the beaten track lead to those tombs, but they are worth investigating. One of the best of them leads from Ling Yin Temple into the hills, through bamboo groves and groups of fir trees. Coming from the incense-laden atmosphere of Ling Yin, where pilgrims burn joss-sticks and bow before Kuan Yin or Buddha, into these green hills, radiant in spring with millions of azaleas and enlivened by carolling birds, is not like entering a graveyard as we of the West would expect. From the tombs on these slopes there is always a vista of trees and water, as is the rule in China with the tombs of families who can afford it. In these surroundings it seems only natural that death should hold no horror to the Chinese. The stones here really do talk. There are elaborate tombs with numerous tall pines giving shade to the moss-covered stone seats on which their relatives used to rest after they had made their offerings to the dead. There are huge memorial arches erected to virtuous women of the past. Large weathered stone tablets give the history of the deceased, and the tombs are covered with age-old sculptures showing stylistic flowers, scenes from the classics, reliefs of bats and turtles symbolising good luck and old age, geometric designs in endless variety. These invite the onlooker to bide a while and to linger among the relics of past glories. One does not need to be a connoisseur of art. Appreciation suffices. Do they not recall the art and splendour of past ages, which can now be admired only in these few remaining relics?

OLD TOMBS OF HANGCHOW

The Ancient City of Hangchow is surrounded by many Temples and innumerable Mausolea and Graves.



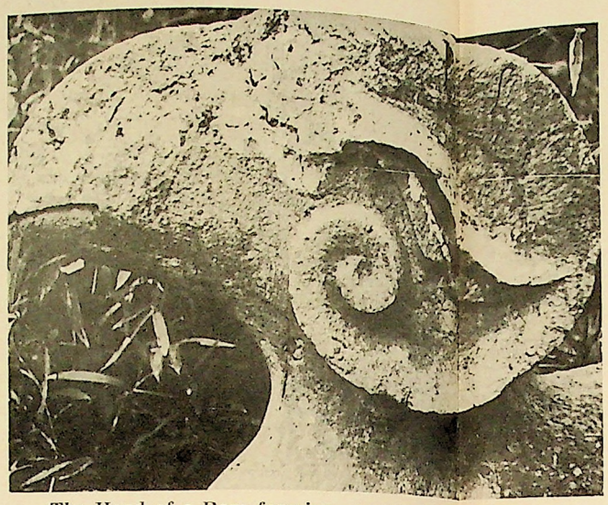
The Valley behind Lin Ying Monastery which is typical in its Grave-scattered Slopes and Groves marking ancient Burial Sites.



An old and very elaborate Family Grave clinging to a Tree-studded Slope and hidden beneath Shade-giving Pines in the Hangchow Area. Photographs by Juliu s Eigner.

STONE SCULPTURES ON THE ANCIENT TOMBS OF HANGCHOW

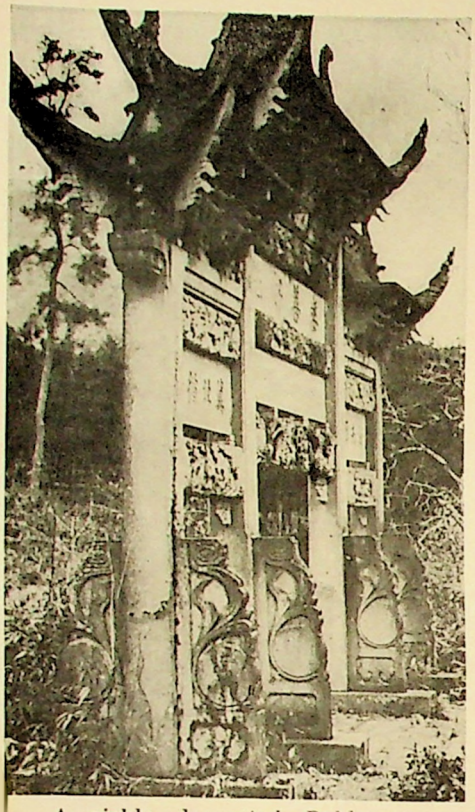
The Head of a Warrior guarding a Tomb of the Ming Period.



The Head of a Ram forming one of a Pair of Animals such as line the Approach to Mausolea of the Ming Period.

A *Bas Relief* showing Two of the Eight Immortals.

Details of Sculpture on Arches and Tombstones of Graves in the Hangchow Area. Photographs by Julius Eigner.



A richly decorated *Pai-lou* or memorial Arch in front of the Grave of a Virtuous Widow.

The Morning Sun breaking through the Wall of Pines that surrounds a Grave Mound in the Hangchow Area.

Stately Evergreens lining the Pathway to a Grave

A Grove of Junipers huddling round a Ch'ing (Manchu) Dynasty Tomb in the Hangchow Area. Photographs by Julius Eigner.

ART NOTES

Jewish Coin Identified: In our last issue we gave illustrations of the obverse and reverse of an allegedly Jewish coin, asking for information as to its identity and value. This has been supplied by two of our readers, Dr. Herbert Chatley and Mr. R. D. Abraham. It seems that the coin is entirely spurious, a pure fabrication. It is not even an imitation of a genuine Hebrew coin. There were no Hebrew coins at all until about the second century before Christ in the time of Maccabees, and the inscriptions on these were in the archaic Hebrew lettering. The square Hebrew lettering, which is on the coin in question, did not come into general use until the first century after Christ, and was never used on any Jewish coinage, says the Reverend E. Rogers in his book "A Handy Guide to Jewish Coins," published by Spink and Sons, Ltd., in 1914.

These fabrications were made in Amsterdam at a comparatively recent date, though many of them purport to date as far back as King David or even to Abraham, which in itself is absurd. The work mentioned above says they are quite common, being cast in iron or copper, thinly plated with silver, and probably go back as far as the sixteenth century. Usually they are about as large as a florin, on one side having a chalice with smoke or flames rising from it, and on the other a budding almond branch. This description fits our coin exactly. The inscription on the chalice side, reading backwards, is the square Hebrew lettering equivalent of SQL, meaning "Shekel," and YSRAL, meaning "Israel;" that on the branch side is YRUSLM HQUDSH, meaning "Jerusalem the Holy." Apparently this spurious coin is not of any appreciable value, though of some interest as a curiosity.

A Mysterious Chinese Coin: Information is sought on a mysterious Chinese coin, obverse and reverse of which are shown in the accompanying illustration. In a recent issue of *Finance and Commerce*, Shanghai, Mr. E. Kann, the well known currency expert, published a request for information, stating that he had not before seen or heard of this coin. As will be seen, the obverse shows two sceptres crossed, the reverse a vessel containing flowers, and various other symbolic objects. "It was," he says, "possibly circulated amongst the military during the Taiping rebellion, presumably by the Imperial forces under Marquis Tsen Ko-fang. But this is mere supposition. As China had no mint at that period, the coin is probably cast; our specimen is incised by numerous 'chops.' Judging from the sound when ringing it, the silver content is not very high."

We should be glad of any information on this coin which our readers might be able to supply.

An-yang Archaeological Excavations: The attention of those interested in Chinese archaeology may be drawn to an article by Mr. H. J. Timperley which appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of April 4 and was entitled "The Awakening of China in Archaeology." It deals with the excavation of a royal tomb of the Shang Dynasty at Hou-chia-chuang on the left bank of the Huan River in Honan. This is near the famous An-yang site. It has yielded some remarkable finds, to judge from the excellent illustrations which accompany the article. Amongst these are two figures carved in limestone, one representing what appears to be an owl, the other some kind of carnivorous beast, possibly a tiger. These, it seems, were used to guard the gates, very much as the two lions are used to-day in China.

Palace Museum Art Treasures Safely Back in China: After a somewhat adventurous voyage, during which the ship that was carrying them ran aground in a fog near Gibraltar, thereby causing grave anxiety as to their safety, the Palace Museum art treasures, which were sent to London to be shown in the Chinese Art Exhibition held during the past winter in Burlington House, have arrived back in China. They were brought from London on the P. & O. steamer *Ranpura*, which reached Shanghai on May 17, and were immediately rushed by train and under heavy guard to Nanking, where they are to be placed on exhibition in the Examination Yuan building. This will be the third time this particular lot of art treasures, numbering over five hundred individual items, has been exhibited. The first time was a year ago, when they were shown in Shanghai in the old German Club

building on the Bund before being shipped to London.

On May 20 Dr. Cheng Tien-hsi, who was the official delegate in charge of the art treasures when they went to London, and who returned with them on the *Ranpura*, reported to Dr. Wang Wen-hao, Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan, on the successful conclusion of his mission.

It will be recalled that the Palace Museum treasures formed the main part of the International Exhibition of Chinese Art, to give it its full title, which was visited by well over four hundred thousand people in London during the four months, from November to March, it remained open.

Eumorfopoulos Collection on Exhibition in London: Taking advantage of the interest aroused in England in Chinese art by the big exhibition held during the past winter, the Museum authorities have placed the famous Eumorfopoulos Collection on exhibition in the Victoria and Albert Museum. This wonderful, not to say unique, collection of Chinese art objects was sold at a sacrifice to the British nation for £100,000, and this is the first time it has ever been displayed in its entirety. Even Mr. George Eumorfopoulos, who spent thirty years of his life and a fortune on getting it together, had never seen it all at once. It consists of about three thousand pieces, and includes numerous rare bronzes, sculptures, carved jade pieces, ivories and gold, silver and brass ware.

Japanese No and Gigaku Masks in Shanghai: According to an illustrated article in the *China Press* of May 19, Mr. Toyo Murakami, local Japanese art connoisseur, has brought to Shanghai an unique collection of Japanese theatrical masks of the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries including examples used in both the Gigaku Drama and the No Drama. The collection has been carefully gone over and catalogued by Mr. Mathias Komor, who has spent a considerable amount of time in research work upon this subject, as well as upon early Chinese masks.

In the collection are three Gigaku masks, life sized, two executed in *papier maché* and one in wood, the last representing a demon with horns. These date back to the sixteenth century. The large number of No masks in the collection belong to the eighteenth century, although this form of drama reached its highest development in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

A. de C. S.

THE LIBRARY

Recent Publications In and On China: Somewhat late, but welcome, nevertheless, the fourth number of the second volume (dated December, 1935) of the *Quarterly Bulletin of Chinese Bibliography* has made its appearance and is full of useful information to those interested in publications in and on China and everything connected with this country. Two articles precede the usual "Notes & News" and other regular features. These are "Some Recent Contributions to Chinese Historical Studies" by Ch'en Shou-yi and "Recent Books on Archaeology" by John C. Ferguson. A perusal of these articles will reveal the fact that a great deal of research work is being done by Chinese scholars in regard to historical and archaeological matters in their own country, the results for the most part being published in the Chinese language. While no objection can be made to the latter fact, it, nevertheless, means that very few of the world's historical students and archaeologists other than Chinese can benefit by these researches, which is rather a pity. Fortunately, however, there are not lacking those who can, and, in some cases, do, translate the writings of these scholars. Dr. Ferguson cites more than one such translation which he himself has made for the benefit of those who might be interested but have no knowledge of the Chinese language. At the end of his article he refers those who desire more detailed information on contributions to recent scholarship in regard to Chinese archaeology to a list of archaeological publications issued by Miss Jung Yuan under the title 金石書錄目 and "A Guide to the Science

An authentic History of the above Chinese Silver Coin is desired. It may have been circulated amongst the Imperial Troops under Tseng Kuo-fang during the Taiping Rebellion.

Information regarding the above Coin was asked for in our last Issue. It seems that it is a Spurious Coin made probably in Amsterdam at a comparatively recent Date, though purporting to go back to very early Times in Jewish History.

A Gigaku Mask of the Fifteenth Century representing a Rustic. It is of Red Lacquer over Papier Mache.

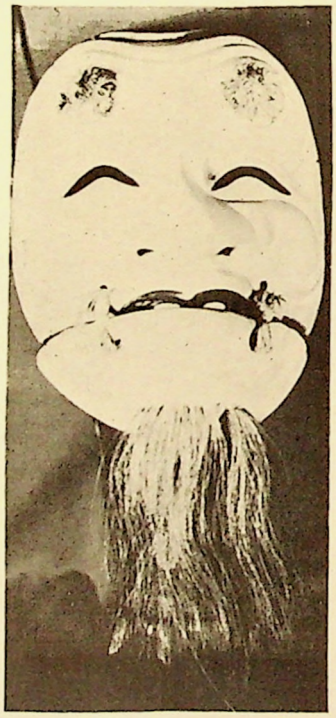
A Fifteenth Century Gigaku Mask representing Rage. It is made of Papier Mache.

Ancient Masks used in Japanese Drama brought to Shanghai by Toyo Murakami.

A Gigaku Wooden Mask of the Fifteenth Century representing the Ogress Hannya.

A No Mask in Lacquered Wood of the Eighteenth Century representing the Ogress Hannya.

A No Mask in Lacquered Wood of the Eighteenth Century representing Bijo, the Beautiful Girl.



A Lacquered Wooden Mask of Okina, the Old Man, in the No Drama of Eighteenth Century Japan.

of Ancient Writing" (古文字學導論) by T'ang Lan, which contain full bibliographies.

"Notes & News" includes reports of the activities of many cultural institutions in China, as well as details of new and forthcoming publications and notes on various periodicals of a scientific or literary nature. These are followed by a long list, with pertinent details, of "Selected Publications," and a "Periodical Index," the latter including the titles and authors of important articles in a large number of periodicals issued in this country. A "Postscript" gives a review of Chinese publishing activities during 1935.

Kiangwan Civic Centre Library Completed: The fine new city library in the Kiangwan Civic Centre, Shanghai, is now complete in every detail, as far as structure, decorations and furnishings are concerned. It is not yet open to the public, as its complement of books is still not full. Large quantities of books are arriving, however, and, we understand, it will not be long before the reading public will be able to enjoy the amenities offered by this useful institution.

Journalism Conference Held in Peiping: Extending from May 7 to 9 the Fifth Annual Journalism Institute Conference was held at Yenching University in Peiping under the auspices of the Department of Journalism of the University.

The Conference was opened by Mr. Hubert S. Liang, Chairman of this Department, and during its session many speeches by Chinese journalists known all over the country were made, discussions amongst specialists and students were staged and many social functions held. After a farewell luncheon given by Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President of Yenching University, professional certificates were presented to seven graduates from the Department of Journalism who held worthy scholastic and journalistic records.

China Science Society Library Receives Valuable Gift: The Science Society of China, whose headquarters are located in Shanghai, has recently received a valuable gift in the form of Mr. Sohtsu G. King's collection of works on conchology. This consists of a large number of reference works, valued at over $50,000, and includes many rare editions and complete sets of conchological journals such as are usually to be found only in the libraries of large museums in Europe and America. A special room in the Society's Library will be set aside for this unique collection, which will be known as the "Sohtsu King Library of Conchology" in memory of the donor. A sum of $1,000 has also been given by Mr. King to the Society, the interest to be used to keep up subscriptions to the periodicals on conchology in the Library. Mr. King is a well known authority on Chinese conchology, and has carried out considerable research work on the shells of China. Jointly with Professor A. W. Grabau of Peiping University he wrote some years ago an extremely useful little book entitled "Shells of Peitaiho." This was originally published in part in the pages of *The China Journal*. Mr. King was also one of the founders of the Peking Natural History Society, one of the leading institutions of this nature in China.

REVIEWS

Matteo Ricci's Scientific Contributions to China, by Henri Bernard, S.J., translated by Edward Chalmers Werner: Henri Vetch, Peiping, 1935. Price S.$6.00.

Stories of pioneers, no matter in what sphere of human endeavour, are always of great interest. We are, therefore, extremely grateful to the writer and translator of this excellent work on the life and work of the pioneer Jesuit missionary, Father Matteo Ricci, and the influence his scientific activities had on China in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Amongst the most important of the latter was the reform of the Chinese calendar. The book under review ends with the following enlightening sentence:

"On the foundations laid down by Father Ricci, an encyclopaedia of the notions necessary in astronomy helped to solve definitively the problem of the calendar and the ephemerides. The spirit of Father Ricci spread to Father Schall, and, through Father Verbiest, was transmitted to the members of the French Mission: by popularizing the works of Father Clavius, Ricci well deserves to be considered as the scientific initiator of modern China."

At the age of nineteen Matteo Ricci, after having studied law in Rome, joined the Society of Jesus, coming under the tuition and influence of Christopher Clavius, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at the Collegio Romano, who

was an ardent advocate of calendar reform. Offering himself, in 1577, for service in the East Indian Missions, he was sent, after four years spent in India, to establish the first mission in China. He disembarked at Macao on August 7, 1582, establishing himself a little over a year later at Chao-ch'ing Fu, the capital of the two provinces of Kuangtung and Kuangsi. He immediately began his work of teaching the Chinese Western methods in the sciences of mathematics, astronomy and geography. Later at Chao Chou he came into contact with the famous Ch'u T'ai-su, the first Chinese he had encountered who was capable of grasping these subjects He found in him an apt and eager pupil, and this intercourse between two able minds may be described as the beginning of the introduction of Western science to China. By 1601 Ricci was established in Peking, where he continued his work, especially that part of it which had to do with the reform of the calendar. He also collaborated with certain Chinese scholars in translating Western scientific works into Chinese. He died in 1610, but his influence continued and his work was carried on by others.

The book which deals with all these matters is divided into five chapters under the following headings: "The Legacy of Islam in China and in Europe toward the End of the XVth Century;" "Ricci's Scientific Training;" "Ricci and Chinese Science;" "The Problem of Chinese Astronomy;" and "The Solar Eclipse of December 15, 1610." From these titles will be seen the scope of the book, which all who are interested in the history of Western science and learning in China should not fail to read. The layman, too, will find much that will interest him in its pages.

Modern Newspaper Chinese, by J. J. Brandt: Henri Vetch, Peiping, 1935. Price $12.00.

Anyone who learned Chinese previous to a couple of decades ago, and there must be many such in China to-day, especially amongst missionaries, will find no little difficulty in reading a modern Chinese newspaper. Indeed, he will often find himself completely baffled, owing to the innumerable unfamiliar terms and expressions he will encounter. While Mr. Brandt's book is not primarily for old students of Chinese, it will prove of considerable assistance to them, if they have not kept abreast of the changes that have been taking place, in bringing them up to date. We take it that the book is intended more for the beginner who wishes to be able to read Chinese newspapers as they appear to-day. Its aim, says the author in his preface, is to put within easy reach of the student diversified and interesting material for the study of newspaper style. In effect the book consists of a large number of excerpts from Chinese newspapers, increasing in length and difficulty, each forming the subject of a lesson and being supplied with a vocabulary, notes and a literal translation. The notes consist almost exclusively of references to the Wenli particles appearing in the text, the author pointing out in his preface that, while this may seem monotonous to those who have thoroughly mastered the use of particles, it will serve as an excellent drill for the less advanced.

The book presupposes a knowledge of the Chinese language and characters. An index to the notes and a vocabulary index are given at the end of the book, while a subject index and a list of contents will be found at the beginning.

The Tragedy of Nijinsky, by Anatole Bourman in collaboration with D. Lyman: Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York and London, 1936. Price U.S. $3.00.

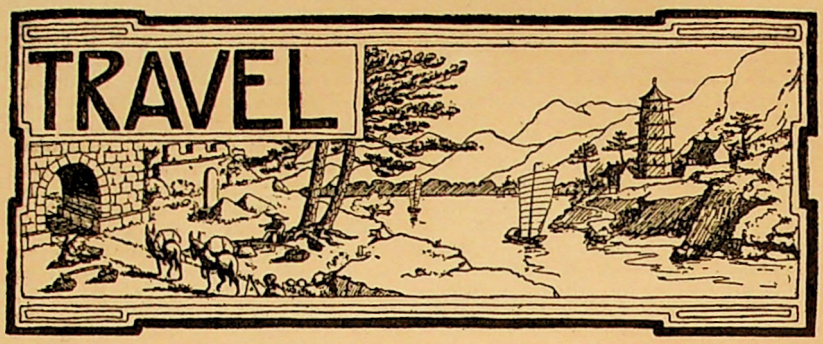
The story of Nijinsky, the famous Russian dancer, has been told more than once, but never so sympathetically and with such a wealth of intimate detail as in this new book by one of his old associates collaborating with an authoress, who, as D. Lyman Green, will be remembered by many Shanghai residents as an able writer in the columns of the *North-China Daily News*, on which newspaper she worked for some time during her sojourn in the Far East.

The story is extremely well told, and, for those who like biographies and are interested in the lives and doings of their fellow men, it will hold a fascination equalled by few works of a similar nature. The story is enthralling, full of incident and action. It is seldom that we get such a combination of good authorship and rich subject matter in a book dealing with facts. We understand it has become a "best seller" in America, and we are not surprized. It is beautifully printed and extremely well got up—altogether a work of art, infact.

Vaslaw Nijinsky was the son of a touring Polish dancer, who, against all precedent, had been invited to dance on the stage of the Imperial Russian

Theatre, though he had never attended the Imperial Ballet School, but had flatly refused to give up "the Road." His mother, Eleanora Nicolaisvna Nijinskaya, was a dancer, who had astounded all Russia by retiring at the height of her career to care for her three children. They were desperately poor, and had great difficulty in seeing young Nijinsky through the two years of probationary training before he was taken into the Imperial Ballet School. His physique was perfect, on which account he was greatly admired by the examining medical men, physiologists and ballet masters, who pronounced him the most symmetrical human they had ever seen. The promise shown in his youth was amply fulfilled as he grew up, and he became the greatest of all male Russian dancers of his day. His career was meteoric, he danced with the world's most renowned ballerinas, such as Kshessinskaya (Princess Romanovsky Krasinsky) and Pavlowa, as their partner. At the height of his success as a world-touring artist he began to have delusions of persecution, those grizzly forerunners of the fate that was to overtake him. He began to fear that some mysterious *they* were going to kill him. It was a terrible blow to all who knew him, but especially to his mother and sister, when the news of his insanity was flashed round the world. The tragedy of Nijinsky was theirs, more than his own, more than the world's. Yet the world's loss was great indeed, for there never was such a dancer as Vaslaw Nijinsky.

A. de C. S.



NEW ROUTES FROM SHANGHAI TO SOOCHOW

BY

REWI ALLEY

The news came that the new highway direct to Soochow was through, though the official opening would not take place for some time, so that the prospect of escaping from the oppressive heat of a sultry July Saturday afternoon about a year ago encouraged us to take to the open road, in spite of reports that the said road was soft and hardly fit as yet for through traffic.

Certainly, after the railway at Nan-ziang (南翔) had been crossed. the ash surfacing was a little soft, but, though it was after half past two in the afternoon before we left Shanghai, we were sitting in the cool quiet courts of our Chinese hosts in Soochow leisurely having tea and sweetmeats by five o'clock the same evening.

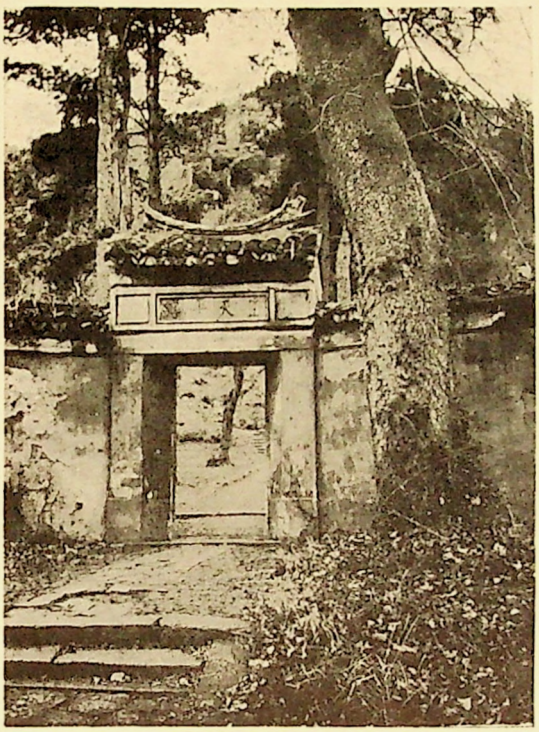
There were few incidents on the road. Not far past Chen-ju (眞茹) an inspection barrier had been provided, but as yet the newly constructed guard house with its brave coat of yellow paint was empty, so that passage was made without showing passports and licenses, a procedure which has since become imperative.

At Quinsan (崑山) was seen the yellow tiled Confucian Temple, which for so long has been the abode of bats, its great courtyard doorways often sheltering pathetic wrecks of men, once soldiers and later diseased beggars. The new official reverence for the sage has, however, changed this, and now the buildings have been put into order in a quite resplendent manner.

After leaving Quinsan a stop was made for a while, for it looked as though a washout at a bridge ahead would prevent further progress, but with slow careful driving this obstacle was safely negotiated, and soon we were passing by a canal and under the railway line near Chen-yi (正義). Then came the scattered town of Wei-ting, on its left the huge burial mound of an ancient king, now surmounted by a tiny temple, below which are the headquarters of a Y.M.C.A. Rural Experiment scheme.

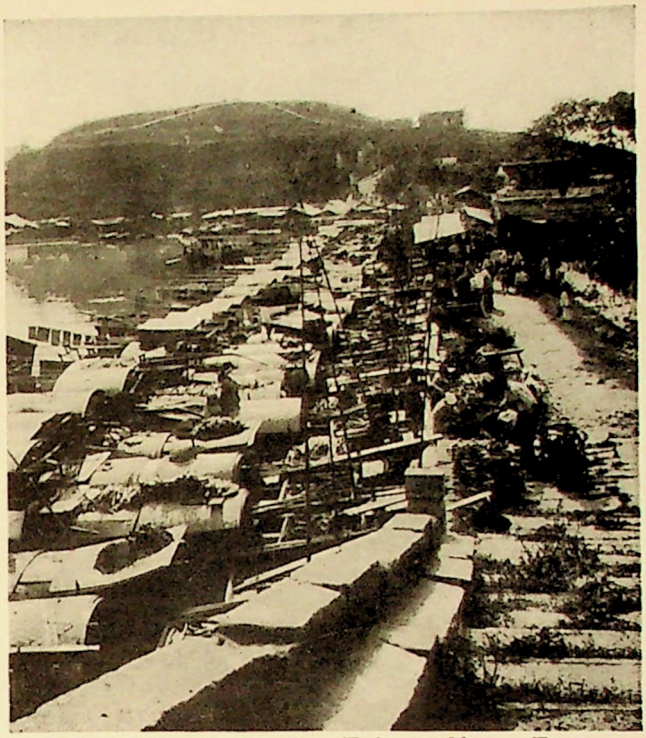
THE NEW ROAD TO SOOCHOW

The Holiday Seeker from Shanghai may now Motor to Soochow at the same time enjoying a good View of the Country on the Way.

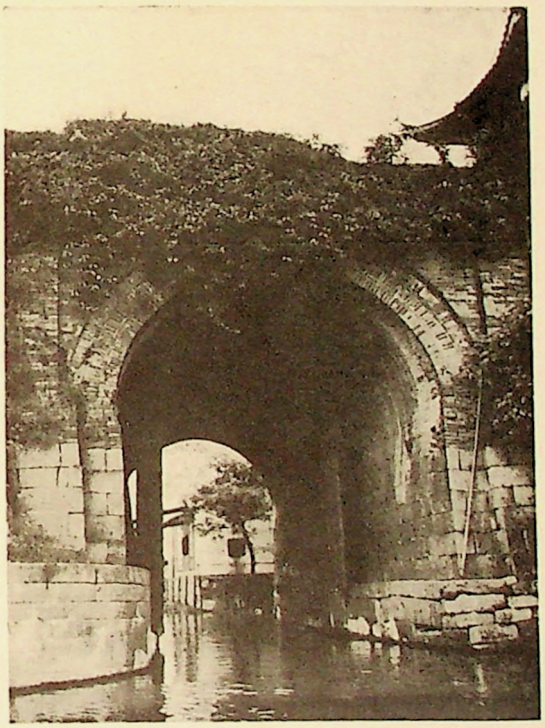


Above is the Gateway leading to T'ien P'ing Shan, while on the Right is one of the large Water Gates which pierce the Ancient City Wall of Soochow.

Photographs by Rewi Alley.



Boats for the Basket Fair at Shang Feng Shan, Soochow.

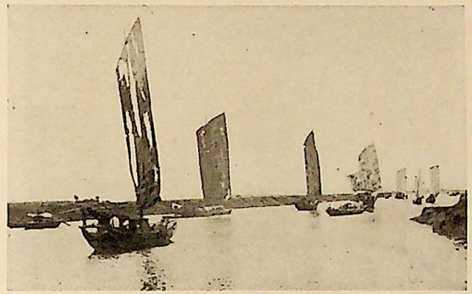


SCENES ALONG THE NEW MOTOR HIGHWAY TO SOOCHOW

On the Left is the famous Bridge over the Canal on the Way to the Shi Hu from Soochow.

Junipers, Pines and other Trees at T'ien P'ing Shan.

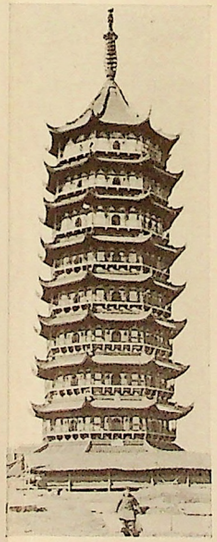
Above is a Sick Soldier at a Temple Gate in Quinsan, on the Left a Section of the Wall of the Wu Kings' Palace in the Soochow Hills.

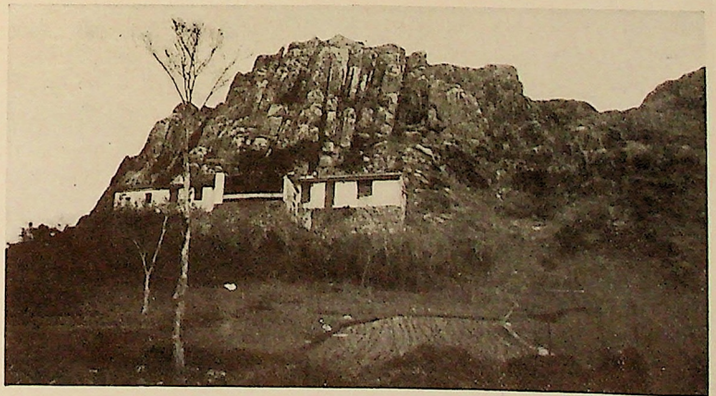


Boats sailing along the Canal that runs between Soochow and Kashing. On the Right is an old British Government Stone in the former Settlement in Soochow, while below is the Temple on Lion Hill.

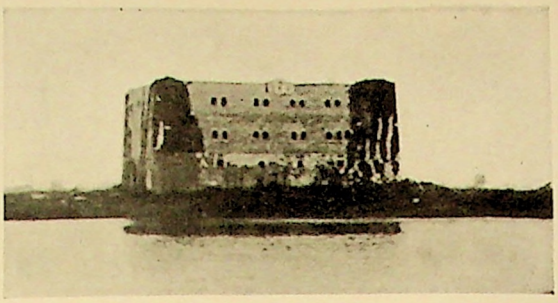
The beautiful Pagoda at Soochow known as Pei Ssu T'a

On the Left is the Taoist Temple above Mu - tu near Soochow

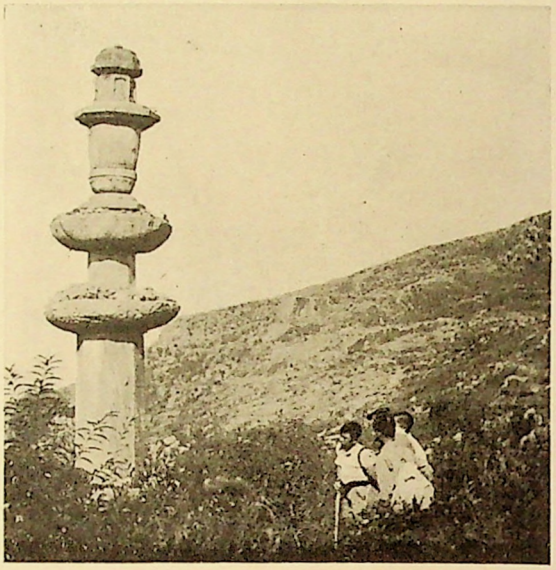




The Twin Pagodas at Soochow, a City of many interesting Relics of the Past.

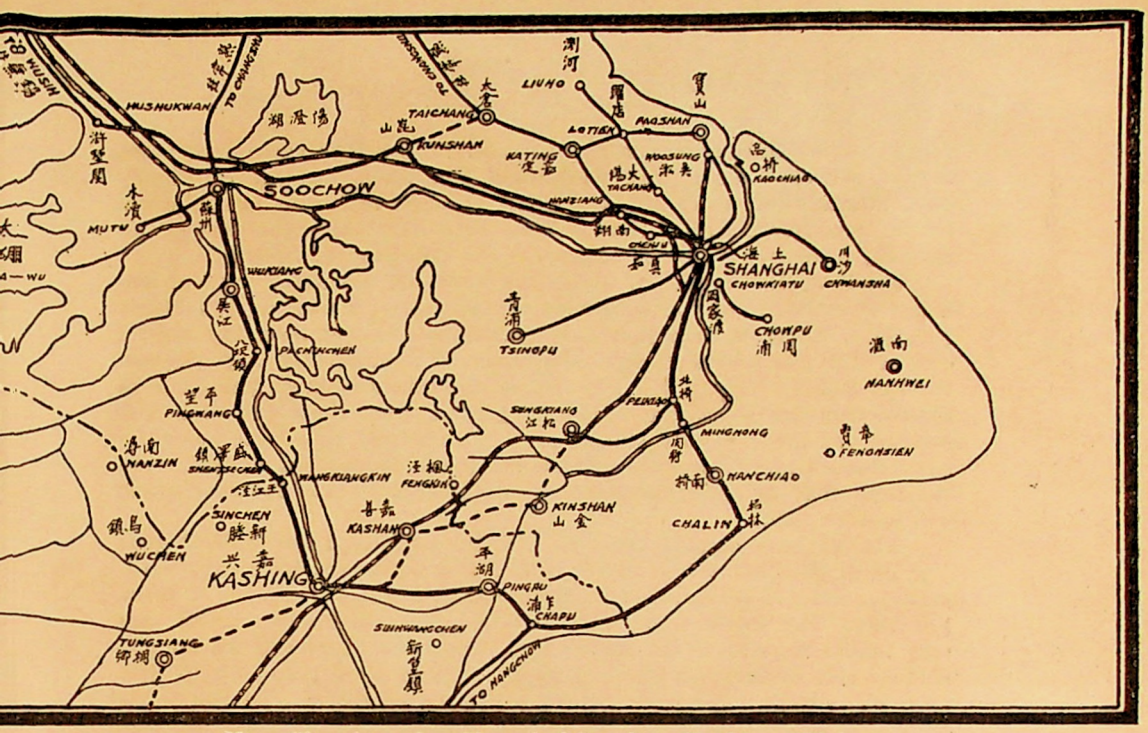


An old Ming Dynasty Fort on the Soochow to Kashing Road.

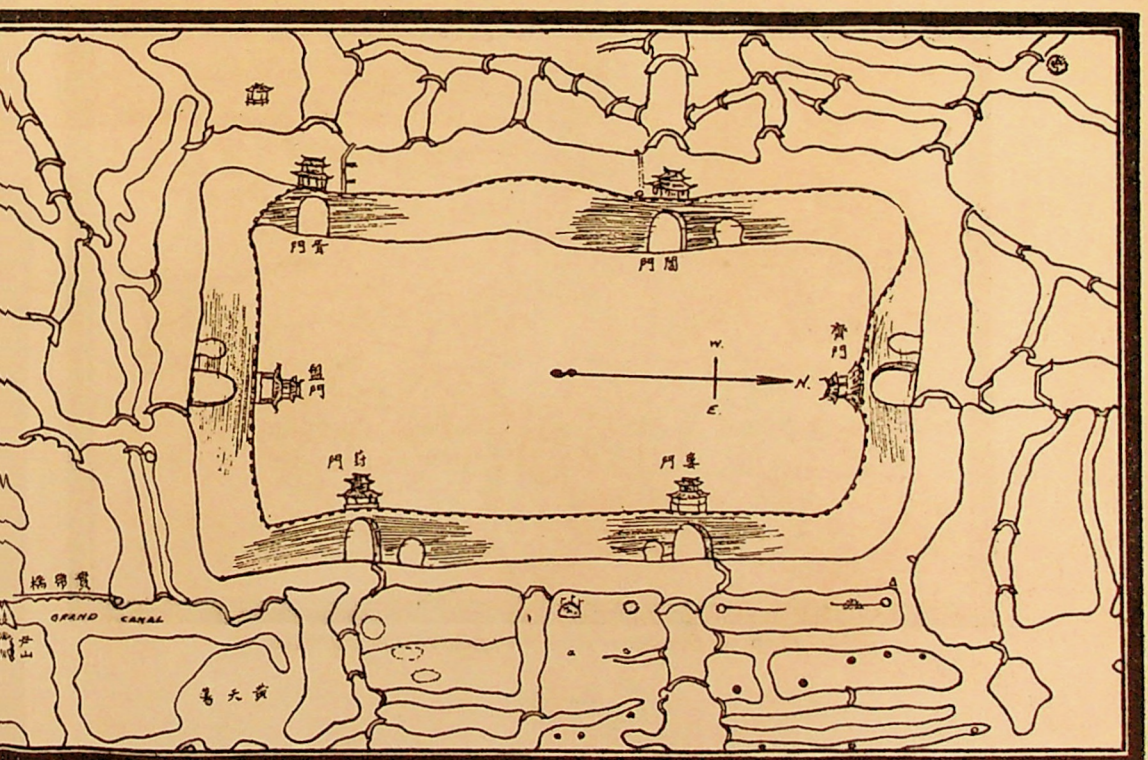


Above is an old Stone Monument on the Site of Wu King's Palace in the Soochow Hills. This Strange Tower is known as the Ink Pagoda. It is one of the Sights of Soochow.

Photographs by Rewi Alley



Map Showing the Shanghai-Soochow-Kashing Highway.

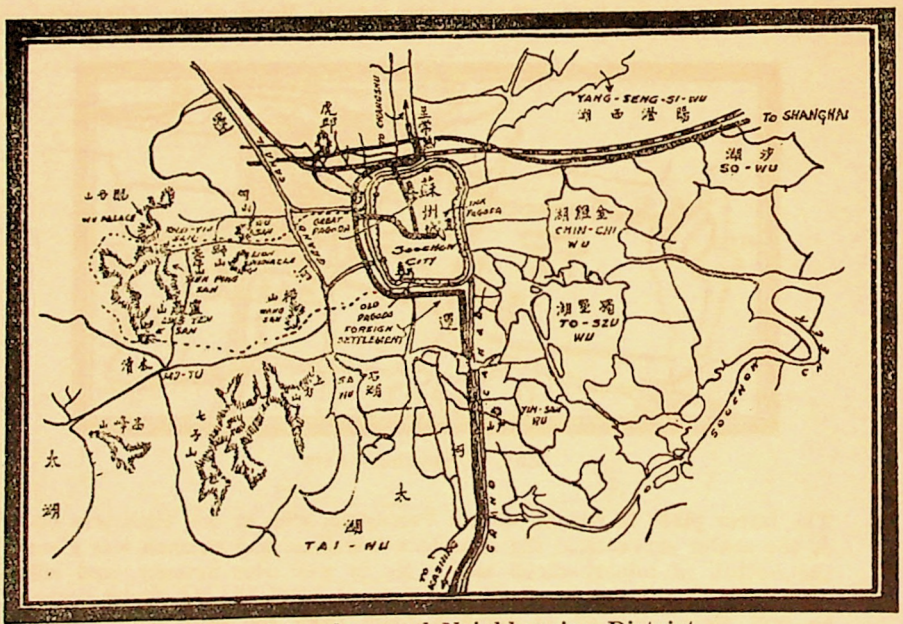


Copy of a Portion of a Chinese Map of Soochow used by General Gordon.

First the hills and then the pagodas of Soochow came into view, as the car sped along past waterways and lakes, turning off finally on a branch road which led to the left through mulberry groves down to the new North Gate. Here the car was left under the care of an obliging policeman on point duty until the following morning.

Soochow, far famed as being the home of beautiful women, has many attractions for the Shanghai visitor. Now known as Wu Hsien (吳縣), it has a history of great antiquity, having been the capital city of Kiangsu several times. Visitors love to climb the huge pagoda, the Pei Ssu T'a (北寺塔), buy copies of famous Chinese paintings in the old City Temple, where artists hang their work about the dusty gilt images, and many a good shopkeeper or his wifely substitute comes to burn candles and to kowtow before the great complacent figures, with the hope that by their influence the depression in the business world will soon be lifted.

The gardens outside the city and the leaning Tiger Hill Pagoda (虎邱山塔) are well known to most old Shanghai residents, who have, perhaps, endured several hours of train riding to catch a glimpse of them. For those who would walk, or who would trust themselves to the not very tender mercies of the donkey and pony boys, there are the temple-studded hills of Ling An San (靈巖山), Shang Feng Shan (上方山), Lion Hill (獅山) and many others, which lie at the rear of the newly completed motor road to Mu-t'u, by the T'ai-hu Lake. An old Imperial road winds through the hills north-west of Mu-t'u, and one may tramp



Map of Soochow and Neighbouring District.

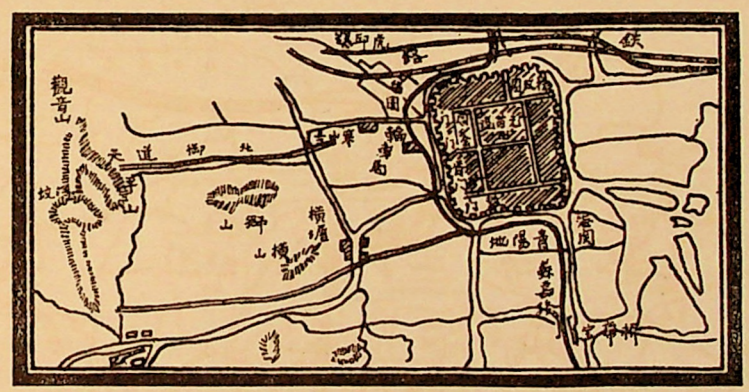
over its cobbles and cross the hills near Hsu-hsia-kuan (徐墅關), coming out on to the Soochow side of the hills at the kaolin mines where this bright white material is procured in quantity and stacked for export.

Best of all, though, is T'ien P'ing Shan (天平山) in the autumn when the leaves are turning. The trees in the parkland around the old temple in the valley change to a glory of gold and red, with a background of jutting rocks, curved temple roofs, dark green fir trees and reed-covered ponds. Creepers in vivid colours cover the ruins of the palace of the old Wu Kings.

Those who fear a walk from the canal where one's native houseboat has deposited one can make a bargain with the stalwart village girls, who drop their embroidery at the approach of the city folk and hasten to offer their services as sedan chair carriers. Perhaps not very flattering to a masculine sense of superiority to be carried over the hills by mere women, it is, nevertheless, very comfortable on a warm summer's day.

The country all round Soochow is littered with the broken remnants of old tiles, for there have existed in the past many suburbs to the city. Some of these were demolished during the Taiping Rebellion, when General Gordon invested and finally received the submission of the city on the promise of life to the Taiping Princes, a promise which was not honoured by Li Hung Chang, who promptly had them executed.

Foreigners who go to Soochow and have no friends to take them in often spend a night either at the Garden Hotel or at "Jimmie's."



May of Soochow City

The latter place is run by an old Pekingese, who at one time was one of the senior servants at the American Legation, and as such was given the button of minor official rank. He is well over seventy, and will cheerfully discuss the details of his coming funeral, the old official clothes he will wear, as well as many a topic from the past which he so

well represents. His chief retainer is a hunchback who also speaks quite good English.

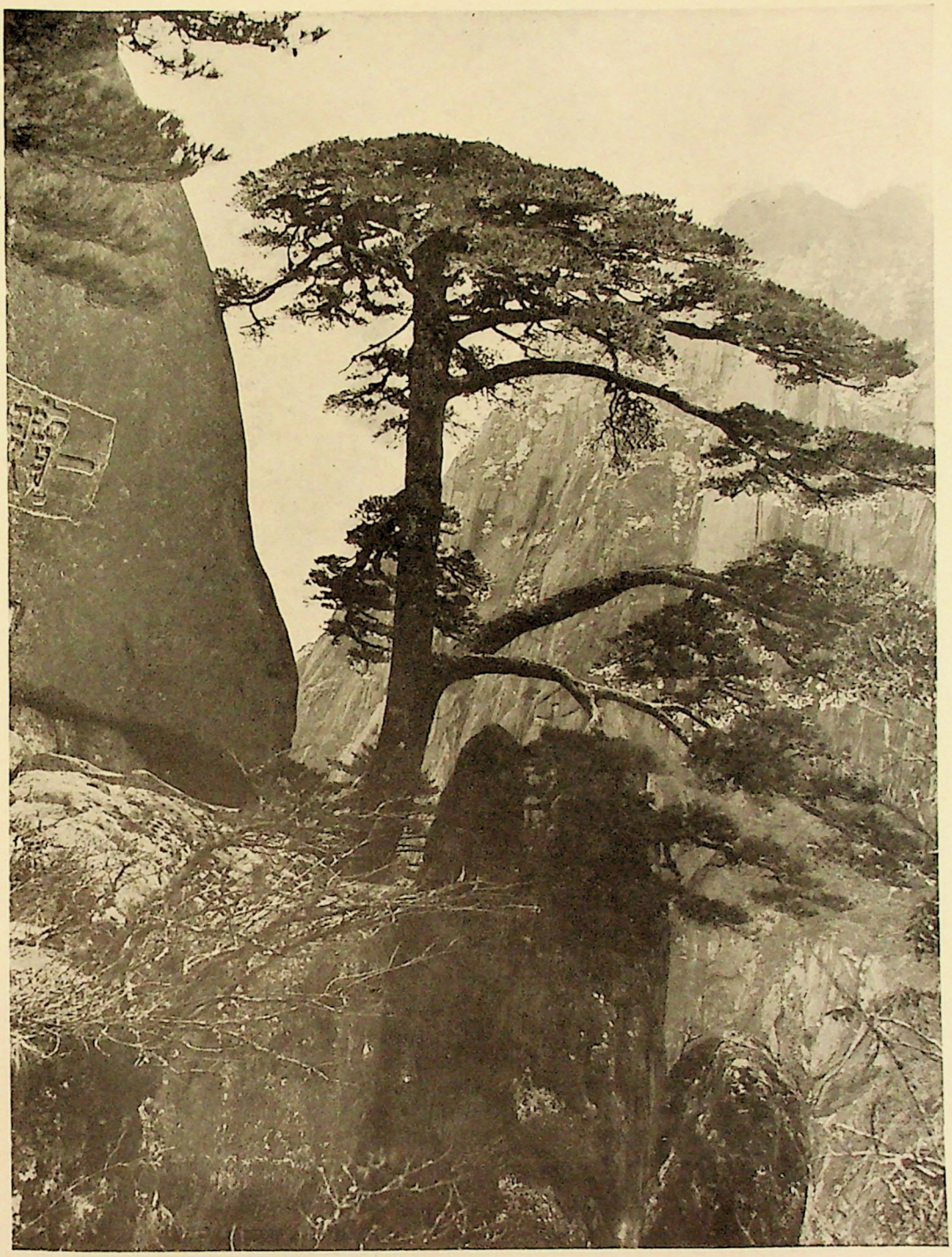
The motorist may wish to spend his Sunday as we did, and take one of the longer ways home. Up to Wu-sih, round the Tai-hu and home by Hangchow is possible, but rather a long way for one day. Our route skirted the west side of the city and came round to the site of the almost vacant Foreign Settlement by the Grand Canal, where one notes remains of early hopes in stones carrying a V.R. above a broad arrow sticking out above the edges of the paddy fields.

From Soochow to Ka-shing the road ran near the recently built railway embankment, the earthwork of which was approaching completion though the bridges were not yet built. When this railway is finished it will be possible to transport troops by rail from the northern to the southern coastal provinces without having to cross the demilitarised Shanghai area.

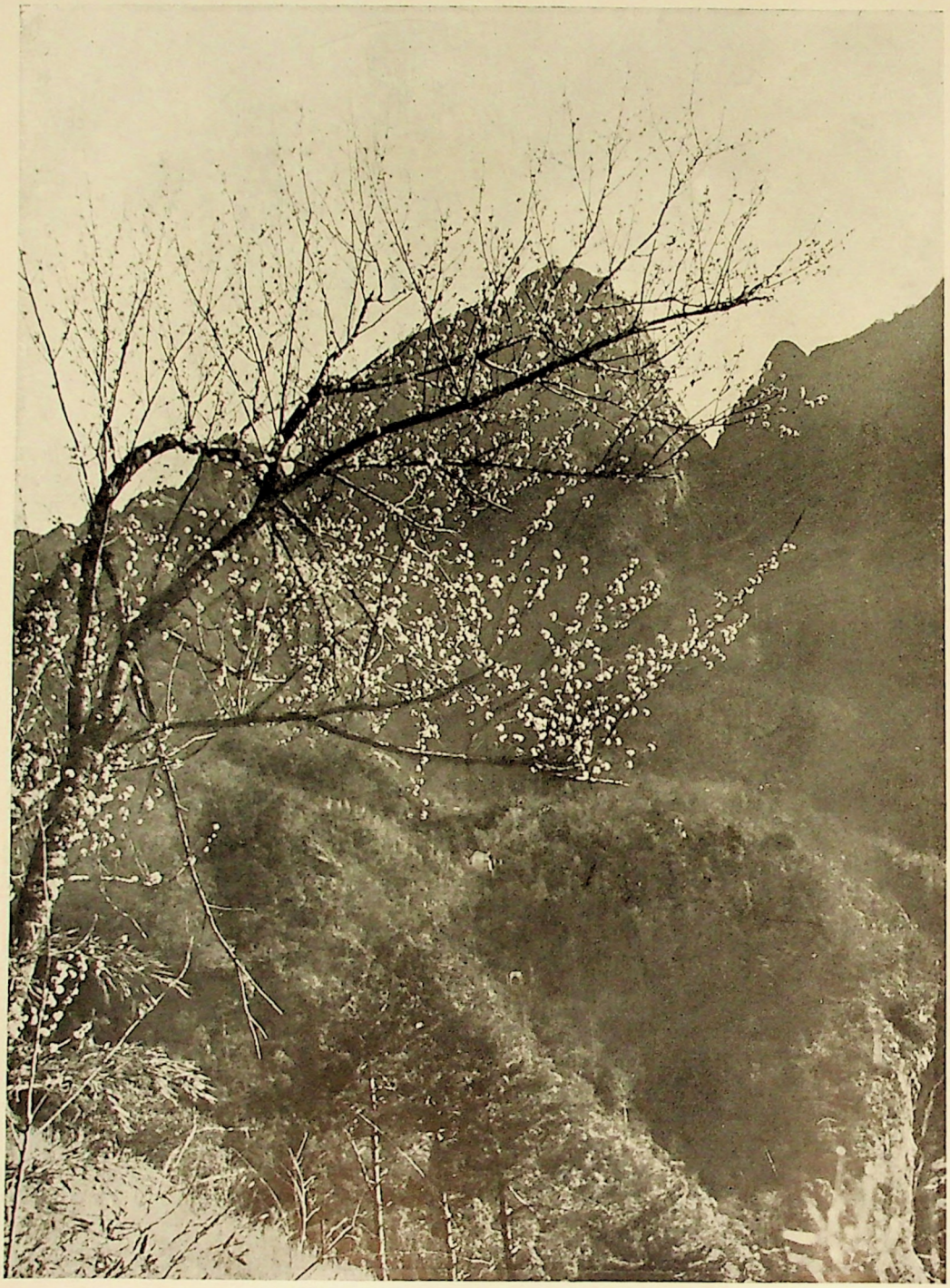
Graves are everywhere. The number of graves one sees when travelling through this part of China is impressive, but not to be wondered at when one stops to consider that the average expectation of life is, perhaps, thirty-three years in China, that the population is over 400,000,000, and that possibly most of the bones of those who died in the Ch'ing Dynasty as well as many of those from the preceding Ming Dynasty are still in existence. It certainly needs a large country to store all those bones.

There are many spots of interest on this highway, the Girdle Bridge with its fifty-three arches, the walled city of Wu-kiang (吳江) and its surrounding temples, the high ruined walls of the old stone fortress near Ping-wang (平望), erected in the Ming Dynasty for protection against Japanese pirates, a famous Yuan Dynasty cypress tree in the park by the lake at Shen-tseh (盛澤) and many others, until the old pagodas, the ugly factory chimneys and the still uglier modern towers of Ka-shing City show up through the wooded countryside. At Ka-shing are the large gardens and forestry station of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, which are well worth a visit.

After Ka-shing the highway took us on past the horse lines of a cavalry regiment quartered in this district, horses and mules being tethered under wayside trees, with occasional camels looking strangely out of place in these green surroundings. Then on we went through a gentle and prosperous countryside to the long struggling city and squat pagoda of Ping-hu (平湖), then Ch'a-p'u (乍浦), where sweating soldiers in full marching order, packs with blankets strapped over them, and new well-buttoned-up tight fitting uniforms, stood sternly on guard to prevent holiday makers bathing from the now deserted beaches. And so along the Hangchow Highway, missing, by being early, the ferry congestion at Ming-hong, and back to Shanghai in time for tea.

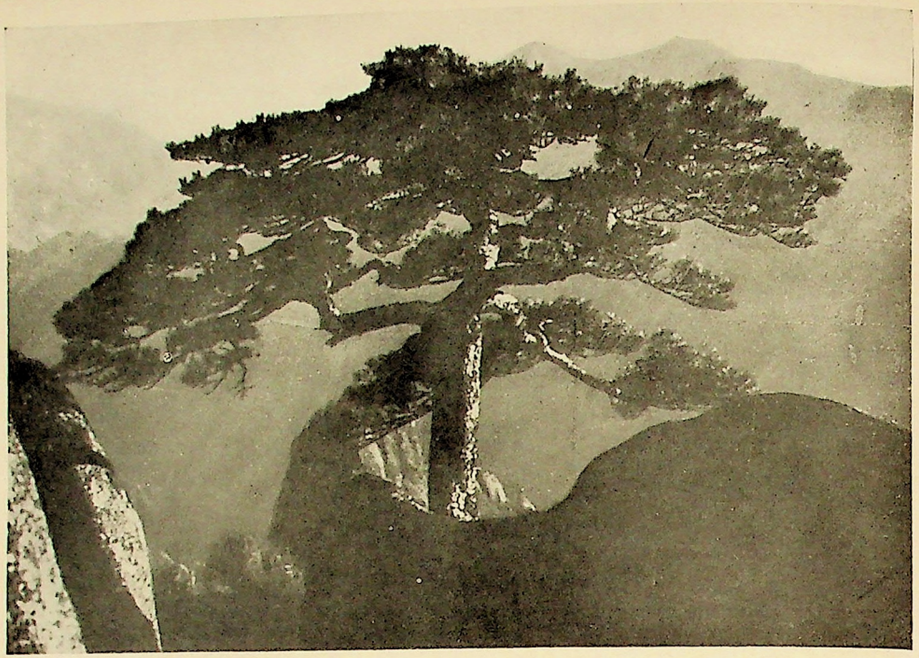


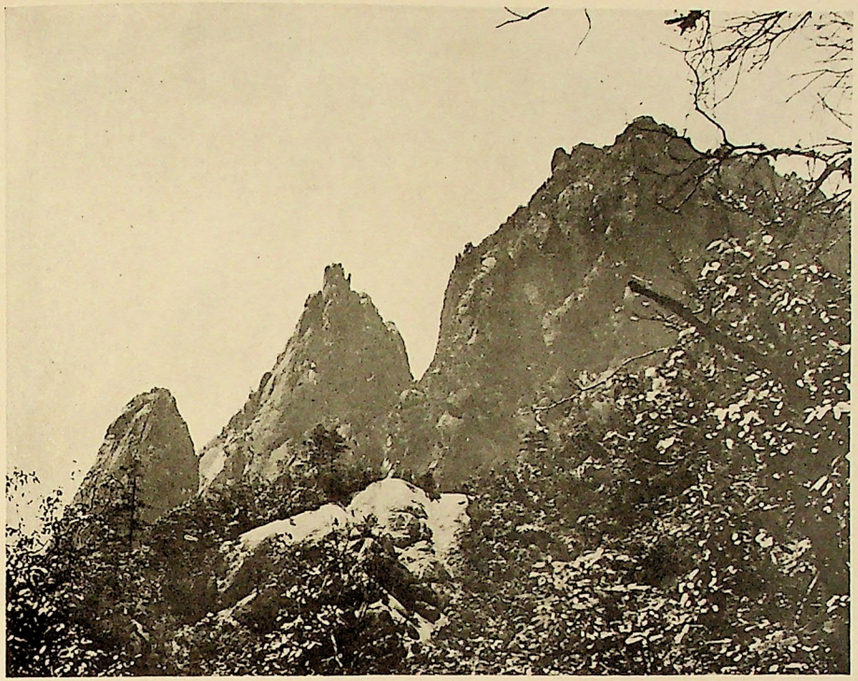
A View of Huang Shan with one of the Beautiful and much-photographed Pines that delight the Eye of the Visitor in the Foreground. Photograph by B. R. Goodfellow.

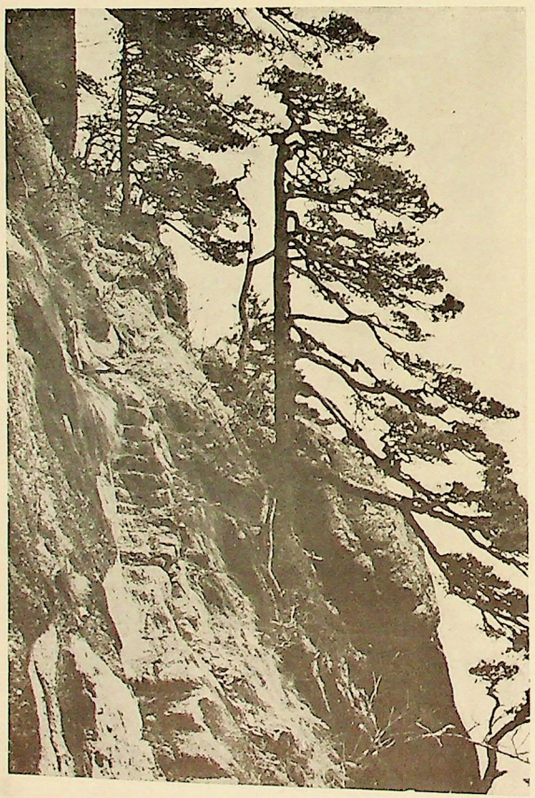


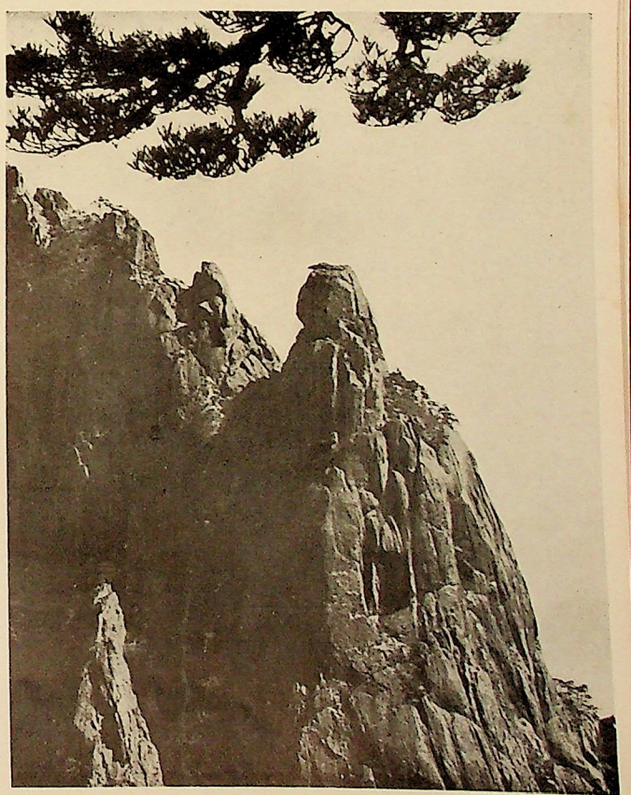
Wild Plum Blossoms in the Huang Shan.

The Second Peak of the Huang Shan. Photographs by B. R. Goodfellow.

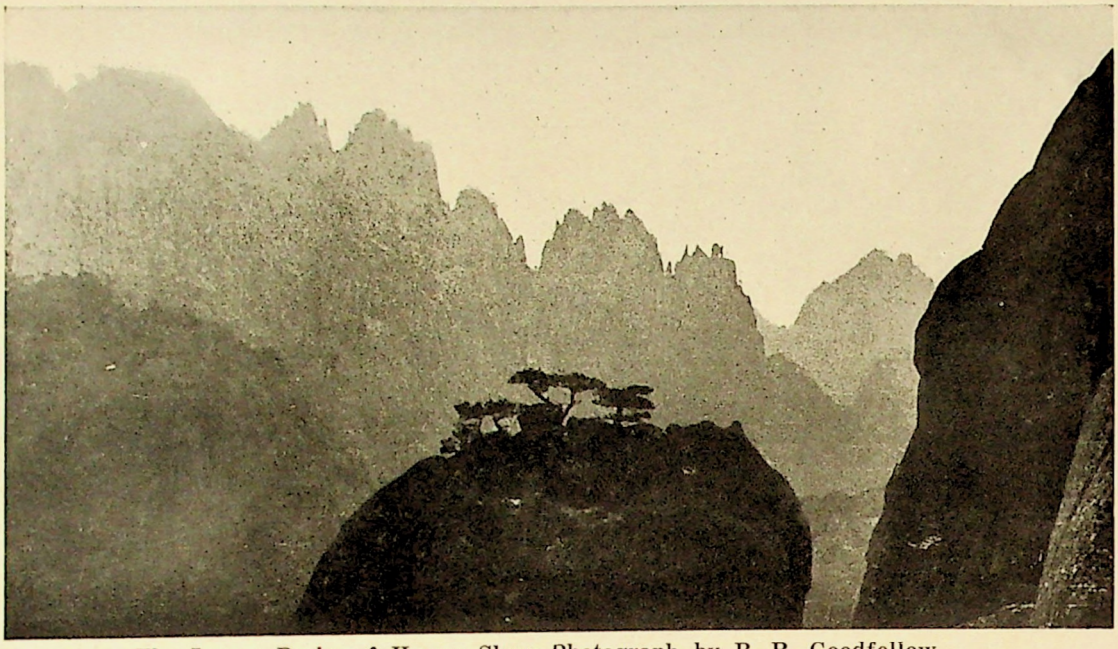








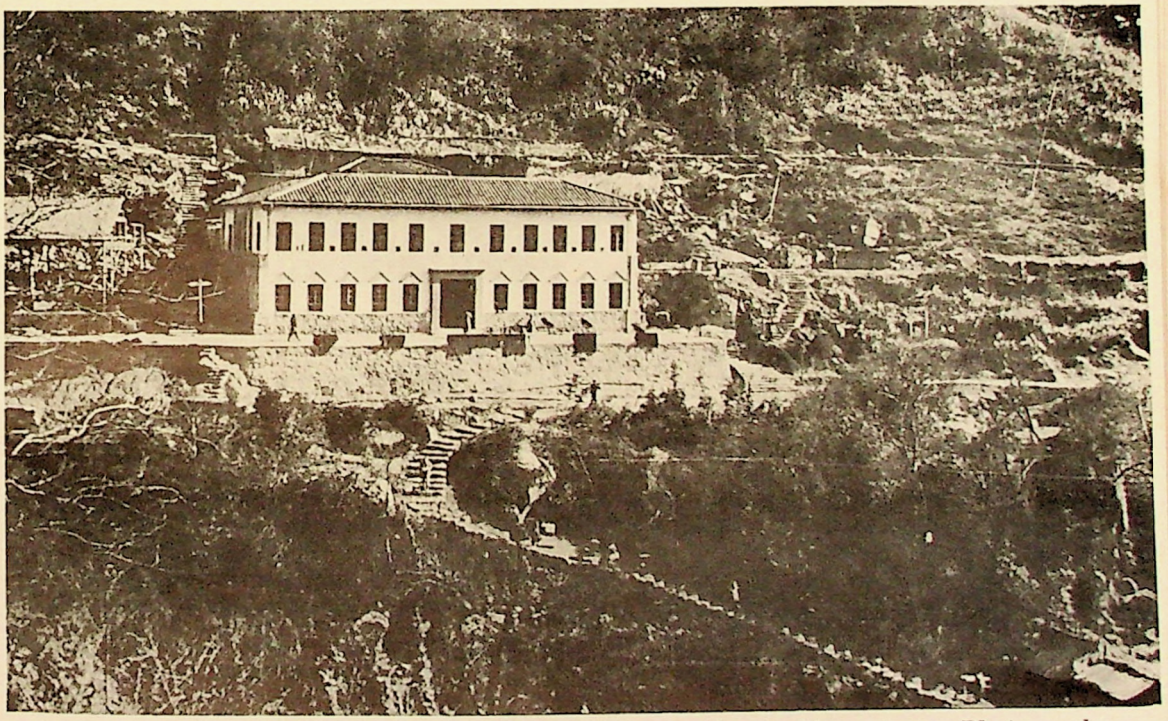
Scenes in the Huang Shan, one of China's Mountain Beauty Spots, that has been opened to Visitors by the completion of a good Motor Road from Hangchow. Photographs by Julius Eigner.



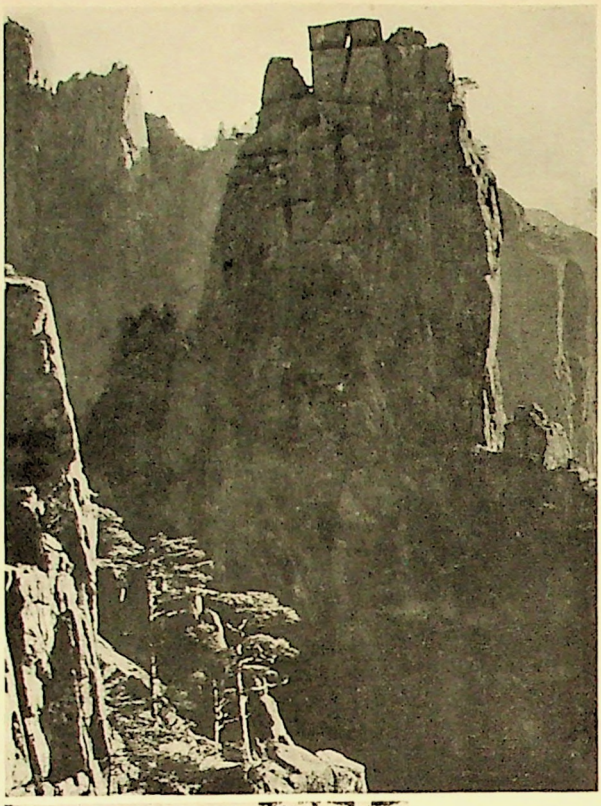
The Lesser Peaks of Huang Shan. Photograph by B. R. Goodfellow.

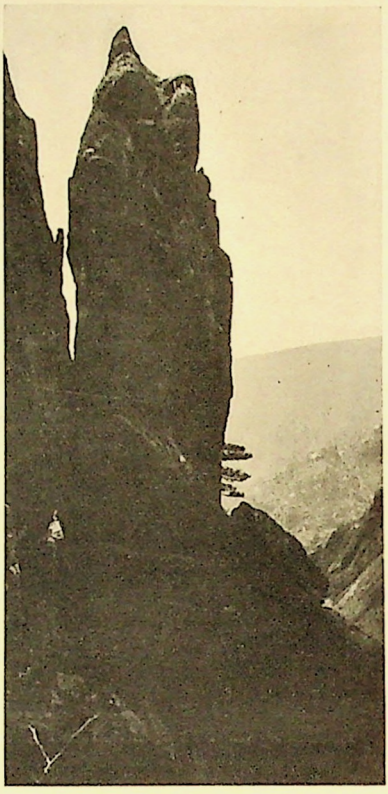
Sunrise, Silhouetted Pines and Morning Mists in the Huang Shan. Photograph by Julius Eigner.

A View of the Summit of Huang Shan from the Village of Tang-kou.



The Resthouse of the China Travel Service in the Huang Shan Area. Photographs by B. R. Goodfellow.





Pinnacles of Rock and Stone Stairways in the Huang Shan. Photographs by Julius Eigner and B. R. Goodfellow.

HUANG SHAN, CHINA'S NEWEST HOLIDAY RESORT

BY

JULIUS EIGNER

Unrivalled mountain scenery, known for centuries through the matchless landscape paintings of old China, a mountain replete with historical and artistic associations, a paradise for the most daring and enterprising mountain climbers and a place of restful solitude, inviting to recuperation and contemplation alike—these are some of the more outstanding characteristics of the famous Yellow Mountains.

No wonder, then, that Huang Shan is becoming popular. Yet it is hardly a year since the Yellow Mountains were first brought within a reasonable distance of Shanghai. When the Chekiang-Anhuei inter-provincial highway was completed last summer this was accomplished. The distance that formerly could be negotiated only after about a fortnight's arduous travelling on foot, on muleback or in a sedan chair, can now be covered in two days from Shanghai.

What makes the Yellow Mountains so outstanding among the long established mountain favourites in the Far East regularly visited by the tourist public is their rugged grandeur, their almost incomparable majesty and their unsurpassed loveliness. Even the Japanese Alps and the Diamond Mountains of Korea shrink into insignificance when compared with the Yellow Mountains.

Yet the Huang Shan mean much more than this to the Chinese. To them the main attraction is the wealth of historical associations connected with them. The annals record that Huang Ti (黃帝), the first Emperor of the Celestial Kingdom, visited them about four thousand years ago in search of a medicinal herb. Li Po (李白), poet, drinker and lover of beauty and nature, travelled to them on various occasions and composed some of his poems there. The most famous Chinese traveller, Sui Hsia Kou (徐霞客), a sort of Chinese Tacitus, whose travel books are greatly appreciated by his countrymen, visited them twice. Besides, the varied scenery of the Huang Shan has furnished the most inspiring *motifs* for the bizarre and unique Chinese landscape paintings, where range upon range of picturesque cliffs, separated and half-hidden by veils of fog, create a feeling in the onlooker that they are but phantasies, that such scenes cannot actually exist.

It is an unforgettable experience to watch the sun rise from one of the many platforms, when the valleys are filled to the brim with lifeless fog and everything below is hidden. As the sun rises higher, the fog begins to lift, and, as it does so, the wild perpendicular rock walls are gradually revealed. Slowly, one by one, the towering ranges become visible. Their jagged outlines are dotted with famous century-old pines, as if to relieve the majestic bulk of the eternal rocks. It is upon these scenes, which may be viewed in such perfection nowhere else in China, that the Huang Shan's fame is based.

From Hangchow the visitor arrives at T'ang-k'ou, a little village at the foot of the mountains, late in the afternoon, and, after a short

walk, the resthouse, recently erected by the China Travel Service, is reached. The manager of this place willingly assists the traveller in his last preparations, such as the hiring of guides and carrier coolies.

The real climb begins early next morning. Immediately behind the resthouse the road ascends, winding up the recky walls in tortuous curves. It is for the most part so narrow that travellers are forced to progress in Indian file.

After about an hour's walk a dilapidated temple, the Monastery of the Merciful Light (慈光寺), is reached. This monastery, which looks back upon an eventful history, was built through the efforts of a single monk, Chin Kuang Ho-shên (普光和尙), in the early Ming Dynasty. It received its present name by order of Emperor Shên Tsung (神宗), who named it Sze Kuang Sze in memory of his mother, Sze Shên (慈聖). However, the Taipings, whose path of destruction led also to this mountain wilderness, burned it to the ground. From those ravages of eighty years ago the temple has not yet recovered.

Its original giant dimensions are still revealed by the huge stone foundations, betraying in what high esteem the Huang Shan have been held from ancient times. But to-day these foundations serve only as the base for a small unpretentious temple hall. There are, however, efforts under way to re-establish its former glory.

Near here is the Angel's Eye Spring (鷹眼泉), only a small well, but mentioned repeatedly in connection with the visits of Chinese rulers and other famous men.

Soon the Pei Shan Temple (半山寺), meaning half-way, invites one to take a short rest. It is from here that the beautiful T'ien Tu Fêng (天都峯), the Capital of Heaven Peak, is seen for the first time in its full majesty. It looms high above, usually with a layer of clouds clustered on its brow, with its formidable perpendicular walls, which seem to defy all attempts of enterprising climbers to reach its top. This peak, which, according to an available map, attains an altitude of 1,480 metres, although it is usually said to be more than 7,000 feet high, is by far the most picturesque of all those of the Huang Shan, some forty in all.

Stairs hewn out of the solid rock, although in a sad state of disrepair, help to overcome the most dangerous stretches. But only a very few people actually reach the top of the peak, as there is a dangerous ridge, about ten yards long and hardly a foot wide, which brings to naught the efforts of most would-be conquerors. But once on its top, a magnificent panorama unfolds itself, and, on very clear days, it is said that the Yangtze near Wu-hu may be seen.

On the sides of T'ien Tu Fêng there are numerous curious rock formations, the best known of these being the Leaping Rat Rock and another one showing five curiously shaped rock needles, which is called the Five Old Men Climb T'ien Tu (五老上天都).

At the end of the first day Wen Chu Yuan Monastery (文殊院) is reached, where the day's exertions usually are ended. Here friendly monks serve tea and hot towels, while Buddhist food is also available. This monastery, more a sort of hospice than a temple, commands one of the most overwhelming views in the Huang Shan. Separated by a

wild ravine, the two highest elevations, the Capital of Heaven and Lotos Peak, stand on the right and left, respectively, as two mighty guardians. An old Chinese saying runs, "One cannot view the face of Huang Shan if one does not come to Wen Chu" (不到文殊院，不見黃山面). Near this temple there stands what is probably the world's most photographed pine, Travellers' Welcome Pine (迎客松).

Early next morning the trip is resumed. A narrow path leads down a steep cliffside and immediately up again. Worn out steps, broken up by trees and partly washed away by heavy rains, lead along until another saddle is reached, whence a steep path branches off to Lotos Peak (蓮花峯).

Continuing towards Shi Tze Ling Monastery (獅子林), where the second night is spent, the road traverses almost level ground, skirting again the face of a perpendicular cliff, leading through scrub oak and bamboo grass, and finally emerging upon a small sloping plain on which the monastery stands.

It is from here that two of the most famous beauty spots of the Huang Shan can be reached. The one is the Western Gorge, from which one may watch an almost incredibly beautiful sunset, said to be unique in the world. Then the tremendous gorge, stretching towards the south-west, is transferred into a cauldron of gold, through which countless spires, pillars and needles of rock loom up.

No less famous is a platform to the east, also about half an hour's distance from the monastery. This place is called the Beginning of Belief (始信峯). But the Chinese, not apt to transcend into metaphysical spheres, do not thereby mean the beginning of belief in God or a Supreme Being, but simply the beginning of belief in the beauty of Huang Shan.

Truly there are but few places in the world that can be compared for varied beauty with the Huang Shan, and it is well that a road has now been built which facilitates traffic to this tourists' paradise. It is easy to predict that in years to come the Huang Shan will be amongst the most visited mountains in all China, if not in the whole Far East.

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION NOTES

Roosevelt Expedition to Employ Magic for Self-defense: Mr. Andre Roosevelt, cousin of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Mr. Cyril Von Baumann are organizing an expedition to the Ecuadorian jungles of South America to make scientific collections and observations and to take photographs of aboriginal tribes and territories unvisited by white men. Having had considerable experience on previous expeditions, they are including in their equipment many magical tricks and chemicals, which, they aver, are more effective for self-protection then modern weapons, for, whereas the latter instigate the hostility of the barbarians, the former command their respect.

Young Sikong Expedition Reports Eventful Trip: Messrs. Jack and Quentin Young, youthful Chinese explorers, returned to Shanghai last month with a fine collection of specimens for the California Academy of Science and reports of close encounters with Communists

during their eight months' trip to the interior. The party entered Sikong last August, and, having established expedition headquarters at Ta-chien-lu, spent several months in Kung-yu and the territory of the Minya Konka in an effort to trap pheasants. Not far from Kung-yu they came upon a lake at an altitude of 12,000 feet, apparently unnamed and unknown. The expedition then proceeded to Muli and the Lolo country to hunt big game. However, rumours reached them that Communists were surrounding Ta-chien-lu, and, fearing for their specimens, they made a hasty retreat to Kung-yu, at the same time abandoning much of their equipment in order to save their collections. Among the specimens of rare pheasants which were brought back alive to Shanghai were monols, tragopans, Tibetan white-eared, snow and pucras or koklass.

Kingdon Ward Makes Important Plant Discoveries: A *Reuters* despatch from London states that the latest expedition of Captain Kingdon Ward, the famous plant hunter of Tibet and a former school teacher in Shanghai, has resulted in over 1,100 specimens of flowers and ferns for the Natural History Museum in London, many of which have hitherto been unknown to botanists. This journey, which was completed last year, led the adventurous explorer through Southern Tibet, over high mountains and into territories never before visited by white men. Besides making some important plant discoveries Captain Kingdon Ward conducted a geographical survey of a range of snow mountains north of the Tsangpo River, the exact location of which had not previously been known.

Harvard Expedition to Climb Nanda Devi: A group of young Harvard graduates, including William Loomis and Arthur B. Emmons, have started out for North-central India to attempt to climb Nanda Devi, a mountain whose height has been estimated at 25,645 feet, and which has not hitherto been climbed. Mr. Emmons will be remembered for his participation in the 1932 Sikong Expedition, which succeeded in conquering the highest peak of the Minya Konka, an altitude of 24,891 feet. Mr. Jack T. Young, who was also a member of this expedition, has been invited to join the party going into India. The ascent will be made in September or October of this year.

Fleischmann-Clark Expedition Completes Successful Trip: After five weeks of hunting and collecting in the jungles of Indo-China, Dr. James L. Clark, the well-known animal sculptor and leader of the Fleischmann-Clark Expedition, returned to America, taking with him some fine specimens of birds and animals for the American Museum of Natural History in New York. Dr. Clark passed through Shanghai early in March, joining Major Max Fleischmann, the American yeast magnate, in Saigon, whence the two proceeded through jungle territories making a survey of the natural history of the country. As the main object of the expedition was to secure specimens of the banting, a species of wild ox, the two explorers were very fortunate in obtaining the skins of a bull and a cow.

Passenger Trade Increases in Trans-Pacific Crossings: The Orient is fast becoming one of the most popular places for summer tourists to visit, or so it would seem from the various reports of the shipping companies in Shanghai, which indicate a heavy increase in this year's Trans-Pacific passenger traffic. Officials of the States Steamship Company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Canadian Pacific and the Dollar Steamship Company have stated that their summer sailings are completely booked, many prospective passengers having been turned away because of the lack of further accommodations. This seasonal rush is largely due to the increasing interest in the Orient manifested by travellers who used to go to Europe and to the gradual lifting of the world economic depression.

Wheel-chairs for the Old and Feeble: Old and feeble passengers travelling on the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai - Hangchow - Ningpo Railways may now be conveyed from the coaches to the station entrance in wheel-chairs, which are available without charge upon application to the station master. This service is said to be offered for the first time in China.

Adventures in Tibet: In his book "Through Forbidden Tibet" Mr. Harrison Forman has presented us with a lively account of his remarkable journey into the land of the "unknown." Mr. Forman was sent out to China in 1929 as a representative of several American aeroplane concerns. However, as the sale of aircraft was slow and his work

gradually came to a standstill, he organized an expedition with a personnel of twenty men to trail a motor trade route into Chinese Eastern Turkestan. Arriving at Lan-chou, the party was forced to disband because of the dangerous situation created by Chinese bandits, and the members returned to the coast. In Lan-chou he met Mr. William Simpson, an American missionary, who told him about a mysterious mountain called the Amne Machin, the height of which was rumoured to be even greater than Mount Everest. The author's second attempt to organize an expedition, this time to the Amne Machin, met with disaster when two of its members, Mr. Simpson and Mr. Leonid Horvath, were killed in a bandit encounter, and Mr. Forman set out alone for the "mystery mountain" in the heart of the Ngolok tribe country.

The narrative is highly entertaining from beginning to end, and is so packed with amazing adventure that one feels no disappointment over the fact that the author never reached his desired goal. Mr. Forman is not only endowed with a dauntless spirit of adventure and a keen imagination, he also shows a sense of humour which is seldom equalled in the writings of explorers and scientists. This is apparent in his chapter headings, such as "And You Say He Has Six Wives," "A Good Wife to Me—And to My Younger Brothers, too!" and "Hold Your Fire!" These, together with the profuse illustrations, are well worth the price of U.S.$3.50.

The book is published by Longmans, Green and Co., New York and Toronto.

S. L. Y.

Communications in the Far East: In view of the growing importance of the Far East as the centre of world economic interest where future struggles are destined to take place, Frederick Vincent de Fellner, President's Assistant at the University of Budapest, in his book "Communications in the Far East" has given a concise but thorough analysis of the means and recent development of communications in China, Japan and the Japanese possessions. The author introduces his subject with a discussion of the natural and economic conditions existing in the world to-day, showing how, as a result of the World War, European nations became impoverished and were faced with the problem of over-production, and how it became imperative for them to find an outlet for their products. It was natural that they should look to the Far East; and, in the event of becoming important producing and consuming territories, the countries of Eastern Asia, particularly China, had to develop their communication facilities. With this as a preface, the author describes the status of the various branches of communications in the Far East to-day, dealing separately with railways, shipping, inland river navigation, roads, motoring, aerial transport, post and urban communications, finally discussing the means of communications between the Far East and other parts of the world and forecasting future developments.

In conclusion he writes, "as Europe and America are to-day still interested, more than Asia itself, in Asia and the Far East these struggles, and therefore the means of communications of China and Japan, should be of interest to every European and American." And, it may be added, a more valuable book than this cannot be recommended for the information and enlightment of all those who have a vital interest in the future economic development of Far Eastern countries.

The book is published by P. S. King & Son, Ltd., London, and is sold at 15 shillings net.

S. L. Y.

Arctic Canada: The North-West Mounted Police as preservers of law and order throughout the wide and sparsely populated territories of Canada's Great North-West are famous. That this wonderful body of men is now called the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is not, perhaps, known to many of our readers. But what's in a name? The story unfolded in Major Harwood Steele's "Policing the Arctic," which is the "Story of the Conquest of the Arctic by the Royal Canadian (formerly North-West) Mounted Police," simply told, often in the very words of the actors themselves in the great drama of the opening up of Arctic Canada, loses none of its fascination because the old picturesque "North-West" has been substituted with the more prosaic "Royal" in the name of the Force.

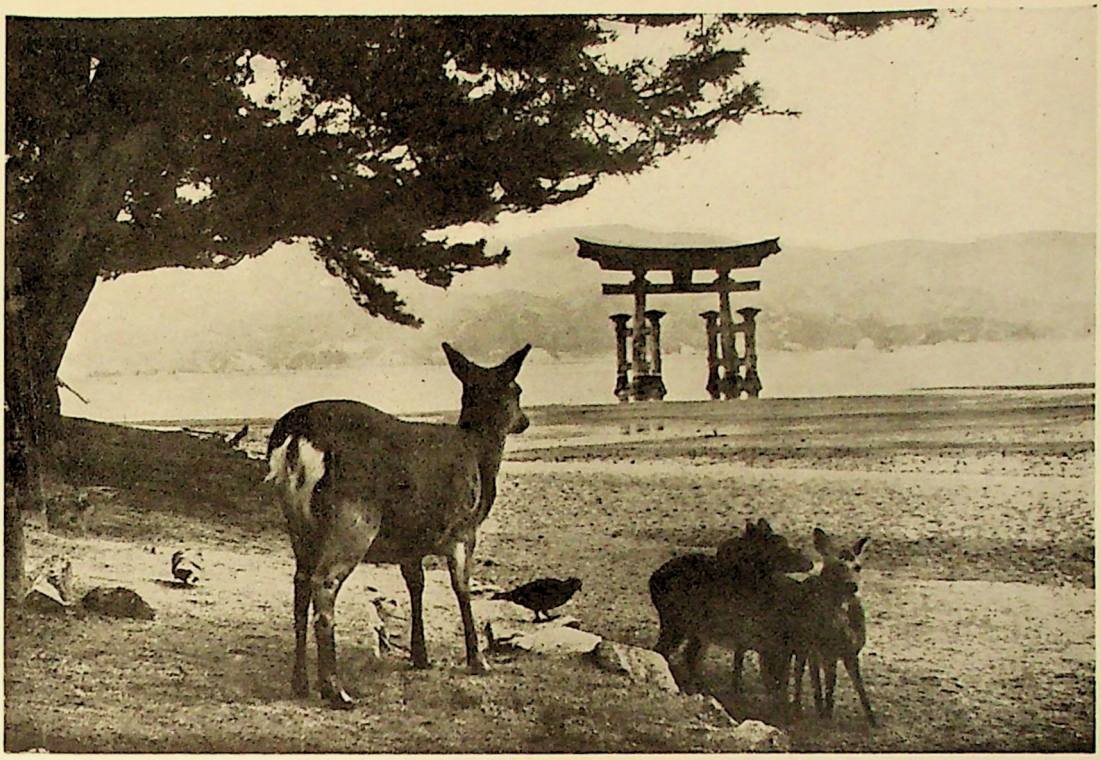
It tells of the utter lawlessness of Alaska and the Yukon in the days of the great Gold Rush in 1898 and subsequent years. The unbelievably severe and cruel forces of nature were bad enough, with the thermometer generally below zero and the incessant wind roaring icily down

from the passes, but what made such places as Skagway hells on earth were the gambling dens, dance halls and gun-men —human devils, who, recognizing the opportunities chaos offered, had gravitated toward them from lesser infernos. Skagway, for instance, was run by one "Soapy" Smith and his demons in human shape, and their victims were the innocent pilgrims who came in hordes from the great outside to win a fortune from the inhospitable wastes of the interior. To restore law and order in these terrible communities of cut-throats, shyster lawyers, gamblers, prostitutes, skin-game experts and saloon keepers was the supreme test of the North-West Mounted Police, which, since its formation in 1873, had been unconsciously preparing to meet it. The Force was not found wanting. It "cleaned up" the Yukon and spread its influence ever northward, till to-day everywhere in the wastes of Arctic Canada the Law holds sway.

This epic dealing with a great achievement also gives a graphic account of the country involved, while the part dealing with the "White Man's Burden" is to a certain extent ethnological, since it throws light on the Eskimo's habits and mentality.

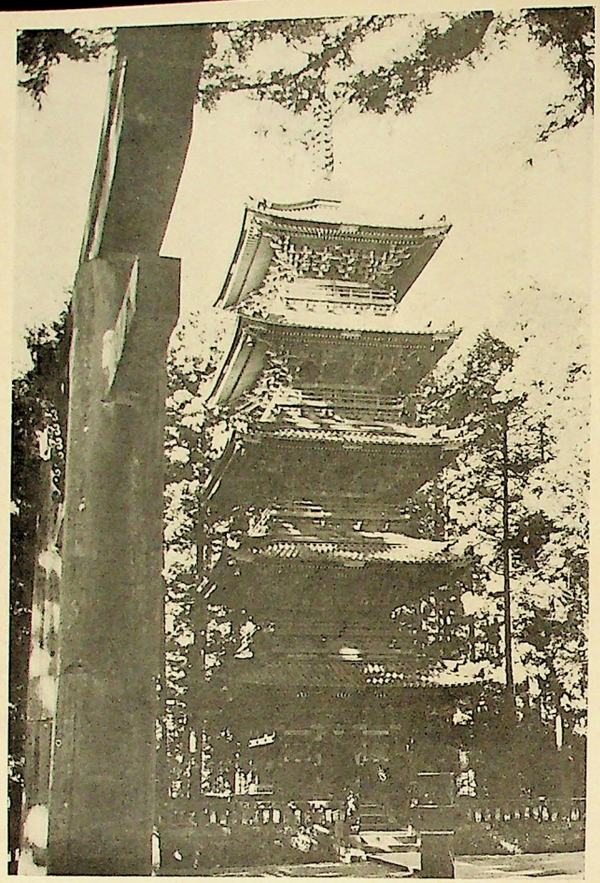
Major Steele's book has been published by Jarrolds, London, at 18 shillings net. It is a large book containing some 390 pages, many illustrations and a useful map of Canada north of the 50th parallel of latitude. It is packed full of adventure that is all the more enthralling to read about because it really happened. The long journeys over frozen wastes with sledges and dog-teams, the fights against death, the ever-present enemy in the northlands, the tracking down of desperate criminals—these provide plenty of thrills to those who desire them; while the remarkable organization of the Force itself, the devotion to duty of its members and the wonders they accomplished in the face of overwhelming difficulties will appeal to the more serious reader. We cannot recommend this book too highly.

A. de C. S.



A Torii or Shinto Gateway off the Shore of Miyajima or Shrine Island, with Japanese Sika or Spotted Deer in the Foreground, Japan.

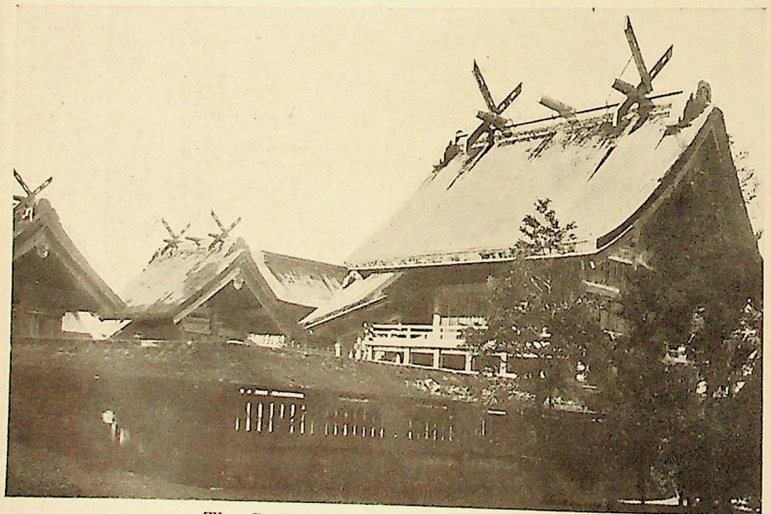
A Shinden Style Pond which still exists at Byodo-in, Jji, Japan.



One of Japan's many lovely Pagodas.

A Game of Golf in Japan to-day may be enjoyed by the Holiday Seeker or Tourist.

A lovely Mountain Stream in Japan, where the Angler may find Sport that will delight his Soul.



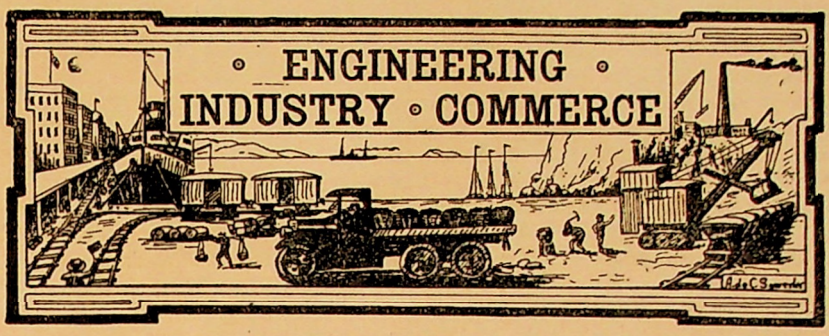
The Grand Shrine at Izumo, Japan.

In the Japanese Alps, where Mountaineering may be enjoyed by the Tourist.

Another of Japan's beautiful Mountain Streams.

Japanese Ladies watching the great Waves break on the Rock-bound Coasts of their delightful Country.

Enjoying the pleasures of Sea Bathing from one of Japan's many magnificent Beaches.



THE TOURIST INDUSTRY IN THE FAR EAST

BY

ARTHUR DE CARLE SOWERBY

Catering to what has come to be known as Tourism is now one of the world's recognized and most important industries. Countries which boast such attractions as a fine climate, beautiful scenery, health resorts or the ruins of ancient civilizations have come to depend to a considerable extent on profits derived from this industry. The influx of money brought in by tourists, holiday makers and pleasure seekers helps very materially to counteract an adverse trade balance. What Switzerland, for instance, would do without her tourists and regular visitors from other countries seeking sport and relaxation in her beautiful mountain fastnesses it is hard to imagine. In the Orient she finds her counterpart in Japan, whose annual income from tourists and visitors on their summer holidays must be enormous.

Railway, shipping and aviation companies, hotels and travel agencies are, of course, the main beneficiaries from the complaint known as "wanderlust," which seems to be growing ever more prevalent amongst the people of civilized countries; but, since tourists are proverbial as money spenders, and the desire for "souvenirs" is almost as universal as "wanderlust," a large number of people besides shippers and travel agents are vitally interested in modern man's increasing propensity to "go places and see things," as the great pioneers of tourism, the Americans, would say.

Excepting in Japan, however, the touring industry is in its infancy in the Far East, though it must be admitted that the authorities in the Netherlands Indies and French Indo-China are doing a great deal to encourage tourists to visit such places as the beautiful Island of Bali, romantic Java and the incomparably lovely ruins of Angkor, respectively.

In China, even the native inhabitants and foreign residents of long standing are only just beginning to realize what the country has to offer in the way of delightful holiday resorts, beautiful mountain scenery,

historical sites and ruins more ancient than anything to be found in Japan or the whole Malayan Region. This discovery has come with the opening of the many new motor roads during the last decade. Indeed, Shanghai residents are surprized to find that for the past half century or so they have been living in blissful ignorance within comparatively easy reach of mountainous country comparable in beauty and grandeur with anything in the world, and that a day or so's journey away in North China are to be found the ruins of cave temples many centuries older than the Angkor Wat in Indo-China and the famous Borobudur in Java, adorned with carvings of Buddhist saints and deities far superior to anything those places have to offer. The Yangtze Gorges have long been considered one of the scenic wonders of the world, while beyond lies the great Upper Basin of the mighty river and the stupendous mountain ranges and snow-clad peaks of the Tibetan borderlands, the home of strange tribes which would intrigue the student and of rare big-game animals such as must delight the sportsman's soul.

While a great deal is being done in China by various agencies, Government and otherwise, to develop an interest in travel, there is still much ground to be covered before tourism within the country itself can be considered as an important industry. Many more railways and roads must be built and the comfort and safety of travellers must be greatly increased before the full benefits of China's potentialities in this direction can be reaped.

Nevertheless, there are in existence numerous excellent holiday resorts in this country, and, as the hot weather comes on each year, there is a general exodus, at least of women and children, of the more well-to-do classes amongst the Chinese and of the foreign communities generally from the cities and treaty ports, as they seek more favourable conditions.

In Mid-China are some delightful mountain resorts, most famous of which, of course, is Kuling, near Kiukiang on the Middle Yangtze. Here excellent accommodation may be had, and wonderful scenery and pleasant walks enjoyed, not to mention refreshing bathing and swimming in mountain streams and rocky pools. Nearer Shanghai is Mokanshan in the mountains of Northern Chekiang, reached by way of Hangchow, itself a beauty spot of no mean order, and one well worth a visit during the cooler months of the year.

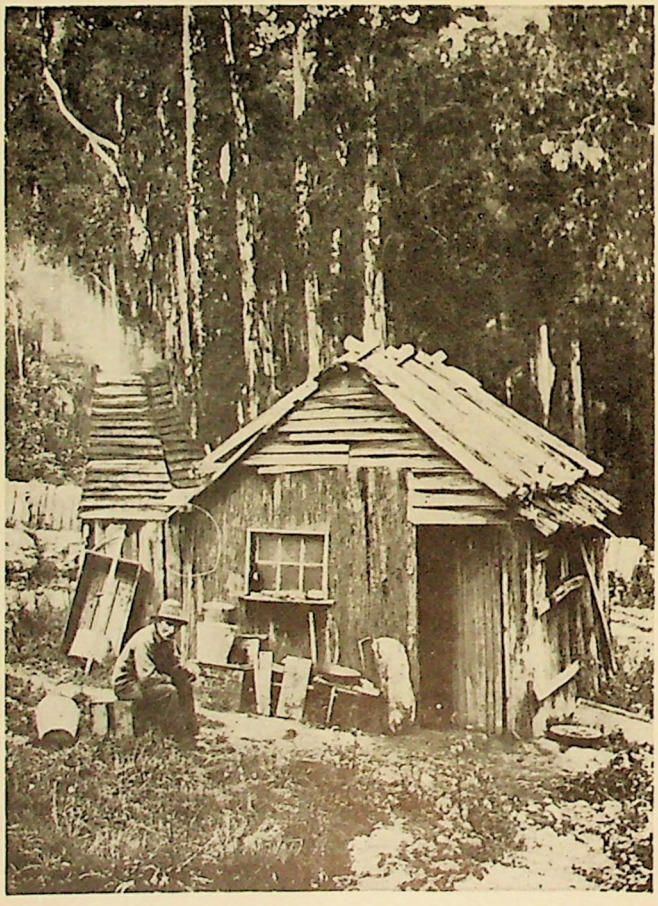
Another mountain resort worthy of mention is Kuliang near Foochow in Fukien Province. This place is not unlike Kuling, and consists of many foreign style stone bungalows scattered over a mountain top about 3,000 feet above sea level.

No tourist visiting the Far East would want to miss Peking, or Peiping, as it is now called, the ancient capital of China, while Nanking, the present capital, also has its attractions.

In South Manchuria are such places as Ogondai, Port Arthur and Hoshigoura near Dairen, where the air is cool and bracing and excellent sea bathing is to be had. Pei-tai Ho, Chefoo, Weihaiwei, and Tsingtao, ranging down the coast of China Proper, all offer excellent holiday

Probably the biggest tree in the British Empire, this so-called Mountain Ash, a species of Eucalyptus, stands 290 Feet in Height and has a Girth near the Ground of 63 Feet. It is in the Bush about 40 Miles from Melbourne, Australia.

A Cattle Round-up in full swing in New South Wales, Australia.



An old Gold Washer of New South Wales, who has made and lost two Fortunes, but hopes to make another before he crosses the last Great Divide. His Wooden Shack in the Bush is all that is left to him.

amenities, and are usually filled to overflowing with visitors during the summer months.

In North Manchuria, such places as Chaluntung on the North Manchuria Railway (formerly known as the Chinese Eastern Railway) west of Harbin attract large numbers of summer visitors, while in Korea are the Diamond Mountains, hard to beat for their beauty.

Japan as a tourist country is too well known to need much comment. Its scenery is exquisite and accommodation in the more important places is all that can be desired by even the most fastidious visitors from Europe and America. Transport facilities are excellent and the agents look after the needs and requirements of travellers in a way that is surpassed nowhere in the world. Mountain resorts, where skating, skiing and sledging may be indulged in as in Switzerland, seaside watering places where the bathing is of the best, hotsprings, golf courses and trout streams and lakes are all available to the visitor. Summer, winter, spring and autumn—all have their special attractions in Japan, where innumerable temples give just that Oriental touch that is so romantic to the Westerner.

A Grand Tour in the Far East could not be considered complete, however, unless the Philippine Islands, Indo-China, the Netherlands Indies, Australia and New Zealand were taken in, although, of course, the two latter are not as a rule included in the term Far East. Be that as it may, they both offer much to the tourist in the way of interest and beauty. Some of the finest fishing and shooting in the world is to be had in New Zealand, where an excellent climate encourages Europeans and especially Britons to settle permanently. Australia, too, has its attractions, and is well worth a visit. These countries can be reached by steamer direct from Shanghai *via* Manila, or by going to the Netherlands Indies or Colombo in Ceylon, where other steamer services may be picked up. The alternative course offers the opportunity of visiting the romantic Island of Bali, famed for the beauty alike of its scenery and its people, Java, Sumatra and the Straits Settlements. To visit Angkor in French Indo-China it is necessary to take a steamer to Saigon, whence one proceeds inland by motor car along excellent roads through cultivated areas or virgin jungle. The latter is famous for the wild animals it contains, French Indo-China in certain parts being a regular big-game hunter's paradise. Tigers, elephants, seladang or gaur, banting or tsain, wild water buffaloes, sambur deer and many lesser animals may be had in abundance, and the excellent roads that have been made in all directions by the Government give easy access to the shooting grounds.

Taking it one way and another the Far East offers the confirmed tourist ample scope to indulge his proclivities in this direction, and, properly developed, there is certainly a bright future for the tourist industry in this part of the world.

A LAO SHAN HOLIDAY RESORT

BY

K. BLICKLE

While it is always a pleasure to read in the Shanghai foreign daily newspapers their yearly spring praises of Japanese summer resorts, lovers of China's beauty spots notice with satisfaction that *The China Journal* from time to time publishes pictures and descriptions of attractive places in this country where a few weeks' holiday may be enjoyed in perfect peace amid delightful surroundings.

Tsingtao, rightly known as the Riviera of the Far East, has become too lively a place for many to remain there any length of time. However, not far from this seaside resort there is the Lao Shan district, where many a delightful spot invites visitors to enjoy their holidays in solitude.

Last summer the Inn of Talaokuan, unknown even to many Tsingtao residents, saw quite a number of visitors, and there are good prospects that this beautiful and quiet spot will attract many more holiday seekers this year. Situated about twenty-five miles from noisy Tsingtao on the north-western slope of Lao Shan at a height of about 500 feet above sea level and a few minutes walk from the Pei-sha Ho, a mountain steam of crystal clearness, it always enjoys fresh mountain air and offers many splendid opportunities for walking and climbing. A well built motor road leads past the Talaokuan Monastery up the valley into a picturesque *Felsental,* or Rocky Valley, and through it to the beautiful mountains on which the Laushan Hotel and several Sanitaria are situated. One of the most beautiful excursions from Tsingtao is by motor car to Talaokuan, thence on foot over the high mountain range to the Laoshan Hotel, where the car is met again. Or the visitor may motor from Tsingtao to Talaokuan, there to enjoy a short stay at the "Inn" for refreshments or a short walk, and then to proceed over the newly opened and very romantic motor road through the Talaokuan Valley by way of the *Felsental* already mentioned to the Lao Shan group of foreign style houses, and so back to Tsingtao.

The Talaokuan Inn, under foreign management, is a well constructed modern monastery-like building on a park-like slope. It contains clean bedrooms and a spacious covered-in verandah, open on three sides, where meals are taken. A commodious room for smoking and writing encourages social gatherings in rainy weather, while a number of arbours and rotundas, discreetly dispersed about the rocky grounds, offer refreshing shade on sunny days. A little way up the hill is a completely furnished bungalow for a family with small children.

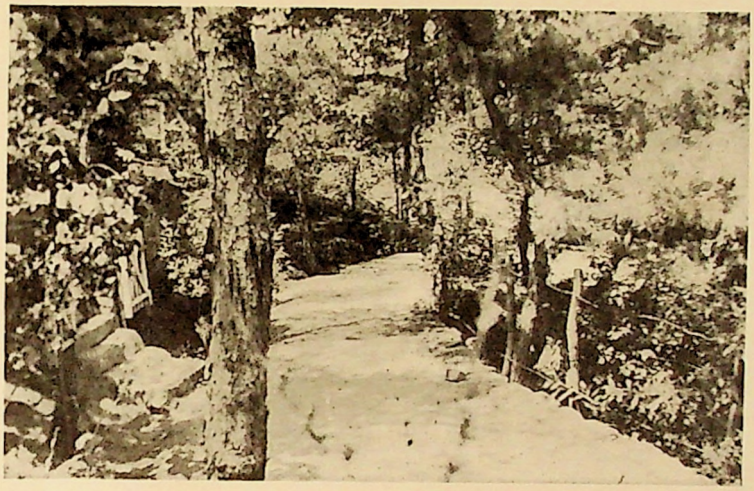
A few minutes' walk brings the visitor to the numerous bathing places in the turbulent mountain stream known as Pei-sha Ho, or White Sand River, with great masses of rocks lying about its bed causing little rapids to the delight of children and grown-ups alike.

Delicious fruit of many kinds may be had straight from the trees, and late in the season there is no more delightful a pastime than to visit

A LAO SHAN HOLIDAY RESORT

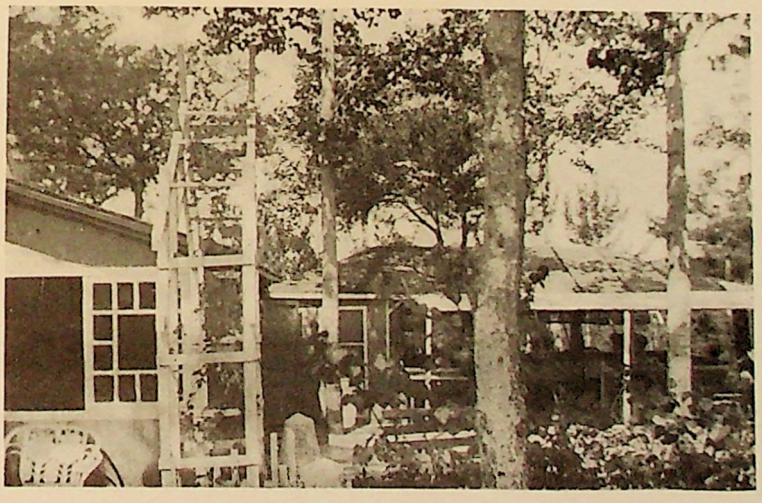
The Lao Shan District near Tsingtao on the Shantung Coast offers many Attractions to the Holiday maker.

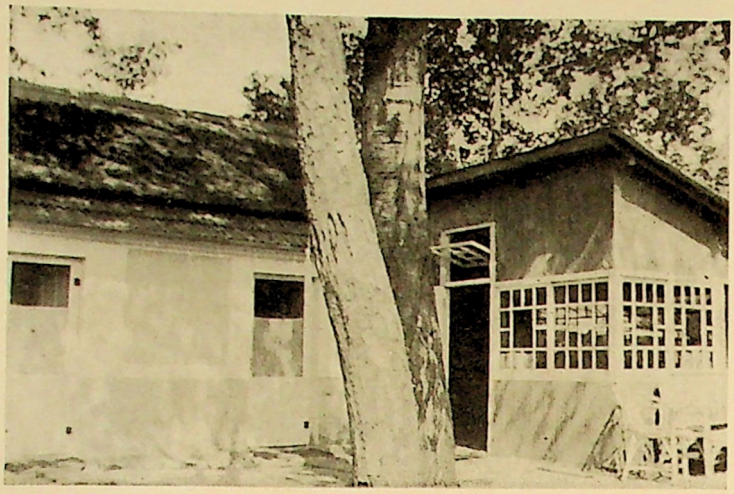
A View of the Lao Shan Peaks from behind the Talaokuan Inn.



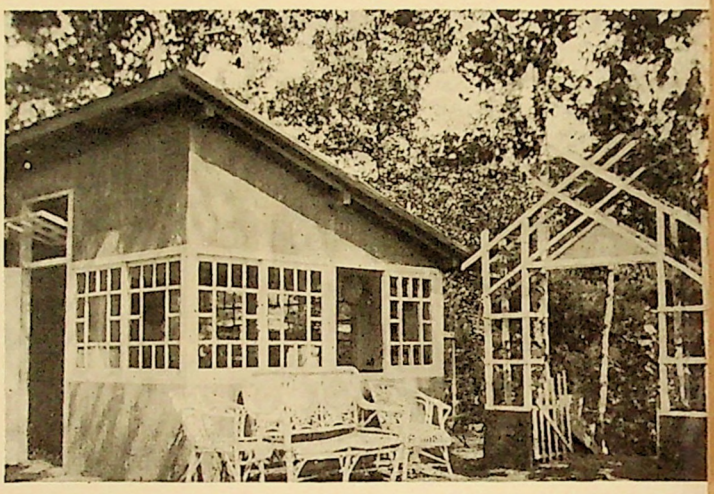
On the Left is seen the Drive from its Highway up to the Talaokuan Inn in the Lao Shan District, Tsingtao.

Part of the Garden of Talaokuan Inn, whose airy and spacious Dining Verandah may be seen in the Background.





A Corner of the Talaokuan Inn in the Lao Shan District near Tsingtao.



The Entrance and Social Room at the Talaokuan Inn, where Visitors are made Welcome.

The rushing Mountain Torrent known as the Pei-sha Ho, or White Sand River, five Minutes Walk from the Talaokuan Inn.

the vineyards and pluck the grapes fresh off the vines at a cost of a few cents a pound. The peasants actually come to the "Inn" to invite guests to go with them for this purpose.

Several foreign houses have already been built in this area, and more are to follow soon. The new Iltis Hydro Hotel in Tsingtao has its own beautiful mansion there, and guests staying at this hotel may, if they wish, spend a quiet week-end away from the strenuous life which modern Tsingtao imposes on summer visitors.

ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL NOTES

Fertilizer Plant to be Established: With the purpose of supplying farmers with fertilizer made in China and so saving the enormous cost of annual importations, the Chekiang and Kiangsu provincial authorities have decided to undertake the manufacture and distribution of chemical fertilizers. The plan submitted by representatives of both provinces provide for the establishment of a fertilizer plant at a cost of about $300,000, to be borne equally by the China Agricultural Bank and the Farmers' Bank.

Farmers Return to Deserted Areas: Large tracts of waste and deserted lands in the bandit areas of Northern Shensi are now being distributed by the Northwest Bandit-Suppression Headquarters among the original tenants and farmers to whom land had been formerly assigned. This step has been taken by the organization as part of its plan for rural rehabilitation and agricultural development. All profits derived from the lands are to go to those to whom they have been assigned for cultivation, one year's moratorium on land rentals and loans being allowed.

AVIATION

Aviation Building Dedicated: An elaborate ceremony attended by many prominent Chinese leaders marked the opening on May 5 of the new China National Aviation Association building at Kiangwan. This unique structure has been built in the shape of an aeroplane, the various rooms and exhibition halls forming the different parts of the machine. Though the building is in many senses modern it has retained the characteristics of Chinese architecture in its decorative details and ornimentation. An important feature of the opening programme was a display of aeroplane models and other objects related to aeronautics which took place in the exhibition halls. The construction of this building is another proof of the air-mindedness of the Chinese, and since aeroplanes are indispensable to a nation that desires to keep abreast of modern science and invention, it is to be hoped that the youth of China will respond to this aviation movement by becoming members of the association.

Aviation Training Classes to Begin: Forty-eight applicants, one of which was a woman, took their entrance examinations this month for the aviation training classes to be conducted by the Flying Club of the China Aviation League. Among the thirty-nine to pass was Miss Yang Chin-chuan, who had come all the way from Wuchang to realize her life-long ambition to become an aviatrix. Besides the two 'planes which the Flying Club already owns, two other planes ordered from the United States will be for the use of the students. The classes are scheduled to begin on June 10.

C.N.A.C. Places Order for 'Planes: The China National Aviation Corporation, having obtained the permission of the Ministry of Communications, has ordered three aeroplanes from the United States, two 12-passenger Sikorsky models and one 16-passenger Douglas model, all of which, according to a *Kuomin* report, are due to arrive in Shanghai some time this month.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

Shanghai Medical Centre Becoming Reality: Construction work on the Shanghai Medical Centre in Chinese territory at the border of the French Concession near Route Ghisi has progressed to such an extent that one may gather from the bulk of the partly finished buildings and the skeleton frames of those to follow what a huge and impressive centre it will be when completed. The plans for this great institution include the Chung San Memorial Hospital with an out-patient department connected with it and a children's section completely isolated though not separated from the main building. Standing east of the hospital are the buildings of the National Medical College of Shanghai with the medical school and library, dormitories and large recreation grounds. In addition to these there will be a nurses' school and a school of pharmacy, with dormitories for the nurses and houses for the medical officers and their families. This extensive hospital, together with the largest medical college in China, should answer the need for modern scientific education and practice in the Far East. It is certainly a great step towards the provision of national medical service, a need which medical leaders in China are stressing. The buildings are expected to be ready for occupancy within four or five months.

Funds Needed for Nanking Hospital: Meanwhile funds are being sought for the construction of a hospital for native medicine in Nanking. According to a *Kuomin* report more than 50 *mou* of land have been purchased at the site of the projected hospital, and a sum of $1,000 has been contributed by various organizations under the Ministry of Finance.

Kuangtung to Build Iron Factory: One of the major projects of the Kuangtung Provincial Government under its three-year reconstruction plan is the erection of a £2,000,000 iron and steel factory at Tung-lang near Canton. It is expected that the factory will turn out coke, pig-iron, rails, bars and steel products, benzol, toluene, napthalene, ammonium sulphate and tar, many of these products to be used in the construction of highways and railways in the province. Raw materials such as iron ore and coal, are accessible in neighbouring provinces.

Science Hall for Medhurst College: Medhurst College has revealed its plan to build a science hall of the latest design. This has been made possible mainly through the generous contributions of the college alumni. The building will contain ten classrooms with a capacity of 500 students, a lecture room and laboratories for biology, chemistry and physics. The plans were submitted by Mr. M. H. R. Durst, architect and engineer, and the construction work is scheduled to begin in the near future.

COMMERCE

More Engines Arrive: Arriving in Shanghai on May 17 the *M.V. Belpareil* brought in what is said to be the biggest single consignment of railway cargo ever to reach China. This included twenty-seven passenger coaches and twenty locomotives and tenders. The coaches were ordered by the Compagnie General de Chemins de Fer et de Tramways en Chine to be used on the Lung-Hai Railway, while ten of the locomotives of the Vulcan type are for the Canton-Hankow Railway, the remainder being intended for the Peiping-Hankow Railway. Meanwhile a report has come from London to the effect that the Vulcan Foundry is shipping eight more giant 4-8-4 locomotives besides several passenger coaches for the Canton-Hankow Railway.

Basket Fair at Bubbling Well: Crowds swarming about the old Bubbling Well Temple, matsheds stretching along Avenue Haig, Avenue Road and Hart Road, congested traffic and agitated policemen marked the return of the annual Basket Fair, which opened on May 24 and continued for five days. There were more than 1,500 stalls operating this year, with several canvas tents erected near the temple, which were conspicuously cleaner and better looking than the old matsheds. The Basket Fair is part of the celebration of Buddha's birthday, which this year fell on the 8th day of the 4th moon. It is centred round the Bubbling Well Temple because, so the story goes, centuries ago farmers flocked to the Bubbling Well Temple on this occasion to worship, bringing baskets and other wares with them to pay the

expenses of their pilgrimage. It has long been an institution in Shanghai of considerable importance to the Chinese community.

CONSERVANCY

Hankow Prepares for Summer Floods: The sudden rise of the Yangtze and Han Rivers, which has occurred earlier than usual this year, has caused great anxiety in Hupeh Province, where fear of the recurrence of floods is prevalent. Large forces of labourers have been working night and day to build new dams and reservoirs and to make the necessary repairs on the Yao Dike. Realizing the seriousness of the situation, the Yangtze River Conservancy Commission called a conference of conservancy experts in Nanking to discuss measures for flood prevention. At this meeting Mr. Fu Julin, Chairman of the Commission, urged the various provincial authorities to redouble their efforts and to cooperate with each other. At the same time the five provinces of Kiangsu, Anhuei, Kiangsi, Hupeh and Hunan were designated as flood prevention areas, and conservancy experts were despatched to them to supervise and inspect operations.

Gigantic Dam at Shu-ho: A gigantic dam costing $4,000,000 and taking three years to complete is the stupendous undertaking of the Huai River Conservancy Commission. The purpose of this dam at Shu-ho on the Kiangsu-Anhuei border is to regulate the flow of lake waters into the Huai River, and two months time and $1,000,000 have already been spent on this work. A report from London revealed that the Chinese Government Purchasing Commission have placed an important order with Messrs. Glenfield & Kennedy for sluice gates for the projected dam.

River Conservancy in North China: The North China River Conservancy Commission has revealed its latest plans to deal with the accumulation of silt in the Hai Ho. Chief among these is the building of four dams at Chai-kou-pao, Tung-yang-ho, Yan-tai-tsu and Ta-yang-mei in Charhar Province. Another important project now being carried out is the dredging of the Sang-kan River in Shansi.

FINANCE

Central Bank of China Report for 1935: According to a report issued by the Central Bank of China last month a net profit of $9,048,339.64 was realized for the year ending December 31, 1935, while the total deposits amounted to $595,940,737.27.

Central Savings Society Establishes More Branches: The Central Savings Society, which opened in Shanghai in March, is proving its popularity by establishing further branches in Canton and Tsingtao. A branch office in Chungking was reported to be under consideration. The Tsingtao branch had more than two hundred depositors during the course of its opening day.

Canton to Adopt New Monetary Standard: The Kuangtung authorities have at last agreed to abandon their old currency system and accept the "big money" system which has been recently installed in the north. This change will be introduced by the three Government banks, the Bank of China, Bank of Communications and the Central Bank of China, with the help of financial experts.

Omnibus Company Delays Changes: The China General Omnibus Company, Shanghai, has not as yet translated its rates into the terms of the new subsidiary coins, though permission has been granted by the Shanghai Municipal Council to make this change. This is mainly due to the fact that the company's daily receipts in the new coins are small and a change cannot be effected without inconveniencing the passengers.

INDUSTRY

Revival of Local Silk Industry: Shanghai silk factories have opened again after three months of enforced closure brought on by poor market conditions. The lull in silk manufacture last year caused growers to decrease their crops which resulted in a shortage of cocoons in Shanghai. However, a good

coooon crop for this year has been reported and local silk filatures are showing their optimism by preparing to take a larger supply of cocoons than last year. The first consignment of cocoons has already arrived in Shanghai from Chekiang and several factories are clearing up last year's left over stock and making room for the new.

Native Electric Industry to be Protected: As the result of a petition of the Chinese Electric Products Manufacturers Association in Shanghai for the protection of its industries, the Executive Yuan has issued an order to the various Government offices that China-made electric fans should be given a preference over imported ones this summer.

Blackwood Industry Suffers Depression: The Shanghai blackwood furniture industry, which a few years ago enjoyed a large foreign trade of a yearly value of about $2,000,000, is now occupying a position of comparative unimportance both at home and abroad. It is alleged that the chief causes for its decline is the growing popularity of modernistic furniture and the fad for iron beds. Added to these is the high cost of the blackwood, which is imported from Siam and Kuangtung and is sold by weight at approximately $22 a picul. However, in spite of its declining popularity, there are reported to be over a hundred manufacturers of blackwood furniture in Shanghai.

MINING

Wolfram Ore Discovered in Hongkong: Following a survey made by mining experts who believed that valuable wolfram deposits were to be found in the New Territories of Hongkong, a Manila firm, Marsman Investments, has succeeded in securing rights from the Hongkong Government to exploit these deposits, it is reported.

Exploitation of Kuangtung Coal Mines Await Arbitration: Following the report of a projected iron and steel factory in Kuangtung, further correspondence appearing in the *North-China Daily News* revealed that as a prerequisite to its erection mining experts had been surveying the coal and iron deposits in the province with satisfactory results. However, complications have arisen from the fact that many of these mineral deposits lie on the borders between Kuangtung and other provinces, which has resulted in disagreements. The Bureau of Political Research has offered a suggestion that these disputes should be settled by an arbitration commission formed for this purpose.

RADIO AND TELEPHONE

Many Long-distance Telephones Opened: The Ministry of Communica- has reported the installation of more than eighty new long-distance telephones during the month of April, Shantung heading the list with thirty-seven, Kiangsu second with twenty and Hupeh third with ten. Among those reported to have been completed during the month of May were those connecting Hangchow with Nan-chang, Chung-king with Tsun-yi and Kuei-yang, Cheng-chou with Si-an, and Hsuan-cheng with Nanking and Shanghai.

Cheng-tu Broadcasting Station Completed: The Cheng-tu broadcasting station, the second one to be constructed for national service, has just been completed, a 10-kilowatt set from Germany having been installed. Meanwhile a radio station for international service with American equipment is under construction, costing over a million dollars.

Telephone Company Shows Increase: Despite unfavourable criticisms and strong objections raised when the new message rate system was inaugurated on March 1, the Shanghai Telephone Company has shown a definite increase in telephone installations for the month of April. This gain, according to the company officials, indicates that many people who could not afford telephones before are now able to pay for them under the new minimum charge of $6.50. Moreover, the Chinese concerns which were hardest hit by the change of the rate system have become more moderate in their attitude and are ordering new telephones.

Chinese-American Broadcast for Trade Week: During the celebration of the Chinese-American Trade Week in Shanghai a radio programme was successfully transmitted between Washington, D.C., and Shanghai, in which Mr. Harper

Sibley, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Mr. Charles K. Moser, Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Department of Commerce, gave six-minute addresses, responded to by Mayor Wu Te-chen and Mr. Tsuyee Pei. The results were so satisfactory that the University of California Alumni in Shanghai broadcasted a fifteen minute programme of songs, yells and speeches to Berkeley University, California, on the occasion of Commencement Day.

RAILWAYS

Soochow-Kashing Railway to be Linked with Hangchow: With the completion of the Soochow-Kashing Railway, connecting with the Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo lines, tourists will be able to visit both Soochow and Hangchow in the course of one trip. Trial runs have been successfully made on this new line, passing through six stations, Hsiang-men, Wu-kiang, Pei-chi, Ping-huang, Sheng-che and Wang-kiang-ching, and passenger traffic is expected to be started this month.

Projected Tsinan-Liaocheng Line: Construction of the Tsinan-Liaocheng Railway, an extension of the Kiaochou-Tsinan Railway, will begin in July, according to a statement issued by Mr. Sung Jo-lu, chairman of the committee for the projected railway. Regulations governing its administration have been approved by the Ministry of Railways.

Nanchang-Pinghsiang Section Started: The Nanchang-Pinghsiang section of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, 263 kilometres in length, has been started, and will be linked with Shanghai and the Canton-Hankow Railway upon its completion.

Lu Negotiates for Chengtu-Chungking Railway: Though plans for the construction of the Chengtu-Chungking Railway were announced in an earlier issue of *The China Journal*, Mr. Lu Tso-fu, Director of the Szechuan Reconstruction Bureau, has not as yet completed arrangements with the Ministry of Railways for the financing of the projected railway. In a report appearing in the May 26 issue of the *China Press* it was learned that the rails and locomotives would be ordered from a German concern, while, for the sake of economy, the railway sleepers would be made from timber produced in Kiangsi.

ROADS AND ROAD BUILDING

Highway Construction in West China: Work on two important roads in West China, the Szechuan-Sikong and the Szechuan-Yunnan Highways, were reported to have been started simultaneously on May 15, the former to begin at Ya-an with Ta-chien-lu as its terminus and the latter to start at Lung-chang and end at Ting-wei. Though the funds are to be taken from the $5,000,000 Szechuan Rehabilitation Loan, the construction of these two roads is to be carried out by Government troops as a measure of economy.

Meanwhile, according to a *Central* report, through traffic on the recently completed Szechuan section of the Sian-Chengtu Highway has been inaugurated, the entire line to be opened for service on July 1. The new Sian-Chingtzukuan Highway, stretching from Si-an to the Shensi-Honan border, was scheduled to be formally opened to traffic on June 6.

Another report is to the effect that the roadbed of the Szechuan-Hunan Inter-Provincial Highway is ready, further allocations of sums for the completion of the road now being awaited.

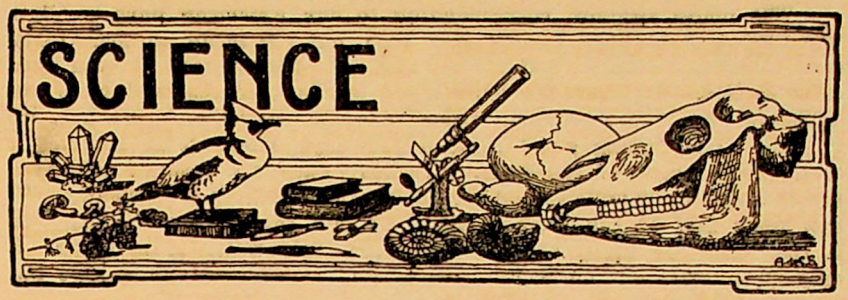
SHIPPING

New Ming Sung Steamers Launched: Two new steamers were added to the Yangtze run between Shanghai and Chungking last month when the Ming Sung Industrial Company launched the *S.S. Ming Yuan* and her sister ship the *S.S. Ming Peng*, the latest additions to the company's fleet. The *Ming Yuan*, with a gross tonnage of 1,400 tons, is said to be the largest ship to navigate on the Yangtze River. She is 230 feet long, 36 feet broad, has a draught of 12.6 feet and a speed of 14.5 knots, her cost being $800,000. The *Ming Peng*, on the other hand, is 220 feet long, 32 feet broad, has a draught of 9.5 feet and a speed of 14 knots, and was constructed at a coast of $400,000. Both vessels were designed with special accommodations for the transport of railway stock from

Shanghai to Chungking for the construction of the Chen-Yu Railway in Szechuan.

The East Asiatic Company's Ships: In our article "China's Overseas Shipping; Ancient and Modern" which appeared in the May issue of this journal we found it impossible to mention all the foreign shipping companies represented in Shanghai and said as much. However, on account of its importance, we should, perhaps, have made special mention of the East Asiatic Company, Ltd., a Danish company which has had an office in Shanghai since 1901, and has maintained a regular shipping service between China and Europe during the past thirty-five years. Keeping abreast of the times, this company now has a fleet of motor vessels of a type built for its use only. They have a distinctive appearance, and are well known in this port. Recently one of these vessels, the *Selandia*, was in Shanghai. It was the first sea-going motor ship ever built, having been built by a Danish ship-yard for the company in 1912. From that date on the East Asiatic Company has employed nothing but motor vessels, its fleet to-day consisting of twenty-seven ships, with an aggregate of 188,000 gross tonnage. Regular services are maintained between Europe and the Pacific Coast of North America; Europe and the Straits Settlements and Siam; Europe and China and Japan; and Europe and South Africa and Australia. Although mainly concerned in carrying cargo, the company's ships carry a certain number of passengers, for whom there is excellent accommodation. In its latest annual report it was noted that the number of passengers carried was on the increase, due, doubtless, to the increasing popularity of the company's ships.

A China Travel Handbook: The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company has issued a useful little "Handbook of General Information" for travellers in the Far East, to be distributed through hotels and travel agencies in China as well as in all parts of the world. It is to be issued quarterly. All important ports and cities in the Far East are described as well as places of interest, such as the Yangtze Gorges, the book being illustrated with reproductions of photographs and line drawings. Full details concerning the various services offered by the company's steamers are given, as well as the names of its agents in the numerous ports of the Orient from Vladivostok to Calcutta.



MIGRATION NOTES[1]

BY

G. D. WILDER

Feeding the Winter Birds

On this bright breezy morning as I step out of my front door my ears are greeted with a loud clear *tsurr tsurr tsurr*, the identification of which I am not quite certain until a moment later on my nearer approach I get the singer's alarm note, a sharp *click* as of the tapping of two hard pebbles together. Perhaps it is the weariness of the long migration flight that makes it impossible to flush him from the thick juniper hedge in which he delights to take refuge, but that *click click* makes me as certain of his identity as if I saw the plain brown plumage with buff eyebrow and throat of the little brown bush warbler, *Phylloscopus fuscatus*. He arrived two days earlier last year. At my last writing migration was just suggested on that red-letter day, March 2, when the flocks of several kinds of buntings and finches came to spend the coldest days of the winter with us. It was hard to say whether that was the beginning of their northward movement or only a temporary visit, when pressed for food, from surrounding country. But now the migration has been in full swing for some time. Two days ago I saw swallows and swifts labouring against the north-east dust storm late in the afternoon. This reminded me of a pair of dotterels that I met in a still worse storm on March 23, scarcely able to make headway, but disappearing in the ruck of dust towards the north. About sunset a flock of buntings was passing so high that the best field glasses and eyes could not identify them. Just as they seemed to be going on after the swallows to the north they spied the juniper windbreaks in our compound and dropped perpendicularly down into them for the night. The closest approach failed either to flush or to identify them, but the next morning that corner of the yard was full of the song of the little buntings and their active flitting about in search of the seeds of weeds on the ground as they filled their bunkers preparatory to the next stage in their long voyage.

[1]Te Hsien, Shantung, April 23, 1936.

The house swallow, corresponding to our American barn swallow, was first seen at Lin-tsing on March 29, but the large number, forty, seen that day indicated that the advance guard must have arrived some days earlier. Then the golden-rumped swallow, corresponding to our eaves swallow, was seen about two weeks later, as often happens in my records. The Peking swift came a few days after. This morning a weary little group of the dusky thrushes *(Turdus naumanni eunomus)* are resting in our willows and scratching in the leaves underneath. We saw them first at Lin-tsing on April 14, but that does not mean that it took them so many days to come the sixty miles from there. It only means that our observation has been too intermittent to give any measure of their progress. Yesterday also a red-footed falcon, the first of the season, dashed through the yard looking for an unwary sparrow for his supper. On April 14 also Pallas' willow warbler, him of the yellow rump, appeared in numbers all of a sudden in the evergreens, and the next day in our compound in Te Hsien.

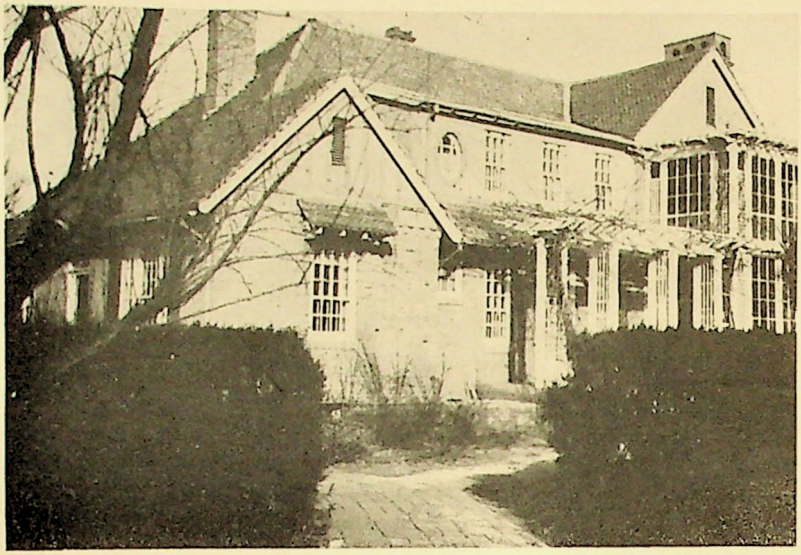
This date was also marked in red by the discovery of a beautiful male specimen of the Indian redstart in the Lin-tsing compound. It was the first I had ever seen. A new bird is now an event that occurs only once in a year or two for me, and always brings a thrill. This bird has been reported by Père David as occurring from Peiping westward into Mongolia and Shensi, but no mention of it occurs in the writings of other ornithologists as personally observed. This would seem to be on the eastern edge of its range as La Touche says it does not occur on the coast. It is *Phoenicurus ochrurus rufiventris*, easily distinguished from the Daurian redstart by the entire head, neck and back being black and the whole tail and under parts rusty red, with no white wing-spot. It has the same habit of flirting its tail when perching.

These arrivals from the south after five months' absence give a thrill to anyone who has been watching them for years, but scarcely less interesting is the watching for the winter residents to come to breakfast every morning when one has a good bird restaurant outside one's window. The task of winning their confidence shows how wild creatures learn the habits of mankind and come to take advantage of human habits to sustain themselves. The way animals adapt themselves to living with people is worth studying.

From a picture of my house it may be observed that the front which faces the south-west has a pergola style verandah with windows and full length glass doors opening upon it. Inside these doors is our dining room. The porch is floored with smooth Portland cement and roofed with wistaria. These doors are not used in winter, having shelves for plants placed across them, so that the porch becomes a sunny sheltered secluded place with no passing through it, a place for birds to find shelter from wind and to bask in the sun or feed.

Last year in winter we hung roast chicken carcases from the pillars above the reach of dogs and enjoyed watching the graceful postures of clusters of azure-winged magpies as they flocked in from day to day to strip the bones clean. A green woodpecker assisted occasionally and also cleaned caterpillar nests out of the crevices in the woodwork.

A Sung Dynasty Painting of a Pair of Chinese Spotted-neck Doves (*Streptopelia chinensis*, Scopoli) in the Freer Gallery of Art in Washington, U.S.A.



The Residence of the Reverend G. D. Wilder in Te Hsien, Shantung, and a Close-up of the Porch, on which all through last Winter food was put out for the Wild Birds.

But this year we began by throwing out a few handfuls of mixed corn, *kaoliang* and millet, sometimes mingled with dead mice from our home-made traps and scraps of meat. We wanted to test the taste of different species of birds to see if they had preferences. The first birds to come to breakfast were rooks and pied magpies, and we were a little surprised to see these latter, carrion eaters, take to the grain diet very readily. The rooks in picking the kernels up from the hard cement floor found difficulty owing to the sharp points of their bills. The kernels would shoot away or slip out from the tips of their bills even after they had got a grasp on them. To peck down directly on the cement gave them a jar like a blow on the head, and they would jump up a foot or two into the air in surprise every time. It looked very funny, but only a few trials were sufficient for a new bird at the business to learn that he must cant his bill to one side so as to get the kernel back further from the tip where the groove was deep enough to hold it fast. Or some of them would stoop and thrust out forward to scoop it up with a dip of the lower mandible and so avoid the jar of the straight peck down. We could distinguish newcomers from the old by the way they pecked up corn. The sparrows could pick up their preferred millet pretty well with rapid straight pecks, and did not get the jar as the rooks did, but even they soon learned that the side stroke was surer to get the grain, and many of them adopted it. Our beautiful spotted-neck turtle doves, like the sparrows, were fairly expert with the direct peck, for their bills are tipped with a hook in true graminivorous bird style, but some of them soon adopted the side stroke.

Tame and familiar with man as these species are, they were always on the *qui vive*. Those, like the common sparrow and the rooks, that seemed the tamest were also the most intelligently wary. Passers by who went about their business caused no alarm, but, if one stopped to watch the feeding birds, off they would go, some to the juniper hedge or nearby trees, but some far away not to return for a long time. At first a person coming to the window inside, or passing it, or even raising his hand to his mouth at the table, would frighten them away, even the sparrows fled more promptly than the turtle doves. The sparrows would rise straight up like an autogiro to the mats of wisteria vine overhead, and in a moment would come fluttering down again like leaves, and start eating rapidly while the eating was good, only to be off again at the slightest alarm. They soon learned to come back immediately when frightened by our opening the window to throw out the grain. They used their heads. The turtle doves were more apt to fly off precipitately to their shelter in the junipers beyond the garden and stay there the rest of the morning.

Again, to steal up quietly to the window and watch them feeding would cause a rook or a turtle dove to look up and catch one's eye, to stare for a moment and then make off. It was some weeks before they became accustomed to movements inside the windows.

Newcomers amongst the rooks, doves, azure-winged or common pies were very careful in their approach. They would look the ground over well from a perch in a nearby tree, then drop down twenty or thirty

feet from the house and walk up cautiously, craning their necks in every direction, finally coming up the steps on to the porch under the windows and feeding almost surreptitiously and guiltily. Once, as I scared an old rook away in throwing out the corn, he seemed to catch the real significance of my act and dropped down forty feet away. Walking back slowly, he came to kernels across the walk from the house, and grabbed one jumping back two or three feet as though afraid of a trap. But he came on to the next kernel and stretched out his neck to grab and jump back again, repeating the manoeuvre several times and getting nearer each time, before venturing upon the porch where the grain was plentiful. But, after a few weeks, the old habitues of our restaurant, whether rooks, doves or pies, would come at a single flight, swooping down onto the porch with confidence.

The turtle doves were cautious but not so intelligent as the others, who seemed to understand our habits and exploit them to their own advantage; knowing better when to trust man and when not to do so. We know that the tamest magpies, rooks and sparrows soon learn the meaning of a gun, and will keep well out of range. It is said that to shoot a rook in one's yard will keep them out entirely for a long time, a year or more, but tearing down their nests seldom avails to drive away a colony.

As for selection of foods, the sparrows evidently preferred millet to the larger grains. The turtle doves seemed to prefer corn, which they swallowed with a bit of an effort after their crops were fairly full, often rolling the kernel around in their bills to point right in swallowing. But they sometimes ate nothing but millet, or nothing but *kaoliang*, as though preferring not to mix grains too much in one meal.

At Pei-tai Ho on the North China coast I had seen birds of the crow family eating the eggs of terns and plovers on the tops of the sand dunes too far away to identify them, the eggs being identified by visiting the spot after the birds had left. I have long wanted to know for certain whether the rooks ever did such predatory things, or if they eat carrion at all, or by preference. Their food has always seemed to be large insects and grain found in the fields. So I threw out with the grain several mice that we had trapped. The first day a staid old rook came and studied a mouse close up, but passed it by for corn instead. Then an azure-wing poked the mouse and passed on. Another did the same, but returned to it, poked it again, put one foot on it and pecked at its head, then flew away with it to eat in the safety of a tree. So now I thought I was beginning to get evidence that the rook does not care for carrion. But two weeks later, April 4, again I threw out a couple of mice with the grain. This time a rook, one of several that were eating corn and *kaoliang*, came up and looked the mice over carefully, and finally took one and flew away. An azure-winged magpie promptly seized the other. So there was one rook at least that preferred the dead mouse to grain. There was no snatching or quarrelling over the mice, as occasionally there was between old and young rooks over corn. A dead bunting thrown out one morning caused a great fuss among the azure-

winged magpies, and it finally disappeared, but, whether they or some cat took it, I did not learn. A cat does rarely come around.

During the winter it has been very noticeable that on still sunny days after storms we find the tips of the many upward pointing dead willow branches and other perches topped with a magpie or rook sitting upright and motionless for a long time. It gives the compound a very unique aspect. The two pairs of turtle doves also all winter have been wont to bask together in the afternoon sun from ridgepole or tree and at night to roost snuggled up close in the junipers or wistaria out of the wind. But the pairs keep the width of the compound apart. In the Freer Gallery of Art in Washington there is a charming Sung Dynasty painting of a pair of these birds perching together in a branch of flowers, a reproduction being given here.

BIRDS OF HOPEI PROVINCE AS RECORDED IN CHINESE LITERATURE

BY

TSEN-HWANG SHAW

Very little information relating to the birds of Hopei can be found in old Chinese literature. There are no manuals[1] or hand-books of the birds of this region. The only work which contains some data on the birds of Chihli (now Hopei) is the *Shi-fu-t'ung-chih*[2] or the *Gazeteer of the Metropolitan District*. It is a monographic work in sixteen volumes on the geography, history, native products and many other things of the capital of the Ch'ing Dynasty, and neighbouring regions. It was edited by Chen-lung Yu and others, and published in the sixty-first year of Emperor Kang Hsi (1722 A.D.). In volume thirteen of this book there is a small section of a few pages dealing with the birds of this province. The birds there mentioned are arranged by families in the following list, generic or even specific names being supplied whenever possible. Some of the items in the list evidently contain two or more species. A few species of domesticated birds treated in the work are not included in this list.

Family Colymbidae

油葫蘆 (Yu-hu-lu), *Poliocephalus ruficollis poggei* (Reichenow), Chinese little grebe.

Family Pelecanidae

淘河 (Tao-ho), *Pelecanus crispus* Bruch, Dalmatian pelican.

[1] A monographic work on the birds of Hopei province, which embodies the results of some eight years' exploration and study by the writer of this article, is now in the press. It is an illustrated work of two volumes, with descriptions and artificial keys.

[2] 畿輔通志

FAMILY ARDEIDAE

鴞鶹 (Chiao-ching), *Ardea cinerea rectirostris* Gould, grey heron.
鷺絲 (Lu-ssu), *Ergetta sp.*, egrette.

FAMILY CICONIDAE

鸛 (Kuan), *Ciconia sp.*, stork.

FAMILY ANATIDAE

天鵝 (Tien-ngo), *Cygnus sp.*, swan.
鴻 (Hung), *Cygnopsis cygnoides* (Linnaeus), swan goose.
雁 (Yen), *Anser sp.*, wild goose.
鳧 (Fu), *Anas sp.*, wild duck.
鴛鴦 (Yuan-yang), *Aix galericulata* (Linnaeus), Mandarin teal.

FAMILY ACCIPITRIDAE

鵰 (Tiao), *Aquila sp.*, eagle.
鷂細雄 (Yao-hsi-hsiung), *Accipiter nisus nisosimilis* (Tickell), sparrow-hawk.
松兒 (Sung-er), *Accipiter gularis* (Temminck & Schlegel), Japanese sparrow-hawk.
鷹 (Ying), *Milvus migrans lineatus* (Gray), black-eared kite.
魚鷹 (Yü-ying), *Pandion haliaetus haliaetus* (Linnaeus), osprey.
鶖 (Ts'iu), *Aegypius monachus* (Linnaeus), cinereus vulture.

FAMILY FALCONIDAE

鴨鶻 (Ya-ku), *Falco peregrinus calidus* Latham, peregrine falcon.
鶻 (Ku), *Falco cherrug hendersoni* Hume, Shanghar falcon.

FAMILY PHASIANIDAE

鶉鶉 (An-ch'un), *Coturnix coturnix japonica* Temm. and Schl., quail.
鶻雞 (Ho-chi), *Crossoptilon mantchuricus* Swinhoe, Manchurian eared pheasant.
雉 (Chih), *Phasianus sp.*, pheasant.

FAMILY GRUIDAE

灰鶴 (Huei-ho), *Grus grus lilfordi* Sharpe, common crane.
白鶴 (Pai-ho), *Grus japonensis* (Müller), Manchurian crane.

FAMILY RALLIDAE

苦鳥 (Kü-niao), *Fulica atra atra* Linnaeus, coot.

FAMILY OTIDAE

地搗 (Ti-pu), *Otis tarda dybowskii* Tzcanowski, Eastern great bustard.

FAMILY PTEROCLIDAE

鵴鳩 (To-chiu), *Syrrhaptes paradoxus* (Pallas), pin-tailed sand grouse.

FAMILY COLUMBIDAE

鴿 (Ko), *Columba sp.*, pigeon.
鳩 (Chiu), *Streptopelia sp.*, dove.

FAMILY CUCULIDAE

布穀 (Pu-ku), *Cuculus sp.*, cuckoo.

FAMILY ALCEDINIDAE

翠雀 (Ts'ui-ts'io), *Alcedo atthis japonica* Bonaparte, kingfisher.

FAMILY PICIDAE

鴷 (Li), *Picus sp.*, woodpecker (green, or grey-headed).
鴷 (Li), *Dryobates sp.*, woodpecker (pied).

FAMILY ALAUDIDAE

阿鸙 (Ah-lan)), *Alauda sp.*, lark.

FAMILY HIRUNDINIDAE

燕 (Yen), *Hirundo sp.*, swallow.

FAMILY DICRURIDAE

黎雞 (Li-chi), *Dicrurus sp.*, king crow.

FAMILY ORIOLIDAE

黃鳥 (Huang-niao), *Oriolus diffusus* Sharpe, Eastern golden oriole.

FAMILY CORVIDAE

烏 (Wu), *Corvus sp.*, crow.
鵲 (Chiao), *Pica pica sericea* Gould, magpie.
麻尾鳥 (Ma-vei-niao), *Cyanopica cyana interposita* Hartert, azure winged magpie.

FAMILY PARIDAE

靛雀 (Tien-ts'io), *Parus sp.*, tit.

FAMILY PARADOXORNITHIDAE

相思鳥 (Siang-szu-niao), *Suthora webbiana pekinensis* La Touche, crowtit.

FAMILY TIMALIIDAE

北畫眉 (Peh-hua-mei) } *Pterorhinus davidi davidi* Swinhoe, David's
灰兒 (or Huei-er) } babbler.

FAMILY TROGLODYTIDAE

鷦鷯 (Tsio-liao), *Nannus troglodytes idius* (Richmond), wren.

FAMILY MUSCICAPIDAE

拖白練 (Tao-pai-lien), *Terpsiphone incei* (Gould), paradise flycatcher.

FAMILY MOTACILLIDAE

鶺鴒 (Tsi-ling), *Motacilla sp.*, wagtail.

FAMILY FRINGILLIDAE

錫嘴 (Hsi-tsui), *Coccothraustes coccothraustes japonicus* T. & S., hawfinch.
蠟嘴 (La-tsui), *Eophona personata magnirostris* Hartert, masked hawfinch.

黃雀 (Huang-tsio), *Spinus spinus* (Linnaeus), siskin.
貯點紅 (Chu-tien-hung), *Acanthis linaria linaria* (Linnaeus), linnet.
麻料 (Ma-liao) } *Carpodacus sp.*, rose finch.
紅料 (Hung-liao) }
雀 (Tsio), *Passer montanus saturatus* Stejneger, tree sparrow.
鉄雀 (Tieh-chio), *Emberiza sp.*, bunting.

THE NANKING WEATHER

BY
COCHING CHU
竺可楨

It has been well said that weather is a topic that is the most discussed but the least understood. This seems to be true in China as elsewhere. Indeed, the popularity of weather as a topic of conversation is proverbial in China. The very word "conversation" in Chinese is *tan-t'ien* (談天), which means talking about the weather. The Chinese word for greeting or salutation in meeting a friend is *hen-shun* (寒暄), which means "cold-heat" or "the state of the weather." That weather should play such an important rôle in everyday conversation in China is not surprising, when one realizes how fickle is the Chinese weather. Changes of temperatures of from thirty to forty degrees Fahrenheit in twenty-four hours may occur anywhere in China except in the extreme south. About ninety-six per cent. of Chinese territory is in the temperate zone, but the weather in China is anything but temperate. Those who have been in Nanking for the last four or five years will certainly remember how cool and wet was the month of July, 1931, and yet how hot and dry was the same month three years later. The mean monthly temperature of July, 1931, was 76.6°F. with 24.7 inches of rain, while the month of July, 1934, had a mean temperature of 88°F. and a rainfall of less than an inch and a half. Winter weather in Nanking varies as much as any other season, if not more. Last year we had a remarkably mild winter. People could play tennis in January. But what a difference this year, when the ground was still frozen solid in the first week of March. During the first five days of March this year the mean temperature was hovering at four degrees below freezing point, while ordinarily the mercury should stand at eleven degrees above freezing. It is this remarkable variability of temperature and humidity from day to day and from year to year that makes the Chinese people so weather-minded. And in this variability and inconstancy Nanking weather is no exception.

We will now discuss the Nanking weather by seasons, beginning with spring. At this point I would like to digress a little and define what we ordinarily mean by the four seasons. Astronomically speaking, spring includes the period from the vernal equinox to the summer solstice,

summer extends from summer solstice to autumnal equinox and so on. The meteorologist, however, prefers to consider the months March, April and May as spring, June, July and August as summer, September, October and November as autumn, and December, January and February as winter. All these are general schemes and may not apply to a particular place, such as Nanking, for instance. A more rational way of dividing the year into seasons is by the criterion of temperature. Professor E. Huntington of Yale University has ascertained the fact that for the physical health of human beings the optimum temperature is about 64°F., while for mental activity the best temperature seems to be a good deal lower. Now, when the mean temperature goes below 50°F. cereals fail to grow, while on the other hand, when the mean temperature exceeds 72°F. people who are used to living in a temperate zone feel uncomfortably warm. Any period, therefore, with a mean temperature of over 72°F. may be called summer, any period with a mean temperature below 50°F. may be called winter, and the intervals between may be designated as spring or autumn, respectively. Taking this as a criterion, Mr. P. K. Chang of the Institute of Meteorology has found that spring in Nanking begins on March 17, summer on May 21, autumn on September 23 and winter on November 27. There are, therefore, practically four months each of winter and summer and only two months each of spring and autumn in Nanking.

The spring months in Nanking form the transitional period between the winter monsoon on the one hand and the summer monsoon on the other. The shifting of the wind from a northerly to a southerly direction makes all the difference in the weather. For a northerly wind in Nanking is usually cool, penetrating and brings gloomy weather, while a southerly wind brings with it sunshine and warmth. The winter monsoon, however, does not yield without a struggle, hence the two opposing currents, the cold northerly current and the warm southerly current, stage a sort of tug-of-war during the spring. As a result this weather becomes very unsettled, showers are frequent, and cyclonic activities attain their maximum of the year. For cyclones usually arise whenever two currents of different temperature or density converge and come into contact with each other. Technically speaking, the line of convergence is called a line of discontinuity, or a polar front. The months of April and May in Nanking are, therefore, apt to be cool and showery. Travellers who come from Peiping or Tientsin in spring often complain of the chilliness of the air in Nanking. This is borne out by statistics, for during these two months Nanking is actually three or four degrees cooler than Tientsin or Peiping, for the simple reason that we do not enjoy so much sunshine as they do in the north.

March and April are the windiest months of the year. For ages Chinese youths in the Lower Yangtze Valley have flown their kites in spring months only, for experience has taught the Chinese people that kites will not go up unless the wind velocity exceeds a certain limit, which for ordinary kites is about three metres per second. People often think that a windy day means dusty air and a quiet day means clean air. If we measure the cleanliness of air by the number of dust particles it contains per unit volume, the exact reverse is true. At Pei-chi-ko,

Nanking, we measure the number of dust particles in the air per cubic centimetre every day, and it has been found that the stronger the wind the cleaner the air, on which account air in Nanking is comparatively clean during the spring months, when wind velocity reaches the maximum. During the last five years the human population in Nanking has been increasing at a rapid rate, and so have the dust counts. Thus the population has doubled during the last five years, while the dust counts have doubled during the last three years.

With the approach of summer, the south-east monsoon becomes prevalent, but still it is neither strong enough nor steady enough to prevent the occasional inroad of a cool north-eastern current; hence cyclones or depressions are still frequent. And it is during this period that we have the *mai-yu* (梅雨), or plum rain, which owes its existence to the juxtaposition of two currents of different origin. Not until July 10, or thereabouts, does the south-east monsoon reach its full strength, when all the remnants of cool air mass are driven far to the north and depressions no longer put in their appearance in the Yangtze Valley. Day after day the sun shines with a fierce and burning heat, and farmers, who a month earlier longed for fair weather, begin to pray for rain. Unless the spell is broken by an occasional thunderstorm or a passing typhoon, the drought continues and the relentless heat becomes unbearable to farmers and city dwellers alike. In July, 1934, the temperature in Nanking went as high as 109°F.

It was the famous poet of the Sung Dynasty, Su Tung-po (蘇東坡), who wrote to the effect that the burst of south-east monsoon foretells the end of the plum rain. Su Tung-po was in Chekiang Province when he wrote this poem, but the statement applies to the Nanking district just as well. The strengthening or burst of the south-east monsoon is an all-important event in the Lower Yangtze Valley. When it arrives late we have a wet summer and floods. On the other hand, if it comes too early, then we are likely to have drought. In 1931 the south-east monsoon did not strengthen until the beginning of August, while in 1934 it freshened as early as June 23. Contrary to the popular conception, therefore, south-east monsoon is a dry wind. It contains a vast amount of moisture, but it does not bring any rainfall ready made. Rainfall in Nanking is brought about either by a depression, a typhoon or a thunderstorm.

By September north-easterly winds again predominate, ushering in the autumn. Unlike the transitional period in spring, the north-east monsoon establishes itself in short order, without meeting much resistance from the summer monsoon. The period from the end of September to the end of November, which constitutes autumn in Nanking, is the quietest and loveliest part of the year. Winds are weak, cyclones are comparatively rare, typhoons limit their activities to the far south, the sun shines brightly and the temperature stays around sixty degrees. This is the ideal weather for excursions.

The average date of the first frost in Nanking is November 9, two weeks earlier than in Shanghai and three weeks earlier than in Hankow. Occasionally, however, frost has been observed in Nanking as early as October 24, which is the Chinese festival of *Shuang Chiang* (霜降), or the Frost's Descent.

Autumn is the season when the sun gradually moves south of the Equator, and the days shorten rapidly. The nocturnal radiation begins to exceed the incoming solar radiation, and air temperature decreases. The decrease of temperature is first felt near the ground, the lower stratum of atmosphere gets heavier, and stable conditions prevail. This explains the glorious weather which we usually have in Nanking during this time of year.

The decrease in temperature is, however, by no means equally distributed geographically. The cooling goes on most intensely in interior regions like Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan and Siberia, and comparatively less so in the latitude of Nanking. By December the difference of temperature between Siberia and Mongolia on the one hand and China Proper on the other may be very great, sometimes it amounts to as much as eighty or ninety degrees Fahrenheit. Like water, the denser and cooler air has a tendency to fall, while the warmer and lighter portion rises. When this occurs we have a cold wave in Nanking. The cold piercing northerly wind rushes towards the Yangtze Valley with an irresistible force to fill the vacuum left by the rising warmer air, and it is accompanied by rain or snow. This may last for two or three days. After much of China has been flooded with cold air of Siberian or Mongolian origin, the tension begins to ease up and the weather becomes settled once more. The heat of the southern sunshine warms the air rapidly until the temperature gradient between north and south again becomes very steep, and another wave of invasion from the north becomes imminent. Winter weather in Nanking, therefore, consists of a succession of cycles, beginning with a cold wave followed by rainy weather, followed by a snowstorm, a clearing up, then a period of settled fine weather, and another cold wave, each cycle lasting about seven days. The recurrence of cold waves persists until spring, when the interior parts of Asia have warmed up considerably, and no more potential energy can be tapped from the vast cold storage which existed in that region.

The coldest winters in Nanking are usually the winters with the highest atmospheric pressures. The mean temperature of December, 1935, in Nanking was 34.9°F., the lowest in the last thirty years. It was almost 6°F. below the normal, and the pressure during the same month was the highest ever recorded in that month. January and February, 1936, both had temperatures of from two to three degrees below normal. Taken as a whole, the winter season of 1935-6 was by far the coldest that we have on record.

Nanking, however, is not the only place that has suffered this frigid weather. The whole of North China and the Lower Yangtze region felt the pinch as well, and even Europe and North America reported unusually cold weather in December and January. It reminds us that we are still in the Ice Age, at the height of which in the Pleistocene Period, some seven to eight hundred thousand years ago, about twelve million square miles of the earth's surface lay under a blanket of ice, only half of which has as yet melted away.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND REVIEWS

BIOLOGY

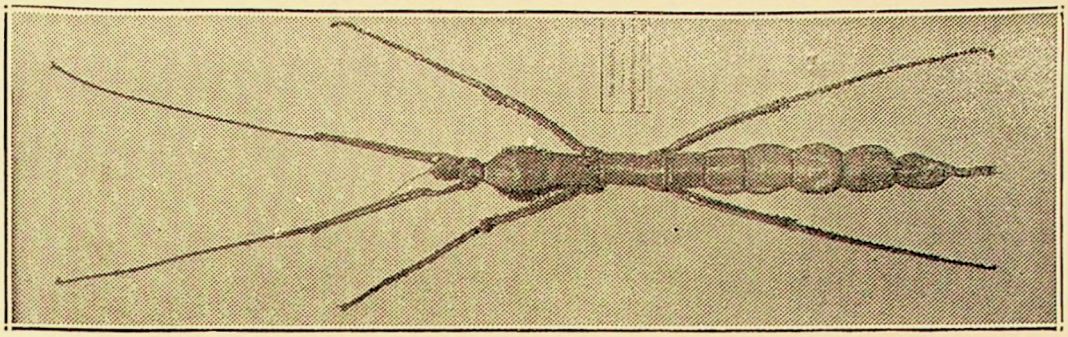
The Insects of Australia and New Zealand: Readers of the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*, Shanghai's lively evening newspaper, will recall seeing a picture of a strange looking creature, described as the largest insect in the world. Its name was given as the giant walking stick insect, and it was said to have been brought from New Guinea to New York by a missionary entomologist and to have been acquired by Dr. C. C. Clark, head of the science department of New York University. It measured approximately 15 inches in length. New Guinea is close to Australia and belongs to the same faunistic region as the latter, so that the above mentioned fifteen-inch insect may well serve to introduce our readers to an excellent book which we have received for review entitled "The Insects of Australia and New Zealand." It is written by R. J. Tillyard, the famous entomologist, and contains numerous half-tone illustrations and text figures as well as eight coloured plates by P. Tillyard. The publishers are the well known and enterprizing firm of Angus & Robertson, Ltd., of 89 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, Australia, and the price is 42 shillings, Australian currency.

Our interest aroused in stick insects (walking stick insect is not the correct term), we turn to page 93 where we find as super-family III in the great order *Orthoptera* the *Phasmatoidea*, which includes the stick and leaf insects. The adjoining coloured and half-tone plates give excellent illustrations of stick insects and a line drawing shows a leaf insect. These marvels of protective mimicry are described and classified in the accompanying text, which says that some of the largest stick insects in the world are to be found in Australia, especially in North Queensland. The female of the species known as *Palophus titan* Sjost. is ten inches in length. The stick insects, it may be explained, are relations of the mantises, with long slender bodies and legs so exactly resembling twigs, either green or brown, as to be indistinguishable to all but the practiced eye as they lie at rest on the ground or on the branches of trees and shrubs. There are many species in China from the Lower Yangtze Valley southward, some of considerable size. The leaf insects have their bodies and legs flattened out so as to look exactly like leaves.

But stick and leaf insects are by no means the only strange insects found in the Australian region, as is evident from a glance through the book under review. The frontispiece shows an enormous moth of the *Saturniidae* family, which must be a truly remarkable creature. It is called *Coscinoscera hercules* Misk. and is obviously a relation of our Chinese Atlas moth (*Saturnia atlas*), which it somewhat resembles but exceeds in size, its wing span being about 12 inches. A hawk moth (family *Sphingidae*) named *Coequosa triangularis* Don. is another monster, measuring 7 inches across the wing, which is also the size of the swift moth (family *Hepialidae*), known scientifically as *Leto stacyi* Sc. Both of these moths are figured.

It must not be thought that Dr. Tillyard's is merely a wonder book; it is much more. It is not only a complete work on the insects of the region it covers, but is important as offering a comprehensive classification of insects in general, which will be of the greatest value to students of entomology the world over. The would-be entomologist in China will find it extremely helpful, the more especially as it will guide him in identifying at least the family, if not the genus, of many a form found in this country, concerning the insects of which no such book on classification and giving illustrations exists. We cannot do better than recommend this unusally comprehensive book to those of our readers interested in the study of insects. It should be in every scientific library in the country.

Catalogue of Chinese Insects: Following up our remarks in the foregoing review, we would call our readers' attention to Volume II of Dr. Chenfu F. Wu's "Catalogus Insectorum Sinensium," which made its appearance toward the end of 1935. Published by the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology, Peiping, this stupendous work is a monument to the industry of its author. It covers the orders *Homoptera, Hemiptera* and *Dermaptera*. Running to 634 pages, it deals with 58 families, the greater number belonging to the two former orders.



A monster Stick Insect from New Guinea recently acquired by Dr. C. C. Clark of the Science Department of New York University. It measured 15 Inches in Length. Courtesy *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury.*

A Family of New Guinea Papuans holding a Matrimony Council.

A Papuan Warrior of New Guinea wearing a remarkable Headdress made from the Beaks of a large Species of Hornbill.

Dermaptera contains but five families in China.

The work is a classified catalogue pure and simple, the species, genera, subfamilies, families and orders being given, as well as the authorities, references to original descriptions and geographical distribution of each species. Synoyms are also included, but no descriptions have been attempted. This matters little, however, provided the student has access to a good entomological library.

Orchids of New South Wales: Amongst flowering plants the orchids, perhaps, are considered the most interesting, if not the most beautiful. The remarkable shapes and exquisite colouring of their blooms and the rarety of many species have long marked them out as something rather special to the botanical collector and the discerning horticulturist. Tropical jungles the world over have been scoured by orchid hunters, and to many a rare bloom is attached a romantic story of adventure. Thus a book dealing with these strange members of the vegetable kingdom is always welcome. The Reverend H. M. R. Rupp's delightful little "Guide to the Orchids of New South Wales" will be perused with pleasure and profit by those interested in this group of plants, the more especially as it is well written and profusely illustrated. While the illustrations are in halftone only, the colouring of each species is given in the detailed descriptions in the text, to which are added the distribution and date of flowering. Altogether twenty-nine genera are dealt with, each with a number of species. Of these the most interesting, perhaps, are those belonging to the genera *Pterostylis* and *Corysanthes* on account of the extreme strangeness of the shapes of the blooms. Some of these look almost like arum lilies or cuckoo-pints. The so-called beech orchid (*Dendrobium falcorostrum*, Fitzg.) is considered the most beautiful of the orchids of the region dealt with, its large white blossoms growing in unusually thick masses along the numerous stems, and the whole plant being profusely flourescent.

This book is published by Angus & Robertson, Ltd., Sydney, at 7s. 6d., Australian currency, and is well worth the money.

The British Empire's Wild Flowers: When an authoress is an artist as well and uses her talent to illustrate her writings, the result can only be a most attractive book. And this is just what Lady Rockley's "Wild Flowers of the Great Dominions of the British Empire" can justly claim to be. Published by Macmillan and Company, London, in 1935, this valuable contribution to field botany is replete with beautiful illustrations in colour, many of them by the authoress, the remainder being by D. Barclay. In her own travels in the great British Dominions of Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa experiencing difficulty in identifying the wild flowers from local popular names and finding no ready handbooks to assist her, she decided to make good this need; hence the volume it gives us so much pleasure to review. It was found necessary to confine it to the above mentioned colonies, doubtless owing to the plethora of material to be dealt with. Even Kenya and Rhodesia could receive but cursory notice. It is to be hoped, however, that, having made such a successful start, the authoress will continue her good work in a further volume, or volumes if necessary, and do for India, the Malayan region, Hongkong and other odds and ends of colonies that help to make up the British Empire what she has done for the larger self-governing dominions.

Avoiding technical botanical terms where possible, though fortunately including the scientific as well as the popular names of the plants mentioned, the authoress proceeds to make a thoughtful and analytical survey of the plant life of each region. For instance, in dealing with that of Canada, she notes the ever-present influence of a long cold winter. "Even on the hottest summer's day," she writes, "there appears to be some subtle suggestion of the long cold winter. The very wealth of flower and berry seems to indicate a hurry on the part of Nature to make the most of the beautiful sunshine before the earth is gripped by frost." When writing of the plants of Australia she notes the effects of the long isolation of that continent from the other land masses of the earth's surface. "Like its curious animals—kangaroos, wallabies, wambats, bandicoots (all of which are marsupial and carry their young in pouches)—the plants of Australia are for the most part original. Even those families which have relations in South Africa, South America or New Zealand are different forms although allied. It is only on the coast of New South Wales and in the tropical regions

of Northern Australia and Queensland, that the vegetation has much in common with the South Sea Islands or India." The immense number of heaths found in South Africa are noted, also the abundance of members of the iris and lily families, these groups giving the flora of the region a distinctive character. The reader is introduced to the remarkable drought-resisting plants of the Karroo and Kalahari Desert, such as *Conophytum* and *Lithops*, whose beautiful blossoms grow out from stone-like leaves or swollen stems. The great contrast between the gigantic lobelias of the mountain tops in Kenya and the tiny blue flowers of the same genus of the veldt in Rhodesia is discussed, as well as the mangrove trees which grow between tide marks along the East African coast.

It would be possible to continue indefinitely drawing upon the interesting information contained in this book, but space will not permit. It is well got up and nicely printed, the price, 16 shillings net, being not unreasonable for a 380 page book with 34 coloured plates, many of the latter having two separate paintings to the page.

ETHNOLOGY

Marriage Customs in New Guinea: When a young woman of the Ouba or Girau tribes of New Guinea wants a husband she frankly says so. She picks her man and then tells one of his relatives that her soul yearns for him. This is one of the many interesting sidelights on the marriage customs of a hitherto little known race living in territory mandated to Australia since the war.

Hearing about the proposed capture of their son, his parents closely question the girl, who, if approved of, sends a formal proposal to his relatives. Food is prepared for an elaborate feast, and, on the appointed day, payments for the prospective bride are laid out. On the day before the marriage a solemn meeting is held, at which the relatives of both parties tender advice on the responsibilities of marriage. At dawn on the wedding day, the chief of the tribe smears some black pigment on the heads of bride and bridegroom. This constitutes the actual ceremony, after which the gathering disperses.

In the case of the Ogoi and Msini tribes marriage is arranged when a girl reaches the age of maturity, which is about ten years. A platform is erected in a house, a fire being lit underneath it, while the prospective bride sits on it for hours with the smoke encircling her. She is then decorated with various ornaments, the door of the house is painted red, and the ceremony is performed.

The price of a bride to the Wagor native is a pig, and before she is wed she is painted white and covered with ornaments.

ANTHROPOLOGY

A Papuan Warrior's Headgear: Ornaments of one kind or another are about all a Papuan wears, and, since he is still living in the Stone Age, he is dependent upon nature to supply his needs in this direction. In the accompanying illustration is shown a young Papuan warrior with a remarkable crown-like headdress made from the bills of four hornbills, large birds that frequent the forests of New Guinea and neighbouring islands. It will be noticed that the upper mandibles are placed on top of the head while the lower mandibles are arranged at the sides. A pair of wild boar's tusks form an amulet hanging by a chain of beads from his neck, which is further adorned with many strings of beads. A gourd is held in his left hand, in his right a primitive pipe.

Further Remains of Peking Man Found in 1935: In the course of excavations carried on at the Chou-kou-tien site near Peiping during 1935 further remains of Peking Man, scientifically known as *Sinanthropus pekinensis* Black, have been secured. Amongst these the most important are portions of a carnium and of four distinct jaws. Dr. Franz Weidenreich, who has succeeded the late Dr. Davidson Black at the Cenozoic Laboratory at the Peiping Union Medical College, Peiping, has issued a report entitled "The Sinanthropus Population of Choukoutien (Locality 1) with a Preliminary Report on New Discoveries" in the *Bulletin of the Geological Society of China*, Vol. XIV, No. 4, 1935, in which he gives details of these new finds, as well as presenting certain conclusions concerning Peking Man arrived at through a survey of the material collected up to date. Amongst these are that this, the most primitive hominid so far unearthed, is in the direct line of present day man's descent, that

already when it lived on earth differentiation into races had begun, and that of present day races the Mongoloid shows the closest affinities to it.

The facts that, with the exception of parts of a humerus, the remains of skulls only have been found in the ancient cave, that these skulls mainly represent children, adolescents and adult females, and that they had all been fractured *before* they were buried, indicate that the heads to which they belonged had been severed from the bodies before they were brought into the cave. They were probably the spoils of head-hunters, and were evidently used as food. The hunters were of the same race as the victims.

The teeth of Peking Man are larger and more ape-like than those of Neanderthal Man, and indicate an even more primitive being than the latter.

ASTRONOMY

The Moon's Influences on the Earth: A short article in the *North-China Daily News* of May 7 deals with various influences the Moon has, or appears to have, on the Earth and its inhabitants. One of the most interesting of these was discovered by the astronomers at Siccawei Observatory, Shanghai, some ten years ago. This is that the Moon at certain phases causes continents to stretch in one direction as much as 40 feet and when it changes its position "to snap back into place again, and later stretch for another 40 feet in the opposite direction." It was first discovered as a result of astronomical observations taken in October and November of 1926, and was confirmed by another series made in the same months of 1933. Before it can be accepted as a proved fact, however, observations extending over a whole year will have to be made. Father P. Lejay, Director General of Siccawei Observatory, the article says, will make a report on this hitherto almost unobserved phenomenon at a conference of astronomers to be held this autumn in Edinburgh.

The article goes on to discuss what it describes as "discoveries of the enormous influence of the moon on living things," which are being made continually by scientists in different parts of the world. Amongst these discoveries are that the largest number of births occur when the Moon is near the horizon; that certain sea animals, particularly sea-urchins, are always plumper when the Moon is at the full; and that in British waters the best catches of herrings may be expected at the same period, while the record hauls of these fish generally coincide with a Full Moon during the second week in October. Researches are being conducted all over the world in an effort to trace the connection between the Moon and the weather, and also between the Moon and the growth of plants.

SEISMOLOGY

The Monthly Record of Earthquakes: On May 8 a sharp earthquake was felt at Seward in Alaska at 9.20 a.m., but no damage was reported.

At 2.00 p.m. on May 16 the city of Chung-king in Szechuan was rocked by a violent quake lasting about a minute. Great consternation was caused, though nothing was said in the *Central News* message which reported the disturbance about any damage being done. A later message received in Shanghai was to the effect that at Ping-shan, a city some 200 kilometres south of Cheng-tu Fu, the capital of Szechuan, on May 16 several hundred people were killed and sixty per cent. of the buildings destroyed by a severe earthquake, while other cities in the province were rocked, though not so severely.

Tremors lasting for over ten seconds were felt at Lan-chou Fu, capital of Kansu, at 6.35 a.m. on May 19, no damage being reported.

From Calcutta came a report on May 27 that at 12.16 a.m. on that date the city experienced an earthquake. Again no details of damage done were given.

Thousands Homeless after Kuangtung Earthquake: An urgent appeal has come from Canton in connection with the suffering caused by the severe earthquake that took place in April in Kuangtung Province, where in the Lin-shan district alone some twenty thousand homeless people are facing starvation. According to the official report received from the Lin-shan magistrate fifty-eight people were killed and 187 others seriously injured, while 5,000 dwellings were demolished. The total damage to property is estimated at over $1,000,000, says a *Reuter* telegram of May 19.

METEOROLOGY

The Weather in China during May: The cold wet weather reported for April in last month's issue of this journal continued all through May in the Shanghai and Yangtze Estuary area, although, strangely enough, records show that actually the rainfall in Shanghai since January this year has been below the average. This anomaly may be accounted for by the fact that the rainfall, though not as heavy as usual, has been more evenly distributed over the period, while cloudy skies have prevented the sun from drying things out. Thus the weather has, in effect, been more damp than usual. This is amply borne out by the unusual freshness and greenness of the lawns and plants generally in the gardens. Normally during the spring it is a struggle to get the grass of the lawns to grow, owing to protracted spells of dry weather. This year there has been no trouble.

In other parts of the country the weather during the past month can only be considered as varied. A report from Kuei-yang, capital of Kueichou Province, dated May 1 was to the effect that a heat wave was being experienced there, 95°F. having been recorded. On May 2 it was reported from Nan-chang in Kiangsi that Po-yang Lake had been greatly swollen by heavy rains during the preceding few days and was threatening to flood the surrounding country in the northern part of that province. Severe wind storms were reported in the northern and north-western provinces early in the month. Heavy rains continued in the Middle Yangtze Valley, causing inundations in Hunan and other provinces.

Tientsin reported a sudden heat wave towards the middle of the month, 93°F. being recorded on May 11. Rain was reported as falling at Huai-king, Honan, on May 14, while unusually prolonged rains were reported as falling in the Shao-shing area of Chekiang Province.

The Kung-chang and Chuang-liang districts in Eastern and Western Kansu, respectively, were visited on May 17 by hail storms, a cold wave sweeping across the province. The thermometer registered 41°F. in Lan-chou Fu on May 25, says a *Central News* message of that date.

Torrential rain, causing a sudden rise in the Upper Yangtze River of twenty feet, occurred in Southern Szechuan on May 24, according to a report from Chung-king.

A report from Kalgan dated May 25 was to the effect that heavy snow was falling over a wide area in Inner Mongolia, causing great suffering to the inhabitants, destroying thousands of head of cattle, and ruining the spring crops.

Considerable damage was done to crops in a wide area in Shensi by a heavy fall of snow on May 28 lasting twenty-four hours, some forty districts being affected, says a news item in the *North-China Daily News*.

Heavy rains during the third week of May in Kuangtung Province caused the overflow of the East River, while mountain freshets in Southern Fukien as a result of heavy rains washed away bridges and damaged tunnels along the Changting-Lungyeh-Changchou Highway during the few days preceding May 31.

In the Hongkong area a drought which had been taking place was broken on May 18 by electrical storms and heavy rainfalls. This has considerably relieved anxiety in regard to the Colony's water supplies, since the reservoirs now hold an abundance of water.

A report from Harbin, dated May 10, was to the effect that the Sungari River was clear of ice.

MEDICINE

Chinese Medical Journal Supplement Issued: An expansive "Supplement" to the *Chinese Medical Journal* was issued recently, its contents consisting mainly of the proceedings of the Chinese Society of Pathology and Microbiology at meetings held in Canton from and including November 5 to 8, 1935. No fewer than fifty-one papers are included in this volume of 518 pages. These fall under the following headings: Pathology, Bacteriology, Parasitology and Technology, a large proportion of them having been written by Chinese medical men. Seventy-five excellent plates illustrating these papers are given. The publication thus forms a compendium of recent medical research in China, and as such will prove of the greatest value to doctors throughout this country. It can be purchased from the Peiping Union Medical College, Peiping, China, for U.S. $2.50.

Second International Congress for Microbiology: The International Society of Microbiology will hold its second Congress this year in London from July 25 to August 1, a fee of £1, payable in advance to the Honorary Treasurer, Dr.

J. T. Duncan of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London, W.C.1, enabling those interested in the subjects covered by the Congress to become members. The Honorary General Secretary is Dr. R. St. John-Brooks, of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chelsea Bridge Road, London, S.W.1, and all communications should be forwarded to him at that address.

A. de C. S.

SHOOTING AND FISHING NOTES

SHOOTING

Deer Stalking in New Zealand: The present is not the shooting season in the Northern Hemisphere, but the keen big-game hunter may enjoy good sport in the Antipodes, where it is now winter. From New Zealand comes the news that deer, originally introduced from Europe and North America, have increased so much as to have become a menace to the native forests and farm-lands. During the past three years it has been found necessary to declare an open season all the year round, but it is reported that this merely touches the fringes of the matter, and Government culling parties have been out for some months past in an endeavour to reduce drastically the numbers of deer. Recently these have had to be greatly increased. The latest news is that some sixteen thousand head of deer have been shot, eighty-five per cent. of the skins of which have proved suitable for curing. It may be mentioned that the deer in New Zealand produce particularly fine antlers, the extraordinarily favourable conditions under which the animals exist conducing to a strong growth.

Shooting License Fees in New Zealand: In case any of our readers might think of going to New Zealand for a bit of shooting, we give the following information regarding license fees which may interest them. Application should be made to one of the fifteen district acclimatization societies, which, under the authority of the Government, issue license fees, the revenue derived therefrom being used to pay the salaries of rangers, to finance the upkeep of game farms, and to defray the costs incurred in vermin destruction. The license fee for shooting is £1 in most places, but recently authority has been given the Aukland Acclimatization Society to increase this to 25 shillings.

It is interesting to note that part of the revenue derived from these license fees in Aukland is being devoted to rearing and liberating more pheasants, as well as to restocking with such wild fowl as mallard and grey duck.

FISHING

Rainbow Carp at Hangchow: It is not often that we are able to report a good creel of sporting fresh-water fish taken in China, for, as we have had occasion to state more than once, fresh-water angling as a sport is very much in its infancy in this country. Not because of the lack of good sporting fish, we must hasten to add, but because such Western anglers as there are in China have not yet explored the field to any extent. But a few good spots have been located, and one of these is the mountainous district, known as T'ien Mu Shan in Northern Chekiang, where the clear streams contain some really worthwhile fish. The catch we have to report was made during the Easter holidays by Mr. Hans Berents, a Shanghai fishing enthusiast, in this area, and consisted of twenty lusty rainbow carp (*Opsariichthys bidens*, Gunther), taken with a light rod and dry fly in the swiftly flowing waters of one of the many mountain streams. This fish, while it does not attain any very great size, is very trout-like in appearance and puts up a good fight. It is beautifully coloured like a rainbow, hence its popular name, and is delicious eating.

Sea Bass Fishing in the North: Angling for sea bass commences in North China in May, the month in which some of the biggest catches, both as to size and numbers of fish, have been made at such places as Pei-tai Ho and Chin-wang Tao on the north-eastern coast of

Hopei. It was during this month in the former place that Mr. G. Baldwin, who looks after the interests of the Rocky Point Association and lives there all the year round, caught his near record 19 pounder, as well as making the record catch for sea bass as far as numbers are concerned. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that it was also at Pei-tai Ho that Mr. F. A. Nixon caught his record sea bass, which weighed 19½ lbs. The month of June is nearly as good as May, and there is just time for some of our Shanghai enthusiasts to get in a bit of good fishing if they proceed to the north at once. With the advent of hot weather the fish seem to desert the shore, probably seeking cooler conditions in deeper water further from shore, or, possibly, merely keeping to deeper water and avoiding the surface. The latter is more than likely, as we have seen large sea bass taken by the native fishermen on ground lines laid at night not very far from the shore in such places as Ogondai and Port Arthur on the rocky coast of Liao-tung Peninsula, South Manchuria.

At Weihaiwei, the well known seaside resort on the North Shantung coast, sea bass seem to be plentiful all through the summer. This is where the late Sir Edward Pearse used to get his fishing some years ago, usually reporting good catches during the summer months. The late Mr. H. P. Wilkinson was another Shanghai resident who used to get good sea bass fishing at Weihaiwei, as also did the late Mr. Frank Veda, who was a great fish getter.

Sea bass fishing on the China coast is extremely good sport. Short steel rods are used, the fine line being baited with some sort of lure in the form of a fish. Artificial spinning minnows may be used, or live silvery fish fastened to an Archer spinner. The cast must be made where the waves are breaking and washing over rocks and the line reeled in as fast as possible. Skill is required to play the fish when hooked, as they are strong and active and put up a good fight.

The scientific name of the Japanese sea bass is *Lateolabrax japonicus* Cuv. & Val. A. de C. S.

THE KENNEL

Annual Dog Show in Shanghai: Although there were fewer entries than usual this year in the Annual Dog Show of the China Kennel Club, held at the Race Course in Shanghai on May 17, there can be no denying the fact that the general quality of the dogs shown was distinctly higher than ever before. This means that one of the aims of the Kennel Club in holding shows is being attained, namely, the improvement of the various breeds of foreign dogs in China. An analysis of the list of entries shows that breeds which were favourites a few years ago are so no longer, others having taken their place in the popular fancy. Alsatians, for instance, which two or three years ago constituted the strongest class by a very wide margin, were reduced to only fourteen entries this year, while Airdale terriers which used to be nearly as strong a class as Alsatians, were reduced to ten. Cocker spaniels, on the other hand, have increased enormously in popularity, some eighteen entries having been made. Greyhounds constituted a large class this year, there being some twenty-two entries. This, however, is not due to any particular popularity, but to the fact that owners of racing greyhounds have been allowed by the association to which they belong to show their dogs, which has not been permitted before for fear of introducing infection of some sort into the kennels. Scottish terriers, Pomeranians, Cairn terriers and wire-haired fox terriers were also strong classes.

Mrs. P. Fawcett's "Windmill Tenacity," a handsome Airdale terrier recently imported from England, was considered the best dog in the Show, and Mrs. L. W. Hutton's Pomeranian "My Lady Joyce" the best bitch, the runners up being Mrs. J. E. Moir's wire-haired fox terrier dog "Kinnear Patch" and Mr. K. Y. Wong's China-bred greyhound dog "Prominence," respectively. The "Burns" trophy and medals for the breeders who won the greatest number of points went to Mr. H. M. Howell, with 46 points, Miss Ada B. Law, with 38 points and Mr. J. A. Dobbie, with 36 points.

Altogether there were some 244 entries in the Show, which, financially as well

as in every other way, was a distinct success.

An innovation was noticed in that the China Kennel Club "Year Book" for 1936 and the "Catalogue" of dogs in the Show were printed separately.

Local Prevention of Cruelty Society issues Publication: *The Blue Cross*, which is the new quarterly magazine and the official organ of the Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, made its appearance in May, and we hasten to welcome this long needed and excellent publication. Besides giving details concerning the officers and organization of the Society, it is replete with apposite reading matter, and, we feel sure, will do much to further the aims of the institution it represents in a country where the sufferings of dumb animals receive scant attention. Mr. Arthur de Carle Sowerby, Editor of *The China Journal*, contributes an interesting and informative article on "Trapping Methods Employed in China," in which he describes many of the barbarous practices employed by native hunters in capturing wild animals in China. In this, however, it must be stated that Chinese hunters are no worse than those of other countries. It may be noted that the last two paragraphs in this article do not belong to it, but, apparently, have become tacked on by mistake. Evidently a caption is missing.

Mr. E. S. Wilkinson's suggestion for a "Bird Sanctuary" including the Greater Shanghai area is dealt with at length, while a lively article tells of the appearance of "Alligators in Shanghai," written by an owner of one of these remarkable animals. The animal in question is called Alberta, and enjoys a pleasant home in a garden on Hungjao Road. A serial story entitled "Who Laughs Last" is commenced in this issue of a journal which we hope will continue to appear at regular intervals and attain the success it deserves.

Scottish Society's Annual Report: The 96th Annual Report of the Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has reached us, and makes interesting reading. It is noteworthy that this institution has now been going for ninety-six years, while it lists amongst its officers and members many of the highest and most august names in the country. The widespread activities of the Society during the year 1935 are given in detail, amongst the most important of which is what has been called Humane Education. The report runs to 224 pages, is well printed and contains many interesting illustrations, including a portrait of Her Grace the Duchess of Portland, who is the President of the Society.

A. de C. S.

THE GARDEN

Bamboo the Emblem of Summer: In China the Four Seasons are represented by four different plants—spring by the orchid, summer by the bamboo, autumn by the chrysanthemum and winter by the wild plum. On the cover of the April issue of *The China Journal*, which we called the Spring Number, we had the Chinese orchid design, and on the present issue, which is really the Summer Number, is the bamboo, symbolical of the season. In the accompanying illustrations from photographs by Mr. Julius Eigner are shown some bamboo foliage which is distinctly reminiscent of Chinese paintings of this graceful plant, also the stems of giant bamboos growing in the hills round Hangchow. It is the aim of every Chinese artist to be able to paint bamboos with swift deft strokes, and the proficiency with which he does this is looked upon as a test of his ability.

The Spring Flower Show: In spite of unfavourable weather all through the spring and a very late season, the Annual Spring Flower Show, held on May 16 and 17 this year, was a distinct success, although, of course, it could not be compared with some of those held in previous years. It happened to be the sixtieth Spring Show held by the Shanghai Horticultural Society, and it had been hoped that a specially fine display of blooms would have been offered. Unfortunately this was out of the question, for the reason already

suggested, although the Shanghai Municipal Council's display was really magnificent.

While it was a little early for roses, many really exquisite blooms were exhibited, giving promise of the fine rose season that has since transpired. The coolness and moisture of the past spring has proved excellent for roses, pansies and strawberries, which was only to be expected, since these weather conditions more nearly approach those prevalent in the British Isles, where both these groups of plants thrive.

The Sir Peter Grain Challenge Cup for the best massed group of flowering plants was won this year by Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, with a display of unusual excellence.

A novelty as far as Shanghai Flower Shows are concerned was provided by a number of calla lilies or arums, of beautiful yellow shades, varying from deep canary to pale lemon. The blooms and foliage were exactly like those of the ordinary white calla lilies, but slightly smaller. Many exquisite gloxinias and all varieties of begonias were to be seen in the displays, as well as large numbers of the lovely dwarf scented double nasturtium which was first introduced a year or so ago.

The display of foliage plants was disappointing this year, being a long way below the usual standard. Garden vegetables, on the other hand, were surprizingly good.

Bird Show also Held: Cooperating with the Horticultural Society, the Shanghai International Cage Bird Association held a Bird Show, which attracted a great deal of interest. A large number of birds of many species were exhibited, the largest single group being that which included the various types of canaries, the next largest being the parrot group, followed closely by that of the fancy pigeons. Besides these were groups for Chinese soft-billed birds, Chinese hard-billed birds, and foreign soft-billed birds and foreign hard-billed birds. These naturally included a great variety of species, Mrs. H. E. Gibson being a very big shower in all classes except those for the canaries and pigeons. She won class prizes with Derby's parakeet, her Chinese fork-tail and her Chinese bullfinches, honorable mention being given her golden oriole, white-headed bulbul and waxwings, of the last of which she showed examples of both the Bohemian and the Japanese. She also showed some young hoopoes, Oriental rollers, rose finches, various species of starlings, thrushes, babblers, bulbuls, flycatchers and finches, mainly from China.

Mr. L. Y. Zee won the prize for the best Chinese soft-billed bird with his beautiful little crimson-backed flowerpecker from South-east China. He also won first prize for foreign soft-billed birds with a fine specimen of the Indian *Chloropsis* or fruit sucker, as fanciers here call it, a beautiful green, blue and yellow species of bulbul.

The prize for the best bird in the whole show was awarded Dr. P. Y. Tsang for a beautiful deep red-orange roller canary.

Amongst the pigeons a novelty was offered in the way of some rather small but shapely birds of varying colours and markings from Persia, whose distinction lay in the way both males and females called, it might almost be said "sang." Their calls when excited by the presence of another bird were high-pitched, dovelike and very musical. They were given a special award by the judges.

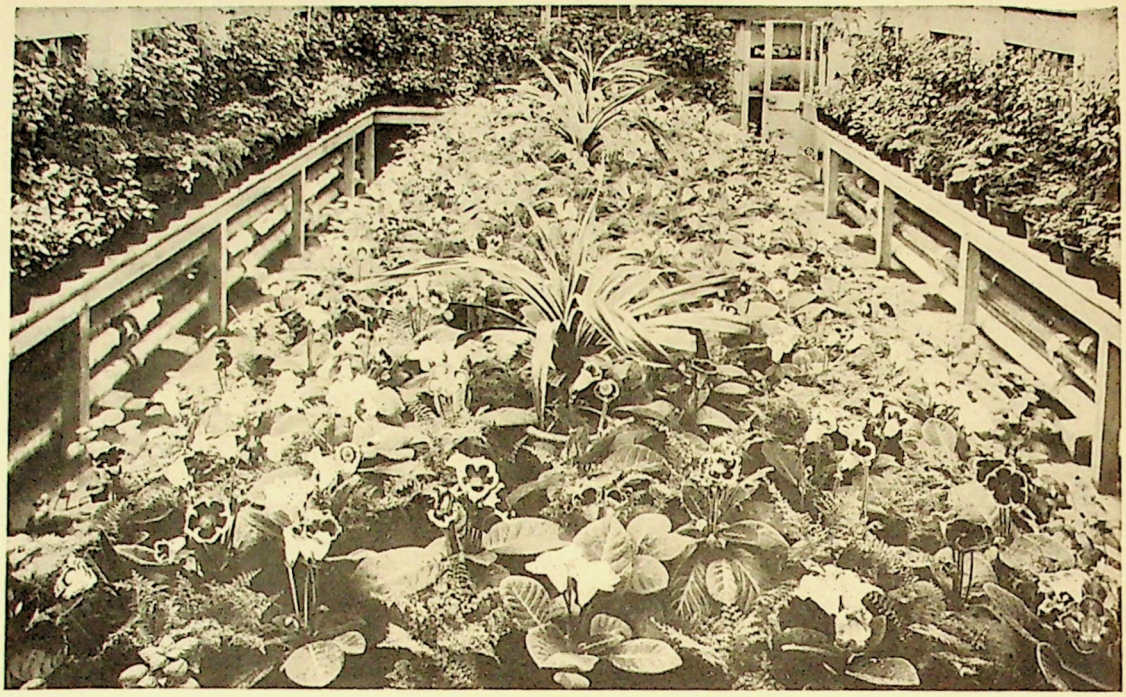
The prizes, which consisted of several very handsome silver trophies, as well as small silver plates and enamelled silver medals, were distributed by Mrs. A. de C. Sowerby.

The Shanghai Garden in June: Usually by June the roses are over in Shanghai, having bloomed during May, but this year, owing to the lateness of the season, they are just coming into bloom as the month opens in most gardens, though, of course, some varieties have already blossomed. The latter, by their profuseness, have given ample indication that it is going to be a good year for roses here.

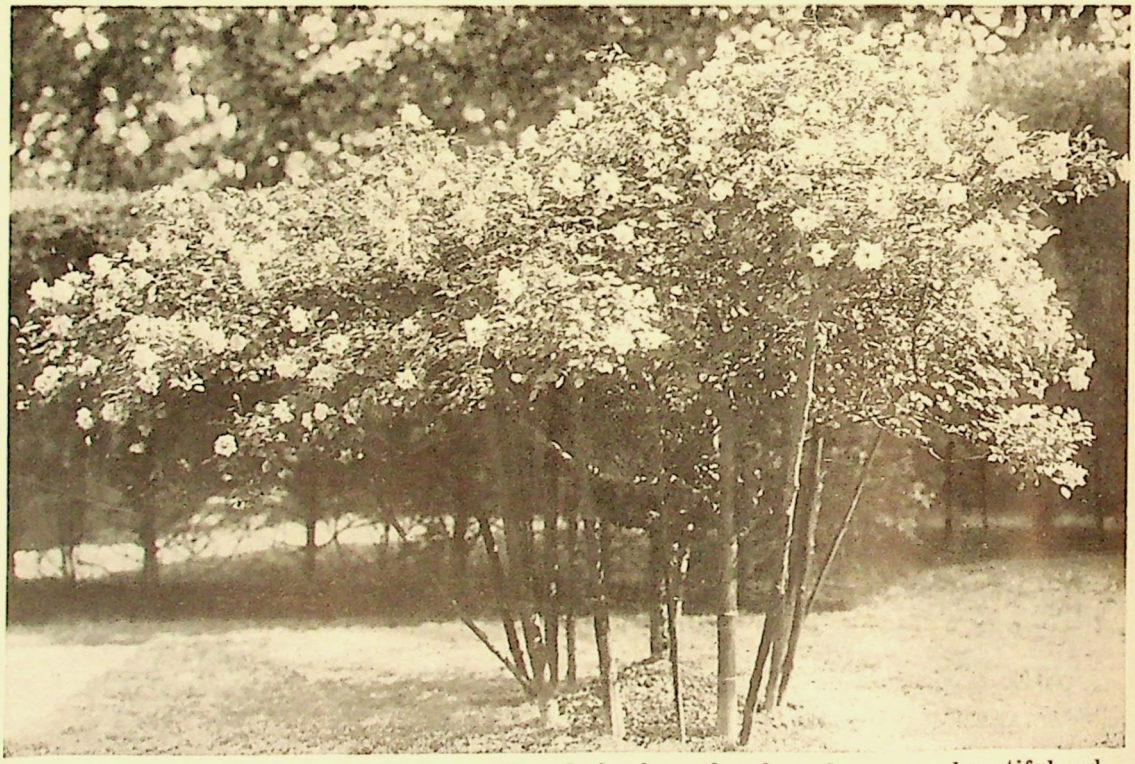
There is plenty to do in the garden in June, merely to tend the plants that are growing there. All planting out from seed boxes, frames and hot houses should have been done by now. The present being an unusually wet and cool season, it has not been necessary to do so much watering, or to trouble so much about shading delicate plants. Heavy rains, however, have done a certain amount of damage, and many plants have had to be propped up with sticks. Kitchen garden vegetables are coming on fast, while lawns are doing extraordinarily well with much less attention than they usually require.

The Bamboo is the Emblem of Summer according to the Chinese. Here is a Photograph of a Spray that reminds one of a Chinese Painting. Below is a Grove of Giant Bamboos in the Hangchow Area.

Photographs by Julius Eigner.



Many magnificent Gloxinia Blooms were to be seen in the Shanghai Municipal Council's Display at the Sixtieth Annual Spring Flower Show of the Shanghai Horticultural Society held recently. Here is shown the Interior of one of the Council's Hothouses containing a large Collectior of these gorgeous Flowers.



Roses blooming in Jessfield Park, Shanghai, where they have been very beautiful and prolific this Spring.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY NORTH CHINA BRANCH

Museum Lecture Series Completed: The last two lectures of the series by Mr. Arthur de Carle Sowerby, the Honorary Director, were given on May 6 and 13, in the Society's Museum, the subjects being "Chinese Archaeology" and "The Art of China" respectively. This series of "Museum Talks," as they were called, was well attended throughout the course, mainly by school children ranging from the very young to the senior students of colleges and universities in Shanghai, a considerable number of the latter being Chinese.

The series commenced with a talk on "Peking Man, our Earliest Ancestor," in which, amongst other things, the origin of the human race and its relationship to the rest of the animal world were discussed. The next lecture on the "Primates, or Great Apes, Monkeys and Lemurs" followed on naturally, leading to the third lecture on the "Larger Mammals of China," the fourth, the "Smaller Mammals of China," then the "Birds of China" and so on down the scale to the most primitive forms of life, such as insects, crustaceans and mollusks. In discussing these, frequent reference was made to their existence in the past as evidenced by their fossil remains, leading up to the subject of the tenth lecture, "Some Chinese Fossils," which in turn opened the way for a talk on the "Archaeology of China" and finally "Chinese Art," thus completing the cycle from primitive man through the realm of nature back to man and his works. The lectures throughout were illustrated with specimens in the Shanghai Museum, and, when these failed, by drawings on the blackboard.

The object of this series of lectures was to demonstrate the usefulness of the Museum with its valuable collection of natural history and other objects to school children and adult residents of Shanghai interested in such things, and to familiarize them with its contents. It is hoped to arrange for further series of such lectures in the future.

Annual General Meeting June 30: The Annual General Meeting of the Society has been announced for June 30, when it is hoped that there will be a good attendance of members. The agenda includes the presenting of reports by the President, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Director of the Museum, Honorary Librarian and the Editor of the Society's Journal; the passing of the accounts; and the election of officers for the ensuing year. It is expected that the reports will be unusually favourable this meeting, as the Society has had an active and successful year. There is only one "fly in the ointment," and that is the question of finances, which continues to cause the members of the Council considerable anxiety. A special appeal may be made to the members of the Society to rally to its support.

THE NUMISMATICS SOCIETY OF CHINA

Annual General Meeting June 15: After a very successful season, during the course of which monthly meetings have been held regularly, the Numismatics Society of China, whose headquarters are in Shanghai, is holding its Annual General Meeting on June 15, after which it will go into recess till some time in October. This small but energetic Society has been in existence some two years now, and, while its membership is not large, sufficient interest has been shown to hold things together. A small library of books on coins and coin collecting has been formed, and subscriptions to two Numismatics journals have been taken out. At the monthly meetings papers have been read and collections of coins, medallions and the like exhibited and discussed. The Society has received not a few enquiries regarding rare, or supposedly rare, coins, most of which it has been able to answer. It has also been instrumental in securing various Chinese coins required by collectors in England or America.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CHINA

Annual Convention to be Held in August: It has recently been announced that the Zoological Society of China, inaugurated about a year ago, will hold its Annual Convention at Peiping from August 17 to 21. The biology building of Tsing Hua University has been chosen as the meeting place. Besides the presentation of papers a number of sight-seeing trips in and around Peiping have been arranged for the members, taking in the Great Wall at Nan-k'ou, the Ming Tombs, the Western Hills and the Summer Palace.

THE SHANGHAI SCIENCE INSTITUTE

Public Reception Held: On May 10 the Shanghai Science Institute on Route Ghisi threw open its doors to the public, thus presenting Shanghai residents with the opportunity of inspecting its interesting laboratories, library and lecture hall. Dr. Shinzo Shinjo, Director of the Institute, was at home to a number of invited guests, who were given an opportunity of appraising the work which this important organization is doing. Extremely interesting motion pictures of natural history subjects were shown in the auditorium, including the "Breeding Habits of the Paradise Fish," "Lower Organisms in the Pond Water" and "The Battle of the Siamese Fighting Fish."

The Institute, which was founded some years ago under joint Chinese and Japanese auspices, is divided into a Division of Natural Sciences and a Division of Medical Science, each with various subdivisions, in all of which research work is being carried out in China. Several field expeditions have been carried out, notably in the Yangtze Valley and Upper Basin, and a number of reports and other papers published.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES AND INTELLIGENCE

Free Education in China: After reading various reports appearing from time to time in the daily newspapers, one cannot help noting with gratification the progress of free education in China. From Fukien comes the news that the Provincial Government has decided to double its appropriations for free education for the year beginning July 1, the amount being $250,000. Following in its footsteps the Shantung Provincial Government is planning to raise a sum of $910,000 for the same purpose. In spite of financial difficulties the Provincial Governments of Shensi, Kansu and Chinghai have established many free primary schools, according to a report of Mr. Chuang Tse-hsuan, special deputy of the Ministry of Education, who recently returned from an inspection tour of these three provinces.

In order to encourage this movement the Ministry of Education is seeking to double its funds, a large proportion of which will be allocated to the various Provincial Governments as additional subsidies. A set of regulations recently issued by the Ministry provides, not only for free primary school education, but for free education in the colleges as well, these rulings to be enforced beginning in September. However, these privileges will be extended only to those students whose families cannot afford to send them to school.

Scholarships to Honour Officials: A *Kuomin* report states that the Academia Sinica is establishing two scholarships of $2,000 each in memory of the late Mr. Yang Chien and the late Dr. V. K. Ting, respectively, both of whom had served as General Secretaries of the institution. The Yang Chien scholarship will be offered for the study of anthropology and the V. K. Ting scholarship for the study

of natural science, the two scholarships to be awarded alternately year by year.

University to be Established in Si-an Fu: Students in North-west China will be able to pursue their higher education in Si-an Fu, capital of Shensi Province, if the plans of the Central Government to establish a National North-western University there are carried out. The Ministry of Education is working out a budget for the proposed university along lines similar to those of other Government institutions. Upon completion, these will be submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval.

Examination for Tsinghua Scholarships: The fourth annual examination for the National Tsinghua University scholarships will be held simultaneously in Nanking and Peiping in August, according to a statement issued by Dr. Mei I-chi, President of the University. Twenty students will be selected to go abroad for post-graduate work. In the meanwhile, the President said, arrangements had been completed for the establishment by the University of a Post-Graduate School of Agriculture at Changsha, construction of the building for which would be completed within the next six months.

College Graduates Face Unemployment: A recent report of the National Service Bureau of Intellectual and Technical Employment did not reveal a very promising future for the two thousand or more college students who are expected to graduate this June. Of the 2,104 candidates for degrees, as collected from the returns of thirty-five universities and colleges in this country, only 1,050 had solved their problem of unemployment, the remainder having no future prospects. As there are still 71 institutions of higher learning which have not returned their questionnaires, the unemployment situation may become more serious than ever. Though the task of providing jobs for the unemployed graduates rests in the hands of the Bureau, which was created in 1934 for this purpose, the results have been slow and discouraging in the face of depression.

The statistics of the 1934 and 1935 unemployed are even more staggering, the total being 18,287. In order to relieve the situation the Ministry of Education has decided to offer its assistance to those who graduated during these two years by opening training classes for them this summer. All universities and colleges have been asked to submit the names of the 1934-1935 graduates who are without work.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

BOOKS

Special Report of The Geological Survey of China, by T. F. Hou: The Geological Survey of China, Nanking.

Plague, by Wu Lien-teh, J. W. H. Chun, R. Pollitzer and C. Y. Wu: National Quarantine Service of China, Shanghai.

The Netherlands Indies, "South Seas Trade Series:" The Foreign Trade Association of China, Shanghai.

Kingdom of Siam, "South Seas Trade Series:" The Foreign Trade Association of China, Shanghai.

PERIODICALS

Journal of West China Border Research Society—University of Illinois Bulletin—Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum Berlin—Bulletin du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle—Shipping Review—La Revue Nationale Chinoise—Oriental Affairs—Game and Gun—Man—People's Tribune—Discovery—The Totem

—Chengtu News Letter—Saturday Observer—Italia—Asia—Ericsson Review—Blue Cross—Fishing and Shooting—Lloyd Mail—Far Eastern Review—Chekiang Provincial Fisheries Experiment Statistics—Travel in Japan—Tea and Coffee Trade Journal—China—The Travel Bulletin—Metropolitan Vickers Gazette—Now and Then—Cathay Cosmopolitan—Leper Quarterly — Science — International Affairs—T'ien Hsia Monthly—Ostasiatische Zeitschrift — Quarterly Bulletin of Chinese Bibliography—Finance and Commerce.

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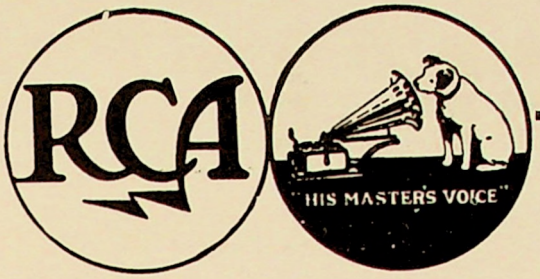

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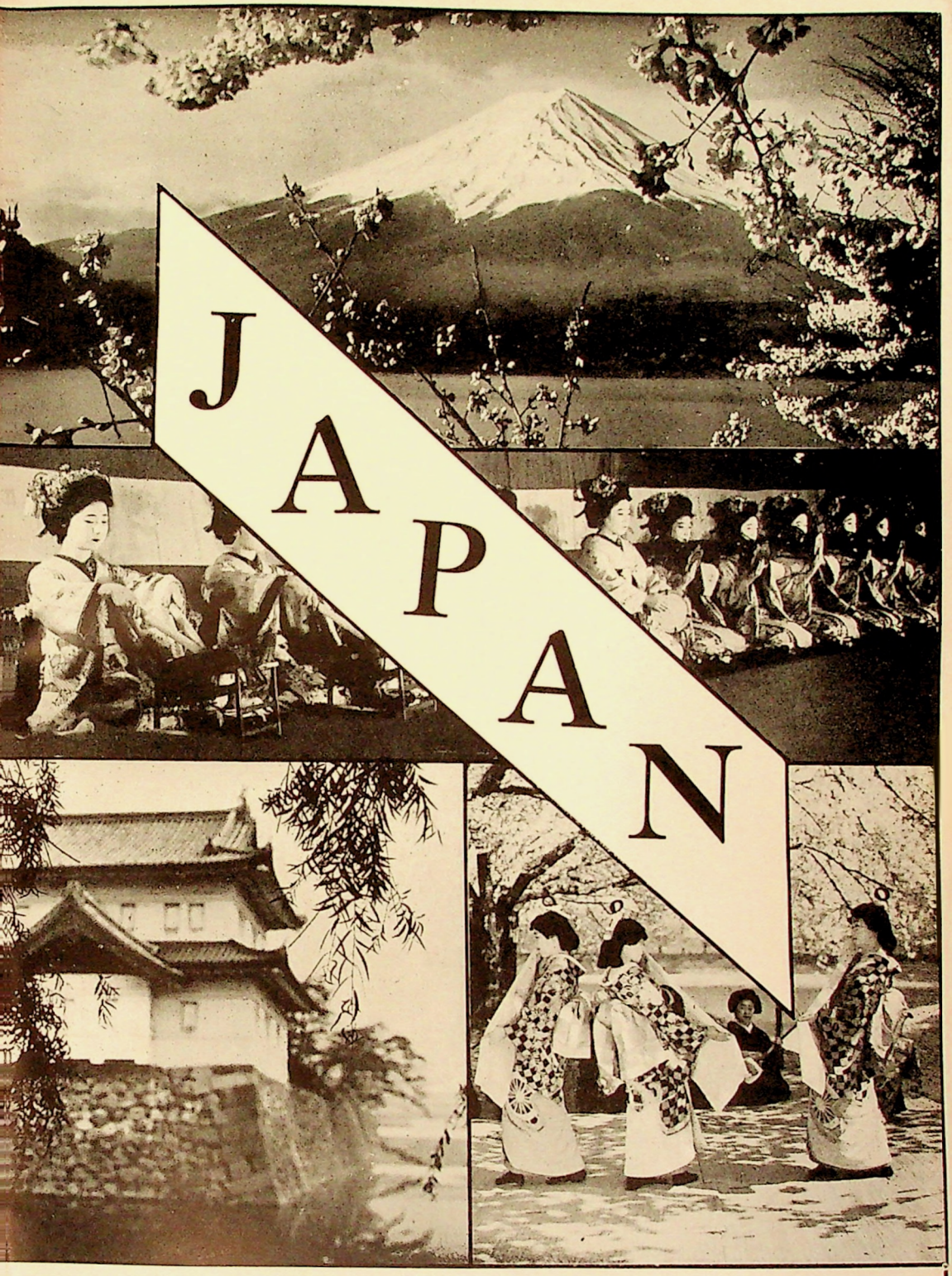

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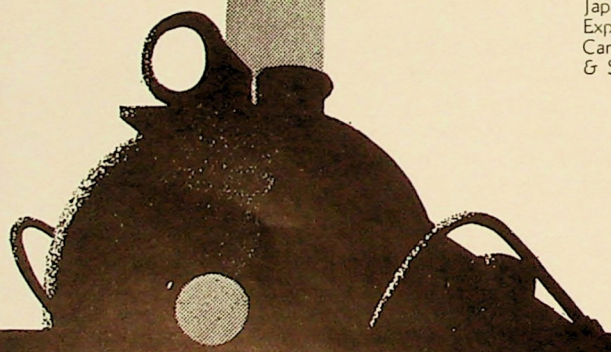

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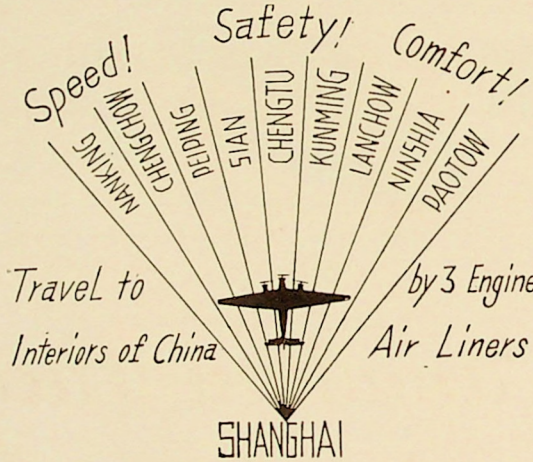

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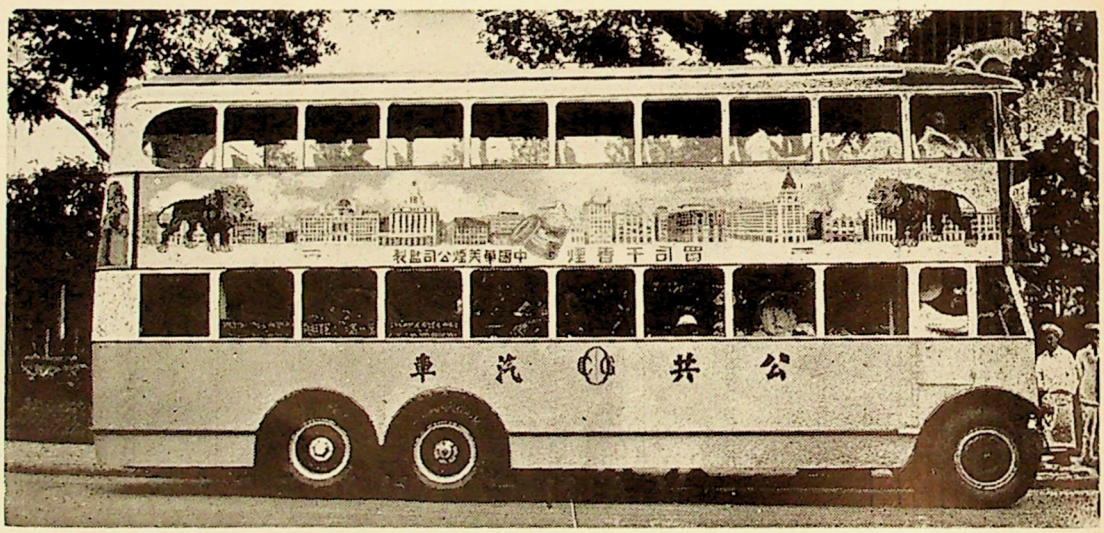

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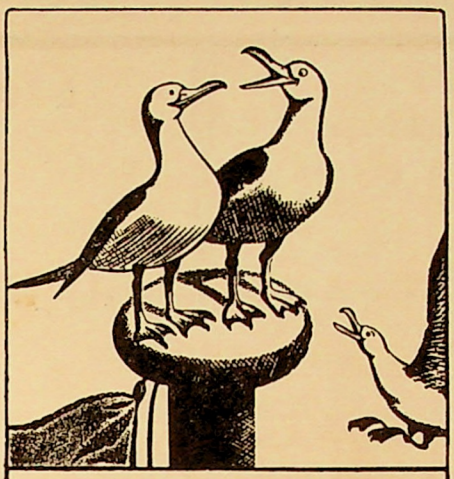

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