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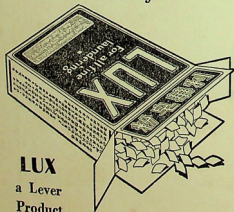
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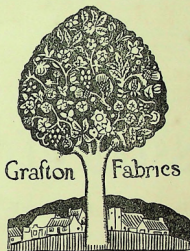
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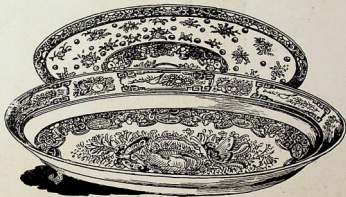
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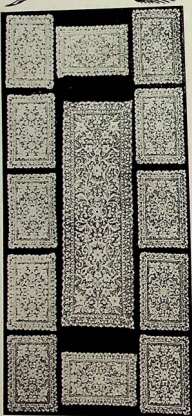
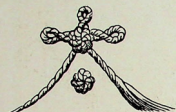
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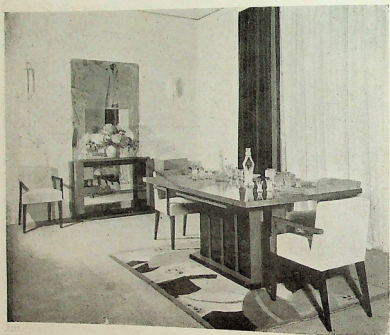
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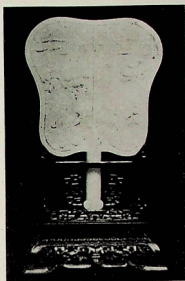
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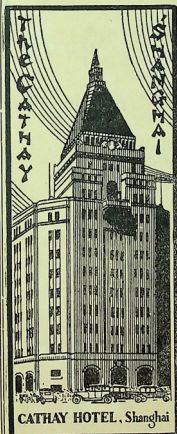
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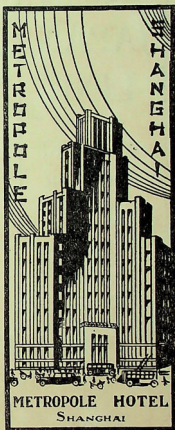
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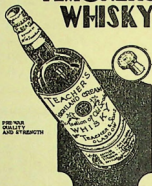
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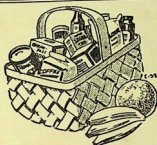
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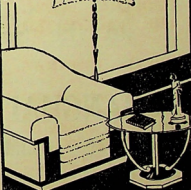
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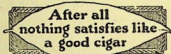
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(China), Ltd. (Capetan) .. XXIII
Hirshbrunner & Co. .. LII

TRANSPORTATION:

Marden & Co., Ltd. G. E. .. XLIII

WINE MERCHANTS:

Dodwell & Co., Ltd. (Teacher's
Whisky) .. XLVIII
Hirshbrunner & Co. .. LII
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
(Marchant's Whisky) .. LV



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"GREATER SHANGHAI"

BY

ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY

Exactly one hundred years ago Mr. Hugh Hamilton Lindsay, accompanied by the Reverend Charles Gutzlaff as interpreter, arrived at Shanghai in the good ship "*Lord Amherst*" with the object of opening trade relations between this port and Great Britain. After experiencing considerable difficulty he finally succeeded in obtaining an interview with the local Taotai, at which he presented a petition to be allowed to remain here and trade. He was curtly denied this request and was told to return to Canton, where, only, in all China, foreigners were allowed this privilege.

Had he been met with friendliness and courtesy and his very reasonable request granted, it is probable that the whole history of Sino-foreign relations would have been very different from what they have been.

Ten years after Mr. Lindsay's peaceful mission to Shanghai this city received a visit of a far different nature. Great Britain and China had drifted into their first war with each other, and a British fleet, with a force of 4,000 soldiers, attacked and captured the forts at Woosung, thereafter proceeding up the Whangpoo to attack Shanghai itself. The soldiers proceeded by land, capturing Paoshan on the way. Without much resistance Shanghai Native City fell into the hands of the invaders.

By the subsequent treaty that was concluded between the Chinese and British Governments Shanghai was thrown open to foreign trade. A section of land between the Native City and Soochow Creek was set aside for the use of foreigners, permission being granted by the Chinese Government to rent land in this area in perpetuity, in return

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for a small annual rental. On this basis land was purchased from native owners at prices varying from \$15 to \$35 Mex. per *mow*.*

Other nations immediately followed Great Britain, and before long both America and France had secured concessions of territory on similar terms to those granted the former country.

It cannot be said that this opening of relations between the Chinese and foreigners in the Shanghai area was an auspicious one, and it would seem that the feeling of animosity engendered then has since kept pace with the growth and development of the city and port, periodically breaking out into hatred and open violence, the more regrettable because so completely unnecessary.

It is not meant to suggest that there has been no friendship and co-operation between the Chinese and foreigners in Shanghai. On the contrary, there have always been Chinese who have had many very good friends amongst the foreign community and *vice versa*, and in many matters co-operation between the Chinese and foreign municipalities has taken place. But, on the whole, the mutual relations between these two groups have not by any means been what they might have been, and always the feelings referred to above have been uppermost.

For ninety years Shanghai has struggled on in this atmosphere of mutual resentment and racial hostility, yet, in spite of it, has developed into the greatest city and port in all Asia, and the fifth greatest city and the sixth or seventh greatest port in the world.

This being so, is it unreasonable to stop and think what Shanghai might have been if from the very beginning there had been a spirit of friendship and co-operation, and to look ahead and consider what this city might become if the old spirit of hostility and suspicion could be exchanged for one of goodwill and reciprocity?

We have had a very painful demonstration recently of what the wrong spirit in international relations can lead to; and it is reasonable to suppose that not one single member of the Shanghai community wants a repetition of that lesson.

There is only one real remedy for Shanghai's troubles, and that is to abolish the old system of multiple authority and segregation of various groups of the residents into independently controlled areas, and to make one united city of the whole district, thus creating a real "Greater Shanghai," governed by a superior District Council on which all branches of the community shall have adequate representation. We must do away with the present system of different laws and different courts for the nationals of different countries, and somehow must find a way satisfactory to all concerned of administering one law for all, and of establishing a system here by which the nationals of all countries shall have equal rights.

This is by no means an easy task, but, if the will to accomplish it is present and a genuine spirit of reciprocity and co-operation exists, it can assuredly be done.

* One sixth of an acre.

"GREATER SHANGHAI"

There are two important factors that must be given due consideration. In the first place foreign citizens of Shanghai must not lose sight of the fact that this is Chinese territory and that the Chinese naturally are very jealous of their sovereign rights. On the other hand the Chinese must not overlook the fact that Shanghai as it exists to-day has literally been created by foreigners. True, Chinese have during the past century flocked into this city in increasing numbers, and, by their diligence and genius for trade, have helped to make it what it is to-day; but this was only possible under the régime of law, order and comparative safety instituted by foreigners. It is hardly to be considered that foreigners will willingly surrender to some other authority the thing they have created at so much pains, or the protection of their persons and property at present afforded by the system of extraterritoriality, without some very definite assurance that this law, order and general safety will be continued under any new régime that may be established.

Taking into considerations the various factors and exigencies of the case, we make bold to suggest that it would be better for all concerned if the Chinese themselves were to come forward with a scheme to bring about this desirable end, the most important points to be considered being:

- (1) The protection of Shanghai from the activities of armed forces, whether internal or external.
- (2) Adequate provision for the growth and expansion of the city and port.
- (3) The establishing of a common law for all citizens of Shanghai.
- (4) An absolutely just and impartial administration of that law.

A "Greater Shanghai," with a charter from the Chinese Government for a period of twenty-five to thirty years, ruled by a District Council on which both Chinese and foreigners would be adequately represented and under which existing Municipal Councils would continue to function, protected by a de-militarized zone round the whole area, freed from political influences and disturbances, governed by an equitable and universal legal system with properly constituted and administered courts of justice—such a city might well become a paradise on earth, and to create such a city should be the aim of all who have Shanghai's welfare at heart.

We believe that all foreign residents would heartily co-operate in such a scheme. We also believe that the greater proportion of the Chinese residents in Shanghai would welcome some such scheme.

The only adverse factors are the old feeling of suspicion and resentment and a certain political die-hardism, both of which can be eliminated if we so will it, leaving the field clear for the realization of our dreams of a happy, well-run and prosperous "Greater Shanghai."

SHANGHAI'S POLYGLOT POPULATION

There are many places in the world where different races of mankind meet and rub shoulders, but few where so many races and so many individuals of each race come together as in Shanghai. A polyglot community is literally the only way to describe the population of this great city, where people from the ends of the earth of every colour and creed contact not only each other but also the varied elements of China's indigenous population in the course of their daily occupations.

Not only are the various foreign elements of this cosmopolitan concord accurately known, both nationally and numerically, by reason of the system of consular registration that prevails, but also the different elements of the Chinese population, it having been found possible, as a result of a recently made census, to analyse this preponderantly large section of the community. No attempt to describe the ethnology of the Shanghai area could be considered an accurate one that did not take into account the decidedly heterogenous nature of its native population.

This task, though decidedly interesting, is not, however, as simple as it might appear to be, for, while even to the casual observer there seem to be marked differences in both the physical and mental attributes of the people from different parts of China, when the ethnologist begins to apply his calipers and tape measure, he finds it almost impossible to classify them physically according to locality except along the broadest lines. Thus, except to distinguish them roughly as northerners or southerners by reason of the generally superior physique of the former, it is almost hopeless to try to tell from their physical appearance the origin of the Chinese one meets in Shanghai.

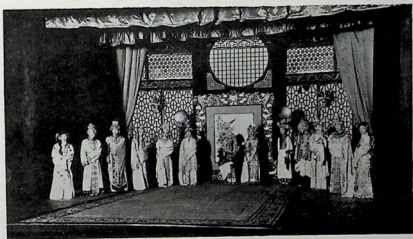
Nevertheless, an intimate study of the Chinese here reveals that many sub-racial characteristics exist by which the natives of different provinces and even districts may be recognized. It will be found, however, that these characteristics are mental rather than physical, and it is probable that they are more the result of regional conditions and environment than anything else. The census, however, helps us out of the difficulty.

Although Shanghai contains many Chinese from all parts of the country, brought hither by as many causes, there are two predominating groups, namely, that composed of natives of Kiangsu Province, who may be looked upon as the indigenous population or true sons of the local soil, and the natives of neighbouring Chekiang Province, the greater proportion of which come from the general area of which Ningpo is the centre. The next largest element consists of the natives of Anhwei Province, followed by the Cantonese, or Chinese from the province of Kwangtung, including Hongkong.

Of these the indigenous Chinese or Kiangsu natives far exceed the others numerically. Not only is this shown by the census, but also by statistics gathered in a certain important firm employing a large number of Chinese. The danger of going by statistics thus gathered in one concern, however, is that the Chinese are so apt to have what may be



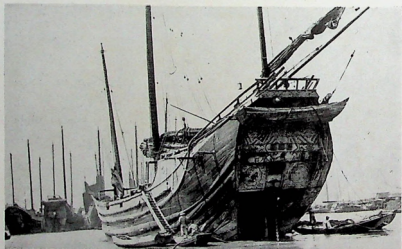
Chinese Social Life in Shanghai. A friendly Game of "Mahjong," which takes the Place of Bridge amongst the Chinese.



Private Theatricals amongst the Chinese of Shanghai, where a number of Productions have been put on the Stage by Chinese Amateur Dramatic Associations.



Millions of Chinese in the Great Yangtze Valley and Delta Areas know no other Home than a small Boat of the Description here shown.



Photos by Ah Fong.

Shanghai has a very large River Population, literally "Floating." A large Foochow Junk in the Whangpoo off Nantao, one of the Chinese controlled Sections of Shanghai.

SHANGHAI POLYGLOT POPULATION

called regional trades or professions, so that members of a given profession or trade in a given industrial or other concern may easily be almost exclusively from one district.

For example, practically all the metal workers in Shanghai are from the Wusih district, the ricscha pullers are almost all from the district just north of the Yangtze Estuary, while the kidnappers, as shown by police records, are mostly men from the Shaoshing district in Chekiang Province.

Both the Chekiang natives and the Cantonese are mainly employed in business, banking and other similar activities, though a large proportion of the servant class in Shanghai come from the Ningpo area.

The next largest element in Shanghai's Chinese population is made up of people from Hupei Province, mainly from the Mid-Yangtze River, with the Chihli (Hopei) Province natives coming next, followed in sequence by those of Shantung, Fukien, Hunan and Kiangsi. The relative numerical strength in Shanghai of the natives of Shansi, Szechuan and other provinces not mentioned above is small.

The total Chinese population of Shanghai, including the International Settlement, the French Concession and the Chinese controlled areas, has been placed by a recent census at 3,096,856, which represents only a little less than one per cent. of the total population of China. There are 1,635,727 natives of Kiangsu Province in Shanghai and 649,065 natives of Chekiang Province.

An interesting feature of the Shanghai native population is that there is a section that lives entirely in boats on the rivers and other waterways numbering something over 18,000, while the area also supports a transient population of over 20,000 natives. Of these the former are probably the truest and least mixed representatives of the original or indigenous inhabitants of the Kiangsu-Chekiang Plain that exist to-day.

In this connection it is interesting to note that in many places in China there is just such an indigenous element in the population, which in the course of the past twenty or thirty centuries has become swamped and almost submerged by what may be called the true Chinese, who spread throughout the whole country from the valley of the Yellow River in South Shensi and Honan, carrying with them their culture and methods of cultivating the soil. In all but the coastal areas from the mouth of the Yangtze southward to Indo-China and certain isolated sections in the mountainous areas of the south-east, south, west and south-west, the indigenous population has so merged with people from the valley of the Yellow River as to be indistinguishable from the latter; while even along the coast from the mouth of the Yangtze southward the only trace of it lies in the various distinct dialects that occur in different districts, such as those of Shanghai, Ningpo, Wenchow, Foochow and Canton. In the mountainous areas, from Fukien to the Tibetan border, on the other hand, the indigenous people have survived in the form of distinct tribes, such as the San Tak of Fukien, the Miao-tze of Kweichow and the Lolo of Szechuan. As already indicated, the river people of Shanghai and the rest of the Kiangsu-Chekiang Plain probably

come nearest to being the pure original human stock of this area ; and amongst them it is often possible to detect a comparatively primitive type. They live mainly by fishing, do not own or cultivate any soil, and have marked piratical tendencies. It is probable that fundamentally they are akin to the aborigines of Formosa and the higher parts of the mainland.

The foreign or non-Chinese population of Shanghai is mainly confined to the International Settlement and French Concession, and, according to the census already referred to, number 59,285.

Some fifty different nationalities are represented, the largest element being that of the Japanese, who number 25,850, exclusive of the marines and soldiers at present in occupation here. Presumably this figure includes a certain small proportion of Koreans, who are now registered as Japanese subjects.

Next to the Japanese come the British with a population of 9,331, exclusive of the troops stationed here. The Russian population comes next with 7,187 souls, the Americans next with 3,614, also exclusive of troops. From a purely ethnological point of view the American population, with its many distinct racial elements, should be considered differently from such populations as the Russian and Japanese, the same applying in a lesser degree to the British population.

There is a very substantial Portuguese population in Shanghai, probably exceeding that of the French who number 1,524. The German population probably comes next, followed by the Italians, Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, Belgians, Dutch, Spaniards, Swiss and other European races, such as those from Central and Western Europe, the Danube Basin and the Balkan Peninsula. There is a noticeable Hindu population here, both Sikh and Parsee, with a fair number of Filipinos and Mesopotamians, and a sprinkling of Turks, Armenians, Syrians, Arabs and even Egyptians. Most of the South American states are also represented in the foreign population. Such negroes as reside here probably all claim American citizenship. It is a tribute to human nature as a whole that the members of all these racial elements can live side by side and get on so well together, and a clear indication that, given a fair chance and suitable conditions, the "Comity of Nations" need not be an empty phrase.

ELBOW ROOM FOR SHANGHAI

BY

E. F. HARRIS

Viscount Cecil a few years ago was described as having one foot in the League of Nations and the other in the Middle Ages.

On the borders of Shanghai it is possible to do this literally. Drive out through Shanghai westward for a distance of less than ten miles

and just short of the Aërodrome the road comes to a dead end. It is for all practical purposes the end of the world. If one would proceed farther one takes a wheelbarrow or a sedan chair or, like the knights of old, one summons one's charger—in this case a China pony. And, from the fifth city of the world, with its modern buildings, excellent roads and all the amenities known to modern civilization, one emerges into the Middle Ages. And if one proceeds, and ninety-nine and three-quarters per cent. of the population never does, one runs the risks and suffers the discomforts faced by one's ancestors when they set out on a journey in the fifteenth century.

At the parting of the ways one stands with one foot in International civilization and the other in the Middle Ages.

"*J'y suis, j'y reste*," not by force of desire, but by force of circumstance, is the lot of the three million inhabitants of this great city.

It is an island in every sense except the geographical one. It would be better if it were actually an island, for, like cities of old, it has been the goal of rebel forces and the object of dispute, the refuge alike of defeated armies and innocent peasantry.

Many times during the last few years a state of emergency has been declared, the city has resembled an armed camp, and the residents are now thoroughly familiar with the curfew order which requires all good citizens—and others also—to be indoors by 9, 10 or 11 o'clock at night, according to the advice of the police authorities.

Losses of life and damage to property and business, caused by the mediaeval conditions which surround us, have been enormous. The losses occasioned by the recent Japanese invasion and bombardment are too fresh in the memory to need statement, but these must not be permitted to obscure the losses caused by purely domestic uprisings and rebellions, by one Chinese army fighting against another, by war lords and by generals, which occurred frequently between 1924-1930, all having one object in view, namely, the capture of the rich area in which Shanghai is situated, and the potential possibility of imposing taxation on, and milking dry, the inhabitants of all parts of the area except those residing in the International Settlement and French Concession.

The fact that there exist three Municipal authorities controlling respectively the International Settlement, the French Concession, and Greater Shanghai, without any district or area authority to co-ordinate activities or ensure co-operation, adds to the difficulties of the situation. During states of emergency barbed wire barricades have been erected between the International Settlement and the French Concession, as well as between these foreign controlled areas and the Chinese sections, to the extreme inconvenience of all residents. Each authority issues its own automobile licences, and licences issued by the Chinese Municipalities are not valid in the International Settlement or French Concession, and *vice versa*.

Each foreign nation having extraterritorial rights has its own court of law and the Chinese have district courts, the workings of which have been the subject of much severe criticism and are at least a

contributory cause, if not the main cause, of the present Sino-Japanese conflict.

Another constant source of dispute is the jurisdiction over roads leading out of the Settlement into rural Chinese territory and the service of public utilities such as water and light to residents on such roads.

Functioning, as the International Settlement does, under Land Regulations framed many years ago, which are in many respects obsolete and totally inadequate, and which it is practically impossible to modify, it would require the utmost co-operation, not only between the three Municipal Councils, but also between the various nationals, foreign and Chinese, resident therein, to provide a workable government for the city.

It cannot be said that there has been co-operation; there has not. And, as a result, Shanghai has become a political question for the Chinese and even an International political question. These disputes have resulted in the presence of armed forces of many nationalities in and around Shanghai for the alleged purpose of protecting their nationals, and the presence of armed forces is a menace to business and development. It frightens credit and often leads to war or something very closely resembling it.

This is the situation in which Shanghai finds itself at present, and though there are signs that the conversations which are proceeding between the Japanese and Chinese authorities may lead to the cessation of hostilities,* and pave the way for the withdrawal of the Japanese forces, no solution can be regarded as satisfactory which does not go to the root of the matter and deal with those problems which have been the cause of friction and dispute. It is useless expecting to prevent war unless we also prevent the conditions which cause war.

There are really three main problems to examine, and a solution of any of the three would be of immense value to the city, whilst a solution of all of them would give Shanghai peace, security and elbow room.

It must, however, be emphasized that the willing co-operation of the Chinese must be enlisted, that it must at all times be remembered that Shanghai is an integral part of Chinese territory and that there must definitely be no attempt to place the Chinese in an inferior position *vis-à-vis* foreigners.

The first problem is the administration of the area around Shanghai, and allied to this is the question of co-ordination of the various Municipal authorities in that area.

What may be regarded as a lead in the right direction has already been indicated by the Chinese Government in its approval of a suggestion by General Wu Te-chen, the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, that there should be a self-governing body for the purposes of administering the Greater Shanghai area.

*Since this was written an agreement has been reached between the Chinese and Japanese authorities regarding the cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of Japanese troops.

With the increasing tendency for the Councils of the International Settlement and French Concession to arrange for Chinese representation on such Councils and for the appointment of Chinese to fill administrative positions, there should be a corresponding willingness on the part of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to provide for foreign representation on the new District or Area Council that will presumably be formed to give effect to the self-government plan mentioned above. Also, some foreigners should be appointed to executive or administrative positions under such a Council; in fact, the man best suited to fill the position should be selected, regardless of nationality.

By both foreigners and Chinese making concessions in this way, there will be a real opportunity for the new Area or District Council to secure co-operation between the various Municipalities and make real progress in the development of the Greater Shanghai area with, it is hoped, the loyal co-operation of Chinese and foreigners. That such co-operation is not impossible may be gathered from the co-operation which exists in the British Municipal Area of Tientsin. The leading foreign paper, the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, describing the annual meeting which took place on Wednesday, April 20, says:

"There was no mistaking the very genuine interest displayed by the large body of Chinese Ratepayers who attended the British Municipal Council on Wednesday. To begin with they greatly outnumbered the foreign electors present, maintained an attitude of the closest interest throughout, and appeared to be far more sympathetic to the Council than to its foreign critics. It is only necessary to recall the attitude of the Chinese Ratepayers at the first meeting after the institution of the new régime to realize the change.

The aspect of novelty has disappeared and in its place has come an eager intelligent interest in our Municipal affairs. We have much to gain and little to lose by stimulating this interest. It is a salutary experience, and one likely to be of more consequence than we in our modesty possibly realize. As a practical form of political tutelage the experiment being conducted in this area is far ahead of the academic, and, in the last analysis, fraudulent form of political tutelage enforced by the Kuomintang in both national and local affairs."

This comment is most illuminating and instructive, but it seems to be very clear that this much desired co-operation can only be secured when the administration of the city is removed from the arena of politics, both national and international.

It should be obvious to the Chinese that, if they ever expect to secure the rendition of the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai, the fulfilment of their hopes would be considerably helped by the adoption, during the transitional period, of a plan of administration, both inside and outside the Settlements, by which Chinese and foreigners would be represented, and which would have some chance of commanding the confidence of all residents.

The second problem is that of the armed forces of all nationalities, foreign and Chinese, which at the present time occupy the Settlements and the area outside. Unfortunately the word "demilitarization" through its usage by the Japanese, is, perhaps, an inappropriate one to employ, and yet, after all, demilitarization is what every one wants. Military forces are like magnets in that the military forces of one nation seem to attract the military forces of another, although often the ideas of their respective commanders are, like the ends of the magnets, poles apart.

No one questions the inalienable right of the Chinese Government to station military forces in Chinese territory, but at the same time no Government wants to station military forces in, or near, a great commercial city, unless it is necessary to do so for the purpose of protection, and, after all, the only reason why any one should want protection is that there is a threat from some other military force.

The same argument applies to the stationing of military forces in Shanghai by the Foreign Powers, including, of course, the Japanese. These Governments certainly do not want the expense of stationing troops in Shanghai, with all the problems which are thereby created, and only do so for protection, presumably because there is, or they imagine there is, a threat from Chinese armed forces.

Surely, if by agreement all military forces, both Chinese and foreign, could be removed from Shanghai and the Shanghai area, the city would benefit immensely thereby.

It would not be a question of giving up the right, but a question of voluntary agreement by all parties not to station military forces in, or near, this great commercial city.

The National Government of China would be immeasurably strengthened by a statesmanlike reconstruction of the Shanghai situation. Heretofore it has been the goal of rebel armies, but, with some foreign representation on the Area Administrative Council and the guarantee of both China and the Foreign Powers that the area would be free from armed aggression of any sort and from any source, Shanghai would be permanently preserved for the National Government of China. Instead of being a source of worry it would be a source of strength, and there is no reason why a substantial financial contribution should not be made annually to the National Government of China through the payment of national taxation within the Shanghai area.

The third problem is that of Courts, and this is probably the most difficult problem of all three, since so much depends, not only upon the administration of justice, but on the confidence of all parties in such administration, not by any means the same thing. For example the foreigners complain very bitterly about the administration of the present District Court, whereas the Chinese say that it is unthinkable that they could ever go back to the evils of the former Mixed Courts, the decisions of which, according to the Chinese, were practically final and gave no opportunity of appeal.

Here, again, if the administration of justice could definitely be removed from both Government influence and political party influence,

some solution of the court question should not be difficult. Obviously there must be "give and take" on both sides, and again it should be apparent to the Chinese that, if they ever expect to secure the abolition of extraterritorial rights enjoyed by foreigners, there must be some transitional period during which must be established courts in which foreigners can have confidence as well as the Chinese.

It may, of course, be argued that none of these three problems are new, and that, like the poor, they have always been with us, but the recent Sino-Japanese conflict, with its appallingly disastrous results, should convince, not only the people of Shanghai, but the nations, of the world, of the necessity of putting Shanghai on such a basis that these things cannot happen again.

The proverb, "It is no use crying over spilt milk," only tells one-third of the story: the second part is that it is useless and idiotic to go on spilling it; and the third part is that, if we are using the type of bottle from which milk is likely to be spilled, we had better construct one in which the contents will be safe in future.

It is curious that up to the present no attempts seem to have been made, either by the League of Nations or the Diplomatic or Consular Bodies, to set up any conference in order to discuss this question, and yet surely it is very necessary that this should be done without delay. The surest way of getting rid of the Japanese troops—which is what the Chinese want most of all at the moment—would be to create a condition where there could not possibly be any excuse for their being here, and it seems probable that the Japanese would agree to withdraw their troops if they saw that the Powers and China were co-operating together to solve, not only the present situation, but, what is much more important, to remove the causes and conditions which led up to it. Yet the Diplomatic Body and Foreign Powers are holding strangely aloof, and are taking up the curious position that it is unthinkable that they should do anything that could be construed as taking advantage of the present situation.

If by "taking advantage" is meant securing a benefit at the expense of someone else, then, of course, this attitude is understandable, but surely any steps and any action which would be to the benefit of everyone cannot be called taking advantage, because no one would lose.

It is true that the post-war policy of the Governments of Europe, and also of the United States of America, is not to use force or to use pressure under the shadow of force employed by anyone else, but, as was stated at the beginning of this article, no settlement obtained by force or pressure would be satisfactory. A settlement by co-operation and willing agreement must be found, and since the interests of Chinese and foreign residents are identical, such a solution must be possible.

The argument of our diplomatic representatives, that more good will come from their doing nothing than from any action that they might take, is a melancholy commentary on their estimation of their own capabilities. Perhaps, however, we have here the real secret of our difficulties. The administration of a city is a business matter and not a political one, and it is time that the administration of the Shanghai

area were removed from the political chessboard. Here is a strong argument for settling things on a business basis, and it is time that Chinese and foreign business men united, not only to demand that this question should be discussed, but also to make sure that they should have a voice in the settlement.

It is all wrong to consider Chinese and foreigners as though they were two distinct political parties. Problems of city administration are not problems of Chinese and foreigners. Both benefit equally from wise administration, proper progress, good communications and normal and logical development and expansion.

They suffer equally from restriction, parsimonious Municipal policy and impeded development and expansion. There will, and must be, divisions of opinion, but the division will not be between the Chinese and foreign elements of the population.

The two great stumbling blocks to peace and security are militarism and politics. Business men of all nationalities will benefit by peace and security, for business knows no national boundaries, and co-operation between Chinese and foreigners will inevitably result, but that co-operation cannot come so long as Shanghai is the victim and pawn of political control by any political party or the goal of militaristic adventures of any sort, foreign, domestic or personal.

Give Shanghai a chance. Remove it from the sphere of party politics. Free it from the menace of militarism. Give it elbow room; and it is destined to be the greatest city in the world.

These things will not happen unless we make them happen, and in this case "we" are the business men and residents of the city—all of us, without distinction of nationality. The common aim is apparent, the common benefit is apparent, the common energy and determination require only leadership. Truly the hour waits upon the man. Will he be forthcoming?

NEEDED, A NEW JUDICIARY SYSTEM

The administration of law and the dispensation of justice in Shanghai have always been one of the most difficult problems with which the community and its leaders have had to contend. This is due to a rather wide divergence, not only between Eastern and Western ideas of justice and how it is to be carried out, but also between the laws of China and other countries. China and what we call generally the West are the outcome of two very different cultural evolutions, in many ways the very antitheses of each other, and it is not surprising that there should be this disparity in what must be considered one of the basic principles of civilization. Nevertheless, it is imperative, if the Chinese and the peoples of the West are to get along amicably side by side in the Comity of Nations, that the conceptions of law and the administration of justice of the two groups must somehow be reconciled and brought upon a common plane.

NEEDED, A NEW JUDICIARY SYSTEM

is particularly the case in Shanghai, the mixing ground of peoples of all nations, if the development and progress of this great city is not to be hindered by reason of friction between the different racial elements of which its population is composed.

At present there are three distinct areas in Shanghai, each with its own judicial system. These are:

- (a) The International Settlement
- (b) The French Concession
- (c) The Chinese Administered Areas

In the International Settlement what is called the First Special Area District Court functions in all cases involving as defendants Chinese and foreigners without extraterritorial rights. It is presided over by Chinese judges appointed by the Nanking Government and administers law according to the Chinese civil and penal codes. This court, in 1929, superseded the so-called Provisional Court, itself successor to the former Mixed Court, which was created in 1911 by the Consular authorities, when the Chinese Revolution broke out and the magistrate in charge of the old-style Chinese court, which had functioned since the very founding of the International Settlement, absconded with the court funds. Its constitution and the regulations governing it were formulated and given effect in an agreement arrived at between the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries and the Chinese Government, to extend over a trial period of three years, after which it was to be brought up for review and revision if necessary. This period will expire during the present year, so that the present may be considered a very opportune moment for the discussion of the whole question of judicial administration in the Shanghai area. That this court has not functioned as well as was hoped is evident, and, especially latterly, many complaints have been levelled against it. Foreign merchants have complained of the extreme difficulty of getting judgment in it against defaulters, and of almost an impossibility of securing the execution of such judgments as are given. The Municipal authorities have also complained of its failure to deal adequately with offenders committing acts of a "political" nature detrimental to the safety and good order of the Settlement. Its judges are not adequately paid, judging by standards of remuneration in such cases in other civilized countries, and, during the present period of "tutelage" through which the country is passing under the Nationalists' scheme for creating a new and united China, they must inevitably come under political influence from outside the Settlement.

In the French Concession the recently constituted Second Special Area District Court functions very much along the same lines as the Chinese court in the International Settlement, having jurisdiction over Chinese and such foreigners as do not possess extraterritorial rights, and from all accounts appears to be giving as little satisfaction to foreigners and the Concession authorities. The chief trouble appears to lie in what may be called the bureaucratic section of the Chinese legal and judiciary system, in which the interpretation and administration of the law may be left to the discretion of officials who have had little or no legal training

area were removed from the political chessboard. Here is a strong argument for settling things on a business basis, and it is time that Chinese and foreign business men united, not only to demand that this question should be discussed, but also to make sure that they should have a voice in the settlement.

It is all wrong to consider Chinese and foreigners as though they were two distinct political parties. Problems of city administration are not problems of Chinese and foreigners. Both benefit equally from wise administration, proper progress, good communications and normal and logical development and expansion.

They suffer equally from restriction, parsimonious Municipal policy and impeded development and expansion. There will, and must be, divisions of opinion, but the division will not be between the Chinese and foreign elements of the population.

The two great stumbling blocks to peace and security are militarism and politics. Business men of all nationalities will benefit by peace and security, for business knows no national boundaries, and co-operation between Chinese and foreigners will inevitably result, but that co-operation cannot come so long as Shanghai is the victim and pawn of political control by any political party or the goal of militaristic adventures of any sort, foreign, domestic or personal.

Give Shanghai a chance. Remove it from the sphere of party politics. Free it from the menace of militarism. Give it elbow room; and it is destined to be the greatest city in the world.

These things will not happen unless we make them happen, and in this case "we" are the business men and residents of the city—all of us, without distinction of nationality. The common aim is apparent, the common benefit is apparent, the common energy and determination require only leadership. Truly the hour waits upon the man. Will he be forthcoming?

NEEDED, A NEW JUDICIARY SYSTEM

The administration of law and the dispensation of justice in Shanghai have always been one of the most difficult problems with which the community and its leaders have had to contend. This is due to a rather wide divergence, not only between Eastern and Western ideas of justice and how it is to be carried out, but also between the laws of China and other countries. China and what we call generally the West are the outcome of two very different cultural evolutions, in many ways the very antitheses of each other, and it is not surprising that there should be this disparity in what must be considered one of the basic principles of civilization. Nevertheless, it is imperative, if the Chinese and the peoples of the West are to get along amicably side by side in the Comity of Nations, that the conceptions of law and the administration of justice of the two groups must somehow be reconciled and brought upon a common plane.

NEEDED, A NEW JUDICIARY SYSTEM

This is particularly the case in Shanghai, the mixing ground of peoples of all nations, if the development and progress of this great city is not to be hindered by reason of friction between the different racial elements of which its population is composed.

At present there are three distinct areas in Shanghai, each with its own judicial system. These are:

- (a) The International Settlement
- (b) The French Concession
- (c) The Chinese Administered Areas

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or experience, and who are changed by each political group coming into power. This may be satisfactory to the Chinese, but it hardly coincides with Western ideas of law and justice.

In the Chinese administered areas surrounding the International Settlement and French Concession purely Chinese district courts function.

In the foreign controlled areas the so-called Judicial Police, assisted where necessary by the Municipal Police, in which the higher offices are filled by Europeans, the lower ranks being Sikhs and Chinese, carry out where possible the judgments and orders of the Chinese courts affecting residents of the Settlements, while offenders, other than political, serve their sentences in Municipal jails. In the Chinese controlled areas purely Chinese police forces are employed. Cases of appeal from the Chinese courts of all three areas go to the higher Chinese Courts in Soochow or Nanking.

It would appear from all this that the legal and judiciary system of Shanghai as a whole is one bristling with difficulties, but it is further complicated by the existence of the principle of extraterritoriality, by which the citizens or subjects of certain countries that still enjoy extraterritorial rights do not come under Chinese jurisdiction, but remain under the jurisdiction of their own consular representatives, and can only be sued or tried in their own Consular Courts. This is a very old system dating back to the earliest contacts between Chinese and Europeans, having been first enunciated in the Treaty of Nerchinsk between China and Russia in 1689.

Later, when the British, American and other merchants established themselves in Canton, it was found necessary to adopt the same principle there.

The reason for its introduction in the first place and for its continued existence was and has been the disparity between the legal and judiciary systems of Western countries and China, and to this day there are a number of countries which have steadfastly refused to abandon extraterritoriality in China till such time as the laws of China and the administration of justice approach more nearly to their own ideals. Some countries have been forced by circumstances to let the extraterritorial rights of their nationals go, while others only retain them by virtue of "the most favoured nation" clauses of their expired or newly made treaties with China.

The existence of the principle of extraterritoriality means that in the two foreign controlled areas of Shanghai there are some fifteen courts additional to those already mentioned, namely, the Consular Courts for Great Britain, the United States of America, France, Japan, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium and Brazil. Any legal action of whatsoever nature, whether civil or criminal, can only be brought against the nationals of these countries in their own particular Consular Courts, while cases of appeal naturally go to the higher courts of these countries.

The Chinese claim that in some of these courts it is impossible for a Chinese or a litigant of any nationality other than that of the court involved to get justice, especially in regard to civil cases.

NEEDED, A NEW JUDICIARY SYSTEM

It is just here that we put our finger on the crux of the whole question, namely, how to secure equal justice for all residents of the Shanghai area regardless of nationality. If this can be done satisfactorily and the security of Shanghai residents, both native and foreign, be assured, then one of the menaces to the future prosperity of this great city will have been removed.

Obviously two things are necessary for the fulfilment of this object, namely, (1) a common law, applicable territorially to Shanghai as a whole, which will be satisfactory to all concerned, and (2) an impartial administration of that law.

There are two fundamental difficulties to overcome, or, perhaps it would be better to say, two at present diametrically opposed viewpoints to be reconciled, before this desirable state of affairs can be attained. One of these is the very natural desire on the part of the Chinese people and Government to maintain the full dignity of their sovereign rights, and to be supreme masters in their own country. The other is the equally natural reluctance on the part of foreigners resident in territory which was originally set aside by the Chinese Government for their use, and living under the jurisdiction of their own well tried legal and judicial systems, to abandon those advantages by allowing that territory to revert to complete Chinese control and exchanging the legal and judicial systems of their own countries for those of a country in an experimental and transitional stage in such matters and beset by internal dissension such as might at any moment upset the whole existing order of things.

Yet the reconciliation of these two viewpoints should not prove an impossible task if the problem is attacked by both parties in a spirit of mutual cooperation tinctured with a willingness to make sacrifices where necessary. Reciprocity, however, must be the keynote of that cooperation and those sacrifices, otherwise only a one-sided settlement of the problem can be reached which will inevitably lead to further trouble at a later date and so hinder the wheels of progress along the road of international good fellowship. The subordination of the interests of one party to those of the other can never prove permanently satisfactory.

It may be suggested that a compromise can be reached by the Chinese Government delegating for a period of twenty-five or thirty years its sovereign power in the district of Greater Shanghai, including both the foreign and Chinese controlled areas, to a series of specially constructed universal courts, ranging from ordinary Police Courts to a Supreme Court of Appeal, with both Chinese and foreign judges, who have been properly trained for the purpose and have had the right kind of experience, who shall be adequately paid for their services so as to remove any suspicion of corruption, and who shall be appointed and paid by the supreme authority, whatever that may be, in the Greater Shanghai District.

To start with each case would be tried by one judge of the nationality of the defendant or prosecuted party when being prosecuted by a fellow-national, and by one judge each of the nationalities, respectively, of the two parties with a third neutral judge where different nationalities are concerned. In the initial stages, also, the defendant would be tried

according to the law of his own country, or some modification of that law agreed upon between the respective Governments.

By gradual stages the foreign judges would be retired on pension and replaced by Chinese judges, and the penal and civil codes of foreign countries further modified and ultimately replaced by those of China as the latter become perfected, so that, by the time the period of delegated sovereign powers had expired, there would be no difficulties in the way of those sovereign powers being reassumed.

Meanwhile, without jeopardising their interests in any way, the extraterritorial rights or consular jurisdiction of the various foreign nationals resident in this area would automatically have disappeared.

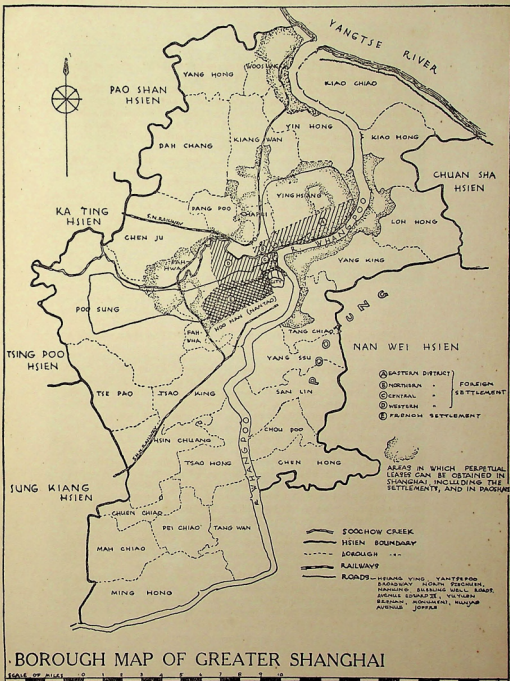
Of course, there are many details in such a programme that would require the most careful working out, but we suggest that it is only along some such lines that the best interests of all concerned, Chinese as well as foreigners, can be served with the minimum amount of friction or sacrifice on either side.

PERPETUAL LEASES IN THE SHANGHAI AREA

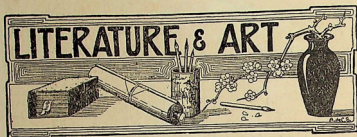
It is not, perhaps, generally known to the public in Shanghai that foreigners have the right to acquire land in their own names on the basis of perpetual leases in certain areas outside the International Settlement and French Concession, and also to have such land registered in their names in their own consulates. Yet this is the case.

In 1889, owing to the fact that up to that time there had been no restriction on foreigners owning and registering land in the vicinity of Shanghai outside the Settlement and Concession, and that foreigners were taking advantage of this, the Shanghai Taotai placed restrictions on this practice by limiting the rights of foreigners to the acquiring and owning of land only in the districts in which consular title deeds had already been issued. In 1898 the Viceroy at Nanking gave sanction to foreigners to acquire and register in their consulates land in the Pao-shan and Woosung districts, with a view to encouraging industrial activities and enterprise.

In the accompanying map, kindly supplied us by Mr. H. M. Cumine, amongst other things is shown the area in and about Shanghai in which foreigners have the above-mentioned right to purchase and register land in their own name. It is also interesting as showing the boroughs within the "Greater Shanghai" area, which, it is suggested, should be given a charter of self-government by the Chinese Government, with adequate foreign representation on its Governing Board, its own Judiciary System and a surrounding De-militarized Zone.



Prepared by H. M. Cumine.



THE BUBBLING WELL TEMPLE BASKET FAIR

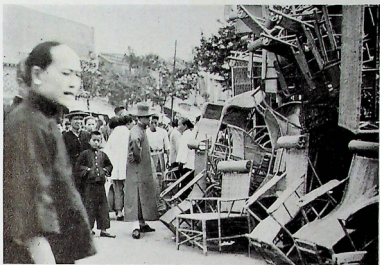
Every year in celebration of the birthday of Gustama Buddha, which, according to the Chinese calendar, falls on the 8th day of the 4th Moon, in the vicinity of the ancient Shing An Ssu (靜安寺), or Temple of Quiet Peace, which lies on Bubbling Well Road in the western district of Shanghai facing the mysterious spring that gives this road its name, what is known as the Basket Fair is held, when vendors of every conceivable form of household furniture, utensil or other requirement set up stalls on the side walks and offer their wares for sale for a period of five days.

Although country fairs are common enough throughout China, in many rural districts being held at certain of the larger villages as often as once a fortnight, this is the only one held in this great city, for which reason, if for no other, it is of particular interest.

Exactly when it was first inaugurated does not seem to be known, but the traditions of the temple round which it centres have it that the first temple in this spot was built some twenty centuries ago in the period of the Three Kingdoms by Sung Chuan, one of the rulers of the Kingdom of Wu. As has always been the case with famous temples in China, this one became the centre of community life and activity, and some time during its history, or the history of its successors on the same spot, an annual country fair came into being, probably as the result of the gathering together of a large number of devotees to worship and burn incense at the temple in celebration of Buddha's nativity.

Originally all manner of goods and chattles were brought to this fair for sale or barter, including farming implements and live stock, but, in the course of time, as the surrounding population changed from being a purely agricultural one to an urban one, and the needs of those who visited the temple and fair changed, the farming implements and live stock were eliminated, and the country and town artisans brought only the results of their handicrafts for which there was a demand.

Nothing of a high quality or superior grade of craftsmanship is ever offered for sale at this fair, such household furniture as tables, chairs and cupboards being of the cheapest, the kind used in the average middle and lower class Chinese home. Presumably the name Basket Fair is



Deriving its name primarily from the Bamboo Ware sold there, the Basket Fair of the Bubbling Well Temple, Shanghai, is an Institution probably far older than the City itself, and an Annual Event of great Interest and Importance to many Shanghai Residents.



A large Section of the Western District of the International Settlement, Shanghai, is blocked to Traffic for the best part of a Week every Year by the Basket Fair of the Bubbling Well Temple, held to Celebrate Buddha's Birthday.



Throngs gather round the Stalls at the Basket Fair held annually in the Vicinity of the Bubbling Well Temple, Shanghai.



Tin Pails, Water Cans, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Cane Chairs, anything that may be needed in a Chinese Home, may be purchased at a low Price at the Bubbling Well Basket Fair.



A Bamboo Perambulator, Cane Carpet or Clothes Beaters and Children's Toys
at the Annual Basket Fair on Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.



All manner of Household Utensils and Furniture made from Bamboo are offered
for Sale at the Bubbling Well Temple Basket Fair.



Photo by Maetavish & Co.

My Lady buys some Bean Curd at a small Food Shop in one of the Back Streets of Shanghai.



Photo by Ah Fong.

An important Fruit Store on Nanking Road, where luscious Tropical Fruits as well as the Yields of North China and the Pacific Coast of North America can be purchased

THE BUBBLING WELL TEMPLE BASKET FAIR

derived from the fact that bamboo baskets, mats, curtains, meat safes, chairs, stools and other household articles made of bamboo predominate amongst the manifold wares offered for sale. More and more, however, are such articles as tin and galvanized iron buckets, pails, pans and the like usurping space on the stalls, not to mention their counterparts in plain or lacquered wood, enamel ware cups, plates and basins, glass and china ware, native made cutlery of every description, wire net meat safes and fly-swotters, children's toys, cheap towels and even certain kinds of comestibles. Side shows, where acrobats and jugglers display their skill, are also to be seen, while pedlars selling all manner of trinkets mingle with the throngs that visit the fair.

During the past few years the fair has been growing steadily in popularity, and more and more stalls and booths have been set up, spreading further and further up and down Bubbling Well Road and along all the adjoining streets. In 1931 the record number of 2,000 stalls was reached, being 700 in excess of the number set up the previous year, which itself was a record. It was reckoned that on the actual day of the celebration of the birth of Buddha, which is usually the last day of the fair, a quarter of a million people were gathered together at the fair last year. So great was the throng the police in charge of the traffic were forced to deflect all motor-cars and other vehicles to side streets.

This year the fair is to open on May 8 and will run for a maximum of seven days. It has become such a big affair that special regulations are now necessary, and these have been drawn up by the Municipal Council of the International Settlement and will be strictly enforced.

As a relic of an ancient and efficient method of distributing articles manufactured in rural districts, now extinct in most Occidental countries and getting less common even in Oriental countries as industrialization spreads, the Bubbling Well Fair is of the greatest interest, and it is to be hoped that it will long survive, even though it may cause a certain amount of inconvenience to the regular shopkeepers and residents of the neighbourhood.

INTELLECTUAL LIFE AND ACTIVITIES IN SHANGHAI

One of the most important phases in the existence of a community is that which has to do with its intellectual life and activities. These, unfortunately, are all too often hidden from the world in general, which is something of a pity. It leads to the community's being both misunderstood and misrepresented.

Shanghai is a community that has suffered in this way. Many distinguished visitors, who have resided here for longer or shorter periods without discovering anything beneath the cloak of somewhat cynical commercialism and pleasure seeking that Shanghai loves to don when meeting strangers, have stigmatized this city and community as being devoid of intellectual life of any kind whatsoever.

It is natural, in a way, that this should be so, for, unlike most of the big cities of the world, Shanghai boasts nothing in the way of outstanding buildings such as museums, art galleries, public reference libraries or academies, to which her citizens may proudly point as an indication of the high intellectual level they as a community have attained.

The magnificent buildings that grace the waterfront, greeting the visitor as he arrives from foreign parts, are all dedicated to commerce; not one to art or science, literature, music or learning. Putting up at one of the sumptuous hotels, the visitor enquires if there is anything like an art gallery where he may see something of the wonderful art of the Chinese, about which he has heard so much. He is, of course, told there is no such thing in Shanghai, but that the hotel guide will be pleased to take him round the curio shops, where he can see (and buy) as much as he wants to in this line. The same applies to other branches of intellectual activity. Any museum? Yes, a small one somewhere on Museum Road or Peking Road, but hardly worth a visit. Any good library? Oh yes, a fairly good one for novels and current literature, called the Municipal Public Library, but where it is situated is not known. Music? Yes, there is a town band—pardon! a Municipal Orchestra, one of the best in the world, Sir; but, alas, no proper place for it to play in just now! But there is very good music played at the hotel, and many cabarets and night clubs have excellent orchestras! Scientific societies? May be, but of no importance whatsoever! And so it goes on. The good *maitre d'hotel* does his best, but these things are outside his ken.

Perhaps the distinguished visitor receives a call from a representative of some local paper, some cynical reporter who has stayed in the East so long that he has developed a jaundiced outlook on life; and the impression the hotel manager in his ignorance has given, he, the newspaper man, confirms, it would almost seem, out of sheer malice-a-fore-thought. Later the stranger meets some of Shanghai's most distinguished citizens, who invite him to their homes and proceed to give him what they think is a thoroughly good time—parties, dances and the like. They carefully hide the fact that they are interested in anything but their business, sport and amusements. Yet this one has a library full of the choicest books, that one a rare collection of old porcelain, another is an expert on Chinese paintings and so on: each has hidden his light under a bushel lest the distinguished stranger might glimpse something of the man's inner life and interests. But that is essentially Shanghai, or, rather, the commercial section of Shanghai, whose members seem to shrink from being thought anything but hard-headed fiscally-minded business men. So much is this the case, indeed, they scarce are willing

INTELLECTUAL LIFE AND ACTIVITIES IN SHANGHAI

to let even their neighbours and daily associates know of their aspirations to intellectuality.

There are, however, other altogether different sections of the community, the members of which do not, perhaps, figure so much in the public eye as the leader of commerce and industry, but who, either by inclination or vocational calling, are more frankly and openly associated with intellectual pursuits—architects, artists, medical and other professional men, teachers and the like. These are responsible for fostering and maintaining a very distinct intellectual and cultural side to the life and activities of the Shanghai community.

Although, up to the present, this has not resulted in any very marked outward manifestations, such as public buildings devoted to intellectual pursuits, yet, there is abundant evidence that it is far from dormant, is, indeed, steadily developing toward the point when it must find some tangible form of expression.

Probably the primary means of intellectual expression in a community lies in its schools and colleges; and normally it may be assumed that a community that has endowed itself adequately with educational institutions is in a healthy state of culture. To a considerable extent this is so in the case of Shanghai, for, one way and another, this city is well supplied with schools and colleges, whether they be under Municipal control, or are supported by and conducted under the aegis of missionary associations or the Chinese themselves.

In this connection, however, there is one rather glaring case of failure on the part of the local authorities to supply a community need. There is no educational institution where Europeans or Americans can study for and take a degree equivalent to the degrees given by the universities of the West. There are a number of Chinese universities, but these do not, and at the present cannot, fill the requirements of the young Westerner, whose only recourse is to go to some home university or to the University of Hongkong for what he wants.

Besides its educational institutions Shanghai has a number of others that form a very important part of the city's cultural life. The oldest, and, perhaps, most important of these is the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, whose headquarters are on Museum Road in the Central District. This venerable society was established in 1857, receiving a grant of land in 1868 from the British Crown which it holds in perpetuity as long as it uses the land for its own purposes. It has a membership of about five hundred, and recently has received an impetuous almost amounting to a new lease of life as a result of having to pull down its old building and raise the money to erect a new one. The old building was a two-storey affair, containing a lecture hall and a library and reading room combined on the ground floor and a natural history museum on the upper floor. The new building, carefully designed by the architects to make the best use of the available space, is six storeys high, allowing for a commodious auditorium, separate library and reading rooms, a museum occupying two floors, and office, storage and workshop space. When this handsome building has been completed and equipped, one of the blotches on Shanghai's escutcheon will have been removed, while

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it is probable that a very distinct fillip will be given to the intellectual life of the whole community.

The Royal Asiatic Society is open to the members of all nations, who also may be elected to sit on its council. It is conducted by a council of indefinite number headed by a president and vice-president, with honorary secretary, treasurer, librarian and curator as its executive officers. It publishes a Journal annually, and other works as the occasion arises.

Another institution of a similar nature is the China Society of Science and Arts, of which *The China Journal* is the official organ. Founded in 1923, this society is a loosely-knit association with no building or even rented premises of its own, whose committee and officers are elected annually by ballot, and whose members are scattered all over China. As in the case of the Royal Asiatic Society, it holds, when possible, monthly meetings of its local members, when lectures dealing with scientific subjects, literature, art or travel are delivered by distinguished visitors to Shanghai or local savants. Another similar society is the Shanghai Quest Society, whose object is the discussion of intellectual subjects of current interest.

The Shanghai community's artistic proclivities are taken care of by a very active Art Club, which has a rented building for headquarters and studio, and which includes amongst its members devotees, not only of the plastic arts, but also of music. Excellent picture exhibitions and concerts are given by this institution.

While on the subject of music we must not omit to mention the fine Municipal Orchestra of the International Settlement. Under the supervision of a conductor of international repute, this splendid orchestra gives frequent public concerts, at which the best classical music is played. There are some who look askance at the cost of the upkeep of this institution, but at least it helps very materially to refute the charges of non-intellectuality and a lack of cultural life so often hurled at the Shanghai community. The anomaly that there is no city-owned hall or auditorium where it can play, however, is something that should be remedied at the earliest possible date.

Dramatic art is kept alive and in a flourishing state in Shanghai by a number of amateur institutions, of which the oldest is the Shanghai Amateur Dramatic Society, which has recently erected and owns a beautiful and commodious theatre building in the French Concession. Another important and deservedly successful group is known as the American Players, while most of the various national communities have their own dramatic associations.

The women of Shanghai have organized themselves into Clubs or Associations, most of which have sections devoted to various intellectual pursuits, holding meetings at which experts are asked to lecture.

The Shanghai Club, thanks to the mentality and energy of certain of its members, has a very good library, both of fiction and reference works.

Institutions which call for special mention and the highest recommendation are the Meteorological and Astronomical Observatories and

INTELLECTUAL LIFE AND ACTIVITIES IN SHANGHAI

the Natural History Museum at Siccawei on the western border of the French Concession. These have been established and are conducted by members of the Jesuit Mission. The Meteorological Observatory renders the highest possible service, not only to the Shanghai Community but to the whole China coast, by receiving and broadcasting daily and even hourly reports of weather conditions over the whole of the Far East, giving warning of approaching storms and bad weather. What this means to shipping in a region where during several months of the year occur one of the worst types of storm, known locally as typhoons, may be imagined.

The Natural History Museum, though not open to the general public in the same way as that of the Royal Asiatic Society, is always open to serious students of zoology and botany, and contains particularly fine collections of Chinese birds, larger mammals, fresh water molluscs and botanical specimens, these being the branches in which its curators have specialized. It also contains an excellent zoological and botanical library.

So far we have discussed the intellectual life and activity mainly of the foreign section of the Shanghai community. It must not be assumed that the Chinese are behind in this respect. The advance of Western education has had its effect upon the present generation of Chinese, and to-day there are many scientific and other institutions which have been inaugurated and are conducted entirely by Chinese. The Science Society of China is one of these. It has been in existence for some ten years, issues its own publications in English and Chinese, and has its own headquarters on Rue Roi Albert in the French Concession, where an extremely well stocked scientific library has been established.

The Chinese have also taken up Western style art, especially painting and have established a College of Fine Arts, where training may be had under the best tutors. Western music and drama have also come under the purview of the modern Chinese, who are showing a distinct aptitude for the mastery of these subjects.

One of the great tragedies of the recent hostilities in the Chapei area was the destruction of the truly magnificent Oriental Library established by the Commercial Press, Ltd., which contained books of all descriptions, but especially classical and scientific literature, to the value of well over one and a half million dollars. This is an irreparable loss to Shanghai. The fact that such a library was established shows more clearly than anything else the trend of the intellectual life of the Chinese of this great city.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY'S OWN
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
ARCHITECTURE PRODUCED BY BUILDING RULES

BY

G. L. WILSON

Some notice has been taken by the public of the group of buildings now in course of erection at the corner of Kiangse Road and Foochow Road, and questions have been asked as to how far their somewhat unusual shapes are due to design or accident. It happens that the Building Rules are partly responsible for the interesting grouping of the upper parts of these buildings, which in a very minor way resemble the New York skyscrapers.

It is not generally known that the pleasing monumental effect of the modern American skyscraper is very largely due to the Building Ordinances in force in that country, but this is an actual fact.

Under the Zoning Laws adopted in 1916 and amended in 1924 New York is divided into eight Height Districts :

(a) One-quarter times districts, (b) one-half times districts and so on up to (h) two and a half times districts. It is chiefly in the last mentioned district that skyscrapers are found, and the wording of the rule regulating the height of buildings reads :

" In a two and a half times district no building shall be erected to a height in excess of two and one-half times the width of the street, but, for each one foot that the building or portion of it sets back from the street, five feet shall be added to the height limit of such building or such portion thereof."

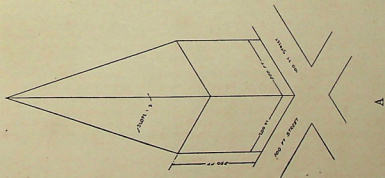
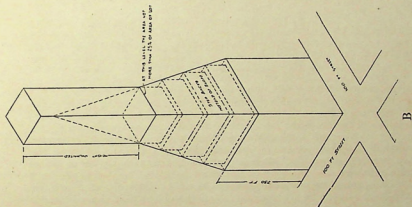
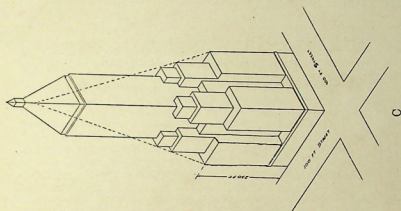
If no further provision had been made, the resulting building would be somewhat like the accompanying diagram A.

The lofty-towers are, however, permitted under a further regulation, which reads as follows :

" If the area of the building is reduced so that above a given level it covers in the aggregate not more than 25 per cent. of the area of the lot, the building above such level shall be excepted from the foregoing provisions of this article."

Such portion of the building may be erected to any height, provided that the distance which it sets back from the street line on each street on which it faces plus half the width of the street equals seventy-five feet.

In plain language the rules governing the height of buildings allow the street front to be carried up vertically to a given height regulated by the width of the streets on which the building abuts. Above that height



the building must be kept within a certain angle. Thus the skyscraper on a square site designed to contain the maximum cubic contents would have the appearance of an immense box surmounted by a very lofty truncated pyramid with a tall square tower of unlimited height.

For practical and structural reasons a building of such a shape is undesirable. Therefore, instead of sloping the walls of the upper part, the building is designed with a series of step-backs at floor levels until the base of the tower is reached, as shown in the accompanying diagram B. The judicious arrangement of these step-backs, and the fact that certain projections within given limits are allowed, produce the wonderful monumental effects of these colossal buildings, as may be seen in diagram C. and the accompanying photographs of actual buildings.

On a square site with the four surrounding roads of the same width, a symmetrical building results, but, on sites that are not square or which abut on, say, two streets of different widths, somewhat strange shaped buildings are produced when an attempt is made to secure the maximum cubic contents. Such a building may be seen in the accompanying illustration.

A committee of experts was formed some time ago to study the question as to what is the maximum economical height for skyscrapers, and the result of their investigation is very interesting. The higher the building the greater the number of elevators or lifts required, with the consequent loss of space for renting, and the greater the height the greater the unit cost of the building. It is clear, therefore, that there must be a limit, after which the additional height is not revenue producing.

Plans and specifications were prepared for a number of buildings ranging from eight to seventy-five storeys in height. The cost of construction of each and the total cost of the property as developed in the varying degrees of intensity were determined, and careful estimates prepared of gross revenues, operating expenses and net income for each property after adequate allowance had been made for depreciation and obsolescence.

This committee eventually arrived at the conclusion that more than sixty-three storeys is uneconomical, and that after that the additional height must be considered as an extravagance for show or advertisement.

Structural engineers have been asked to what limit of height they would be prepared to build on a rock foundation, and the answer was 2,000 feet. The tallest building to-day is the Empire State Building in New York, which is 1,224 feet in height, so there is still room for competition.

ART NOTES

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS OF SHANGHAI: As a centre for arts and art crafts Shanghai ranks second to no other city in China. It is only natural that in a city with such an enormous population there should be a great many artists, and Shanghai's population, both native and foreign, being larger than that of any other city in this country, it may reasonably be argued that there is a larger proportion of artists and artisans here than elsewhere. This is certainly true in regard to the foreign residents here, amongst whom are a considerable number of very fine artists of professional rank.

From time to time these put on exhibitions of their work, and it is surprising how really excellent much of this is. Many of the finest buildings in Shanghai, such as the large hotels, have examples of the work of some of these artists in their interior decorations. Portrait painting as done in Shanghai is as good as in any but the leading cities of Europe and America.

There are not wanting in Shanghai many Chinese artists of considerable repute, by which we mean, Chinese artists who paint in the pure Chinese style. There is also quite a large school of Chinese artists who have taken up the Western style of painting, but, except in a few cases, these have not really mastered the new medium and technique. The majority of them seem to be drawn to the most extreme styles, ultra-modernism being the keynote of their work. They have an art school or college, where they receive instruction from both foreign and Chinese teachers.

Shanghai has become a great centre for what may be called the art-crafts, the demand for all kinds of objects that fall within this category having increased enormously with the development in these lines of a big overseas trade with Europe, and especially with America. Jade, crystal and other semi-precious stone carving is done on an extensive scale, mainly in the Native City, where also ivory and wood carving of every description is carried on in numerous small shops.

Lace making and the embroidering of linens and silk underwear have developed into a very big industry, although in this case the greater part of the work is done in the farmsteads and village homes of the working classes scattered all over the country as far south as Wenchow and Foochow, and is gathered together in Shanghai for shipment abroad or for sale locally.

While rugs are made in this city, they hardly come up to the quality of the genuine Peking and Tientsin rugs and carpets, and the leading dealers in this line in Shanghai draw their supplies from these northern cities.

The making of high class and artistic furniture is now a very big industry in Shanghai, foreign and Chinese manufacturers vying with each other to supply the growing market for such articles. The best quality of purely Chinese redwood and blackwood furniture is also made here, one entire street in the Native City being filled with shops devoted to the manufacture and sale of these handsome adornments of rich Chinese homes. There is, besides, a very considerable industry in the making of Chinese-design furniture of all kinds that is adapted to foreign requirements, such as the so-called "coromandel" and the high relief Ningpo carving, either richly painted with gold and other colours or merely stained brown and varnished. This is a comparatively recent departure in the furniture manufacturing business, and has developed in response to a growing appreciation on the part of foreigners living here of Chinese decorative art and a desire to have their homes furnished according to Western ideas of comfort and Oriental ideas of elegance and beauty. This, too, is responsible for the increasing demand for genuine Chinese antiques and *objets d'art* on the part of foreigners, both residents and visitors. There are now many foreign dealers in these lines who utilize such objects in the creation of extremely attractive and individual articles that combine beauty and usefulness, such as stand lamps, mirrors and the like.

Jewellery, both Occidental and Oriental in design, is extensively manufactured in Shanghai, where, also, there are many silversmiths that cater to the tastes of foreigners as well as Chinese. Native brass-smiths, too, have followed the same trend in making wares as required by Westerners but decorated with Chinese art motifs.

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THE SHANGHAI ART CLUB : No account of the cultural life of Shanghai could be considered complete that did not give some details of what is one of its most important organizations. This is the Shanghai Art Club, which was formed in 1927 by a group of local artists and their supporters. The President is Mr. B. Fraser, well known in local art circles for his water-colour paintings and sketches; while the Honorary Secretary is Mr. G. Squires, also an artist of no mean ability. The Club now has about a hundred members, and is run entirely on their subscription fees of \$5.00 monthly, the entrance fee being \$20.00. Married couples pay a combined monthly subscription of \$7.00.

Premises in a small house in an attractive Chinese rock-garden at 55 Hart Road in the International Settlement have been secured and here the members meet for study classes under the guidance of Mr. Victor Podgoursky, a Russian artist of very high standing. A junior class under this teacher and Mr. F. H. Schiff, another fine artist, has recently been inaugurated.

From time to time the members of the Club hold public exhibitions of their work, and it is hoped in time to accumulate sufficient funds from the proceeds of these to build a proper Club House.

The Club is unquestionably a live institution, more than half of its members being serious artists, whether as students or professionals.

International in character, it is an institution that should receive the fullest recognition and support from the Municipal authorities, not only of the International Settlement but also of the French Concession and the Chinese controlled areas, and it might well be suggested that these should combine to furnish an adequate building where the members could hold their classes and containing a suitable hall for exhibitions. Most large cities of the West have such buildings and there is no reason why Shanghai should not fall into line with them in this respect.

THE COLOUR SENSE AND USE OF PAINTS IN SHANGHAI : It is interesting to observe how that into the life of the Chinese nation there is creeping little by little something of the vitality of the outside world. The bobbed hair of the Chinese flapper has more than a superficial meaning: it is an indication that the life of the whole people has been deeply affected from without.

Another indication worthy of consideration is the gradually changing attitude of the Chinese toward the use of paints for decorative and protective purposes in their buildings. This is really very important, because it is well known that a freshly decorated interior stimulates the aesthetic senses and automatically tends to create a desire for neatness, cleanliness and other virtues. In other words, the life within the home responds to the harmony and beauty of its surroundings.

Until recently the practice of house decoration has been negligible amongst the Chinese as compared with what takes place in this connection in other countries. But Europeans resident in treaty ports and missionaries up-country have in their homes and schools provided the Chinese with object lessons and exhibitions of foreign customs and ideas as to how a building or a room or a piece of furniture should be finished. Moreover, foreign industrial concerns have demonstrated by actual practice the economy and even necessity of using paints for preservation purposes. It has thus become known to the Chinese that there are a great many varieties of special paints and colours to be had, each specially suitable for some specific purpose. Amongst the upper classes, therefore, and especially amongst those who have come in contact with foreign homes and colour schemes for interior decoration, there is a growing tendency to use attractive colours on walls, both inside the house and outside, and even the conservative black furniture is being replaced with gayer articles. The many returned students from America, where, more than elsewhere, bright colours are now very fashionable, have given an impetus to this tendency to use paint, and the modern American paint companies are fully alive to the business this means for them.

In connection with paints we must not forget that China is the home of two famous products, Ningpo varnish and wood oil. The former is a wonderful varnish, but has two bad qualities. It is liable to poison whoever comes in contact with it before it dries thoroughly; and it takes several weeks to dry. Foreign varnishes



Ivory and Jade Carvings done in Shanghai and offered for Sale in the Jade Store on Nanking Road in the Central Shopping District of Shanghai.

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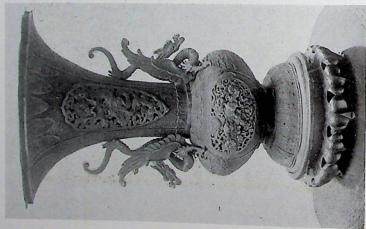
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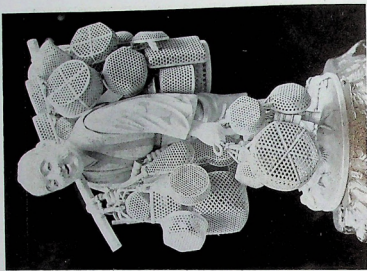
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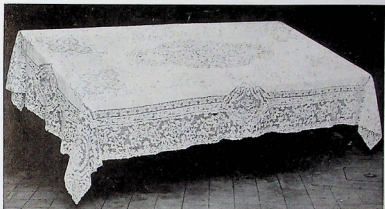
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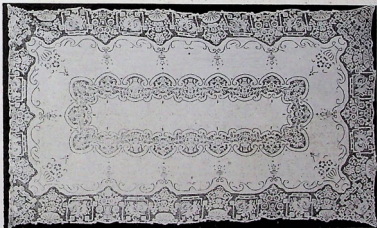
A Beautiful Piece of Japanese Bronze Work
in Toyo Murakami's Studio on Kiangse
Road, Shanghai.



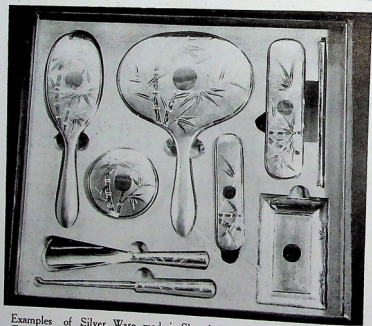
An exquisite example of Japanese Ivory Carving as
offered by Toyo Murakami, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.



A magnificent Table-cloth of "Venetian" Lace and Embroidery as made in Shanghai, the Centre of a huge Industry in this kind of Article.



A "Venetian" bordered and embroidered Table-cloth as made in Shanghai. The two Examples of Lace Work here shown are from the Establishment of C. T. Tai on Route Prosper Paris, French Concession, Shanghai



Examples of Silver Ware made in Shanghai to meet the Requirements of Foreign Residents and Visitors. These handsome Articles were made in the Workshops of the China Jewelry Company, whose Shop is on Broadway close to the Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.

dry in a few hours and are non-poisonous. Wood oil is shipped in the raw state to foreign countries, where it is treated and forms a very important item in the paint manufacturing industry. So far China in this one product alone supplies more to foreign paint makers than she buys from them in paints.

We may say, however, that the people of this country have become paint-conscious. British and American producers find their business increasing, and on Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai has the only store in the Orient devoted exclusively to foreign paints. We may soon expect to see the famous American slogan, "Save the surface and you save all," generally adopted in China.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE CARP AND THE DRAGON: In the following letter, which we publish on account of the interest of its subject matter, Mr. Bluett, well-known specialist in Oriental *objets d'art*, asks the question whether the salmon is or ever has been a native of China, and also whether there is any carp in China that has the same habits as the salmon in ascending rivers and jumping up rapids or falls to reach its spawning grounds. We referred to this letter in our "Fishing Notes" in the April issue of this journal, stating definitely that the salmon is not at present known in China, and expressing a doubt as to whether it was ever a native of this country.

The fish depicted by the Chinese on their porcelain dishes and elsewhere in their decorative art as leaping out of the water is invariably a common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*, L.) which we personally have captured in the act of ascending small rapid streams, presumably to reach some spawning ground. The fish depicted on the plate in the accompanying illustration belongs to this species. Bushell is obviously wrong in calling the fish of the legend a salmon. The salmon are, as suggested by our correspondent, almost exclusively northern in their distribution.

The Chinese idea is that the carp tries to leap through a gate, presumably invisible to the human eye, and, if it succeeds, turns into a dragon. The idea is also used metaphorically in regard to literary attainments; the carp symbolizing the student, who, when he succeeds in passing his final examination, symbolized by the gate, becomes a *Han Lin*, symbolized by the dragon.

Following is Mr. Bluett's letter:

Dear Sir,

In the course of my enquiries into the origin and meaning of some ancient Chinese legends I have met with a difficulty which I do not find easy to solve by reference to the ordinary sources of information. My immediate difficulty relates to the nature and habits of certain fish indigenous to China, and, knowing that I could not seek authoritative information from a better source, I address myself to you in the hope that you will be kind enough to assist me.

The legend of the Lung Mên is given briefly by Bushell (*Oriental Ceramic Art*, London, 1899) as follows:

"The Yellow River passes in its course through a famous defile known as Lung-Mên or 'Dragon Gate,' and according to old legends, when the salmon ascend the stream in the third moon of each year, any that succeeded in passing through the precipitous rapids at this point become transformed into dragons."

Pictorial representations of this legend on porcelain dishes and elsewhere are not uncommon, but in no single instance that has come under my observation has

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the fish borne any resemblance to the salmon, as I know it. Furthermore I have an impression, probably a wrong one, that the habitat of the genus is mainly restricted to the cooler portions of the Northern Hemisphere, and it is on this point that I seek information. Is the salmon or has he at any time been a native of China?

The accompanying photograph of a 17th century Chinese porcelain dish showing the fish about to attempt to leap the falls at Lung Mên is typical of many similar pictures. The fish appears to be a species of carp.

My alternative question is: Does China possess a carp which emulates the well known habits of the salmon at the spawning season?

Your kind answer to these enquiries will be greatly appreciated by

Yours faithfully,

EDGAR E. BLUETT.

Brook Street, London, W.1.

February 22, 1932.

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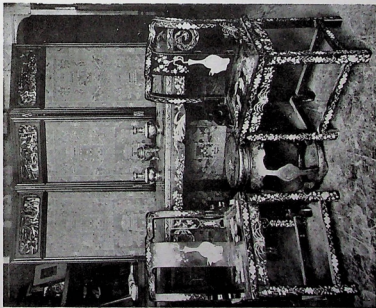
A STUDY OF THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF WORKING FAMILIES IN SHANGHAI, by Simon Young and L. K. Tao: Institute of Research, Peiping, 1932.

Based on a comprehensive study of the cotton mill workers of Shanghai and their families residing at Zaukatu, the study described in this useful publication extended over a period of thirteen months in 1927 and 1928. During this time the investigators kept daily accounts of the expenditures and receipts of a large number of families. Of these family accounts 230 were adopted for analysis. The reason why cotton mill workers were chosen for this study was because this industry employs by far the greatest number of workers in Shanghai, and averages based on the latter will probably be found to be approximately correct for the labouring classes and factory workers generally of the Greater Shanghai area, of which there are somewhere about 500,000. Of this number 237,522 are factory workers, 100,574 being employed in the cotton mills. There are more female workers than male employed in Shanghai, in the cotton textile industry the proportion being 72.3 per cent. females as against 25.5 per cent. males, the odd 2.2 per cent. being made up of children.

The average monthly earnings of the male cotton mill workers is \$15.17 (Shanghai currency), that of the female workers \$13.99, and that of children in this industry \$8.58. While these figures are low for individual workers, as compared with the average for all workers in the Shanghai area, the fact that several members of each family employed in the cotton industry are able to contribute to the family income, which is not the case in many industries, brings the family earnings up to the general average.

The average family consists of from three to four persons (including infants), while the average family income is \$32.89. The average expenditure per family is \$32.60, of which \$18.21 is for food, \$3.06 is for clothes, \$2.09 goes for rent, \$2.45 for fuel and light and \$6.70 for miscellaneous objects and purposes, including funerals, weddings, cigarettes and wines, hot water, interest on debts, furniture, transportation, amusements, toilet articles, remittances home, education and so on.

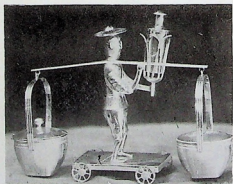
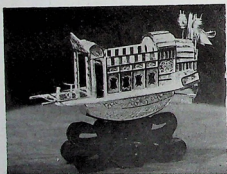
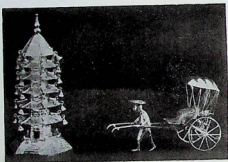
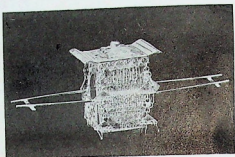
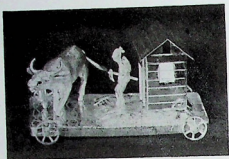
It will be realized from these figures that the standard of living of the Shanghai working class families is very low when compared with that of similar classes



By Courtesy of Tai Lung.
 "Coromandal" Furniture made in a Shanghai Workshop.



A Seventeenth Century Chinese Porcelain Dish showing the
 Characteristic Design of a Carp leaping from the Waters in its Attempt
 to become a Dragon.



Quaint Silver Models and Cruets as made by Tuck Chang and Company, whose Shop is on Broadway, Shanghai.

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in other countries, but it is higher than the average standard of living amongst the working classes of the rest of China, while the conditions in the factories here are better, on the whole, than elsewhere in this country.

In the work under review many more phases of the subject are dealt with than we have touched upon, but we have said enough to indicate the value of the study and this report upon it. The work is in pamphlet form and constitutes Monograph III of *Social Research Publications* issued by the Institute of Social Research at Peking, which is doing very good work. The two previous monographs deal respectively with the living conditions of working families and elementary school teachers in Peking and the working families of Tientsin.

A. DE C. S.

THE PORT OF SHANGHAI: Whangpoo Conservancy Board. Price \$4.00.

Issued by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board once every year, the present being the seventh edition, "The Port of Shanghai" is one of the most useful publications that this city has to offer. It is packed with concisely stated information on all matters relating to Shanghai as a shipping and trading centre. The port's position in respect to other great ports of the world and to the rest of China is discussed, as well as its approaches by land and water, the tides and currents of the Whangpoo on which it stands, winds, typhoons, fogs and other meteorological phenomena that occur in its vicinity, its harbour accommodation and connections, its waterfronts, wharves and landing stages, its exports and imports, the number of shipping companies represented here, and so on and so forth. Many tables and charts are included, as well as a carefully compiled index, which helps the reader to find the information he is after in the shortest possible time.

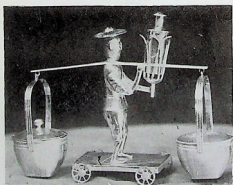
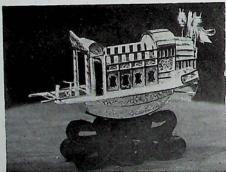
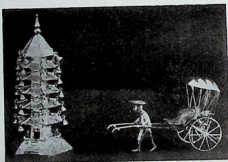
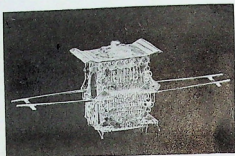
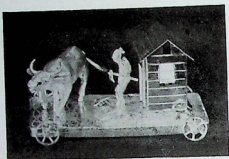
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A. DE C. S.

CHINA HONG LIST, 1932: North-China Daily News and Herald, Ltd., Shanghai, Price, \$10.00.

It is hard to imagine any business in Shanghai, or China, for that matter, being able to get along without the "China Hong List," which makes its appearance, after having been brought up to date, once every year from the presses of the North-China Daily News and Herald, Limited, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, printing and publishing houses in Shanghai. The information contained in this valuable publication is of the sort constantly required, consisting, as it does, of the names, addresses and personnel of all foreign firms and institutions of every description in all the treaty ports of China, the names, connections and addresses of all foreign residents, missionary, commercial, diplomatic and professional, throughout the whole of China, calendars and the dates of festivals and holidays. All this information is carefully arranged and classified so as to be easily accessible. Exchange tables are given at the end of the book, which is well printed and bound.

A. DE C. S.



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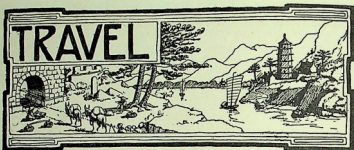
Dr. Herbert Chatley, Engineer-in-Chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, in his introductory note says that the report "is an attempt to provide port statistics as a necessary preliminary to the planning of general port development," the object being "to show, by a convenient array of figures and facts, the nature and magnitude of the business of the port generally and the harbour especially." These objects have certainly been attained, and we strongly recommend any who wish for accurate information on this great port to subscribe to this publication.

A. DE C. S.

CHINA HONG LIST, 1932: North-China Daily News and Herald, Ltd., Shanghai, Price, \$10.00.

It is hard to imagine any business in Shanghai, or China, for that matter, being able to get along without the "China Hong List," which makes its appearance, after having been brought up to date, once every year from the presses of the North-China Daily News and Herald, Limited, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, printing and publishing houses in Shanghai. The information contained in this valuable publication is of the sort constantly required, consisting, as it does, of the names, addresses and personnel of all foreign firms and institutions of every description in all the treaty ports of China, the names, connections and addresses of all foreign residents, missionary, commercial, diplomatic and professional, throughout the whole of China, calendars and the dates of festivals and holidays. All this information is carefully arranged and classified so as to be easily accessible. Exchange tables are given at the end of the book, which is well printed and bound.

A. DE C. S.



THE ENVIRONS OF SHANGHAI

Although situated on the flattest of plains, with nothing in the way of hills to relieve the monotony, Shanghai is blessed with really beautiful surroundings, as anyone may discover by taking a drive along one of the many excellent motor roads leading into the country, or by going for a cruise up or down the Whangpoo in a motor launch or houseboat.

Except during the coldest months of the winter, the whole country is covered with verdure, the result of a fertile soil and ample moisture. Everywhere are canals, creeks and ditches, crossed by picturesque bridges, and along whose banks bushes and trees are allowed to grow at will, while innumerable clumps of graves, scattered over the fields, support luxuriant groves of bamboos, junipers and other shrubs or trees. The landscape in every direction is further enhanced by pretty little farmsteads, small villages or even red-walled shrines and temples, round which also grow bamboo groves and copses, with here and there such large and stately trees as the ginkgo and elm.

The cultivated fields, too, are a never ending source of delight, with their neat rows of beans, cotton or market vegetables, their crops of flaming yellow rape, pink vetch, pale green or golden rice, according to the season. In the early spring countless cherry, peach, apple, plum, pear and apricot trees make a fairyland of many districts, and even during the winter evergreen trees and shrubs as well as crops of winter wheat, broad beans and native cabbage keep the country from assuming the dull drabness so noticeable throughout China north of the Yangtze Basin.

Open water, with its myriad reflections, always enhances scenery, and in this respect the country immediately round Shanghai is particularly fortunate by reason of the creeks and canals already referred to, not to mention innumerable ponds, both large and small, that occur everywhere.

Besides the motor roads which have been constructed by the various Municipalities of Shanghai there are foot-paths in every direction, by means of which one may ramble for miles through the country, enjoying

THE ENVIRONS OF SHANGHAI

the scent-laden air, the fresh greenness of the vegetation, the songs of the birds and other sights and sounds that belong to rural districts.

In some cases these paths are paved and lead one to a village, whose low tile-roofed houses, rising sheer from the placid surface of a canal or creek and flanked by blossoming fruit trees or drooping willows, are faithfully reflected below; and one comes to realize why the Chinese loves his home as he does and worships the good earth upon which it stands, for to the Chinese the good earth, or *hao ti*, as he calls it, is the giver of life and all good things.

Wandering further afield we find that Shanghai is within comparatively easy distance of still more beautiful country than that which immediately surrounds it. Within walking distance in a south-westerly direction are the so called Shanghai Hills at Zose, an isolated group that rise a few hundred feet above the level of the plain, and are visible from many miles around. From the tops of these one gets a wonderful view of the whole country spread out like a map, with its many waterways and long rectangular fields, its scattered farmsteads, villages, grave patches and bamboo groves sharply defined. On the top of one of the hills which is thickly wooded, the Catholic missionaries are building a church. Some distance away an observatory, also put there and maintained by these missionaries, marks the summit of another hill, while far away to the south may be seen the hills of Chapu and Kangpu areas and even those of Hangchow, the Queen City of China.

Chapu and Kangpu may be reached by motor cruiser or houseboat by way of the Whangpoo, and there the country at any time of the year is perfectly lovely. There are few more beautiful scenes than the crumbling creeper-covered walls of such ancient towns as Chapu or Hai-yen (called Haiee in the local dialect) mirrored in the reed-lined creeks that surround them, with a faithfully reflected bridge in the distance and behind all the low hills and the sunset glow. These hills run along the coast line, in many places descending abruptly to the sea, while a little way out lie hilly islands, covered with shrubs, small trees and bamboo. Everywhere over the hills may be found growing such beautiful flowers as wild lilac, violets, pansies, pinks, clematis and deutzias, according to their season, while thick stands of young pine or heavier growths of other trees give a woodland effect.

Hangchow, with its beautiful hills, clear swift streams, woods, bamboo groves, lakes and temples, surpasses description. It can easily be reached by train from Shanghai, and is on the way to the well known summer resort of Mokanshan, perched three to four thousand feet up in the mountains of Northern Chekiang, the home of so many of China's most brilliant poets and painters. In these mountains are many clear streams, forests of giant bamboo and *Cunninghamia*, or Foochow pine, while such big game animals as wild boar and serow and such rare game birds as Darwin's pheasant or koklass, not to mention the common ring-necked pheasant and the bamboo partridge, may be met with.

Beyond Hangchow in a southerly direction lies Ningpo, which can also be reached by railway, and such lovely spots as Feng-hua, where General Chiang Kai-shek has built himself a home midst surroundings

nowhere to be surpassed in all China. The beautiful temple of Tien-tong also lies in this direction, some miles to the south-east of Ningpo. A trip by native boat up the Chien-tang River, which rises somewhere in the highlands of North-western Fukien, may easily be made by Shanghai residents. This will bring them to some of the most delightful country in this part of China.

Even more accessible to Shanghai, and to many just as beautiful as that in the Hangchow direction, is that which lies in the vicinity of Soochow. This city, often called the Venice of China, is itself picturesque enough, with its temples, pagodas and waterways, which enter it by means of arched gateways in the city walls, but the surrounding country, with its hills, woods and canals, and the great expanse of the Ta-hu, or Great Lake, to the south, makes it one of the most famous cities in this part of China. Renowned for its scholars and poets, it is also particularly famous for the beauty of its women. Quinsan, situated on the railway a few miles to the Shanghai side of Soochow, near to the spot generally known as Henli where Shanghai sportsmen are wont to hold their annual regatta, and Wusih on the other side of Soochow, are also beautiful towns; while, by continuing along the same railway, one reaches Chinkiang, on the banks of the Yangtze, where scrub- and bamboo-covered hills shelter wild boar and other game. These hills continue all the way to Nanking, increasing the beauty of the journey to this city, once the capital of the Ming Emperors, then for a time of the Taiping rebels, and now of the National Government of China.

SHANGHAI AS A TOURIST CENTRE

Although there are no very remarkable sights or notable places in Shanghai itself to attract the tourist, this city is actually extremely well located as a tourist centre. In the first place it is the main point of arrival and departure of visitors to China, and, as such, is extremely well supplied with passenger shipping and other transport services. There are almost daily sailings of great liners for Europe and America, and every day many smaller steamers arrive or leave Shanghai from or for other ports along the China coast and in neighbouring countries such as Japan, Korea, Formosa and Hongkong. There are also regular sailings of fine passenger steamers or motor-vessels at comparatively short intervals for such places as French Indo-China, where the marvellous

SHANGHAI AS A TOURIST CENTRE

ruins of Ancient Cambodia, such as the Ankor Wat, may be visited, the Philippines, and the Netherlands Indies, where the delights of the jewel island of Bali, the grandeur of the Javanese volcanoes and the romance of ancient Hindu temples such as the Prambanan and the Borobudur, ever beckon to the traveller from the West. A good railway system connects Shanghai with Peking and other important cities in the north, as well as to Hangchow and Ningpo to the south; while there are regular steamer services up the Yangtze River, allowing of a visit to the wonderful Yangtze Gorges.

In the second place Shanghai is within comparatively easy reach of many delightful places, places where some of China's most beautiful scenery occurs, places of historic interest, reminiscent of China's dim and distant past, when long-sleeved scholars wandered idly through lovely gardens, or wrote poetry or drank wine in shady grottoes, places noted for their ancient art-crafts or famous for their monasteries, temples, monks and pilgrims. Hangchow, Soochow, Pootoo Island, Ningpo and the Tientong Monastery, Nanking—all these delightful and interesting places are within easy reach of Shanghai, and visits can be arranged without much difficulty through the various tourist and travel agencies, who have everything organized down to the minutest detail of transportation, accommodation and feeding arrangements.

Thirdly, Shanghai, by reason of the many shops and retail stores catering to the business, offers the tourist a wonderful opportunity for purchasing Chinese antiques, curios, rugs, embroideries and other such articles to take back with him to decorate his home in his native land and to remind him of delightful days spent travelling in the Far East. Banking facilities, too, are extremely good.

And finally, this great city has wonderful accommodation to offer the traveller in the way of sumptuous hotels and apartment houses, where every comfort may be enjoyed, where the rooms are both beautiful and luxurious and where the food is as good as can be had anywhere in the world. In all the larger hotels the guests may enjoy good music played by the hotel orchestra at stated intervals during the day and during meals, while in some of them there is dancing during the afternoons and evenings. Shanghai also has to offer amusement in the way of cabaret entertainments every night of the year, while the famous "night-life" of the Orient may always be indulged in should the traveller so desire.

One way and another there are few cities in the world that offer better or more alluring prospects of the tourist's enjoying himself than Shanghai, and it is not surprising that in spite of unfavourable conditions at times, there is always a steady flow of visitors to this great port.

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TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION NOTES

THE SINO-TIBETAN BORDERLAND: On April 14 members of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society listened to an extremely interesting lecture illustrated with remarkably beautiful lantern slides that was given by a young American explorer, Mr. Brooke Dolan, the subject being the country along the Szechuan borders of Tibet, through which he passed on his recent expedition into these regions in search of rare birds and big game animals.

The title of the lecture was announced as "Big Game Hunting on the Tibetan Border," but, owing to the wrong set of photograph films having reached Shanghai, those taken of the big game animals and hunting scenes having been shipped to Germany by mistake, the subject of the lecture had to be changed. This, however, was of little consequence, for seldom has a Shanghai audience listened to anything more interesting than what Mr. Dolan, who organized and led the expedition which bore his name, had to say, while the beauty of the scenes thrown on the screen could not easily be surpassed.

The expedition consisted of five foreigners, with the usual native personnel of interpreter and servants, and was equipped for making extensive biological collections, anthropological investigations and the taking of moving and ordinary photographs. Considerable success attended the efforts of the members, for, besides making a fine collection of rare birds, they secured good skins and skulls of both takin and giant panda, as well as whole series of serow, gorals, blue sheep, Tibetan antelopes, roe deer and other animals.

Hitherto unexplored country was visited and magnificent views of the great Minyu Gonka, a mountain that is believed by some to rival Mount Everest in height, were obtained. Various tribesmen were encountered, and they and their women folk photographed, while extensive data concerning them and their customs were secured.

The expedition was carried out under the joint auspices and on behalf of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences and the University of Pennsylvania.

After having his specimens examined by Dr. Tsai Yuen-pei, President of the National Research Institution, and handing over the duplicates promised before permission to carry out the expedition could be obtained from the Nanking Government, Mr. Dolan shipped his specimens to America and sailed for that country on May 3.

SHANGHAI'S FAVOURABLE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION: Except for minor details in regard to the immediate approaches there is no port in the world more favourably situated geographically than Shanghai. In the first place this great city lies conveniently in regard to round-the-world sea routes, so that vessels making such journeys can, and almost invariably do, call here without going out of their way to any appreciable extent. This also means that Shanghai is practically on the direct route between North American Pacific coast ports and the Philippine Islands, Malaya, India and Africa, as well as being on the Suez route from European ports to Japan. There is also a direct sea route between Shanghai and Australia and New Zealand, with Manila on the way. In other words, by far the greater part of the world's shipping that comes to the Orient finds it convenient to call at Shanghai, which, of course, means that this city is particularly favourably situated for travellers wishing to get to any part of the world.

The steamer routes from Shanghai spread out like a fan, running, as they do, to the northern ports of China such as Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tientsin, Chinwangtao and Hulutao, to South Manchurian ports such as Newchwang, Dairen and Antung, to Korean ports such as Chemulpo and Fusan, to East Siberian ports such as Vladivostok by way of the Straits of Shimonoseki, to all the ports of Japan including Formosa, to Vancouver, Seattle and San Francisco on the Pacific Coast of North



A Bridge over Siccawei Creek in Winter. The Weather in Shanghai can at Times be very severe.



Photos by Ah Fong.

A Scene in the Country round Shanghai after a Fall of Snow in Winter.



A typical Farmstead on the Bank of a Creek on the Great Kiangsu-Chekiang Plain.



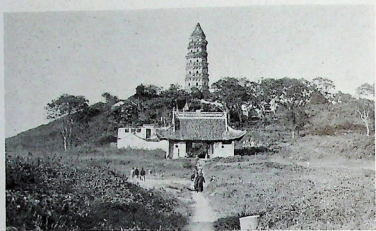
Photos by Ah Fong.

Lung-hua Pagoda, near Shanghai, one of the special sights for Tourists visiting this City.

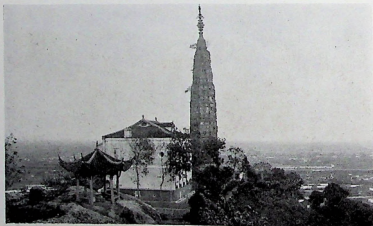


Photo by Ah Fong.

A fine old Tree on a Hill Overlooking West Lake at Hangchow.



One of the many picturesque Pagodas in the Soochow District. This is known as the Leaning Pagoda.



Photos by Ah Fong.

One of Hangchow's quaint Pagodas. Beyond lies the great Kiangsu-Chekiang Plain, with its numberless Waterways and Farmsteads.



Photo by Courtesy of the "North-China Sunday News."

Images of Buddha and Attendants in the "Cave of the Purple Cloud" at the Lin-ying Monastery, Hangchow.

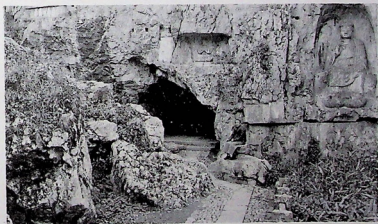


Photo by Ah Fong.

The Entrance to the "Cave of the Purple Cloud" at the Lin-ying Monastery, one of the Sights of Hangchow.



Crowds waiting on the Sea Wall at Zakou near Hangchow to see the famous Bore, said to be the largest in the World. When at its Maximum during the Spring and Autumn Equinoxes a Wall of Water Fifteen Feet high rushes up the Estuary of the Ch'ien-t'ang River.



Photos by Ah Fong.

The famous Hangchow Bore as it comes rushing up the Estuary of the Ch'ien-t'ang River. Crowds of Chinese and many Foreigners make the Pilgrimage to Hangchow at the Spring and Autumn Equinoxes every year to witness this Sight.

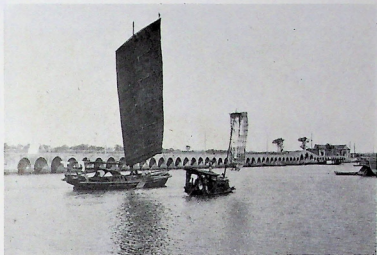


Photo by C. Q. Jim.

The Fifty-two Arch Bridge at Soochow. From a Photograph by C. Q. Jim, shown in the last Annual Photographic Exhibition of the City Bank Club, Shanghai.



Photo by Ah Fong.

A Native Houseboat such as ply upon the innumerable Waterways of the great Kiangsu-Chekiang Plain.



One of the many graceful Bridges spanning the countless Waterways of the Great Kiangsu-Chekiang Plain. This one is near Soochow.



Photos by Ah Fong.

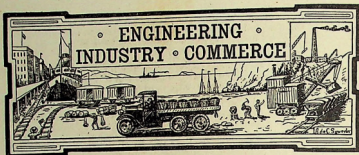
Another beautiful Bridge situated near Soochow, sometimes called the Venice of the Orient on account of its numerous Waterways.

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION NOTES

America, calling at Honolulu on the way, to the Panama Canal in Central America, to Australia and New Zealand by way of the Philippine Islands, to the Netherlands Indies and the Malay Archipelago, to Indian, European and African ports by way of the Straits Settlements in Malaya, to the ports of Siam and Indo-China such as Bangkok and Saigon, and to all the ports of South China such as Hanoi, Canton, Hongkong, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Wenchow and Ningpo. An idea of what this means to shipping may be gathered from the fact that in 1930 no fewer than 12,926 ocean going steamers entered and cleared from Shanghai. What it means to travellers and globe-trotters may be gathered from the fact that a very large proportion of these twelve to thirteen thousand steamers arriving at and leaving Shanghai have passenger accommodation. This port is particularly well served by large passenger steamers or motor vessels with ample and sumptuous provision for passengers, British, American, Japanese, French, German, Italian and Dutch companies competing with each other for this business.

This is one side of the picture of Shanghai's favourable position on the map. The other side has to do with this city's position in regard to China, and here, again, it is evident that it is more favourably situated than any other city or port in the country, in that it lies at the mouth of China's greatest trade route, the Yangtze River, whose basin covers fully a half of this country's territory, and by far the richest areas at that. Large numbers of vessels of every description sail daily from Shanghai for ports along this great river, and as many arrive every day, bringing numberless passengers and great quantities of cargo. Add to these facts the further fact that Shanghai actually lies on a river, the Whangpoo, which taps and gives access to a very rich and fertile stretch of country on the great Kiangsu-Chekiang plain, and it will be realized how favourably situated is this great city-port in regard to world travel and trade.

The minor drawback of being situated up a river estuary that is affected by tides and the silting up of its channels is easily outweighed by this extremely favourable position in relation to the great sea-routes of world traffic.



SHANGHAI'S SPREADING ACRES

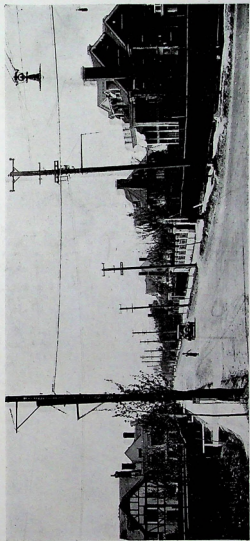
BY

J. S. POTTER

Most significant in Shanghai's building statistics for the past few years is the increasing figure for construction *outside* of the Settlement and Concession boundaries. Out of a total of Tls. 62,351,259 in building permits for 1931, the outside areas provided Tls. 16,940,944. This is more than twice the amount for the French Concession and nearly half of that for the International Settlement. Up to 1925 the outside areas ran only Tls. 1,000,000 or less per year, less than 5 per cent. By 1928 the figure had risen to 10 per cent. by 1930 to 16½ per cent. and by 1931 to 27 per cent. The city's growth is actually forcing an increasing amount of development outside of the boundaries.

Statistics show that the city's population has been increasing by nearly 100,000 people every year for several years past. Now, 100,000 people make up a city in themselves, and require accommodations not only for their homes and their vocations, but for their amusements, for schools, for churches and hospitals, and for their many other widespread interests. Fortunately, Shanghai has always been able to find employment for the hundreds of thousands who have sought asylum here, with the result that they have remained here. What in 1910 was a city of one million became by 1930 a city of three millions. With its favoured position as the key city of the Orient with present conditions favourable to industry and commerce, and with the guarantee of *security*, we can foresee by 1950 on the banks of the Whangpoo a city, not of to-day's mere three millions, but a metropolis ranking in population and importance with London and New York.

If the expansion of the city is to depend in great measure upon the growth of its industries, we have had in the past few years powerful encouragement in this direction. The increases in the Customs tariff would have the direct effect of stimulating manufacturing here. As yet we have sensed this reaction in very small measure, and the future



Delightful Homes in an Outlying Area in the Western District of Shanghai.



The Garden Bridge spanning Soochow Creek on which live thousands of Chinese who know no Homes but their Boats.



The famous Tea House that stands in a large Pool in the Native City, Shanghai, said to be the Original of the famous Willow Pattern Design.

Photos by Ah Fong.

SHANGHAI'S SPREADING ACRES

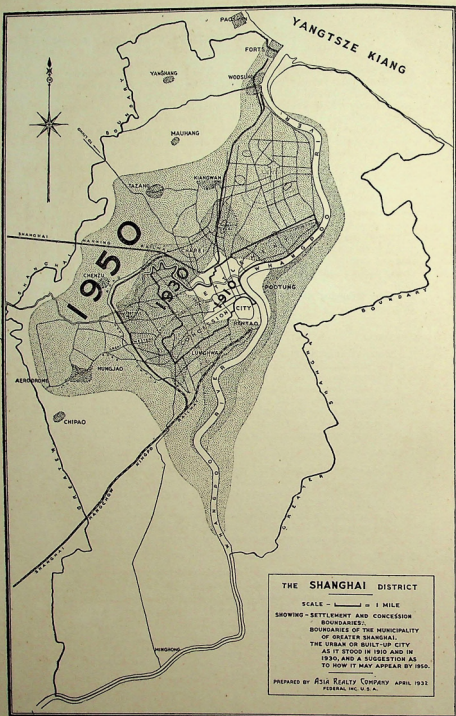
of the tariff can hardly be *downward*. The fall in the value of silver in this silver-using country tends powerfully to the same end, as also does the patriotic effort of the Chinese to encourage home industries. Those very efforts, which would reduce imports by fostering local industries, will add in far greater measure to the greatness of the city.

Examine the growth map presented in these pages and see the little city as it stood in 1910. Its developed area reached hardly beyond the Recreation Grounds. St. George's Farm, as old residents recall it, was a long carriage ride out in the country. In the Northern Section there was but the beginning of the crowded city of to-day.

By 1930 the developed area had increased perhaps six fold, and the population from one million to three. Is it too much to expect that by 1950 the urban area will cover approximately what is shown on our map, three times the area of to-day? Is it too much to expect that by 1950 the population may be as much as five or six millions, or more? Municipal Regulations will reduce crowding; there must be better sanitary conditions, more parks and open spaces. There will be higher standards of living and a considerable thinning out of the population density of the city.

The following comparative figures on density of population are interesting:

	<i>Per Acre</i>	<i>Per Mou</i>
SHANGHAI		
Population in the most crowded sections of the Northern and Eastern Districts	490	82
Average density of the population in the Settlement and Concession, 12½ miles square	180	30
Average density of the population throughout the urban or built-up area, 35 square miles	130	21
Average density for Greater Shanghai, the Settlement and the Concession, 210 square miles	25	4
LONDON		
The County of London, 117 square miles of crowded city, with a small percentage of open space (the population of this area decreased slightly from 1921 to 1931)	59	10
Average density for the Metropolitan Police District, embracing 699 square miles, which includes extensive park areas and considerable open country	18	3
NEW YORK		
The five Boroughs of the city, almost completely built-up, but with a considerable number of parks and some open areas in the outskirts, 299 square miles	36	6
TOKYO		
Average density of population	122	20



THE CHINA JOURNAL

For purposes of later reference let us put down here certain figures on land-price, population and building-height limits for various important cities of the world :

City	Value in Taels per <i>Mow</i> (Best City Site)	Population	Building Height Limit
New York ...	16,900,000 ...	6,930,000 ...	Set-backs begin at 250 feet, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ times width of street
Chicago ...	11,700,000 ...	3,430,000 ...	264 feet
London ...	3,430,000 ...	8,202,812 ...	80 feet
Tokyo ...	3,200,000 ...	2,294,600 ...	No data
Shanghai ...	500,000 ...	3,112,250 ...	84 feet or $1\frac{1}{2}$ times width of street

In our future city the "zones" will probably follow the trends of to-day. Along the full length of the river front to Woosung will be shipping and factory interests. The business district will extend well beyond Hongkew Park in the North, will embrace practically all of the Central and Western Districts, even beyond Edinburgh Road, and practically all of the French Concession and certain of the present day areas south of the Concession. The Eastern District as far as Woosung will be taken up with industrial plants, as will also the entire Soochow Creek area. The masses of population and their small trades will be accommodated throughout the length and breadth of the city close to the industries with which they are identified. The better residences will be found in the extreme West. And, of course, as it is destined to be an apartment city, various localities in the urban area will be devoted to apartments, flats and tenements.

A question naturally arises : How far can such growth go ? For the present we have as our guides the examples of other cities, the greatest of which embrace many times in built-up areas what we find in Shanghai, and three times its population. Furthermore, the expanding road system, the motor-car and other rapid transit facilities, and the extension of reliable public utilities will offset the inconvenience of living and doing business farther out from the city centre. Many factors for growth have favoured this city, which, through fortunate location and conditions which have made it safe, is the business metropolis of the Orient as well as the cultural centre to which one-fifth of the people of this earth look for inspiration.

If the city is now to receive unusual encouragement to spread out beyond the boundaries, will this new land supply offset demand to the detriment of land values inside the boundaries ? We are a crowded growing city ; and those very causes which would create our further land supply would immediately encourage our industries and population, so that there would be new demand for accommodations. Rents would be maintained ; the actual use of new areas for city purposes would be a matter of years of development.

In the final analysis the value of a piece of land depends upon what, with suitable development, it can be made to yield. After that rental return must be compared with prevailing interest rates. An immediate

SHANGHAI'S SPREADING ACRES

result of the conditions supposed would be enhanced value of rent producing property ; the demands of industry and commerce, under such conditions, would be strongly felt in land prices ; money would be easier, and interest rates lower. Thriving business would not stop at current rents ; in fact, if the rents for all classes of accommodations in Shanghai are compared with those in other big cities, it will be found that business and all that depends upon it could well pay rents far higher than those of to-day.

Another factor that will maintain and enhance land prices in the more valuable portions of the city is the height of buildings. The value of a piece of land will depend upon the maximum work which it can be made to perform. Irrespective of the growth of the city beyond the boundaries, high buildings will be the order in the more valuable sections.

While few would contend that the market price of land in the business centre of Shanghai is too high, there are still many who maintain that land in the outlying residential districts is expensive when compared with that in other cities. The fact is that as the built-up area advances into the country district, land price advances rapidly. It may be that under more favourable conditions of rapid transportation and of safety, true suburban communities might appear farther out, on comparatively cheap land. This has been happening in the Hungjao area between Warren Road and the Aéro-drome. But the masses of people cling to the city ; and, until Shanghai provides good roads, good and cheap transportation facilities, and public utilities without hindrance, this condition is to be expected. We not only believe that a solution of the present Shanghai question, which would open up the suburban country, would throw a portion of the new demand for land farther out into the country, but also that those same conditions would bring about a further stimulus to industry and population which would fully offset the demands thus transferred to outlying districts.

Turning for a moment to land prices, from the land assessment schedules of the International Settlement we find that through the period from 1900 to 1930 the average Municipal assessment per *mow* increased steadily from Tls. 2,695 to Tls. 24,297, a rise of eight hundred and two per cent. in thirty years. At compound interest this is at a rate of more than eight per cent. per annum. Market prices, of course, kept pace, always at a higher figure. The history of land prices in the French Concession and in other growing districts is the same.

We offer certain illustrations. Back in 1860 a tract of 34.5 *mow* at Nanking, Thibet and Chekiang Roads was sold at Tls. 64 per *mow*. In 1863 the piece of swamp land on which the Race Course now stands brought Tls. 30 per *mow*. In 1866, 23 *mow* farther out on Bubbling Well Road changed hands at Tls. 20 per *mow*. Later, in 1882, just fifty years ago, the old Town Hall site on Nanking Road was acquired at Tls. 3,750 per *mow*. A lot at Boone and Chapoo Roads was worth Tls. 3,000 per *mow* in 1895. Coming down to recent times, by 1911 the land on which the present Municipal Building is located could be had at Tls. 70,000 per *mow*, and as late as 1918 good frontage on Yu Yuen Road and on Route Ghisi could be had at Tls. 1,500 per *mow*.

We would estimate the total real estate value of this city at Tls. 5,000,000,000, some Tls. 3,000,000,000 or more of it in land and nearly Tls. 2,000,000,000 in buildings. Compared with this, we have certain information from the City of Chicago which would indicate that the total real estate value of that city in land and buildings would be about Tls. 30,000,000,000. Our city has still a long way to go, but it is on the way. We feel that Shanghai land prices are tending toward comparative equality with those found in other great cities.

Our observations on the growth tendency of Shanghai are entirely optimistic; but the key condition to growth and importance is *safety, security*. And here we must have faith; faith that diplomacy will determine for us a city safe for those international interests which centre here, tying us up with all the world; faith that the far sighted interests that have brought greatness to Shanghai will have the resourcefulness and find the support to keep it great.

ENGINEERING ENTERPRISE IN THE SHANGHAI DISTRICT

Although, by the very nature of the country in which Shanghai lies, there is no call for anything very remarkable in the way of engineering, this great city and the surrounding country offer ample scope for engineers of every grade. There are a number of highly qualified consulting engineers of many nationalities including Chinese. The building industry in Shanghai alone renders it possible for these to make a good living here, while there are also all kinds of industries in which engineering skill is required. To the opportunities thus offered must be added the ever present possibility of being called in for consultation and advice on extensive engineering projects in other parts of China. For instance, one of Shanghai's leading American consulting engineers is at present busy on a huge electrical power scheme for the Hangchow district, whereby an extensive area will be served with current for lighting and industrial purposes.

Shanghai has its own Engineering Society, made up of members of every nationality, who make this institution a thoroughly alive and active one.

There are a number of what may be called engineering firms, whose business is to import and install machinery and engineering materials of every description. Most of the larger firms engaged in the import and export business have an engineering department. The machinery and materials imported are, of course, not merely for Shanghai itself, but for all parts of China, and this fact calls for the presence on the

ENGINEERING ENTERPRISE IN THE SHANGHAI DISTRICT

staffs of these firms of expert engineers who can go when necessary into the interior or to other treaty ports to see to the installation of the plant ordered.

Another class of engineering concern, of which there are a number in Shanghai, are those which have established regular engineering works, and are able to undertake all kinds of repairs, the making of machinery parts and other work of a similar nature.

Deep well boring is one of the engineering specialties provided for in Shanghai, for, although the geological strata of this area is not of the nature to allow of true artesian wells, yet good water, suitable for industrial and domestic purposes, can always be tapped and brought to the surface at a reasonable cost.

Very important to a great port like Shanghai are the ship-building and repairing yards, there being a number of big engineering firms devoted to this industry with docks capable of accommodating quite large vessels. A number of large vessels, including steamers, motor vessels and warships, have been built in Shanghai.

Engineering work connected with river conservancy and the maintenance of the harbour (a section of the Whangpoo being dignified by this name) is carried out by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, which has its own engineering yards and workshops, and a considerable fleet of dredgers, hopper barges, steam launches and the like, all of which have to be kept in full working order. Recently a contract was signed for a powerful dredger to operate on the channels in the Yangtze Estuary with an idea of improving and maintaining the approaches to the mouth of the Whangpoo. There are also companies in Shanghai equipped for marine salvage work.

While Shanghai as a whole has several electrical power plants, by far the largest and most important is the one which serves the International Settlement, lying on the left bank of the Whangpoo in the Yangtzepoo district. This was originally established and developed into one of the largest such plants of the Orient, if not of the world, by the Municipal Council, but recently it was sold for some Tls. 81,000,000 to a company, which has since been operating it. Whether this was really to the community's best interests still remains to be seen. Normally, it will generally be conceded, State or Municipal ownership of public utility concerns is not the most desirable, but in this case the whole of the Electricity Department, as it was called, of the Shanghai Municipal Council was so well run that the usual criticisms could not be levelled against it.

As two railways have their terminuses in Shanghai, it follows that there must be plant and workshops to handle repairs and overhaul locomotives and other rolling stock, which is the case.

It is probably in the building industry, already referred to, that the greatest scope for the engineer in Shanghai is to be found. The high value of land in the International Settlement and French Concession calls for tall buildings; while the soft nature of the subsoil calls for special foundations where such buildings are contemplated. The use of piles, therefore, and pile-driving have become specialized here, it being

necessary to provide huge rafts made up of piles, sometimes as much as 100 feet in length, on which these tall buildings literally float in a sea of mud.

An engineering feat that must some day be attempted if Shanghai is to be developed to its full capacity is the spanning of the Whangpoo with a bridge which will permit the passage of the largest ocean going vessels. This will connect the city as a whole with the rapidly developing Pootung area; and the prevailing conditions will doubtless call for something rather special in the way of bridges. Whether the advantages as yet to be derived will justify the cost and who is to undertake the scheme are matters which remain to be considered.

Transportation, printing, the supplying of coal-gas and of water for domestic and industrial purposes, the maintenance of roads, and the efficient running of the telephone systems are all matters intimately connected with engineering and forming part of the engineering development of this great city.

SHANGHAI'S COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

It is now generally recognized that Shanghai is the fifth largest city in the world. Since the four cities that take precedence over it, London, New York, Berlin and Chicago, are either in Europe or America, it follows that Shanghai is the largest city in the Orient, that is to say, in the whole of Asia, the Malay Archipelago and other islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, Australia and New Zealand.

This proud position is not the result of fortuitous circumstances, but is attributable to the energy and industry of man. Shanghai's geographical position at the mouth of the great Yangtze River is its only natural endowment, and, even so, the city's position some distance up what can be considered but little better than a tidal creek, the Whangpoo, which flows into the Yangtze Estuary, has always proved more of a handicap than anything else, when compared with the harbour facilities of other great city-ports of the world. It is what man has done in overcoming the difficulties placed in his way by nature and in moulding adverse circumstances to his use that has made Shanghai the important city it is, and the greatest honour and respect are due to those brave pioneers of British enterprise in the Orient who first visualized the potentialities that lay in its development as a trading centre.

Although Shanghai in some form or other has existed for the last two thousand years at least, first as an insignificant fishing village and market, later as a small port, and later still as a walled city, it did not

SHANGHAI'S COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

begin to assume any real importance till in 1842, after the British fleet sailed up the Whangpoo and captured the city, the latter was opened as a Treaty Port, and an area outside its walls was set aside for the establishment of a British Settlement, trading centre and port. It is safe to say that but for this action on the part of the British in forcing Chinese officialdom to allow foreign trade to develop, Shanghai would to-day be the same as it was in 1842. Though the nationals of other countries have flocked into this great port, assisting to build up its commerce and industries, and though the Chinese here have in the course of time increased from a few farmers when the Settlement area was first mapped out to something over a million inhabitants in the Settlement area to-day, all contributing something to its development, there can be no denying the fact that the place has been built up mainly by British enterprise, determination, acumen and industry.

In the first place only concerned with commerce, the import and export of goods, the founders of Shanghai's prosperity soon realized that commerce and industry must ever go hand in hand, whereupon their energies began to be concentrated on getting the Chinese to embark upon industrial enterprises along the same lines as they are carried out in Europe and America, and in due course this great city has become as much an industrial centre as it is a commercial one. To-day there are well over a hundred distinct industries in Shanghai conducted on Western lines, nearly two thousand factories of one kind or another, and factory hands running into the hundreds of thousands.

It is not our intention here to go into details regarding these industries or the various phases of Shanghai's commerce. These have been fully dealt with in previous special numbers of *The China Journal*, namely, industry in the "Industrial Shanghai" number, published two years ago in May, 1930, and commerce in the "Commercial Shanghai" number, published a year ago in May, 1931, and we refer those of our readers who desire full particulars of Shanghai in these respects to those issues of this journal.

Here we are only interested in the general aspect of Shanghai's trade and industry. The value of the former, according to the Customs' returns for 1930, was Tls. 1,328,000,000 as regards imports, and Tls. 895,000,000 as regards exports. The figures for 1931 are not yet available, but it is believed they exceed those of 1930 in spite of adverse conditions. At least two-thirds of China's whole foreign trade passes through Shanghai, while the number and tonnage of the ships that call here place Shanghai as the sixth or seventh largest port in the world. It is interesting to compare the foregoing figures with those of the year 1843, the first year of foreign trade in Shanghai, when the imports were valued at Tls. 433,729, and the exports at Tls. 147,172.

The overseas ships which entered and left Shanghai last year totalled some 37,110,641 tons, while the inland waters shipping for the same year totalled 7,858,163 tons.

Turning to industry, it is practically impossible as things now stand to arrive at an accurate estimate of the total capital involved in this branch of human activity in Shanghai. With all the many big cotton

mills, silk filatures, engineering works of one kind or another, furniture and other factories, not to mention the host of smaller factories and workshops, it must run into enormous figures.

It must always be remembered that Shanghai's chief assets as an industrial centre are nothing more than a plentiful supply of good water, good water communications with the rest of China and the outside world, which enables raw materials to be brought here at a reasonably cheap rate, and an abundance of cheap and efficient labour. It has no natural products of its own, such as coal or iron, and, except for a little locally grown cotton and silk, all its raw materials have to be imported from abroad or from other parts of China. Its chief assets as a commercial centre are its geographical position at the gateway of an enormous and thickly populated territory, and good water communications with that territory and the rest of the world.

The spirit that motivates both its industry and commerce is an incurable optimism coupled with a dogged determination to overcome all difficulties. With these assets and this spirit nothing can stop the further development of this great city and port, and it is safe to say that, given a fair chance from the political point of view, and freedom to expand unhampered, Shanghai will in time to come assume the place, not only of the largest city in Asia and the Pacific region, but of the whole world.

FINANCE, CURRENCIES AND EXCHANGE IN SHANGHAI

The stranger coming to Shanghai must inevitably experience some difficulty in adjusting himself to the various currencies used here. If he has come here to take up a commercial career he will be troubled further in his efforts to grasp the intricacies of "exchange," the successful mastery of which will probably make all the difference between his success or failure as a business man. The banking system in vogue here also calls for some elucidation, especially that involving Chinese banks, while other potent factors in the Shanghai financial system, such as the influence of the Customs and the Gold Bar Exchange, must be understood before anyone fancying himself as a banker, a captain of industry or a merchant prince can safely embark upon the troubled seas of Shanghai finance with their Scyllas and Charybdises on every hand and their waters teeming with sharks and other predaceous fishes.

FINANCE, CURRENCIES AND EXCHANGE IN SHANGHAI

In spite of the dangers that beset the unwary, Shanghai, as a whole, is essentially financially minded, and it is probable that in no other place in the world is there such a large proportion of the community that understands, or fancies it understands, high finance, and indulges that fancy to the same extent as in this cosmopolitan city.

This accounts for the number of brokers—bullion, exchange, share and shipping—that manage to make a good living in Shanghai; for, no matter how expert an operator an individual business man may be, he is more or less bound to do his transactions through a broker, since he has not the time to visit the banks or the stock exchange or to look up individual buyers or sellers, as the case may be.

There are times when Shanghai becomes the centre literally of "frenzied finance," when the whole community thinks of nothing but the rise and fall of shares, dealing more or less extensively in these hazardous objects of speculation, which may or may not be worth the paper their certificates are printed on. Or it may be fluctuations in exchange that cause a flutter in Shanghai's financial dovescots, and everybody, from the Taipan or head of the firm down to the most junior clerk, has visions of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice as he puts his wad on the game.

Of course, as an inevitable anticlimax, every one of these periods of financial excitement ends in a crash, some of the brokers going bankrupt and many members of the public being shorn of their worldly wealth like sheep of their wool, after which Shanghai settles down to a period of quiet and peaceful business till such time as the manipulators are able to stir the share or bullion markets into activity again.

Although involving many millions of tael, dollars or pounds, as the case may be, all this must be considered as only the lighter side of finance in Shanghai, what the Shanghai community of merchants and business men does to amuse itself, so to speak, when it has a little surplus cash. The real finance of Shanghai is a much more serious thing, involving enormous sums of money, extensive insurance, stupendous land deals, the floating of companies, immense shipments of merchandise, huge loans or overdrafts from the banks and sometimes, it must be admitted, sensational failures.

It is in connection with commercial enterprise that a good knowledge and understanding of exchange comes in, for the settlement of a good rate of exchange may easily add several per cent. to the profit to be derived from a transaction. A merchant receives an order from a local retailer or dealer for a consignment of goods. It represents in cash a figure far greater than the entire capital of his firm. The goods have to be paid for in England, let us say, in sterling or in America in United States gold dollars, while they have to be sold in China in taels (Chinese ounces of silver), silver dollars or even banknotes. Through the banks he arranges to pay for the goods on delivery or within a certain period after delivery as he disposes of them to his clients who have ordered them, and, in order to safeguard himself against the rate of exchange between the pound and the tael or the silver dollar going against him in the interim between placing his order and receiving the goods, he fixes a rate of exchange, that is to say he enters into a contract with the bank to buy so

much sterling on such and such a date at a definite rate of exchange, or he makes his client, the retailer or dealer, fix a rate of exchange. If by the time the goods arrive the relative value of sterling has gone up *vis-à-vis* silver or the tael, he, or his client, whichever fixed the exchange, benefits by being able to add just that much to the price of the goods when disposing of them. If exchange goes the other way, they stand to make a loss, for they have to pay more for sterling than its market value, and run the risk of having other importers or dealers who did not fix exchange undersell them with their goods on the local market.

In such circumstances the temptation is for the native dealer or retailer to attempt to repudiate the contract, and, if he succeeds, and the importer is unable to pay for and take up the goods, the bank in question, which is holding the bill of lading pending payment, disposes of the goods to the highest bidder and debits the importer with the difference.

In the case of goods being exported from the country the exporter receives them from the native dealer or producer at a certain price agreed upon, and ships them to a purchaser in Europe, America or other foreign country, having first settled the price to be paid, which is generally based on samples of the goods previously sent forward. The exporter then settles exchange with his bank or a bank by undertaking to pay in sterling for the required amount of taels at a fixed rate on such and such a date. If the goods on arrival are found to be up to sample, the foreign purchaser pays the price in sterling agreed upon into the exporter's account, who, in turn, takes up his contract for taels with the local bank and with them pays the dealer or producer the price agreed upon. In other words, the banks really finance most of the business done here, even the largest firms usually working on an overdraft on which they pay a fixed rate of interest.

It will be seen that in all such transactions there is a strong element of risk by reason of the fluctuations in exchange, which necessitates the banks involved covering themselves and the importers, exporters, dealers, retailers and producers doing likewise. At the same time there is always the possibility that by not settling exchange a handsome profit may be made by reason of those fluctuations, and the temptation is there to gamble accordingly. And unquestionably many astute merchants, especially native merchants, prefer gambling thus to playing the safer and less profitable game of settling exchange, often making huge profits, but just as often losing heavily, for no one can accurately foretell what exchange is going to do.

A local factor which aggravates the fluctuations in exchange is the presence here of the gold-bar market, on which local speculators gamble on the rise or fall of gold *vis-à-vis* silver, frequently upsetting things badly for honest merchants. This gold-bar business serves no useful purpose, being nothing but a form of speculation that appeals to the gambler.

Naturally, this state of affairs makes merchandizing in China a very intricate and complicated business, and the successful merchant in this country, whether he be native or foreign, is a man to be admired and respected, for his acumen at least if for nothing else.

The reason for business being conducted along the lines described above is not far to seek, although, it takes a little explaining to those not familiar with China conditions. The whole thing hangs on the question of China's currency and the value of that currency relative to the currencies of other countries.

In China there are two main currencies, the tael and the dollar, both of which are silver. The tael is a Chinese ounce of silver, the standard being the Haikuan or Customs tael. It is divided into ten mace or a hundred candareens, or a tenths and hundredths.

The silver itself is in ingots of from fifty taels down to one tael in the shape of a basket, usually called shoes. These ingots are stamped by the smelter as a guarantee of the purity of the silver they contain. Hardly any of the large ingots or shoes of silver are exactly the fifty taels, usually being just a few mace and candareens over weight. Naturally such transactions call for the use of scales, and every banker, merchant, shopkeeper or private individual who makes transactions in this form of currency has his own pair. Whereas formerly in nearly all minor transactions and in many major ones the actual silver was weighed out and given in payment for goods or value received, nowadays, except when the banks handle large quantities of silver bullion in order to cover their commitments, practically all tael transactions are made either by cheque, draft, native bank order or other form of paper, or by the payment of the equivalent in Chinese dollars according to the current rate of exchange between taels and dollars.

The dollar as used in China is roughly the equivalent of the Mexican silver dollar, large quantities of this coin having been imported into the country in times gone by for use here, and many of them are still in circulation. A silver dollar that was originally minted for the Straits Settlements was also extensively imported into China from Hongkong, and at one time was widely circulated, being known as the Hongkong dollar. Besides these foreign coins there are many types of dollar that have been minted in China, all roughly of the same size and weight as the Mexican dollar, and all having the same value in relation to the tael. This, however, itself fluctuates according to the laws of supply and demand, and differs in different places. In Shanghai the ratio between taels and dollars ranges between about 69 taels to 100 dollars and 73 taels to 100 dollars.

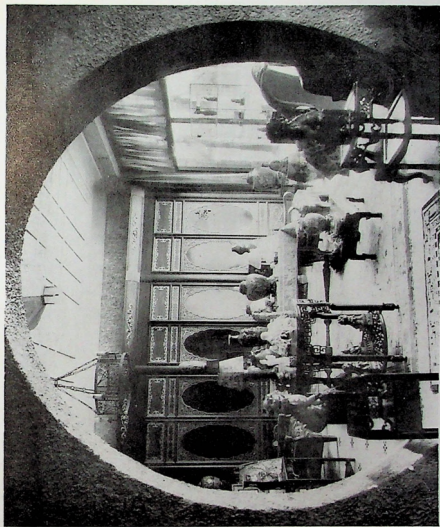
The Chinese dollar contains 100 cents, but all subsidiary silver coins, such as ten or twenty cent pieces, are invariably at a discount, it requiring anywhere from eleven to twelve ten cent pieces to make up a dollar. For this reason in all transactions of less than a dollar the price is quoted in small or big money, small money being the subsidiary silver coins, and big money the actual fraction of the dollar, a tenth, a twentieth or whatever it might be. In order to overcome the difficulties brought about by this debased subsidiary coinage, bank notes of the denomination of ten, twenty and fifty cents have been issued, whose value is actually one tenth, one fifth and one half, respectively, of the silver dollar.

There is only one other form of metal currency and that is the copper one cent piece, theoretically of the value of one hundredth of a dollar, but actually fluctuating in value between one hundred and fiftieth to

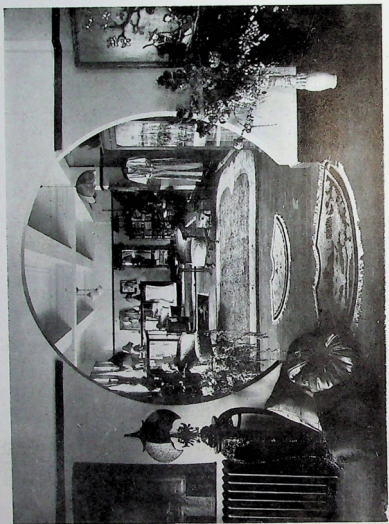
two hundred and fiftieth of a dollar. The old copper cash, the coin with a square hole in it and valued at about one tenth of a copper cent, is no longer in general use in this part of China.

Much more convenient than the heavy silver dollar coins are the notes of denominations of one, five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred dollars which are issued by the different banks, but in accepting these it is wise to note the name of the bank involved and only to accept notes of those banks that are in good repute. Paper money, as it is generally called, issued by native banks has an unpleasant tendency to diminish in value. Of late years tael notes have also been issued by some of the banks, but these are seldom seen in general circulation, being used more in commercial transactions.

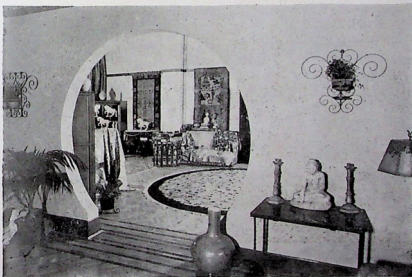
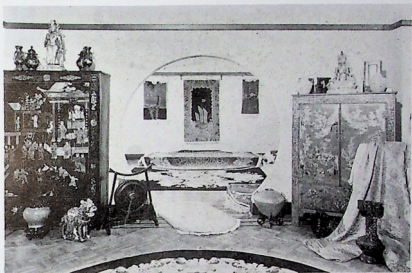
It will be realized that China is on a silver standard, which accounts for the special system of finance already described. The value of the tael or the dollar in regard to the English pound or the American gold dollar, or the currency of any other foreign country on a gold basis or having a currency in terms of gold, naturally fluctuates in accordance with the fluctuations in the relative value of silver and gold. When the violence of these fluctuations is taken into consideration, it will be realized how enormously the question of exchange affects finance and commerce in Shanghai. In 1919, for instance, as the result of a serious world shortage of silver following the Great War, the tael reached the unprecedented high level of nine English shillings, and it was difficult to get three Chinese dollars for one English pound. Eleven years later, in 1930, there was so little demand for silver and the supply was so much in excess that the tael went down to seven pence and one English pound was worth twenty-one Chinese dollars. Similarly in 1919 one Chinese dollar was worth about two United States gold dollars, whereas in 1930 it was worth only twenty cents. The havoc that such violent fluctuations in exchange works on commerce may be imagined better than described, and until China is able to go on to the gold standard there will always be this menace to successful trading in this country. A fixed rate of exchange between China and foreign countries, while eliminating gambling, would in the long run be an inestimable boon to the import and export merchants of this country in general and Shanghai in particular, since it would tend to bring about steady trading conditions. At present, however, there are many very serious difficulties in the way of China's adopting the gold standard, the chief being the shortage of the yellow metal. The effect of the low value of silver on the trade of such a place as Shanghai is serious, since it inevitably forces up the price of all articles imported from abroad, greatly reducing sales. In ordinary circumstances this might be offset by a corresponding increase in exports, but in the present state of the world's markets for raw products there is comparatively little demand for what China has to offer. Nevertheless, business somehow carries on and even shows a tendency to improve in spite of these adverse conditions. It is inconceivable that such conditions will continue indefinitely, and, when they do right themselves and the world and China return once more to normalcy, nothing will be able to prevent a financial boom in Shanghai far surpassing anything that has gone before.



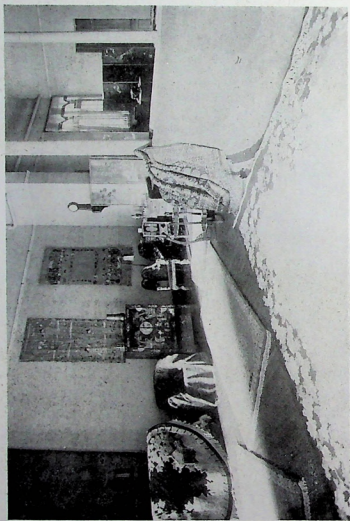
Full of choice Chinese Antiques and *Objets d'Art*, the Caravan Studio lies on Bubbling Well Road in the Heart of the Residential Area in the Western District of Shanghai.



The Sea Captain's Shop in the Central Arcade on Nanking Road in the main Shopping District of Shanghai is full of exquisite Works of Art combining Oriental Beauty with Occidental Usefulness.



Two Views of the Showrooms on Nanking Road in the Central Shopping District of Shanghai of the Nichols Rug Shop.



The Showroom of the Shoemaker Art Looms Studio on Kiangse Road in the Central Shopping District of Shanghai, where their beautiful Rugs made in Peking may be inspected by the would-be Purchaser.

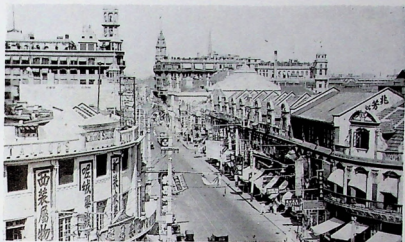


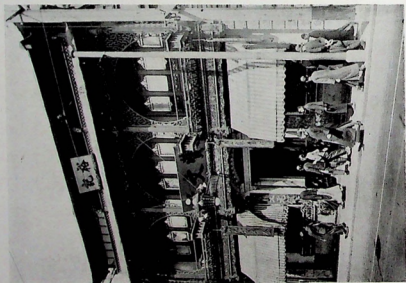
Photo by Ah Fong.

The Top End of Nanking Road, where the Shops are all Chinese owned, although many of them are of Western Style and sell Foreign Goods.

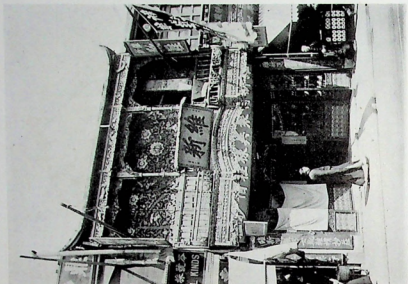


Photo by MacTavish & Co.

A gaily decorated Chinese Shop in the Shanghai Shopping Centre.



One of the many purely Chinese Shops on Nanking Road in the busiest Shopping Area of Shanghai.



Photos by Moctavish & Co.
A Native Shoe Shop on Nanking Road in the Central District of Shanghai.

FINANCE, CURRENCIES AND EXCHANGE IN SHANGHAI

The Chinese banks in Shanghai have a system of issuing what are called "native orders" to their depositors and clients who wish to make payment for goods. These are different from cheques or drafts, such as used by Western style banks. They are more akin to bank notes and will be accepted as cash by any other bank. They are always post dated ten days, however. This system is useful enough in ordinary circumstances, but, when, as has happened since the fighting between the Chinese and Japanese started at the end of January last, the banks all refuse to accept these native orders, business is practically brought to a standstill.

While foreign banks are exceedingly careful in the matter of security for overdrafts, they charge interest of not more than 7 or 8 per cent. per annum. The native banks, on the other hand, are less particular as to the security they accept, but charge a much higher rate of interest, as much as 15 per cent. per annum in some cases. Mortgages on property in Chinese territory are readily given by native banks, though rigidly refused by foreign banks, and it is on this account that the destruction of Chapei in the recent fighting has hit the native banks so hard.

Overdrafts may generally be negotiated with foreign banks on the shares in companies of recognized soundness, but foreign banks in Shanghai exclude, amongst others, all shares in rubber companies, a procedure considered to be somewhat of a hardship by many holders of such shares. The present price of rubber company shares may, however, be taken as some justification of the banks in adopting such a policy, although, of course, they could always safeguard themselves by forcing their clients to sell the shares if and when the margin of safety becomes too small, as in the case of other shares.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that the head offices of a large number of rubber companies are located in Shanghai, a legacy from the rubber boom of 1910. The par value of the shares in these companies is something in the neighbourhood of Tls. 20,000,000. In 1925 the market value of these shares was about four times this amount, while to-day they are a third of it, representing an aggregate depreciation in value of well over Tls. 70,000,000, and a loss of income to the Shanghai community of something like Tls. 6,000,000 per annum. Yet the members of this community of so-called "die-hards" swallow their losses and carry on in a spirit of optimism unparalleled anywhere in the world. They have grown accustomed to the turns in the Wheel of Fortune, and know that some day things will right themselves again. The financial recuperative powers of Shanghai are truly remarkable, recovering, as it does, from blow after blow, any one of which would leave most places permanently crippled. It is the courageous pioneer spirit of the financiers, merchants and lesser business men that makes this possible, determined, as they are, to see things through, no matter what the odds against them.

SHANGHAI AS A SHOPPING CENTRE

While there are a number of large and important cities in the Far East possessing many fine shops in which one can always spend a pleasurable hour or so looking over the wares displayed and making one's purchases, few if any can claim to approach Shanghai in this respect.

Shanghai, with its many streets and teeming population, naturally lends itself to the development of the retail trade, and, especially in recent years, this has gone ahead till now nowhere in the whole Orient are there so many or such extensive shopping districts as in this city, while practically anything that the East or the West has to offer may be purchased here.

Every need and pleasure of man is catered to, from clothes to scientific instruments and from sweetmeats to the most intellectual kind of literature.

Taking advantage of the increasing demand for spacious up to date and good-looking shops, various real estate interests in this city have erected palatial buildings in the busiest shopping centres with the most modern style shop-fronts on the ground floors facing either on to the streets or on to arcades and corridors inside the buildings, and here may be seen regular fairylands filled with utterly desirable articles—the daintiest of embroidered silk lingerie for ladies, handsome pajamas and dressing-gowns for men, exquisite glassware, rare Chinese *objets d'art*, beautiful furniture of unusual design, old and new Peking rugs, Japanese art objects and antiques, interesting books, fragrant cigars, freshly cut flowers, fascinating jewels—all temptingly arranged to catch the eye of the passer-by and lure him into the display rooms where tactful assistants attend to his wants.

It is altogether out of the question to discuss the whole gamut of objects offered for sale in the shops of Shanghai, or even to enumerate the shops themselves, but a general idea may be given of what the newcomer to this city may expect to find as he steps ashore from the tender that brings him off the great liner on which he has arrived in these parts.

The shopping area commences at the Bund or river-front end of Nanking Road, the Regent Street or Rue de la Paix of Shanghai, and continues all the way up that great thoroughfare on into Bubbling Well Road, its extension, clear on to Edinburgh Road in the Western District, a distance of from four to five miles. Of course, the shops begin to thin out and diminish in size and importance in the Western District, but it will only be a matter of a short time for there to be a solid row of shop-fronts extending on both sides of the road all the way from the Bund to Edinburgh Road and even beyond.

Different parts of this great artery support shops catering to different sections of the community, as might be expected. In that nearest the Bund are the shops that cater mainly to the more opulent members of the foreign community and to tourists, situated, as they are, in the vicinity of the leading hotels. Here real Paris models may be purchased,

SHANGHAI AS A SHOPPING CENTRE

or the most expensive jewelry, or the rarest of Chinese antiques, or the most exquisite jade necklaces and carvings, or the handsomest of Chinese rugs, or beautifully designed furniture, or the most up-to-date of microscopes and other scientific instruments. In this group of high-class shops must be included others that lie in the immediate vicinity on such thoroughfares as Szechuen Road and Kiangse Road that run at right angles to Nanking Road. Next to this area of purely European shops comes a section occupied entirely by Chinese shops or foreign style Chinese owned and conducted shops catering to Chinese of all classes. They sell a mixture of Western (or Western style articles made in China) and purely native goods and articles—silk shops, tea shops, ham shops, fruit shops, silver shops, brass shops, porcelain shops, photographic studios, underwear shops, shoe shops, in fact every kind of shop, all doing a roaring trade, many with old-fashioned Chinese fronts, others of European design and architecture. Here enormous banners hang over the side-walks and flutter in the breeze, while at night the shop-fronts are ablaze with electric lights. Further west are three huge department stores owned and controlled by Chinese, but run on the lines of such stores in Europe or America and catering mainly to Chinese. Still further west the shops are smaller, but cater more to the foreign community again, though obviously to a less wealthy section than that to which the "downtown" shops cater. It is mainly in the Western District that the Chinese lace and embroidery shops are to be found. In a section close to where the Majestic Hotel used to stand there are a number of high class shops of the same order as those near the Bund.

Running more or less parallel with Nanking and Bubbling Well Roads, in the French Concession, is another great thoroughfare called Avenue Joffre, and this, again, is lined on both sides for a great part of its length with shops. These are mainly small shops and cater chiefly to the very large Russian community that has concentrated in this general area. Here things generally are much cheaper, though of first class quality, than in the International Settlement, while the goods and articles offered for sale are more exclusively of Continental European origin than British or American. The Russian influence is very strong, especially in regard to the food shops. There are, however, many interesting Chinese curio shops, especially in the eastern section which is near the Native City. In the western section are some foreign shops offering excellent Chinese antiques and articles of vertu.

On nearly all the cross streets in the business section and along many of those running between Bubbling Well Road and Avenue Joffre there are many shops, though most of these are Chinese and cater only to Chinese. On Honan Road there are a number of purely Chinese fur shops, where all kinds of furs and skins, from the cheapest to the most expensive, may be bought—sable, ermine, fox, mink, wolf, leopard, bear and tiger.

The northern extension of Szechuen Road across the Soochow creek constitutes a very busy shopping district, catering mainly to the Chinese and lower strata of the foreign community. In what is generally known as the Hongkew District, which lies off North Szechuen Road, one finds oneself in the Japanese shopping centre, where quaint little shops such as

one sees in Japan offer the thousand and one articles characteristic of the manufactures of that country.

Along Broadway, which is really a continuation of the Bund across the Soochow Creek, are many flourishing shops of various descriptions, making a very busy shopping centre.

By those who do not mind being jostled about in crowds much amusement may be derived from a visit to the Native City, which lies just across the boundary of the French Concession, for here is the Chinese shopping centre *par excellence* of Shanghai. This is where one finds the best ivory shops, the best red and black wood furniture shops and the best idol makers' shops. Here, too, in a labyrinth of narrow alleyways, one finds the best cage-bird market, and may purchase birds from all over the world.

We must not omit to mention one of the most fascinating places for buying things in the whole of Shanghai. This is known as the Jade Bazaar, or, better still, the Thieves' Market. It is a two storey building on the corner of Kiangse and Canton Roads, and is completely occupied by curio dealers with small stalls or cubicles. No doubt many stolen articles are offered for sale here, but most of the curios and antiques offered for sale have been fairly enough come by, for the place is really a sort of exchange frequented by dealers and Chinese connoisseurs of all classes, who sit at tables drinking tea, discussing antiques, showing their treasures to their friends, and, perhaps, swopping them for others that they like better. Very attractive *objets d'art* may be picked up here at ridiculously low prices. All the same, here, more than anywhere else, the ignorant and unwary are taken in, for which reason it may well be called the Thieves' Market.

There is no longer any need, however, for those in search of really choice Chinese antiques to run the risk of being swindled in such a place, for there are now in the Nanking Road and adjoining areas of the Central District many thoroughly reliable shops, one might call them salons, where the choicest of such articles may be purchased, and where a sound opinion as to the real quality and the actual period of each piece may be had. While some of these are purely local institutions, others are branches of or have connections with the rug manufacturers and antique dealers of Peking, whence, of course, they draw their supply. Such shops, with reputations behind them, can be relied upon, and although the articles they sell are, perhaps, somewhat higher priced than those to be purchased in the smaller native shops, the difference is amply made up for by their superiority and more certain authenticity. The visitor to China, who has little time to spare and cannot take Peking in on his travels, yet who wishes to buy some genuine Chinese things to take back with him, cannot do better than go the rounds of these attractive shops on Nanking Road and adjacent streets, or out to some of the same kind of shop on Bubbling Well Road.

ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL NOTES

SHIPPING

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS PLANS SOUTH SEA LINE: The National Government is planning to enter the field of ocean shipping by inaugurating a line to the South Seas, according to a *Kuo Min News Agency* message of recent date. The s.s. *Hsinning* of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company is to commence the trial by plying between Amoy and Manila, the idea being to develop the line gradually to include the South Seas.

HULUTAO NEW PORT OF CALL FOR SHIPS DURING WINTER: Although not entirely completed, the new port of Hulutao, which is being constructed by the Netherlands Harbour Works Company, was successfully used as a loading port by a number of steamers during the past winter. The ships berthed alongside the breakwater, and, although ice was present during the coldest months, it did not interfere with shipping.

TRANSPORT IN SHANGHAI: As may be imagined the question of transport in a city and port the size of Shanghai is of the greatest importance. Time was when the chief means of transporting cargo was by Chinese barges as far as water traffic was concerned and the ubiquitous wheelbarrow on land, but to-day these age-old methods are rapidly being replaced by modern means of transport, such as Western style lighters towed by launches and high capacity motor lorries of the type supplied by the well-known British manufacturers John I. Thronycroft and Company. There are now a number of companies in Shanghai engaged in the transport business, of which one of the most recently successful is Messrs. Marden and Company. Others are the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, long established in this port, and James Magill and Company. These, with yet others, greatly facilitate the moving and handling of Shanghai's enormous amount of cargo, and are one of the port's most important assets.

BUILDING

SHANGHAI 1931 BUILDING OPERATIONS SHOW SLIGHT DECREASE: The report of the Public Works Department of the Municipal Council gave the total estimated cost of all general permits and new Municipal undertakings in the International Settlement for 1931 as Tls. 42,500,000 compared with Tls. 50,000,000 for 1930. Of this amount Tls. 37,325,215 was for new buildings.

BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN GREATER SHANGHAI POSTPONED: The recent report on building operations in Greater Shanghai released by the Bureau of Public Works showed a total of 168 permits issued for January, of which 56 were for Chapei and 44 for Nantao, these figures comparing favourably with the same period for 1931. Owing to the state of emergency late in January and the resultant tightness of the money market, many of the new building projects were postponed and will undoubtedly not be commenced until a satisfactory solution

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of the present situation has been found. When that state is reached it is more than likely that the interrupted activities will proceed rapidly, augmented by many projects temporarily being held in abeyance.

INTERESTING ECONOMICAL FEATURES IN NEW SHANGHAI GODOWN: In the accompanying illustration is shown the almost completed new godown of the Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Limited, which is of considerable interest in that it has many features that are the result of a very careful study of economy, resulting in greater economy in both the storage and handling of cargo. It has been found, for instance, that floors of a high carrying capacity are cheaper in the long run though of higher initial cost than ordinary floors, and in this new godown the floors have been designed to take loads of from 400 lbs. to 700 lbs. per square foot, as compared with the usual 300 lbs. per square foot carrying capacity of such floors in Shanghai. The roof, too, has been designed as an open air storage place. A lift, with a capacity of eight tons, by far the largest yet seen in the Far East, has been installed, and, as it will be able to carry a fully loaded truck to any of the floors, including the roof, a great saving in the cost of handling cargo will have been secured. A cargo chute has also been provided, while the stairways are of very easy gradients. The landings, with the stairs cantilevered out from the building, are each capable of accommodating two trucks. The exceptionally large doors are easily handled as they run on ball bearings. In addition to the "Crittall" steel windows an extensive use of glass bricks of the "Navada" brand has been made to admit more light in the godown. The whole structure rests on 100 feet composite piles, the building having been designed by Mr. A. Corrit, civil engineer, located in Shanghai.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW MUNICIPAL PROJECTS IN INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT: Among the new Municipal building projects in the International Settlement which are rapidly being completed are the new modern seven-storey police building on Carter Road and two incinerators at Muirhead and Penang Roads, respectively, while additions and improvements are being made, among others, on the Shanghai Volunteer Corp's Magazine, the Wayside Police Barracks, the Louza and Gordon Road Police Stations and the Liacoyang and Sinza Road Markets.

ROADMAKING

CHEKIANG-ANHWEI INTER-PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY NEARING COMPLETION: Construction on the last ten miles of the Chekiang-Anhwei Inter-provincial Highway was commenced early last month by Mr. Sun Lien-fan, the engineer of the Chekiang Highway Administration, and should be finished shortly. Anhwei Province has completed its section of the road between Wuhu and Hsuancheng, and is making rapid progress on the part between Hsuancheng and Kwangteh.

AVIATION

SHANGHAI AIR LINES: At present air lines operating from Shanghai take mail and passengers to Nanking, Hankow, Ichang, Chungking, Peking, Loyang and Si-an Fu, with the probability of a line being extended to Lan-chow Fu and Ti-hwa Fu by the end of May. Negotiations are still in progress between the Eurasia Aviation Corporation and the Soviet Government for a connecting air line across Russia to complete a satisfactory route between Shanghai and Berlin, which will undoubtedly be realized in the not far distant future.

ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL NOTES

EMERGENCY AIR MAIL SCHEDULE BETWEEN SHANGHAI AND NANKING DISCONTINUED: On April 25 the dispatching of two planes a day in each direction between Shanghai and Nanking, which had been instituted as an emergency measure during February and March owing to disruption of the railway system, was discontinued and the regular schedule of one plane a day put into force again.

MINING

SULPHUR MINES IN THREE PROVINCES TO BE OPENED: The Ministry of Industry of the National Government is planning to send mineralogists to prospect the sulphur mines in Hunan, Honan and Shansi Provinces with a view to opening and operating them on a commercial basis, according to a recent *Kuo Min News Agency* telegram.

RAILWAYS

CHENG TU-CHUNGKING PRELIMINARY RAILWAY SURVEY COMPLETED: The survey of the proposed three hundred mile railway line from Chengtu, the provincial capital of Szechuen, to Chungking through Kienyang, Tzeyang, Tzechung, Neikiang, Lungchang, Shaochiufang, Yungehang, Yungchuan and thence to Chungking has been completed, stated a *Kuo Min News Agency* message of recent date. The estimated cost of the project is \$24,000,000, and when completed the line will serve as an important commercial and strategical connection between the capital of Szechuen Province and the Yangtze's important river port, Chungking.

RIVER CONSERVANCY

SIR JOHN HOPE SIMPSON'S FAVOURABLE REPORT ON DYKE CONSTRUCTION: During April Sir John Hope Simpson, Director-General of the National Flood Relief Commission, made a tour of inspection of the dyke construction and repair work that is being done in the Yangtze Valley, visiting Hankow, Changsha and Hengshan and vicinity, and sent most favourable reports of progress to local officials of the Commission. He reported 500,000 men at work on the main dykes and 800,000 on Hunan main and private dykes, while work in certain sections of Hupeh had to be suspended as the allocation of free grain and flour had been used up. For the first time in China there has been routine inspection of relief work after a great calamity, and it has been found very useful as a preventative and corrective of errors.

AGRICULTURE

MUTUAL AID SOCIETIES FOR FARMERS IN FLOOD DISTRICTS: Thirty thousand dollars and fifteen thousand tons of wheat were set aside by the National Flood Relief Commission for farm relief in stricken areas in China, and, after a recent visit to the Commission's field offices in Anking, Wuhu, Nanchang and Kiukiang, Mr. Y. S. Djang, executive secretary, stated that the work of the Mutual Aid Societies was being eagerly accepted by the peasants and that it not only operated for immediate relief but also suggested great future possibilities. The size of the individual loans is below \$10.00, the interest being only four per cent. For larger purchases, such as water buffaloes, the farmers club together. The wheat and flour loans were more difficult to administer, as the farmer had to sell his flour loan in order to obtain seed

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for planting, and could not always get \$2.72 a bag for it, which is its loan value set by the Commission. Therefore, some of the wheat at Nanchang and Kiukiang was sold at auction to obtain ready cash. While the flood relief workers were compelled to walk long distances in unsafe regions an interesting side light is thrown upon the situation in well circulated rumours, said to emanate from the bandit chiefs, to the effect that flood relief workers would not be molested. The Commission's relief phase, which will end on May 31, will be followed by co-operative organization, to which twenty-eight experienced workers have already been appointed. This organization may become the nucleus from which the solution of the communist problem, whose basis in China is the economic problem, will emerge.

INDUSTRY

JAPANESE MILLS AGAIN OPENED FOR WORK IN SHANGHAI: With the resumption of work in all the Japanese cotton mills in Shanghai on April 26, except those owned by the Tikwa Cotton Spinning Company in Yangtzepoo, local industry should soon be on a normal basis again. About 60 per cent. of the workers were on hand when the mills opened, with more returning daily. A recent survey of the industrial situation in Shanghai showed only 69 plants closed out of 596 that are listed officially. Of these 245 are working normally and 282 partially. Approximately 150,000 out of a total of 225,000 individuals are back at work.

SWEET FOODS MANUFACTURED IN SHANGHAI: To meet the growing demand in Shanghai for Western style sweetmeats and confectionery the Sweetfood Manufacturing Company has been established on Great Western Road on the International Settlement boundary. This company manufactures such goods on a large scale, importing the highest raw grade materials from abroad for the purpose. One of its specialties is the manufacture of "couverture," the chocolate used for the coating of chocolate creams and the like, supplying this important product to other confectioners in this city and various places throughout China.

Three hundred hands are employed in the factory, which is under expert foreign supervision. Mass production with the use of machinery and a ready sale for the products enable the company to maintain constant fresh supplies at unusually low prices. A modern bakery is also part of the factory, which is thus able to supply a demand for bread, biscuits, pastry and cakes of all descriptions.

COMMERCE

POSTAL RATES AGAIN INCREASED FROM MAY 1, 1932: The Executive Yuan of the National Government approved a general increase in postal rates on March 17, which was followed by Notification No. 998 by the Postal Administration in Shanghai during the last week in April, specifically increasing first class local postage from one to two cents for a 20 gramme letter, and outport postage in China, including Hongkong, Japan, Korea, Taiwan and Kwantung, from four to six cents a letter. Registration fees were increased from six to ten cents for single and from twelve to twenty cents for double registered letters, while acknowledgements of receipt for money orders were increased from six to ten cents. Postage on books and printed matter has been increased 100 per cent., 200 per cent. and 300 per cent., according to destination, which will work considerable hardship on periodicals and newspapers, as well as booksellers and educational institutions.



THE FAUNA OF THE SHANGHAI AREA

BY

ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY.

Shanghai, situated on the banks of a tidal river in what may be looked upon as the recently built up delta of the great Yang-tze Kiang, naturally has a fauna peculiar to this type of country. That is to say, the animal life to be found in and around this great city is mainly riverine, estuarine or marsh inhabiting, with a comparatively meagre proportion of purely dry land forms. The influence of this environment is also very marked in regard to the sub-aerial life of the area, the insects and the birds, both of which are preponderantly aquatic or marsh inhabiting.

There is no high ground in Shanghai or its immediate vicinity, though, mainly through human agency, there is now a good deal of permanently dry ground, which is under cultivation, and which has in the course of time been invaded by plant life of a purely dry land inhabiting character. This in turn, has provided the required environment for the few dry land inhabiting mammals, reptiles and other lower orders of animal life that have become established here.

The nearest high ground is at Zose, some fifteen miles to the west of Shanghai, where a small group of rocky hills, known as the Shanghai Hills, rises from the otherwise flat plain, offering a foothold for plant and animal life characteristic of the hilly country that extends from Quinsan and Soochow westward into Anhwei Province and southward into Chekiang Province, where also along the seaboard from Chapu southward rocky hills rise abruptly from the general low level of the great Kiangsu-Chekiang Plain.

This great plain, originally containing numerous tidal creeks and small rivers, has been cut up in every direction with canals and ditches by the Chinese, till now it presents an absolute network of waterways, which have preserved the aquatic character of the fauna and flora already mentioned.

It is here proposed to describe, as briefly as the size of the subject will allow, the animal life of the area of which Shanghai is the centre, but



The Chinese Spotted Wild Cat (*Felis euphilura* Elliot), sometimes to be met with in the outlying Areas of Shanghai

before doing so it would be well to take a swift glance at the vegetation that prevails here.

By reason of the nature of the country—part swampy, part reclaimed and drained, and part occupied by the innumerable ditches, canals and creeks that have drained it—its plant life is two-fold in character. Part of it, occupying the waters and the banks of the waterways and ponds, consists of such forms as algae, pond-weeds, horse-tails, sedges, rushes, giant reeds, water-lilies, ranunculus, forget-me-nots, and cresses; while part, occupying the dryer areas, consists of various deciduous, evergreen and coniferous shrubs, many bamboos, countless grasses and a host of herbaceous flowering plants, including members of the daisy or chrysanthemum family, buttercups, clematisses, bell-flowers, snapdragons, spurge, euphorbias, various creepers and climbers, ferns, selaginellas, liverworts, mushrooms and toadstools, lichens and mosses.

THE FAUNA OF THE SHANGHAI AREA

While there is much cultivation, there is yet ample room for all these plants along canal and creek banks, ridges between the fields, and, above all, on the grave mounds. Even the fields especially the rice fields, support plant life of various kinds other than those cultivated, while certain forms of animal life seem to thrive better in these than elsewhere.

While not strictly belonging to the Shanghai area the following forms of vertebrate life may be mentioned as really belonging to the great Kiangsu-Chekiang Plain, on which Shanghai lies and of which Shanghai is the chief city. Amongst the amphibians is a small newt (*Triturus orientalis*, David), which is found in the Nanking and Hangchow districts. It is dark brown or blackish above and bright orange on the under parts. Three species of poisonous snake also are to be found extending as far north as the Chapu area, namely, the bamboo-snake (*Trimeresurus gramineus*, Shaw), the cobra (*Naja atra*, Cantor) and the krait (*Bungarus multicinctus*, Blyth). The little hornless and tusked Yangtze river deer (*Hydropotes inermis*, Swinhoe) no longer occurs in the Shanghai vicinity, but is found in the Soochow area, while in the Chapu area and southward occurs another small deer having tusks and also small horns, namely, the East China muntjac (*Muntiacus sclateri*, Swinhoe). Here, also, a squirrel (*Sciurus caniceps canigenus*, Howell) is to be found in areas where large trees occur. In the hills that extend from Chinkiang to Nanking the wild boar (*Sus paludosus*, Heude) is plentiful, as also is the wolf (*Canis lupus* subsp.) and the fox (*Vulpes hoole*, Swinhoe). The leopard (*Felis pardus fontanieri*, M.-Edw.) and the tiger (*Felis tigris*, subsp.) have been seen in the Chinkiang area, which is probably as close as these great felines have come to the Shanghai area at least in historic times. The porcupine (*Hystrix subcristata*, Swinhoe) occurs in the same regions, while the Chinese pangolin or scaled anteater (*Manis pentadactyla*, Linn.) occurs at least as far north as Hangchow.

What animals existed here in prehistoric times has not so far been worked out, as there appear to be almost no paleontological records concerning this area. But it is interesting to note that a few years ago the jaw bone of a rhinoceros, probably *Rhinoceros antiquitatis*, was found buried in the Shanghai sub-soil during some excavations for drains being made by the Public Works Department of the Municipal Council, proving that in by-gone days these great land monsters inhabited this area. It is also almost certain that the water buffalo existed here in a wild state along with some forms of swamp inhabiting deer.

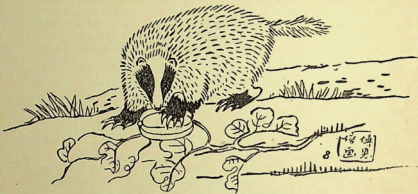
MAMMALS.

The number of mammals now found in the Shanghai area is comparatively small. The largest is the badger (*Meles leptorhynchus* M.-Edw.), which still occurs in outlying areas. This is the common badger of China, being found everywhere from the Yangtze Valley northward. The common civet (*Viverra zibetha* subsp.) comes next in size, with which may be mentioned the smaller spotted civet or rasse (*Viverricula pallida*, Gray). The Chinese spotted wildcat (*Felis euphilura*, Elliot) is occasionally met with, as also are the raccoon dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*

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stegmanni Matschie) and the otter (*Lutra lutra*, Linn.), the list of carnivores being concluded with the Chinese mink (*Mustela sibirica davidiana*, M.-Edw.), which is very common, frequenting houses and gardens.

A very common animal is the hedgehog (*Erinaceus hanensis*, Matschie), whose nocturnal habits, however, make it less familiar than it might be.



The Chinese Badger (*Meles leptorhynchus* M.-Edw.), probably the largest Mammal found in the Shanghai District, where it occurs in outlying Areas.

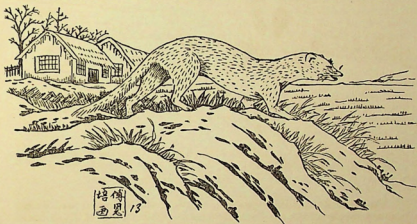
The hare (*Caprolagus sinensis*, Gray) of the Shanghai area differs in many respects from the hares that occur in other parts of China north of the Yangtze, being smaller and more like a rabbit. Of the rat and mouse family the following forms occur: the common brown rat (*Rattus norvegicus* subsp.), the plague rat (*Rattus alexandrinus*, Geoffrey), all three probably introduced by steamers from foreign parts, a native rat known to science as *Rattus humilatus* M.-Edw., the common house mouse (*Mus musculus* subsp.), probably the Chinese harvest mouse (*Micromys pygmaeus*, M.-Edw.) and a species of hamster rat of the *Cricetulus* genus which has not yet been identified specifically. The harvest mouse has not yet been actually recorded from this locality, but, judging from its distribution in this general area, it almost certainly occurs here. The presence of the hamster is particularly interesting from a medical point of view, as it is one of the only animals other than man that can be infected with the germ of the disease known as Kala Azar, prevalent in certain rural districts in China. It has been suggested by members of the medical profession, but not so far proved, that this little rodent may have something to do with the carrying of this disease to man, and extensive experiments have been and are being carried out to determine this point.

THE FAUNA OF THE SHANGHAI AREA

Many species of bat pass through Shanghai on migration or stay here during the summer.

Amongst the latter are a large serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*, subsp.), the Oriental representative of Schreiber's bat (*Miniopterus schreibersi chinensis*, Thomas), the Kiangsu mouse-eared bat (*Myotis rufo-niger*, Thomas), the Eastern pipistrel (*Pipistrellus abramus*, Temm.) and the Chinese vespertilio (*Vespertilio chinensis* Tomes). There are probably many others, but the subject has received very little attention locally.

The river porpoise (*Neomeris phocaenoides*, Cuvier) occurs in the Whangpoo, being particularly plentiful in reaches near Tunglimiao above Shanghai, while the pilot whale (*Globiocephalus scammonii*, Cope) has been seen in great numbers outside Woosung in the Yangtze Estuary.



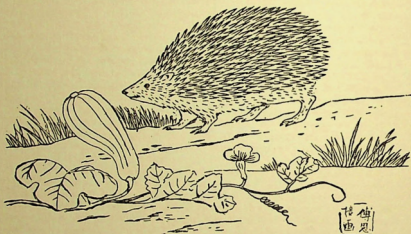
The Chinese Mink (*Mustela sibirica davidiana*, M.-Edw), generally known in the Shanghai Area as the Golden Weasel. This is undoubtedly the commonest of the predatory Mammals in this Region. It inhabits both Urban and Rural Districts all over China.

BIRDS.

It is impossible here to give a detailed list of the birds found in the Shanghai area. Mr. E. S. Wilkinson in his delightful book "Shanghai Birds" describes one hundred and nine species which he considers typical of this area, to which may be added the little sharp-tailed munia (*Uroloncha striata squamcollis*, Sharpe), omitted by him but very common in Shanghai gardens. Besides these there are a great many migrant species which may be seen in the environs of Shanghai in the spring, autumn or winter, as the case may be. For these the reader may be referred to two other important publications on Chinese bird life, namely, "Chinese Birds" by Gee, Moffett and Wilder, and "A Handbook of the Birds of Eastern

China" by La Touche, the well known authority on the ornithology of this country. It may be mentioned, in passing, that these migrants include nearly all the different species of duck, teal, plovers, sandpipers and other aquatic birds that, visit China, as well as many perching birds of the thrush, flycatcher, warbler, wagtail, pipit, lark, finch and bunting groups, various members of the hawk, eagle and falcon families, and members of other smaller groups, such as orioles, drongos, starlings, shrikes, minivets, cuckoos, kingfishers, swifts and nightjars.

It should also be mentioned that Shaweishan, an island with a lighthouse on it at the mouth of the Yangtze, is a resting place during the seasons for great numbers of migrant birds on their way to and from their breeding grounds in the north and their winter resorts to the south.



The Hedgehog (*Erinaceus hanensis*, Matschie), one of Shanghai's commonest Mammals, but not often seen because of its nocturnal Habits.

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS.

As already indicated reptilian life is not very abundant in the Shanghai area. Of lizards the little gecko (*Gekko japonicus*, Dumeril and Bibron) may be mentioned as probably the most common. This may frequently be seen at night during the warmer months on the ceilings of verandahs in the older buildings. Modern buildings are not suited to its requirements, and, as these replace the old type, this lizard will probably become rarer till it finally disappears altogether. Another lizard that is moderately common in outlying areas is the Chinese skink (*Eumeces chinensis*, Gray). In this species the immature male has a beautiful blue tail and dark longitudinal bands on the body. In the adult male the blue of the tail fades away, and the dark bands disappear; but the head and fore part of the body become richly speckled with red or

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pink. The females are dull brown. As far as the writer knows no other species of lizard has been recorded from the actual Shanghai locality, though several others are to be found in the hilly areas to the west and south, namely, the little short-legged *Leiolopisma laterale*, the long-tailed *Takydromus septentrionalis* and the large and handsome *Sphenomorphus indicus*.

Of snakes the Shanghai area can boast at least seven species: probably there are more. Those so far recorded here are the ringed grass-snake, (*Natrix annularis*, Hallowell) the carinated grass-snake (*Natrix percarinata*, Boulenger), the striped coluber (*Elaphe rufodorsata*, Cantor), the banded coluber (*Elaphe taeniurus*, Cope), the rat snake (*Zaocys dhumnades*, Cantor), the red-banded snake (*Dinodon rufozonatum*, Cantor), and the short-tailed pit-viper (*Agkistrodon halys brevicaudus*, Stejneger), the last being the only poisonous species found here. The grass-snakes may be recognized by their slender bodies and heads, the striped coluber by its alternate dark brown and orange-brown longitudinal stripes, the banded coluber by its very slender head, pale greenish yellow colour and black cross-bands often forming a ladder-like pattern on the back, the rat snake by its long whip-like appearance, rounded head and large eyes, the red-banded snake by its beautiful coral-red bands and short head, and the viper by its short thick body, heart-shaped head, up-turned nose and beautiful light and dark brown and white colour pattern. Many other species of non-poisonous snake have been recorded from the hilly and mountainous areas adjacent to the great Kiangsu-Chekiang Plain.

Though the Yangtze alligator (*Alligator sinensis*, Fauvel) has frequently been taken from the Whangpoo River at Shanghai, it does not really belong to this immediate vicinity. Such specimens have probably been carried down the Yangtze from the Wuhu area during flood time and up the Whangpoo to this city on the tide. This little alligator is one of the only two species of alligator found in the world to-day, the other being the Mississippi and Florida alligator. A third species has been described, but its locality is unknown. The rest of the members of this family are all crocodiles or caimans, the latter being confined to Central and South America.

The common Chinese river turtle (*Trionyx sinensis*, Wiegmann) is abundant in the waters of the Shanghai area, as also is the little Reeves' terrapin (*Geoclemys reevesii*, Gray), the latter often being found on land as well. The gigantic Asiatic loggerhead turtle (*Caretta olivacea*, Eschscholtz) has been captured in the Whangpoo at Shanghai, having found its way thither from the sea.

Of amphibians, especially the tailless forms, the Shanghai area, being low-lying and swampy, albeit now to a considerable extent drained, has a fair number. There are two species of large frog, namely, the Chinese edible frog (*Rana nigromaculata*, Hallowell), which differs but little from the European edible frog (*Rana esculenta*), and what may be called the warted frog (*Rana rugulosa*, Wiegmann), a huge olive-brownish coloured species with numerous longitudinal warts on the back. Both are offered for sale on the Shanghai market in large numbers, the former frequenting fields and gardens in the vicinity of open water and the latter be-

ing found more in the large ponds used for lotus cultivation and fish breeding. Of smaller frogs of the same genus there are three forms occurring in the Shanghai area, namely, Planey's frog (*Rana planeyi*, Lataste), the Japanese wood-frog (*Rana japonica* Günther), and the small warted frog (*Rana limnocharis*, Gravenhorst). Of these the last is by far the commonest frog in the area, being found everywhere in gardens and in the fields. It may readily be recognized by its greyish colour, with occasional green or rusty patches, and the rough warted nature of its skin. Planey's frog is not at all common, has a smooth back and the under parts mottled dusky, and is found in open fields; while the Japanese wood-frog is only found in places where there are

plenty of trees. It is brown, pinkish-brown or buff in colour with a dark band through the eye, dark bands on the legs and light unmottled under parts.

Besides these frogs there are the beautiful bright green tree-frog (*Hyla arborea immaculata*, Boettger), found in bamboo groves and shrubberies, and the tiny little *Microhyla eremita*, Barbour, which is scarcely more than an inch in length and is to be found on grassy banks in damp places. The only other amphibians in the district are the Asiatic common toad (*Bufo bufo asiaticus*, Steindachner) and the giant salamander (*Megalobatrachus japonicus*, Temminck), the former common everywhere, the latter very rare, having been taken from the Soochow Creek a couple of times. The nearest relative of the giant salamanders of Japan and China is the hellbender (*Cryptobranchus alleghaniensis*) of the Mississippi and other rivers of the United States.



The little Hamster Rat (*Cricetulus*), a Species of which occurs in the Shanghai Area.

FISHES.

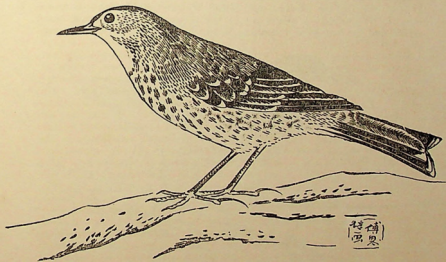
The fishes of the Shanghai area, like the birds and some other branches of animal life, are altogether too numerous to be listed in detail here, for, by reason of the proximity of the sea, many marine species are able to reach, not only Shanghai, but places much further inland, such as Soochow and Kashing, so that they would have to be included in our list as well as the large number of fresh-water species. Amongst these marine forms, however, may be mentioned the well known Japanese sea-bass (*Lateolabrax japonicus*, Cuv. & Val.), the half-beak garfish (*Hemiramphus sajori*, Schlegel) and the Chinese sole (*Areliscus trigrammus*,

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Günther), all three of which are commonly caught in the Whangpoo and its confluent far from the coast. The Shanghai market is well supplied by marine fish taken in the Yangtze Estuary and neighbouring seas as far south as Ningpo. These include a variety of skates, rays and sharks, many members of the herring and anchovy families, mackerel and horse-mackerel families, gilt-heads (like sea bream), pomfrets, rockfishes, scabbard fish or hair-tails, eels, numerous sciaenids, for which there is no popular name, excepting the well known *wong yü*, grey mullets, cottids or bullheads, gurnards, flat-heads, flat fishes such as soles and flounders of various species, gobies and even blennies.

A type of fish that is very characteristic of the tidal flats and creeks of this whole area is the little mud-skipper (*Periophthalmus*), of which several forms occur. These little fish may be seen usually crowding the edges of the creeks or even mud-puddles, where they crawl out upon the mud, only seeking the safety of the water when danger threatens. If kept under water more than a few minutes they succumb, apparently from drowning.

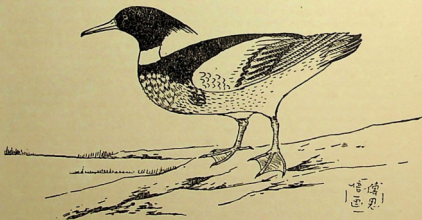
The Chinese sturgeon (*Acipenser sinensis*, Gray) is often offered on the Shanghai market, as well as its relative the strange Yangtze beaked sturgeon (*Psephurus gladius*, Martens), both of which species attain a huge size, weighing several hundred pounds. They are captured in the Yangtze and its tributary the Whangpoo. The beaked sturgeon's nearest living



Richard's Pipit (*Anthus richardi*, Vieill.), one of the many common Migrants that pass through the Shanghai Area in Spring and Autumn

relative is the spoon-billed sturgeon (*Polyodon folius*) of the Mississippi and other rivers of the Eastern United States of America. This strange distribution of related species has already been noted in the case of the alligators and the giant salamanders. It also exists in a genus of grasshoppers known as *Atlanticus*, the members of which occur only in East Asia from Fukien north to the Ussuri and in the eastern part of the United States and neighbouring Canada.

Of fresh-water fishes the Shanghai area contains a large number of species, the largest individual group being the members of the carp family (*Cyprinidae*), followed by those of the catfish family (*Siluridae*). The former contains many species which grow to a large size, such as the so-called false salmon or *gan-yü* (*Elopichthys bambusa*, Richardson), which reaches a weight of over a hundred pounds, the Chinese whitefish (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*, Val.), running up to seventy or eighty pounds, the Chinese ide (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*, Val.), fifty to sixty pounds, the common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*, Linn.) about the same, and some of the culters, such as *Culter erythropterus*, Basilewsky, up to forty pounds. Many more genera of cyprinid fish occur in the Shanghai area, far too numerous to mention individually. By far the commonest is the little knife-fish (*Hemiculter leucisculus*, Basilewsky). Loaches also are numerous, as well as various cottids, some of the latter being essentially estuarine. The common eel (*Anguilla japonica*, T. & S.) is very abundant, as also is the finless eel (*Fluta alba*, Züieuw=*Monopterus javanensis*, Lac.), which lives mainly in the flooded rice fields. The mandarin fish (*Siniperca chuatsi*, Basilewsky) is prevalent in the larger bodies of water, being considered the best table fish of the district by Europeans, with the excep-



The Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*, Linn.), one of the many Migrant Wild Fowl that pass through the Shanghai Area.

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tion of the *samli*, a species of shad known to science as *Hilsa reevesii* (Richardson). A common predaceous fish is the serpent head (*Ophioccephalus argus*, Cantor), while the beautiful little paradise fish (*Polyacanthus opercularis*, Linn.) occurs everywhere in clear water. The minute killifish (*Oryzias latipes*, T. & S.) may also be seen swimming at the surface of the water in clear ponds and streams, much like the American top-minnows. These small fish, along with the brilliantly coloured bitterlings and other smaller members of the carp family, are useful in destroying the larvae of mosquitoes.

INSECTS.

The invertebrates in the Shanghai area, as everywhere else in the world, far outnumber the vertebrates, both in individuals and species. By far the largest group is that containing the insects with its numerous orders, such as butterflies and moths; true flies; bees, wasps and ants; beetles; bugs; locusts, grasshoppers, crickets and mantises; dragonflies and damsel flies; stone-flies; mayflies, lacewings and ant-lions; and caddis-flies. While there are many beautiful butterflies and moths, as well as beetles, in this area, these are not as numerous as they are in the more hilly districts of further south and west. The aquatic or semi-aquatic insects, on the other hand, are very numerous and varied. The locust and grass-hopper family, too, is very well represented. Mosquitoes are very bad during the warmer months, especially in the outlying districts.

CRUSTACEANS.

Another important branch of the arthropods, or joint-legged animals, is that of the crustaceans, which are very abundant in this area, not only in regard to individuals, but also in species. The purely dry land forms are comparatively few, being confined to two or three species of woodlice, terrestrial isopods, but the aquatic forms are very numerous. Certain of the crabs of the genus *Sesarma* have become almost purely terrestrial, however, and may be seen at nights wandering at considerable distances from any water. These live in deep burrows in banks, which they excavate themselves, sometimes doing much damage to lawns and gardens. The marshy areas support a variety of species, which also live in holes, while the deeper waters, too, have many forms of crab, the most important being the large Chinese river crab (*Eriocheir sinensis*, M.-Edw.), which is sold in great numbers in the food markets.

Besides the crab there are a great many different kinds of brackish water, fresh-water and even salt water prawns and shrimps, the largest and commonest of the fresh-water species being the long-clawed *Macrobrachium nipponensis*, de Haan, also found in quantities in the local markets. A very large marine prawn (*Peneus japonicus*), commonly called the Chefoo prawn, is taken in the Yangtze Estuary and along the coast. Many forms of sand-hopper (*Amphipoda*) and aquatic isopods (*Isopoda*) also occur, as well as certain species parasitic on other crustaceans.

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SPIDERS, TICKS AND CENTIPEDES.

Other groups of arthropods which must be mentioned are the spiders (*Araneae*), ticks and mites (*Acari*), and centipedes (*Myriapoda*). Of these the spiders are extremely plentiful, the largest and most beautiful form being a species of *Epeiria* of a bright yellow colour marked with black, red and green, and commonly found in the open country and swampy areas. Another large species is the garden spider, while a monster wolf-spider may be seen at nights on the walls of old buildings.

Ticks are very troublesome at times in some gardens, causing dog owners much annoyance. Related to the ticks are the daddy long-legs or harvesters, of which at least one species may be found in the Shanghai area on the trunks of trees or under stones.

So far no scorpion has been recorded from this area, which is fortunate, but a very formidable centipede, running up to eight inches in length, is to be met with. Several other species belonging to the centipede family (*Myriapoda*) occur, by far the commonest and best known being the long-legged species of the genus *Scutigera*, abundant in all houses where it destroys large numbers of mosquitoes and therefore to be encouraged. Many times the writer has observed these swift running creatures darting about on mosquito nets or on window and door screens capturing and devouring mosquitoes as the latter alighted.

MOLLUSCS.

There are very few terrestrial molluscs in the Shanghai area. One large helicoid snail of the genus *Eulota* may be found in most gardens, a smaller banded *Helix* is less common, while in some places a spiral form of the genus *Clausilia* is plentiful. Doubtless other forms occur, but, if so, they are very rare. Aquatic molluscs, on the other hand, are extremely numerous, there existing a considerable number of both gastropods, or univalves, and pelecypods, or bivalves. Of the former may be mentioned the large river snail (*Vivipara quadrata*), the smaller *Bythinia spiralis* and *Bythinia subangulata*, and the pond snail (*Limnaea acuminata*), all of which are very common. Other common genera are *Rissoa*, *Melania* and *Oncomelania*, the last two being important as intermediary hosts in the case of certain parasitical diseases of man. *Oncomelania schmackeri*, for instance, is the intermediary host of the dreaded parasitical worm *Schistosoma japonica*, which causes schistosomiasis.

The creeks and canals of the Shanghai area support a great variety of fresh-water mussels of the genera *Unio*, *Anodonta* and *Margaritina*. The first of these are the ordinary fresh-water mussels, the second are the swan-mussels, and the last the pearl-mussels. The bivalve known as *Corbicula fluminalis* is very common and is extensively eaten by the Chinese.

OTHER INVERTEBRATES.

Space will not permit of a detailed description of the host of lower invertebrates that are to be found in the Shanghai area, both terrestrial and aquatic, but a few outstanding groups may be mentioned. There are,

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for instance, several species of earthworm, as well as leaches and other types of worm. Rotifers are abundant, in the waters of the district, while some fresh-water species of *Porifera*, or sponges, occur. The *Coelenterata* are also represented by the common polyp known as *Hydra vulgaris* or a related species. By far the largest group, however, is that of the *Protozoa*, which is represented by a great variety of genera and species, altogether too numerous to list here.

THE FLORA OF THE SHANGHAI AREA

BY

W. M. PORTERFIELD.

The vegetation of Shanghai and its environs is truly a luxuriant one. The moist atmosphere, the rich alluvial soil and the warm sun make this region especially favourable to plant growth. Frosts rarely penetrate below the surface of the soil, so that roots suffer little or no injury. Occasional sharp drops in temperature, when the north wind sweeps over the plain, work havoc with the leaves of such evergreen angiosperms as the camphor trees, and the typhoons that rage in the late summer take their toll of limbs and trees. Generally speaking, however, plants of all kinds flourish here, in a strange medley of temperate and sub-tropical species. Pines and palms stand together snow-covered during the occasional flurries of the Shanghai winters, and oleanders bloom in the humid heat, while the cryptomerias and deodars listlessly nod to the breezes from the south.

The character of the flora, as might be expected, is distinctly Asiatic, while including at the same time a large number of so-called cosmopolitan forms and introduced species. The flora in many ways distinctly reflects the cosmopolitan and international character of the population of Shanghai. Favourite plants of many nations and from many parts of the globe have found their way into Shanghai, and have since become established as part of the local flora. The trees are more purely Asiatic than the shrubs, there having been fewer introductions from foreign parts. Of trees that have been introduced the common locust tree (*Robinia pseudo-acacia*) is a notable example. Its hanging bunches of white fragrant flowers fit very well into the Oriental milieu. The London plane tree (*Platanus acerifolia*) is another example. This tree, a favourite along city streets, with its scaling patches of smooth bark and ball-like fruits, needs no further identification. The tall cotton-woods and Lombardy

poplars, *Populus deltoides* and *P. nigra* var. *italica*, respectively, are further examples of plant adventurers to the Far East. Probably the commonest of the Asiatic trees is *Pterocarya stenoptera*, for which the common name "wing-nut" may be used. Tall curved limbs, soft-wooded fast-growing ridged bark, compound leaves and strings of winged nuts summarize the traits that mark this tree. City streets and gardens alike find it gracing their borders. Another tall tree around Shanghai is the *Ailanthus altissima*, the tree of heaven, a tree that has smooth grey bark, coarse branches and large compound leaves that give a truly palm-like effect. A particularly ferocious tree to be found here and there is the soap tree (*Gleditsia sinensis*). Large branched thorns stick out from the dark trunk of this tree, bidding the trespasser beware. The flower is insignificant, but the large flat bean-pods, eight or more inches in length, are saponaceous within. The three elms common to this region are all hard-wooded and characterized by the usual finely divided alternating twigs and rather smooth bark. These are *Zelkova sinica*, *Celtis sinensis* and *Ulmus parvifolia*. *Celtis* is called the Chinese hackberry. The grey bark is smooth with occasional warts, but at the base of the branches it is pushed up into folds resembling very much the wrinkles in the hide of a pachyderm. The small-leaved elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*) has small oval leaves and bark that scales off in light roundish patches. *Zelkova* has flaring branches like *Ulmus*, but larger leaves and a dark flaky bark. Completing our list of the commoner trees of importance are the tallow tree (*Sapium sebiferum*) and the parasol tree (*Firmiana simplex*). The former is a large tree with a round crown, ovate acuminate leaves that turn a beautiful red in autumn and a fruit that cracks open to reveal two or three white wax-covered nuts. The latter has a tall slender smooth green trunk with coarse branches and very broad-lobed leaves.

Melia Azedarach variously known as the Chinaberry, Pride-of-India and Indian lilac, has a hard time in Shanghai because of the borers and pests which beset it. It flourishes for a while and its purple lilac-scented flowers and lacy compound leaves are very attractive for a time, but soon limb after limb dies until eventually the tree must be cut down. The willows have a similarly tortured career. *Salix Babylonica*, the weeping willow, and *S. glandulosa*, the red willow, are the common species. The ubiquitous paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), while a regular haven for borers, is itself a perfect pest among plants. *Morus alba*, the common mulberry, is of course well known to everyone. Camphor trees (*Cinnamomum camphora*) occur in Shanghai, but they have been introduced and are cared for in gardens. They grow to a very large size despite the fact that they are near to their northern limit of distribution. Their smooth shiny leaves are a real comfort in the cold winter days when one longs for the warmth of spring. When crushed the leaves give forth a strong odour of camphor.

Magnolias and maple trees are very abundant in the gardens around Shanghai, the chief varieties of the former being the evergreen form, *Magnolia grandiflora*, which grows to great size, *Magnolia denudata*, which produces its fragrant blooms in April before the leaves, and *Magnolia liliiflora*, a shrubby plant with half open purple flowers. The maples are

chiefly forms of *Acer palmatum*, the Japanese maple, distinguished by leaf colour and the degree of leaf lobing. The Asiatic conifers found in Shanghai are quite numerous. Among them the commonest are the Chinese juniper (*Juniperus chinensis*), the peacock pine (*Cryptomeria japonica*), the Foochow pine (*Cunninghamia lanceolata*), the red pine (*Pinus Massoniana*), the arbor-vitae (*Thuja orientalis*), the cypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera*), the deodar (*Cedrus deodara*), and the yew (*Podocarpus macrophylla*). Of all the Asiatic trees represented in Shanghai the maidenhair-fern tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) is the peer. Its fan-shaped leaves clothing the entire length of its branches and straight trunk rising in their midst can never be mistaken. For several thousands of years this tree has actually been extinct in a wild state, but, through the efforts of men who have learned to revere it from earliest times, it has been handed down to us associated with those things that men count most enduring, as culture and religion.

Some very interesting, unusual and ornamental trees occur in the Shanghai area which should not be passed over. The bibo tree (*Eriobotrya japonica*) is not only an evergreen with attractive long thick leaves, but it bears very delicious orange-coloured fruits. The pyramidal clusters of hairy white and greenish flowers open in December. Among the fruit bearers must be included the persimmon tree (*Diospyros Kaki*) from which the fruits are collected in October. The heart wood of some parts is black and very hard like true ebony, to which the species is related. Pistachio nuts from China are well known and come from a tall tree called *Pistacia chinensis*. The fresh leafy shoots appear in the markets as a native delicacy in the spring. Useful but deadly is the varnish tree (*Rhus verniciflua*), whose sap after a few minutes exposure oxydizes and turns black. This plant can give anyone who is susceptible as virulent a case of skin poisoning as the poison oak or poison ivy of foreign countries. The sap is a base for a varnish, hence the cases of so-called Ningpo varnish poisoning. *Bischofia javanica*, with its trifoliate leaves and dangling clusters of beadlike fruits, is rather rare, but, because of its ornamental qualities, it has been planted extensively. *Albizia julibrissin*, the acacia, and *Dalbergia hupeana* are two leguminous trees, of which the former is the more common and can easily be recognized by its pink tasselled flowers and finely divided frond-like leaves. The latter is peculiar because of the fact that it does not produce its leaves until late in May, and its wood is very hard. The trunk gives the impression of lean hard muscle. One of the indigenous ornamental trees has broad palmately lobed leaves which very much resemble the leaf of a castor-oil plant, hence the name *Acanthopanax ricinifolium*. It is covered all over with dermal prickles, even the older limbs, and it grows very slowly.

There is a group of evergreen shrubs and small trees which belong to this region and are commonly seen in graveyards around the mounds with some of the conifers. We refer to the privet, (*Ligustrum lucidum*), to *Photinia serrulata*, and to the sweet olive (*Osmanthus fragrans*). The first named is the propagator of the famous privet cough, and in Western China is one of the hosts employed in the insect-wax industry. *Photinia*, instead of growing up straight and slender like the privet, branches

not far from the ground and puts out spreading limbs bearing smooth rather long red leaves, which later turn green, and large umbels of white ill-smelling flowers. The sweet olive or *Kwei Huca* is a favourite with the Chinese and its carrying fragrance sweetens the whole countryside.

The shrubs represented in and around Shanghai are mostly introduced forms cultivated especially for their ornamental foliage or fragrant flowers. Belonging to the former category are the following common forms: *Pittosporum Tobira*, *Evonymus japonica*, (the spindle tree), *Aucuba japonica* (gold-dust tree), *Alchornea trewoides*, *Buxus microphylla* (box), whose flowers although insignificant are very fragrant, *Punica granatum* (pomegranate), *Pyracantha crenulata* (firethorn) and *Ilex cornuta* (holly). Most of these can be trained and trimmed into fine hedges. *Pittosporum* is both evergreen and productive of fragrant flowers whose white corollas soon turn yellow like ivory. It is one of the commonest shrubs in this region. The second category includes by far the majority of the shrubs. *Meratia praecox*, which blooms in December and January, produces yellow fragrant flowers on naked stems. *Forsythia viridissima*, *Jasminum nudiflorum*, *Kerria japonica* and *Hypericum chinensis* all produce yellow flowers. The last mentioned is the St. John's wort and in Chinese it is called "the golden silk thread flower." The more common white-flowered bushes are the mock orange (*Philadelphus grandiflorus*), with large four-petalled white fragrant flowers, *Deutzia scabra*, *Viburnum* varieties, *Spiraea cantoniensis* and *prunifolia* and *Gardenia augusta*. Various red-flowered shrubs and small trees occur such as *Camellia japonica*, *Punica granatum* (pomegranate), *Erythrina corallodendron* (coral tree), *Cydonia japonica* and *Lagerstroemia indica* (crêpe myrtle). The last is called by the Chinese "a hundred days red," because it is supposed to flower for one hundred days. Purples and lavenders of various shades for the garden are furnished by the Judas bush (*Cercis chinensis*), *Wistaria sinensis* and the lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*). One of the useful native shrubs planted in this part of China is *Fontanesia Fortunei*, an oleaceous shrub, which is grown thickly along the edges of property and woven into fences. Every year some of the new shoots are cut off, while others may again be woven into the fence pattern.

The grasses form an important section of the Shanghai flora on account of the prevalence of such useful forms as the bamboos. These occur chiefly as species of *Phyllostachys*, a few of *Arundinaria* and some garden forms of both *Arundinaria* and *Sasa*. *Phyllostachys puberula*, *P. bambusoides* and the very large *P. pubescens*, with short internodes and hairy sheaths on the shoots, are the most commonly cultivated tall types. Rice, barley, and wheat constitute the grains planted in this region, with increasingly less rice and more of the other two, owing to the gradual draining of the land. Along the canals are to be seen occasionally the tall plumes of *Miscanthus sinensis*, while along the paths may be found the fox-tail grass (*Setaria viridis*) and the quack grass (*Eleusine indica*) among others. On a nearby lot the silver tassels of *Imperata arundinacea* in great numbers can be seen waving in the breezes, while on the lawns a little earlier may be sighted the low dark spikes of *Zoysia japonica*, and

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around the edges the tufts of *Poa annua* and the slender unilateral spikes of the Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*).

As winter fades and the first plants push their flowers up to meet the sun, we see unmistakable signs of the gathering momentum of life, which is soon to find expression in a profusion of floral patterns and colours. Those hardy cosmopolites, *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (the shepherd's purse) and *Taraxacum officinale* (the dandelion), are the heralds of the dawn. These are soon followed by the more daring of the buttercups (*Ranunculus ternatus*), and the speedwell (*Veronica Tournefortii*). The starworts or chickweeds at the same time begin to appear, first *Stellaria media*, then *S. uliginosa* and last *S. aquatica* expand their little white star-like corollas to the light. *Cerastium viscosum*, *Arenaria serpyllifolia* and *Sagina maxima* are other members of the pink family which are abundant. Violets also of several kinds begin to appear. After the cultivated *Viola odorata* the two forms of *Viola Patrinii*, of which the purple form, var. *chinensis*, is the more common, fleck the greening lawns. The var. *typica*, which is white with purple streaks, is rarer and follows in order of blooming. Under some of the trees in patches are two other violets, one, with large lavender corolla and long spur, which blooms only for a short time early in April, and the other, with very small flowers of pale lavender fading to almost greenish shades in the centre but with short spur and hairy leaves. The former is *Viola japonica*, the latter *V. diffusa*.

Along the by-ways and hedges one comes upon occasional groups of mints; *Lamium amplexicaule* at first with only insignificant cleistogamous flowers, and also the ground ivy (*Nepeta glechoma*). In the glades the delicate anemone-like *Isopyrum adoxoides* hangs its coy white head, and farther along in the open the lavender flowers of *Mazus rugosus* exhibit their open mouths and yellow spotted palates. Hugging the ground in a nearby lawn is a form of the bugle weed (*Ajuga decumbens*), and not far away another, *Ajuga genevensis*. The yellow flowers and trifoliate leaves of the Indian strawberry (*Duchesnea indica*) spread over the ground in patches, and very soon are rivalled by similar clusters of the white clover (*Trifolium repens*). Other trifoliate forms common to this region are the little sorrel (*Oxalis corniculata*) and the larger form *Oxalis Martiana*, with the purplish flowers. Elsewhere and in cultivated fields the pinnate leaves and umbels of pink papilionaceous flowers mark the presence of *Astragalus sinicus*. Among other leguminous plants to be cultivated are the broad bean (*Vicia faba*), large coarse plants bearing flowers with a large black spot on each of the wing petals, *Pisum sativum*, the edible pea, and *Medicago denticulata*, the bur clover, with pinnately trifoliate leaves and small heads of yellow flowers. On to the lawns the many delicate *Vicia tetrasperma* finds its way. Various mustards are among those present in cultivated and wild haunts. *Brassica pekingensis*, the Chinese *pai tsai*, *B. napa*, the rape, which brightens the countryside with its yellow flowers, *B. narinosa* and forms of *B. juncea* belong in the former category, while cardamines and *Lepidium* stray among the wilds.

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not far from the ground and puts out spreading limbs bearing smooth rather long red leaves, which later turn green, and large umbels of white ill-smelling flowers. The sweet olive or *Kwei Hwa* is a favourite with the Chinese and its carrying fragrance sweetens the whole countryside.

The shrubs represented in and around Shanghai are mostly introduced forms cultivated especially for their ornamental foliage or fragrant flowers. Belonging to the former category are the following common forms: *Pittosporum Tobira*, *Evonymus japonica*, (the spindle tree), *Aucuba japonica* (gold-dust tree), *Alchornea treuoides*, *Buxus microphylla* (box), whose flowers although insignificant are very fragrant, *Punica granatum* (pomegranate), *Pyracantha crenulata* (firethorn) and *Ilex cornuta* (holly). Most of these can be trained and trimmed into fine hedges. *Pittosporum* is both evergreen and productive of fragrant flowers whose white corollas soon turn yellow like ivory. It is one of the commonest shrubs in this region. The second category includes by far the majority of the shrubs. *Meratia praecox*, which blooms in December and January, produces yellow fragrant flowers on naked stems. *Forsythia viridissima*, *Jasminum nudiflorum*, *Kerria japonica* and *Hypericum chinensis* all produce yellow flowers. The last mentioned is the St. John's wort and in Chinese it is called "the golden silk thread flower." The more common white-flowered bushes are the mock orange (*Philadelphus grandiflorus*), with large four-petalled white fragrant flowers, *Deutzia scabra*, *Viburnum* varieties, *Spiraea cantoniensis* and *prunifolia* and *Gardenia augusta*. Various red-flowered shrubs and small trees occur such as *Camellia japonica*, *Punica granatum* (pomegranate), *Erythrina corallodendron* (coral tree), *Cydonia japonica* and *Lagerstroemia indica* (crêpe myrtle). The last is called by the Chinese "a hundred days red," because it is supposed to flower for one hundred days. Purples and lavenders of various shades for the garden are furnished by the Judas bush (*Cercis chinensis*), *Wistaria sinensis* and the lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*). One of the useful native shrubs planted in this part of China is *Fontanesia Fortunei*, an oleaceous shrub, which is grown thickly along the edges of property and woven into fences. Every year some of the new shoots are cut off, while others may again be woven into the fence pattern.

The grasses form an important section of the Shanghai flora on account of the prevalence of such useful forms as the bamboos. These occur chiefly as species of *Phyllostachys*, a few of *Arundinaria* and some garden forms of both *Arundinaria* and *Sasa*. *Phyllostachys puberula*, *P. bambusoides* and the very large *P. pubescens*, with short internodes and hairy sheaths on the shoots, are the most commonly cultivated tall types. Rice, barley, and wheat constitute the grains planted in this region, with increasingly less rice and more of the other two, owing to the gradual draining of the land. Along the canals are to be seen occasionally the tall plumes of *Miscanthus sinensis*, while along the paths may be found the fox-tail grass (*Setaria viridis*) and the quack grass (*Eleusine indica*) among others. On a nearby lot the silver tassels of *Imperata arundinacea* in great numbers can be seen waving in the breezes, while on the lawns a little earlier may be sighted the low dark spikes of *Zoysia japonica*, and

THE FLORA OF THE SHANGHAI AREA

around the edges the tufts of *Poa annua* and the slender unilateral spikes of the Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*).

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weeds characterizing the local flora are plain and unadorned. *Euphorbia helioscopia* is one of the first of these, then come *Polygonum jucundum*, *P. caespitosum* var. *longisetum* and others, the docks, *Rumex crispus* and *R. acetosa*; the common plantain (*Plantago major*) and its variety *asiatica*, with the upright leaves, and the purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*). On the lawns the slender spikes of spirally arranged pink flowers identify *Spiranthes australis*, and elsewhere occur the racemes of mauve flowers of *Scilla chinensis*, the Chinese squill. At the same time the deep blue of the day flower (*Commelina communis*) can be seen peeping out from among the roadside grasses, and along the banks of the canals and ponds, sometimes partly covered with water, the contrasting yellow of the small flowers of a buttercup (*Ranunculus sceleratus*). Other buttercups now make their appearance, the large *R. acris* and the bristly *R. japonicus*. Yellow seems to be the dominant colour here as before, for several composites contribute to the general brilliance. These are *Sonchus asper*, *S. oleraceus*, *Lactuca debilis* (earlier), *L. denticulata* (later), *Crepis japonica*, *Hieracium hololeion*, *Helianthus annuus* (sunflower) and, in November, *Chrysanthemum indicum*, the true wild chrysanthemum. The tall sprays of sweet clover (*Melilotus officinalis*) as well as the ground cherry (*Physalis minima*) also produce their share of yellow flowers. Other composites with variously coloured flowers help fill out the pageant of summer. They are *Eclipta alba*, with yellow disc and small white rays, *Erigeron annuus* (daisy fleabane), with purplish tinged rays, *Boltonia indica*, with lavender rays and yellow disc, *Eupatorium japonicum*, with pinkish heads, and *Saussuria affinis*, with heads of purplish tubular florets. In concluding we must not forget to mention the climbers. These are the *Convolvulus acetosae-folius*, the red-flowered *Quamoclit pinnata* (cypress vine), *Melothria indica*, the ill-smelling *Paederia foetida*, with white and pink bells, and various forms of *Ampelopsis*.

Many more forms might be mentioned to try the patience of the reader, but this is unnecessary, since the purpose of this paper, while avoiding a mere enumeration and description of species, which has already been adequately done elsewhere, is to indicate the character of the Shanghai flora in a general way. Only the commonest typical forms have been cited, while many more have purposely been omitted. The Shanghai flora in general resembles that of the temperate and south-temperate sections of the eastern coast of the United States of America, a fact long ago pointed out by Dr. Asa Gray.

In conclusion it is wished to quote, as expressing our own as well as the poet's appreciation of the flowers, a verse found several centuries ago in the helmet of a Japanese fighting man:

Twilight upon my path
And for mine inn to-night
The shadow of a tree
And for mine host a flower.

THE GEOLOGY OF THE SHANGHAI AREA

Compared with most places in China, even those along the coast, the geology of the Shanghai area would at the first glance appear hardly worthy of consideration. Situated on a great alluvial plain without a rise in the ground of more than a few feet, Shanghai would seem to offer but little scope for geological investigation. There are no outcrops of rock of any kind nearer than Zose, some fifteen miles to the south-west, while the cuttings made by the Whangpoo River, Soochow Creek and other waterways show nothing but alluvial mud.

Yet even such a topographically uninteresting area as that of Shanghai has much of geological interest if means of discovering what lies beneath can be found. Fortunately such means are available in that many deep borings have been made in the search for a good water supply such as is derived from artesian wells, and the material brought up from varying depths down to 920 feet has been carefully tabulated and studied. From this study the history of the building up of the great Kiangsu-Chekiang Plain upon which Shanghai lies has been worked out, and the reader who wishes for the fullest available details of this history is referred to an extremely interesting paper by Dr. George B. Cressey, formerly of the Shanghai College, which appeared in *The China Journal* of June and August, 1928.*

The deposits that underlie Shanghai may be summed up as consisting mainly of silt, fine sand, coarser sand, gravel and clay, with scoria, or air-puffed lava, in thin layers in places and here and there fragments of marine shells. It is from the position, nature and composition of the sand, gravel and clay and the distribution of the shell fragments and scoria that an idea of the geological history of this area is gained. This shows that there have been times in past ages when the spot on which Shanghai now stands was part of the sea shore, while at others it was some distance inland, as now. This was caused by the continuous subsidence and building up again by fluvial deposits of the whole area, the rivers that did the building up being the Yangtze, the Whangpoo and the Chien-tang, but chiefly the first. As a matter of fact, the Shanghai area is really part of the Yangtze Delta, so that the strata that lie beneath this city have all been laid by material brought from various parts of the great Yangtze Basin, some of it from three thousand miles away in the highlands of Eastern and North-eastern Tibet. It was the constant deposition of all the material brought down by this mighty river that caused the continuous subsidence of the earth's surface in this area and at times allowed the sea to reach and even overflow the locality under discussion, bringing with it the marine molluscs whose shells have survived to tell the story. The occurrence of scoria indicates that somewhere not too far away volcanic activity took place at various times during the long period of the building up of the plain.

It will be realized that all these deposits lie upon some sort of foundation, and one naturally wonders of what that foundation consists. This

* *The China Journal*, Vol. VIII, No. 6, pp. 334-345, and Vol. IX, No. 2, pp. 89-98, 1928.

may be discovered by an examination of the hills which border the great Kiangsu-Chekiang Plain, extending, as they do, more or less interruptedly from the Soochow area in the north to Hangchow in the south, with a scattering along the north side of the estuary of the Chien-tang River at Kangpu and Chapu, and a few isolated peaks on the plain itself, such as those of Zose near Sungkiang, known popularly as the Shanghai Hills. All these hills are, of course, outcrops of the foundation rock material upon which the alluvial deposits of our plain were laid, and an examination of them shows that foundation material to consist of old sedimentary rock with intrusions of igneous rock of the nature of granite and porphyry of varying age. The hills at Zose consist of felsite porphyry of the Upper Jurassic period.

Reference has been made to the making of deep borings in search of a good water supply, and it may be of interest to note that, while water of fair and even good quality has been secured, it varies considerably in different localities at no great distance apart, which indicates that the water-bearing deposits are not continuous, as is the case with deposits in which true artesian wells may be sunk.

Another interesting feature in connection with this deep well boring is that sometimes a subterranean store of inflammable gas is tapped, probably indicating the remains of vegetation buried long ago. The quantity of gas thus derived has not so far proved sufficient to allow of any commercial exploitation.

The palæontology of the Shanghai area has scarcely been worked upon at all, probably for the very good reason that, apart from the shell fragments brought up in the course of well-boring, almost no animal or plant fossils have so far been found. Even the shell fragments are for the most part so small as to make identification of the species which they represent practically impossible. It is possible that, in the course of excavating for foundations of buildings or in the cutting of canals, human and animal remains may have been discovered, but, if so, with but one exception, these do not appear to have found their way into the hands of those competent to report upon them, and, even if they had, being found in the deposits of clayey mud that form the superficial strata of this plain, they could not prove of any very great antiquity, geologically speaking, probably belonging to the late Quarternary or Recent period.

The single example known to us of fossil remains found here other than the shell fragments consists of the jaw-bone with the molar teeth in position of a rhinoceros which was dug up by workmen of the Public Works Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council while making excavations for a drain. This specimen, which is in a semi-fossilized state, was turned over to the Museum of the Royal Asiatic Society. There is nothing out of the ordinary about it, and it probably represents *Rhinoceros antiquitatis*, remains of which have been found in the loess deposits of North China, and which appears to have roamed this country up to comparatively recent times. This discovery is interesting as indicating the nature of this area at the time that man first began to settle here. There must have been a considerable amount of vegetation of some sort or other. Probably a thick swampy jungle covered the ground, with

THE GEOLOGY OF THE SHANGHAI AREA

open marshes and wooded areas according to the level of the surface. In any case it is interesting to think that this thickly populated and heavily built over area that is Shanghai was once the home of the rhinoceros and other wild animals that in the course of time have been exterminated by man as he conquered the wilderness and turned it into the smiling garden it now is.

THE SHANGHAI CLIMATE

Shanghai is blessed with what may be described on the whole as a good climate. While there are from two to three months' rather intense heat during the summer and a couple of months of distinctly cold weather in the winter, there are not the extremes of heat and cold met with in North China. The rainfall in Shanghai, though not excessive, may be termed fairly abundant, which results in a humidity of the atmosphere that is rather trying at times, especially in the summer, but which is extremely favourable to vegetation. It is seldom that more than a week or two elapse without rain.

In the winter snow falls somewhat irregularly at rather long intervals, though the years vary considerably in regard to this. The first cold snap usually comes towards the end of October, followed by the first frost usually in November, with another cold spell about the middle of December. January and February are usually cold, with falls of snow and frequent high winds from the north-west. Indeed, the prevailing wind during the winter months is from the north-west, during the rest of the year from the south-east. The cold spells in the winter are always presaged by a sharp rise in the barometer, and are created by the north-westerly winds, which are sometimes of considerable force.

Both the spring and autumn months in Shanghai are delightful, mild weather with plenty of sunshine prevailing.

Typhoons occur at fairly frequent intervals throughout July and August, when much rain falls. Fortunately many of these terrible storms, which are such a menace to shipping in the China seas, strike the coast well to the south of Shanghai and dissipate their strength there, while others, after approaching the coast from a south-easterly direction, swing away to the north-east and are dissipated somewhere in the direction of Japan. Even so, Shanghai often gets a good blow from the outer edges of typhoons that fail to reach this port. Sometimes a typhoon may make its appearance as early as the latter half of June, sometimes as late as the middle of September. By about the end of the first week in the latter month the worst of the summer heat is usually over and it begins to get noticeably cooler, while it seldom gets really hot before the middle of June.

Careful meteorological records are kept at the Siccawei Observatory by the Jesuit missionaries, who also receive weather reports from a great many stations scattered over Eastern Asia and the North Pacific, by

means of which they are able to issue warning to all ports and ships at sea with wireless receiving equipment of the approach of storms, their positions and the courses they are taking, as well as of fogs or other such dangers.

In winter the temperature seldom falls below 25° F., and only reaches that point occasionally; while in summer it averages somewhere between 85° F. and 90° F., seldom reaching 100° F. Nevertheless, the humidity, both in winter and summer, make these temperatures rather trying, which accounts for the often expressed opinion that Shanghai is a very hot place in the summer and a very cold one in the winter.

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BIOLOGY

THE CRABS OF NORTH CHINA: The progress that is being made in the working out of the zoology and botany of China is extremely satisfactory. And the most satisfactory thing about it is the amount of such work that is being done by the Chinese themselves. We have just received a truly magnificent work by Chia-jui Shen upon the crabs of North China. This is entitled "The Brachyuran Crustacea of North China," and it is issued as Fascicle 1, Volume IX, Series A of *Zoologica Sinica*, put out by the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology, Peiping. It includes detailed descriptions of 68 different species of crab, representing 37 genera and 16 families, with text and plate figures of all of them, keys to the genera, a table showing the distribution of the species and an excellent bibliography.

This work is based mainly on extensive collections made along the littoral of Hopei (Chihli), Shantung and the Liaotung Peninsula during the past three years, and of the 68 species dealt with some 35 had previously been known only from South China, while 21 are new to science.

As pointed out in the Introduction, although some Chinese crabs had previously been described by specialists, any detailed study of this group of crustaceans in the zone under discussion was lacking. For this reason, if for no other, the work under review, even though admittedly still incomplete, will be welcomed by all students of China's natural history. The author is to be congratulated on the splendid work he has done, and the Fan Memorial Institute on the excellence of the work as a publication.

PHENOLOGY

DAVID'S BUSH-WARBLER ARRIVES ON TIME: We have an interesting phenological note to put on record. Early on the morning of April 13 we heard the liquid notes of David's bush warbler (*Horornis canturians*, Sw.) in our garden for the first time this year. On looking up our diary we found that it was on exactly the same day of the same month that we first heard this bird last year. Mr. E. S. Wilkinson informs us, however, that this species had already been in the Shanghai area a full fortnight. It may be suggested that individuals arrive on different dates and repair to their regular haunts, which accounts for the disparity between our and Mr. Wilkinson's record.

FROGS AND TOADS LATE IN THE SHANGHAI AREA: Although we noted tadpoles in one of the ponds in Jessfield Park on March 20, and saw the first toad of the season crossing a road in the Western District on March 19, it was not till the night of April 6 that we heard any frogs calling. The appearance of the toad this

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year was a fortnight later than last year, while the calling of the frogs was a week later. This late appearance of amphibians this year is probably due to the unusual dryness of the season.

COMMON WHITE BUTTERFLY FIFTEEN DAYS LATE: On April 3 we noted the first common white butterfly in our garden. This was exactly fifteen days later than its first appearance last year. There was a little rain during the previous night, which may have softened its chrysalis case. A specimen of the local garden snail was seen on the lawn on the same day, the first out this season.

METEOROLOGY

APRIL WEATHER CONDITIONS IN CHINA: The long dry spell that had lasted from about the middle of February through March in the Lower Yangtze and Kiangsa-Chekiang coastal areas was broken by several hours rain on the afternoon and evening of April 3. This was followed by a sharp fall in the temperature on the 6th. Thereafter the temperature in this area rose steadily day by day, although snow fell in Peking on the 10th. Quite heavy rain fell during the night of the 10th in the Shanghai area. A severe wind blew from the north-west on the 15th, bringing with it a dust haze. Heavy rain fell in the Shanghai area throughout the night of the 22nd and morning of the 23rd, accompanied by lightning and thunder at about 5 a.m. on the latter date. The last week in April saw much rain in this district.

METEOROLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN NORTH POLAR REGIONS: Considerable interest attaches to the report that eight countries are cooperating this year in an intensive study of meteorological conditions in various localities in the Arctic, with a view to securing data that will render possible the more accurate forecasting of weather conditions in the Northern Hemisphere. The undertaking is being called "The Second Polar Year," such a cooperative effort having been undertaken only once before, namely, in 1882. The weather conditions recorded will be collated with meteorological records taken at the same time in other parts of the world, by which means it is hoped to discover advance indications of what the weather is going to be in various countries. The British section under this scheme will send out two expeditions, one to Tromsø in Norway, the other to Fort Rae in Northern Canada. The Aurora Borealis, the upper strata of the atmosphere and magnetic conditions will also be studied.

SEISMOLOGY

EARTHQUAKES IN CENTRAL CHINA: Severe seismological disturbances took place in the central provinces of China during April 6 and 7, being most severely felt in the vicinity of Macheng in North-eastern Hupeh, but felt also at Hankow, Wuhu and even Nanking. The tremors in the Macheng district commenced at 3 p.m. on April 6 and continued till 7 a.m. on April 7, doing an enormous amount of damage and causing considerable loss of life. As all communications with this area were destroyed, news of the catastrophe did not reach the outside world till April 16, and even now no accurate details of the losses in life and property are available.

EARTHQUAKES AND FLOODS IN JAVA: Torrential rains, floods and earth tremors have caused considerable loss of life and property in certain sections of Java, according to a *Haras* message of April 16. Reports from Djokjakarta in Mid-Java stated that bridges were down and railways cut for considerable distances. The first news indicating the existence of these disturbances was received on April 10.

HAKODATE SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKES: According to a *Reuter* message of April 10, Hakodate, North Japan, was rocked during the morning by three severe earthquakes, the worst felt in the island for many years. No casualties were reported.

VOLCANOLOGY

CATASTROPHIC DISTURBANCES IN SOUTH AMERICA: Volcanic disturbances of an unusually severe nature took place in the Andes Mountains on April 11, when three volcanoes in Chile, which had long been thought extinct, suddenly burst into violent eruption. At the same time severe earthquakes were felt in all the states of South America, even as far south as Patagonia, where it was believed that the Dumayo was in eruption. A later message, dated April 16, reported a recrudescence of volcanic activities in the Andes in Northern Argentina, where the Lasanjas, also formerly considered extinct, began erupting violently during the preceding night. The Las Yeguas in Southern Argentina was reported to have become active again.

Enormous quantities of ashes and dust were thrown into the air by the first series of eruptions, some of it being carried by prevailing winds a distance of 500 miles, where it fell in Buenos Aires.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN SVINOI ISLAND: According to a *Havas* message from Moscow of April 16, the volcanic eruption in Svinoi Island, which commenced on April 11 at 6.30 p.m., had attained great violence. Information received up to that time indicated that five people had been killed and eighteen injured. A commission had been dispatched to make official investigations.

Judging from the dates on which the earthquakes and eruptions recorded in the foregoing notes occurred it might well be suspected that they were all in some way connected, and that seismological disturbances of a very general character took place in the Pacific region on April 10 and 11.

MEDICINE

THE HEALTH OF SHANGHAI: Lengthy reports from Dr. J. H. Jordan, Commissioner of Public Health of the International Settlement, covering the particularly trying period of the last three months since hostilities between Chinese and Japanese troops commenced within the very precincts of the Shanghai area, clearly indicate the excellence and efficiency of the important organization of which he is chief. Had it been less so, the period of emergency through which this Settlement has passed might well have developed into a further catastrophe, in view of the enormous numbers of Chinese refugees that poured in from the outside areas and the resultant congestion and overcrowding that took place. Epidemics of deadly diseases were staved off by prompt action on the part of the Health Department, while as soon as possible after hostilities had ceased in the immediate vicinity of Shanghai extensive sanitation work was undertaken in the Chapei area, which had become a very serious danger to the health of the whole community. Particularly important has been the wholesale issuing of smallpox vaccine and the actual vaccination of applicants, some 271,025 doses of vaccine having been issued since the beginning of the year, and 148,396 vaccinations made.

The constant watch for the occurrence of communicable diseases, the inspection of dairies and analysis of milk and cream samples, the supervision of slaughterhouses and examination of meat supplies, the inspection of markets and bakeries, the manufacture of vaccines for various diseases, and the administering of the Pasteur Treatment and the elimination of stray and masterless dogs are other activities of this department that have an important bearing on the health of the Shanghai community.

The warmer weather will bring with it the danger of outbreaks of cholera, and this is prepared for by the manufacture in the Municipal Laboratory of adequate quantities of cholera vaccine.

Altogether the Shanghai community may congratulate itself on the existence of such an efficient organization watching over its health.

THE NATIONAL QUARANTINE SERVICE: The second series of the National Quarantine Reports has recently been issued. This is contained in a

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publication edited by Dr. Wu Lien-teh and Mr. Wu Chang-yao, and issued from the Service's Headquarters in the International Settlement, 2A, Kiukiang Road.

This is a very interesting publication, containing, as it does, a history of the National Quarantine Service since its inauguration in 1930, an account of quarantine practice in China previous to this, the laws governing the Service, and detailed reports on conditions and quarantine work in many of the ports of China.

Shanghai was the first port in which the new Service took over control of quarantine activities from the Chinese Maritime Customs. This was in July, 1930. In January, 1931, Amoy was taken over, Swatow in April of the same year, Newchwang and Antung in October, and Hankow in November. The Headquarters of the Service in Shanghai has been split up into four main divisions, one for administration, one for the boarding of vessels, one for fumigation and one for medical services; while a special department for investigation and research has been organized, under which a rat and flea survey in the Port of Shanghai is at present being made. This should yield valuable results.

It is gratifying to be able to state that this new Government Service brings Shanghai into line with other great ports of the world in quarantine matters.

MENINGITIS OUTBREAKS: There appears to be a considerable amount of meningitis knocking about. A *Reuter* message from Canton of April 16 stated that many cases of this disease had occurred there and that as a result all incoming vessels were being made to go into quarantine, while schools had been ordered to close until April 26.

A *United Press* message from Nanking of April 28 stated that the meningitis situation at Tongshan on the outskirts of Nanking was growing alarming, more than 100 people having died of this disease there during the past month, according to a report received by the Ministry of Health.

A. DE C. S.

SHOOTING AND FISHING NOTES

SHOOTING

SHOOTING IN THE SHANGHAI AREA: While good shooting in the immediate vicinity of Shanghai is becoming increasingly hard to secure, owing mainly to the steady expansion of the suburban areas, a certain amount can be had by those willing to go after it. Pheasants (*Phasianus torquatus*) still occur in the country beyond the Western District, sometimes even coming into the gardens of that area, while snipe may be picked up in the fields all round Shanghai in the proper season and when weather conditions are right. This applies more to the so-called spring snipe than to what are known as winter snipe. The former, consisting of two species, the pintail (*Capella stenura*) and the Swinhoe (*Capella megala*), appear late in the spring, or early in the autumn; while the latter, the common snipe (*Capella gallinago roddei*) of Eastern Asia, may be met with throughout the winter and is plentiful early in spring and late in the autumn in marshy places. The Jack snipe (*Limnocryptes gallinula*) is also sometimes shot here, while occasionally one may see in the game market a specimen of the solitary snipe (*Capella solitaria japonica*). The woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*) also appears occasionally. The little three-toed button quail (*Turnix blanfordi*) and the Japanese common quail (*Coturnix japonica*) are to be found in outlying districts, while certain of the ducks and teal visit ponds and creeks at night, or may be seen by day on the Whangpoo above or below the city limits. An occasional hare (*Caprolagus sinensis*) completes the list of game to be had close to Shanghai.

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SHOOTING GROUNDS EASILY ACCESSIBLE TO SHANGHAI: Within comparatively easy reach of Shanghai there are some very good shooting grounds. One of these is the Yangtze Estuary outside Woosung at the mouth of the Whangpoo, where a number of reed-covered low-lying islands offer excellent duck shooting. Sometimes large bags are made here, when weather conditions are right. These islands may be reached in a few hours from Shanghai by motor-cruiser, yacht or the humble Chinese *sampan*, which may be engaged at Woosung. Wild geese and swans also occur in this area in great numbers, though they are extremely difficult to approach, while innumerable shore-birds, such as knots, curlew, whimbrels, godwits, various sandpipers, stints, plovers and the like, may be seen in spring and autumn and even in winter on the mud flats that abound.

At Woosung itself a certain amount of duck flight-shooting may be had, while there are a few pheasants in the surrounding country.

Extremely good pheasant shooting is to be had in a number of places to the south and south-west of Shanghai in the country made accessible by the Whangpoo River or by the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway. While birds may be picked up this side of Minghong, or round Minghong itself, it is in the country that lies beyond, say, round Kashing or that beyond Ping-hu (pronounced Bingoo) in the Chapu and Hai-yen (pronounced Haiee) districts, that the best bags may be made. In the last named area and in the Huchou district further to the west woodcock occur in great numbers from about the middle of December late into January, and some very large bags have been made by foreign sportsmen spending their Christmas holidays there. Splendid wild duck flight-shooting is to be had at Chapu and Hai-yen, the ducks coming inland from the open waters of Hangchow Bay every evening just as it is getting dark. In stormy weather, especially when there is snow, they come in much earlier in the day, offering wonderful sport. Quail and hare are plentiful in these areas. Good duck shooting and excellent snipe shooting, as well as a certain amount of pheasant shooting, with an occasional shot at river deer, are to be had at various places on the Tai Hu, or Great Lake, that lies to the south of Soochow, and also in the country round the latter city. This district can be reached by water by way of the Soochow Creek, or up the Whangpoo and across the Tai Hu, or by the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Chinkiang, further along the same railway, offers wild boar, river deer and wolf shooting in the hills a few miles inland from the south bank of the Yangtze. These hills continue in a westerly direction, becoming rather high and wild to the south of Sashu, further west along the railway, and here very good boar shooting is to be had, with many river deer. In these hills Darwin's koklas or pueras pheasant occurs.

Round Nanking good pheasant, duck, deer and snipe shooting is to be had; while beyond the whole marvellous shooting country of the Yangtze Valley opens up for the sportsman who has the time to spare.

Finally, in the mountains of Northern Chekiang, reached by way of Hangchow, the big-game hunter may satisfy his desires by hunting the serow, one of the most difficult animals to shoot, owing to its fondness for heavy cover in high rocky country. Here, also, the little muntjac and Darwin's pheasant may be had. The summer resort known as Mokanshan falls within this area, and in winter good sport is to be had there.

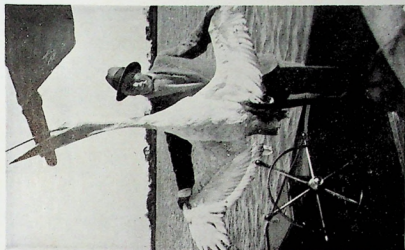
The Chien-tang River offers good pheasant country, while the famous Nimrod Sound beyond Ningpo is one of the most wonderful places for wild duck on the whole China coast.

Altogether the Shanghai sportsman with a little time to spare can have an extraordinarily good time. If he does not own a houseboat he can always hire one; but the best thing is to have one's own motor-houseboat or cruiser, when most of the best shooting country will become easily accessible.

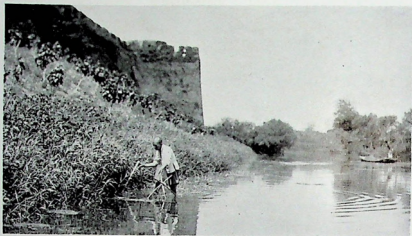
The Chinese shooting laws provide for a closed season during the warmer months of the year, and call for shooting permits and gun licenses. These are now easily procurable. We would not advise any foreigner to go up country shooting from Shanghai without the necessary permits and licenses, although, once clear of this area, he is not likely to be bothered much.



The Eastern Bean Goose (*Anser fabilis serrirostris* Sw.), one of the many kinds of Wild Fowl to be met with on the Mud Flats at Woosung at the Mouth of the Whangpoo.



A Pelican (*Pelecanus philippensis* Gm.), shot at Tung-li-miao on the Whangpoo River above Shanghai.



Fishing in a Creek beneath the Crumbling Creeper-covered Walls of Yangchow, one of the Towns on the Kiangsu-Chekiang Plain.



Photos by Ah Fong.

Using a primitive Dip-net to catch small Fish in one of the innumerable Creeks of the Kiangsu-Chekiang Plain.

SHOOTING AND FISHING NOTES

FISHING

FISHING ROUND SHANGHAI: The ardent angler has rather a poor time of it in Shanghai, for, although fishing of a kind is to be had, it is neither easy to find water where one may or can catch fish, nor is the fishing itself of a very exciting or thrilling nature. The common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) and closely related species, such as the Chinese ide (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*), are the only kinds of fish that will take a bait to be found in most large ponds here, and they take a deal of catching with paste bait and many hours' patient waiting to get a bite. If one is a fly fisherman a certain amount of sport may be had with a small silvery fish known as the knife-fish (*Hemiculter leucisculus*), which takes a very tiny fly, and an occasional culter, long compressed silvery fishes with upturned mouths that look not unlike a herring. There are three common species of culter, namely, *Culter erythropterus*, *C. recurviceps* and *C. brevicauda*. The Chinese bream (*Parabramis brachycephala*) may also be taken with a fly.

Good fly-fishing is to be had in some of the clear streams that run into the lake at Hangchow. Here there is a fine fighting fish that has received the popular name of rainbow carp on account of its brilliant colours in the spawning season. It takes a dry fly and puts up a fight very much after the manner of a trout. It is known to science as *Opsariichthys bidens* on account of its peculiarly notched jaws.

To anglers who are fond of sea-fishing Shanghai offers nothing; but this may be had at some of the northern summer resorts, notably Wei-hai-wei and Pei-tai Ho, where fine sea-bass (*Lateolabrax japonicus*) fishing is to be had in the early summer and autumn.

A. DE C. S.

THE KENNEL

THE CHINA KENNEL CLUB, ITS HISTORY AND PRESENT STATUS:

Early in 1923 a group of dog lovers in Shanghai got together and decided that they would organize a local dog show. With Mr. John Johnstone at their head they formed themselves into a committee including Drs. H. E. Keylock and J. Edgar, and Messrs. E. T. Byrne, M. O. Springfield, G. H. Stitt, A. P. Nazer, H. E. Gibson and E. Oxley Cumming. Mr. Harry K. Strachan undertook the duties of Secretary and Treasurer. The first Dog Show in Shanghai was a distinct success. It was held at the Shanghai Race Club, by kind permission of the Stewards, and the gate receipts, entry fees and donations from private individuals, not only covered the expenses incurred, but provided a surplus which could be used as a working fund.

The following year, 1924, a second Dog Show was held, also at the Race Club, which was even more successful than the first. Several more enthusiasts joined the original group, including Messrs. A. de C. Sowerby, J. F. W. Milne, J. C. Thomson and H. Tiefenbacher, and later it was decided to form a sort of private Kennel Club, consisting of this whole group, the members of which would do the work and guarantee the costs of putting on a show once a year.

In 1925 the Dog Show was held on the Bund, and was so successful that it was decided to hold it at the same place the following year. The 1926 Show was even more successful, being the most successful that has so far been held, at least from a financial point of view.

It was then decided to extend the membership of the Club if sufficient applications were received to warrant it. Notices were issued accordingly to all exhibitors at the last Show, but the response was so poor that nothing more was done about the matter that year.

Owing to the troubles that occurred in Shanghai in the Spring of 1927 the Dog Show had to be put off, and was not held till December. Mr. H. Brian Bates

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had assumed the difficult task of secretary by now, while Mr. R. N. Swann had become treasurer. This show was held at the Race Club again, in the fine accommodation under the new public grand stand, and was remarkable for the really fine display of dogs and their improved quality. Mr. Bates busied himself establishing proper relationships between the China Kennel Club and the British Kennel Club, and in due course the local Club became affiliated with and recognized by the home Club. It was then decided to register dogs in Shanghai, and notices were sent out accordingly. The Show was held in May at the Race Club, and all the subsequent shows have been held regularly each year at this place, being noticeable for the steady improvement in the quality of the dogs shown.

In 1930 the China Kennel Club was thrown open to all who wished to join, the constitution of the Club being reorganized for the purpose. Again the response was small, although there were plenty of exhibitors at the annual shows. Even to-day the membership of the Club is far smaller than it should be, considering the number of dog owners in Shanghai.

However, up to the present the members of the Committee and of the Board of Directors (the original founders) have shown sufficient enthusiasm to carry the Club on and guarantee successful shows. But it is becoming increasingly hard on them, and it is safe to say that if greater interest on the part of the general public is not shown in both the Club itself and the running of the annual Show, the whole organization will run the danger of becoming moribund.

In 1930 the Club had the extreme misfortune to lose its President, the late Mr. E. T. Byrne. Dr. J. Edgar was elected to fill his place. After the 1931 Show, the duties of secretary devolved upon Mr. J. L. Hunter and the late Mr. A. G. Hearne, but the latter's death during the past winter and the enforced absence of the former from Shanghai during the spring, coupled with the trying local situation caused by the Sino-Japanese embroglio, have placed the Committee in a very difficult position as regards the Show this year, and there has been some talk of postponing it till the autumn. An attempt, however, is being made to hold it early in June, but this will depend largely upon the support given the Committee by dog owners.

What the future of the China Kennel Club is going to be it is not easy to say. The past has been very successful, and every year since its commencement in 1923, that is to say, for nine years, a successful Dog Show has been held. Is it too much to expect that this organization will continue to flourish?

As Shanghai expands into a real Greater Shanghai, as we believe it will, and the Chinese come into closer contact with foreigners and begin to understand and appreciate their feelings and attitude towards dogs, as well as to understand how foreign dogs should be taken care of generally, and prepared for the show-ring in particular, we feel sure that they will come to take an ever increasing interest in dog breeding and showing, and, in time, will become the main support of the China Kennel Club. Meanwhile it is sincerely to be hoped that those who have up to now sponsored this worthy institution and made it the success it has been will continue to keep it going up to full standard. Further, we appeal to the general public and all dog lovers to give the China Kennel Club their fullest support, for it is organizations of this kind that help to improve the lot of our canine friends, something very much needed in a country like China.

THE DOG IN SHANGHAI: It must be obvious to the reader of the foregoing account of the China Kennel Club that in order to hold successful Dog Shows there must be a large number of dogs, both of breeds and of individuals, in Shanghai. And this is the case, though naturally some breeds are more popular and therefore more numerous than others. At present it may confidently be stated that there are more Alsatians or German sheep-dogs than any other foreign breed of dog in Shanghai. Next come Airedales, followed, probably, by wire-haired fox-terriers some extremely good specimens of which have been imported of late years. There are a great many sporting dogs, such as setters, pointers and retrievers, as well as a lot of dogs representing crosses between these breeds in Shanghai, which is essentially a sporting community.

Many of its members indulge in shooting, and, therefore, must own a shooting dog or dogs of some sort. There are quite a few spaniels here. Smooth-haired

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fox-terriers are fairly plentiful, as well as Scottish, Boston and other terriers. Some good Cairn terriers have been imported during the past few years; while there are a good many dachshunds and other small breeds knocking about. Boston terriers have increased lately. The starting of greyhound racing in 1928 in Shanghai brought a great many of these dogs here, but very few have passed out from the racing club kennels to private individuals, and the breed has not become common in consequence. Chows, formerly plentiful, are now far from common. Good Pekinese are not as numerous as might have been expected, though there are quite a number of Lhasa terriers, and what appear to be crosses between these two breeds. Japanese spaniels are fairly common. Bulldogs are not now very common, although formerly there were quite a few about.

Of other breeds the following may be mentioned as being represented here though in comparatively small numbers: mastiffs, bull-mastiffs, Great Danes, borzois, boxers, Dobermann pinchers, collies and Pomeranians. The last used to be more plentiful than they are now.

Shanghai is not a very good place for foreign dogs, especially the longer haired varieties. There are too many parasites, both external and internal, for one thing, while the excessive heat of the summer is very hard on dogs from countries with a temperate or cold climate.

There are several veterinary surgeons in Shanghai, however, and no one need let his dog suffer for want of medical attention and treatment.

There are Municipal regulations regarding dogs in the International Settlement and French Concession, which it would be a good thing to have extended to the surrounding Chinese controlled areas. Licensees are required and dogs on public highways must be under proper control, or muzzled if running free.

Lost dogs may be sought for in the Municipal Kennels and redeemed by the payment of a fine. Stray dogs, if not claimed within a certain period, are either sold or put under.

THE GARDEN

SHANGHAI'S PUBLIC PARKS AND GARDENS: Although Shanghai may be somewhat lacking in certain types of public institutions that ought to be found in every great city, such as museums, art galleries and libraries, there is no lack of beautiful parks and gardens. There are at least three really large parks in the whole area, two of which are under the Municipal Council of the International Settlement, though not situated actually in the Settlement area, the third being in the French Concession. These are, respectively, Hongkew Park, situated in a salient that juts into what is generally known as the Chapei area, Jessfield Park lying on the outskirts of the Western District of the International Settlement, and the French Park in the French Concession. Hongkew Park is devoted mainly to wide open spaces where games can be played by the members of various athletic clubs. It is further characterized by large artificial ponds and the attractive planting of shrubbery, trees and flowering plants laid out in well kept beds.

Perhaps the most attractive of these parks is the very extensive one at Jessfield, which was originally laid out by a man who had been trained at Kew Gardens, London. The tree planting and general layout of this park leaves little to be desired, beautiful vistas opening out before one as one saunters through it. Some lovely artificial ponds and lakes, flanked by well arranged rock-work, stands of magnificent evergreen, deciduous and flowering trees, shrubberies and suitably placed flower beds all combine to make this one of the most beautiful parks in the Far East.

Ever since the spring of 1927, however, owing to the exigencies of the political situation in and about Shanghai, one of the most attractive sections of this park has been used as a camp with ugly hutments for the accommodation of foreign troops stationed here to guard the International Settlement.

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The French Park is also an extremely beautiful place, and besides its wide open spaces, where children may play, has attractive artificial lakes, filled in summer with water-lilies, some delightful rock-work and sections where formal gardening has been successfully introduced. It also boasts a fine avenue and several stands of truly magnificent trees.

There is, besides, in the International Settlement a very attractive garden situated on the bund beside the Soochow Creek. A conservatory, which used to stand close by on the bank of this creek, and containing many specimens of rare tropical plants, has now been removed, the site on which it stood being used as a continuation of the garden already mentioned. Gardens also continue some little distance up the right bank of the Soochow Creek.

What is known as Quinsan Gardens, formerly one of Shanghai's beauty spots, is now used mainly as a children's playground.

There is a Japanese public garden in the area of the Northern District of the International Settlement.

As regards the Greater Shanghai area, the Chinese Municipal Authorities have planned what would appear to be magnificent grounds surrounding a new Civic Centre to be erected some distance north of the city in the Paoshan area, but the occupation of the whole of the territory between Shanghai and Woosung by Japanese troops has naturally put an end for the time being to this project.

There is a Chinese public park inside the West Gate of the Native City, while many of the more wealthy Chinese have delightful gardens, where rock-work and ornate roofs and walls vie with artificial ponds or lakes full of goldfish and quaint plants and foliage to give an effect seen nowhere in the world but China.

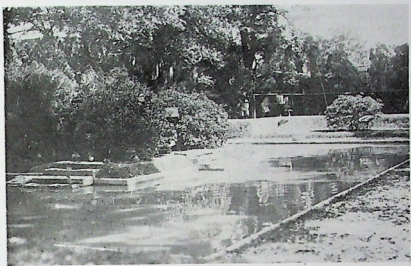
THE JESSFIELD ZOO: Attached to Jessfield Park and now part of it, though formerly a separate unit, is a small Zoological Garden which lies on the extreme western boundary of the park near where the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway bridge crosses the Soochow Creek. Here a number of more or less interesting birds and beasts of various kinds are kept on exhibition in cages, which, though not over large, are, nevertheless, far superior to many one sees in far more pretentious institutions of a like nature in Western countries. The animals, including foxes, deer of different kinds, a wild boar, a Malayan sun bear, a Manchurian black bear, squirrels, opossums, lemurs, monkeys and, recently, two little pandas loaned by Mr. Floyd T. Smith, who brought them alive from Western Szechuan last year, are for the most part in a good and healthy condition, being kept in open-air cages the year round, with adequate shelter from cold and inclement weather. The birds, too, are all in open-air cages, amongst them being swans, wild ducks and teal, cranes, egrets, pheasants of various species, parrots and parakeets, peacocks, a crowned pigeon and cassowaries from New Guinea, and various smaller species distinguished by their beautiful plumage.

It is hoped some day to install glass tanks for brightly coloured or otherwise interesting fresh-water fish, while glass cases for reptiles might also be added, as a further attraction to and education for the younger generation of Shanghai's residents, who naturally see all too little of nature's wonders in a big city like this.

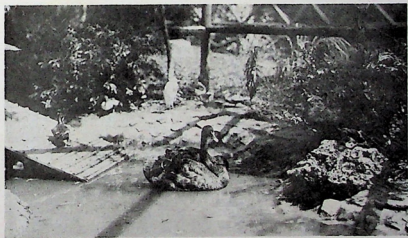
THE SHANGHAI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY: It is not surprising that in a place where gardening is as easy and where garden plants grow so profusely as in Shanghai there should be a group of enthusiasts devoted to the growing of garden and hot house plants and the various other branches of horticulture. The Shanghai Horticultural Society is an institution of long standing here, its main purpose being the holding of Flower Shows in spring and autumn to encourage horticulture and the growing of cultivated plants of every description.

That it is a live concern is evidenced by the really successful shows it organizes, at which astonishing arrays of beautiful plants, distinguished alike by their high quality and variety, are to be seen.

The Spring Flower Show is usually devoted to the exhibition of the various classes of flowering and foliage plants, the Autumn Flower Show mainly to a display of chrysanthemums. At both garden vegetables are exhibited in competition for prizes, and remarkably fine products are invariably produced by the competitors.

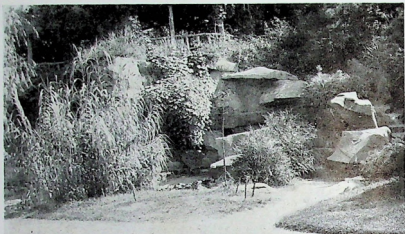


The Water-fowl Enclosure in the Zoological Gardens at Jessfield Park, Shanghai.



Photos by Ah Fong.

An Australian Black Swan, Teal and Egret in an Open-Air Cage in the Zoological Gardens at Jessfield Park, Shanghai.



Beautiful Rockwork and appropriate Planting in the Municipal Park in the French Concession, Shanghai. Such Rockwork is a Speciality of Shanghai Gardens.



Photos by Ah Fong.

A large Pond with Lotus dotting its surface and Weeping Willows overhanging its Banks in one of Shanghai's many beautiful Public Parks.

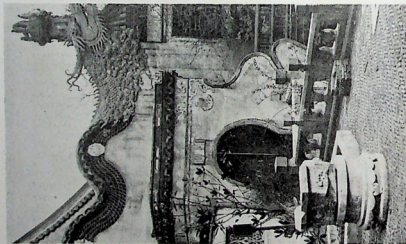


A Water Garden with Quaint Rockwork and Pavilion in the Native City, Shanghai.

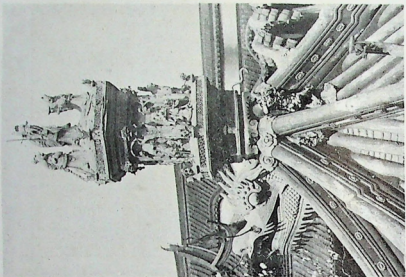


Photos by Ah Fong.

A Large Pool lined with irregularly shaped Rocks and shaded by Trees in a Garden in the Native City, Shanghai.



A Courtyard in the Native City, Shanghai,
with Dragon Wall, Moon Door and other
Characteristic decorative Motifs.



Photos by Ah Fong.

Details of a Decorative Roof and Dragon Wall in a
Chinese Residence in the Native City, Shanghai.

The President of the Shanghai Horticultural Society is Sir Peter Grain, with Mr. W. J. Kerr as Director and Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. J. Hawkins as Honorary Treasurer, and the following as Committee: Mr. J. F. Brennan, His Britannic Majesty's Consul General in Shanghai, Lord Li Ching Mai, and Messrs. G. B. Fryer, G. L. Wilson, A. de C. Sowerby, F. G. Helsby, H. Kadoorie and Ching.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES AND INTELLIGENCE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL SCHOOLS: Of these there are fourteen, three primary, the Eastern, Northern and Western District Primary Schools for Chinese, and eleven secondary or middle schools, namely, the Public School for Girls, 70 Yu Yuen Road, the Junior Public School for Boys, 10 Tifeng Road, the Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, 191 North Szechuen Road, the Junior School at 10 Tifeng Road, the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls, 58 Boone Road, the Public School for Chinese, 1 Shanhaikwan Road, the Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese, on Baikal Road, the Public School for Girls on Yulin Road, the Polytechnic Public School for Chinese at 77 Pakhoi Road and the Secondary School for Chinese Girls on Medhurst Road. In the schools for foreign children matriculation examinations for entrance to the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford and Hongkong are taken every year by students selected by the head masters as being qualified to stand, as the standard of these examinations is very high. A child having mastered certain subjects and passed the examinations in these can go direct to Oxford, Cambridge or Hongkong Universities. Shanghai was also presented with the Pearce Memorial Scholarship some years ago by a gentleman who wished to remain anonymous. In connection with this examinations are held every three years, and those who secure the scholarship can enter any university they choose in any part of the world.

The immediate future plans for educational development in the International Settlement tend toward providing more schools of the primary and middle grades rather than to extending the schools already established to include college or university training.

MUNICIPALITE FRANCAISE: Two schools are conducted in Shanghai by the French Municipality, the College Municipal Francais on Route Vallon and the Ecole Municipale Franco-Chinoise on Boulevard de Montigny. The former was founded in 1911 for foreign children and now has its capacity quota of 412 students of whom 140 are Russian. The standard of education coincides with that of the schools in France, except that English is taught beginning with the kindergarten in Shanghai, while in France foreign languages are not commenced until about the 6th grade. Students who pass the school's matriculation examinations are admitted to any university in France. Within three or four years it is hoped to extend the classes to lead up to all sections of higher education in France. The Ecole Municipale Franco-Chinoise is for Chinese, and the French Municipality is at present completing a primary school for Chinese in Rue Chapais to be opened next September. Future plans include the building of another school in the French Concession specially for Russians, as many children of that nationality cannot be registered at present owing to lack of accommodations.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS: The Chinese Government conducts several educational institutions in the Shanghai area, of which the best known are the Nanyang Institute at 67 Pa Kee Bridge, Great East Gate, the Nanyang University at 862 Avenue Haig, and the Chi-nan University at Chenju. Of these the last has been seriously damaged as a result of the recent troubles, and is not at present functioning. The same applies to many other Chinese schools and colleges that came within the sphere of military activities during February and March last.

THE AMERICAN MISSION SCHOOLS: The first foreign schools established in China were those conducted by the missionaries, and Shanghai has a number of these of outstanding merit, founded by American, British and French Missions for

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Chinese students. St. John's University, St. Mary's Hall, Shanghai University, the McTyeire School (for girls), the Mary Farnham School and the Bridgman Memorial School are among the most important American Mission Schools in Shanghai. Of these St. John's University and Shanghai University are of high school and college grade, while the others cover elementary and middle school subjects.

THE BRITISH MISSION SCHOOLS: Medhurst College, the Medhurst Girls' School and the Anglo-Chinese School were all founded and are being conducted by British missionaries. Medhurst College provides lower and middle school education for Chinese boys and the Medhurst Girls' School covers lower and higher primary education. For more advanced education these schools are associated with the Mary Farnham School in Shanghai and Gilling College, Nanking, where pupils who desire to continue their studies are sent.

THE FRENCH MISSION SCHOOLS: Of the French Mission schools in Shanghai St. Francis Xavier's College is more advanced than the average English school and prepares students for the matriculation examinations for Hongkong and Cambridge Universities. It has both foreign and Chinese departments. St. Jean of Arc's College for foreign children has an English and a French department, while Aurora University is conducted principally for Chinese students, with only an occasional foreigner attending. Zi-ka-wei St. Ignacius College and Zi-ka-wei Seminaries are devoted exclusively to Chinese pupils. The Institution of the Holy Family, 224 Quinsan Road, is a day and boarding school for foreign children.

PRIVATE AND TRUSTEES' SCHOOLS: There are a number of schools conducted by trustees or directors and individuals in Shanghai. Among the best known trustees' schools are the Cathedral School for Boys (Henry Lester Endowment), which is dealt with under the British schools, and the Institute Technique Franco-Chinoise at 1196 Rue Lafayette, both for foreign children. The Henry Lester Bequest provides for a big new school building to be erected on Seward Road for 300 students, mostly Chinese, and it is hoped to include a year's university work in the curriculum. The Besant School for Girls (Chinese) is one of the most important private schools in Shanghai. Miss G. Shuping Kuai, co-principal, has the distinction of being the only Chinese lady graduate of Oxford University in China. The curriculum of this school begins with the kindergarten and takes the pupils up to preparation for the Hongkong University matriculation examinations. An enrollment of slightly over five hundred students last autumn is a striking testimonial to the advance of modern ideas regarding women's education in China as compared with the old days when education for girls was considered unnecessary and superfluous.

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AMERICAN SCHOOL: Founded on September 17, 1912, by a group of missionaries, who later entered into association with representative American business men in Shanghai, the Shanghai American School at 10 Avenue Petain has grown until it is now one of the largest educational institutions in this city. The enrollment this year was 636 students, of whom sixty were non-Americans who were admitted by vote of the Board of Administrators. Co-educational, the school

EDUCATIONAL NOTES AND INTELLIGENCE

Curriculum begins with the kindergarten and ends with the senior high school class, standards being equal to those of similar schools in America, with special emphasis placed on the college preparatory course. Graduates of the high school are accepted in the leading colleges and universities in the United States. In 1929 a campaign for an endowment fund was carried on in America, but, owing to the financial depression, only about G.\$190,000 was secured. This fund is to be used for new buildings as they are needed.

GERMAN SCHOOL: Situated at 1 Great Western Road in a very fine building, the Kaiser Wilhelm Schule was founded by Dr. Hackmann, a missionary, some years ago, but is now subsidized and controlled by the German community in Shanghai through a board of trustees called the *Schulvorstand*. The school is of the type standard of the *Realschule*, which is the modern type of school in Germany, affords students for practical modern life and vocations, including civil engineering. The course offers the usual subjects, including mathematics and modern languages, as opposed to the old style German school called *Gymnasium*, in which students are trained in law, theology and other similar subjects. The curriculum consists of the *Vorschule*, which takes three years in Shanghai (four in Germany under the Republic), and the *Ober Realschule*, which covers the fourth to twelfth years inclusive. English and French are taught commencing with the *Sexta*, or 4th year class, and the *Ober Tertia*, or 7th year class, respectively. The *Unter Prima* and *Ober Prima* classes correspond with the first two years of college in an English school. For the first time in the school's history five students, enrolled in the *Ober Prima*, are being admitted as a class this year, there having been only a few students of this grade previously, who were tutored individually. Graduates of the *Ober Prima* are admitted to any university in Germany without examinations. This year for the first time the examination called *Abitur* will be taken under the supervision of a *Reifeprüfungsausschuss* appointed by the Home Minister of Germany, and the results will be sent to Germany. The present building is not large enough for the requirements of the school, which has an attendance of 200 pupils, including kindergarten, and an annex has been added to the new German Church building on the same site containing two large class rooms.

JAPANESE SCHOOLS: Under the administration of the Japanese Residents Commission the Japanese conduct seven schools in Shanghai, four of which are public schools of elementary grade for boys and girls. The Commercial School and the Night School are solely for boys, while the Girls' High School at 20 Scott Road prepares Japanese girls for higher normal school training in Japan. Graduates of the two middle schools who desire to enter universities in Japan are required to take their entrance examinations in that country before being admitted. The expenses of these schools are defrayed partly by tuition fees, partly by taxes levied partly by a subsidy from the Japanese Government. The Tung Wen College at 100 Hungjiao Road is controlled by the Board of Directors of the Tung-ya Tung Association (East Asia Allied Culture Association), Tokyo, and has a Chinese department.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS: Even the League of Nations is making a contribution to Shanghai's educational facilities through the Italian Government, which has chosen to do educational work in the world as its part in League activities. Mr. C. Bos is the China delegate for the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, a local committee of which institution has been formed here. This will make educational films and lend them out to schools and colleges on request, thus bringing Shanghai in line with modern educational methods. On April 15, Mr. G. G. Koster-Kemp was elected Chairman of the local Institute in place of Mr. Bos, who is returning shortly for Europe. The National Government is co-operating in the work, Dr. J. Hung Liu of the Health Department, and Dr. Paul H. Hsu, Commissioner of Education, having joined the Committee as active members.

SCHOOLS OF OTHER NATIONALITIES: In addition to the schools of various nationalities enumerated above Shanghai has several schools conducted by other nationalities. Among these are the Danish School, or Den Danske Skole,

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Chinese students. St. John's University, St. Mary's Hall, Shanghai University, the McTear School (for girls), the Mary Farnham School and the Bridgman Memorial School are among the most important American Mission Schools in Shanghai. Of these St. John's University and Shanghai University are of high school and college grade, while the others cover elementary and middle school subjects.

THE BRITISH MISSION SCHOOLS: Medhurst College, the Medhurst Girls' School and the Anglo-Chinese School were all founded and are being conducted by British missionaries. Medhurst College provides lower and middle school education for Chinese boys and the Medhurst Girls' School covers lower and higher primary education. For more advanced education these schools are associated with the Mary Farnham School in Shanghai and Ginling College, Nanking, where pupils who desire to continue their studies are sent.

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at 178 Route Dufour, the Jewish School in its new modern building at the corner of Seymour and Sinza Roads, the Polish School operated by the Polish Committee, and the first Russian School or College of Modern Sciences at 2 Kungping Road; while French children attend the College Municipal Francaise on Route Vallon, administered by the Mairie Francaise.

SPECIAL PURPOSE SCHOOLS: Shanghai has several schools that provide training along special lines. The field of medicine is covered by the well accredited Pennsylvania Medical School for Chinese men students connected with St. John's University, while the Margaret Williamson Hospital provides medical training for Chinese women in its Women's Christian Medical College. The comparative Law School for Chinese in Quinsan Road is a branch of the Soochow University and is known as one of the best law schools in China. It is co-educational and on its faculty are some of the most prominent lawyers of various nationality in Shanghai, who lecture to the students, thus giving them an international viewpoint of legal practise in other countries. Shanghai also has a business college in the Farmer School, which is a private school for foreigners where shorthand, type-writing, bookkeeping and so on are taught, while business training for Chinese is undertaken by the Commercial Department of the Shanghai University. The Shanghai Business College on Kiukiang Road is a private school for all nationalities, where all round business training is given, including modern languages, economics and mathematics. While there is no school in Shanghai devoted entirely to music, there are many private instructors, and once a year a travelling representative of the Trinity College of Music in London comes to Shanghai to give an outside examination in pianoforte and violin playing, the object being to stimulate and increase interest in music. Certificates are issued to the successful candidates, Mr. R. C. Young being Secretary for the local centre. These examinations are usually held in May or June, but are being omitted this year due to the unsettled conditions in Shanghai at the time the examiner's round the world itinerary was made up.

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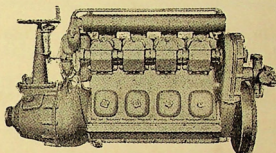
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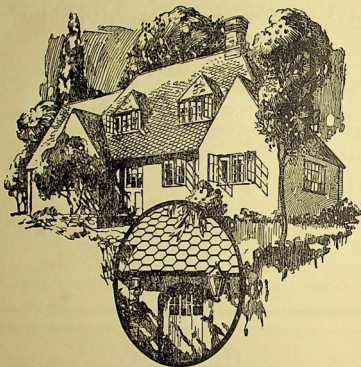
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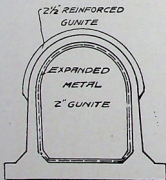
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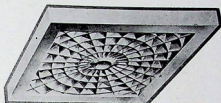
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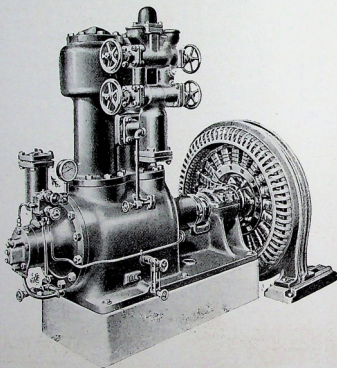
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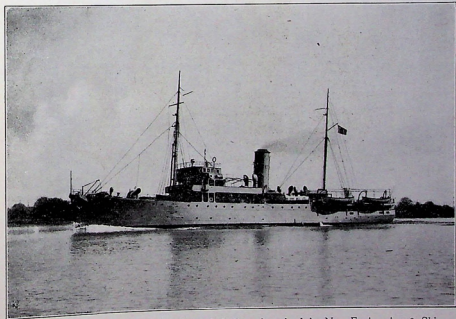
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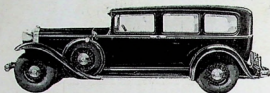
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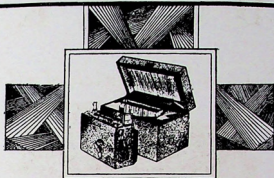
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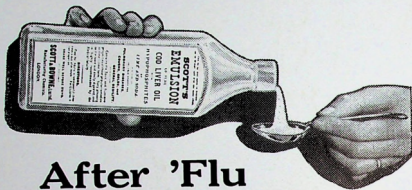
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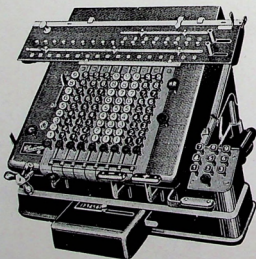
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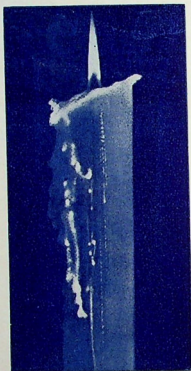
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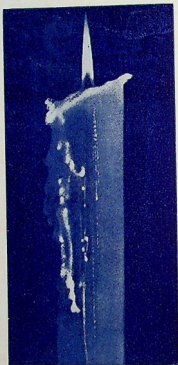
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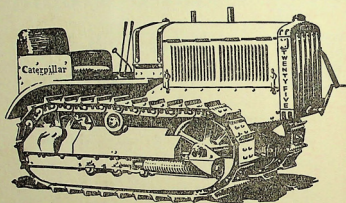
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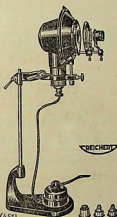
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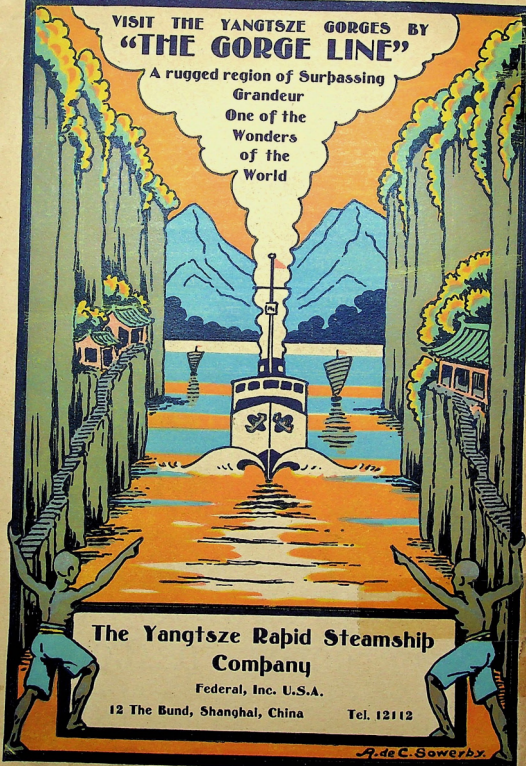
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