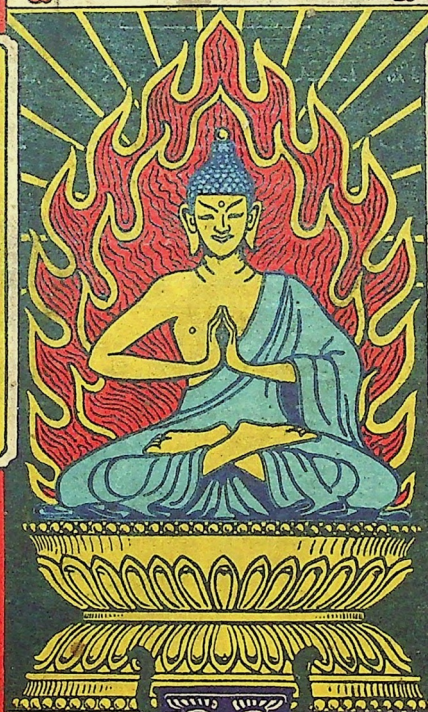




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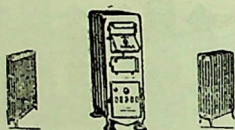
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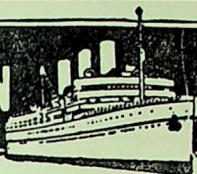
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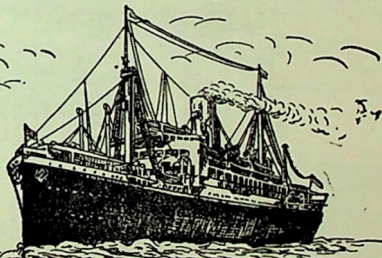
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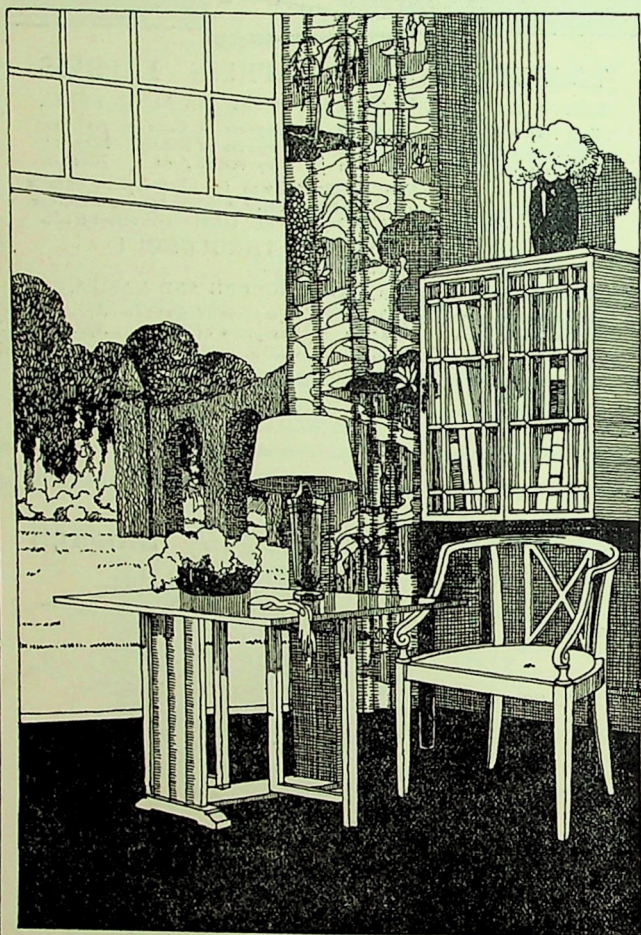
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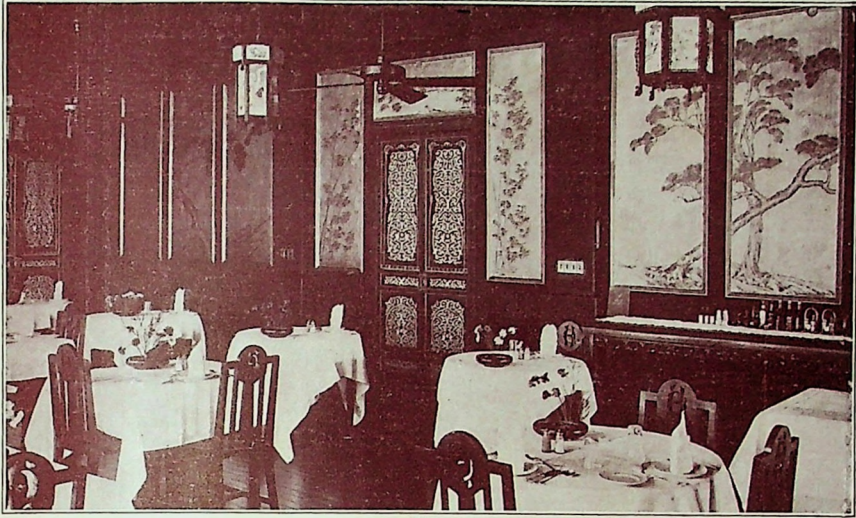
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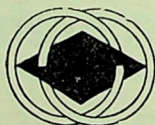
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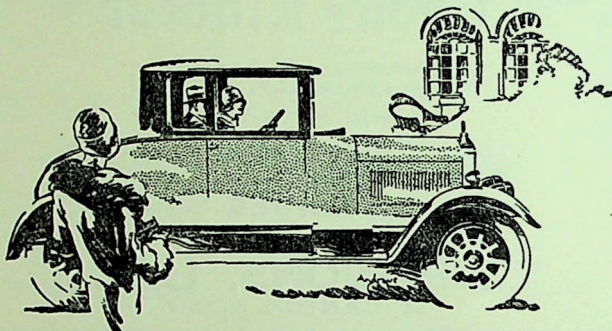


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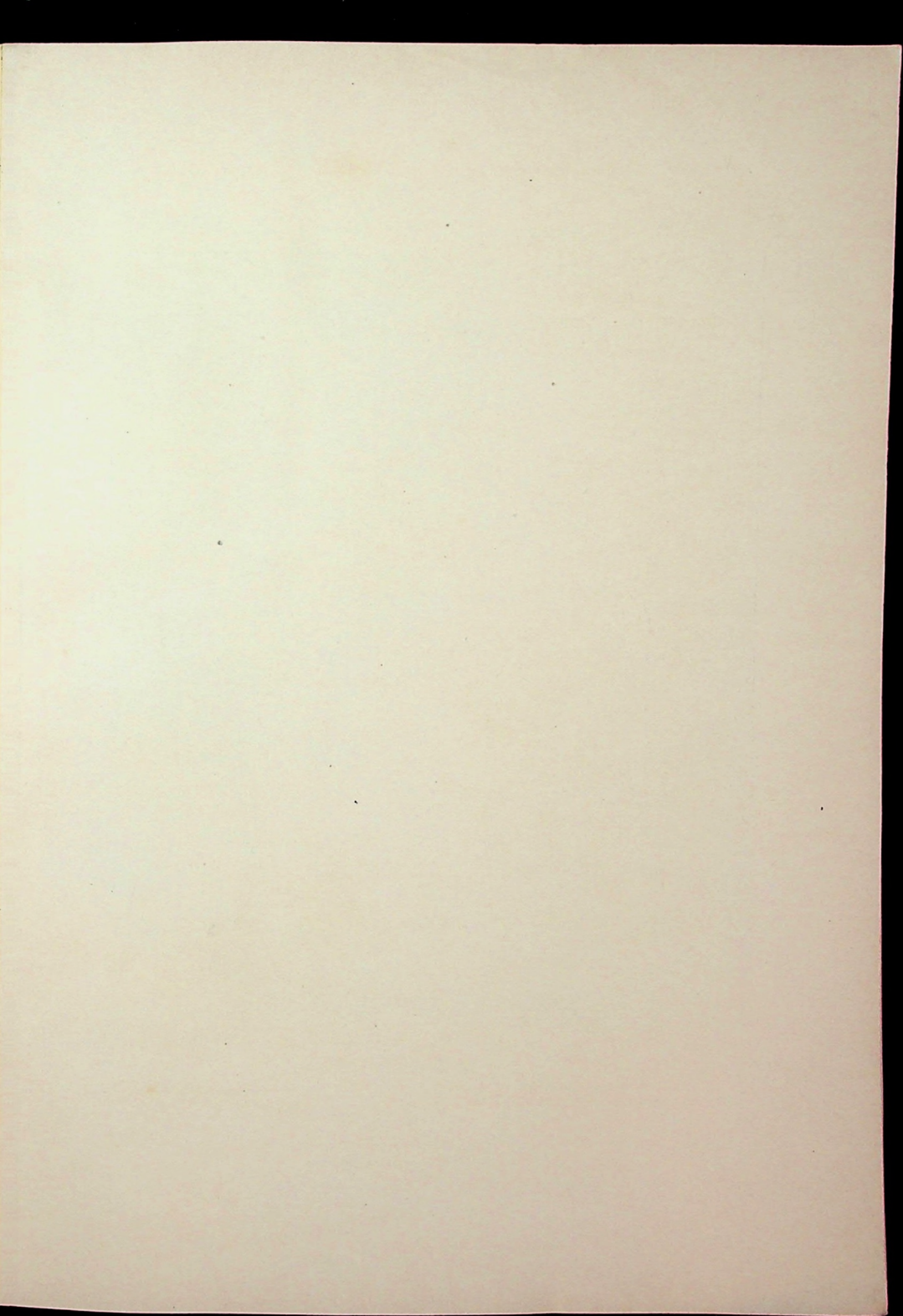
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VOL. VIII

FEBRUARY 1928

No. 2

WHAT IS RIGHT WITH CHINA

BY

ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY

We freely admit that this is a borrowed title. It has already been used for a book on China, but since we do not feel that the author has done justice to it, we take leave to express our own opinions under the same caption upon the qualities that have made of the Chinese a great people.

That the Chinese are a great people will, we venture to think, be conceded by all who have made any study at all of this country and its inhabitants, not excepting, even, their severest critics. No people occupying an area as extensive as China, and having behind them a history of unbroken civilization for four thousand years and more can be considered anything but great. The mere holding together as one nation of so vast a number of individuals as China now contains, itself indicates remarkable qualities of social organization and a capacity to overcome disintegrating forces superior to anything found anywhere else in the world; and if, through the impact of a new form of civilization in many ways unsuited to the temperament of Orientals, there are signs of dissolution and a breaking up into smaller groups, this is hardly to be wondered at, and in no way detracts from the greatness that this people have shown in the past.

What is right with China and her people? A great deal; so much, in fact, that we find it difficult to summarize it in the limited space we have at our command. Their art, for instance, is so essentially right, that those of the West who come to know it find difficulty in retaining their first love for the art of the West. Their literature, if Sinologues are to be believed, is enthralling beyond measure. Their script is the most

exquisite yet devised by man. Their laws, while harsh at times, have always proved thoroughly adequate to their needs, having been based on ideas of justice and plain common sense; while their social organization, with its communal democracy and family responsibility, has far surpassed any other in Asia. The dress of the people and their food, if viewed from the standpoint of hygiene and health not to mention comfort, pleasure and aesthetic considerations, are superior to those of the West. Their systems of banking, finance and trade previous to the adoption of those of the West, were the wonder of early visitors to China; while their industries and crafts, considering the lack of scientific knowledge and development in the country, are little short of astounding. Even their religion, ancestor worship, and their philosophy, which Westerners are inclined to look askance at, contain much that is noble and fine, and who shall say that they have not conduced to their national greatness. Their government has always been dignified, paternal and sound, except when the reins came into weak hands, and then the revolt of the people soon brought things to a head.

Viewed from the present day standpoint of the West, the internal communications of the Chinese are archaic and utterly inadequate, but this does not mean that a century or so ago they were in any way behind the West. In fact, China's great roads, and more especially her wonderful system of canals and waterways, were well ahead of those of Europe when Europeans first came to this country in any numbers to trade.

The same applied to the agricultural methods and accomplishments of the Chinese. And even to this day, the Chinese may be considered the finest market-gardeners in the world.

Up to the time of the introduction of the use of steam, there were few people in the world to compare with the Chinese as sailors, and many a long voyage was undertaken in those early days by obscure Chinese sea captains and their unwieldy junks, that would have been considered epics of the sea had they been performed by a Drake or a De Gama.

And, in spite of the unfortunate state of chaos which has arisen in the country as a result of the attempt to adopt a Western form of government and civilization, all these things are still right with China.

But these are material things; there are other considerations that must be taken into account. What, we may ask, are the causes that have produced this material advancement and benefit? What is it about the Chinese that endears them to so many Westerners who live in their midst, that makes them so successful wherever they go on the face of the earth, that has given them the ascendancy in so large an area of the earth's surface—in short, what are the factors that have made of them the successful race that they are?

We have no intention of indulging in fulsome flattery, but we maintain that it is always a good thing to try to see the good in those with whom we come into contact, even if we cannot always blind ourselves to their faults. Many writers have enumerated the good points about the Chinese people, and in this connection we would refer our readers to the writings of such author's as Dr. Arthur Smith, rather than ourselves indulge in a

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long list of estimable attributes. Our purpose here is to call attention to some of the outstanding qualities, such as we feel have mainly contributed to the success of this great people in the past, and which will ensure their ultimate triumph over the difficulties that now beset them as a nation.

We find that the Chinese are possessed of a number of excellent qualities forming the basis of their greatness. These, in order of their importance, are reverence for the soil and its cultivation, diligence, thriftiness, intelligence, appreciation of justice and what is the right thing to do in a given set of circumstances, tolerance, patience, good nature and cheerfulness.

With such qualities any people will go far, especially when they have a fertile land in which to give them play. We have already called attention to the excellency of the Chinese as husbandmen. From the very earliest times, they and their rulers have laid emphasis upon the importance of tilling the soil, while a large number of their religious observances have had their origin in the reverence their ancestors had for the soil that gave them life and sustenance. This exaltation of the art of agriculture has developed in the Chinese a diligence and willingness to toil long hours that is not equalled anywhere in the world ; for there is no more exacting mistress than Mother Earth, if she is to be made to yield her treasure of golden grain and luscious fruit. And that which we work hardest for we treasure most, so that the Chinese have developed thriftiness almost to the point of a fault.

Application to the art of husbandry can only be seriously indulged in by a peaceful people, but if that peaceful people be surrounded by warlike tribes, as in the case of the early Chinese, some way to secure peace must be found. To do this the Chinese resorted to the use of brains. Their history has been one long triumph of brains over brawn, and one by one, all the hostile tribes that surrounded them have been absorbed and their territory inherited by the peace-loving Chinese. Having made good use of their initial intelligence they have passed it on increased to their descendants, till now it is safe to say that the Chinese show a higher average intelligence than almost any other race under the sun.

An agricultural people must have a good system of jurisprudence, since they are always faced with the problems of the ownership of land and the equitable distribution of its yield. The warrior seizes his booty where he can, and is not over concerned if a stronger than he takes it from him. Not so the husbandman. If he is going to give his time to land cultivation, he requires security ; and this he gets only if the rulers of the land deal fairly.

Tolerance and patience are also qualities that thrive in an agricultural community. Good nature and cheerfulness, on the other hand, are more likely to be found in a warlike people, but the Chinese, nevertheless, have these qualities to a marked degree. There is no more kindly soul in the world than your Chinese farmer, while the cheerfulness he displays under the most adverse conditions is truly amazing.

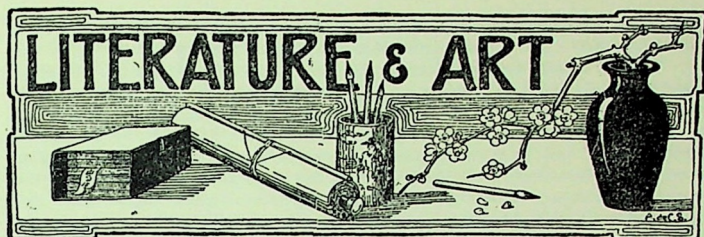
If any one desires to gain a good idea of what the Chinese are capable of under favourable conditions, let him take a trip through the backwoods

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of Manchuria, where Chinese pioneers have settled, and, unmolested by greedy officials, and with no fear of catastrophes such as floods or famine, live in peace and security. He will be highly gratified at the spirit that is displayed by those Chinese settlers. He would be hard put to it to find a better in any part of the world.

Again, we have had it over and over on the highest authority that the Chinese in the Malay Regions are considered far the most satisfactory and superior class of Asiatic they have there by the various governments concerned.

These facts mean one thing and one thing, only, and that is that the Chinese are capable of great things, and there lies before them a great future, once they have succeeded in adjusting to changes brought about by their contact with the rapidly developing West. They have a hard task before them, and they have many enemies to overcome both within and without; but it is safe to say that their fundamental rightness, their diligence, thriftiness, intelligence, love of justice, tolerance, patience, good nature and cheerfulness, and above all their love of the soil and the homes of their ancestors, will see them through, and some day in the not too distant future we shall find China marching in the forefront of civilization, keeping her place abreast of the rest of the great powers, a country of which it will be said, everything is right.



BRIDGING THE GULF BETWEEN SPEECH
AND WRITING :
A PHONOTONIC SYSTEM FOR ALPHABETIZING CHINESE

BY

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The object of this article is to demonstrate the working possibility of alphabetic writing in China. Apart from the obvious advantages such a form of writing would bring to the Chinese people themselves, there is a crying need for a uniform alphabet system, in place of the systems now in vogue, accurate and practical enough in representing both sounds and tones for purposes of everyday transcription and comparative study. In the following paragraphs we shall attempt, first of all, to outline the tendencies working towards a unified national language; then show the reasons why the language should be alphabetized, and, finally, with a national alphabet as a basis, a system built up that may be applied to all Chinese dialects.

China of yesterday was held together by a uniform literature; China of to-morrow, if the union is to be perpetuated, will need nothing less than a uniform language. And there is a technical difference. Literature, at best, is only half alive and functions on paper. Language, however, should be the living word of everyday life—spoken as well as written. It is of serious concern to China's national progress in her coming days, not merely to have linguistic life, but to have it abundantly.

Abundant life of a language involves, as has just been indicated, the aspects of speaking and writing. A spoken language—languages for that matter—China already has, and the most highly developed of its kind in the world, at that. The inflexional paraphernalia are scrupulously avoided as being cumbersome; and new devices that speak loud praises for the genius of the language have been substituted. If China "hands" are fond of characterizing this evolved language as

primitive, simple, childlike, just so here, as elsewhere, is it better fitted to enter into the rich inheritances of the Flowery Kingdom.

But it is not enough merely to *have* a spoken language. Modern conditions demand its being spoken throughout the country. Within the corporate life of the nation there must be one common speech. It does not follow therefrom, of course, that dialects must be or can be suppressed; but it does mean that towering above all the different tongues of the country, there should be a super-tongue which is the common currency of thought-exchange—the coin that is legal tender and the power that makes itself felt in all parts of the country. A modern system of education demands such a language. Republican government is impossible when there is a Babel of tongues. Modern business, transacted as it is largely by the telephone and the telegraph, must necessarily be slow, if there is no common medium of speech. Time is costly in modern life, and speech is the fleetest messenger of thought. A modern China must have a *recognized national spoken language*.

The thought, invisible and inaudible, comes first; then the audible speech; and, finally, the visible writing. This is the linguistic trinity, and no language is fully alive if one of these element is lacking. Our ideas, having been expressed in a unified speech, can be preserved only by means of writing. Writing multiplies the voice; writing links distances together; writing makes human society close and warm. And what shall this writing be?

History has shown that the development of a national language is towards the establishment of a one-to-one correspondence between speech and writing. At the dawn of the modern era, writing had already been divorced from speech. The written word had become a thing apart—an art that had to be separately mastered. A foreign literature would often be preferred to the indigenous tongue, and stilted, traditional forms would have to be servilely imitated. For writing had come from the gods with whom only the ancients had direct dealing. Poor mortals of these belated times were privileged indeed to speak what they thought, but to write what they spoke was not only incomprehensible, but a sacrilege against the hoary memories of the past. It was in this manner that Europeans submitted themselves to the Latin yoke; and likewise the eastern peoples have looked up to the Chinese for the construction of their national writings, and Chinese scholars themselves have clung tenaciously to their unwieldy ideographs. The change, however, is bound to come. For when the tide of nationalism surges up within the national consciousness, a nation finally comes to her own and realizes that vital power lies within, not without, that national strength is a thing of the present, not of the past, and that present day ideas are best expressed in present day words and written in modern forms. New wines must be in new skins. Thus the rise of modern nations follows naturally in the wake of the rise of modern languages, which are, in fact, accorded national or international recognition only after writing has been reconciled to speech.

During the last twenty years people in China, too, have seen the impossibility of universal education with the gulf between speech and

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writing as wide as it has been for centuries. Effort has not been spared to bridge this gulf. It took a Hu Shih (胡適), however, to have the foresight coupled with the courage and ability to push this movement forward. In 1917 he ignited the spark of literary reform by his article on "A Proposal for Literary Reform," published in *The New Youth* (新青年). The essence of this reform, of course, lies in the insistence on a natural and direct mode of expression by the adoption of the colloquial style in writing. The idea, in spite of inevitable opposition, spread like wild fire. And now, under the leadership of eminent scholars with a following of enthusiastic young men and women, the "Spoken Language Movement" (語體文運動) is going stronger day after day, emancipating shackled thought, liberating suppressed energies, and making possible an intellectual current throughout China, not unfittingly styled "The Renaissance."

So far so good. By adopting a colloquial style, to every word spoken in the national tongue there corresponds a Chinese character—an ideographic unit; and the problem is somewhat simplified. Now what is the real function of an ideogram in a piece of writing. To a large extent an ideogram may be likened to the elephant which any one with sight sees and perceives at once to be an elephant, without having first to describe that it possesses ear, trunk, leg, side or tail. An ideogram differentiates itself in meaning from every other ideogram by its very form. It is without sound, yet it speaks; it speaks, yet it is not heard at all. It is a sheer scheme of recognizing an elephant to be an elephant; but whether or not it is called "elephant" is immaterial. This is why, after mastering the forms of a number of characters, foreigners may read a whole page of ideograms and get their meaning without knowing how the ideograms are pronounced. Therein lies the key to our understanding of the peculiar service of characters in linking up this vast empire during those days when communications were extremely difficult. Therein lies also the impracticability of ideograms in these days of modern institutions where speech, as much as, if not more than, writing, constitutes the direct living means of thought exchange.

To illustrate: the five virtues—benevolence, righteousness, politeness, wisdom, truthfulness—denoted by 仁, 義, 禮, 智, 信, are sufficiently clear in themselves. In the colloquial style these become 仁愛, 正義, 禮儀, 智識, 信實. Similarly, 虎, *tiger*, becomes 老虎; 椅, *chair*, becomes 椅子; 骨, *bone*, becomes 骨頭; 若, *if*, becomes 若是; 約, *nearly*, becomes 差不多; 一人, *a man*, becomes 一個人; 爲何, *why*, becomes 爲什麼. The colloquial polysyllabic forms sound quite natural in speech, but, written in characters, we perceive at once their superfluity. It is enough to see 道 and know it is a "way" without having to write 道路: and 親友 stands in good stead for the cumbersome 我的親戚和朋友, *my friends and relatives*. The genius of the language provides auxiliary syllables to diminish the effect of homophones in speech, but in ideographic writing the structure of characters is such as to need no further phonic or polysyllabic clarifica-

tions. To this morphological attribute of the ideograms, the great conciseness of the *wenli* style is largely due.

It will be seen, therefore, that ideograms are made to be read and appreciated, not to be spoken. That is why even Chinese scholars forsake the *wenli* when speaking to each other; and that is also why at the tip of the pen-brush they slip back to their *wenli* again. Two men talking are often seen punctuating their conversation by writing in the air with their finger. This finds its explanation, too, in this morphological property as an offset against the homophony of the language. In an alphabetic language, however, the spoken sound, more than the written form, plays the important rôle. We bother no longer to know whether Mr. Chang is a 張 or a 章, and naturally forget the lengthiness of "*fuhtssin hoo mur-tssin*" 父親和母親, as required by the colloquial, which in characters of the *wenli* could be adequately and concisely rendered 父母, *fuh-mur*.

People have told me that within the last year or two the amount of literature produced in the colloquial style has diminished. This they explain by saying that the first flush of the Spoken Language Movement is over, and that after all it is an experiment dubious of success. The real explanation, however, is twofold. First, the writings of scribblers have been sorted out, leaving only first-class scholars slowly to embody their productions in the colloquial style. Secondly, and what is more directly the reason, the colloquial style dressed in ideograms is, without doubt, cumbersome compared with *wenli*; and hence writers, steeped in the *wenli* habit, both to save time and to keep up literary symmetry, have instinctively returned to the *wenli* style. Here, again, it is no fault of the colloquial, but of the ideographic characters. So long as scholars write what they speak in characters, so long will they be inclined to leave out the unnecessary appendages, which are useful only in speaking. And so long as spoken words become clipped in writing, so long will speech be divorced from writing. And speech and writing being at variance, the language is no longer actively living, and the tasks of a modern nation become, as at the beginning, impossible of accomplishment.

Thus we are on the horns of a dilemma. A living, growing language insists on its polysyllabic demands; but an ideographic system of writing refuses them. Shall we, on account of the unsurpassed beauty, conciseness and self-sufficiency of the ideographic system, forsake a national spoken language demanded by the everyday needs of modern life? Or shall we, loyal to the freedom of the spirit as exhibited in our spoken language of every day, tolerate the ugly, the unwieldy and the superfluous of the colloquial in its ideographic form? Which shall we have? Is there a way out? To what logical conclusion are we driven?

Said Mencius: "I like fish and I like bear's paw; but if I cannot have both, I choose bear's paw." We love our spoken language; we love our ideographic writing. But if, for the deeper and more far-reaching love of our people, we cannot have both, we choose the spoken language. Happily for us, however, there is a way out, because we are able to rid ourselves of ideographic unwieldiness. We shall cover up all the ugly growths and superfluous limbs of the written colloquial, if we have it wear

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an alphabetic dress. To an alphabetic system we are logically driven, and this contention is borne out by the foremost Chinese scholars.

It has been ascertained that Chinese writing, conservatively ideographic as it is, has moved along phonetic lines. In this connection readers will be referred to two excellent articles by Professor Tsjen Hsyuen-tong (錢玄同) and Professor Shern Kcien-shzh (沈兼士) in the *National Language Monthly* (國語月刊) Vol. I, No. 7. Professor Tsjen says, "Of the 40,000 characters in the K'anghsi Dictionary, only 393, i.e., one per cent., have any pictorial or ideographic value, the outweighing majority of the rest being characters with phonetic elements or used as phonetic symbols." Professor Shern traces the evolution of writing and finds the same tendency of character-borrowing for the sake of their sounds, and goes on to say, "if ideographic characters are variously used phonetically, why not use a phonetic alphabet instead?"

The internal linguistic evidence being for a phonetic construction, we are forced to choose an alphabetic writing. The morphological antipathy of ideograms against lending themselves to the written demands of a spoken language; the historic fact that Chinese characters are a hindrance to universal education; the fact that the proportion of the Chinese people who possess a workable knowledge of Chinese characters is deplorably small; and further, the demand for greater solidarity of world knowledge through linguistic bonds, particularly in the shape of kinship of terminology built on mutually understandable letters—these constitute the *raison d'être* for alphabetic writing in China. It goes without saying that the old civilization will be preserved in the old characters and students will continue to explore into these vast domains of the past and discover things that are of use to us at the present. But society must go on; and, for the practical needs of every day, we ask for a handier tool to work with. The practical advantages of an alphabet in writing, in printing, in education, in trade, and in international dealings, are too well-known to need mentioning. But besides all these, as Professor Tsjen and Professor Shern have shown us, there are, in the evolution and the nature of the language, inherent tendencies which make it inevitable that Chinese writing become alphabetic.

Our theme, therefore, is that China as a modern nation must have one recognized national spoken language; this language should be written as it is spoken; and the form of writing must be alphabetic. The burden is now on our shoulders to prove whether or not it is practicable to clothe the Chinese spoken language in an alphabetic form. If it is proved to be possible, it behoves us to attest the truth and pave the way for its coming.

Thanks to the *Chuh-in Tszhmur* (注音字母),* our national sounds have been analyzed and standardized. As a basis for writing, however, *Chuh-in Tszhmur* seems quite incapable of standing on its own feet; though it is quite possible to build up more practical systems on this phonetic

*The Phonetic Script promulgated by the Board of Education in 1918 for the representation of sounds in the National Language. A dictionary with the pronunciation of characters given in the Script has been published by the Board.

analysis as a foundation. For it should be clearly borne in mind that the problem of alphabetization is not merely a question of phonetics, although the more nearly phonetic the writing, the better. Nor is it a question of being scientific, although the more scientific the alphabet, the better. It is really a question of form and of habit. And so, conforming to the linguistic experience of the foremost nations, only the habitual symbols should be employed; and to ensure maximum legibility, every word should be differentiated from every other word by a recognizable form. The creation of *word-forms*—this is the crux of the problem.

Accordingly, with a stroke of the pen, we rule out all invented alphabets such as the *Chuh-in Tszhmur*. Nor are scientific systems like the International Phonetic Alphabet, *l'alphabet organique*, visible speech, etc., etc., entirely serviceable. Will forms like the following do?

- (1) chung hua hao ta kuo
- (2) chung¹ hua² hao³ ta⁴ kuo⁵
- (3) chung_c hua_c hao^o ta^o kuo_o
- (4) chung .hua .hao .ta .kuo.
- (5) chung huâ háo tà kuô

The first form is manifestly impracticable. The other forms might do, if every reader were willing to strain his eyes; but they are assuredly inconvenient for practical reading and printing. Now ordinary mortals, being neither phoneticians nor mathematicians, and everyday literature being no textbook of phonology or mathematics, no wonder a sinologue sighs in despair at the sight of such writing, saying that the Chinese language in alphabetic form would be nothing less than a jumble of sounds.

We do not think so; we refuse to give up the case in despair. We are prepared to demonstrate that there is a way out. We leave it to all fair-minded critics to judge whether the following demonstration contains a practical solution to the national language problem and provides a consistent workable system that may be further standardized for a common study of the Chinese dialects. Our system is based on the following principles:

1. Any system of writing, alphabetic or ideographic, is practical only when every word has a personality of its own, so to speak. Pure phonetic forms must remain a mere scheme of sounds, and as such can never be elevated to the rank of a practical method of writing.
2. In a practical system, scientific considerations should only hold a second place in importance.
3. The *word* should be the unit of lexicography.
4. Such sound symbols as are universally known should be adopted.
5. Diacritics of any sort should be sedulously avoided.

Having regard to these basic principles, we prescribe, for a practical system of alphabetizing Chinese, the following conditions:

- (a) Only the 26 letters of the Latin alphabet should be used.

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- (b) The tones, being a feature of the genius of the Chinese language in the differentiation and economy of sounds, should be explicitly indicated—not, however, by means of diacritical marks, but by means of letters which take part in the composition of a word-syllable.
- (c) Words which are polysyllabic in character should be organized into lexicographic units; the component parts should not be isolated from each other or strung together irresponsibly by means of hyphens.

By this method, homophones will look different, and hence distinguished. Take for example the syllable *pam*. If there were ten tones, the syllable could easily take the forms: *pam*, *paam*, *parm*, *pahm*, *palm*, *pamb*, *pamp*, *pap*, *pab*, *paph*. Counting the aspiration, we might have the corresponding forms: *ppam*, *ppaam*, *pparm*, etc. We have thus increased the original one form twenty times. Permuting these twenty forms again with other syllables to form polysyllabic words, we obtain out of the simple elemental sounds such a great variety of word-forms as would amply serve the purpose of a language, like Chinese, notorious for the paucity of its consonantal initials and finals. These word-forms will next be standardized, and thus a secure foundation for an alphabetic language will have been laid. Such a system, where the sound and the tone become yokefellows in a syllable-formation, and where letters, silent partners though they be, practically plays the rôle of inflexional endings in European languages, we have thought fit to christen the "Phonotonic," or, in Chinese, *Insheng-tszh Chzh* (音聲字制).*

*I must here acknowledge my indebtedness to my friends Dr. Y. R. Chao (趙元任) and Dr. Lin Yü-t'ang (林玉堂) for many of the ideas in the system.

CHINESE VERSUS WESTERN CHIROMANCY

BY

L. C. ARLINGTON.

(Continued from Vol. VII, page 235)

We will now offer a few remarks to prove or disprove certain signs as recorded by the Chinese chiromancers. If we make an examination of the hands of those we meet we are impressed with the fact that there are no two hands alike. In truth, we discover that they are no more alike than are the faces of the separate owners. This is in keeping with the fact that there are no two people just alike in disposition, or in mental

and physical capacities. It will be noted that the Chinese palmists say nothing about the absence of the mounts. This is very important, for, if the hand shows a total absence of mounts, that is, if the space at the root of the fingers is uniformly occupied by a plain, or even a hollow, it means that the life of the subject will be a purely negative one, perhaps because he, or she, never had a chance to develop any particular characteristic. If the mounts are all there, or nearly so, it denotes a most desirable harmony of existence, the hand of peace and plenty. But the two conditions above described are very rare indeed. Instead of that, even a rapid examination of the hand will show one or more mounts distinctly predominant, generally one higher than the others, that will give us the keynote of the character and disposition of the subject under examination. Here, the Chinese are quite correct in their diagnosis, but fail to note the following: the *second* mount in predominance is highly important, and a precious element of study. There are twenty-one combinations (if we are satisfied to associate two prominent mounts, and no more) diversifying the types and character and disposition. Very frequently, the mounts are not found exactly at the places where they belong—that is, at the root of each finger. You will often find them leaning toward a neighbouring mount. The Chinese say nothing about this. "If the mount of *Hsun* (Jupiter) is highly developed" the Chinese palmists say, "it is a sign of great wealth." But it means more than this; it means worthy ambition, honest pride, religious belief, love of nature. The palm ought to be firm and flexible, and the first phalanx of the thumb slightly longer than the second. The Chinese say nothing about its being absent, normal, excessively developed or in combination with the other mounts. Nor do they mention the shapes of the fingers when considering the mounts, whether they have pointed, conical, or square tips. Dozens of very important points are omitted; in fact, they practically reverse the process between pulse feeling and chiromancy, giving too many absurd and meticulous details in the former and not sufficient—eliminating the conceits—in the latter. In either case, their methodology is not above reproach, if not lamentable ignorance. ("If the mount of *Li* is highly developed, it is a sign of a high official position."). This mount corresponds to our mount of Saturn. Here, again, the Chinese palmists are apparently at sea. An exaggerated mount of Saturn—very seldom met with—denotes an increase, up to the danger point, of many other bad signs in the hand. If entirely absent it denotes a vegetative existence, an insignificant life. Everything connected with Saturn, be it the finger, the mount or the line (Line of Fate), must be considered of the highest importance in palmistry. It represents the only element, perhaps, against which the will-power, guided by intuition or by logic, is often impotent. It truly represents the *Ananke* of the Greeks or the *Kismet* of the Mussulmans. Even if it is normally developed, it denotes morbidness, love of solitude, and an abhorrence for taking risks. People with this mount normal are very prudent, thoughtful and cautious, with a love for solitude and deep sciences. They are sure to have long fingers with the joint of the first phalanx knotted—the fingers and the knot of the thinker. Its pos-

sessors seldom marry, make few friends, are not believers in religious creeds, are born philosophers and love only serious literature and grave music. It can easily be seen how many very important points the Chinese omit in this serious science. ("If the mount of *k'un* is well-developed, it is a sign that one will have many children."). This corresponds to our mount of Mercury. If it is exaggerated, it is a sure sign of deceit, treachery, thieving disposition and pretentious ignorance. If absent it is proof of an absolute inaptitude for the exact sciences or any business necessitating constant calculations. If the mount is normal, it indicates a love of business and science, wit, eloquence and quickness of thought and action. Further, if we wish to go into elaborate detail, we could say that pointed tips, when this mount is normal, show inventive genius, taste for travel and the occult sciences; if the finger tips are spatulate, forcibility in argument; square tips—logical reasoning; if the fingers are short—conciseness; if they are long—mania for details. This mount is found in the hand of the good bridge player, the subtle lawyer who does not shirk work. Persons possessing it generally marry quite young and are fond of the society of children.

This last paragraph is the *only* one that fits in with the Chinese palmists' diagnosis of the mount of Mercury, except that they claim it should be *abnormally* developed, which, as can be seen from the above remarks, is a very serious development, as it denotes a thieving disposition, etc. Further, their hands will have long, twisted fingers, easily thrown backward; their palms will be soft and the first phalanx of their thumb long. Does not obstinacy go with deceit? The Chinese say nothing about all this.

THE LINES IN THE HANDS.

When we come to the reading of the lines in the palms, we are at once confronted with a useless verbiage, not to say an anachronistic medley which makes confusion worse confounded—a deliberate attempt to deceive. Having examined the hands of all classes of Chinese for the past twenty-five to thirty years, I have yet failed to see anything resembling a tortoise in the hands, a fish or field. True chiromnomy busies itself, *not* with the lines of the hand, but simply with the shape and size of the fingers and thumb, and with the form and consistency of the palm. It makes no pretensions of revealing the past or prognosticating the future, but, for the divination of character and disposition, and the prophesying of logical developments in the days to come, chiromnomy has no equal among the so-called occult sciences. In its proper place and within due bounds, chiromnomy is of infinite use in reading character, and on that account has to be taught, learned and applied. It is noted, too, that the Chinese palmists omit altogether to mention the types of hand which are of six distinct shapes. All other hands are called mixed, as they are composed of parts of some or all of the pure types. The type is determined by the shape of the ends of the fingers. Thus we have the psychic or idealistic hand, the conic or emotional hand, the philosophic hand, the square or useful hand, the spatulate or active hand, the

elementary hand, and the mixed hand. Then, again, not a word is mentioned about the knots—a feature of serious importance in all chiromnomic work. The fingers of all the human hands past, present and, doubtless, future, are either smooth—from the palm to the tip—or knotted. “Knotted” here means that the joints between each phalanx bulge visibly, while in “smooth” fingers these articulations are neither seen nor felt. In a number of fingers one of the two joints is visible, while the other is not. We have, therefore, four kinds of fingers to watch for and examine: 1. Smooth fingers. 2. Fingers with both joints knotted. 3. Fingers with only the first joint (that connecting the nailed and middle phalanges) knotted. 4. Fingers with only the second joint knotted. The Chinese chiromancers take no note of this important fact.

All leading works on chiromancy divide the inside of the hand into seven principal and seven secondary lines. The first seven lines are seldom missing. In addition to these fourteen lines, there are other lines so varied in their dimensions and locations and so exceptionally met with that no special name has been found for them. These are divided, however, into three great categories: 1. Lines marking the mounts. 2. Lines of influence. 3. Lines of emergency, met with anywhere in the palm, but not touching the mount of Venus or the Line of Life. The lines the Chinese chiromancers omit are: Sun Line, Lines of Union, Children Lines, and Emotional Line (Girdle of Venus). I have seldom found this last line in the hand of a Chinese, man or woman. This line indicates a nervous, emotional nature. If any of my readers will take the trouble to examine the hands of any of their Chinese friends and acquaintances, they will seldom find this line (Girdle of Venus) in their hands. The normal position of this line forms a half circle from between the first and second fingers to between the third and fourth. One deep red line with the mount of Venus flat and much crossed with lines shows vicious, lascivious tendencies. If there are two or three lines, the tendencies are much increased, and it is a fairly sure indication of unnatural vices. These lines much broken show sensuality at its worst. A little piece of this line on either hand will only indicate a sensitive, emotional nature. It is the excess that becomes dangerous. A star on these lines will indicate a fatal venereal disease. A person with such a sign should not marry. I found only one Chinese with this line and star, and warned him, but to no use. He married, and lost every one of his children, dying himself, before the age of thirty-five.

The Chinese also omit to take into consideration the great importance of the thumb in palmistry in relation to man's character. Man is individualized by the possession of a thumb. Some animals have hands, but few have any semblance of a thumb. Children who are idiots from birth are born with small, insignificant, ill-shaped thumbs. The longer and better proportioned the thumb, the more the intellectual faculties rule, and *vice versa*. As d'Arpentigny wrote: “The higher animal is revealed in the hand, but the man is in the thumb.” The Chinese palmists say that “the thumb is the foundation of life; if it is short,

or crooked, it is a sign of a purely vegetative existence. The thumb is the dragon, the little finger the tiger; therefore, the thumb must be larger than the little finger."

THE FINGERS.

"The fingers are called the dragon of the hand. They should be round, and not wasp-shaped (*i.e.*, at the base, between the root and the second phalanx), straight and regularly joined to the palm. Slender, long fingers, conical at the tips, indicate intelligence and goodness of heart. Short fingers with thick ends indicate a common intellect, a boor, and one who must always work hard for his living. If the fingers are soft, and not wasp-shaped at the base where they join the palm, it denotes great wealth and promotion to big pay. Hard fingers having gaps between them when closed denote a useless existence. Such a man can never prosper. Naturally crooked or slanting fingers, especially if the finger ends (tips) are not well-formed, denote failure in everything. Gaps between the fingers at the base denote that the person can never pile up riches; he is always out of luck; he will not be assisted, even by his blood-relations. The forefinger should be round and straight; it represents his food and clothing throughout life. If it slants towards the thumb, the subject will never prosper. If it slants toward the middle finger, it denotes that a man will be a wanderer far away from home, although he may have sufficient clothing and food. If there is a curvature either at the front or back of this finger, it denotes that he has no relations. A man with a short first finger will worry his wife to death, or be frightened of her; he will always be in want of the good things of this world. The first finger is the Master, and the ring finger the Guest; therefore, the former should be longer than the latter."

(The Chinese palmists differ considerably from foreign palmists on several points, and do not pay sufficient attention to details: for example, they ignore the lengths of the three phalanges of each finger (excepting the thumb, which has only two, the third phalanx being counted as the Mount of Venus). The index finger with a long first phalanx denotes the gift of intuition; with a long second phalanx—ambition; a long third phalanx—domineering pride. Thick and short fingers, in a hand which is not of the primitive type—that of the common labourer—denote selfishness and sometimes cruelty. The Chinese are right in saying that he will worry his wife to death! The Chinese are at fault in not distinguishing the primitive type. Fingers wasp-shaped at the base denote unselfishness and close attention to cleanliness, daintiness as to food. People with this type of finger generally suffer from poor assimilation of food, and are free spenders of money; hence the Chinese are right in saying that they can never pile up riches. But they do not seem to take the matter of health into consideration. Their greatest fault is the diagnosing of any one single sign. It cannot be said too often, as I have already pointed out, that no isolated observation is of a real, absolute value. The husband or wife who has the longest forefinger generally rules the house. This should be taken into consideration when seeking a wife.

The wife also should have smooth fingers, and the husband knotted ones ; otherwise, there is going to be trouble. The woman with the longest forefinger and also knotted, whether on the first or second joint, or both (which is terrible) will never be controlled by her husband ; he will be absolutely under her control in every way. Many quarrels in Chinese homes are due to this, I have tested many and always found when the woman was the repeated aggressor, that she had the longest forefinger, and one or both of the joints knotted. The husband must be a veritable lamb to satisfy her !).

THE MIDDLE FINGER.

"The middle finger is the principal finger of the hand. It should be properly joined to the palm, that is, straight, and not slanting. No one with a slanting middle finger can hope to become rich or reap merit. A curved middle finger is a sign of misfortune and loneliness. If it is damaged in any way, a man will lose his mother ; so will a woman. To have the sign ☉ or ☿ on it indicates bad luck. This will be proved when the year period arrives.* The middle finger is the dragon, and the palm the tiger ; therefore, to have a middle finger longer, or as long as the palm, is a sign of good fortune ; if the middle finger is shorter than the palm it denotes meanness, and such a person will be disliked by everybody. Too many cross-lines on the middle finger will also make the person having them very much disliked by everybody."

(The Chinese are wrong in saying that a *slanting* finger is a bad sign. Twisted and malformed fingers denote natural cruelty, even to murder. The first finger (not the second or middle), if twisted or crooked, shows a lack of honour. A finger that only *leans* toward the next finger is not called crooked. The Chinese palmists do not seem to distinguish between "normal, longer than normal, or shorter than normal." There is a vast difference between each of them. Neither are the finger tips taken into consideration. D'Arpentigny considers the finger tips the most important element in his superb and solidly built science of chiromny.)

THE RING FINGER.

"The ring finger indicates the status of a man's wife, brother or concubine. If this finger is crooked, it indicates that his wife is untrustworthy. A man will certainly lose his wife if this finger is malformed. It controls a person's life after he is forty years old. If no gap shows between this and the next fingers, it denotes that a man will enjoy wealth during his old age. It is the guest of the index finger, and a lewd person's ring finger is longer than the index finger."

(It is very doubtful if the the ring finger can be treated in this manner. It makes a vast difference whether the tip of this finger is pointed,

*The phalanges (two on the thumb, three on each finger) represent five years or a total of seventy-years. Counting from the thumb (two phalanges) the three phalanges of the middle finger represent 30, 35 and 40 years of one's life. Therefore, if one of the signs mentioned above appears on the first phalanx (from the tip of the finger to the first joint) the one having it will have bad luck during that five year period.

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square or spatulate, and whether normal, long or short. If longer than normal (nearly as long as the second finger), it indicates a love of speculation or chance. This does not only apply to money, but to all acts of life. If it is as long as the second, it indicates that the owner is a natural gambler. He will take chances on everything he does. He will risk his life, his money, or his family if the mood seizes him. A man whose ring finger is longer than the second finger, indicates that he will take desperate risks. With him it is win or lose all at a single venture.)

THE LITTLE FINGER.

"The longer the little finger the better; if it is as long as the index finger, a man never will be in want; if as long as the middle finger, it is a sign of great wealth; if it is as long as the ring finger, it is a sign of cleverness. A father with any of the above-mentioned lengths, will have noble sons. This finger is also called the "tiger" and like a tiger's bones should be hard and strong, slender and long, but not slanting. The tip should not be large (broad) even if the finger is short. A man with this finger slanting toward the ring finger will have no children; or, if he has any, they will come to nothing."

(Many important points are missing here: This finger if crooked denotes a lack of honesty, and the person will influence people in the wrong direction. Care, however, should be taken to make allowances for rheumatism or accident having been the cause of the distorted shape of this finger. It may be that the Chinese are right in saying that children of such crooked fingered parents will come to nothing; but that they cannot have any children appears absurd. Certainly the little finger is of great importance in influencing people: if normal, the owner will be fairly versatile in his knowledge and ability to influence others. If longer than normal, it is of great advantage to people in public positions, for the longer the finger the greater are the powers to influence others. The expression both in speaking and writing is improved as the finger lengthens. It is to be noted that an unscrupulous politician, a cheat, schemer or a rogue may have this long fourth finger as well as honest men. If shorter than normal, the owner will be lacking in tact and patience; he will be too hasty and outspoken to influence others. However, this is a quality that can be acquired if persisted in. As to the tip mentioned above, "The tip should not be large." If this finger is pointed at the tip, it indicates intuition in all studies, perspicacity (in a bad hand—cunning), facile eloquence though superficial; square at the tip—logic, common sense; spatulate at the tip—great power to elucidate difficult scientific problems, aptness for mechanics, strong eloquence, etc. Then, again, there is the question of whether the phalanges are long or short, neither of which the Chinese palmists mention.)

THE NAILS.

"If the nails are long and slender, it is a sign of intelligence. If thick and hard they are a sign of longevity. The nails of a boor are rough. Nails should be of a glossy yellow colour. Nails that are thin and dark show the owner to be a common fellow. Nails that are clean

and glossy indicate that the owner is of a loyal nature. White nails indicate a man of leisure. Prosperity is shown if the nails are of a yellow sheen and of the texture of a brass-leaf; and, if crescent like the new moon, he will be happy as well. It is a sign of skillfulness if the nails are semicylindrical like roof-tiles, and a sign of faithfulness if they are flat. The nails of a wise or clever man are sharp like the point of a knife. The nails of a fool are never smooth, but coarse as a rough stone."

(Only one book, the *Hsing-Li-Hêng-Chên* (相理衡眞) gives us any particulars about the nails. No mention is made of the nails in any of the other books on physiognomy-chiromancy to which I have had access. The above work states that "the examination of the nails gives us a history of man's nature, whether good or bad, health, capacity and disposition," but says nothing about "health" in the diagnosis. The most important is our health, both physically and mentally. The finger nails reveal the present condition of health, and the health as it has been for about four months in the past. The healthy colour of nails is pink. Very red nails show an excess of blood in the system; when the nails are red, the lines in the palm will also be red. This indicates danger of apoplexy. Nails very white in colour with pale skin indicate an anæmic condition of the blood. Generally speaking, thin nails indicate a more delicate condition of health than thick nails. The knowledge of human nature to be gained through the study of the nails alone is very valuable. There used to be a pretended science called "Onychomancy," or divination by the finger nails, much practiced by the necromancers of the middle ages. It was never based upon real, scientific, co-ordinated observations. The Chinese chiromancers appear still to put some faith in it.)

But probably enough has been said to show that the Chinese either do not know very much of the science of chiromancy, or purposely deceive. Certain it is that any of their books on the subject are lamentably weak on this noble science. If they do know anything about it at all, it is kept secret; but I am inclined to the former view, that—like their childish talk on pulse feeling it is nothing but downright and solemn quackery. The art of palmistry in China, if we are to believe what is recorded in their books, is not a mushroom growth, but dates from hoary antiquity, yet only the faintest ray of light is shed on it. It is a mixture of fortune-telling and physiognomy, but very little of the real science of character reading. It consists of elaborately augmented intricacy and hocus-pocus, a cloud of intricacy that is about as understandable as Einstein's theory of relativity.

The inclusion of the Five Elements is probably intended to confuse and deceive the would-be learner: for he must know that "metal produces water, water produces wood, wood produces fire, fire produces earth, and earth produces metal;" that "metal destroys wood, wood destroys earth, earth destroys water, water destroys fire, and fire destroys metal." Which formulas are used to calculate whatever influence these elements have on each other in the circumstances and relations with reference to

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whether to "produce" or to "destroy," whether propitious or unpropitious, and to what degree or extent "propitious or unpropitious," whether partially or entirely, can have no connection whatsoever with character reading from the hands.

A serious omission in Chinese chiromancy is any reference to a woman's hand. It is a distinct type by itself. I do not mean the hand of a woman of genius, or the hand of the woman of unusual beauty, in shape and features, but the hand of the average woman, the "womanly" woman, the woman of the home, with her love, her patience, her devotion—the sweetheart, the daughter; the woman with her imagination wide awake, her lack of logic, her wonderful intuition, her whims and unexplained likes and dislikes. Short-thumbed women do not keep secrets, nor do they keep their word, nor are they over-scrupulous when talking scandal. Large-thumbed women are a little slower in understanding, but withal calculating and shrewd. They are "common sense all over," they consider marriage a business, not passion; they often worry needlessly, are somewhat domineering, are loud-voiced and even mannish; still, they are the ones to be trusted. A woman with a large thumb is naturally sensible and cautious in affairs of the heart; she holds her sensations under the control of a well-balanced will. Generally the second joint of each finger is slightly knotted, a sign of order in material things. This type of finger is more clearly seen in the typical housewife, than whom there is no creature on earth that distributes more real, solid happiness. Many women have the first joint of the fingers without knots, *i.e.*, entirely smooth, which indicates an absence of a logical, philosophical bent of mind. Those women who have finger tips of the conical type, or nearly pointed, although not very pronounced, are ruled by impulse rather than calculation; they generally love beautiful things, and pass quickly from the height of happiness to the lowest depth of despair, they need excitement in their lives, and will go to great lengths to get it. Chinese chiromancers would have done better to study the hands of their elusive women more, instead of centering their thoughts on their "three-inch golden lilies." Their character is indicated in their hands, not in their feet.*

*I am not, of course, alluding to hand-fetichism or foot-fetichism, neither of which has anything to do with character reading. The admiration of the Chinese for the small feet of their women is nothing more or less than erotic symbolism. The foot is the most attractive part of woman, she, herself, being regarded as a comparatively unimportant appendage to her feet. For a Chinese husband his wife's foot is more interesting than her face. A Chinese lady would never think of exposing her feet to any man but her husband; they are reserved for his eyes alone, and even to look at a woman's feet in the street is considered highly improper and indelicate. Many Chinese—even at the present day—forbid their women from going to the shoemakers to have their shoes fitted. In many parts of China maidens make their own shoes in the privacy of the inner apartments so as to keep them secret from the eyes of the male sex. When making a proposal for a maiden's hand, the proposer asks the size of her foot; that is, length of ribbon half way round the ankle which, in a small-sized foot, should be three and a half inches Chinese measurement; the average size, however, is four and a half inches.

In the beginning foot-fetichism in China was probably not pathological, yet it has become so in many cases owing to the constant centering of the attention on the

The science of medicine explains fully the nature of man's nervous system, and shows that it is now understood, as clearly and completely as are the systems of the veins, muscles and arteries. It teaches that from the chief nerves, which are huge conduits, issue thousands of fine ramifications, sensitive to the slightest galvanic shocks, and centering more particularly in the head and hands; in the head, where reside four of the senses, sight, hearing, taste, and smell; in the hands, chief seat of the fifth sense, the sense which alone is able to supply, to a great extent, the loss of all the rest, the sense of feeling. A knowledge of the laws which, *scientifically*, and *not* arbitrarily, or astrologically, are deduced by the Chinese chiromnists from a study of the palm of the hand, forms the science of "chiromancy."

feet. To the Chinese his wife's foot or shoe is the concentrated symbol of all that is most beautiful and elegant and feminine in her personality. The foot or shoe is a true symbol; the focus of his worship, an idealized object which he is content to contemplate or reverently touch. The women have their modesty in the feet and also their coquetry. When a Chinese says that "her feet are beautifully small" he has said everything. The deformed feet to him are "three inch golden waterlilies." During the Ming Dynasty, Chinese ladies wore their dresses long purposely to hide their feet, and men wore long sleeves to conceal their hands. But the Chinese have not been the only worshippers of women's feet or shoes. In Rome, Dupour remarks "matrons having appropriated the use of the shoe (*soccus*), common women were not allowed to use it, and were obliged to have their feet always naked in sandals or slippers (*crepida* and *solea*), which they fastened over the instep with gilt bands." Tibollus delights to describe his mistress' little foot, compressed by the band that imprisoned it: *Ansaque compressos colligat arcta pedes*. It would seem, therefore, that the psychology of the Romans was closely allied to that of the Chinese. During the seventeenth century in Spain princesses never showed their feet, as we may see in the pictures of Velásquez. Reinach ("Pieds Pudiques," *Cultes Mythes et Religion* pp. 105-110) brings together several passages from the Countess D'Aulnoy's account of the Madrid Court in the seventeenth century, showing how careful Spanish ladies were as regards their feet, and how jealous Spanish husbands were in the matter. One wonders if the Spaniards copied from the Mings in this matter of concealing their feet. As they had intercourse with the Chinese during the reign of the Ming Emperor Wanli (A.D. 1573-1620) it is quite possible that they introduced the custom into Spain. At the present day a well-bred Spanish woman shows as little as possible of her feet in walking, and even in some of the most characteristic Spanish dances there is little or no kicking and the feet may even be invisible throughout.

The tendency, therefore, which we thus find more or less normal at some earlier periods of civilization, to insist on the sex symbolism of the feminine foot or its coverings, and to regard the feet as a special sex fascination, is not without significance for the interpretation of the sporadic foot-fetichism among ourselves.

“IN PANORAMA”

(The West Lake and Hills, Hangchow.)

Harmonious silence now pervades the scene

The ranging hills, like sentinels alert,
Dimmed to the eye beneath the mists of e'en,
Stand faithfully to guard. Swift moonbeams flirt
In argent-splendour with the maiden waves
Rippled to mirth by kisses of the breeze,
Who, sobered for the while, more gently laves
Their lifted cheeks with wild-scents plucked to please.

From flow'r-girt slopes, from verdant, high-flung peaks,
He bears the spoilings of some frail spring-bloom
And pouring them before these loves, he speaks
In accents low, false rover to his doom,
Of passion, love, and instant his regret
He may not tarry. So, he passes by
With merry laughter, roguishly to pet
The trees which rustle on the shore, then fly
Across the city where a myriad lights
Twinkle their luring; vainly it must seem
Where nature once has beckoned to her sights,
Her sounds, her peace, her sympathy supreme,
The dweller of the town, who for an hour,
—A fleeting, spell-bound, hour of freedom known—
Has cast the city's dust; has to her pow'r
Surrendered. Ah! how ardently has thrown
The miles behind. What more would such than these?

A moon to lend the lake a silver glow
To all her shadow-forms and fantasies.
A breeze, a gentle zephyr, to bestow
Content of mind; to wreck the clinging threads
Of care. A fairy barque wherein to float
To splash of paddles where a fancy leads
' Neath graceful arches echoing remote
Strange legends told again of dragon-lore:
Or where, a crumbling tow'r of mud and stones,
Some quaint pagoda bows from times of yore
When emperors were monarchs on their thrones:
Or where, some hidden monastery bell
Tolls out its laboured note of dismal awe
As in past ages, mournfully to tell
The suffering ear its sorrow, or to draw
An image in a thought of pilgrims who
Toiled many weary “*li*” to pay a vow,

Burnt incense at the shrine and feebly threw
The tired body in a deep kow-tow.
What more than these ?

An inland silhouette
Whose causeway tapers towards the distant shore ;
Beneath whose banks, swift fishes sporting, fret
The surface of the flood, while night-birds soar
In joyous flight or dip an eager beak
To gain refreshment of the cooling tide.
What more than this ?

A leisured will to seek
Some scarce-trod path, and thereby mounting find
The panorama of the lake outspread
A shimm'ring sea by circling hills enshrined,
Enwrapt in beauty where a moon has shed
A kinder radiance o'er her dreams than day,
Lit by a harsher sun, had grace to 'prove.

And, wand'ring on, yet mounting, to delay
In sanctuary within some bamboo-grove,
Whose dew-hung leaves a-sparkle, welcome through
Exultant moonbeams, claiming each her pearl
Of each celestial suitor who would woo.

And, kneeling, seek where dusk has come to curl
Some infant-mountain blossom nestling there,
Or dew-fringed fern. Or, in more reckless mood
Pursue some shrill-voiced songster to his lair.

Or, tiring of such child foolhardihood,
Urged onward, ever higher by that strange force
Of height still unattained, rise, flight by flight,
Up steps of rough-hewn stones whose tortuous course
Surmounts indeed, yet only soars to write
More lofty summits on a canvas sky.

And, from such eminence with trav'ling gaze,
View the horizon round. See fields which lie
In patchwork scheme beneath the lifting haze
Of moisture steaming from the plain below ;
The ribbon roads which dawdle and are lost
Behind the creeping foot-hills where they throw,
Like some crouched legend-monster nightmare tossed,
Their rock-crowned paws to slash the level stretch
Which gnaws into their sides. Glimpse, far away,
Meand'ring out of sight, the river fetch
Its feints and curves to gain the brooding bay.

Stand, poised awhile, to breathe the wind-borne air
Above the cradle of the lake. Know night
Content to linger as the moments bear
In regal splendour to the watcher's sight,
A sov'reign moon who leans from heav'n to 'prove
Her mirror'd grace and slowly rides the sky

Unwilling as a woman to remove
Ere she has tendered to her vanity.
What then ?

To turn to leap in youthful stride
Two stones where one seemed all too hard to climb,
Down, through an avenue of trees which hide
Some dangling spider who, in pantomime,
Taps on his silvered wire to reassure
A doubting hope of patient vigil blest
At counter-meddlings with his silken lure.

Stayed, here to learn, or there, at no behest
Save of innate desire to survey far
Into the mystic realm where nature sways
Her jeweled sceptre to exalt or mar
The life which honours or which disobeys
The set provisions of her stern decrees.

Paused, to behold where, each a twinkling sphere,
Massed fireflies weave their lantern tapestries
Flashing their lamps, or frightened disappear
Amid the foliage where branches bend
To shelter their alarm. As in a dream,
Led by its voice, drawn near, to wonder-wend
Along the margin of some hill-born stream
Which hurries, murm'ring liquid melodies,
Down from the heights, along a bed of sand,
O'er glist'ning rocks, who all intent to tease
Such scant farewell, doff foamy caps and stand
In mock procession with their cheeks a-drip.

What more at length, than ushered on its tide
Through Eden's portals, laggard still to slip
Exemption's garb, pass to the world outside
Where grim convention, like a gaoler, waits
With all his methods and his modes to bind,
Once more, a captive to his petty hates,
The soul which sought, unshackled, fled, to find
Some recompense for intramural woes ;
Who, truant for the time, forsook his rule,
Intent, a lad again in tattered hose,
To stray, a scholar in dame nature's school.

F. W. H.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE TOMB OF TA YÜ

DEAR DR. FERGUSON,

I was much interested in your note on the tomb of Ta Yü in the December number of the "Journal." It may perhaps interest you to know that I visited the tomb in 1921 and wrote a short note about it in the "New China Review" for February, 1921, P. 71 of Vol. III. Mr. Moule also has a note on my remarks in the same Review for August, 1921, Vol. III, No. 4, p. 311, in which he states that Chavannes in the *T'oung-pao*, 1913, p. 794, laughs at the idea that Shun or Yü ever penetrated so far south as Shaohing.

I note that you say "other books explain Yü Hsueh" as a deep well. This, I have verified by actual observation on the spot. The man who was looking after the place told me that Yü's mortal remains are buried at the bottom of the well (see below). What is important to note here is that Yü Hsüeh refers to a deep well and not to a grotto as stated. Of course, there may have been a grotto too, but I saw nothing of such while there, which, by the way, is about 6 li from Shaohing. One can go either by boat or chair from Shaohing. It will be noted that Chavannes "laughs" at the idea of Yü having gone to Shaohing. But this latter place in the days of Yao and Shun had several designations, viz.:—Mao-shan (茅山), "Grassy Hill," Yao-hsü (姚墟), the latter of which still obtains in the locality known as Yü-yao (姚餘), which is said to be the birthplace of the Emperor Shun. There are several places in the present Shaohing Fu which are associated with the name of Shun (2255-2205 B.C.). In fact, his mother is said to have been a native of the present district of Yü-yao and Shang-yü (上虞). There is a temple dedicated to Shun at Po-kwan (百官) and another at Shuang-kang-ch'i. The river at Po-kwan is also called Shun's and also Ts'ao's river. The Great Yü had many associations with this part of the country, and the present system of waterways in Shaohing is attributed to him. It is said that when he completed his drainage operations and on his succession to the throne he ordered his ministers to meet him at T'u-shan (涂山) in the 8th year of his reign (2197 B.C.) at Chi-san-men (稽山門) at the south-east corner of Kwei-chi (Shaohing) city. Punishment Dyke (剡塘) north of Kwei-chi (Shaohing) is where Fang Feng-shih (防風氏) was put to death by Yü for his slowness in obeying his orders. Yü is said to have died at Kwei-chi, and was buried in a coffin made of Wu-t'ung (梧桐) planks and deposited in a tomb which is still there. The building which covers the tomb is said to have been erected by Shao-k'ang (小康), the 6th of Yü's line. It is also said that the city which now goes by the name of Shaohing was first built during the Yueh-wu wars: and that Fan-li (范蠡) made a model of the proposed city based on the Eight Diagrams: and that upon completion of the city (C. 480 B.C.) it was discovered that a new hill had appeared during the night, to which the name Spirit, or Flying Hill was given. The hill is known as Kou-chien's (Prince of Yueh) "Peripatetic Terrace," because he is said to have studied the Heavenly portents from the top of it. The whole neighbourhood abounds in memorials of Yü and Kou-chien. The historian Szu-ma Ts'ien (163-85 B.C.) in the course of his travels is said to have visited Kwei-chi, principally to see the tomb of Yü, and made notes of interest in connection with it which are still preserved. In the 4th year of Hui-tsong of the Sung dynasty (A.D. 1105) His Majesty ordered that the temple of Yü which had been repaired during the Liang dynasty (A.D. 502-556) should be rebuilt and the tomb restored, and the Spring and Autumn sacrifices resumed. Since that date the temple has been repaired several times, and succeeding emperors have added tablets, but the tablet which surpasses all in interest is the Kou-lou-pei (琿瑯碑). The *pien-shih* (鑿石) or grave-stone over Yü's tomb was broken in two during the Ming Dynasty and a wooden cupola has been erected over it to protect it from the elements. There are a lot of popular theories regarding the grave stone. It resembles a steelyard weight in shape, and has a hole near the top similar to that through which the cord passes. It looks as

CORRESPONDENCE

if the stone was used to balance the coffin as it was hoisted into the air, and then let down into the deep well in which it lies, hence the hole in the top by which it was connected with the pulley. Now, as to the tablet of Yü. It is said that during the reign of Chia-ching of the late Manchu dynasty in the 12th moon of the year 1542 an official from Ch'ang-sha brought a rubbing of the tablet known as Yü's Tribute from Yo-lu-shu-yüan at the foot of Mt. Heng (恆山) and presented it to the prefect of Shaohing, Chang Ming-tao (張明道) (I have this copy). Your query that you have not yet been able to discover when the Chekiang replica of the Hunan forgery was made is, therefore, as above in the 15th day of the 12th moon of the year 1542. (see above). Chang Ming-tao had the characters engraved on a large stone which still exists. I have a rubbing of it and some others on the subject. But no one was found to interpret them until a native of Ch'eng-tu in Szechuan professed to be able to do so, and wrote down the modern equivalents for the ancient script (Tadpole) beneath them. This, I have too. So that the tablet at Yü's temple does not throw much new light, I am afraid, on the much debated question of the original history of the Tribute of Yü. The Ch'ing Emperors K'ang-hsi and Ch'ien-lung both visited Shaohing and have left many of their Imperial autographs upon many of its monuments. As the history of that part of China in which Shaohing is situated may be said to synchronize with the period of China's ancient history, to describe, or even enumerate, the objects of interest in and around Shaohing would take a volume. I have all of the most important and interesting notes on the places, which I intend to publish some day. Meanwhile, if you wish, I can lend you the rubbings I have of the Yü tablet and those connected with it. You are at liberty to make any use of this paper you wish. I may also say that while at Kaifeng I saw the tools said to have been used by Yü in the Ta Yü T'ai there.

It may also interest you to learn that the descendants of Yü who look after the tomb are called "Iron-headed B.A." because of an iron button which they are permitted to wear on the top of the cap. It is also recorded that the Emperor Kao Tsung of the Sung dynasty (while he was still a prince) escaped to Kuci-ki, where he remained for three years, and that he called it Shaohing after his own title. This must have been after 1131, since his reign title was Chien Yen up till that year.

It is said that Shih Huang-ti visited Yü's stomb in 209 B.C. There is a place at Yü-yao called Ma-chü (馬濟) where the Emperor Shih Huang watered his horse. And at Hangchow on the West Lake, back of a temple, there is a large stone where he is said to have moored his boat. I do not understand what authority Chavannes had for "laughing" at the idea of Yü never having got so far south with all these historical memorials in Chekiang about him.

Yours sincerely,

L. C. ARLINGTON.

Peking, December 18, 1927.

EARLY VISIT OF CHINESE TO OXFORD

THE EDITOR,

DEAR SIR,—In the diary of James Woodforde (Diary of a Country Parson: Vol. I 1758-1781: Oxford University Press 1924) there is the following entry under June 13, 1775, when the author was residing at Oxford:

"..... A Chinese man about 25 years of age attended by a multitude of people came to see our College and Gardens this morning, I was in the garden with him. He talks English very well. He had on his head a Cap like a Bell covered with a red feather and tied under his Chin, a kind of a Close Coat on his back of pink silk quilted, over that a loose Gown of pink silk quilted also, which came down to his heels, and over that a black Gauze or Crape in imitation of a long Cloak, a pair of Breeches or drawers of pink silk also and quilted, and a kind of silk Boots of the same colour and quilted also, and a pair of red Morocco Slippers. His hands were also covered with some thin silk of pink. He had a Fan tied to a Sash before

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him. He was of a moderate stature, a tawny complexion, black hair tied in a kind of tail, small eyes, short nose, no beard, in short as to his whole face, it was uncommonly ugly, not unlike one of the runabout gipsies."

It seems strange to find a Chinese with a command of English visiting Oxford in 1775 and I should be interested to learn if anything further is known concerning this personage.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

ROBERT TULLY.

Anglo-Chinese College

Amoy, China.

December 15, 1927.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

THE KOZLOV EXPEDITION

I have obtained from Colonel Kozlov several photographs of objects discovered during his Mongolian-Thibetan Expedition, 1923-25, which are of great interest. In his report published by the Russian Academy of Sciences full descriptions are given of his finds which are classified under the headings of gold, bronze, iron, wood, stone, pottery, lacquer, textile fabrics and miscellaneous. A general review of them was given in an article in the *Burlington Magazine* of April, 1926, by W. Perceval Yetts. The articles were found in opened tombs in the Tushetu Khanate on the side of the Noin-ula mountains, just east of the Urga-Kyakhta road and about seventy miles north of Urga.

Of the objects illustrated herewith the two bronze pieces and the reindeer found in Fig. 1 seem to be of Chinese origin. The bronze ornaments were used on the axles or poles of chariots. The queues found in Fig. 2 resemble those long in use by the Nü-chän Tartars and introduced by them into China when the Manchus conquered the land. The motif in Fig. 3 seems to me to be one of the many forms of the dragon. Col. Kozlov described it as an elk with a griffin, but the part which resembles an elk is in my opinion the body of the dragon. This observation is made on the basis of what appears in the photograph and one might find it necessary to revise this opinion if he had an opportunity to examine the rug itself. In Fig. 4 the huge bird has the same general characteristics as the fabulous Red Bird of ancient China and the figure of the man resembles the crude work of early Chinese sculpture.

Attention is called to these objects as showing the intercourse between the people who lived where these discoveries were made and those of early China living in the basin of the Yellow River. It is quite possible that all of these objects illustrated were carried to their final resting place by travellers returning from the districts which later became the centre of the Chinese Empire; or workmen may have gone from China to the districts around Urga and there produced these specimens of their handicraft. Step by step we are finding the close relationship between China and Central Asia at a time when communication by land was all important and before sea-routes superseded them.

J. C. F.



Fig. 1. Articles found on Col. Kozlov's Mongolian-Tibetan Expedition. 1 and 2, Bronze Adornments for Axles or Tongues of Chariots. 3, Wooden Reindeer. 4, Sole-like Objects.



Fig. 2. Braids of Hair adorned with Festoons, and small attached Bags containing Talismens. Kozlov's Mongolian-Tibetan Expedition.

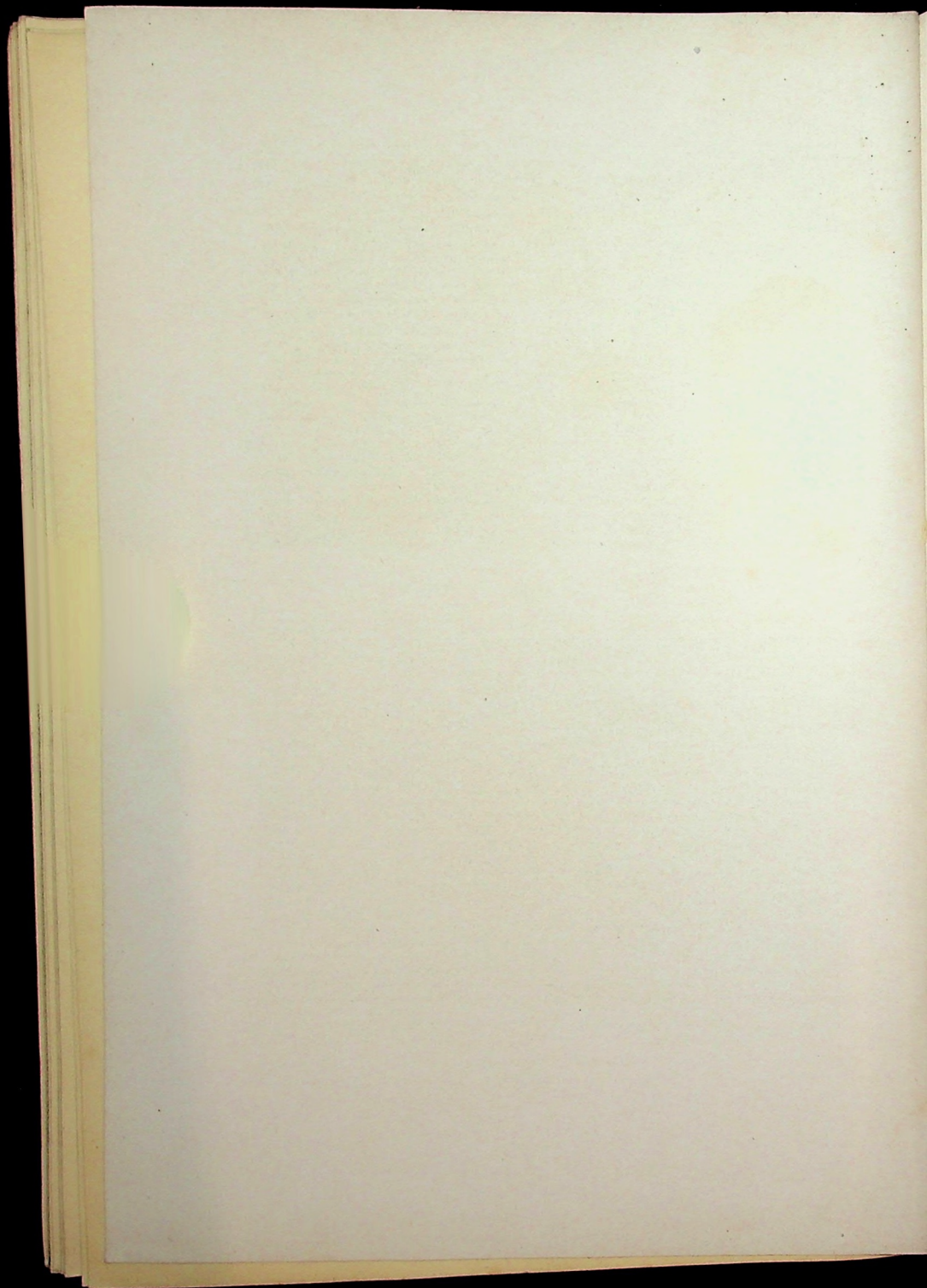




Fig. 3. Corner of Rug. The Decoration seems to have been intended to be a Dragon. Kozlov's Mongolian-Tibetan Expedition.

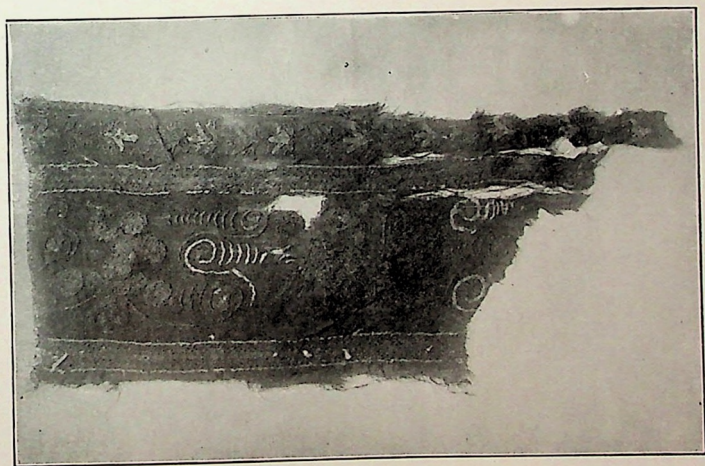
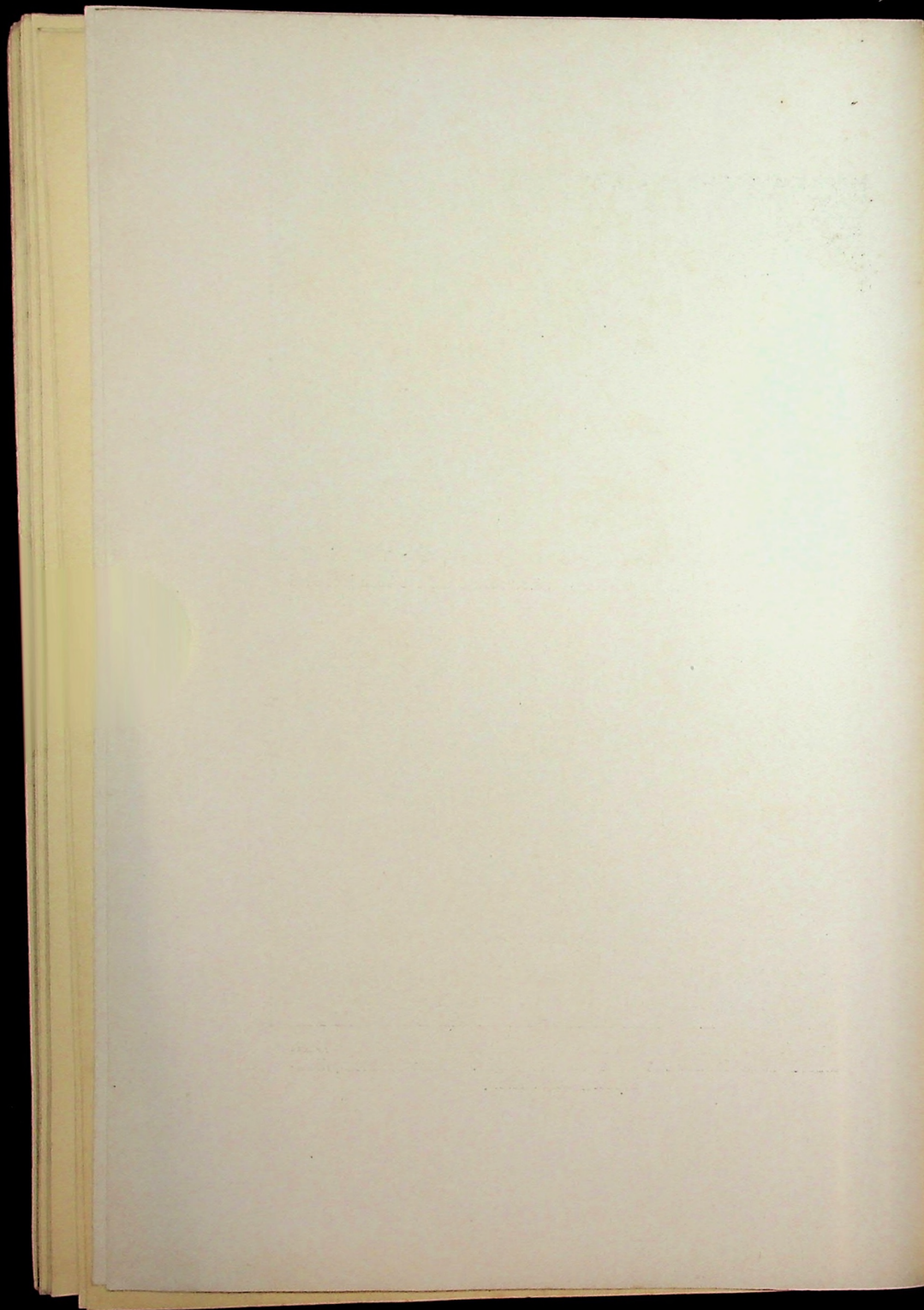


Fig. 4. Tapestry. Man with an Arrow (or Bolo) on the Left, aimed at a Monstrous Bird on the Right. Kozlov's Mongolian-Tibetan Expedition.



REVIEWS

PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA, by Harold M. Vinacke, Princeton University Press and Oxford University Press, 1926. Price 9/- Nett.

This book with its attractive title turns out somewhat of a disappointment, at least to one who has watched the march of events in China during the past years since her awakening in 1900. In reading through its pages one becomes conscious that its contents are familiar, and this is soon accounted for when one notes the ever recurring quotation marks and the foot notes giving the sources of information. These, it will be found, are nearly all from the "China Year Book" of 1921-22 and Julean Arnold's "Commercial Handbook of China." References or quotations from one or the other or both of these publications appear on almost every page, at least in the earlier part, while the later pages are marked by quotations from other well known works, so that the book is more a compilation of the observations of others than an original work. Also, the fact that the "China Year Book" of not earlier than 1921-22 is drawn from renders the book considerably out of date in many of the statements it makes.

Of course, one takes it for granted that it was not meant for consumption in China, but for students and people in the homelands desiring a knowledge of industrial and economic conditions in this country. Here one stumbles upon a matter that calls for remark, and that is the way a certain class of writer prepares material for the reading public in Great Britain and America that would never pass muster amongst the foreign communities, at least, in China, and which would make the Chinese themselves smile to read. And if this be the case with such writers on China, one wonders how much one can believe of what one reads about other countries. To return to the book under review, one would like to enquire whether anyone who has not personally investigated such a subject as China's industrial development is justified in writing a book upon it. Also one would enquire whether the author ever carried out such first hand investigations, and, if so, why he should quote so extensively from others? That he is unfamiliar with present day industrial conditions is evident. He completely fails to mention the system of hiring labour in factories, which is one of the greatest problems in successful industrial development, since a mill or factory owner has no contact whatsoever with the employees except through a labour contractor, a system, which, while it has certain advantages in a country like China, cannot be considered as anything but pernicious in the long run. The question of child labour and the reasons therefore, which an interpreter who had made first hand investigations might well have made clear to a misinformed public in the homelands are ignored.

As an example of the out-of-date nature of the information the book contains, we may cite a quotation regarding the bad conditions of roads in Shansi, from the *Far Eastern Review* of January 1918, that is, ten years previous to the date of this review, and eight to the publication of the book itself. The quotation refers to the days when there were only poor cart roads, which were rendered impassable during the rainy season, and is used as an example of one of the factors militating against industrial development—poor communication. While the author refers in the next few pages to the "Good roads" movement inaugurated in Shanghai in 1921, and quotes the *China Weekly Review* of January 10, 1925, to the effect that at that date there were 7,000 miles of good motor roads in China, he completely fails to make amends for the slur cast upon Shansi, since he omits to mention the fact that for the last four or five years that province has been foremost in motor road mileage, and that one has been able to travel its whole length by motorcar on well constructed and well maintained roads, the policy of the Governor having been to build good motor roads instead of railways. But this kind of misinformation is to be expected from a writer who quotes from an eight-year old periodical in dealing with a subject of to-day.

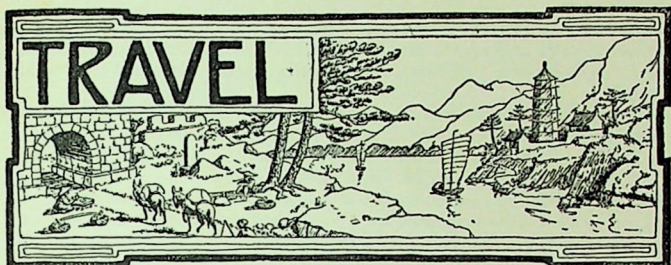
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ASOKA, by J. M. Macphail; 2nd, Ed., Association Press (Y.M.C.A.), Calcutta, and Oxford University Press, London, 1926. Price 2/6 Nett.

This delightful little book belongs to the "Heritage of India Series," which have been planned in order that every educated Indian, whether rich or poor, may be able to find his way into the treasures of India's past. Incidentally, Europeans and Americans must also feel grateful for the production of the books of this series, since, as pointed out in the editorial preface, "while the heritage of India has been largely explored by scholars, and the results of their toil are laid out for us in books, they cannot be said to be really available for the ordinary man. The volumes are in most cases expensive, and are often technical and difficult."

Asoka was, perhaps, the greatest, in his way, of any of the rulers of India. Indeed, he is one of the most remarkable rulers the world has seen, and his name stands well in the front rank of those who have stood out in history. By some he might even be considered the greatest of all, since his claim to fame is based on something far different from that which has made such men as Alexander the Great, Genghis Khan and Napoleon famous. His conquests were of the spiritual kingdom, although he inherited a great earthly domain, his grandfather, Chandragupta, having made himself master of the greater part of India. Early in his reign he came under the influence of and adopted Buddhism, and thereafter he became the greatest apostle of that religion yet seen in the world. He ceased his wars; gave up taking life in any way (except in the case of criminals sentenced to death, and these he gave three days grace before execution to prepare for the next world); issued many edicts, cut in the living rock, to his subjects enjoining piety along Buddhist lines; made numerous pilgrimages to holy places; built temples and stupas to commemorate places where Guatama had stayed or deeds that he had done; and sent missions to all parts of the then known world to preach and introduce Buddhism. Meanwhile he did not neglect his own subjects, devoting his life to reforms and improvements. It is this wonderful monarch that our book deals with, being divided into six chapters as follows: The Maurya Empire; Asoka the Monarch; Early Buddhism; Asoka, the Missionary; Asoka the Scribe; and Asoka's Place in History. The period dealt with is one of the glorious ages of India, and should appeal to all students of Oriental history, as well as to those who love the glamour of the East. It is rather a wonderful thing to find a figure in history, endowed with every possible earthly blessing, power, wealth, health, and living in the 3rd Century before Christ, renouncing everything and leading a simple austere life devoted to the needs of his people, and imbued with a yearning for the salvation of the whole world. Yet this is just what we have in Asoka, and the well-written story as told in the pages of the book under review should not be missed by the general reader any more than by the student of history. Here is a fine story for young China to read.

A. DE C. S.



VICTORIA DISCOVERED

BY

FRANK GIOLMA.

Probably there is no spot on the face of the earth that holds greater charms for the Briton whose vocation necessitates him living in a foreign land, than Victoria, the capital city of British Columbia. Again and again roaming Englishmen who have wandered over the whole world have told the writer that they know of no place that stirs up their happiest memories of the homeland as Victoria does. That is, of course, the reason why so many Britons have come to live in Victoria, and by their very presence here, have helped to accentuate the resemblance there is in conditions and social life between the southern end of Vancouver Island, on which Victoria is built, and the southern counties of England.

To those who love and prize the urban life, with all the social amenities that one looks for and expects in the modern residential city, Victoria makes a special appeal. The city, with the adjoining residential municipalities, has a population of 65,000, and is sea-girt on the south and east so that there is always the tang of the ocean in the air. The streets, paved and boulevarded, are shaded by avenues of evergreen trees; the established public utilities are ample for a population of 200,000; while the pure mountain lake water supply is sufficient for half a million people. There are fourteen public parks with a total area of 1,600 acres; infantile mortality is the lowest of any city the same size in the world, and, although Victoria is a hospital town and consequently attracts a large number of ailing people, the death rate compares favourably with that of any other city. This of course is due to the remarkably mild and equable climate, the average winter day temperature being 42°, the average summer day temperature 61° Fahrenheit, while the average annual rainfall is only 27 inches and the average daily sunshine 5.9 hours, one of the highest in Canada. There are no mosquitoes, no thunderstorms, no blizzards and zero weather is unknown.

The schools and colleges, both public and private, are so good that they attract pupils not only from other parts of Canada, but also from

North America generally and the European settlements in the Orient. Outdoor games and sports are played all the year round, while hunters and fishermen come to Vancouver Island annually from all quarters of the globe.

The remarkably beautiful natural setting of Victoria has called forth encomiums from many famous people. Captain George Vancouver of the British Navy, who was sent out by the British Government in 1792 to arrange for the transfer of Vancouver Island to the British Empire from Spain, wrote in his diary "To describe the beauties of the region will, on some future occasion, be a very grateful task to the pen of a skilful panegyrist. The serenity of the climate, the innumerable pleasing landscapes and the abundant fertility that unassisted Nature puts forth, require only to be nourished by the industry of man with villages, cottages and other buildings, to render it the most lovely country that can be imagined." Rudyard Kipling—that artist in words—at a much more recent date describes Victoria in the following manner: "To realize Victoria you must take all that the eye admires most in Bournemouth, Torquay, the Isle of Wight, the Happy Valley at Hong Kong, the Doon, Sorrento and Camps Bay; add reminiscences of the Thousand Islands, and arrange the whole around the Bay of Naples with some Himalayas for the background."

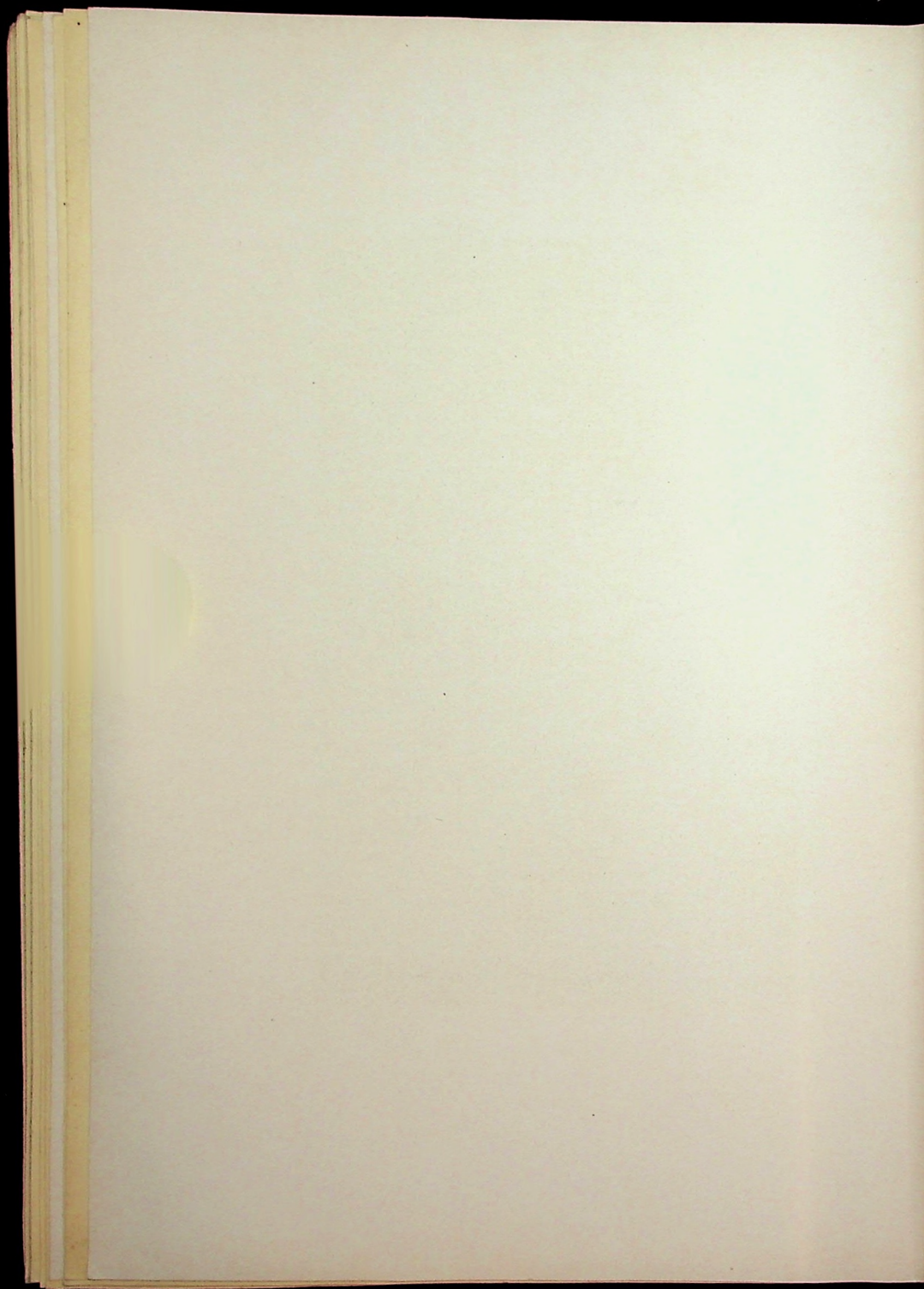
Besides her own distinctive charm, Victoria is the acknowledged gateway to a thousand miles of island wonderland. Geographically, Vancouver Island is by no means big, as countries are measured out here in the Great West, but its 15,000 square miles comprise a continent in miniature and a wonderful diversity of scenery within its length and breadth—285 miles by approximately 48. Here are fertile river valleys ideally suited for dairying, poultry farming, sheep raising, fruit growing and intensive mixed farming generally; forest-clothed hills where game abounds; rivers, streams and mountain lakes well stocked by nature with sporting trout; estuaries and bays where salmon fishing of the best is found; mineral belts rich in coal, copper, talc, iron and other minerals; and over all great virgin forests of merchantable timber; salmon and other fish canneries, whaling stations and fish reduction plants where commodities such as oil, chicken feed and fertilizer are manufactured.

The visitor to Victoria is immediately charmed with his first glimpse of the island capital. Beyond the graceful sweep of bay and esplanade, lawns and terraces stretch up to the very steps of the stately Parliament Buildings; within a stone's throw lies Beacon Hill Park, 154 acres in extent, its southern side washed by the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Wonderful seascapes and views of the eternally snow-clad Olympics may be obtained from the cliffs and beaches. In the heart of the city and unique on the North American Continent, is the all-glass Crystal Garden, housing a warm sea-water swimming tank, 150 feet in length, peacock promenades, concert auditoriums, gymnasiums, palm gardens and picture galleries.

Mr. Butchart's sunken gardens at Victoria are becoming world-famous. Ten years ago the spot, now as lovely as a dream from the Arabian Nights, was as desolate and uninviting a place as could be found within the limits of the whole Island. Man's ingenuity, aided by the

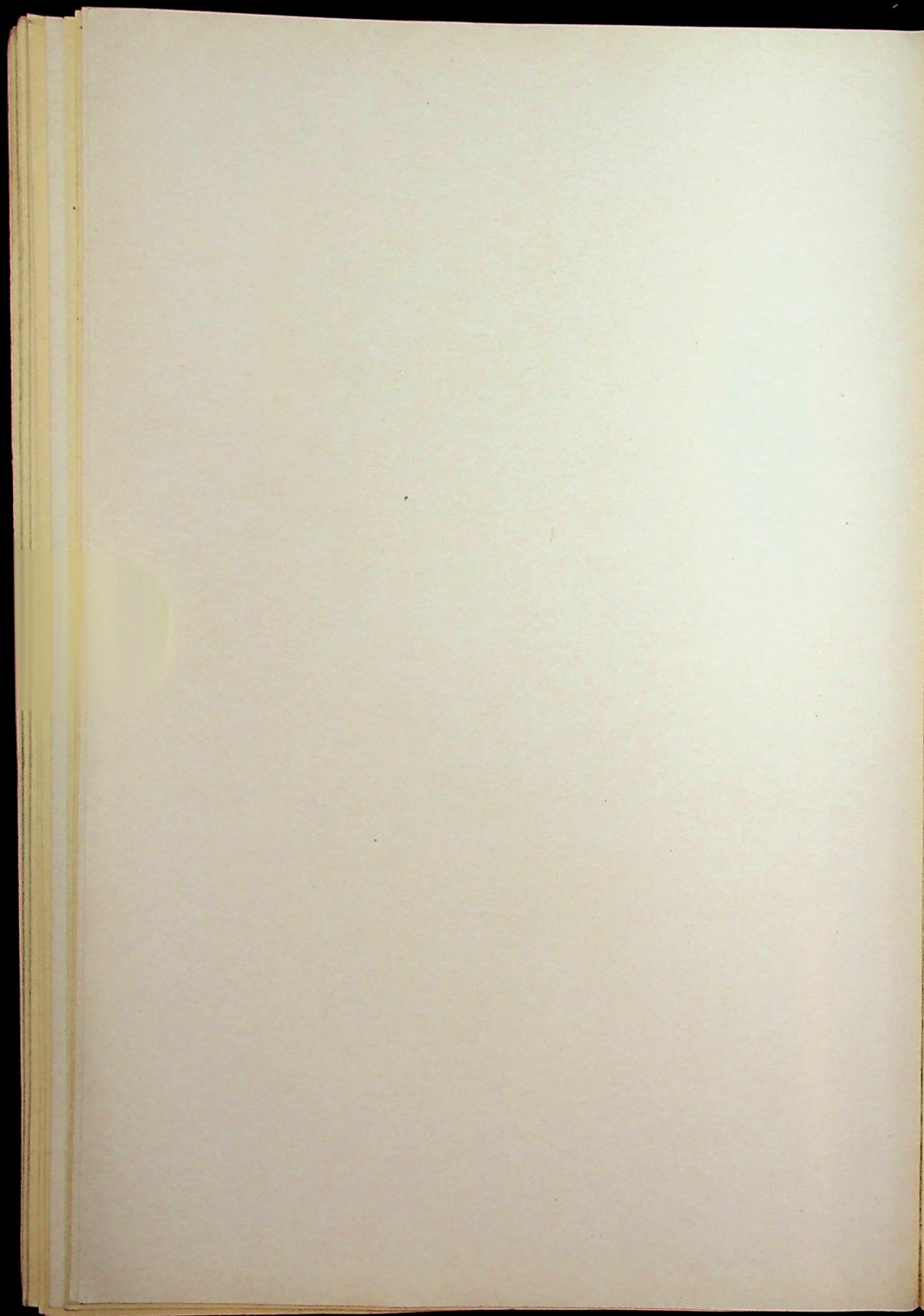


The Snow-capped Olympics as seen from Beaconhill Park, Victoria, B.C.





Mount Arrowsmith, Vancouver Island, as seen from Alberni.



VICTORIA DISCOVERED

regenerative forces of Nature, have succeeded in making a paradise of an eyesore. The origin of the gardens lies in a large cement mill, which, in its workings, used hundreds of tons of material and left a great gaunt excavation. To this yawning chasm were brought countless loads of rich black loam, then an artificial lake was made, trees planted, lawns laid out, shrubs of all kinds distributed, and clambering vines and rock plants set in place. Besides the sunken gardens with their blossom-covered walls a hundred feet high and the lake into which many waterfalls fling their silver spray, there are acres of gardens with their heavily festooned pergolas; stretches of velvet lawns bordered with flowers of every description; and a Japanese or fairy garden. The gardens, while private property, are, through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Butchart, the owners, open to the public every day of the week.

Besides the charm of countless beautiful drives through the tree-shaded residential sections of the city and along the forty miles of hard surfaced sea esplanade, through forests, many of the trees in which are over 200 feet high, up mountain sides until the whole world seems to lie in a panorama at your feet and through rich fertile valleys tamed to production by man, Vancouver Island offers the visitor in season good rough shooting and hunting, grouse, duck, pheasant and quail, cougar, deer, bear and wolf forming the quarry. Good golf and fishing may also be had throughout the year. There are six golf courses in Victoria, all of which, though privately owned, are open to visitors on payment of green fees of a dollar to a dollar and a half a day. Three of these courses are the full 18 holes in length, while two are so wonderfully situated as to command what the late W. T. Stead described as one of the three finest views in the world.

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION NOTES

AFTER TIGERS IN MANCHURIA: The expedition in search of the woolly tiger being led by Mr. Howard S. Reed, of Hollywood, California, is reported to have left the railway at Sohyo in Korea in an attempt to enter Manchuria from the south, as it was found inadvisable to attempt reaching the great Kirin forests from Harbin owing to the activities of bandits along the eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway. According to the *Peking Leader* the personnel of the expedition consists of eleven men, and they are accompanied by twenty-seven hounds for the purpose of hunting the tiger in its native haunts. The purpose of the expedition is said to be to prove the theory that the so-called woolly tiger, which inhabits Korea, Manchuria and Eastern Siberia, is a distinct species from the tiger which inhabits India, Burma, Indo-China and South China up to the Yangtze Valley, the idea being to secure specimens of both forms to be mounted and displayed side by side in the museum at Los Angeles. We fail to understand why all this pother about proving something that has long been accepted as a fact by scientists. As far as we know there has never been any question as to the distinctness of the two forms, at least, not since 1868, when Fitzinger described the northern form as distinct under the

name of *Felis tigris longipilus* (S. B. kais. Akad. Wien., LVIII, pt. I. p. 455, 1868). An earlier name, though an invalid one as it was not accompanied by a description, was Lesson's *Felis tigris mongolica*, given in 1842. That Mr. Reed should now come out to the Orient with a big expedition of dogs and men to prove something that has never been questioned strikes us as being somewhat unnecessary. As to the theories regarding the way in which this tiger came to be in its present habitat, the securing of specimens from Manchuria and Indo-China is not going to solve it. As a matter of fact people are inclined to think of the tiger as a purely tropical animal, which is a great mistake. What may be called the tiger belt extends from the mouth of the Amur River and the shores of the Okhotsk Sea in the east to Persia in the west, and from Southern Siberia in the north to Sumatra in the south; and over this vast area there are at least four well defined species or sub-species (according as to whether we consider *Tigris* as a genus or a species of *Felis*) of tiger, the Siberian, or woolly tiger, the Persian tiger, the Bengal tiger and the Sumatran tiger. From fossil remains it is most likely that Central Asia was the original home of the tigers.

A JUNIOR READER IN ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY, by V. C. Spary, B.Sc.: University of London Press, Ltd. Following on what was said in our last issue by Dr. Cressey in regard to the modern teaching of geography, it is interesting to have for review this little text book, which deals with the subject in the most ultra-modern way. Here is a book that would have delighted us in the days when we sat at a desk and tried to memorize series of impossible names of places, islands, capes, rivers, etc., without a single correlating or interesting fact to assist us. This book begins with a discussion of the foods we consume, where they come from, and how they are brought to our shores, goes on to treat of forests, furs, and timber, desert lands and their products, the sea and its harvests, the wealth of the rocks, manufactured articles, and, finally, the distribution of the inhabitants of this earth, transport and other such subjects. From the first sentence to the last, it is of absorbing interest, and it must be obvious to anyone that the interest thus captured, the names and positions of places must inevitably and indelibly be fixed in the mind of the student. This is undoubtedly the right and only way to teach geography, for which reason we recommend this book, and any others of the same nature to those who have the instruction of the young as their vocation in life. We need not deal in detail with the subject matter of the book, the titles of the chapters indicate sufficiently well of what it consists. It is well written in an easy style and contains excellent illustrations, charts and maps. Incidentally, the general reader could do a lot worse than devote an hour or so to its pages.

KOZLOFF'S DISCOVERIES IN NORTHERN MONGOLIA: According to a report, published in the *Peking Leader* and emanating from Leningrad (Nov. 12), the wonderful discovery of an ancient burial place in the mountains to the north of Urga by Professor Peter Kozloff (Col. Kozlov) are throwing light upon an old theory, namely, that during the time of the Han Dynasty in China, northern and central Asia was occupied by a vast empire with a highly developed culture, that was in contact with the Chinese on the one hand and the Scythians and Greeks on the other—possibly the Hyperboreans, or dwellers behind the North Winds, of the last named people. Professor Kozloff describes his discovery as a larch wood chamber forty-five feet below the surface, with another chamber inside and below it, the latter containing a coffin of coarse wood covered with gold leaf. Inside the coffin was a skeleton with embroidered linen attached to its side, while under the coffin was an ornate carpet of wool. The walls of the inner chamber were adorned with tapestries of hunting scenes and ornaments of gold, bronze and pottery, some of which were Chinese and belonged to the Han Dynasty, while the finest of the tapestries had a markedly Greek style.

Owing to the interference of the Mongolian authorities at Urga it is impossible to continue the excavations began with so much success by Professor Kozloff, who is now planning a three year expedition to the sources of the Yangtze River.

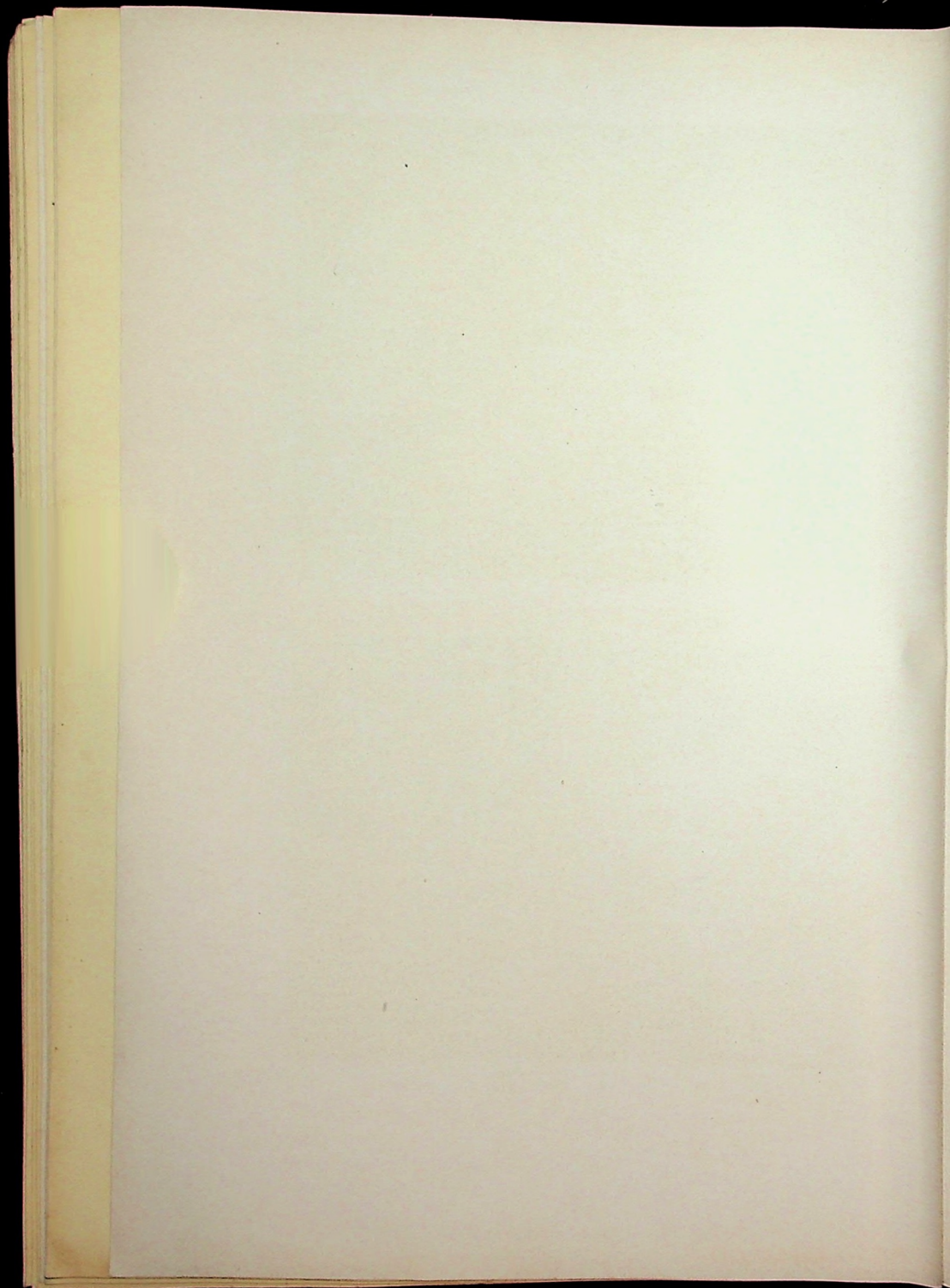
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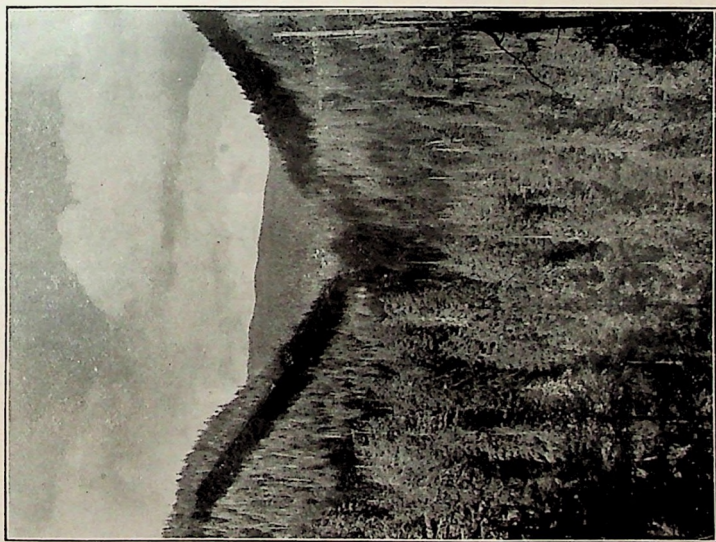


View from the Summit of the Malahat Mountain Drive, 1250 feet above Sea Level, and 18 Miles from Victoria, B.C.

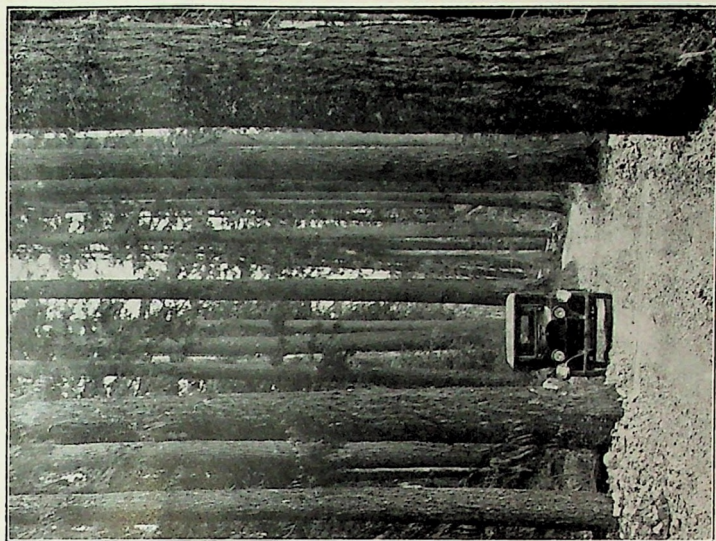


A View of Brentwood Bay from a Victoria Home, Vancouver Island.

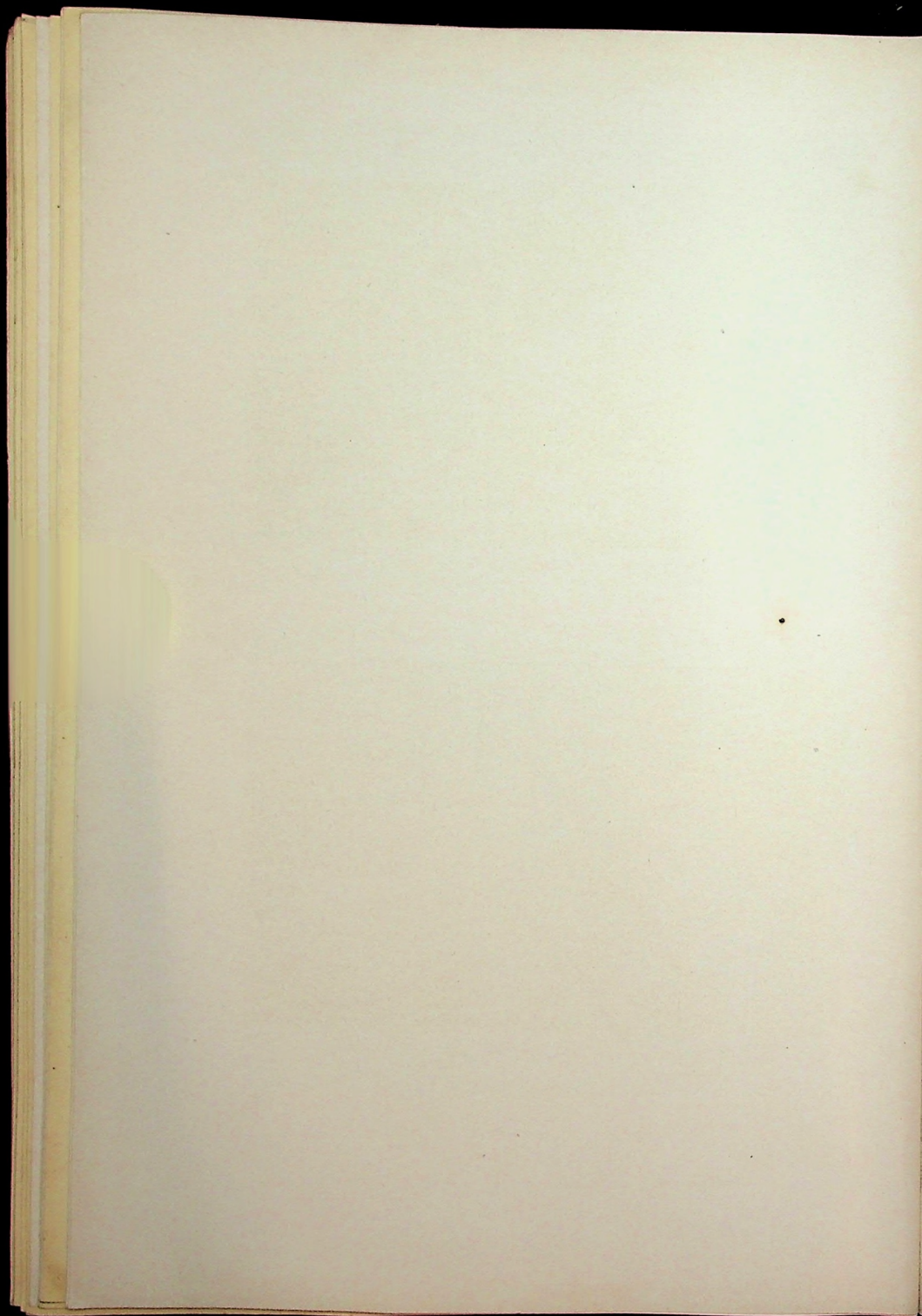




Timber in the Jordan River Valley, forty-two Miles from Victoria, Vancouver Island.



Big Timber on the Island Highway, Vancouver Island.

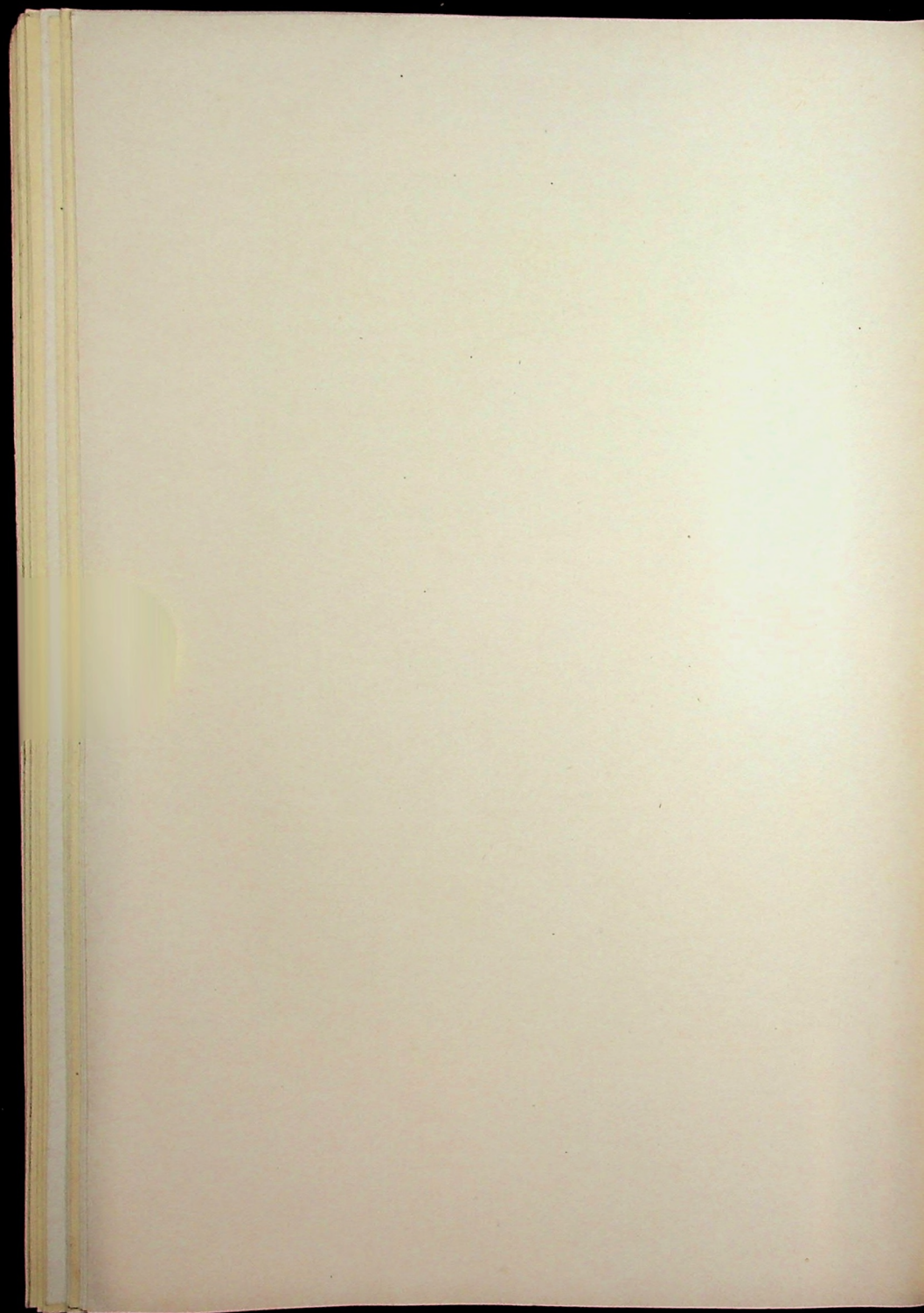


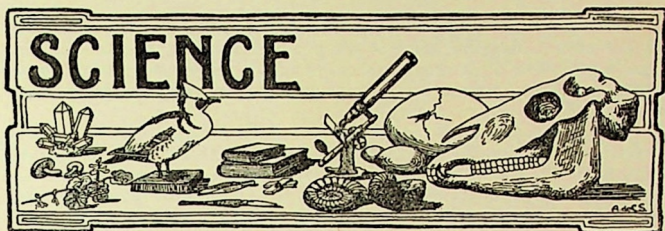


Macauley Golf Course, Victoria, B.C.



The Inner Harbour, Victoria, B.C.





SOME COMMON BIRDS OF VICTORIA, B. C.

BY

E. S. WILKINSON

It is a long call from Shanghai to Vancouver Island, yet so many of our residents spend the summer in Victoria, or pass through it on their homeward travels, that a few notes on the birds commonly seen there may be of interest. An enterprising publicity Bureau of the Island has taken for its slogan "Follow the Birds to Victoria", but I fear this is somewhat misleading if the reader takes it to mean that Victoria is teeming with bird life. Judging by what I saw during the month of August I would say that a greater number and variety of birds may be seen in the residential districts of Shanghai than in Victoria. Nevertheless, there is ample material there for the observer of bird life and some interesting varieties in large numbers.

One of the muddling factors in the nomenclature of birds on the American continent is the obvious number of mistakes in naming them made by the early settlers, who, lacking in knowledge of the correct species seen, were in the habit of naming them after the most similar bird known to them in their home country. Thus, we find the American goldfinch, which is not a goldfinch, and the American (or Canadian) robin, which is a thrush with a red breast and about twice the size of a true robin.

The slogan quoted above "Follow the birds to Victoria" probably refers to the gulls, which actually follow the steamers along the coast line. The white gull with pearl-grey wings tipped with black is the herring gull. The young herring gulls of the year are a speckled sooty colour and are often mistaken for a separate species. The glaucous winged gull is slightly larger and has grey patterned wing tips with a grey head and a general tendency to blue-grey instead of pearl-grey. While fishing in quiet inlets of the sea I noticed a large number of small gulls (usually perched on floating timber), about half the size of herring gulls but with a deep black hood. These were probably Bonaparte's gulls or a similar species.

Vancouver Island has a large number and variety of waterbirds, but the casual observer will not see much of these in Victoria, though large numbers of duck may be seen, of which the most common is the familiar mallard. Herons are a common sight on any mud-flat suitable as a feeding ground for wading birds.

The Island possesses eagles and many other birds of prey, such as falcons and the smaller hawks. The largest of these birds, frequently seen on the West Coast during the season of the salmon-run, is the bald eagle, so called from its white head. It is a large bird, 33 inches long, with a wing-spread of over six feet and so dark brown in colour as to appear black, being easily distinguished by its white head and tail. These birds attack salmon in the water and destroy more than they eat, as many fish escape their talons only to die of their wounds before spawning. The bald eagle also attacks and kills game birds and causes so much uneasiness among all the furred and feathered inhabitants of protected areas, such as private estates and parks, that they are frequently shot. During my stay in Victoria a pair of these birds settled in Beacon Hill Park and were promptly hunted by the police, as a result of which one was killed and the other left the neighbourhood. The bird killed was stated in the press to have a wingspread of seven feet three inches.

Of all the common birds in Victoria the two most likeable are the robin (American) and the humming-bird, which I will now describe. The robin is most obviously a dusky-brown thrush which at some period in his evolution has acquired a beautiful red breast. I am told he sings sweetly in the spring, though I did not hear him during the summer. Like his English namesake, he is the most friendly of birds, and during his daily search for worms and grubs to feed his growing family he will hop round you and under your garden-chair without showing any signs of fear. The young birds, which were appearing in large numbers towards the end of August, show their true origin by carrying the spotted breast of a thrush. The robin holds first place in the affections of all Canadians and in describing this bird for a Canadian Government publication, Mr. P. A. Taverner, a leading ornithologist, is so carried away that he gives a long paragraph attacking the hunting cat as the natural enemy of robins and appealing to all owners of cats to keep them well fed and thus dampen the ardour of their hunting instincts. These words will find an echo in the heart of all bird-lovers whether resident in Canada or in China. "Of course, cat-lovers are as much entitled to their pets as bird-lovers, but they should take care of them. Humanitarians should be offended by the sight of half-starved hunters, with their gaunt sides and evident misery, rustling for a living, nor should these cats be allowed to devastate bird coverts by their depredations. The elimination of these neglected cats would well merit a vote of thanks from the robin population."

Humming birds may be seen daily in the parks and gardens of Victoria, the common variety being the rufous humming bird. For reasons to be stated later, the summer visitor will only see the females and juveniles of both sexes which are described by Taverner as follows: "brunzy iridescent green above, with base of tail rufous at sides; below,

dull white washed with rufous on flanks and undertail coverts. Usually irregular spots of flaming iridescence on throat." I quote these words in full as being a particularly good description of a bird so small and quick in its movements as to be difficult to describe when studied only on the wing. The total length of the bird is little more than three inches including its long beak, and its narrow little wings work at such incredible speed as to be practically invisible in flight. To attain this terrific speed of wing movement the humming-bird is provided with machinery three times the size (in proportion) of that of a pigeon, a bird of average flight, or the equivalent of forty times that of an albatross which depends largely on soaring methods of flight. If you enter any flower garden in Victoria you may approach these little wonders within a few feet as they remain poised, literally stationary in the air, before a flower from which they are extracting the nectar and small insects. The next moment a flick of the wings sends them darting through the air at lightning speed either upwards, downwards or sideways to the next flower or feeding ground. I was unable to find a nest, but it is described as a beautiful structure made of vegetable down and cobwebs. I am left wondering how the females feed their young as I never saw any evidence of food being carried away for this purpose. I can only suppose that the parent throws up food from the crop as is the habit of many birds. The male humming bird has a brilliant red throat and should therefore easily be distinguished, but out of scores of birds seen in August I was unable to find one adult male. The explanation is somewhat amusing as it appears the brilliant little hummer is a sort of gay Lothario who loves and rides away. As soon as the mating season is over and the cares of feeding a young family become imminent the gaily-appareled male departs south for warmer climes and leaves his poor little wife to do the work—a sad thought but none the less true!

Game birds abound and are carefully preserved, among which the ring-necked pheasants, so familiar in China, are most conspicuous. Birds have been introduced from China (both China and Mongolian pheasants) as well as from England and the breed now established in Vancouver Island is a hybrid. The open season for shooting is carefully regulated and only cock birds may be shot.

Again, the visitor to Canada must be prepared for trouble in naming birds seen, for the American quail is really a partridge and the spruce partridge is in reality a grouse. The real quail so frequently seen around Victoria is the Californian quail, a very handsome bird about ten inches long; olive-grey and brown above and blue grey on the breast. His most conspicuous feature is a black scimitar-shaped plume over an inch long carried erect on the head. Scores of these birds may be seen at one time crossing the road and paths about Victoria, the mother birds herding their young as they feed on the ground. Passing through a large estate close to Oak Bay the motorist will see a notice requesting that care be taken not to run over game birds, care which is only too necessary at times when large families of quail are out feeding.

The commonest birds seen in the surrounding forests are the woodpeckers, chiefly a local variety of the hairy or downy woodpecker, the

latter ($6\frac{1}{2}$ inches) being a small replica of the former ($9\frac{1}{2}$ inches). These birds are not unlike our familiar pied woodpeckers, i.e., black and white with red markings, many of the white feathers being loose and fluffy (hence hairy or downy). It must, however, be noted that nearly all the woodpeckers seen on Vancouver Island will be much darker in appearance than the above description suggests, the white feathers being deeply tinged with smoky-brown and the spotting on the wings hardly discernable. The white feathers show only between the wings on the back, and this variety of the species appears to be known as Harris' woodpecker. It is, nevertheless, a true hairy woodpecker.

Very familiar in the gardens of Victoria are the little American goldfinches, to give them the mistaken name quoted in an earlier paragraph, or the wild canary which is the common local name. These cheerful little birds may be seen everywhere chirping and singing in the trees and darting down to feed on the seeds of thistles and dandelions. They have the size and shape of a common sparrow with the brilliant yellow and green colouring of a canary. The variety seen in Victoria is known as the willow goldfinch and both sexes have more green and less yellow than the true American goldfinch, the females again being less golden in appearance than the males.

There are many species and varieties of sparrows in Canada from the drab English house-sparrow (that ubiquitous and most despised of all birds) to the popular song sparrow, which appears to have a variety and form suitable to every neighbourhood. The chief distinguishing feature of these cheerful little song-birds is a series of well defined streaks down the breast and wings and across the head. It was not easy for me to be certain which particular variety I saw and heard, but the bird is well worth passing notice when its cheery song is heard.

I only once saw a shrike near Victoria, this being very similar to our red-backed shrike (or butcher-bird) and I imagine these birds are rarely seen there as their loud calls and bold habits make them very conspicuous in any of their common hunting-grounds. The specimen seen was probably a Californian shrike.

The swallows are represented by a small bird known as the purple martin. He is almost dead black all over with a suggestion of deep blue in the sunshine. The striking white breast and chequered tail of the swallows seen in Shanghai are missing. The chimney swifts (otherwise known as the chimney swallow) are a dark sooty colour. These birds are naturally often confused by the amateur observer and can often only be distinguished by the flight. The swift propels himself with rapid wing beats and then hurls himself into a glide or nose-dive. The swallow has a much more regular graceful flight with a more constant wing-action.

I was somewhat disappointed at noticing a complete absence of my old friend the magpie, but I understand he occurs in several varieties in many parts of Canada. I have so often called attention to the habits of this amusing, predatory and bold bird that I was interested to find he has a conspicuous notice in the official Canadian Government Bulletin

SOME COMMON BIRDS OF VICTORIA, B. C.

on birds, and I trust I may be excused for introducing the following extracts from this interesting book (*Birds of Western Canada*) :—

“ One of the most spectacular, beautiful, and interesting of western birds, but a considerable pest for all that. The magpie cannot remain hidden or silent long, except when up to mischief. For purposes of brigandage and rapine they can contain themselves admirably but just long enough to accomplish their schemes. In all, the magpie is a bird amply able to take care of itself, and such a handsome, knowing and resourceful fellow that he almost disarms justice. Wherever it goes, it is the same unscrupulous roysterer, perfectly confident in its ability to take care of itself, though surrounded by enemies, its hand against everybody and every hand against it. But, when it does lose the game, and finds its wits fatally outmatched, it is a bad loser, and has no shame in showing its terror and calling loudly on the whole world to witness the unprecedented outrage.

“ Next to the crow, and possibly before it, the magpie is the most persistent nest robber in the bird world. No eggs or young birds are safe from it, and where it is numerous it is one of the important determining factors in limiting the increase of the smaller birds. It even enters poultry yards and hencoops, timing its visit nicely when the owners' eyes are turned elsewhere, and chicks and eggs are its prey. Occasionally it attacks horses and cattle, even to their death, perching on the foolishly unresisting animals' backs and enlarging saddle galls, fresh brand marks, or other open sores to serious proportions. The animals, for some unaccountable reason, seem to make no objection, and even appear to enjoy the sensation of being pecked to death. A few magpies may be a picturesque accompaniment of the landscape, but even those can only be enjoyed at a price, and certainly any great number of them in a neighbourhood are to be discouraged by the use of gun and trap.”

Fortunately the last few lines of these picturesque notes need not be applied to the magpies of Shanghai, for with all their faults I have never heard of them attacking our chickens or cattle and we can well afford to leave them in peace.

There are many fascinating birds in Canada which I would like to describe, but they hardly fall within the province of these notes. If the reader would learn more of such attractive sounding names as the siskin, waxwing, cowbird, whippoorwill and bobolink, I can only draw his attention to the copy of Taverner's *Birds of Western Canada*, recently added to the Royal Asiatic Society's library, and can assure him he will find this one of the most sympathetic, picturesque and scientific works on birds and their habits which has ever been offered to bird-lovers.

SHELLS OF PEITAIHO

BY

A. W. GRABAU AND SOHTSU G. KING.

(Continued from page 39)

Related to the trough-shells, and formerly classed with them, is the fragile *Rhæta* (*R. fragilis*), which is one of the rare and delicate shells found on Shell Beach, and so far is not known from other regions. It is very thin, white and easily broken, the shell-surface being thrown into a series of concentric wrinkles of very irregular aspect. Rounded in front, it is somewhat drawn out behind, and has a very delicate faint umbonal ridge. On the interior the pallial sinus is very deep, extending past the middle of the shell.

Though a number of the shells so far noted superficially recall the familiar cockle-shells of the nursery rhyme, true cockles (*Cardium*) are rare upon this coast, though found more commonly farther south. Indeed, so far, only one species has been found, and that is represented by only a few worn individuals. This form differs from other cockles in not being covered by strong ribs or spines, for which reason it has received the name of the unarmed cockle (*Cardium muticum*). The foot of the cockles is long and slender, bent abruptly in the middle, while the siphons are free but short. The shell is subglobose with a swollen and over-arching beak near the center, on either side of which on the inside, are hook-like interlocking projections, which serve the purpose of the ordinary hinge-teeth. The species found at Peitaiho is not smooth, but shows about 38 fine and sharp riblets of sub-triangular section, crenulated at the summit and distantly disposed, with wide concave interspaces. A papillose epidermis is specially developed upon the riblets. The length of the most perfect specimen found is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the height being slightly less.

Most strikingly distinct from all the other shells, though also sometimes classed as clams, are the razor-shells or *Solen*. These are thin, long and narrow, with sharp edges, this and their shape having suggested the name of razor clam. The upper and lower margins are parallel, but the ends do not meet, but leave an opening or gap. On the posterior end, this is filled by the two short siphons, which are enclosed in a sheath formed by the mantle and never protrude beyond the shell. The frontal gap, which is just below the beaks, allows the protrusion of the long foot, the form of which the animal can change from a tapering point to an obtuse club. A sudden extension of the foot lifts the animal from its vertical burrow in the sand and mud between tides. This long foot also enables it to leap forward with sudden darts and to burrow rapidly in the sand.

The Peitaiho shells are straight, but the common form of the Atlantic coast is curved scimitar fashion, and is placed in the sub-genus *Ensis*.

Two species are found on the Peitaiho coast, the largest, Beck's razor-shell (*S. beckii*), being most frequently met with. It reaches a length of four inches or more, this length being about five times the height of the shell. Both dorsal and ventral margins are straight and parallel, but the posterior end is vertically truncated, but with rounded angles. The anterior truncation, on the other hand, is oblique, the basal part projecting. The shell is covered by a shiny olive-coloured epidermis, beneath which the surface is marked with pinkish or mauve colour bands, parallel to the growth-lines.

The other species, a variety of the horny razor-shell (*S. corneus* var. *pechiliensis*) is a less common and less attractive shell. It is more slender than the larger species, its length being at least $6\frac{1}{2}$ times the height. Moreover, the dorsal margin is gently curved, while the shell contour is strongly convex. Finally, the posterior end is more pronouncedly truncate than in the other species. The colouring of this shell is not pronounced, it being usually of a pale horny tint, but bleached to ivory on exposure. The largest shell obtained is less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

Resembling the razor-shells, so far as the relatively great length is concerned, is the beautiful little *Siliqua* or pea-pod shell. In this animal the siphons are elongate, large, united and covered with a large epidermis. The beaks of the shell are nearer to the middle than the anterior end. Only one species is known from this coast, this being the beautiful pea-pod shell (*S. pulchella*). The beak is one-fourth the length from the anterior end, and the upper and lower margins are gently arched, while the ends are rounded and gaping. The shells are thin and delicate, but strengthened on the interior by a transverse elevated rib in each valve. In spite of this, the shells are often found broken, and perfect specimens are among the rarer trophies. The colour is generally a light delicate purplish grey, with rays of darker purple, these being visible through the covering of the thin, light brown epidermis. The entire surface of the shell, except the extreme ends, is marked by very fine radiating lines.

Resembling it in general form, though usually much larger and much thicker and coarser, is the constricted pea-pod shell (*Siliquaria constricta*). This is characterized by a rough surface and a dull colour, while the dense epidermis is dark brown. An oblique depression, or sulcus, extends from the beak to the basal margin and there is also a faint umbonal ridge, but no internal strengthening rib as in the preceding species. The rough character is given to the surface by the unequal growth-lines, while the dull tints are partly due to this and the thickness of the shell. The length of an average large specimen is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, while the height is about an inch. This shell is most common in the mud of river estuaries, where it is dug for the market. The elongate cylindrical siphons are usually the only part used and when cooked these somewhat resemble the human figure. Hence this animal has received the name of *Hai-erh-tsun*, or baby-clam. It is much esteemed as a delicacy of the Chinese table.

In European, and less often in American markets, the chief edible pelecypods sold, in addition to the large clams, *Mya* and *Venus*, are the

edible cockle (*Cardium edule*), the edible mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), and the saddle-oyster, while both in Europe and America the muscles of the *Pecten*, or scallop, are esteemed as delicacies.

The edible mussel is typically an Atlantic mollusk, though other species of the genus are known on the Pacific coast. *M. edulis* is, however, not at home in Chinese waters. Nevertheless it has been found at Weihaiwei and may occur at Peitaiho, but such occurrence is an anomaly. That a shell indistinguishable from an Atlantic species should be found on the Pacific coast, is puzzling to the student of molluscan distribution, who knows that the Atlantic and Pacific have had no direct communication across the old-world barrier since early Tertiary time, except for a brief submergence of the Isthmus of Suez in the early Quaternary. But, this submergence was not long enough to permit much intermigration of organisms of the two regions, and, even if Mediterranean or Red Sea types intermingled, there was little if any opportunity for Atlantic species to find their way to the China coast, especially types adapted to a temperate climate. It is true that Arctic species, which acquired a circum-polar distribution, could enter both the North Atlantic and the North Pacific, but *Mytilus edulis* hardly belongs to these. Moreover, when we realize the enormous abundance of this species in the Atlantic, where it forms not only extensive mussel beds, but completely covers the piles of piers and bridges of comparatively recent construction, it is evident that the scarcity of these shells on the China coast, where the environment seems just as favourable, can only be due to recent importation. We believe that it is not improbable that the Weihaiwei shells were brought by British ships of some kind to which a few young individuals may have remained attached throughout the long voyage, and, being accidentally or purposely scraped off on reaching the Pechili Gulf, grew and propagated in these alien waters.

The shell of this species is wedge-shaped with the beak at the pointed anterior end. The ventral border is straight, except for a gentle sinuation at the byssal notch, while the dorsal margin is gently convex. The posterior end is at first obliquely truncated, then rounds broadly into the basal margin. The surface is covered by a deep bluish-black, mostly smooth epidermis through which the somewhat variable lines of growth are visible. Adult shells rarely exceed a length of two or three inches.

A small shell, which at first glance may be mistaken for the young of this species because of its dark epidermis, is found attached by the hundreds to parts of the rocky ledges which are submerged at high tide. These shells are seldom more than half an inch in length, and careful examination shows that the beak is not at the anterior end but is situated some distance behind it. Thus the shell belongs to the genus *Modiola* or horse mussel, of which two other species are known upon this coast, this one, to which the name *M. atratus* is applied, being however, the smallest. It has a relatively short, arcuate hinge-line and an obliquely rounded posterior end, together with a sharply depressed ventral region, which is separated from the rest of the shell by a well-defined umbonal angulation.

The largest species of these shores is the subrugose horse mussel (*M. subrugosa*), which reaches a length of two inches or over, this being about two and one-quarter times the height. The beak is about one-eighth the length of the shell from the front, while the posterior end is obliquely truncated but rounded below to the nearly straight ventral margin. In front of the beak, the shell projects in a small nasute extension. The surface is covered with a dark chestnut-coloured epidermis with lighter rays of the same colour across the umbonal ridges. On the latter the growth-lines become lamellose and this condition continues over the postero-dorsal surface.

The most beautifully marked of the Peitaiho modiolas is the water-marked horse mussel (*M. aquarius*), which, because of its small size, is mainly found in the shell sand, where, however, it is very rare. It is easily distinguished from the other small modiolas by its purplish brown zigzag lines on a light ground-mass, this constituting the surface marking of the shell. The shell is, moreover, covered by very fine radiating striae. Finally, it possesses a most unique feature in a series of oblique denticulations on the posterior part of the hinge-line.

Related to the oysters, though on the whole very unlike them in appearance, is the wampum, saddle oyster, or *Anomia*, which on this coast is represented by one common and two or three rare species. This shell seems an anomaly because there is no regularity of growth to it, its form often suggesting a very much distorted thumb-nail, while at other times it might be taken for a very imperfectly developed oyster shell. Like the oyster, the animal is monomyarian, *i.e.*, has one adductor muscle only, although there are three muscle scars. It is usually thin, commonly translucent, shining especially on the inside, and varies in colour from fleshy tints to deeper orange, and even to reddish or brownish colours. The common form of this coast is a variety of the Japanese saddle oyster (*A. nipponensis*), but that shell is marked by pronounced radiating striae which are rarely seen on the Peitaiho specimens, though occasionally a shell will be marked by them, especially around the margins. The size averages an inch, though ranging up to an inch and a half on the one hand, and to much less on the other. The shells commonly found represent only one valve, namely the upper; the lower valve is most remarkable in that it has a large opening at one end, which permits the passage of a byssus, or plug, by means of which the animal attaches itself to other shells. As a result it frequently conforms more or less in contour to that of its host, even to the taking on of the surface ornamentation. The lower shell is seldom met with, and is usually much more delicate and often broken.

Occasionally we find a strongly convex, almost cup-shaped shell, the surface of which is marked with curious meandering lines which resemble the imprints made by the lines of the cuticle of the finger. These fingerprint shells have hence been named *Anomia cuticulum*.

Finally there is a very flat species which shows the initial point or beak more pronouncedly than does the common form. This species, *Anomia plana*, is very translucent and usually of white or slightly greenish tint.

Saddle oysters are not uncommonly found attached to oyster shells, and on the inside of the shells of dead oysters they are often found in numbers.

The great variation of these shells has led some authorities to consider them all varieties of the original *A. ephippium* Linn. Others, again, divide them into numerous species, the number given by Reeve being thirty-seven. They are found in practically all seas of the present time and are used as an article of food in France.

Much more striking and more rare in these waters is a third member of the monomyarian group, namely the scallop, or pecten shell. Though extremely abundant even on northern coasts, and represented by numerous species, especially in the tropical waters, this seems to be one of the rarer shells in the Gulf of Pechili. Unlike most pelecypods, the outline of this shell is nearly symmetrical, so that a vertical line drawn through the beak or apex divides the valve into two practically equal parts. This bilateral symmetry is, however, marred by the projections on either side of the beak, which are designated ears, or in some cases, wings. In one of the valves, the left one, these are often, though never quite, of similar size. But in the other or right, the anterior ear is usually the larger and separated from the main part of the shell by a distinct notch. Typical *Pecten* has one valve convex, the other flat, but the Peitaiho species, which belongs to the sub-genus *Chlamys*, has both valves convex. The surface of the shell is marked by a varying number of radial plications, which, in the simplest of these forms, the sun pecten (*P. solaris*), are sixteen in number and of nearly equal size, strong, and separated by deep, somewhat wider interspaces. This shell is more common on the coast of South China, but a few specimens of a variety (*var. peitaihoensis*) have been obtained at Peitaiho. In these the striae are coarse and further apart than in the South China form.

The form most commonly found upon this coast is the pleasing scallop (*P. laetus* Gould) which grows to a length of $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches and a height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but is usually represented by shells of less than one-half inch in size. It varies considerably in colour from bright orange red to brown, and various shades of pale pink, or it is variously spotted. It is easily recognized by the numerous radiating plications which are of various sizes, the increase being both by the division of the older ones and by the intercalation of others. Between the larger radii fine ones are found in the interspaces. Frequently certain of the ribs are much larger than the others; sometimes there are five or six coarser ribs, between which there are several sets of finer ones with extremely fine striae in the interspaces. The coarse ribs, and sometimes the others as well, are rendered spinous by the projection of the growth lamellae, this feature being sometimes strongly developed, so as to give the shell quite a distinctive appearance. The young shells are very delicate and have a remarkable range in colour. The large ones are usually quite massive. The apical portion of the shell in perfect specimens can readily be seen to be perfectly smooth or without radiating ribs.

Distinct, though at first not easily differentiated from the common form, is Père Teilhard's scallop (*P. teilhardi*), known so far only from

this coast. It differs from *P. laetus*, which is higher than long, in being of equal length and height, with the gently concave umbonal sides meeting in a right, instead of an acute angle, while at the same time, they are bent abruptly at right angles to the shell-surface. A few large, low and broad plications can be seen upon the surface, while over all is a fine irregular radial striation. The colour is of a purplish-brown, blotched with white. The size of the largest specimen found is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

A general characteristic of all pectens is the possession of only a single muscle, which is always proportionately large and is the only part used in the edible species. It is by rapid relaxation and contraction of this muscle that the animal claps its valves together and ejects a stream of water from beneath the ears. This action carries the animal in a series of zigzag jerks through the water, this being its main mode of progression, for the foot is not used for locomotory purposes, but chiefly for the spinning of a byssus.

Similar to the scallops in general form, but more elongate, and usually oblique, is the file-shell or *Lima*, represented in the shell-sand by a small variety of the angular file-shell, (*L. angulata* var. *minor*). This small, delicate shell, less than three-sixteenth of an inch in height, is very oblique, with small ears, and a rhomboidal area below the beaks. The surface is marked by fine striae which are crossed by rather strong growth-lines. It is a rare form.

Few shells attract the collector by their beauty as much as do the tellins, of which six species are known on this coast. All of them, however, are small, and they are usually found in the shell-sand. The Peitaiho variety of the flat tellin (*Tellina planissima* var. *peitaihoensis*), which rarely exceeds three-fourths of an inch in length, is the most delicate and the most beautiful as well as the most common species of the genus found upon this coast. It occurs in three colours, pink, lemon-yellow, and white, the latter also being opalescent.

The shell is thin, smooth and shining, and the beak nearly or quite in the center. The anterior end is rounded, and the posterior end is angular and there is a very faint umbonal ridge.

A larger form is the Chinese tellin (*T. chinensis*) which reaches a length of slightly over an inch, and a corresponding height. It closely resembles the preceding species, but is much less convex, although it is much larger. A perfect shell, having the two valves in conjunction, has a transverse diameter of 4 mm. or $\frac{5}{32}$ of an inch, as compared with one of 6.5 mm. or $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch for the smaller shell. This makes the surface of the larger shell nearly flat. In colour it is white and opalescent. It is rarer than the other species.

Still another species, *T. praepecta*, although similar, is about twice the size of the first one, while the beaks are much nearer the posterior angular end. A faint but compound umbonal ridge extends from the beak to the posterior basal margin. The shell is of pinkish colour in the umbonal region, while the remainder is marked by concentric bands of pink. This species, which attains a length of one and a quarter inches or more, is also found in Japan.

A much smaller shell, the pale tellin, (*T. pallidula*), grows⁷ only to about half the size of the more common *T. planissima*. The beak, too, is nearer the posterior end, and the shell is more elongated and more pointed posteriorly; colour white, (dimension: 11 by 6 by 3 mm.).

Another minute form has the beak one-third the shell-length from the posterior end, which is obliquely truncated, this feature distinguishing it from all others except the following species: Jowett Murray's tellin. *T. murrayi* we have named this shell, he being the first to find it at Peitaiho. The colour is white, and the dimensions are 10 by 8 by 4 mm., the latter being the thickness with the valves in conjunction.

Finally, a small very much elongated species, the trigonal tellin (*T. trigonoides*) is found at Peitaiho. In this the posterior end is obliquely and sharply truncated as in the preceding species, but the truncation is defined by a round umbonal ridge, which forms a heart-shaped area, flat above, where the short ligament is situated, but sharply convex below. This posterior area is marked by fine, but distinct, sharp radii, while similar but finer ones characterize other parts of the shell. This shell, too, is mostly white, except for the posterior ventral region which is of a deep brown colour. Dimension: 11 by 6 by 4 mm. Very rare and only known from this coast.

Related to the tellins, is the genus *Macoma*, which is represented by two species on this coast, *M. dissimilis* and *M. inquinata*. These shells are more convex than the tellins and proportionately shorter, giving them a more circular appearance. They are smooth, except for growth-lines, of dull aspect, and not very attractive. The second species, named *M. dissimilis*, has the posterior end angular and obliquely truncated, this being emphasized by a shallow sulcus in front of a faint umbonal ridge which produces no change in shell contour. The interior is marked by an oblique fold in the anterior part of the adult. Length and height, an inch and a quarter by one inch respectively, or somewhat larger; thickness half an inch. It differs from the first in being proportionately shorter and higher, with beak more nearly in the centre, the anterior end more broadly rounded, and the posterior less sharply pointed; the shell is also somewhat more inflated, and has a shorter sinus. This is rare while the other is common.

Also related to the tellins is the olive *Hiatula* (*H. olivacea*), named by Peitaihoans the "sunset shell." This is much larger than the others, but with relatively flat valves, the convexity of the two, however, being unequal, the left one being the deeper. Another difference between this and the tellins is the fact that the anterior end is shorter than the posterior. The shell is marked by purple rays and bands and covered by a deep-brown shining epidermis. The very prominent ligament is supported by a special extension of shell matter in each valve. This is not an uncommon species on Shell Beach; sometimes individuals $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches high and less than a quarter of an inch in thickness, are found. Because of its thinness it is easily broken.

The shell which the majority of collectors will most probably regard as the choicest of all their trophies is the beautiful angel's wing, piddock, or *Pholas*, represented on these beaches by the broad piddock (*P. latissima*).

This is the most delicate of all the shells on the coast, its valves being abruptly truncated at both ends, and widely gaping, while the surface is marked by delicate spinous rays, the pattern differing at the two ends which are also more or less spinose. The hinge is remarkable, the upper margins of the shell being turned back over the beak, while two supplementary plates act as additional covers along the hinge, but these are commonly lost in dead specimens. On the interior, each valve is furnished with a long, slender and delicate cartilage process, preserved only in the most perfect of specimens, which may be considered the prizes of the collection.

In general aspects the animal is more worm-like than is the case in other pelecypods, and it has a short truncated foot. It lives in burrows excavated in old oyster shells, in clay masses, or in wood which has been long submerged. In spite of its remarkable delicacy, the shell is used by these animals for boring these holes into substances softer than themselves. The sucker-like foot is fixed, and a mechanical rotatory movement of the valves performs the drilling process. They are assisted by the front portion of the mantle, which is here reinforced by siliceous granules. The grooves made by the rasp-like projections of the shells are often visible on the walls of the burrows, and that such perforation is possible by these delicate structures has been demonstrated artfully by rotating a *Pholas* shell under water.

The burrows are usually vertical and symmetrical, and are enlarged by means of the foot and portions of the siphons and mantle, all of which are furnished with a rough epithelium, which renders them serviceable for this purpose. Because of their boring habits, these mollusks are very destructive to sea walls, breakwater piers and other under sea structures. The animals are, furthermore, vividly phosphorescent.

Another, but much less attractive, boring shell is the rough *Saxicava* (*S. rugosa*), which is widely distributed in all seas. It bores into old oyster shells or into limestones, enlarging its burrow as it grows. The shell is thick, with slightly gaping ends, elongate, and with the valves equal, the beaks being a short distance behind the anterior end. Shells generally retain their hinge-teeth, but usually these are lost in the adult. The shell is marked by a double umbonal angulation, the upper of the two being near the hinge-line, more angular than the other, and rendered lamellose by growth-lines. A large shell is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches high.

The shell-sand sometimes furnishes a small *Rupellaria*, a shell which when worn might be taken for a young *Saxicava*, but is readily distinguished from all other Peitaiho shells when perfect. It then has its surface ornamented by nine to eleven, usually regularly spaced, varices or sharp lamellæ, which project at right angles from the surface, the space between being marked by fine radiating striæ. This shell is at present known only from the Pechili Gulf and has hence been named *Rupellaria pechiliensis*, while other species similarly marked are found in European and more rarely in Pacific waters. The siphons are united to the middle, the animal being most nearly related to *Tapes*. Like *Saxicava*, however, these mollusks live in holes and crevices of rock, in which they

are usually fixed by the byssus. The Pechili species seldom exceeds half an inch in length, the height being about two-thirds the length. There is only a single rounded umbonal ridge and the posterior end is obliquely truncated. It is one of the rare shells, but belongs to the more beautifully marked species of this coast, and no student of Peitaiho shells should feel content unless he has at least one perfect shell of this species in his collection.

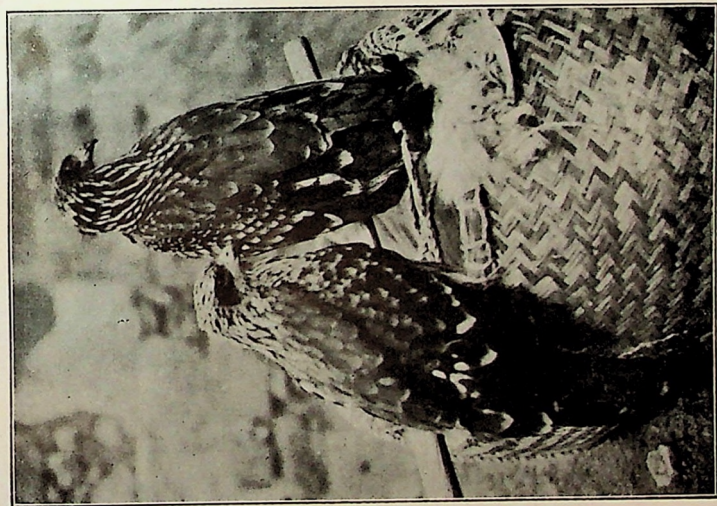
(To be continued)

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND REVIEWS

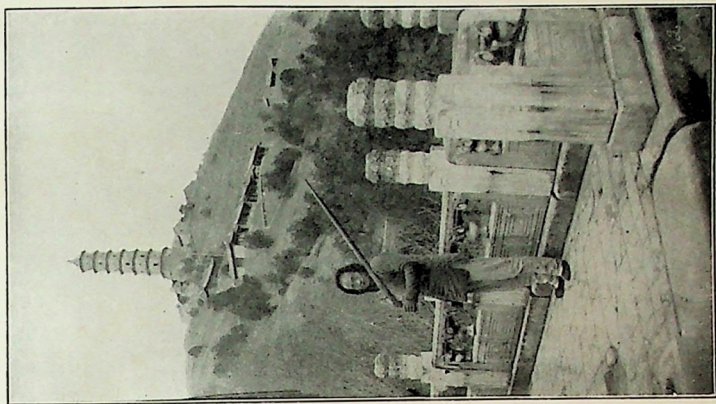
BIOLOGY

THE GENIUS OF THE WHITE ANT: When Solomon said "Go to the ant, though sluggard," he was doubtless referring to the common or true ants of the order *Hymenoptera*, and knew nothing of the termite or white ant, else might we suppose that he in his wisdom would have found the latter insect an even more fitting example of industry for his lazy slaves and sons than the former. But that Solomon knew nothing of the termite, or, if he knew that such an insect existed, that he knew nothing of its marvellous life underground, is not to be wondered at when we consider that only now, a quarter of the way through the 20th Century, is the general public beginning to realize something of the marvels of the white ant and its territory, as its underground nest and windowless superstructure is called. A literature has developed round this lowly insect, but up to the present it has consisted almost entirely of contributions, more or less technical, to scientific periodicals, widely scattered and completely beyond the reach, if not understanding, of the average man. To his rescue now comes Maurice Maeterlinck with his "The Life of the White Ant," translated by Alfred Sutro, and published by Messrs. George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., (price 6/- net), a work which even surpasses in its enthralling interest the same author's "Life of the Bee." Here in a handy volume of 200 or so pages is given a digest of all that is at present known of the termites of the world, excepting, of course, the minute details of their many forms,—a story inimitably told, throbbing with life and interest. The marvelous social organization of these primitive insects, the multiplicity of forms or "castes" they show, their extraordinary shifts for a living, the complexity of their many-galleried homes, and the numerous unsolved mysteries concerning them are all faithfully dealt with; while the author does not fail to give his reader a taste of the mystic speculation for which he is famous. Perhaps many will regard his philosophizing as the least interesting part of his book, undoubtedly many will consider it the best part: to us the chief charm lies in the delightful way he humanizes the white ant and makes us feel with the poet a kinship with the powers called nature, and to find in her something man-like that somehow meets the man in us.

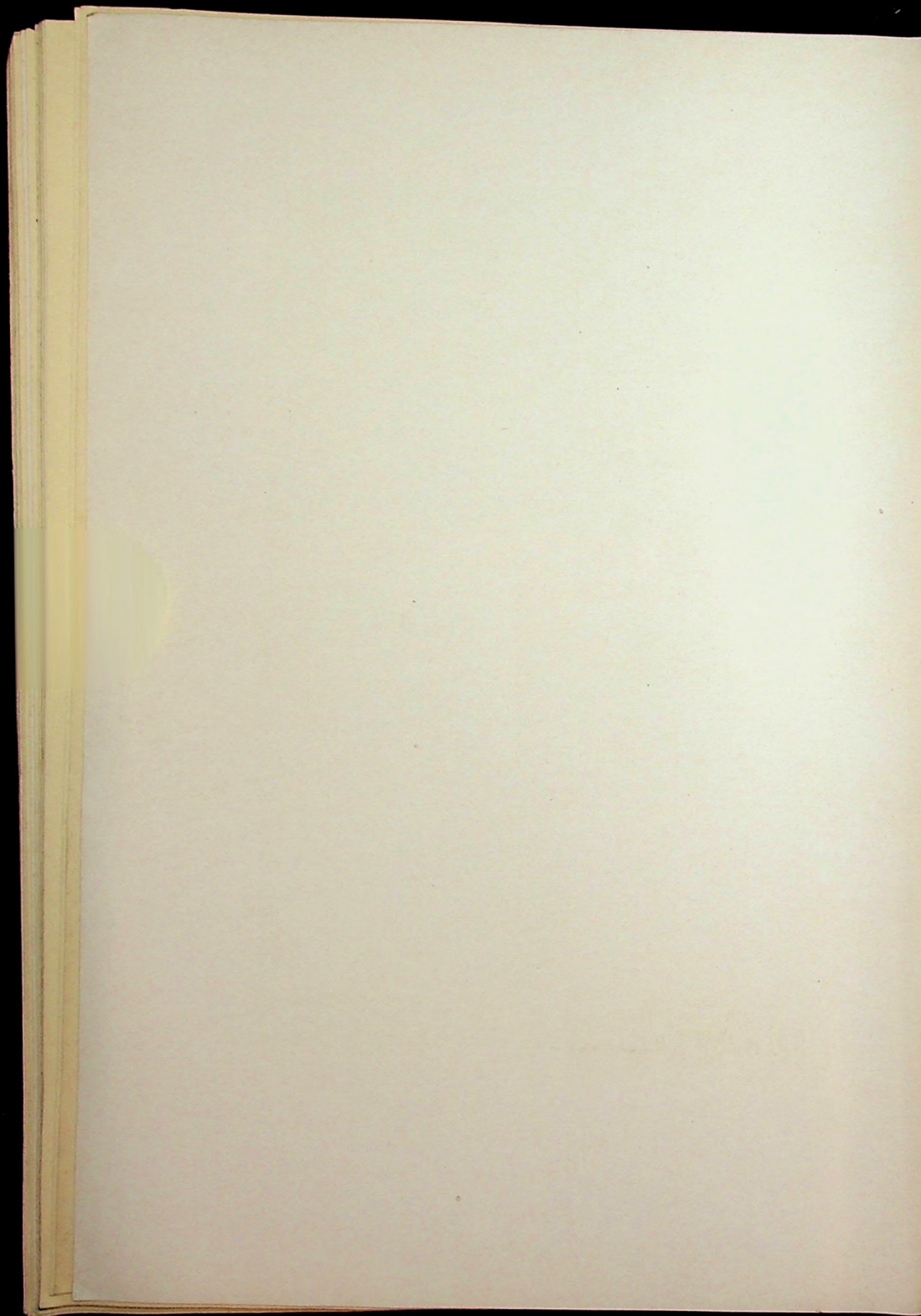
THE BLACK-EARED KITE: In the accompanying illustration are shown two specimens of the common kite of China, usually known as the black-eared kite (*Milvus lineatus*, Gray) on account of the dark patch over the ear behind the eye, plainly discernible in our picture. This is, perhaps, the commonest of all the *Accipetres* in China, its distribution being universal. It is nearly always to be seen



The Black-eared Kite (*Milvus lineatus*, L.), one of the Commonest of the Birds of Prey of North China.



Photos by Kodak Shop, Tientsin.
A Chinese professional Hunter in the Western Hills, Peking District.



SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND REVIEWS

in any landscape, being found in the wildest parts of the country as well as in cities and towns, where it nests and breeds freely in large trees, completely regardless of the presence of man. It is chiefly a scavenger, especially about human habitations. In the wilds it lives on all sorts of things, including carrion, frogs, grasshoppers and the like. It may easily be recognized when in flight by its forked or square tail, the only other bird of about the same size and appearance commonly seen about towns, the white-headed buzzard (*Buteo ferox hemilasius* T. & S.), having the tail rounded.

A CORRECTION: Professor W. M. Porterfield has called our attention to the fact that two of the figures of twigs illustrating his article on "The Identification of Some of Shanghai's Commonest Deciduous Trees by their Twigs and Leaf-scars" in the November, 1927, issue of this journal were wrongly labelled. The first figure on the plate facing page 250 should have been labelled "Chinese Hackberry (*Celtis sinensis*, Pers.) 朴" and the third figure on the next plate "*Pterocarya stenoptera*, C. DC. 栎柳."

A. DE C. S.

REPTILES OF HAINAN, by Karl Patterson Schmidt, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 54, pp. 395-465, 17 text figs., 1 pl.: This paper records 49 species, five of which are new to science, while eleven others are new records for the island. Its total known reptilian fauna is thus brought up to 66 species, which are of a distinctly subtropical cast. One of the outstanding features of the paper is the excellent figures of the heads of the turtles. As usual with this author's papers the bibliography is full and detailed, and details of structure concerning each species are given. Much interesting field data is added from the collector's (Mr. Clifford H. Pope) journals.

NOTES ON CHINESE REPTILES, by K. P. Schmidt, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., pp. 467-551, 22 text figs., 3 pls.: This paper is very similar to the preceding. One hundred and four species are treated. Of special note is the data and discussion of the species of the genera *Amyda* (soft-shelled turtles), *Gekko* (wall lizard), *Eremias* (ground lizard or swift) and *Elaphe* (ribbon or mouse snake). Fifteen new species and two new subspecies are described besides several rare species.

NOTES ON CHINESE AMPHIBIANS, by K. P. Schmidt, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., pp. 553-575, 2 pls.: Similar to the preceding but with notes on 39 species and describing four new species and one new subspecies. The discussions in connection with the species of *Bufo* (toad) and the forms of *Rana nigromaculata* (spotted frog) are of special interest. These three papers, taken with that of Dr. Stejneger's which appeared in Vol. 66 of the *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 1925, serve to bring the status of Chinese Herpetology to a high new level, which clearly indicates the value to educational work and scientific knowledge of China which is insured by courteous co-operation with foreign expeditions.

A. P. J:

ANTHROPOLOGY

APES AND MEN, by Harold Peake and Herbert John Fleure: Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1927, Price 5/- net.

Here we have a very readable book dealing with the origin and descent of man, in which all the latest factors and discoveries in connection with the subject are taken up and fitted into their places in the story of man's evolution from an ape-like form in the Miocene period, through the various stages of the Pliocene and Pleistocene to the present. It presents in a condensed form the summary of our knowledge of the subject, including the very latest discoveries, such as those of the skull of Rhodesian man and the Taungs skull in Africa, and the Lower Pleistocene

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human tooth from a cave near Peking and a human sacrum belonging to the Neanderthal group from the loess in Honan in China.

Beginning with a discussion of the origin of man, in which the various legends that have arisen regarding his creation are dealt with, as well as the story of the formation of the earth's crust as told by the scientist, the authors give a brief survey of the process of evolution as generally accepted to-day, followed by chapters on the descent of man, the Ice Age, man's early tools and early types of man, ending up with a chronological summary.

In their conclusions they favour those of Smith Woodward, Elliott Smith and Keith. In the last sentence of the book they indicate their adherence to the belief that Neanderthal man was not in the actual line of descent of modern man, since they state that modern man arrived in Europe later. This is not in conformity with the theory lately expressed by the American authority Hrdlicka, that modern man has descended directly from the Neanderthal type.

For anyone wishing to gain a knowledge of the story of man's origin and descent as generally accepted by scientists to-day, without having to wade through the mass of literature that deals with it, we cannot recommend a better book than this. It is the first of a series of four called "The Corridors of Time," the second of which is *Hunters and Artists*, the third "Peasants and Potters" and the fourth "Priests and Kings."

A. DE C. S.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

THE POLARIMETER, A LECTURE ON THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF POLARIMETRY, by Vivian T. Saunders. Adam Hilger, London, 1927, 1/6.

TWO LECTURES ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND PRESENT POSITION OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS BY EMISSION SPECTRA, by F. Twyman: Adam Hilger, London, 1927, 2/6.

These two little handbooks will be of considerable value to physicists. They contain clear and simple expositions of the principles of the examination of light for polarity and spectra, with particular reference to the use of the instruments made by Messrs. Adam Hilger, Ltd.

The second book lays emphasis on the ability of spectrum analysis to detect minute traces of elements, in which respect it is almost unsurpassed. "A single drop of London tap water on drying down on a electrode and arcing reveals the presence of the sodium, magnesium and calcium it contains, although the total solids do not exceed the fiftieth part of a milligram or the three thousandth part of a grain."

The numerous illustrations can be obtained in the form of lantern slides from the publishers and would be very useful to lecturers in physics.

H. C.

SUN'S RAYS PRODUCE RADIOACTIVITY: According to reports from Paris, the French Academy of Science is investigating a theory, based on experiment, put forward by a young Rumanian science student, Stephanie Maracineanu, who worked with Madame Curie, the co-discoverer of radium, that metals such as lead and zinc exposed to the sun's rays become radio-active, while radio-active substances similarly treated have their radio-activity greatly increased. Professor Deslandres brought the matter before the Academy, and is, with others, making a thorough investigation. If the theory should prove correct, the results, especially to medical science, will prove very far reaching.

MEDICINE

AN IDEAL ANTISEPTIC: Much interest appears to have been roused amongst the members of the medical profession in Great Britain over the introduction of a new and highly efficient antiseptic called "Monsol," a derivative of coal tar. It is

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND REVIEWS

claimed that this substance comes nearer than any other to being the ideal antiseptic demanded by physicians and surgeons, since it is very powerful, but is non-poisonous and does not damage delicate tissues in any way. It can be taken internally as well as applied externally. According to Sir Alfred Mond, about a thousand medical men from all over the country have written to the manufacturers, the Mond Staffordshire Refining Company, who have put it on the market, bearing testimony to the excellent results obtained from the use of this new antiseptic.

It is confidently expected that the substance will prove very useful in dealing with certain diseases amongst animals that have hitherto baffled science.

AN ASTOUNDING USE FOR THE MOSQUITO: To give a disease to cure a disease appears to be the latest development in the medical world. It has recently been reported from London that locomotor ataxia has been cured by inoculating the patient with malaria, using a mosquito as the means of inoculation. According to the report the medical profession had had some marvellous results with this extraordinary treatment, in one case having cured a man who was actually insane. If the report be true, and there seems no reason to doubt it, we may yet live to see malaria mosquito farms attached to every clinic.

HEALTH CAMPAIGN IN CANTON: A report in the *North-China Daily News* of December 27, last, gives interesting details of a special health campaign conducted in Canton. This was the third annual health campaign put on by the Canton Health Committee, who sent to the Council on Health Education at 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, for special help in promoting child health.

Dr. Iva M. Miller, Director of the School and Child Hygiene Departments, and Dr. C. S. Kim, Field Director, whose speciality is community health, responded to the appeal and proceeded to Canton, leaving Shanghai on November 8, last, and reaching Canton on November 12. The Y.M.C.A. building was chosen as headquarters, and there a very instructive series of exhibitions were staged and demonstrations given, in the proper care for infants, feeding, clothing, cleanliness, vaccination, and the like. Samples of powdered milk were distributed as well as pamphlets, while health lectures were given. Altogether the campaign, as far as could be judged, proved a great success, and it is suggested that similar campaigns be put on in all parts of China.

A. DE C. S.

SHOOTING AND FISHING NOTES

SHOOTING

THE CHINESE SPORTSMAN: A figure that has been conspicuous by his absence for some time in many of the areas visited by European sportsmen in China is the native hunter. This is mainly due to the troublous times, we are passing through, since, owing to them, the carrying of arms of any sort has become a dangerous thing for a civilian to do. He might be mistaken for a bandit or armed robber, when he would receive short shrift from the local authorities. But time was when this picturesque person was always to be met with in game country, even in the most remote areas, far distant from any market for game. In the latter case,

the spoils of the chase consisted of such things as furs, musk-pods and deer's horns in velvet, the flesh of the quarry being sold locally for what it would fetch. But in the vicinity of large towns, where there is a market for game, the regular pot-hunter is to be found. Usually he is a poor man who earns a precarious living with his long muzzle-loading, matchlock fowling piece. Not infrequently three or four hunters join together to form a party. The most lucrative method of hunting for the pot, is when a group of twenty or more hunters secure by purchase or on the hire system shooting rights in what is known as a duck marsh, an open stretch of shallow water, surrounded by reed-beds, whereon ducks of many species gather every day to rest from noon till evening. Such marshes are fairly common in China. The hunters each have a shallow flat-bottomed punt in which two large guns are mounted, one pointing straight ahead on to the water, and the other raised a few inches. Early each afternoon during the duck season, the hunters, pushing their punts in front of them, begin very slowly to approach the ducks, which are lying in the middle of the marsh, from all sides, gradually closing in on the birds, and so arranging things as to be within range at about 4 o'clock, when, at a previously specified time, all who are within range fire their guns, first that which is pointed down on the water, and then, as the birds rise, the elevated one. The result is usually a bag of anywhere from 50 to 200 ducks, which are immediately despatched to the nearest market.

Comparatively seldom does one meet a Chinese who is out shooting for the sport of the thing, but in the days of the Manchu regime, young Manchus and some of their young Chinese friends use to indulge in the chase purely as a sport. These could at once be distinguished from the professional hunter, by their better dress, and the fact that they usually carried a hawk or falcon with them, while their bags were seldom worth considering.

The regular professional hunter on the other hand usually makes a respectable bag, for all he is armed with so poor a weapon, and he is a remarkably fine shot. Snipe hunters in the Tientsin district, for instance, consider anything short of eight birds to ten shots as poor shooting. We have frequently met native hunters in this district with fifty to sixty snipe, and have been informed by them that the size of the bag is only limited by the amount of shot they can carry and the number of times they can reload in a given number of daylight hours. The accompanying illustrations are of native hunters in the Peking area.

HUGE BAGS OF DUCKS: Information has just reached us of a couple of very large bags of wild ducks made just before Christmas. One was on Bush Island, outside Woosung in the Yangtze Estuary, where, during the severe weather experienced at that time, a European sportsman bagged over 200 duck and teal in one day, merely stopping because his shoulder was getting too sore for comfort. The birds apparently were coming in continuously all day from the open water in search of shelter.

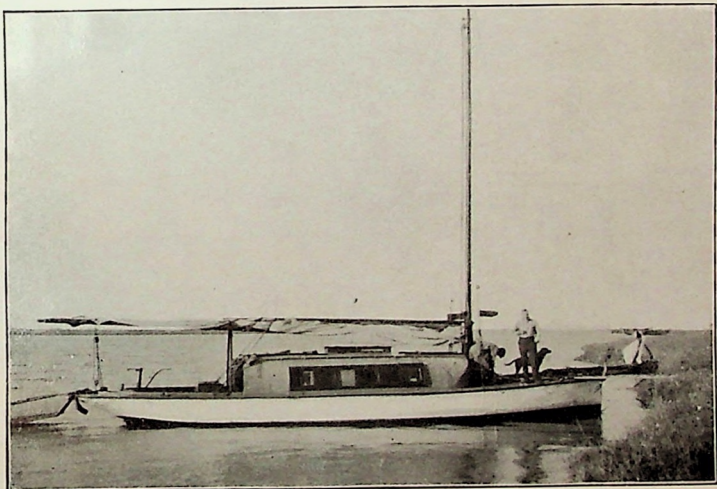
The other bag was 90 odd duck, made further down the coast during the same cold spell. These are notable bags, such as have not been recorded in these parts since the good old days of big bags.

HOUSEBOATING DURING THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS: From all accounts the members of the many houseboating parties that left Shanghai for various well-known spots during the Christmas holidays had an exceptionally pleasant time, although we have been unable to ascertain that any very good bags were made. A large number of houseboats gathered together at Chapu, where, we are informed, pheasants were found to be very few. A deer of some sort, probably a muntjac, was put up on one of the adjacent hills, while some excellent duck fighting was enjoyed from the creek round the city wall. Parties shooting in the Haieo district did fairly well with pheasants, but not as well as we had expected. As a matter of fact we have recently learned that a very large bag of pheasants was made in this area by a large party of sportsmen with numerous dogs during the Autumn Race

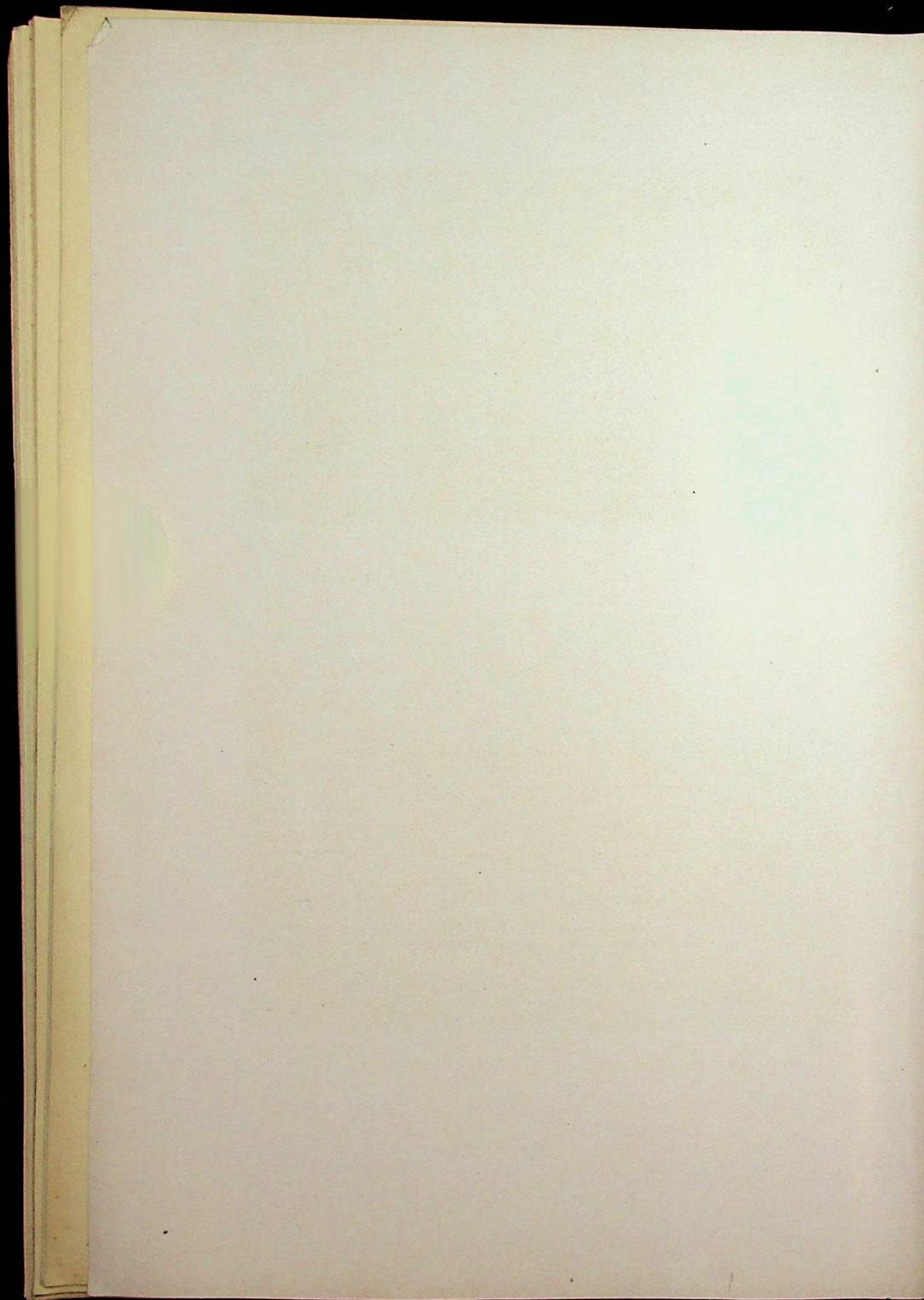


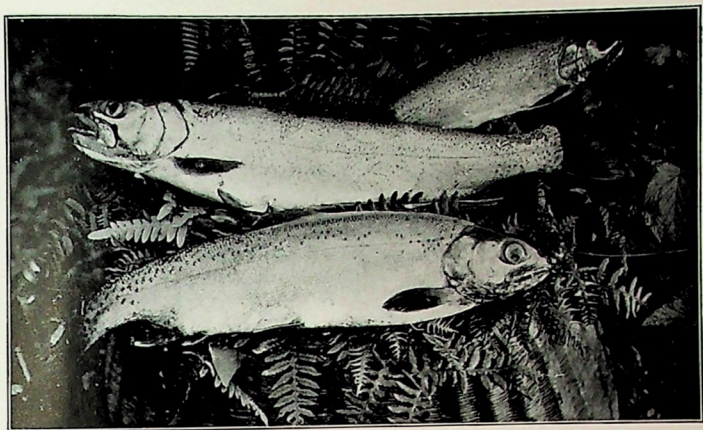
Photo by Kodak Shop, Tientsin

A Chinese Professional Hunter firing his long-barrelled, Matchlock Gun. Note Powder-flask and Shot Bag slung over his Shoulder.



The "Kelpie," Mr. H. Brain Bates' Sloop, at Bush Island, outside Woosung in the Yangtze Estuary. She is fitted with an Auxiliary Motor Engine. This is the best means for getting after Wild Duck in this Area.

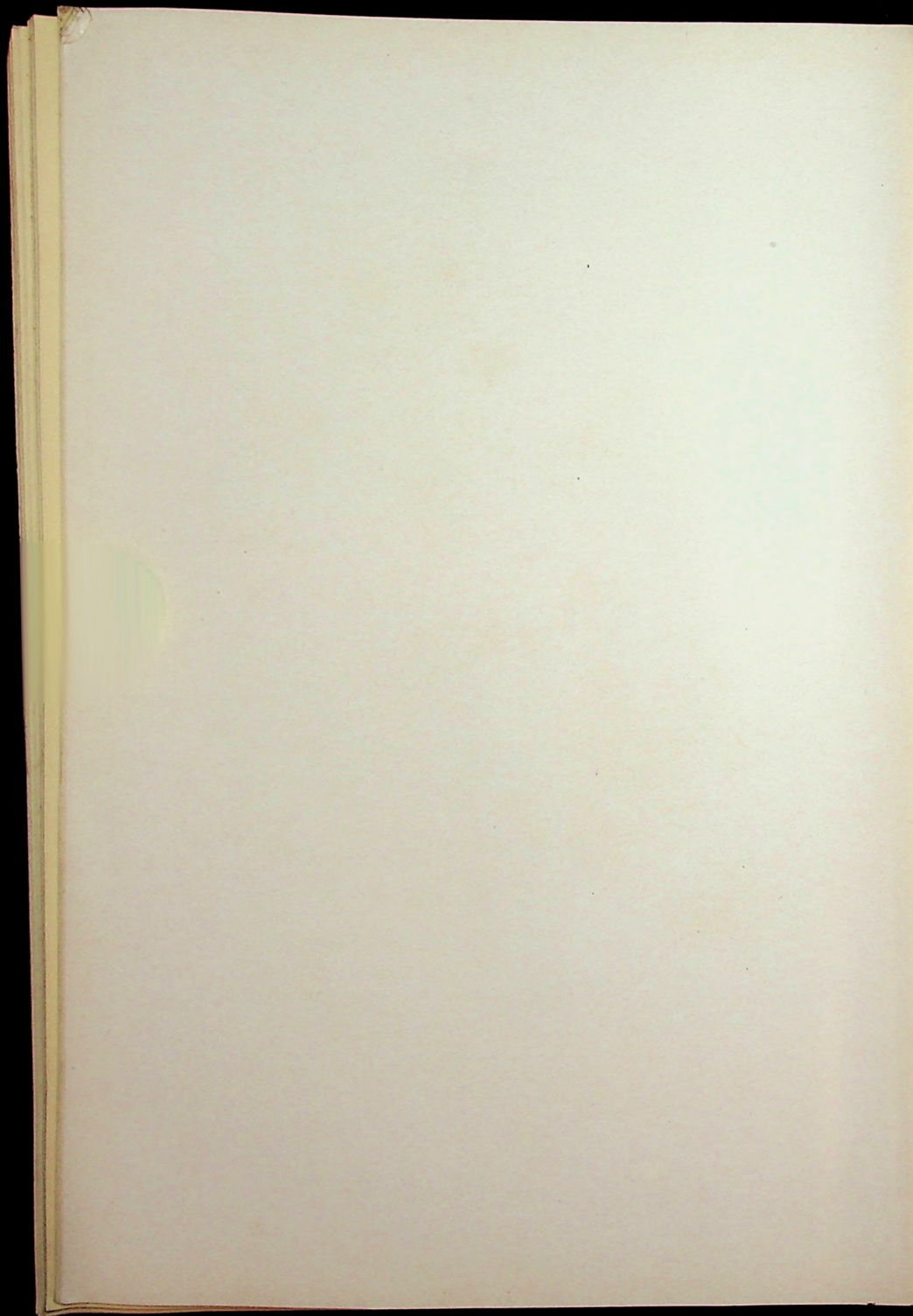




Fine specimens of Trout caught in the Cowichan River, 40 miles from Victoria, Vancouver Island.



Mr. H. Brian Bates' fine Labrador Retriever Dog "Rex," bringing in a Mallard, Bush Island, Yangtze Estuary.



SHOOTING AND FISHING NOTES

Meeting week, which may account for the paucity of birds now. The Sitai Lake and the Soochow district were also visited from everywhere the report being that the natives are extremely friendly.

GOOD SHOOTING IN THE TIENTSIN DISTRICT: From a letter appearing in *The Field* of December 15, 1927, some good shooting has been enjoyed during the past year by the members of the East Yorkshire Regiment stationed in Tientsin. One of their number, Captain E. O. Rippingille, writes giving details of the regimental bag, we presume, for the year.

They are as follows:

Duck, 146; teal, 139; snipe, 739 couple; quail, 20; geese, 10.

Various; Hare, swan, etc., making a total of 1,813 head.

He goes on to state that local shooting men with many years' experience consider this a record for recent years. Undoubtedly it is, but we should like to know how many guns accounted for this bag and over how long a period it extends.

It is not so very long ago that snipe were to be had in the Tientsin area almost at one's doors; but the enormous increase of building there, and the filling in of low-lying land around the settlements have put an end to this; although, from the above figures, we might gather that the old conditions had returned.

A. DE C. S.

FISHING

FISHING IN VANCOUVER ISLAND: There is no fishing to be had in Central or North China at this time of year, so that anglers' thoughts naturally turn to other countries. On another page it is stated that good fishing may be had throughout the year on Vancouver Island, and we give here an illustration of a nice creel of trout taken in the Cowichan River, forty miles from Victoria.

A. DE C. S.

THE KENNEL

A FAMOUS ALSATIAN IN SHANGHAI: Through the courtesy of Mr. P. H. Duncan we have been supplied with the following details regarding his fine Alsatian bitch, "Cora von Hill" (AKC 377772).

Cora is known the world over among fanciers of the breed. She was imported from the United States, where she has won 150 prizes, of which only 36 were less than first prize. She lacked only 5 points in her championship at the time she left America.

At the last show at which Cora was a prize-winner, the 1926 Grand Championship Show of the United States, judged by the famous German authority Dr. Roesebeck, who for 30 years has judged the German Grand Championship shows together with von Stephanitz, the judge's report on the show was as follows:

"It was the biggest entry of Shepherds ever held, numbering 230 dogs of the greatest quality ever gathered together. Every worth-while dog of world significance

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that could attend seemed to be there. All our good dogs which I have judged in Germany during the last years I met here again. . . . I wish to say that never before have I seen such a great number of very best dogs."

Report on Cora: "Cora von Hill. An Erich daughter whose resemblance I noticed as soon as she entered the ring. She looks extraordinarily like her sire."

Cora is a daughter of International Grand Champion Erich von Grafenwerth, the best dog the breed has ever produced.

The same owner's Alsatian dog, Gerwin Von Blautal (SZ 322117), which won the first prize in his class at the dog show in Shanghai last December was imported from Germany as a half grown puppy, and has never been shown before. He is a fine, strong animal, with a perfect temperament.

Mr. Duncan also owns two fine pups, shown in the accompanying illustration, Pollus von Hill (sitting) and his litter sister Hella, which represent the very pinnacle of Alsatian breeding. Linebred to Erich von Grafenwerth, these puppies are the get of the most famous of all Erich sons, International Grand Champion Klodo von Boxberg. Their dam Cora von Hill, in herself a splendid specimen, is a three-quarter sister of the best Alsatian bitch in the world, International Grand Champion, Triple Grand Champion of Germany, and Grand Victrix of the United States, Asta von Kaltenweide.

SHANGHAI HOUNDS UP COUNTRY: A return to normal conditions in these parts is indicated by the fact that the Shanghai hounds were taken to the Bingo and Haiee districts by houseboat over the New Year holidays, and had several good days' sport working the country there. As far as can be gathered nothing but hares were put up, several being killed. There was a good field of followers, all working on foot, a number of houseboats being required to accommodate them.

SHANGHAI GREYHOUNDS: We are informed that all the greyhounds which arrived last month for racing in Shanghai are doing well. The greatest care is being taken to see that they do not take chills this cold weather, and that they are receiving the right kind of food, a most important consideration. Another batch of hounds is on the way out from England, and should be here shortly.

LABRADORS IN SHANGHAI: Two of the best dogs at present in Shanghai are "Rex" and "Ramp," Labrador retrievers belonging to Mr. H. Brian Bates, secretary of the China Kennel Club, and A. Nazer, respectively. They were imported some years ago from home, their mother being the famous "Pride of Somersby," the property of Dr. G. H. Monro Home, who will be remembered by many in Shanghai as one of our keenest shooting men. Their sire was King George's famous dog "Wolferton Ben." "Pride of Somersby" has had a long career of successes as a show animal, having won many tens of prizes. Recently a letter was received in Shanghai from Dr. Monro Home in which he stated that she had won the Championship of Scotland for the fourth time in succession.

Both "Rex" and "Ramp" are exceptionally fine dogs in the field, their owners swearing by them. As retrievers they are perfect. The accompanying illustration is of "Rex" retrieving a mallard on Bush Island. This dog has been very successful at shows in Shanghai.

A. DE C. S.

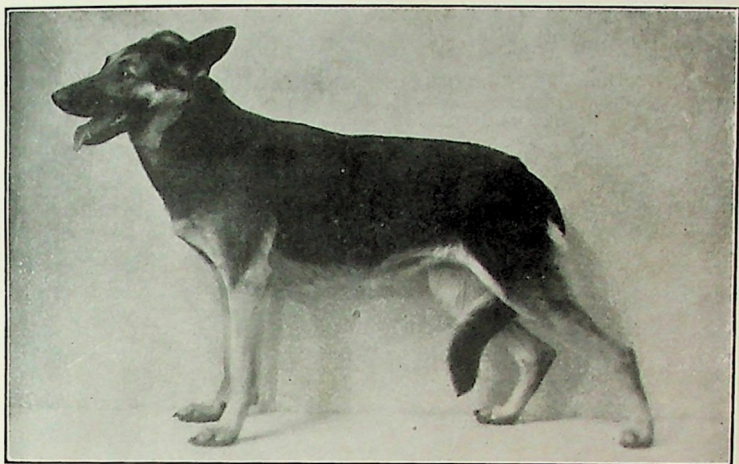
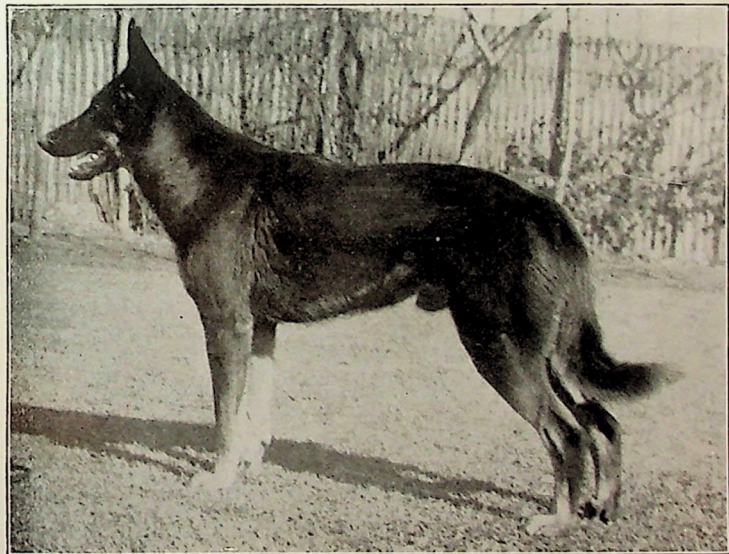
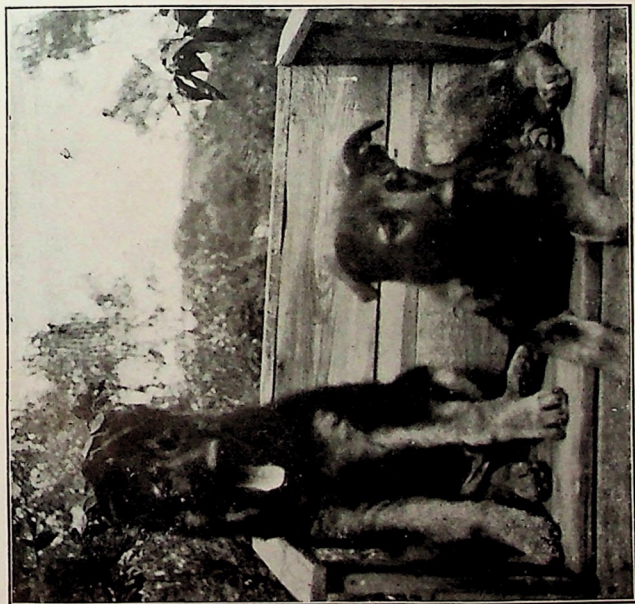


Photo by Sanzetti.

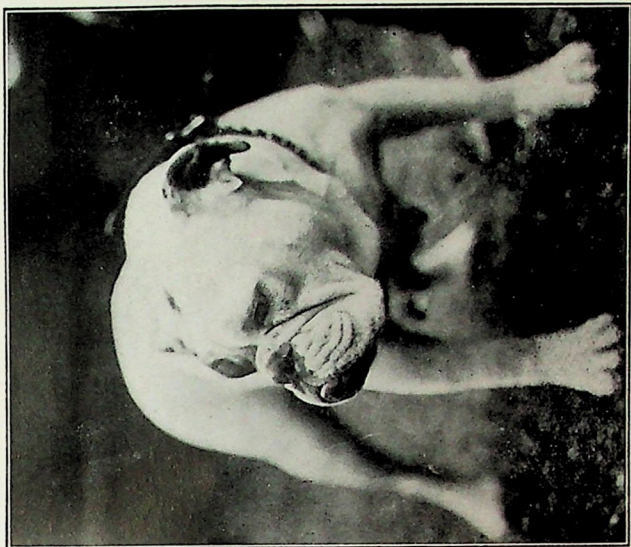
"Cora von Hill," Mr. P. H. Duncan's famous Alsatian Bitch, winner in her Class at the China Kennel Club Dog Show held on December 3, 1927, in Shanghai.



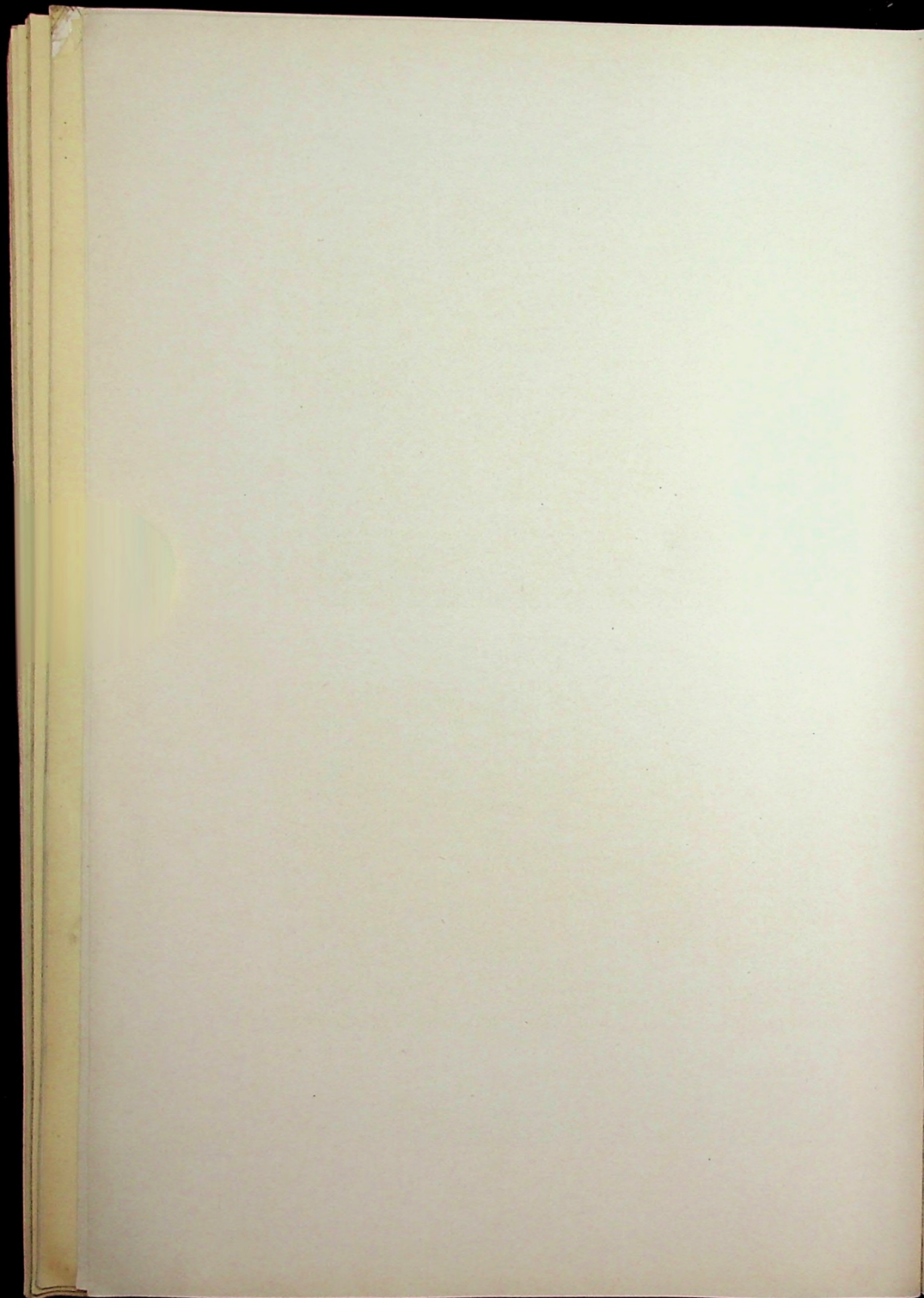
"Gerwin von Blautal," Mr. P. H. Duncan's Alsatian Dog, winner in his Class at the recent Dog Show, Shanghai.

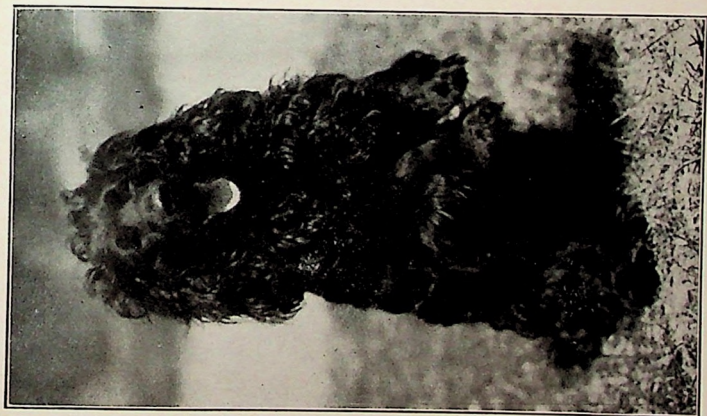


Mr. P. H. Duncan's two fine Alsatian Pups, "Pollus von Hill"
and "Hella."



Mr. Ma Man-kaap's Bulldog Bitch, "Lady Lou II,"
which was Second in her Class at the December 1927
Dog Show, Shanghai.

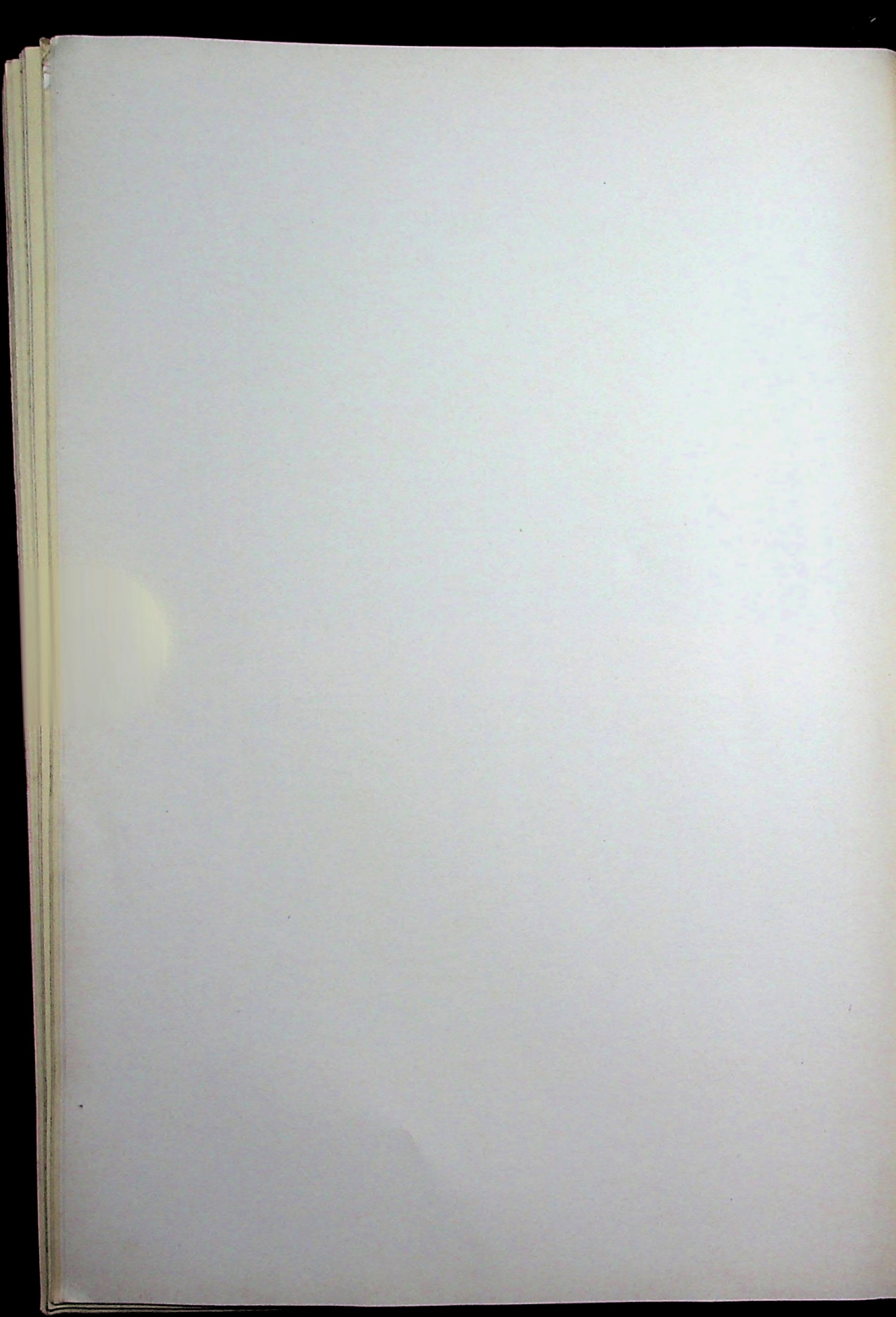




Mr. A. P. Nazer's Cocker Spaniel
"Kaffir," winner in the Class for
Spaniel Dogs in the 1927 Show, and
Champion Dog in the 1925 Show.



Photo by Celesta Co.
Mrs. K. S. Sih and her Pomeranian Dog "Toy,"
winner of the First Prize in his Class.



THE GARDEN

FLOWERS: The Chinese New Year has in its favour the fact that it is the natural beginning of a new year. Immediately following it all vegetation begins to quicken, birds call to their mates and insects respond to Nature's call for the continuation of the species. Under these conditions it is obvious that renewed interest is awakened in gardening. Snowdrops, crocus, Christmas roses and Japanese plums bear fully developed flowers, whilst forms of *Narcissus*, *Forsythia* and *Spiraea thunbergia* are showing colour, and a large variety of spring flowering shrubs betoken by their swelling buds that they only await the sun's welcome. Violets, violas, Scotch marigolds and forget-me-nots brighten the flower beds with tulip leaves peeping out between them.

TREES AND SHRUBS: Except evergreens, trees and shrubs may be planted, it being found that under normal conditions in the absence of frost this is the best season for planting them. This is accounted for by reason of the fact that root growth becomes active about the end of the month; therefore roots, broken or damaged in transplanting, do not lie inert in the soil, but directly planting is accomplished start into growth, healing their wounds, extending and producing new roots. If the soil is very dry, they frequently shrivel, lose their capacity for functioning or decay sets in. When planting, all gross shoots are entirely removed, the other shoots are thinned out till less than half remain, and those retained are cut back two-thirds of their length. One object of this pruning is that when growth begins the evaporating surfaces are reduced, so that they will not, even in dry weather, tax the roots' absorptive capacity and their ability to send an ample supply of sap to all parts of the plants.

Pruning of all trees and shrubs may be attended to with the exception of a few tender plants, as roses, peaches and most evergreens. Pruning does not imply—though many appear to assume it does—the free use of knife and saw in a general scheme of amputating all strong shoots, hacking them down till they have the formal outline so dear to the hearts of many gardeners, whose ideas of perfection in the garden is to bring all vegetation into given forms and lines. The object of pruning is to assist nature, which under natural conditions attends to pruning as may be seen in any forest. The first principle is the removing of all branches which are not, or practically not, of any value to the plant's metabolism. Secondly, the cutting back to about two buds all weak and straggling growths and thinning out all normal shoots so as to make sure that light and air can have free excess to all its parts. Thirdly, over thinning has to be avoided, otherwise the results will be gross, not flowering, woods the following season.

The natural contour of the plant must ever be retained. To prune a weeping willow in the same way as a maiden hair tree is not likely to be attempted, but there are cases between these two extremes, where, too frequently, pruning is performed on lines that result in bringing all to a given standard. Except in the case of young plants, it may be taken as a rule that no normal shoots are to be cut back.

CONSERVATORY: Re-pot *Calceolaria*, *Amaryllis*, *Gloxinia*, *Fuchsia*, *Petunia*, ferns and palms. Sow seeds of *Salvia splendens*, *Gloxinia*, carnation, palms, *Abutilon*, *Lobelia* and nasturtium.

Insert cuttings of geraniums, roses, *Alternanthera*, Lorraine begonia, *Fuchsia*, *Croton*, *Coleus* and plumbago.

LAWNS: Towards the end of the month bare spaces may be turfied. Paths repaired and surfaced, drains inspected, seats, summer houses and pergolas repaired. Peg down the long shoots of strong growing roses, as, for example, Frau Karl Druski.

D. MACGREGOR.

GARDENS IN VICTORIA: The two accompanying pictures show two gardens in Victoria, B. C., which are stated to be acquiring world-wide fame. In another article (see page 87) a short account will be found of these.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

THE QUEST SOCIETY: On January 9, Dr. Herbert Chatley, President of the Society, delivered a lecture upon the "Calendar" showing how it grew originally out of the magical prophecies of priests and wizards. Calendars of fair accuracy came into existence about 4,000 B.C. in Egypt and Mesopotamia, and about 2,000 B.C. in China. In Central America a calendar of 18 months of 20 days with five supplementary days was developed about 500 B.C.

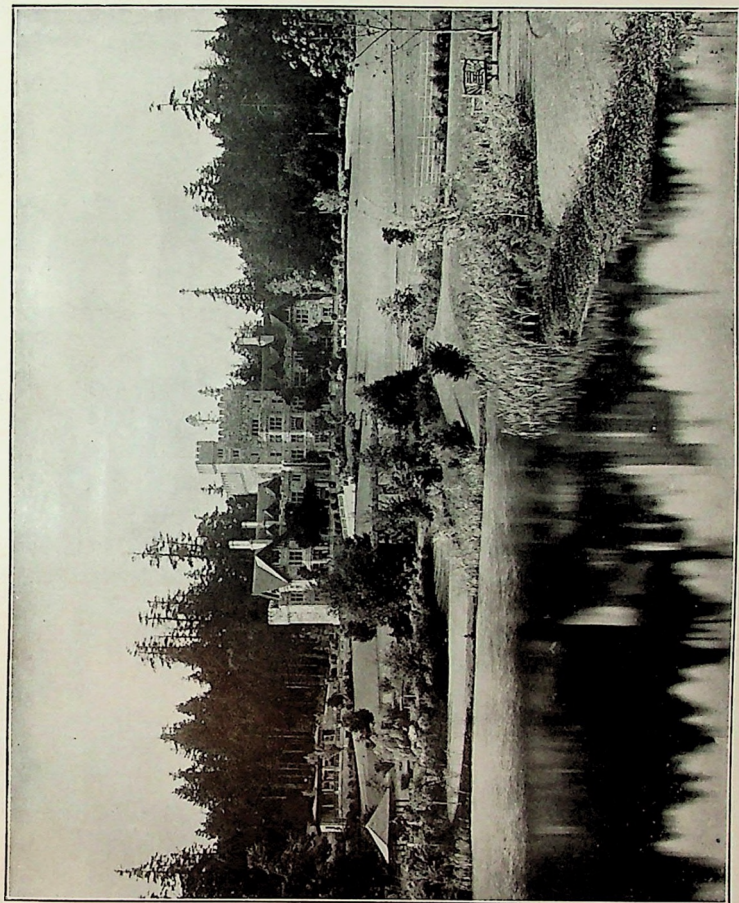
The lecturer showed that old calendars tend to a lunar type, subsequently being revised to a solar type, various attempts having been made to fit the two in. After giving a brief account of the Jewish, early Roman, Julian (invented by Sociogenes and instituted by Julius Caesar), and the Gregorian calendars, he suggested some useful changes, at present only objected to on superstitious grounds, as, for instance, fixing the days of the week to fall on the same date every year, which can be done by dropping out one day in ordinary years and two in leap years.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY (NORTH-CHINA BRANCH) "A day in the Japanese Alps" was the subject of an interesting lecture, illustrated with beautiful lantern slides, given by the Rev. Earl H. Cressey, B. A. before this Society on Jan. 12.

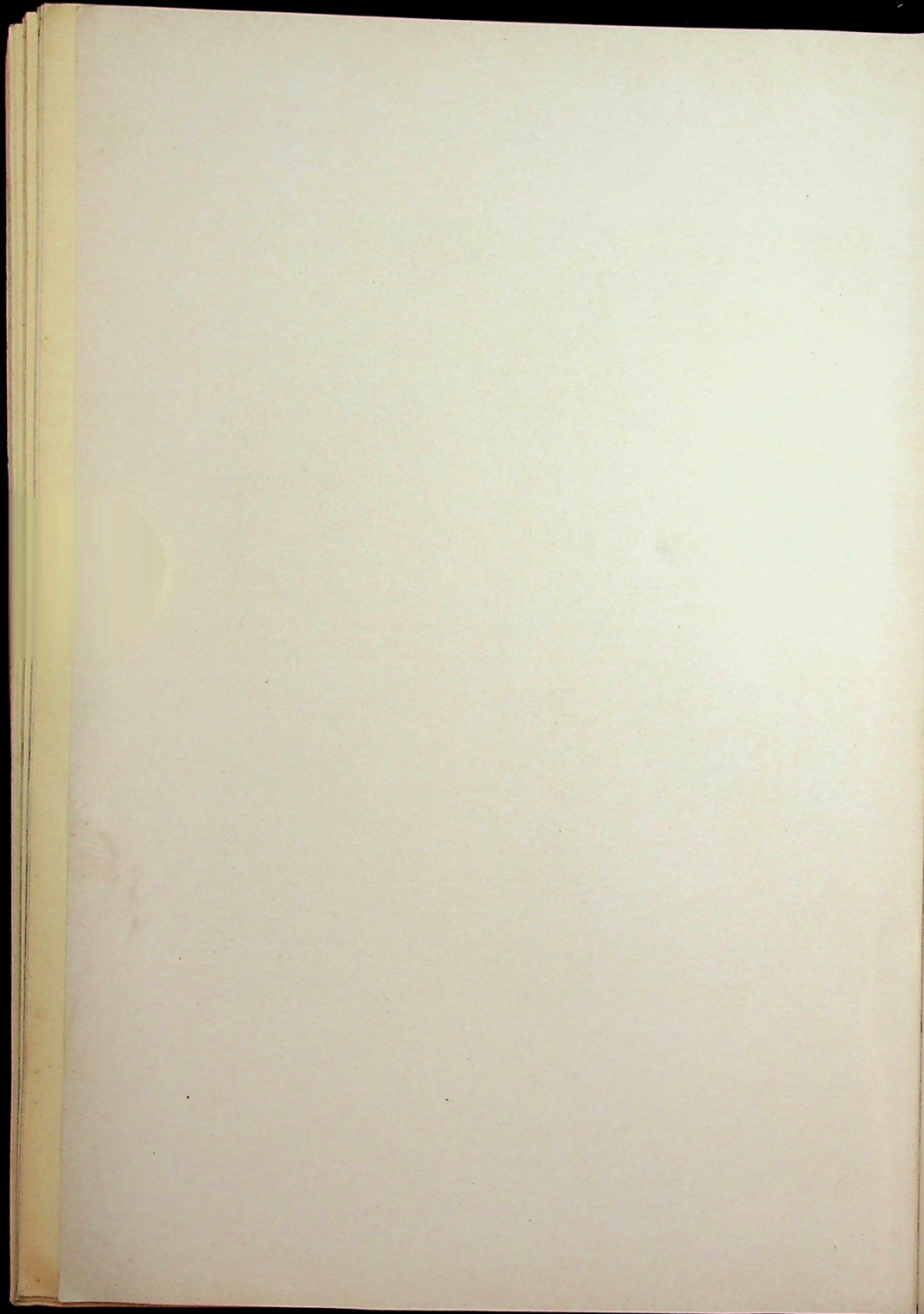
MEMORIAL EXHIBIT OF KUNGPAH KING'S PAINTINGS: A noteworthy event in the artistic world was the memorial exhibit of paintings by the late Kungpah King which was held in Peking during the first week in December under the auspices of the Western Returned Students Club and the Peking Institute of Fine Arts. This exhibit included over ninety paintings by Mr. King and was a most interesting demonstration of what has been done by modern Chinese artists in the way of perpetuating and adapting the traditions of ancient Chinese art. In addition to the work of Kungpah King there were shown numbers of paintings by the members of the *Hu Shih Hui* an organization of modern painters who have either studied with Mr. King or are carrying on the ideals he taught.

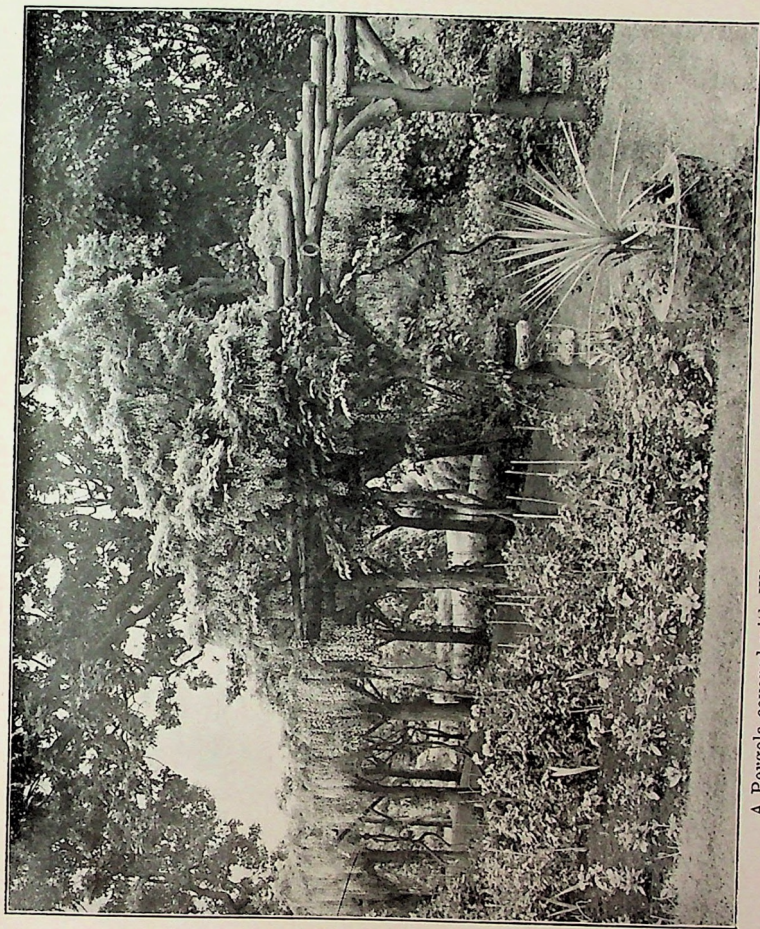
CHINESE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS: The Society of Chinese Architects, which was organized in Shanghai last year by Chinese Architects, held its first annual meeting on December 1, at which the following officers were elected: President, Robert Fan; Vice-President, Y. C. Lu; Treasurer and Secretary, Poy G. Lee. T. Chuang was elected to serve on the Board of Directors.

The objects of this society are to unite the architects of China so that they will combine their efforts to uphold the dignity and standing of the profession and to render support to the public authorities in their civic developments and improvements. One of the plans of the society is to obtain a club house for its use. For the benefit of students and draughtsmen who desire to learn architecture but who cannot obtain proper training, the society plans to include in the club house an *atelier* to give such students an opportunity to study architectural design.



The Residence and well laid out Grounds of Hatley Park, Victoria, B.C.





A Pergola covered with Wistaria in one of the beautiful Victoria Gardens.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES AND INTELLIGENCE

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION PLANS TO EXTEND SCHOOL CONTROL:

It is the aim of the Ministry of Education in Peking to have every educational institution in the territory controlled by the Peking Government under its direct supervision, according to the Chinese newspapers in Peking. For some time the foreign mission schools in China, although not financed or established by the government, have been under the supervision of the ministry of the Central Government. This is true also of Chiao Tung University and of Fu Lun University, schools established by the Ministry of Communications. The only exceptions to the rule are Tsing Hua College, the Salt College and the Customs College. These schools have never submitted any report to the ministry with regard to their administration and progress. It is the belief of the authorities that such a state of affairs is contradictory to the educational policy of the Government in the way of unifying the national system of education, and it is reported that the ministry is negotiating to bring about some changes in the present status of the schools not under its direction.

A GRACEFUL ACT: According to reports in the local press, what can only be described as a graceful act was performed a little while ago when some Shanghai residents, old pupils of the Aberdeen Grammar School, subscribed for and presented a clock to the school to fill the gap in the tower of the school building which had remained vacant for the past 64 years. The loyalty to and love for their old schools, which are marked features of Britons, speak volumes in favour of the system which has produced these qualities in the men turned out, and we trust that some day, when China has got her education system upon a proper basis, that the same love for school or college will be displayed in the pupils that emanate from them.

NATURAL HISTORY CLUB, FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY: A report reaching us of the activities of this energetic institution from November 7 to December 11, last, show that its members are not falling off in enthusiasm and interest. Amongst other items of particular interest in the quarter's programme were a lecture (November 10) by Professor C. R. Kellogg on his summer's experiences in Manila and Formosa; a lecture (November 26) by Miss R. S. Landis, Professor of Zoology at Hwa-nan College, entitled "A Brief Summary of the History of Zoology"; the publication on November 28 of a "Nature Guide" prepared by Professor Kellogg and Mr. Tang Chung Chang; and a lecture (December 9) by Dr. Metcalf, of the Fukien Christian University, on his botanical researches in Formosa, illustrated with a large number of specimens collected by him in that island.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

BOOKS:

Juggler's Kiss, by Manuel Komroff : Boni and Liveright, New York, 1927.

The China Year Book, 1928, edited by H. G. W. Woodhead, C.B.E. : Tientsin Press, Ltd., Tientsin.

Researches on Microorganisms, Vol. I., by Nganshou Wai : Commercial Press, Ltd., Shanghai, 1927.

Researches on Hookworm in China, by W. W. Cort, J. B. Grant, N. R. Stoll and other collaborators : The American Journal of Hygiene, Mon. Ser., No. 7, 1926.

Studies on Clonorchis Sinensis (Cobbold), by Ernest Corroll Faust and Oo-keh Khaw, etc. ; The American Journal of Hygiene, Mon. Ser., No. 8, 1927.

PERIODICALS:

Annals and Magazine of Natural History—Far Eastern Review—Discovery—Extrême Asie—Shipping and Engineering—Game and Gun—Chinese Economic Journal—Chinese Economic Bulletin—Science—New Zealand Journal of Science and Technology—World's Work—Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, Japan—Biological Bulletin of the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass.—Modern Review—Mid-Pacific Magazine.—The Naturalist—Japan—The Chinese Recorder—World Unity—Man.

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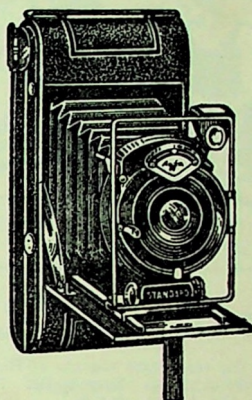
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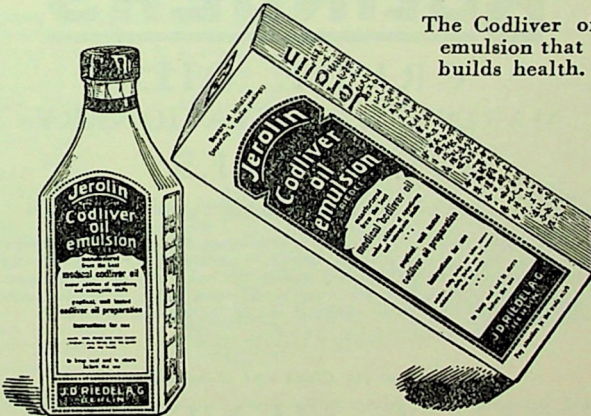
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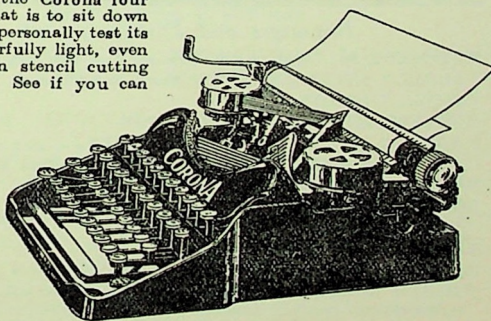


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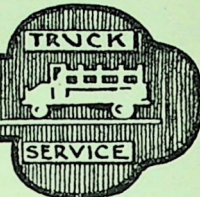
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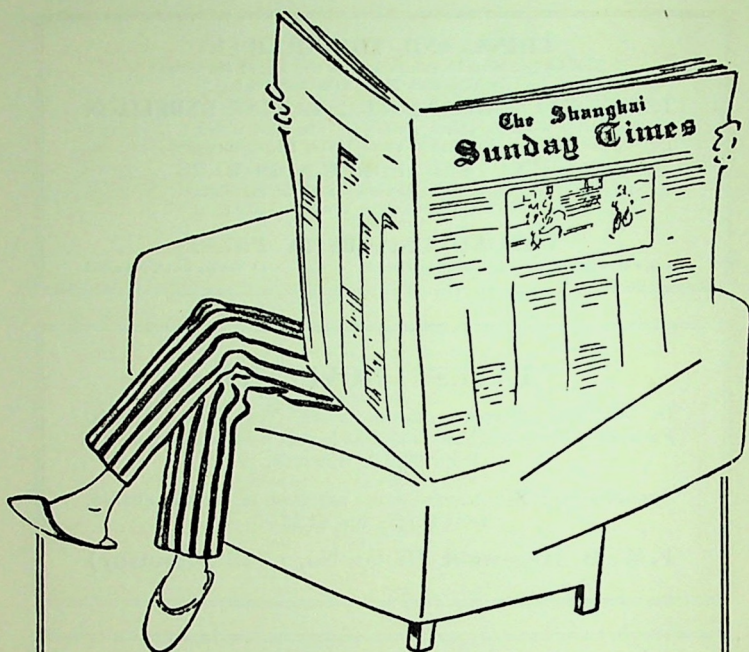
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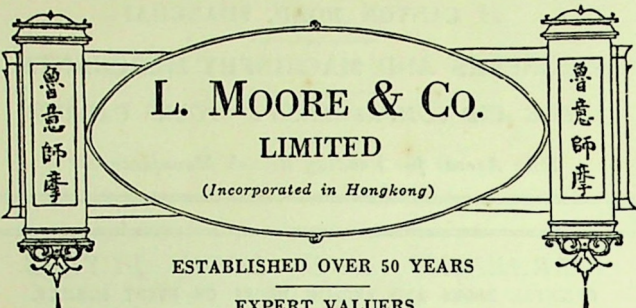
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