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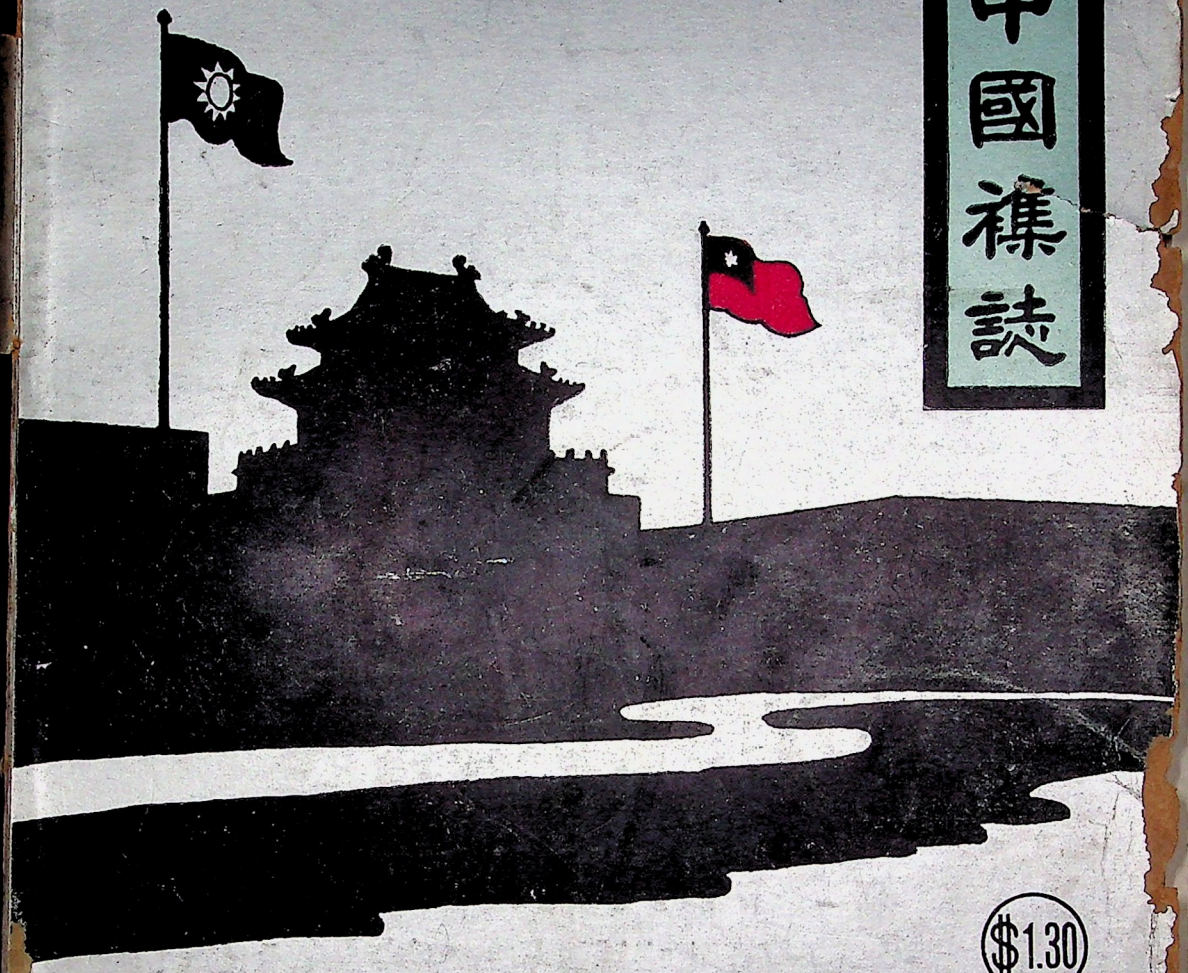

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VOLUME XXV, NO. 4, OCTOBER, 1936

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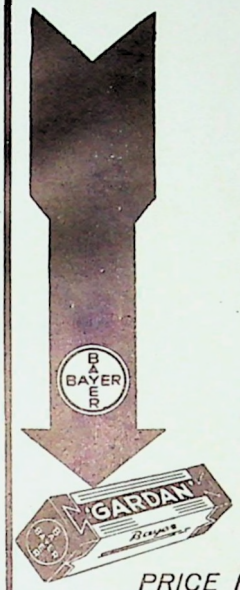

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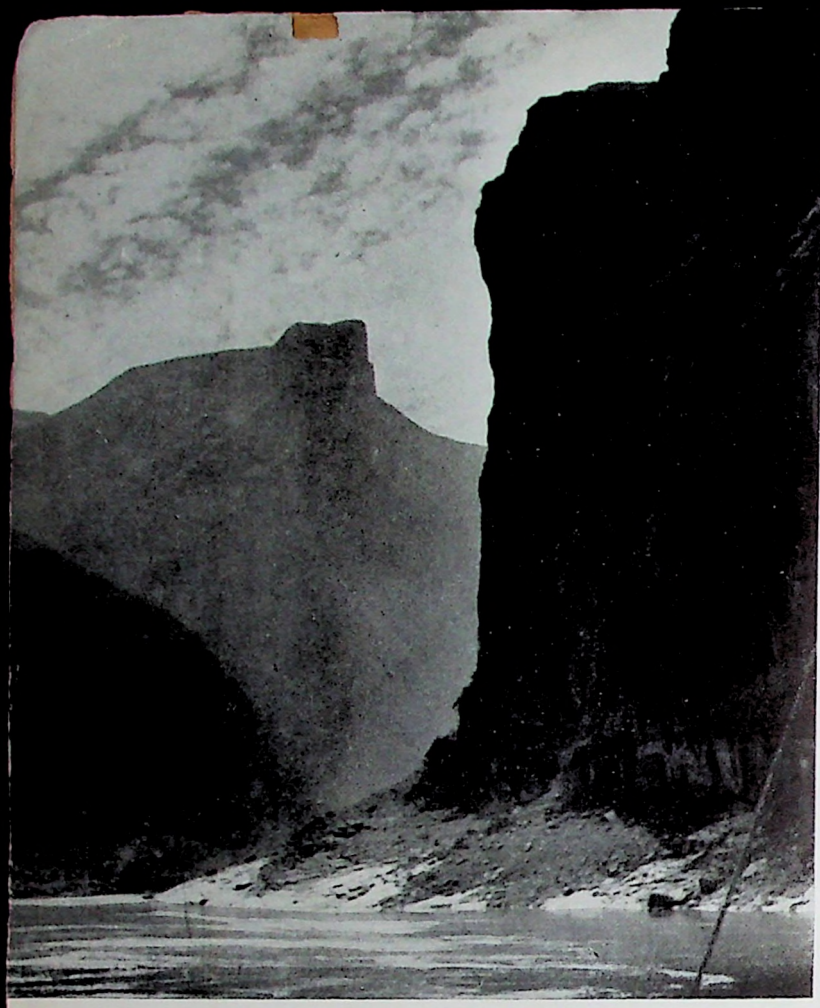

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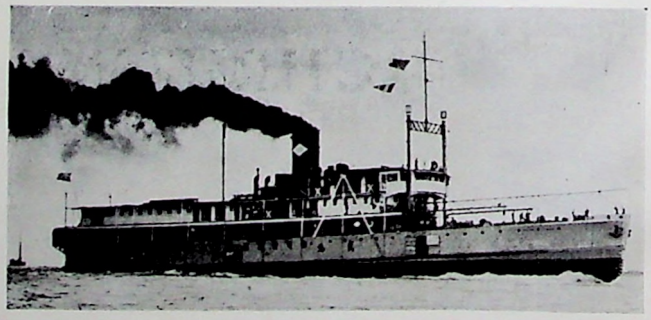

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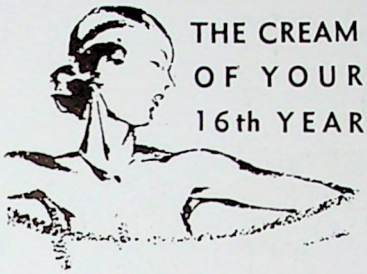

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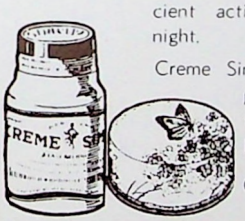

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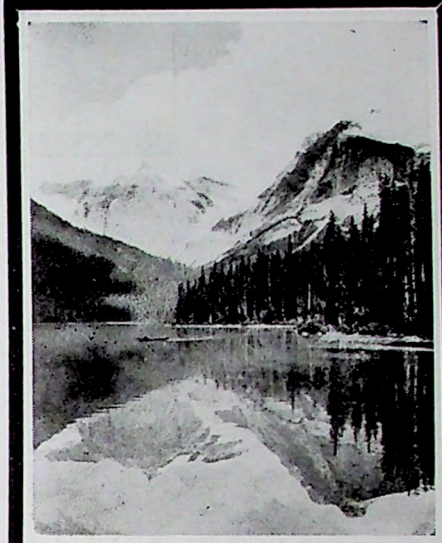

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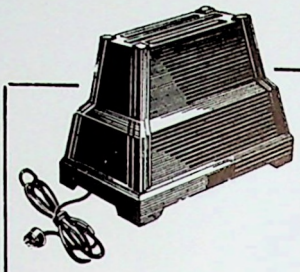

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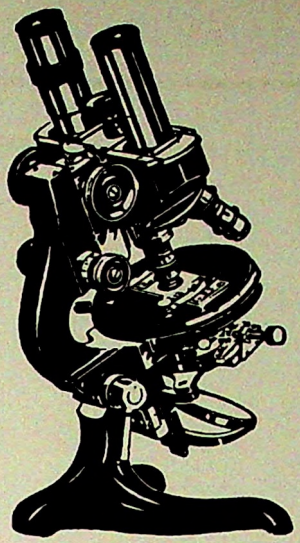

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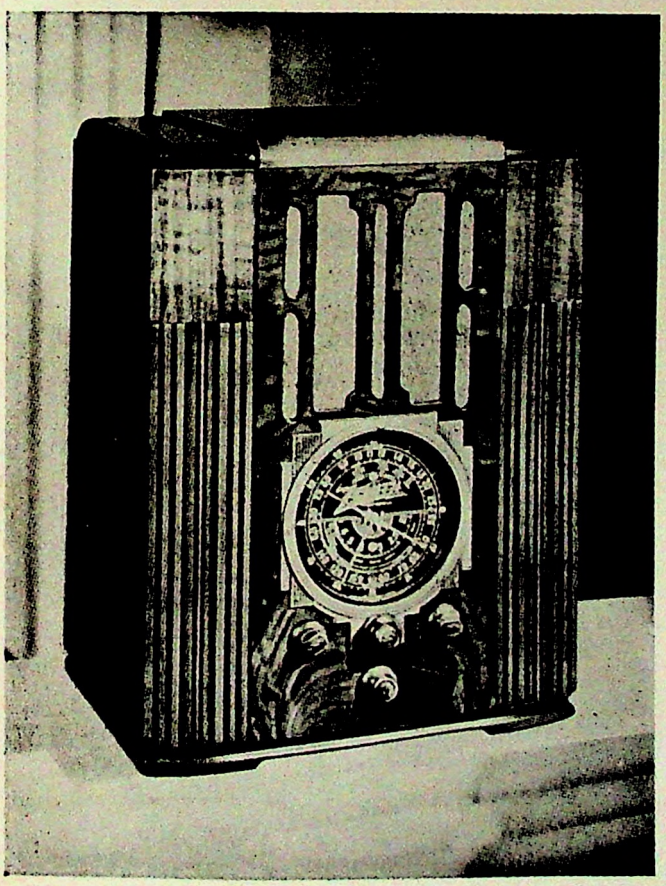

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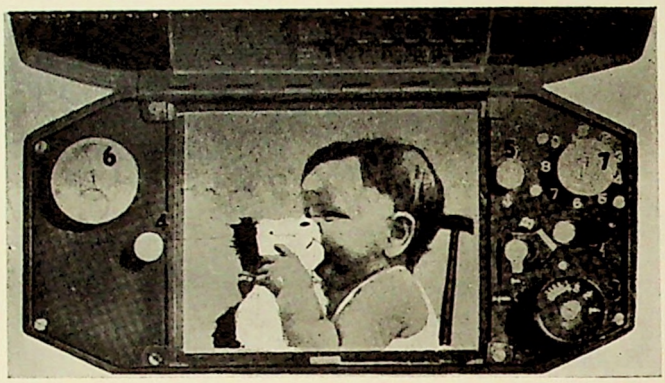

The top view of the National Graflex, open with focusing hood removed.

National Graflex, just a handful, takes ten 2¼ x 2½ inch pictures on a 120 roll of Kodak Film. It provides ground glass focusing and an exclusive exposure guide, linked directly with the settings of lens and shutter.

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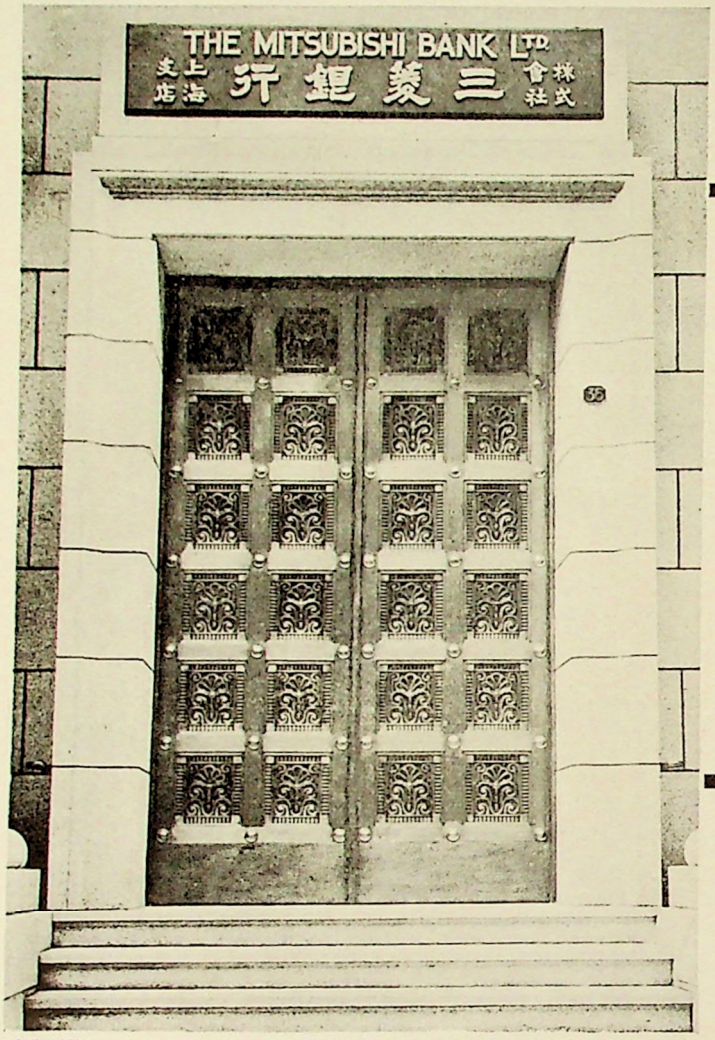

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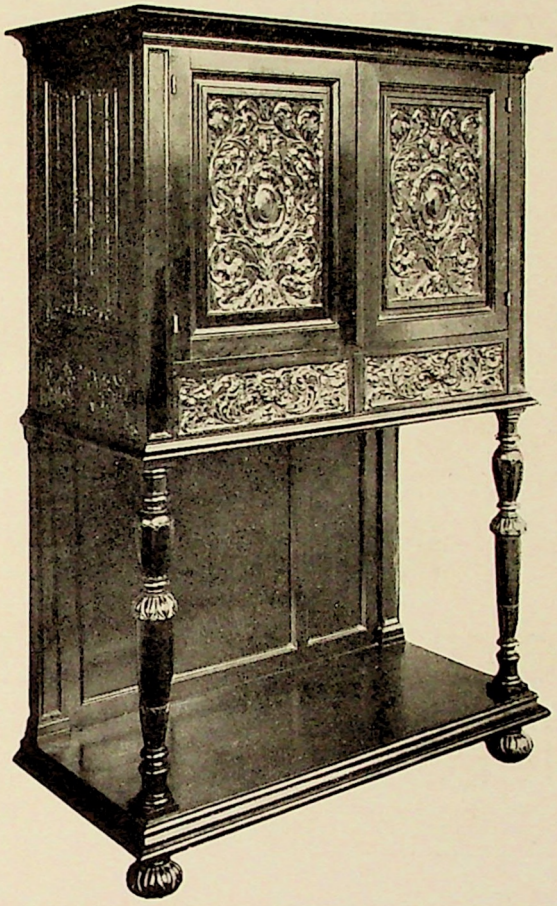

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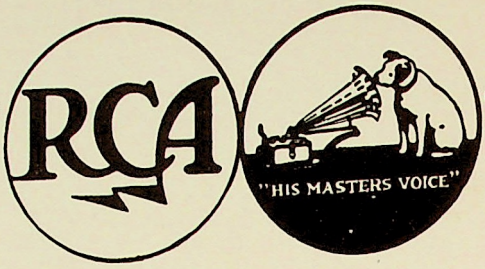

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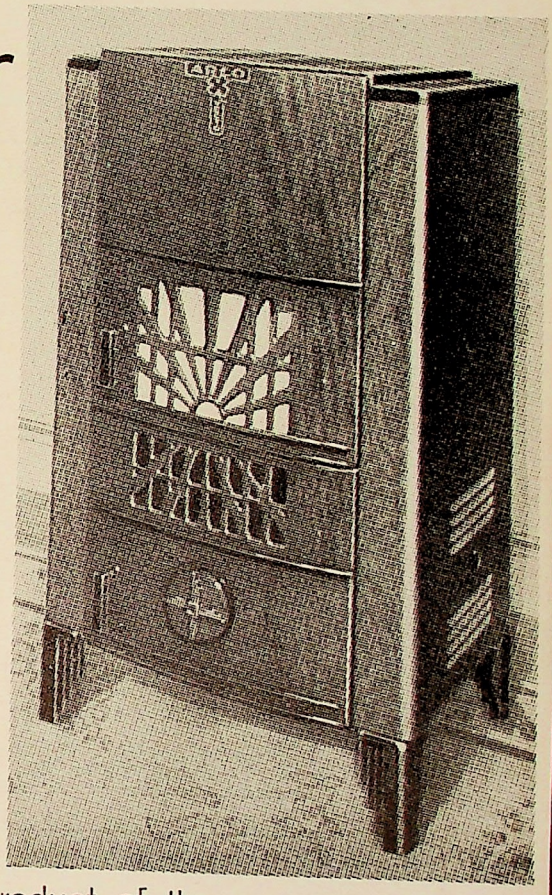

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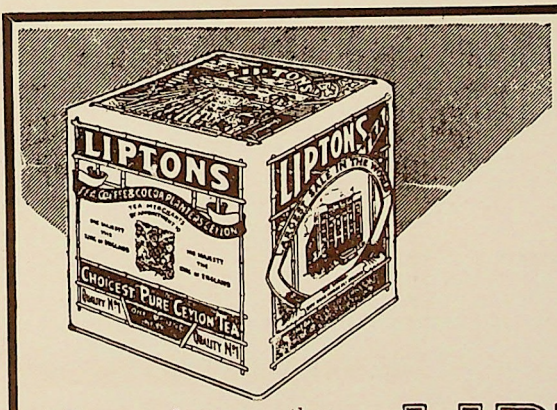

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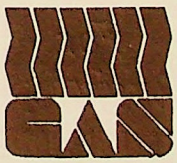

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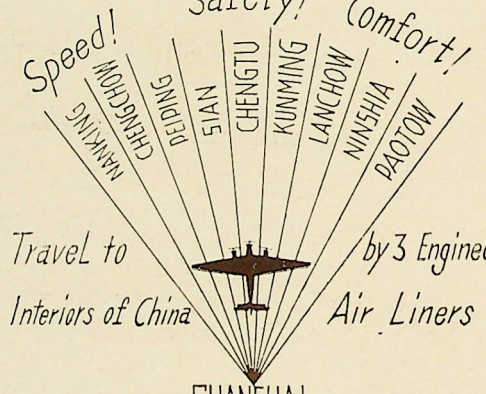

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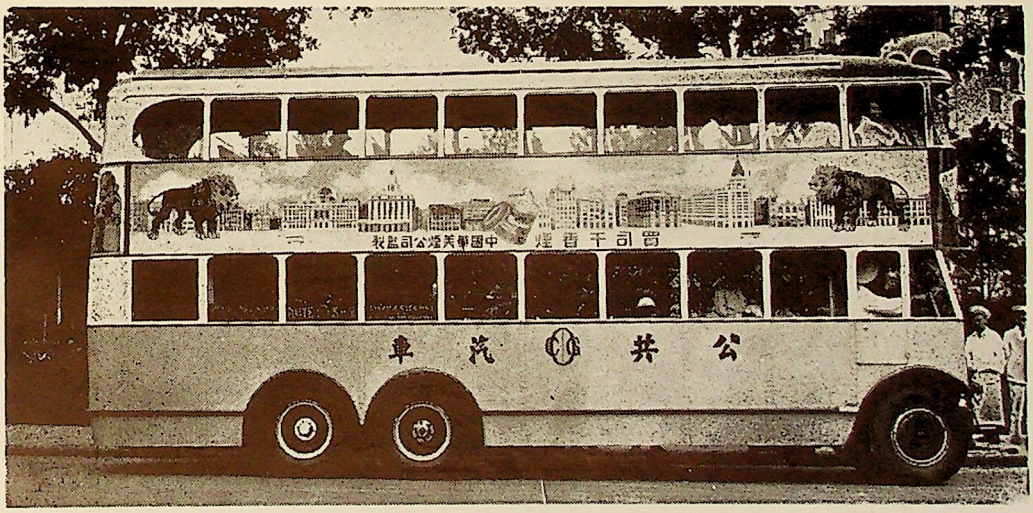

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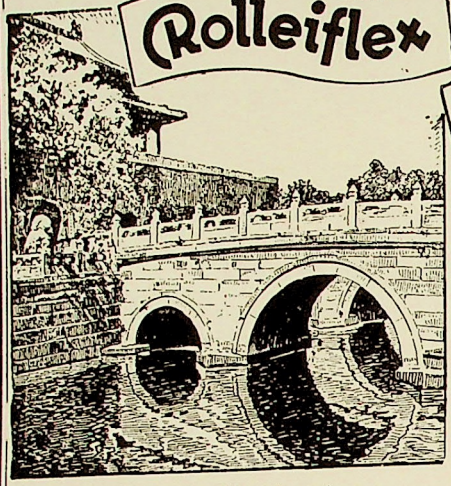

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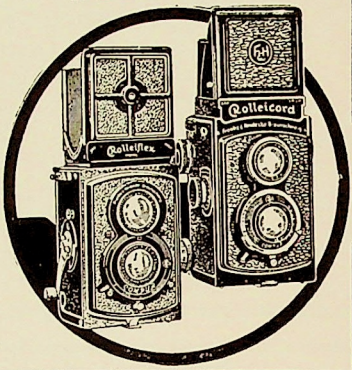

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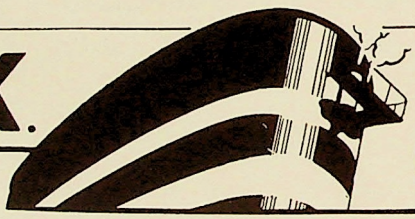

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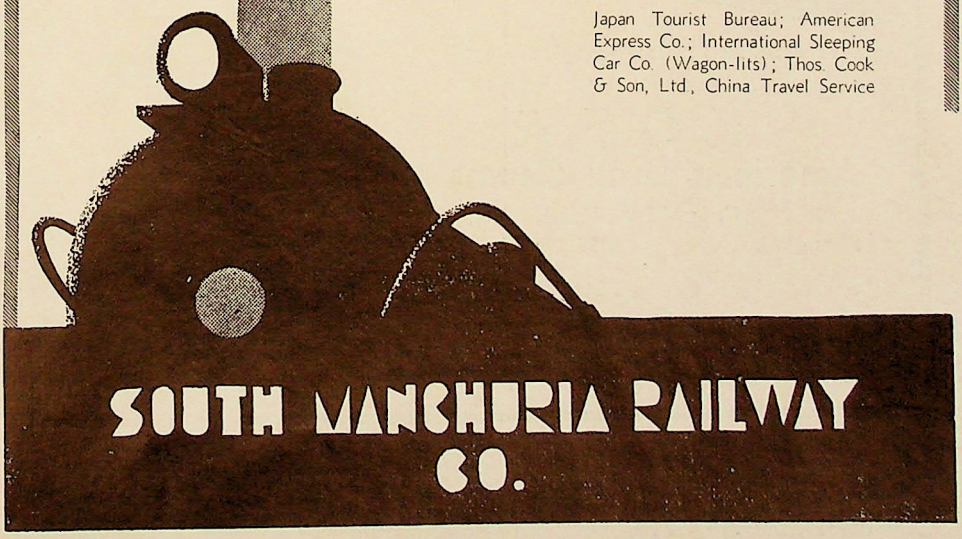

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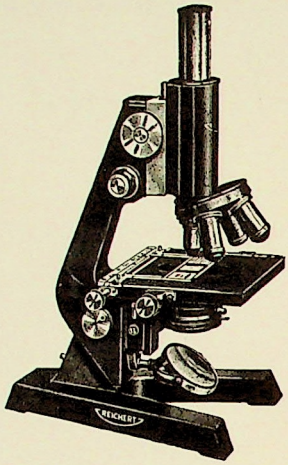

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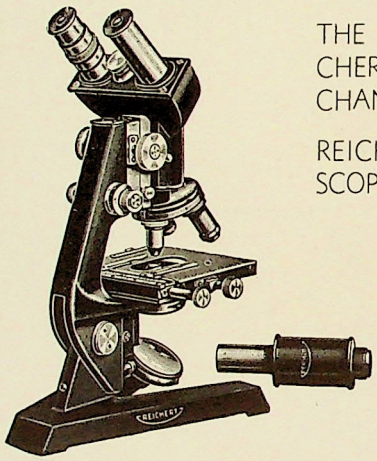

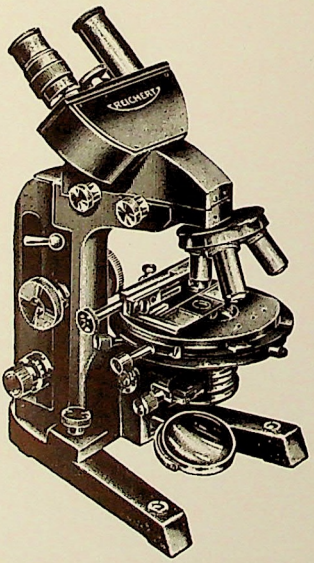

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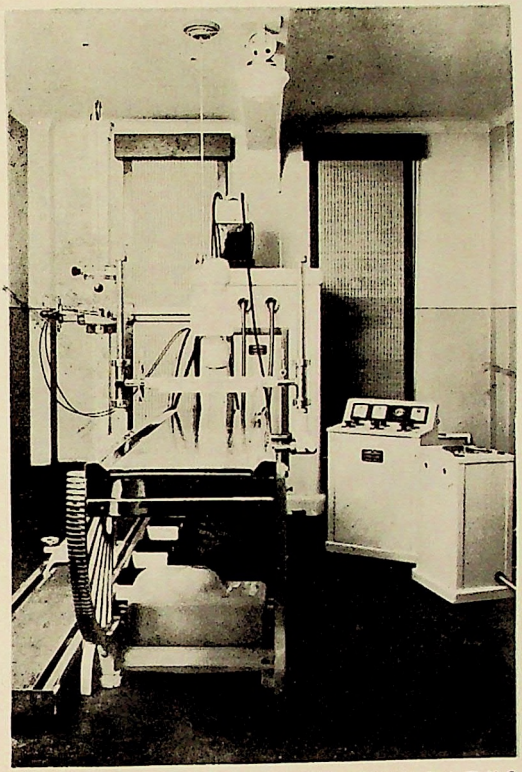

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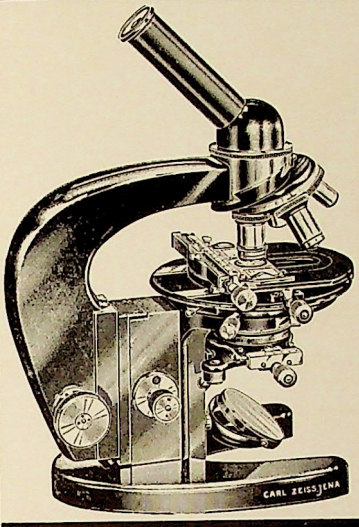

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VOL. XXV OCTOBER, 1936 No. 4

CONTENTS

PAGE

TWENTY-FIVE' YEARS' PROGRESS IN CHINA 185

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC .. ..
BY ARTHUR DE CARLE SOWERBY 187

THE WEI DYNASTY SCULPTURES OF YELLOW-STONE CLIFF IN SHANTUNG .. .. BY F. S. DRAKE 194

ART NOTES 204

THE LIBRARY 205

A VILLAGE IN ANHUEI .. ..BY REWI ALLEY 208

PROGRESS IN CHINA'S INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS .. ..
BY SU-LIN YOUNG 214

MODERN SHIPPING IN CHINA 216

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION NOTES 217

CHINA'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT 219

CHINA'S STRUGGLE FOR FINANCIAL STABILITY 221

ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL NOTES 222

SCIENCE IN CHINA DURING THE PAST QUARTER CENTURY .. .. ..
BY ARTHUR DE CARLE SOWERBY 227

MEDICAL PROGRESS IN SHANGHAI .. .. ..BY W. E. FISHER JR. 231

THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN CHINA DURING THE REPUBLICAN PERIOD .. ..BY SU-LIN YOUNG 236

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND REVIEWS 238

SHOOTING AND FISHING NOTES 242

THE GARDEN 243

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS 244

EDUCATIONAL NOTES AND INTELLIGENCE 246

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED 247

Contributions of a suitable nature are invited and all manuscripts not accepted for publication will be returned.

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

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- Jade Store, The .. .. A 8
- Murakami, Toyo A23
- Wagstaff, W. W. A12

AVIATION:
- China National Aviation Corporation .. ..Cover 2
- Eurasia Aviation Corporation .. A20

BANKS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS:
- Bank of Communications A39
- Benjamin & Potts A41
- Central Bank of China, The .. A34
- Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, The A36
- Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd. A38
- Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation A35
- Manufacturers Bank of China, Limited, The A38
- Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. .. A36
- National City Bank of New York A37
- Sassoon & Co., Ltd., E. D. A33
- Union Mobiliere A38

BOOKS:
- Naturalist's Holiday by the Sea, A A31
- Naturalist's Note-Book in China, A A31
- Naturalist in Manchuria, The .. A31
- Sportsman's Miscellany, A. A31

BUILDING MATERIALS:
- Arnhold & Company, Limited .. A18
- Kailan Mining Administration .. A18

CARTRIDGES:
- Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd. (Eley.) . .. .. A 7

CHEMICAL IMPORTERS, LABORATORIES, DRUGGISTS, ETC.:
- "Bayer" Pharma Co. .. .. .. A 1
- Deutsche Farben-Handels-gesellschaft—Waibel & Co. A47
- Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd. (Scott's Emulsion) A28
- Kofa American Drug Co. A26

COAL:
- Kailan Mining Administration .. A18

COSMETICS:
- Oriental Trading Co., Ltd. .. .. A 3
- Simon & Co., Ltd., J. .. .. .. A 3

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS:
- General Electric Co. of China Ltd., The A42

ENGINEERS, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, SHIP BUILDERS, ETC.:
- Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd. A44
- Malcolm & Co., Ltd. A43
- Oliveira & Son, H. A45

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- Hollins & Co., Ltd., Wm. (Viyella) .. .. A 4

FOOD AND PROVISIONS:
- Geddes Trading & Dairy Farm Co., Ltd. A17
- Shanghai Milk Supply Co. A16
- Union Brewery Ltd. A32
- Yuen Tah & Co. A16

FURNITURE:
- Modern Home.. .. .. A13
- Simmons Co. A11

GAS:
- Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd. A19

HOSPITALS:
- Foo Ming Hospital A27

HOTELS:
- Foreign Y.M.C.A. .. .. ..Cover 2
- Yamato Hotel A25

INTERIOR DECORATORS:
- Modern Home A13
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JEWELLERS:
- Jade Store, The .. .. A 8

LAUNDRIES:
- Cathay Laundry Co. A32

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Classified Index of Advertisers *(Contd.)*

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Asia Trading Corporation .. Cover 4
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Texas Company (China) Ltd., The .. .. Cover 4
Triangle Motors, Fed. Inc. .. Cover 4

OIL COMPANIES:

Asiatic Petroleum Co. (North China), Ltd. .. .. Cover 3
Standard Vacuum Oil Co. A44

PHOTOGRAPHY:

Acme Photo Copy Services A38
Eastman Kodak Company A10
Melchers & Co. A22
Schmidt & Company (Leica) .. A 9
Scientific Service Co. .. .. .. A 9

PLUMBING AND HEATING CONTRACTORS:

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A B C Press, S.A. A49
China Press A50
Chung Hwa Book Co., Ltd. .. A48
Commercial Press, The A51
Discovery A51
Game and Gun A44
Hong Kong Naturalist A51
Mercury Press A55, 56, 57, 58
National Geological Survey of China A54
North-China Daily News and Herald, Ltd. A59
Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, The A52
Shanghai Mainichi Shimbun .. A29
Shanghai Times A53
Tientsin Press, Ltd., The A54

RADIOS:

Chinese Government Radio Administration A49
R.C.A. Victor Company of China A14

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Dodwell & Co., Ltd. .. .. .. A 1

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Japanese Cotton Millowners Association in China A45

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Yee Tsoong Tobacco Distributors, Ltd. .. .. A 5

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Canadian Pacific Steamship .. A 3
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Japanese Government Railways .. A24
Lloyd Triestino A20
Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. .. Cover 3
Ming Sung Industrial Co., Ltd. .. A 2
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South Manchuria Railway Company A25

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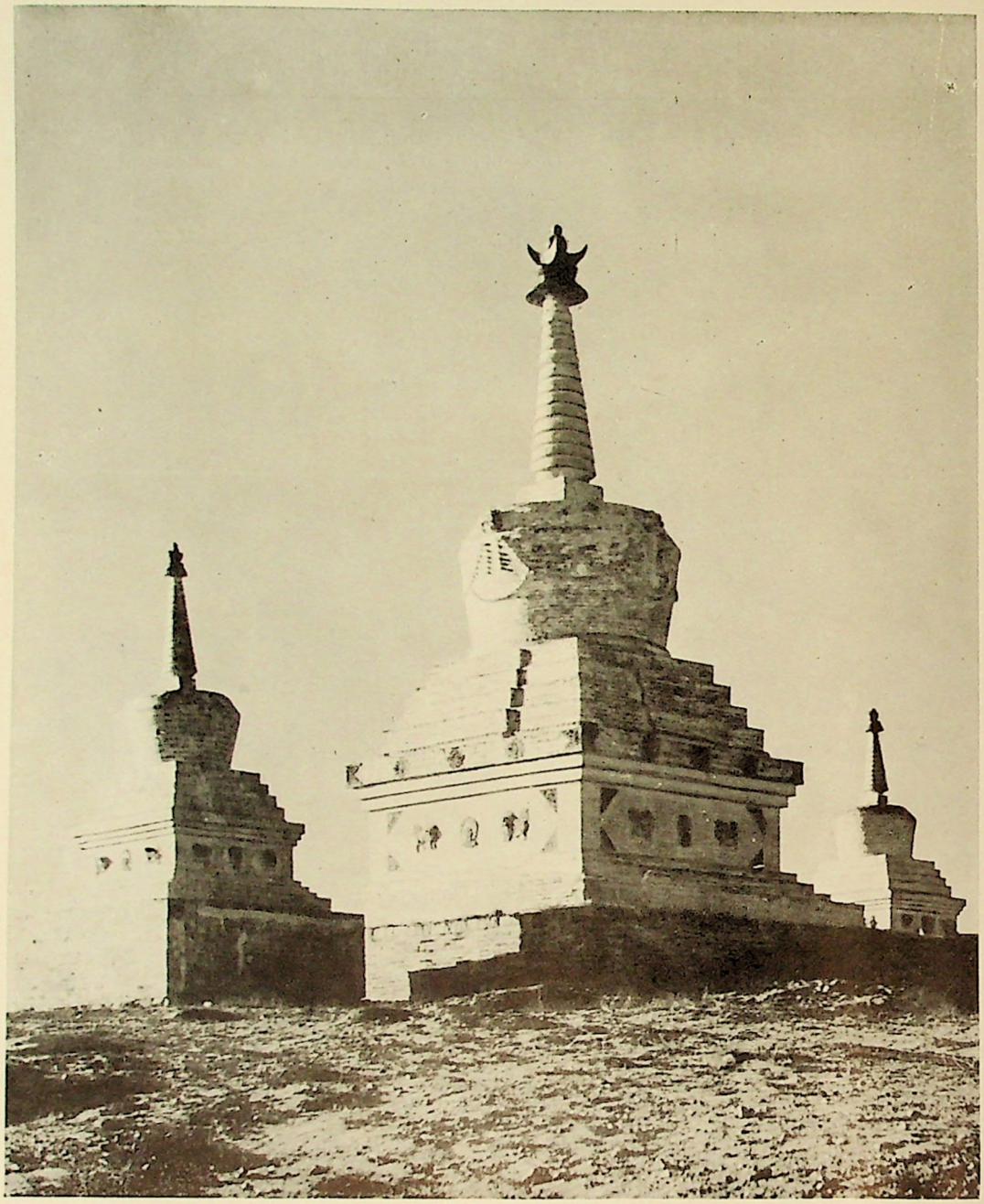


EMBLEMS OF CHINA'S GREAT NORTH-WEST

Dagobas marking the Burial Places of important Lamas in the Ordos Desert south of Pao-t'ou in Western Suiyuan.

Photograph by Hans Koester

THE CHINA JOURNAL
中國樵誌

VOL. XXV OCTOBER, 1936 NO. 4

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' PROGRESS IN CHINA

Every business man finds stock-taking a very necessary adjunct to the success of his concern. From time to time he must ascertain exactly how he stands in order intelligently to formulate plans for the future, eliminate adverse factors in his enterprise and consolidate such gains as have been made. And, since the running of a country, in its last analysis, is nothing but the conducting of a business on a vast scale, it is well for those responsible to pause sometimes in the hurry and bustle of every day life and activity to take stock of the country's position, mark past successes and failures, note what progress has been made and make plans for the future.

The present is an excellent time for such a stock-taking in China, for October 10 marks the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the birth of Democracy in this country. For a quarter of a century the people of China have lived under a Republican form of government, and it is possible to look back over the past two and a half decades and form a comparatively clear idea of just what has been gained during this somewhat chaotic period in China's history.

No doubt the leaders in the National Government have already taken stock of things, and must be experiencing no little satisfaction over the result. Indeed, they are to be warmly congratulated, for, in spite of the overwhelming odds against them, national catastrophes of appalling magnitude, internal dissensions and external aggression, they are able to show China in a better position than she has been in for a much longer time than a quarter of a century.

It is only necessary to cast one's mind back over the years and conjure up a vision of China's condition at any particular time, or to pick up and read in any of the many histories the events which have transpired in this country during the last two centuries, to realize that she is in a

stronger position to-day and on the whole more prosperous than at any period in her history since the halcyon days of some of the old dynasties.

No matter in which direction the observer turns, he cannot fail to mark substantial progress, and it is to be noted that in every case the greater part of that progress has taken place in the last twenty-five years, that is to say, since the advent of the Republic.

It may further be noted that that progress has been proceeding with increasing acceleration, so that most of it has been crammed into the period of somewhat less than a decade since the present Nationalist Government came into power and commenced its task of consolidating and unifying the whole country.

The position to-day is extremely encouraging, for on every hand the Government and people of China are making great and rapid strides in the direction of bringing her up to the level of other countries.

In the succeeding pages of this issue of *The China Journal*, which is dedicated to the Silver Jubilee of the Republic of China, an attempt is made to offer a brief but convincing survey of the progress made in this country during the last quarter of a century. It must be realized, however, that in no country in the world is it harder to understand the significance of current events than in China, for the reason that so much is always going on under he surface. It is not till some time afterwards that what really happened and the causes behind those happenings are revealed. But the years have rolled by since the Chinese people decided in favour of having a Republic, and many things have come to light. It is thus possible to make a survey of events in China since October 10, 1911, and assess them at their true value. We may now see which of the many stalwart figures that have stalked across the political stage have been the real benefactors and which the enemies of this country. We are able to evaluate the gains that have been made, and to see where losses have occurred.

It is obvious that what has been gained far outweighs what has been lost. Even if China has lost something of her ancient poise and culture, she has gained enormously in other directions. In science, modern literature, education, legislation, commerce, industry and finance the progress she has made in recent years has been nothing short of phenomenal, and there are not lacking signs that, with certain new impulses that are making themselves felt in the life of the people, a rennaisance in her art and in other cultural phases of her past existence is about to take place, if it has not already begun.

We venture to think that the results of our survey of China's progress during the past twenty-five years are of so satisfactory a nature as to justify the most sincere congratulations being extended to the Chinese people and their leaders on the present auspicious occasion, and we feel sure that our readers will heartily join us in offering such congratulations.

A. de C. S.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

BY

ARTHUR DE CARLE SOWERBY

A bomb exploding in the headquarters of the Revolutionary Party in the Russian Concession in Hankow during the evening of October 9, 1911, precipitated the revolt on October 10 of troops of the so-called Model Army stationed in Wu-chang opposite Hankow on the south bank of the Yangtze River, which ended in the sweeping away of the Manchu Dynasty and the establishment early in 1912 of the Republic of China.

The revolt was premature. It had not been intended by the leaders of the Revolutionaries that it should take place till a month or so later; but, in the police raid on the Party's headquarters following the accidental explosion of the bomb, papers which revealed the names and plans of those involved were seized. This necessitated immediate action if the whole movement was not to be ruthlessly suppressed and those connected with it hunted down and executed.

Wu-chang was seized and the Government officials and Manchus massacred, though the Governor managed to make his escape. General Li Yuan-hung was made head of the revolutionary troops. Soon the whole of China was in a blaze, only Chihli, the capital province, Honan and Shantung remaining in the hands of the Imperialist soldiers of the well-equipped and Western-trained army which had been created by Yuan Shih-kai.

The latter's chief claim to fame was that in 1897 he had betrayed to the old Empress Dowager the members of the Reform Party, most of whom were beheaded at her command in the *coup d'etat* which followed, thereby putting an end to the reforms which were being carried out by the Emperor Kuang Hsu, and sowing the seeds of the 1911 Revolution. On the deaths of the Emperor and Empress Dowager within a few days of each other late in 1909 Yuan Shih-kai was banished in disgrace to his home in Honan, being lucky to escape with his life.

When the Revolution broke out the panic-stricken Manchus sent for Yuan to return to Peking to take charge of affairs and suppress the rebellion. He countered with certain demands, amongst which were that a Constitution for a limited monarchy should be declared by the Manchus with himself as Premier. This was granted in an Imperial Edict, issued in the name of the new Emperor, Hsuan T'ung, a mere child at the time and far too young to understand anything that was going on. In due course Yuan Shih-kai returned to Peking, where he assumed control. Imperialist troops were now fighting on four fronts, in Shansi, in Honan and Shensi, in Hupei and in Southern Shantung and Anhuei, but, though they met with some success, it was obvious that China as a whole was too much aroused against the Manchus to be subdued by force or to accept even a nominal Manchu rule. In the end an armistice was declared and negotiations commenced.

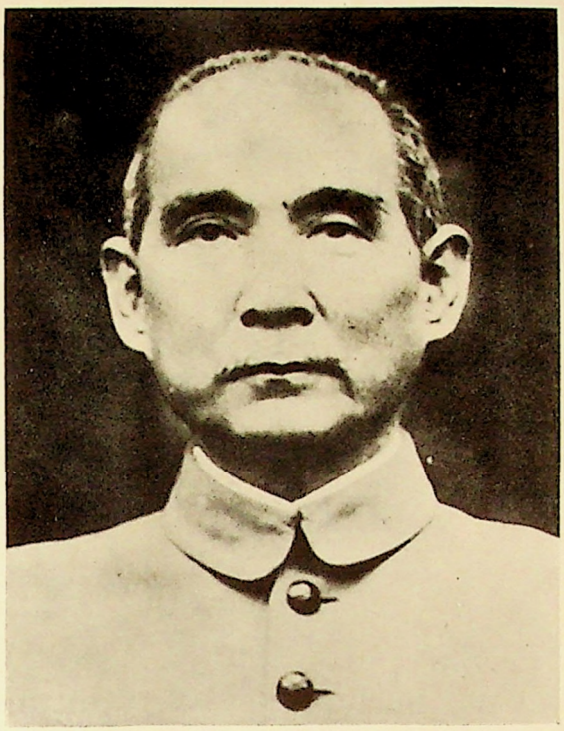
These broke down early in January, 1912, but on February 12 the Emperor abdicated and the Manchu rule came to an end. This left the

way clear for the establishment of the Republic. In the meanwhile Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who had been the moving spirit in the whole affair, and who must be known as the Father of the Chinese Revolution, had returned to China from his long exile abroad, and on January 1 had been elected the first President of the new Republic. This was not satisfactory to Yuan Shih-kai, who held supreme power in the north, where everything that pertained to the Government was still located, and finally, in order to hold the country together, Dr. Sun relinquished his high post in favour of Yuan Shih-kai. It was not long, however, before it became apparent that the latter was virtually the Dictator of China, thus reducing the idea of republicanism in this country to a farce.

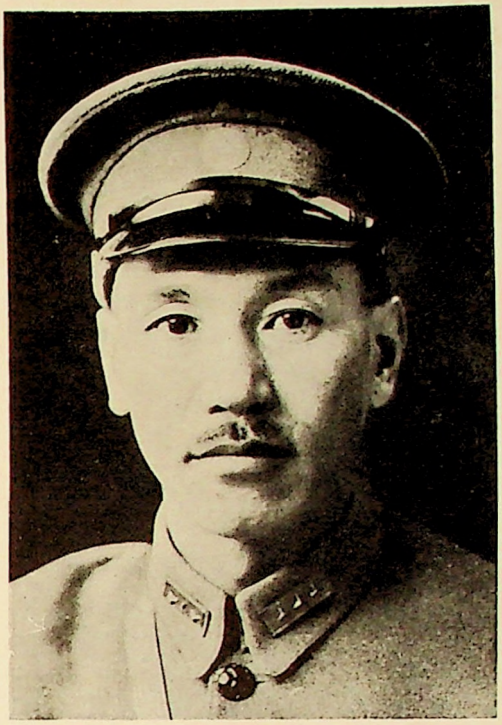
When this was realized by the extreme Republicans in the south what was known as the Second Revolution was staged in Shanghai and the Lower Yangtze. This was in the summer of 1913, but it was quickly suppressed by northern troops and its promoters, including Dr. Sun, fled to Japan, leaving Yuan Shih-kai in complete control of China. Yuan, who had never really believed in democracy, now began laying plans for restoring the monarchical form of government with himself as Emperor. The intrigues which followed during the next few years would take too long to describe, but one important development must be mentioned. Although there was supposed to be a Parliament in Peking, this, too, was a Gilbertian farce owing to the way its members were elected and acted. Yuan, in order to strengthen his hand throughout the country, introduced the system of having in each province a Military Governor, called *Tu-chun*, superior in rank to the Civil Governor, appointing to these posts men who were loyal to him, and giving them autocratic powers.

Thus began one of the worst phases of the whole of China's long history, for these Military Governors were not slow to realize the power that had been placed in their hands, and, as soon as Yuan Shih-kai died, which was on June 6, 1916, after an abortive attempt to create himself Emperor in name as well in fact, each began to plot to dominate and control the whole country. They had the revenues of large areas under their control, and large armies at their command. Naturally this led to a state of civil war and chaos that wracked the country for many years, brought ruin to countless thousands of its inhabitants and weakened China to a point almost beyond recovery. Banditry became rife. Indeed, some of the warlords, as these Military Governors were called, actually began their political careers as bandit leaders, becoming so powerful as to be able to force what remained of the Government to recognize them and appoint them as Governors of the areas they had seized for themselves. By the levying of illegal taxes, extortion, opium monopolies and other nefarious means they became fabulously rich, and many of them extremely powerful. They waged war up and down the country, producing a state of affairs whereby China became almost a byword amongst the nations.

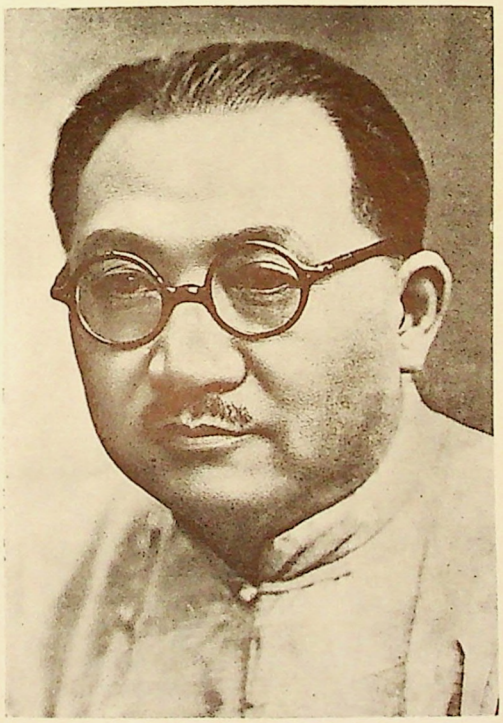
A country so weakened by internal dissensions was naturally in no position to maintain a strong foreign policy, and in 1915 China was forced to submit to the famous Twenty-one Demands presented to the Government by Japan, which country had already taken over all Germany's interests in Shantung, including the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway, as a war



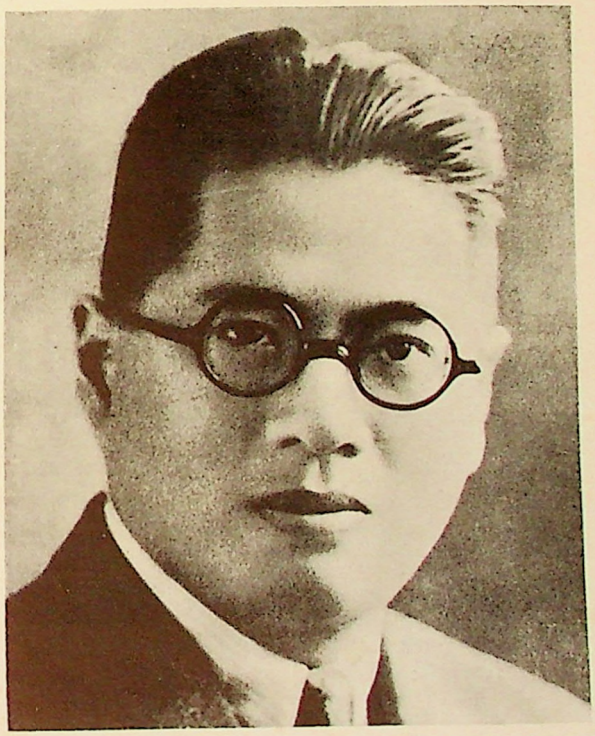
Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Father of the Chinese Republic.



Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan.

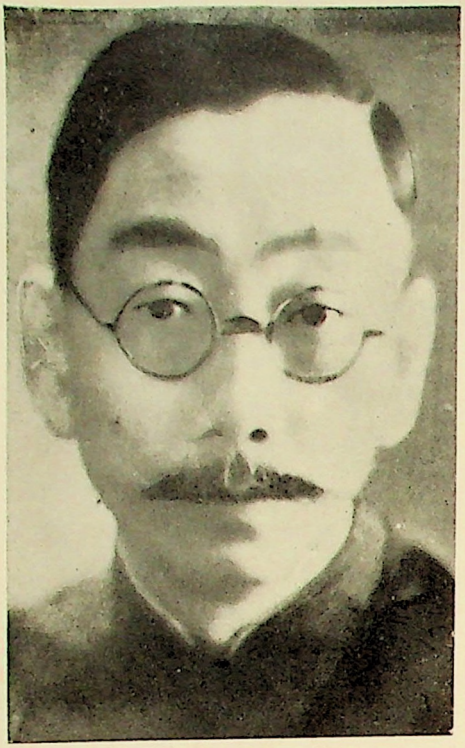


Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance and Vice-President of the Executive Yuan.

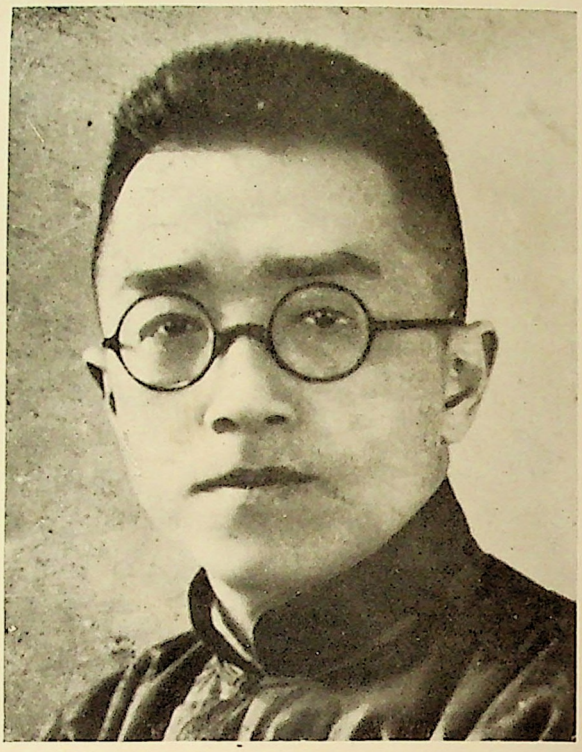


Mr. T. V. Sung, former Minister of Finance and present Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China.

Amongst China's Leaders are Scientists and Intellectuals of the highest order, Men capable of holding their own with the Savants of any country.



The late Dr. V. K. Ting, famous Geologist and one of China's foremost Scientists, who at the Time of his Death was Secretary General of the Acadamia Sinica. He was largely responsible for the establishment of the Government Geological Survey of China.



Dr. Hu Shih, the Modern Philosopher of China, who has lead the Intellectuals of this Country in a great Literary and Cultural Renaissance. He has recently been representing China at the Sixth Biennual Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held recently at Yosemite Park in the United States.

Chang Hsueh-liang, often known as the Young Marshal, who inherited the Overlordship of Manchuria from his Father, the famous Chang Tso-lin. Since the Japanese occupied Manchuria in 1931 he has done useful work for the Nationalist Government in Bandit and Communist Suppression, especially in China's Great North-West.

measure. This aroused the whole Chinese nation to an impotent fury, and has had more to do with subsequent ill feeling and resultant open hostilities between China and Japan than anything else.

General Li Yuan-hung, who had been Vice-President, became President after Yuan Shih-kai's death, and he immediately attempted to form a Constitution, but this came to nought owing to the impossibility of reconciling the views of rival parties. In the summer of 1917 General Chang Hsun, warlord in Shantung, made a sudden attack on Peking, which he captured, thereupon placing the young Emperor on the throne again. This attempt to restore the monarchy was quickly suppressed by General Tuan Chi-jui, the most powerful military leader in the country, and, Li Yuan-hung refusing to resume office, Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang became President, followed by Hsu Hsih-chang. An attempt was made late in 1918 to unite North and South China, but failed after protracted negotiations.

In the meanwhile, through General Tuan Chi-jui's insistance, China had joined the Allies and declared war on Germany, but the hopes she entertained through taking this step were not realized at the Peace Conference at Versailles. Germany's interests in Shantung were transferred to Japan. It must not be overlooked, however, that China at that time was not a united country, the North and the South being hopelessly antagonistic to each other. Nor did unity exist in either North or South China, for in each there were opposing factions. Two antagonistic parties arose in the south, and Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who, had set up an independent Government in Canton, was finally driven out by the Kuangsi faction. This faction was later defeated by General Ch'en Ch'uing-ming, Dr. Sun once more being declared President of China in 1921, though his authority did not extend beyond the two southernmost provinces. In the north rival warlords were fighting for power. Thus it was difficult for the Powers to take China's claims seriously. However, at the Washington Conference, held in November, 1921, various concessions were made to China, including tariff revision and the rendition of Wei-hai-wei by Great Britain, while Japan withdrew the most disliked items in her Twenty-one Demands, ultimately agreeing to return Tsingtao and the leased territory in that area as well as to allow China to redeem the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway, control of which she thereupon relinquished.

It was now that the worst effects of the *Tu-chun* or Military Governor system introduced by Yuan Shih-kai began to be felt, and China became a prey to civil wars that bid fare to divide her up into a number of antagonistic petty states. General Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian war lord, seized Peking in 1921, only to be driven back beyond the Great Wall at Shan-hai Kuan by General Wu Pei-fu, who in turn was attacked and defeated by General Feng Yu-hsiang, known as the Christian General. Feng held Peking for a brief period, during which he ousted the Manchu ex-Emperor and his family and dependents from the Palace and Forbidden City, which they had been allowed to retain by the terms of their abdication agreement.

It was not long before General Chang Tso-lin once more marched into China, and Feng Yu-hsiang and his redoubtable army were defeated and driven northward beyond the Great Wall into the area now known

as Suiyuan, but which at that time was still part of Shansi Province. In the latter another Military Governor held sway. This was General Yen Hsi-shan, who had held the province ever since the commencement of the Revolution in 1911, and had administered it so well that it had become known as the Model Province.

Both Feng and Yen were genuinely in sympathy with the real aims of the Revolution, which was not the case with the other northern warlords of those troublous days, and it is interesting to note in passing that they alone have survived and still hold posts under the present National Government. Many of the others have been assassinated by people they injured during their days of power, the rest having gone into retirement.

It is necessary here to take cognizance of two new political factors which had come into being in China and were steadily developing in importance. One of these was the entry of the growing body of Chinese students into the political arena. As far back as 1919 the students in all the schools, colleges and universities in the Peking and other areas in the north had gone on strike over what they considered the betrayal of the country's interests to Japan on the part of the Chinese Government by negotiating loans in exchange for special rights and privileges. In Peking a big demonstration had been staged and the homes and offices of high officials attacked. The movement resulted in the removal of the offending officials and a nation-wide boycott of Japanese trade in China. It also taught the students their power, just as Yuan's system of Military Governors had taught the militarists theirs.

The other important factor in Chinese affairs was the rise of Communism throughout the country, directly fomented by agents from Moscow, and drawing its strength from the chaotic conditions caused by civil war and banditry and the resultant misery of the people. These two movements largely supplemented each other. The students, burning with patriotic zeal, readily accepted communistic teachings. Especially strong was this movement in South China. Thus two more adverse factors were added to the already distressingly chaotic conditions in China. The Moscow agents, determined to benefit by the latter in their endeavour to Sovietize China, began to foment feeling against all foreigners in the country, and before long serious trouble was afoot, finding outward expression in the May 30, 1925, incident in the International Settlement in Shanghai and the Shameen incident in Canton.

In the former some Chinese students lost their lives in a mass demonstration in the course of which an important Police Station was being attacked, while in the latter a big anti-foreign procession was fired upon from the French Concession. These unfortunate incidents, undoubtedly the result of Communist activity and agitation, caused widespread indignation throughout China, which found its expression in an intense Nationalism with British interests in China as its chief butt. Trouble broke out everywhere and the country was in greater turmoil than ever. Missionary work was disrupted, schools and hospitals being broken up. A severe boycott of British trade was launched in South China, where by this time the influence of Soviet Russia was paramount.

How this Communist dominance had come about is explained by the fact that Dr. Sun Yat-sen, receiving no encouragement or help from any

of the other Powers in his endeavour to overthrow the Northern Government and establish a Republic in fact as well as in name, had turned to Soviet Russia, which country alone offered him active cooperation as well as sympathy. Borodin had been sent to Canton as his political adviser and had succeeded in introducing and spreading widely the Soviet principles of proletarian rule. He managed to eliminate all elements in the south inimicable to Dr. Sun and created a strong Southern Government, which forthwith announced and started to carry out a campaign of conquest against the Northern Government. This was known as the Nationalist movement, and is frequently referred to as the Third Revolution in China.

It was at this critical stage in the history of the Republic that General Chiang Kai-shek began to play a prominent rôle. A staunch supporter of Dr. Sun and the Kuo Min Tang Party, he had spent two years in Moscow studying the Communist methods, and had returned to Canton to put what he had learnt into effect. His advancement was rapid, and when early in March, 1925, Dr. Sun died, he found himself the strongest Chinese leader in the Southern Government. He was not a Communist at heart, although he appreciated to the full the value of Communist methods. He had realized that Communism was not suited to the Chinese, and before long he had ousted Borodin and the Communists from power in Canton, shortly afterwards commencing his successful drive northward.

Hankow was captured by the southern troops, but before Chiang could get there a Nationalist Government was set up in this city with Eugene Chen as Foreign Minister, and Borodin as Political Adviser. Chiang himself was engaged in severe fighting in Kiangsi against General Sun Chuan-fang, a northern warlord who held the Lower Yangtze region, including Shanghai, financially the biggest prize in China. He defeated General Sun's troops and captured Nan-chang, the capital of Kiangsi, which he made his headquarters, calling in vain upon the members of the Party in Hankow to join him and set up the Nationalist Government there. Thus there were two antagonistic factions in the Nationalist Party, one, strongly Communistic, in control in Hankow, the other, anti-Communistic, in Nan-chang with Chiang at its head. In spite of this Chiang, after consolidating his position in Kiangsi, pushed on to the north and north-east, capturing both Shanghai and Nanking and eliminating Sun Chuan-fang. The entry of the southern troops into Nanking was accompanied by regrettable attacks on foreigners, it was afterwards learnt at the instigation of the Communist group in Hankow with the object of getting Chiang Kai-shek into trouble with the Foreign Powers. Fortunately this nefarious scheme failed to materialize, and thereafter the Communist power in China began to wane. Nanking was declared the new capital of the Nationalist Government, and the best elements of the *soi-disant* Hankow Government joined Chiang there, strengthening his position and consolidating the Nationalist Government. This was early in 1927. The drive northward was continued, but had to be halted because of the activities of the Communist Party in Hankow against Chiang Kai-shek. The latter went into retirement for a while, but later triumphed over his enemies and became more powerful than ever, once

more resuming his northward advance in 1928. The Nationalist army met with a check at Tsi-nan Fu, capital of Shantung, where a Japanese force, which had been rushed to that city from Tsingtao to protect Japanese nationals and interests there, barred its further progress for the time being, though later it succeeded in reaching Peking, and the Northern Government ceased to exist. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang had succeeded his father Chang Tso-lin, who had been killed in very suspicious circumstances by a bomb explosion while on his way to Mukden. The Young Marshal had also retired to Mukden, where he declared his adherence to the Nationalist Government. Generals Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang did likewise, and for the first time since the outbreak of the Revolution in 1911 there was a semblance of unity in China. Everything that pertained to Government in Peking was removed to Nanking, which was confirmed as the new capital of the country. The name of the old capital was changed to Peiping and that of Chihli Province to Hopei.

Since that time the Nationalist Government has made steady progress in every direction, in spite of many difficulties. Thanks to the rapid transport afforded him by the use of aeroplanes, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has visited all parts of the country, settling grievances and cementing friendship with and loyalty to the Nationalist Government, which has been developed into the strongest Government China has had in modern times. Discontent in the South, which came to a head recently in an open breach with the Central Government and a threat of war, has been peacefully overcome within the past few weeks, and an agreement arrived at which brings the two southern provinces of Kuangtung and Kuangsi definitely within the fold, thereby completing the unity after which the Nationalists have been striving ever since they first came into power.

A sound Constitution has been drawn up and is being put into effect; adequate laws have been passed and promulgated; China's financial system and currency have been placed on a sound basis; her economic position is being closely studied and improved in many directions; serious problems caused by floods and droughts are being attacked; education and scientific research are being advanced with the aid of extensive disbursements from the National Treasury; industrial development is taking place throughout the whole country; rural rehabilitation is being undertaken. In short, China would be in a fair way to be coming into her own as a great and prosperous country were it not for her unfortunate relations with her great neighbour Japan, which hang a menacing cloud on the horizon.

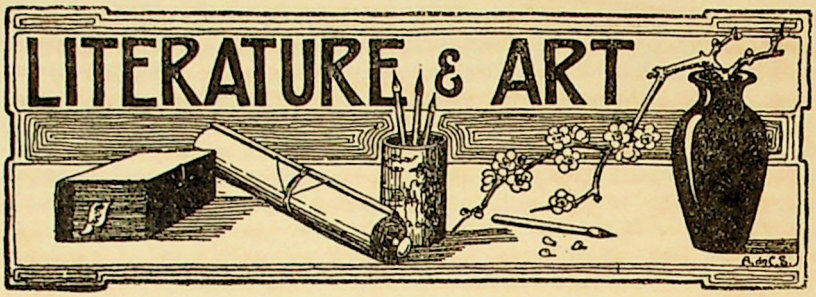
It is impossible here to deal in detail with this phase of China's history since the Republic was formed, as it would require too much space. The outstanding feature since the withdrawal of Japan from Shantung had been a steady accumulation of unsettled grievances on both sides, culminating in September, 1931, in the so-called Mukden incident, the occupation of Manchuria by Japanese troops, and the later formation of the new state of Manchoukuo, with the Manchu ex-Emperor at its head and closely allied by treaty with Japan—so closely, indeed, that Manchuria is now looked upon by most people as Japanese territory. This was followed early in 1932 by an outbreak on the Chapei boundary

of the International Settlement in Shanghai of hostilities between a Japanese landing party in Shanghai and soldiers of the 19th Route Army under General Tsai Ting-kai, which was on its way from Nanking to the south. The Chinese soldiers put up an unexpectedly strong resistance, so that reinforcements had to be rushed to Shanghai from Japan. What began as a clash between outposts developed into a regular war, though undeclared, which lasted for many weeks, and in the course of which large areas in Chapei, the Chinese controlled section of Shanghai to the north of the International Settlement, were destroyed and enormous losses suffered. The casualties also were very heavy on both sides. A cessation of hostilities was finally arranged.

Further trouble subsequently arose in North China when Manchurian and Japanese troops marched into the provinces north of the Great Wall, claiming Jehol and Charhar as belonging to Manchoukuo; while the setting up of an autonomous state in North-eastern Hopei under the protection of Japan has not improved matters. The development of intensive smuggling of dutiable goods into China from this area mainly by Japanese so-called *Ronin* and Koreans during the past twelve months or so has caused a serious fall in this country's Customs revenue as well as further ill feeling against Japan, which country, it is felt, could, if she would, suppress these nefarious activities on the part of her nationals. The regrettable murder of several Japanese in various parts of China during the past year have increased the tension in an already taut situation, and, were it not for the fact that there appears to be a genuine desire on the part of the saner elements in Government circles in both countries to come to an amicable agreement, the outlook would indeed be black.

At the time of writing important negotiations are taking place between the Japanese Ambassador and the Chinese Foreign Minister in Nanking, which it is hoped will result in the reestablishment of a better understanding and more friendly relations between the two countries and a peaceful settlement of outstanding differences.

China, with unity established and a strong and progressive Central Government in power, is on the eve of great things, if only she be given a chance and not interfered with from outside. This brief history of the Republic cannot be better brought to a close than by quoting the pregnant statement made by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Great Britain, in a speech at the annual bankers' dinner in London on October 6. Referring to China and the situation in this part of the world he is reported as having said, "You will have observed with sympathy and approval the remarkable progress effected in the last few years by the National Government of China in the restoration of order, the settlement of debts and the stability of the financial and economic system of that great country. It would be a matter of grave concern to us if that progress were interrupted or endangered by differences and estrangements between China and the Great Empire of Japan, with whom, at one time, we were on such intimate relations and whose friendship we have never ceased to value."



THE WEI DYNASTY SCULPTURES OF YELLOW-STONE CLIFF IN SHANTUNG

BY

F. S. DRAKE

The credit for the discovery of the Wei Dynasty rock-sculptures of Huang Shih Ai (黃石崖) or Yellow-stone Cliff in Shantung, so far as the Western World is concerned, is due to Miss Maida Morton Smith of the Cheeloo University School of Medicine and Professor James M. Menzies of the Sinological Research Institute of Cheeloo University, Tsi-nan Fu, Shantung. It was some time during the spring of last year (1935) that the latter remarked to me that there was a place of this name, not yet located, where according to the "Local History" of this district (Li-ch'êng, 歷城) Buddhist sculptures of the Wei Dynasty were to be found.

A few months later Miss Morton Smith told me of some sculptures she had once seen on a steep hillside south of Tsi-nan Fu behind the famous Ch'ien Fo Shan (千佛山) or Hill of the Thousand Buddhas, about which she would like further information. She also said that she hoped to form a party to explore them. These sculptures Miss Morton Smith herself had first seen in about the year 1928, when she accompanied a party from Cheeloo University which stopped at the cave where they occur during a ramble on the hills; but she did not know which member of the party it was who had first come to know of their existence.

A few months more passed before, on November 16, Miss Morton Smith's party was formed. To my regret I was unable to join it, but it included Professor Menzies and his assistant Mr. Tsêng I-kung, who immediately identified the sculptures as those of the Huang Shih Ai, dating from 522 A.D., about which the "Local History" spoke, the oldest Buddhist rock-carvings yet known in Shantung.

The following week, on November 23, I visited the spot in company with Mr. Clyde B. Sargent, also of Cheeloo University, to whom I am indebted for the photographs illustrating this article. We repeated the visit together early in the spring of the present year, on both occasions

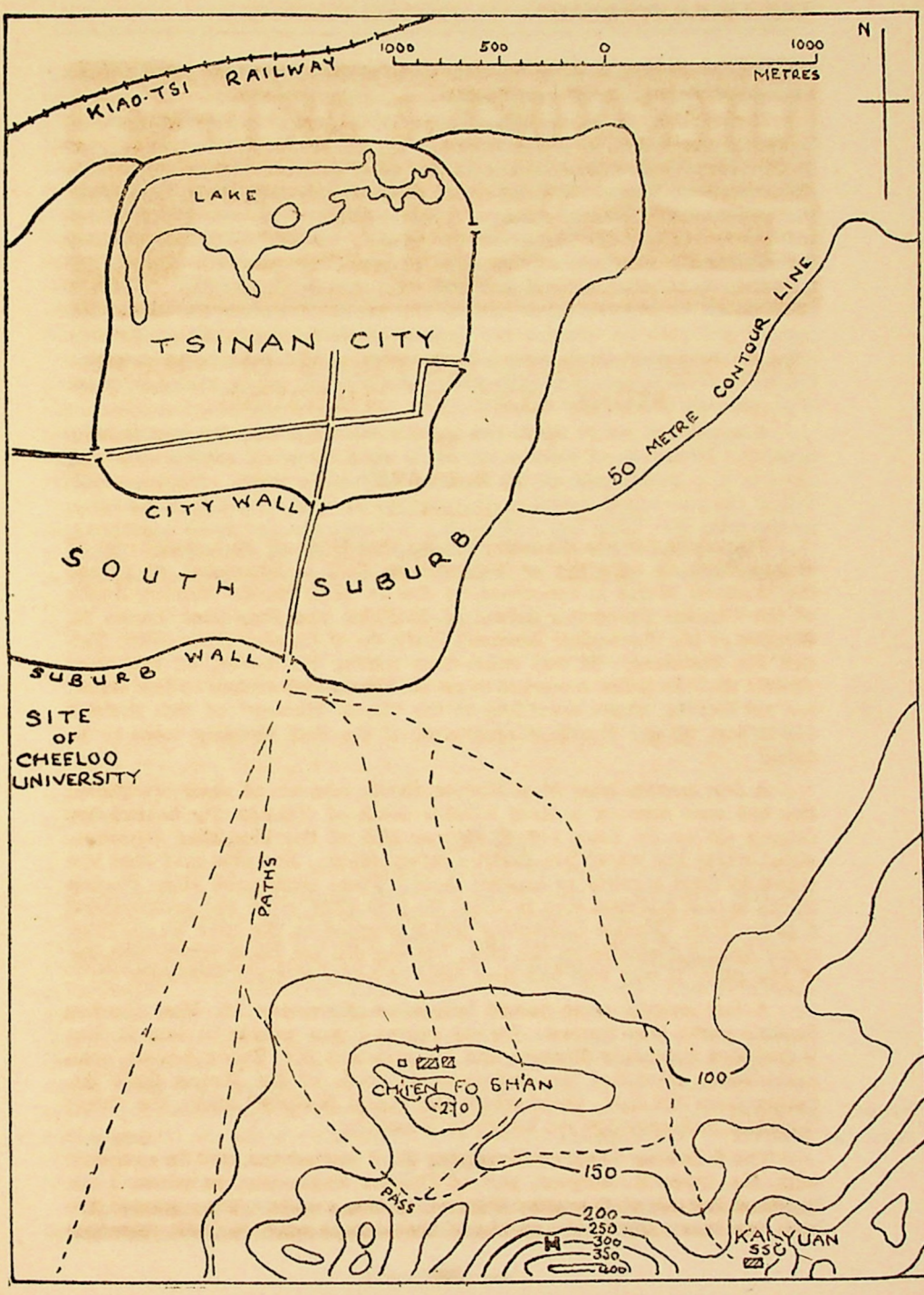


Figure 1. Sketch Map Showing Position of Huang Shih Ai (H).

taking photographs, making rubbings and recording as many observations as possible in the time at our disposal.

Huang Shih Ai, as the name suggests, is part of a magnificent cliff in the Tsinan limestone, of Ordovician time, where the rock has weathered in streaks of yellow in contrast to the dark grey on either side. The cliff, which we estimated to be about sixty feet in height, is formed by the exposure of a bed of massive limestone in the mountain side. According to our aneroid barometer the base of the cliff is 930 feet above the University Campus, on the edge of the plain, and the top of the mountain must rise several hundred feet above that. The mountain itself is an impressive mass just to the south of Ch'ien Fo Shan, the popular hill with its temples and cypress grove to the south of Tsi-nan city, and separated from it by a deep valley. The actual site is about two miles from the south suburb wall; but Ch'ien Fo Shan, rising in front of it, conceals it from the city.

A number of rough roads run southwards from the city to the hilly country. From one of these a mountain path turns off to the east and ascends to a gentle pass at the back of Ch'ien Fo Shan. On the other side of the pass one descends eastwards into a valley with Ch'ien Fo Shan on the left, K'ai Yüan Ssu (開元寺) in front and the great buttresses that support the limestone cliff of Huang Shih Ai on the right. Each of these three is a centre of interest. There are sculptures of the Sui

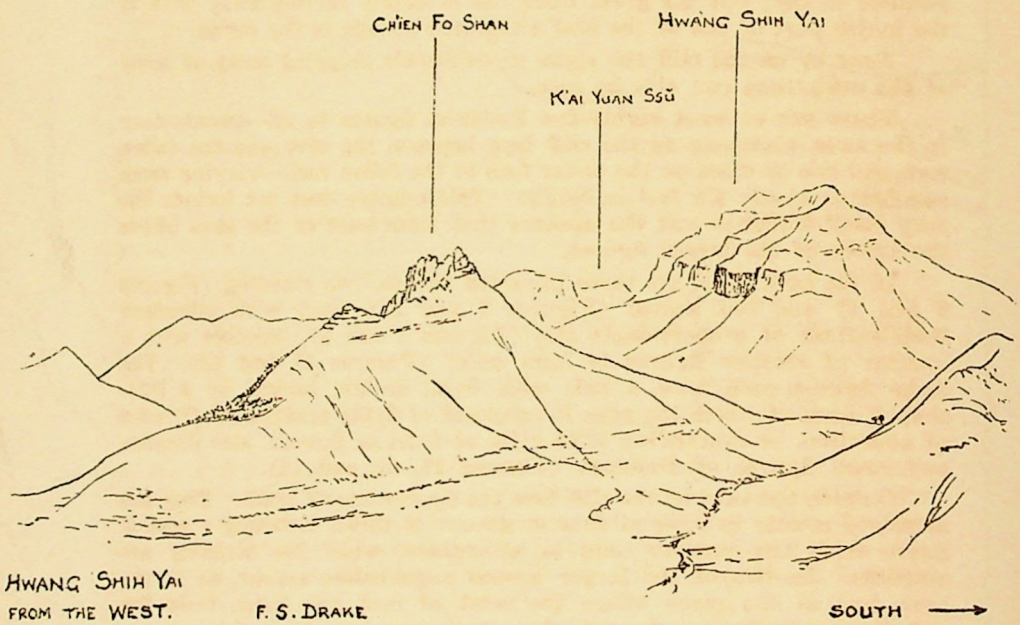


Figure 2.

Dynasty (581-618 A.D.) at both Ch'ien Fo Shan and K'ai Yüan Ssu, not first class work, however, and at the latter place much decayed; but the

most beautiful and most interesting are those of Huang Shih Ai. Yet, whereas a broad stone path and steps cut from the solid rock lead to each of the former, there is no path discernible to the sculptures of Huang Shih Ai. The visitor, guided by the patch of yellow on the cliff above him, clambers over the loose debris and tumbled scree that falls in a steep slope between two spurs from the base of the cliff. On attaining the latter he finds himself upon a ledge twenty feet wide at the widest part and about one hundred feet long, curving like a sickle round the head of the hollow up which he has climbed. On the cliff face, and at different levels, a number of small Buddhist figures, arranged in groups and rows, meet the eye; while at the eastern end of the ledge the slit-like opening of a cave appears.

The floor of the cave is about five feet above the ledge; the roof is eleven feet above the floor; while the cleft in the rock above the roof rises some eleven feet higher again. The cave is small, being only eleven feet deep, and nine feet wide at the mouth, while at the farther end it narrows to a point. Yet it holds a set of twenty-four Buddhist figures carved out of the living rock, of which several are life-sized.

Towards the western end of the ledge a large piece of rock has fallen from the cliff above and lies balanced on the edge. On its under face two or three small Buddhist figures and part of an inscription can be discerned. How many more figures lie concealed beneath it it is impossible to say; but the great block has evidently carried away with it the major part of one of the best sculptured groups in the series.

Near by on the cliff the signs of deliberate chipping away of some of the sculptures can also be seen.

There are at least eighty-five Buddhist figures in all—twenty-four in the cave, sixty-one on the cliff face between the cave and the fallen rock and two or more on the under face of the fallen rock—varying from one foot to nearly six feet in height This number does not include the very small Buddhas and the apsâras that form part of the aura above the haloes of the larger figures.

In the cave itself are three life-sized figures, two standing (Figures 5 and 9) and one seated (Figures 7 and 10), each with attendant Bodhisattvas of proportionate size (Figures 5 and 8), together with a number of smaller figures in high relief (Figures 11 and 12). The large figures each have a halo with floral design, backed by a leaf-shaped aura, of which the apex is composed of flying apsâras in attitudes of adoration, or descending with gifts of fruit or flowers, also dragons and small figures of Buddhas (Figures 11, 13 and 14).

Outside the cave on the cliff face the figures are all small. They are arranged mostly in rows of four or groups of three, including a central figure with two smaller ones in attendance, while the majority are standing. In two of the larger groups angel-haloes appear, as in the cave, and at the place where the block of rock has fallen from the cliff there are the remains of what must once have been the best executed angel-design of all.

Most of the figures are at or below eye-level, but a few are higher, the highest being about twelve feet above the ledge.

In connection with the sculptures are remains of frescoes. Plaster still clings to the stone above the mouth of the cave, and to parts of the cliff above some of the sculptures. The remains of colour are to be seen on it, but all that can be distinctly discerned is the red and black rings of haloes. Similarly the remains of colour, mostly red and black, are to be seen on the stone round a number of the figures.

Even if there were no inscriptions, the style of the sculptures would be sufficient to declare their date. The long outward flowing robes carefully pleated, in the style described by Siren ("Sculpture in China), in which the figures without exception are draped (Figures 9 and 10), show them to belong to the Northern and Eastern Wei Dynasties (386-535 and 534-550 A. D.), respectively. The workmanship also is of a high artistic order, and is characterised by graceful lines and breadth of treatment.

Unfortunately the heads of all the larger figures are missing; while those of the smaller figures are mostly too diminutive to be of any value for study. Three of the medium-sized figures in the cave, however, and one of those outside, have their heads intact, or partly intact, and show the typical Northern Wei type of face, rounded and pleasantly smiling (Figure 11).

Fortunately for purposes of study and of exact dating there are several inscriptions cut into the rock. Three within the cave, dated 1121 A. D. (宋宣和三年), 1576 A. D. (萬歷四年) and 1621 A. D. (天啓元年), respectively, we can dismiss at once as being later scratchings, and only interesting as showing that the place was visited in the Sung and Ming Dynasties.

Outside the cave, however, on the cliff itself are, in whole or in part, eight inscriptions belonging to the Northern and Eastern Wei Dynasties. The texts of these eight inscriptions are given in the "Local History" of the district (續修歷城縣志), revised in the fifteenth year of the Republic, 1926, A. D. Vol. 31 p. 29v. The "Local History" also gives the title but not the text of another inscription of the Northern Ch'i Dynasty, dated 572 A. D. (武平三年), which was once at Huang Shih Ai, but has been removed to a private collection. The "Local History" quotes this from another work, 尹彭壽山左北朝石存目, to which I have not been able to refer. So we shall confine our attention to the eight texts given by the "Local History," of which six at least are still intact on the cliff. Of these six I made rubbings.

(1) The earliest of the inscriptions occupies the place of honour on the cliff face opposite to the ascent between the two spurs. It is also higher than the others, being about twelve feet above the ledge. It is surmounted by four figures in low relief. Two rows of images also appear below; while over the top left-hand corner another smaller inscription with no date, but in the same style of writing, has been added.

This central inscription is dated 522 A. D. (正光四年). That is to say, it belongs to the Northern Wei Dynasty (北魏) and marks the earliest Buddhist rock-carving known in Shantung. It is not the earliest Buddhist sculptured monument, however; for a stele preserved

in the Tsi-nan Provincial Museum bears an inscription dated 517 A. D. (神龜元年), as well as the pedestals of several sculptures dated in the T'ai-Ho period (太和 477-499 A. D.). Of one of these, dated 483 A.D. (太和七年), the "Local History" (Vol. 31, p. 13r), says that the stone at present preserved in the Museum is not the original. The others are not mentioned in the "Local History," and I do not know whether there is any question about their genuineness. The stele of 517 A. D. is, so far as I am aware, the earliest Buddhist sculpture extant in Shantung; while the pedestals, whether copies or otherwise, of the T'ai-ho period point to still earlier sculptures, dating in fact from the time of the official opening of the famous Yun-kang Caves at Ta-tung, namely, 483 A. D.

The inscription at Huang Shih Ai reads:

"In the fourth year of the Cheng-kuang period of the Great Wei (大魏正光四年), in the seventh month, and on the twenty-ninth day, the following devout brothers and sisters reverently made twenty-four images in the rock-cave; when all was done they recorded their names for a memorial. Shih-fu-sung (釋伏宋 proper name?) (as a mark of their) united hearts presented it....."[1]

Then follow some twenty-six names, of which most are the names of women. Four of the women were wives or daughters of officers called *wei-na chu* (維那主). The *wei-na* were the officials appointed by the Government under the Wei Dynasty to oversee the material matters of the monasteries (see Encyclopedic Dictionary, 辭源, 未, p.77, and Ware, *T'oung Pao*, Vol. xxx, 1933, p. 150, Note 4). Some of the names are undoubtedly foreign and suggest that the owners were Tartars, which would be likely enough under this Tartar dynasty.

From the mention of the twenty-four images and of the cave we may conclude that this inscription refers to the tweny-four images at present existing in the cave. These, then, were the earliest made on this site.

(2) The second inscription, as noted above, occurs just above the left-hand corner of the first, and on rubbings it appears on the same sheet. It is undated and very short. It reads:

"Kao Fu-hsiang has reverently made an image of Sakhya (muni), which with reverent heart he now offers."[2]

It is not clear to which of the near-by images it refers.

(3) Of the third inscription dated 526 A.D. (孝昌二年), I have no rubbing. The full text occurs in the "Local History of Li-ch'eng" (15th year of the Republic, Vol. 31, p. 18v.). The original may, perhaps, be the inscription that is concealed on the under surface of the fallen rock; or it may be the fragmentary inscription on the cliff near the place where the fallen block was detached, from which the first part bearing the date has been torn away. As there was no date I did not make a rubbing of this fragment, so I cannot identify it exactly.

1. Local History of Li-ch'êng (1926) vol. 31. p. 17 v.
2. Local History of Li-ch'êng (1926) vol. 31. p. 21 r.

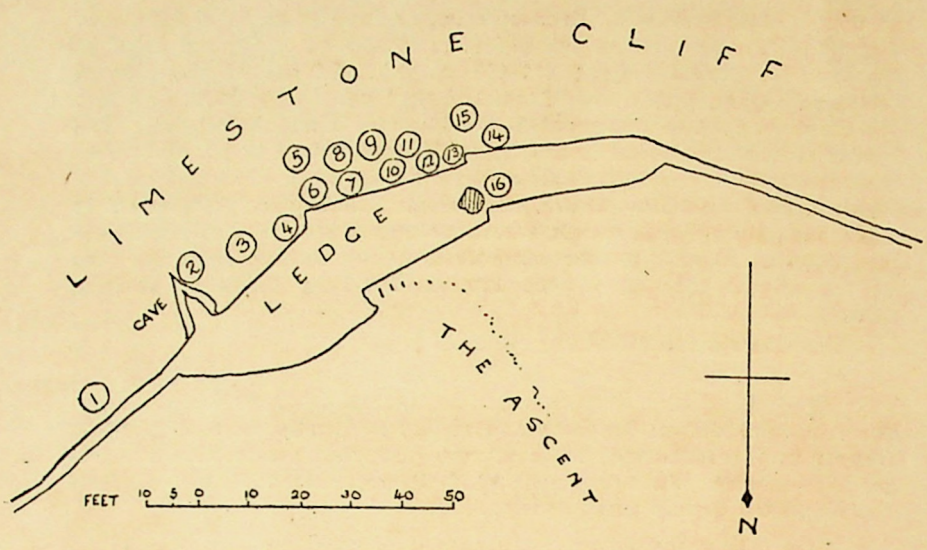


Figure 3. Plan of Sculptures at Huang Shih Ai.

1. Three figures, style apparently Sui or T'ang; no inscription.
2. Cave with twenty-four figures; inscriptions of 1121, 1576 and 1621 A.D.
3. Series of thirteen figures, mostly in groups of three.
4. Group of three, Maitreya and two Bodhsattvas; above Inscription No. 7, 539 A.D.
5. Inscription No. 1, 522 A.D., with undated Inscription No. 2 above at left-hand corner; four figures above and five below.
6. Row of four figures above Inscription No. 8, 540 A.D.
7. Series of five figures in two groups.
8. Group of three figures above the series of five (7).
9. Series of three niches containing three figures, three figures and one figure, respectively, the central figure in the eastern niche having a halo of angels.
10. Four figures, two standing, two sitting, below Inscription No. 4, 527 A.D., and Inscription No. 5, 529 A.D.
11. Group of three; central figure with lower part of face intact and halo of angels.
12. Three small figures in nich with canopy above.
13. A small single figure.
14. Group of three figures.
15. Space where a figure has been deliberately removed; remains of Inscription No. 3, 526 A.D., or No. 6, 539 A.D., and remains of a fine angel aura.
16. Fallen rock with at least two figures and Inscription No. 3 or No. 6.

According to the "Local History"[3] the text reads:

"In the second year of the Hsiao-ch'ang period of the Great Wei (大魏孝昌二年), in the ninth month ting-yu (丁酉), the first part of the month, on the eighth day chia-ch'ên (甲辰), under the Imperial reign of the Yüan[4] family (元氏), the following thirty-five devout persons reverently made an image of Maitreya (Buddha), and for the 'four gifts' (四思, Small Buddhist Dictionary, 佛學小辭典, p. 118: parents, teachers,

3. Vol. 31, p. 31 r.
4. "Yüan" was the Chinese Surname adopted by the Toba Tartars of the N. Wei Dynasty.

WEI DYNASTY SCULPTURES OF YELLOW-STONE CLIFF

Huang Shih Ai in the Hills South of Tsi-nan Fu in Shantung is the Site of some very interesting Wei Dynasty Stone Carvings.

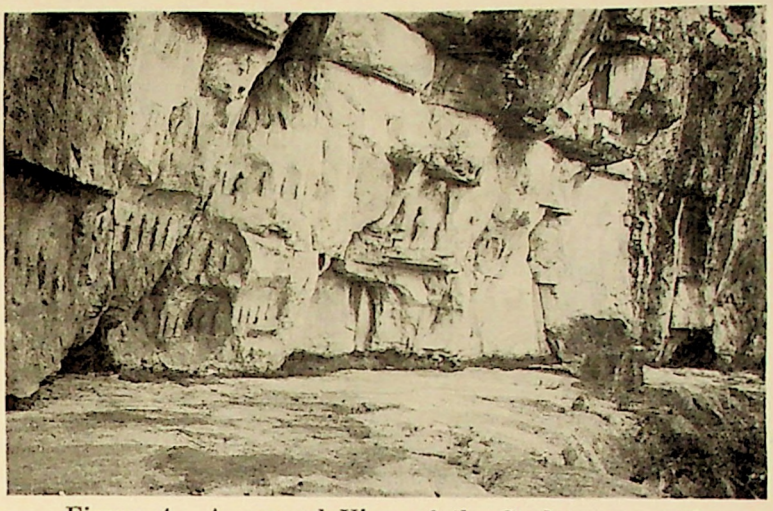


Figure 4. A general View of the Sculptures on the Cliff from the East.

Figure 5. On the Left are shown the Main Sculptures on the West Side of the Cave.

Figure 6. On the Right is a Group of Three Figures on the Cliff (Group No. 14).

Photographs by Clyde B. Sargent

Figure 7. The Main Figure in the Cave on the East Side.

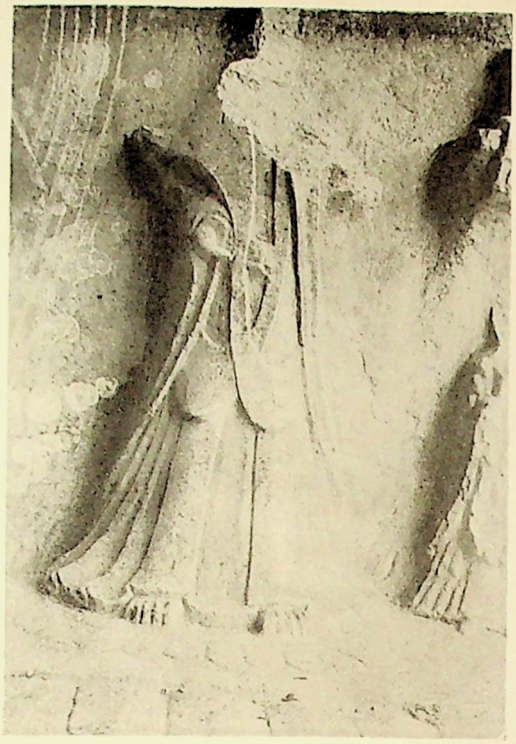


Figure 8. Attendant Bodhisattva on the Left of the Main Figure on West of the Cave.

Figure 9. Detail of Folds of the Robe of the Main Figure on the West of the Cave.

Figure 12. Small Figure on the West Wall of the Cave. Photographs by Clyde B. Sargent.

rulers and the Three Precious Things of Buddhism—the Buddha, the Doctrine and the Brotherhood) and for all living beings in the Three Worlds (三有法界, Small Buddhist Dictionary p. 53: the World of Desire, the World of Form and the World of Formlessness) made a prayer (願=願, a wish) to Maitreya. . . ."

Then follow the names of the donors. The names are not always easy to separate from one another, but there appear to be seventeen men and eighteen women. Among the men are four with the rank of *tu wei-na* (都維那), the controllers of the monasteries referred to above, and three are monks. Of the women two are connected with controllers of monasteries (都維那).

(4) The fourth inscription is dated the following year, 527 A.D. (孝昌三年). It occurs just above a row of four small Buddhas, two standing, two sitting; but it is not clear to which set of figures it refers, for it makes no mention of the number of figures made. A little above it are three niches, two with three figures each, one with only one, to which also the inscription might refer Again there are niches on either side, each with three figures, to any of which it might refer.

The inscription reads:

"In the third year of the Hsiao-ch'ang period of the Great Wei (大魏孝昌三年), in the seventh month, and the tenth day, devout brethren, more than a hundred men, each drew from his family possessions, and on the north side of Li-shan (歷山之陰)[5] reverently made a rock-cave and carved spirit-images, which they presented, that Imperial rulers, all living beings in the Universe, teachers and monks, their fathers and mothers, their families, and their kith and kin, might all be endowed with happiness and blessedness. Such is their prayer (願)...."

Then follows a list of names; not the hundred and more referred to above, but fifteen only, which, nevertheless, include two *tu wei-na* (都維那) and five monks (*bikshu* 比丘).[6]

(5) The fifth inscription is a short one, and occurs on the left-hand side of the fourth inscription. On rubbings it appears on the same sheet. It is dated 529 A.D. (建義元年), and speaks of the making of an image; but it is not clear to which one it refers. It reads:

"In the first year of the Chien-i period of the Great Wei (大魏建義元年), in the fifth month, and on the fourth day, the disciple of Buddha of pure faith, Wang Seng-huan (王僧歡), a man of Ch'ang-an (長安), in the province of Yung (雍州), revently made a venerable image, and presented it, praying that the Imperial felicity may forever abound, that teachers and monks throughout the ages, his ancestors for seven generations, his father and mother, his brothers and sisters, his wife and children, and his good friends and acquaintances, and all living beings throughout the world may ever.....country.[7] when Maitreya

5. Li-shan is generally taken to be Ch'ien Fo Shan; here more reasonably taken to be the main mass to the south of Ch'ien Fo Shan.
6. Local History of Li-ch'êng (1926), vol. 31, p. 19 r.
7. Two characters are illegible, they may possibly have been 生佛, in which case the last sentence would read 常生佛國 "may ever be born in the Buddha-land."

appears on the Earth, and holds his triple meeting beneath the Dragon-flower (Tree),[8] may I advance and bow my head to the ground."[9]

(6) The sixth, seventh and eighth inscriptions all belong to the Eastern Wei Dynasty (534-550 A.D.), which continued to rule over the great plain of North China after the Northern Wei Dynasty had divided into the Eastern and Western branches.

Of the sixth inscription, which is dated 539 A.D. (元象二年), I have no rubbing. The text is given in the "Local History of Li-ch'eng" (fifteenth year of the Republic Vol. 31, pp. 19-22), and I suppose the original to be either the fragmentary inscription on the cliff, the date of which is missing, or the inscription that lies concealed beneath the fallen block. See the remarks made above under the third inscription.

The text reads:

"The second year of the Yüan-hsiang period of the Great Wei (大魏元象二年), being in the cyclical order chi-wei (已未), in the third month, and on the twenty-third day, the ch'e-ch'i general (車騎將軍), left kuang-lu great-officer (左光祿大夫), ch'ang-shih of the province of Ts'i (齊州長史), great tu-tu of Chên-ch'eng (鎭城大都督),[10] and k'ai-kuo baron of the district of T'ing (挺縣開國男),[11] Ch'i-fu-jui (乞伏鋭)[12] having formerly met with peril of bandits, and having vowed that if his life were prolonged he would make an image to requite the gracious favour, scrupulously exhausted his family possessions and reverently made a stone image of Maitreya, on the mountain-side set and arranged, mystically transcendant, and spiritually made; and he looks up with the prayer that the Emperor's felicity may forever abound, that the ministers of state may be favoured and wise; further he prays that his ancestors for seven generations, and his father and mother, may be re-born in the Pure Land (淨土) and in the presence of Buddha hear the Doctrine; and he prays that the members of his household, and his kith and kin, may have long life and exalted positions, and ever meet with happy issues; even all that has life (含生) (he prays that) all may be bathed in the stream of the Doctrine. Hsi-pi-lou-she-er, (息毗樓舍兒)."[13]

(7) The seventh inscription is dated the same year, month and day, that is, 539 A.D. (元象二年). It reads:

"In the second year of the Yüan-hsiang period of the Great Wei, (大魏元象二年), being in the cyclical order chi-wei (已未), and in the third month, and on the twenty-third day, the chia-fu-p'o general

8. Small Buddhist Dictionary, p. 325: When Maitreya appears on earth, he will call a great meeting under the Dragon-flower Tree, for the Salvation of gods and men. The "triple" is unexplained.
9. An indistinct character, given merely as 禾 in the Local History; probably should be 稽.
10. I have not identified "Chên-ch'eng," perhaps it should be taken as descriptive, "Guardian of the Walls."
11. T'ing (挺), in 光州, 7 *li* South of present Lai-yang Yüen (萊陽縣) in E. Shantung.
12. Ch'i-fu (乞伏), a well-known family name under the N. Wei.
13. Perhaps a proper name: perhaps transliteration of a Sanscrit charm 咒.

Figure 10. Detail of Folds of the Robe of the Main Figure on the East of the Cave.

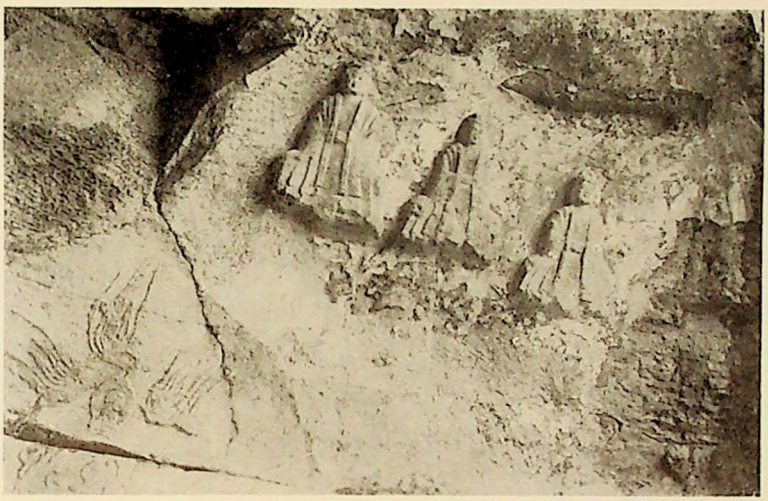


Figure 11. Small Figures with Heads intact on the West Wall of the Cave. The Top of the Angel Aura of the Main Figure is seen below and to the Left.

Figures 13 and 14. Parts of the actual Angel Aura and Halo of the Main Figure on the West of the Cave and a Rubbing of the Complete Work. Photographs by Clyde B. Sargent.

(假伏波將軍), governor of the Department of Wei (魏郡),[14] Yao-ching-tsun (姚敬遵), reverently made an image of Maitreya; when the work of drawing and embellishing was finished, he presented it on behalf of (his ancestors) for seven generations, his father and mother and his kith and kin still living; that they may ever abide in happiness and hear the Doctrine in the presence of Buddha; may all living beings share in his blessedness...."

Three names follow.

The inscription occurs below a figure of Buddha seated, with a standing attendant at either side.

(8) The eighth inscription is dated 540 A.D. (興和二年). It reads: "In the second year of the Hsing-ho period (興和二年), in the ninth month, and on the seventeenth day, the two women of pure faith, Chao-shêng (趙勝) and Hsi-wu (習仵), respectively, made three images of Maitreya; with the prayer that all living beings throughout the ages may meet Maitreya; may our kindred at present living, all the time of their life. Buddha."[15]

The inscription occurs under four small standing figures, to three of which it may refer. It is small and more rudely executed than the rest.

These inscriptions are in the usual style of these attached to votive sculptures of the period, and are crude enough. They are, however, a part of real life, reveal the religious motive of the work, and throw some light upon the religious life of the time. These people, long since forgotten, from Governors and Generals, Monks and Controllers of monasteries, to simple men and women of undistinguished lives, felt through all the troubles of their times in which they lived the reality of the unseen and eternal world, and, according to their light and to the best of their ability, they performed what was to them an act of devotion, with the prayer that the merit attached to it might be of help to other human beings, those long departed as well as those present, Emperors and statesmen, as well as those of their own family circle, extending in some measure even to every living thing.

14. The department of E. Wei 東魏 established by the E. Wei Dynasty with head-quarters 30 *li* N.E. of present-day Tsinan. There was another department of Wei with head-quarters at Yeh 業 (Lin-chang), which embraced the present district of An-Yang, Honan, but which under the E. Wei Dynasty was changed to Yin or Wei-Yin 魏尹. Geographical Dictionary, p. 1339 and p. 493.
15. An illegible character.

ART NOTES

Art and Drama in Modern China: Inspite of changes in every direction during the last twenty-five years, the old styles of art and drama have held their own in China. This is only natural, for both have their roots buried deep in the traditions of the past. It is not that the Chinese have found themselves unable to understand and accept Western ideals in connection with these two cultural factors in life. On the contrary, Chinese artists have shown themselves particularly capable of mastering both the technique and principles of Western art, and Chinese dramatists have adapted ancient Chinese plays to the Western stage with great success. But these manifestions are, apparently, only on the surface of things. Deep down in their hearts the Chinese, even the modern Chinese of the Treaty Ports, love their own art best, and would far rather attend a purely Chinese theatre with ancient Chinese plays and Chinese actors with their painted faces and gorgeous costumes than the best of modern plays from the West.

This can not be looked upon as a retrograde movement in an advancing world because China's age-old art, in the minds even of many Westerners, is superior to anything that the modern Western World has to offer; while her drama in its essential details is supreme. Why exchange something that is good for something less good merely because the latter is more modern?

A few years ago there seemed to be a tendency on the part of the rising generation of artists in China, not only to abandon all the traditions of the art of their own country, but to embrace the most extreme styles of the West, revelling in nightmare productions of the Cubists, Futurists, Vorticists and what not other schools of a world gone temporarily insance as a result of the cataclysm of the Great War. Fortunately Young China is emerging from this phase, many of those most heavily infected by the anarchistic virus from the West having swung round to a saner outlook, and now producing really excellent work in the best traditional styles of European culture. Thus we find in China to-day artists producing both paintings and sculptures in the Western style of outstanding merit.

There is, however, a more important cultural movement in China proceeding side by side with this development of Western art ideals, and that is a definite renaissance in connection with this country's old art. How much the appreciation shown of the latter by the West is responsible for this, it is not easy to say, but it would appear to have some bearing on the subject. For the West has recently awakened to a realization of the supreme quality of China's ancient artistic productions, and there has arisen a demand for Chinese works of art in the traditional style of the past. There also appears to be a definite reaction on the part of the Chinese themselves, and the result is that painters of the old school have been coming to the fore, holding exhibitions and disposing of their works in a way impossible ten or even five years ago.

This is all to the good, for China's art as developed in past ages is far too fine a thing to be sacrificed for the abortionist styles of war-crazed Europe or money-mad America.

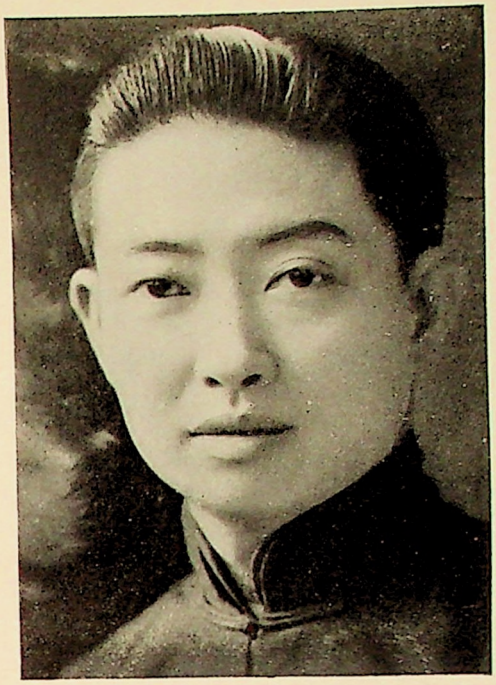
Art Museum opens in Nanking: At last the art treasures from the Palace Museum in Peiping are to find a fitting resting place. Ever since they were removed from Peiping for fear of their falling into alien hands, they have been stored in the Ben Building on Route Montauban in the French Concession in Shanghai, except, of course, for the five hundred or so items selected for the big Exhibition of Chinese Art held last winter in London. On September 25 at an impressive ceremony a fine new building, strongly constructed but having the outward appearance of Chinese traditional architecture, was opened at Chao-tien-kung in Nanking. It is to house the Palace Museum art treasures, having been specially constructed with a view to their protection in every way.

The ceremony was presided over by Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, President of the Academia Sinica, who, having delivered a suitable speech, handed the keys of the building to representatives of the Executive Yuan, after which a tour of the premises was made.

How soon the priceless treasures of ancient Chinese art will be ensconced in their new home it is impossible to say,

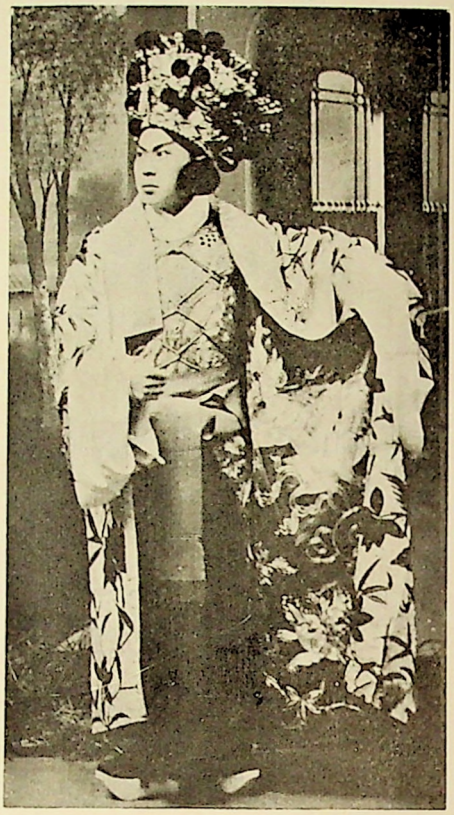
DRAMA AND ART IN CHINA

Modern China, while forging ahead in every Direction, still manages to retain her age-old Culture, especially in Art, Drama and Literature.



Mei Lan-fang

Fine Examples of Chinese old-style Painting by Mei Lan-fang, China's leading Actor of the Old School of Drama.



Actors of the Old School of Drama still in Vogue in China.

The new Home of the Palace Museum Treasures, which has recently been completed at Nanking, is not only specially strongly constructed, but has a modern Ventilating System. Outwardly its Lines follow those of traditional Chinese Architecture. Photograph by Courtesy of the *China Press*.

however, for, owing to the present disturbed world political conditions, it has been decided that they should remain in Shanghai for the present.

Chinese Calligraphy: In China writing is looked upon as an essential part of art. Calligraphy plays as important a rôle as painting. The two are considered inseparable. Indeed most Chinese paintings have characters written on them, either by the artist or by some admiring commentator himself with a reputation as a calligraphist. As a matter of fact Lucy Driscoll and Kenji Toda give calligraphy first place in Chinese art in their fascinating book "Chinese Calligraphy" published by the University of Chicago Press at U.S. $2.00.

Relying entirely upon Chinese sources, the authors of this recent work present a well thought out study of a subject that must be a mystery to most non-Chinese, and, we might say, is not too well understood and appreciated by a large proportion of the Chinese people themselves. For calligraphy in China belongs to the experts, and while most Chihese can appreciate good calligraphy when they see it, few ever attain the master rôle in this purely Chinese form of art. The aim of the book is to arrive at an understanding of what the Chinese themselves have said about calligraphy as an art. Much has been written about the subject by western experts, such as Dr. J. C. Ferguson and others, but much more has been written by Chinese commentators. The excellent little book gives excerpts from the writings of the latter as well as many beautiful examples of famous specimens of calligraphy taken from rubbings in the collection of the late Dr. Berthold Laufer, who, it may be gathered, it was intended should write an introduction to this work upon a subject very near to his heart.

The book is well written and attractively produced, and, what is more to the point, is definitely authoritative.

A. de C. S.

THE LIBRARY

The Library Movement in China: As the library movement in China in the past has been an insignificant part of the national programme, it is gratifying to note the efforts that have been made in recent years toward the development of such cultural institutions throughout the country. And the fact that this progress has been made in the face of adverse conditions is even more gratifying.

The 1935 census of libraries made by the Libary Association of China gave the following results:

Public Libraries	
National	2
Provincial	27
District	771
Municipal	52
Private	75
Children's	6
Total	933
Libraries operated as People's Educational Centres	1002
School Libraries	
College	46
Middle School	337
Primary School	114
Total	497
Special Libraries	
Technical School Libraries	207
Governmental	58
Libraries of Cultural Institutions	112
Total	377
Libraries for use of Foreign Residents	9
Grand Total	2818

Since 1935 there has been a further substantial increase in the number of libraries in China, the latest figures issued by the Ministry of Education showing the present total to be 2,925, without including those of the two western provinces of Sinkiang and Hsikang.

Many large new libraries have been established during the last few years. Notable amongst these is the National Library at Peiping, completed in 1931, the most modernly equipped and complete of its kind. In the same year the Municipal Library of Canton, an imposing structure in the style of the old Chinese palaces, was completed. In 1933 the Library of the National Tsing Hua University expanded so as to become one of the largest of university libraries in the country. The following year an extension was added to the National Central University Library in Nanking. The year 1935 saw the completion of the National Wuhan University and National University of Peking libraries. The Civic Centre Library of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai at Kiangwan and the Aurora University Library were both opened to the public last month. The Central Library building in Nanking, promising to be one of the largest libraries in this country and a close rival of the National Library in Peiping, is now in the process of construction.

Important as are these big libraries to the progress of China, the smaller ones scattered all over the country and catering to the needs of the common people are, perhaps, of even greater significance. The illiteracy of the masses in China is to be deplored, and the surest method of dispelling this evil is to arouse in the people a desire to be able to read and write by placing at their disposal suitably attractive literature and providing them with adequate tuition. Thus the 771 District Libraries and the 1,002 People's Educational Centres in the above list must be considered amongst the most important institutions of this kind in China, even though individually each may be comparatively small. It is safe to predict that such institutions will in the near future be numbered by thousands instead of hundreds.

A Correction: In our last issue we stated that the Commercial Press had donated $400 toward the fund for the purchase of aeroplanes to be presented to the National Government in celebration of General Chiang Kai-shek's fiftieth birthday. This was a mistake. The figure should have been $4,000.

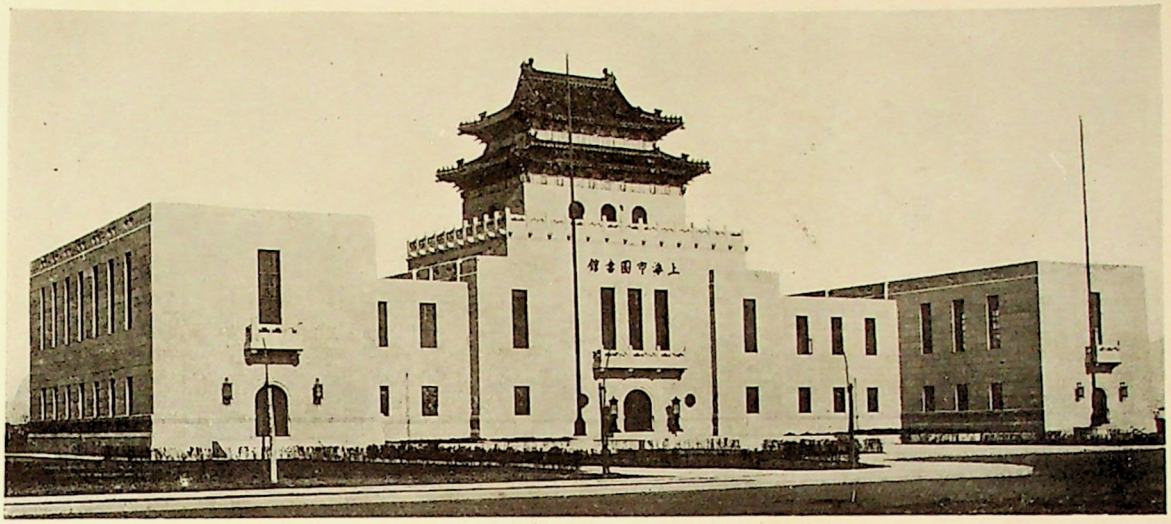
REVIEWS

The Birth of China, by Herrlee Glessner Creel: Jonathan Cape, London, 1936. Price 15 s. net.

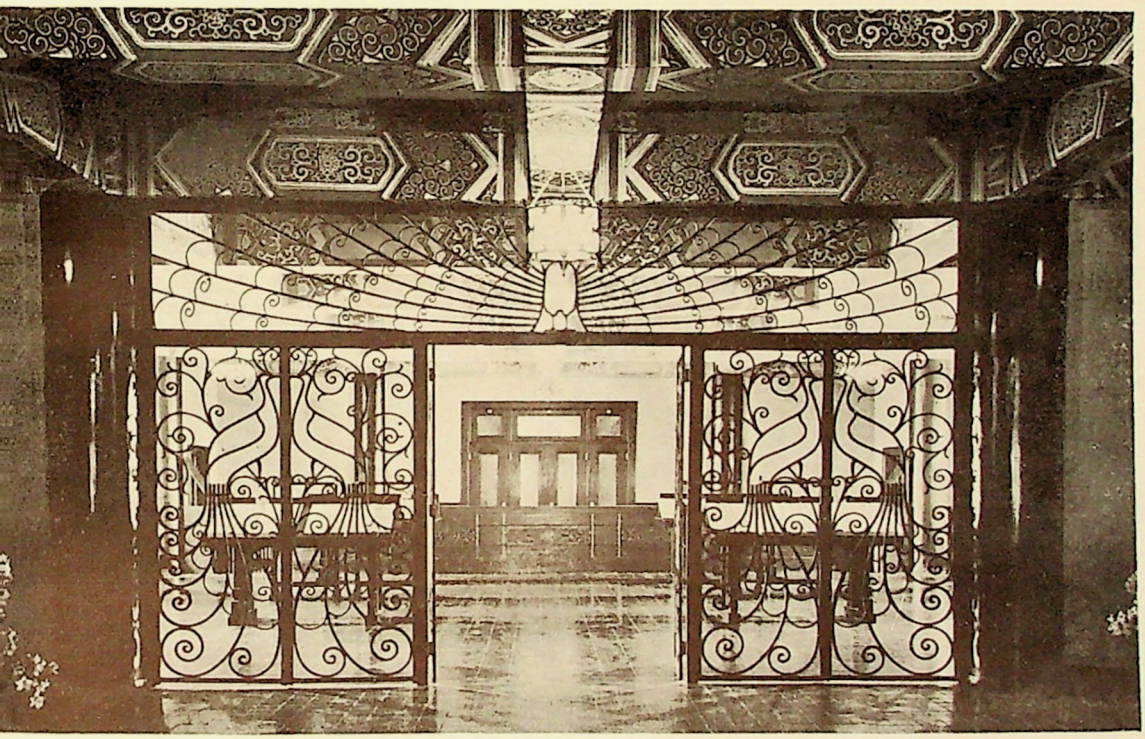
Having studied virtually every current document from the period of 1400 to 600 B.C., which covers part of the Shang and most of the Chou Dynasties, as well as many thousands of bone and hundreds of bronze inscriptions not hitherto utilized in a study of ancient China, the author of this interesting book proceeds to paint a picture of what he calls the "Birth of China," which will hold the reader spellbound. It is only now beginning to be understood how far back into the past Chinese culture and civilization goes, and a book on the earliest *known* details of these is very timely. However, without wishing to appear captious, we quarrel with the author on the choice of title, for, if the Shang Dynasty remains, upon which he bases his whole thesis, tell us anything, it is that the culture of that period was already old, and it can safely be argued that China had been born many centuries if not a millenium or so before.

Those of the Shang Dynasty are the oldest with which archaeology in China has been able to present us, excepting the very much earlier Aeneolithic pottery and other remains from sites in Western Kansu and the bed of the Yellow River in Honan. There is an enormous hiatus between the periods to which these and the Shang-Yin relics belong; but we find the latter a highly developed culture, with a bronze art superior to anything that has ever existed in China or elsewhere in the world. We find highly conventionalized art *motifs* and designs, which, by their very nature, argue a long process of evolution, and we are forced to the conclusion that Shang culture had its roots in a very distant past.

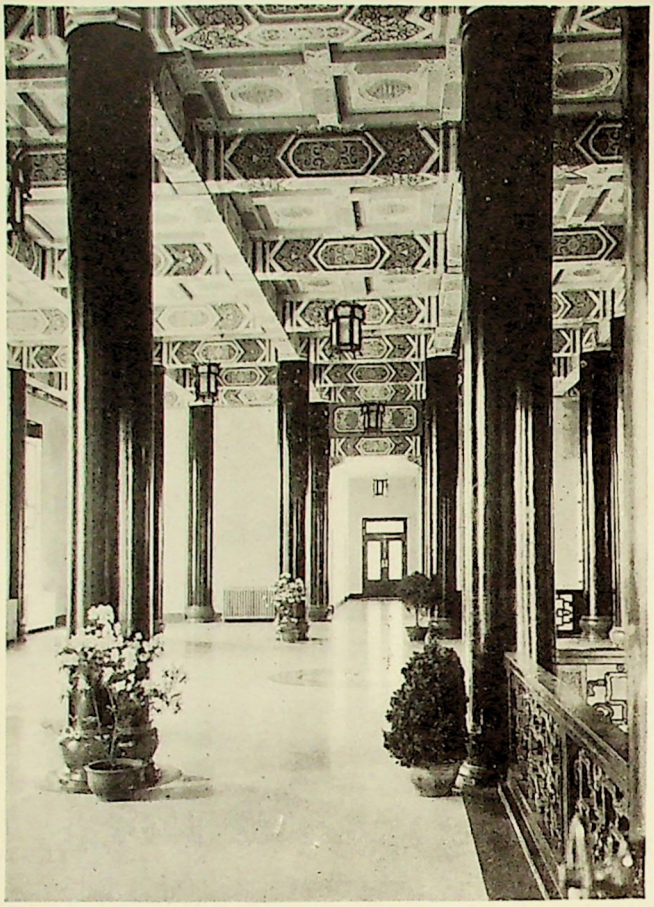
We must not labour this disagreement with the author, however, for the title in no way detracts from the excellence of the material contained in his book. Briefly, this consists of a reconstruction of the culture of the Shang kingdom from the sources available, consisting mainly of inscriptions on bones and bronze vessels, stone, bone and even ivory carvings, stone, bone and bronze weapons and implements, the foundations of buildings and tombs and the skeletal remains of human beings and animals—all found within a comparatively small area in North-eastern Honan north of the Yellow River. From this rich material, practically all of which has been excavated in the last few years, it is possible to form a very comprehensive



The City Library at the Civic Centre at Kiangwan, Shanghai, recently completed. The Architect of this fine Building is Mr. Dayu Doon of Shanghai.



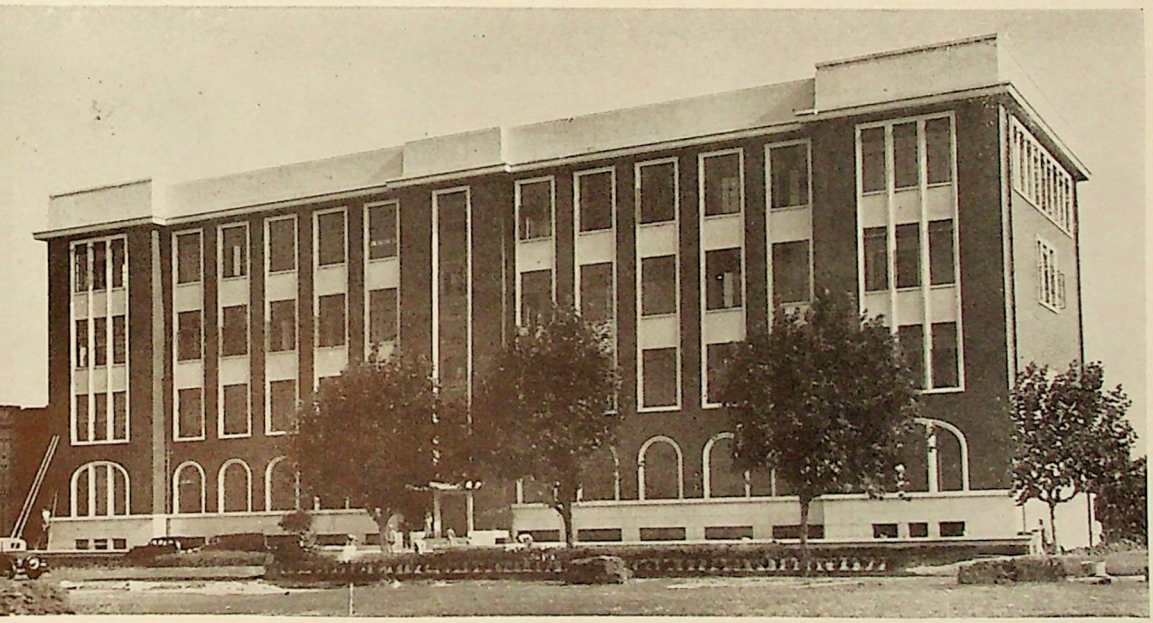
Looking toward the Delivery Room from the Entrance on the Ground Floor of the City Library, Kiangwan. Note the happy Blending of Chinese and Western Styles in the Decoration.



The Exhibition Hall of the new City Library at Kiangwan, Shanghai. Vermilion Columns support Beams and Ceiling decorated with typical Chinese Designs in Polychrome.

Below is a View of the Steel Book Stacks which stand on a Glass Floor.

The beautiful Buildings in the Traditional Chinese Style of Architecture of the National Library at Peiping.



The newly completed Library of the Aurora University, Jesuit Mission Enterprize in Shanghai, which was recently opened with an impressive Ceremony followed by a ten-day Exhibition of Ancient Tomes and rare Works on China.

picture of what things were like in Shang times, the social structure of the kingdom, its laws, wars, religion and even economic status. This in itself would be useful enough, but the author goes on to do the same with the Chou Dynasty, which conquered and succeeded the Shang, borrowing the latter's culture and developing it to form what can only be considered as the basal structure of all that has followed in China. Excepting in the manipulation of bronze and the creation of works of art in this material, all that the Shang people had the Chous improved upon, producing a culture that has survived the two and a quarter milleniums since they in turn were conquered by the fierce Ch'ins. This may be considered the formative period of China, and, perhaps, on these grounds the title of the book may to some extent be justified, although it is in reality the childhood of the country that has been dealt with.

All interested in ancient China will find in this book a useful addition to their libraries, and even the casual reader will find much of interest in its pages.

The Law and the Prophets, by Harold Peake and Herbert John Fleure (The Corridors of Time, IX): Clarendon Press (Oxford University Press), London, 1936. Price 5s. net.

Regular readers of this journal will remember our reviews of previous numbers of "The Corridors of Time" series, which commenced some years ago with a small complete volume entitled "Apes and Man" and has continued with man's history down through the ages, appearing at intervals in volumes similar in size and shape, each dealing with a special period. The period dealt with in the latest issue, "The Law and the Prophets," is that covered by the first millenium before the Christian era; in other words about the same period as that dealt with in the foregoing book on the Shang and Chou Dynasties in China. It is extremely interesting to read the two books side by side and note what was happening in the Western World at the time China was developing into a great state. The power of Egypt was coming to an end, and the culture of Greece was reaching its zenith. Rome was in the throes of being born and in Palestine the Israelites were in the period when they had petty kings advised by seers and prophets, hence the title of the volume. Throughout Northern and Central Asia and Western Europe the Scythians held sway, a wild people noted for their archery and the use of the horse as a mount. They had an animal art of an unique order, which undoubtedy strongly influenced the early art of China, a country they continually menaced from the north-west. In Central Europe the iron age was in full swing.

In India the so-called Aryans had already invaded the country from the north-west, conquering the dark skinned indigenous inhabitants and setting up a new culture, which in the sixth century B.C. produced the Buddha and gave Asia one of its greatest religions. In China Confucius was preaching his doctrines to a people already saturated with the philosophies of such sages as Lao Tzu and Chuang Tzu.

The books in this series are extremely well got up and printed, and form very useful works of reference, as well as making interesting reading.

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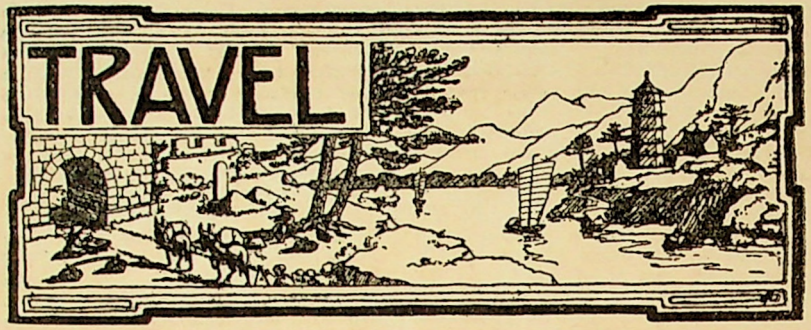


A VILLAGE IN ANHUEI

BY

REWI ALLEY

Hsiang-chuan (香泉) is a typical Anhuei village—a huddled group of low buildings of either grey brick and tiles or else of thatch and yellow mud. They are structures of the usual flimsy type common to most Chinese villages, and stand on an area surrounded by broken debris, old tiles, bricks and the like, the relics of former dwellings which have been burnt or abandoned down through the ages.

Its great claim to fame, and its only outstanding point of difference from the usual hamlet, lies in the fact that it is naturally endowed with a plentiful supply of hot water from sulphur springs, the frequent use of which accounts for the outwardly different appearance of its population from those of other villages. The children especially are noticeably cleaner than those of the usual country family, which has to worry so much about the problem of merely how to exist that it has little thought, time or money left to expend on such refinements as hot water and cleanliness.

The community is very proud indeed of its bathing arrangements, and has recently erected a new bath house with two fine pools for the men to bathe in. There is also a pool for the women, the water flowing through to their bath after being used in the baths of the so very important males. Outside, a steaming open air pool provides facilities for the good wives to do their washing, all of which goes to show that, given the opportunity, the Chinese peasant is as fond of washing as is anyone. There is no fee charge for the use of the water, the care of the baths being in the hands of the village elders, and there are few occasions indeed when they are not full of bathers. During the Lunar New Year festival days we found them to be crowded to capacity day and night.

Situated on a small hill, which is called Fo Fu Shan (覆釜山), and not far from the sulphur springs, are the remains of the Tsao Ming (昭明) Pagoda, which was built to mark the place of the famous waters

A TYPICAL CHINESE VILLAGE

Hsiang-chuan is a typical Village in the Province of Anhuei.

Hsiang-chuan seen from the neighbouring Hills as it lay last Winter Covered with Snow.

These Huts, while they are not much to look at, are Serviceable and Warm.

Low Huts with Mud Walls and Thatched Roofs form the main Part of the Dwellings in such a Village as Hsiang-chuan.

On Festive Occasions, such as the Lunar New Year Holidays, the Inhabitants don their best Clothes and go out on to the Streets where they amuse themselves with Gossip.

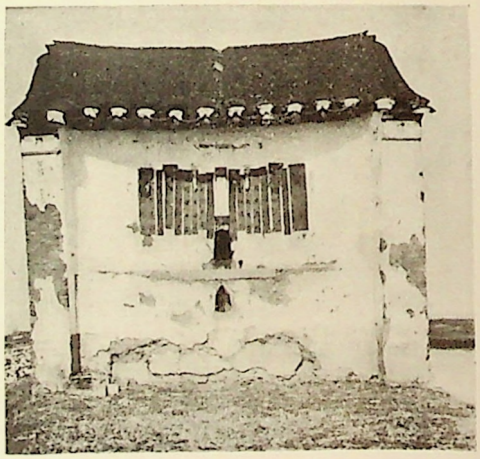
A Group of Hsiang-chuan Villagers in Holiday Dress.

The Village of Hsiang-chuan owes its Distinction to the Fact that it possesses a Hot Sulphur Spring, which draws Visitors from Far and Near.

The Gate to the Bath-houses of the Hsiang-chuan Sulphur Spring.

The Open Air Pool outside the Bath-houses, where the Women of the Village wash their clothes.

Hsiang-chuan's "Main Street." The Village Pawn Shop is the large White Building.



While Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism, Mohommedanism and Christianity all have their Adherents, Ancestral Worship is universally practised in Hsiang-chuan.

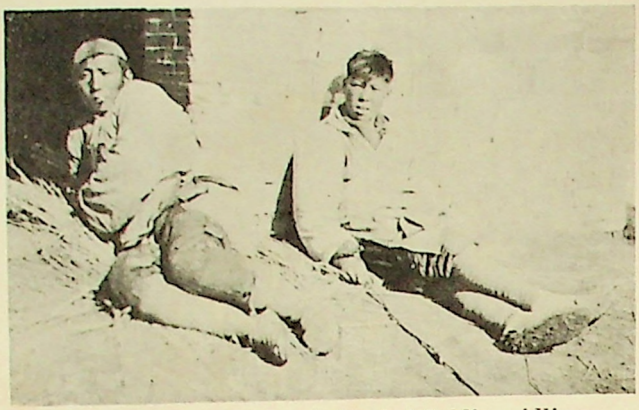
Almost the only Beast of Burden in such Villages as Hsiang-chuan is the ungainly Water-buffalo, especially useful in ploughing up the heavy Clay Soil of the Rice Fields.

The Pagoda at Hsiang-chuan.

The outward Signs of the Practice of Ancestor Worship are the little Shrines to the Titulary Deity or Ground God of the Place.

Market Day in the Village of Hsiang-chuan.

China's greatest Curse to-day are the disbanded or runaway Soldiers, who prey upon the People of Rural Areas and are only too liable to turn into Bandits or join up with the so-called Communist Hordes.

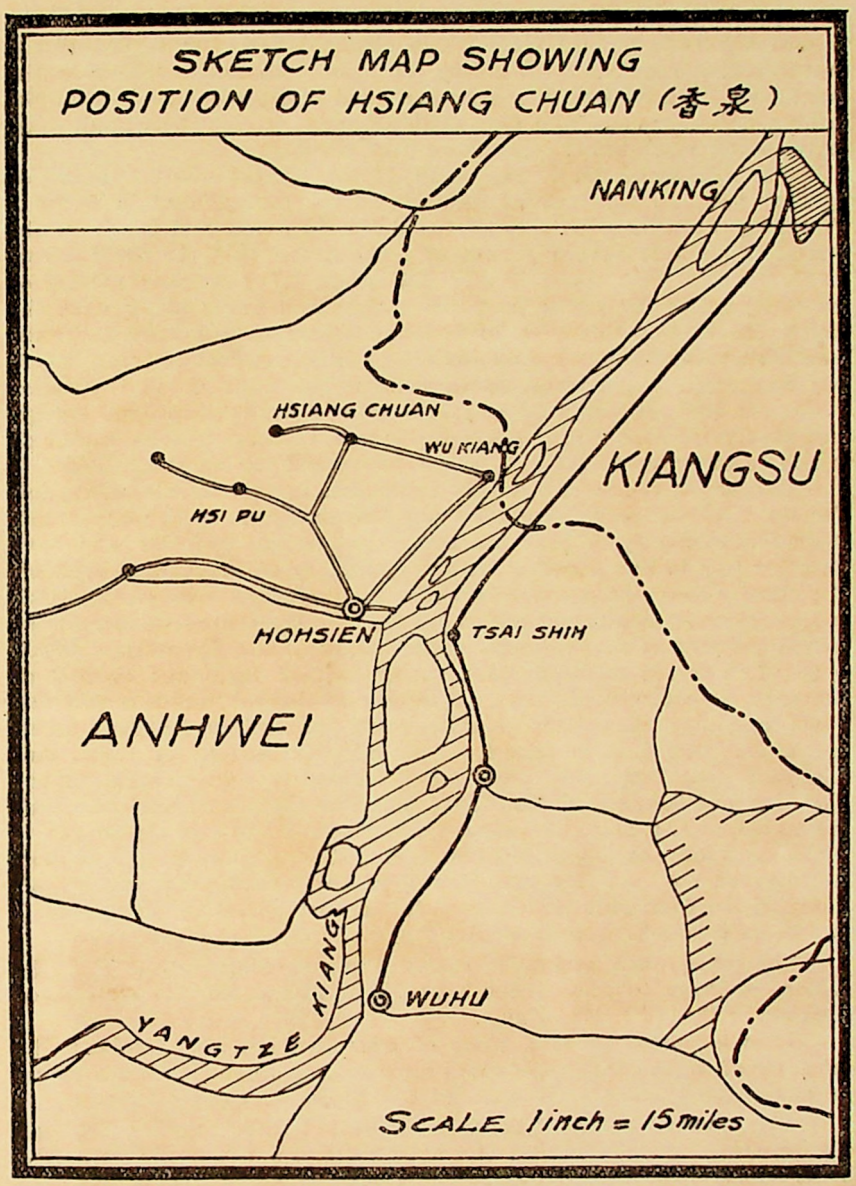


Here are shown Two disbanded Soldiers idling away a few Hours in the Sunshine outside Hsiang-chuan. They said they were on their Way to Nanking to seek further Employment as Soldiers.

A bright Lad of Hsiang-chuan Village in his New Year Best Clothes.

An Old Farmer enjoying a Smoke and a Drink at the local Tea Shop.

Above is shown one of the more wealthy Farmers of the Hsiang-chuan District, while on the Left is one of the Village's Proud Mothers.



and in memory of a Ming Emperor. The legend is that the mother of this particular Emperor lived here, and it was here that her son was born. Previous to this imperial birth the waters from the spring had been cold, but, due to the sudden confinement of the lady and of the urgent necessity for hot water, and due also to the beautiful golden voice

of the mother herself as she pleaded for it, the spiritual powers-that-be caused a miracle to take place which changed the temperature of the water to that required for washing purposes. As half an hour in the spring waters leave one in a semi-parboiled state, we decided that the baby must either have been very thick skinned, or else the waters must have become much hotter since those good old days.

The hills which lie to the north of the hamlet are not used for grazing purposes as much as they might be, though certain farmers frequently burn large patches of the dried up grass and scrub in the winter in order to have a growth of fresh green feed for their beasts in the spring. This makes it very difficult to carry out any scheme of afforestation, as the young trees are caught and burnt along with the grass. Perhaps in this area, as in many others, it will need universal education, which will teach the basic truths on the subject of trees, before anything really worth while can be done in the matter. In the meanwhile, the local schoolmaster, who is a man of very exceptional energy and ability for such a tiny place, has a fine nursery of tree seedlings, which he struggles to get planted out and cared for on the hillsides.

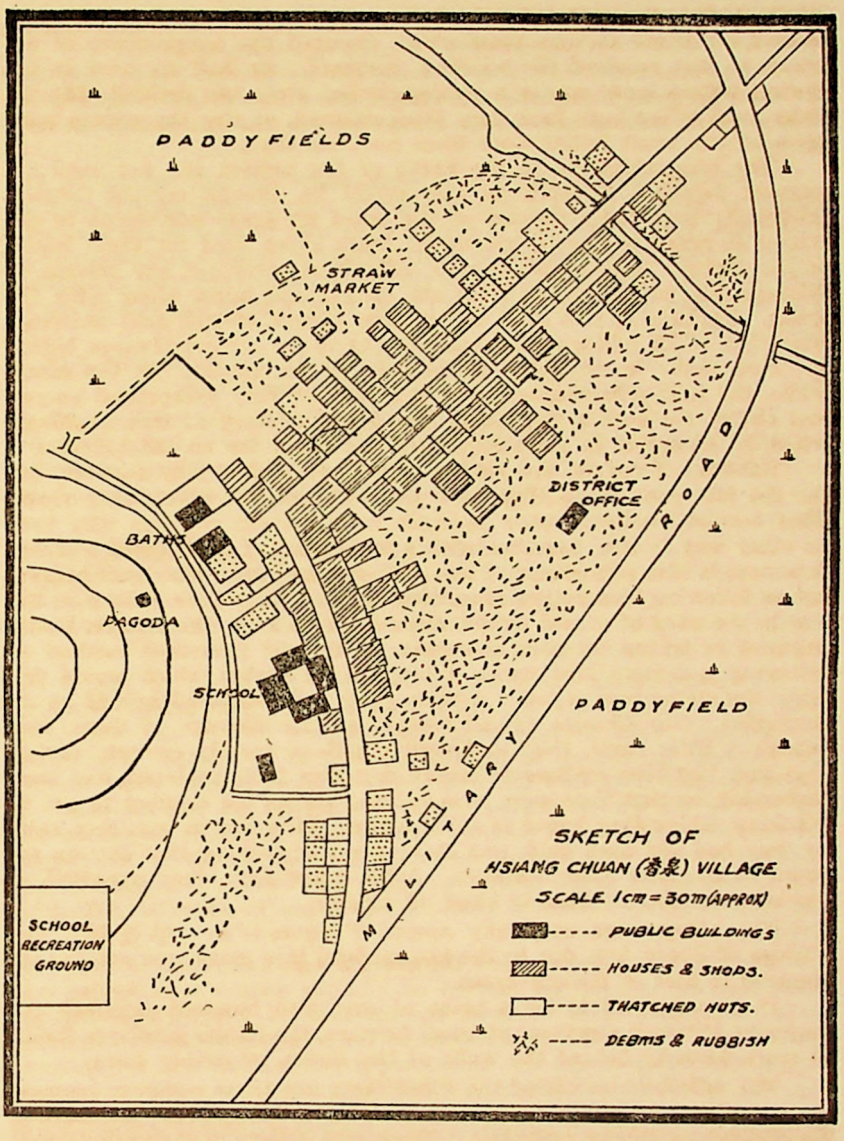
Bandits, of course, are always a problem in this hilly country, but for the last year or so they have not bothered the inhabitants much. They consist mostly of poor peasants from distant counties who have no other way to live, together with a sprinkling of discharged soldiers. A picture is here reproduced of two of these gentlemen, who were pointed out as following this rather hazardous trade. They were sitting in the sun in the yard of an old temple some distance from the village, busily engaged in trying to catch sparrows by the old fashioned method of tethering a captive bird under a propped up basket which would fall when the string was pulled. A little grain was scattered around as an invitation. Our Chinese friend seemed a little nervous of them, but, though a little surly, they answered questions readily enough, saying that they had been soldiers in Honan, but that their regiment had been disbanded, so that they were now walking across the country to get to Nanking, where they hoped to enlist again. They had to beg, they said, as they had not been paid, and they were not walking that day on account of the New Year Holidays. After a few days, they surmised, it would, no doubt, be time to start off again.

The village was originally named P'ing-an-ts'un (平安鎮), the Village of Peace, but, due to the hot springs, this name was afterwards changed to that of Hsiang-chuan.

It is accounted to be a place of over two hundred families, the majority of which are those of small farmers, the bigger landlords living in more security behind the walls of the *Hsien*, or county town.

The religious beliefs of the inhabitants are those common amongst the peasantry, including belief in gods, ghosts, fox spirits, Christianity, Buddhism and Mahammedanism. Those who believe in the various gods and ghosts are in a majority, while there is also a sprinkling of frank unbelievers, though all are supporters of the age-old cult of Ancestral Worship and the sanctity of the family.

During the New Year period the greatest outward manifestation of spiritual belief was to be seen in the shrines to the Earth God, which



were newly whitewashed and hung with many bright red strips of paper. The whole countryside is dotted with these survivals of a prehistoric tribal practice.

The principal amusements amongst the men folk are drinking wine, smoking cigarettes (the New Life Movement does not seem to have made

much headway here) and of drinking tea. There is no music or any other form of cultural enjoyment.

Even days on the old Lunar Calender are the market days. Scholars are a rarity, though perhaps the village school, which has been started in late years, will be able to do something for the community in this matter.

Thirty-two stone tablets have been inscribed and set up in the village by passing scholars and officials to record their appreciation of the virtues of the place, and to extend their own fame in much the same way as do lesser people who cut their initials on famous monuments and cliffs the world over. Amongst the tablets is one by that most ubiquitous of all monarchs, the much travelled Ch'ien Lung (乾隆) of the Ch'ing or Manchu Dynasty.

It is said that there were originally seventy-two wells, but of these most have disappeared or have been covered deliberately.

There are three barber's shops in the village. For adults a fee of ten cents is charged for hair cutting, and five cents for shaving. For the local farmers, for a twice a month service, there is a yearly charge of two 斗, or about 30 lbs. of grain. For boys under twelve years of age the fee is half a 斗 a year.

The barber who gave this information earns about twenty piculs (about 3,000 lbs.) of grain a year. On this he keeps his family which numbers ten members, as well as two apprentices, who receive no pay, but their food only. It is difficult for him to balance his accounts at the end of the year, and at present he is in debt.

There are eleven tea shops in the town, the owner of one of the most typical giving the following information. His capital is about fifty dollars. Each persons pays four coppers for his tea, and after this payment he may sit in the shop as long as he wishes. The owner reckons to take from four hundred to five hundred coppers every market day during the winter months, when the farmers are not so busy. In the busy season he would consider himself very fortunate to receive two hundred coppers on a market day. He has four people in his family, and spends about seven dollars a month for living. The rent of the tea shop is thirty dollars a year. He is often in financial difficulties and has to borrow money.

There are four shops where the manufacture and repair of the crude farm implements used are carried on. In the shop where inquiry was made there were three workers, the foreman, a journeyman and an apprentice. The total annual income of the shop was about four hundred dollars, one hundred and ten dollars being paid annually to the foreman and the journeyman together. The apprentice received no wages. Working hours are not as long as are those in the city, the demand for the product being very limited. The owner has two people in his family. He pays thirty dollars a year for rent, and started business with fifty dollars capital. He does no shop work himself, but acts as salesman and manager.

There are six restaurants, stated the owner of one of these establishments who keeps a family of four persons. His daily family expenses

he estimated to be about sixty cents. He started his business with a capital of twenty-five dollars, and on market days he has an income of about four hundred coppers, which is about the same as that of a tea shop. He pays twenty-seven dollars a year in rent, and has considerable difficulty to make ends meet, it being necessary for his wife to hire herself out to farmers in the busy time for work in the fields in order to help to keep the family going.

A carpenter who was interrogated stated that there were four carpenters in the village. He himself has a family of six persons to keep, which he says he can manage to do on fifty cents a day. His yearly earnings are in the neighbourhood of one hundred dollars, which would not suffice to keep him were it not for the fact that he rents two *mou* of land, on which his family cultivates rice. This two *mou* is sometimes a liability, as he has to pay rent in cash, and not in kind, so that in a bad year when his crop is a failure, he has to borrow money to pay the rent, while his family must often go hungry.

Next to the pawn shop, that centre of village economy, which stands in the position of the bank in a bigger town, the most prosperous shops are those of the cloth dealers. The owner of the biggest one stated that he had a capital of five hundred dollars, and a yearly turnover of approximately two thousand dollars, from which he receives a profit of two hundred dollars. He has six people in his family, and he considers that seventy per cent. of the cloth he sells is of Chinese manufacture.

Then there are the dealers in assorted goods, such as sugar cigarettes, kerosene, lamps, matches and such things. We learnt that there are six of these shops, the owner of the best of which stated that he commenced with a capital of three hundred dollars. He keeps two men assistants and one boy, the daily living cost for them and for his family of seven being about a dollar and a half. Wages for his two men come to about one hundred dollars a year. His turnover is about two thousand dollars a year, but he is not sure just what his actual income amounts to.

There are four medicine shops, in which the owner practices also as a native doctor, having learnt the trade from his father before him. No apprentice is kept, as it is feared that the apprentice will learn the tricks of the trade and then go out and enter into competition. Thus all the knowledge the doctor is able to gain is guarded as a close family secret.

The doctor who explained this himself had a family of ten persons, all of whom were well dressed and looked very well fed indeed. He said that he paid forty dollars a year in rent, and that daily living cost him about one dollar. Evidently very well used to telling lies, he calmly stated that his annual income was not much more than one hundred dollars!

The majority of the inhabitants of the village are, of course, the farmers who support all of the above mentioned people. Their stories are all very similar, the following, told by a farmer, being fairly typical. This man has four persons in his family, and works thirteen *mou* of rice land, which he rents from a landlord. In good years he gets forty piculs of rice a year, half of which he pays to the landlord for rent. He has been in debt to the pawnshop for many years. He eats meals according

to the time of the year. In the busy months, when he must work from dawn to dark, he eats three meals a day, while in the period between spring and summer he limits meals to two a day.

Another aspect of village life presented itself following a heavy fall of snow, which took place towards the end of the winter. A tiny thatched hut lay at the back of the village just over the crest of the hill. Here dwelt a middle-aged man who had served for many years as messenger for the local Post Office. He became sick, and a younger man was given his job. On recovery he could only join the ranks of the unemployed, one of the many each village must support, either as beggars or as idle members of a family. The snow caught him without any food in his hut, whereupon he simply rolled himself in the remnant of his old quilt and died. Three days later a passer by looked in and found him, and soon quite a crowd gathered, the older people to nod their heads and make philosophic remarks, and the younger to peer curiously into the darkness of the hovel. For it is to avoid the very real danger of such a fate that the villagers struggle with the elements, with human wolves and with their ancient methods—an often gallant but not always equal struggle.

PROGRESS IN CHINA'S INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS

BY

SU-LIN YOUNG

Internal communication facilities are among the most important factors in the unification of a nation. This was seen in the recent South-west political crisis. Modern commercial aviation put the scene of the upheaval within a few hours' reach of the Central Authorities in Nanking, and officials made free use of this service in hurried trips back and forth between Canton and Nanking. Serious consequences might have evolved from any unnecessary delays at this most critical time.

Commercial aviation is comparatively new in the China field, its beginnings dating from the formation of the China National Aviation Corporation in 1929. This is a joint Chinese and American enterprise, operating mail and passenger services between Shanghai and Chengtu, Shanghai and Peiping, and Shanghai and Canton. It has its head office in Shanghai, with branch offices in Nanking, Anking, Kiukiang, Hankow, Shansi, Ichang, Wanhsien, Chungking, Chengtu, Wenchow, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow and Canton. If the ambitious programme of the Corporation is realized, there will be in the near future an extension of the Shanghai-Chengtu line to Lhassa, capital of Tibet, putting the latter within three days reach of Shanghai. The authorities are also planning a branch airline from Chungking to Yun-nan Fu *via* Kuei-yang in Kueichow Province, and have already completed arrangements for their aeroplanes to land at Hongkong there to connect with the projected Pan-

American service in the Far East and so bring the latter within easy reach of the various parts of China.

The Eurasia Aviation Corporation was established in 1931, being jointly financed by the Chinese Government and Luft Hansa, a German firm. As the Eurasia operates mainly between China and Europe, its main purpose being to carry mail, it does not encroach upon the activities of the China National Aviation Corporation. It operates between Shanghai and Tchukuchak, Peiping and Canton, and Lan-chou and Pao-t'ou. The head office is in Shanghai, with branches in Nanking, Cheng-chou, Si-an, Lan-chou, Ning-hsia, Pao-t'ou, Su-chou, Hami, Urumtchi, Tchukuchak, Peiping, Hankow, Chang-sha and Canton.

A third commercial aviation concern is the Southwestern Aviation Corporation. This is a purely Chinese owned and managed company, confining its activities mainly to Southwestern China. It maintains two routes, namely, from Canton to Lung-chou *via* Wu-chou and Nanning, and from Canton to Pakhoi *via* Mou-ming and Kiung-chou.

Progress in railway development has been equally remarkable. From 1915 to 1933 the following lines were completed: Peiping-Hankow, Peiping-Liaoning, Tientsin-Pukow, Nanking-Shanghai, Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo, Peiping-Suiyuan, Cheng-Tai, Taokow-Chinghua, Kaifeng-Honan, Lung-Hai, Kirin-Changchun, Canton-Kowloon, Hupeh-Hunan, Kiao-Tsi, Nanchang-Kiukiang, Ssu-Tao, Canton-Shiuchow, Taonan-Angangki, Hulan-Hailun, Shenyang-Hailung, Kirin-Hailung, Kirin-Tunhua, Chaochow-Swatow, Chuchow-Pinghsiang, Canton-Samshui, Changchow-Amoy, Tsitsihar-Keshan, Hangchow-Kiangshan, and the Sunning. Heralding a new era in the history of overland transportation in China, the Canton-Hankow Railway was recently opened to traffic. The entire distance can now be covered in forty-six hours.

In the meanwhile, it has been announced, work has been started on the roadbed of the Hunan-Kueichou Railway, which will link Chuchou, the junction of the Canton-Hankow and Chekiang-Kiangsi lines, with Kuei-yang, capital of Kueichou. This is said to be the longest and most difficult project ever undertaken in China. Construction is also expected to begin on the Chengtu-Chungking Railway in the near future.

China possesses, roughly, 100,000 kilometres of motor roads, or one road mile to every 154 square miles as compared to the United States' ratio of one road mile to every square mile, or Great Britain's of two road miles to every square mile. It must be taken into consideration, however, that a decade ago China could boast less a thousand miles of motor roads.

The Interprovincial Highway Traffic Commission was organized in 1932 under the auspices of the National Economic Council, later being succeeded by the National Highway Traffic Commission. Its purpose was to extend land communications and to improve highway traffic facilities. In three years 20,000 kilometres of roads were constructed, 1,200 kilometres in Fukien alone. Attention was concentrated on a three-Province programme, to link the highways of Chekiang, Anhuei

and Kiangsu. The Commission is now working on a Seven-Province programme to link up 13,670 miles of roads in Hunan, Honan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Anhuei, Kiangsu and Chekiang. Under the influence and direction of the National Economic Council highway improvement and development in the past few years have been really remarkable.

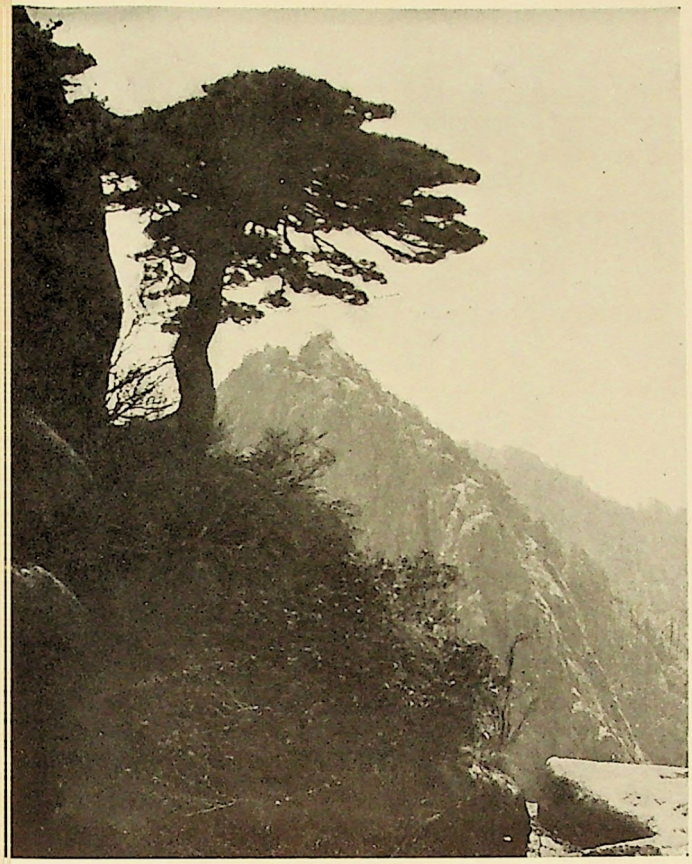
MODERN SHIPPING IN CHINA

As early as the fourth century A.D. Chinese ships were sailing the seas to Indo-China, Siam, the Malay Archipelago and even to Ceylon and India. By the beginning of the thirteenth century China had established trade connections with ports all the way from the Red Sea, north to Japan and Korea and south to Borneo and Manila, and two hundred years later, it is said, a fleet of junks ventured even as far as Africa and Arabia. However, with the appearance of foreign ships in Far Eastern waters late in the fifteenth century, China's overseas trade began to be carried in European and American bottoms, and even to-day China's mercantile marine forms but a very small proportion of the world's shipping and covers a sphere hardly beyond her own coasts and rivers.

One of the oldest and most outstanding of the Chinese shipping concerns is the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, Limited, which started operations in 1872 with two ships, carrying rice to the south. The Company now operates a fleet of thirty ships totalling about 70,000 tons, and precedes all other Chinese shipping companies in size and importance. Besides operating river and coastal boats, the China Merchants' possesses four British-built ocean liners, the *Hai Yuen, Hai Heng, Hai Li* and *Hai Chen.* The Company is now owned by the Government and operated as a Government enterprise.

Next in importance to the China Merchants' are the San Peh and Ching Kee Steam Navigation Companies, the former operating on the Yangtze River and the latter along the coast from Dairen to Canton. The San Peh, founded in 1914 by Mr. Yu Ya-ching, has a fleet of eighteen vessels totalling 35,870 tons. The Ching Kee has twenty-five ships, totalling 33,250 tons. Other companies that should be mentioned are the Hoong On Steamship Company, the Ningpo Shaohsing Steam Navigation Company, the North-China Steam Navigation Company, the Shaw Shing Steam Navigation Company and the Ming Sung Industrial Company, the last named running on the Yangtze River and catering especially to West China interests.

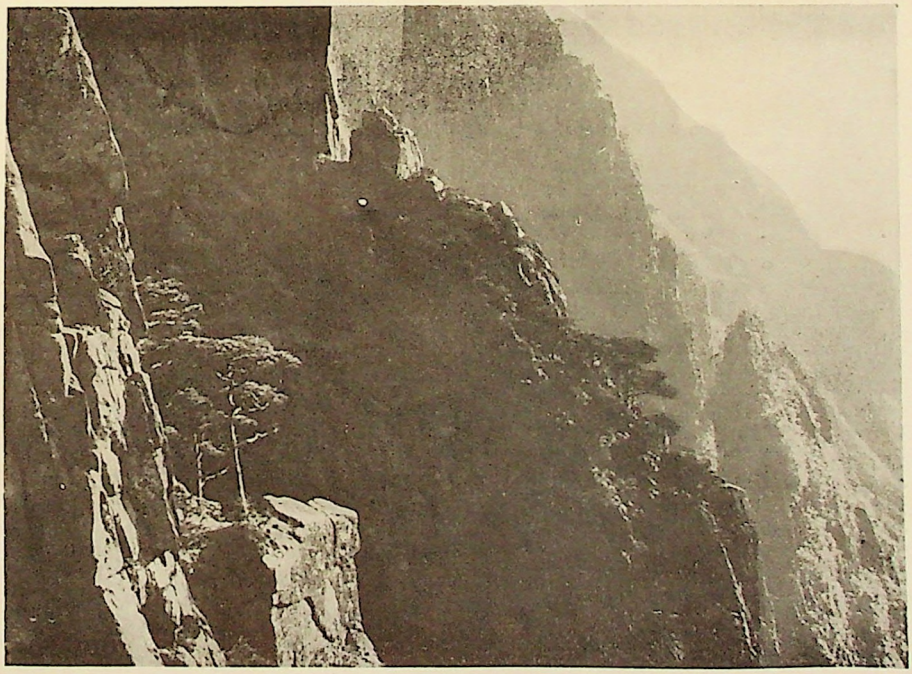
Though China's progress in mercantile navigation during the past sixty years has been far from spectacular her total tonnage representing less than one per cent. of the world's shipping, we must not ignore the fact that she has increased her share in her own shipping activities from 0.9 per cent. in 1864 to 19.4 per cent. to-day. That is to say, whereas formerly practically the whole of the steam driven shipping to and from



SCENIC CHINA

One of the most important Developments in China since the present Nationalist Government came into Power eight Years ago has been that of Tourism, a direct result of the Building of thousands of Miles of good Motor Road, bringing China's Beauty Spots within Reach of the Treaty Ports.

Photographs by Julius Eigner

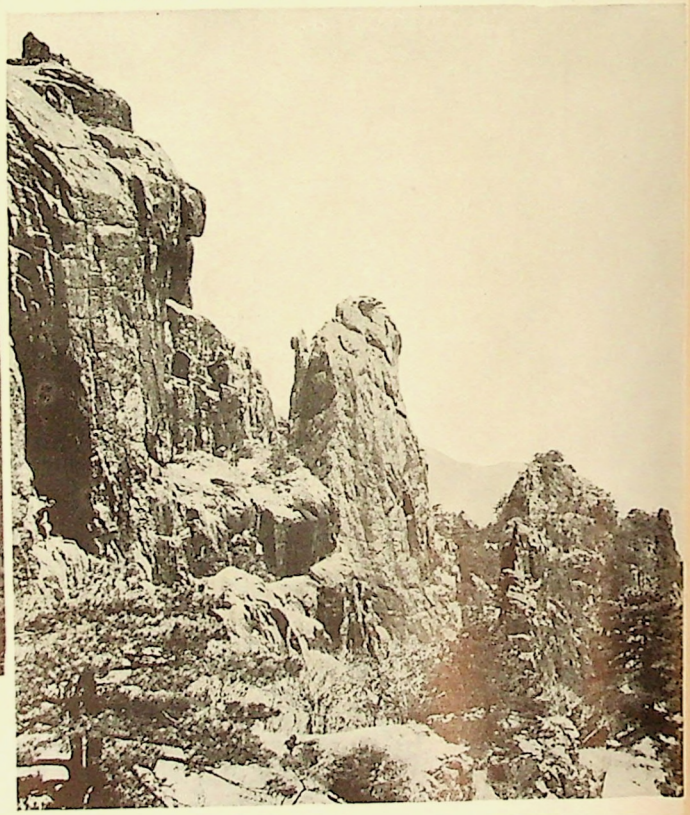


Scenery in the famous Huang Shan, or Yellow Mountains,

Photographs by Julius Eigner

Scenery in the Yellow Mountains in Southern Anhwei, now accessible from Shanghai, is reminiscent of Chinese Landscape Painting.

Pinnacles of Rock, towering Crags, giant Pines and floating Mists are Features of the Yellow Mountains.



China and along the China coast was in the hands of foreign firms, to-day one steamer in five of those plying in these water is Chinese owned.

Much credit in regard to navigation reforms is due to the efforts of the Ministry of Communications to centralize the control of shipping. By establishing Navigation Bureaux in forty-six principal ports vested with complete control over ships entering and clearing those harbours, complete control of deepwater navigation has been practically attained. Meanwhile steps are being taken by the Ministry in cooperation with provincial governments to train officer personnel, to increase the efficiency of steamship service, and to expand the existing mercantile marine through subsidies from the Government to Chinese shipping companies.

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION NOTES

Arctic Expedition Returns to England: A *Reuter's* despatch of September 11 announced that the members of the Oxford University expedition to North East Land, Spitzbergen, had returned to England after fourteen months in the Arctic regions. The party met with great success in following out their entire programme in the interior of North East Land.

French Himalayan Climbers Undaunted: Despite their failure to conquer the Hidden Peak in the Himalayan Mountains, members of the French Segogne Expedition, who returned to France last month, have not given up hope of trying again next year. The party reached an altitude of more than 21,000 feet, but, due to the early advent of the monsoon causing heavy snowfall, was forced to retreat.

Polar Expedition Meets Disaster: The French Polar Expedition, headed by Dr. Jean Charcot, noted scientist, met a tragic end as the expedition ship *Pourquois Pas* sank in a storm off the Icelandic coast. Seven scientists, including Dr. Charcot, lost their lives in the wreck, while only one survivor of a crew of thirty lived to tell the story of the disaster. Dr. Charcot is famous for his explorations in the Arctic and Antarctic regions, having first won recognition for himself in the scientific world by his oceanographic studies in the latter. On this last expedition he had intended to continue his research work in Greenland, upon completion of which he was to bring back from Scoresbysund members of the French scientific mission who had been left there in 1935 by the *Pourquois Pas*. His death is not only a great loss to France but to the world of science as well.

Jack Young Leaves on New Expedition: Mr. Jack T. Young, the Chinese explorer, left Shanghai for Burma last month to join the group of young Harvard mountaineers who have recently been making an attempt to climb Nanda Devi in the Central Himalayan range, the highest peak in the British Empire. The members of the expedition intend to penetrate the interior of Burma, following the Irawaddy River into the aboriginal tribes country, where they will spend several months collecting. They specially want to secure specimens of the golden-haired monkey (*Rhynopithecus roxellanae*) and a species of snub-nosed monkey known as *Presbytiscus avunculus* only found in Tonkin. The party with whom Mr. Young is making the trip includes Mr. Arthur B. Emmons III and Mr. William Loomis, both intrepid young explorers and experienced mountaineers.

Burmese Globe Trotter Covers 16,000 Miles: Mr. Piya Maung Maung, Burmese globe trotter, arrived in Shanghai the latter part of September, having left a record behind him of 13,000 miles on foot and 3,000 on bicycle. He has been travelling ever since 1931, during which time he has been all over Burma, Siam, the Shan States, Yunnan, India, Assam and Tibet. He is now planning a trip on foot to Nanking and Peiping,

thence to Mongolia and Eastern Turkestan.

In Search of Live Giant Panda: Mr. Quentin Young, brother of Mr. Jack Young, mentioned above, has also left Shanghai recently bent on adventure. He is heading once more for the Chinese-Tibetan border land with the express object in view of securing a live giant panda. This, it will be remembered, was the object of the Harkness Expedition, reported in this journal last year, which, however, came to an untimely end through the illness and subsequent death in Shanghai of its leader, Mr. W. H. Harkness.

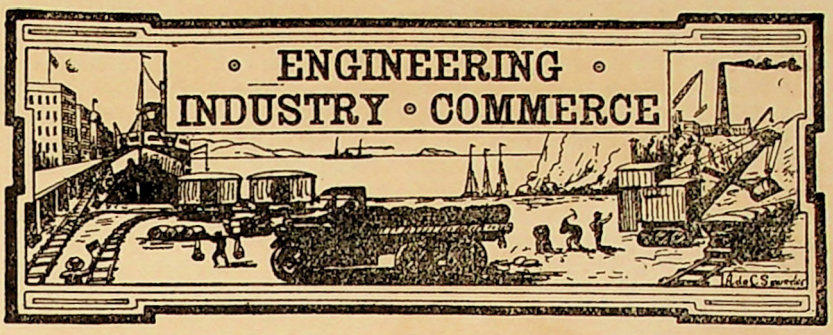
Mr. Quentin Young has had considerable previous experience in the regions he is visiting, having accompanied his brother Jack on at least two expeditions. He will also collect animal and plant specimens as well as take photographs of animal life. He will be away several months.

The Shores of the T'ai Hu, or Great Lake, which lies to the South of Soochow and Wusi on the Railway between Shanghai and Nanking, offer the Holiday Maker many interesting and picturesque Places to visit. Here are shown some Stone Tomb Guardians, an Iron Incense Burner in one of the many Temples and an Aged Priest.

The World famous Tidal Bore seen at Za-kow as it rushes up the Estuary of the Ch'ien-t'ang River.

Photo-graphs by C. H. Wong

The Hangchow Bore, as it is generally called, is a Wall of Water, as much as Fifteen Feet in Height at Times, which rushes up the Ch'ien-t'ang River as the Tide comes in. It reaches its most spectacular Phase with the high Tides of Spring and Autumn, when thousands of Visitors flock to Za-kow near Hangchow to see the wonderful Sight.



CHINA'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Although China is still far behind the West in modern industrialism her development in this direction in the last two and a half decades, since she became a Republic, has been very much to her credit. It must be appreciated in considering this subject that China has always been an industrialized country. If we go back to a period before the beginning of the present machine age, which revolutionized European countries and has done so much to advance the civilization and culture of the West, it would be to find China industrially in a leading position. That is to say, her people, other than the farmers, have always been and are still almost all engaged in some form of industry, even though much of it must be classed as of the hand-to-mouth order. Except in the case of such industries as that connected with the manufacture of ceramic ware in localities where raw materials have been easily available, there has been nothing in the way of organization. The industries have been carried on by individuals and family groups of workers scattered over wide areas, but the production of many classes of goods has been sufficient to supply demands from foreign lands as well as the country's own requirements.

This system of innumerable small workshops is an extremely important one in China's industrial and economic position, for, even with the introduction of machinery from the West, it still exists to a considerable extent. There are many extensive industries in China to-day carried out entirely on this basis, though attempts are being made to revolutionize them by the creation of large factories in which the workers will be concentrated instead of scattered over wide areas as at present. In most cases these attempts have proved a failure, but the day will certainly come when industrialization on a grand scale will be possible, and the old time small workshops will disappear from China as did the home looms of the Lancashire weavers in England, and large well organized factories take their place.

These remarks, of course, apply only to certain of China's industries. In others considerable progress along modern lines is abundantly evident. To this category belong the cotton spinning and weaving industry, which,

however, is largely in foreign hands, notably Japanese, and is mainly confined to the Shanghai district. Indeed, Shanghai is the main centre of industrial development, just as it is the centre of China's commerce and finance. Here many industries involving the erection of regular factories and the use of foreign machinery have arisen in the past decade or so. The textile industries are a long way in the lead, including besides cotton those of wool, silk and rayon. The workers employed in these exceed by several times those engaged in all other industries, which include the preparation of food stuffs and beverages, and the manufacture of leather and leather goods, rubber goods, machinery, chemicals, building materials of all kinds, furniture, enamel ware and many other useful articles.

It must not be thought, however, that similar industrial development is not taking place in other parts of China. On the contrary, workshops and factories using modern machinery of one sort or another are springing up all over China. A recent survey revealed that there were over three hundred such establishments in the country with capitals ranging all the way from a couple of thousand dollars to well over a couple of million, and outputs in some cases running into many millions of dollars in value. The total value of the output from these workshops and factories in China must be well over a hundred million dollars.

By far the majority of these factories have come into existence within the Republican period, indicating that China is fast becoming an industrialized country along the same lines as Japan and the West.

Even so, sight must not be lost of the fact that China is primarily an agricultural country, and, no matter how much she becomes industrialized, her prosperity and stability must continue to be based on the yield of her soil, and her farmers must be looked upon as her economic backbone. Realizing this the Nationalist Government is doing all it can to rehabilitate rural districts throughout the country and to place the farmers back where they were before the chaotic conditions produced by civil war, communism, banditry, illegal taxation and maladministration on the part of warlords indifferent to the welfare of the common people ruined so many. Means of improving farming methods are being studied and introduced where possible. Such industries as that of tea growing and producing have already been placed on a sounder footing than they have been for a long time, while the introduction of foreign seed has enormously increased the production of superior raw cotton in China. Attempts are being made to improve the quality of various forms of live stock, such as cattle, pigs and poultry, while the egg industry is receiving special attention and should become an extremely important one in view of the very favourable conditions China presents for the raising of chickens.

China's shortage of timber, due to the wasteful destruction of forests in the past, is to be overcome by the carrying out of an extensive afforestation programme, the planting of trees over wide areas in the North-West serving the double purpose of providing a future timber supply and helping to overcome the adverse conditions productive of droughts and floods in the basin of the Yellow River. The farmers are also greatly to benefit by the extensive schemes of river conservancy that are afoot to

CHINA'S ECONOMIC PROGRESS

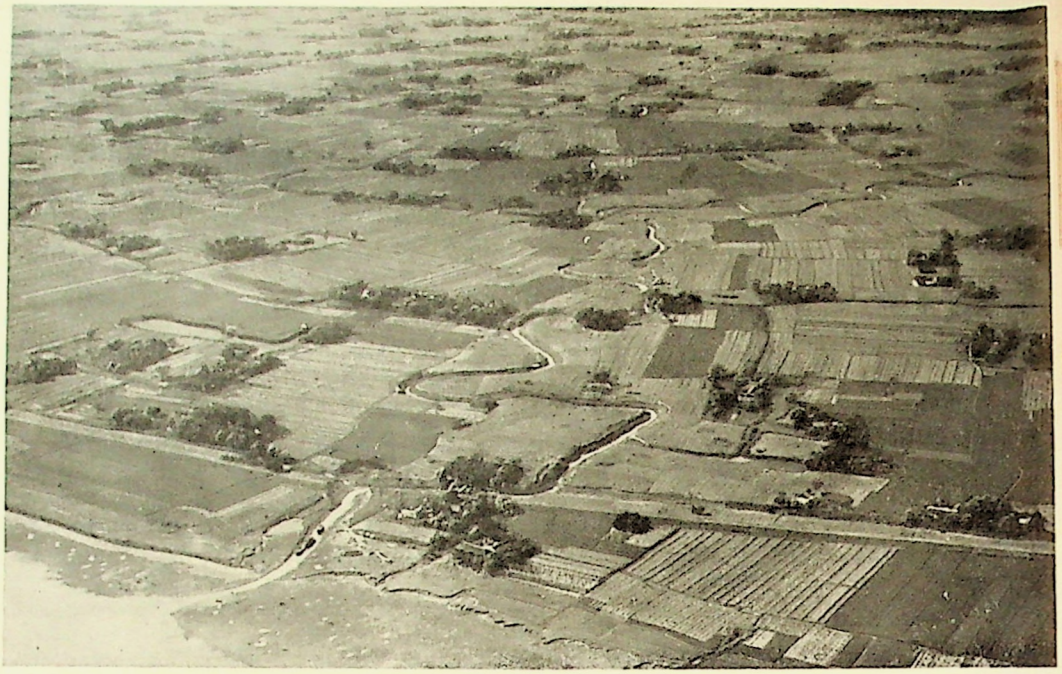
China in the last few Years has greatly increased the Milage of her Highways suitable for Motor Traffic. Thousands of Miles of good Roads have been built in all Parts of the Country since the advent of the Nationalist Government.

Above may be seen a Famine Relief Motor Truck crossing the King River north of Si-an Fu in Shensi on a Ferry.

Above is the Highway built with Famine Relief Funds in Shensi Province, very different from the old Cart Road.

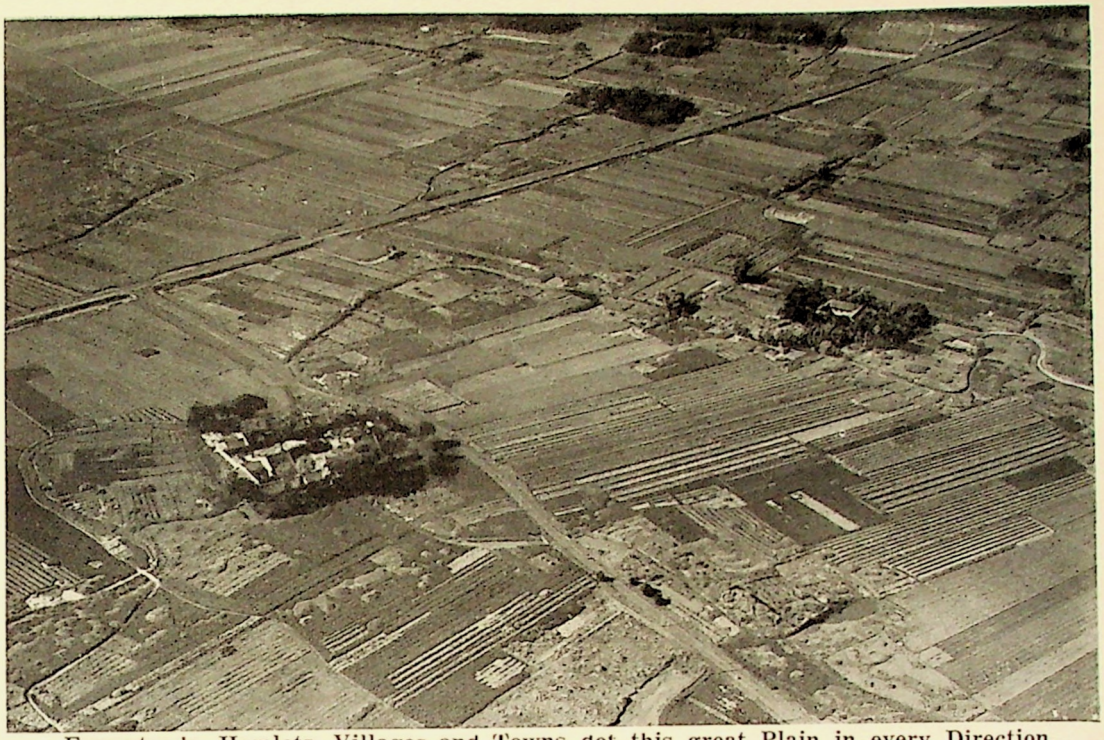
On the Right may be seen Motor Omnibuses being loaded up for a Run at Kien-chang (Fu-chou) in Kiangsi. Such Scenes have now become familiar all over China.

Photographs by Stuart Lillico.

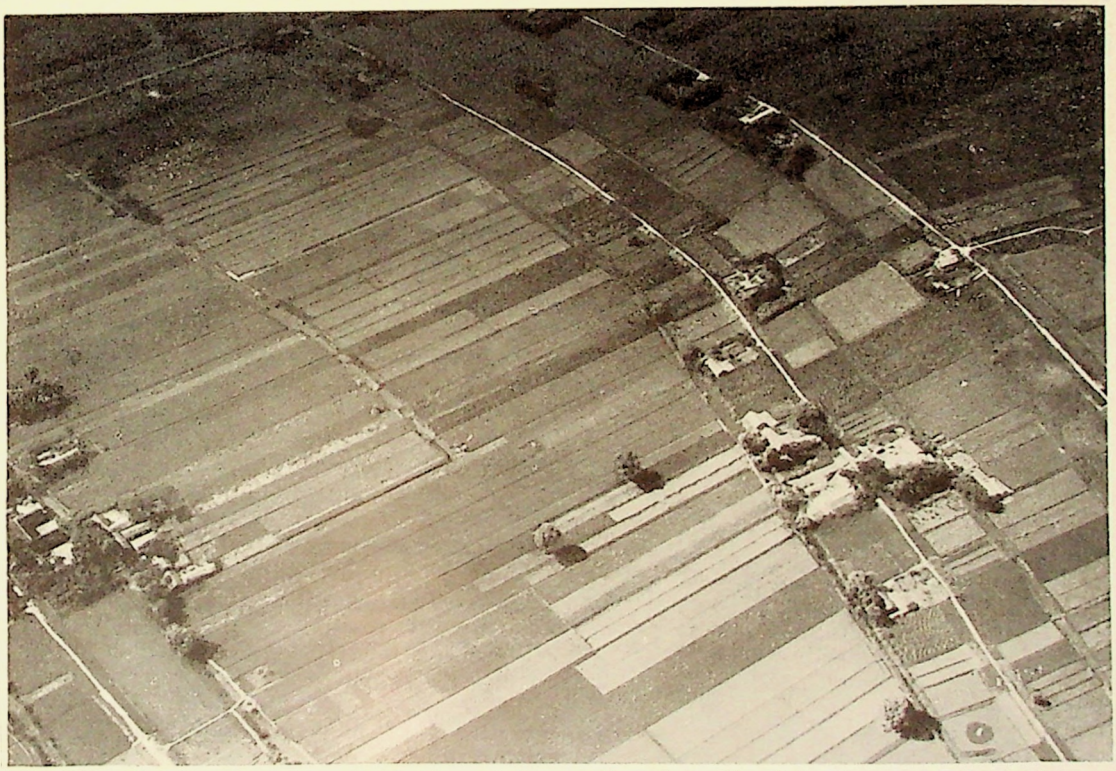


The Backbone of China's Prosperity is Agriculture, and the wealthiest Parts of the Country are those where there is a plentiful Supply of Water and a rich Soil.

Here are shown aerial Views of the great Kiangsu Plain, originally the Delta of the Yangtze River, where every Inch of the rich heavy Soil not used for Buildings or Graves is well irrigated and intensively cultivated, the Harvests being exceptionally large. Photographs by Merl La Voy by Courtesy of the China National Aviation Corporation.



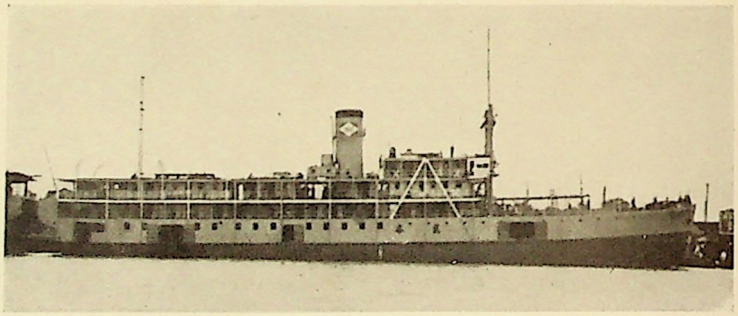
Farmsteads, Hamlets, Villages and Towns dot this great Plain in every Direction, and the People are comparatively well off.



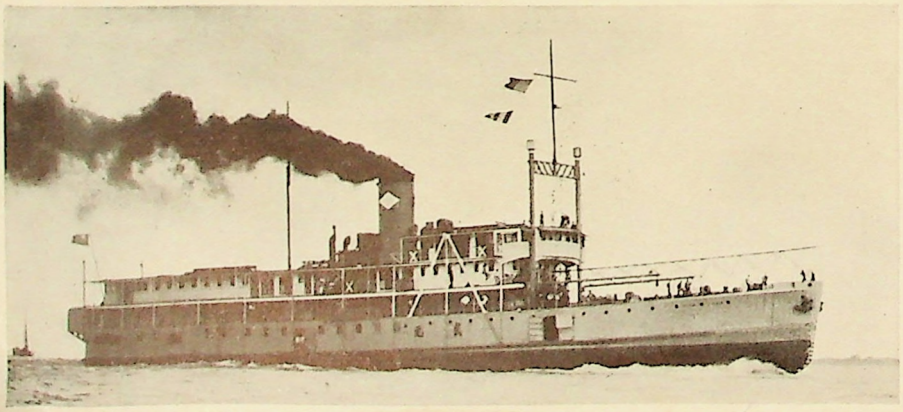
Rice is the most important Crop, being gathered in the late Autumn, when also Cotton is gathered on Ground too dry for Rice. These are followed by Broad Beans, Winter Wheat, Market Vegetables and the like. Rape comes in Spring, as well as Mulberry Leaves for Silkworms.

Shanghai, the Greatest City and Port in the Far East, is the Centre of China's Industrial, Commercial and Financial Activities. Here on the Bund, or River Front, may be seen the gigantic Buildings of the Customs Service, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Cathay Hotel, Broadway Mansions and others.

Photograph by the *North-China Daily News*



One of the Ming Sun Industrial company's Yangtze River Steamers moored at a Wharf in Shanghai, and another, the *Ming Yuen*, on her Maiden Voyage up River. This Company, operated from Chungking, Szechuan, is particularly concerned with the Development of West China.



control the turbulent flood waters of that great river, which has become increasingly menacing during the past few years.

The fishing industry is also being developed, cold storage plants having been established at various strategic points along the coast to help conserve the catches made, and better means of distribution having been introduced.

The ship-building industry has made considerable progress during the past decade, China now being in a position to construct her own ships. Such large enterprizes as the Ming Sung Industrial Company are especially interested in this, as evidenced by their newly launched steamers plying on the Yangtze.

China has two great incentives to industrialize, namely, an enormous population of her own which is capable of absorbing vast quantities of manufactured goods and is fast waking up to a desire for such goods, and the possibility of competing in foreign markets with her goods on favourable terms on account of her cheap labour. Many obstacles will have to be overcome, however, before she attains the goal that is hers, one of which is the lack of capital; but it is safe to say that the industrial outlook of the country is by no means a poor one. If China continues to progress in this direction at the rate she has been doing during the past ten years, she will soon become a very important factor in the world of modern economics.

CHINA'S STRUGGLE FOR FINANCIAL STABILITY

By adopting a managed currency, establishing a central bank, maintaining a strong budgetary control, reorganizing taxation, entering into an agreement with the United States for the latter to buy her silver, making serious and sincere efforts to meet arrears on foreign loans and provision for future payments and by various other means, China has succeeded in stabilizing her financial position in a way that has surprized even those who have always believed in her essential soundness and recuperative powers.

This has been brought about within the last year or so as the successful culmination of a long struggle on the part of those responsible for China's finances since the Nationalist Government came into power in 1927 to put the country on a sound financial basis.

Before China became a Republic she could hardly be said to have had a financial system, as that term is understood in the West, and, even when the Manchu regime had been abolished with all its undesirable features, such financial administration as existed remained for long as unsound as it could be.

When, however, the Nationalist Government was set up in Nanking and the North still remained to be conquered, it became evident that something had to be done to meet the heavy expenditure on the army which

was pushing northward to Peking, and it fell to the lot of Mr. T. V. Soong as Minister of Finance in the new Government to find ways and means of providing large sums at short intervals to keep the campaign going. The existing system proved to be practically useless in this emergency, and drastic reforms had to be introduced. He managed, by borrowing from banks and other means, to keep General Chiang Kai-shek supplied with the necessary funds for his northward drive, but it was evident that a new financial system in China was necessary if the country were ever to make headway, and immediately after Peking was taken in the summer of 1928 a National Economic Conference was called. This was followed by a National Financial Conference to discuss and decide upon ways and means of putting into effect resolutions adopted at the Economic Conference for China's rehabilition. In 1929 customs autonomy was restored to China by the Powers, which enabled the Government to increase its revenue by the substantial raising of tariff rates. Other sources of revenue were also reorganized with the result that a steady rise has taken place in the country's total revenue of from $332,000,000 in 1928-29 to $745,000,000 in 1934-35. These sources are the salt tax, this commodity being a Government monopoly, and what are known as consolidated taxes. In connection with the latter a great many illegal taxes have been abolished, the total annual revenue sacrificed on this account being in the neighbourhood of $50,000,000.

With its increased revenue the Government has been able to launch upon progressive programmes in many directions, including scientific research, the extension of education to all classes in all parts of the country, economic research and development, road and railway building, river conservancy, harbour works and rural rehabilition. Inspite of this great increase in expenditure, the payments on foreign and domestic loans already mentioned and somewhat severe losses as a result of the intensive smuggling that has been going on in North China of late, the country's financial position remains sound, much to the credit of those responsible for it, including Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, and Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, and Mr. T. V. Soong, former Minister of Finance, and present Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China and a member of the Economic Council.

ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL NOTES

AGRICULTURE

China's Farm Population: According to a nation-wide census conducted by the Ministry of Interior the total farming population of China equals 320,384,018, or approximately 80 per cent. of the total population of this country. Of these 45 per cent. are independent farmers, 23 per cent. semi-independent and 32 per cent. tenant farmers. The geographical distribution is given by the *Central News Agency* as follows: Yellow River district 103,766,402; Yangtze River district 118,902,974; Pearl River district 24,039,435; Fukien and Chekiang 22,378,928; the three North-eastern Provinces 21,004,590; the North-western Provinces

6,641,265; Jehol, Chahar and Suiyuan 4,742,606; Yunnan and Kueichou 12,051,-618; and Mongolia and Tibet 6,855,200.

Plans For Szechuan Silk Crop Improvement: Among the proposals submitted to the Szechuan Provincial Government by Mr. Chao Luan-fang, Director of the Central Rice and Wheat Improvement Laboratory in Nanking, and head of an investigation party which recently completed a tour of Szechuan, were the development of the silk industry and the improvement of cotton and wheat production. The party offered the following suggestions for consideration: (1) the establishment of a silk laboratory and a cold storage plant at Nan-chung, centre of the silk industry in Szechuan; (2) special classes for the training of sericultural workers; (3) the planting of 2,000,000 mulberry trees in Nan-chung and other districts of East Szechuan; and (4) the establishment of a rice and wheat laboratory in the province for experiments in the improvement and increase of crop production.

AVIATION

Chiang Elected Head of Aviation Association: General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, has been elected President of the China National Aviation Reconstruction Association and Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, a senior member of the Standing Committee. This newly created organization, with its headquarters in Nanking, is destined to play an important part in the development of aviation in China. It will take over the activities of the China Aviation League, with which it was formally amalgamated last month.

Chinese Aviatrix Participates in Air Derby: Miss Katherine Sui Fung-hung, a Chinese aviatrix of Los Angeles, was a member of the recent Ruth Chatterton Air Derby in America, in which thirty-three pilots participated. Though she did not meet with unusual success, having been forced to make an emergency landing for fuel supply during the race, her participation in the race was, nevertheless, indicative of the growing interest of the Chinese women in flying as a hobby.

Air Mail Service to France: The through airmail service from Shanghai to France, which was interrupted several months ago due to misunderstandings between the China National Aviation Corporation and the South-west Aviation Corporation, has once more been resumed. Letters will be taken from Shanghai to Canton by the China National Aviation Corporation 'planes on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, thence to Hanoi by the 'planes of the South-west Aviation Corporation, and from Hanoi to France by Air France. The new service brings France within twelve days of Shanghai.

Hongkong Terminus for Trans-Pacific Service: That Hongkong has been chosen as the Asiatic terminus of the projected trans-Pacific airmail and passenger service has been definitely confirmed by authorities of the Pan-American Airways. It has also been learned that the American concern has reached an agreement with Imperial Airways, whereby passengers travelling by Pan-American machines may transfer to Imperial Airways machines or *vice versa*. Following this announcement comes the news that the China National Aviation Corporation has been granted rights by the Hongkong Government to extend its service to Hongkong, thus providing an important link in the aerial network from Hongkong to all parts of China and effecting direct connections with the trans-Pacific airliners.

COMMERCE

Shanghai Exports Increase: A report issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs showed that imports from foreign countries to Shanghai during the eight-month period from January to August had dropped considerably as compared with the preceding two years. On the other hand exports continued to show substantial gain. The imports totalled $363,393,859 as compared with $376,006,442 in 1935 for the same period and $424,819,-613 in 1934. Exports amounted to $231,723,461, a gain of approximately 35 per cent. over the $170,283,578 of 1935 and an almost equally great increase over the $178,466,598 of 1934.

Strong Demand for Sea-foods: It would seem that depression has no effect on the trade in shark's fins, trepang and other expensive sea-foods, for statistics reveal that during the month of July $1,042,562 worth of these delicacies alone

were imported into Shanghai, mainly from the Malayan region, where their capture and preparation for the China market form important industries.

CONSERVANCY

Flood Peril Over: Fears of major flood catastrophes caused by the phenomenal rise of the Yellow River and similar rises in the Yung-ting and Luan Rivers in North China from September 4 to 8 were dispelled as water levels continued to drop towards the end of the month. The Yellow River reached a height of 44.70 metres at Shih-li-pao, a record unequalled in the last twenty years. A huge gap measuring more than 100 feet across was caused in the Tungchuang main dyke by the fierce pounding of the onrushing waters, several minor breaches occurring at various sections of the dam. Trained workers are now rushing repairs on the dyke to prevent a recurrence of last year's disastrous floods.

FINANCE

Canton Budget Adjusted: For the first time in five years, it is said, the budget of the Kuangtung Provincial Government has been balanced. This is mainly due to the efforts of Mr. T. L. Soong, Finance Commissioner, to whom the task of financial rehabilitation in the province was allotted. As the result of reforms carried out along definite lines mapped out by Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, taxes are gradually being readjusted, illegal levies abolished and a scheme is being worked out by which the local currency can be put on a national basis.

Central Bank Prepares for Canton Branch Opening: Mr. Chung Ao, accompanied by ten members of his staff, departed for Canton last month to take up his post as Manager of the Canton Branch of the Central Bank of China. The new office, according to *Central News*, will be formally inaugurated on October 1.

Bank of China Branch for Siam Planned: Preparations are now under way for the establishment of a branch of the Bank of China in Bangkok, Siam, to facilitate remittances and transactions between China and that country. It is understood that the endorsement of such a proposal was obtained from the Siamese authorities by members of the Chinese Good Will Economic Mission during their recent tour of Siam.

China to Print Own Banknotes: A news item in the September 19 issue of the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury* stated that the Ministry of Finance had concluded arrangements with the Chung Hwa Book Company in Shanghai to open a plant for the printing of banknotes. Printing machinery, it further stated, would be purchased from the United States, two American Banknote Company experts having been engaged to help carry out the work. The capital of the proposed plant, which will be situated in Shanghai, has been fixed at $1,500,000.

FORESTRY

Afforestation Plan for Yangtze and Yellow River Districts: A recent *Kuo Min* despatch stated that the Executive Yuan has issued a circular order to various provinces and municipalities along the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers with instructions that detailed plans for the promotion of afforestation be drawn up and submitted to the Yuan for approval. The plans are to be based on the following general principles formulated by the Yuan: (1) that trees be planted in suitable areas and selected in accordance with local geographic conditions; (2) that nurseries be established to cultivate saplings required by the various districts; (3) that the expenses for the promotion of afforestation be raised by the local authorities; and (4) that responsible officials be appointed by the local authorities to carry out the programme within a definite time limit.

INDUSTRY

Revival of Porcelain Industry: According to a Chinese press report, a plan to revive the famous Kiangsi porcelain industry has been drawn by Mr. Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industry, under which the Ministry and the Kiangsi Provincial Government will jointly sponsor a National Porcelain Factory at Chinteh-chen, a famous porcelain centre. The site for the factory having been chosen, construction work will begin shortly.

Artificial Silk Invades Local Market: A recent development in the silk weaving industry is the invasion of artificial raw

silk of the local silk markets. This product is said to comprise 90 per cent. of the total mill consumption. The replacement of the genuine product by artificial substitutes is ascribed to economic depression and outside competition, which have forced mills to use cheaper materials in their manufactures.

MINING

Gold Discovered in Suan-cheng: Gold deposits are said to have been discovered in the Lang-tang-wu Ho, a river in the district of Suan-cheng in South-eastern Anhuei. According to the message which brought this report almost a hundred persons can be seen daily scooping up sand in search of tiny particles of this precious metal. It is estimated that each prospector working in the region is able to collect a few dollars worth of gold dust daily.

Gold Exploitation in Shantung: The Reconstruction Department of the Shantung Provincial Government is planning the exploitation of gold mines in the province, a sum of $70,000 being allotted to finance the project. Rich deposits are reported to have been discovered in Chi-shui, Lu-shan, Lan-hu-shan, Tang-shan and Chin-niu-shan, to which places mining experts have already been despatched.

RADIO AND TELEPHONE

Nine-Province Long-distance Line Completed: Representing three years of strenuous effort on the part of the Ministry of Communications in developing communication facilities in China, the nine-province long-distance telephone system has recently been completed. The entire line, with a total length of 3,457 kilometres, will link together the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhuei, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan, Honan, Hopei and Shantung, the head transmitting stations being located at such leading metropolises as Nanking, Shanghai, Hankow, Cheng-chou, Tientsin and Canton.

Shanghai-Hankow Service Opens: The Shanghai-Hankow radio-telephone service, the first of its kind for domestic use in China, was officially opened to traffic on September 1 by the Ministry of Communications, simultaneously with the inauguration of the Nanking-Hankow long-distance line. With the opening of this service, Shanghai is now linked up with the net-work of telephone communications between Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhuei.

Chengchou-Sian Line Completed: The Chengchou-Sian section of the Honan-Shensi long-distance telephone line has been completed and will be opened to traffic on October 10, National Independence Day.

RAILWAYS

Canton-Hankow Service Opened: Following the completion of the Pingchou-Shaokuan section of the Canton-Hankow Railway in Kuangtung Province the first run of the regular through passenger train from Canton to Hankow was completed on September 3, the entire distance between the two terminals having been covered in less than 46 hours. Definite arrangements are said to have been made for an extension of the southern terminal to Whampoa Harbour, five miles east of Canton.

New Railway Projects Announced: The comprehensive programme now being planned by the Ministry of Railways includes the construction of two new railway lines linking up the eastern ond western parts of Kuangtung, a change of the route of the projected railway connecting Nanking with the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, and an extension of the Lunghai Railway from Pao-chi to Cheng-tu. One of the lines projected is the Canton-Swatow Railway, which will extend from Canton to Chao-chou, a distance of 500 kilometres. The other plan contemplated by the Ministry is the construction of a railway between Ho-hsien in Eastern Kuangsi and Sam-shui in Central Kuangtung, a total length of 300 kilometres. Surveying work on the latter is reported to have started already.

ROADS

Highways in Honan: According to statistics compiled by the Provincial Department of Reconstruction there is now a total of 195,947 kilometres of highways in Honan Province, with 80 omnibus stations scattered along the routes.

Yunnan-Kueichou Highway Completed: Marking a new era in transportation in South-west China, the Yunnan-

Kueichou Highway, which has been under construction for more than ten years, was recently completed and opened to traffic. A successful trial run was made over the new road by two motor cars, the entire distance of 660 kilometres being covered in 30 hours.

Ambitious Road-building Programme for Szechuan: Communication facilities in Szechuan are gradually taking concrete shape as the Department of Reconstruction in the province is continuing to further its efforts towards the completion of a highway net-work linking up with seven neighbouring provinces. The Szechuan-Shensi and Szechuan-Kueichou Highways are already in operation, the Szechuan-Hunan Highway is nearing completion and work is being pushed feverishly on the Szechuan-Hupeh and Szechuan-Sikong Highways. In the meanwhile surveying work has started on two other roads connecting Szechuan with Yunnan and Kansu.

SHIPPING

Maiden Voyage Completed: The *Ming Beng*, latest addition to the Ming Sung Industrial Company's fleet and the biggest river vessel operating in the Far East, completed its maiden round-trip voyage last month to Chung-king. Equipped with two triple expansion engines with 3,500 horsepower, this vessel is capable of making 17 knots an hour. She is 221 feet over all with a beam of 33 feet and draft of 11½ feet. A novel feature of the new boat is the forward hold, which is specially designed for carrying locomotives and railway stock for the Chengtu-Chungking Railway.

New China Coast Record Made: The *S. S. Shengking* of the China Navigation Company established a new record of 23 hours and 25 minutes on the Shanghai-Tsingtao run, beating previous records by half an hour. A blue ribbon was presented to Captain John William Tinson upon the boat's arrival in Shanghai.

New Legislation Encourages Shipbuilding: A law has been adopted by the Legislative Yuan whereby it is hoped a great impetus will be given to the native shipbuilding industry. According to a recent *Central News* despatch from Nanking five kinds of bounties will be granted by the Government to Chinese shipping merchants for the construction of new vessels: $12 per ton will be given for vessels of from 500 to 1,000 tons; $16 per ton for vessels of 1,000 to 2,000 tons; $24 for those of from 3,000 to 4,000 tons; and $28 for vessels exceeding 5,000 tonnage. In case of the destruction of old vessels for the construction of new ones, half the regular subsidies per ton will be granted. Vessels subsidized by the Government are limited to those constructed in Chinese dockyards. It is expected that with the promulgation of the new law, Chinese shipping along the coast and in inland waters will be greatly encouraged as most native vessels belong to the 500 to 3,000 ton category.

SCIENCE IN CHINA DURING THE PAST QUARTER CENTURY

BY

ARTHUR DE CARLE SOWERBY

In no field of human endeavour has greater progress been made in China during the last quarter of a century than in science. With the exception of the science departments of a comparatively few universities and colleges, all organized and conducted by Westerners, and an even smaller number of learned societies, also under the aegis of foreign residents, there were no scientific institutions in this country prior to the Revolution in 1911. There was not a single Chinese scientific organization. China had scarcely begun to wake up to the importance of scientific knowledge and research, and, even in such universities as existed, very little science was taught. As far as we have been able to ascertain the only natural history museums in the country were the Zikawei (Siccawei) Museum (Jesuit Mission) and the Shanghai Museum (Royal Asiatic Society) in Shanghai, the Museum of the Anglo-Chinese College in Tientsin, a small museum in Tai-yuan Fu in Shansi in connection with the English Baptist Mission, and a Bird Museum in Chefoo in Shantung. At Tsi-nan Fu in the same province was a scientific museum in connection with the Tsi-nan Institute, also organized by the English Baptist Mission; and this appears to be the sum total of such institutions in China at the close of the Manchu regime.

To-day there are so many purely Chinese organizations covering every branch of scientific research scattered throughout the country that it is altogether out of the question to deal individually with them or even merely to mention them in this survey of the progress of science in China.

It may be suggested that in no country in the world has such progress been made in the last couple of decades as in China. Not even the remarkable advances in this direction made by Japan during the years following her awakening, which so astonished the Western World, can be considered more impressive than those made by China since the advent of the Republic.

Those who desire full details of the number and nature of scientific institutions in China to-day may be referred to W. Y. Chyne's recent valuable work "Handbook of Cultural Institutions in China," issued by the Chinese National Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, 1856 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai. They will be astounded at what they find there. When the significance is realized of what the pages of this compendium reveal, it is difficult to find words to express the admiration it arouses for a people who can grasp and assimilate with such rapidity an alien culture so extensive as that of the West, and it augurs well for the future of China that in the space of a brief twenty-five years she has established such a record of achievement in a sphere entirely new to her.

It is not intended to suggest that China has outstripped any of the world's leading countries in scientific discoveries and new achievements, during this period, for such would naturally be out of the question. When we say that more progress has been made in China during the past quarter century than in any other country in the world, we mean that more ground in scientific progress has been covered in China than elsewhere, since she has advanced from the status of a country with almost no scientific institutions and nothing in the way of scientific accomplishment to that of one boasting hundreds of such institutions, thousand of trained scientists and a considerable number of well established scientific publications with a steady flow of literature embodying the results of original research work in every branch of science.

Surveys have been or are being made of China's rich fauna and flora, with field collectors in all parts of the country; her geology and mineral resources have been thoroughly investigated; her soils are being tested and intensively studied; meteorological stations have been established at various strategic points from north to south and east to west; a well equipped astronomical observatory stands on one of the peaks of Purple Mountain near Nanking; a seismological station has been set up in the latter city; archaeological excavations have been undertaken in various parts of the country and many ancient monuments restored or protected from vandalism; forestry research is going on; numerous laboratories for research in chemistry, physics and especially in different branches of medicine have been founded; while intensive investigation of all matters connected with agriculture are being conducted by both Government and provincial scientific organizations.

There is no intention here to belittle the scientific work done by Westerners in China. Without question this has been very extensive. Those engaged in it must always be looked upon as the pioneers in this line of cultural activity, and the Chinese people owe them a great debt of gratitude. Especially fine has been the work of the Jesuit missionaries at Zikawei, where an extremely well organized and well equipped Meteorological Observatory has been rendering the most valuable service to shipping for many decades past, and where both astronomical and seismological observations and records are made; while no praise is too high for the patient and unremitting toil of the hundreds of European and American science teachers and professors in the numerous protestant mission and other schools, colleges and universities in inculcating a desire for scientific knowledge in and directing the early training of the

Chinese scientists who are now carrying on such splendid work in their own country. While many of the latter received their final training and took their degrees in American, Japanese or European universities, they received their initial instruction in China. Besides these foreign-educated Chinese scientists there are now a large number of scientific workers of outstanding worth who have received their entire education in China, where there are to-day several big universities offering courses which compare favourably with those offered in similar institutions abroad.

The oldest Chinese scientific institution in the country is the National Geological Survey of China, under the Ministry of Industries. This was originally founded in 1912 as a Geological Division of the Ministry, with its headquarters in Peking, and connected with it was a School of Geology. In 1916 these were incorporated with what was then called the Government Geological Survey, which became an organization of the greatest importance, associated with it being scientists of the calabre of Dr. Wong Wen-hao, the late Dr. V. K. Ting, Dr. J. G. Andersson and others. Geological and palaeontological surveys of the whole of China were started, a Geological Museum was established in Peking, and in 1923 a remarkably fine series of publications began to the issued. These were the *Geological Bulletin; Geological Memoires;* and *Palaeontologia Sinica,* and they have continued to appear without a break in spite of the many vicissitudes and upheavals through which the country has passed, maintaining their high standard unimpaired. They show a record of scientific achievement of which any country might be proud. Indeed, we believe no Government in the world has put out a series of publications of equal merit. Especially fine is the *Palaeontologia Sinica* with its well printed and valuable reading matter and its magnificent plates.

Other serial publications followed the three already mentioned, namely, the *Soil Bulletin; Seismological Bulletin; Contributions from the Cenozoic Research Laboratory;* and *Contributions from the Fuel Laboratory;* besides various individual monographs and the like.

The headquarters of this important institution have been transferred from Peiping to Nanking recently, as well as a considerable part of the exhibits in the Geological Museum, but the splendid work upon which the Survey has been engaged continues.

Working closely with the Geological Survey has been the Geological Society of China, founded in 1922 in Peking, its official organ, the *Bulletin of the Geological Society of China,* in many ways being complementary to the publications of the Survey.

Another important scientific institution of some years standing in China is the Peking Society of Natural History, founded in 1925 by a number of Chinese and foreign biologists. This Society has maintained a periodical publication now known as the *Peking Natural History Bulletin,* but formerly issued under other names. This useful journal is in its eleventh volume. Several independent works have also been issued.

Other important institutions engaged in biological research in its various branches are the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology, founded

in 1928 in Peiping; the Marine Biological Association of China; the Marine Biological Institute of Tsingtao, inaugurated in 1934, with an Aquarium and Museum at the latter resort; and the Science Society of China, originally founded in America in 1915 but transferred to Nanking in 1918 and then to Shanghai in 1929. The last named Society has a membership of nearly two thousand, and is interested in every branch of science. Besides its *Transactions of the Science Society of China,* it publishes *Contributions from the Biological Laboratory of the Science Society of China,* in two series covering zoology and botany, respectively, and also a monthly journal called *Science* and a semi-monthly journal called *Popular Science,* both in Chinese. It is probably the most important non-Government scientific institution in China, and is entirely conducted by Chinese.

The leading scientific institution in China to-day is, of course, the Academia Sinica, known alternatively as the National Central Research Institute. This was founded by the present Nationalist Government when it came into power in 1928. Such an organization had originally been advocated by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Republic of China, but had not been put into effect. It embraces every branch of scientific research and at present is made up of the Institutes of Astronomy, Biology, Chemistry, Engineering, Geology, History and Philology, Meteorology, Psychology, Physics and Social Sciences—ten in number and all supported by Government funds. Several have a number of branches. One, the Institute of History and Philology, carries on archaeological excavations and research on an extensive scale, its discoveries at the ancient Shang Dynasty sites at An-yang and elsewhere in Honan being particularly interesting. Headquarters of the various Institutes have been established in various places, but mainly in Nanking and Shanghai. In the former city is the Metropolitan Museum of Natural History, one of the Academy's most important institutions, which issues an extremely valuable journal dealing with zoology and botany under the title *Sinensia.*

Besides this great Government organization every province has its independent scientific institutions, including geological surveys, entomological research stations, fishing and forestry bureaux and the like.

Under engineering come the various river conservancy bureaux and such organizations as the First Hydraulic Laboratory of China, perhaps the latest of this country's scientific institutions, since it was founded a little less than a year ago in Tientsin.

It is impossible her to give details of all the scientific libraries and museums that are now to be found in China, their number is too great. It may be said, however, that practically every province has at its capital either a Natural History or an Archaeological Museum, many of them both, while most colleges and universities and many schools have at least embryonic Natural History Museums.

In recent years several fine museum buildings have been erected, notably in Nanking and Shanghai. The latter city now boasts an extensive Civic Centre in the Chinese controlled area at Kiangwan, one of the features of which is a large Museum. This has recently been

completed, and is due to be opened to the public about the middle of October.

While the Chinese have been forging ahead along scientific lines and especially in the founding and carrying on of institutions for scientific research, some of the older establishments founded and conducted by Westerners have not stood still. The former Zikawei Museum or Natural History, founded in 1868 by Father Heude, was transferred to a magnificent new building in the grounds of Aurora University on Avenue Dubail in 1930 and renamed the Heude Museum (Musée Heude) after its founder. Here its large collections of zoological and botanical specimens from all over the Orient are adequately housed and well displayed.

Similarly the Shanghai Museum, one of the main activities of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and founded in 1874, found a new home in 1933 after the Society's old two-story building had been demolished and a new six-story edifice erected on the same site. The extensive collections of Chinese mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, shells and other forms of animal life have been displayed in new cases, many of them with scenic backgrounds and natural surroundings. This method of exhibiting speeimens had not previously been attempted in China, except on a modest scale in the Anglo-Chinese College Museum in Tientsin and the little Mission Museum in Taiyuan Fu.

Before concluding this all too brief survey of science in China since the advent of the Republic mention should be made of one other important museum. This is the Hoangho-Paiho Museum of Natural History, founded by Father E. Licent, S.J., in Tientsin in the early days of the Republic. It is housed in a large building on Race Course Road, and contains extensive zoological, botanical, palaeontological and geological collections gathered together by its founder from all over the vast area drained by the Yellow River and the Pei Ho on which Tientsin stands. These collections are in part on exhibition, the rest being accessable to students and those engaged on research work.

MEDICAL PROGRESS IN SHANGHAI

BY

W. E. FISHER, JR.

Shanghai is undergoing a tremendous change in the field of public health through the construction of new hospitals and laboratories, while two of the city's most important medical schools are now being provided for in a way that would have been undreamed of a few years ago. Before the present year is out two new hospitals, those of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai at Kiangwan and the Shanghai Medical Centre, respectively, will have been fully equipped and occupied.

If progress in Shanghai is any indication, China is awakening to her public health needs and the obvious necessity for the construction of new hospitals, especially those in which the less privileged may be served. It is also notable that the foreign Health Departments in Shanghai are becoming more aware of their responsibilities. The Municipal Councils of the International Settlement and the French Concession have both inaugurated new factors in their health programmes this year, the latter having just completed a large new testing and manufacturing laboratory.

It is also interesting to note that there is a growing spirit of cooperation between the three municipal areas in regard to health and hospitilization, and this has been at no time more in evidence than during the recent anticholera campaign conducted by the three Health Departments with the able assistance of the National Quarantine Service, which always takes a leading part in such matters under the leadership of its noted Director, Dr. Wu Lien-teh.

This article, however, can concern itself only with the new construction which is being pushed forward in Shanghai at the present time, for much has already been said about the excellent ground work laid in past years by Chinese and foreign doctors and public health experts. These men were often handicapped by a lack of funds, and this was especially true in the case of the Chinese working in the extra-Settlement areas.

It is most significant that Mayor Wu Te-chen of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai has embodied an extensive public health and hospital construction programme in his ambitious schemes for the Chinese area. This is now being carried out under the capable direction of Dr. Li Ting-an, a brilliant public health expert who received his training at Harvard University and is admirably qualified for the position which he holds.

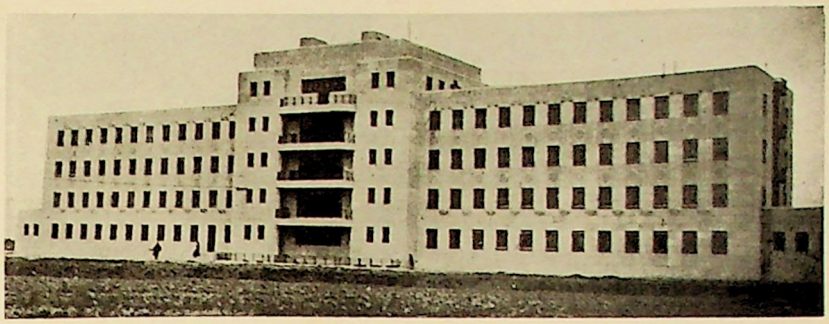
The actual achievements of the Department of Health of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai are many, and the programme outlined for the future is equally encouraging. It is hoped that a network of medical centres may be established throughout the whole of the Chinese area, with an administrative bureau and main medical centre at Kiangwan. It is thought that as many as seventeen medical centres will be built, and these will be located so as to serve their own particular districts.

Each medical centre will have a small hospital, the size of this depending upon the importance of the district which it serves. Adequate out-patient departments will be provided and certain emergency cases will be taken care of. Such a system is considered to be especially applicable to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, because of its great size and peculiar shape and the fact that a large part of the total population must live in areas which are some distance from the main medical centre at Kiangwan.

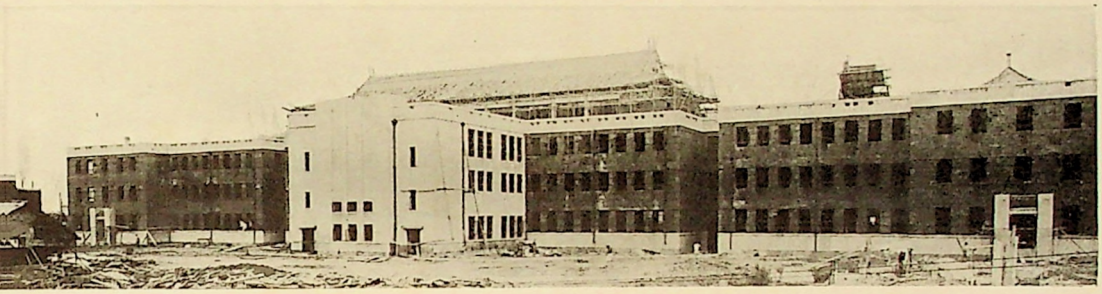
At this point it might be mentioned that considerable success has been met with in the operation of three comparatively small hospitals which have been established for those afflicted with the opium habit. These are located in Chapei, Nantao and Lunghwa, the last named being

MEDICAL PROGRESS IN SHANGHAI.

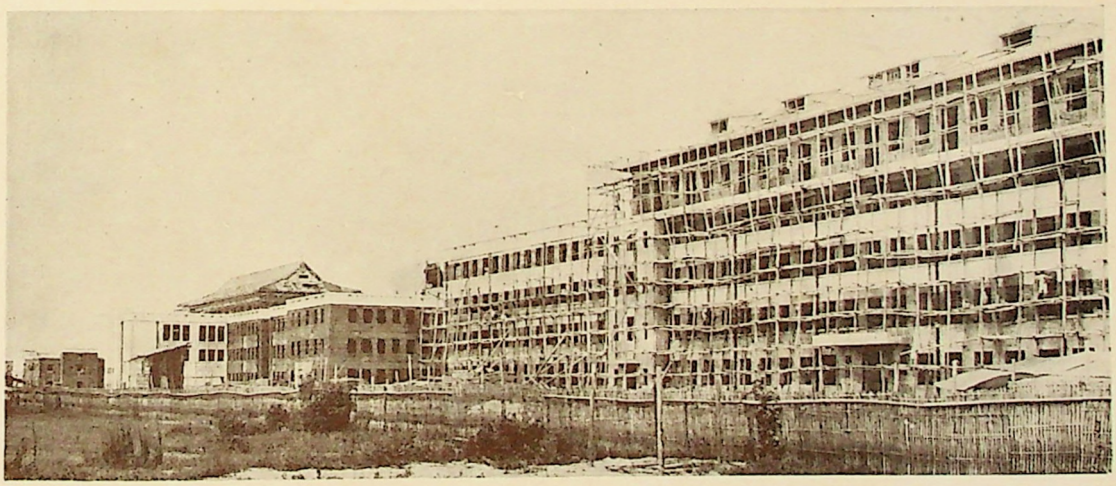
Many new Hospitals have been erected recently in Shanghai which is a Model for the whole of China in Health Matters.



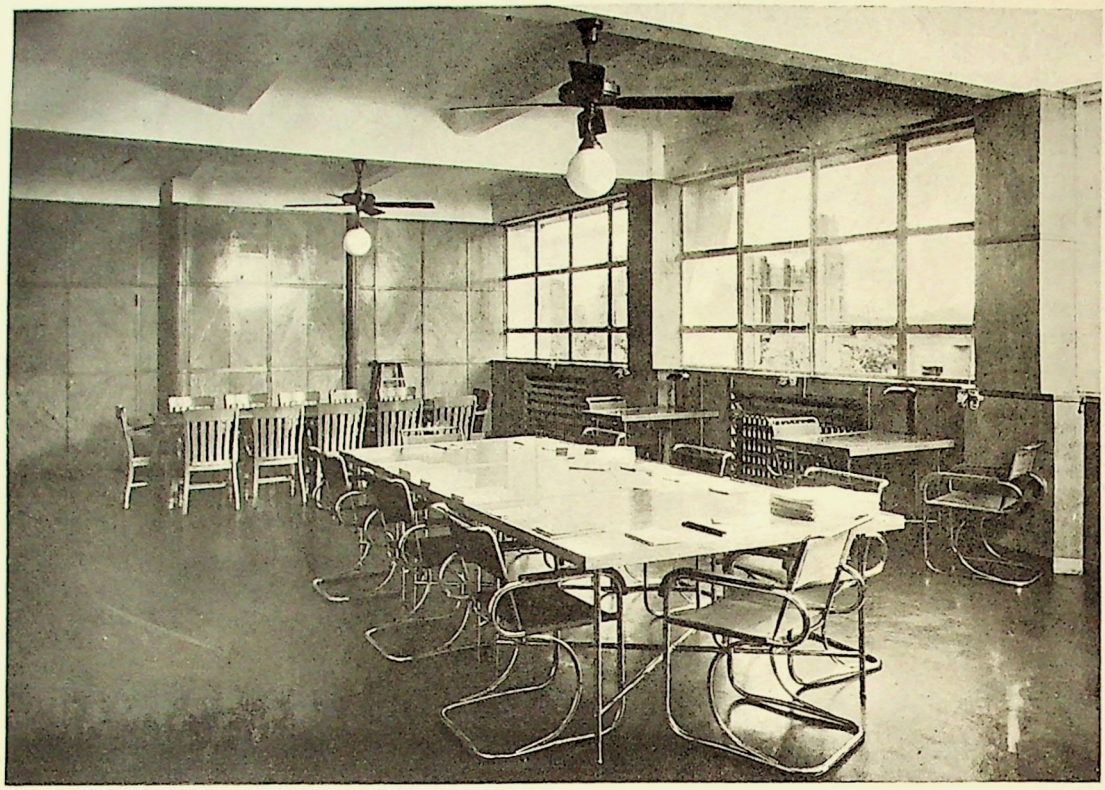
Rear View of the new Kiangwan Hospital, in which all the Wards face South. Mr. Dayu Doon is the Architect of this imposing Building.



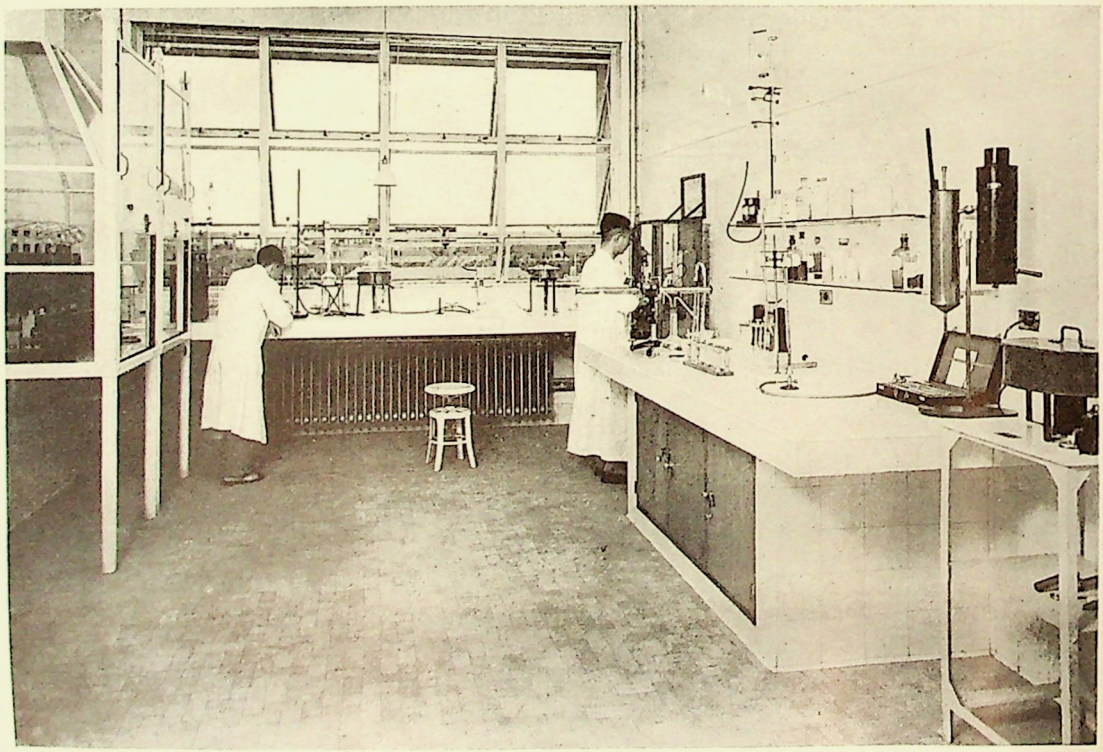
Part of the new Buildings of the Medical Centre which is being established South of the French Concession in Shanghai to serve the extensive Chinese controlled Area.



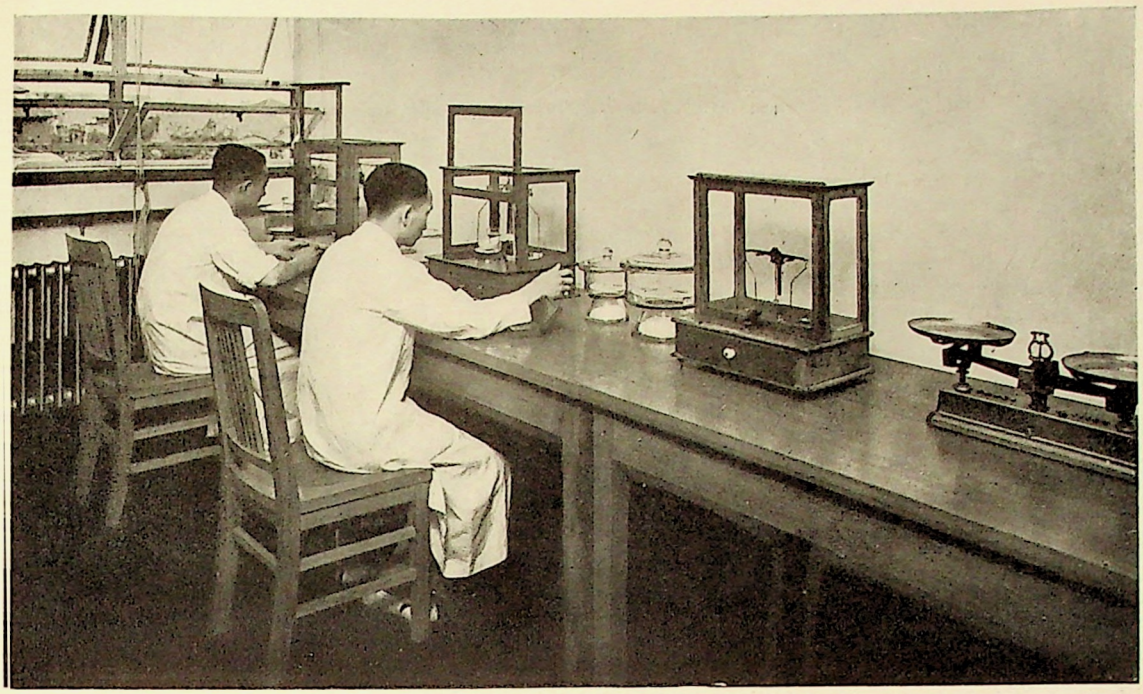
A general view of the Medical Centre on Shen Kai-ping Road in the Chinese Area South of the French Concession, Shanghai. This will house the National Medical College of Shanghai, a School of Pharmacy, a School of Nursing and the Public Health Institute.



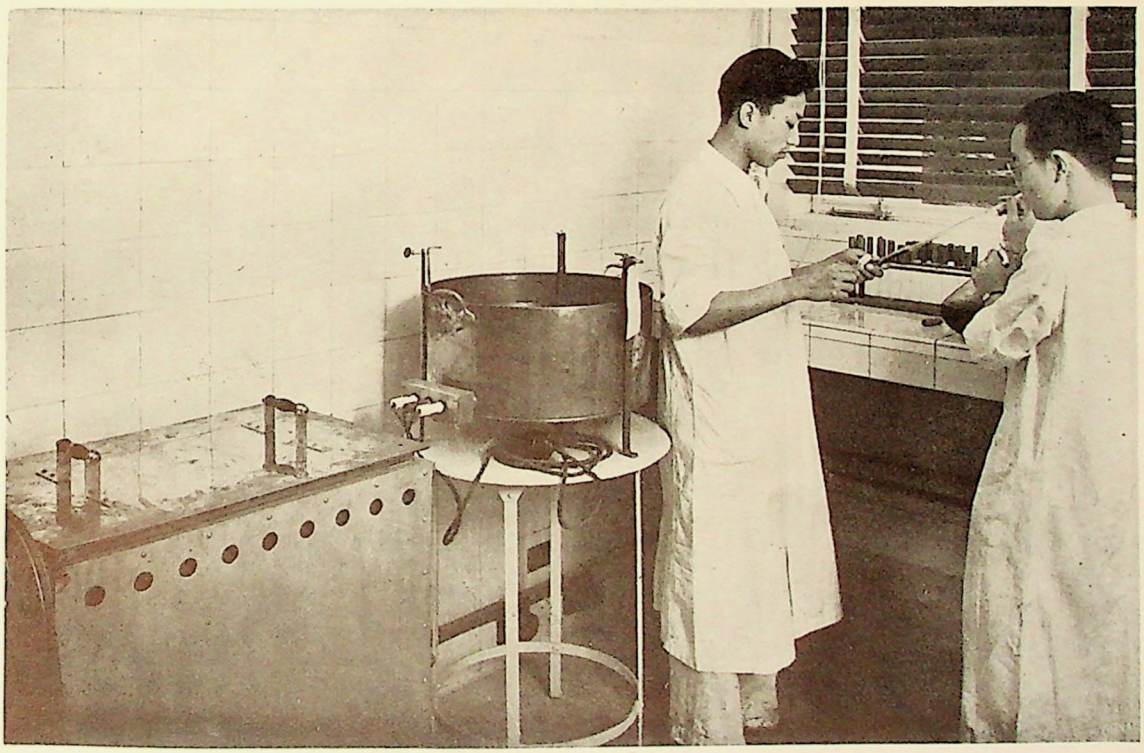
The Library of the new Municipal Labor atory in the French Concession Shanghai.



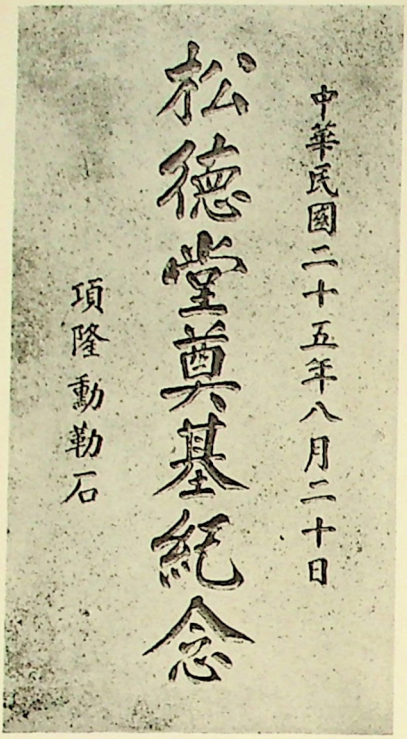
Carrying out Tests in the Municipal Laboratory in the French Concession, Shanghai, with the latest and most up-to-date Equipment.

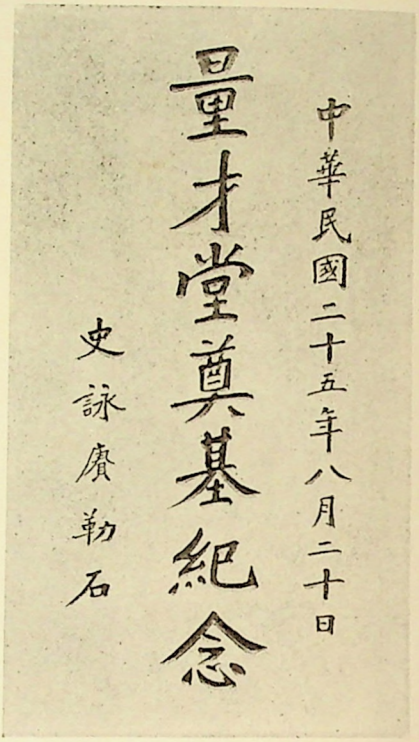


In the Weighing Room of the Municipal Laboratory, French Concession, Shanghai.

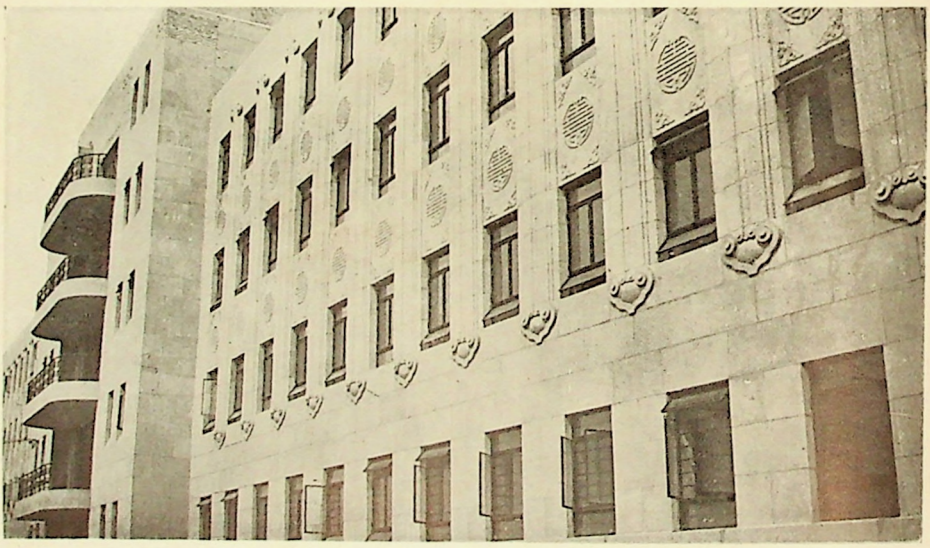


At work in the new Laboratory of the French Municipal Council in Shanghai.





Corner Stones of the School of Pharmacy and the School of Nursing, respectively, at the newly completed Shanghai Medical Centre.



Details of Decoration on the Exterior of the Kiangwan Hospital. The Circular Character is the Chinese for "Longevity."

reserved for the treatment of patients who are receiving the cure on an enforced rather than a voluntary basis.

Laying aside for the moment plans for the future, we come to a consideration of the actual achievements of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai; and these are exceedingly impressive, to say the least. A large new hospital has just been completed at the Civic Centre. This has been built so that it will form the nucleus for a tremendous medical centre in future years. As it now stands, the hospital will accommodate about two hundred beds, and, although small in comparison with the hoped for building of future years, it would be an imposing addition to the medical programme of any city. The building is of the most modern type, having been undertaken only after its architect, Mr. Dayu Doon, had engaged in a most exhaustive study of modern hospital construction the world over. It includes facilities for the treatment and the hospitilization of patients as well as a number of administrative offices which will serve the unit itself and other municipal health projects. A large out-patient department is provided, together with the usual dispensary and emergency rooms. In spite of the considerable cost involved, an excellent X-ray department will be installed. A whole section has been set aside for the treatment of children's diseases, and there is a modern maternity ward as well. The necessary operating rooms are also included, of course, while the provision made for the dietary department is also impressive. Delay in the occupation of this building has arisen from the difficulty of solving the problem of establishing an affiliation with some medical school. This obstacle seems, however, to have been overcome, for Dr. Li Ting-an has announced that he has come to an agreement with Dr. M. G. Lung of Tung Chi University in Woosung. The hospital and the medical school will work together, offering mutual assistance to each other. The former will prove to be a valuable training ground for the students of the latter, while the university's staff of skilled physicians will put the hospital on an excellent footing.

The Department of Health has also built a laboratory in conjunction with the hospital large enough to care for the growing needs of the Municipality for some years to come. It is housed in a separate building which stands nearby, and will assume the responsibilities of a modern public laboratory by testing foods and liquids and manufacturing certain vaccines. Interestingly enough, a large animal house has been built in connection with this, consisting of three units. In this will be housed all the animals necessary for the work of a modern laboratory, from guinea pigs to calves. All the rooms are tiled and well-lighted, and a special ventilating system for keeping the atmosphere clean and pure summer and winter has been installed.

With a feeling of great satisfaction and hope one comes away from a visit to the new health centre at Kiangwan. It shows that, despite all the struggle and strife in which China is a necessary participant, true progress is being made in the field of public health, and, although that progress may be slow, it is, in this case at least, solid and auspicious for the future.

Equally impressive is the progress which is being made in connection with the construction of the huge Shanghai Medical Centre, which is being erected south of the French Concession on Shen Kai-pang Road. The Shanghai Medical Centre is truly deserving of the name which has been applied to it, for it is a medical centre in every sense of the word. It is the answer to a need which has long been felt here, and it will serve many thousands of Chinese in the three municipal areas without cost in such cases where payment is out of the question. The focal point of the Medical Centre is the huge hospital of five hundred beds containing departments for all types of diseases as well as an extensive out-patient department. In this part of the world, where large scale hospital projects have been the exception rather than the rule, such a vast plant as this is a little astounding and doubly impressive, and the visitor is apt to catch his breath a little the first time he sees this immense structure. It is easier to appreciate the extent of the whole when it is pointed out that the hospital and medical school buildings boast a frontage of something over a thousand feet. The latter will house the National Medical College of Shanghai and will open new vistas of growth to that already reputable institution. Aside from these two main buildings there are many others, including a School of Pharmacy, a Nursing School, the Public Health Institute itself and housing facilities for students, nurses and various other staff members. Resident physicians will be housed in comfortable dwellings across Shen Kai-pang Road and but a step from the Medical Centre.

Working in conjunction with a broad programme in mind, and with all due respect for other facilities offered in the hospital at Kiangwan and those operating in the foreign areas, the Shanghai Medical Centre will operate a general hospital offering special provision for the treatment of certain diseases.

Through the generosity of a resident of Shanghai a skin disease section will be established. Thus an important local requirement will be fulfilled and a new opportunity for research in this great field will be opened up to medical students. Another recent development is indicated by the announcement that a local service organization will sponsor an orthopedic ward at the cost of many thousands of dollars. These are but two of the contributions that the hospital will make to the welfare of Shanghai's millions. It might be added that conditions in Shanghai heighten rather than reduce the importance of the out-patient department, those in charge having taken this into consideration in planning the hospital. In effect this will operate as a separate unit, but through a clever arrangement it will use certain equipment provided for the hospital patients, thus obviating a duplication of expensive X-ray machinery and other costly items.

Dr. F. C. Yen will be the General Secretary of the Shanghai Medical Centre. He is already making all arrangements for putting the vast plant into operation, a task which he expects to have completed by the end of the present year. He has been a leader in the movement to coordinate all medical activity in Shanghai, having expressed his opinion in this respect on a number of occasions. For this reason and due to the fact that he is recognized as one of the outstanding medical men

in China, Dr. Yen is extremely well qualified for the important position which he has assumed.

The Shanghai Medical Centre, it is stressed, will serve all Shanghai, ample proof of this already being offered in the recent announcement to the effect that a 'bus service will connect the hospital with all areas so that patients may be brought to its doors conveniently and with little cost. In a sense it will also serve the whole of China, for the National Medical College of Shanghai will draw its students from all over the country. It will mean new facilities for the training of young men and women wishing to embark upon a medical career, and is in harmony with the general movement in China to reduce the necessity of studying abroad, except in the case of those who wish to specialize in some particular branch of medicine.

The hearty support which the Medical Centre has received is reassuring. It has come from foreigners and Chinese alike, large sums of money having been donated by various individuals and organizations. Some of the smaller units are built as memorials to prominent local residents, while smaller donations have gone toward the installation of wards, departments and the purchase of equipment. Most important of all, perhaps, is the fact that such a huge project will serve to inspire the rest of China, although Nanking and a number of other cities are by no means lagging behind.

To turn to work in the purely foreign field, no mention of recent medical construction in Shanghai would be complete without a consideration of the new laboratory which the Municipal Government of the French Concession has just built. This stands on Route Père Robert at the corner of Route Albert Jupin. It is one of the largest and most modern research laboratories in the entire Far East, and is fast being equipped to serve the important demands which will be made upon it. The laboratory will offer an extensive public health programme, while milk, water, soft drinks and other liquids as well as food offered for sale in the French Concession will be tested. Private physicians will also be served, although they will be charged a small fee for various services rendered. The directors have had an eye to conditions prevailing in Shanghai and an Anti-rabic Institute not unlike that operated by the Shanghai Municipal Council will be installed. Closely linked with the great Pasteur Institute in Paris through the men that are in charge here, the Anti-rabic Institute will be created with the benefit of knowledge gleaned through years of experience at the great French medical centre. An even more interesting announcement was recently made to the effect that the new French Municipal Laboratory will soon open a section for the manufacture of anti-tuberculosis vaccine. Dr. J. Raynal, Laboratory Director of the Pasteur Institute's Colonial Services, is now working on the scheme with scientists in Paris and this section should be in operation after the end of this year.

Many difficult problems are involved, of course, and those in charge are proceeding with the greatest care and are taking every precaution to see that nothing goes amiss. To the great French scientists Calmette and Guerin the world's praise is extended for developing such a vaccine, and the establishment of a laboratory for its manufacture in China

will involve untold benefits to countless thousands of people who might otherwise fall prey to the dread disease.

It is obvious that 1936 is a significant year in the history of Shanghai, for it is one marked by the completion of the most important hospital and laboratory projects that the city has ever known. It may well be the starting point of a new era, for, although the present achievements are great, they still will hardly fulfil all the vital needs which have so long been neglected. Behind it all there must be a growing realization that the masses in China can no longer be totally neglected as they have been in the past and that medical attention, regardless of the cost, must be provided for all. Indeed, there is every indication that the provincial and local municipal authorities in all parts of the country are waking up to their responsibilities in this direction. Already every province has its Public Health Department, which immediately rush medical aid to any district where severe epidemics of dangerous diseases occur. Many instances of such service have been reported in the last few years, and it may be suggested that in no field of endeavour has China made greater and more useful progress than in that of medicine. Only recently it was announced that there were seven thousand qualified medical men in China, referring, of course, to Chinese trained in Western medicine. Although this number is far from adequate to the country's needs, it indicates an enormous increase in physicians in China in the last few years.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN CHINA DURING THE REPUBLICAN PERIOD

BY
SU-LIN YOUNG

An educational policy fixed along national lines was not introduced in China until the year 1902 when attempts were made to organize the educational system on a nationwide basis. These, however, were little more than feeble gestures and unattained ideals. Following the establishment of the Republic in 1912 a system was devised whereby the educational administration was placed under national authority, a system, which, despite many subsequent revisions and amendments, remains basically the same to-day.

The period between 1912 and 1922 was one of great activity in elementary education. A system was initiated stipulating a four year lower primary school course and three years for the higher primary school, with continuation courses in both grades. During this formative period a simplified Chinese written language was introduced to take the place of the literary language, and the classics were abolished from the curricula of the lower primary classes. In 1922 a new system was worked out by the Union of Provincial Educational Associations in China requiring

Above is a fine View of Wu-han University situated in Wu-chang opposite Hankow on the South Bank of the Yangtze River. On the Left is a View of Tsing Hua University in Peiping. Photographs by Stuart Lillico.

One of China's many Scientfic Institutions. The Marine Aquarium at Tsingtao.

four-year courses for the lower primary schools and two-year courses for the higher primary schools. Further improvements were introduced in the years between 1922 and the present time, particular stress being laid on practical instead of bookish knowledge, and, although these were only optionally adopted throughout the country, they at least indicated a growing realization of the need for educational reforms.

Though figures tell only a part of the story of progress, they give a fairly accurate idea of what has been done in the educational field since the establishment of the Republic. Primary schools have increased from 86,318 with 2,795,475 pupils and a total expenditure of $19,334,480 in 1912 to 259,699 in 1931 with 11,684,300 pupils and an expenditure of $93,625,513. Middle schools increased from 373 with 52,000 students and $3,034,703 yearly expenditure in 1912 to 1,911 in 1932, with 409,335 students and $39,616,870 annual expenditure. Normal and vocational institutions are not included in the latter figures. These would bring the total up to 3,047 schools, 546,212 pupils and $55,299,939 expenditure. The rise in the number of universities, colleges and technical schools is even more spectacular.

However, as we are often reminded, although, in point of numbers of students and institutions, education in China during the past twenty-five years has been nothing short of remarkable, there are still many undesirable features in the present educational system which must be removed. Statistics show that there is a great shortage in vocational schools, of which at the time of the 1931 census there were only 300. This deficiency is ascribed to the failure of many to appreciate the importance of vocational training and its place in modern education.

In a country where illiteracy rates as high as it does in China, the problem of compulsory or mass education is, of course, an urgent one. The National Government has from time to time adopted general principles and produced programmes for universal compulsory education. If these plans have not been successful in the past, it has not been for want of interest but, rather, because of the shortage of funds to put them into effect. According to recent press reports the Ministry of Education is launching a six-year Anti-Illiteracy Campaign in the hope of educating 200,000,000 illiterate people during that period. Commenting on this drive the *Central China Daily News* declared that the education of the masses in China is one of the most important measures towards national unification and prosperity.

Briefly the progress in educational reforms in China during the last two decades may be listed as follows:

(1) Adoption of a simplified form of writing
(2) Spread of mass education
(3) Increased provisions for scientific, or utilitarian, studies
(4) Stress on vocational and normal school education
(5) Increased facilities for the education of women and girls.

The status of women's education in China to-day does not compare too unfavourably with that of the West. In fact, as one writer has remarked, it took less than twenty years for the women in China to reach

a stage of educational equality which cost the women of the West over a century of hard struggle to attain.

Though we cannot be blind to the cultural needs and deficiencies in the present educational system of China and the formidable problems which are still confronting the existing institutions, we sincerely believe that, given sufficient financial support, administrative stability and a rest from political disorders, the educational movement in China will in due course reach and maintain a degree of great efficiency.

No better testimony can be given regarding achievements in the educational field since the early days of the Republic than the following extract from the League of Nations' report on education in China:

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that we take this opportunity of recording at this point our strong sense of the educational progress made since the Revolution, and our admiration for the energy shown in coping with the difficulties by which progress has been impeded. China has been the victim, for more than one generation, of a combination of misfortunes on which it is needless for us to insist. To have maintained, in the midst of civil disorder, international complications, sharp financial strains, and the recurrent calamities of flood and drought, the conviction that the education of the rising generation is among the principal concerns of a civilized society, and to have laboured, as circumstances have allowed, to promote its development, is an achievement of which not all Western Governments have shown themselves capable."

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND REVIEWS

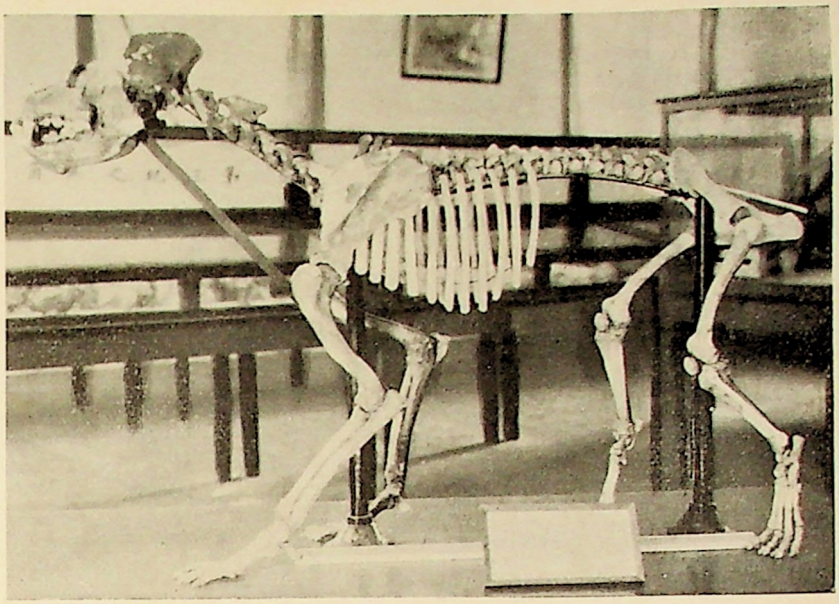
BIOLOGY

The Hyaena In Prehistoric China: Interesting though the fauna of China is to-day, its past faunas, even as late as Pleistocene times, is even more so. Every body now knows about Peking Man (*Sinanthropus pekinensis*, Black), the first cranium of which was discovered by Mr. W. C. Pei in a prehistoric cave at Chou-kou-tien near Peiping late in 1929 just as work was being abandoned for the winter, but it is probably a matter of less general knowledge that this primitive ancestor of the Mongolian races, as he appears to be, had to contend with various fearsome beasts not to be found in this part of the world to-day. Besides a large cave bear of the brown bear type, a wolf, a leopard and a tiger indistinguishable from the tiger found in China to-day, he was faced with the terrible sabre-toothed tiger and at least two large forms of hyaena, as is evidenced by the skeletal remains found in the same deposit at Chou-kou-tien as that yielding his own remains.

The sabre-toothed tiger must have been a formidable animal with its enormous upper canine teeth, but our interest centres more on the hyaenas, which to-day are only found in India, Arabia and Africa. One species, *Hyaena sinensis*, Owen, has been found at Locality 9, another, named *Hyaena zdanskyi* by Pei in honour of Dr. Zdansky, who was the first to work upon material from Chou-kou-tien, having been discovered at Locality 1 of this remarkable site in 1927. Illustrations of both of these species are here given, including pictures of the fossilized crania of both forms and a restored skeleton of *Hyaena sinensis*, which, it will be seen, is a large animal with particularly heavy and powerful jaws and teeth. The latter must have been very like the present day African spotted

THE HYAENA IN PREHISTORIC CHINA

Contemporary with Peking Man (*Sinanthropus pekinensis*) were many strange Animals not found in China to-day. Amongst these were two large forms of Hyaena.



Above is shown a fossilized Skeleton of *Hyaena sinensis* Owen in the Geological Museum in Peiping, to the Left Skulls of the same Species.

A fossilized Skull of *Hyaena zdanskyi* Pei in the Geological Museum in Peiping, All these Specimens came from Chou-kou-tien, the Site where the remains of Peking Man were discovered.

SHOOTING IN CHINA

Game and Wild Fowl still abound in China and fine Sport may be enjoyed. Here is shown a Stall in the Game Market in Tientsin.

A Stand in tall Reeds on the T'ai Hu, or Great Lake, in the Soochow Country, while waiting for Wild Duck.

The whole of the vast Yangtze Valley and Delta offer splendid Snipe Grounds, and large Bags are common. On the Right is a Party of European Sportsmen with their Native Beaters setting off after Snipe in the Soochow area.

hyaena (*Hyaena crocuta*), but larger and more formidable, while the lighter structure of the skull of *Hyaena zdanskyi* reminds us more of the striped hyaena (*Hyaena striata*), which is found in India and ranges thence westward into North and East Africa.

Other Mammals from Chou-Kou-Tien: In a recent issue of *Palaeontologia Sinica* (Ser. C., Vol. VII, Fasc. 4), P. Teilhard de Chardin in a paper entitled "Fossil Mammals from Locality 9 of Choukoutien" describes various mammalian forms found at the locality indicated, where, however, no remains of *Sinanthropus* have so far been found, the horizon evidently being a somewhat earlier one than that to which the latter belongs.

Besides the ordinary tiger and leopard, a brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), a wolf (*Canis lupus variabilis* Pei), the new sabre-toothed tiger (*Machairodus ultimus*) and the hyaena (*Hyaena sinensis*, Owen) mentioned in the previous note, as well as various rodents, including a porcupine (*Hystrix lagrelii* Lonnberg), the following other large mammals are mentioned as having been found at Locality 9 in the Chou-kou-tien site: two forms of rhinoceros, namely, *Rhinoceros mercki* Jager and *R. tichorhinus* Cuvier; a horse (*Equus sanmeniensis* Teilh. and Piv.; an unidentified pig (*Sus sp.*); a new subspecies of sika described under the name *Pseudaxis gayi elata*; the strange deer with palmated horns previously described and named *Euryceros flabellatus* by Dr. C. C. Young; a big-horn or wild sheep of the *Ovis ammon* group; a strange new form of musk-ox named *Boopsis sinensis* (*gen. et spec. nov.*); and an unusually large form of elephant (*Elephas sp.*) represented by fragmentary limb bones and numerous foot ones.

Australia's Strangest Animal: Of all the strange animals found in Australia undoubtedly the platypus or duck-bill (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*, Shaw) is the most remarkable. It may be described as a burrowing, nestbuilding, egg-laying, semi-aquatic mammal, covered with thick soft fur and having the jaws produced into a duck-like beak, strongly webbed feet and poisonous spurs on the hind feet of the male. It was first described in 1799 by Dr. George Shaw of the British Museum and ever since has been a subject of controversy with naturalists. This paradoxical creature is about the size of a rabbit, but is of extraordinary appearance, as may be imagined. It would almost seem to belong to another period of the earth's history, its primitive characters suggesting that it is indeed a survival from some prehistoric age.

It is fully dealt with in a fascinating book entitled "The Platypus" by Harry Burrell, recently published by Messrs. Angus and Robertson Limited of Sydney, Australia, at 25 shillings. It contains fifty-two illustrations, nearly all from photographs of the living animal, and is extremely interestingly written for the general reader. This does not mean that it is not thoroughly authentic and scientifically sound. The many observations it contains, gathered from twenty years' study of the platypus and its ways, must prove of the greatest value to zoologists interested in the fauna of Australia. We venture to suggest that the layman who is fortunate enough to get hold of a copy of this book will find difficulty in laying it down before he has consumed its contents.

The Australian Flora: The same firm of publishers who issued the book on the platypus have sent us two extremely interesting books dealing with the botany of Australia. One is entitled "An Anthography of the Eucalypts" by Russell Grimwade, and, as its name indicates, covers the subject of the genus of trees scientifically known as *Eucalyptus*, which is so characteristic of the Australian and Tasmanian flora. In these countries eucalypts form three quarters of the natural forests and include some of the tallest trees in the world, three hundred feet and more in height, as well as dwarf species growing in desert areas that are little taller than a man. "Some yield timber of great beauty and usefulness, some are only fit for firewood; some yield honey, some oils possessing fragrance or medicinal value; some produce flowers unexcelled in form and colour. They are, indeed, a race of trees apart, and in their variety, utility and adaptability have no compeers on earth." This eulogy of the eucalypts is well deserved, as is evidenced by the way these trees have been introduced all over the world, and an attractive and well written book, full of beautiful coloured illustrations (103 in number), which will help the student to identify the various species, is, therefore, very welcome. In the reproduction of the coloured plates a very

clever technique has been adopted. Photographs are used, the whole block being printed in the exact shade of green of the species of eucalypt involved, only the flowers being printed in their correct colours. The result is very attractive. Each coloured plate is faced by an accurate description of the species represented, so that a hundred and three distinct eucalypts are dealt with, these descriptions being preceeded by a few pages introducing the subject as a whole. Those interested in botany as well as horticulturists will find this book most useful as a reference work, and the author and publishers, Messrs. Angus and Robertson Limited, Sydney, Australia, are to be congratulated on its production. The price is 42 shillings.

The other botanical work coming from these publishers is entitled "Wild Flowers of New South Wales" by Florence Sulman, price 6 shillings. It is of pocket size and consists of brief descriptions of genera and species belonging to the indigenous flora of the country specified. While some of these flowers will be familiar to those of us who live in countries north of the Equator, the majority must, of course, appear strange, reminding us of the exotic blooms to be seen in hot-houses or in high class florists' shops. One of the most striking groups of purely Australian flowers is that comprising the order *Epacridaceae*, named from the well-known genus *Epacris*, whose species are commonly called Australian heaths. They are closely related to the heaths of South Africa and Europe, including our beloved Scotch heather and ling of the genus *Erica*. Only the Australian forms (as well as the South African) mostly have much larger blossoms.

The book is profusely illustrated with line drawings, and is very much the same kind of publication as Professor W. M. Porterfield's. "Wayside Plants and Weeds of Shanghai, published a few years ago.

ASTRONOMY

The Old Peking Observatory: A news item in the *North-China Daily News* of September 5 was to the effect that the old Observatory at Pao-tze-ho inside the Hatamen in Peiping has been placed under the control of the Peiping National Research Academy under Mr. Li Shu-hua, its acting Chairman. Formerly it was under the Academia Sinica. The Observatory, which is an interesting relic of the early Jesuit Missionaries in China, who erected the great bronze instruments it contains on the instructions of the Emperor, will remain open to the public on payment of a small admission fee.

Lecture on the Recent Solar Eclipse: Nanking Rotarians at their regular weekly meeting on September 10 listened to an extremely interesting lecture by Dr. C. S. Yu, Director of the National Research Institute of Astronomy of the Academia Sinica, upon the experiences of the Chinese astronomers sent to Hokkaido to take observations of the total eclipse of the Sun last July. The lecture was illustrated with motion pictures taken by the party on this expedition. Those interested in learning details of the latter may be directed to a verbatum report of Dr. Yu's lecture which appeared in the *China Press* of September 13. Many remarkable phenomena are mentioned as having been observed at the time of this eclipse. An interesting point made by the lecturer was that China boasts the earliest record in any country of an eclipse of the Sun, the Shu Ching giving an account of the beheading of two Royal Astronomers named Hsi and Ho in the year 2137 B. C. for failing to predict an eclipse which took place and being found in a state of intoxication when the important event occurred.

The Chinese Expedition to Hokkaido, as did all the others, made some valuable observations, amongst other things gaining useful data and experience for the observation of the total eclipse which will be visible in China from Sinkiang to Fukien on September 21, 1941. The last total eclipse visible in China occurred four hundred years ago, the lecturer said.

SEISMOLOGY

Monthly Record of Earthquakes: At 8.25 a.m. on September 19, local time, a series of earthquake shocks were felt in the Malayan Peninsula, the most serious occurring at Penang, where buildings were damaged, though no casualties were reported.

From September 25 to 27 frequent shocks were noticed in Szechuan extending over a wide area; while reports from Lan-chou Fu in Kansu indicate that seismic disturbances took place in that province during the nights of September 20 and 27, respectively. The

damage done was not serious. Since February of the present year over twenty earthquakes have been experienced in this general area.

METEOROLOGY

The Weather in China During September: Commencing with heavy rains in all parts of the country the weather in China during September continued unsettled till about the middle of the month, when it became universally fine and continued so to the beginning of October, except in the middle valley of the Yellow River. Reports from Shansi and Honan dated September 27 indicate heavy downpours during the preceeding few days, causing severe floods in the Tai-yuan Fu district of the former and destroying crops in the latter.

In the Shanghai area similar conditions were experienced, the month commencing with rainy and unsettled weather, due to passing typhoons, and ending with a fortnight's spell of fine dry and warm weather. Rain fell on September 1, 3, 9, 11 and 15.

Typhoons During September: A typhoon which developed at short notice to the east of Luzon in the Philippines travelled quickly northward and by September 2 had reached the northern tip of Formasa, whence it continued its rapid advance toward Shanghai, passing the latter to the east on September 4 and heading for the Shantung Promontory, where, apparently, it broke up.

In the meanwhile another typhoon was reported on September 5 as being in the lattitude of Hongkong south of Formosa. On September 9 another, which had developed in the region of Yap Island, was reported near the northern end of Luzon, becoming stationary to the east of that island and finally filling up a little to the north-east. Yet another typhoon developed in the region of Guam on September 11, eventually losing itself somewhere east or north-east of Japan. On September 25 a typhoon was reported off the north of Luzon heading for the China coast, but it veered away to the east of Japan. Finally, on September 28 one more of these storms was reported as travelling in a north-easterly direction between Luzon and Hongkong. It continued toward the China coast, then suddenly turned toward Japan, causing great havoc and many deaths in the Loochoo or Ryukyu Islands, and was expected to break over Japan on October 1.

MEDICINE

The Danger of the Mosquito: Commenting on native apathy towards mosquitoes in Malaya, Dr. Jameson-Carr, specialist in tropical diseases, who has been visiting Singapore recently, is reported to have said that the stage is set in the Far East for the greatest disease catastrophe since the Black Death. He pointed out that if the dreaded yellow fever ever reached the Far East the mosquito vectors would be present in millions to spread it, and that as a result of the apathy of the natives the disease would spread throughout this part of the world far more quickly than isolated cases could be dealth with. The danger, he pointed out, came from the development of air transport, whereby infected mosquitoes from countries where yellow fever is prevalent might easily be carried to other parts of the world.

Anhuei and North Kiangsu Hit by Epidemics: In both Anhuei and North Kiangsu epidemics of diseases are raging. One, the nature of which is unknown as yet, has caused over twelve hundred deaths in Anhuei, while in North Kiangsu both malaria and typhoid are raging. Help is being sent to both provinces by the National Health Administration in Nanking, but already the death toll runs into thousands.

Malaria Increasing in Shanghai: In spite of all precautions, Municipal Health Department reports show that malaria is on the increase in the Shanghai area, the increase in cases in August being 163 per cent. over the figure for July, says the Commissioner of Health in the International Settlement.

Another Cholera-free Year in Shanghai: The present year is the fourth in succession that Shanghai been free from cholera, according to the Central Cholera Bureau's last bulletin of the year, issued in September by Dr. Wu Lien-teh, the Chairman. Although climatic conditions were favourable for an outbreak this year, none occurred, which fact Dr. Wu attributes to greater health-consciousness among the masses, more extensive pure water supplies and successful health measures propaganda.

A. DE C. S.

SHOOTING AND FISHING NOTES

SHOOTING

Game and Hunting in North China: When I first came to China ten years ago, while wandering through the streets absorbing all the then strange sights, I chanced upon an open air market. Here was the usual market variety of meat, vegetables and fish, but what amazed me was the display of game. I could not believe my eyes when I saw obviously poor people buying great quantities of pheasants, wild ducks, geese, venison and partridges.

At that time I could not speak Chinese, so in my best sign language I pointed to the partridges and gave the shopkeeper two dollars. To my great surprise the man took twelve birds from the rack, bundled them together, and, with many unintelligible remarks in his own tongue, made me understand that my two dollars adequately covered the purchase. Similar are the prices of all other game in the north.

To me, as an admirer of game birds and venison, buying twelve partridges for two dollars was far more than I ever had expected. I immediately set out to discover the reason for this abundance and low price.

The first and most important reason is that most of the Chinese do not consider game as a delicacy. The majority of buyers are Chinese cooks in foreign households. Consequently it is not uncommon to hear foreigners complaining of having had more than their share of game on their table during the winter season.

The markets are supplied by the Chinese hunter, who in summer is usually a farmer. Early in October he lays away his plough, and, as the first flights of geese and ducks appear, from some corner of his hut he takes out his old gun, hangs his black powder bottle around his neck, slings his pouch of shot over his shoulder and becomes a hunter.

Within a radius of thirty miles of Peiping, a brace or two of birds or hares a day is considered a fair bag. The game is brought into the city by the hunters, who, in turn, collect all the game in their neighbourhood or district, walking, sometimes two days, to dispose of it at the local markets. However, in a good year, one hunter will often bring home twenty or thirty snipe a day. Pheasants and partridges are also caught with large nets or snares and brought alive to market, where delighted buyers, mostly children of foreigners, acquire them for pets.

It is, however, the river boat hunters that procure the greatest quantities of game birds. These men live on their boats from early in October until March. Set in the centre of the craft is a gun ten feet long and an inch or more across the muzzle. The aiming capacity of this weapon is restricted by the moveability of the boat, and elevation and deflection are attained by the hunters moving forward and aft.

The ideal place for these hunters is along the reed-covered banks of a river, where the duck and geese feed. In such places a single blast from the gun will bring down six to eight geese, and even more ducks. When these hunters come back to the markets, one can see as many as half a dozen different kinds of ducks, besides geese, bustards, swans and many other kinds of birds.

To my way of thinking this, of course, is not a very sporting way to hunt, and I would much rather bring down only a bird or two in the evening flight, but one has to consider that the native hunters shoot for their living, while we shoot for fun. Yet how interesting a week or two spent with these boat hunters would be!

H. Müller,
Peiping.

Blue Sheep and Ibex in Suiyuan: The following brief but exceedingly interesting letter has been received from our North China shooting correspondent. This is the first time that the ibex has been reported in the Suiyuan region:

Dear Mr. Sowerby,

I am much obliged to you for your kind corrections in my article on hunting in North China which appeared in the August issue of *The China Journal*. In your letter dated July 20, you ask about burhel or blue sheep, which I did not mention. It seems to me that burhel as well as ibex are too few to offer any certain success to a sportsman. Burhel were reported north of Pao-t'ou, and a friend of mine who hunted there last year saw a good head without being able to draw a bead on the animal. There are also a few ibex found in the same region.

One ibex buck, with one horn deformed but of enormous size, was fired upon at a long distance by a German sportsman friend of mine, who hunted there last year, and the same animal has been seen again since then. I am planning a trip to hunt in this part of the country in October especially for bighorn sheep. If I secure my desired trophy early enough, I may devote my time to hunting other varieties of big game. If I do so I will report to you on the result of the hunt.

Yours sincerely,
PAI TUAN.

Peiping, China.
September, 1936.

FISHING

Is Fishing Cruel? The question as to whether or not fishing is cruel was raised recently in New Zealand by the local members of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but was not answered in either the affirmative or negative. It arose out of an attack upon the well known novelist Mr. Zane Grey and other big-game anglers fishing in the famous New Zealand waters by the Secretary of the Society, who maintained that the sport was cruel, says a *Reuter's Agency* message from Sydney. The Society went into session on the matter, but came to the conclusion that, while not sure whether big-game fishing was cruel or not, it was satisfied that it could do nothing about it, there being no law suitably covering the case, and, if there were, it would be inapplicable beyond the three mile limit, where all the fishing takes place. So Mr. Zane Grey was able to continue his angling in peace.

THE GARDEN

In My Garden: *September 30.* Having been laid up during the whole of September, I have not had more than a glimpse of my garden from time to time through my window, but those glimpses have filled me with delight, especially if they have been in the early mornings, when the lights and shadows in the foliage are at their best and the dew casts a bloom upon leaf and blossom. Thanks to the rainy weather we had during the first half of the month the rather dried up appearance the garden had toward the end of July had gone, and everything looked very fresh and nice, with new buds opening daily and a riot of colour spreading along the borders.

But I have come to the conclusion that the best thing about a garden is the fact that it provides an attraction for so many living creatures, especially the birds. One never tires of watching these cheerful little optimists, and the more there are of them the more interesting they become. My garden is now the rendezvous of at least a hundred sparrows, several pairs of bulbuls, many doves, a few quarrelsome blackbirds and various stray visitors, such as crowtits, tomtits, long-tailed titmice, David's bush-warblers, willow warblers, buntings and azure-winged magpies. All summer a family of common magpies have been constant visitors. Recently, for the first time, I saw some munias feeding at the table, although they have previously come to pass the time of day with my tame munias in the aviary which occupies the whole of the upper veranda. The tame birds inside and the wild ones outside get as close to each other as possible and evidently enjoy each other's company.

I am astonished, for the hundredth time, at the way things grow here in Shanghai. It is unbelieveable how various trees and shrubs shoot upward and spread themselves. Little bushes planted when we moved in a few years ago have now become trees and young trees have o'er-topped the house. An interesting exchange of amenities has taken place between my gardener and that of my neighbour. I planted a row of St. John's wort bushes along the fence. This spring I noticed that there was a similar row on the opposite side of the fence blooming profusely. Enquiry elicited the fact that my plants had spread either through or under the fence and struck root in my neighbour's garden. Similarly, Virginia creeper planted in his garden has come through the fence covering many bare patches and making a pleasing ground cover. It is creeping over the wall of the house and along the coping of the porch, its delicate pink tendrils and dainty

new leaves giving a most delightful effect.

October in the Garden: Chrysanthemums should be coming on well now, while dahlias, zinias, marigolds and salvias are still full of blooms. In some gardens a late planting of cosmos is coming into blossom. Leaves are falling rapidly and the gardener has much ado to keep the place tidy. Much uprooting of dead plants must be done. It has been dry the past few weeks and everything is beginning to show the effects. Cobwebs are numerous. The garden is beginning to look shabby. But when all the dying summer growths have been removed, the place cleaned up, the chrysanthemums planted out and a little rain has fallen, it will be surprising what a different place it will look.

A. DE C. S.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, NORTH CHINA BRANCH

The Forthcoming Season's Activities: Plans are afoot for a very busy season on the part of the local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, which is the oldest cultural institution in China. Of over seventy years' standing, this Society has its headquarters at 20 Museum Road, in a large six-story modern building containing a spacious Lecture Hall (Wu-lien Teh Hall), an extensive Library of books on China and the Far East, and a Natural History and Archaeological Museum which includes many features and exhibits not found in any other Museum in China.

The season's programme of lectures, open to the public, will commence October 15, when the President, Mr. Arthur de Carle Sowerby, will deliver his inaugural address, the subject is "Animals in Chinese Art." It is hoped to have a series of lectures of great interest by the well known authority, Dr. J. G. Andersson, on various phases of China's archaeology and kindred subjects.

Series of informal but useful lectures or "talks" in the Society's Museum by the Director and others are being arranged. While these will be specially designed for students in Shanghai's educational institutions, they should also appeal to others who are interested in China's fauna, flora, geology and archaeology.

It is hoped that the annual *Journal* of the Society will be off the press shortly. This year's number is to be an especially attractive one, containing numerous exceedingly interesting papers.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CHINA

Third Annual Meeting: In the spring of 1934 a group of Chinese zoologists decided upon the formation of a society whereby those interested in the study of zoology in China might cooperate to advance this branch of science in this country. After a few informal meetings had been held in Nanking, a circular letter was addressed to the zoologists in different parts of China. The replies received being very satisfactory, it was decided to proceed with the formation of the Zoological Society of China, its inaugural meeting to be held at Lu-shan in Kiangsi, where also was to be held the annual conference of the Science Society of China.

The Inaugural Conference took place in the Y.M.C.A. building at Lu-shan on August 23, and was attended by over thirty zoologists from various parts of China. The proposed constitution was read, amended and finally being adopted by those present, as well as officers of the society and members of the council being elected. A board of editors was appointed with the object of establishing a national journal of zoology.

The second Annual Conference was held at Nanning in Kwangsi in the middle of August 1935. The place for the meeting being somewhat inaccessible, only a few members were present.

The third Annual Conference of the Society was held this year in the Biology Building of the National Tsing Hua University in Peiping. It commenced on August 17 and lasted till August 20. Over forty members and guests were present, amongst whom were Drs. L. P. King, C. Ping, C. F. Wu, and many other well known zoologists.

In the afternoon of August 17, Dr. C. Ping, China Foundation Research Professor of Zoology and the first President of the Society, delivered a lecture, the subject being "The Struggle for Existence

as seen in the Animal World." Dr. Ping is one of the pioneer zoologist in this country, and his lecture was very instructive, full of information and well prepared. Some of the members of the large audience were students from Tsing Hua and Yenching Universities.

The regular sessions of the meeting were held in the mornings of August 18 and 20. Over a hundred and twenty scientific papers were presented, their subjects ranging from Protozoa to Man, and from descriptive accounts to experimental works. Time being limited only a small part of these scientific papers were read and discussed, the rest being merely mentioned.

Business sessions followed the regular meetings, when the following officers were elected for the present session:

President, Mr. S. S. Sin, Northwestern College of Agriculture and Forestry; Vice-president, Dr. C. C. Wang, Academia Sinica; Secretary, Dr. H. W. Wu, Academia Sinica; Treasurer, Dr. Y. T. Loo, Academia Sinica; Councillors, Dr. T. L. Tchang, Fan Institute of Biology, Dr. Robert Lim, Peking Union Medical College, Dr. Y. T. Chu, St. John's University, Mr. C. H. Liu, Science Society of China, Dr. T. Y. Chen, Amoy University.

The Editorial Board for the *Chinese Journal of Zoology* was also chosen. Professor S. C. Chen of Tsing Hua University was elected as Editor-in-chief; Dr. C. F. Wu of Yenching University, Managing Editor; Drs. J. C. Li of Yenching University, L. P. King of the Academy of Peiping, Amos B. K. Penn of Tsing Hua University, S. Tchang of the Academy of Peiping, S. S. Pai of Chekiang University and Tseng-hwang Shaw of the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology were elected as Editors.

Progress in the new building of the Marine Biological Station, a two storied concrete structure, at Tsingtao was reported, and other business of the society was briefly transacted.

Before the Conference adjourned Dr. C. F. Wu, the retiring President of the Society, delivered an address on "Entomology as Recorded in Chinese Literature," which was greatly enjoyed by the listeners.

The membership of the Society now amounts to nearly two hundred, consisting mostly of professors and teachers in various universities and colleges in China, though some are research workers in China's scientific institutions, while still others are graduate students, at home or abroad, who have specialized in zoology.

The official organ of the society is the *Chinese Journal of Zoology*, Volume I of which was published in May, 1935, while Volume II is in press and will be ready very soon. The price per volume is $5.00 Mex., or $3.00 U.S. for foreign countries (postpaid).

The *Chinese Journal of Zoology* includes papers which embody the results of original research in the field of zoology, written in Chinese, English, German or French. Papers in Chinese must be accompanied by an abstract in one of the three Western languages mentioned, and those in Western languages must be accompanied by an abstract in Chinese. The cost for manuscripts of over fifty pages of text and over four pages of illustrations will be charged to the account of the author. No material previously or simultaneously published elsewhere can be accepted.

Manuscripts and illustrations should be sent by registered post to the Chief Editor. Manuscripts and illustrations should be submitted in complete and finished form with the author's full address. The Editorial Board reserves the privilege of returning to the author for revision manuscripts and illustrations which are not in proper form for the printer.

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The *Journal* furnishes the author fifty reprints, with covers, of his paper gratis. Additional copies may be obtained according to rates which will be sent to the author as soon as the manuscript has been examined.

TSEN-HWANG SHAW

THE SINO-BRITISH CULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Recent Activities and Progress: Bulletin No. 2 of this Association was issued on September 9, and from it may be gathered its recent activities and the progress being made in fulfilling its aims. The membership now stands at a hundred and twenty-five Chinese and eighty-seven British, distributed all over China. This shows an increase of a hundred and fifty-five since the Association was inaugurated three years ago.

The Association held its second Annual Meeting on January 11, while the Standing Committee has held five meetings during the months from January to August.

It having been decided to build a Club House for use of members of the Association in Nanking, estimates were asked for and a contract signed. The building is to be ready for occupation by the middle of October at latest. It is hoped to establish a useful reference library in this new building, and also to have an attractive garden for the enjoyment of members.

Other activities of the Association include the establishment of exchange professorships between Chinese and British universities.

THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF CHINA

First Meeting of Season: Members of this Society are reminded that the first meeting of the season is due to be held on Tuesday, October 13, in the Reading Room of the Royal Asiatic Society at 5.30 p.m., when the programme for coming meetings will be discussed and arranged.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES AND INTELLIGENCE

Yenching President Receives Honour: In an official mandate Dr. John Leighton Stuart, President of Yenching University, Peiping, received special commendation from the Chinese National Government for the prominent part he has played in the promoting of higher education in China. Special mention was made of his untiring efforts in raising a $30,000,000 fund for the institution which he founded.

Exchange Students from Abroad: Twenty-six American students passed through Shanghai last month on their way to Canton, where for the next year they will study at Lingnan University on Chinese scholarships. This practice of exchanging students was adopted by Lingnan in 1933 and has been followed with much success. Including this year's group sixty American students have come to the University for study, while five Chinese students have been sent on the exchange plan to study in the United States.

In the meanwhile, it has been learned, the German Far Eastern Cultural Association has despatched four German students to the National Tsinghua University at Peiping for research work this year in return for five Tsinghua students who will be sent to Germany for post-graduate work.

Medical College to Honour Chiang: The joint petition of Dr. H. H. Kung and Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Ministers of Finance and Education, respectively, recommending the establishment of a National Chung-cheng Medical College at Nan-chang, provincial capital of Kiangsi, in honour of General Chiang Kai-shek, (Chung-cheng being the courtesy name of General Chiang), has been approved by the Executive Yuan. As the Kiangsi Government will provide a certain sum to subsidize the purchase of equipment, it was decided that the Central Government should appropriate $280,000 towards the erection of the college building, which will be a supplement to the hospital recently established at Nan-chang by the National Economic Council. Mr. Wang Shih-chieh laid particular stress on the significance of the projected institution, which, he said, was an answer to the great demand in China for competent trained medical practitioners.

World Current Events Course Offered at School of Commerce: The School of Commerce of the University of Shanghai is offering a new course beginning September 25 called "A Survey of Current

political science. The course consists mainly of discussions of current world events arranged according to their timely significance. An attempt will be made to analyze each event from its historical background to its present-day status. The class meets for two hours each Monday at 4.30 p.m. at the Downtown School of Commerce, 209 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, and is open to all members of the English-speaking community.

Subsidies for Vocational Schools: In a recent meeting of the department heads of the Ministry of Education it was decided that a sum of $400,000 should be allocated as grants-in-aid for fifty vocational schools during the fiscal year July, 1936 to June, 1937.

Chinese Student Perfects Minute Vacuum Tube: Dr. C. Y. Meng, a Chinese research student at the California Institute of Technology, California, has perfected the world's tiniest vacuum tube. No larger than an ordinary housefly, it broadcasts on the world's shortest man-made wavelength of one-third inch and the highest of all frequencies, 30 billion cycles per second. Dr. Meng, who has been granted a three year scholarship by the Rockefeller Foundation for further research work along this line, has returned to continue his researches at the Physics Laboratory in Yenching University, where he used to lecture in the Department of Physics.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

BOOKS

Jade Lore, by John Goette: Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., Shanghai, 1936.

China Year Book, 1936, edited by H. G. W. Woodhead: North-China Daily News and Herald, Ltd., Shanghai.

Le Droit Chinois, by Jean Escarra: Henri Vetch, Peiping, 1936.

A Brief Survey of the Manchoukuo State Railways, 1936, Mukden.

Regulations for Railway Freight and Charges of the Manchukuo State Railways, 1936, Mukden.

PERIODICALS

Man—New Zealand Journal of Science and Technology — People's Tribune — Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections—Chinese Economic Journal and Bulletin—Discovery — Ostasiatische Zeitschrift — Oriental Affairs—Monumenta Serica—Blue Cross—Bulletin of the Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities—T'ien Hsia Monthly—Italia—Tea and Coffee Journal —Far Eastern Review—Travel Bulletin—Metropolitan Vickers Gazette—L'Asie Nouvelle—Peiping Natural History Bulletin—Palaeontologia Sinica.

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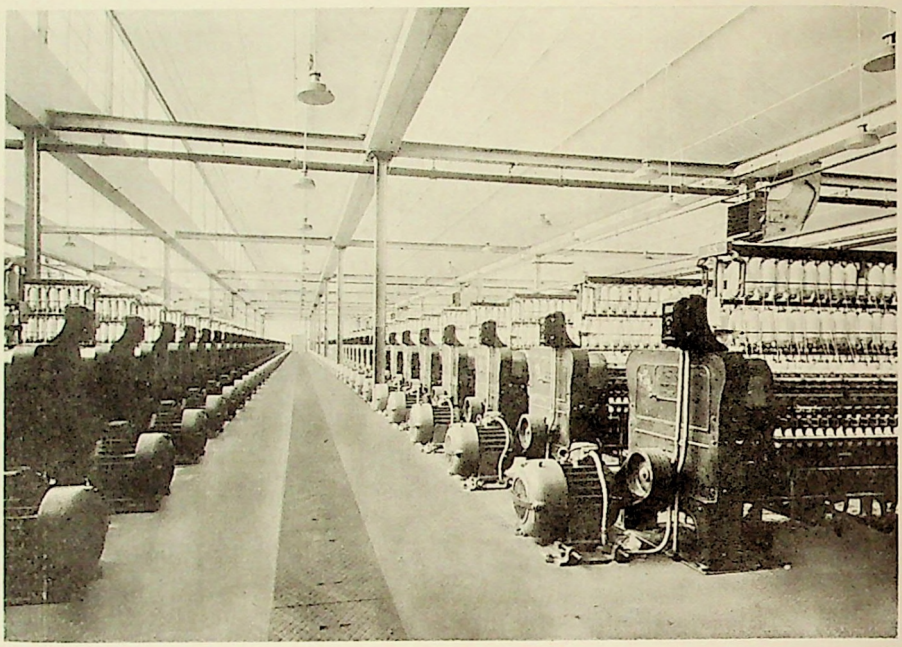

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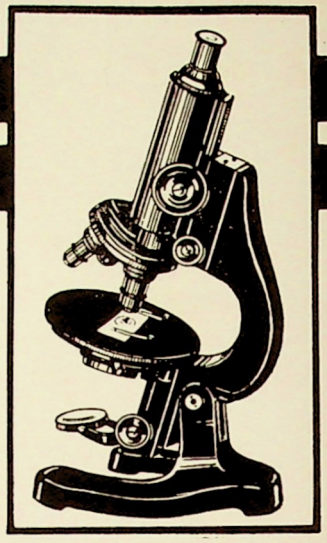

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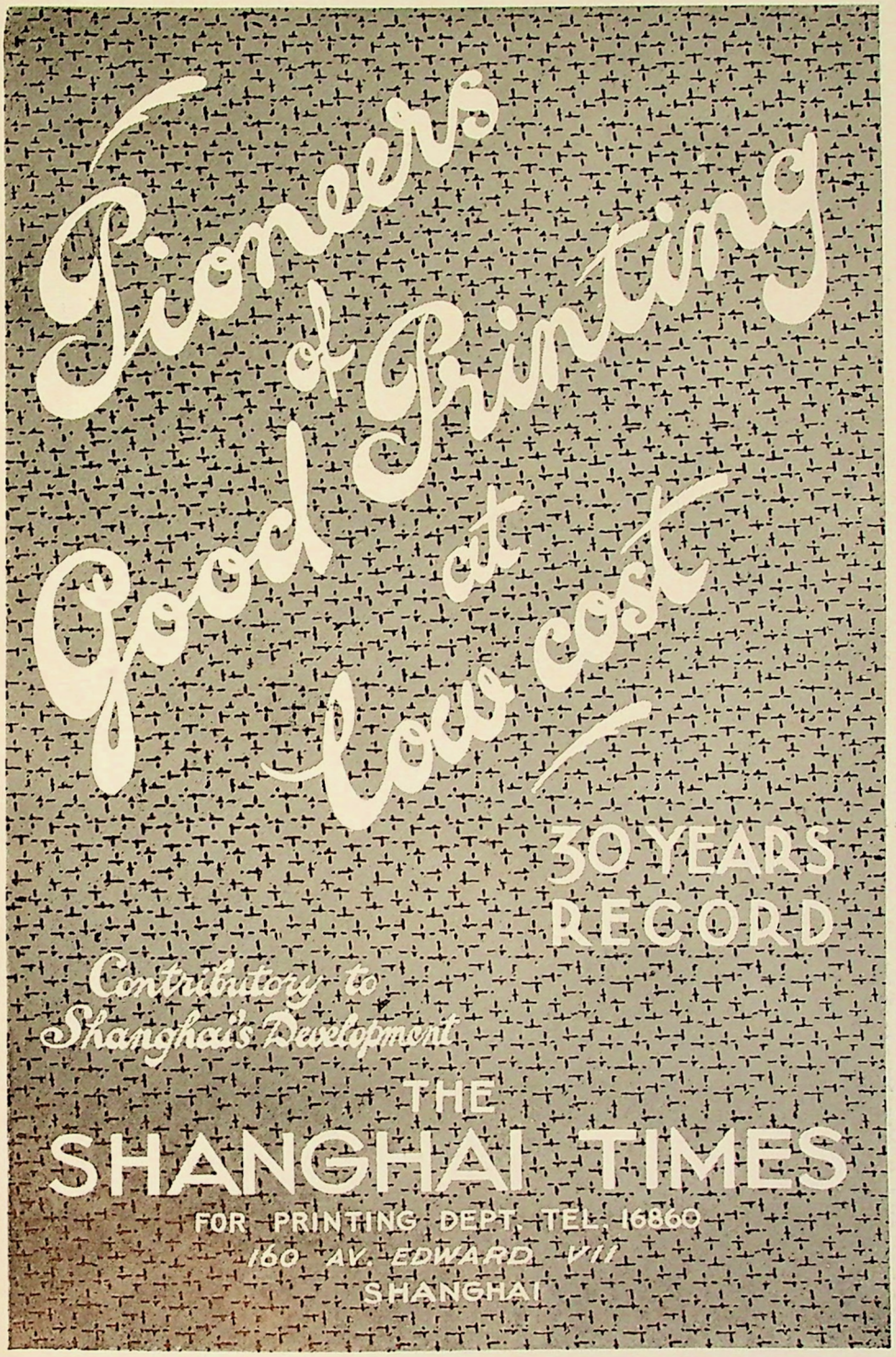
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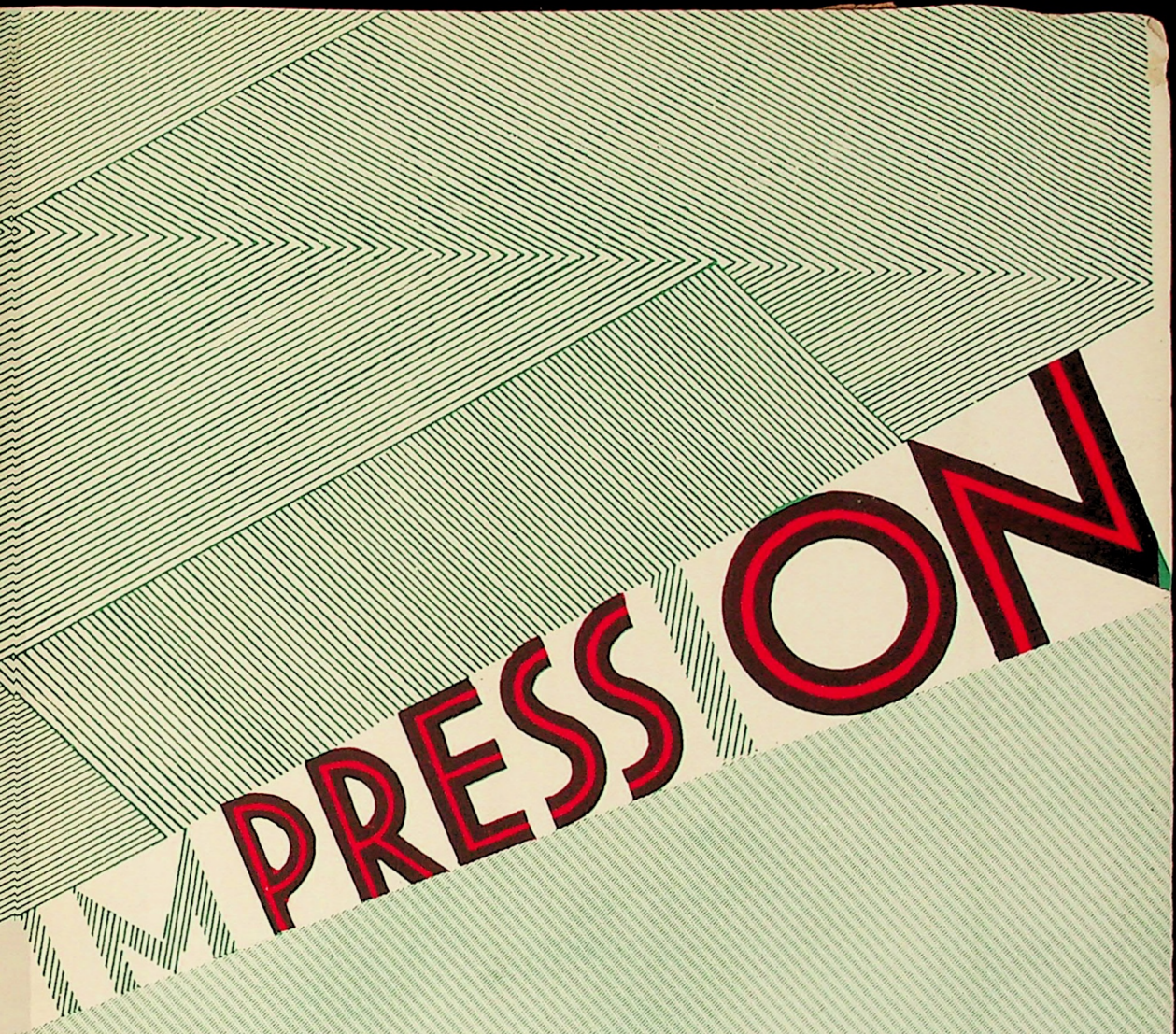

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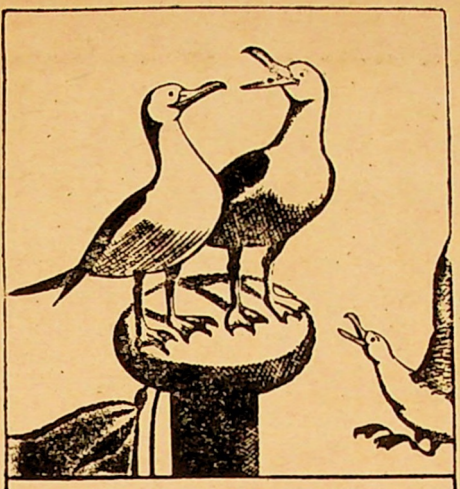

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