

中國襍談



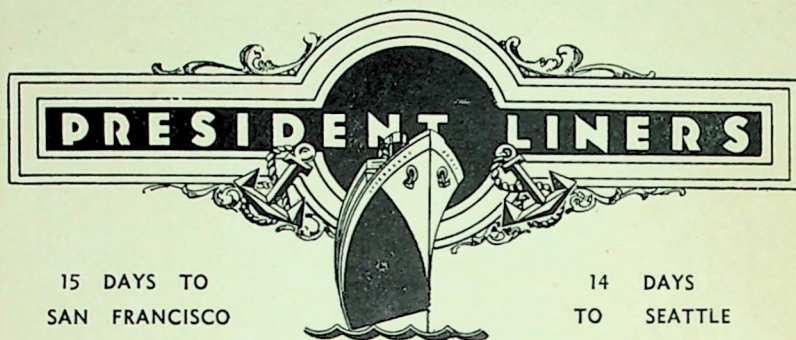
THE CHINA JOURNAL

VOLUME XXIII, NO. 1, JULY, 1935

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Oct 25 1935





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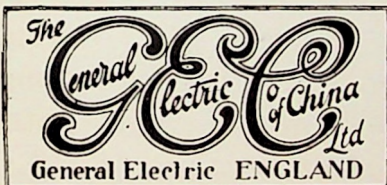
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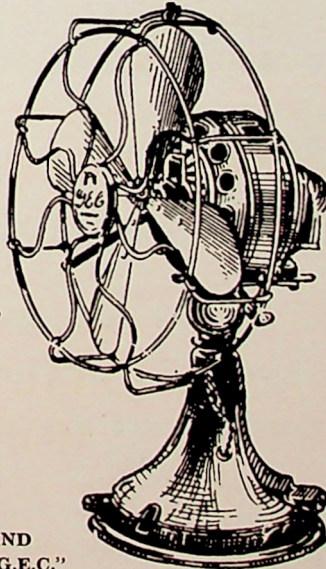
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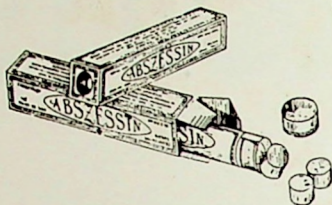
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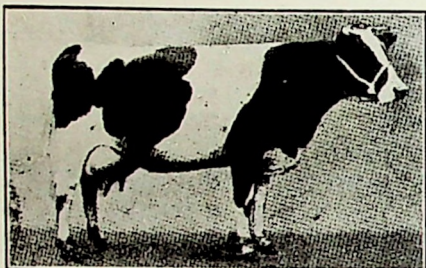
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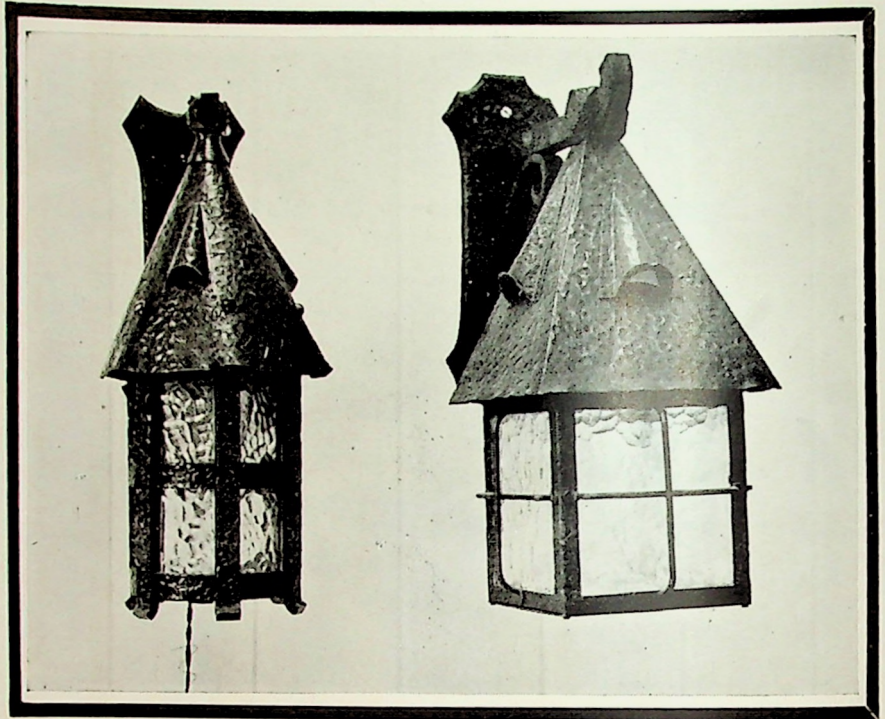
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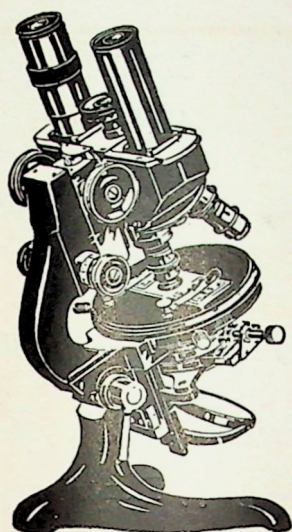
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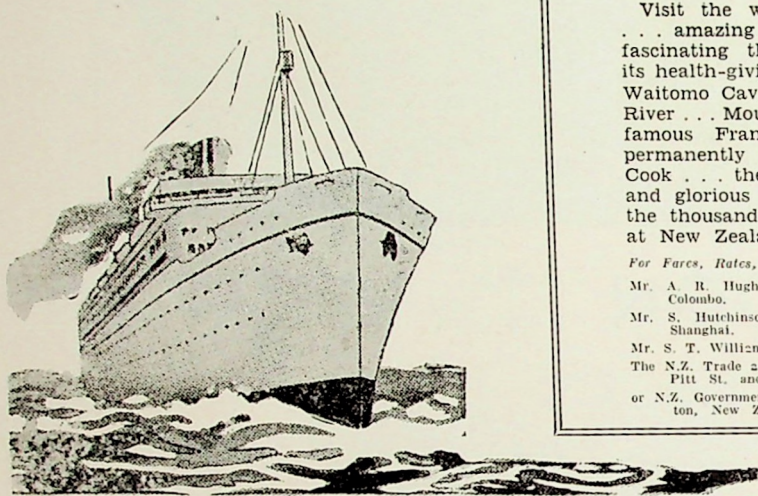
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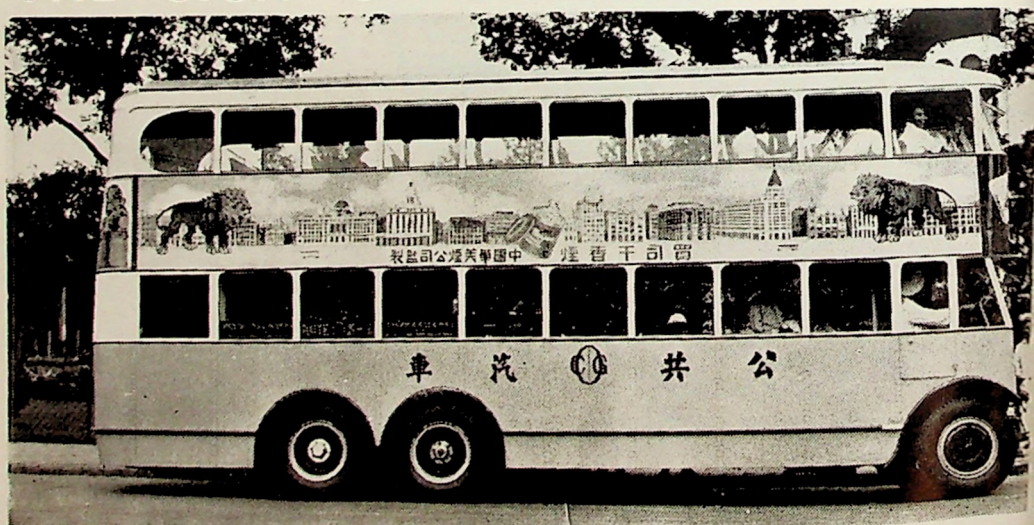
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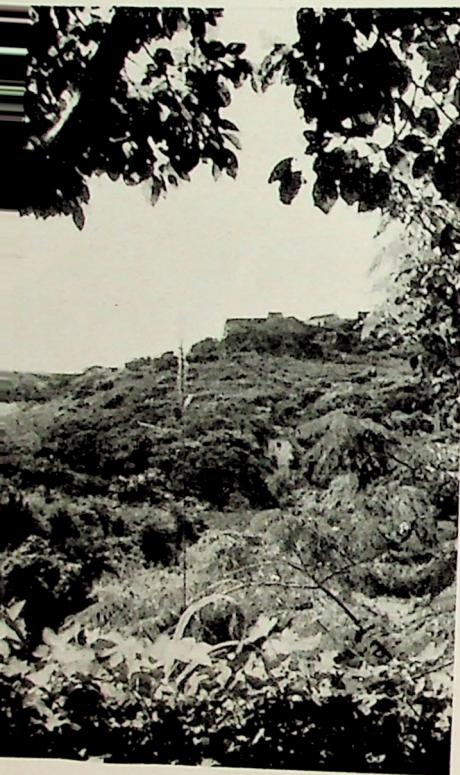
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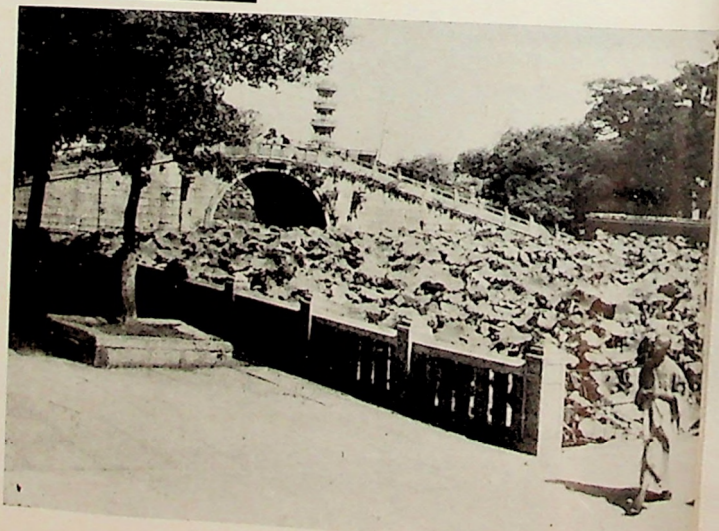
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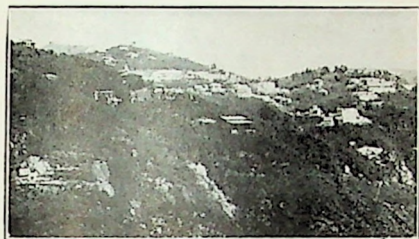


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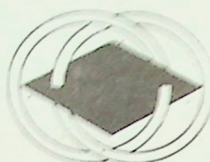


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No. 1

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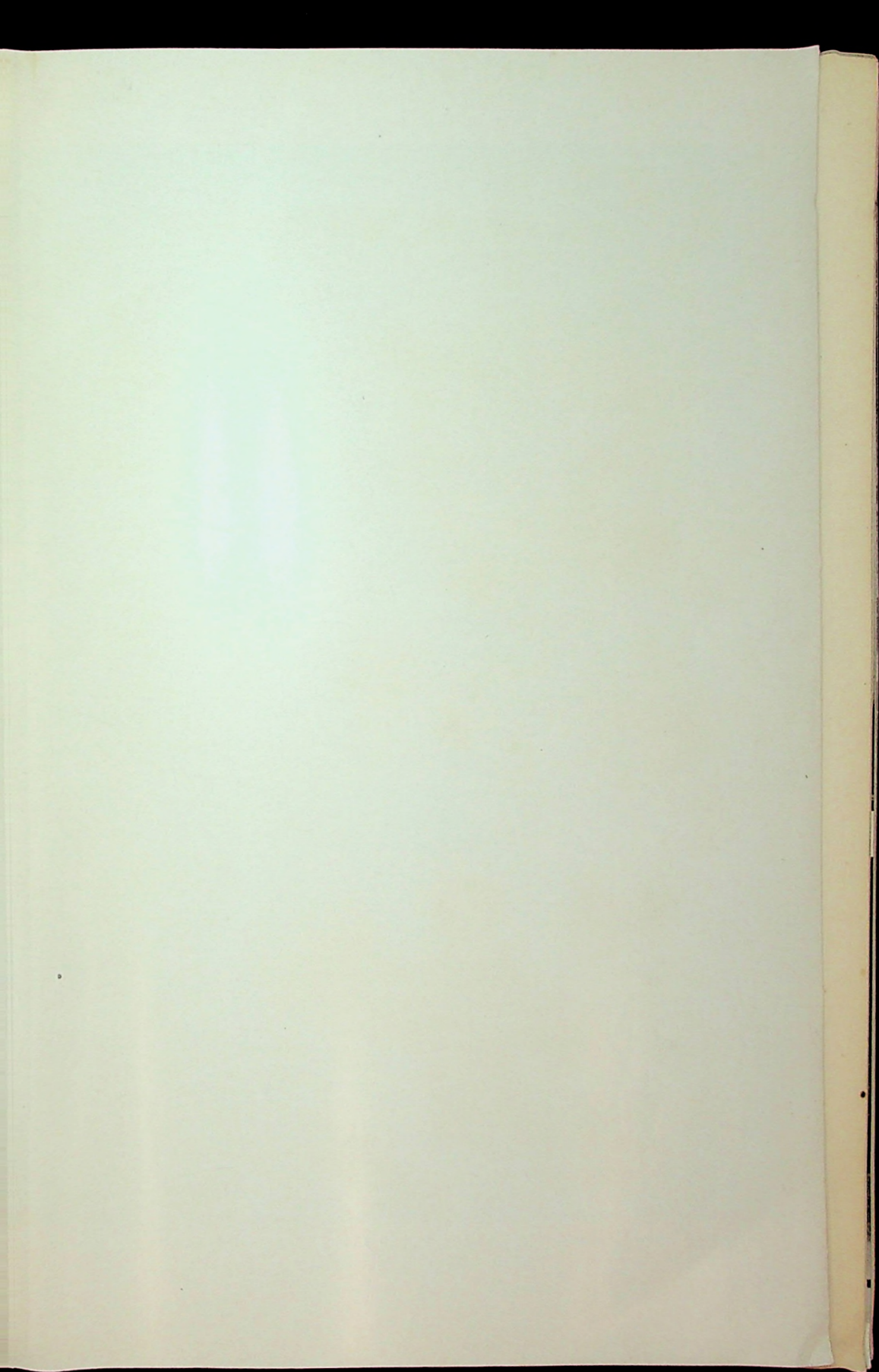
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Sunset on Snow-clad Mount Cook, the 12,349 Foot Peak in the Southern Alps in South Island, New Zealand.





VOL. XXIII

JULY, 1935

No. 1

## EVENTS AND COMMENTS

### Control of British Companies

That British companies registered and operating in China under the Hongkong Ordinances must be substantially under the control of a British subject resident within the limits of the area coming under Article 194 (2) of the China Order-in-Council, 1925, was emphasized in the hearing of and judgment in the recent action brought by the Crown Advocate against the Guaranty Underwriters of China, Ltd., in His Britannic Majesty's Police Court in Shanghai. The case was tried by Mr. C. H. Haines, the charge being that this company was under the control of an American firm, the China Finance Corporation, Fed. Inc. The defendant company was found not guilty, the Registrar, in delivering judgment on June 6, stating that the evidence showed that it was controlled by Mr. A. S. Seth, a British subject. He specifically stated, amongst other things, that the mere fact that a non-British Corporation is the majority shareholder in the defendant Company is not in itself sufficient to prove that the non-British Corporation exercised control of the business within the meaning of the above mentioned act. This is a very important decision to British companies in China, where undoubtedly the majority of the shares of many of them are held by non-British subjects or corporations.

The all-important thing is that the managing director, or whoever performs his function, in a British China Company, shall be a British subject resident in China, and that he shall in fact and not only in theory exercise control over the Company.

\* \* \* \*

### Numismatists Disappointed

A ray of humour has relieved the gloom cast over the Shanghai community by recent financial crashes. Acting upon the statement issued by Mr. Frank L. Hough, liquidator of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation, to the effect that the actual cash in the Bank's vaults consisted of a "rare col-



lection" of coins, certain local numismatists are reported to have approached that gentleman to ascertain if there were any good bargains to be had. Naturally they were disappointed, for, as explained by Mr. Hough to the representative of one of the local daily newspapers, he had not meant to convey by the use of the words "rare collection" that the coins referred to were valuable from a collector's standpoint. What he meant to infer was that it was an odd and miscellaneous collection of coins, including, as it did, Hongkong dollars, Japanese currency, United States dollars and Shanghai dollars. Under the term "Shanghai dollars" it is possible to include at least a dozen different coins, including the Yuan Shih Kai dollar, the earlier Sun Yat Sen dollars, the Pei-yang and several other dollars minted under the Manchu regime, and the original Mexican dollar, upon which they are all based. So, even at that, Mr. Hough's statement might be taken literally.

Meanwhile Shanghai business circles and many private individuals are anxiously awaiting the detailed official statement concerning the position of the bank's finances, or lack of them, as a very serious situation has been created in this city by the closing on May 24 of the three concerns, of which Mr. F. J. Raven was President, namely, the American-Oriental Banking Corporation, the American-Oriental Finance Corporation, and the Raven Trust Company.

Dr. George Sellett, former U. S. District Attorney, has been named legal advisor to the liquidator, while Mr. Henry de Vault has been appointed auditor. Although actual work on liquidation commenced on June 6, it will inevitably take some time to complete the audit of the accounts of these concerns, and some months must elapse, it is believed, before anything can be paid out to depositors, the feelings of some of whom have been rather freely expressed in letters to the local daily newspapers. On June 29 Judge Milton J. Helmick of the United States Court for China issued a *ne exeat* writ restraining Mr. Raven from leaving China. This followed the lodging of a bill of complaint against Mr. Raven by the liquidator, alleging that at the beginning of 1932 the American-Oriental Banking Corporation was, with Mr. Raven's knowledge, insolvent, and that on January 13 of that year the bank directors authorized the immediate payment of a bonus of Tls. 135,000 to Mr. Raven, the sum to be written off over a period of six years.

\* \* \* \*

|                                    |                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Causes of<br>China's<br>Depression | In our report of the failure of the above mentioned financial concerns in the June issue of this journal, we attributed those failures to America's silver policy. |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

For this we have been called in question by a local American, who suggests that while the shortage of silver in the local market as a result of America's silver policy may have been the immediate cause of the collapse of the Raven interests, the fundamental cause was what he chose to designate America's "frenzied finance" and banking system. He pointed out that during the whole of the depression not a single English or Canadian bank had failed, whereas in the United States they had failed by the thousand.

Meanwhile, we are very interested to note what Professor G. F. Remer of the University of Wisconsin has to say about the cause or causes of the depression through which Shanghai is at present passing.



He is reported by *Rengo* (June 21) from Tokyo as saying "Many persons insist that the present economic and monetary crisis in China was caused primarily by the United States' policy of raising the price of silver. I admit it may have been an accessory cause, but the actual causes, in my opinion, are the devaluation policies adopted by various countries following Great Britain's abandonment of the gold standard in September, 1931, and the subsequent measures they devised to stimulate the depreciation of their export trade." But, with all due deference and humility, it may be enquired of Professor Remer of Wisconsin University, who and what drove Great Britain off the gold standard?

If we are going back to first causes, there will be no end to the matter. What concerns people in Shanghai and China generally is that we were getting along somehow in spite of the world depression without undue financial strain till America's silver purchasing policy drained this country of its currency, thereby bringing the depression to our doors.

Incidentally, there appear to be some who are not satisfied with the havoc this policy has wrought in China, and are actually doing their best to enforce a policy in America that can only make the situation more acute here. Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma was reported by the *United Press* on June 21 to have said that he expected forty-six senators to sign a petition asking President Roosevelt to increase the Government's purchase of silver.

\* \* \* \*

**China's Trade Balance** As an indication of how seriously China has been hit

we may take the figures contained in the annual trade report for 1934 issued on June 14 by the Chinese Maritime Customs. These show a decline in imports from \$1,345,000,000 in 1933 to \$1,030,000,000 in 1934, a falling off of \$315,000,000; a decline in exports from \$612,000,000 in 1933 to \$535,000,000 in 1934, a falling off of \$77,000,000; and a net adverse trade balance of \$495,000,000. From the total volume of foreign trade in 1934 of \$1,565,000,000, the revenue derived was \$334,600,000.

Things are worse this year. In the first five months of 1935 imports have amounted to \$453,928,654, which shows a decline of \$29,661,769 from the figures (\$483,590,423) for the same period in 1934; while exports have totalled \$218,140,427, which indicates a falling off of \$46,078,078 from the 1934 figures (\$264,218,505).

That exports are declining even faster than imports is shown by the huge adverse balance for the month of May of \$55,349,846.

These figures speak for themselves, and any further comment upon them is unnecessary.

\* \* \* \*

**Suicide Wave in Shanghai** What this depression means when translated into terms of human suffering may be gathered from the

May report of the Lester Chinese Hospital, which states that the cases of attempted suicide brought to that institute alone during the first five months of the present year have numbered 631; an increase over the same period in 1934 of 168. This increase, it states, is almost wholly due to economic difficulties. These figures are all the more startling when it is realized how very little may be needed in China to save a man and his dependents from a suicide's grave. The report



says "Occasionally there is brought up in somewhat startling manner the actual market value of a human life. A big sturdy man, who came from the country for work, was thrown out of employment by the closing of a mill. He invested in the requirements for street hawking, but a spell of bad luck reduced him to beggary. His last asset, a basket, went for the price of a packet of arsenic. Picked up on the street, he was brought to the hospital and revived.

"After due inquiry, he was refitted with the means of carrying on his hawking again and a month later was getting on well. The cost of refitting him was—for baskets and a small stock of wares—\$3.00; for an old coverlet, say, \$1.00; for extras, \$0.50. Total \$4.50. This was the price of one man's life."

It may be pointed out that a hawker, such as the one just mentioned, can actually live in Shanghai on about twenty cents a day or even less, whereas if he can make, say, fifty cents a day, he might be considered as doing extremely well. He could maintain a wife and family of two children on such an income. It will be realized, then, how slight is the margin in China between comparative affluence and a poverty so abject as to render death preferable to its endurance.

\* \* \* \*

**Food Imports  
Into China**

This being the case it becomes a matter of wonder how China can import food from other countries at a cheap enough rate to feed her millions. Indeed, it might come as a surprise to many unfamiliar with the situation that China, a basically agricultural country, is under the necessity of importing food stuffs at all, that is to say, foodstuffs that come under the category of staples. Yet this is the case, and recently the attention of the Ministry of Industries has been directed to the problem of how to make China self-sufficient in the matter of food supplies. A large part of the adverse trade balance mentioned above could be wiped out if China did not have to import rice from such places as Saigon in Indo-China and Bangkok in Siam and wheat or flour from Canada and the United States of America. In 1933 foodstuffs to the value of \$266,670,800 were imported into China.

It is believed that China's capacity in the matter of growing staple foodstuffs is by no means being fully utilized, and it has been pointed out that, while enormous areas lie idle, unemployment is actually on the increase.

There are, of course, many contributing causes to this unsatisfactory state of affairs, but the main ones are:

- (1) Increasingly unfavourable climatic conditions over wide areas.
- (2) Disturbed conditions throughout the country.
- (3) Unsatisfactory conditions of land tenure and renting.
- (4) Excessive taxation on the part of unscrupulous war lords and other local officials.

The last of these is, perhaps, the worst, as it has ruined countless numbers of farmers in the interior, and rendered farming as an industry altogether unprofitable. It is an evil, however, that the Central Government in Nanking can overcome.

The same may be said of conditions of land tenure, which can be adjusted through sound legislation properly and equitably carried out.



With the defeat of the communist-bandit hordes in the interior, and the elimination of civil war under the present National Government, conditions in the interior are becoming steadily less disturbed, so that this adverse factor is on the way to being removed.

There remains the matter of increasingly adverse climatic conditions over wide areas in China, and this is, perhaps, the most serious factor of all in the question of this country's food supply. They consist of alternate periods of drought and floods, which do incalculable damage to crops, and so render food supplies doubtful instead of assured.

The main cause of these catastrophes is unquestionably, the destruction of the vegetation throughout the hilly and mountainous areas, especially in the northern and north-western provinces. And there is only one fundamental cure for it, and that is wholesale re-afforestation. This must necessarily be a long and costly undertaking, but there is no other way of preventing the distressing conditions that now prevail from continuing and even growing steadily worse.

\* \* \* \*

**America's**                      The same applies to the United States, where appalling  
**Famine and**                      conditions have manifested themselves in the last few  
**Flood Problem**                years. During the summer of 1934 excessive heat and  
                                         dryness wrought havoc over wide stretches of country, more especially in the wheat and fruit growing areas. It also decimated the herds of livestock in the ranching country. In the years before this unprecedented floods had visited the Missouri and Mississippi Basins. The spring of the present year saw devastating dust and sand storms in the Middle Western States such as had not before been experienced in the memory of man. Enormous areas of farm land were stripped of the surface covering, while other sections were buried feet deep beneath drifting sands. The series of terrific winds that brought about this catastrophe was followed in the same general region by tornadoes and rainstorms which caused widespread flooding and damage to what was left of the crops to the value of many tens of millions of dollars.

The cause of all this is not far to seek. It is exactly the same as that which brings about China's perennial drought and flood problems—the uncontrolled destruction of the country's vegetation, from the forests in the hilly and mountainous areas to the surface cover and the wind-breaks on the plains.

And the cure is the same for both countries, namely, the re-afforestation of the hilly and mountainous areas, the widespread planting of trees on the plains. Failing the application of this cure, climatic conditions in both China and the United States of America will inexorably grow worse, till these countries become more or less deserts uninhabitable except by wandering nomads.

\* \* \* \*

**Sharing Wealth**                Meanwhile President Roosevelt's proposal to increase  
**In America**                      the taxation of wealthy individuals and corporations  
                                         in an endeavour to bring about what he considers an  
equitable distribution of the wealth in the United States is causing



considerable comment, both adverse and favourable. The plan submitted by the President has been designated by such varied terms as the "Soak-the-Rich" and "Sharing-the-Wealth" programme; and naturally it finds great favour with the extreme "leftists," and equally finds disfavour with those of the extreme "right." The whole idea cannot be described as anything but socialistic, even communistic, and, if it is put into effect, must be looked upon as the beginning of the socialization of the United States of America.

While we are ready to admit that some of the colossal fortunes in America can only be described as fantastic, we yet appreciate the fact that rich men and capitalists are most important factors in the welfare of any given nation. It is their public-spiritedness and wealth which alone make possible many things of benefit to their fellow nationals in particular and to mankind in general. Such are medical research, scientific investigation and exploration, the development of the arts, the spread of education and the diffusion of learning. It can be said without fear of contradiction that, without the wealth of a well-disposed plutocracy, these things could never have flourished. Again, industry, and to a great extent commerce, have in countless cases benefitted directly from the fact that large sums, concentrated in the hands of a single individual or a small group of individuals, were available for their development. And how often have the expenses involved in the initial stages of great enterprises been met by wealthy men who could afford the risk of losing? Without such available wealth it is safe to say that hardly any of the big industries and world-wide enterprises of today could have come into existence.

\* \* \* \*

**China Facing  
Serious  
Problems**

This brings us back to China again, for this country needs money badly. She is facing many serious problems not the least of which is shortness of funds to see her through her year's budget. The falling off of her foreign trade and resultant decrease in her revenue have already been mentioned. Recently Sir Frederick White is reported by *Reuter* as having said that China is at a crisis in her existence and is having to face that crisis alone. This is true enough, for, neither politically nor financially, does any European Power or the United States seem willing to come to China's aid. "Forty years ago," said Sir Frederick White, "she was saved from partition by the jealousies of five Great Powers, each striving to prevent others from gaining too great an advantage. Today there is but one Power actually in the field, and China must rely only on her own capacity for passive resistance and racial tenacity." This puts the situation in a nutshell.

But how can China be helped? Is she prepared to put anything in pawn for the help she needs? Or does she expect Western nations to act from purely altruistic motives, risking the loss of their wealth and the lives of their sons merely to place China in a position of power and security without any resultant benefit to themselves? Such has never been known in the history of mankind, and it is not likely to happen now.



**A Seat in the League**

Whether or not a permanent seat in the League of Nations will help China is a matter of opinion, but there are evidently many who hold that this privilege should be conferred upon her. At the nineteenth session of the International Congress of the Unions for the League of Nations, held in Brussels on June 13, a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that there are strong arguments in favor of granting China a permanent seat in the League Council. Inadequateness of Asiatic representation in the League, the vastness of China's territory, the volume of her population, the vigorous effort made by the Chinese Government in national reconstruction, China's constant appeals to the League, and the seriousness of the problems of the Far East were put forward as the strong arguments mentioned above.

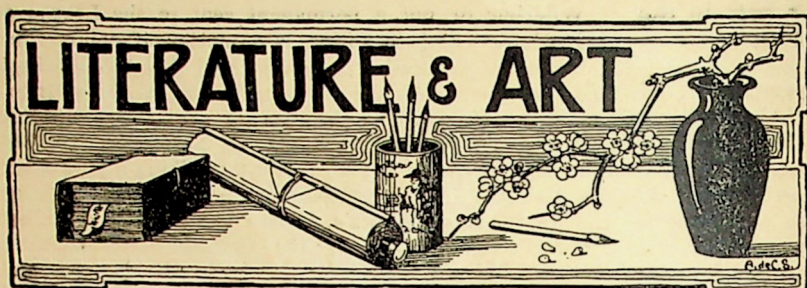
\* \* \* \*

**The Leagues  
Inherent  
Weakness**

China should be warned, however, that a permanent seat in the League's Council must not be looked upon as a panacea for all her ills. Indeed, it may be doubted whether it will help her at all, for the League has one inherent weakness which renders it incapable of coping effectively with serious international crises. It has no teeth! It can do nothing whatsoever to a recalcitrant nation, either within or without its membership. And, as soon as it gives any member nation to understand that it does not approve of its action, that nation promptly resigns, as witness, Japan, Germany and now possibly Italy. Thereafter the League is powerless in the matter.

A. DE C. S.





## FLOWER ARRANGEMENT, A LIVING ART

BY

LILLIAN SHIVELY

砂美麗一李

*"Kono michi ni iran to omou kokoro  
koso  
Yagate makoto no hana ga sakubeki."*

"The flowering of nature and the flowering of the Soul  
Are one in the Art of Flowers."

Art is generally considered an expression of what is within the artist, and an inspiration to the beholder. Rarely do we find that truly subjective philosophy which threads its way through the art of the Orient, a philosophy which makes the expression of the soul its inspiration. This tacit creed blossoms best in the art of *Ike-bana* (生花), Japanese flower arrangement, which finds its fullest reward, not so much in giving pleasure to others, as in putting into concrete form some of the latent divinity of the human soul in order to derive from one's own creation all the inspiration that is to be found in communion with the divinity in nature.

Noguchi\* says, "In nature we find peacefulness and silence; we derive from it comfort and restfulness; again we receive from it vigour and life." The true artist in flowers strives to reproduce in the circle of his arrangement the form and feeling of nature in order that from it may flow into his own soul that peace and that uplifting vigour for which the Oriental looks in Nature herself. *Ike-bana* is akin to Zen Buddhism here, seeking to approach and interpret the meaning of silence. *Ike-bana*, at once an art and a creed, embodies all that is sweetest and most joyous in Buddhist philosophy, a certain austere beauty, a negation of death, and a pantheism which makes the Enshu poets demand a reverent attitude before the charmed circle of the flower arrangement, where the gods themselves dwell. The Japanese conception of an omnipresent *kami* imbuing with divinity all natural objects reaches a perfect climax in the art of flower arrangement, and makes of it, not merely a decorative principle, but a religious discipline.

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\*Yone Noguchi "The Spirit of Japanese Art."





Japanese Flower Arrangement  
Figures 7, 10 and 11.





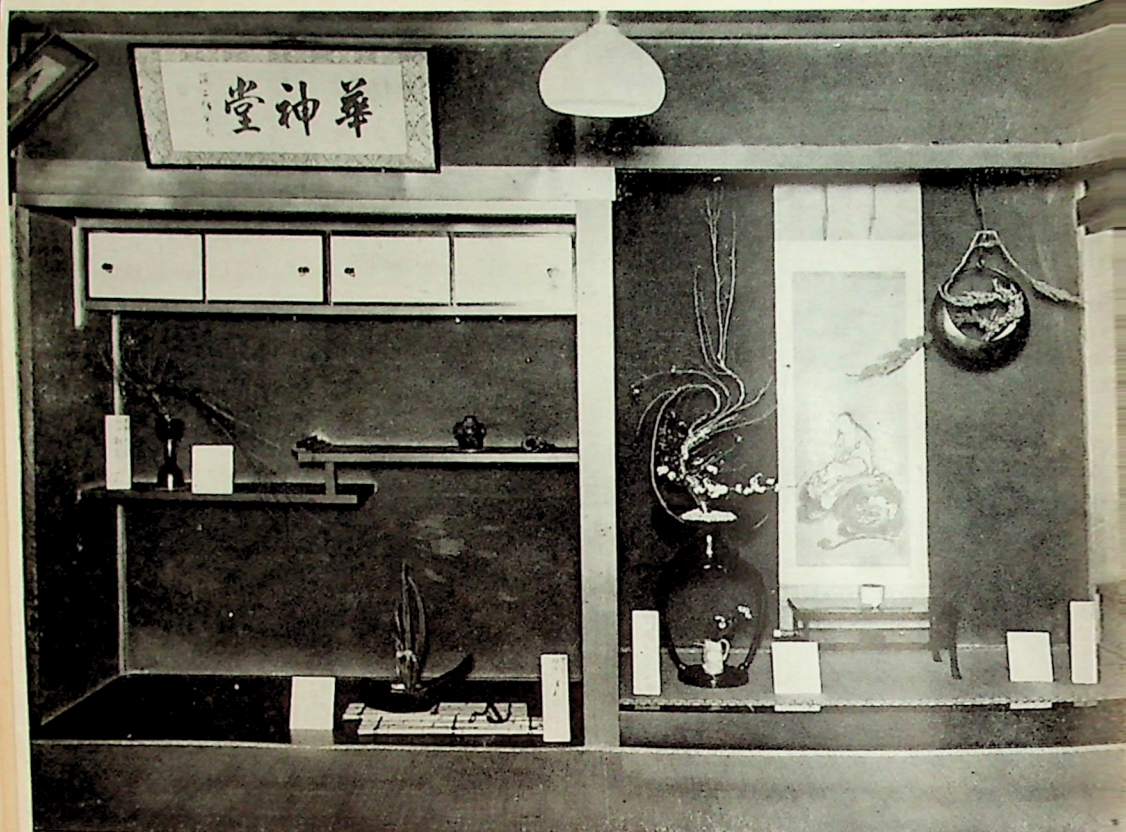
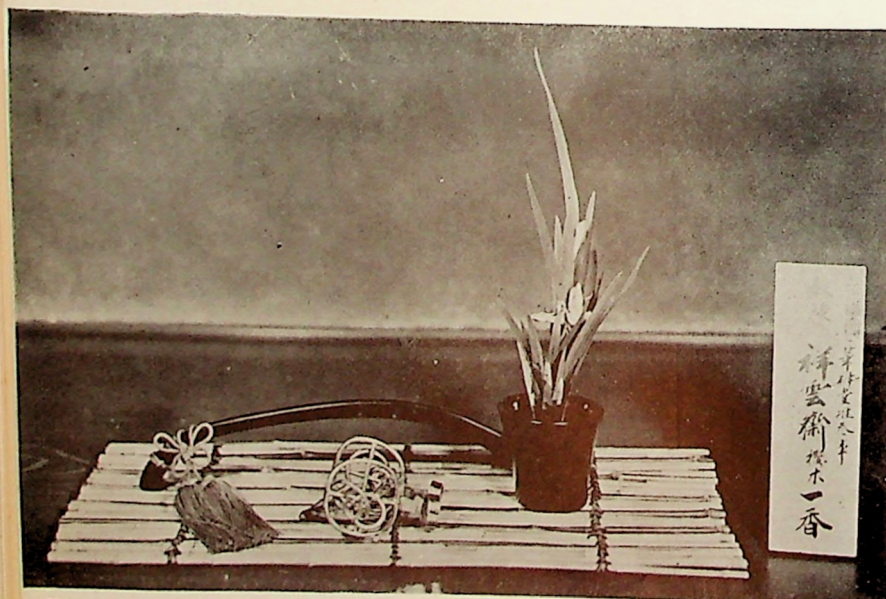


Figure 14. An arrangement which illustrates a Quotation from the No Drama "Shojo." From Right to Left: The Pine in a Moon-shaped Receptacle means "Waiting in front of the Moon for my friend, soon we will be drinking happily together." The Winter Cherry and Daisies Wine Cup and a Flask mean "Drinking together, how happy they are!" The Reed and Iris

reeds flute in time." The Winter Cherry and Daisies the Autumn dancing they ever-blowing



At work upon themums, which Honour before Materials are laid in a Tray. What will be placed to the Right or Hanging Scroll.

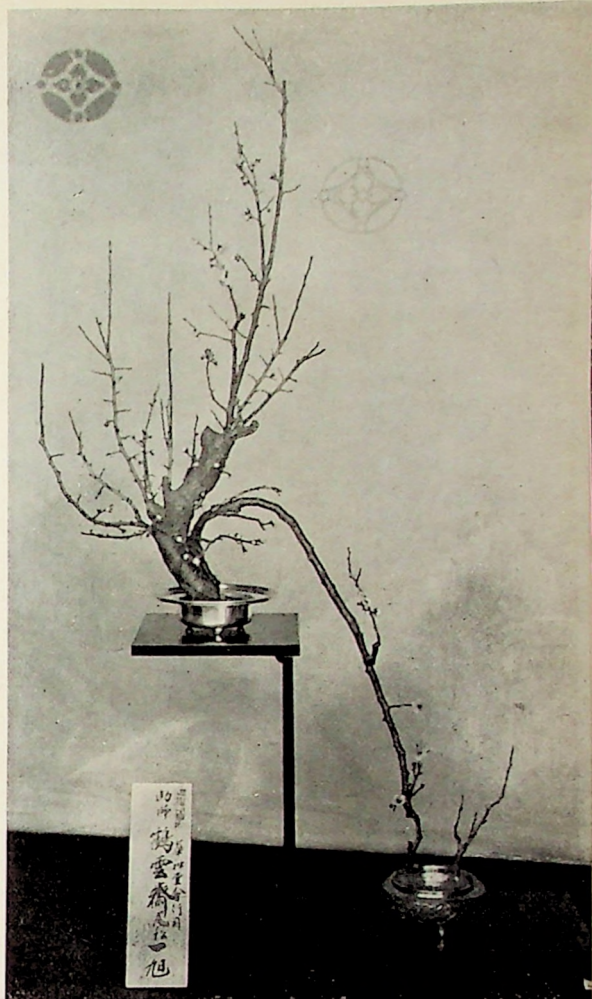
Figure 13. An arrangement of Kaikitsubata in a Dipper as used in Feudal Japan to give Water to Horses, parts of a Horse's Bit being added to give Realism. This arrangement has an Historical Allusion to Narehira.



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 ures  
 (light)  
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atacles representing a  
 omze Boat mean "The  
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 t. Willow bending in  
 eans "With sake and  
 feel the cold of the  
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Ike-bana, or Japanese Flower Arrangement, has many Devotees in Shanghai, and during the past few Years there have been Exhibitions of this Art at the Flower Shows of the Shanghai Horticultural Society.



Above is shown an Arrangement of Juniper and Chrysanthemums, to the Left a lovely Bamboo and Chrysanthemum Arrangement, as seen at a recent Flower Show of the Shanghai Horticultural Society.

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Photographs by Courtesy of Mr. W. J. Kerr.



A pretty legend ascribes the origin of flower arrangement to certain Buddhist priests, who, when a severe storm had strewn the garden with dying flowers, compassionately gathered them up and attempted to preserve their life and restore them to their natural beauty. In common with many others this legend appears to be strongly underlaid with fact, for it is fairly certain that it was the Buddhist priests, those true fathers of Oriental art, who were the first to propound many of the principles which are now taught as *Ike-bana*, and it is generally believed that these principles were formulated to make the use of flowers for interior decoration not incompatible with those tenets of the Buddhist faith which forbid the taking of life.

The term "flower arrangement" as an equivalent for *Ike-bana* is misleading and generally unsatisfactory. The characters 生花, which compose the term *Ike-bana*, mean literally "living flowers." This conception is the germ of Japanese flower arrangement, which seeks not only to preserve the life of cut flowers and leaves, but also to arrange them in such a way as to reproduce the plant itself as it grows in nature. To transplant the living forms of the natural world to the *tokonoma* of the Japanese home is to feel within the everyday heart the pulse of the universe. It is the desire to bring nature within four walls which is largely responsible for the popularity of *Ike-bana* along with *Bon-sai*, or potted dwarf trees, *Bon-kei*, or potted gardens, and *Bon-seki*, or sand pictures. This idea of "living flowers" is not adequately translated in the term "flower arrangement," and it is mainly for this reason that I use the Japanese word "*Ike-bana*."

The term "flower arrangement" is further misleading because only about half of the classic forms are actually arrangements of flowers, many of them being concerned with leaves, reeds and branches. Oriental art values workmanship and interpretation more than richness of materials. In no branch is this truer than in *Ike-bana*, where the most inspiring effects can be created with a few flowerless twigs or a bunch of reeds. The charm lies, not in the hue and number of flowers or wealth of leaves, but in the treatment of the material, a treatment which takes for its abiding principle what Brinkley has called "the balance of inequalities."

There are at present over three hundred schools of flower arrangement in Japan, each with its own history and its own secrets. Most of these, however, are comparatively young. The oldest, largest and most popular school is Ikenobo, which has its headquarters at the Rokkakudo Temple in Kyoto. The priests connected with the temple are masters in the art, and twice a month exhibitions of arrangements by masters and pupils are open to the public. There are two other classical schools worthy of note, Enshu and Misho. These three schools differ one from the other only in non-essentials. They all use the three-five-seven plan of construction, and the most obvious difference to the uninitiated eye is the general shape of the arrangements. Ikenobo forms occupy one half of an imaginary semi-circle, the diameter cut-off being vertical; Enshu arrangements fill a perfect circle; and the more angular Misho arrangements suggest an imaginary triangle. The lines of the Enshu school are a trifle more exaggerated and artificial than those of the other



The Principles of *Ikebana* or  
Japanese Flower  
Arrangement.

Figure 1.

The Heaven-Earth-Man  
Trinity of Japanese  
Flower Arrangement.  
Enshu School.

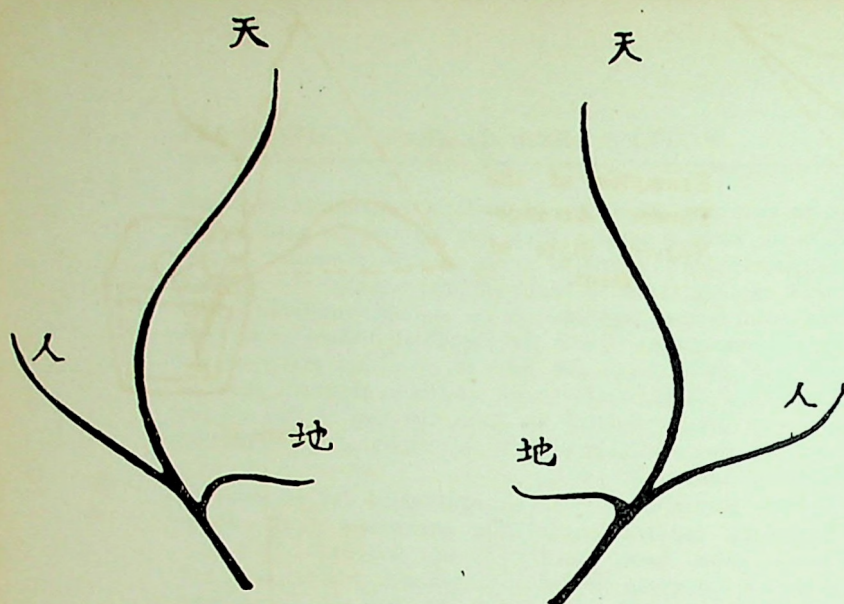


Figure 2. The Addition  
of two Stalks represent-  
ing the Sun and the  
Moon.

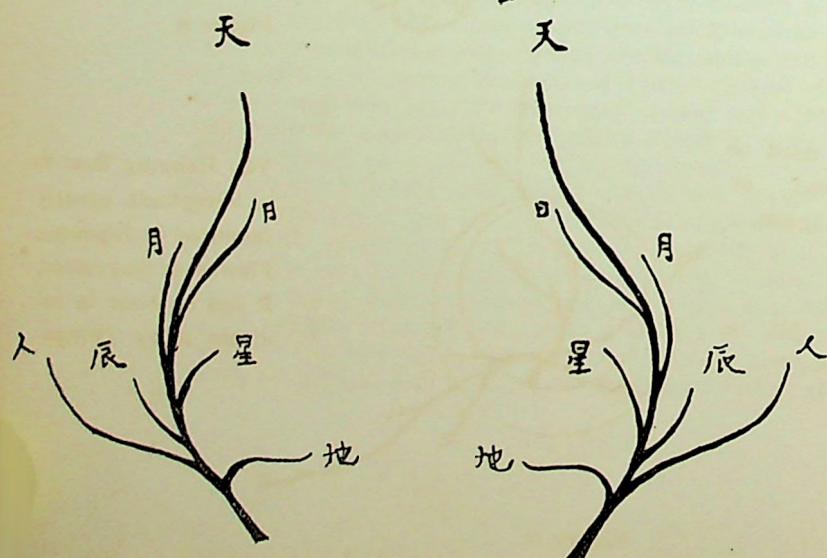
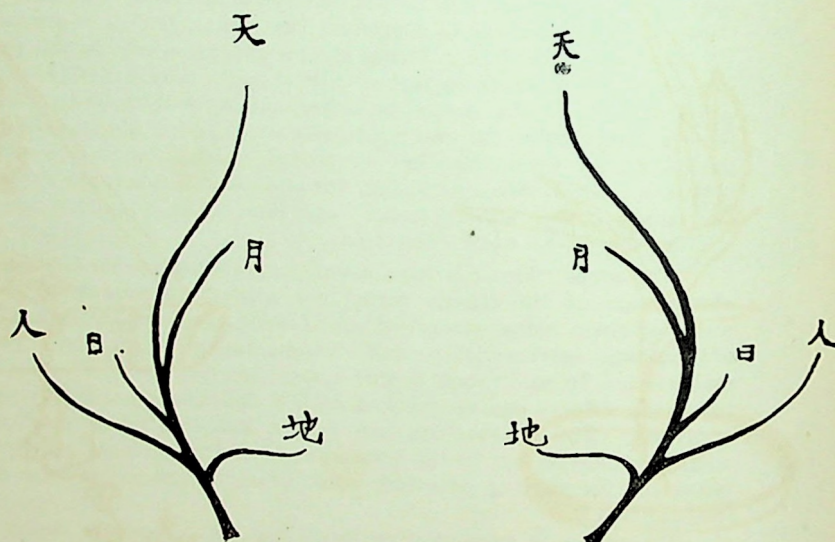


Figure 3.

Two more Stalks may be  
added to give Fullness  
to the Arrangement.



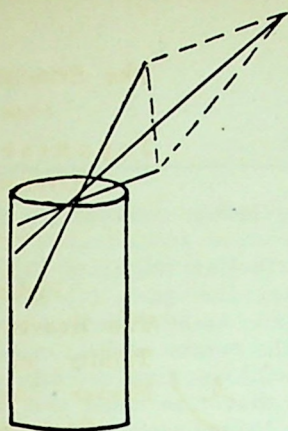


Figure 4.

Examples of the  
Flower Arrange-  
Nageire Style of  
ment.

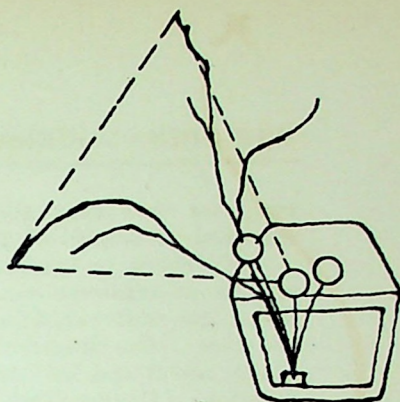


Figure 5.

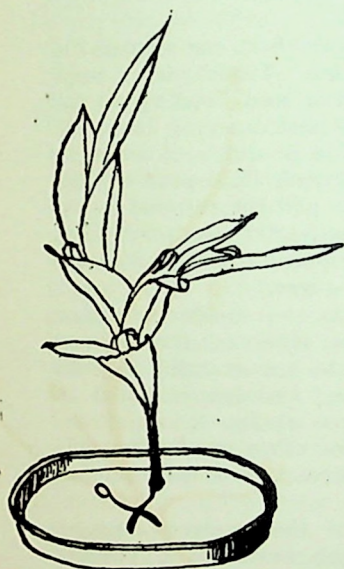


Figure 6.

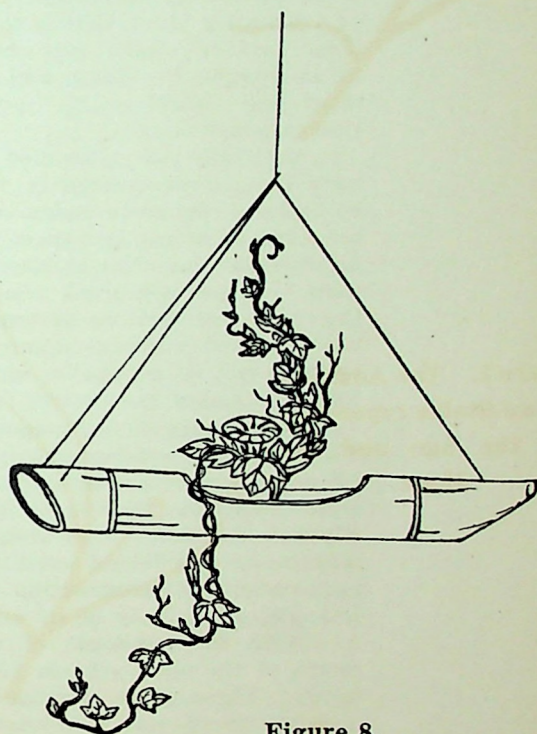


Figure 8.

A Torn Leaf may be used to  
Advantage in *Ike-bana*, as  
shown in the above Figure.

Enshu Arrangements fill a  
complete Circle.

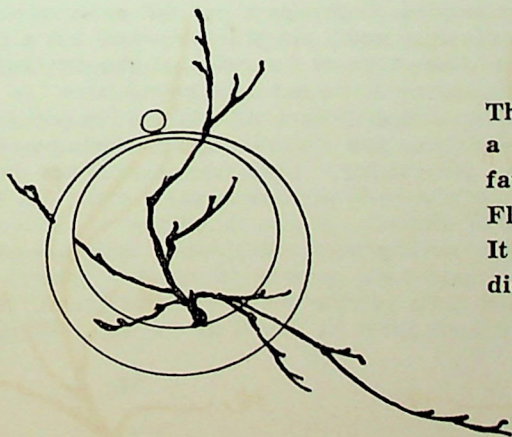


Figure 9.

The Hanging Boat is  
a Receptacle greatly  
favoured in Japanese  
Flower Arrangement.  
It can be made to in-  
dicate many Things.



two, but this very stylization may, perhaps, better demonstrate the essential principles of the art.

Everyone is familiar with the Heaven-Earth-Man trinity of Japanese flower-arrangement. The stalk representing Heaven is the tallest, being generally about one and a half times the longest dimension of the vase. The Man branch is about one-half the height of Heaven, and Earth about one-half the height of Man. The three branches take up positions (Enshu School) as in Figure 1. It should be noted that the three stalks travel together for several inches before separating. This is an extremely important requirement, as it helps to give the effect of a growing plant, that is to say, branches shooting from a single stalk. Two further stalks may be added as in Figure 2, and two more as in Figure 3. These additions merely give fullness to the arrangement and should in no case be permitted to detract from the three elementary lines.

Naturally the untouched stalks used in this work do not necessarily have the curves desired in the final arrangement. These curves must be induced, in some cases by the gentle twisting and bending of the branches or stems, in others by slitting the bark and cracking the stem. In different varieties of plants this must be done in different ways, as some branches will break completely through with very little pressure and thus be spoiled for the arrangement, while others will not respond to any but the most vigorous manipulation. Where the stalks are very thick, and can not be persuaded into curves by bending or breaking, they are forced to follow the desired lines by inserting wedges.

Some stalks do not respond to bending, and are too slender to wedge. These are, therefore, unsuited for the *Seikwa* style of arrangement (Figures 1 to 3) and must be used, if at all, for the less-exacting *Nageire* style. *Nageire*, meaning, literally, "thrown in," is demonstrated in Figures 4 and 5. This style requires only three stalks, of which one may be of a different variety of plant from the other two. The only requirement of construction here is that the three tips shall outline a triangle, which may be of any form.

With the hundreds of modern schools and the modern arrangements of the older schools (*Moribana*) this article has little or nothing to do. These more modern flower arrangements make room for the multiplicity of foreign blooms that have been imported into Japan in the last fifty years, and consist chiefly of the amassing of numbers of widely varying flowers in a low flat receptacle. Most of these *Moribana* are confusing, many are startling, and not a few positively ugly. They seem to lose sight of the original aim of *Ike-bana*, which was to make flowers appear to be actually growing.

Many of the modern schools bid for popularity by turning out books of instructions and pictures, by sponsoring new styles in receptacles, and similar advertising. Their commercialized principles, however, cannot be given the serious consideration that can be accorded to the tested tenets of *Ikenobo*, *Enshu* or *Misho*.

The arrangement of flowers and branches indoors must always approximate their growth in nature. Cherry trees flower first at the top and then on the lower branches, and, therefore, in *Ike-bana* the opened buds must be found at the top. Plum trees flower first on the



lower branches, and accordingly the highest branches of a plum-arrangement must contain the closed buds. The *ichihatsu*\* variety of iris is longer in the leaf than in the flower, and when cut and placed in a bowl it must be arranged with the flowers shorter than the leaves. On the other hand, the *kakitsubata*\*\* another variety of iris, has taller flowers than leaves, and this must be taken into consideration.

Some leaves, particularly of water plants, lose their stiffness when cut, and this must be remedied by plastering several leaves together with the sticky substances generally found in the leaves and stems in order to give them sufficient body to stand upright and not droop.

In art, as in nature, a studied carelessness adds to the charm of an arrangement. A torn leaf, (Figure 6) a broken reed, a cocoon still clinging to a branch, a stump covered with lichens—all lend verisimilitude and stimulate the imagination to picture a natural scene. There is a story told of Rikiu, the famous tea-master, which illustrates this point. One day he was teaching his young son the secrets of the tea ceremony, and, as one of his duties, assigned him the garden path to sweep. The boy swept it diligently, and then called his father to inspect his work. Rikiu was not satisfied. Again the boy swept, and traced with his rake a pattern in the white sand of the path. The great tea master was still not satisfied. Reaching up to the branch of a maple tree which hung over the path, he shook down a few red leaves. In an art which seeks to imitate nature, there can be no perfection without naturalness.

Although in *Ike-bana* a strict adherence to the forms and feeling of nature is imperative, it is often desirable to anticipate and outdo the latter. Plum branches are appreciated in an arrangement only in the weeks before the plum tree in the garden has actually begun to flower. When parks and hillsides are streaked with the pale pink of the cherry blossoms a cherry arrangement in the *tokonoma* is tedious.

Chrysanthemums and other cultivated flowers, on the other hand, since not plentiful in natural surroundings, are admissible for arrangement as long as they can be procured. Towards the end of the season, however, chrysanthemum stalks become very tough and woody, and hence are almost impossible to manipulate with the fingers. A special tool is provided for this purpose.

In all classic flower arrangement selection and elimination form the larger part of the work. The whole system is based upon rejection of non-essentials. No arrangement can be made with less than three parts, although one well-shaped branch may represent all three. One line gives no sense of proportion, two will give a false balance, while three show both balance and proportion. Beyond these three it is not necessary to go, although, of course, many arrangements contain five, seven and even nine parts. No matter how many additional parts there may be, however, the original three points always dominate, and the simpler the arrangement the more pronounced its message.

Even numbers never figure in a true arrangement. We may have three, five, seven or nine parts: never two, four, six or eight. This is a cardinal point, since even numbers imply perfection, and are, therefore, too obvious. An odd number suggests its even complement, and

\* Wall iris.

\*\* Smooth everblooming iris.



the charm lies in the fact that it is only suggested, not intruded. So in arranging larger flowers, such as chrysanthemums, camellias and iris, in fact any flowers of such size and scarcity in the arrangement as to be readily counted, the flowers must be present in odd numbers. An eighth flower must be lopped off to leave seven, or a fifth must be added to a tedious four.

This principle of rejection of non-essentials extends farther than to the mere counting of the principal lines of the arrangement, or of the flowers and buds present in it. All the lines must be clean; there must be no superfluous leaves or twigs extending out from the main branch, but only enough to lend fullness and richness to the arrangement without blurring the line. The ability to decide which leaves to snip off and which to leave in careless profusion is what makes a master. Incidentally, it is through this principle of elimination that Japanese painting has achieved that linear truth which is the despair of all imitators. On the other hand, a poverty of leaves and accessory branches gives the arrangement an appearance that the Japanese describe as *sabishii*, or lonely, and the considerate artist will always give his three branches good company.

In Figure 7 the branch which forms the outline of Mount Fuji was originally a long straight (or nearly so) bushy branch of pine. In order to make the peak of the mountain, it was not only necessary to cut out wedges from the under side of the branch so that it would fold into angles of approximately 100 degrees, but also to trim away all unnecessary twigs in order to give a clear outline. But, to complete the picture, one little sprig of pine must be left clinging to the side of the mountain to represent the fringes of mist which nearly always wreath that magnificent peak. Which twig out of a possible fifty or so was to be left to give just the right illusion? The slightest error of judgment here would have ruined the whole balance of the picture, for a picture it is.

In watching a master at work perhaps the most thrilling moment is that in which he lays aside the scissors.

The Oriental way of thinking, which assigns masculinity and femininity to inanimate objects in nature, in *Ike-bana* attributes to certain branches and flowers a male and to others a female character. Willow and cherry branches are considered as feminine, while plum branches, which do not lend themselves with such grace and flexibility to arrangement, are considered masculine. *Shobu*,\* with their spear-pointed leaves, are masculine and are used for decoration at the time of the Boy's Festival on the fifth day of the fifth month, while *kakitsubata*, with their softer outlines and less rigid leaves, are feminine.

Arrangements in which the Man branch points to the right (the beholder's left) are female, while arrangements in which the Man branch points to the left are male. This seems to be a purely arbitrary rule; there is no regulation as to when either style should be used, the choice being left to the arranger, who must decide from the natural curves of the material with which he is working and the space which

\* Sweet flag



## FLOWER ARRANGEMENT, A LIVING ART

the finished arrangement is to occupy whether the arrangement shall be male or female.

In former days, when flower arrangement in its classic forms was more widely practiced and uninfluenced by the modern schools which have sprung up in great confusion in recent years, it was possible, on stepping into a home and sitting before the *tokonoma*, to recognize at once, not only the character of the inmates, but also the fortunes of the household. In much the same way as incense was used to express the emotional colour of a household, so the arrangement of the flowers expressed to the outsider what of joy or sadness might have been in the hearts of those within.

For example, flowers arranged in a hanging boat (Figure 8), a receptacle greatly favoured by the Japanese, can indicate whether there is a coming or a going in the family by the direction in which the prow is pointed. The length and position of a hanging vine in a moon receptacle give the day of the month fairly accurately. Certain flowers and branches are congratulatory, pine because it represents long life, bamboo for strength, plum for bravery because it flowers in the dead of winter, lotus, not because of its connection with Buddhism, but because of its triumphant birth from the mud, and other flowers such as iris, peony, and narcissus for more obscure reasons.

Flowers containing a milky substance in their stems or those with thorns are unpropitious, and should never be used for flower arrangements. It is obvious, too, that poisonous and evil-smelling flowers are taboo. There is no prohibition on colours, contrary to the statement made by many foreigners that the Japanese consider red flowers unlucky. The only prohibition of red is for use at funerals, when it is considered somewhat "noisy." White is considered the purest colour, as with us, and, when flowers of two or more colours are used together in an arrangement, the white ones should be placed at the top.

For weddings flowers are seldom used in an arrangement, because they soon wither, and no bridegroom cares to be reminded of the transitoriness of feminine beauty. Pine branches are much used on such occasions, when a congratulatory effect is desired.

Similarly, a delicate compliment can be paid to a newly-married couple by arrangements of *omoto*\* (萬年青), which bears many berries.

At the New Year pine and bamboo, often with an addition of plum branches, are arranged in various ways. Every house at this season has at least a sprig of pine attached to the gate-post, but this custom is not strictly connected with *Ike-bana*.

The season of the year may also be indicated in a flower arrangement. Early spring arrangements are apt to be wind-blown. Winter arrangements consist almost exclusively of evergreen or unflowered plum. Mrs. Averill\*\* puts it thus, "In spring the soul is in the flowers, in summer it is in the leaves, in autumn it comes into the fruit, while in winter it spreads into the branches." Summer arrangements are usually in a wide shallow basin with a maximum of water exposed to give a sensation of coolness (Figure 6). The length of the stalk at the base

\* *Rhoeo japonica*.

\*\* M. Averill "The Flower Art of Japan."



of the arrangement before the parts separate will also indicate the season of the year, being longest in the spring when growth is quickest and shortest in winter when it is almost at a standstill.

Not less important than the flowers and branches are the receptacles. Seldom in Japan is a vase admired for its own beauty, as with us. It is of merit only when blending perfectly with the arrangement, and it is for this reason that so many vases, bowls and baskets are of an earth-colour and severely plain in design. Bronze is much favoured, as also is bamboo and rough pottery. The shapes used are extremely varied, but must be in keeping with the season, must harmonize with the size and variety of the flowers used, and must correspond as closely as possible to natural objects: hence the fondness for gourd, bucket, boat and moon shapes. The popularity of the hanging receptacle (Figures 8 and 9) is said to have been derived from the precept that flowers received from a friend should never be looked down upon.

"*Ki ni iranu*

*Kaze mo arou ni*

*Yanagi kana."*

"Learn from the willow—

Bend to what would break you."

The practice of *Ike-bana*, not only as an art, but as a religion, that is, sincere and faithful adherence to the principles involved, is said to develop in the worker certain qualities of mind and soul. Iemoto, the great disciple and teacher of the tea ceremony, to which cult *Ike-bana* is akin in feeling, propounded over a hundred years ago a list of twenty virtues to be learned from a study of his art. Most of these are also claimed to be inculcated by *Ike-bana*. Among them are the power of concentration, mental poise (evidenced by many cures of hysteria, hypochondria, and *malades imaginaires*), an even temper, patience, respect and love for nature (each separate frond and leaf, as well as nature in the large), good general health, temperance, tolerance and humility. A few of the instructions given to serious *Enshu* students at the end of the first year of study may serve to show how this refining force operates:

1. Before beginning work, set the room and your tools in good order, and set your spirit in order, too.
2. As a mirror reflects the face, so do the flowers reflect the soul; so be sure to bring only the purest thoughts to your work.
3. Treat the flowers and branches with gentleness and consideration, just as you would the members of your own body.
4. The Heaven branch points up to Heaven and carries your thoughts upward.
5. When the flowers have been arranged, go off a little way and look up at the arrangement. Remember that in the perfect circle of your arrangement dwell the gods themselves.
6. When you go to admire another's arrangement, lay down your fan, lest the blossoms flutter down before an imaginary wind.
7. Let flower arrangement teach you to revere and cherish the life and growth of human beings, as well as of plants.

Arrangements of flowers and branches in the classic forms described will not fail to inspire a sympathetic beholder, even though he may be unschooled in the technique of the art. Just as the spires and broken arches of Gothic architecture were calculated to point the spirit to the



heavens, so the Earth-to-Heaven sweep of an *Ike-bana* arrangement thrills and uplifts the soul. Nobility of line and purity of execution, these are the qualities that make *Ike-bana* one of the ennobling arts. Truly did the sages of China teach, and truly have we repeated after them "The way of truth is the way of Heaven, and for men to walk in the way of truth is to become as Gods."

## NOTES ON THE ORIGIN OF CHINESE PRIVATE GARDENS

CONDENSED FROM THE CHINESE OF WU SHIH CH'ANG\*

BY

GRACE M. BOYNTON

It is well known that Peking has some of the finest gardens which survive in China, but it is not, perhaps, generally realized that few of them are older than the seventeenth century, and that they are not indigenous to the north. They have a lineage which goes back to Hangchow and Soochow in the Ming Dynasty, and those gardens in their turn were influenced by developments belonging to the Southern Sung, when a scholar, Li Ke Fei (李格非), compiled notices of both Northern Sung and T'ang Dynasty gardens.\*\* Their origin can thus be traced back to the Wei Ching period.

Like the Middle Ages in Europe, the Six Dynasties presented a spectacle of political confusion, of religious enthusiasm, and of great romantic attitudes.† Life was uncertain, and, in public office, peace of mind impossible. The Buddhist doctrine of withdrawal, and the Taoist philosophy of non-interference were congenial to sensitive minds confronted with social chaos. Appreciation of nature and of art was combined, in many cases, with a romantic recklessness in self indulgence, and an indifference to criticism. It was under such conditions that Chinese private gardens developed as a means of escape from harassing realities.

Scrutiny of the old books makes it evident that before the Six Dynasties, commoners did not have private gardens. Emperors had great parks and pleasure grounds, but under the feudal system only those of royal blood were allowed this privilege. We read in the Book of History (史記) of the T'u Yuan (菴園), and in the Book of Odes 詩經, the word for garden appears. We are told of lacquer tree gardens and orange tree gardens, and we have the story of the famous scholar Tung Chung Shu (董仲舒) who lectured so earnestly upon the "Spring

\* 魏晉風流與私家園林，吳世昌著，學文月刊一卷二期

† "The Romanticism of the Wei Ching Dynasties and Chinese Private Gardens," by Wu Shih Ch'ang, Hsueh Wen, Vol. I, No. 2, Peking, 1934. This article deals much more fully with the Wei Ching period than this condensation in which I have concentrated upon the information about the gardens themselves. Sections omitted or combined include discussions of the chaotic condition of the times, the persecution of men of letters, currents of thought, and the Back to Nature philosophy in particular.

\*\* "Famous Gardens in Loyang" (洛陽名園記).

† The term romantic, 浪漫, is recent. The original is *k'ang ta* (曠達) and *feng liu* (風流).



and Autumn" (春秋) that he did not look at his garden for three years. But the "gardens" mentioned in all these early instances were probably orchards, vegetable plots or mulberry or lacquer tree plantations, and not landscaped at all. The palaces of these early days, however, were influences in later garden development. The emperors of ancient times always built on high foundations, and to get elevation in one place it was necessary to excavate in another. The hole from which building material was taken became a pond; and height and water are necessary and inseparable elements in the Chinese landscape garden.

The chaotic condition of society drove the people of the Wei Ching period to retire to the "Hills and Water," where the appreciation of natural scenery was cultivated. In personal letters, and occasional poems, scholars and artists begin the record\* of what has since become a great tradition with Chinese men of letters. We can trace the direction of aesthetic attention to matters which had not been mentioned before—the subtle beauty of the hills of Chekiang in the time between winter and autumn, the cry of the wild geese, and the grace of the bamboo. It is significant that Ku K'ai Chi (顧愷之) now began the painting of landscape. Enthusiasm for excursions into the mountains spread from the scholars and artists to officials who made a fashion of it, so that it is reported that when the Emperor Ming Ti (明帝) asked Hsien K'un (謝鯤) how he compared with the Prime Minister, the former modestly replied: "In political affairs I am no better, but I may say that I excel him in the appreciation of scenery."\*\*\*

Men of religion had also a share in directing attention to the joys of nature and solitude. Taoist romanticism, a reaction from the Ju philosophy, was most influential, but Buddhist monks founded their monasteries in the mountains where they contemplated nature. Taoist notions and resulting practices must be very briefly summarized. Discussions of fairies (immortals) and of the supernatural are characteristic of Wei Ching scholars. The practice of *yang hsün* (養性), or cultivation of human nature, which was supposed to make possible the attainment of immortality, began then. Some went up into the mountains to practise alchemy, and wandered about in search of places where they could "put down their stoves." Still others haunted the hills searching for herbs which would make magic concoctions. And a certain "five stone medicine" was so powerful that the people who took it had to exercise strenuously in order to avoid undesirable results, and therefore climbed mountains.† Furthermore, Taoist teaching was definitely a "back to nature" doctrine. And so arose the "back to nature" cult of ancient Ching.

The philosophy of the Taoist Romanticists has more than one aspect; to give up the cares and troubles of ordinary life and return to the bosom of Nature is one; to be frank and true in daily living, to be indifferent to worldly interests, and to traditional moral codes, and contemporary conventions is another. The Confucians were completely outraged by

\* Biography of Ku K'ai Chi (顧愷之), of Wang She Chi (王羲之) of Wang Hui Chi (王徽之) in the "Book of the Ching Dynasty" (晉書).

See also Miscellaneous Letters of Wang She Chi in "Complete Ching Dynasty Prose," Vols. 25 and 26.

\*\* "Shih Shuo Hsing Yu" (世說新語) inter volume p. 25.

† Cf. Miscellaneous Letters of Wang She Chi; also 謝家氏顏 on "Yang Hsin."



## NOTES ON THE ORIGIN OF CHINESE PRIVATE GARDENS

the extravagances of scholar romantics, whose behavior after all had a good deal of wiley common sense in it. Few people of importance in those days came to a natural end, and the romantics who resigned official positions because they were suddenly seized with a longing for the taste of a certain fish in a distant locality,<sup>§</sup> or who contrived to be drunk for months on end when it was essential to avoid doing business which was dangerous or embarrassing<sup>¶</sup> were not so very different from more ordinary if less ingenious contemporaries. Their attitude of nonchalance came to be called "jesting with life," a life which was excessively grim when taken seriously.

These romanticists were in the position of men unwilling to compromise with society; the only thing left, therefore, was to escape from it. They built up a philosophy of intoxication; they absorbed themselves in the delights of scenery, flowers and trees, animals and stars. Their love of the arts was another aspect of the same urge; painting and music and sculpture occupied them. Their calligraphy is still considered the best. Their conversation was delightful—so delightful that it is said the Ching dynasty was destroyed by conversation. Of them all perhaps the most significant was T'ao Yuan Ming (陶淵明). He was somewhat influenced by Confucianism and did not share in all of the extravagancies of the time. He says, for instance, of the cult of the supernatural:

I have no way of riding on clouds (becoming a fairy).

I have no doubt about the natural end (death).

But he is also author of a famous couplet which scholars still quote to show how a poet may forget himself, become impersonal and achieve an attitude of complete dissociation:

I plucked the chrysanthemums beside the hedge;

In calm I found the southern hills.

The romantic philosophy that roots in Taoism and in Buddhist doctrines and practice produced the first private gardens.\* The higher Buddhist monks explored mountains, chiefly in the eastern part of the Yang-tse valley in Kiangsi, Szechuan, and Kuantung to find sites for temples.\*\* The Ch'an or meditation school of Buddhism produced monks who lived as hermits in the hills, and they and the itinerant Taoist herb collectors, built shelters and retreats which required three things: wood, water, and surrounding rocks which would shield them from the sweep of the wind. These are the factors in fine scenery. The resulting temples had elaborate and secluded grounds which were the first private gardens.

One monk, Hui Yuan,† a friend of Tao Yuan Ming, was regarded as the master designer of monastery gardens. He welcomed others who were not monks as participants in the building of his monastery at Lu

§ See: Biography of Chang Han (張翰) "Book of the Ching Dynasty."

¶ See: Biography of Chi K'ang (嵇康) "Book of the Ching Dynasty."

\* "Shih Shuo Hsing Yu" (世說新語下卷之上) p.17. Kuang Chen Yen built houses for meditation in Nan-ch'ang.

"Biographies of the High Monks" (高僧傳) Vol. 5.

\*\* Tao An (道安) at T'ai Hang Shan

Chu Fa T'ai (竺法汰), Kiangsu.

Fa Ho (法和), Szechuan.

† Biography of Hui Yuan (慧遠), Vol. 6.



Shan (廬山) in Kuling, Kiangsi. § The group of the devout who gathered around Hui Yuan came to be known as the White Lotus Society. When lay members were obliged to leave the mountain monastery, they created gardens of their own as nearly like Lu Shan as possible. This marks the first known instance of the spread of landscape ideas from one center.

It was in some such fashion as this that private gardens came down from mountain tops and invaded the cities in the plains. ¶ It is at this point that two variations of the garden idea can be distinguished. These differences represent the desire for magnificence on the part of nobles and wealthy people in the north, and for a refined privacy which was sought by scholars with limited means in the south. The gardens of the north were influenced by the famous Chin Ku Yuan of Honan, and those of the south by a group of scholars known as the Lan T'ing Party.

We turn first to the Chin Ku Yuan or Garden of the Golden Valley, of which we may read in the works of its owner:

"I have remained a high official for 25 years. When I was fifty years old I left my position for certain reasons, and during my old age I indulged myself quite freely. I liked forests and natural scenery and so I escaped to the villa of Ho Yang (Chin Ku Yuan) which is the residence assigned to me by the emperor. The place was inside a long bank and beside a clear stream. . . . the water encircles my residence. There are pavilions, halls and ponds with birds and fishes. In my household there are people who can dance, and play musical instruments. When I go out I am solely occupied with hunting and catching birds. When I come in I have the pleasure of lute playing and of family life. Moreover, I take drugs with the intention of becoming an immortal."\*

It appears that others followed the example of the owner of the Garden of the Golden Valley, and competitions in luxury resulted. A little later it became customary for nobles and eunuchs to acquire merit by presenting their gardens to monasteries, and surviving records of these give us our first idea of ancient gardens in cities. Since the following passage is the most detailed account of this stage of Chinese gardens, we quote at length:

"To the south of Chin I Li is Tsao Te Li (names of two roads). In this *li* there were. . . . five residences. . . . Chang Lun's (張倫) was the most luxurious. His buildings were bright, his furniture and clothing and curios were very fine. His equipage was more impressive than a king's. His garden with its hills and ponds was not surpassed in beauty by those of any of the princes. He built a range of hills called the Chin Yang Shan which appear to be natural hills. Inside these hills were double peaks and complicated ranges connected with deep streams and valleys. He had high woods and huge trees which screened the light of the sun and the moon. The creepers hanging downwards would let the mist go in and out. The zigzag stone paths going up and down

§ For other mountain monasteries see "Shui Ching Chu" (水經注).

¶ There are some records of private gardens a little earlier than the White Lotus Society. Mr. Wu considers it possible that there was parallel development of monastic and private gardens.

\* Preface to "Homesick Poetry" (思歸吟).

See also the preface to the Chin Ku Poems in "Complete Ching Dynasty Prose," Vol. 33, Page 13.



## NOTES ON THE ORIGIN OF CHINESE PRIVATE GARDENS

hill seemed to come to an end (literally "be stopped") every few steps, but in fact led on to something else again. The stony and curious streams twist for a time, then go straight once more. The lovers of natural scenery were enchanted with this place and forgot to go home."§

Accounts of the Lan T'ing Party or the Guests of the Orchid Pavilion give us our information about early private gardens in South China. The host, or "leader" of the party, was Wang She Chi (王羲之), and he, his sons, relatives and friends wrote poems which have come down to us.¶ All these people loved natural scenery, and many of them had their own villas. Their verses were composed at garden parties, where a little bowl of wine of and a song were deemed sufficient entertainment for congenial spirits.

It is rather difficult to get a clear idea of what these ancient gardens of the south were like, since there is no compilation of records such as were preserved in monasteries of the north, and the materials are scattered. We can only pick up, here and there, the remark of an historian or a line of poetry.\* But it is quite clear from the references we have, that the villas of the south were different from the magnificent gardens of the north. There is more emphasis on simplicity and beauty of situation in the south. One poem which may be regarded as typical has this passage:

"In my garden I have driven away all the cares of the world. The place is clean and broad. I selected a site against the northern hills and my window faces the southern river. I stopped the stream with a dam. I planted the hibiscus (槿) evenly before my round window, and all the hills were in view from them."\*\*\*

Five *mou* of land seem to have been enough to enable a scholar to retire, and the villas were built either against or upon the slopes of mountains, or else near rivers. It was not necessary, therefore, to attempt great artificial effects. Generally speaking, gardens in the north surpassed those of the south in imposing architecture, and elaborate landscaping; and those in South China excelled in their situations and in space relations to natural scenery. In North China only princes and wealthy people could afford gardens. In South China we find Tao Yuan Ming so poor that he begged food from his friends, and was sometimes so faint from hunger that he could not get out of bed, and yet he had "a plot of more than ten *mou*; a courtyard of eight or nine rooms, with elms and willows to cover the eaves, and peach and pear trees standing before the hall."†

We should remember that the difference in the soil may have been another influence. In North China, pines and yew require stately architecture, while in South China bamboo and chrysanthemum combine with forms of building which are at once pure and delicately simple. But

§ "Loyang Chia Lan Chi" (洛陽伽藍記), 547 A.D., Vol. 2, p.7.

See also in the same work the poem "T'ing Shan Fu" by Chang Tse Tzu (姜質志) describing the scenes of a certain prince's garden. This contains the first mention of flowers in Chinese private gardens.

¶ "Complete Ching Dynasty Verse," Vol. 5.

\* Such as Sung Chu's 孫綽 Poem on "Retirement" (遂初賦序) quoted in "Notes of Shih Shuo Hsing Yu."

\*\* Hsieh Ling Ying's (謝靈運) Poem on "Planting Trees in a Southern Garden" (田南樹園激流植援).

† Tao's poem on "Retiring to the Field" (歸園田居).



the interests and tastes of the two sections probably were the determining factor. In the north the owners were luxurious and ostentatious; in the south they were scholarly and bent upon retirement.

The red gate is no glory

It is not better than to stay in a little cottage.

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## DIVINATION AND RITUAL DURING THE SHANG AND CHOU DYNASTIES

By

H. E. GIBSON

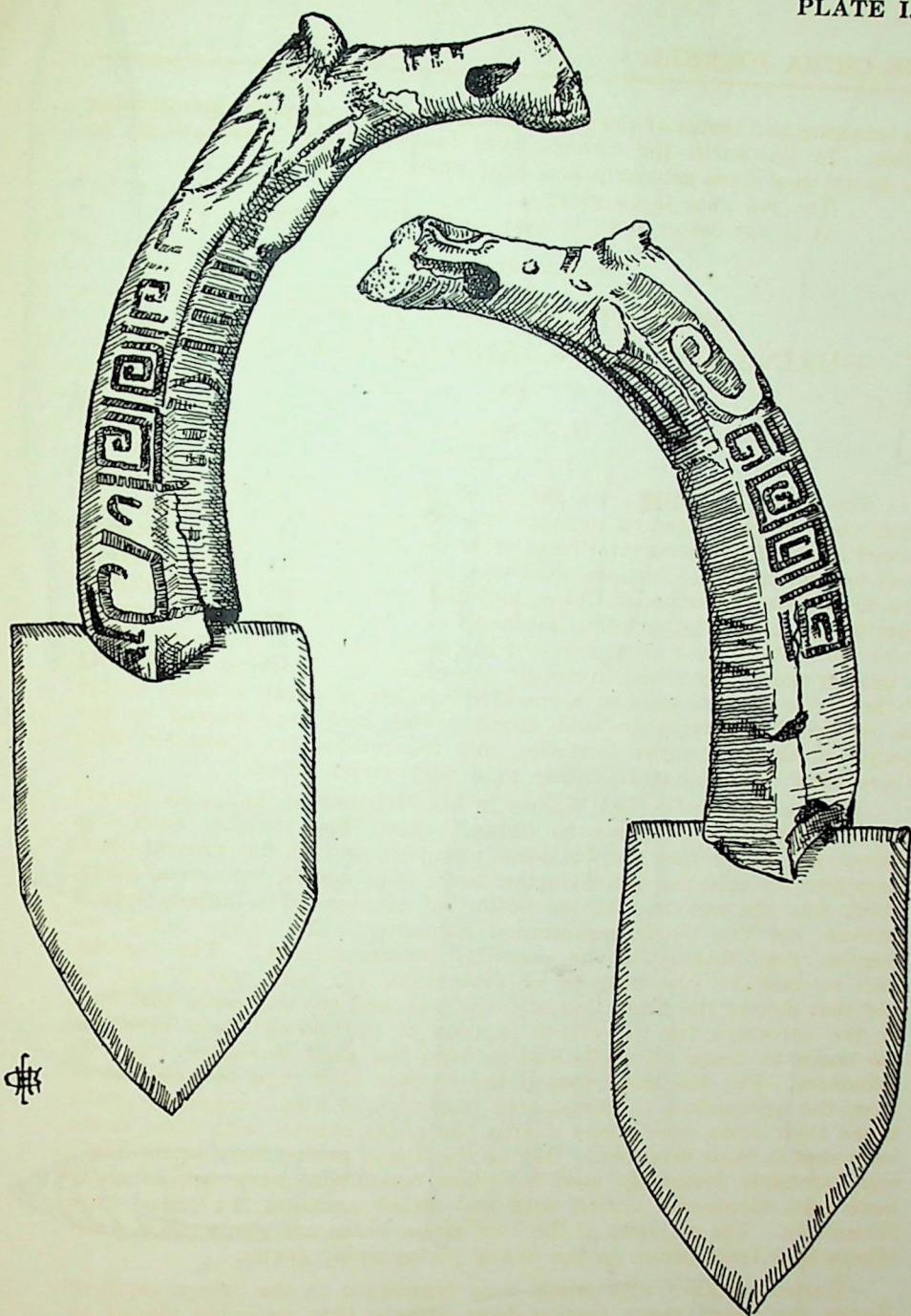
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The Chou Li (周禮) or Ritual of the Chou Dynasty was based upon that of the preceding dynasty, the Shang, which in turn had borrowed many of its ceremonial rules from the ritual of the Hsia. Divination by scorching the tortoise shell was part of the very strict ritual of the first three dynasties of China, and had close connection with animal sacrifice in ancestral worship ceremonies. As is shown by the oracle bone inscriptions on a great many of the bones handed down to us, it was a part of the Shang ritual to consult the oracle by scorching the tortoise "whether or not five oxen or a specified number of other animals should be sacrificed." Divination and sacrifice was held very sacred by the people of the first three dynasties, and the ceremonies connected with these were carried out according to a very strict ritual.

We are told by Dr. Leo Wiegner in his "History of Religious Beliefs and Philosophical Opinions in China," that "The tortoise shell was chosen, due to the fact that its dorsal carapace and its flat ventral plate, resembled the celestial bell revolving on its edge on the terrestrial plane, which was the ancient Chinese notion of cosmos. The animal lodged between the two shells represented humanity. The shape being analogous, then there must be essential correspondence." The tortoise shell selected for the purpose of divination was held sacred, and we find that during the Chou Dynasty, the cock and the dog were sacrificed by the sorcerers for the direct purpose of sprinkling their blood on the shells to break all spells and to keep the shell inviolate from evil influences. For the same reason the sorcers took care to drive away from the approaches to habitations inauspicious birds, especially owls. When their cries were heard during the night arrows with bone heads were shot in their direction. During the Shang period bone arrow-heads were probably commonly used for other ceremonial purposes, as many have been discovered buried with and mixed amongst the oracle bone fragments. The majority of the bone arrow-heads are uninscribed, while others bear inscriptions in the Shang pictographic forms.

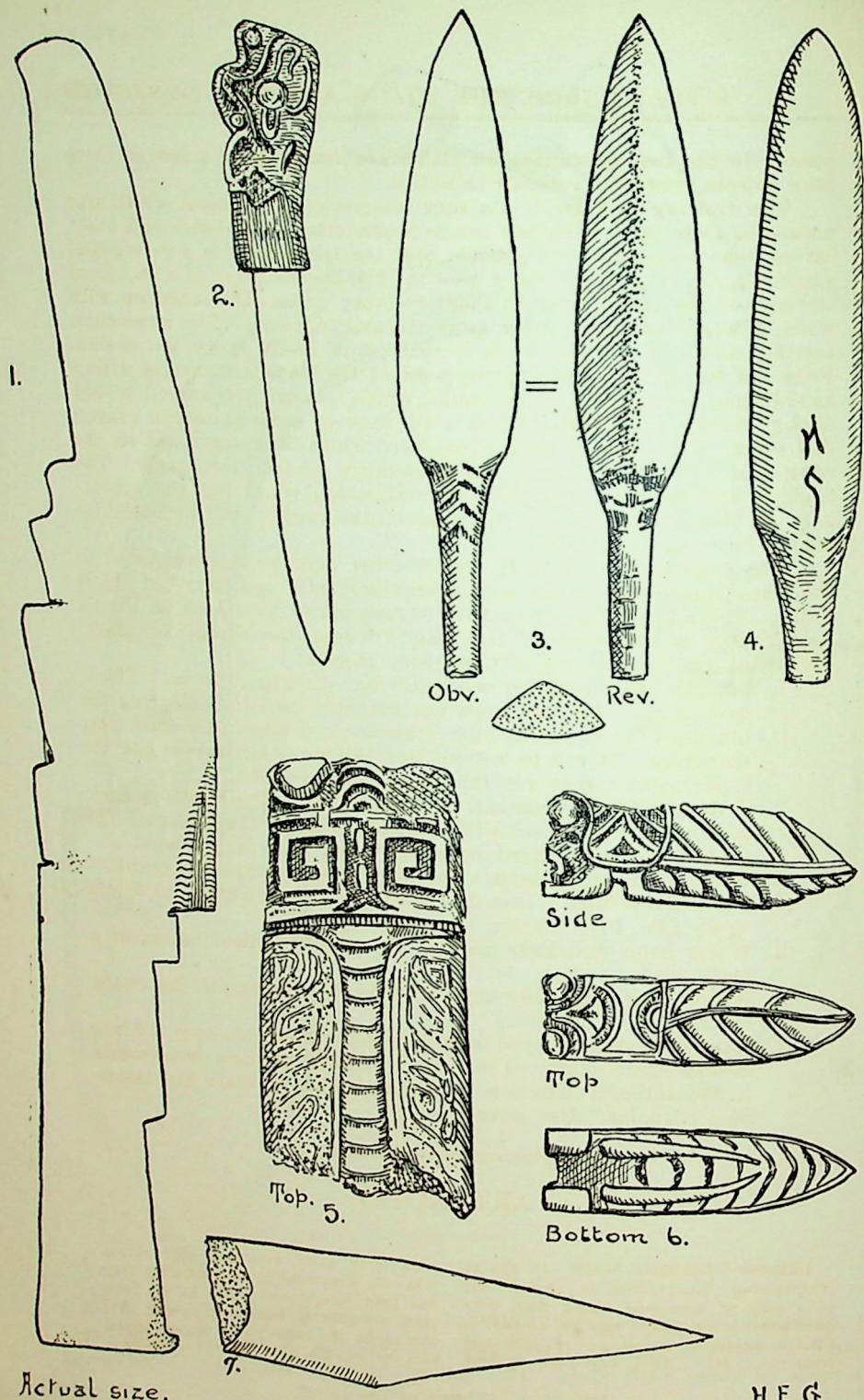
Buried together with oracle bone fragments in the yellow earth of Honan are found many curious bone objects that probably played an important part in divination by scorching the tortoise, sacrifice and other ceremonies. They form a very interesting collection, and, as time advances, we shall probably learn more concerning their intended pur-





A Sacrificial or Ceremonial Knife of the Shang Dynasty (1776-1155 B.C.) found recently in Honan. The Handle consists of a Rib Bone, while the Blade is made of some hard Bone. This interesting Relic is in the Collection of Mr. H. E. Gibson of Shanghai.





Various Bone Objects of the Shang Period found in Honan and now in the Collection of Mr. H. E. Gibson.



## RITUAL DURING THE SHANG AND CHOU DYNASTIES

poses. In the two accompanying plates are drawings of a few of these bone objects from the author's collection.

The drawing in Plate I is a very interesting instrument which was unearthed along with inscribed oracle bones, bone arrow-heads and other carved bone objects. It is possible that the instrument is a ceremonial sacrifice knife or an instrument used to sprinkle the blood of a sacrificed victim over the sacred tortoise shells or other objects in connection with which it was intended to drive away the evil influence. The ceremonial sacrifice knife, if we may term it such, is of lovely shape and design. From the top of the handle to the point of the blade it measures fifteen and one half centimeters. The handle, which is exquisitely carved in very ancient design, is fashioned from a rib bone of some animal in dragon like form. The blade is made from hard white bone sharpened on the edges and down to the point, and is strongly set into the handle. The blade is covered with a purplish crystallization which has the appearance of blood. The hole in the head of the dragon was probably intended for a carrying cord.

The drawings in Plate II are of other bone objects excavated in the same locality as the ceremonial sacrifice knife and inscribed oracle bones. The site of this excavation is reported to have been in Honan considerably to the west of Kai-feng Fu near the Shansi boundary. Following are descriptions of these bone objects:

1. Smooth yellowish hard polished bone. Length 19.25 cm. Thickness .5 cm. Use unknown but probably used in measuring the positions for scorching of tortoise or the cracks in the shell after scorching. It will be noticed that the upper left corner and the lower right corner run into small pointed knobs.
2. A dagger like instrument. Length 9.5 cm. The handle is made of horn and is carved with a peculiar unidentified design. The blade is of white hard bone sharpened to a dagger point.
3. White bone arrow-head. Face flat, reverse ridged in centre.
4. Horn arrow-head. Inscribed with the archaic Shang characters 父妣 (Fu Pi), "father deceased mother."
5. White bone, delicately carved. A conventionalized design of a male cicada.
6. White bone, delicately carved. Probably represents the cicada larva.
7. Hard yellowish polished bone instrument which has been cut into a very sharp point. There are a number of these instruments in the author's collection, all being identical in shape and sharpness of point. Use unknown.

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## ART NOTES

**Chinese Cloisonne Ware:** In the accompanying illustration is shown one of a pair of cloisonné ewers that were purchased some years ago by a lady in Chefoo amongst a job lot of pots and pans at a sale. They had been covered

with black paint, and their real nature was only discovered by accident after they had been bought and taken home. They were particularly handsome pieces. According to the owner, who communicated with us at the time of the discovery,



the ornamentation was on a gold ground, the raised design in fine-drawn gold strands with enamel filling of beautiful colours. They were said to belong to the Ming period, although some one had informed the owner that they belonged to a much earlier dynasty. They were evidently highly valued by the owner, who wished to dispose of them and appeared to think offers of hundreds or even thousands of dollars might be made.

Not having examined these obviously handsome pieces personally, we are not in a position to give a certain opinion upon them, but we would suggest they were not earlier than the Ch'ing period, and we cannot help wondering if the base was real gold. If it was, then the jugs must have been worth a great deal of money as metal, without taking into consideration their artistic value. It would be interesting to know what has become of them.

There does not appear to have been much written on Chinese cloisonné ware. Bushell in the second volume of his "Chinese Art" devotes part of a chapter to it and gives a number of illustrations. He says that the Chinese ascribe the introduction of the art of cloisonné making into their own country to the Arabs as intermediaries some time during the Yuan or Mongol Dynasty. The earlier work, while forceful and often beautiful in design and colour, was comparatively crude, the enamel being pitted with air bubble holes.

The best cloisonné work dates from the three earliest rulers of the Ch'ing or Manchu Dynasty, K'ang Hsi, Yung Ch'eng and Ch'ien Lung. Even to-day the Chinese in Peking manufacture a very superior grade of cloisonné, which is one of the best things they do in this period of artistic decadence.

**Dr. Ferguson's Collection on Exhibition:** According to news from Peking the fine collection of over a thousand Chinese art objects which the well known sinologue and authority on Chinese art, Dr. J. C. Ferguson, has donated to the University of Nanking, is being placed on exhibition in the Wen Hua Tien in the old capital. The exhibition opened on July 2 and the collection will remain on view for three months.

The collection includes ancient bronzes and rare specimens of porcelain, pottery and jade. Dr. Ferguson, who is in his seventieth year, was the founder and first President of the University of

Nanking, to which institution he has given this magnificent collection. He has also been advisor to the Chinese Government from time to time. His connection, as associate editor, with *The China Journal* from its inception in 1923 up to the end of the year 1931 is well known to our readers. He has published several works on Chinese art.

**Art Exhibitions in Shanghai:** Several exhibitions of paintings have been held in Shanghai during the past month. The first, from June 7 to 10, was of oil-paintings and water-colours in both the European and Chinese style by Mr. Wang Chi-yung, and was held in the China United Apartments on Bubbling Well Road.

Mr. Wang has recently returned from Japan, where most of his work was done. His technique is his own, his painting forceful.

The second exhibition was of Chinese water-colour and brush paintings by Mr. Wong Yah-chun, Dean of the Sing Hwa Fine Arts School, Shanghai. It was held at the Huchow Club on Kweichow Road, and attracted much attention. There were over two-hundred paintings on view. This promising artist has studied in Japan at the University of Tokyo, as well as making a tour of Europe to see the important art collections, and studying in France for a time.

On June 20 an exhibition of seventy-five oil-paintings by Mr. Y. Kumaoka was opened at the Japanese Club in Shanghai. The work of this artist may be described as startlingly realistic, especially the nudes, of which there were a number in the exhibition. There were also several attractive landscapes of views in China and Japan.

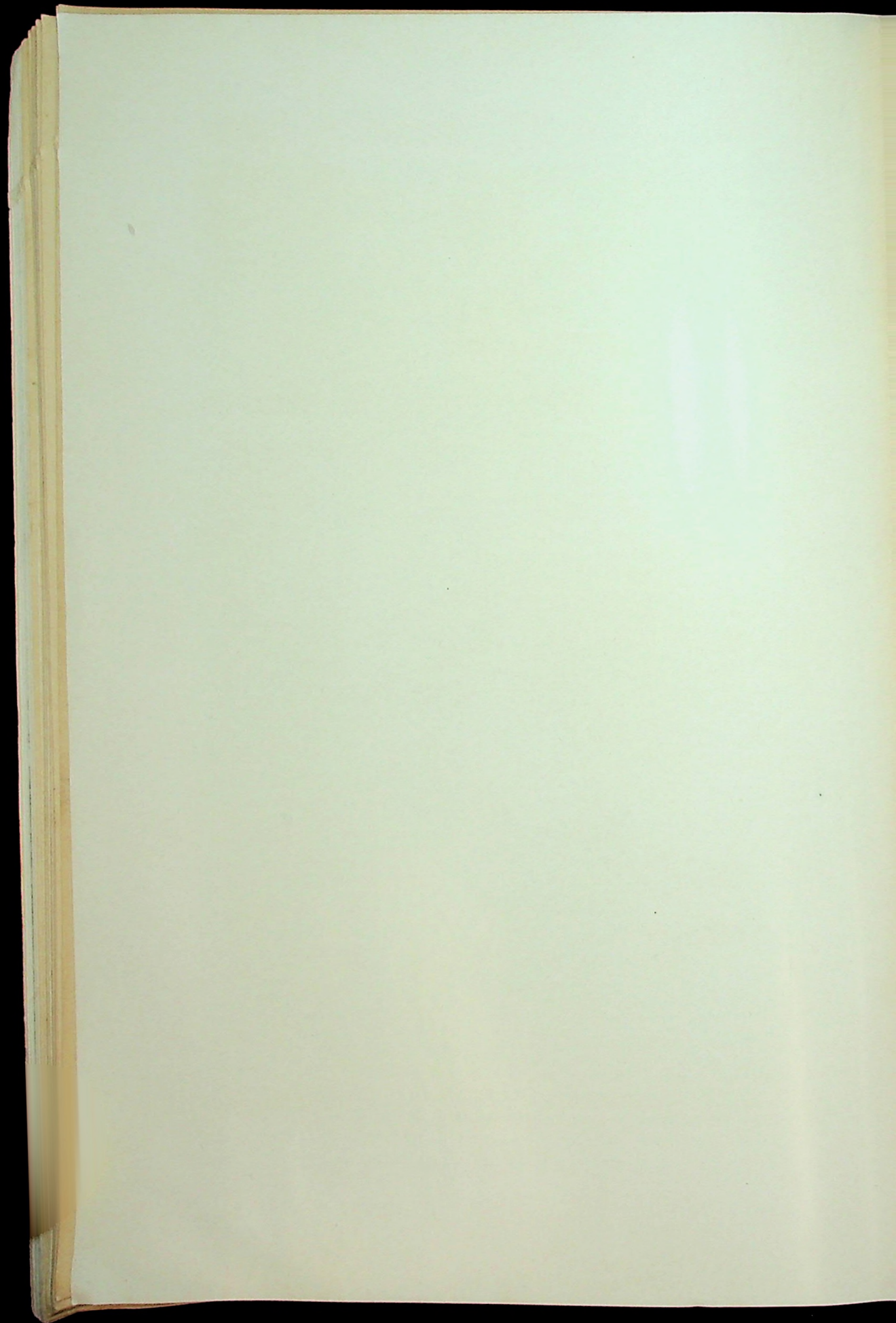
**Famous French Artist Visiting China:** The well known French artist, Evariste Jonchère, is paying a visit to Peking, says a news item from the north, after having travelled extensively in Indo-China. With a distinguished career already behind him, M. Jonchère is a comparatively young man. He has won many honours with his remarkably fine sculptures and paintings, his work placing him in the front rank of present-day artists. While in Indo-China he made many interesting studies of native types, including, of course, the Cambodian Royal Dancers. He and Madame Jonchère are staying for a while in Peking.





A good Example of Chinese Cloisonne Ware. It was one of a Pair purchased at an Auction with a Lot of Pots and Pans. They had been painted Black, and it was only by Accident that their real Nature was discovered.







**Exhibit of Nature Photography**

**Scheduled:** An international exhibition of nature photography is scheduled to be held in the Whale Hall of the British Museum, London, between August 16 and November 30, according to a bulletin recently received by *The China Journal*. It is being sponsored and arranged by

the *Country Life* magazine, and is intended to show the best of nature photography from its inception. The sponsors hope it will be the largest and most comprehensive exhibition of its kind ever held.

A. de C. S.

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## THE LIBRARY

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**The Hundred Best Series of Chinese Studies:**

The attention of students of Chinese literature may be directed to the forthcoming publication by the Commercial Press, Shanghai, of what it calls the "Tsorng Shu Jyi Cherng," which consists of a collection of the hundred best series of Chinese studies from 1201 to 1897 A.D. These are the best and most comprehensive works of Chinese studies, both ancient and modern, the choice for publication having been based principally upon the rarity and practical use of the works. Originally this hundred sets comprised about six thousand titles, but by careful selection they have been reduced to four thousand one hundred in the present edition, which will make its appearance shortly. The twenty-one thousand books will be bound in four thousand volumes, ordinary binding, and in one thousand volumes, *editions de luxe*. Those interested should lose no time in ascertaining terms of purchase from the publishers.

**Shanghai's Public Library Popular:**

The Public Library maintained in the International Settlement of Shanghai by the Municipal Council issued 6,300 volumes to subscribers during the month of May, while 2,018 people made use of

its reading room. The Library now has 585 subscribers.

**R.A.S. Library Receives More Books:**

The Librarian of the Royal Asiatic Society in Shanghai has recently published a further list of valuable books received from publishers in response to an appeal sent out some time ago for modern books which the Society is not in a way to purchase.

**Famous Authoress' Marriage:**

News has been received in Shanghai of the marriage of the famous authoress, Pearl Buck, to Mr. Richard Walsh, head of John Day and Company, publishers, and editor of *Asia*, a few hours after securing a divorce in Reno from Professor J. Lossing Buck of the University of Nanking. The latter is well known for his extensive studies of Chinese rural conditions, his book "Chinese Farm Economy" being a classic. Mrs. Walsh, of course, is well known for her novels based on Chinese rural life, the best of which is "The Good Earth." Mr. Walsh was the fortunate publisher who discovered this promising writer, whose first book "East Wind, West Wind" was not a success, but whose subsequent novels have won her a considerable fortune.

**REVIEWS**

**The Horse And The Sword**, by Harold Peake and Herbert John Fleure: The Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1933. Price, 5s. net.

In our last issue we reviewed "Merchant Venturers in Bronze" by the two authors of the above work, which is No. VIII in the series being published by the Clarendon Press under the title "The Corridors of Time." This contribution to the early history of the human race covers a period of about four hundred years which witnessed the death-throes of the Bronze Age civiliza-

tion in Europe and "the birth of forces that were to mould the life of the Classical Age." During this period the famous Trojan Wars took place, B.C. 1194-1184, according to Professor J. L. Myres in "Who were the Greeks." In China the Shang Dynasty gave way to the Chou Dynasty (B.C. 1122). It was during this period that the events chronicled in the Books of Joshua and Judges were taking place. The title of the volume under review is well chosen, for it was about the time with which it deals that the use of the horse as a



means of transport and the bronze sword as a weapon revolutionized warfare and brought about a rearrangement of power amongst the peoples of Europe and the Near East. The book gives illustrations of many of the swords of this period that have been unearthed, as well as of other articles, especially pottery, that accompanied them.

We can not do better than to recommend those of our readers who desire knowledge of the course of events in Europe and Asia before history began to be written to secure copies of this excellent series, the volumes of which are of convenient size, nicely bound and well printed and illustrated.

**The Progress of Early Man**, by Stuart Piggott: A. & C. Black, Ltd., London, 1935. Price 2s. 6d. net.

If the whole of man's existence as man were reduced to twelve hours, then the period during which he was a hunter pure and simple, would be the equivalent of 56 minutes, that during which he was a farmer would be four minutes, and that during which he has been a mechanic only six seconds. The proportions, according to Mr. Stuart Piggott in this, the 18th in the "How-&-Why Series" being issued by Messrs. A. & C. Black, Ltd., being 50,000: 5,000: 100 years. This being the case, it is not difficult to understand why man's predatory instincts are still as strong as they are. Indeed, we should have been inclined to give him

an even longer spell as a hunter, possibly 100,000 years, especially if we are to include such forms as Peking Man (*Sinanthropus pekinensis*) in his ancestry.

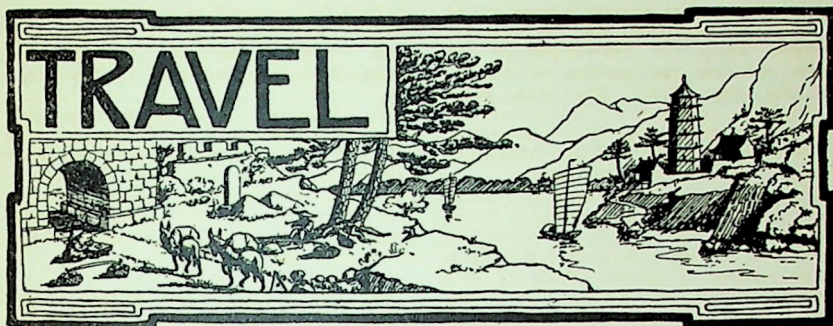
Mr. Piggott's is a fascinating little book, simply written and illustrated with rough but convincing sketches in black and white. It may be read in conjunction with the foregoing volume, and will give perspective to the events chronicled therein. It is a small compact volume, handy for the pocket.

**The Economics of National Independence and the Facts of International Trade**, by Noel Tindal: John Beale, Sons & Danielsson, Ltd., London. Price 3s. 6d. net.

The greater part of this book is in the form of a discussion between the author and his friend, Mr. Wyse, a personality created to prevent the theories put forward from being summarily dismissed as having already been discussed and disproved. Thus through fourteen chapters of questions and answers the whole problem of present-day international trade is covered. We will not attempt to outline this discussion, for to do so would require several pages of this journal. The reader will have to dig into the book himself; but he will be well rewarded, for the author is unquestionably master of his subject.

A. DE C. S.





## THE SACRED MOUNTAINS OF CHINA

T'IENT T'AI SHAN, A

HOME OF BUDDHIST PHILOSOPHY IN CHINA

BY

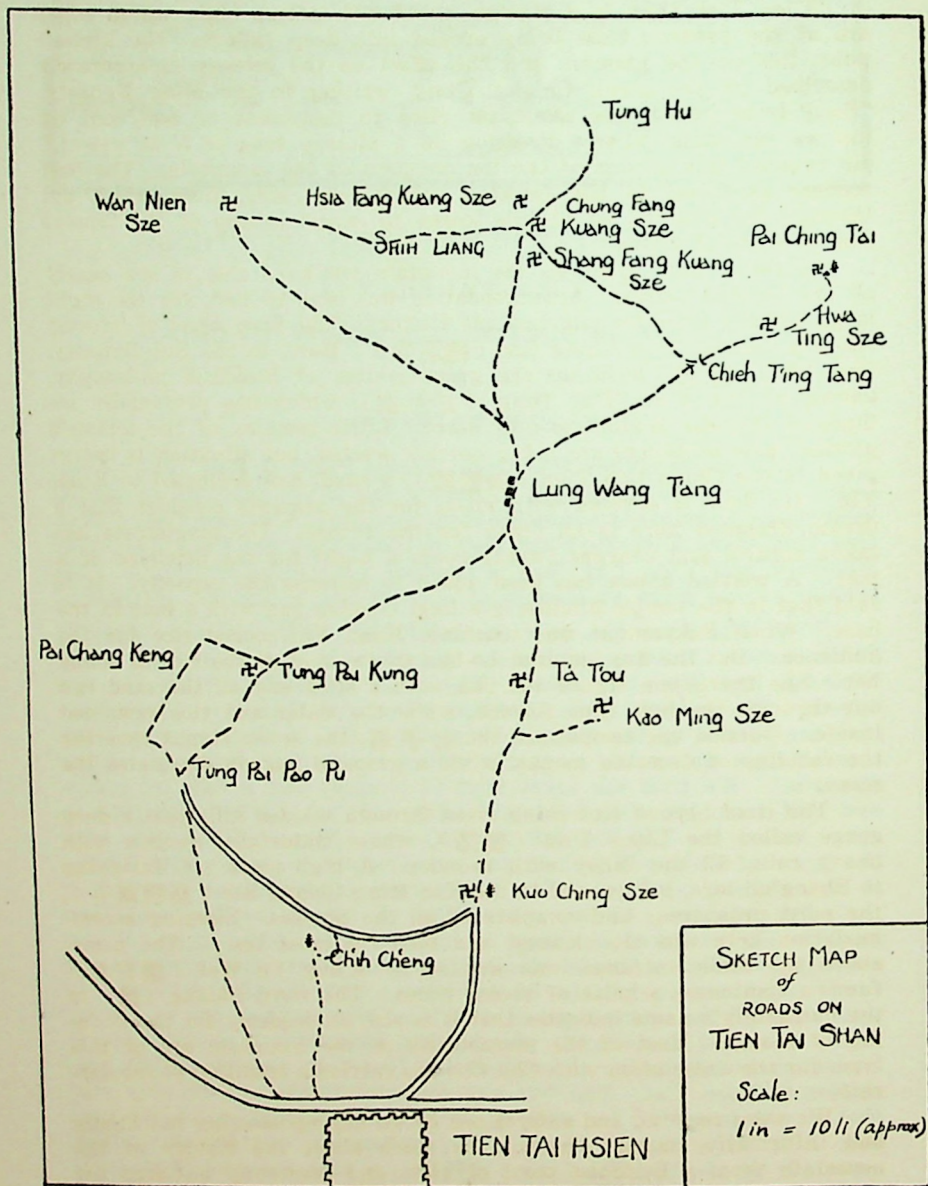
E. R. LAPWOOD

Buddhism recognises four Great Sacred Peaks, 大名山, and several Lesser Sacred Peaks, 小名山. Among the latter, four are of special interest, as being easily accessible from Shanghai. These are Huang Shan near Huei-chou, T'ien Mo Shan west of Hangchow, Yen T'ang Shan near Wenchow, and T'ien T'ai Shan, a hundred miles south of Ningpo. The present article gives an account of a short trip to the last of these.

T'ien T'ai Shan lies near the middle of the mountainous mass of South-eastern Chekiang, within the triangle with vertices at Sing-chang, Ning-hai and T'ien-t'ai Hsien. The usual approach is from the last named. The energy of the Chekiang Provincial Highways Administration has opened up the district for motor traffic, so that one may reach a point high up on the mountain within twenty-four hours of leaving Shanghai. We took the night boat to Ningpo, and a walk of a mile and half from the wharf brought us to the 'bus station with time to spare before the 7.30 'bus left for Ch'i-k'ou (溪口). Ch'i-k'ou is near the home of Chiang Kai-shek, and consequently the road from Ningpo is in excellent condition. The thirty-seven kilometers are covered in forty-five minutes. Lavish expenditure on school, hospital, road, and gardens has produced a village of unusual appearance, though it can scarcely be called a "model village," since no other place possesses the funds necessary to imitate its amenities. The traveller is forced to walk through the concrete-paved street and take another 'bus on the far side. The road immediately plunges into mountainous country, and is continuously interesting throughout the four-hour journey of 100 kilometers to T'ien T'ai. The 'bus was not comfortable, but we were glad that it was powerful, for some of the gradients exceed one in ten over long hills with hairpin bends. The engineering compels admiration, especially at the Wei Sze Ling (會墅嶺), a pass from which there is



a descent of about 250 meters in two kilometers to the T'ien-t'ai Hsien plain. The hills were well wooded and covered with crimson azaleas; often we ran beside old stone-built villages dignified by graceful and huge camphor trees, and watered by clear swift rivers.





In T'ien-t'ai Hsien there are good and cheap hotels, but, as the bus arrives at one o'clock in the afternoon, there is plenty of time to ascend the mountain to find accommodation in a temple. We hired a farmer to guide us for sixty cents a day, copied the Highways Administration sketch map, and set off.

T'ien T'ai Shan is a plateau about 800 meters high, whose edges are at the present time being eroded into deep valleys. The highest point lies on the plateau, and the effect on the scenery is accurately described by the monk Ch'uan T'ung, writing in the Ming Dynasty. "Seen from below, the mountain rises to thousands of feet, but on top we can walk in any direction on a plateau tens of *li* in extent." He counted this as one of the ten wonders of the mountain. The best scenery is found in the flanking valleys, especially those which cut through the granite, which one learns to expect in any of the famous beauty spots of China.

In three days spent on the mountain we were able to see nearly all the famous sights. Accommodation was easy to find, for the eight large temples cater for pilgrims and visitors. The first object of interest was the famous Kuo Ching Sze (國清寺). Here, in the Sui Dynasty, Chu Che (智者) built up the great system of Buddhist philosophy, known as the T'ien T'ai Tung (天台宗), which has profoundly influenced Chinese Buddhism ever since. Little remains of the temple's glories: new buildings are being quickly erected, but attention is better given to the Chiao Lan Tien (伽藍殿), a small hall dedicated to Kuan Yin. Its floor is covered with mats, for the peasants consider that a dream dreamed here is an omen for the future. The magistrate has taken control and charges twenty cents a night for the privilege of a mat. A wooden annex has been added to increase the capacity. It is said that in the temple kitchen is a huge cooking pan with a hole in the base. When Sakyamuni was teaching, Kuan Yin cooked rice for the audience. But the five hundred Lo-han threw sand on the rice to annoy her. She thereupon struck the pan with a stick and all the sand ran out through the hole thus formed, while the water and rice remained inside. Outside the temple are the 七子塔, the seven stupas covering the remains of deceased monks, while a graceful pagoda dominates the scene.

The road beyond Kuo-ching rises through wooded hills past a deep gorge called the Lung T'an (龍潭), whose waterfalls, swollen with heavy rain, fill the valley with thunder. A high steep col, fatiguing to Shanghai legs, led us over to the Kao Ming Chiang Sze (高明講寺), the most prosperous and complete of all the temples. Sleeping accommodation here was the cleanest and food the most tasty. The name, above the main entrance, was written by K'ang Yu Wei (康有爲), famous Cantonese scholar of recent times. The word Chiang (講) in the monastery's name indicates that it is also an academy for the training of monks. Most of the monasteries on the mountain are of this type, for the association with Chu Che has carried a tradition of scholarship.

We were received and entertained by an unprepossessing but kindly and informative monk, who told us much about the history of the mountain from a Buddhist point of view, and reverently unfolded for



our inspection a huge silk tapestry with a tiny but authentic picture of Chu Che mounted in the centre. An old and yellow Classic in Sanscrit was also a prized possession.

The weather cleared after a rainy night, and next morning we visited the bell-tower to see its huge bell. After that we set out up the col again, thence following the northward ridge to T'a T'ou (頭塔), a temple so called because its main altar is modelled from the upper two stories of the Kuo Ching pagoda.

As we climbed steadily, the sun came out and the mists lifted to show us a long view to the south over the plain of T'ien-t'ai, now more than 2,000 feet below. In front of us high spurs looked like mountains in themselves, though we found when we overcame them that they were really outposts of the plateau of which Lung-wang-t'ang (龍王堂) is the centre. This is a village containing a few shops, whose *man t'ou* (bread) and sweet potatoes may be strongly recommended.

While the journey across the plateau and the gradual climb up to Hua Ting Sze (華頂寺) is a very pleasant upland walk, it must be admitted that the scenery is comparatively uninteresting. The hills are rounded in contour and uniform in colour, except where ugly splashes of disintegrated granite show a dirty white. Extensive terraced fields take away any wild aspect the scene might otherwise boast.

The temple at Hua Ting Sze is the most famous of all, and is the best equipped with guest rooms, but it seems to be a modern and ordinary structure. Round about it, however, are a large number of *mao p'eng* (茅蓬) built with thatched roofs. Possibly in the first place local economic conditions made thatching a reasonable plan, but eccentric development of the idea has led to the use of buildings of normal stone construction as to walls and rooms, but capped by a thatch which is added to each year and consequently attains to prodigious thickness. We noted one in which there was not less than ten feet of compressed straw, said to be the accumulation of a hundred years. These places are inhabited by solitary monks, and are popular places of lodging for pilgrims, especially visiting monks, who sometimes number as many as four hundred.

In the lee of the mountain top there is a small building with a rather incongruous corrugated iron roof and a still more surprising notice saying in Chinese, "No. 17, Hua Ting Road." Carpenters are busy refitting it as a temple. On the topmost rock of the peak is a stone, recently broken, which is inscribed Pai Ching T'ang (拜經堂). While we lazed in the bright sunshine a buddhist monk came out to burn incense and prostrate himself before the tablet, which has the ordinary Buddhist motto on the reverse side. It is said that on clear days one may see as far as the Ch'ien-t'ang Kiang on the north and the Yen T'ang Shan on the south from Pai Ching T'ai, but this seems very doubtful. We considered that there were higher mountains round about, and the view was blocked both to the north and to the south.\*

From the Pai Ching T'ai one must retrace one's steps as far as Chieh T'ung T'ang (揭構堂), an exposed pass where it is said that a

\* The height of the mountain does not seem to have been exactly determined. We had no aneroid barometer, but estimated it at about 3,500 feet or 1,000 meters.



Scenes in the Region of T'ien Tai  
Shan, a hundred Miles south of  
Ningpo in Chekiang Province.

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Looking down into the Gorge of  
Pai Chang Keng

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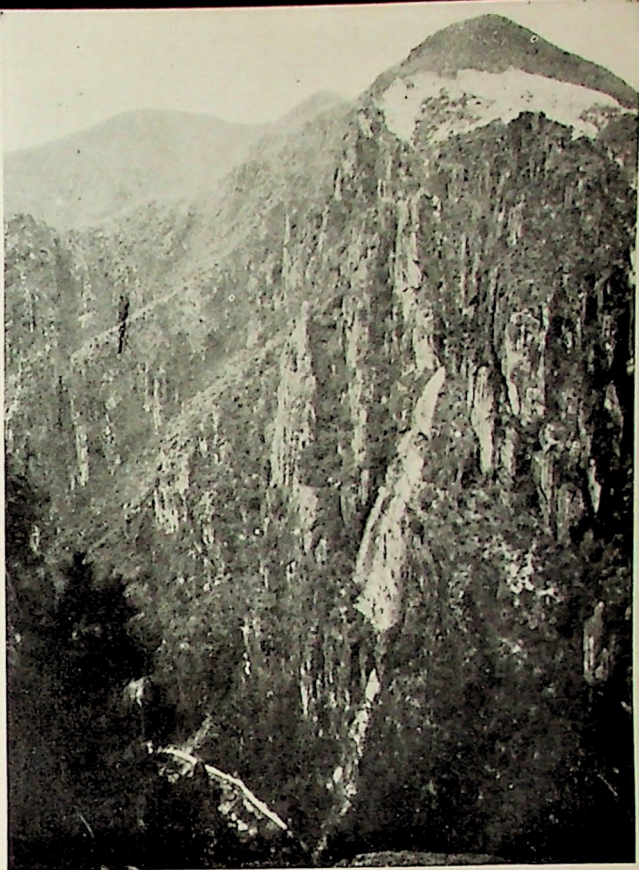
The Bell Tower of Kao  
Ming Chiang Sze.

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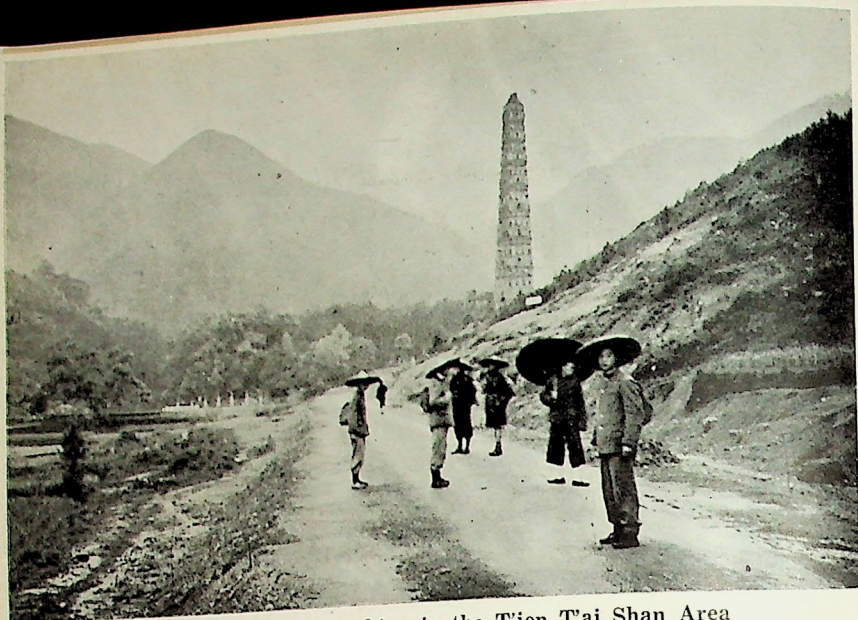
The main Waterfall at  
Shih Liang.

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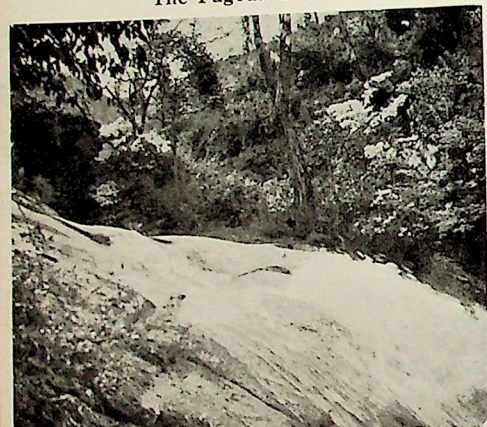
Photographs by E. R. Lapwood.







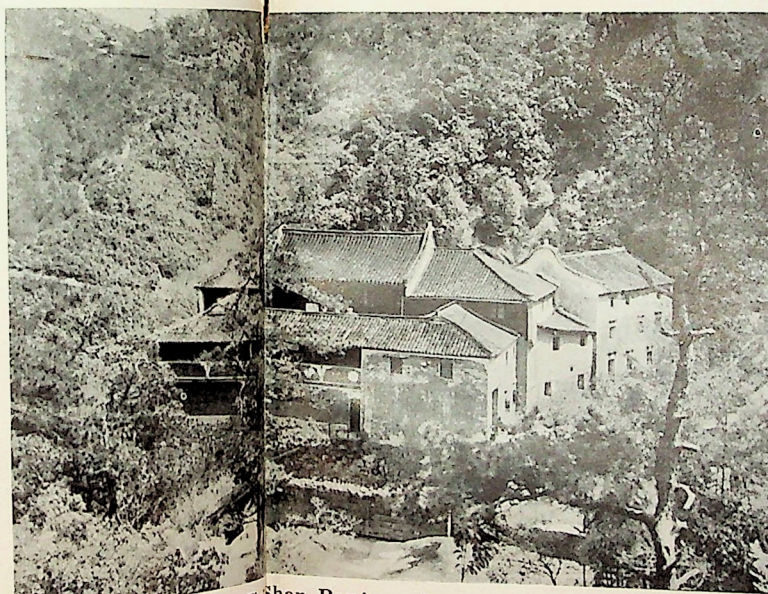
The Pagoda at Kuo-ching in the Tien Tai Shan Area



Flowers and a Rushing Torrent at Shih Liang.

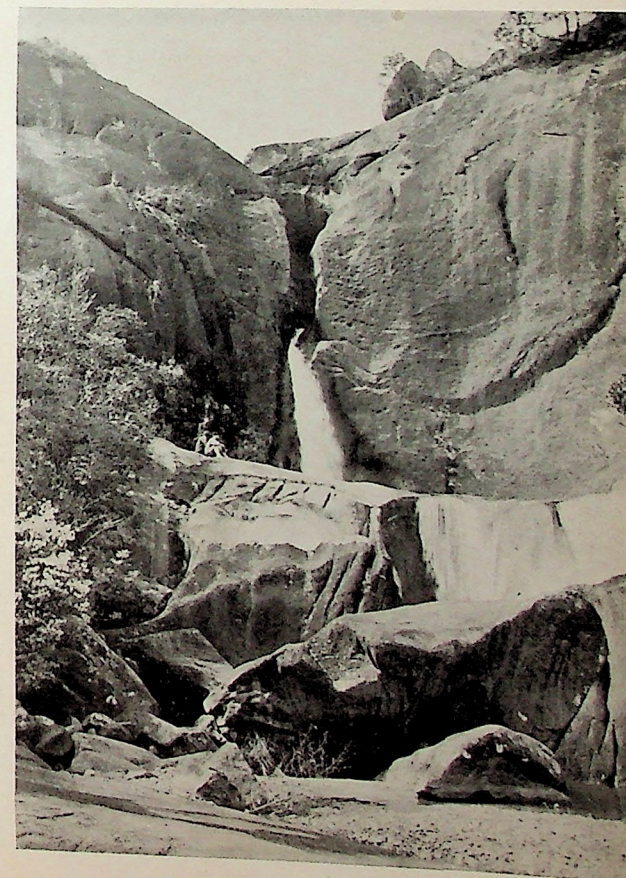


A Motor Omnibus crossing a temporary Bridge on the Road to the Tien Tai Shan in Chekiang Province

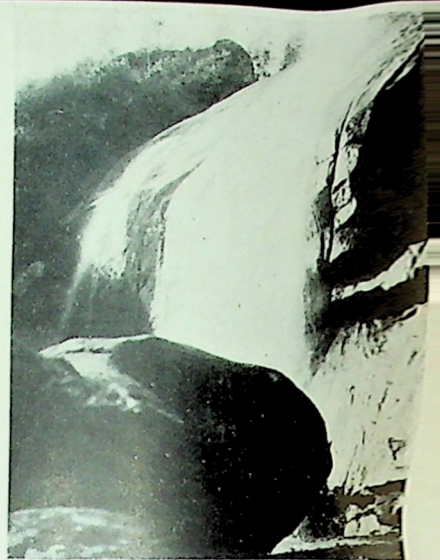


Scenes in the Tien Tai Shan Region. In the Top Right corner may be seen the remarkable Natural Stone Bridge which gives Shih Liang its Name, white to the right is shown the River cascading out of the "Cauldron" at Tung Hu. On the Left is a Scene on the Road to Tien Tai.

photographs by E. R. Lapwood







Rushing Waters in the Tien  
Tai Shan Region. Above are  
the lowest Falls at Tung Hu,  
below the natural Stone  
Bridge at Shih Liang with  
the Torrent thundering  
underneath it.



A view from the Window of Chung  
Fang Kuang Sze.



Approaching Kuo Ching Sze.

Photographs by E. R. Lapwood.





wind always blows. Thence a newly built stone road winds down to Shih-liang (石梁). As we descended the scenery steadily improved, flowers became more abundant, rocks and cliffs more imposing, and a sparkling stream danced below us.

Shih-liang has three temples. The visitor comes first upon Shang Fang Kuang Sze (上方廣寺) with its seven stupas, then a hundred yards farther the first sight of Shih-liang is indeed impressive. One stream flows from the left under a handsome bridge and cascades to meet a second stream from the right under the square walls of Chung Fang Kuang Sze (中方廣寺).

Uniting, they plunge in a double fall of eighty feet to the valley below. The lower sixty-foot fall is spanned by a huge beam of rock, the Shih-liang (石梁), which has given its name to the place. The incessant beating of the water into vertical joints of the massive granite has cut completely under it. The length of the beam is about 30 feet, and the depth 10 feet or more, but in width it is only about three feet, and is so bevelled at the top that the path leading across to a small shrine on the further side is only a foot in width. About the falls were bushes covered with delicate blue flowers like azaleas in shape, while groves of bamboo and firs filled the narrow valley.

We congratulated ourselves on strong nerves when we had safely crossed the beam and returned, but towards evening little boys, monks in embryo, came and played in their sweeping skirts on the unprotected arch, seemingly oblivious of the eighty-foot drop which would follow the slightest slip. We found, however, that ugly mishaps have occurred at this dangerous place, and would advise visitors who wish to explore it to take a rope for their peace of mind's sake.

We slept in rooms overlooking the waterfall—neither the boom of the water nor the fauna of the beds was able to keep us awake. The Abbot was a gentle old man and looked after our every need, but the food consisted almost entirely of rice and bamboo shoots. The latter were cut into regular tetrahedral shapes, which sat squarely on their bases and were naturally almost impossible to handle with chopsticks. We shall take forks next time.

The temple, Chung Fang Kuang Sze (中方廣寺), contains a room with five hundred Lo-han in glass cases, presented by a man who was told in a dream to benefit society in this way. Below the falls is the Hsia Fang Kuang Sze (下方廣寺), which is almost deserted, but it is worth while to go and see the beautiful wood carving in the upper hall.

After Shih-liang the most famous beauty spot in the mountain is Tung-hu (銅壺), an easy hour's walk from Shih-liang. The pleasant path leads over *ling*, or divide, and down to a granite cliff, where the river drops 200 feet in a series of falls. The name comes from an unusual phenomenon at the top of the falls, where the water plunges into a deep cauldron and escapes through a narrow slit in the further wall, spouting out as if from a great kettle into a deep wide pool. Below this an intermediate twenty-foot drop leads to the beginning of the final 80 feet, taken in one leap, where the smooth drak granite and glittering



threads of flying water stand out in forceful contrast with the tracery of the bamboo woods.

We walked through hot shut-in valleys to Wan Nien (萬年). Until recently this was the largest temple of T'ien T'ai, as its great area would suggest, but four years ago a disastrous fire destroyed most of it, and the only interesting remnant of its former magnificence is the guest-room furniture. The table top is cut from a single piece of wood and is carved with a bat and phoenix design in the most delicate and attractive low relief. A bench and stool of the same superb workmanship stand beside it.

We climbed up to the plateau again, and, passing through Lung-wang-t'ang, turned towards the east, aiming to reach T'ung Pai Kung (桐柏宮) by nightfall. We hurried down stretches of crumbling granite (one strange rock has weathered into holes known as the Fairy's Seats) and through a long valley full of rice fields only to find the door shut and no one within hearing. By good fortune there was a small side door which led us in through the kitchen to the guest room, where a group of old Taoist priests in solemn conclave broke up and scattered to leave us the whole apartment. After supper Yeh Tsung-pin (葉宗濱), the Abbot, came and talked to us about the departed glories of the monastery and Taoism on the mountain. He was a scholar, and brought out for us the many volumes of the "T'ien T'ai Shan Fang Wai Chih" (天台山方外志), which he seemed to know by heart. We read that T'ung Pai Kung was founded in the Chou Dynasty and re-established in the T'ang. In Sung times there were a thousand Taoists and an equal number of Buddhists on the mountain. The book contained many amusing stories, but we had not the time to scan them. One told of a monk, who, having eaten shrimps and not paid the bill, was cursed by the caterer. He thereupon spat up the shrimps still alive. Another, more famous, has resemblances to the "Rip Van Winkle" story. Two farmers of the Han Dynasty were looking for herbs on the mountain when they met a fairy. They accompanied her into a new valley, which was so attractive that they stayed for six months. Then they returned home and were surprised to find their seventh generation of descendants in possession of their property. When they tried to go back to the valley of the fairies they could not find the path again. This story has been a subject of many poems written about the mountain.

Next morning we were shown a fragment of a T'ang tablet and also two very handsome figures, about lifesize, carved in stone. These represented the celebrated brothers, Pai I (柏夷) and Shu Chi (叔齊), who in the Chou Dynasty retired to a mountain and fasted to death rather than consent to belong to a conquered nation. The strength of the workmanship and the dignity of pose and expression marked these statues out as worthy of the pride with which the priests exhibit them. They are said to have been brought to T'ung Pai Kung from Hangchow in the Sung Dynasty. Around the present temple are scattered stone drums and slabs, which show that previous buildings must have been of far greater extent, and there is a noble approach bridge altogether out of proportion to the present day traffic of the monastery. Finances are improving a little now, as two things testified. A modern wash stand graced the guest room (but was not in use), while some of the images



had been recently repainted and had their eyes pasted over with paper in the usual way to prevent their knowing about the change.

We crossed a low pass to the top of Pai Chang Keng (百丈坑) and found ourselves overlooking a remarkable valley nearly a thousand feet deep, walled on each side by broken but almost vertical cliffs. An airy scramble on smooth rocks, which needed great care, led us to the Hsien Jen Ting (仙人頂), a detached pinnacle which stood out into the valley from our wall. Then we descended into a gully exactly like those in North Wales where rock-climbing as a sport was born, but which was made easy by a half-constructed path. Workmen were busy on this dangerous task, and boulders loosened by the men above were constantly crashing down past those below. A slip while working might have had bad consequences. For this work they received the noble sum of twenty-five cents a day, supplying their own food, but they were no doubt proud to be the means by which the magistrate had the opportunity to entertain his visitors by excursions to the mountain. The scenery in this valley resembles that of Hua Shan in its huge perpendicular granite faces, and, of all places on the mountain, is most attractive to the mountaineer.

We were now practically on the level of the plain. We walked out of the gorge and round the foot of the mountain to T'ung Pai Pu Pu (桐伯瀑布), which is a long cascade of two hundred feet, and then on to Chih Ch'eng (赤城), a detached hill where alternate beds of hard conglomerate and soft clay have produced the appearance of layers with caves between them. Houses fill a number of the caves. At the top is a dilapidated pagoda, built in the period of the Five Dynasties, and apparently never repaired since that time. It is doubtful whether the scenery rewards the climb. One can appreciate without climbing the story of two apprentice monks who took fish from one of the pools and started to fry them. Their teacher caught them in the act, and threw the fish back into the pool where they revived and produced descendants, which can still be seen to be blacker on one side than the other.

We spent the night in T'ien-t'ai Hsien at the Chih Ch'eng Fan-tien, where we were very comfortable. Food and accommodation in T'ien-t'ai Hsien are cheap and excellent. The town itself is remarkable for the amount of stone used in its buildings, and for its many *pai-lou* or memorial arches.

Special products of the mountain are tea and rattan at Hua Ting and various kinds of medicine. There is a fern called *chuh* (蕨) with an edible root, on which many people supported themselves during a famine in the Ming Dynasty. The seeds of the linden tree (菩提樹) are used for rosary beads.\*

If we try to weigh up all our evidence we may tentatively reconstruct the history of this sacred mountain as follows:

T'ien T'ai was probably a place of worship in early times when animism governed the ideas of the people and trees and mountains were regarded as possessing spirits which could be propitiated and influenced.

\* See the Guide published in Chinese by the Commercial Press. This contains much interesting information, dealing very fully with the literary history of the district.



When Taoism began to flourish it took over a great many of these primitive beliefs, and sacred mountains played a large part in its cosmogony. Thus, up to Sung times, Taoism was strong on the mountain.

Buddhism got a footing at an early period, for we are told that when Chu Che came to Kuo-ching he found the Buddhist faith already there. Chu Che gained his early training in Hunan following the Mahayana school of Lung Shu (龍樹). He received the patronage of the first Emperor of the Sui Dynasty, who gave to him the title of Ta Shih (大師). The great achievement of Chu Che was the establishment of a system of philosophy in Mahayana Buddhism which appeared to weld the mass of divergent teachings into a coherent system.\* He wrote more than ten books commenting on the Fa Hua Ching (法華經), the Lotus Scripture, firmly established the T'ien T'ai school, which is one of the most important schools of Buddhism, and paved the way for the higher development in the Pure Land (淨土) school.

With such an important heritage Buddhism on T'ien T'ai gradually waxed at the expense of Taoism, until the T'ai P'ing rebellion, when all monks of both religions fled from the mountain.

In recent years the Buddhist monasteries have been recipients of thank offerings from prominent Chinese business men in Shanghai and other places, so that they are now in a smart and prosperous condition. The Taoists, on the other hand, have dwindled to one small establishment. The worship on the mountain top is not a normal activity of Buddhism. We may suggest that it is possibly a rite which has persisted since the primitive sacrifices of pre-Taoist times; that it was first taken over by the Taoists, and now has become associated by the Buddhists with the name of Chu Che, who is said to have worshipped the 法華經 there.

The future of the mountain will clearly not be as a centre for pilgrimage for either the Taoists or the Buddhists, but as a place whose natural beauty will attract the visitor seeking peace and recreation. It is hoped that the time will soon come when more of the unhappy city workers of China will have the opportunity to enjoy the beauty of its flowers, rocks and waterfalls.

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## A TOUR IN KIANGSI

BY

D. BOURKE-BORROWES

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Recently I returned from a tour in Kiangsi Province. It was the first time that I had ever penetrated into the interior of China and I was much surprised at the progress being made.

Flying from the Lung-hua Aerodrome in a five-seater Junkers aeroplane with a carrying capacity of fifteen passengers we reached Nanchang, the capitol of the province, in less than three hours, having travelled a distance of about 450 miles. As the morning was clear and calm an excellent view was obtained of the plains and especially of the great Po-yang Lake, which we crossed before reaching our destination.

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\* See Riechelt: Truth and Tradition in Chinese Buddhism.



Many modern improvements are apparent in Nan-chang. The main streets are well paved, electric lighting has been installed throughout the city and sanitation is being improved. A large aerodrome has been erected just outside the town. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of progress is to be found in the new Burlington Hotel. This excellent hostelry has twenty-nine bedrooms and all the modern conveniences of life, together with good food and a most obliging manager and staff. Two tennis courts are being built in the grounds of the hotel and motor cars are available at reasonable prices. Those wishing to view the new China could hardly do better than take this comfortable residence as a base of operations. It might be added that several hot springs exist within a few hours' motoring of Nan-chang. In recent times the vogue for hot springs has greatly increased, and anyone who has visited Japan and Korea will recall the great traffic which exists at the hot springs in those countries. It might be worth while to get the waters of the Nan-chang springs analyzed in order to ascertain whether or not they contain any medicinal properties.

During the first part of my stay I made two most interesting flights in a small military two-seater bi-plane over the western forest areas. These are situated in an extremely rugged mountainous and hilly region about 150 miles west of Nan-chang. The area contains several thousand acres of forests in which three types of tree are clearly visible from the air, namely, pines, broad-leaved trees and bamboo, the stands of each often blending the with others. In places dense stands of timber are apparent. The district throughout seems to contain a fair population, the narrow valleys being filled with intensive rice cultivation. As a result most of the available water-supply is used up for irrigation. Numerous small villages with thatched houses are to be seen nestling in the foothills.

In Kiangsi Province the most important development is to be found in the newly constructed road system. Fair motor roads exist now throughout the province, and nearly all the numerous rivers and streams along these routes have been spanned with stout trestle bridges, while in some cases large stone and concrete bridges are being erected. Where bridges do not exist ferries are available.

The map shows that there are now no less than five main roads in Kiangsi with numerous side roads. The first bisects the province, running parallel with the Kang Ho from north to south and linking up with the railhead at Ku-kiang in Kwangtung Province. Two roads extend westwards into Hunan, while an eastern road with many feeder roads runs into Chekiang. The fifth route, along which we travelled to the town of Ning-tu, taps the south-eastern region, and is, I believe, to be extended into Fukien.

In the past transportation in Kiangsi was carried out by means of creaking wooden wheelbarrows. Even pack animals were scarcely employed at all. Nowadays motor traffic along these new roads is increasing rapidly and crowded omnibuses ply everywhere. It cannot but be evident that this new road system—here and elsewhere—is playing a great part in the unification of China.

Our trip to Ning-tu by car, passing through the towns of Lin-chuan and Nan-cheng, occupied about nine hours of actual motoring. The



distance is about 190 miles, the southern portion of the road being still under construction, and, therefore, rough and difficult in places. The country generally consists of masses of red hills, the intervening valleys being filled with rice cultivation. In places lofty cliffs of a pink sandstone formation present a most picturesque effect. The hills contain a sparse and scattered growth of pine trees, but it is noticeable that around the temples and graveyards fine groves of pines and also of broad-leaved trees appear. This indicates that, with some measures of conservation, it should be possible to reforest large areas of this country.

The region was occupied by the Communist forces for four years, and there are many sad signs of their occupation and of the intense struggle which took place before their final expulsion. Many ruined villages and abandoned homesteads were seen. But it was encouraging to see the efforts which are being made both by Government and co-operative agencies towards social and rural rehabilitation. We stopped at numerous large villages and inspected new schools and medical dispensaries. At the headquarters of one *hsien*, or sub-division, I saw a fine foreign boar of the large white variety, which had been brought there to improve the villagers stock, and I learned, too, that many other measures for agricultural relief are being provided. Ning-tu is an ancient walled and moated city built of grey brick. At the military headquarters there was on view a remarkable collection of arms, ammunition and appliances of many kinds, including some for the minting of money, which had been buried by the Communists before their final retreat. The city was formerly prosperous and contained some local industries, including an iron industry. It was used as the Communist headquarters for four years, and suffered much during the occupation. Now, with the general pacification and with the development that is taking place, trade seems to be making a steady recovery.

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## TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION NOTES

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### **Travel On Ping-Sui Railway Made Easier:**

Two new trains of five cars each are soon to make their appearance on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, replacing some of the old and hopelessly inadequate equipment which has been in use on the line for the past decade, according to the *Peiping Chronical* of May 13. The new cars, which were built in the Hankow repair shops of the railway, include one first class sleeping-dining car, one second class sleeping car, one third class sleeping car, one third class mixed car and one baggage car for each train. Good ventilation, adequate heat in winter, modern sanitary equipment and better safety devices are features of the new cars. Even the third class accommodation, which in the past

has been extremely uncomfortable, has been greatly improved. The exteriors of the cars are dark green with a silver roof. The entire project cost the Ping-Sui Railway \$220,000.

### **Hangchow Pagoda Will be Restored:**

The famous Li Feng Pagoda at Hangchow, which collapsed several years ago, will be restored in the near future, according to a note in the *North-China Daily News* of June 12. The structure is known to foreigners as the "Thunder Peak Pagoda." A sum of \$200,000 has been donated by three wealthy Chinese residents of Shanghai, while further funds for the work of restoration will be raised in Chang-chou and Wu-sih, the report stated.





Chateau and Mount Ruapehu, North Island, New Zealand.



Lake Fergus, South Island, New Zealand.





Lake Manapouri, South Island, New Zealand.



Franz Josef Glacier, South Island, New Zealand.



## TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION NOTES

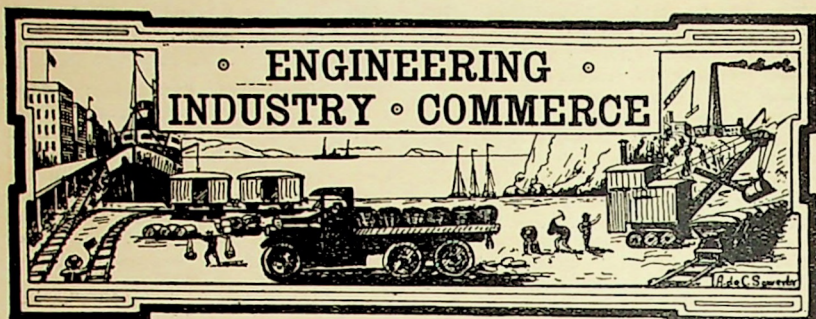
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**The Brooke Dolan Expedition:** Recently Mr. Brooke Dolan, leader of an expedition into the Chinese-Tibetan border regions to secure examples of various rare big game animals and other mammals and birds, has returned to Shanghai, having completed a remarkable journey from Ta-chien-lu to Lan-chou Fu through the dangerous Golok country. His object in returning to Shanghai is to obtain permission from the National Government to visit the Amne Machan region, hitherto quite unexplored and only previously visited by General Pereira and Dr. Albert Tafel, whose death in Germany has been reported recently. The other two members of the expedition, Mr. E. Schaefer and Mr. M. Duncan, were left at Jerkundo to the north-west of Ta-chien-lu. Considerable success has attended the efforts of the members of the expedition in securing rare animals, amongst other things specimens having been collected of the Thorold's or white-nosed deer (*Cervus albirostris*) and of the little known Macneill's deer (*Cervus macneilli*), as well as of the wild ass (*Equus hemionus* Pallas). Attempts are being made to get the wild yak

(*Bos grunniens* L.) and the Tibetan wild sheep (*Ovis hodgsoni*).

**The Harkness Expedition:** After passing through various vicissitudes and ill luck from the time it started from New York nearly a year ago, the Harkness Expedition is at last in the field in Western China, headed for the giant panda country in the Wassu area on the Tibetan border. But only one of the five original members remains, namely, Mr. W. H. Harkness, the leader. Of the others three left in Manila, and one, Mr. Le Grand Grizwald was called back to the United States from Shanghai on urgent family affairs. The expedition now has with it two new members, Mr. Floyd Tangier Smith, a veteran West China explorer, and Mr. Russell. One of the main objects of the expedition is to secure one or more live giant pandas. Mr. Harkness previously secured some living specimens of the giant lizards of Komodo Island in the Malayan Archipelago for the Bronx Zoo in New York. These are commonly known as Komodo "dragons."





## SHANGHAI'S DIRTY LINEN

BY

STUART LILLICO

Although the old adage admonishes one not to wash one's dirty linen in public, the public is naturally more than a little interested in how its dirty linen is washed. On the West Coast of America the Chinese are mostly looked upon as a people belonging to a nation of laundrymen, for much of the washing there is done by Chinese. From this point of view Shanghai might be looked upon by the San Francisco or Seattle housewife as a paradise, for, surely, she would argue, in Shanghai, where there are so many Chinese, there must be an unlimited number of laundries and the problem of getting one's dirty linen washed must therefore be a comparatively simple one.

If cheapness were the only consideration she might be right; but from any other point of view she would be entirely wrong. She would soon discover that, though there are plenty of laundries, and washermen in Shanghai are as thick as peas in a pod, price is not everything. It would not take her long to realize the enormities perpetrated in this city in the name of cleanliness.

As a matter of fact it must be admitted that, while the people of this country as a whole are hardly to be described as "wash tub-minded," the laundry business in Shanghai and other large ports has almost reached the proportions of an industry. One sees laundries on every hand, and the rows and rows of washing hanging out to dry in vacant lots is one of the city's most noticeable features.

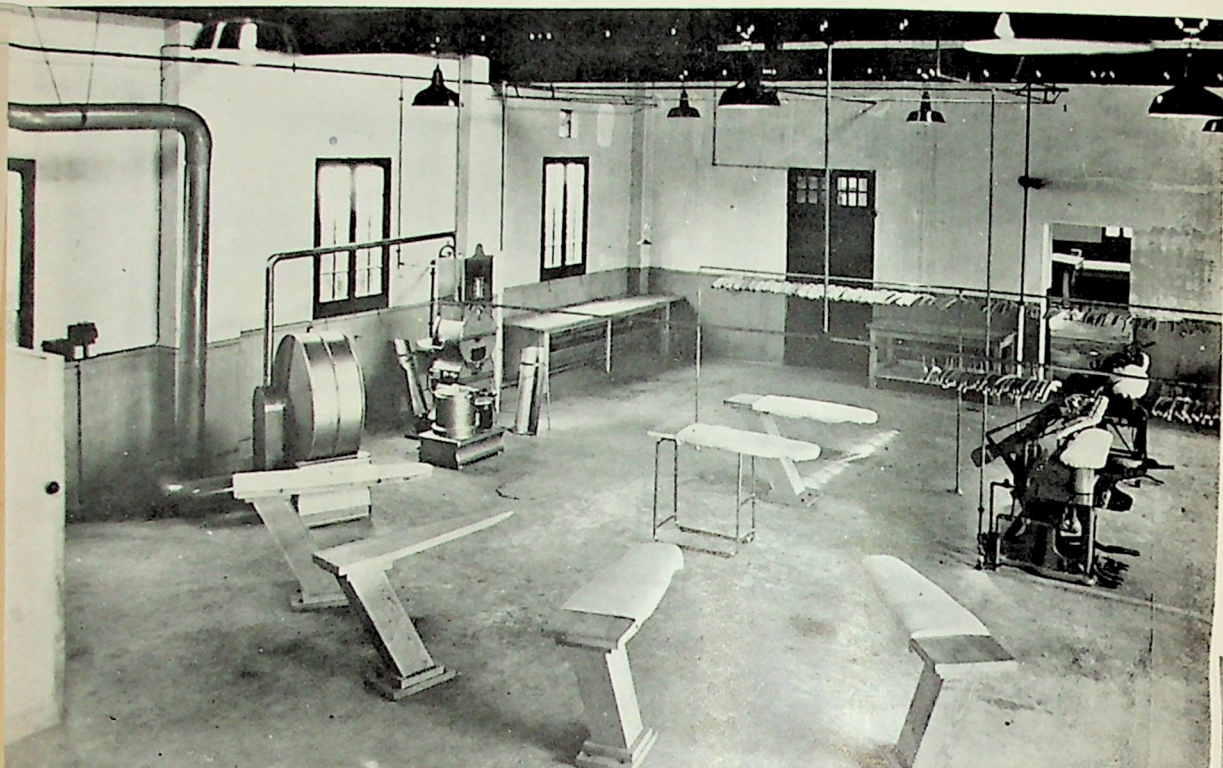
Actually there are about a hundred licensed laundries in the International Settlement and the French Concession of Shanghai. In Greater Shanghai, the Chinese controlled area, an approximately equal number are to be found. The Settlement alone has sixty-two such establishments holding licenses from the Public Health Department, this number including all but the very smallest laundries. Amongst them are four modern machine laundries. They are the Cathay Laundry, the Shanghai Steam Laundry and the Shanghai Sanitary Laundry in the International Settlement, and the Bianchisserle Francaise in the French Concession. Until a few years ago an excellent hand laundry was operated in the French Jail, but this has been abandoned. Three of these big



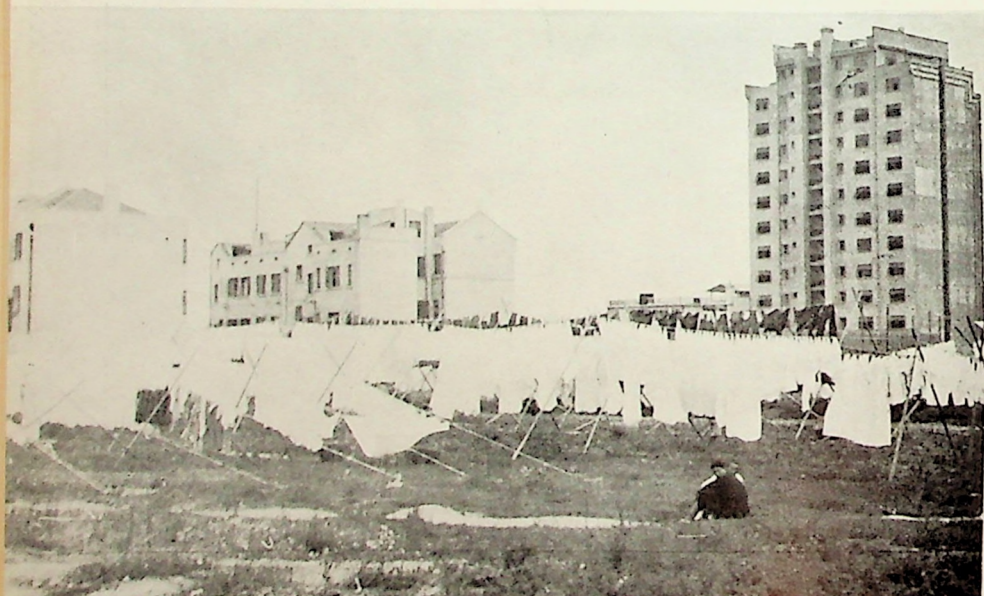


Two Views of the Cathay Laundry, Shanghai, where First Class and thoroughly Hygienic Washing and Cleaning are done.





The Finishing Department in the newly opened Establishment of the Rapid Dry Cleaners on Edinburgh Road, Shanghai, where the most up-to-date Processes, Machinery and Chemicals are used to turn out Clothes like new.

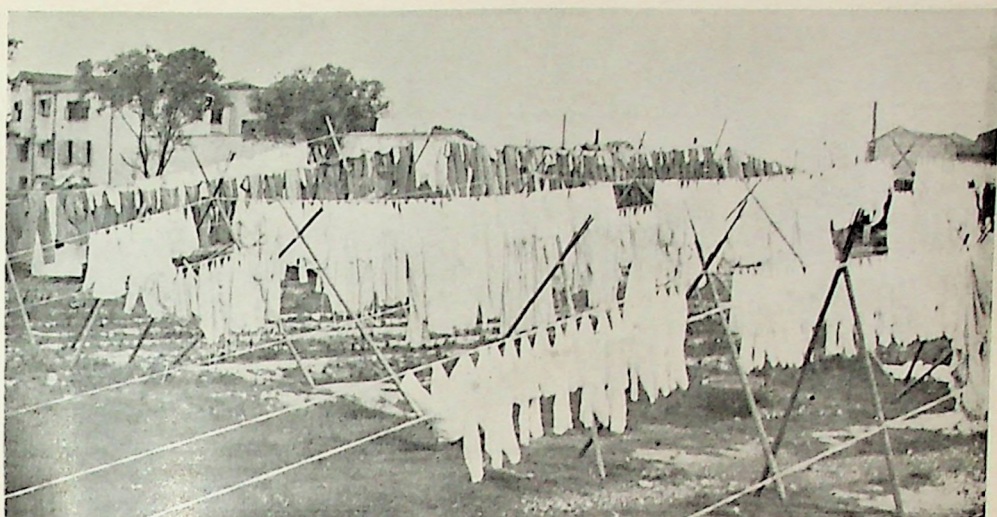


Some of Shanghai's "Dirty Linen" hanging out to dry in the open. This is a common Sight in this City's Vacant Lots.





Shanghai Clothes  
Washed or Dry  
in a Variety of  
Methods, and the  
result is quite a  
living one.

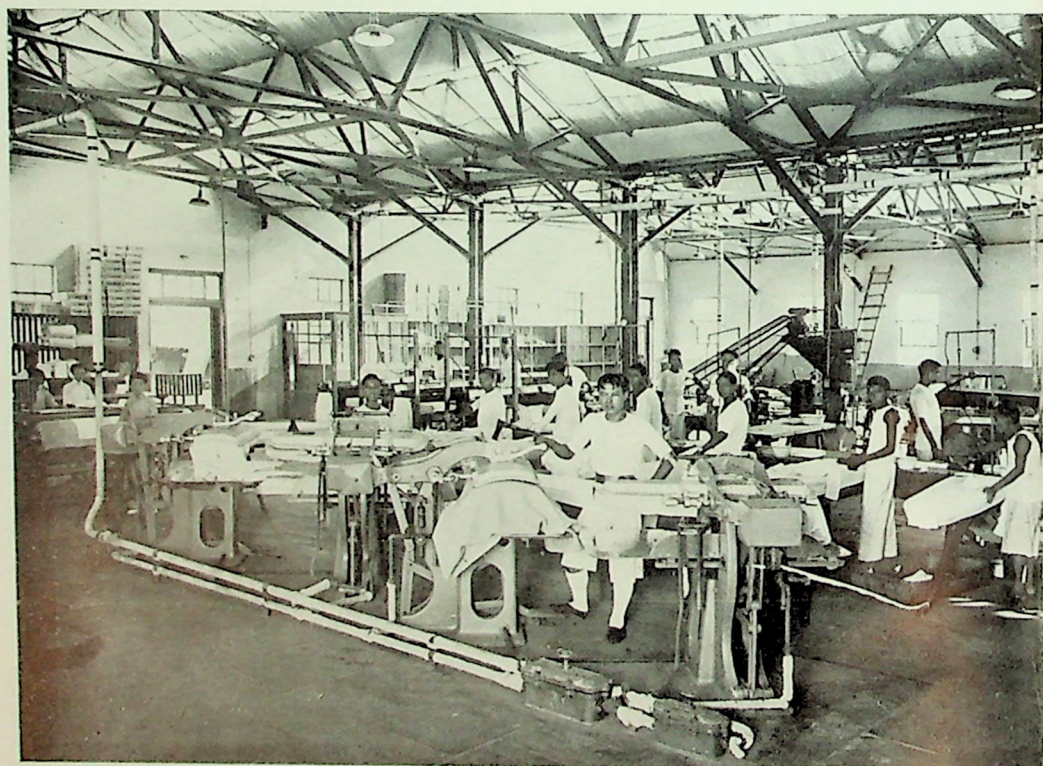
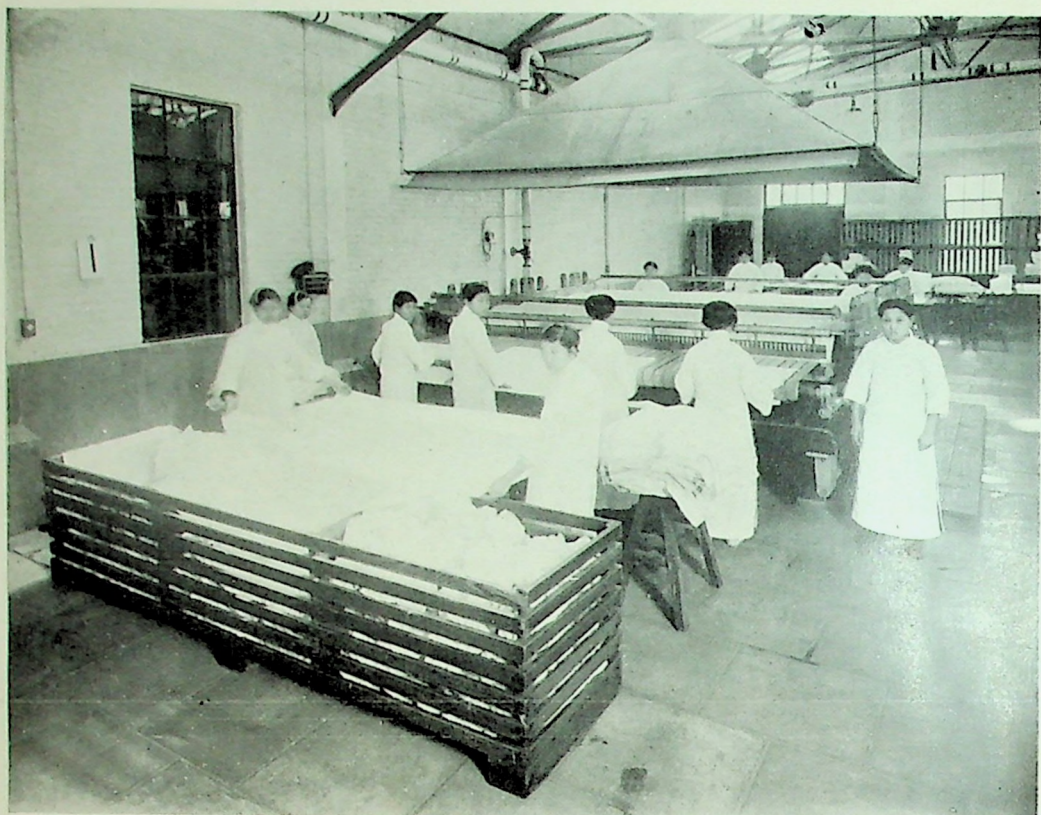


Rows of Under-garments belonging to Shanghai Citizens fluttering in the Breeze in a piece of Vacant Ground rented for the purpose by a Chinese Laundryman



A typical Chinese Laundry in Shanghai, where hard-working Washermen strive to give the Customer Satisfaction.





Two more Views of the Cathay Laundry's fine Establishment in Shanghai.



laundries are completely steam operated, but the Chinese-owned Sanitary Laundry, which uses electric power, has its ironing done by hand. It is the smallest of the four. A set of laundry equipment is soon to be installed by the Foreign Young Men's Christian Association for doing its own work and that of members. The cost is expected to be recovered in a few years through the saving over the present cost of sending clothing and flat work out.

The Cathay Laundry has a large plant on Pingliang Road which it has occupied for the past three years. Since the opening of the building, it has been necessary to enlarge it to twice the original size, and additional pressing and ironing equipment is being installed this summer. The entire premises are airy and well lighted, with an almost entire absence of the steam and odour that characterize most laundries. The present equipment, which keeps 104 employees busy, has a capacity of 250,000 pieces of laundry per month. This firm has also recently opened a department for cleaning and storing carpets, rugs and furs, and is doing some excellent work in this direction.

Probably the first modern steam laundry in the city was the Shanghai Steam Laundry, which made its appearance during the World War. At present it occupies a large plant on Thorburn Road and employs 120 workers. With a daily capacity of 25,000 pieces, it is able to do rush work for ships which are in the harbour only overnight, turning out as many as 10,000 pieces in twenty-four hours. During the presence in Shanghai of ten battalions of British troops in 1927, this firm did all the barracks laundry work and a great deal of the personal laundry for the men. The Shanghai Steam Laundry has a special department for the washing of rugs and carpets, a field in which it has reached great excellence.

Although the cost of sending laundry to one of these more modern establishments is somewhat higher than it is in the case of the hand laundries, there are very concrete advantages to be derived from patronizing them. In the first place modern methods are much less hard on the clothing involved, and secondly they are far more sanitary. The second of these cannot be valued directly in dollars and cents, except, of course, that they may save heavy doctors' bills, but the first certainly can, and it is not too much to say that the losses sustained through improper handling of one's clothes almost completely offset any saving in price.

The item of wear and tear is important. Not only are the clothes soaked and boiled in a strong alkaline soap solution and later often bleached chemically, but the scrubbing, rinsing and wringing are done by hand in a none too gentle manner. The frequency with which shirts come back without buttons is some indication of their treatment. Not so noticeable, however, but more destructive in the long run, is the effect on the fibre itself. It is no exaggeration to say that the average article of clothing is destroyed by washing rather than by wearing.

Sanitation is a matter that is actually insignificant but potentially of vital importance. The effective inspection work carried out by the Department of Public Health has in the past prevented the spreading of disease to any traceable extent, but there can be no assurance that at any time some establishment, pressed by competition, will not take



a short cut that will result in a serious epidemic. Against such a possibility the only effective insurance is the patronizing of a large foreign-style sanitary steam laundry.

That the danger to health is not imaginary can be vouched for by anyone who has lived in other parts of the Far East for some time. A particularly common complaint during the summer is infection of prickly heat rash on the back from a "clean" shirt that has been washed in a canal.

Because the operation of any city's laundries has a direct bearing on the health of the community, the Departments of Public Health of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Municipality exercise as close a supervision over these establishments as possible; but they have a great deal to contend with in the way of conditions not met with in Europe or America. The result is that, while a much better sanitary condition prevails than might be expected, there is still a great deal to be said against the small laundry in Shanghai.

Included in the Health Department's licensing conditions for a laundry are the following points:

That the neighbourhood and immediate surroundings of the laundry be healthy.

That the premises shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements of the Commissioner of Public Health and maintained in an approved sanitary condition. (This includes concrete floors and walls to a height of five feet.)

That the wall and ceilings be whitewashed in May and November every year, and at such other times as may be necessary.

That no one shall eat, sleep or dwell in the laundry, nor shall it be in direct communication with a dwelling house.

That on becoming aware of any death or case of sickness occurring on the premises, or in the families of the licensee or his employees, the licensee shall forthwith give notice to the Public Health Department.

That no person with any communicable disease, or known or believed to have been recently exposed to the infection of such disease, be employed or remain on the premises.

That the workers and their families be vaccinated and submit to any other prophylactic measure required by the Commissioner of Public Health.

That the workers and their clothing be clean.

That all clothes with the exception of woollen goods be subjected to the temperature of boiling water.

That there be no squirting of fluid from the mouth on the clothes, that no spitting be allowed within the laundry, and that the business be conducted with due regard to the requirements of public health and to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Public Health.

That the licensee keep a list of customers for inspection.

The twice-yearly licensing fee of four dollars is not intended to produce revenue, but rather to make merely a small contribution toward the expenses. The entire work of the Health Department is run at a cash loss, incidentally, the idea being to protect the residents of the city rather than make money. Very small laundries which do not



## SHANGHAI'S DIRTY LINEN

cater to foreign customers are not required to buy licences, but are inspected never the less.

The conditions put forth on the license are not neglected. Constant inspection takes place throughout the city, the check-up covering every licensed premise—food shops, stables, boarding houses, hire car stands and laundries all coming in for attention. The requirement that the walls and ceiling be whitewashed, for instance, is strictly adhered to, and the licensee is fined \$10 if it is not carried out promptly.

Particularly, the point concerning the presence in the laundry of persons suffering from a communicable disease is closely watched. Any violation that is discovered leads to serious trouble for the owner. The result of these strict requirements and the close inspection that insures their being carried out is that Shanghai's hand laundries are relatively sanitary and are probably in better condition than comparable Chinese establishments in San Francisco, for instance.

In the system used in the hand laundries of Shanghai, immediately after collection the clothes are marked and sorted according to their nature. They are then placed in a large wooden tub, the water in which is raised to the boiling point and kept there as long as is necessary. The boiling water and the presence of plenty of strong alkaline soap ensure the removal of almost all the dirt, the big disadvantage being, of course, that such treatment is hard on the clothing. The boiling is followed up by a scrubbing and a final rinsing.

One or two establishments have rotary "dryers" which remove most of the water by centrifugal action. The rest depend on open air clothes lines, utilizing vacant lots or drying stages on the roof. A few, blessed with more spacious quarters, have limited room indoors for drying.

The ironing in the hand laundries is done with ordinary flat irons heated on a small stove. The tables are constructed of heavy planks which can be separated and washed easily, so that there is little chance of harbouring vermin. A small water container for sprinkling the clothes has also been introduced to take the place of spraying the water from the mouth. Many laundries sprinkle by hand or with a small brush.

Closely allied to the laundry business in public thought is that of cleaning and dyeing. There are a number of such establishments in Shanghai, their work varying in quality from very good to very bad. Unfortunately the great majority are at the lower end of the scale rather than at the upper. The result is that great care must be exercised in sending clothes out to be cleaned.

Because the Land Regulations do not authorize the licensing of dry cleaning establishments, although they specifically include laundries, the control of these plants is in the hands of the Fire Department, the Public Works Department and the general sanitation work of the Health Department. There has, however, been little need for closer regulation, as the proprietors have maintained reasonably high standards in order to attract business. The greatest source of complaint has been the quality of work done, and in this regard the Public Health Department would have little to say, any way.

Specifically, the poor work done by Shanghai dry cleaners usually arises from inferior dry cleaning fluid and from careless workmanship. Occasionally the workers even go so far as to wash delicate fabrics



with ordinary soap and water, although they seldom fail to charge dry cleaning prices. If the solvent used is not completely volatile the garment will retain an odour, and if it has been used before it is liable to be ineffective in removing the dirt. Formerly common benzine was used extensively, but more recently a substance known as trichlorethylene has come into general use. Because of its comparatively high price it is used rather sparingly by most plants, however. The Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd., the principal distributors in Shanghai, sell only about 150 gallons a month, and most of this goes to a few better run establishments. Incidentally, it may be mentioned as of interest in connection with the general subject of dry cleaning and laundering, that this firm supplies many more chemicals that can be used in this industry, including Westoran, Westropol, oxalic acid, Hydros, acetic acid, sodium perborate, Crex, utramarine and starch, all of which can be supplied by the hundred weight.

The consensus of opinion in Shanghai is that heretofore the best and safest dry cleaning has been done by the Cathay Laundry or by Lane, Crawford and Company. Both of these have good, modern equipment and have a trained personnel. At the Cathay Laundry all the work in the dry cleaning department is done by foreigners.

Somewhat more advanced is a set of equipment recently installed by the Rapid Dry Cleaners, Ltd., in a new plant near the corner of Edinburgh and Great Western Roads. This differs from the ordinary in that each suit or article of clothing is cleaned separately, and the trichlorethylene is distilled before it is used again. The advantage of this system is that it precludes any possibility of transferring dirt from one person's clothing to another's during cleaning. The garments are also thoroughly rinsed with more solvent before being released from the cleaning drum. After being "dried" in a rapidly whirling cylinder, which forces out the last traces of trichlorethylene and blows air through it, the garment is pressed. Twenty-five minutes after entering the plant, a suit of clothing has been cleaned, pressed and packed ready for delivery to the customer. So efficient is the plant and equipment that even pleated garments came through in perfect condition.

The conclusions that must be drawn after consideration of the laundry and dry cleaning facilities of Shanghai are two: that they are not necessarily inferior to those of other countries, though the prices are probably somewhat higher, and that care must be taken not to confuse cheap work with inexpensive. In other words, skill, care and good equipment are available, but not at a flat rate of five cents per piece.

It is doubtful if the system will ever change to any great extent. There will always be a demand here for cheap laundry work, and with garments of low replacement value this is probably best met by the Chinese hand laundry. On the other hand, fine materials, expensive dyes and good tailoring deserve better treatment, and for this class of articles it is folly not to use the better and safer facilities offered by the modern steam laundries and dry cleaners of the city.



# ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL NOTES

## AVIATION

**Major Doolittle May Return to China:** Shanghai aviation enthusiasts who were thrilled by the exploits of Major James H. "Jimmy" Doolittle during his 1933 stay in Shanghai were cheered by reports that the American speed ace would soon return to China to demonstrate a brand new American high speed aeroplane, the Voltee. According to a note in the *China Press* of June 16 he will arrive some time in August. The Voltee 'plane which he will show off is credited with a top speed of 230 miles an hour, the ability to carry a payload of 1,000 pounds in addition to three machine guns.

**Canton Terminal May Be Impossible:** Fear of establishing a precedent may prevent the granting of permission by the National Government of China to the Pan American Airways when the latter asks to land its big trans-Pacific air liners at Canton, it is now reported. Such permission has already been denied to the British, French and Japanese at various times. An effort may now be made to arrange a terminal for the time being at either Hongkong or Macao. The Pan American Airways is reported locally to be going ahead on the assumption that Manila will be its western terminus for some time.

**Soviet Far Eastern Air Line Opened:** Inauguration of a regular aeroplane service between Kharbarovsk and Aleksandrovsk in North Saghalien was reported from Tokyo on June 18 by *Rengo*. The service includes the transportation of mails, passengers and parcels.

## ROADS AND ROAD-BUILDING

**Honan Highways are Completed:** Two important stretches of motor road in Honan Province were recently completed, linking up Lo-yang and Kai-feng with Hankow, according to *Central News* and *Kuomin* dispatches from Kai-feng. A hundred mile link between Chou-chia Kou and Heng-chuan was opened on June 7, making through traffic possible. As soon as a bridge has been built across the Sha Ho and a ferry slip on the Huai Ho completed, a regular omnibus service between the Yellow River cities and the

**Nippon Civil Aviation Facilities Expanded:** Japan's first radio station intended exclusively for maintaining communication with aircraft is under construction at the Fukuoka Airport in Kyushu, *Rengo* reported on June 18. Plant and equipment, which will include radio beacon facilities for the 'planes on the Japan-Formosa run, will cost about Yen 1,000,000. Simultaneously, *United Press* reported the purchase by the Mitsubishi interests of two British Air-speed passenger planes which will be delivered in July. They are to be used on the Japan-Manchuria run. The firm hopes to obtain a license to produce these aeroplanes in Japan.

**First Autogyro Reaches China:** China's first sample of the "Flying Windmill" did a variety of aerial tricks at Lung-hua Airport on June 21 when Flight Lieutenant A. D. Bennett put his new Cierva Autogyro through its paces. The strange machine, which is technically an ordinary aeroplane except that the wings have been replaced by three revolving blades, is able to rise into the air after a run of less than a hundred feet, remain almost stationary in the air, and descend at an angle of seventy degrees to the ground, where it stops with only a yard of forward movement. While the Cierva Autogyro is not "fool-proof," it is actually very nearly so. Only one death has occurred through an accident to such a machine, and that was in connection with experimental work. The machine is expected to have considerable popularity in the future in police work, as a feeder service to main air lines, and in such lines as forest patrols, aerial surveying and artillery observation.

metropolis of the Middle Yangtse will be opened.

**Another Shensi Road Scheduled:** Work will be started immediately on the new Sian-Hanchung highway project in Southern Shensi, says a *Kuomin* message from Si-an Fu of June 8. The Provincial Government has ordered the *hsien* magistrates concerned to recruit labour for the work, which is hoped to be finished in forty days.



**Omnibuses for North-Western Highways:** More than a hundred 'buses have been purchased by the National Economic Council for the Shensi Provincial Government, according to the *North-China Daily News* of June 20. They are for use on the newly opened Sian-Lanchow highway. Since the opening of this road an unexpectedly heavy passenger traffic has been reported, with the 'buses crowded on every trip.

**Progress on Nation's Highways Continues:** More than 18,000 kilometres of public highway have been completed as part of the huge eight-province highway system that is designed to link up

the entire Central China area, the National Economic Council announced on June 20. News which has appeared in the papers during the last month dealing with highways has included:

A roadway following the sea-coast around the Shantung Peninsula from Tsingtao to Chefoo is under construction. It is expected to be finished by mid-summer.

The Kueichow-Szechuan and the Kueichow-Hunan interprovincial highways are practically completed and will be open to traffic by mid-July, according to word from Kuei-yang. Motor traffic between Shanghai and West China will thus be made possible for the first time.

### RAILWAYS

**All Government Lines May be Integrated:** Prompt and thorough revision of tariffs, schedules and facilities on all Chinese Government Railways will be put into effect if a resolution passed at the Ninth Railway Traffic Conference in Nanking is followed. The gathering, which closed on June 2, lasted one week and resulted in a decision generally to revise and improve railway traffic in this country. Higher speed where possible, closer connections at junction points, lower passenger fares, and a greater emphasis on safety were stressed as of first importance.

**New Shansi Railway Started:** In order to develop the resources of Southern Shansi and to make through connections with the Lung-Hai Railway possible a short branch of the Tatung-Puchou Railway now under construction

has been ordered to be built by General Yen Hsi-shan. It will connect Yun-cheng, an important trading centre and salt distribution point in the southwestern part of the province, with Moching Tu, located on the northern bank of the Yellow River, directly opposite the Shan-chou station on the Lung-Hai Railway. The length will be about forty miles. Survey work has already been started and construction is expected to begin by mid-summer.

**Canton-Hankow Section is Completed:** A section of the projected Canton-Hankow Railway between Lok-chang and Lo-chah Tu was completed early in June and the first trial run took place on June 15, according to a recent *Reuter* dispatch from Canton. Actual service over the section will be started as soon as the trials have proved satisfactory.

### SHIPPING

**Clearing of Yangtze Gorges is Ordered:** To provide easier access to Szechuan Province and to aid in its economic development, General Chiang Kai-shek has ordered the removal by dynamite within three years of all shoals and other obstructions to shipping in the Yangtze Gorges, a *Kuomin* message of May 5 reported. It was suggested that the Chung-king Customs should co-operate with the Upper Yangtze Navigation Protection Bureau in organizing a special committee to take charge of the work.

**Unique Boat Designed for Szechuan Navigation:** Passenger service between Chung-king and Cheng-tu via the Min and Yangtze Rivers is soon to be offered

by a boat developing a speed of forty-two miles an hour, drawing eight inches of water and carrying upwards to fifteen passengers with their baggage. The unique streamlined craft is now under construction in a Shanghai dockyard for the Bureau of Industry of the Szechuan Government. When completed it will measure twenty-seven feet in length and will have a beam of eight feet. An Austro-Daimler aeroplane engine, set high up over the stern, will drive the vessel by means of an air propeller. The lines are long and sweeping, while the passenger cabin will be glass enclosed to give an unobstructed view of the scenery. If this vessel proves satisfactory, the sponsors promise several more for the same service.



**The "Scharnhorst" Arrives on Maiden Voyage:** Despite minor damage to some of the auxiliary boiler machinery which delayed it nearly a week at Suez, the new motor ship *Scharnhorst* of the North German Lloyd Line arrived in Shanghai on June 25 on its maiden voyage to the Far East. After a short stay it returned to Bremen with a full complement of passengers. The scheduled calls at Kobe and Yokohama were omitted on this trip. The *Potsdam*, a sister ship of the *Scharnhorst*, is scheduled to go into service soon and will arrive in Shanghai in August. The third vessel of this type, the *Gneissau*, will not reach the Far East until January, 1936.

All three liners have innovations for the Far Eastern service. There are built-in swimming pools, gymnasiums, a sports deck seventy feet square, two bars, social halls, shops and a separate dining saloon for children. In addition to the first class accommodations, these new liners will have a tourist class which is expected to be extremely popular. All three ships have a gross tonnage of about 18,000.

**Yangtze Shipping Accord is Reached:** After nearly ten years of negotiation, the six major shipping companies operating between Shanghai and Hankow reached a rate agreement early in June that is hoped to put an end to the cut-throat competition that has characterized the business for the past few years. Of the six companies, two are British, one is Japanese, and three are Chinese. Freight rates will not be raised for the time being, but merely maintained at their present level. Hopes are now being expressed that similar agreement

can be reached regarding the shipping services up and down the China Coast.

**New River Fire Chief Arrives:** Marking the official taking over of the Shanghai Harbour Fire Fighting Service by the Chinese Maritime Customs, Mr. W. J. Gorman, O.B.E., A.M.I.F.E., arrived in Shanghai on the P. & O. steamer *Mantua* on June 2 to fill the newly created post of Chief Officer. He will have charge of fire fighting and prevention work over the twenty-one miles of Shanghai-Woosung waterfront. For several years, the river fire fighting service has been manned by the Settlement Fair Brigade, but for the past year a staff of three foreigners and twenty Chinese have undergone special training with a view to taking over the work. Mr. Gorman's arrival and stepping into office marks the beginning of the new regime.

**China Merchants' Takes over Inland Lines:** A new administration to be known as the China Merchants' Inland Steam Navigation Company will soon take over and operate three inland shipping routes formerly managed by private concerns, and five services operated by the present China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, according to a *Kuomin* dispatch of June 17 from Nanking. The three new services are the Chinkiang-Yangchow-Tsingkiangpu line in northern Kiangsu; the Kashing-Saishih-Hangchow-Huchou-Shuanglin-Nanzin line in Northern Chekiang; and the Changshu-Soochow-Wusih-Changchow line; while the five being taken over from the parent firm are Chinkiang-Yangchow-Tsingkiangpu; Shanghai-Huchou; Linhu-Shanghai; Hangchow-Shanghai; and Soochow-Hangchow.

## INDUSTRY

**Aerated Water Plant for Canton:** Purchased abroad at a cost of over \$200,000, machinery for a new aerated water factory arrived in Canton late in June, according to *Reuter*. Simultaneously, a new brewery is under construction in the city and is expected to begin production in November.

**New Chemical Company Manufactures Soap:** China's first manufacturer

of liquid soap recently got under way when the Capital Chemical Works, Ltd. opened its plant on Route de Siccawei. The concern, which is entirely Chinese owned and operated, has backed its product with an energetic promotion campaign. The products are already on sale at most of the large retail establishments of the city. It has special soaps for washing silks and woollens, as well as for use in the manufacture of cotton, linen and woollen goods.

## MINING

**Gold Vein Found in Russian Turkestan:** Promise that the Pamir region of Russian Turkestan might be-

come an important centre of the Soviet gold mining industry is found in a recent *Tass* message from Tashkent to the effect



prospectors have uncovered a rich deposit in the Rankchul Valley at an elevation of 4,200 meters. The vein is only

four meters beneath the surface. Exploitation is expected to be started next year.

### AGRICULTURE

**Purchase of Chinese Cotton Urged:** Chinese cotton textile manufacturers urged to buy more Chinese cotton. Mr. A. Ariyoshi, Japanese Ambassador to China, visited Osaka recently en route to his post in Nanking. The ambassador is declared in keeping with the policy of promotion of closer economic ties between Japan and China, if carried out would do much to give better balance to the trade relations between the two countries. At present sale of Japanese cotton textiles to China is large, but there is relatively little raw cotton sold to Nippon. The purchase and improvement of cotton pro-

duction in Honan, Shantung and Kiangsi Provinces have led the Japanese to hope that the more expensive American and Indian imports may be cut down. As a first step, Nippon textile men have been advised to establish research laboratories in China for the further improvement of the crops.

**Locust Pest Appears in Kiangsu Province:** Several important districts of Northern Kiangsu Province have been struck by a plague of locusts, according to a report of June 12 from the National Agricultural Research Bureau of the Ministry of Industry.

### COMMERCE

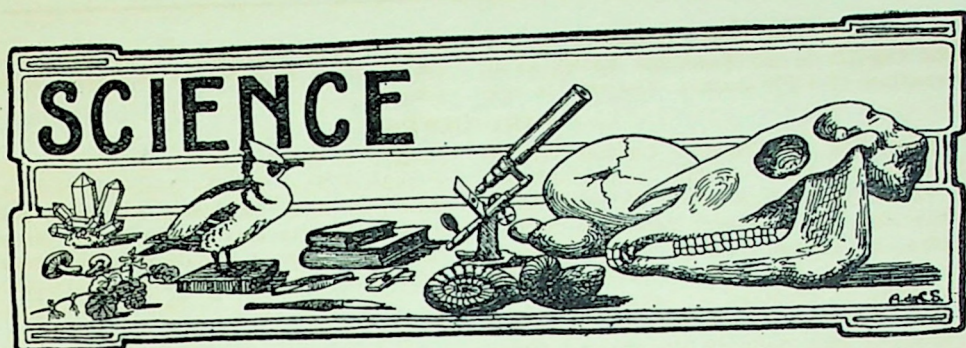
**New Canadian Trade Commissioner in Shanghai:** Following the recent transfer of Lieutenant-Colonel L. M. Graves to Australia, the Canadian Government has announced the appointment of Mr. H. A. Scott as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Shanghai, according to a *Reuter* message of June 9. Mr. Scott is reported to be one of the outstanding officers of the Canadian Trade Service, and his appointment to Shanghai is taken to indicate the importance which Canada attaches to her trade relations with China. Mr. Scott is present touring Canada to get first hand information on trade with the Far East. Mr. Scott and his family are scheduled to sail from Vancouver on the *Empress of Japan*, reaching Shanghai August 27.

**New American Consulate Thought:** The hopes of American business interests in Shanghai that a new building would soon be constructed to house their various Government representatives in the city received some reward on June 19, when word was received from Washington, D. C., that the Appropriations Committee had recommended to the House of Representatives that U.S. \$100,000 should be allotted to the project. Savings in rentals would liquidate the initial cost of construction in twenty-

five years. Since the United States is the only major power lacking a building of its own in Shanghai, and since such a project would serve as an excellent example of American methods and materials, the construction of a Government building has long been advocated. An excellent site on Whangpoo Road, between the Japanese and German Consulates General, is already owned by the American Government.

**Tung Oil Enamel is Developed:** Proponents of trade reciprocity, industrial chemists, and those who merely have occasion from time to time to use a bit of paint will all be interested in the recent introduction in Shanghai of Nu-Enamel, which has for its base the famous *tung yu* (桐油), or wood oil, which is exported in large quantities from Middle Yangtze cities. The remarkable preservative qualities of the oil have long been known to the Chinese, who use it extensively on furniture, boats, door frames and similarly exposed wooden parts, but attempts by foreign chemists to use it in connection with a coloured pigment to produce paint or enamel have not hitherto been particularly successful. By means of a super-refined heat treatment Nu-Enamel has been developed to produce a smooth and glossy coloured finish that will last for years under ordinary use. It is manufactured in America.





## MIGRATION NOTES\*

BY

G. D. WILDER

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\*Lin-tsing Hsien, Shantung, April 12, 1935.



that prospectors have uncovered a rich gold deposit in the Rankchul Valley at an elevation of 4,200 meters. The vein is only

four meters beneath the surface. Exploitation is expected to be started next year.

### AGRICULTURE

**Purchase of Chinese Cotton Urged:** Japanese cotton textile manufacturers were urged to buy more Chinese cotton when Mr. A. Ariyoshi, Japanese Ambassador to China, visited Osaka recently *en route* to his post in Nanking. The proposal is declared in keeping with the basic policy of promotion of closer economic ties between Japan and China, and if carried out would do much to give a better balance to the trade relations between the two countries. At present the sale of Japanese cotton textiles to China is large, but there is relatively little raw cotton sold to Nippon. The increase and improvement of cotton pro-

duction in Honan, Shantung and Kiangsi Provinces have led the Japanese to hope that the more expensive American and Indian imports may be cut down. As a first step, Nippon textile men have been advised to establish research laboratories in China for the further improvement of the crops.

**Locust Pest Appears in Kiangsu Province:** Several important districts of Northern Kiangsu Province have been struck by a plague of locusts, according to a report of June 12 from the National Agricultural Research Bureau of the Ministry of Industry.

### COMMERCE

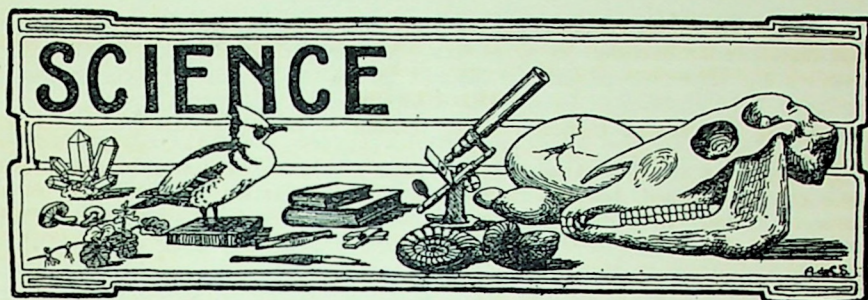
**New Canadian Trade Commissioner in Shanghai:** Following the recent transfer of Lieutenant-Colonel L. M. Cosgrave to Australia, the Canadian Government has announced the appointment of Mr. H. A. Scott as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Shanghai, according to a *Reuter* message of June 9. Mr. Scott is reported to be one of the outstanding officers of the Canadian Trade Service, and his appointment to Shanghai is taken to indicate the importance which Canada attaches to her trade relations with China. At present touring Canada to get first hand information on trade with the Far East, Mr. Scott and his family are scheduled to sail from Vancouver on the *Empress of Japan*, reaching Shanghai on August 27.

**New American Consulate Thought Likely:** The hopes of American business interests in Shanghai that a new building would soon be constructed to house all their various Government representatives in the city received some reward on June 19, when word was received from Washington, D. C., that the Appropriations Committee had recommended to the House of Representatives that U.S. \$750,000 should be allotted to the project. The saving in rentals would liquidate the initial cost of construction in twenty-

five years. Since the United States is the only major power lacking a building of its own in Shanghai, and since such a project would serve as an excellent example of American methods and materials, the construction of a Government building has long been advocated. An excellent site on Whangpoo Road, between the Japanese and German Consulates General, is already owned by the American Government.

**Tung Oil Enamel is Developed:** Proponents of trade reciprocity, industrial chemists, and those who merely have occasion from time to time to use a bit of paint will all be interested in the recent introduction in Shanghai of Nu-Enamel, which has for its base the famous *t'ung yu* (桐油), or wood oil, which is exported in large quantities from Middle Yangtze cities. The remarkable preservative qualities of the oil have long been known to the Chinese, who use it extensively on furniture, boats, door frames and similarly exposed wooden parts, but attempts by foreign chemists to use it in connection with a coloured pigment to produce paint or enamel have not hitherto been particularly successful. By means of a super-refined heat treatment Nu-Enamel has been developed to produce a smooth and glossy coloured finish that will last for years under ordinary use. It is manufactured in America.





## MIGRATION NOTES\*

BY

G. D. WILDER

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*inornatus* (Blyth) of the revision in 1931. These are all due, not to mistaken identifications or arbitrary changes of name, but to the discoveries by students of earlier names given in published descriptions, the very first published being the right one to be recognized.

The rarity of the Siberian ground thrush in the Peiping region may be seen in the fact that on September 1 I took my second specimen during forty years of bird study mainly in these parts. *Geocichla sibirica sibirica* (Pallas) is a dark blue grey thrush with white eyebrows. The brown bush-warbler (*Oreopneuste fuscatus fuscatus*), with its instantly revealing *click* as of two hard pebbles smartly rapped together, another common season marker on the plain, was first heard on September 10, as also was Hodgson's tree pipit. Swans, bean geese and pintail ducks appeared comparatively early, as last year, before the middle of September at Tung Hsien. The diminutive red-flanked white-eye, or silver-eye, passed through Te Hsien, Shantung, from September 24 to 28 in flocks, flying close together from tree-top to tree-top. Coming on October 10 Naumann's thrush (*Turdus naumanni naumanni*) has appeared occasionally during most of the winter, and is even more numerous at the present writing owing to the migration northward.

The varying abundance of the permanent residents and the regular visitors may well be noted even under the title of "Migration Notes." The numbers of local hunters and their skill have a very definite bearing on the abundance of game birds in a given area, and, when most of them shoot at anything in sight, they have a devastating effect on its whole avifauna. A hunter recently remarked to me, "It is no use hunting geese and ducks within forty *li* of Tung Hsien any more; they are too scarce and too wild." On an eight *li* tour of the shooting grounds recently this man met seventeen hunters, with modern guns for the most part, and he said he knew of sixty-five owners of guns in our vicinity. A few years ago a general invitation to a sportsmen's meet to consider game conservation resulted in twenty-eight Chinese attending, and this was said at the time to be not more than half of the hunters of the neighbourhood, who would have come if they had not been busy. Since three or four high-powered rifles have been brought into use against them, the geese and bustards that winter here are apt to take to their wings at ranges of from 400 or 500 yards at the first appearance of a man with a gun. Occasionally newly arrived migrants are not so wild, having become less alert through sojourn in a more peaceful clime. But the Tung Hsien area seems to be marked as a danger zone by the migrants. Beyond a radius of fifty *li* the game is both more abundant and less wary.

If any one doubts that the far-ranging migrants are able to locate the sanctuaries and the dangerous places on their routes, let him read that human document "Jack Miner and the Birds." Miner's sanctuary at Kingston, Ontario, a small lake surrounded by a high wire mesh fence, where the Canadian Government helps him feed tons of grain to the wild fowl, is visited in spring and autumn by myriads of migrants. They converge on this sanctuary from various places from the shores of Alaska across to Greenland in the autumn. Here they have a peaceful rest in human society before they again run the gauntlet of the guns



as they spread out in fan-shaped routes to Georgia, the Southern States and Louisiana. There they spend the winter, only to concentrate again on the little lake on their return journey in spring. They have such confidence in the place that even Miner's appearance with a rifle to shoot their enemy, a big mud turtle, will only scare the new comers enough to make them take a short flight out and back again, while the old timers or mother with ducklings who have had the experience once or twice before, have been known to swim right up under the muzzle of the gun and wait while he shoots their dreaded enemy. Believe it or not, these same birds are extremely wary as soon as they get outside among the general run of humans, though doubtlessly they sometimes become over-trustful of man outside and too easily meet their fate. If they can learn to recognize such a haven of peace, the waterfowl certainly can also learn to avoid a hunter-infested point like Tung Hsien.

In spite of their wariness Mr. Wang Pao Ch'üan, some time before the winter was over, had killed more than ten bustards and twice as many geese with his rifle. It appears to me that while the geese and ducks have been avoiding Tung Hsien in later years, the bustards continue to increase, as frequently noted in these papers, in spite of the guns. The numbers of shotguns have little effect on them. They have rarely been bagged with these weapons, and most of the hunters have given up going after them in despair, leaving them to the tender mercies of the very few high-power rifle owners. These are unable to affect their numbers appreciably.

The flock of pheasants mentioned in these notes of June, 1934, as having been seen in the previous November establishing themselves in a sand dune area, planted with willows and surrounding reed and sweet flag beds that give good cover, is now reported as maintaining itself. The red-legged partridges also have been seen there again. Their common habitat of rocky cliffs, if possible near water gives them their Chinese name of rock chicken, and makes this new habitat near us seem the more remarkable. So, too, the Daurian or bearded partridges, reported in *The China Journal* of October, 1933, page 208, seem to have been unmolested by the hunters and to have avoided the cats, so that individuals are occasionally flushed on the Jefferson Academy campus all through the year. Evidently a little pains to preserve or cultivate proper cover, and a little seasonal restraint on the part of our local nimrods, such as a few have learned already, would restock many areas with these game birds, and make the place once more a delight to bird lover and sportsman. Our efforts at Tung Hsien to teach the hunters that even self interest dictates their respecting the natural closed season, just as the North American Indians do in the entire absence of any law, have not been altogether unsuccessful. Some, who used to shoot at everything in sight at all seasons, are now thoroughly converted. Instead of ruthlessly breaking our compound rules against shooting inside, they preach to unregenerate friends the gospel of good sportsmanship and fairplay to the game. Would that hunters everywhere could learn the times and seasons and the difference between our permanent residents and our spring and autumn visitors! The latter may be shot freely in the autumn, and, if common, also in the spring passage, without danger of extermination, so long as the great wastes in Siberia where they breed are



not destroyed. But the resident birds must be given suitable cover for sanctuary and a breeding season free from danger, if they are not to be exterminated.

This is being written from the mission compound in Lin-tsing, to which place I have made three or four visits during the winter. There are no pheasant grounds, so far as I am aware, within any ordinary flight of a pheasant. Those of the Shansi border, a hundred and twenty miles to the west, are the nearest in that direction, and there are said to be a few in the mountains of which T'ai Shan is a part, sixty-five miles to the south-east across the Yellow River. We do not know of any on the plain. But in January there came into the compound a gorgeous cock pheasant, which made himself at home and was almost as tame as our domestic fowls until a pigeon hunter, trespassing on the place, shot at him early in April. Since then he has not shown himself, the coolie says, but yesterday I saw his fresh tracks in the dust. A pond that did not freeze entirely during the winter, with an island of reeds in the middle, made him a bedroom and a safe retreat from feline as well as human enemies. This bird, seen with my own eyes repeatedly, helps me to believe the report of our coolie in Te Hsien to the effect that he saw a cock pheasant fly down into the reeds of a pond in the hospital yard there on November 11 and 12 last.

The junipers, thick vines and shrubbery with large elms, willows, poplars, locust, pagoda and other trees make the Lin-tsing compound an excellent sanctuary for a variety of permanent residents. There is a colony of about a hundred rooks, nearly the same number of azure-winged magpies, a few spotted-neck turtle doves (almost exterminated now by the aforesaid poacher) a few Japanese chickadees, the usual woodpeckers of three kinds, and, last but not least, a family of pig-nosed badgers make up the population. The servant insists that there are tracks also of the dog-badger, of which there are eight or nine all told.

Two huge pagoda trees (*Sophora japonica*) with the colony of rooks trying to crowd their nests into them, until two weeks ago, stood in the girls' school yard back of the ladies house, an interesting landmark. On February 26 the colony was beginning its nest building, the two largest nests being about a foot in each dimension and the foundations of two or three others being just visible. A month later there were thirty-two nests. "Two eggs each in a few of them," said the men who cut down the trees. "Incubation had not yet begun," said our observant cook. On April 10 I found the colony quite demoralized. Many of the pairs were feverishly building in widely scattered sites to get a place to deposit the eggs that must be maturing rapidly. I find four nests being built in two poplars close to a house at the extreme east end of the compound. Five more are in a group of elms a hundred yards away at the west end of the same residence compound near the original site of the colony. Four more are in the girls' school yard willows another hundred yards west, and one solitary nest is in a pagoda tree in the hospital yard as much farther to the south-west. In a large poplar and an elm, two hundred yards to the north-west near the river bank there are nineteen more nests, where there was a small colony last year. None of the nests are fully built yet, though some are being lined with



soft materials. Some are just being started, and I think no eggs have been laid, certainly incubation has not commenced in any of them. There is a little quarrelling for sites and some stealing of building materials from nests, for the colony organization is rather badly broken up. Each pair has to watch its own nest, and often the two birds are seen hurrying back from a trip to get sticks in order to drive away a lazy neighbour that was trying to steal material from their nest. In a well organized long established colony the birds seem to take turns watching, and will unite to punish a thief or drive him out of the colony. These poor rooks, having met this calamity to their homes, are nervous and suspicious of the human kind these days. They are terribly handicapped in their race against time and egg maturation by the fierce spring winds that sometimes stop the work entirely and compel them to spend all their time at the nests holding things down and repairing the ravages of the storm.

For years at Tung Hsien I have wondered where the azure-winged magpies build their nests. I never saw a nest at or near Tung Hsien. There are one or two at least every year in the Inspector General of Customs' compound in Peiping, and some years ago there were nests in Jui Liang's cemetery outside the Te-sheng Men. And those are all the nests I remember to have seen in this province (Hopei) in all these forty years. But the flocks of birds are with us all the year round, with occasional absences of a month or two. At times they return with young birds added to the flocks. The question has been, where do they nest?

Farther south in the mission compounds of Pang-chuang, Shantung, Huai-an, Anhui, and Hsü-chou Fu, Kiangsu, I have been numbers of nests that I suppose were built by the birds themselves, and that is all that I remember. In those places there were no rook colonies very near. But here in Lin-tsing near the rook colony there are always large numbers of the azure-wing magpies, but never any medium sized nests such as they would build, smaller than those of rooks, crows or ordinary magpies. Today this same observant cook says "Two pairs of the azure-winged pies started to build at the east end of the compound, but one nest blew down and the other was commandeered by a pair of rooks." The rooks are now completing this nest among the group of four referred to above. Then the cook added, "But nine out of ten pairs of these *cha cha* birds wait until the young rooks leave their nests, and then use the rooks nests. Thus there is the saying, '*cha cha ch'ing wo fang tan* ( 嘈嘈請窠放蛋 ).'" This means "the azure-wing gets its nest to place its eggs in for nothing." I had noticed that the azure-wing breeds very late in the season for a resident bird, late June or July, which somewhat confirms the Chinese statement that they wait until the rooks are through rearing their young in order to take the latters' nests, but I propose to watch rook colonies in the future, late in the season, to see if it is true that they do so. I would appreciate reports from any one else who gets evidence on the point. Another bird-rearing Chinese confirms the existence of the saying quoted above.

Another recent discovery about the azure-winged magpies is that our common sparrows are afraid of them, dodging into the hedges when they fly over, just as they do for a hawk, though they seem a bit more daring in venturing out after the birds have passed. The azure-winged



pies and sparrows will feed together on the ground, just as I have seen sparrows feeding unconcernedly near where a hawk was sitting. Both sparrows and magpies fear the hawk only when he is on the wing sailing overhead and ready for a dash. Then five or six magpies will chase the hawk away, while the sparrows flee for shelter and remain hidden for a time. Recently a Chinese teacher interested in natural history and a friend, while riding bicycles along a country road, saw an azure-winged magpie catch a sparrow and peck it into insensibility with blows on the head. As they came up the pie dropped the seemingly dead sparrow and flew away. They picked it up and dropped it into a carrying bag on the bicycle. When they went to get it from the bicycle, left standing at my front door, it had disappeared, probably having revived and escaped. This was the first evidence I had had that the sparrows rightly fear the pies.

The azure-winged magpies are friendly society-loving birds. A flock often comes to our garden to peck into the ripe tomatoes, or clean up a roast chicken carcase we have hung out for them, or to sit in the sun on our pergola. We have seen two or three huddled together scratching each other in inaccessible parts of their bodies like the back of the head, just as horses do. One would ruffle up his feathers and hold his head down, so that the other could poke his bill between the features right down to the skin and scratch or pick out bird-lice, perhaps.

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## NOTES ON TREES AND SHRUBS OF NORTHERN MANCHURIA

BY

B. W. SKVORTZOW

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### 9. Genus *QUERCUS* L.

Two species of oak grow in Northern Manchuria, *Quercus mongolica* and *Quercus dentata*. The Mongolian oak is a tree typical of this country. Professor V. L. Komarov in his "Flora Manchurica" gives 242 places where Mongolian oak was located. According to I. V. Kozlov in "Chenes de Mongolie, de Mandshourie et du Nord de la Chine," 1932, Mongolian oak is found along the Argun and Albazin Rivers, grows at Ylkhuralin in the Little Hingan Mountains, and is very common in Kirin and Fengtien Provinces. The second species, *Quercus dentata*, was collected in 1859 by C. J. Maximowicz in the lower valley of the Sungari River, and by Professor V. L. Komarov in the southern part of Kirin Province. It was discovered for the first time along the line of the Chinese Eastern Railway in 1925 by A. D. Voieikov growing on the slopes of the hills near the Mu-tan Kiang valley at Echo Station.

In this note are given the description of different forms of the oak trees found in Northern Manchuria, accompanied by photographs taken by the writer.



The Oak Trees of Northern Manchuria.

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Figure 1. A Spring of the Mongolian Oak (*Quercus mongolica* Fischer) showing Catkins

Figure 2, Acorns of the Mongolian Oak (2/3 natural size).



Figure 3. Slender pendulous Catkins of Staminate Flowers of the Mongolian Oak.

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Photographs by B. Skvortzow.







Figure 4. Trunk of a Mongolian Oak growing near Pogranichnaia Station, Kirin, North Manchuria.

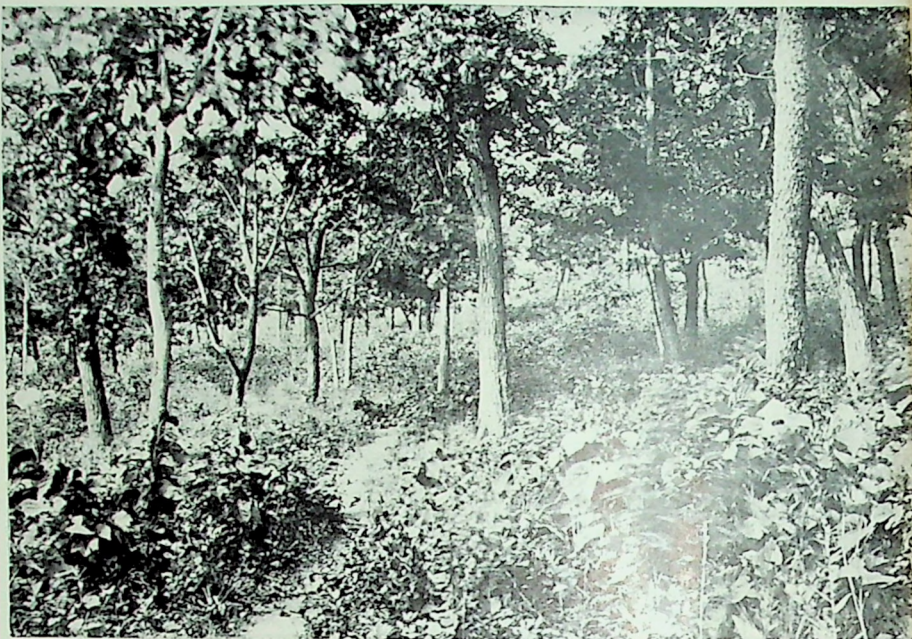


Figure 5. In a Forest of Mongolian Oaks (*Quercus mongolica* Fischer) in Kirin Province, North Manchuria.

Photographs by B. Skvortzow.

Figure 6. Mongolian Oaks growing on a rocky Hillside near Maershan Station on the Chinese Eastern Railway, Kirin, North Manchuria.





## NOTES ON TREES AND SHRUBS OF NORTHERN MANCHURIA

### 1. *Quercus mongolica* Fischer. Figs. 1-6.

Tree to 20 m., with dark-rough bark. Branchlets smooth, grey-brown. Leaves almost short stalked, obovate oval or elongate, 7-18 cm. long, cuneate at the base, elongated at the top, obtuse, coarsely sinuate-dentate, with 7 to 10 broad obtuse teeth. Leaves dark-green above; light green, pilose on the nerve or glabrous beneath. Petioles 3-10 mm. long. Staminate flowers in slender pendulous catkins; pistillate flowers solitary or 2-4. Acorns subglobose or oblong, about 2 cm. long; scales tuberculate, the upper-most thinner and acuminate, forming a short fringe. Several varieties and forms of Mongolian oak are recognised:

(a) var. *typica* Nakai. Leaves of the fruiting branches 10-18 cm. long. Leaf teeth obtuse.

Forma 1, *glabra* Nakai. Leaves smooth.

Forma 2, *tomentosa* Nakai. Leaves pilose on the nerves beneath.

(b) var. *liantungensis* (Koitz.) Nakai.

Forma *funnebris* Nakai. Leaves small, 6 to 9 cm. long, pilose on the nerves beneath.

*Habitat*: Var. *typica* and forma *glabra* are very common in the Great Hingan Mountains, and in mountains in Kirin Province. Var. *typica* forma *tomentosa* is quite common in Kirin Province, and var. *liantungensis* forma *funnebris* was collected by me only in mountains near Maoershan Station on the Chinese Eastern Railway, Kirin Province.

### 2. *Quercus dentata* Thunb. Fig. 7.

Tree to 6 m. with dark bark. Branchlets velvety, greyish, pubescent. Leaves short-stalked, obovate-oval, 10-20 cm., long, or sometimes over

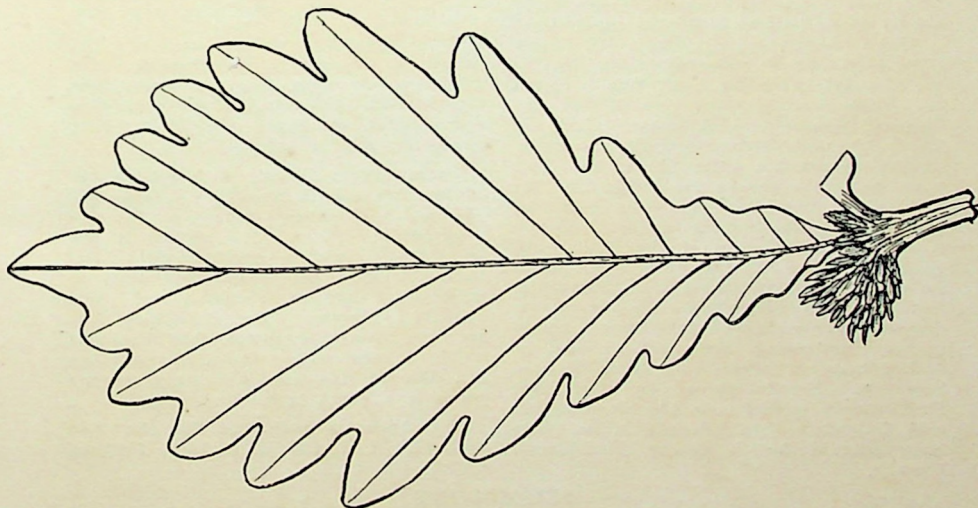


Figure 7. Leaf of *Quercus dentata* Thunb. (2/3 natural size).

30 cm. and 20 cm. wide, obtuse acuminate, narrowed toward the cuneate base, with 4 to 9 broad rounded lobes; dark green and pubescent above, greyish tomentose beneath. Fruits clustered and subsessile; acorn



globose-ovoid, 1.5-2 cm. long. Cup large covered with lanceolate spreading scales.

*Habitat*: Grows on mountain slopes and in shrubery near Echo Station on the Chinese Eastern Railway, near the Mu-tan Kiang. Reported by C. J. Maximowicz from the lower part of the Sungari River and by V. L. Komarov from the southern part of Kirin Province.

## SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND REVIEWS

### BIOLOGY

**The Budgerigar** Most people are now familiar with the attractive little cage bird known as the budgerigar or Australian love-bird. A few years ago it was known only in its natural form, with bright green breast, closely barred head, back and wings, long yellow-banded blue tail and yellow forehead and cheeks. To-day, thanks to the ingenuity and patience of breeders, there are a large number of varieties, ranging from almost pure white and canary yellow to varying shades of mauve, blue and green. There is no livelier or more fascinating inmate of the bird-cage or aviary than the budgerigar, with its lively ways and cheerful chatter—it can hardly be called song—and certainly no bird, not even the canary, takes more kindly to or thrives better in captivity.

Those interested in this charming little bird may be referred to Mr. Neville W. Cayley's valuable book "Budgerigars in Bush and Aviary," published by Messrs. Angus and Robertson, Ltd., of 89 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, Australia, at the reasonable price of 7s. 6d. This book not only covers the subject of the budgerigar from the scientific point of view, giving the history of its discovery, a detailed description of the bird itself, its distribution in the natural state, its habits, and references to it in literature, but it also describes the numerous domestic varieties and furnishes coloured plates illustrating them all, as well as full details of their care, housing and how to breed them in captivity. Particularly useful are the descriptions and diagrams of out-door aviaries. The book should be in every bird-lover's library.

### A Valuable Book On Chinese Insects:

A publication that we have long been waiting for has recently made its appearance. This is Volume I of "Catalogus Insectorum Sinensium" by Dr. Chenfu F. Wu of Yen-ching University, Peiping. As its name indicates, this publication is a list of certain orders of insects found in China. Arranged according to their classification, the insects are not described, but references to their original descriptions as well as synonyms are given, so that with a reasonably good zoological library at hand the student can soon find any description he requires. Of course, the book is not much help to a novice trying to identify some special insect. To the regular student of entomology it will prove invaluable.

Some fourteen orders are included, namely: *Thysanura*, *Collembola*, *Orthoptera*, *Zoraptera*, *Isoptera*, *Neuroptera*, *Ephemera*, *Odonata*, *Plecoptera*, *Corrodentia*, *Mallophaga*, *Embiidina*, *Thysanoptera* and *Anoplura*.

These orders include a large number of families and innumerable species, and the volume under discussion is correspondingly bulky. The author is one of China's leading entomologists, and there is none better qualified thus to undertake the cataloguing of this country's insects. We shall look forward to future volumes of this important work, at the same time congratulating Dr. Wu on the excellent start he has made in a great task.

The book is published by the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology, Peiping, China.

### SEISMOLOGY

**Monthly Record Of Earthquakes:** Earthquakes occurred in Italy on June 6 and 7, on the former date over a wide area of the Romagna, being felt even in Florence. In Faenza the shocks were violent, lasting for fifty seconds. Several

people were injured and houses damaged by quakes on June 7 in Foligno and in the Perugia area in Central Italy. Much alarm was caused.

On the same date the district of Taichu in South-western Formosa was badly



## SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND REVIEWS

shaken by an earthquake during the morning, the epicentre being some fifteen miles distant from this town.

A severe earthquake rocked Quetta in Baluchistan on June 14. This area, it will be remembered, was devastated on May 31 by terrible seismic disturbances. The death roll of this disaster has finally been placed at 40,000, of which between 20,000 and 30,000 were inhabitants of Quetta.

June 21 saw a severe earthquake over a wide area in Central Japan at 4.30 a.m., the epicentre being near Mount Tsukuba, about 60 kilometres north of Tokyo; while two days later, June 29, Tokyo and Yokohama felt fairly strong

tremors, with the epicentre off Katsuura in the Chiba prefecture.

Switzerland and neighbouring Austria and Germany were visited by a seismic disturbance on June 27, though no casualties and little damage have been reported.

On June 28 Hilo, Hawaii, experienced a violent earthquake, which did considerable damage to buildings. It was thought that this disturbance presaged an eruption of Mount Kilanea, which has long been dormant.

Mexico City received slight but unmistakable seismic shocks on June 29, no damage or casualties being reported.

### METEOROLOGY

#### The Weather In China During June:

The past month in China has been an unusually wet one, except in Shantung and neighbouring Anhwei and North Kiangsu, where a drought has prevailed. Rain fell on many days in the Shanghai area, reaching a climax on June 29 and 30. Early in the month reports of excessively heavy rains came from Foochow in Fukien, the streets of the city being flooded on June 3. Heavy rains were again reported as occurring in the same area during the middle of the month; while in the latter half of the month excessive rains and resultant floods occurred in South China. Central China, too, has suffered from heavy rains, and the Yangtze River at Hankow rose to such heights as to cause grave anxiety, according to telegrams dated June 24, and continued threatening until the end of the month.

The Shantung drought was broken by heavy rains and a severe gale on June

28, while previous to that the regions along the Mongolian border were visited by heavy falls of snow and hailstorms.

A report from Peiping dated June 21 stated that snow was a foot deep in Eastern Chahar, where it had been falling since June 17.

A message from Chengtu dated June 20 reported that the Chinese Government forces and Communists had been fighting recently in a snowstorm in Southern Szechuan.

In North China towards the end of the month it became very warm, Tientsin suffering a maximum shade temperature on June 25 of 111 degrees Fahrenheit. Other parts of China appear to have remained reasonably cool.

On June 28 Central Japan was visited by a terrific storm, the heavy rainfall and consequent floods causing many hundreds of deaths and enormous damage to property.

### MEDICINE

**Typhus Epidemic In Harbin:** In Harbin a typhus epidemic is causing grave anxiety and taking a heavy toll of lives. The mortality amongst the cases was reported as 90 per cent. Every effort is being made by the health department and medical practitioners to combat the disease, but conditions are very difficult and necessities scarce.

A report from Hu-chou, Chekiang, dated June 21, is to the effect that typhus is also raging in Chang-hsing, twenty miles to the north-west, and medical help is urgently needed.

**Kaal-Azar Still Raging In North Kiangsu:** A telegram from Hsu-chou

dated June 9 stated that Kala-azar, or black fever, was spreading steadily in this general area. Another message from Tsing-kiang-pu, dated June 25, was to the effect that this baffling disease had been traced to certain hairy organisms found in the stomach of a white insect. What type of organism it is or the name of the white insect are not stated.

**Cholera In Sung-Kiang:** Cases of cholera have been reported in Sung-kiang, Kiangsu, says a letter to the *North-China Daily News* dated June 26. Meanwhile, Shanghai has recently been declared free of this disease.

A. DE C. S.



## SHOOTING AND FISHING NOTES

### SHOOTING

#### The Big Game Hunter In Africa:

The trail of Captain Conyers Lang, African big game hunter and author, led from Cape Town in the extreme southwest of the dark continent to Nanyuki near Mount Kenya to the east of Lake Victoria, several thousands of miles, and every mile had its interest or special adventure. His lone *safari* was undertaken in 1932, commencing in April: his transport was a Ford car. He gave himself a year to get to Cairo, but he never reached the latter place—a wound-maddened buffalo saw to that. Saved by a miracle, he spent four months in hospital while they patched up a shattered pelvis, and in due course he was able to sail for England once more. His recently published book "Buffalo" tells the story of his long trek in Africa, his hunting and adventures, and from beginning to end it is good reading. Although the name suggests that it might be a book devoted mainly to sport, it is much more, for it tells a great deal about the country passed through and the people encountered. It is in reality a book about South and East Africa. Sportsmen, however, will find plenty in its pages to satisfy them, while the chapter describing his adventure with wounded buffalo is positively thrilling. Excellent pictures, some a little small, perhaps, illustrate in profusion a thoroughly good book. The frontispiece is a marvellous photograph of a herd of buffalo in heavy cover. The publishers are Messrs. Ivor Nicholson and Watson, Ltd., 44, Essex Street, Strand, London. The price is 18s. net.

#### Polar Bears Requiring Protection:

A recent message from Moscow states that Professor Manteufel has pointed out that a closed season for polar bears is advisable if these valuable fur-bearing animals are to be saved from extermination by the numerous Soviet Russian expeditions that are visiting the Arctic regions. He suggests that wide stretches in the Arctic Zone might be converted into a Polar National Park. This would, indeed, be an excellent idea,

providing the protected area or areas were made extensive enough to include the ranges of all the different arctic animals and birds, marine as well as terrestrial. Incidentally, the same idea might be applied to the Antarctic regions, where whales are being exterminated owing to their wholesale destruction by whalers. An extensive protected area in the right region might do much to save these great sea monsters, which are rapidly disappearing.

#### Pheasants And Chukar For Nevada:

According to a recent message from Reno the State Fish and Game Commission of Nevada propose to import, for purposes of stocking the state with desirable game birds, a thousand pheasants and two hundred chukars, both of which Asiatic species have been successfully introduced into Oregon and California. The chukar is described in the despatch as a native of India, but it may be pointed out that it is also a native of North China, thriving in the barren hilly and mountainous regions, where it occurs in large flocks. We believe that considerable numbers of this highly sporting bird have been exported to the United States from Shanghai by way of Tsingtao and Shanghai. The Chinese ring-necked pheasant has long been established and has become thoroughly acclimatized in the West Coast States of North America, from British Columbia to California.

#### Chinese Hunters Already Killing

Pheasants: Although according to the present game laws of China shooting pheasants and other game birds and animals in the summer months is illegal, native hunters, we are informed, are already shooting pheasants in the Henli or Ching-yang-kong district between Shanghai and Nanking. It might be suggested that the Government authorities should look into this manner and punish offenders. Otherwise game laws are useless.

### FISHING

**Bass Fishing At Pei-Tai Ho:** We have been informed that the May bass fishing at Pei-tai Ho this year has not

been very good. No reason for this is given. It may be noted that some of the largest catches in point of both numbers



and weights have been made during the month of May at this northern summer resort.

**Attacked By A Swordfish:** An account comes from Hongkong of a bather being attacked by a swordfish, or what was believed to be a swordfish. Bathing off a motor boat in Big Wave Bay shortly after 9.30 p.m., the victim, Mr. Thong

Peking, was wounded in the leg by a large fish that came up close to the boat when the fisherman was in the water. The fish appeared to be a swordfish, and the wound was a serious one. The fish was about 17, however, and the wound was a few inches deep. The fish was about 17, however, and the wound was a few inches deep. The fish was about 17, however, and the wound was a few inches deep.

## THE KENNEL

**Dogs Of Today:** Under this title Messrs. A. & C. Black, Ltd., have issued an excellent dog book by Harding Cox. Price 5s. net. It contains accurate and up-to-date information about every breed of dog known to the kennel world to-day, with excellent pictures of first class specimens of each breed. Fashions in dogs change as well as in everything else, so that the points required for winning prizes to-day may vary considerably from those of yesterday. This book brings the breeder up-to-date in such matters, at the same time that it instructs the novice. We might even suggest that some of our Shanghai dog judges could do worse than buy a copy. It is a well got up book, the pictures being particularly good.

**Pity The Poor Dog:** Genuine dog lovers must have read with many a pang the exultations expressed in the local daily newspapers over the number of dogs, presumably strays, which have recently been shot or captured and destroyed by the police as the result of a rabies scare in the Shanghai area.

It is the dog's greatest misfortune that his race is subject to the terrible disease known to science as rabies or hydrophobia, for its consequences to those human beings who get infected by it are so terrible that mankind will go to any lengths to stamp it out, and count-

less innocent canines have paid the price with their lives.

We are now informed by the health authorities in Shanghai that the outbreak here is on the wane, and fewer people are undergoing the Pasteur treatment. While this is good news, we cannot help thinking of the many dogs whose all too brief lives have been made even briefer as the result of the scare, and some of the cases of the way dogs have been treated that have come to our notice are too revealing to harrow our readers' feelings with.

And, further, we wonder whether Shanghai can ever be made even reasonably safe from rabies, supposing an outbreak to have occurred in the general area, in view of the fact that it has something like twenty-eight miles of unprotected bounding by which dogs may enter from the surrounding territory where no precautions whatsoever are taken against the disease, and wretched homeless half-starved mongrels or pariahs wander at will.

Our advice to dog owners in Shanghai is to keep their dogs inside their compounds, if they have such. They will then be safe, not only from infection from rabid congeners, but also from the guns and nooses of the police, who, of course, are only doing their duty in shooting or capturing and impounding any dogs they may see on the streets or roads without muzzles or leashes.

## THE GARDEN

**The July Calendar:** The earlier part of June was very dry and many gardens suffered from the drought. Lawns in particular have shown the lack of water

and had yellow streaks here and there, which was remedied by the heavy downpours during the last few days of the month. It is usually considered un-



necessary to have a hydrant with hose in the Shanghai garden, but the presence of this equipment will tide our gardens over the periodical dry spells that occur here. Also, a good sprinkling of the lawn at sundown, aside from its beneficial effects, will serve to give the garden the freshness that follows a shower. Good garden hose can be secured in Peking Road for a very few cents per foot.

During the intensely hot days of July and August which will probably be upon us by the time this is published, it is essential that the soil should be worked around the roots of shrubs and plants. The scorching sun bakes the earth into a cement-like hardness so that moisture and air penetrate it with difficulty.

During these hot months there is little seed planting to be done, and any seedlings that one may have must be protected by bamboo screens from the direct rays of the sun. Prepare now a list of seeds required for autumn planting, and order from home, to arrive in October, such seeds that it is intended to plant late this winter and early next spring.

New weeds are appearing almost overnight and the essential work now is cultivating, weeding and watering. The last mentioned should only be undertaken during the cool of the morning or after the sun has ceased to shine directly on the plants in the late after-

noon. Protect chrysanthemums by the use of blinds and add liquid fertiliser once a week for healthy autumn flowers. Spray occasionally when plant lice appear, as they seem to have a special fondness for the tender shoots of the chrysanthemum and will ruin many a good specimen.

One word concerning the willow borer pest. I have found the best means to rid a tree of this unwelcome host is to insert a strong thick wire into the hole where sawdust is being forced out by the borer. Follow the line of the borer's burrow and eventually it can be killed. A tree may have several borers, and it is necessary to be on the alert whenever sawdust is seen at the base of the tree. I have kept all my willows free of the borer through the use of stout wires.

H.

## Gardenias Very Fine This year:

Gardenias this summer have been particularly fine in Shanghai, the bushes being covered with magnificent blooms of astonishing fragrance. There are three varieties or species common to Shanghai gardens, namely, a form with large blossoms that grow on a large-leaved shrub up to eight feet in height, a small shrub with small leaves and flowers about half the size of the foregoing, and a very small shrub that nestles comfortably at the base of rocks, being almost a creeper, with very small flowers. In all three forms the blooms are of a pure waxy white with a wonderful perfume. They like fairly shady spots and need much moisture. Dry sites are unfavourable to them. Whether these represent three different species or are merely cultivated varieties of the one wild form, *Gardenia florida*, which is indigenous to China, we cannot say. One thing we can say, however, is that these delightful plants make a rare addition to any garden, and we are fortunate indeed in Shanghai in that they will grow in the open here, surviving the winter months without any special protection.



The Gardenia (*Gardenia florida*)



**The Military Camp Garden Competition:** For several seasons now the Shanghai Horticultural Society has sponsored what has been called the Military Camp Garden Competition by offering prizes for the best laid out and most attractive garden in the various camps of British soldiers stationed in Shanghai. This has proved very popular with the various units of the British military forces here, and competition

between them has been keen. This year the distribution of prizes took place at Marble Hall, the home of Mr. Horace Kadoorie, President of the Society, at six o'clock on June 11, Lady Brennan graciously presenting the various handsome cups to the winners. Brigadier-General F. S. Thackeray, Commander of the British Forces in Shanghai, thanked the Society on behalf of the British forces.

A. DE C. S.

## SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

### CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS IN SHANGHAI

**Interesting Articles In Local Newspaper:** Considerable impetus has been given to interest in cultural matters in Shanghai recently by a series of timely articles that have appeared in the *North-China Daily News* in the issues of June 24, 25 and 26 and July 3 and 5, respectively. What is revealed in these articles must make the Shanghai community, which has often been accused by writers in England and America of being dead to everything but purely material things, feel rather smug, for they reveal an undeniably satisfactory state of affairs and prove that in spite of its supreme interest in commerce, industry and other such matters of economic importance, it has found time to foster the study of science and the development of the arts to an extent that must surprise the casual observer.

The articles under discussion reveal the existence of several major research or cultural institutions in Shanghai and numerous minor ones. The major institutions are the Academia Sinica, which has a large building on Yu Yuen Road in the Western District of the International Settlement; the Science Society of China, which has its headquarters and a fine scientific library on Avenue du Roi Albert in the French Concession; the Alliance Francaise occupying the former premises of the Cercle Sportif Francaise or "French Club" on Route Vallon also in the French Concession; the Henry Lester Institute on Avenue Road in the International Settlement; and the Royal Asiatic Society, North China Branch in a fine new five-storey

building on Museum Road in the International Settlement. Unfortunately the articles have failed to deal with two other important scientific institutions in Shanghai, namely, the Heude Museum on Avenue Dubail, formerly known as the Siccawei Museum, and the Shanghai Science Institute on Route Ghisi, both in the French Concession. The former of these is, we believe, the oldest purely scientific institution in China, having been started by the late Father P. M. Heude, S. J., as long ago as 1868, while the latter is of comparatively recent origin, having been inaugurated a few years ago as a joint Chinese and Japanese scientific research institution, but now conducted entirely by Japanese.

The minor cultural institutions in Shanghai mentioned in the articles are the Numismatic Society of China, formed a year ago; the Shanghai Naturalists' Club, inaugurated last spring; the Shanghai Art Club of several years' standing; the International Arts Theatre, recently formed; the Shanghai Philatelic Society, founded in 1912; the Short Story Club, established in 1924; and the Shanghai Horticultural Society, which is the oldest of them all, dating back to 1875.

We must not omit to mention that Shanghai supports several Amateur Dramatic organizations, while recently a British Broadcasting Association has been inaugurated.

With this array brought to their notice we trust that in future Shanghai's critics will refrain from casting aspersions upon this community's cultural life.

### THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, NORTH CHINA BRANCH

**Annual Meeting:** A much more optimistic note was struck in the Honorary Secretary's report at the Annual Meeting of this Society this year than could be

found in that of 1934, thanks mainly to the untiring activities of Mr. E. H. Cressy, who has occupied this difficult position for the past twelve months. By



## THE CHINA JOURNAL

exercising the greatest ingenuity and strictest economy the Society's budget for 1935 has been balanced, and it is hoped that from now on its financial position will steadily improve. The Annual Meeting was held on June 13, when reports were received from the various officers of the Society, and the officers and council members for the coming year were elected.

These were: *President*, Mr. A. D. Blackburn, C.B.E.; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby and Mr. R. D. Abraham; *Honorary Director of the Museum*, Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby; *Honorary Keeper of Archaeology*, Mr. H. E. Gibson; *Honorary Keeper of Ornitho-*

*logy*, Mr. E. S. Wilkinson; *Honorary Keeper of Ichthyology*, Dr. Yuanting T. Chu; *Honorary Keeper of Herpetology*, Mr. E. M. Buchanan; *Honorary Keeper of Entomology*, Mr. S. Josefsen-Bernier; *Honorary Keeper of Conchology*, Mr. T. C. Yen; *Honorary Librarian*, Miss A. Abraham; *Honorary Editor of the Journal*, Dr. E. M. Gale; *Honorary Secretary*, Mr. E. H. Cressy; *Honorary Treasurer*, Mr. A. C. Leith; *Councillors*, Sir J. F. Brennan, K.C.M.G., Dr. H. Chatley, Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Mr. Ch. Grosbois, Mr. A. J. Hughes, Mr. J. R. Jones, Mr. C. Kliene, Dr. J. Usang Ly, Dr. F. L. Hawks Pett, Dr. C. T. Wang, Mr. W. H. Way and Mr. G. L. Wilson.

### THE SHANGHAI NATURALISTS' CLUB

**First Annual Meeting:** The first annual meeting of the Naturalists' Club of Shanghai, recently formed for the study of biological conditions in and around Shanghai, was held on June 15 in the headquarters of the Shanghai Boy Scouts' Association in Yuen Ming Yuen Road. The following officers were elected: *President*, Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby; *First Vice-President*, Dr. C. C. Chen; *Second Vice-President*, Mr. S. Josefsen-Bernier; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Mr. E. M. Buchanan; *Councillors*, Mr. H. W. Frick, Dr. K. Kimura, Dr. Y. T. Chu, Mr. W. J. Silvey and Miss P. Wimmer.

Following the election the Society went into round-table session and the scientific program was conducted on an informal basis. Mr. Sowerby presented the topic of the evening "Progress of Biological Work in China," in which he reviewed the early exploratory work in natural history in China and then described the extensive work that is now being done in the country by both Chinese and foreigners. There already is, Mr. Sowerby showed, a very extensive literature on the branches of biology in China, but it is scattered through scientific journals

distributed all over the world. Much of this is inaccessible to workers in China and a very considerable amount of it is totally unknown to many local workers. Mr. Sowerby indicated that the collection and correlation of these references was a matter of prime importance to those engaged in scientific work in the China field.

It was decided by the Society to sponsor the work of collecting and indexing the literature of natural history in China and make a start at the actual work as soon as facilities became available.

Mr. Sowerby also presented a plan for the publication of the proceedings of the Club in Bulletin form. This project was favorably entertained by the Club and will probably be acted upon at a later meeting.

Since this meeting was held Mr. E. M. Buchanan has left Shanghai for Peking, and Mr. Josefsen-Bernier has kindly undertaken the duties of Secretary-Treasurer. The Club has suffered a blow in that its funds were lodged in the American-Oriental Banking Corporation, which closed its doors on May 24 last.

## EDUCATIONAL NOTES AND INTELLIGENCE

**Universities Graduate Large Classes:** Advance information from colleges and universities for Chinese in the Shanghai-Nanking area indicated that large classes of senior students would be graduated during the latter part of June and early July. Traditional commencement week exercises were features of nearly every institution's programme during that period. St. John's Univer-

sity has fifty-three graduates, in addition to eighty-four from the middle school and fourteen from the medical school. Dr. H. H. Kung was the commencement speaker. At Shanghai University the largest graduating class in its history, numbering 106, received diplomas on June 22 from Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to France. Both institutions will offer summer courses this year.



Commencement exercises at Nanking University were held on June 17, when ninety-two students received their diplomas. More than seven hundred guests, including several high Government officials, witnessed the ceremony.

**Nanking May Order Character Simplification:** Explaining that the present complex structure of the Chinese written language is a great obstacle to the promotion of public education, and that simplified forms of the characters should be adopted, Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Education of the Nanking Government, on June 5 submitted a proposal to the Executive Yuan for the adoption of a simplified set of characters. Three points of Dr. Wang's proposal were:

(1) The Ministry of Education should invite a number of etymologists and philologists to make a list of simplified Chinese characters for promulgation and adoption;

(2) Revision of the list would be made from time to time in order to attain the greatest practicability;

(3) Compulsory adoption of simplified characters promulgated would be limited temporarily to text books for primary and public schools, and to public reading matter.

A number of efforts have been made in the past to bring about the adoption of simplified characters, but as far as we know this is the first time that official Government action has been initiated. A few organizations engaged in mass education work have compiled their own lists, however, and presumably the Government's set would be made up by combining these. The term "simplified characters" does not imply the adoption of a set of syllabics like the *kana* of the Japanese, but rather a reduction of the number of strokes in a true character.

**Free Compulsory Education Plan is Advanced:** A set of regulations that would secure for all Chinese children of school age a four year free education within the next ten years has been submitted to the Executive Yuan at

Nanking by the Ministry of Education. According to this scheme, the first half of the ten year period would be devoted to giving all children of school age at least one year of primary education. The second half, from 1940 to 1944, would see the further extension of the system so that two years of education would be available, while from August, 1944, on all children of school age would receive the full four year course without cost. During the whole period efforts would be made to develop more fully all the present primary schools, enlarge the enrollment, improve country schools, and enforce the present system of operating upper and lower primary schools.

**China To Confer M. A. Degrees:** In order that scholastic degrees of Master of Arts or Sciences may be granted in China, the Ministry of Education has formulated a set of qualifications which will be put in force from June, 1937. Those qualified to receive the degree include:

(1) Those who already have obtained a Bachelor of Arts or a Bachelor of Science degree, or its equivalent.

(2) Those who have completed two years of advanced studies at a graduate school recognized by the Ministry of Education.

(3) Those whose theses on their major studies have been accepted by the institutions of learning under which they studied.

The regulations call for a thesis and examination on academic subjects which will be held at the end of the last term of the academic year. The thesis will be counted as sixty per cent. and the examination on general subjects as forty per cent.

**Mohammedan Students Get Special Courses:** The Mongolian and Tibetan School in Nanking has been instructed to offer a special course next Autumn for Mohammedan students, according to a *Kuomin* message of June 19. The order was given on the recommendation of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission of the Nanking Government. Most of the Mohammedan students are from Sinkiang Province.



## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

### BOOKS

The Literary Inquisition of Ch'ien Lung, by L. Carrington Goodrich:

American Council of Learned Societies, New York City.

Dogs of Today (New Edition), by Harding Cox: A. & C. Black, Ltd., London.

Progress of Early Man, by Stuart Piggott: A. & C. Black, Ltd., London.

Birds of Jehol (VIII), by Keizo Yasumatsu: Report of the First Scientific Expedition to Manchoukuo, June to October, 1933. Waseda University, Tokyo.

Insects of Jehol, by Prince N. Takatsukasa, Marquise H. Hachisuka, and

others: Report of the First Scientific Expedition to Manchoukuo. Waseda University, Tokyo.

The Conflict between the Civil Power and the Clergy, by Emilio Portes Gil: Press of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mexico City.

Notes on some Marine Gastropods of Pei-Hai and Wei-Chow Island, by Teng-Chien Yen: Musée Heude, Université l'Aurore, Shanghai.

The Non-Marine Gastropods of North China, by Teng-Chien Yen: Musée Hoangho Paiho de Tien Tsin.

The Peptides of China, by Clifford H. Pope: The American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

### PERIODICALS

The Visva-Bharati Quarterly—New Zealand Fishing and Shooting Gazette—Shipping Review—Chinese Economic Bulletin—Peking Natural History Society Bulletin—The Travel Bulletin—Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections—Oriental Affairs—Lloyd Mail—Far Eastern Review—Man—Game and Gun—Sporting World

—Discovery—Chinese Economic Journal—Natural History—The People's Tribune—The China Critic—New Zealand Journal of Science and Technology—Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington—Metropolitan-Vickers Gazette — La Revue Nationale Chinoise.



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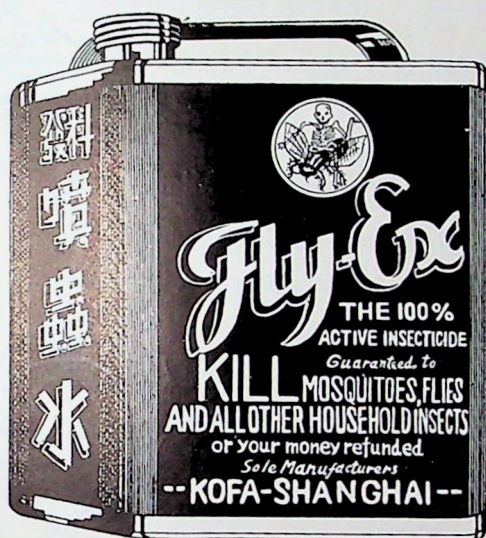
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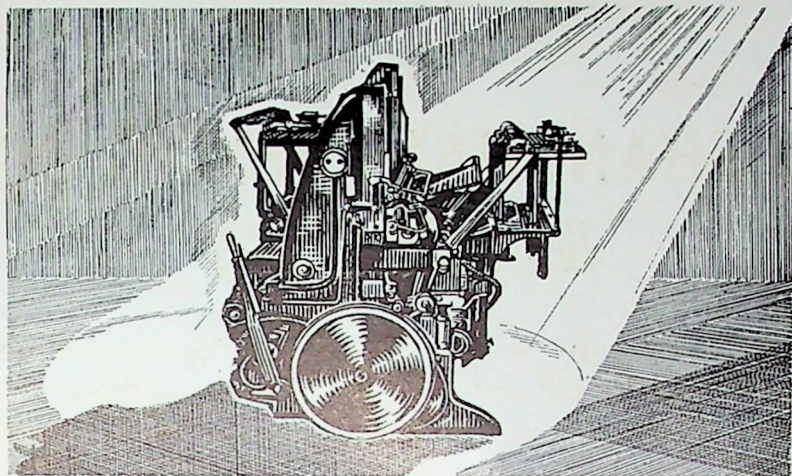
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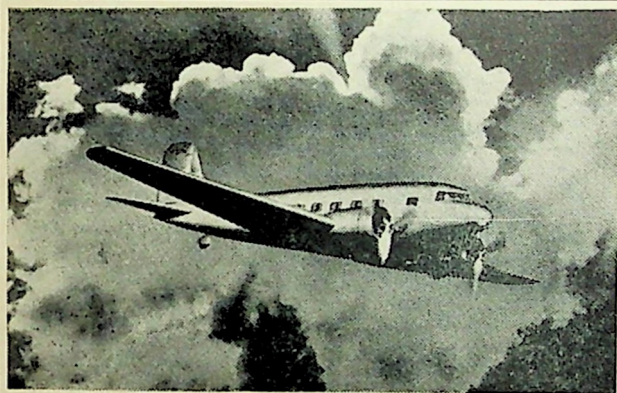
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