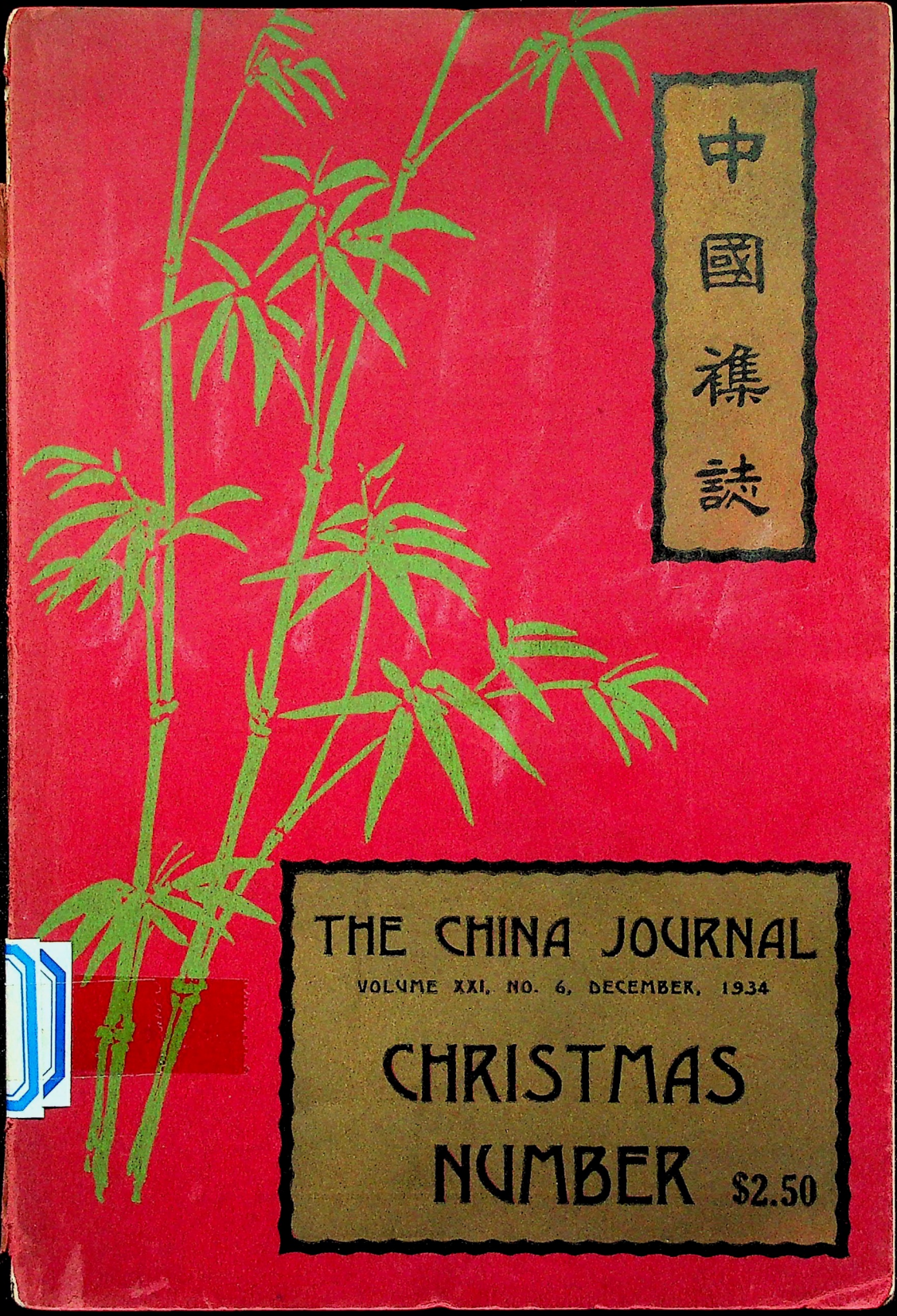

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THE CHINA JOURNAL

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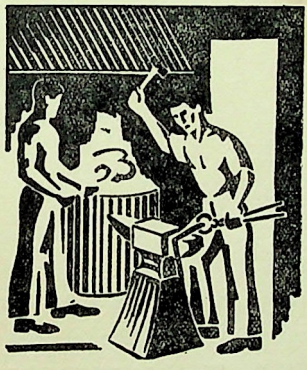

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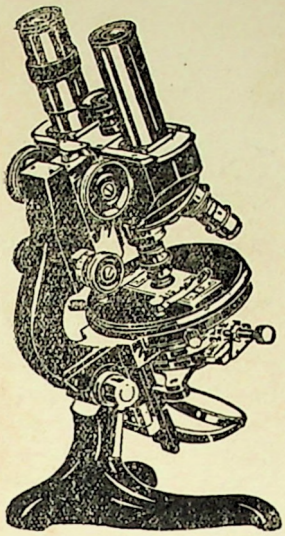

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Empress of Canada	Feb. 28	—	Mar. 3	Mar. 5	Mar. 12	Mar. 17
Empress of Russia	Mar. 10	Mar. 12	Mar. 14	Mar. 16	—	Mar. 25
Empress of Japan	Mar. 24	—	Mar. 27	Mar. 29	April 4	April 9
Empress of Asia	April 7	April 9	April 11	April 13	—	April 22
Empress of Canada	April 21	—	April 24	April 26	May 3	May 8
Empress of Russia	May 5	May 7	May 9	May 11	—	May 20
Empress of Japan	May 19	—	May 22	May 24	May 30	June 4
Empress of Asia	June 2	June 4	June 6	June 8	June 15	June 21
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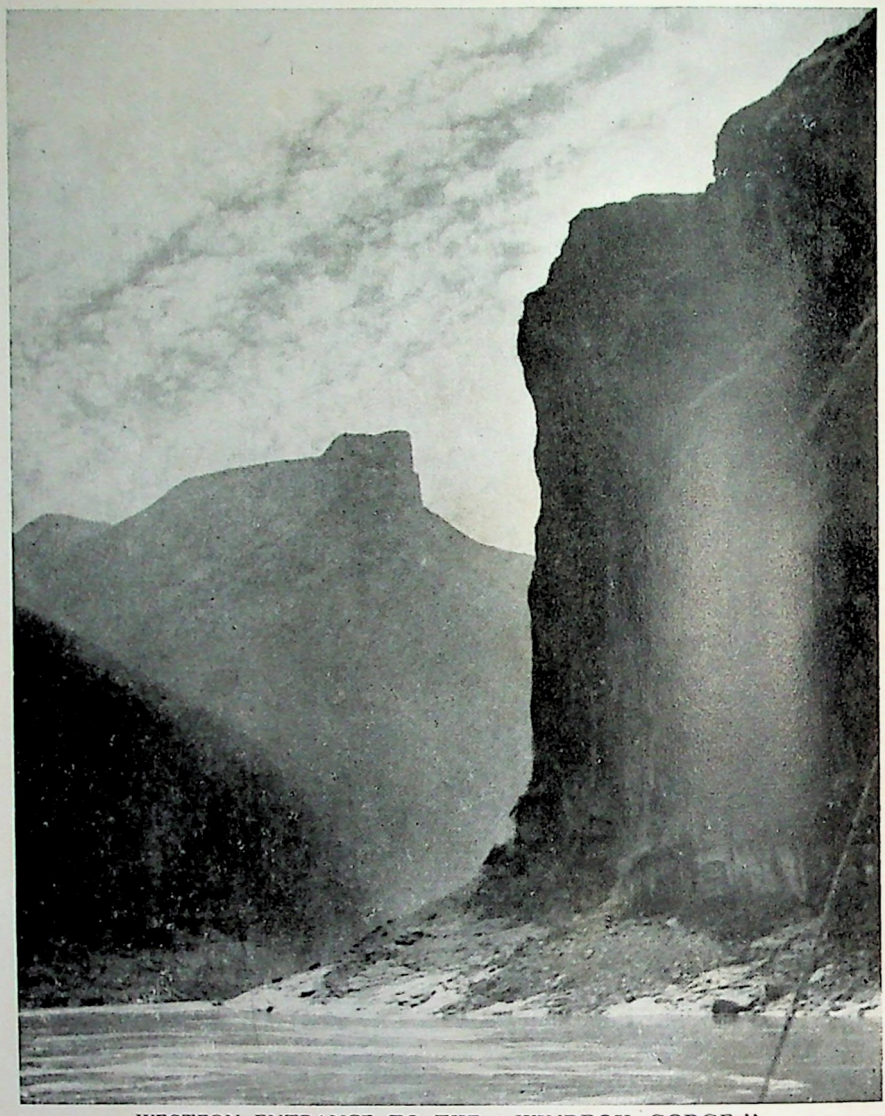

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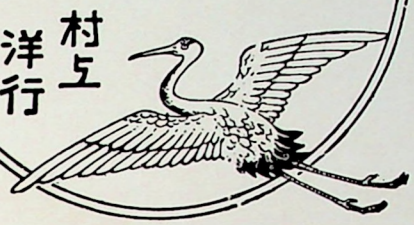

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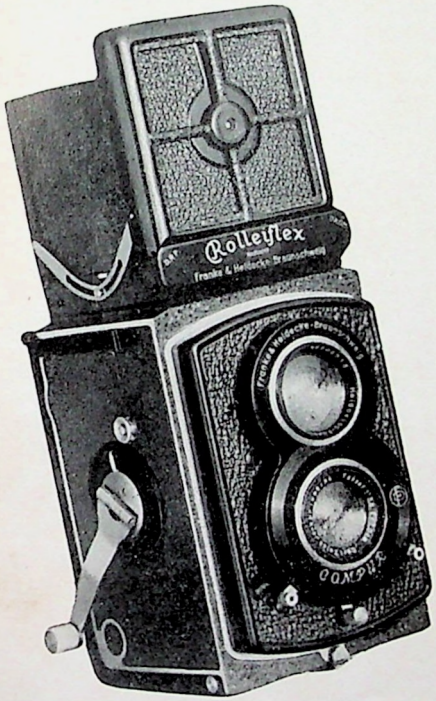

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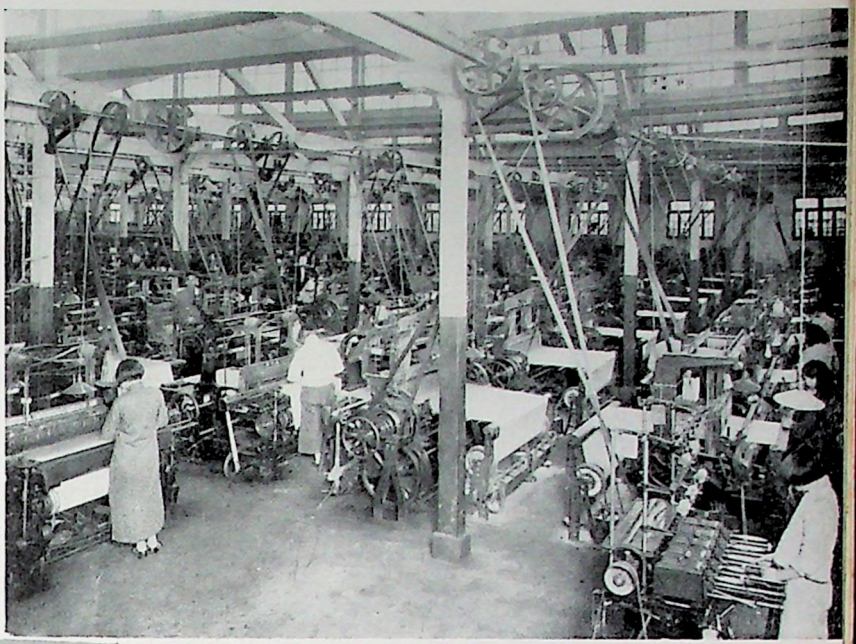

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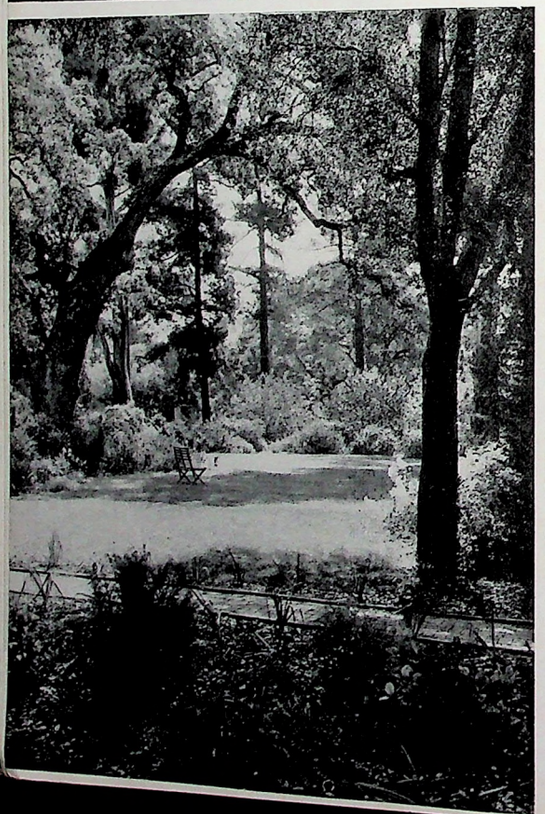

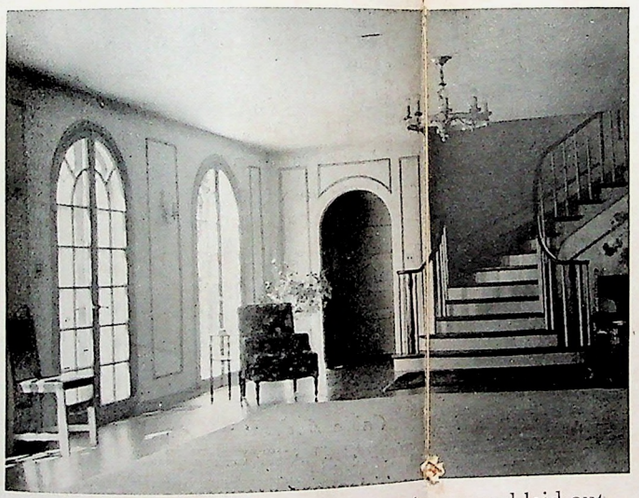

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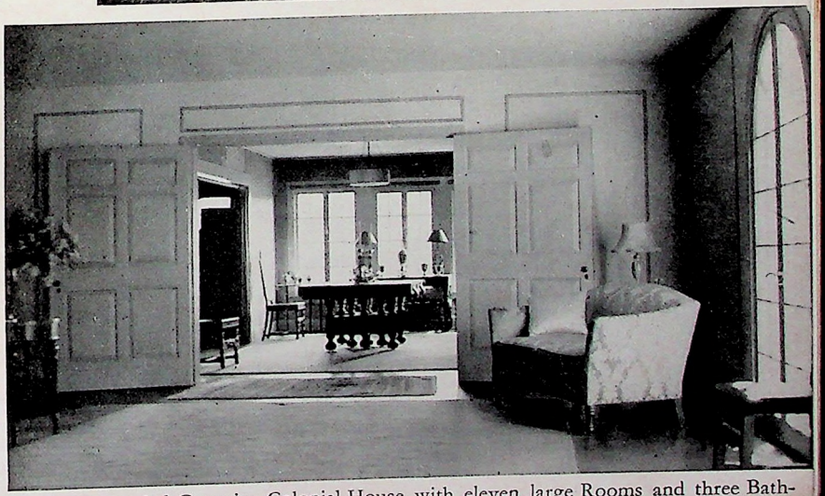

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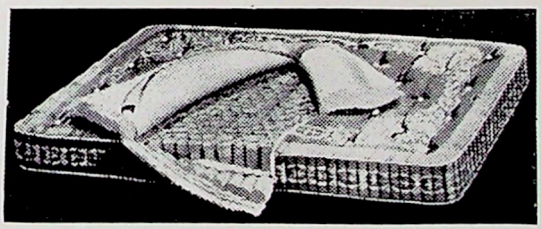

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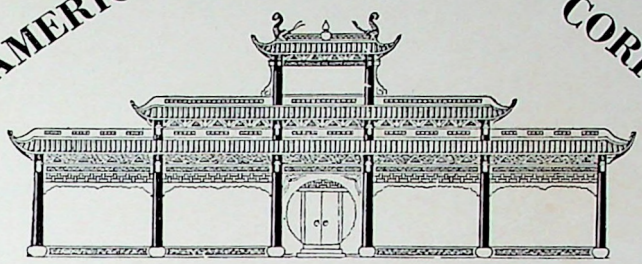

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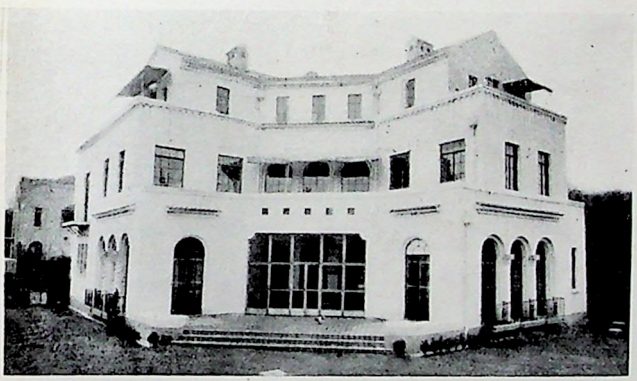

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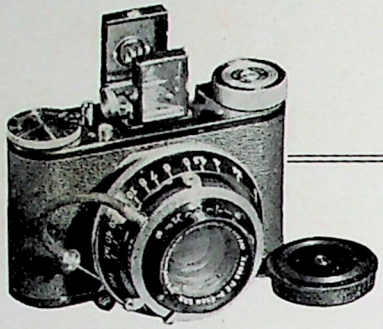

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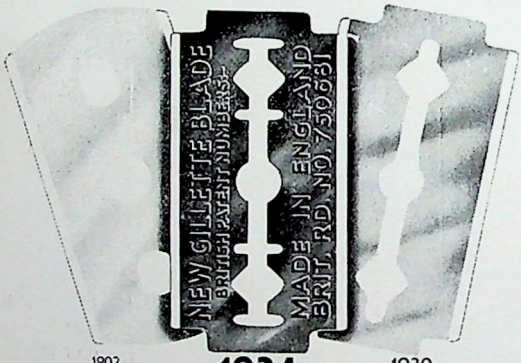

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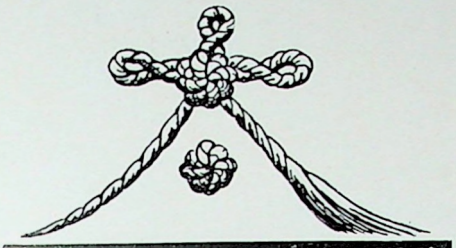

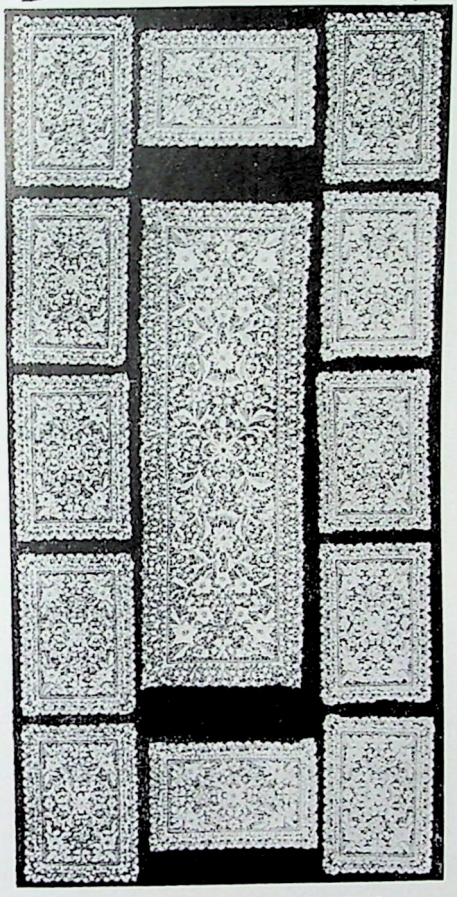

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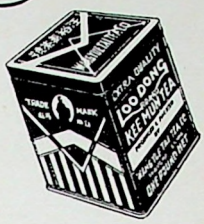

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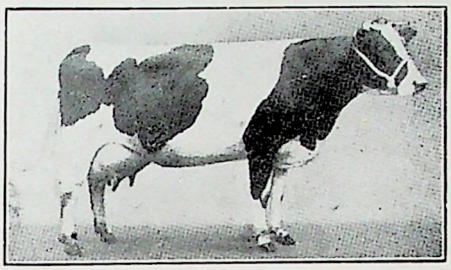

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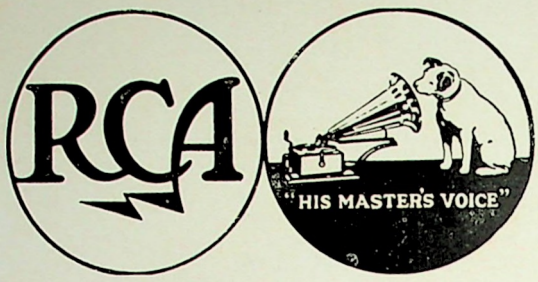

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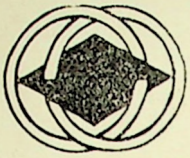

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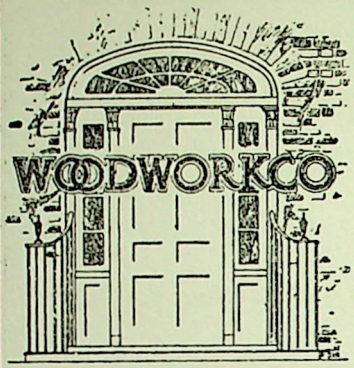

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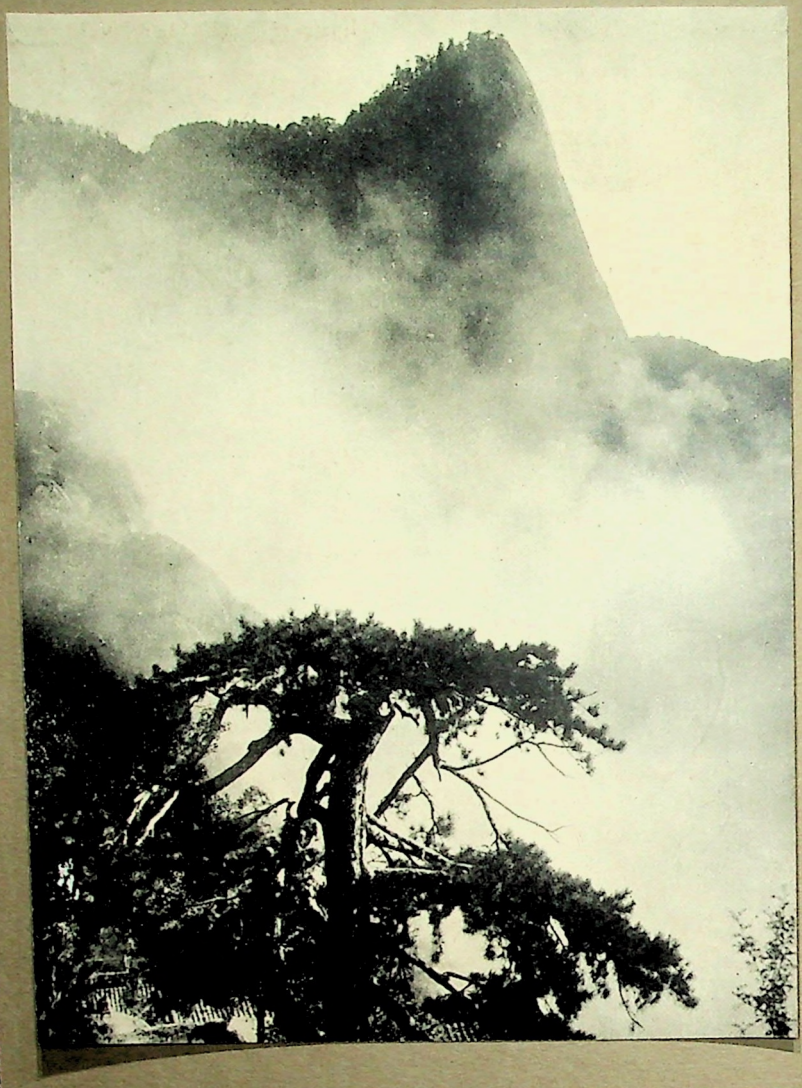

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BY

ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY

To those brought up in the tradition of the Christian faith, war, at least in theory, is held in abhorrence. Emphasis must be laid upon the words "in theory" because in practice Christian nations have always shown themselves extremely bellicose. All through the nineteen centuries that have elapsed since the founder of this faith was heralded with "good tidings of great joy" and peace on earth and good will toward men were proclaimed, they have fought amongst themselves. Each war has been more terrible than those preceding it, till the ghastly tragedy of 1914-18 eclipsed in horror anything that had gone before. Then it was that the people of several great and allegedly civilized nations solemnly prayed to the God of the Christian faith to assist each to destroy another, the while they sent their young men byt he hundreds of thousands to a grizzly death on the battlefields, devoted their scientific research mainly to the discovery of death-dealing devices and turned the whole of their industrial, commercial and financial systems to the maintenance of the shambles in France and elsewhere.

There is something altogether wrong in this picture. The pattern is not right. It is so fantastically illogical that the mind refuses to accept it. One asks, why, when the members of certain races and nations have been brought up for generations in a faith that condemns war and violence of any kind, and preaches universal brotherhood and love toward all humanity, they are always so ready to go to war and eager to resort to violence to secure what they want or consider to be their rights?

Obviously there is some factor making towards war that is far more potent than the strongest religious beliefs against it. It behoves us to discover just what this factor is and how to overcome it if we are to put a stop to the thing that we all dread yet forever bow before as inevitable.

Is war beneficial to the human race? Is war necessary? Has it any advantages, and, if so, do they outweigh its disadvantages?

Fundamentally, of course, the force behind warfare and violence is the economic urge. While there are and always will be a certain member of individuals in any given community who love fighting for its own sake, the presence of these warlike elements is a defensive and offensive provision of Nature in the human social group that is equivalent to the presence of the "soldier" units in the termitery. The majority of the people, however, are perfectly willing to live quiet and peaceful lives, like the "workers" in a white ant colony, so long as their creature comforts and needs are assured. But when these are denied them, or are even jeopardized, peaceful twentieth century citizens, like their savage Stone Age forefathers, are liable to become fighting maniacs.

War is definitely concommitant with the economic factor in the life history of the human species. The conditions that are making for war at the present moment in various parts of the world are all purely economic or have an economic basis or background. Japan's industrial and resultant commercial expansion in the Pacific region threatens both British and American interests of a similar nature, hence the unstable political situation in this great area. The coal fields of the Saar are vital to the industrial development of both France and Germany, particularly the latter, hence the tense situation that exists in Europe over the forthcoming plebiscite.

The violation of treaties, the assassination of rulers or dictators, or offensive and defensive alliances are cited as causes for war, but they are seldom the real ones. Almost always behind them is to be found the economic urge in one or another of its many phases.

Thus when Rome and Carthage set out to destroy one another in the Punic wars in the two centuries before the Christian era, it was the mastery of the then known world for which they fought, that their citizens might be clothed and housed in luxury, that innumerable slaves might work for them and that Gaul, Spain, North Africa and what is now known as the Near East might provide them with a bountiful food supply.

In later times, when Great Britain and other European nations were exploring the world and marking off great sections of the other continents as their own, they were merely making provision for their rapidly increasing home populations by providing settling space for the overflow and ensuring markets for the products of their ever growing industries.

And when Japan referred to Manchuria as her "life line," she was only saying in another way that the control of the territory of the Three Eastern Provinces was essential to her economic existence.

There are plenty of people, both of the West and of the East, who honestly believe in war. They point out the material gains that may

accrue through a successfully conducted campaign. They lay emphasis on the high qualities of courage and self sacrifice that it calls forth in the sons of the nation. They point to the wonderful example these heroes set the youths of the next generation. They say that for every hero who dies on the battlefield a hundred young men are made finer and nobler because of the example thus set. They argue that when a nation is no longer ready or willing to go to war, it has become effete and is on the way to extinction.

But when everything that can be said in favour of war has been entered up and we turn to look at the other side of the ledger, we cannot help realizing that there is an enormous debit balance.

History has proved over and over again that wars deplete the strength of a nation, even successful wars. Many great nations of the past have gone down because the flower of their manhood was killed off in the wars they waged. It is impossible to continue draining a country of its physically best stock and at the same time maintain a high physical or mental standard. Except in the manufacture of instruments of destruction and the discovery of new and more hideous means of killing or maining our fellow beings, war puts a stop to progress for the time being, and there never was a war which was not followed by a long period of depression for victor and vanquished alike, more disasterous, perhaps, than the war itself.

And what, it may be asked, is the making of a few heroes, eager and ready to do a little bit of killing on their own account to prove their heroism, compared with the sufferings of millions of women and children whose voices ring out ever "hoarser with anguish as the ages roll" as the result of our stupid wars?

The moral deterioration that sets in after a country has been engaged in a major struggle alone is an adequate argument against war, but, taken with the wastage of life and property, the drain upon the nation's energy, the appalling suffering and the terrible misery that war entails, it makes the argument so overwhelming that it is difficult to conceive of there being people considering themselves sane who can believe in war.

But this cannot go on. Either the human family has got to cease from wars, or, as has been truly said, it will destroy itself by its own inventive genius. A choice must be made now in favour of peace, for the whole business of war is becoming altogether too dangerous to the human race, even threatening it with extinction.

The next war, if we allow one to take place, will be waged by military, naval and air forces against cities and civilians as being the most vulnerable and vital part of the enemy; and what that means is too terrible to contemplate. Yet we go on arming our young men to do just this. We are on the verge of another big armaments race. Many of the great nations are busy manufacturing fighting and bombing aëroplanes, not only for themselves but for other countries unable to make these death-dealing war machines. China is buying them as fast as she can raise the money to pay for them. Germany has recently been accused of increasing her military air fleet till it is becoming a

serious menace to Great Britain. Rumours persist that Japan's munition factories are working at top pressure.

Is there to be another world war in 1935, as has been persistently predicted? It would almost seem so. The people of the countries likely to be involved, who will be the main sufferers, seem unable to do or say anything to stop it. The militarists have the upper hand, and they represent the members of the community who like war and fighting for their own sake. War is their profession. War means promotion to them. So they want war.

The arms manufacturers, too, want war. War to them means big orders and huge profits. And the ordinary member of the community pays. He pays in money for the arms and ammunition, and in blood for the ambitions of the militarists.

The terrible part of the whole wretched business is that no one nation really dares take the lead in actually disarming. As pointed out by Mr. Baldwin recently, a weak and vulnerable Britain would make the situation in Europe even more unstable than it is now.

With Germany rearming, France dares not disarm, but must increase her armaments. America must at least maintain her present military and naval strength, if not increase them, as long as Japan continues the policy upon which she has embarked.

Fortunately we have some leaders who appear to be doing their utmost to promote peace and to eliminate war, but their's is a hard task. What is more, their efforts will be useless unless one thing happens. The only thing that can prevent war on a hitherto undreamed of scale is for the people of all nations to make their voices heard in one vast and vigorous protest, telling their leaders that they will not tolerate war, that they refuse to pay for war, and that unless some means of avoiding it can be found, they, the leaders, will be deposed. It is the people's business. It is for the people to act. Only when the professional war mongers have been eliminated can there be peace on earth and goodwill toward men.

EVENTS AND COMMENTS

Great Britain's Royal Wedding

Many British residents in China, and possibly also residents of other nationality, including the Chinese themselves, were thrilled as they listened to the wedding ceremony of their Royal Highnesses, Prince George, Duke of Kent, and Princess Marina of Greece, which was brought to them over the radio between the hours of seven and eight on the evening of November 29.

The marriage of the royal pair was solemnized in London at Westminster Abbey between eleven and twelve (noon) on that date, and was looked upon by the whole British nation as the most auspicious event in recent years. From accounts received by cable the wedding was one of the most elaborate and impressive ceremonies of its kind that has been

held for a very long time, unprecedented crowds of loyal subjects thronging the approaches to the Abbey and Buckingham Palace, and numerous royal visitors from other countries being present at the service. The hearts of all members of the British Empire go out in good wishes to the young couple for a long and happy married life.

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Shanghai American Community Organized

On November 14 a large gathering of American residents in Shanghai adopted the constitution of an association called the American Community of Shanghai and elected a committee of fourteen to be known as the Community Committee. On November 26, Major Arthur Bassett, one of the directors of the British-American Tobacco Company, was chosen to be chairman of the new association, which represents the culmination of many years work in consolidating the various interests of the American community in Shanghai for purposes of unity and efficiency. The committee of fourteen will choose six more members, the whole twenty to remain in office till March, 1935, when a regular election by ballot will be held. There are approximately six thousand Americans in Shanghai, and it seems a fit and proper thing that some such organization to take adequate care of their interests should exist.

While this new body may be compared with the British Residents' Association, formed late in 1931 to safeguard the interests of British residents in China, it has a somewhat wider scope, such as would be the case with the British Residents' Association were the functions of the various sub-national organizations, such as the St. George's, St. Andrew's and St. Patrick's Societies delegated to it. We are glad to see the Americans thus organizing, themselves, as we feel that it will strengthen the position of all foreign residents in China.

* * *

Gold, Silver and the U.S.A.

Meanwhile it is probably not out of place to enquire exactly what the United States Government thinks it is doing with gold and silver? A *Havas* telegram, dated November 24, stated that official statistics that had been released on that date revealed the fact that the gold reserves of the United States Treasury amounted to U.S. $8,076,167,135, and that the Treasury Department had purchased since last February gold to the value of over U.S. $1,000,000,000. This reserve of gold is the greatest that the United States Government has ever held, and it would seem that it is to be increased still further. Not only is America accumulating immense stocks of gold, however, she is also buying silver at an unprecedented rate, as far as can be gathered. A *United Press* message from Washington, dated November 23, was to the effect that, in spite of the export tax placed on silver by the Chinese Government, this country continues to be the largest exporter of silver to the United States, U.S. $3,263,210 worth of silver having been imported into that country during the week ending November 16, as compared with U.S. $655,875 worth of silver from Great Britain. Total imports of silver into the United States for the

week amounted to U.S. $5,050,207, while the preceding week's imports were to the value of U.S. $4,570,084.

What the United States Government's object is in thus accumulating such vast quantities of gold and silver it is difficult to see, for its effect on other countries is bound to be unfavourable and so in the long run it must react unfavourably on America's export trade.

In China we are already feeling the ill effects of this policy on the part of the United States Government in a general stagnation in business, a depreciation in the value of stocks and shares, and a falling off in land and real estate values. Shortage of silver is forcing the interest rate up, and, consequently, the value of shares, bonds and debentures down. This is reducing China's buying power. Presumably similar conditions prevail, or will shortly prevail, in other countries for similar reasons: then, it may be asked, how is the holding of such vast stocks of gold and silver going to benefit America? She will be in the position of the poker player who has won all the chips only to find that none of the other players have the wherewithall to redeem them, and so tell him to go and play with his chips by himself if he can get any satisfaction out of it.

* * *

Chinese Newspaper Owner Murdered

Our sympathy goes out to the bereaved members of the family of the late Mr. Sze Liang-tsai, publisher of the *Shun Pao*, one of China's two leading newspapers, who was foully murdered on the afternoon of November 13 while returning from Hangchow to Shanghai on the newly opened motor highway between these two cities. His car was stopped by another car drawn up across the road in the outskirts of a village not far from Hangchow, and immediately he and his chauffeur were shot down by several armed men, his young son fortunately making his escape by running into the neighbouring thickets. Though an intensive search for the murderers is being carried out, so far only a few suspects have been arrested, and the whole tragic affair is wrapped in mystery, as regards both the real perpetrators of the dastardly crime and their motives. A holding of a giant memorial service for the deceased is planned by the representatives of fifty civic, commercial and public organizations in Shanghai, while everything possible is being done to bring the criminals to justice.

* * *

Germany's Army Exceeding 1914.

Strong allegations were made in the report on the war budget for France for 1935 against Germany in the matter of arms, according to a *Reuter* telegram from Paris dated November 20. In asking for war credits of Fr. 5,689,000,000, the report asserted that in 1935 Germany will be able to put 5,500,000 men in the field in the course of a few days, while her standing army is 600,000 strong. In addition some 3,500 to 4,000 trained air-pilots will be available while the well-known arms manufacturing firm of Krupp is speeding up the turning out of guns, and ammunition factories are increasing their output. How far this report is correct it is impossible to ascertain, but there seems to be

little doubt that Germany is rearming at a considerable rate, which, it must be obvious, bodes ill for the peace of Europe. Parity should be brought about by disarmament on the part of the heavily armed, rather than by the further arming of the already poorly armed countries.

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Arms Manufacture Inquiry Announced

Much to the satisfaction of many who do not believe in war, and hold to the theory that the big manufacturer of arms and ammunition have been largely responsible for the big wars of modern times, it was announced on November 23 that the British Government had decided to hold a trade inquiry into the question of private manufacture of armaments. This inquiry will investigate the disirability and practicability or otherwise of a state monopoly in the manufacture of armaments, and, if these points are decided in the negative, what steps can be taken to prevent the terrible abuses to which the private manufacture of arms and munitions is subject. It is sincerely to be hoped that this action on the part of the British Government will be followed by similar action in other countries, and that these will lead to a general international agreement over the control of arms manufacture and traffic. If this is accomplished the world will be one important step nearer the ideal of permanent peace.

Incidentally, it is both interesting and significant that Mr. Lamont du Pont, president of the famous firm of manufacturers of explosives, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, was reported by *Reuter* in a message from Wilmington, Delaware, dated November 19, to have advocated Government control and international supervision of the arms trade in a letter addressed to Senator Nye, chairman of the recent arms inquiry in Washington. While, however, Mr. du Pont favoured the strictest control under provisions of an international pact, and recommended that the export of arms from the United States should only be permitted under Government *visa*, he objected to any Government arms monopoly on the grounds that such would weaken and, if carried too far, cripple national defence. We wonder!

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Air Travel Development

In an interesting article by Erskine Johnson, NEA service staff correspondent, dated October 20, a vivid picture is given of a network of air lines over the Pacific Ocean, the establishing of which may well become an accomplished fact in the not too distant future. An accompanying map shows a main air-route extending from San Francisco to Honolulu, thence to Midway Island, and on to Wake Island, Guam, Manila and Hongkong. Japan could be reached direct from Honolulu, whence also a line could extend to Australia *via* Samao, Fiji and New Caledonia, while New Zealand could be reached by a hop from Samoa. Japan, Guam, New Britain (off New Guinea) and Brisbane is another feasible air-route, while yet others could run from Vladivostok or Tokyo to Vancouver by way of the Aleutian Islands. Experiments at present are planned in regard to the first named route from San Francisco to Hongkong. It may here be noted that aërial

travel is developing rapidly in China, where distances are great and other travel facilities still far from satisfactory. Unfortunately, however, China seems to be more interested in fighting and bombing machines, and is spending on these large sums that she could much more profitably put into commercial machines. National defence and the subjugation of communist-bandit hordes are given as the reasons for this expenditure, but we cannot help feeling that the Chinese Government would be better advised to put everything the country has into commercial and industrial development as the surest way to achieve national safety.

OUR 1935 PROGRAMME

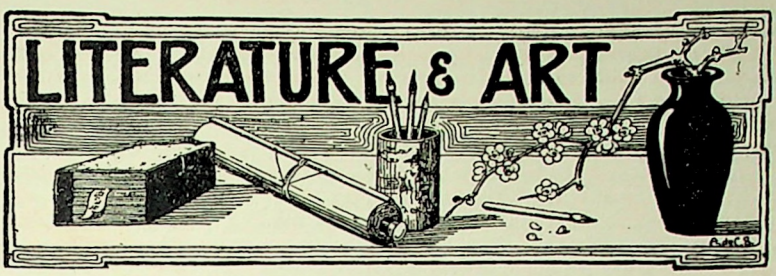
Amongst the special features figuring in the tentative editorial programme which has been made out for *The China Journal* for 1935 is a series of articles on "The Sacred Mountains of China," written by people who have actually visited them and profusely illustrated with attractive photographs. Another series of well illustrated articles will deal with the "Famous Cave Temples," dating from the T'ang Dynasty or thereabouts, which are scattered throughout the northern provinces of China. Those interested in excursions by motor-car, house-boat, steamer or train into the interior of this country will find a number of articles discussing interesting and practical itineraries for Shanghai residents or visitors to this port.

It is also intended to publish each month an article dealing with one of China's leading industries, while the special May number, usually devoted to business interests, will deal with the "Development of Shanghai." There will, of course, be all the present features, covering art and art-crafts, folk-lore, archæology, natural history and other sciences in relation to China and the Far East. Sportsmen may continue to count on the popular articles and notes on shooting, fishing and dogs, while horticultural interests will also be served.

We feel that we are offering our readers a particularly rich feast during the coming year, and we trust that they will reciprocate by introducing *The China Journal* to those of their friends who are not already acquainted with it.

The present number closes the twenty-first volume of this magazine, the first number of which was published in January, 1923. It has thus had an unbroken run of twelve years. It so happens, however, that these twelve years have been particularly trying years in China, but we have survived the many vicissitudes that have beset our path, thanks in no small measure to the whole-heated support we have received from our subscribers, contributors and advertisers. We are pinning our faith to the belief that this support will be continued in spite of present hard times, and in return we are planning to issue an even better magazine than heretofore. We appeal to our friends to continue their support, and to help us in the most effective way in which we can be helped, namely, in getting new subscribers for us.

Meanwhile, the season's greetings to all!



CHINESE HAWKERS

BY

H. CROZIER FAULDER.

John Bunyan is without doubt the most famous tinker the world has ever known; yet it seems rather unfair to make such a statement, because it was not by virtue of his ability as a tinker that he became world famous, though it may possibly have been the lowliness of his calling that made people turn in surprised wonder to his book. Times change, and, though in Bedford to-day no itinerant tinkers roam through the streets, if we were to sit at the corner of any sunny street in China, it would not be long before the familiar '*ching-chink, ching-chink*' of the travelling tinker would be heard as he walked along, bearing on his shoulders, suspended at either end of his carrying pole, his portable stove and complete outfit for mending pots or pans, or for attending to any of the innumerable little jobs that fall to his lot.

So much for the tinker, but then China is full of itinerant craftsmen and sidewalk salesmen, so much so that probably no country in the world can even approach her in the number of these or in the variety of things they offer for sale. They must surely repose on the very lowest rung of that ladder, on top of which, metaphorically speaking, sit our renowned Merchant Princes. Usually they are not even on the lowest rung, but are quite content to remain on the ground, their wares spread out, exposed alike to the gaze of passers by and the dust of the street. While some will sit all day beside their small stock-in-trade and never say a word until someone comes to buy, others are rarely ever silent and squat on their haunches singing a never-ending song about the quality of their merchandise.

However, in spite of the immense diversity of the things they have to sell, they fall readily into three classes: first, those who sell food and drink, forming quite the largest section; next, those who sell articles, in the manner of the old fashioned pedlar, from silks and satins to nuts and bolts ; and finally, those who sell "service" (though that has a very

modern ring about it), such as our friend the tinker, the letter writer, the shoe-maker, the fortune-teller or the man who so deftly mends one's broken cups.

Few Chinese can cook well. Even the rice which forms their staple diet is rarely cooked well, and certainly not with any consistency. Further, such a large percentage of Chinese, away from the fields and villages, take the place of beasts of burden that they rarely know exactly where they will be when meal time comes round, or when hunger calls, as the case may be. Moreover, a great number of tid-bits which the lower classes prefer can only be made with special apparatus or cooked in a special oil. Consequently, though the price of either apparatus or oil may be very low, most of these people are so miserably poor that they can no more think of buying this apparatus or the necessary quantity of oil than we would think of buying the aëroplane which brings our air mail to us. As might be expected, there is quite a flourishing business done in cafeterias, or what has to pass for such among a people who have to live most of their lives on a dollar or two (gold) a month. Actually, the enterprising "*seeaw-faih*" captures a large percentage of this trade. This is the man who carries a food-stall about with him, and his methods, judged by modern standards of salesmanship, are correct enough. He sells the people what they like, he gives service with sales, and his delivery of the goods is most prompt. It certainly is, for the simple reason that he takes his portable restaurant with him, carried on his shoulder, and sets it up right beside his "prospects."

However, let us be a little less general, and look for a moment at these peripatetic food sellers in some detail. First of all, the word "*seeaw-faih*," is a general term given to all hawkers, irrespective of their merchandise, and means small seller or little merchant, which is exactly what they are. Each of the small sellers of food-stuffs specialises in one variety, though, to be sure, there is one special contraption, somewhat resembling an old rustic bower, carried about by some of them, which is capable of turning out two or three courses. The owner of this particular piece of framework announces his coming by beating with a stick on a piece of bamboo some eighteen inches long by three inches in diameter. The resulting sound is a very penetrating "*tock-tock tock-tock*," which is definitely aided by the fact that the bamboo, being hollow, acts as a sound-box, giving a depth to the noise which it would not otherwise possess. This particular noise is the exclusive right of food sellers who carry round with them a fire (and many of them do) on which to cook the raw materials made up at home before they set off on their rounds. Some of the lesser lights in the cooked-food world, whose outfit is not sufficiently strong to allow the carrying of a large piece of bamboo permanently attached to some point where they can conveniently batter it, carry instead two small pieces of bamboo, one of which they hold cupped in the hollow of the left hand while they beat on it with the other. By varying the size of the hollow of the hand, notes of varying depth can be produced. One of the joys of a quiet evening, starting at about eleven at night, let us say, is to have

one of these fellows, or his more well-to-do confrere, stake a claim immediately under one's bedroom window and proceed to let the neighbourhood know of his arrival. The only variations from the ceaseless "*tock-tick-tack-tock*" come when he and his customers hold loud and lengthy discussions about the state of the weather, or indulge in an equally lengthy and much more loud altercation about the change that ought to be given. There is little argument about the prices. Custom seems to have fixed these at a generally accepted level. The trouble is that an ever-fluctuating exchange rate causes the copper value of a dollar to vary from day to day. Incidentally, it might be a help to the better understanding of prices to know that one United States dollar is worth in the neighbourhood of twelve hundred coppers. It can generally be taken for granted, then, that, unless the customer presents the exact amount, there is sure to be an argument about the change.

It would seem at first incredible that fires can be carried round the streets in any large numbers. The actual mechanical difficulty of carrying fire about, the danger to the carrier and all who come near and the necessity for constant attention would seem to make this an impossible feat to all but asbestos clothed acrobats, yet it is a sight so common in China that no one remarks it. In the heart of crowded thoroughfares, where he would appear to be in imminent peril of being capsized by the mere crush of the throng, or away on the narrow footpaths that count as roads in the rural areas and lead from village to village, this Prometheus wends his toilsome way, always at the same speed and always belabouring his insistent bamboo.

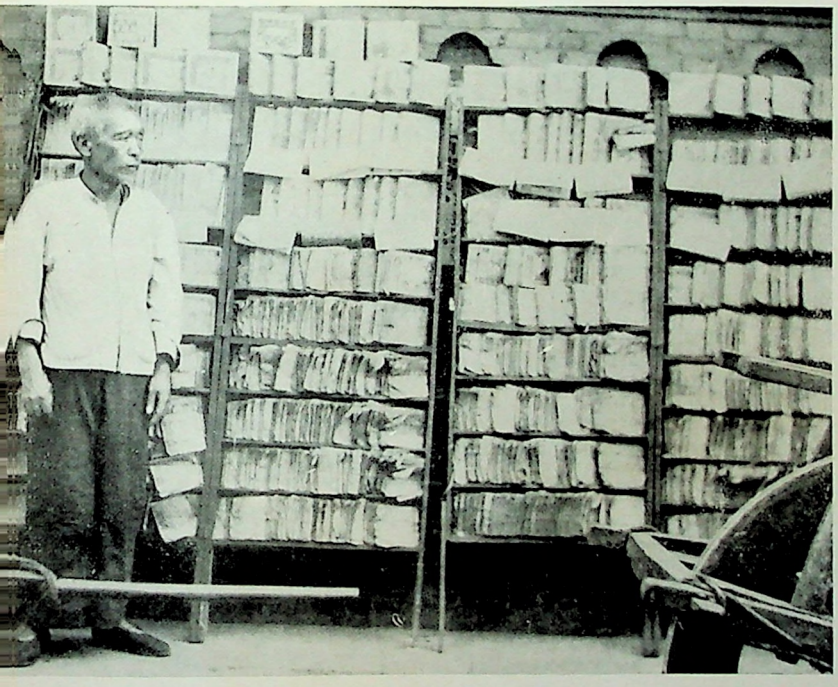
He performs this seeming miracle, except in the case of the specially constructed frames to which reference has been made, by enclosing his fire in a fire-clay lined metal container. Above this fire his oil, or his broth, or whatever hell's brew he may be responsible for, sizzles and stinks in a metal bowl about a foot and a half wide. This is suspended by wire, though often enough it is only rope, to one end of a bamboo carrying rod some six feet in length. At the other end hangs a basket, or perhaps a special container, in which he carries two things: his supply of fuel for the fire and his supply of raw "*doh-fuh*" (*tou-fu*), or bean curd, which he cooks as occasion demands.

Taking his stand at some busy corner he really need never make a sound to advertise his coming. The unbelievably vile stench from his oil does that for him. Still, he "*tocks*" away, or bellows "*Ooooh-urh*" at the top of his voice, till a customer comes into view. From a shelf in the rear portion of his outfit he takes one or two slabs of dough, half an inch thick and three inches square, and slips them lovingly into the gently seething oil. The latter immediately responds with a burst of fury, and the *chef* gets to work with his chopsticks, turning his bean flour cakes over and over. In a few moments they are ready, a dab of some red condiment is added to them, they are put on a large leaf, wrapped in paper or simply tied together with strong grass, and the purchaser goes his way. These cakes are rarely eaten on the road, but are usually consumed indoors, no doubt with rice.

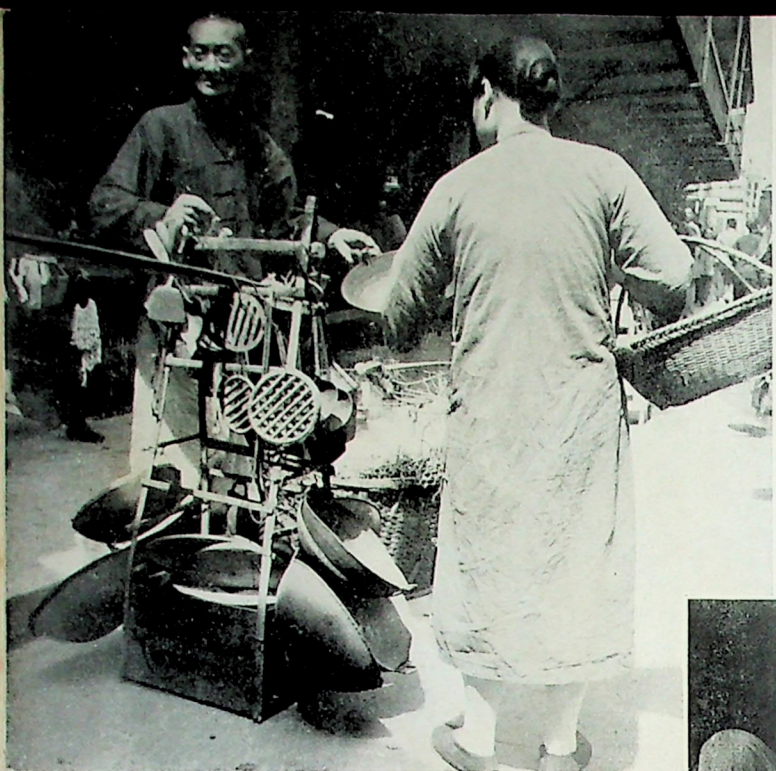
Here is a fellow standing by a busy water front. The rear end of his outfit (for obvious reasons the fire is always carried in front) looks quite clean and is even covered with a pyramidal glass roof. A coolie who has been lounging round suddenly decides that it is time he fed, and from some hidden receptacle in the neighbourhood if his waist he produces three coppers, which he hands to *Kay-sz*, the soup seller. The latter produces a moderately clean bowl, wipes it on his apron, though this makes not the slightest difference to the bowl, and lifts one side of the glass pyramid. Ensconced within are six or seven saucers of varying size, each one with a separate spoon or ladle. Lifting it as though it were gold, he places a small portion from each saucer in the bowl. What the stuff is, goodness only knows, though each in turn looks like barley soaked in water, very dirty sugar, dried sea-weed, ant's eggs, red bird seed and lichen. If one asks nicely, one will be told what each ingredient is, but to attempt to translate its name into English is virtually impossible, as we have no single word that exactly corresponds. When the bowl contains a table-spoonful or so of this mixture it is withdrawn from the glass case and moved to the other container. Here it is filled up with hot water, a dash of "Lea and Perrins" (native variety) is added, and the bowl, complete with a porcelain spoon, is handed over to the waiting coolie. The whole process takes less than thirty seconds.

Probably the most popular of the cold food merchants is the one known as "*mah-larmee*" (*mai la-mien*), or the seller of cold macaroni. Most Chinese are very fond of macaroni (though perhaps vermicelli would be a better translation), long and very thin strips of cooked dough of a peculiar consistency, solid, and not hollow as is the macaroni so beloved of Italians. This fellow has no need to carry a fire, and his snack counter is in consequence rather cleaner. Still, cleanliness is a purely relative term with the Chinese coolie at the best of times, and the cloth covering his pile of vermicelli may be clean, or it may not. The chances are that it will *not*. The second counter, in this case, contains the bowls, the spoons, the various sauces and powders and a supply of the various liquids with the aid of which it is possible to consume cold macaroni. Unappetising as it may sound, these fellows do quite a large trade, more especially in the hot weather . . . . . and so on and so forth—their name is Legion. There is the small boy who sits by the road side all day long telling a rarely attentive world that his cakes cost only one copper each; the *amah* who goes along with her little basket half covered with cloth from which she dispenses sunflower seeds, plaintively calling "*shing-wadse*" as she walks; the sugar-cane seller; the fruit merchant; the candy seller; and the purveyor of mare's milk—all these and many others in addition to those one might expect to find, such as the man who sells cooked rice or bread, bread in this case being "*dah ping*" (*ta-ping*), or large cakes, somewhat resembling our own scones. The man who sells mare's milk is definitely a novelty. One is surprised one day to hear the persistent ringing of a bell, and still more so when one sees that the bell is tied round the neck of a small pony, beside which canters a rather leggy foal. Both are being led by a small boy

The Bookseller's Bridge across the Terrapin- and Fish-filled Water that surrounds the famous "Willow Pattern Tea House" in the Native City of Shanghai. Many Bookstalls Line the Approaches to the Bridge.

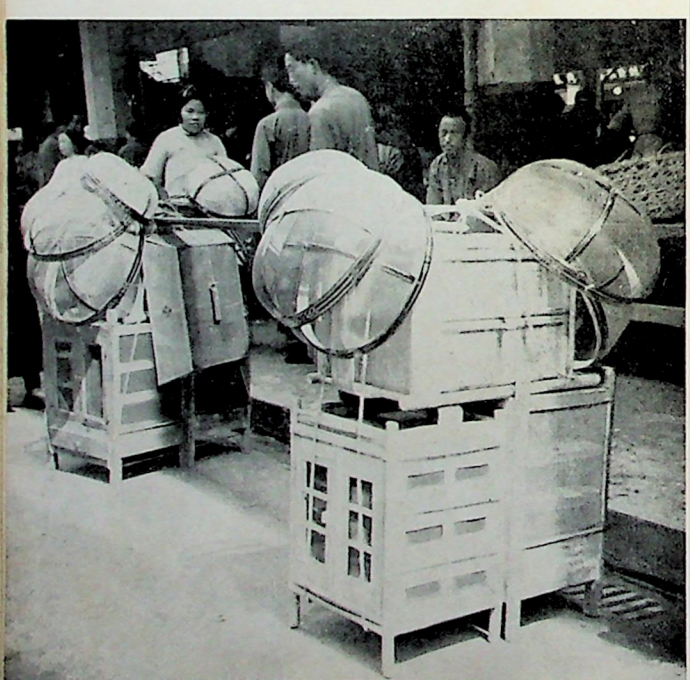


A wandering Bookseller with his portable Library. For one Copper Cent a Reader may sit and peruse any two Books as long as He likes.



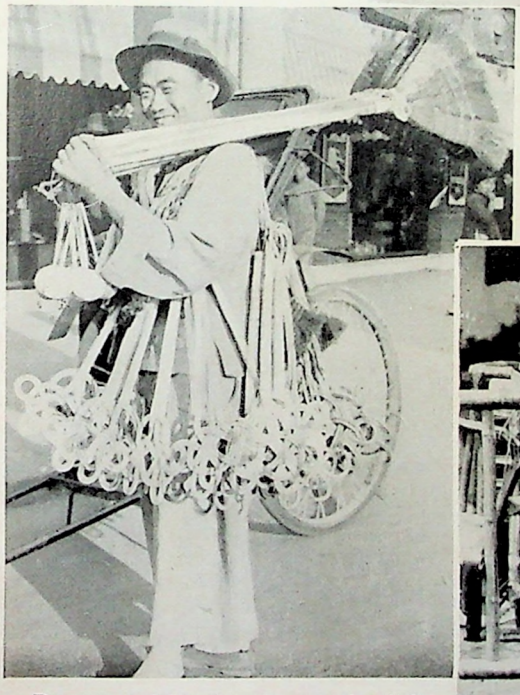
The itinerant Saucepan Peddler in China pretends not to be particularly interested when a Housewife enquires the Price of his Wares, but even so he has little Chance of driving a hard Bargain.

The Ground for a Stall is good enough as a Start for this budding Chinese Merchant of Buttons and cheap Glass Bracelets.



The Stock-in-Trade of the Wire Meat Cage Seller is easily carried at the two Ends of a Shoulder Pole and forms a familiar Sight on the Streets of Shanghai.

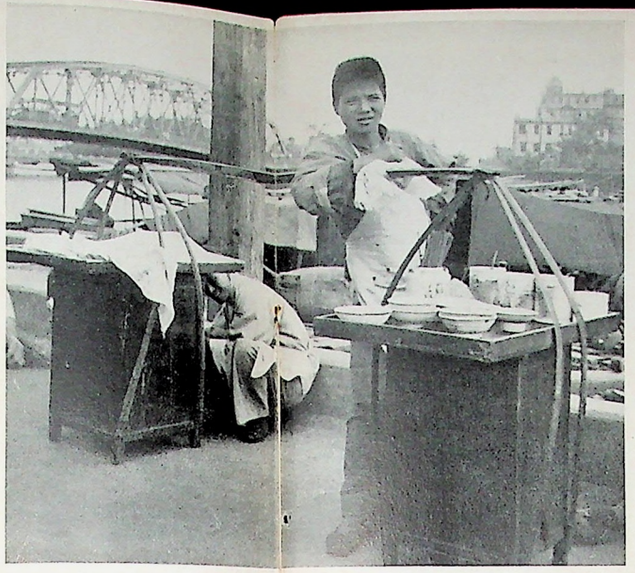
The peddling Haberdasher in China announces his approach with a Drum and miniature Gong mounted on a Handle, which he turns sharply with his Wrist to draw forth their familiar Sound.



Brooms and Bamboo Dusters for Sale by a cheerful Peddler who makes his own Wares.

Bamboo Chairs, Stools and other Household Furniture are sold on the Streets of Shanghai by Members of the great Brotherhood of "Little Merchants."

The Sugar Cane Seller sets up his Shop beside a Bamboo Fence.



Cold "Noodles" made Tasty with a Variety of Sauces and Condiments are offered on the Shanghai Streets for the hungry Rickshaw Puller.

A Fried Cake Seller with his Stove and Fuel complete awaits Patronage on a Shanghai Sidewalk.

Playing the Wheel for Sweets.

Young Fruit Vendors cater to the Sampan Dwellers of Soochow Creek.

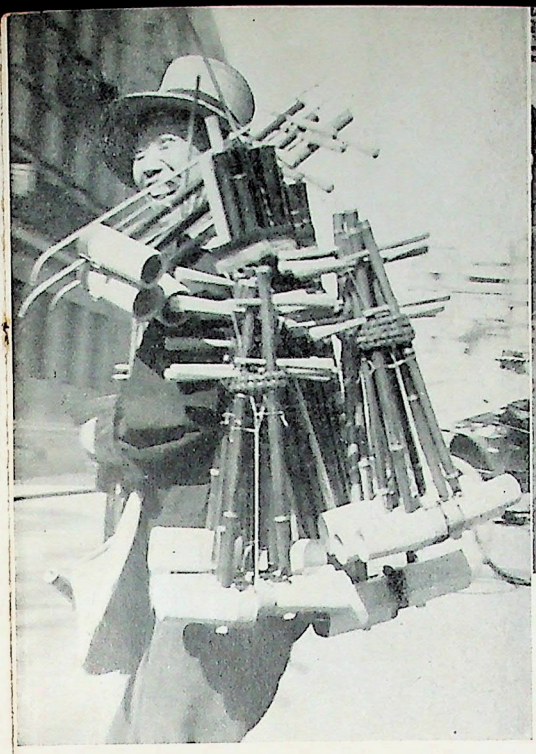
A wandering Confectioner on a Shanghai Wharf.

Mare's Milk is sold from Door to Door in Shanghai as Medicine.

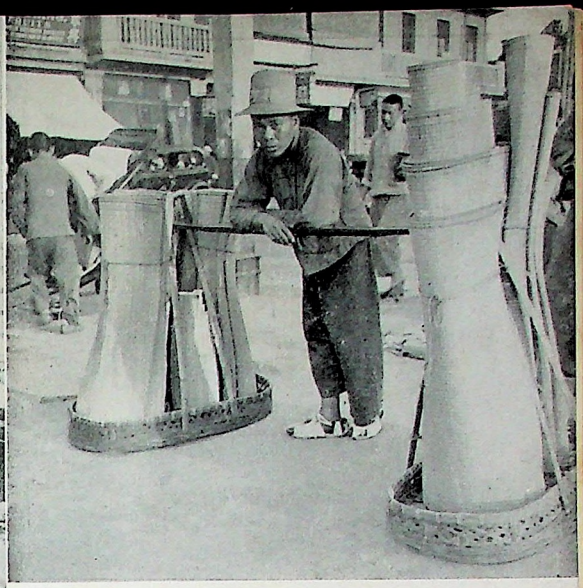
Most numerous of all the "Little Merchants" in Shanghai are the wandering Vendors of Food and Drinks, since a very considerable Part of this great City's Floating Population feeds on the Streets.

The Jack - of - all - Trades among the Street Peddlers of Shanghai collects his Stock-in-Trade no one knows how. Almost anything may be found laid out on the Ground for the Buyer's Inspection.

Old Motor Car Tyres, Tin Cans, Bolts, Nuts, Hammers, Bottles, Straw Hats, Wash Basins and Bicycle Chains form only a few of the Items these General Dealers offer for Sale.

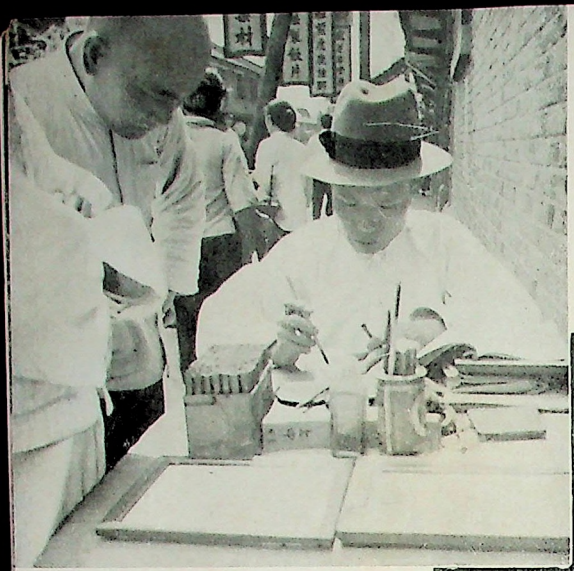


The Vendor of Fiddles and Flutes will play a Tune or tell a Story to attract his Customer.



Coming in from his Home in a Country Village this Mat Seller takes his Stand in a busy Shanghai Street.

In Shanghai the Barber's Shop is often portable, while Shoes may be bought at a Street Corner, any Size and Shape.



Service, like Goods, is sold in Shanghai on the Streets. The Letter Writer is always ready to oblige the Illiterate by writing and posting their Home Letters. He will also tell their Fortunes.

The Cobbler carries his Shop with him, and any Spot in the Sun suits his Purpose as he mends or makes a Shoe "while you wait."

The Seller of these life-like Birds, beautifully blown in Glass, arranges his attractive Wares to catch the Eyes of the Children at the Side of a busy Thoroughfare in the great City of Shanghai.

who carries a wooden bucket on his arm. One receives one's third and greatest surprise when one finds out that the object is to sell the pony's milk. This is not consumed as food, but because it is believed to possess certain medicinal properties, and, whatever the true facts may be, it is certain that never a day goes past in a large town without a sight of the familiar milk pony. Actually the word milk conveys nothing definite to the Chinese mind, as it does to the mind of the Westerner, used to large quantitles of the health-giving fluid from his babyhood upwards. The Chinese never use the word milk alone but say cow's milk or mare's milk, just as we might say goat's milk to distinguish it from milk. Most Chinese live their whole lives and never see "*new nah*" (*niu nai*), or cow's milk.

Second in point of numbers to the purveyors of food-stuffs come the men who sell the ordinary merchandise of everyday life. This phrase is perfectly correct: it seems almost impossible to think of anything in any way portable that is not being offered for sale by some enterprising "*seeaw-faih*." To photograph them all would need scores of plates, endless hours on the prowl and illimitable patience. The latter in any case is particularly necessary, because, in common with most Orientals unfamiliar with the ways of the West, the majority of lower class Chinese are afraid of the camera and will run away and hide at the sight of one being used. Any attempt to take them with a stand camera would be almost impossible, as even the promise of a large bounty will not overcome their ingrained fear of the strange contraption. A small unobtrusive reflex camera is probably the best way in which to get them. The food-stuff sellers are fairly easy game, as they cannot very easily run away; but the dry goods men and drapers, with their lighter and less precarious loads, are able to make much "snappier getaways" on the appearance of the camera.

Here again, these men, or women, fall readily into two classes: those who carry their wares round all day on their shoulders, and those who set up little temporary department stores on the sidewalks. The drapers, who will sell one socks, handkerchiefs, garters, bibs, singlets and practically anything ready made, invariably find some convenient corner where they can display their goods to advantage, realising, no doubt, the value of the art of window dressing. But by far the more interesting are those who go about the streets, and, by some peculiar call, or by making some special noise, indicate to the neighbourhood that "spring is here." These men will sell one fly swatters, coat hangers, back scratchers, iron grids, wire mats, metal bowls, chairs, buttons, scrubbing brushes, dress lengths, lace or enamel ware. Walt Whitman alone could do justice to the things they have for sale, but nothing short of a gramaphone record could give any adequate idea of the sounds they make when advertising their presence. Many of them, of course, shout or emit a long wailing chant, but others carry some piece of apparatus with which they make the noise peculiar to their special line of business. Thus the cloth seller has a small drum attached to a handle, in size and shape somewhat resembling a frying pan. On one side hangs a large bead suspended on a piece of cord five or six inches long, and,

as he goes along, our friend the cloth merchant gives the handle two or three rapid twists backwards and forwards in such a manner that the bead is banged hard, first against one side of the drum then against the other in rapid succession. This noise is repeated every few paces. Other energetic hopefuls tinkle small bells with a peculiar sound. Some beat gongs, and some, most hopeful of all, go happily along the road using whatever they have to sell in the manner in which it is meant to be used. These include the itinerant fiddle seller, the flute player and the vendors of musical instrument generally.

Finally we come to the men (though once more we have to add, and women) who offer to sell us their skill as workmen. Of these the tinker, with a discussion of whom we began this article, is the best known. Like the others, he carries his full stock-in-trade on his shoulder, but has gone one better than they, probably by virtue of the fact that he is a tinker. He utilises the movement of his carrying pole to advertise his presence by placing half a dozen curved pieces of brass at one end, threaded together through holes. As the pole jigs up and down, so these pieces of brass swing backwards and forwards, making a steady "*ching-chink ching-chink*", which can be heard a surprisingly long distance away. For a few coppers he will make one a new key, mend an old lock, solder a broken brass bowl or mend a leaky pipe.

The public letter writer is another institution of note; though he is usually quite ready to turn an honest penny as a fortune teller, should the opportunity arise. He has no distinguishing call or cry, but sits in the shade of some convenient wall and waits. The great masses in China are still illiterate, and will be for a long time to come. A son, who has arrived in Foochow from some place away inland on the banks of the Yangtze, wants to let his anxious parents know of his safety: the nearest letter writer will do it for him, glad not only to receive the payment which is his due, but glad also of the chance of receiving a little more news to pass on to his friends. The letters as a rule are more formal than the average business letter. "I have this day landed in the city of Foochow, having had fair winds and good sailing," they begin, irrespective of whether the immigrant came by steamer or junk, and the rest of the letter is in somewhat similar vein. Still, it serves its purpose and that is all that matters.

Another unusual person in the "*fung-ee-foo*" (*feng i-fu*), or, literally, the "mend-coat woman". This is precisely what she does. Planting herself at some spot where the coolies and labourers will no doubt be resting awhile, she produces her work-basket and an assortment of odd patches, and offers to mend anything, from the cloth facing of slippers to a yard-wide rip in a coat. She is in great demand for sewing strong cardboard or even thin leather to the soles of socks in order to make them last longer. These women seem a happy enough little group, and will sit sedately sewing in the sun for hours without so much as lifting their heads.

A final class, though not salesmen in the strict sense of the word, includes the men who carry about with them one or other of the many different types of gambling stands. There is little chance of fortunes

changing hands, however, in connection with these fellows, as they are mainly patronised by the very young children. There are two main types of gambling gear. In one a pointer spins round above a board, the board being divided into coloured sectors at the narrow end of which are two or three bright toys. Placing one's copper on one of the sectors, one spins the pointer round, and, if it comes to rest on the particular colour one has chosen, one may pick any toy one wishes. In the second class three or more Chinese playing cards are placed on a tray. The "croupier" holds in his hand a pack containing three or four of each of the cards shown. Placing one's coin on one of the exposed cards one draws from the pack, and, if the cards correspond, one wins.

THE PICTURE WRITING OF SHANG

BY

H. E. GIBSON

(*Honorary Keeper of Archæology, Shanghai Museum, R.A.S.*)

Modern Chinese characters are records of a far distant past. Their origin may be traced to the rude pictographs, signs and symbols invented by primitive man, who at a very early period occupied sections of that vast territory of North and North-West China running parallel to the Yellow River and extending far to the westward beyond the Kokonor. With the slow advance of civilization the early pictographs gradually developed into symbols. That is to say, one picture came to be the written sign for two or more things, and, with the combination of other signs, formed more or less uniform or recognized symbols. With the advance of time these symbols grew into the forms known as the *Ku Wen* (古文) characters referred to in the Shou Wen (說文), which brings us down to about the year 100 A.D.

Chinese accounts contain numerous stories concerning the invention of their written language, all of which are mythical and have no historical foundation. One of these relates that Fu Hsi taught the method of cutting certain signs or symbols on wood. The Eight Trigrams or *Pa Kua* are believed to have been engraved by him. Hsien-yuan is said to have taught the use of the knife as the implement of writing. Both of these stories are correct as to the methods used. It would appear to be a fact that the earliest method was the engraving of the rude pictographic records on wood, bamboo and as time advanced on bone and tortoise-shell. In most instances the engraving on tortoise-shell and bone of the Shang period shows a high state of advancement in the art, which seems to prove that it had been in practice at a much earlier period.

The extant examples of the most ancient Chinese writing are the inscriptions found on the inscribed bones, tortoise-shell and deer horns of the Shang period (1766-1122 B.C.). The inscriptions referred to are those that have been found on certain bone and tortoise-shell relics of divination commonly known as the "Oracle Bones." The discoveries made during the last few years leave no doubt as to the authenticity of this early form of writing. It appears to have been unknown to Hsu Shen, the compiler of the Shou Wen dictionary, and other authorities of his period, who found much difficulty in deciphering the bamboo classics which had recently been discovered. After the conquest of Shang-Yin by Wu Wang of Chou (1122 B.C.), it would appear that divination with inscribed tortoise-shell or bone fell into disuse, that the oracle bones of Shang, perhaps of a still earlier period, were forgotten. For three thousand or more years the yellow loess of Honan has kept undisturbed a valuable heritage consisting of large quantities of bones, tortoise-shell and pieces of deer horn covered with the written language of the people of Shang. The inscriptions throw new light on the evolution of the Chinese character (writing), and at the same time supply much additional information in regard to the history, habits and customs of the early Chinese. Like the characters on the bamboo books discovered at the beginning of the Han Dynasty they are for the most part extremely difficult to decipher, since the meaning of many of them has been lost.

In 1899, through a fortunate coincidence, Dr. Frank H. Chalfant came across a large number of oracle bone fragments at Wei-hsien in Shantung. Some four hundred fragments were purchased by him on behalf of the Royal Asiatic Society for the Shanghai Museum, which was the first museum in the world to exhibit these most remarkable relics of ancient China. Later Dr. Chalfant purchased eighteen hundred more fragments, which found their way into other museums and private collections.* The interesting specimens in the collection belonging to the Shanghai Museum are illustrated on a slightly smaller scale in Plates III to VII accompanying this paper.

The Shanghai Museum also possesses a very unique collection of pieces of semi-fossilized deer horn of an extinct species which has been named *Cervus* (*Rucervus*) *menziesianus* by Mr. A. de C. Sowerby, the Director of this Museum.† The horns were secured in North Honan by the Reverend James Mellon Menzies. One almost complete horn is covered both back and front with Shang inscriptions. (See Plates II and VIII).

We owe considerably more, however, to Menzies in the way of discoveries, for, during the early spring of 1914, while riding along the south bank of the Yuan River (洹水) north of Chang-te (彰德) in Honan, he discovered oracle bone fragments in the sandy waste along the river's bank. As time went on he made a large collection, of which some 2,369

*Memoirs of the Carnegie Museum, Vol. IV, No. 1. Early Chinese Writing by Frank H. Chalfant.

†The China Journal, Vol. XIX, No. 3, September, 1933, pp. 141-144.

fragments are illustrated in his book "Oracle Records from the Waste of Yin." This book is a valuable source of reference for students interested in the study of these ancient inscriptions.

In 1928 extensive scientific excavations were started at An-yang by the National Research Institute of History and Philology of the Academia Sinica. These excavations have resulted in the discovery of very large quantities of inscribed bone, tortoise-shell, deer horn and many other objects belonging to the Shang and earlier periods. Some are of great interest to the archæologist as well as to the student of early Chinese history.

They have been followed up by the publication of four large well illustrated "Preliminary Reports" under the able editorship of Mr. Li Chi and his associates.* These are in Chinese and are well worth perusal by those interested in the subject.

Numerous groups of noted Chinese scholars at Peking have seriously taken up the study of oracle bone inscriptions, and, during the last few years, many scholarly books have been published on the subject. As time goes on much more will be made known about these early inscriptions, many of which still remain undeciphered.

There is not sufficient space here to go into detail other than to explain some of the pictographs of the Shang writing which are shown in Plate I opposite thirty-eight modern Chinese characters. Forms of this nature with their variants show an early pictographic writing that was the foundation of modern Chinese characters.

矢 SHIH, ARROW

The archaic form is obviously composed of a shaft mounted with a stone arrow-head, which makes it appear to be a survival from China's early stone age. The forms as shown in Plate I are not common. They have been borrowed from Mr. L. C. Hopkins' collection, and his own explanation is used.

弓 KUNG, BOW

Bows without strings are frequently found in oracle bone inscriptions. The forms shown in Plate I were symbols frequently used in the sense, to hunt. Forms two and five have streamers at the top of the bent bow, which were probably used as wind gauges.

射 SHE, TO SHOOT, TO AIM

This form is a combination of 弓 (*Kung*) and 矢 (*Shih*). It depicts a barbed arrow placed in a bow ready to be discharged. It is generally used on oracle bones in connection with hunting expeditions.

彈 TAN, ROUND PROJECTILE

According to Lo Chen-yu this form represents a weapon of similiar nature to the cross-bow.

*Preliminary Reports of Excavations at Anyang. Parts I-IV, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1933.

矛 MAO, SPEAR

The pictographs here shown have been selected from a collection of more than sixty variants. The form is common on the oracle bones and frequently is preceded by a numeral, probably indicating a similar number of armed attendants. The pictograph depicts a spear held in the hand. This form should not be confused with 戈 (*Kuo*), a halberd.

豕 CHIH, SWINE

The archaic form depicts a wild boar whose body has been pierced by a barbed arrow attached to a cord. The early Chinese relied greatly upon the chase for their food supply, and, notwithstanding the fact that wild boars were abundant, the latter were undoubtedly difficult to secure. One of the methods of hunting them appears to have been for a number of huntsmen to surround and shoot the wild pig with arrows to which were attached strong cords, the ends of which were retained by the hunters.

隹 CHUI, SHORT-TAILED BIRDS

This form represents a bird. It was probably used for birds in general without distinction as to class or species. There are many variations, and the examples selected for Plate I were chosen in order to show the more common forms appearing on the oracle bones. The seal as well as the modern character originate from this interesting pictograph, which had become more of less a symbol during the Shang period.

獲 HUO, TO HUNT, TO CATCH

This form is an interesting example of the combination of two pictographs in order to form a symbol. It pictures a bird being caught by hand, and symbolizes the act of hunting. The three prongs below the bird symbol represent a hand.

鹿 LU, DEER

The archaic forms depicting deer are extremely realistic. Oracle bone record show the deer as being extensively hunted, the oracle frequently being consulted as to the success of a proposed hunting expedition. The same records also show deer as having been used for sacrifice in the same manner as oxen, sheep, swine and dogs.

馬 MA, HORSE

Oracle bone inscriptions contain many rude pictographs of horses, which usually show the animal up-ended. The distinguishing marks of the pictographs for horses are the three strokes on the neck for the mane and the extra strokes on the tail to represent the hair. The hoofs are pictured by either straight lines or circles. The seal character in no way resembles the Shang pictographs.

羊 YANG, SHEEP

The archaic oracle bone forms for sheep are very numerous, but, unlike the pictographs used for deer, horses, pigs and dogs, lack detail and have become more or less the actual symbol from which the seal and modern character have been derived. The distinguishing features are the downward curved lines at the top of the symbol depicting the characteristic ram's horns. The use of this form on the oracle bones is usually in connection with sacrifices, but in some instances refers to wealth.

豕 SHIH, PIG

Domesticated pigs were reared in China in the most remote times. Archaic forms depicting these animals are very common on the oracle bones in connection with sacrifices.

犬 CH'UAN, DOG

There is only one feature which distinguishes between the archaic pictographs used to represent dogs and pigs. By comparing the forms shown in Plate I it will be noticed that the forms for pig show a very short straight tail, whereas those picturing dogs show a long curled tail very similar to the characteristic tail of the present day Chinese wonk. The bodies in the pictographs are practically identical. Dogs as well as pigs were used by the people of Shang in the ceremonies connected with ancestral sacrifices.

麑 NI, FAWN

The archaic form is a combination of deer and child, representing a fawn following its mother. The modern Chinese character consists of the same combination.

牛 NIU, OX

The forms depicting oxen on the oracle bones are more or less in the nature of symbols, and, like those for the sheep, have lost their original pictographic appearance, except for the lines at the top representing the long upward-curved horns. The seal character is very similar, also having the horns conspicuous.

魚 YU, FISH

Oracle bone inscriptions depict fish in a purely pictographic form. There are many variants, some of which probably represented different species.

虎 HU, TIGER

Tigers are depicted on the oracle bones with all their natural ferocity. The many variations portray long teeth, claws and strong striped bodies. Oracle bone inscriptions frequently deal with the hunting of tigers, the oracle being consulted as to the success of the expedition.

豹 PAO, LEOPARD

Mr. L. C. Hopkins in one of his papers gives two examples of the archaic form for leopard, and points to the distinguishing characteristic, the spots.

象 HSIANG, ELEPHANT

The pictograph for elephants rarely appear on the oracle bones.

龜 KUEI, TORTOISE

Although its shell played such an important part during the days of oracle bone divination, the pictograph of the tortoise itself is rarely recorded on the bones.

母 MU, MOTHER, WOMAN

The pictograph for women, which is frequently used to mean mother, depicts a squatting figure with prominent mammæ. The archaic form also had the meaning of female. The seal forms of 100 A.D. for 女 (*Niu*), woman, and 母 (*Mu*), mother, owe their origin to the early archaic forms as found on the oracle bones.

好 HAO, GOOD

The archaic form depicts a woman with a child, hence "good." The modern character is made up by the same combination.

子 TSU, SON, CHILD

The archaic form has more or less become a symbol, having lost most of its pictographic significance.

既 CHI, TO FINISH

By reference to the three examples shown on Plate I it will be seen that the archaic form depicts a bowl of food with the cover on and a squatting human figure with the head turned away, indicating that he has finished eating. This is an extremely expressive pictograph. It is also very interesting from an archæological standpoint, as it portrays the shapes of the ancient Chinese food bowls and what is evidently the origin of bronze sacrifice vessels of identical shape that were cast during the Chou and Han periods.

人 JEN, MAN

The five forms shown on Plate I depict standing human figures with arms outstretched. There are many variants found on the oracle bones, the majority having more or less developed into symbols, from which the seal as well as the modern Chinese character were derived.

從 TSUNG, TO FOLLOW

The archaic form depicts two standing human figures facing in the same direction, one behind the other. The modern variant 从 is a survival of the oracle bone form, which had become more or less a conventional symbol.

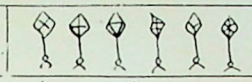
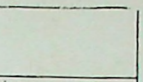
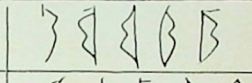
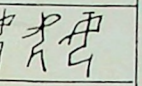
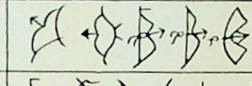
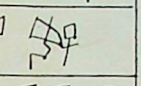
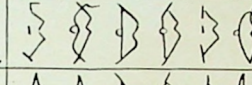
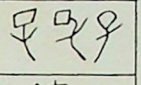
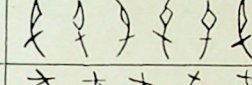
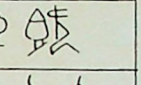
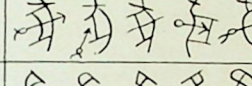
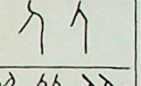
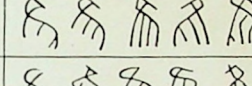
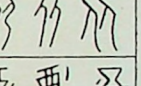
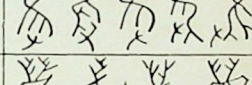
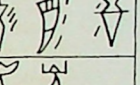
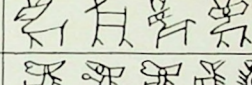
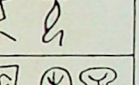
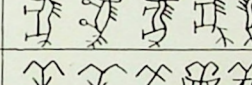
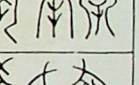
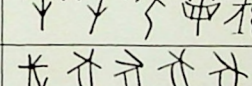
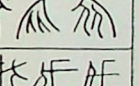
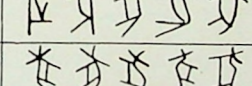
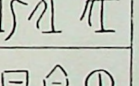
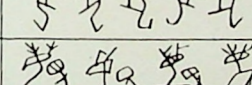
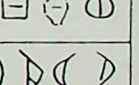
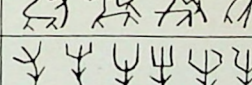
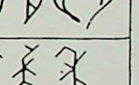
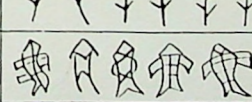
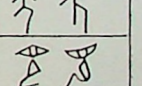
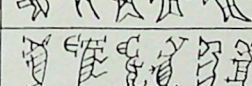
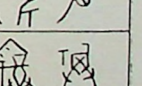
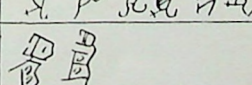
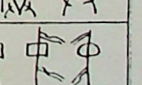
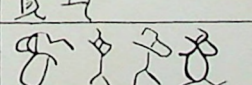
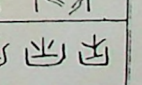
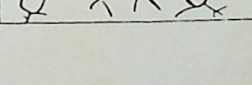
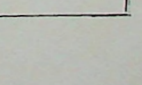
矢	Shih An arrow.		龜	Kwei Tortoise	
弓	Kung A bow.		母	Mu Mother	
射	She To shoot. To aim.		好	Hao Good	
彈	Tan A round projectile.		子	Tsu Son Child	
矛	Mao A spear		既	Chi To finish	
豕	Chih Swine		人	Jen Man	
隹	Chui Short tail birds		從	Tsung To follow	
獲	Huo To hunt		酒	Chiu Spirits	
鹿	Lu A deer		光	Kuang Glory Brightness	
馬	Ma A horse.		牢	Lao Sacrificial animals	
羊	Yang Sheep.		旅	Lu. An Expedition To travel	
豕	Shih Pig.		伐	Fa To smite, Chastise.	
犬	Ch'üan A dog		日	Jih Sun, a day.	
麑	Ni A fawn		月	Yueh Moon, month	
牛	Niu An ox		年	Nien Year	
魚	Yu Fish		見	Chien To see	
虎	Hu Tiger		福	Fu Happiness.	
豹	Pao Leopard		中	Chung Middle	
象	Hsiang Elephant		吉	Ch'i Auspicious	

PLATE II

Stone Implements of the Shang Period secured from a Prehistoric Site in Honan and now in the Shanghai Museum (R.A.S.).

Pieces of Antlers of an extinct Deer from a Shang Period Site in Honan, described by A. de C. Sowerby under the name *Cervus* (*Rucervus*) *menziesianus*. The largest Piece, on the Left, is heavily inscribed with Pictographic Writings of the Period. The three Pieces on the Right represent the Roedeer, the Elaphure and the Wapiti, respectively.

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Obv.
Rev.
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Obv.
Rev.
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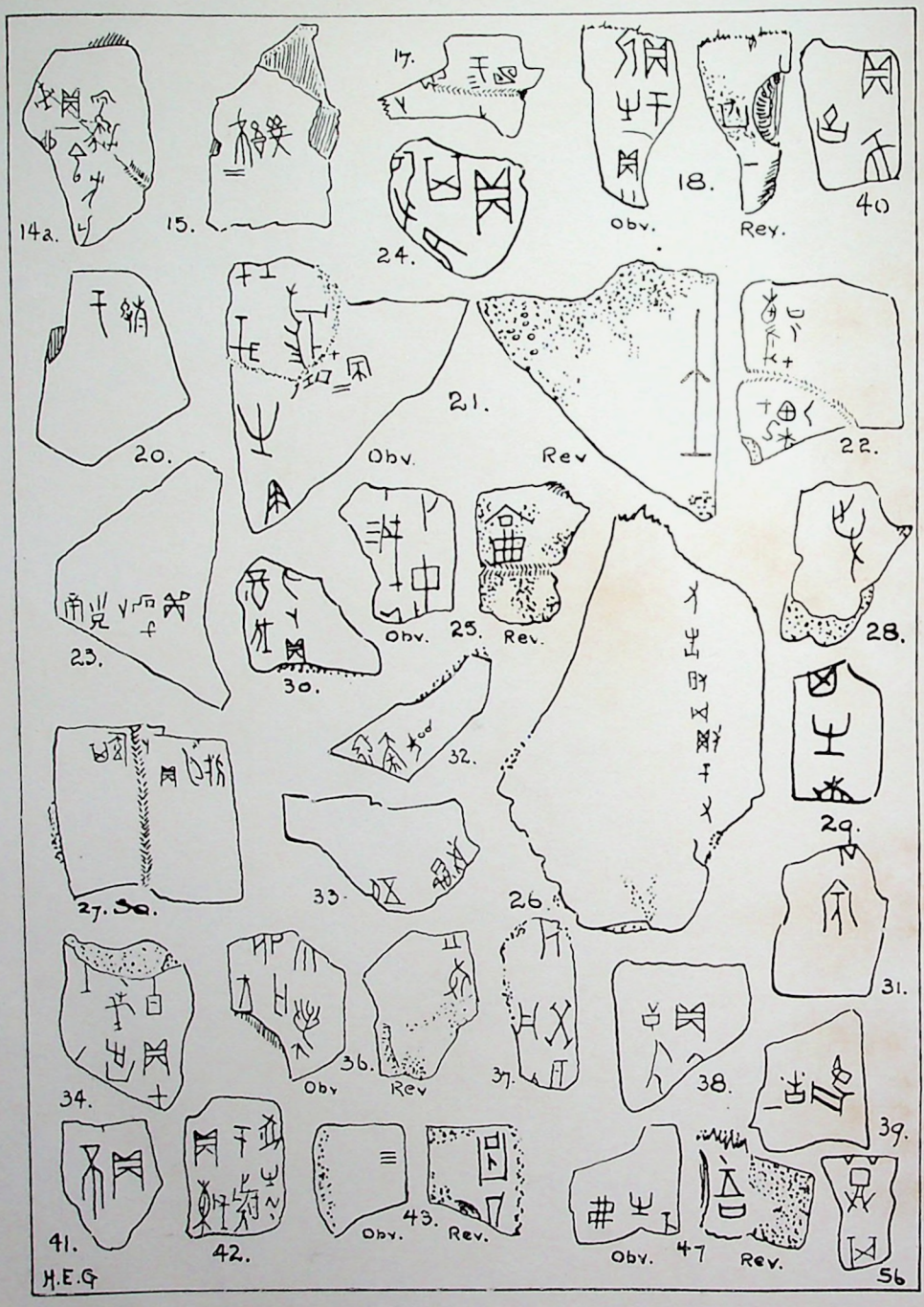
35.
H.E.G.


14a.
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17.
24.
Obv.
18.
Rev.
40
20.
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Obv
Rev
22.
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30.
Obv.
25.
Rev.
28.
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31.
34.
36.
Obv
Rev
37.
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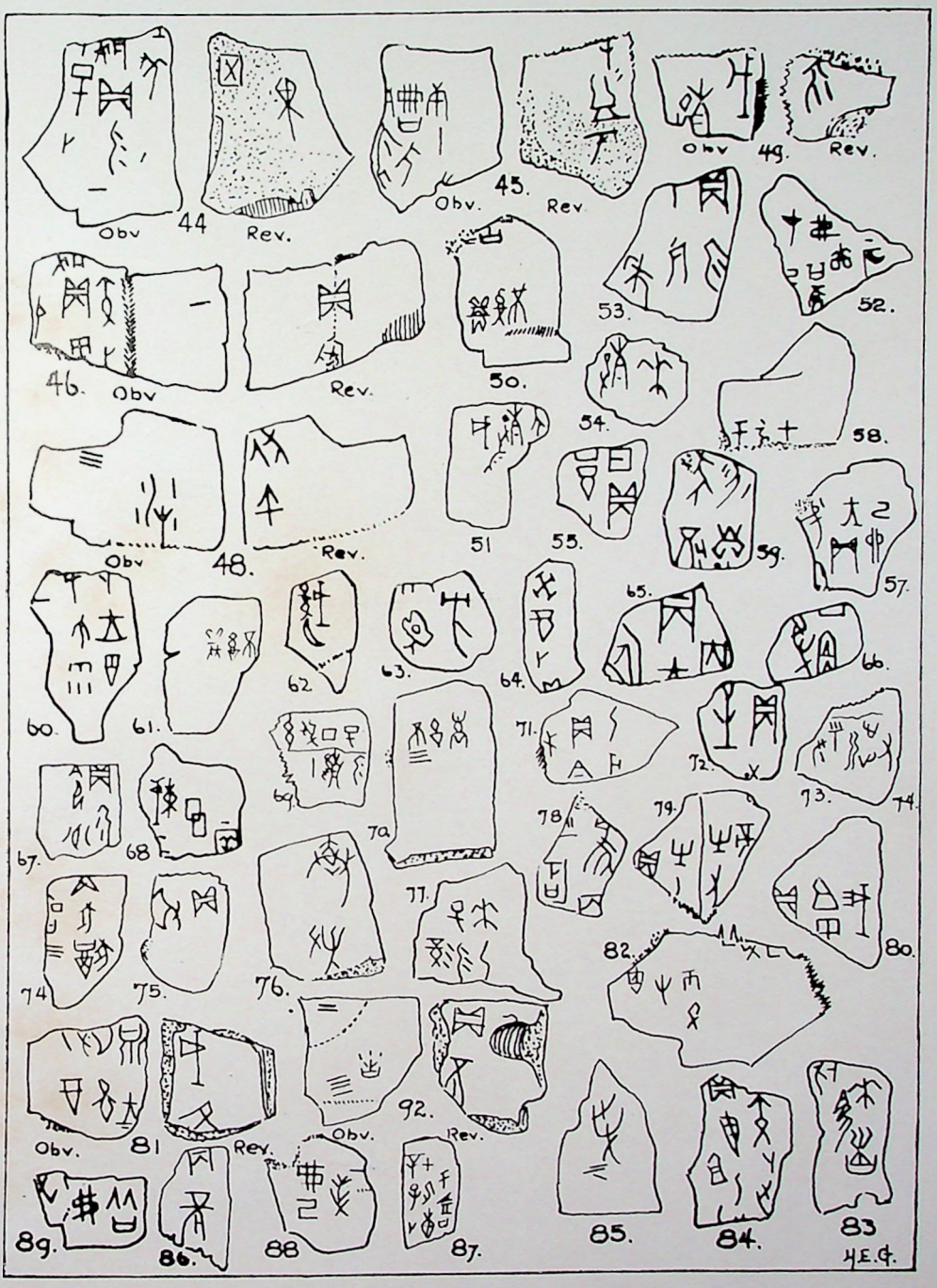
43.
Obv.
Rev.
Obv.
47
Rev.
56
H.E.G


Obv
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Obv.
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Rev
Obv
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Rev.
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Rev.
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Obv
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74
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Obv.
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Rev.
92.
Rev.
85.
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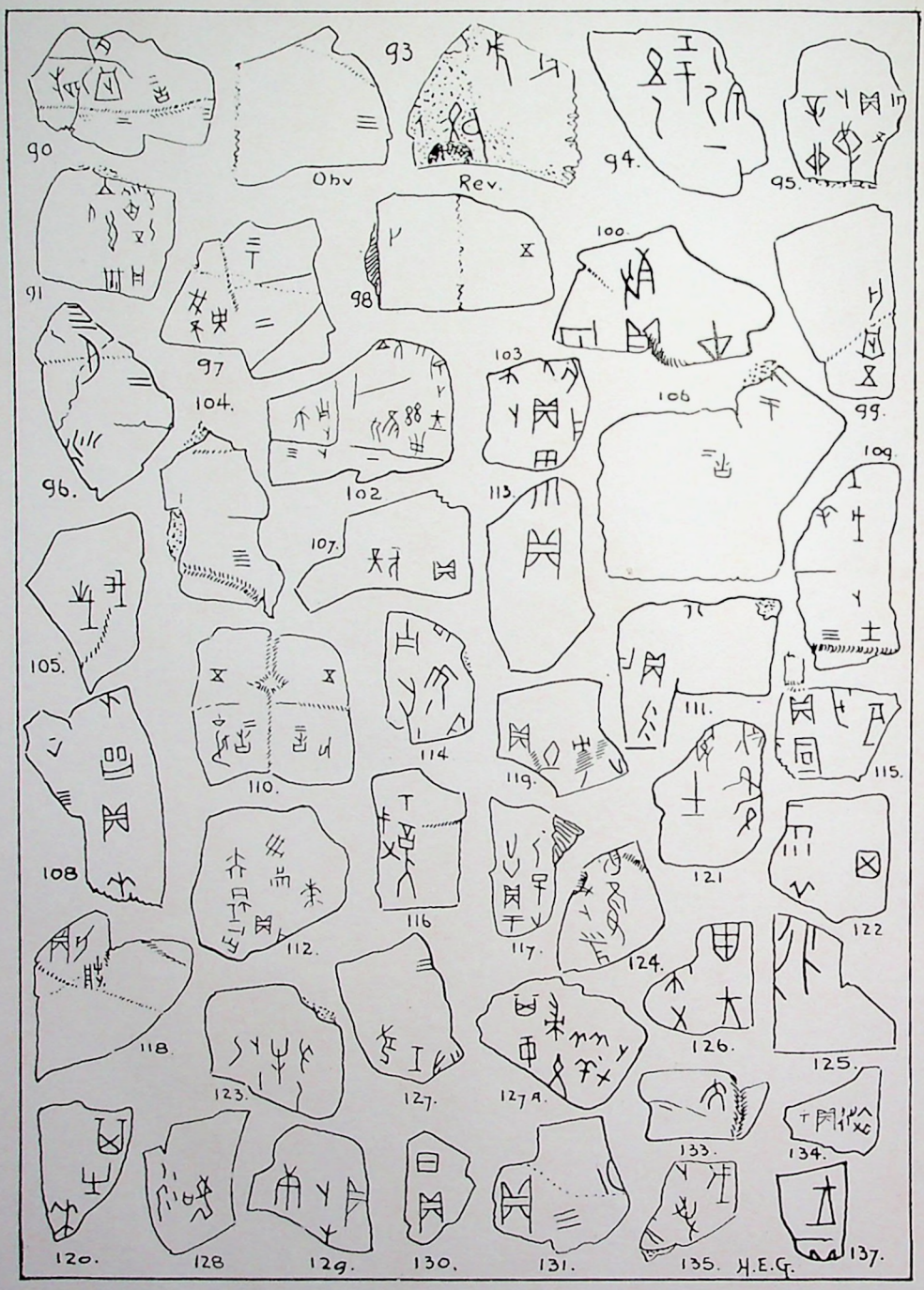
87.
H.E.G.


90
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Obv
Rev.
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127A.
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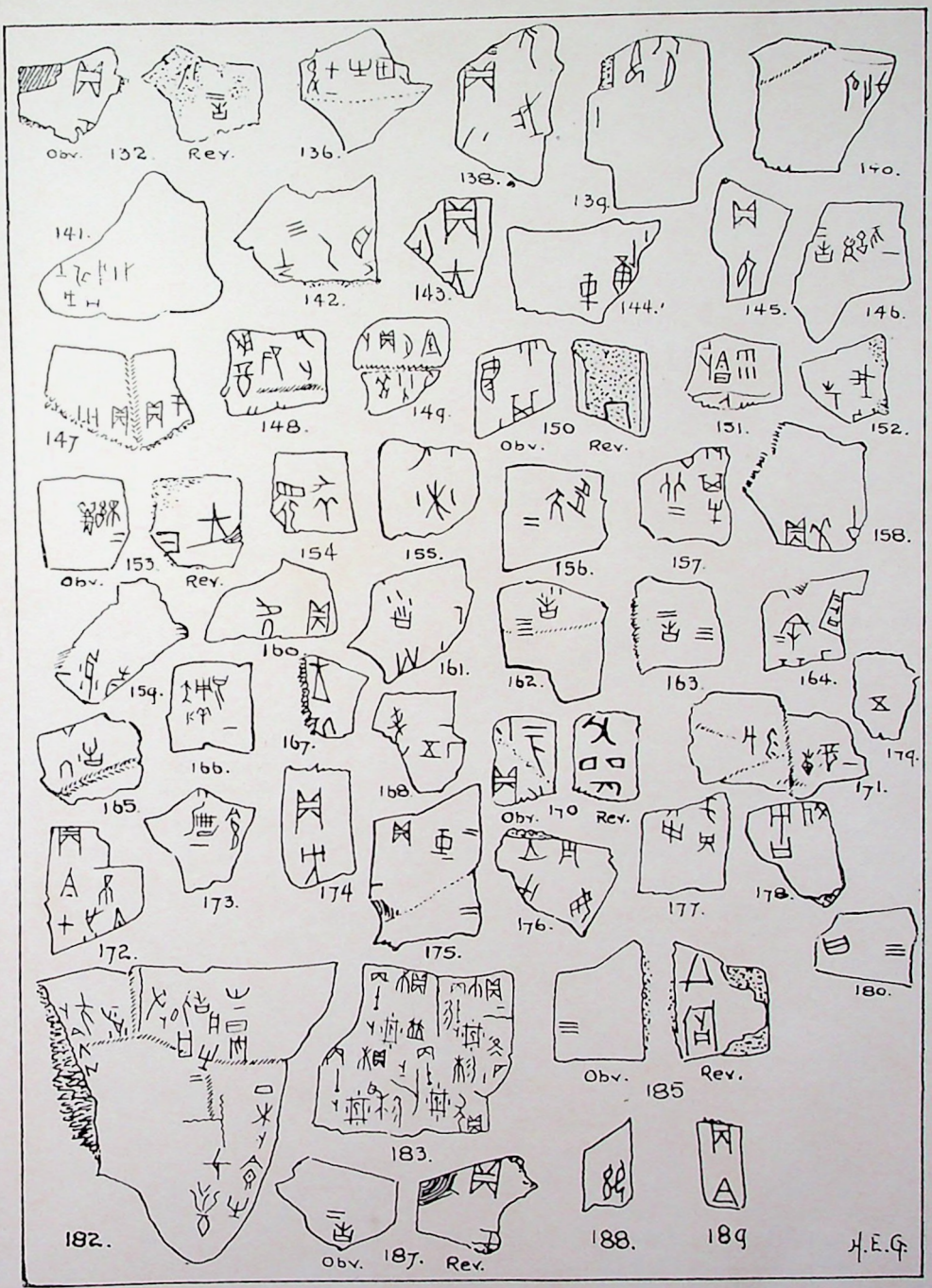
133.
134.
135.
137.
H.E.G.


Obv. 132. Rev.
136.
138.
139.
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141.
142.
143.
144.
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148.
149.
150 Obv. Rev.
151.
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153. Obv. Rev.
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167.
168
Obv. 170 Rev.
171.
179.
172.
173.
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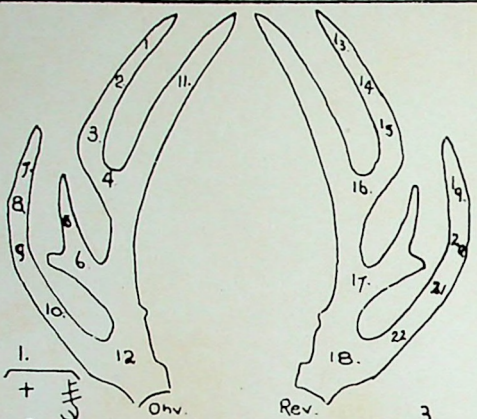
175.
176.
177.
178.
180.
182.
183.
Obv. 185 Rev.
187. Obv. Rev.
188.
189
H.E.G.



Numerals show position of inscriptions on the deer horn.

HEG

酒 CHIU, SPIRITS (Distilled from grain)

The pictographs for spirits, which the Chinese commonly term " wine," depict a long artistic pointed jar, to one side of which are two or three short vertically inclined strokes, representing flowing liquid. Earthen jars of this peculiar shape date back to very early times in China. The famous archæologist, Dr. J. Gunnar Andersson, during the course of excavations in North and North-West China, unearthed numerous fragments of what he describes as " Pointed bottom vessels of the Yang Shao civilization,"* which are identical in shape with wine jar pictographs of the oracle bones, and in all probability originated during the period of the Chinese stone age.

光 KUANG, GLORY, BRIGHTNESS

Mr. L. C. Hopkins, one of the outstanding authorities on oracle bone inscriptions, very accurately describes the archaic form of this character as, " A human figure having fire in place of a head. A very interesting form, partly because it attempts to symbolize the figurative sense of ' glory,' rather than represent the physical sense of a bright light. It is therefore in a marked degree analogous to the nimbus or ' glory ' reserved by Christian symbolism for heads of saints, though in them the head remains visible, whereas in the Chinese form the sunlight splendour of radiancy is too dazzling for the head to be discovered."

牢 LAO, SACRIFICIAL ANIMALS

The archaic form represents a sheep or an ox in an enclosure or pit. It is frequently used in oracle bone inscriptions to mean, " a sacrifice." The modern Chinese character is composed of an ox under a shelter.

旅 LU, AN EXPEDITION, TO TRAVEL

The pictograph representing an expedition is closely associated with *Tsung* as described above. In this form we see one human figure following another under a covering, or, as some authorities put it, under flying banners. The probable explanation of the pictograph would be a leader with his followers equipped with tents for a journey. This seems more feasible than flying banners. The form is common on the oracle bones, and it frequently appears when the oracle has been consulted as to the safeness of a journey or expedition. The tent-like covering, if we may construe it as such, is not unlike the present-day tents used by nomad Mongols.

* " Children of the Yellow Earth," by J. Gunnar Andersson, Curator of the Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities in Stockholm, 1934.

伐 FA, TO SMITE, TO CHASTISE

The method of chastising in early times was usually the use of some weapon which meant death to the victim. The archaic form used on the oracle bones would appear to represent a human figure run through by a spear or sword.

日 JIH, SUN, DAY

There are many variants of the archaic form for sun or day on the oracle bones. During my own researches I have found no instances where the form actually has been used to picture the Sun, which was the probable origin of the form. Its usual application is to the days of the month.

月 YUEH, MOON, MONTH

Notwithstanding the fact that the archaic form is purely pictographic of the Moon in its various phases, with the exception of the full Moon, which is not found on the oracle bones, its use was restricted to the lunar months and not to the moon in the sense of the heavenly body.

年 NIEN, YEAR

There has been no satisfactory explanation as to the origin of the form used on the oracle bones. The origin of the seal form is likewise obscure. It may represent sheaves of ripened grain, signifying the completion of harvests, the end of a season.

見 CHIEN, TO SEE

The archaic form represents a squatting human figure with a large eye instead of a head. This is another interesting example of a pictograph representing action. It is not unlike the "All-seeing Eye."

福 FU, HAPPINESS

Here again we find the "Pointed bottom vessels of the Yang Shao civilization" as described under *Chiu*. Form three in Plate I rather depicts a roof or covering under which a jar of wine is being presented by two hands.

中 CHUNG, MIDDLE, CENTRE

The archaic form, which is similar to the modern character, probably depicts a standard with streamers or banners in the centre of an encampment. Some authorities explain the original form as meaning "to hit the mark."

吉 CH'I, AUSPICIOUS

The probable origin of this pictograph is a small earthen bowl filled with oil, from which extends a lighted wick.

THE SACRED MOUNTAIN

Sombre the mountain and black are the pines,
Grey are the mists that envelop the shrines,
While deep in the chasm the loud torrents roar,
As, reclining, I dream of the Sages of yore.

I dream of the wisdom they gave to mankind,
The pearls of philosophy each left behind,
As he, in his turn, passed over to rest
In the Paradise Western, the Land of the Blest.

And I learn in the mountains a wonderful truth :
The pines, sighing gently, are saying, in sooth,
It was here that the Sages their wisdom acquired,
As they looked on earth's beauty and so were inspired.

Black is the mountain, sombre the pines,
The swirling grey mists envelop the shrines,
And deep in the chasm the torrents are foaming,
As I dream of the Sages and rest in the gloaming.

ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY.

ART NOTES

Chinese Landscape Painting : The frontispiece of the present issue of this journal will prove of interest to students of Chinese art, as it gives a good illustration of the source of inspiration of the great landscape painters of the T'ang and Sung periods. It is a photograph taken by Mr. Orvar Karlbeck of the Shi Feng, or West Peak, of the famous sacred mountain of Hua Shan in Shensi, and both in subject and composition it might be an early Chinese landscape painting. Hua Shan is a remarkable mountain that rises out of the range known as the Ching Ling, stretching from east to west across Southern Shensi to the south of the main road from T'ung-kuan to Si-an Fu, and it has long been considered sacred by the Chinese. Numerous temples have been built in its fastnesses and even on the summits of its various peaks. These temples are reached by precarious paths cut out of the living rock, and in places chains are rivetted to staples in the rock surfaces to give pilrims to the shrines and monasteries a hold in difficult and dangerous places.

Many of the T'ang and Sung painters must have been familiar with the wonderful scenery of Hua Shan, transferring their impressions of it on to their silk scrolls in their inimitable style, which has remained the model and inspiration for all succeeding artists in this country.

Other places in China where occurs scenery that reminds one of Chinese landscape paintings are the Lu Shan in Hunan, in which the famous summer resort of Kuling is situated, the mountains of Northern Chekiang and Southern Anhwei and the mountains of Fukien, but nowhere is the scenery more characteristic than in the Hua Shan, which stamped itself upon the work of the rugged and forceful landscapists of the Northern School of early Chinese painters.

The Ferguson Collection of Chinese Art: What has been described as the most valuable private collection of Chinese art objects in China is going to be placed on exhibition in the Wen Hua Palace in Peking, says a message from Nanking, where on November 23 the Board of Directors of the University of Nanking, holding its semi-annual meeting, gave its approval to the erection of a special building to house this collection. The latter is being given to this university by its present owner, Dr. J. C. Ferguson, the famous authority on Chinese art, who was the first president of the University of Nanking, holding that office from 1888 to 1897. It was during this period

that Dr. Ferguson began to collect Chinese *objets d'art*, his collection now consisting of numerous valuable bronzes, porcelains, paintings, jades and other objects of cultural and artistic value and interest. Many of the pieces in this fine collection are unique, not being duplicated in any collection, private or public, in the world. This is the first instance in China of a collection of this kind being donated to an institution for public exhibition, and its donor is to be congratulated on his fine display of public spiritedness. It is to be hoped that his example will be followed by others.

The collection will be on exhibition in Peking till the building in Nanking for its reception has been completed, when, presumably, it will be transferred to the latter city.

Art Club Exhibition in Shanghai: As usual about this time of year a number of art exhibitions have been put on in Shanghai. The Shanghai Art Club held its Annual Exhibition of Art at 264 Kiangse Road from November 11 to 25, an unusually large number of pictures, sketches and sculptures being on display. The catalogue listed 338 exhibits, the work of some forty-three artists, not a few of whom appear to be new to this city, as far as the public showing of their work is concerned. While much of the work shown at the exhibition was of a high standard, we cannot help once more deploring the fact that our Shanghai artists seem to have a wrong idea of what an art exhibition should be, in that they are in the habit of displaying series of what can only be called studies, many of them only rough studies, instead of finished pictures. We have no hesitation in saying that seventy-five per cent. of the work shown in the exhibition under discussion would find no place in an exhibition in Europe or America, not because it is inferior, but because it is not exhibition material. This is greatly to be deplored. It would be much better were the Art Club to restrict the number of exhibits that any artist might have in the show to two or three and insist upon these being finished works, rather than, as at present, to put up a dozen or more studies or sketches by each artist who cares to send in that many. We do not, wish to give the impression that there were not many very good pieces of finished work to be seen at the exhibition There were many such, but unfortunately they were swamped by a superabundance of the type of exhibit about which we are complaining.

Also, with regular photographic exhibitions being held in Shanghai, we see no reason why photographs, however artistic they may be, should be included in exhibitions of painting and sculpture.

The German Art Exhibition: Very different from the foregoing exhibition is that which was opened in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. building on Boulevard de Montigny in the French Concession, Shanghai, on November 29 by the Friends of Pictorial Art, Munich, an association which has already sponsored one successful exhibition in Shanghai. The present exhibition was under the patronage of Mrs. H. Kriebel, wife of the German Consul-General in Shanghai, Mrs. C. T. Wang, wife of the former Minister of Foreign Affairs in Nanking, Mrs. R. Laurenz and Mrs. S. F. Huang, the pictures on display being the work of well known German artists, carefully selected by the committee of the above mentioned association in Munich for exhibition. The result is a show thoroughly worth seeing, including, as it does, numerous excellent etchings and drawings, as well as some fine oil paintings and water-colour paintings by famous artists. Shanghai needs more of this kind of exhibition, and those responsible for it are to be congratulated upon their public spiritedness.

International Photograph Exhibition held in Shanghai: At the Shanghai International Photographic Art Exhibition, held in the Chiyo Yoko, 80 Nanking Road, during the second week in November, some five hundred pictures were placed on show, including amongst them a large number of most highly artistic productions. Viewing such pictures one is astonished at what can now be achieved by the camera, and almost wonders whether it can be worth any artists while to learn to draw and paint, so beautiful are the effects obtainable by photographic methods. The exhibition was a distinct success, and will, we trust, become an annual event.

A. DE C. S.

THE SHANGHAI ART CLUB'S AUTUMN EXHIBITION

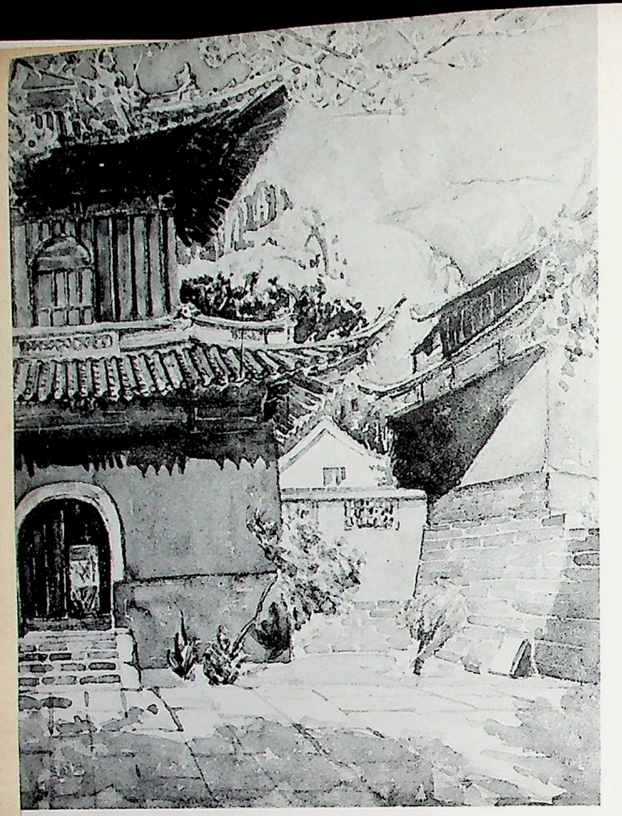
November 11 to 25, 1934.

(Pictures by Courtesy "North-China Daily News")

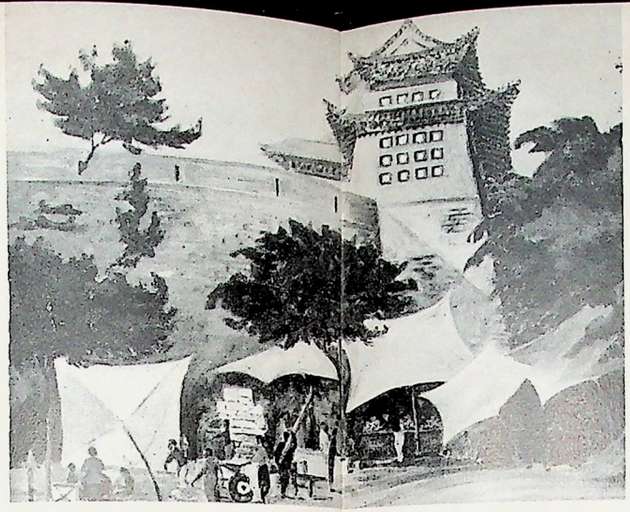
The Work of W. W. Wagstaff. A graceful Statue in Plaster of Paris and a clever Piece of Bronze Work in the form of a Cupid sitting on the Edge of a Shell set upon a Marble Pedestal to serve as a Bird Bath.

"Girl with Shell"

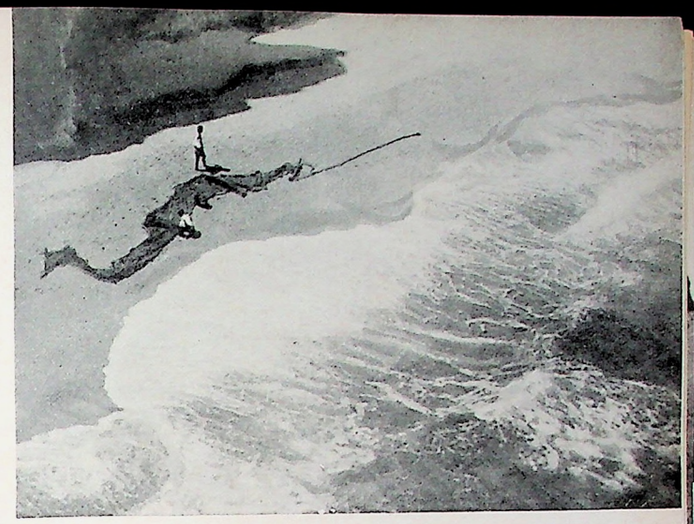
A Bronzed Plaster Cast of a Hupeh Chinese Youth by Mrs. B. Byrne.



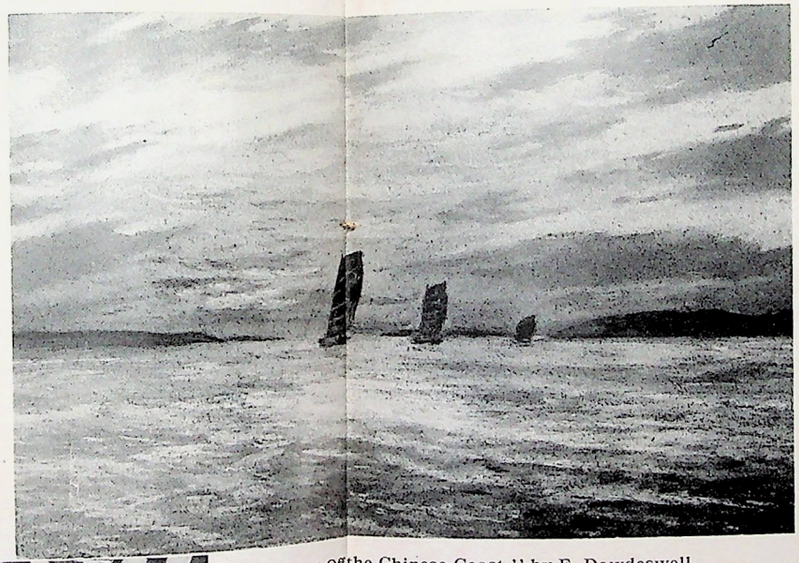
"Pootoo Northern Monastery Drum Tower." A delightful Water-colour Painting by O. M. Schoenaur, shown in the Shanghai Art Club's Autumn Exhibition.



An Oil Painting of Chao Yang Men, Peking, by Mrs. A. M. Dunlap.



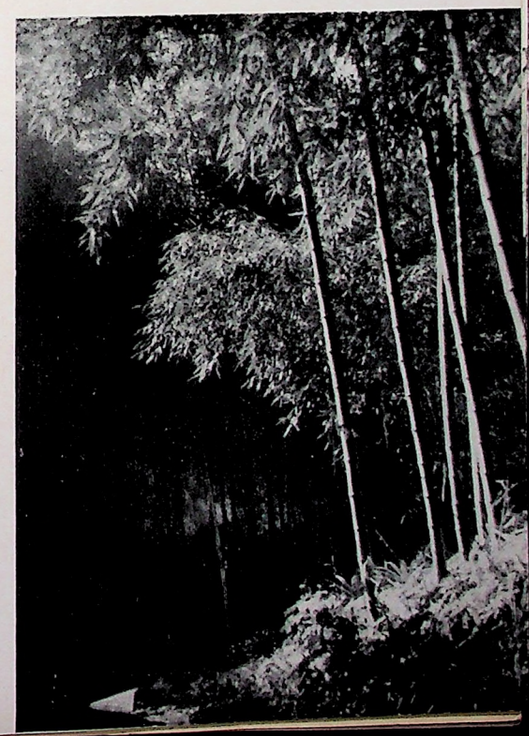
A Photograph entitled "Beach" shown by Minoru Uchida in the Shanghai International Photographic Art Exhibition held recently.



"Off the Chinese Coast" by F. Dowdeswell.

A remarkably clever Piece of Photography by T. T. Hu on show at the Shanghai Art Club's recent Exhibition. It is entitled "A Chinese Balcony."

"Bamboo," another beautiful Photograph, the work of Dr. F. Reiss, shown at the International Photographic Art Exhibition.



"Spring Evening" by Tetsuo Hisata shown at the International Photographic Art Exhibition in Shanghai.

A Bronze Bust of a Chinese Girl by W. W. Wagstaff.

"A Beggar" by Mme. J. Sandau. A clever Study seen at the Shanghai Art Club's Exhibition.

A delightful Photographic Study of the Nude by Chin-San Long shown at the Shanghai Art Club's Exhibition.

THE LIBRARY

Library Exhibition in Peking: The International Library exhibition that was held in Shanghai in October was transferred to Peking where it was opened in the building of the National Library on November 1, to remain open for a week. As reported in the last number of *The China Journal*, this exhibition is held under the auspices of the Bibliotheque Sino-Internationale de Geneve, and is participated in by leading libraries all over the world. A report from Peking, dated November 2, said that thousands of Chinese and foreign scholars, businessmen, students, officials and others visited the National Library on the opening day of the exhibition to make acquaintance with these libraries through the pictures and books concerning them that were on display.

The Sino-International Library at Geneva was established a year ago, amongst those taking a prominent part being M. Edouaid Herriot, former French Premier, and Mr. Li Shih-tseng, prominent Chinese scholar.

Shanghai City Museum and Library: A great step forward in ministering to the intellectual and cultural needs of the residents of Greater Shanghai will have been taken when by next August the two fine $300,000 buildings for a Museum and a Library, respectively, shall have been completed. These are to be situated to the north-west and south-east of the new Civic Centre at Kiangwan, where a group of imposing buildings is gradually coming into being. The two new buildings, though modern in design, retain a definitely Chinese character. Both are to have two stories, the Library being somewhat the larger, with a ground floor area of 30,000 square feet, and a volume of 600,000 cubic feet. The cost of these buildings is being defrayed out of the 7 per cent. loan of $3,500,000, issued by the Administration of the City of Greater Shanghai last July.

Oriental Library Receives 3,000 Books from Germany: At a function held in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. building on Boulevard de Montigny in the French Concession, Shanghai, in October last, the German Consul General formally presented a collection of some three thousand books to the famous Oriental Library, which was destroyed during the Sino-Japanese hostilities early in 1932. The books were a donation from German well-wishers of China, and include many valuable volumes dealing with the development of the science of municipal government in Germany, while others contain records and interpretations of the activities and theories of the various political and socialistic groups in that country.

REVIEWS

The Mongols of Manchuria, by Owen Lattimore: The John Day Company, New York, 1934. Price U.S. $2.50.

Mr. Owen Lattimore's latest book, which deals with the little known Mongol tribes and clans distributed along the Mongolian borders of Manchuria, fills a very definite need. As stated in the publisher's announcement, "Here, for the first time in any language, and with detailed maps, every Mongol tribe in Manchuria is described." In the main this claim is justified, though it must not be overlooked that Leopold von Schrenck, in his great work "Reisen und Foreschungen in Amur-Lande in den Jahren 1854-1856," describes the various tribes of the whole region comprising present day Preamur, the Primorsk or Maritime Province, Manchuria itself and neighbouring Eastern Mongolia, an area which the Russian Government was having very thoroughly explored during the early and middle parts of last century, undoubtedly with a view to its occupation and exploitation.

Few writers, perhaps none, are in a better position than Mr. Owen Lattimore to undertake the work of explaining the Mongols and expounding the present Mongolian situation, for, although a comparatively young man, he has travelled all over Mongolia as well as having carefully studied the extant

literature on this absorbingly interesting subject. The result is that he presents a new and fascinatingly interesting picute of a group of people with a very distintive background, who have in the past made history on many occasions.

Along the Mongolo-Manchurian borders, as has been the case along the Sino-Mongolian borders, during the past century or so, and more especially in the last few decades, there has been taking place a silent but neverthelss deadly struggle between the pastural Mongol tribesmen and agricultural Chinese settlers for possession of the land, and always the Chinese have won. The book under review tells in detail of this struggle, how the Chinese have gained the territory they covetted, and the political bearing of the struggle upon present day issues. The last eight chapters or so of the book describe the different divisions that exist amongst the Mongols of these regions, from the Barga Division in the north to Jehol Province in the south.

The importance of the Mongolian question is emphasized, the author claiming that the occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese and the formation of the independent State of Manchoukuo would be a meaningless piece of folly were not the far greater and more important objective in view of the development of the vast territory and resources of Mongolia. If a war develops between Japan and Soviet Russia in regard to this, it will necessarily be fought out along the Mongolian frontiers of Manchuria.

Lotus and Chrysanthemum: An Anthology of Chinese and Japanese Poetry, selected and edited by Joseph Lewis French, with symbolic drawings by Samuel Bernard Schaeffer : Liveright Publishing Corporation, New York.

Those who love poetry will thoroughly appreciate this handsomely bound and well printed book consisting of a large number of Chinese and Japanese poems that have been translated by various authorities into English. It is illustrated throughout with clever line drawings of a symbolic nature. Beyond pronouncing it a most excellent and useful work, there is little for the reviewer to say, except that its compiler has done his work well and faithfully, greatly adding to its value by including several pages of notes on such subjects as the Shi King, or Book of Odes, compiled by Confucius, the poets of the T'ang Dynasty and brief biographies of various other Chinese poets. Prominent amongst the translators of Chinese verse are Arthur Waley, L. Cranmer-Bying, Witter Bynner and Kiang Kang-hu, while many translations by Florence Ayscough and Amy Lowell are included.

We regret we are unable to give the price of this attractive book, which, we feel sure many of our readers, both foreign and Chinese, will want to possess. We can certainly recommend it.

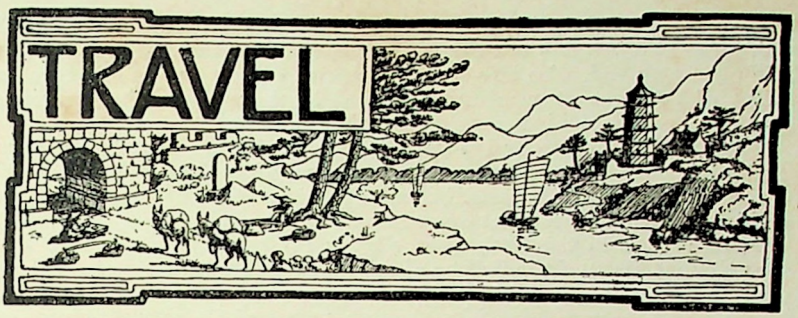
Outlines of Modern Chinese Law, by William S. H. Hung, J. D., with prefaces by Dr. John C. H. Wu, Judge A. G. Mossop and Dean W. F. Clarke. Price Mex. $10 net.

The legal fraternity, especially the foreign section, must be greatly indebted to Dr. Hung for this valuable work on the modern laws of China. Judge Mossop of the British Court in China compares the service it renders to that performed by the late Earl of Halsbury and his associates in relation to the laws of England. The book consists of a condensed summary of the laws of the Republic of China, as they exist arranged in systematic order under titles and subdivisions, and divided into definite statements or propositions.

The general reader will doubtless find the first chapter on " Chinese Law in General " very interesting: the rest of the book is definitely for the legal mind, although for purposes of reference it might well find a place on the shelves of the businessman's library, for it behoves those dealing with Chinese, no matter in what capacity, to know something about the laws by which they are governed. As a matter of fact, as the layman delves into the pages of Dr. Hung's book, he will find much to interest him, for it is well written and deals with an important subject.

No publisher's name being given, we presume application for the book should be made direct to the author's office at 32 Jinkee Road, Shanghai.

A. DE C. S.



THE ANCIENT CITY OF HO-CHOU

BY

REWI ALLEY AND R. LAPWOOD

When on the Yangtze River in Anhwei Province, about half way between Wuhu and Nanking, one is struck by the peculiar formation of one of the hills on the north bank. This is very aptly named Chi Lan Shan (雞籠山) or Chicken Basket Mountain. Near it are hot springs, and on one of the ridges not far from its base are the towers and pagoda of the ancient city of Ho-chou, once one of the five independent Chou (州) cities of Anhwei, and now the seat of the Ho-hsien (和縣) magistrate. It was here that Hsu Ta (徐達), the famous general who so ably assisted the first Ming Emperor to oust the Yuan, had his palace, beside the ruins of which still stand the many commemorating tablets erected since his death. It was he who in 1368 led his 250,000 soldiers in the capture of the Northern Capital, and in 1388 inflicted that crushing defeat on the Mongols, when, besides those slain, it is said some 80,000 were taken prisoner.

To get to Ho-chou one proceeds to Nanking, rises early, and, from the Tai Shan Wharf at Hsia Kuan, takes a small steamer of the usual crowded type, which leaves at seven o'clock and gets to the desired landing place at about midday. Chairs may then be taken along a newly-formed, but as yet unsurfaced, ten *li* of road that runs along the top of a dyke from the river to the city.

Though the city gates still stand, all that remains of the wall is an earth mound surmounted at its highest points by crumbling towers. The stone facing was removed by the Taipings during their great rebellion in the middle of last century to be used to strengthen the walls of Nanking, their capital. Doubtless many a citizen regrets this in these times of roving bandits, but the cost of reconstruction would be great, and could perhaps only be done by forced labour.

The old Drum Tower stands in good repair, being used by the military garrison as a lookout post. Garrison headquarters are in the

old city temple, which has been cleaned out, and brought into practical use. The magistrate's old Studebaker car stands in a bay beside the still older city god, who also stands a chance of being superseded by an effigy of the present magistrate, should local improvements continue as they have since his recent assumption of office.

He is Mr. Liu Kwong Pei (劉廣沛), a native of Fengtien Province and a graduate of an American university, who has already held several important Government posts, but who considers that he can best serve in his present influential but by no means highly paid position. Another romantic figure in this little *hsien* city, is Professor Joseph Bailie, who was the first Dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry at Nanking University, and who is now celebrating his forty-forth year in China; years which have carried him through many of China's provinces in various capacities—in the seige of Peking in Boxer times, in famine relief in Shantung, land settlement in Kirin, in the placing of Chinese students in American factories, in work among Chinese apprentices in Shanghai, in flood relief in Hupeh and in many another project where his enthusiasm, courage and love for the people amongst whom his work has fallen have marked him out as a true pioneer. His present interest is in rural work in the *hsien*, in some districts of which agricultural and forestry problems are being faced in a very real way with the help of the Extension Department of the University of Nanking.

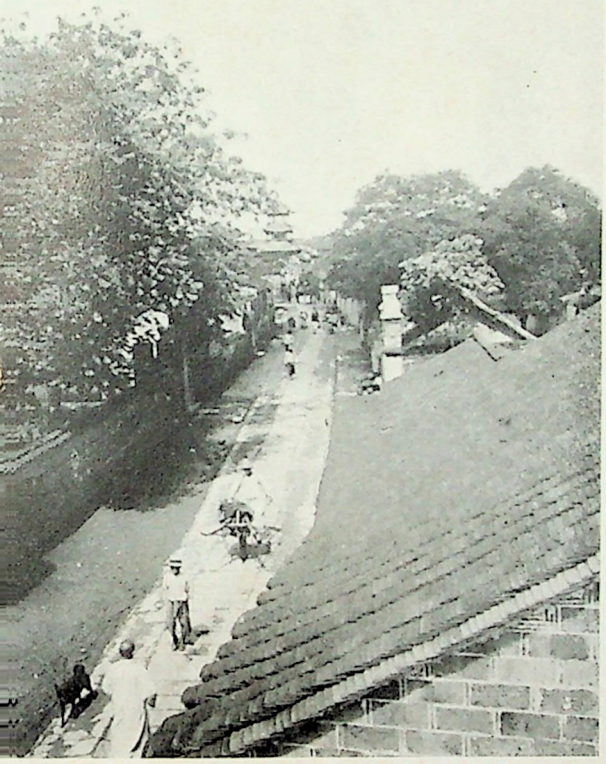
The Hsien Yamen is a quaint old rambling one-storied building of the conventional type, now undergoing drastic repairs, both with regard to its drainage and its construction. Hidden away in a corner is a charming garden where banana trees flourish and cool trees give shade. Here flower plots have been laid out so that the place will soon repay the efforts made by one who has not followed in the steps of his predecessors, some of whom, perhaps, accepted a trifle to literally the old Chinese saying to the effect that a magistrate does not spend money on his official residence any more than a traveller repairs an inn. It was noticed that in one corner lay a pile of broken swords, which, upon enquiry, proved to be those taken from the farmers some eight years ago, when several villages organised themselves into "Big Sword" groups and had to be ruthlessly suppressed.

In the Confucian Temple, a haven of quiet, are the local Party Headquarters, the Museum and the Library, with tennis and basketball courts laid out for students in the spacious tree-shaded grounds.

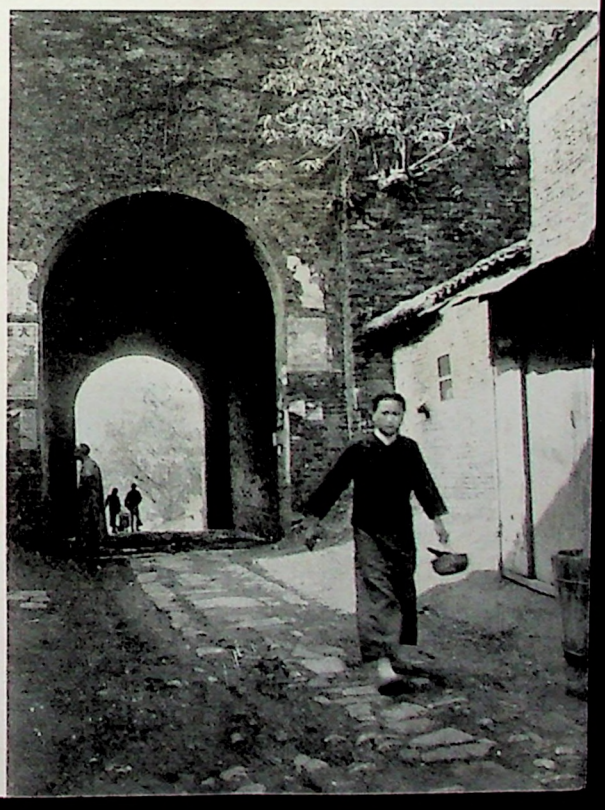
A Junior Middle School and a Protestant Mission complete the list of the more prominent buildings, though the old pagoda, now leaning rather badly, and a well-shaped tower in the middle of the city deserve mention. Of this tower one hears sympathetically that there is a proposal to renovate it, so that a picturesque landmark may not be lost.

On fine days a motor omnibus leaves by the unsurfaced road for Ho-fei (合肥), the birthplace of Li Hung Chang (李鴻章) and Tuan Tsi Tsai (段祺瑞); but one imagines from the look of the road and from the appearance of the 'bus, it would not be too comfortable a trip for those who are used to macadamised roads and balloon tyres.

Feng Tai Shan, the strange Rocky Summit of Chi Lan Shan that stands out a conspicuous Landmark near Ho-hsien on the Lower Yangtze.



The Main Street of Ho-hsien looking toward the Central Drum Tower.



Under the picturesque Drum Tower of Ho-hsien, the tall Arches spanning the narrow paved Main Street of this Ancient City.

Looking over the Roof Tops of Ho-hsien toward one of the great Gate Towers that mark the Exits through the City Walls.

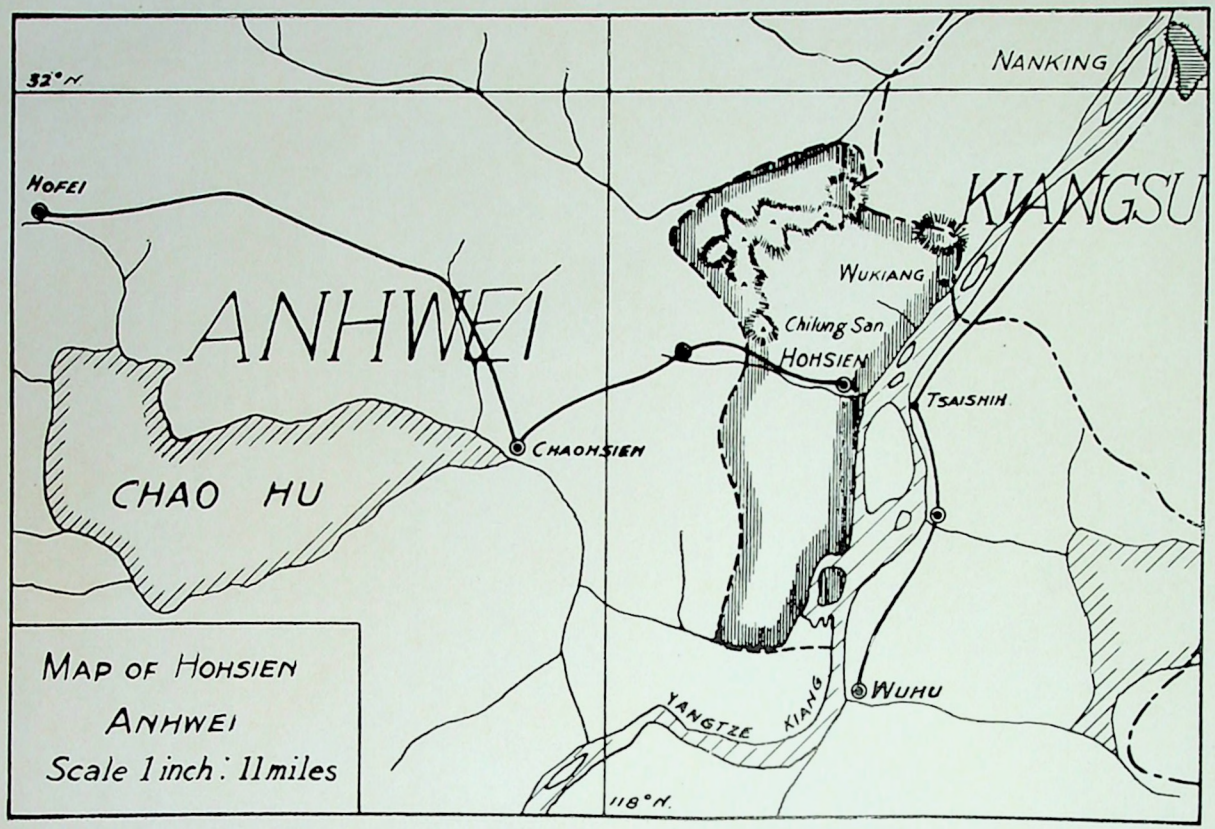
A Bridge whose Piers are built with Stone Rollers set on End. This Type of Bridge is Characteristic of the Ho-hsien District.

A View of the Great Yangtze Valley from Ho-hsien lying between the River and the Hills to the North-west.

The rugged Castle-like Summit of Chi Lan Shan, or "Chicken Basket Hill," with a white-walled Monastery lying across the Ridge below it. The name of this Mass of Rock is Feng Tai Shan.

Professor Joseph Bailie of Ho-hsien.

The Steep Ascent to the Monastery on the Ridge below Feng Tai Shan.



MAP OF HOHSIEN
ANHWEI
Scale 1 inch : 11 miles

The country jail, it was noticed, was being reconstructed on ground adjacent to the present buildings, so that in future the lot of the evildoer will be lightened somewhat, and he will have a better chance to return to ordinary life with health unimpaired. There is a scheme, too, to use the prison labour for public works, which should prove successful.

Two places in the Hsien stand out as of unusual interest, Feng Tai Shan (鳳台山), the rocky tower on top of Chi Lan Shan, and Hsiang-ch'uan (杏泉), where hot sulphurous springs flow steadily, even in times of drought. Feng Tai Shan is about thirty *li* from the city, on the north-west, and a path leads up the long valley to its foot. Here stands a temple of considerable antiquity as an institution but comparative modernity as a building. Numerous stone tablets bear witness to the piety and generosity (as far as temples were concerned) of former magistrates. Turrets of hardened limestone rise abruptly from the green slopes behind the temple, from which a steep path, reaching the cliff, changes to a precipitous stairway up a narrow gully. Holes cut for the feet and chains for the hands simplify what might otherwise make a first class rock climb. A deep crack, roofed by a chockstone, leads up on to the small plateau where lies the white temple of the summit. Here the rock is interesting because of the many pockets of lava and the fossil corals to be seen in the limestone. A short distance to the south a grassy peak is capped by a third temple, on whose dark altars may be dimly discerned three mummified priests. The most recent of these died only eight years ago. We were assured that embalming is performed on the spot. This seems to offer a subject of interest for research.

The springs of Hsiang-chuan, forty *li* north of Ho-chou, bubble through black mud and flow in a stream, as thick as a man's body, to the once handsome but now sadly misused bath-houses in the village. The water is hotter than the skin can bear, and is sulphurous in taste and smell. There is little doubt that the origin of the water is a deep fault beneath the valley. The magistrate hopes to repair the bath-houses and introduce a little more cleanliness into the people's method of using the springs.

Most of the streams in the district are spanned by primitive plank bridges, but where width prevents the use of these, a most interesting stone structure takes their place. Stone drums are placed in rows in the stream bed then stone slabs, then more drums atop, and so on until piers of suitable height have been built, which support the planks or beams of the bridge. No mortar is used, but the bridges seemed stable enough. The drums are of exactly the same shape as the grinding rollers used in every farm, and may possibly have served for that purpose until no longer the right shape. These bridges seem to be peculiar to the district.

On the writer's last morning he was awakened by his host at half past four to look out across the valley over which dawn was breaking. From the verandah of one of the ex-mission residences, set beside a high point in what was once the city wall, it was truly a wonderful sight. A heavy mist covered the great river and spread like a sea across the

valley. Above the hills on the south bank the sky changed to many shades of red, until the golden blaze began to appear and "scatter the mountain tops with sovereign eye, gilding pale streams with heavenly alchemy". Trees and houses began to show through the mist, voices carry resonantly through the still morning air, and wonderland turned to reality.

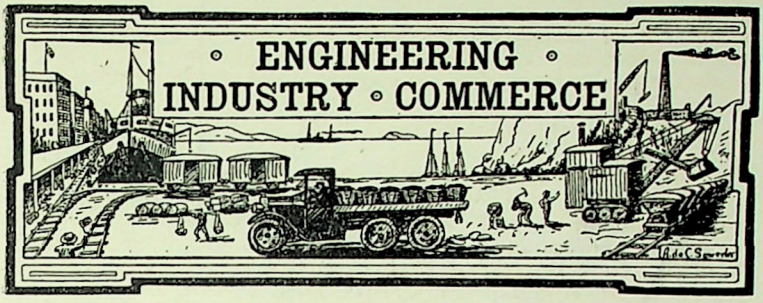
The return journey from Ho-hsien to Nanking may be made by crossing the river by sampan to Tsai-shih (采石), the burial place of the famous poet Li Tai Po (李太白) of the T'ang Dynasty, and from there taking the motor 'bus on the new road which runs from Wuhu to Nanking. At Tsai-shih many poets have visited the grave of the old T'ang master, and have left rhymes to mark their visit, only to be ridiculed by one, who, perhaps, greater than the rest, has sarcastically penned lines which may be translated somewhat as follows:

By Tsai Shih Chih there stands	魯來墳采
A lonely mound,	班來下石
Where rests Li Tai Po so quietly	門去詩磯
In hallowed ground;	前去名前
Passers by who place their thoughts	弄一高一
In measured time,	大首千塊
Are as those who saw and hammer	斧詩古土
Vainly, without plan,	
Chipping wood and bragging 'fore	
The Great Lou Pan.	

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION NOTES

New Tsingtao Development Scheme: Plans to develop the beauty spots in and around Tsingtao in order to make the port more attractive to summer visitors are being sponsored by Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, Mayor. The famous Laoshan Mountain range will be placed under the jurisdiction of the municipality and new roads will give freer access to the many beauty spots of the region. Some of the present smaller roads will be widened and so made available for the ever increasing motor traffic. The plans are now awaiting the approval of Nanking. Meanwhile, through railway service from Peking to Tsingtao is being planned for the convenience of holiday seekers next summer. The trains for this will be operated from April to September.

Ishing Caves Made More Accessible: Completion of a road from the town of Ishing, on the Hangchow-Nanking Highway, and its opening to traffic on November 11, made the Ishing caves accessible to the motoring public for the first time. For a week visitors were invited as guests of the Provincial Road Bureau, but since November 20 the attraction has been under the control of the Ishing local authorities and a nominal fee is being charged. The proceeds go to the local drought relief fund.



THE FUR TRADE OF NORTH MANCHURIA

BY

A. S. LOUKASHKIN AND V. N. JERNAKOV.

(*Continued from Page 244*).

In the first instalment of this article the authors deal with the history of the North Manchurian fur trade, giving statistics up to the end of the 1932-33 season, as well as the names and pictures of the various animals involved. The present instalment discusses the hunters, the methods of hunting in vogue in North Manchuria, how the furs are brought to the markets, the system of taxation and the present condition and future of this important industry.

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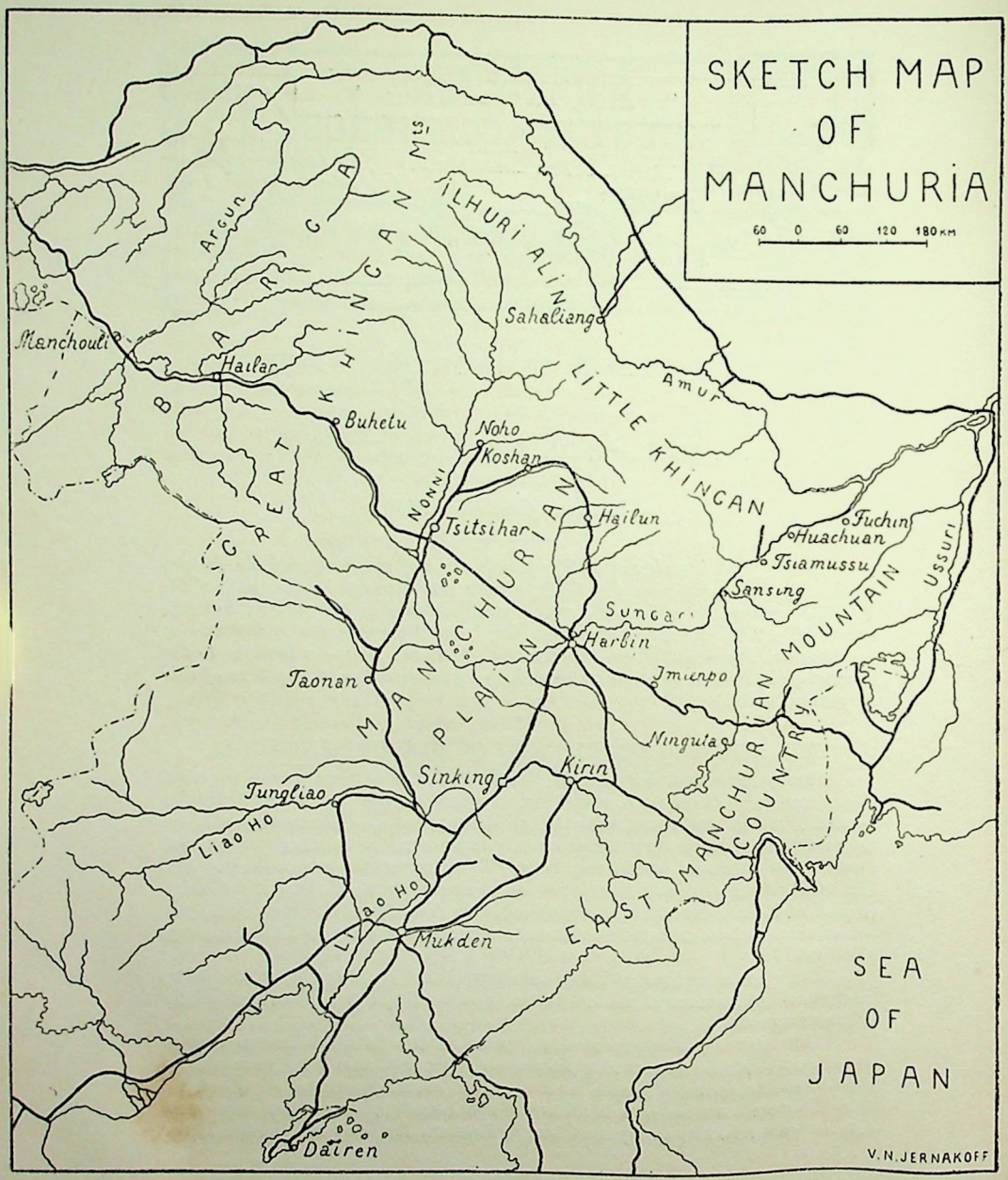
THE HUNTING POPULATION OF NORTH MANCHURIA

The professional hunters of North Manchuria show a most varied character in nationalities, and every region seems to be individually typical. Here we meet with tribes whose entire welfare depends on hunting, and whose very life is closely connected with the presence and capture of animals producing furs. They maintain a wandering life. To this category belong the Orochons, Yakuts (partly Solons and Golds), Birars and Manegers. All these inhabit the forests of the Great Khingan, Ilhurialin, and to a certain extent the forests of the Little Khingan range (Solons).

The steppe regions of Barga are populated by Mongol cattle dealers and breeders, amongst which there is a contingent of hunters chiefly after marmots.

Amongst the hunters of the forests of the Little Khingan and of the East Manchurian mountainous country are also the remnants of the Manchus, some Chinese and a very small number of Koreans. The Chinese can be found all over the country, in almost any spot. Lately (after 1920), along the Chinese Eastern Railway and in the Three


SKETCH MAP
OF
MANCHURIA
60 0 60 120 180 KM
Argun
GREAT KHINGAN Mts
ILHURI ALIN
Sahaliang
Manchouli
Hailar
Buhetu
Noho
Koshan
Amur
LITTLE KHINGAN
NONNI
Tsitsihar
Hailun
Fuchin
Huachuan
Tsiamussu
Sansing
Ussuri
MOUNTAIN
Sungari
Harbin
MANCHURIAN PLAIN
Taonan
Imienpo
Ninguta
MANCHURIAN COUNTRY
Sinking
Kirin
Tungliao
Liao Ho
Liao Ho
Mukden
EAST
SEA
OF
JAPAN
Dairen
V.N.JERNAKOFF

Rivers District, many Russian hunters have settled. They mostly hunt for marmots, squirrels, foxes and wolves, the last two named animals being obtained with the help of strychnine.

Mr. N. A. Baikoff, a well-known Russian explorer of Manchuria and the author of the book "In the Mountains and Forests of Manchuria," gives the following data relative to the area and the character of the hunting population :

The general area is quite large, being estimated at approximately 150,000 square kilometers. On this territory, according to available information, the number of hunters and trappers reaches the aggregate of 15,000, so that each hunter has no more than ten square kilometers at his disposal. Naturally this is insufficient and threatens in the near future to render the fur bearing animals extinct, as in their insignificant areas the hunter and trapper will finally catch and exterminate the last of these creatures. Such is the position of the fur hunting industry at the present time. The increased supply of furs during the last ten years does not mean an increase in the fur bearing animals, but is due to the increased numbers of hunters. The division of the entire area into separate regions is supposed to be as follows :

AREAS OF HUNTING GROUNDS (FOREST).

(1) Barga	16,000	Square	Kilometers.
(2) Regions of the Great Khingan	50,000	,,	,,
(3) Regions of the Little Khingan	14,000	,,	,,
(4) Eastern Regions	70,000	,,	,,
Total	150,000	Square	Kilometers.

As was mentioned previously, in all these regions there are about 15,000 professional hunters. This figure excludes the marmot trappers of Barga, as the marmot area lies in the steppes and is not included in the region of the hunting grounds (forests). Detailed information regarding the hunting regions is given in the following table :

Region	*Area in Square Kilometers.*	*Number of Hunters and Trappers*	*Area per Hunter in Square Kilometers.*
Barga	16,000	1,520	11
Great Khingan	50,000	3,320	15
Little Khingan	14,000	1,800	7
Eastern Region	70,000	8,610	7
Total	150,000	15,250	10 (Average)

From the above table it can be seen that the best conditions are enjoyed by the hunters in the Great Khingan, who have at their disposal areas one and a half times the size of those of the hunters of the other places. Then comes the Barga area, which exceeds by one square kilometer the average area. The hunting grounds of the eastern regions and the Little Khingan are almost the same, both being less by three square kilometers than the average. Nevertheless, the last named region

is much richer in valuable furs and contains a larger number of animals than the others.

Mr. Baikoff estimates that the population of some of the wandering Tungus tribes, whose existence depends on hunting, is supposed to be : Orochons up to 2,500 persons; Solons up to 7,000 persons; and Golds up to 1,500 persons. The members of last named tribe are also known as the Fish-skin Tartars.

He considers that the annual bags of furs and other game animals are as follows:

For the Orochons, 51,550 pieces, amounting in value to H.$293,100.
For the Solons, 41,350 pieces, valued at H.$266,200.
For the Golds, 61,250 pieces, valued at H.$233,950.
In all 154,150 pieces, amounting to H.$793,250 in value.

Chinese and Manchus obtain their share, which is about 1,721,600 pieces, worth H.$3,780,500, the number of hunters reaching as much as 7,000.

To what extent these particulars are correct, it is hard to judge, as actual and exact statistics are not kept in Manchuria.

METHODS OF COLLECTING AND OBTAINING THE FURS

The methods of obtaining the animals are very varied. Considerable numbers of the fur bearing animals are bagged with the help of traps, nooses, spring-guns and pit-falls. Then come shooting, poisoning with strychnine and killing with bombs; while the last resort are the digging out of burrows, which is exclusively the case with Siberian marmots, and the chase with the help of trained dogs or falcons.

The conditions for hunting are not the same all over Manchuria. A few decades ago, when hunters in North Manchuria were few, the trappers' dwellings or huts *(fang-tze)* were scattered through the forest very far apart. As hunters increased in numbers, so did the number of hunting dwellings increase, so that there soon developed the need to divide the hunting areas into special districts, and even to work out special rules to govern the fur hunting and trapping.

At the present time, mainly in the regions where no native tribes occur, this matter is in the hands of the head of the district (*Hsien*), in whose office is a special department for the renting of hunting grounds. The rental is paid after the season is over and depends upon the quantity and quality of furs obtained. The rental fee for well infested sable areas ranges between H.$20 and H.$40 per annum. In the general case of other game and fur bearing animals the rent amounts to ten per cent. of the value obtained of both furs and other products, as, for example, the velvet antlers of wapiti and other deer.

A special licence is issued for hunting purposes, with the official seal attached, definitely stating the place and its limit and stipulating the exact cost of rental. The permit is only issued for the hunting of fur-bearing animals, namely, sables, squirrels, otters, kolinskies, martens, raccoon dogs, cats and lynxes. It also allows the catching of musk deer.

For the hunting of all other kinds of animals and birds no licence is required, but a tax is levied of from one to ten per cent. on the price secured from the first buyer.

The produce of the chase, as regards Manchu and Chinese hunters, is sold to the same Chinese fur traders every year.

Some Chinese fur dealers employ parties of Chinese labourers and send them into the forest for trapping. Each team is furnished with all necessary equipment. With members of these parties the dealer concludes a written contract, registered in a law court. The yield is taken over by the firm from the trapping team at prices stated in the contract. Provisions and clothing are also furnished by the firm at prices settled in the agreement. The furs and other articles are valued very low, whilst the provisions and other hunting requisites are assessed exceedingly high. The manager and clerk of the Chinese trader proceed into the forest with the trapping team, and keep an exact record of the catch.

Every member of the association is interested in the quantity and quality of the yield, and, therefore, works very earnestly. Such an association of workmen, who serve the Chinese trader, exterminate in their district everything that exists there, giving no thought to the rational exploitation of its natural resources. They are thus a harmful factor in the fur industry of Manchuria.

Each trapper who carries on his profession continuously in one place is interested in the preservation of the valuable fur animals in the future, and so his attitude is entirely different. He never catches the young or female animals.

At the present time the securing of furs is gradually going into the hands of the large Chinese fur traders. In this way the hunting grounds will slowly come under their supervision and control, and the method of catching used by them is bound to exterminate completely the fur bearing animals, as the result of ignoring the elementary rules of a rational attitude towards hunting. The fur hunters who work independently are also entirely dependent on Chinese buyers of furs, that is, the big Chinese traders, who exploit them and endeavour their utmost to make them completely dependent upon their own agents. Even if the hunter were to attempt to become independent, he could not do so, as the Chinese fur traders are more or less in a combine to support each other. Each hunter can only dispose of his furs to a particular trader, no one else will take his merchandise at any price.

The representatives of the fur traders who buy the furs are called "*Tsaidun.*" They are furnished by the traders with everything that is essential for the business—money, provisions, clothing and other hunting requisites. In such a way the dealers, through their representative *Tsaiduns,* try in every way possible to enslave the hunter and to secure from him his catch, which has cost him a lot of hard labour, for practically nothing.

The hunter can only buy his requirements from his *Tsaidun* at a price arranged by the trader locally. No sale can be made to another dealer. *Tsaiduns* at times, if the region is large, appoint supervisors,

whom they furnish with reserves of provisions, and despatch them to distant places. In this way everything obtained in the forest is delivered to no one but the *Tsaidun*, and from him the merchandise finds its way to the Chinese trader. Thus the latter are considered the organizers of the fur business in the country. Actually, the hunters, identical to the workmen associations mentioned above, are also indirectly the employees and servants of the Chinese traders, only the former work on their own account and belong to no organization.

It can be said that the entire hunting grounds are divided between the large Chinese fur traders. A complete net of *Tsaiduns* and other agents work in the forest, collecting furs and the root of *jen-seng*, meaning "The Root of Life," as well as gold, which is secured by pillaging. The smaller Chinese traders, in their turn, depend upon the large firms who rule the fur market, and obey their orders in every way, both as to purchase and sale. In this way the entire fur output gets into the hands of the larger Chinese traders, from whom it goes to the markets of China and the representatives of the foreign fur firms abroad.

Besides Chinese and Manchus in Manchuria, especially in the eastern regions, there are some Korean hunters, who settled in this country after the Russo-Japanese war. The Chinese administration was very much opposed to the settlement of Koreans in the country, and, therefore, did not willingly issue them hunting certificates.

A few years ago an order was issued not to grant any licence to Koreans who had not become Chinese citizens. Because of this many Koreans have taken out Chinese citizenship papers and have applied for hunting permits for the trapping of furs at particular places.

In North Manchuria Korean hunters do not exceed two thousand. The majority of them are emigrants from Northern Korea, where they were also engaged in the hunting profession.

The methods and systems they use are somewhat different from those of the Chinese. They prefer to catch with the help of nooses, nets, "shoes" and bombs. They also hunt with the help of traps differing somewhat from those used by the Chinese.

The greater number of the Koreans, who hunt, live on the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, at Sui-fen-ho (Pogranichnaia), Muren, on a tributary of the Tu-men-kiang and along the estuary of the Sungari River. The products of their profession they try to dispose of, eliminating *Tsaiduns* and collectors, by selling to their own merchants and fur trading firms. These firms have agents at Pogranichnaia (Sui-fen-ho), San-cha-kow, Hun-chun, Yang-tse-kan and An-tu.

The Korean hunters are particularly adept at catching sables with nooses and nets, for which is required a lot of experience and a good knowledge of the habits of this animal. This, of course, they learned in their native land, which formerly yielded plenty of these valuable furs.

Practically all the furs taken by the Koreans in Eastern Manchuria are forwarded as contraband to Korea and get into the hands of Japanese firms.

The Chinese fur traders, as stated above, never compete between themselves. On the contrary, they always maintain unanimity and

A Tungus Hunter of the Southern Hingan Mountains, clad in Tribal Dress and using the primitive Bow and Arrow.

A Chinese Street Fur Trader's Stall in Heiho or Sahaliang in North Manchuria.

A Mongol Marmot Hunter with his old fashioned Gun and his *Yurt* or Felt Tent in the Background.

A Chinese Fur Hunter of North Manchuria making the Rounds of his Line of Traps.

A Russian Fur Trader collecting Pelts in a Village in the Three Rivers District of Barga.

Chinese Log Cabins called "*Fangtze*" in a Forest Clearing in Kirin Province, Manchuria. Note the Nature of the Timber, tall Conifers for the most part.

A Birch-bark Hut built by Chinese Trappers in the Great Hingan Mountains. Here the Trees are mainly Birch.

The Mixed Forests of the East Manchurian Mountainous Country in Winter, Kirin Province.

never change the values assessed by them on furs. At no time will one dealer buy from a hunter whom he knows to have been delivering his catch to another trader, and in this way all the Manchu and Chinese hunters are at the mercy of the Chinese fur dealers.

Russian hunters living on the Chinese Eastern Railway stations prefer to sell their catch directly to the agents of the representatives of the foreign firms established at their stations, or they deliver it to Harbin, with the help of commission agents or independently.

Those who live at some distance from the trading centres are compelled to apply to Chinese fur dealers or keepers of small stores, which are scattered throughout the country.

The hunting tribes who populate the Great Khingan and Ilhurialin happen to be under the exclusive exploitation of the Chinese and Dahur owners of grocery stores. These furnish the hunters with everything required at exceedingly high prices, and in exchange they take all the furs at prices which they (the store-keepers) assess themselves. There also exists a system of exchange by barter, which is only known in this part of Manchuria. It is called *baldjor*. At some previously arranged place in the forest or in some populated point and at certain times of the year the sellers and buyers of furs foregather. The hunter surrenders his furs, and the collector brings him everything that he asked for at the last meeting. Immediately the exchange has taken place both of them depart. The sellers and buyers are permanent customers of each other. The former are always Yakuts and Orochons and the latter are usually Russians, though sometime Chinese. The most popular place, where *baldjors* are held four times a year, is Chu-er-kan (opposite Ust-Yurov). *Andaki*, or collectors of furs at such *baldjors*, who actually are the monopolizers, are very keen on protecting their interests, and do not permit any agents or representatives of foreign firms to be present at these meetings.

Agents of foreign firms, knowing this custom, usually arrive in populated places which are not distant from *baldjors* and there await the return of the *andaki*, through whom the merchandise reaches their firm. It is very seldom that the experienced agents and collectors, knowing the country as they do, fail to find the *andaki*, and in this way they buy furs at first hand, to the mutual advantage of the buyer and the seller. The natives, who have delivered their furs directly to the agent, remain always very satisfied with the exchange, as by this means they receive for their products much more than if they were to deliver it to Chinese. The percentage of furs collected by firms without the help of brokers is not large. Usually the agents of the firms working in Manchuria are Russians.

In pre-war days, at which time began the increase in the trapping of marmots, and with a good demand from the world wide market, it was the practice of fur traders at the end of each season to go to meet the returning trappers and hunters. The agent-representatives of the competing firms visited the camps of the hunters and purchased from them half-wet skins, which very often meant the introduction of the plague into populated areas.

TAXES AND DUTIES ON FURS

The imposition of taxes is a big burden on the fur trade of Manchuria. On examining the tax system the variety of taxes cannot be overlooked. These have been created as a result of the existence of different assessments in each province.

First of all there is the internal tax (likin or *li chin*), which is termed in Chinese "*chu fen*," being collected while furs are being transported in the interior of the country. The representatives of the foreign firms usually have nothing to do with the *chu fen*, because they always stipulate, when purchasing from Chinese commission agents, that they simultaneously present a receipt (*piao*) to the effect that likin dues have been paid. As for the Chinese fur dealers, in the majority of cases they avoid paying *chu fen*, or, if they do pay, it is usually much less than is due from them.

Below are given the likin dues on each kind of skin :

Commodity	*Likin dues*
Sable	H.$2.80
Otter	,, 1.80
Fox	,, 0.80
Raccoon Dog, Wolf and Lynx	,, 0.75
Leopard	,, 0.65
Dog (Domestic)	,, 0.20
Kolinsky	,, 0.15
Badger	,, 0.1125
Marten	,, 0.10
Alpine Weasel (Solongoy), Steppe Cat (Manul), Fitch, Squirrel, Cat and Goral	,, 0.05
Hare and Rabbit	,, 0.03
Chipmunk and Rat	,, 0.0125

The provincial duty is collected on the valuation basis. In the Heilungkiang (Tsitsihar) Province, duty is estimated at 10 per cent. of the value.

Furthermore, if furs from Hailar (Heilungkiang) Province arrive in Harbin (Kirin Province) and the provincial tax has been paid at Hailar, the Kirin provincial tax is also collected. In the case of Mukden Province, however, furs which arrive from Harbin or Hailar are exempt from further provincial taxation, which is not assessed at Mukden.

Following is a list of taxes and duties as levied at Hailar:

(1) Provincial duty	16% of valuation
(2) City levy	2% to 4% ,,
(3) Veterinary and disinfection fee	5% to 10% ,,
(4) Chinese Eastern Railway veterinary dues	1% to 6% ,,

In all they amount to from 25 to 36 per cent. of the value of the furs.

The export duty is paid by the foreign firms, at either Harbin or Dairen.

This amounts to 7.5 per cent. of the value, as assessed by the Customs, which is on an average about 30 per cent. lower than the existing market price, plus 5 per cent. of the duty already paid.

Furs exported abroad, are classified as tariff and non-tariff articles.

Tariff articles have tariff assessments. To this category belong articles from which duty is collected in accordance with special tariff assessments. These are fox, raccoon dog, squirrel, kitt-fox and hare skins.

On fox skins, for instance, 25 tael cents per skin is collected, on raccoon dog skins 15 tael cents, on squirrels 2 tael cents and so on.

THE PRESENT CONDITION AND POSITION OF THE FUR TRADE IN NORTH MANCHURIA, ITS PROSPECTS AND POSSIBILITIES

One characteristic of the Manchurian fur market is the arrival of the furs in response to the requirements of world markets. Over production of catch, as is the case in the U.S.S.R., very seldom occurs. If demand from abroad grows, naturally the catch is increased and *vice versa*. A good demand for some particular kind of fur causes continued hunting, which in the long run exterminates the particular animal, since the greediness of the hunters knows no limit. They try to trap more than the natural annual increase of the animal permits. Thus continued increase of output does not mean that the animals have increased in numbers, but is the positive sign that the particular creature is threatened with extermination.

Manchuria is at present in just such a position with regard to her fur bearing animals, such as marmots, sables, otters, spotted deer and goral. Whereas in former years the various hunting tribes collected 100,000 skins this number has now increased to 500,000. This does not mean that the animals have increased in North Manchuria. It is nothing but the result of increased hunting by Chinese, Koreans and Russians. These new hunters, having come from other countries, look upon Manchuria as a means of enriching themselves as soon as possible, and, therefore, they exterminate without mercy all animals in the region where they settle. All the sources of supply being exhausted in one particular place they go on to another, and in this way they completely exterminate useful fur-bearing animals.

The native tribes in this respect stand on a very high level. They never exterminate any kind of animal. They conduct their hunting only when the fur of an animal has fully matured and is most valuable.

With the beginning of the spring the natives stop their hunting and thus afford the possibility for the remaining animals to propagate again during the summer. In other words, they conserve their stocks of fur-bearing animals.

The worst evils in the fur business of North Manchuria are:

(1) The absence of closed seasons for hunting, such as are maintained in all civilized countries, with a view to protecting the game animals, birds and fishes.

(2) The absence of sanctuaries where hunting is altogether prohibited, from which the increase of protected animals may find their way into neighbouring hunting grounds.

In Russia, at the Irbit fair, the fur traders discovered a catastrophic falling off in the supply of sables, and they were the first to voice the suggestion that the catching of sables be suspended for a period of five years. This greatly helped to maintain the supply of sables at the old level. North Manchuria to-day is in such a position in respect to marmots, sables and otters. But no one can help in the protection of the animals so well as the fur firms themselves. It would be essential to appeal to the Manchoukuo Government to restrict or prohibit for a few years the hunting of these animals, and to proclaim certain rules and laws for hunting. At the same time, if buyers would refrain from purchasing furs under embargo, the hunters would naturally suspend trapping, as they would be unable to dispose of their catch.

Hunting in North Manchuria goes on the whole year round, there being no closed seasons. There are also many harmful methods of hunting and trapping, such as poisoning by strychnine, catching with the help of bombs and certain different kinds of traps. This aspect of hunting also demands regulation by Government laws.

All the fur firms and the hunters agree that the animals are becoming more and more scarce. As the fur trade is an important factor in the economic life of the country, the time is ripe to revise and improve trapping procedure and the taxation system, in the efficiency of which there is much left to be desired.

The worst of all evils for the fur trade is, of course, the colonization of Manchuria, as, with the appearance of Chinese farmers in the forested regions, these naturally in a short period change their general aspect in regard to the flora and fauna. The Chinese is by birth an enemy to forests: where his foot has been there will never grow again a wild tree or shrub. He destroys all growth and with it the fur bearing animals which inhabit the region.

To fight against this evil is very hard, but not impossible, as North Manchuria still has a large reserve area of territory on the plains, which should be used for colonization, whilst the forests should be left for the exploitation of the timber and hunting industries.

Now that the *hunghutze* bands are prospering all over the country, it is impossible for the agents of the foreign firms to go far into the forests along the Chinese Eastern Railway. Breeding farms, as conducted by The Hudson Bay Company in Canada, are also out of the question. Of late the hunters and trappers have become victims of *hunghutze* bands. Many cases are on record of furs having been taken away from the hunters and trappers by these bandits. Until such time as law and order again prevail, all the fur firms will have to suffer, including the Chinese commission companies, who make a very large profit from the resale of their merchandise. By removing the bandit evil the material welfare of the hunters and trappers would be improved, whilst the fur dealers would secure much cheaper goods.

Mention has already been made of the prevailing taxes and duties, as well as the inefficiency of the system. One of the radical measures which the fur traders must endeavour to obtain is the simplifying of

the tax system and the reduction of assessments as much as possible, taking into consideration the world-wide depression which is affecting the fur industry to a great extent. The suspension of activities of one firm after another clearly show that hard times have come for the fur trade.

The present taxation of the industry is a burden to the fur collectors, and, if the fur firms were to conform properly to the tax regulations, there is little doubt that they would all have to liquidate in a very short while. Such conditions have been created that even the soundest firms have had no alternative but to attempt smuggling, particularly in the case of valuable goods, presenting to the Customs authorities only insignificant quantities for payment of taxes. In view of this, when referring to the Customs statistics of China, one must remember that the quantities of furs shown in the records are far from the actual truth.

The stock exchanges and official bulletins also have a failing when quoting prices on furs. They always show something below the actual existing prices. As soon as the Customs reduce their duties, there will be an increase in the revenue to be derived from the fur trade.

Taking into consideration the certainty of an early extermination and disappearance of the wild animals which produce furs there opens up before North Manchuria a new phase and era in regard to the fur industry, namely, the breeding of the fur-bearing animals.

First of all the improvement of dog farming must be undertaken, and more particularly of rabbit farming. The latter is in its infancy and far from being correctly developed.

The next step would be to capture and tame a few specimens of such wild animals of Manchuria as are becoming scarce. If farming were to be organized on a rational basis for sables, deer and raccoon dogs, it could be sure for a long time of the successful disposal of the stocks of furs produced.

With the necessary food so cheap in Manchuria it is feasible to carry on fur farming, not only of Canadian silver foxes, but also of local foxes and wolves, particularly the latter, the furs of which are always in demand. The introduction of such farms into North Manchuria would improve the fur business and put a stop to the threatened extermination of the animals concerned.

To summarize, the danger of the extermination of the fur-bearing animals of North Manchuria calls for the immediate enactment and putting into effect of protective game laws; the state of the fur trade demands a revision and rationalizing of taxation; and a permanent supply of the more valuable furs could be assured by the proper development of fur farms. By these means the future of the Manchurian fur trade could be assured.

ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL NOTES

AVIATION

Air Line Links Bangkok and Hanoi: A new air service between Bangkok, capital of Siam, and Hanoi, capital of French Indo-China, will be placed in operation on January 1, 1935, according to an announcement of the Compagnie Air France appearing in Shanghai papers recently. The new run, which will be covered by a tri-motor 'plane, will be operated as a branch of the present Damas-Saigon line.

ROAD-BUILDING

Hankow-Ichang Route Opened : Convenient overland travel between Hankow and Ichang, in Hupeh, became possible for the first time on November 15, when the last section of the new highway between Tang-yang and Ichang was opened to traffic. Formal inauguration of the omnibus service between the Wuhan cities and the mouth of the Yangtze Gorges will take place soon, according to *Kuomin*.

Foreign Firms May Bid on China's Roads : The Nanking Government is contemplating inviting foreign firms' tenders for the construction of roads in China, according to Mr. T. K. Chao, vice-director of the National Economic Council's road bureau, who is at present touring Europe to study road construction. This statement was made to *Reuter* at Milan, Italy.

New Bridge at Nanchang : Completion of the new bridge that will connect the city of Nanchang with the railway station on the south side of the Kan River was scheduled for November 1, according to a recent note in the *North-China Daily News*. The bridge is to be named after General Chiang Kai-shek.

Bridge improves Sikang Communications : A gigantic wooden bridge spanning the Yalung River at Kan-tze, North-eastern Sikang, has been completed, according to a *Kuomin* message from Hsi-ning. The structure is over 1,000 feet long and forty feet wide. Communications at Kan-tze, which is some distance north-west of both Tatsienlu and Batang, have long been hampered by the turbulent Yalung Kiang. Not only will local traffic be greatly facilitated, but inter-provincial communications between Sikang, Tibet and Kokonor will also be improved.

RADIO

Nippon Radio Telephone Network Expanded : Three new links were put into the chain of radio telephone services that link Japan with the rest of the world during the past two months. Tokyo and Batavia were connected for regular conversation for the first time on October 25, almost simultaneously with the opening of service with Mexico. Each started with congratulatory messages from Ministry of Communication officials in Tokyo to Government leaders in the other capital.

The long awaited radio telephone service between Japan and the United States was scheduled to be inaugurated on December 7. The charge for a three minute conversation with New York will be Yen 120, while a call from Tokyo to San Francisco of the same duration will be Yen 90.

Big Profits from Broadcasting : Out of a total income of Yen 13,481,-083, the Japan Broadcasting Association made a profit of more than two million yen last year, says a recent *Reuter* message from Tokyo. Listeners-in, who pay an annual fee of eight yen, totalled 1,627,836, and are expected to exceed two million by the end of the year, when it is hoped to reduce the fee to five yen annually. Broadcasting expenses last year came to ap-

proximately Yen 1,500,000, and the Ministry of Home Affairs received a present of Yen 900,000.

Broadcasting in Japan is monopolized by the Japan Broadcasting Association, which is a semi-governmental enterprise. All receiving sets must be registered. "Piracy" is kept down by police supervision of sales and by canvassers, who draw a commission on every new licence issued. As is the case in Great Britain, no advertising is allowed in the programs. One feature of Japanese broadcasting which has proved popular is a regular period for issuing news of the day in English. Students of the language find it helpful. Although only one station is allowed in a city, some of the larger establishments broadcast two programmes at once, one on long and the other on short wave lengths.

Radio Station Planned for Tientsin: A sum of $30,000 has been appropriated by the Reconstruction Department of the Hopei Provincial Government for the erection of a new radio broadcasting station at Tientsin. A *Chekai* report expected the work to be finished in six months.

MINING

North Manchurian Gold is Plentiful: Between 260 and 340 pounds of gold have been recovered every month since the establishment last summer of the North Manchuria Gold Mining Company, a subsidiary of the South Manchuria Railway, says a recent *Rengo* message from Dairen. The company, which has a monopoly on gold mining in North Manchuria, has been working in the Hei-ho, Chia-mu Ssu, Chi-la Lin, and Hun-chun districts, two mines being under its own management and ten others being operated by sub-contractors. Nine prospecting parties are out at present.

Gold Rush Reported in North: Extensive finds of gold in the Demilitarized Zone inside the Great Wall were reported during November. Deposits of the precious metal have been located at Chien-an, Hsin-lung, Changping and Shih-men, and over a hundred requests for permission to work them have been received by the Department of Industry of the Hopei Provincial Government. More than twenty companies have been granted the necessary permission.

RAILWAYS

"Asia" Super-Express is Success: Cutting the time required to travel between Dairen and Hsinking (Changchun) from ten and a half hours down to eight and a half, the South Manchuria Railway's new super-express train "Asia" went into service on November 1 and was pronounced a complete success. It maintains the fastest schedule of any train in the Far East, registering an average speed of 51.24 miles an hour. Stops are now made only at Ssu-ping Kai, Mukden and Ta-shih Chiao, the train leaving Dairen at nine o'clock in the morning and reaching Hsinking at 5.30 that evening. Southbound, it leaves Hsinking at ten o'clock in the morning and gets to Dairen at 6.30 that evening.

The research staff of the South Manchuria Railway has meanwhile started work on the development of a diesel-engined train capable of speeds between 170 and 200 kilometers an hour. This is considerably faster than the "Asia," which has a top speed of 130 kilometers an hour. Testing of the present road-bed, bridges and rolling stock will also be necessary before such a change can be instituted.

New Section of Nanking-Wuhu Line Opened: Ceremonies opening the section of the Nanking-Wuhu Railway between Hsuan-chang and Sun-chia Fu were held on November 20, according to the *China Press*. Service was already available between Wuhu and Hsuan-chang, and the Kiangnan Railway Administration expect that the entire stretch will be ready by March, 1935. Eventually the line will extend as far as Chapu, in Chekiang. Approximately 32,000 men are reported to be at work on the project at present.

New Speed Record Established : Of interest to all who ride on trains is the news contained in a recent *Reuter* message from New York that the new aluminum stream-lined diesel-powered train of the Union Pacific Railway on October 25 completed the 3,334 mile run from Los Angeles to New York in 56 hours and 56 minutes, beating the previous record set in 1906 by 14 hours and 31 minutes. At one time the train attained a speed of 120 miles an hour, upsetting all previous records.

Railway Growth Recorded : New railway lines, extensions of old ones, and improvements on existing equipment in the Far East which were reported during November included :

(1) The double tracking of the Peking-Mukden line between the old capital and Tientsin to permit faster local express service. Running time over this section may be reduced to two hours.

(2) An agreement to inaugurate a seventeen hour express service between Peking and Mukden reached by the managements of Peking-Shanhaikwan and Shanhaikwan-Mukden Railways. This is still subject to sanction by the Boards of Directors.

(3) The laying of twenty meter rails on the main line of the South Manchuria Railway to replace the ten meter ones used for the past ten years, the object being to provide greater comfort for passengers. The cost, Yen 67,000, is to be applied gradually.

(4) The opening of a new line in North Manchuria, from Pei-an Chen to Chen-ching, 136 kilometers long, eventually to reach the Amur River at Hei-ho. (See *The China Journal*, July, 1934, page 19)

(5) The opening of a new line from Kuo-pei Ying-tsu to Ling-yuan, Jehol, by the Manchoukuo State Railway Direction. Length, 156 kilometers. (See *The China Journal*, July, 1934, page 19).

(6) The revival of the old Szechuan railway project which was interrupted by the Revolution in 1911. To reach from Hankow to Kuei-chou Fu, Szechuan. If completed this will provide a supplementary outlet for Western China's products, now restricted by the Yangtze Gorges.

(7) A new railway in the Soviet Far East, to run from a point on the Trans-Siberian line north of Manchuria to Komsomolsk, on the Sea of Okhotsk. Its purposes are to provide a second Pacific port to take advantage of the recently opened North-east Passage, and to have a second line of communication in case of war. It will have a branch connecting with the Ussuri Railway, forming a triangular system. This is part of the second Five Year Plan of the Soviet Government.

Train Ferry at Hankow Discussed: The advisability of installing a train ferry system at Hankow similar to the present one at Nanking, as against the previously projected bridge or tunnel, was pointed out by Dr. P. H. Cheng, senior engineer and chief of the planning division of the Ministry of Railways, in a recent *China Press* interview. The ferry and its landing stages on either bank of the Yangtze would cost approximately $4,000,000, as against an estimated $20,000,000 for a bridge, he said.

Features of the project are two-deck approach bridges to take care of the fifty-two foot variation in the river level during the year, rust-proof steel for the submerged parts, and wooden decking on the approaches to permit motor-cars to cross the river. No decision has yet been reached on the project, however.

AGRICULTURE

Shansi has Bumper Cotton Crop : Southern Shansi produced 60,000,000 catties of cotton during 1934, which at an average price of $38 per hundred catties was valued at $22,800,000, according to a *Kuomin* report from Tai-yuan Fu. Shansi took third place among the cotton growing provinces.

ENGINEERING

Two-Deck Pontoon for Shanghai Ferries : Improvement of the landing facilities of the Shanghai City Government Ferries is scheduled for some time in December, when a new two-deck steel pontoon will replace the present

float off the Bund at Nanking Road. The new facilities will be located at the foot of Peking Road. The structure, the first of its kind in Shanghai, in addition to the usual features, will house a restaurant and waiting room. The cost is estimated at $10,000.

The new pontoon, which will be connected with the shore by two bridges, will have a floor space of 160 by 30 feet. It will rise 21 feet above the water. Passengers will embark and disembark by separate routes to prevent confusion, while saloon travellers will be able to use special gangways from the first floor level to the top deck of the ferry.

New Graving Dock at Tsingtao : The first graving dock in China north of the Yangtze River was opened at Tsingtao on October 20 by Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, mayor of the city, before an international gathering of consuls, visiting naval officials, and local dignitaries. The opening of the dock was followed by the firing of crackers, and the loosing of caged pigeons. The dock, which will fill a long felt need in the north, is 480 feet long, 59 feet wide at the bottom, 78 feet wide at the top, and has a depth from keel blocks to high tide level of 23 feet.

Power Merger in North-East : Nine large power concerns doing business in Manchuria have merged to form the Manchurian Electric Light Company, a joint Nippon-Manchu enterprise, according to a *Rengo* message from Hsinking, dated November 16. The total capital is Yen 90,000,000.

Electric light and power plants in China meanwhile have reached a total of 194, says a recent Nanking dispatch to the *North-China Daily News*. Of the seventeen provinces making up the figure, Chekiang leads with sixty-six, Kiangsu is second with sixty-five and Anhwei has eleven. Few of them, however, supply power during the day time, being operated mainly to keep the streets lighted at night.

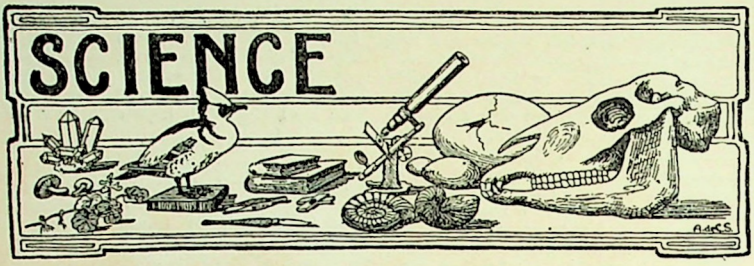
SHIPPING

First New China Merchant Steamer Arrives : Completing the voyage from Newcastle, England, to Shanghai in forty-seven days, the *Hai Yuan*, first of the four new coastwise steamers being built for the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, reached China on November 1, having made only one stop *en route*. Ten days later the vessel was turned over to its owners to begin service between Shanghai and Canton *via* coast ports.

All four new ships have a length of 343 feet, a breadth of 47 feet 3 inches, and a mean draught of 17 feet 6 inches when loaded with 3,200 tons. Each is capable of accommodating twenty first-class passengers, fifty-two second class, and twenty-eight third class, in addition to about nine hundred deck passengers. Officers of the new ships will be foreigners, according to information from the China Merchants' office.

Fast German Liners Launched : Inauguration of a twenty-three day service between Genoa and Shanghai was foreshadowed by the scheduled launching on December 14 of the first of two new ships under construction in Bremen for the North German Lloyd Line's Far Eastern service. The *Gneisenau* and her sistership the *Scharnhorst*, both 18,000 ton liners, will probably be put into service some time during 1935.

Yokohama to New York Record Lowered : By completing her maiden voyage from Yokohama to New York in twenty-six and a half days the *Kano Maru* of the Kokusai Kisen Kaisha established a new record for the trip on October 20. The vessel is the fifth of seven sister ships being built for this line to operate a new express service between the two ports. The last two will be in commission before the end of January, 1935. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is simultaneously building a fleet of motor ships for the Orient-Atlantic Coast run. Each will have special equipment for handling up to 2,500 bales of raw silk. These will be in service by next March.



BIRDS AND CHINESE TRADITION

BY

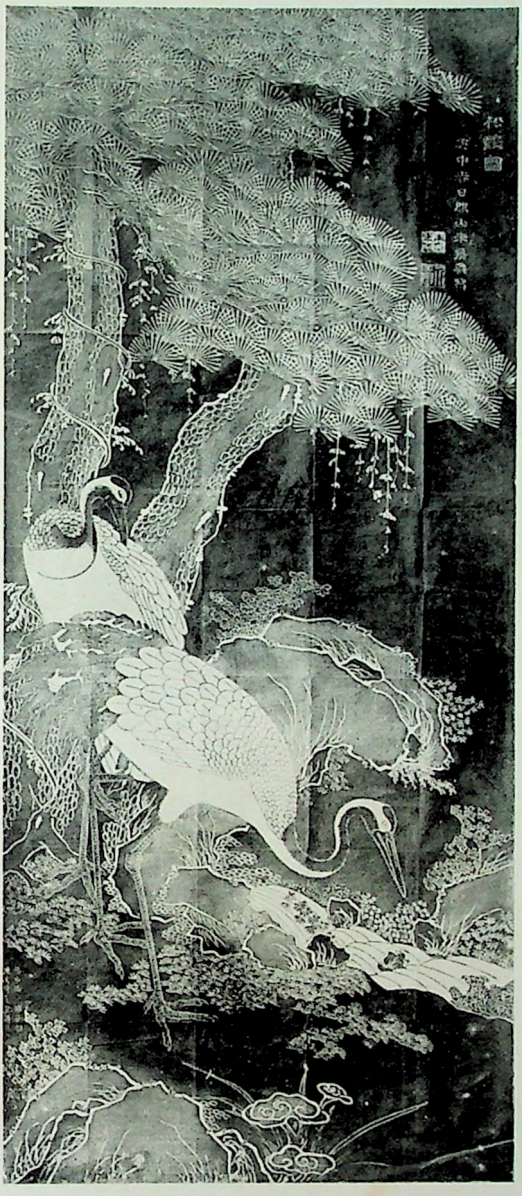
C. S. WANG

The Chinese people are especially rich in sayings and traditions. Although one who has resided for many years in this country may have no difficulty in discovering the meanings of these sayings, they often appear incomprehensible to those who have had but a glimpse of China. The fact is that the greater part of Chinese tradition is handed down from remote antiquity, and frequently the Chinese themselves have little or no idea of the origin of certain expressions. The importance of these sayings lies in their close connection with Chinese literature, the beauty of which could not have been brought to its present perfection without their existence. A knowledge of some of these saying and to what they allude will, therefore, do much to assist the Westerner to a closer insight into Chinese literature.

The writer of the present article does not claim that his summary of Chinese traditions regarding birds is in any sense complete. He merely contents himself with what appears to him to be of particular interest from a literary point of view. The birds which come under this category are as follows :

(1) The Crane. The Chinese class the crane as a bird of a lofty order, by reason of the fact that it is generally associated with the Immortals in Chinese legendary history. Thus we read only too often of a hermit, who has lived in seclusion and obtained through years of study the secret of immortality, disappearing, on a day, into Heaven on the back of a crane. There are two species of cranes in China, white and grey, and it is of the former, the rarer of the two, that we find frequent mention in literature. The crane is the subject of a famous essay by Su Tung-po entitled " The Chalet of Cranes," one of the masterpieces of Chinese prose.

(2) The Swallow. The swallow signifies family love and endearment. Thus a longing wife in her husband's absence is apt to lament her loneliness at the sight of male and female swallows flying in



WHITE CRANES

From a Rubbing of a large Stone Tablet in the Pei Lin Temple, Si-an Fu, Shensi

A Stone Bas-relief of the Han Dynasty in the Wu Liang Ssu in Shantung showing amongst other things a Number of Birds perching on and flying about a Tree. The One on the extreme Left undoubtedly represents a Magpie, the others probably Jackdaws and Crows or Rooks. This ancient Chinese Sculpture is also interesting in showing a typical Greyhound as well as a Fox Terrier-like Dog with a bobbed Tail.

From a Restored Rubbing by Wilma Fairbank.

and out of the window together. The tradition is well expressed in the following lines by Pu Sung-ling, rendered into English by Herbert Giles :

> In pleasant company the hours fly fast,
> And through the window daybreak peeps at last,
> Ah, would that, like the swallow and his mate,
> To live together were our happy fate !

The allusion to the swallow in the above lines may with interest be compared with that in Swinburne's poem " Itylus."

(3) The Cock. The cock has five virtues : honour, martial ardour, bravery, benevolence and punctuality. The crow of the cock on the approach of daylight is considered by the Chinese as a perfect timepiece for those in bed, owing, of course, to its punctuality.

(4) The Duck. The duck has no historical associations with the Chinese except for one little incident in the T'ang Dynasty. A legend runs that when General Li Su besieged the city of T'sai with his picked troops he found that the city was so efficiently defended on all sides that he had to resort to a curious expedient. In the daytime he beat a sudden retreat to an out-of-the-way spot, returning secretly at midnight. However, stealthily as the troops might proceed on their return trip, the tramp of the cavalry could hardly escape the vigilant watch of the city guards. Now close by the city walls there was a pond in which a great number of ducks were reared. Availing himself of this opportunity, General Li ordered some of his men in advance to beat up the ducks, whereupon a disturbing noise soon rose from the pond, which effectively drowned the sounds of the horses' hoofs. Thus a surprise attack was made possible and finally resulted in the capture of the city.

The Mandarin Duck

(5) The Mandarin Duck. The mandarin duck is a species of bird believed to be especially attached to nuptial love. The male and female mandarin ducks are seldom seen apart: hence it is extremely popular among the Chinese to describe the love of a married couple as similar to that of the mandarin ducks. Pictures of these brids may very often be seen embroidered on pillow covers, bed coverlets, bridal gowns and so forth, especially on a wedding day.

(6) The Owl. The owl is an abominable creature in the eyes of the Chinese. A curious belief prevails in Chinese literature that the owl devours its parents once it has grown up. Hence the epithet "owl" is usually applied to persons of a despicable character.

The Owl, a Bird of ill Repute.

(7) The Roc. The roc, a fabulous bird of Chinese legends, said to be of tremendous size and great rapidity of flight, is frequently alluded to in the Classics, notably in Chuang Tze (莊子). In the novel "The Life of General Yo Fei of the Sung Dynasty" the existence of the hero is attributed to the reappearance on earth of one of the rocs in human form. The phrase "May you soar as the roc to a height of ten thousand li!" is a fitting expression with which to congratulate someone entering on a new career.

(8) The Phoenix. The phoenix, or *feng huang*, another fabulous bird, is closely allied with the dragon, the tortoise and the unicorn, or *chi lin*, as one of the four sacred creatures. Being generally recognized as the King of the feathered world, just as the unicorn is the King of all quadrupeds, its rare appearance in the world—probably once in a thousand years—is hailed as a felicitous omen heralding the birth of a sage. It is also noted for its affection towards its mate, and consequently the expression "May you be as happy as the phoenix!" is appropriate when congratulating a newly married couple.

(9) The Wagtail. The wagtail is noted for its brotherly affection, the phrase "wagtails over the plain" signifying brothers living harmoniously together.

(10) The Crow. The crow (or rook) is considered a bird of evil omen, whose presence is disliked by all Chinese.

(11) The Peacock. The peacock is the theme of an interesting episode that occurred in the beginning of the T'ang Dynasty. A gentleman named Nou I (竇毅) had a daughter who was exceedingly clever. She was dearly loved by her father, and when she had arrived at the age of matrimony many suitors came to seek her hand. Her father,

however, made a very curious demand. He set up the picture of a peacock in the middle of his hall, and announced that those who came to press their suit should try their fortune by the skill of their hands, he who could shoot the peacock in either eye with a bow being recognized as the successful candidate. Next day a young fellow came and desired to try his skill. On being admitted to the test, he proved so trained an archer that he succeeded in hitting the peacock in both its eyes, in consequence of which he became Nou's son-in-law. This young fellow later became the founder of the T'ang Dynasty, and is now known in history as Kao Tzu.

(12) The Magpie. The magpie, in other respects a bird of little note, is celebrated as the medium of communication between the Weaving Maid and the Cowherd, who yearly meet together on the evening of the seventh day of the seventh moon. The Weaving Maid, according to the "Annals of Chin and Chu" (荆楚歲月記), a literary work of high repute, is the daughter of the Supreme God of Heaven, who used to weave on the east side of the Heavenly River, but who, after her marriage, repaired to the west side to join her husband, the Cowherd. On arrival there, however, she neglected her weaving, whereupon her father became very angry and ordered that the pair should once more be separated by the barrier of the Heavenly River and only allowed to meet once in a year. The date fixed for this meeting is the seventh of the seventh moon. On the evening of this day a flock of magpies are believed to gather together over the Milky Way, and form a bridge on which the long-separated pair can sigh their brief murmurs of love, only to part again on the morrow for the livelong year.

These are some of the more notable examples of Chinese tradition as regards various species of birds. In addition it may be mentioned that the utterances of certain birds convey a peculiar meaning of their own. Thus the chattering of the quail denotes that rain is about to come, owing to the fact that its utterance is always *kou chi* or "thirsty." The cuckoo is a reminder of home, and its plaintive song fills the heart of many a traveller with sad longings. Other examples of this nature are easy to discover, although the allusions, in many cases, are only of local importance.

SOME STRANGE BUTTERFLIES OF NORTH MANCHURIA

BY

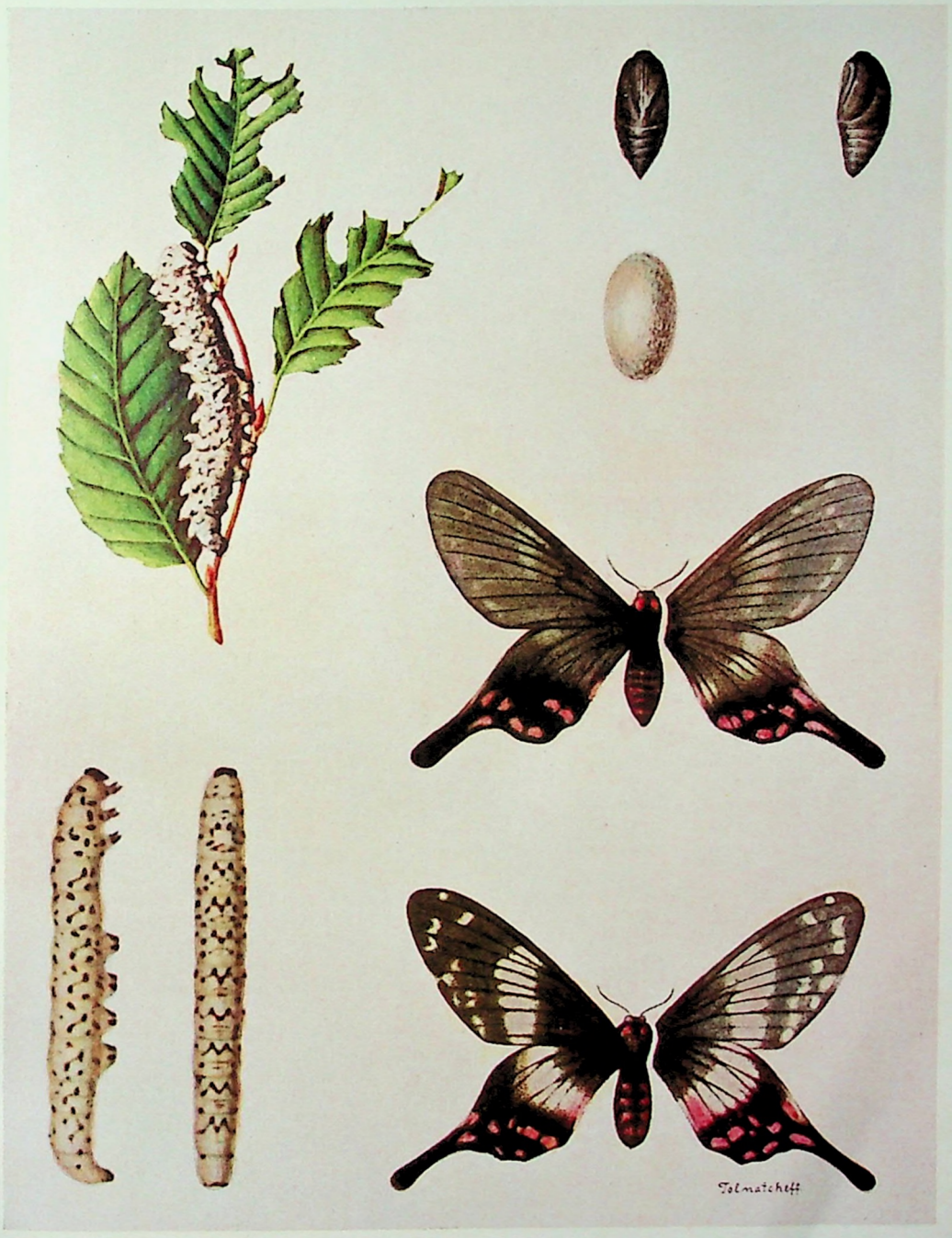
V. Y. TOLMATCHEFF AND V. N. ALIN

Epicopeia mencia Moore and *Epicopeia albofasciata* Djakonoff

Among the butterflies and moths of the eastern part of the Palaearctic Region there occurs a relic species which is known under the scientific name of *Epicopeia mencia* Moore. This butterfly is one of the most interesting in this region. There is a similarity in its shape to some members of the *Papilio* group, but the structure of its wings is entirely different and its antennae are double pectinated. The larva of this butterfly, the pupa and the cocoon are similar in shape and life history to those of moths. Owing to all these peculiarities it is difficult to find the real position in our zoological system for *E. mencia*. There are only a very few species belonging to the *Epicopeia* group, and these mostly inhabit the Indo-Malyan Region. In 1926 the new species *E. albofasciata* was found in the Ussuri district. It was described and placed in this group by Mr. A. M. Djakonoff, zoologist of the Museum of the Academy of Science at Leningrad. It was also described, it appears simultaneously, by Dr. A. Moltrecht at Vladivostock under the name as *E. mencia albescens*. This butterfly is easily recognized by its white stripes crossing the front and hind wings and also by white spots on the surface of the front.

Only a very few specimens of *E. mencia* had been obtained in Central and Northern Manchuria until 1926 (in the academy Museum at Leningrad there were no female specimens of this butterfly). Mr. Tolmatcheff once saw some of these butterflies in the vicinity of Hai-chen, flying above some tall old elm trees about the middle of July during a sunny day in 1900. In 1923 a single caterpillar was secured from the same locality, which spun its cocoon on September 10. Two specimens of *E. mencia* were obtained by Mr. Baikoff near Yablonya Station on the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

One butterfly was collected in June and another in July of 1920. Three more specimens were collected by Mr. Tolmatcheff during 1925 (on July 31 and August 22 and 29) near Mao-erh-shan and Erh-ts'eng-tien-tze Stations of the Chinese Eastern Railway. In addition to the adult insects a group of fifty larvae was collected, which fed on the leaves of the local elm tree, *Ulmus japonica* Sarg., and began to spin their cocoons during the first part of September. Forty-two normal butterflies emerged in 1926. At the same time a few cocoons were found in the upper layer of soil and old leaves among the roots of the elm trees on which the signs of larvae were discovered. Observations and catches were carried through in the following years, 1926 and 1927, by the same



A Feeding Caterpillar, Chrysolids, a Cocoon, Caterpillars stripped of their hairy Covering and a female Butterfly (upper Figure) of ***Epicopeia mencia*** Moore, the latter showing only slight White Markings on the Wings, with a female Butterfly (lower Figure) of ***Epicopeia albofasciata*** Djakonoff, showing strong White Markings.

observer, as well as by Messrs. V. N. Alin, V. A. Slobodchikoff and I. N. Mouhlynin. They have collected and made observations on over two thousand specimens. Referring to the above work it has been prooved that *E. mencia* has only one generation. The larvae of *E. mencia* feed upon various members of the elm group of trees as follows : *Ulmus japonica*, Sarg., *U. pumila* L. and *U. montana* Wither. At the end of July and in the beginning of August the female of *E. mencia* deposits yellow eggs on the underside of the leaves of any of these elm trees. The larvae are found in groups of from twenty to a hundred and twenty during the period from the middle of August to late September. The larvae are covered with clusters of snow-white hairs, which are very delicate, being detached by the slightest pressure or even by rain. New filaments 0.5 cm. in length quickly grow from the skin of the larva, forming a new covering for the body. By removing the whole mass of hairs the colour of the body is seen to be a dirty yellow with black markings in the form of spots and lines. The pupal stage of *E. mencia* begins in September. The larvae spin their cocoons in the upper layer of soil or even in the old leaves under the same tree the leaves of which formed their food during the larval stage. The cocoon is composed of a thin soft and silky mass of filaments and is the shape of a somewhat elongated egg. The pupa closely resembles those of moths in its shape and construction. Adult specimens of *E. mencia* emerge during June and in the early part of July, having spent the winter in the pupal stage. It is worthy of attention that a considerable period of time is spent in the larval and pupal stages.

E. mencia is undoubtedly common in many areas in Manchuria. Some entomologists, referring to the very few specimens of *E. mencia* secured during the past years, came to the conclusion that the flight of the above butterflies occurs during the night time, but we cannot agree with this. Mr. V. Alin, who did some collecting and studying of the life histories of butterflies during the years from 1927 to 1929 in the area round Mao-erh-shan Station, came to the conclusion that the flight takes place during the latter part of the day, only the males flying, some very high in the air, while the females rest on the tops of trees and bushes along the valleys and on the slopes of the hills.

From the total number of pupae collected over one thousand five hundred adult specimens of *E. mencia* emerged. Amongst these were discovered seven specimens of *E. albofasciata* and also over ten specimens with white markings of different sizes more visible on the undersides of their wings. All these butterflies placed in a certain order make a series forming intermediate specimens between *E. mencia* and *E. albofasciata*, and, seeing that the pupae were collected in numerous groups, it is evident that these white spotted forms were scattered among the total number and did not form a separate group, composed of specimens with the white markings on their wings.

The assertion that *E. albofasciata* is a separate and independent species leads to the conclusion that these two forms, a common *E. mencia* and a rare *E. albofasciata*, occur in the same groups, producing a

number of different hybrids, approaching one or the other of the forms. Referring to our own observations, however, we can only come to the conclusion that the butterflies with white spots and stripes are cases of albinism (a common phenomenon in Siberia and Manchuria), which is shown in different degrees of development on their wings.

A METHOD OF SECURING MATURED EGGS FROM GOLDFISH

BY

FAH-HSUEN LIU

(*Department of Biology, Tsing Hua University, Peking.*)

The method of securing matured eggs from teleost fishes found in the common micro-technique text books is to squeeze the abdomen of a spawning female with the fingers and thumb. The mature eggs can be pressed out ready for use. However, the time of maturation of eggs varies with different species and usually handicaps the application of the known method to species that have not been investigated in this connection.

Experiments on goldfish (*Carassius auratus*, L.) have shown that the time of maturation is not an essential difficulty, since spring is well known to be the spawning season. In the spring individual females were squeezed at various intervals, but no satisfactory results were obtained. Sometimes violent squeezing might press out a few mature eggs accompanied by non-mature ones, and led to the death of the fish. Observations showed that often mature eggs were laid on the bottom of the vessel in small numbers by the female, but such females did not yield mature eggs when squeezed. Some females died because they could not shed their matured eggs.

The best method of securing matured eggs from goldfish was found to be as follows :

First of all place a matured male and a matured female together for a certain period in a receptacle with some fronds of *Ceratophyllum* weed. This usually requires from twelve to twenty-four hours if the female is really mature. In case the female has not yet matured the time may be lengthened to several days. The exact time of maturation is indicated by the appearing of a few eggs on the the *Ceratophyllum*. As soon as a few eggs have appeared the fishes should be separated from each other if immediate use of the eggs is not required. Thereafter, when matured eggs are needed, it is only necessary to hold the female in the hand and let her wriggle there. The wriggling of the fish results

in the laying of a large number of mature eggs, fully equal to the number naturally produced. Squeezing was found to be absolutely unnecessary.

The maturity of eggs was tested by artificial fecundation. Owing to the delicate and sticky character of the eggs, it was found impossible to mix sperm and eggs in a dish with a small amount of water. It requires a rather large vessel and a bundle of *Ceratophyllum* immersed in tap water of suitable temperature. The female is held in one hand and the male in the other. As soon as the eggs have appeared, a gentle wave should be stirred up in the water with the hands in order to distribute the eggs evenly on the *Ceratophyllum*. The anal region of the male is then squeezed between the thumb and index finger. The spermatozoids will be scattered by the same wave and thus fertilize the eggs. It was found that almost all the eggs so secured matured.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND REVIEWS

BIOLOGY

Mythical and Real Monsters in China: A great deal has been heard in the past year about what has been named the Loch Ness Monster in Scotland, and numerous attempts have been made, not only to prove its existence, but to identify it. How far these attempts have been successful it is difficult to say, for, once the public imagination has been captured by a mystery of this kind, it is astonishing how many otherwise perfectly reliable people begin to "see things," so that, short of a pronouncement on the part of a group of scientific investigators, it is unwise to accept any statement concerning the mysterious phenomenon. All that can be said for certain is that there is something in Loch Ness sufficiently out of the ordinary to give rise to what on the face of it appears to be fantastic stories of the existence of some fabulous monster; and there we prefer to leave the matter till an investigation has been made by scientists of repute.

Meanwhile in China strange creatures are always being reported, accounts of them appearing in the leading native newspapers as more or less authentic. Thus early last October a four hundred year old turtle was reported to have been discovered by a rickshaw coolie on the shore at Woosung, where it had evidently been washed up after having died either in the Yangtze waters or possibly at sea. On its shell were engraved characters which indicated that it had been set free by one named Pan in the reign of Emperor Tien Chi of the Ming Dynasty, indicating that the turtle was at least four hundred years old. The report did not say to what species the turtle belonged, but it may be surmized that it was one of the marine forms, probably the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta olivacea*, Eschscholtz), which is known to be fairly common in Chinese waters.

This story, however, pales into insignificance beside one from the north telegraphed from Tientsin on October 17. This described a strange mass-movement of thousands of huge tortoises from a cave, known as the Black Dragon Cave, into the fields every morning and back into the cave every evening. This cave is situated some distance east of Peng-cheng Chen in the district of Tze-hsien in Hopei. The superstitious farmers of the district were reported to have prayed to these reptiles and burnt incense to them in the belief that they controlled the elements and could bring the right weather for a bountiful harvest. We have no theory to offer

as an explanation of this story, the only members of the turtle and tortoise families we know of so far north in China being the soft-shelled river turtle (*Trionyx sinensis*, Wiegmann) and the little Chinese terrapin (*Geoclemys reevesii*, Gray). The story might have arisen out of the appearance of an unusually large number of the latter in and about the cave in question.

A few days later another version of this story was circulated, this time from Luan-chou on the Luan River in North-eastern Hopei. According to this report a three-foot male and a four-foot female turtle were seen to move from their river front home accompanied by thousands of young turtles. The local natives said that this phenomenon presaged severe floods, recalling that after a similar migration of turtles seen in 1932 the disastrous floods of that year occurred.

A report from Shansi, dated October 15 and emanating from the Hsin-shui district, was to the effect that local farmers had killed two enormous serpents a couple of days previously, which had attacked and killed an old woman while she was walking in the fields. Each of these serpents was over thirty feet in length, and the natives believed them to be about a thousand years old. This story appeared in one of the leading Chinese newspapers in Shanghai. There can be little or no grounds for the statement as to the enormous size of the serpents, though it is possible that an old woman may have been frightened to death by the sight of a couple of snakes, which were subsequently killed by farmers who heard her cries and came to her aid. Undoubtedly this story has grown with the telling. The furthest north in China that any python, the only species of Asiatic snake that attains such a length as thirty feet, has been recorded is Central Fukien. The Reverend Harry Caldwell of Futsing, near Foochow, having shot a fifteen-foot specimen near Yen-ping Fu on December 24, 1921. A photograph of this huge serpent is reproduced facing page 146 in his book "Blue Tiger."

Rare Birds on Exhibition: At the Bird show held by the Shanghai Cage Bird Association in conjunction with the Autumn Flower Show of the Shanghai Horticultural Society on November 24 and 25 in the Grand Stand of the Race Course, a bird was placed on exhibition by Mr. K. J. Bahr that must be of the utmost rarity in captivity, being, as it is, a rare bird in China even in the wild state. This was a fine specimen of the Chinese pitta (*Pitta nympha nympha*, T. & S.), which is a summer visitor and migrant in this country, passing up the eastern coastal regions as far north as Manchuria, and being known to breed in Anhwei Province, where only, as far as we know, its nest and eggs have been discovered. This pitta is a rather large thrush-like bird, belonging to the family *Pittidae*, with strong legs and a very short tail. The plumage is remarkable for its brilliant kingfisher blues and crimson, the former on the back wings and tail, the latter like a streak of blood down the middle of the lower breast and abdomen and on the tail coverts. The head is brown, the breast buff. Mr. Bahr's exhibit was awarded the championship of the show, as indeed it should have been, not only being an extremely rare bird, but in excellent condition as well. Another rare bird shown by Mr. Bahr was a Siberian ground thrush (*Geocichla sibirica sibirica*, Pallas), a dark slate-grey thrush with white over the eye and on the breast. Mrs. H. E. Gibson showed two Oriental rollers (*Eurystomus orientalis calonyx*, Sharpe) and a pair of hoepoes (*Upupa epops saturata*, Lonnberg), neither of which species can be considered common in captivity.

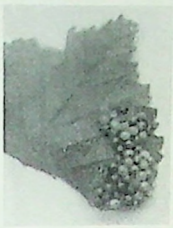
There was an excellent display of other birds, including finches of various kinds, tropical and otherwise, bulbuls, babblers, canaries, white-eyes, buntings, thrushes, crow-tits, tits, members of the jay family and many different species of parrakeets, the number of exhibits testifying to the popularity of the Bird Show, of which this was the second to be held in Shanghai.

SEISMOLOGY

Monthly Record of Earthquakes: Only two earthquakes of any importance appear to have occurred during November. The first of these was reported in a telegram from Istambul, dated November 20, as having taken place on the previous day in the Eastern Turkish frontier region of Kurdistan, many people

The Strange Manchurian Butterfly, *Epicopeia mencia* Moore.

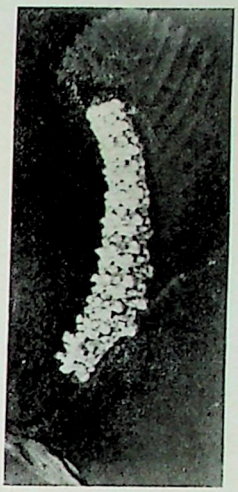
(*Natural Size*)



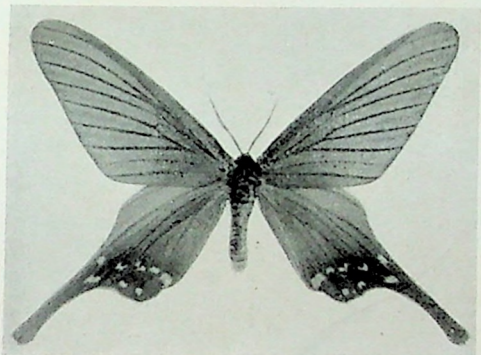
Eggs

Cocoon

Chrysalids



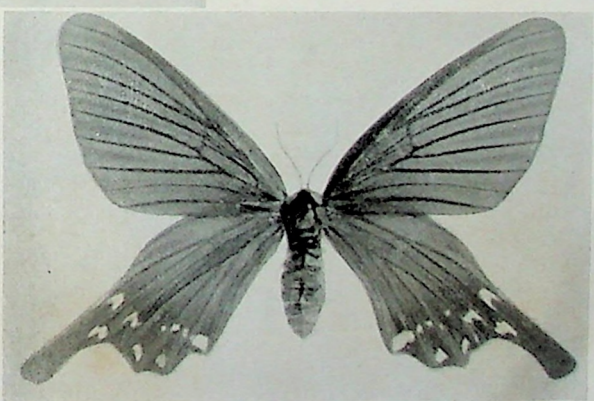
A Caterpillar feeding on the Leaf of the Elm (*Ulmus japonica* Sarg.)

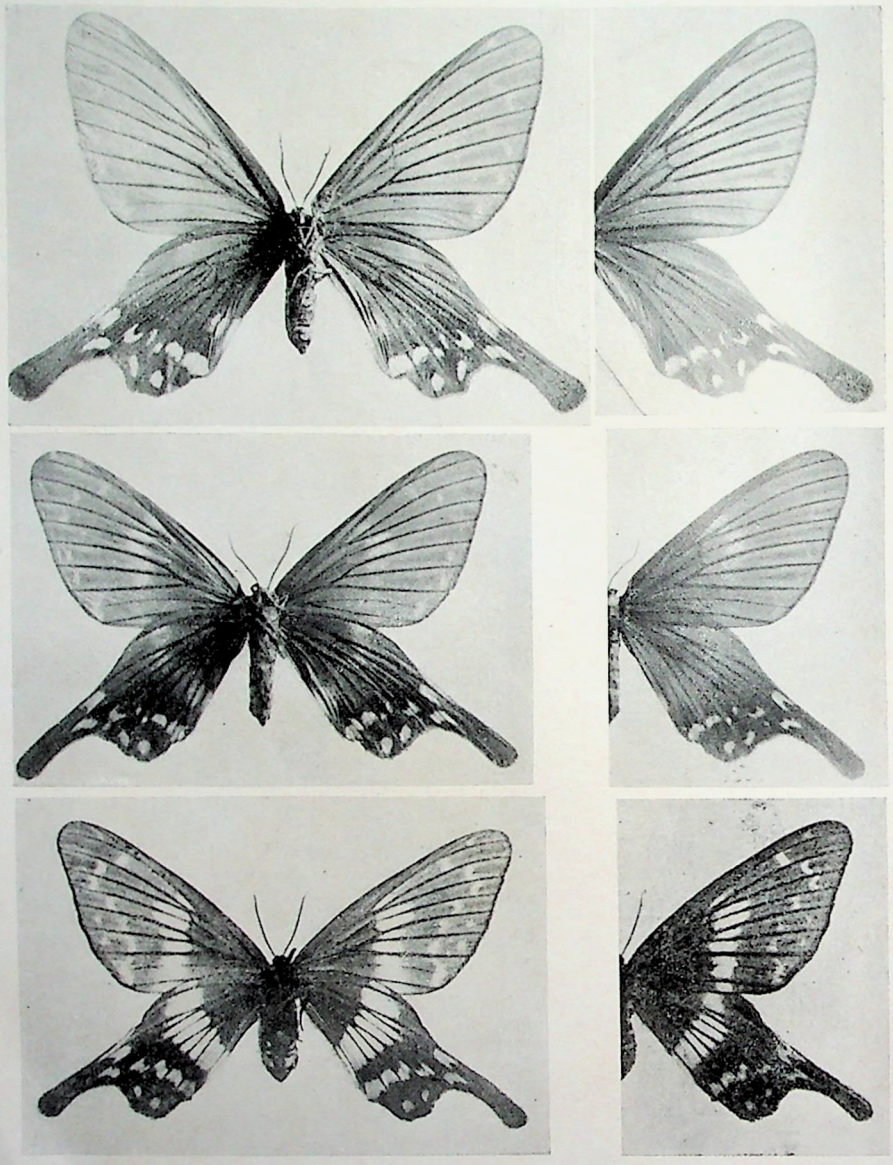


The Male Butterfly (left) of *Epicopeia mencia* Moore is smaller than the Female and has more slender Wings.

A Typical Female of *Epicopeia mencia* Moore.

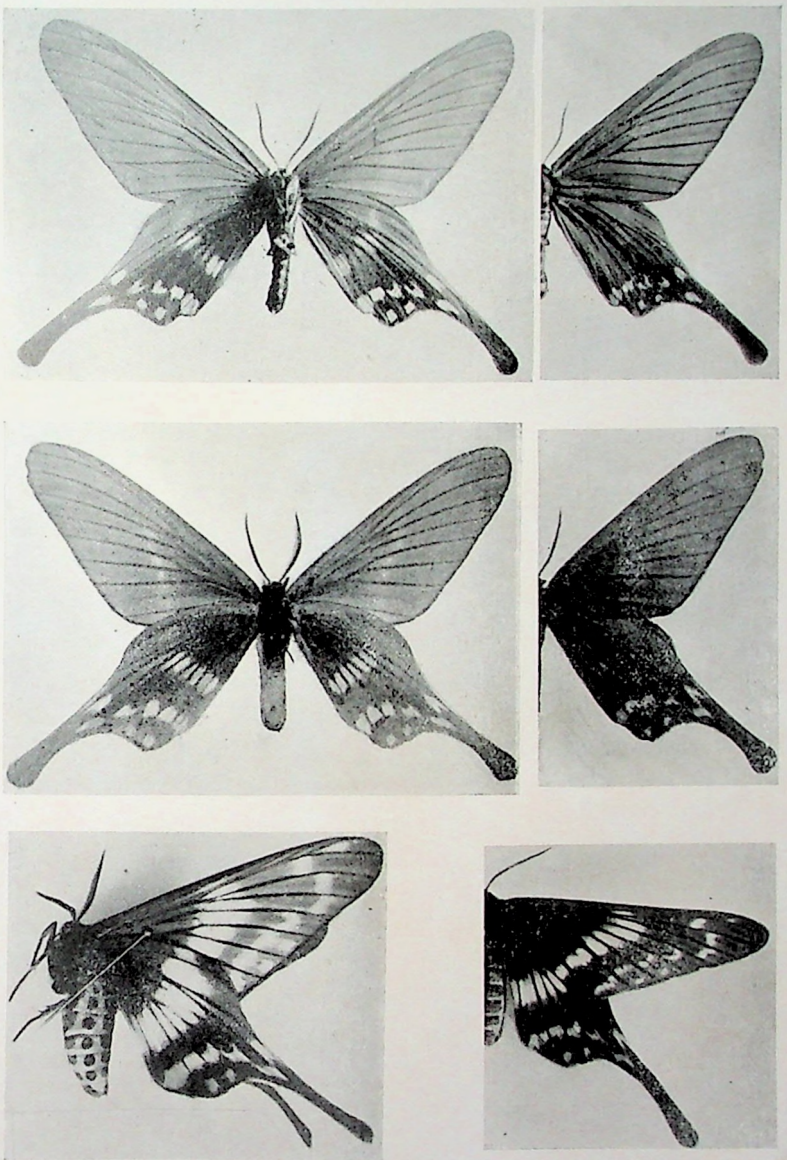
(Photographs by V. N. Alin)





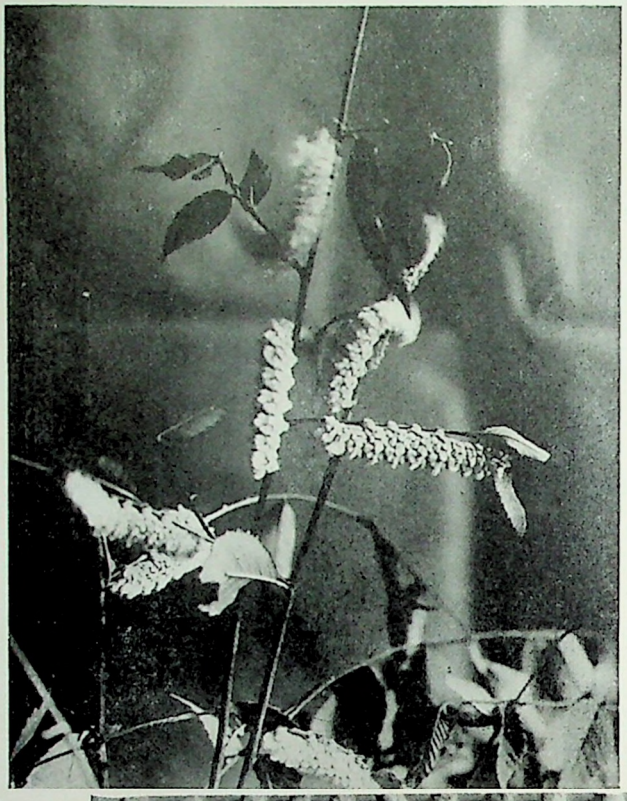
(Photographs by V. N. Alin)

The two lower Figures show the upper and lower Views of a Female Specimen of *Epicopeia albofasciata* Djakonoff (Natural Size), the four upper Figures those of intermediate Types between this Species and *Epicopeia mencia* Moore.

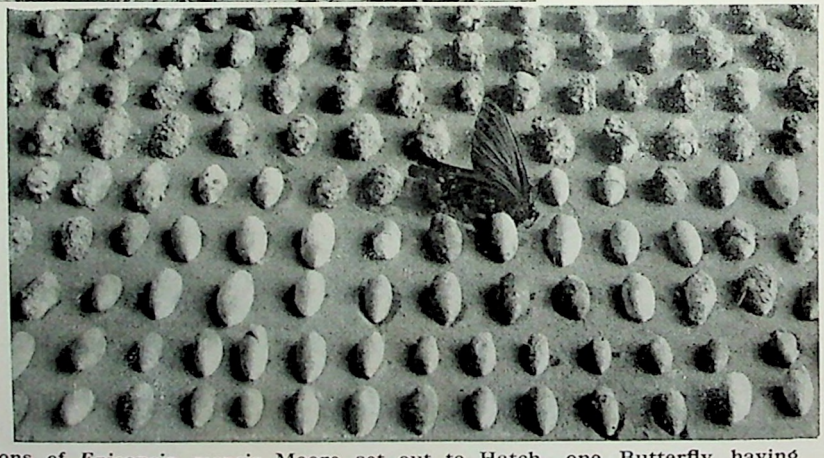


(Photographs by V. N. Alin)

Below a Male Specimen of *Epicopeia albofasciata* Djakonoff, above two Male intermediate Types showing only slight White Markings.



Caterpillars of *Epicopeia mencia* Moore feeding on Leaves of the Japanese Elm (*Ulmus japonica* Sarg.) They were photographed by V. Tolmatcheff on August 30, 1928.



Cocoons of *Epicopeia mencia* Moore set out to Hatch, one Butterfly having already made its appearance. Specimens of *Epicopeia albofasciata* Djakonoff were also secured.

having been killed. Ten bodies had already been recovered, while it was feared that many more deaths had occurred as the result of the earthquake, which was described as violent.

On the evening of November 26, at about 8.10 o'clock, a pronounced earthquake was felt in Manila, little damage being reported, however. It is said that tremors continued intermittently for thirty minutes, which was very terrifying to the inhabitants.

METEOROLOGY

The Weather in China during November: In the Yangtze Estuary region the weather during November could only be characterized as mild, and for the most part fine. Rain fell all day on November 5 as well as during the night, but it cleared up next day and remained more or less fine till November 12, when rain fell during the day, and again during the nights of November 17 and 25, and all day on November 26. It was foggy on November 23, while a slight frost occurred during the night of November 27.

In North China the month commenced with a cold stormy spell, including hail and snow. Several deaths from the cold were reported at Tientsin. Snow was again reported as falling at Tientsin on November 25.

Typhoons Ravage the Philippine Islands: During the past few weeks the Philippine Islands have been visited by no fewer than five severe typhoons. A message from Manila, dated November 18, stated that the fourth and most severe typhoon in a fortnight had swept the islands the previous day, causing the deaths of 250 people and a great deal of damage. Yet another typhoon broke over the islands on November 28, causing further deaths and much damage, while still another was reported as on its way. This appears to be an unprecedented run of these terrible storms in the Philippine Islands.

MEDICINE

Diphtheria Epidemic in Northern Kiangsu: News by letter from Yen-cheng, appearing in the *China Press* of November 26, was to the effect that a severe epidemic of diphtheria was sweeping Northern Kiangsu, a heavy death roll being reported. The victims appeared to be mainly children of from five to ten years old.

Scarlatina Epidemic at I-mien-po, Manchuria: Carrying off from fifteen to twenty children daily, an epidemic of scarlatina was reported in a message from Harbin, dated November 23, to have broken out at I-mien-po on the Chinese Eastern Railway in Northern Kirin, Manchuria.

Unknown Disease taking Heavy Toll in Northern Hopei: No fewer than a hundred deaths, mostly amongst women and children, were reported in a message from Tientsin, dated November 24, to have occurred during the preceding week at Yu-tien and Tien-hsing-chuang in Northen Hopei. These had occurred as a result of the outbreak of a mysterious disease, which carried off its victims in three or four hours after the appearance of the first symptom, a severe headache. No other symptoms were mentioned in the report, which was sent out by *Central News*.

Dairy Animals to Pass Quarantine: A thoroughly sound step has been taken by the Shanghai Municipal Council in safeguarding the public health by its decision to insist on dairy cows being subjected to a strict quarantine examination before they can be admitted into this city from abroad. This is all the more important in that large consignments of dairy animals have been and are being imported to supply the Shanghai community with its milk.

A. DE C. S.

SHOOTING AND FISHING NOTES

SHOOTING

The Present Shooting Season: Reports to hand regarding the present shooting season in areas accessible to Shanghai sportsmen are somewhat conflicting. All are unanimous, however, that the season has proved a very poor one for snipe, neither the so-called spring snipe, which come first in September, nor the winter snipe, which arrive later and are usually most plentiful in October, showing up in anything like their usual numbers. No bags were made that are worth mentioning. Undoubtedly this is an aftermath of the unusually dry and excessively hot summer that was experienced in this general area this year.

Pheasants, the shooting of which commences in October, appear to have been plentiful only in certain areas. We have been informed that none whatever are to be found in hilly country, where formerly they could be counted on. On the other hand they appear to be fairly plentiful in low-lying moist areas. One sportsman reports shooting unusually large cocks. This distribution of the pheasants is also put down to the weather which prevailed during the summer, there being no sort of food and practically no water in the hilly districts as a result of the drought. Pheasants have been more plentiful in the immediate environs of Shanghai than usual.

While one sportsman also reports woodcock as being unusually plentiful immediately round Shanghai and another found them in satisfactory numbers in the Haiee (Hai-yen) district on the Hangchow Bay, a third reports that the season for these sporting birds is a very poor one.

The last mentioned sportsmen reports quail as being extremely plentiful this season, more so than they have been for many years past.

From all accounts wild duck and teal are about in their usual large numbers in the Yangtze Estuary, though we have not heard of any large bags. Geese have been heard passing over in considerable numbers from time to time.

The local game market is a fairly good indicator of the abundance or otherwise of game, and it may be stated, as a point of interest, that it confirms the above reports. There appear to be plenty of good large cock pheasants for sale, very few snipe or woodcock, and a good supply of ducks and teal in excellent condition. River deer, too, are being offered, and we have actually noted bustard, which, of course, have been sent down from the north.

Tigers Reported in Tongan: Tigers, according to a news item in the *China Press* of November 29, are reported to have been making raids upon the outlying villages to the north of Tongan in in Chekiang Province, where they are alleged to have killed and eaten no fewer than eight people who were stealing potatoes from a field. If there is any truth in this report, an excellent opportunity is offered for some of our local Nimrods to try a bit of big-game hunting.

A Correction Apropos Lions: We have received a request to make a correction regarding the title of a photograph of a lion appearing in our March number, which was to the effect that it had been taken by Mr. D'Arcy Weatherbe in Kenya. Mr. Weatherbe writes "It is true that I do shoot lions in Africa, and in April and May this year killed four and regret to say lost in addition two wounded, in the Blue Nile country, but the one reproduced in your journal was taken by me at Whipsnade ! It is one of the two lions which killed a man there in June, I think, this year." Our apologies to Mr. Weatherbe, but we must have been misinformed, or had gained a wrong impression somehow.

FISHING

War on Sharks: One of the results of the great London to Melbourne air race, which took place during the latter part of October, is that an intensive war against the enormous numbers of sharks that infest Timor Sea between the

islands of Sandalwood, Flores and Timor in the Netherlands Indies, Malaya, has been decided upon, British, Dutch and Portuguese warships to cooperate in an effort permanently to drive the monsters away from their breeding ground, said a *Reuter* message from London, dated November 10. Forty-six Timor rajasses, or native boats are to assist in the attack upon these savage "tigers of the sea," the message goes on to say, while aërial and marine torpedoes as well as depth bombs will be used in the war.

It is rather difficult to credit the seriousness of a proposal like this, as we can imagine the utter futility of any such effort to rid even a comparatively small sea of its denizens by the means suggested, though doubtless the latter would account for a few of the monsters if the attack were well directed. Incidentally, we believe that shark fishing for the sake of their fins for consumption in China, where they are considered a delicacy, is one of the regular industries of certain areas in the Malayan Archipelago.

A. DE C. S.

THE KENNEL

The Greyhound in China: In our November issue we discussed the subject of the greyhound in ancient China, offering indisputable evidence that this type of dog was known in this country as far back as the Han and even the Chin Dynasties, while a dog of the same type but of slightly heavier build was used for hunting in the Chou Dynasty, as evidenced by figures on certain large clay bricks from a tomb in Honan that has been dated 550 B.C.

We pointed out that a greyhound exists in China to-day in Shensi and Kansu, being known as the Kansu greyhound. We now have further information to offer in regard to the occurrence of the greyhound in this country. There exist in the temple known as Wu Liang Ssu in Shantung certain bas-reliefs of the Han period, in which are depicted typical greyhounds. These have previously been commented upon by Chavannes and Laufer. We are fortunately able to give a reproduction of one of these bas-reliefs, in which a greyhound may be seen sitting in front of a carriage. This is a restoration by the artist Mrs. Wilma Fairbank, who has recently been paying a visit to Shanghai. Commenting on this greyhound picture Mrs. Fairbank writes :

"Perhaps you remember that Chavannes in his 'Monuments Historiques dans la Chine Septentrionale' comments in his discussion of these Wu Liang Ssu reliefs on the fact that he saw just such greyhounds in that part of Shantung when he visited Wu Liang Ssu about thirty years ago. When I was there last spring I also noticed greyhounds quite commonly on the streets of the villages, thin and unkempt, to be sure, but unmistakable. I had not seen the breed in other parts of North China which I had visited, not even in other parts of Shantung. Perhaps if this rubbing is used to illustrate an article on greyhounds I may learn something more about this rather curious observation."

The late Dr. Berthold Laufer in his work "Chinese Pottery of the Han Dynasty" refers to the Wu Liang Ssu reliefs and reproduces a rubbing of one of the greyhounds very similar to the one in the rubbing which we here reproduce (see "Birds and Chinese Tradition" in this number of our journal). He accepts Chavannes' statement that greyhounds are peculiar to Shantung. As a matter of fact they are not, and we are able to offer our own testimony to the contrary, having actually seen specimens in Yao-chou in Shensi, north of Si-an Fu, while on the Clark Expedition in 1909.

It may be suggested that a useful purpose might be served if some dog lover were to secure a few specimens

of the Chinese greyhound from Wu Liang Ssu, if for no other reason than to preserve the breed from extinction.

In the bas-relief showing the greyhound another dog is pictured, which looks exactly like a for-terrier, even to the docked tail.

The Tibetan Terrier: A contribution to the vexed question of what is a Tibetan terrier occurs in the form of a letter from B. D'A. Harvie appearing in *The Field* of November 3, page 1030. It also gives a photograph of what is claimed to be the first specimen of this breed to reach England. This dog is owned by Miss Henderson, the well-known painter, who brought it to England from the Himalayas. It was hard to get, the letter states, because the Tibetans have a superstition about giving dogs away, believing that it will bring ill luck upon the house. The dog may be described as having a rather long pointed snout, large upright ears, a long rough coat, fairly long legs and a curled tail. The writer of the letter says this breed is frequently confused with the smaller Lhassa terrier. He does not use the name "apso." The existence of this type (Tibetan terrier) of dog in Tibet may help to explain the so-called Tibetan lion dog, which we believe is the same as the Lhassa terrier, since it is possible that this latter breed has been derived by crossing the Tibetan terrier, as defined above, with the Pekingese poodle. The appearance of the Tibetan lion dogs, usually referred to in Shanghai as "Tibetans" by fanciers, certainly suggests that this might be a possible explanation of the origin of the latter.

Dog Registration in Peking: An interesting item of news from the north is to the effect that the Bureau of Public Health in Peking had started the registration of dogs on October 15, and that up to the date of the message, November 16, some 1,004 dogs had been registered. A notice had gone out that commencing on January 1, 1935, the authorities would impound any unlicenced dog found on the steets of Peking. This is an example that might well be followed by other cities in China, always providing that dogs so taken up from the streets shall receive humane treatment.

A. DE C. S.

THE GARDEN

DECEMBER

Autumn Berries: A beautiful autumn followed a hot dry summer here in Shanghai, and, due to the late sunny days, the gardens are still lovely in their rich autumn colouring, although December is upon us. The countryside is ablaze with colour also, camphor trees, candleberry trees, the various maples, the sweet gums—all are brilliant with their reds and yellows. The yellow berries of the Pride of India or China berry, the fruit of the Chinese pistachio, the brilliant holly berries and those of the "Heavenly Bamboo" are a tempting invitation to the birds, who also delight in bright sunshine and love these gay fruits. The clusters of berries are very thick this autumn, which is said to be a sign of an approaching severe winter. Nature is providing her little creatures at least with food.

Care of Tuberous Plants: All the summer and autumn annuals should have been cleared out of the beds by now. The last of the chrysanthemums, marigolds, dahlias, salvias and cannas are a sad mass of sear leaves, although many of them are still bravely showing their blooms. These must soon be cut away or pulled up and burnt on the compost heap. Cannas, being perennials, should have their dead stalks and leaves cut away now. If left until spring, there is danger of ruining the young shoots. Woodashes act as a slow fertilizer and protection. The

tubers of the dahlias are either left in the ground or spaded up. The tops must be cut away, enough being left, however, by which to handle them easily. Spade all round the clumps left in the ground and loosen the earth so that the tubers will not be injured. Care must be taken not to injure the necks of the tubers, as even a small cut will make the plant worthless. Clean off all soil from the tubers: a good spraying with a fine hose will aid in this. Then, after a thorough drying, place them in a box of sand and leave them in a frost proof cellar. An occasional inspection is necessary to make sure that the roots are not shrivelling. If they appear to be drying up, give them a light sprinkling of water, or place a pan of water near them. Dryness and frost are ruinous to many tubers. Leave them thus until March.

Dahlias in the Mountains: A remarkable difference between the dahlias grown in Shanghai and those grown up in mountainous regions such as Mokanshan and Kuling was especially noticed this year. Dahlias, of the same stock, which were planted in Mokanshan were exceedingly sturdy, brilliant in colour and remained far longer in flower than those grown in Shanghai and elsewhere on the plain. The smallest and most unpretentious mountain gardens boasted dahlias far finer than any found here. And these dahlias received no winter protection, their leaves having been allowed to die down and cover the roots until the snows came in January. The only cultivation they received was what the fresh air, wind and rain gave them. They were not pampered, highly developed or over-refined, as is necessarily the case with those grown in Shanghai. Zinnias, marigolds, cosmos, lilies, coreopsis and salvias all bloom better and show larger blossoms in mountainous districts ranging from 1800 to 3000 feet in altitude. This may possibly be due to the good drainage provided by the porous soil and to the iron it contains. Blue hydrangeas, blue as the forget-me-not, grow into huge bushes. In our cultivated gardens we must add iron or alum to produce that lovely blue effect.

A Novelty: Seeds of the Klondyke cosmos, which had been brought from Singapore, and were a 1933 novelty of floral horticulturist fame, grew remarkably well up in our mountain garden. The plants with their brilliant yellow flowers grew from six to eight feet tall. They had sturdy stems, thick as those of the hollyhock, from which shot branches of marigold-like leaves and yellow cosmos-like flowers. No wonder the plant was considered a novelty! The good porous and not too rich soil appeared to be native to this interesting plant. In the annual flower bed a row of these tall and handsome flowers is unsurpassed.

Preparations for Spring: The spring beds should be dug over now, and bonemeal or some other fertilizer added. The Shanghai soil is apt to be sour and bonemeal mixed into it is most beneficial. Spring flowering annuals should be transplanted. The transplanting of seedlings should be finished before severe frost sets in. Later in the season the soil is too hard and cold for the tender roots of the seedlings. The plants must have struck root before severe cold prevents them from establishing themselves. Dip the roots of each seedling into a pan of bonemeal, before planting. Sufficient bonemeal will adhere to the rootlets to provide slow nourishment. This dusting of the rootlets should be quickly done, and the seedling placed in its hole and packed firmly with fine soil. Severe frosts may lift young plants; they will need firming again. Old branches of cedar or firs loosely placed; over a seedling bed always make a good protection and aid in keeping off the heavy frosts.

Colour Schemes: Spring flower gardens offer a fascinating study in the matter of colour schemes. The seedlings for these, sown in September and October, can safely be transplanted into the open garden. Amongst them are anchusa, aquilegia, *Arabis alipina*, antirrhinum, calendula, annual chrysanthemum, campanula, coreopsis, dianthus, delphinium, digitalis, gypsophylla, hollyhock, larkspur, linum, nicotine, pansy, phlox, primrose, stocks and sweet william. Delicate or tender

annual seedlings should, however, be placed in the greenhouse, where the temperature is between 50°F. and 70°F. Having been in the open beds these are now sturdy and healthy. They can be transplanted into pots and placed in a conservatory in which there is good ventilation. Among these more delicate plants are arctatis, carnation, clarkia, gaillardia, godetia, lobelia, mignonette, mimulus, nasturtium, nemophila, oxalis, pelargonium, penstemon, petunia, primula, laponaria, schizanthus and verbascum. Verbenas being half hardy are also best brought in for protection.

The Kitchen Garden: Surround the beds in the kitchen garden with a foot high wall of bamboos and straw, and on cold nights cover over with old reeds or straw. Lettuce, radishes, spinach, carrots, turnips, cabbages and beets will keep remarkably well all through the winter if given this protection.

L. L.

A Splendid Display of Chrysanthemums: At the Shanghai Horticultural Society's annual Autumn Show this year what is considered as the finest display of chrysanthemums for many seasons was to be seen. The whole of the floor of the extensive area under the public Grand Stand at the Race Course was a mass of magnificent blooms of every variety and colour. We have never seen anything to equal the display arranged by the Shanghai Municipal Nurseries, which was in the from of two huge waterfalls, the rocks and water being composed of masses of blooms ascending to a height of 20 feet or more. The cascades were done in white blossoms, the rocks and foliage in coloured blooms arranged in huge masses.

The cut flowers and table decorations were not as good as usual, nor did we think the displays of vegetable garden products up to standard. The Japanese floral decorations were very good, but the European and American ladies who competed in this section of the show have a long way to go before they can emulate the artistry of their Japanese sisters. One such exhibit only, in our opinion, had caught the spirit of Japanese flower arrangement, namely that of Madam Conlon, which was actually considered of sufficient merit to be placed amongst the Japanese exhibits.

The ferns and foliage plants were not as good as they usually are, due, possibly, to the extremely trying summer we have passed through.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF CHINA

Fortnightly Meetings: The Numismatic Society of China, formed last June, continues to hold its fortnightly meetings, at which some interesting phase of the subject of coins and coin collecting is discussed. On November 13, Mr. K. F. Mulder gave a short paper on the subject of medallions entitled "What are Medallions and How are they made ?" He discussed the origin of medallions and gave particulars of their manufacture, originally by casting and later by stamping with a steel die.

The meeting held on November 27 was devoted to a discussion on the question of drawing up a constitution and bye-laws for the Society.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, NORTH CHINA BRANCH

Meetings held during November: On November 15, Dr. Esson M. Gale, editor of the Society's journal, delivered an erudite lecture entitled "Chinese Histories and Historians of the Past Three Milleniums." In this he covered the subject as indicated in the title of his lecture very thoroughly, at the same time offering for display many of the historical works mentioned.

On November 22 Mr. Jack T. Young, the young Hawaiian born Chinese explorer of the Tibetan Borderlands, gave a very interesting lecture entitled "Exploration on the Tibetan Border," which was illustrated with some motion pictures taken by the lecturer on his recent expedition to Sikong and the Minya Gonka region. On this expedition he was accompanied by Mrs. Young and his brother Quenten, the special quest being zoological and botanical specimens. Jack Young and his brother spent most of their time hunting, and secured specimens of takin, bear and blue sheep, while Mrs. Young busied herself with collecting specimens of the wonderful upland and alpine flora of this region. She also shot two bears, however, which is undoubtedly a record for any Chinese woman. The lecture was well attended, the Wulienteh Hall, with its capacity for three hundred, being packed.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES AND INTELLIGENCE

American Marines Study Chinese: With the object of developing a body of men who can carry on ordinary conversations in the Chinese language fluently, and with the further hope of finding some who can carry on their studies to qualify as translators and interpreters, the United States Marines forming the Legation Guard in Peking have begun a series of classes in this language. The work is under the supervision of First Lieutenant E. F. Carlson, who is assisted by Sergeant H. S. Coppedge. Classes are held for an hour a day four times a week.

Ninety men signed up for the elementary course, which was divided into two classes. An advanced class was organized for the benefit of five men who were sufficiently proficient in their reading, writing and speaking to start with a foundation of two hundred and fifty characters. A third group is made up of men who have devoted themselves to conversational Chinese only, and who need instruction in pronunciation, reading and writing.

The requirements for the award of a certificate in conversational Chinese will include :

(*a*) A working knowledge and fluency in the use in conversation of the four hundred characters comprising the first book of "Practical Chinese Lessons," by Li Chen-ch'ing.

(*b*) Ability to use the terms which appear in the approved military vocabulary (about a hundred and twenty characters).

(*c*) Ability to Romanize all Chinese character sounds, and to read correctly the Wade Romanization system.

(*d*) Ability to recognize and read at least one hundred characters.

The commanding officer has authorized those who successfully pass the examination to wear on the cuffs of their left sleeves the Chinese character *Chung* (中) embroidered in red silk on green cloth. In addition a notation of the qualification will be made in the men's service record books.

More Chinese Students in Japan : More than a thousand Chinese students entered Japan during September and October to take up higher studies, says a *Rengo* report from Tokyo. The number this year exceeds the previous record of eight hundred, established during 1929 and 1930. Many of the students are from Manchuria, while others are believed to have been attracted by the present favourable exchange rate between yen and Chinese dollars.

Oberlin-in-Shansi Receives Grant In recognition of its excellent record in engineering and agricultural advancement, and to permit expansion of these departments, Oberlin-in-Shansi Middle School at T'ai-ku is the recipient of

a grant of $30,000 from the Ministry of Education. Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance at Nanking, is honorary president of the institution.

Educational Books Wanted : Three prizes are being offered for the most suitable reader for use in popular education, the best primary song book, and the best higher primary school history by the Board of Trustees of the Sino-British Boxer Indemnity Fund Commission, according to a recent *Central News* dispatch from Nanking. Successful authors will each receive $4,000. Manuscripts must be in the hands of the board before the end of June, 1935.

North-west Life to be Screened : A Shanghai cameraman is at present in the heart of Mongolia making moving pictures of life among the nomads and in the far North-west, according to the *Ta Kung Pao* of Tientsin. The reel will eventually be released under the title of "The Light of the North-west."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Books :

The Lady of the Long Wall, translated by Genevieve Wimsatt and Geoffrey Chen. Columbia University Press, N. Y. C.

Lotus and Chrysanthemum, by Joseph Lewis French. Liveright Publishing Corporation, New York.

Sleeping Draught, by C. E. Simon. Houghton and Scott-Snell, Ltd., London.

Herpetological Collections from the West Indies, by Doris M. Cochran. Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

Annual Report for 1933, The Rockefeller Foundation, N. Y. C.

Directory of Chinese Biologists, compiled by Yin-chi Hsu : Soochow University : Soochow.

Outlines of Modern Chinese Law, by William S. H. Hung, J. D., Shanghai.

Tao, the Great Luminant, by Evan Morgan : Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., London.

Periodicals :

Oriental Affairs—The Peoples' Tribune—Extreme Asie—The Y Spokesman — Lloyd Mail—Science—Shipping Review—Journal de Biologie—World Unity—Discovery—Far Eastern Review —La Revue Nationale Chinoise—Manchuria Monitor—Economic Bulletin —Sinica—Metropolitan Vickers Gazette —New Zealand Journal of Science and Technology — L'Asie Nouvelle — The Philippine Journal of Science—Man—Game & Gun—New Zealand Fishing and Shooting Gazette—The Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, Japan—Ostasiatische Zeitschrift—Bulletin of the Royal Institute of Natural History, Sofia, Bulgaria—The Travel Bulletin—Memoirs of the Geological Survey of China—Soil Bulletin—Palaeonotologia Sinica.

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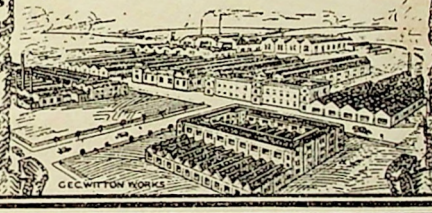

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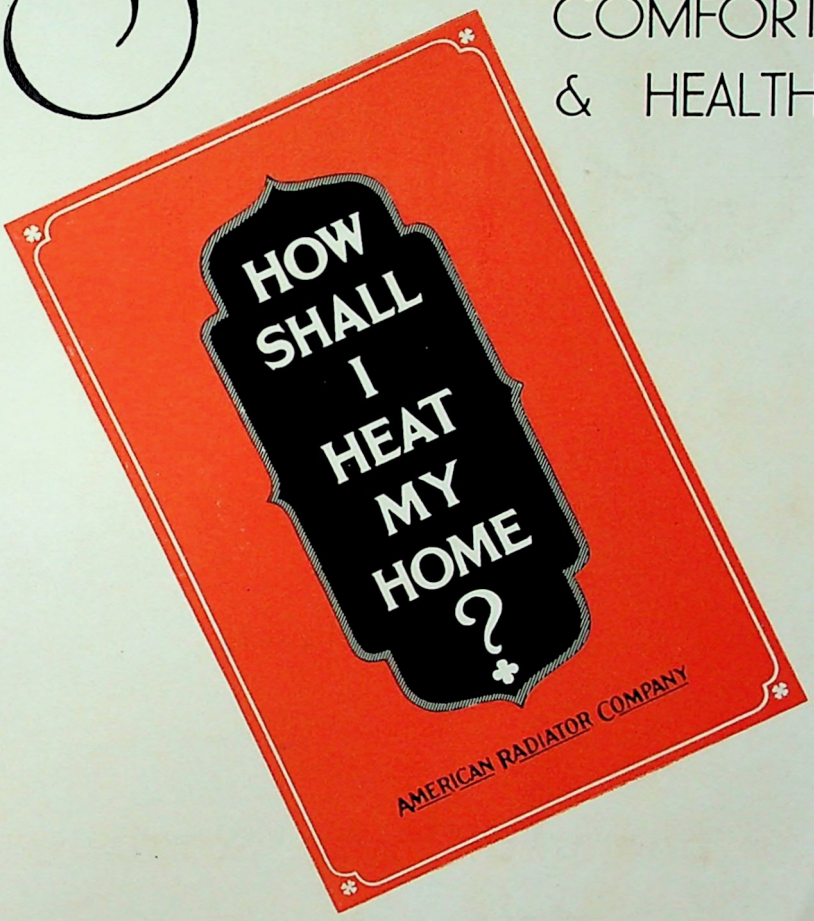

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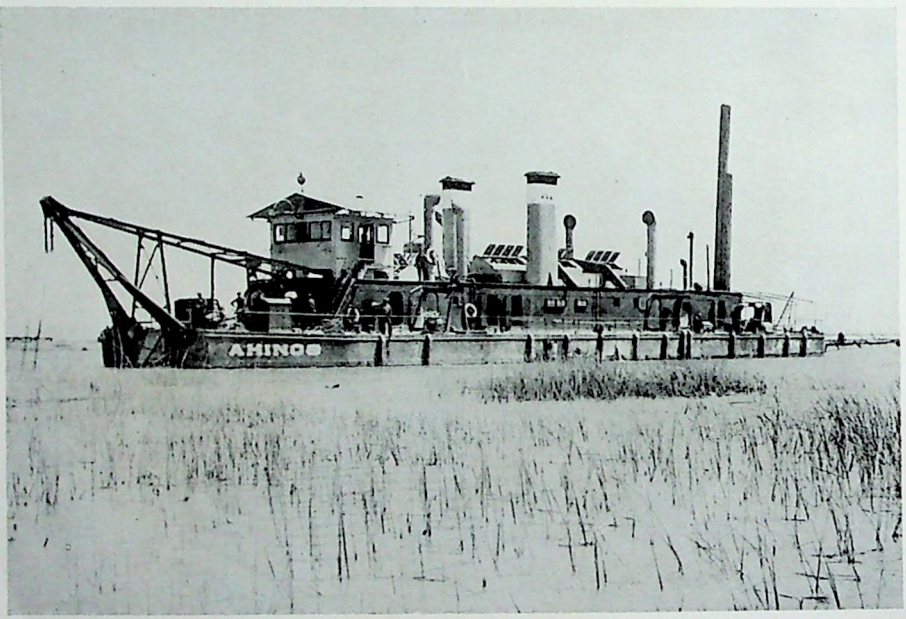

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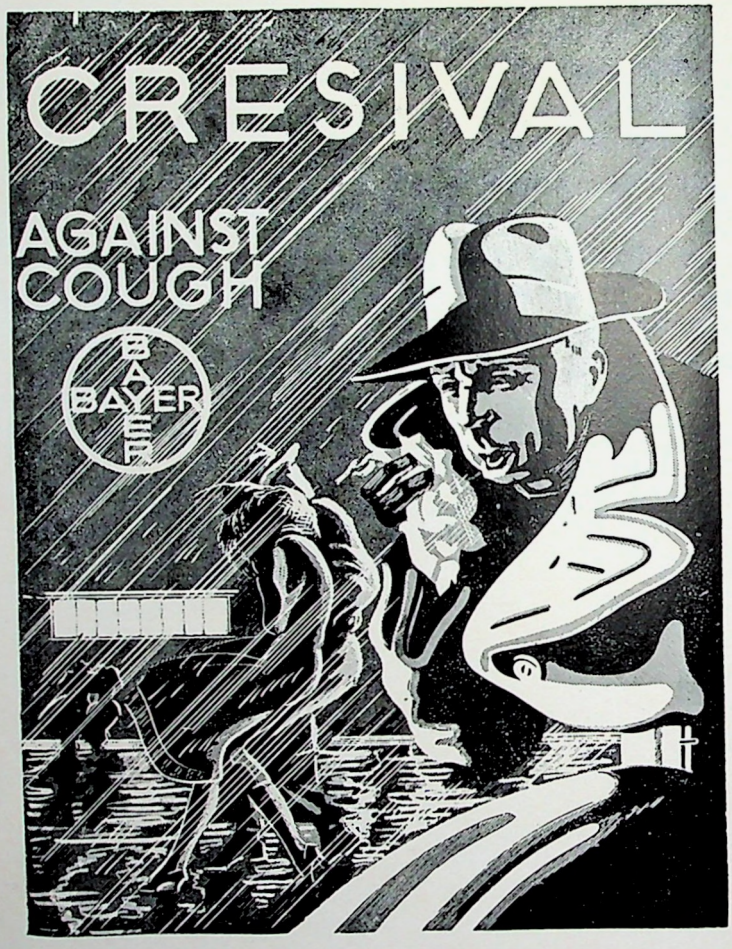
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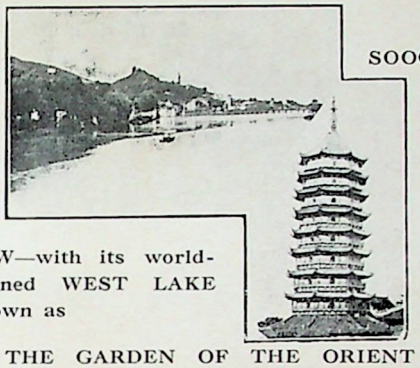

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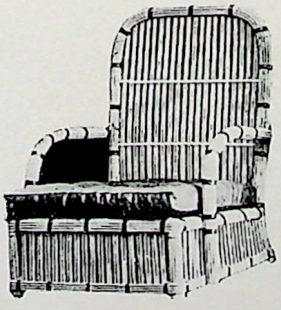

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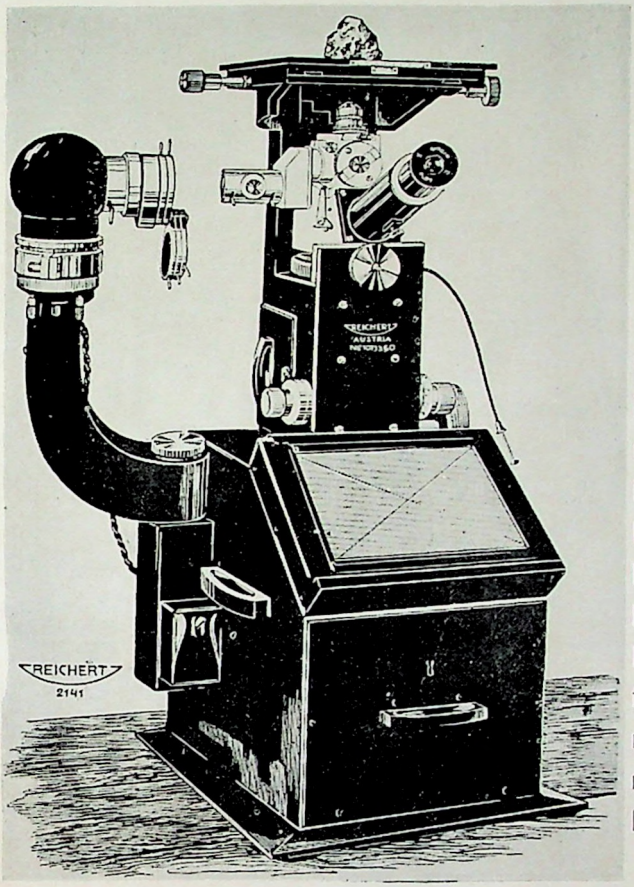

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