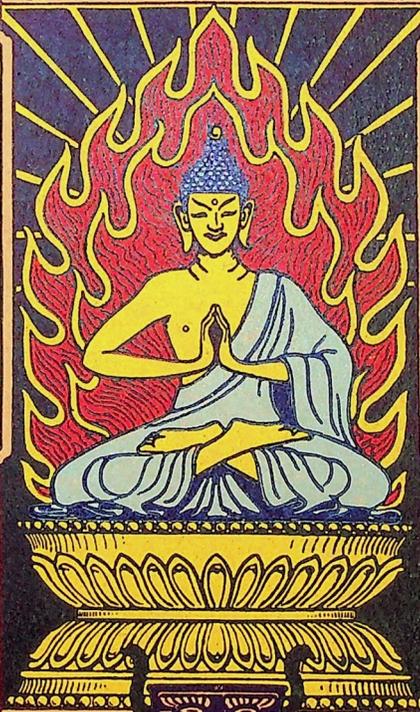


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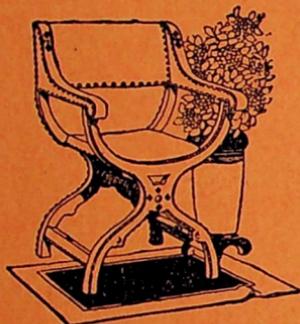
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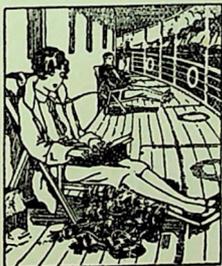
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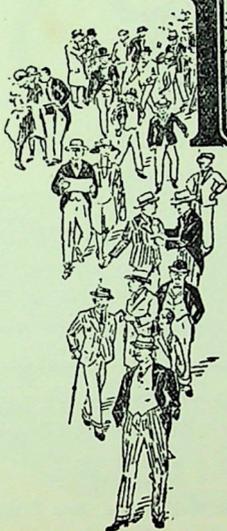
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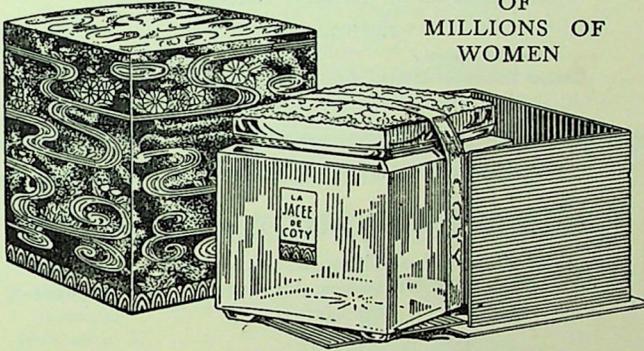
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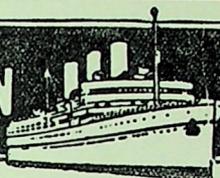
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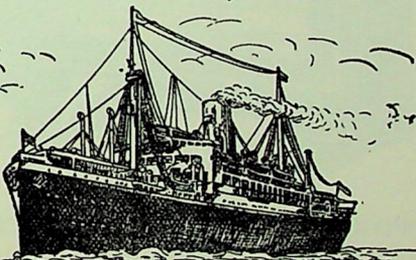
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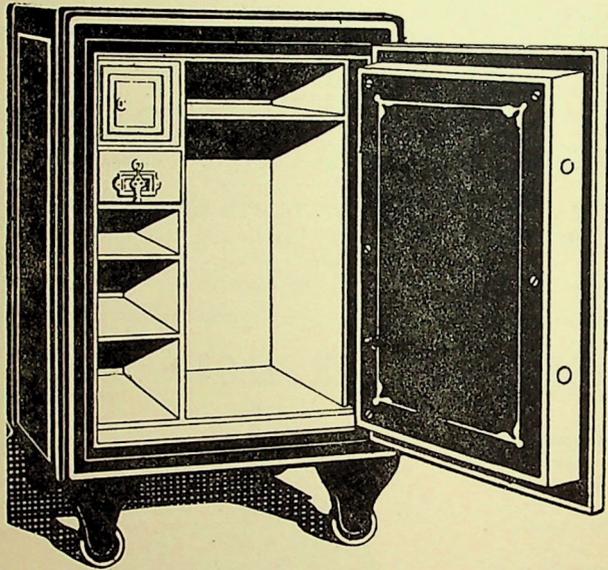
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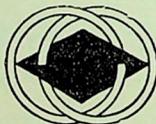
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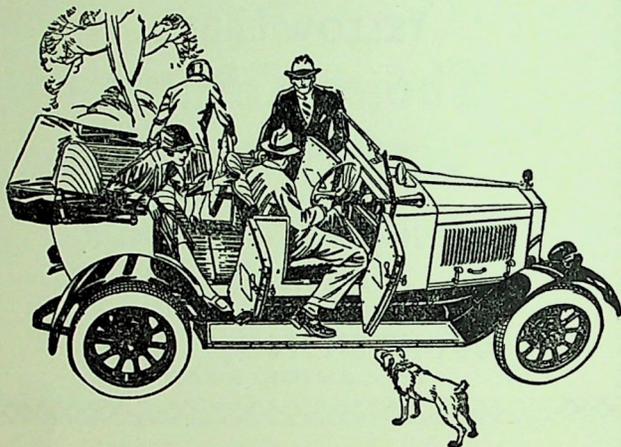
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CONTENTS

	PAGE
GREETINGS AND AN APPEAL	By THE EDITOR 1
NOTES ON CHINESE SWORD FURNITURE ..	By R. P. HOMMEL 3
AN "OLD, OLD STORY"	By ELFRIDA HUDSON 7
CONFUCIUS AND HIS DISCIPLES	By W. J. CLENNELL 16
EVOLUTION	By VERA EYTON WAVELL 17
CORRESPONDENCE .. .. .	.. .. . 18
EDITORIAL COMMENTS .. .. .	.. .. . 19
REVIEWS .. .. .	.. .. . 20
THE YALU RIVER TO LINKIANG	By R. FARQUHARSON 22
TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION NOTES .. .. .	.. .. . 27
SHELLS OF PEITAIHO	By A. W. GRABAU AND SOHTSU G. KING 30
TAI-KAM, A PARADISE FOR LEPERS	By GEORGE KIN LEUNG 40
SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND REVIEWS .. .. .	.. .. . 43
SHOOTING AND FISHING NOTES .. .. .	.. .. . 47
THE KENNEL .. .. .	.. .. . 50
THE GARDEN .. .. .	.. .. . 53
SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS 54
EDUCATIONAL NOTES AND INTELLIGENCE 55
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED 56

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Classified Index of Advertisers

<p>ART AND CURIO DEALERS : Toyo Murakami III</p> <p>AUTOMOBILES : The Auto Palace Co. ... XVIII</p> <p>BANKS : National City Bank of New York VI</p> <p>BOOKS, BOOKSELLERS AND AGENTS, ETC. : Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. ... XXXIII Oxford University Press ... XXXI</p> <p>BUILDING MATERIALS : Kailan Mining Administration XVI</p> <p>CHEMICAL IMPORTERS, DRUGGISTS, ETC. : China Export, Import and Bank Co. (Bayer Aspirin) XXVII Mee-Yeh Handels Compagnie (Jerolin) ... XXVII</p> <p>COSMETICS : Creations of Coty VII</p> <p>DEPARTMENT STORES : Weeks & Co. XIII</p> <p>DYES AND CHEMICALS : National Aniline and Chemical Co., Inc. ... XXIII</p> <p>ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS : General Electric Co. (of China) Ltd. IV Hugo Reiss & Co. Federal, Inc., (Westinghouse) ... Cover 3</p> <p>ENGINEERS, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, SHIP-BUILDERS, ETC. : Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. IV Cammell Laird & Co., Ltd. VIII Gordon & Co., Ltd. ... XX Jensen, G. S. (Bolinder's Engines) XXVIII Rose, Downs & Thompson (Far East) Ltd. ... XI Scott, Harding & Co., Ltd. XXVIII</p>	<p>FERTILIZERS : Brunner, Mond & Co. (China), Ltd. XXIII</p> <p>FOOD PRODUCTS : Allenburys' Milk Food ... I McBain, George, Import Department (Sharp's Super Kream Toffee) ... XXI James Neil's Scotch Bakery (Bermaline Bread) ... XXII Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. (Lactogen) Cover 4 Shanghai Ice and Cold Storage Co., (Clover Brand Butter) XXII</p> <p>FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS : Arts & Crafts, Ltd. ... Cover 2</p> <p>HOTELS : Astor House Hotel, Ltd. ... XXII Court Hotel XI Imperial Hotel, Ltd. The... XXII</p> <p>IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS, ETC. : Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Crittall Metal Windows) IV Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. VIII Scott, Harding & Co., Ltd. XXVIII</p> <p>INSURANCE COMPANIES : Cornhill Insurance Co., Ltd. XVI General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd. ... XV L. Moore & Co., Ltd. ... XXXVI Scott, Harding & Co., Ltd. XXVIII West Coast Life Insurance Co. XII</p> <p>JEWELLERS : Siberian Jewellery Store ... XXI Tuck Chang & Co. ... XXIX</p> <p>MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS : Burkill & Sons, A. R. ... VI Harvie, Cooke & Company (De Vilbiss Spray-Painting System) XXXVI Wattie & Co., Ltd., J. A. XIX</p>
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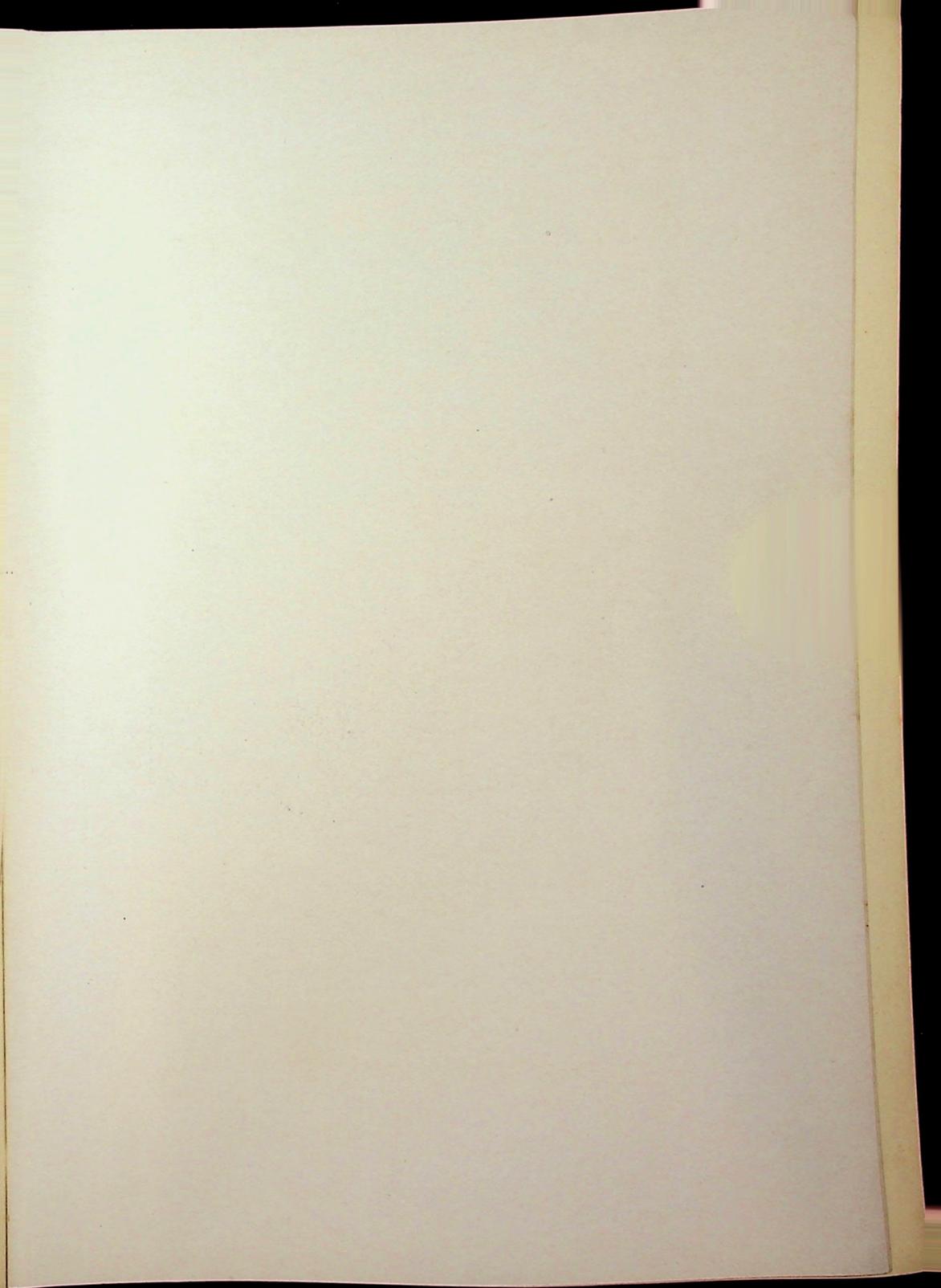
(Continued on next page).

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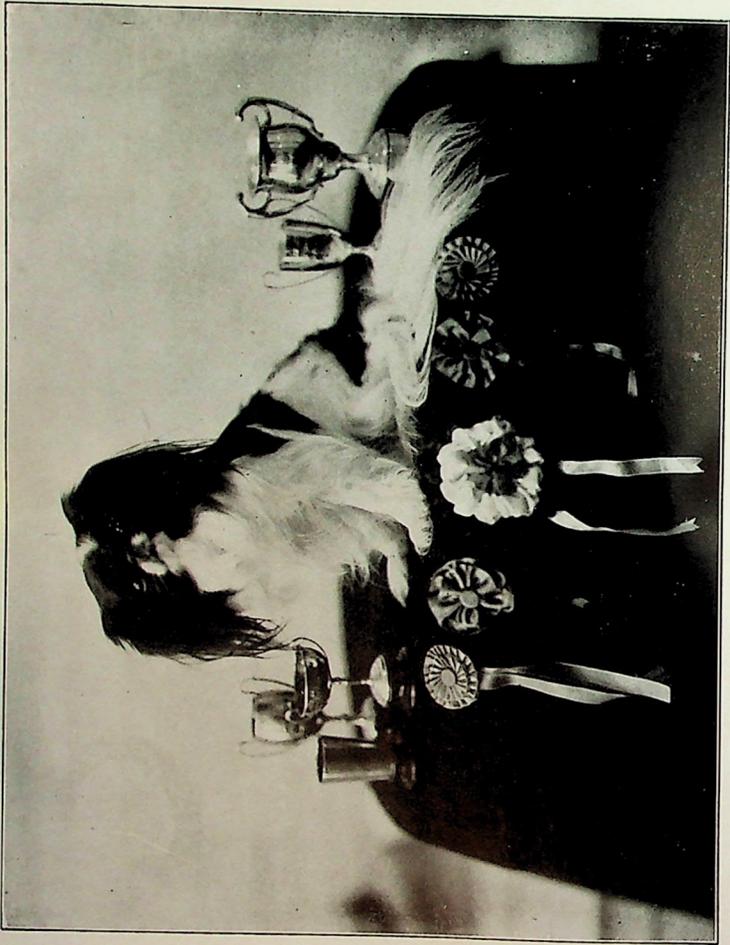
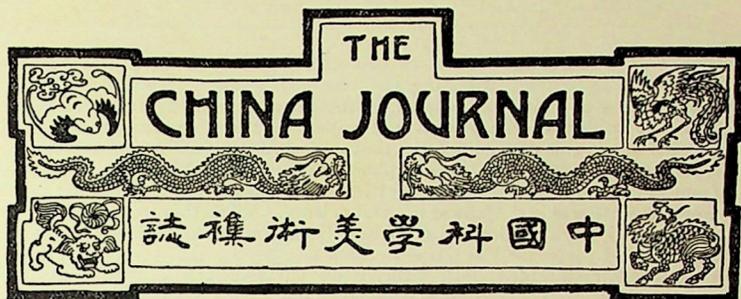


Photo by Sanzetti.

"Ki Ku San," Mrs. N. H. Schregardus' wonderful Toy Japanese Spaniel, the winner of the First Prize in the Small Dog Class in the Recent (1927) Show in Shanghai, and Champion Bitch of the Show in 1924.

(See page 52)



VOL. VIII

JANUARY 1928

No. 1

GREETINGS AND AN APPEAL

BY
THE EDITOR

Once again we come before our readers with the record of another year behind us, a year as difficult as any *The China Journal* has yet faced. We come with greetings and an appeal. The longed for improvement in conditions in China is slow in coming about, and the task, for others as well as ourselves, of holding on has been a considerable strain. Though we are able to say that we can detect a slight improvement in general conditions, while we are full of optimism regarding the future, it is far from easy just to carry on from month to month. Nevertheless, we have made every effort to keep up the standard of *The China Journal* during the past twelve months, and we leave it to our readers to judge whether or not we have succeeded in our aim. We think we have, and we intend to continue to maintain the same standard if not to advance it even further during the present year.

During the past year a gentleman who has had wide experience in the work of organized spreading of knowledge, and who himself has inaugurated a great movement in the Pacific region along these lines, called on us while passing through Shanghai on his way from Honolulu to the Philippines and said he wished to congratulate us on accomplishing the impossible, namely, in having made a scientific journal support itself without subsidy or outside financial help.

While we feel duly flattered, we cannot allow this compliment to go without a little correction. We would like to say that *The China Journal*, though devoting space to scientific matters, is not by any means a purely scientific journal. As our readers well know, we cover a far wider field even than science, dealing, as we do, also with art, travel, folklore, litera-

THE CHINA JOURNAL

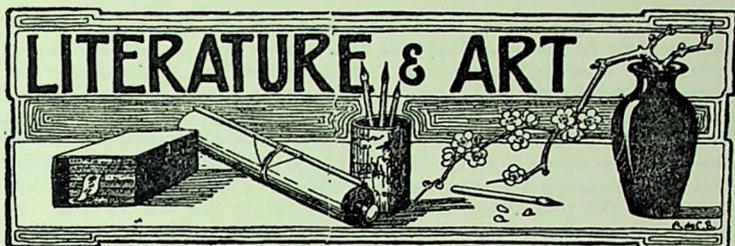
ture, customs, certain aspects of commerce, and even more popular subjects, such as dogs, gardening, shooting and fishing. In fact, we have endeavoured to make the appeal of the journal as wide as possible. The only subject of almost universal appeal that we have not taken up is politics, and this under the belief that in these days of stress and turmoil it is well that there should be one publication emanating from China free from politics and all that the subject involves, a journal that shows to the world the other side of Chinese life and culture. With this correction we accept the congratulations of our friend from Honolulu, feeling that we have earned them, for *The China Journal* is unique amongst its kind in that it has maintained itself entirely by subscriptions and advertisements. Even in its early stages it received not a cent of subsidy and not a cash of financial support other than from its advertisers and subscribers, who received value for their money.

But to continue this we need the co-operation of our readers. We want the journal even more widely known than it is now; we want many more subscribers; and we want our subscribers to support the journal by placing, whenever possible, their shopping orders with our advertisers. If our readers would remember to talk about the journal and try to interest their friends in it sufficiently to become subscribers, and if they would buy from our advertisers, our task of keeping it going would be greatly facilitated and the journal's future assured.

In wishing our readers a happy and prosperous New Year we make this appeal, feeling sure that there will be a ready response. At the same time, and in the name of that for which we stand, the spreading of knowledge in and about China and the Far East, and the resulting creation of a better understanding and a deeper sympathy between the peoples of the East and the West, we thank all those who in any way, as contributors, subscribers or advertisers, have helped us to make *The China Journal* what it is to-day.

AU REVOIR

We regret to announce that Miss Marian Rockwell, who has been with us for over a year as Assistant Editor is leaving China for Japan on the 9th of this month, and is severing her connections with *The China Journal*. In saying *au revoir* we wish her every success in the new position she is taking up in Kobe.—EDITOR.



NOTES ON CHINESE SWORD FURNITURE

BY

R. P. HOMMEL

In a previous number of this magazine were shown a number of interesting ancient jade articles illustrating Chinese sword furniture,* and the omission of, perhaps, the most important part of the ancient Chinese scabbard prompted me to submit the following notes.

Careful excavations of ancient graves in Korea by Japanese scholars† and observations with a discerning eye of the position of jade pieces around the swords found in some of the excavated graves have established that ancient pieces of jade conforming more or less to the type shown in Fig. 1 were the means to fasten the sword to the belt. The rectangular loop, which at first sight seems meant for the passing through of a belt, fitted into a recess scooped from the side of the wooden scabbard. In order to demonstrate this mode of fastening to my own satisfaction I have mounted one of these old jade pieces upon a flat strip of wood in the manner indicated and found it quite inadequate. Having gone this far the loop of the jade piece was still gaping and it was an obvious thing to attempt the further fastening of the jade to the wood, the imagined scabbard, by winding a string around it in the manner shown in Fig. 2. Now the jade was firmly attached, as it should be, and for utility two further spaces were provided, one on top for the passage of a cord and the other below, a wider one, to receive the belt. I was personally satisfied that this was the manner of fastening the jade to the scabbard, but received a convincing proof in another way. Mr. E. A. Strehlneck, the Shanghai connoisseur, to whom I showed my demonstration piece, accepted my view and said that this explained the petrified string markings side by side in the loop of such a jade piece in his collection dating from the Chow Dynasty.

*See illustrations opposite p. 296—*The China Journal*, Vol. VI, No. 6, June 1927.

†Archeological Researches in the Ancient Lolang District. *Report of Service of Antiquities*, Vol. IV, 1925. Government General of Chosen.

Laufer,* who classes these jades under Girdle Jades, as has been usually done so far, says that this type occurs only in jade and never in bronze. Conforming in a way to this view we find in the *K'ang Hsi* dictionary under the jade (玉) radical the character *Chih* (璠) with the explanation that it is a sword ornament of jade pronounced also *Wei*. Yen Shi-Ku (579-645 A.D.), it continues, says the ornament at the mouth of the sword is called *T'an* (鐔) and the nose, *Pi* (鼻), is called *Wei* (衛), meaning the same as the character *Chih*. Laufer, who was very near the proper explanation, refers to the *Ku Yu Tu Pu*, the illustrated catalogue of ancient jades belonging to the emperor Kao Tsung (1107-87 A.D.), where a number of our scabbard jades are shown and interpreted as *Wei*, that is, decorations placed on the top of the sword scabbard with which to fasten it to the girdle, but he calls this mode impossible and explanation erroneous. In the *Shuo Wen* dictionary the *Chih* also occurs under the jade radical and is explained as a piece on the side of the scabbard for the leathern belt to pass through. Incidentally we are now able to correct the statement in the June 1927 number of this journal where the knob at the handle of the sword is called *Wei* (璠), the same as *Chih*, as we have found, and really the name of the scabbard jade we are now discussing.

Old pieces of jade have always been considered by the Chinese as highly efficient amulets, and this coupled with their antiquarian value must account for the fact that so many of the *Chih*, the scabbard belt-clasp, as we might term it, can still be found at the present day. The genuine ones, which are no doubt rare, were used not much later than the end of the Han Dynasty, but the demand for them as amulets did not then cease and many were made under the Tang and Sung Dynasties which can hardly be distinguished from the ancient genuine ones, according to the archæologist, Wu Ta-ch'eng. Now that we know the precise significance of these jade clasps it is an easy matter to reject many as later products which would not lend themselves to be used as an attachment for the scabbard. Misinterpreted for belt-buckles, as they were, the imitators modified them to make this the more plausible. The rectangular slot was taken to be the most prominent feature and the overhanging part which formed the important loop for the belt was neglected and shortened, or sometimes given a curve which unduly narrowed the underpart. Fig. 3 gives the profiles of several impossible scabbard belt-clasps. As deviating most from the original purpose, must be considered the kind (see the specimen in the center of Fig. 3) where on the underpart a knob has been added with a decorated face, which looks pretty enough but destroys the usefulness of the clasp. Once in place on the scabbard the decorated surface of the knob is forever hidden from view, besides which the recess for the belt is blocked and no longer available for the free passage of the belt. The piece represented in Fig. 1 shows the best proportion, both recesses, the one for the encircling string and the other for the belt, being of about equal size. A third

*Erthold Laufer, *Jade*, Chicago 1912.

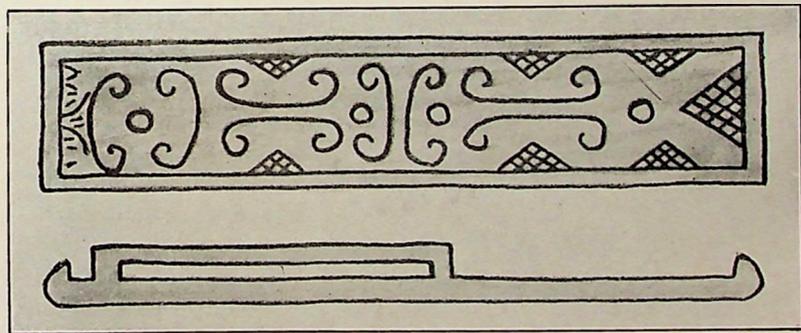


Fig. 1.—Type of Ancient Jade Sword-Fastener.

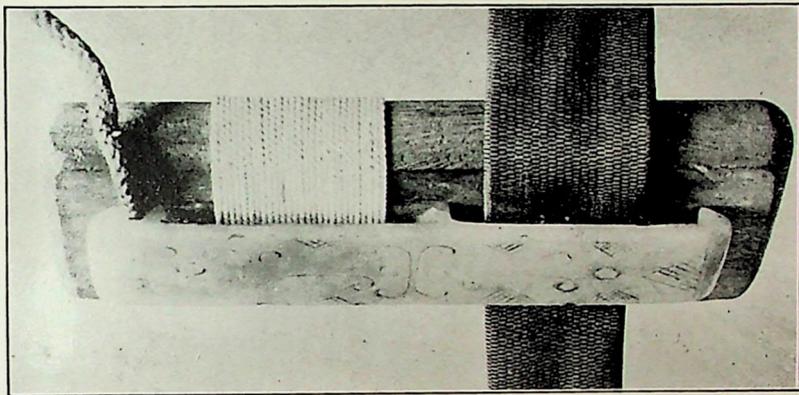
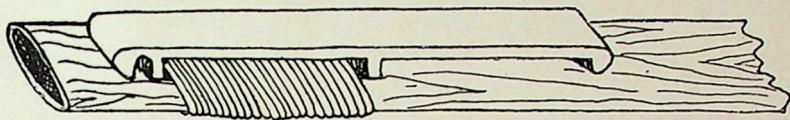
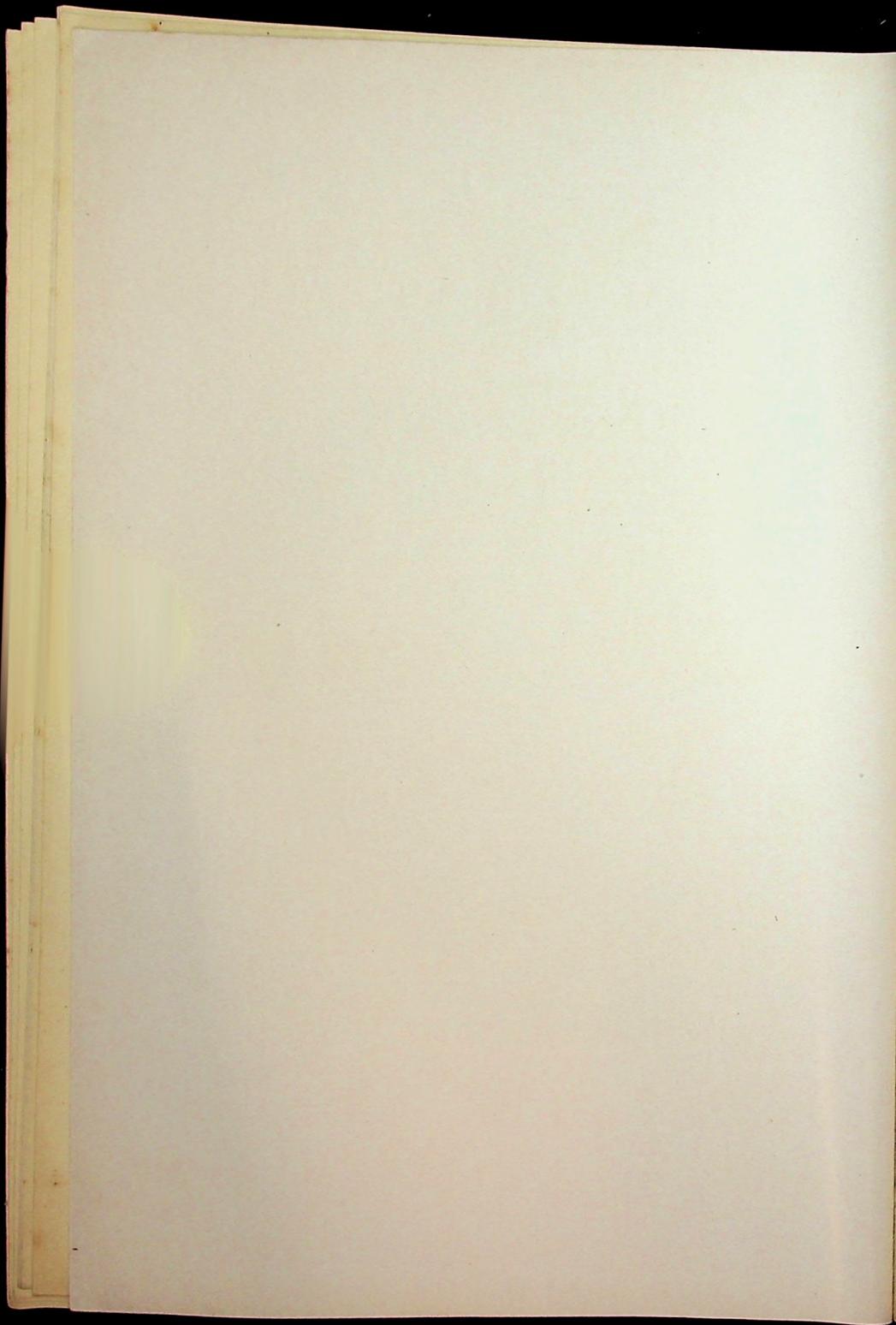


Fig. 2.—Showing how Jade Sword-Fastener was tied onto the Sword Scabbard and clipped onto the Belt.





NOTES ON CHINESE SWORD FURNITURE

space, large enough for the passage of a cord (Fig. 2), is always a feature of the clasp, and it seems likely that it served for attaching a tassel with which swords were decorated already in the Han Dynasty and probably much earlier. We shall have occasion to speak about the significance of the tassel later on.

What influence led to the abandonment of the jade clasp we do not know, but suspect that it was foreign influence from Western Asia which suggested metal fittings on the scabbard. These could be easily made to encircle the scabbard, with an eye attached to the side of the scabbard for making a connection with the belt. The new mode of suspension required two eyes for attachment and we find, therefore, two separate metal clasps on the upper part of the scabbard. Chinese conservatism, however, did not allow such a distinctive feature as the decorated jade plaque on the scabbard to pass out and be lost forever, and so we find even to this day a remnant of it on one of the metal fittings of the scabbard. Fig 4 shows such a fitting on a sword, a few hundred years old, with the hydra, a favoured decoration of the old jade clasps. The encircling band with protruding eye is attached, not in the center of the plaque as one would expect from a practical point of view, but near the one end, in remembrance, as it were, of the jade clasp which was thus fastened to leave the remaining part available for the passing of the belt. If you should ask the Chinese artisan why he attaches the plaque in this manner, the only reason he could give would be that it has always been done that way, and if we are thoughtful we accept it, and, by linking up the past with the present, gain understanding not to be got in any other way.

Remains to be said a word about an adornment of old scabbard jades, the ever recurring hydra or water-snake which is pictured in Figs. 4, 5, and 6. It reminds me of an old Icelandic Saga which has been retold by Maurice Hewlett* after ancient sources. An impetuous youth asks an old warrior for the loan of his famed sword to settle a grievance born of love. The loan is not denied and the old warrior brings out his sword Shavening from its hiding-place under his bedding, removes the sheepskin covering and lays it on his knees. "Shavening," we are quoting now, "had a long handle with a short guard. Attached to the handle by two leather thongs was a purse of leather sewn up. 'This purse,' he said, 'goes about with Shavening everywhere. Now you must leave that alone. And when you get to your battle-place, this is what you shall do. You shall take yourself apart from all men, and draw Shavening slowly from his scabbard until you have him fair in the light. Stretch him out his length, hold him up, and blow upon him. Then watch him. A little snake will come forth from under the guard, with a flat head. He will come out half-way and look at you. Now you must hold Shavening steady, and in such a way that the snake can go back under the hilt.'" This simple account illustrates in a forceful manner how primitive races, near to the fountain-heads of nature, saw and felt the soul in things which to us are inanimate and dead. Shavening, the sword, is a being, it has a name, it has a soul, and the

*Maurice Hewlett, *A Lovers' Tale*, London 1915.

snake is the embodiment of the soul. As a person wears an amulet to ward off evil influences so the sword has the purse of leather, attached to the hilt, and "this purse goes about with Shavening everywhere" to guard him against harm from inimical forces.

The analogy is apparent and it is not necessary to excuse the reference to Icelandic lore or try to find a connecting link. The scabbard jade with the hydra had its origin probably before the Chow Dynasty, a time when art yet sprung from the emotions of the people, an ebullition of the soul of the community, understood by all through intimate relationship. Mr. Strehlneck's Chow jade referred to above must serve again an illustration. The plaque shows nothing else but tossing waves, and if we attempt to find our way back to the primitive contemplation of older races, we can at least imagine what they saw in times of high emotion, as, in the tense moment before a struggle of life and death, the emerging of the hydra from the waves to pour confidence into the heart of the warrior. By the time of the Han Dynasty the intensity of the belief in animism begins to wane and individualism enters into the realm of art. The decorations on the scabbard jade commence to vary more and more, beside the hydra we find the so-called silkworm (sleeping cocoon) pattern, see Fig. 1, and the grain or millet pattern, Fig. 5. The latter in an almost prosaic way seems to repeat the rows of calcified papillae which stand out from the shagreen covering of the scabbard. Whether the Chinese ever tied a leather bag or the like to their swords in the way of amulet we do not know, but it is certain that the tassel which we find attached to Chinese swords since oldest times had once a deeper meaning and was only later misunderstood as a decorative feature and retained as such.

That old traditions are still alive is shown by Fig. 6, a bronze hydra upon a wrought iron base, a comparatively modern product, mounted upon the scabbard of a dagger for merely decorative purposes. The simple artisan who wrought it was still under the influence of old beliefs which held their sway over this interesting people for thousands of years. And to-day if you enter the lowly hut of the country people you may find a sword made out of cash hung to the bed curtain as a talisman, or see a rusty old sword stuck into the child's cradle, not for the mother to have it at hand when danger threatens, but put there with the unconsciously lingering belief that it is animated and endowed with protective powers which can exert themselves without the intercession of man.

I hope to have shown in these few notes that the *Chih*, the scabbard belt-clasp, has an important place in the ancient sword furniture of the Chinese. Incidentally, I have touched upon Chinese sword lore, and, in conclusion, wish to suggest that this is a field whose investigation may yield rich treasures. I can visualize, for instance, that by it the old Chinese dragon, a crystallization of the elementary forces of fire, water and earth, could be dragged from his lair to tell us a tale from which we could weave together his genealogy. This task, however, I trust may be undertaken by hands more competent than mine.

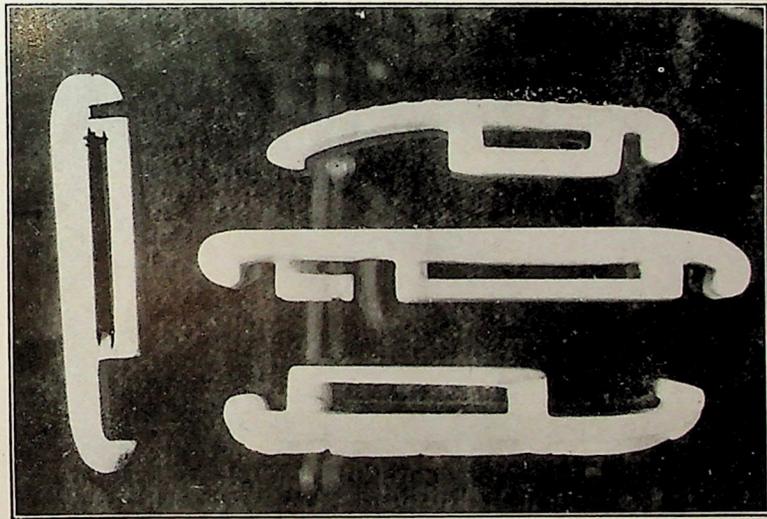


Fig. 3.—Several Impossible Scabbard Belt-clasps.

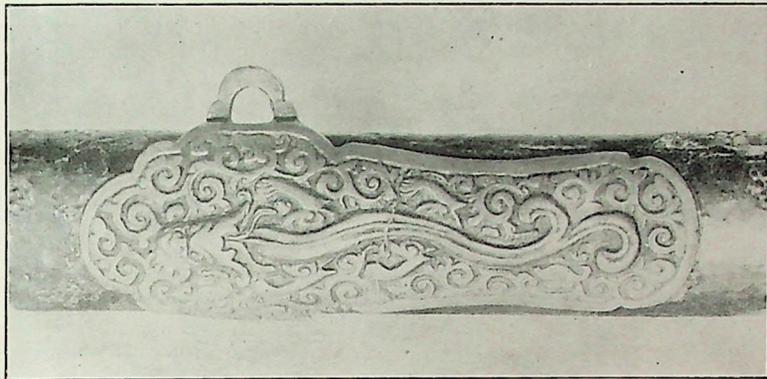
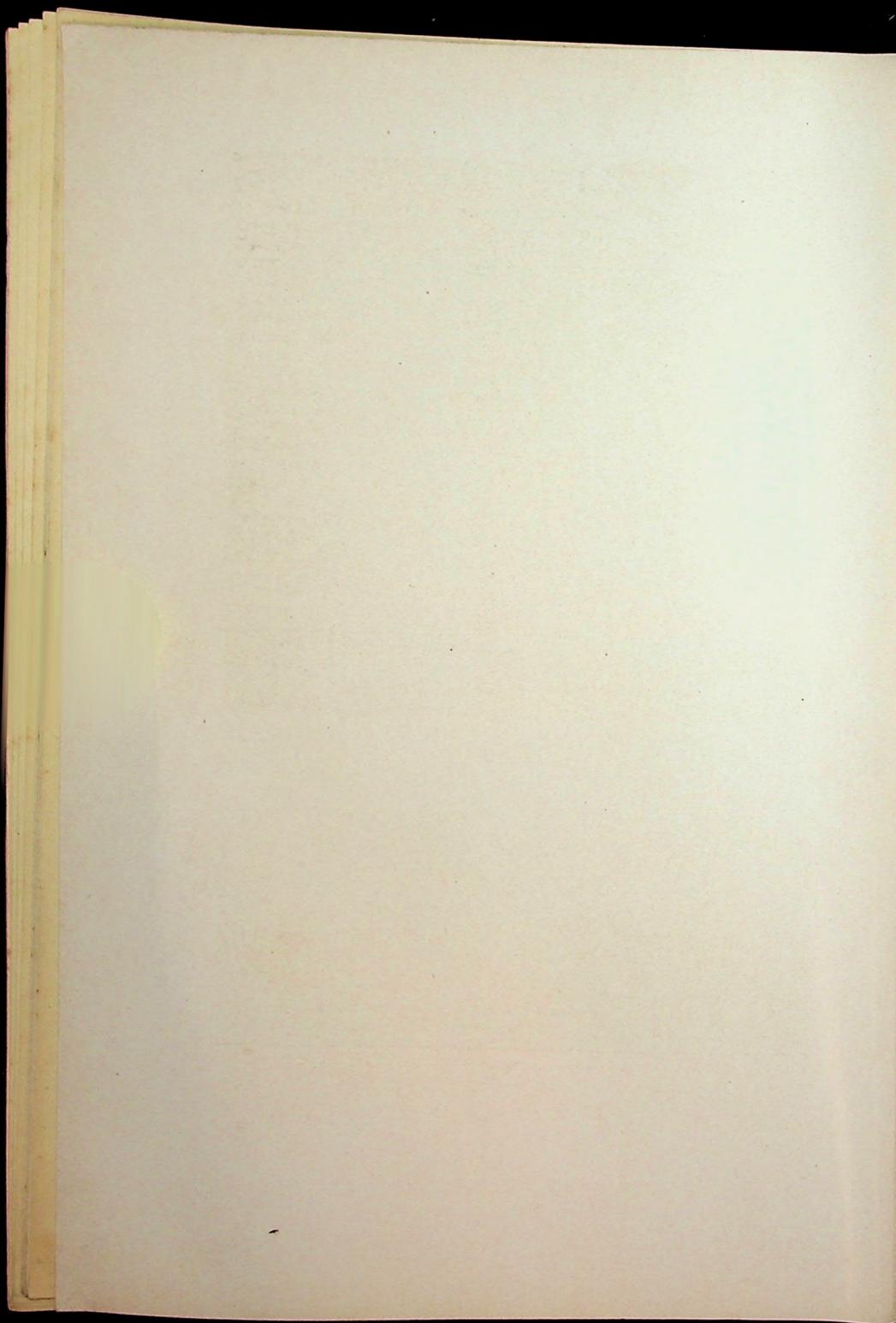


Fig. 4.—A more modern Sword Scabbard Clasp showing ancient Design.



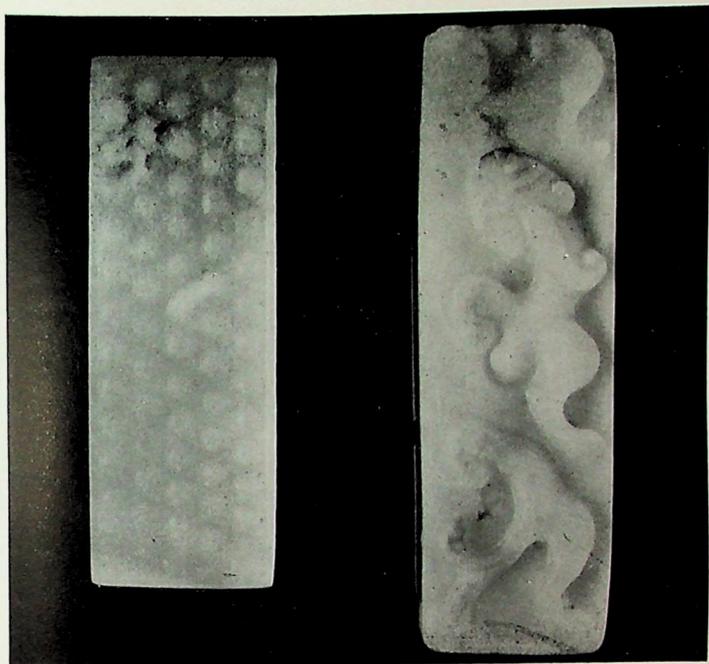


Fig. 5.—The "Hydra" Decoration on Ancient Jade Sword Scabbard Clasp.

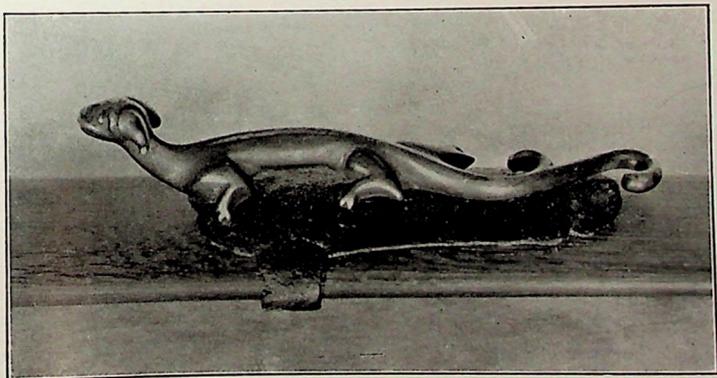
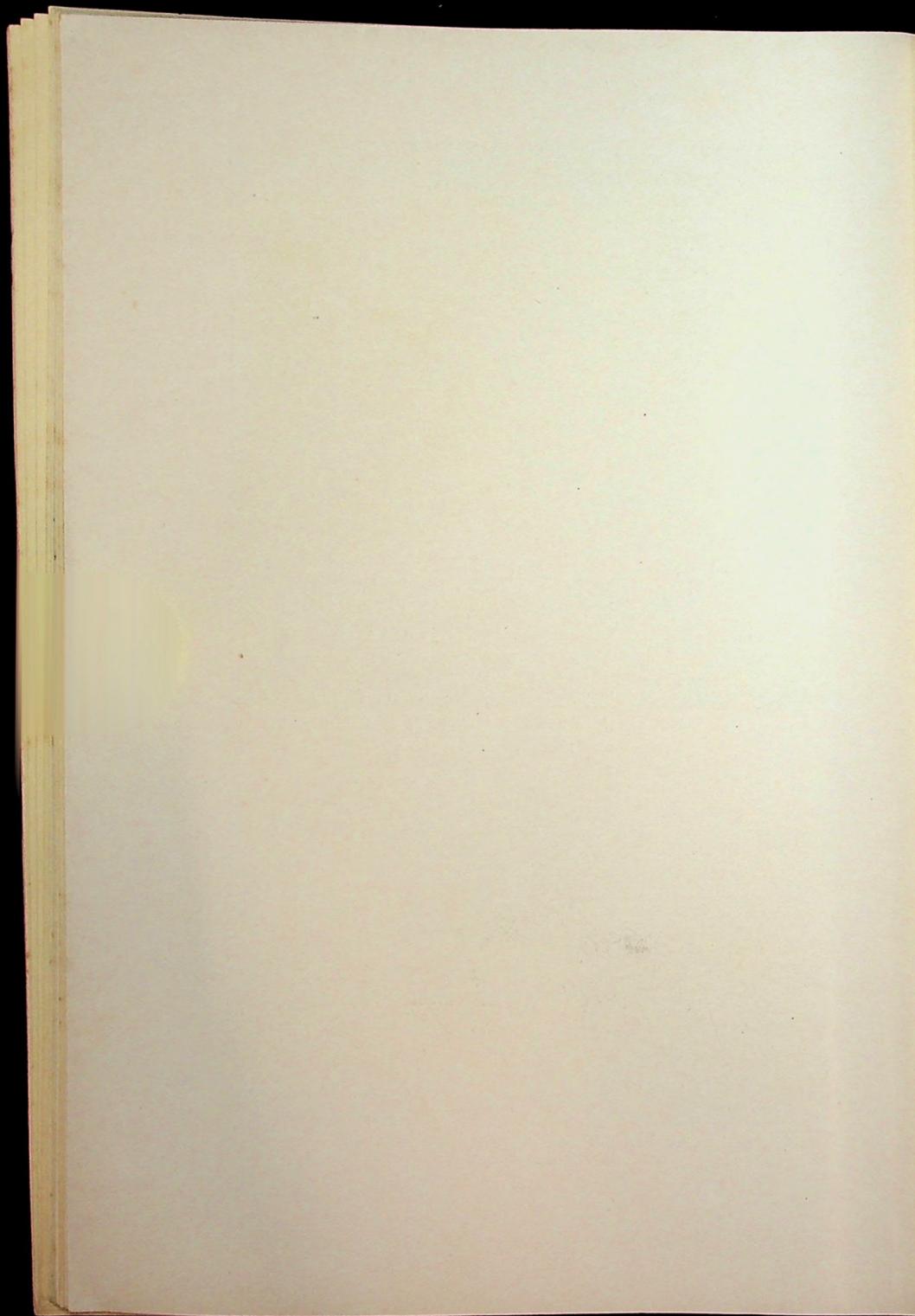


Fig. 6.—Another ancient Sword Scabbard Clasp with the "Hydra" Decoration.



AN OLD, OLD STORY *

BY

ELFRIDA HUDSON.

During the Ming period of the Chinese empire two brothers, surnamed Kya, had distinguished themselves in their country's service and had therefore risen high in imperial favour. Their wealth and fame were great; their magnificent palaces with extensive park-like grounds adjoined each other in the city of Peking. Each had a son to succeed to his great wealth, but these sons, however, did not long survive after coming into their inheritance, and all the wealth of the family fell to Lady Kya, the widow of one of them.

At the time of this story Lady Kya with her younger son and family occupied the Yong Koh Palace while her elder son lived in the Nyung Koh Palace. Lady Kya was a gay and pleasure-loving old lady, who spent money freely to satisfy her desires, almost daily ordering banquets, theatricals and entertainments of various kinds. In short, she made life so gay for all around her that it was considered a piece of good luck even to be a servant in her household. She was also noted for her many charities.

The news of the death of her only daughter, whom she had given in marriage to an official in the south, came as a great shock to Lady Kya in the midst of her pleasures. The mirth in the palace came to a sudden stop, while its mistress gave herself up to grief and mourning. In the midst of her sorrow she thought of her motherless little grand-daughter whom she had never seen, and in her yearning for her she wrote to her son-in-law asking him to give the child into her care. The widower welcomed this proposal, as he found it an irksome task to look after a delicate girl. In this way Ling Tai Yu came to join the flock of petted and indulged grandchildren that surrounded Lady Kya.

When Tai Yu and her escort arrived at Peking they found the sedan chairs from Yong Koh Palace awaiting them at the jetty. Tai Yu remembered having heard her mother tell how superior her grandmother's household was to that of most people. When she observed the nice clothes and good manners even of the coolies, she began to fear that she might not know how to behave in such a grand place. She charged herself not to chatter too much nor to make any unnecessary movements, else she might make of herself a laughing-stock.

Her chair passed through the city gates into the busy streets. Tai Yu watched through the wire gauze of its windows the big houses and temples and the busy market-places. After a few hours ride her chair was lowered in front of a very large gate with stone lions on each side, and an inscription above in large gold letters "Yong Koh Foo. Erected by

*From 'The Dream of the Red Chamber' partly literally translated, partly retold.

THE CHINA JOURNAL

Imperial Sanction." Then Tai Yu knew she had arrived at the home of her grandmother. In the distance she could see a similar high gate, the entrance to Nyung Koh Foo where her eldest uncle lived. When they had passed through the gate, a bevy of servants, male and female, came to meet her. Four livery-clad men took her chair from the coolies while the women followed. Again it was lowered before a beautifully carved gate and the women came up to help her alight. They led her into a spacious hall with wide passage ways on each side, in front of which, in lieu of doors, were large onyx screens framed in ebony. All the woodwork in this hall was magnificently carved, especially the beams in the ceiling, from which cages of singing-birds and gay-plumed parrots were suspended.

Slave-girls, dressed in brilliant red and green, came running up to Tai Yu, pleasantly smiling, "Oh, Miss Ling, Lady Kya was just speaking about you, and here you are," while others hurried back to announce the arrival of the eagerly expected granddaughter.

When Tai Yu entered the "Inner Apartment" a silvery-haired old lady came to meet her, attended by two maids. Tai Yu, knowing that this lady must be her grandmother, was just going to make the customary prostrations when the old lady caught her in her arms and pressed her to her heart. "Flesh of my flesh and bone of my bone!" she cried while tears rolled down her faded cheeks. This touching scene impressed the bystanders, so there was hardly a dry eye in the room. When the old lady had calmed down a little she began to introduce to Tai Yu the number one and number two wives of her uncle and of her eldest cousin. Tai-Yu bowed to them respectively. Lady Kya gave orders to call the cousins, saying, "To-day, having guests from afar, we must give them a holiday."

After a while three young girls entered the room. The eldest, Yung Ching, was short and plump; her cheeks were like ripe peaches, and her nose shone like a goose bill, on the whole she made a pleasing appearance. Ta Ching had a tall and supple figure, a slender waist and sloping shoulders; her face was a perfect oval and her eyebrows were finely pencilled. There was something spirited about her that made one's eyes rest on her with delight, forgetting for the moment that there were such things as evil and falsehood in the world. The youngest, Si Ching, was a pretty child. The dresses and jewellery of the sisters were all alike.

Tai Yu greeted them all; and as tea and sweetmeats were served they began to get acquainted.

The conversation naturally fell on Tai Yu's mother, on her illness and medical treatment, her death and her funeral. The old lady began again to abandon herself to her sorrow, "Oh, my child, my child, my precious only daughter. Have you left me so suddenly, and shall I never see your face again? Never shall I cease to mourn you!" while officious maids tried to calm her and serve her tea.

All the relatives naturally kept observing Tai Yu. Their common impression was that she was extremely delicate, her soul seemed too strong for her frail body. Some one asked her if she was not taking medicine for her health.

"I don't remember the day," said Tai Yu, "when I did not take medicine. I have been treated by the most famous doctors, but it is of no use. I remember when I was three years old, a bald headed Buddhist priest told my mother that the only way of keeping me in life was to let me leave home and become a nun. When my parents were not willing to allow that, he suggested that if I should never hear the sound of crying nor see anyone but my parents, my life might be prolonged. Fortunately they did not pay much attention to his words. At present I am taking the Yang Yung pills."

"That is a very good medicine," said Lady Kya, "We will see that you get plenty of it."

The sound of laughter could be heard from the hall outside and a loud voice saying, "Oh, that's too bad! The traveller has arrived, and I was not there to welcome her."

Tai Yu wondered who it could be who dared to speak with such abandon in this punctilious household, when in came a very startling lady escorted by women attendants old and young. She was not in simple attire like her cousins but resplendent in brocades and embroideries. Her head-dress was magnificently set with various jewels; a hair-pin with a phoenix head was stuck through the coils of her glossy hair. Her long wine-coloured robe was embroidered all over with butterflies; over this she had a short sleeveless jacket of silver fox, and below it could be seen her jade-coloured brocade skirt. Her figure was full of life and vigour; her eyes were peculiarly shaped, almost three cornered like those of the phoenix, and her eyebrows arched over them and slanted downwards like the branches of the weeping willow. She might have been considered very gay and frivolous, if she had not carried herself with extreme dignity.

Tai Yu rose from her chair and went to meet her.

"This lady you do not know yet, my dear," said Lady Kya smiling. "She is our famous Lah Tsz (nickname for a rambunctious person) who tyrannizes over all of us. You may call her Lah Tsz Phoenix."

Tai Yu did not understand this pleasantry. At last one of the cousins explained to her that this lady was her cousin Kya Lien's wife. Then she remembered her mother having told her of this girl, named Hyien Voong (Phoenix), who was married to her eldest uncle Kya Soh's son, how she had been brought up as a boy and had always been dressed in boy's clothes.

Hyien Voong greeted her cordially while she scrutinized her from top to toe. Then she went silently to sit by Lady Kya's side saying in a low voice, "I have heard that there do exist such ethereal elf-like beings under heaven, but I have never seen any until to-day. How sad that she has lost her mother when so young!" And she began to wipe her eyes with her handkerchief.

"Here now I have just succeeded in controlling myself," said Lady Kya, "and you come and upset me again. The little girl has travelled a long way, she must be very tired, and she is not strong. We should do all in our power to cheer her."

"I beg a thousand pardons, revered ancestor, I forgot what your feelings might be in my admiration of the girl's angelic beauty." Hyien Voong went again to Tai Yu, took her by the hand and said, "How old are you, little sister? Have you studied much? What medicine are you taking? Do you think you will be homesick here? Which are your favourite dishes? Let me know and I will see that you get them. Which games do you like best? If the amahs and slave girls should not serve you well, you must let me know."

Before Tai Yu had had time to answer any of these questions, Hyien Voong had already turned away and was speaking to the servants, "Is Miss Ling's baggage carried in yet? See to it that her escort get refreshment and rest in the servant's dining-room."

Later Tai Yu, under the charge of some waiting women, was sent in a mule cart to the different houses to pay her respects to her uncles. The eldest was not quite well and excused himself, the second one was gone with his son to the temple, it being a fast day. His wife, who was at home, received Tai Yu kindly and made her take a seat beside her. She said she was anxious to charge Tai Yu about something that was on her mind. In regard to her daughters she had no worry, they were good girls and clever both at their studies and at their needlework, but she was very much troubled about her son—in fact they all were—he was the family sorrow. "You may judge for yourself," said her aunt, "when you meet him. Be very careful not to tease him or provoke him."

Tai Yu remembered her mother having told her of this queer cousin, how he liked girls' company and disliked his studies, and how his grandmother doted on him, so that no one dared to cross him. "I know whom aunt means," she said, "my mother has told me of him, his name is Pao Yu, and he is one year older than I. He treats his sisters very well but he is hard to manage. But I shall have nothing to do with him. I will be in the 'Inner Apartment' and he with the men, so there will be no occasion for my provoking him."

"There is where you are mistaken," said her aunt smiling. "From childhood he has been with his sisters, and now we cannot change it because his grandmother humours him in everything. It is all right, of course, if you girls will pay no attention to him, and not speak much to him, for he gets very excited."

Tai Yu promised to be careful. When she returned to the house it was already supper time. Tai Yu was given the seat of honour beside her grandmother. After a silent meal she was questioned about her studies. Tai Yu said she had finished the Four Books and asked in her turn what books her cousins were studying.

"Books!" exclaimed Lady Kya. "They are not so far along as that, they are only studying separate characters."

An attendant announced the arrival of Lord Kya Pao Yu.

Tai Yu was of course anxious to see this cousin. She observed him closely as he entered. He was a bright looking youth, elegantly dressed. His cap, lavishly trimmed with pearls, had two gold dragons in front which met on his forehead. His broad brow showed intelligence; underneath the beautifully pencilled eyebrows his eyes gleamed like rippling

waves. His face was round and had a very pleasant expression; it seemed as if even anger could not disfigure it.

A shock passed through Tai Yu's delicate frame when she first saw him. She felt as if she knew him and had met him before.

He bowed respectfully to his grandmother and she told him to go immediately to his mother, who wished to see him.

When he returned he was dressed in plainer clothes.

"You have not spoken to your cousin yet," observed Lady Kya, "and you have already changed your apparel."

Pao Yu had watched with interest the beautiful young girl. He knew, of course, that she must be the daughter of his aunt Ling who had recently died. He walked up to her and made a low bow, then he returned to his seat in silence still holding her with his eyes. She seemed to him a wonderful girl, different from any he had ever met. Her brows seemed to be knit in thought, still there was no frown on her smooth forehead; a smile seemed to hover about her lips, though her face was in perfect repose. There was a moist gleam in her eyes that spoke of a highly emotional nature, and there was a pathetic sadness about her as of one suffering from a lingering disease. He wondered how such a sensitive creature would be able to endure the rough storms of life. At last he said, "I have seen this cousin before."

"How is that possible?" asked Lady Kya.

"May be my eyes have never seen her, but my heart has, and it knows her," said Pao Yu with wistful earnestness.

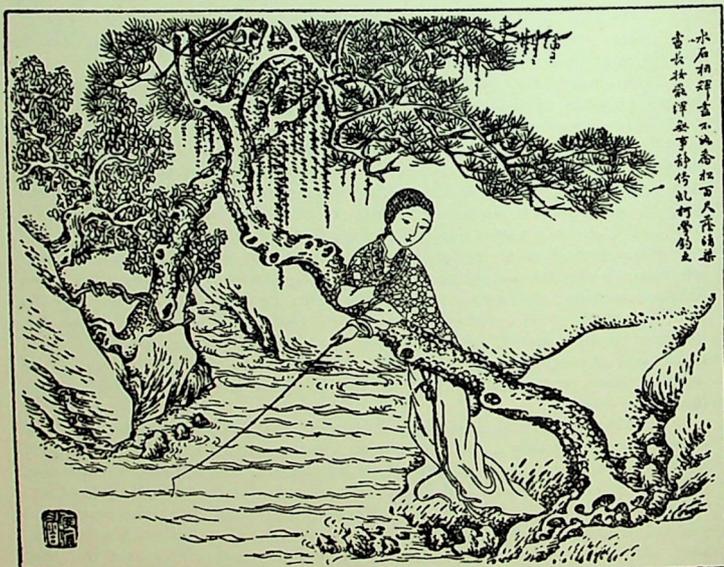
"So much the better," said Lady Kya satisfied, "then there will be no trouble about your getting along together."

There never was any trouble about their getting along. Pao Yu, who had been very backward in his studies, began to take a new interest in them when he watched Tai Yu's eager enjoyment of them. It was like discovering a new world to find that there was something alive and full of interest in these seemingly dry-as-dust old tomes. And Tai Yu! What discoveries did not she make? A whole world of gaiety and pleasure opened up to her such as she had never dreamed could be, banquets and theatricals, picnics in the park, boat-excursions on the lake, fishing parties; and in all these enterprises Pao Yu was the life and the leading spirit. He seemed to her like a magician, who could, with one motion of his wand, strike colours into everything, make the flowers grow and the birds sing. It was no wonder that his grandmother doted on him, they were so alike, both so full of vigour and determined to enjoy life to its fullest.

In this congenial and happy atmosphere Tai Yu's health began to improve remarkably. She met with kindness from everybody; in fact, she soon became the pet of the whole household. As for Pao Yu and she, they soon realized that they could not get along without each other. Once, when Tai Yu happened to mention her belief that she would die young, Pao Yu was overwhelmed with grief. He declared solemnly, that if she died, he would retire from the world and spend the rest of his day in a Buddhist monastery preparing to meet her in the next world.

Later another young girl came to join the circle of Lady Kya's grandchildren at the Young Koh Palace. Her mother, the sister of Pao Yu's mother, had been left a widow, and she and her daughter were invited to make their home at the Yong Koh Palace, the hospitality of which never seemed to have any limit. Its spacious halls and comfortable chambers were always open to entertain relatives and friends. This girl, named Pao Chai, was a very handsome girl, radiant with health, clever and sensible.

Soon poor Tai Yu began to find that she had to share with the newcomer the love and attention that before had been all her own. She could not help liking the amiable Pao Chai, but in spite of her efforts at suppressing them her heart kept having misgivings. How natural it was that every one should prefer Pao Chai to herself—Pao Chai, so beautiful, so kind, so full of life. It did one good only to look at her. Compared to her what was Tai Yu? A puny, delicate miserable cry-baby. Yes, try how she might she could never keep the tears from welling up in her eyes at the most trifling provocation. She hated herself for this weakness. It would be strange also if Pao Yu should not love Pao Chai more than herself.



Her Heart had Mis-givings.

Tai Yu really agonized herself in vain, for though Pao Yu sometimes enjoyed the company of this new cousin, it was Tai Yu that filled his whole heart. Gradually tormented by this demon of jealousy Tai Yu began to suffer in health, her cheeks usually pale became transparent. People noticed the change in her but did not, of course, understand its cause. The three cousins seemed to have a very happy time together, bandying words, solving conundrums and writing poetry. Of the three, Tai Yu seemed indeed to be the one in the highest spirits; she almost surpassed her usual self in cleverness and brilliancy, and often her beautiful face was seen lit up with mischievous humour.

At last the time came when Pao Yu's parents and grandmother thought it proper to look about for a wife for him. They naturally considered first the two cousins in whom Pao Yu had already shown himself so interested, and their choice fell unhesitatingly on Pao Chai because of her excellent health. They were troubled how to tell Pao Yu of their decision, because they all knew of his exceeding love for Tai Yu. Pao Yu happened to be ill at the time, so they decided to postpone the announcement to him.

Meanwhile the preparations for the wedding went on apace. Pao Chai had given her consent to be the bride. The day for the wedding was set. The bridegroom was the only one left in ignorance. At last he was told that he was to marry his cousin, and, as he had been given to understand that this cousin was Tai Yu, he was overjoyed.

The wedding was solemnized with great festivities. The bride, who had been away for some time, arrived in her flowery chair, the band struck up the wedding march and the bride and bridegroom performed the ceremony, the worshipping of Heaven and Earth, that made them irrevocably husband and wife.

Then came the moment when, according to custom, the bridegroom should lift the veil from his bride's face. Pao Yu did so and—he stood as though turned to stone. So almost did the whole bridal party. The bride at last left the room.

Then it seemed as if Pao Yu had found his voice. "Who was that?" he asked in a grating voice, pointing to the door, through which Pao Chai had passed.

"Your wife, Pao Chai," some one answered.

"Tai Yu, you mean. Tai Yu is my wife!" he shrieked. "I want Tai Yu! I want Tai Yu! Oh, save us, save us! Bring us together!"

While this was going on in the festal halls Tai Yu was lying in a far-away part of the palace quietly waiting for death. In the hurry and bustle of the preparations of the last weeks all had neglected her, thinking they would make it up to her when the wedding was over. She was tended by her faithful slave girl whom she had brought from her home. Faint strains of the wedding music came to her on the gusts of the wind, but they could not now disturb the calmness and serenity of her soul. She had passed her ordeal, she had conquered her jealousies and passions. She could now look, like a freed spirit, into the eternities, into the pure serene, where she knew she was going to meet ultimately her heart's beloved. She died with Pao Yu's name on her lips.

Pao Yu became seriously ill after the terrible shock he had suffered. He kept raving about Tai Yu incessantly, so at last his young wife thought it best to tell him of Tai Yu's death, but she was shocked when she suddenly saw his face turn livid.

"Dead! Dead!" he cried and fell back insensible.

To all appearance he was dead also. Vain seemed all efforts to restore him to life, and his grandmother and distressed parents stood by his bed in hopeless grief.

Pao Yu's spirit wandered out into utter darkness. At last he came into a strange unfamiliar region where he met a stranger of whom he asked his whereabouts. "You are on the road to the next world," this person said, "but have no business to be here, for your span of life is not completed." "I come to look for my beloved, for Tai Yu," implored Pao Yu. "Impossible: her you cannot see," insisted the stranger, "she has already entered the pure serene. If you want to see her again, you must first return to your duties of life. Go chasten your understanding, develop your spiritual nature and you will join your love."

Here he felt as if he had received a blow on his heart. He awoke and saw his grandmother and his parents weeping by his bedside. Great was their joy when they saw him open his eyes. From then on Pao Yu slowly recovered and afterwards he never mentioned Tai Yu's name.

Misfortunes never come singly. One after another visited the formerly so happy household. Pao Yu's father, who was an upright and honest official and had therefore many enemies, had been impeached for mal-administration. His property was confiscated and he himself exiled to Turkestan. The family was deprived of its hereditary rank. Who could have imagined that Lady Kya, who had lived in affluence all her life, almost like a royal person, should end her days in actual want? When the old lady died her funeral expenses were met with money from the pawnshop. There, too, went all the family heirlooms and valuables. The friends of happy days all forsook them, the servants left them.

Meanwhile Pao Yu's recovery went on very slowly. He had another fit of insensibility when his spirit wandered into the unknown. A voice told him that Tai Yu was awaiting him, and he hurried to meet her. Suddenly it seemed to him as if a curtain was raised and he saw before him Tai Yu, his heart's darling, smiling at him. When he in ecstasy stretched out his hands to her, the scene faded and he fell backward. This seemed to be the turning-point of Pao Yu's illness. After this he took hold upon life and began to study eagerly to pass the examinations to qualify himself for an official position.

On the day when he with his nephew left to go up for the examinations Pao Yu took a tender leave of his mother, asking her forgiveness for all the troubles he had caused her. When the examinations were over the family awaited eagerly Pao Yu's return. They had heard that he had passed the seventh on a list of several thousand candidates. What was their consternation when the nephew returned alone. He had looked in vain for Pao Yu in the bustle and confusion when the students had been released from their cubicles. Day after day passed but Pao Yu did not appear.

Hope began to rise again in the hearts of his sorrowing family when an Imperial order was issued for Kya Pao Yu to appear at Court. It happened that the Son of Heaven himself had become interested in Pao Yu's compositions. No one thought any person would dare to disregard Imperial wishes. But Pao Yu was never heard of.

Time passed and fortune began again to smile on the Kya family. Pao Yu's father in his exile had successfully conquered the Tartar hordes. He was, therefore, recalled, and rewarded, and his confiscated property was returned to him. On his long homeward journey travelling on the upper Yang-tsze River it happened that one moonlight night his boat was moored to the snowy bank. Suddenly he saw through the window the figure of a Buddhist monk silhouetted clearly against the snow. To his amazement this dark figure performed before him the four prostrations, the ceremony of the son to the father. At last it dawned upon him that this person might be his own son, and frantically he rushed out from his cabin to find him. But the monk had disappeared and all search for him was futile.

That was the last any of his family ever saw of Pao Yu.

To train for a saint we know is best,
But love of fame distracts our minds.
Where are honoured sages now ?
Grass grows on their place of rest.

To train for a saint we know is best,
But love of wealth distracts our minds.
Our eyes on gleaming treasures dote
Till they close in death. Ah, bootless zest !

To train for a saint we know is best.
But love of son distracts our minds.
Oh, foolish doting ! Poor return !
Whoe'er with filial son was blest ?

To train for a saint we know is best.
But love of wife distracts our minds.
Eternal love to us she vows,
When we're dead, then others fill her breast.

CONFUCIUS AND HIS DISCIPLES

我與點也 (*Wu yu Tien yeh*) I agree with Tien |

(Sayings of Confucius, XI-25.)

The "little lads" were gathered round
Their Master, seated on the ground.

"Forget my hoarier years," he said,
"Together let's be boys instead.
Ye oft lament your want of fame:
What would ye do, had ye a name?"

First Tzu-lu Yu, the gay and bold,
(Untimely death, the Sage foretold,
Must with benumbing grasp enfold
That dare-all) lightly cried, "Behold!
Set me but once in high command
O'er some great thousand-chariot land,
Crushed on all sides 'mid cruel foes,
Knowing no instant of repose.
In three years' time that war-worn state,
With gloom and want disconsolate,
Should lift its heart and learn of me
How courage wins to victory!"

The Master smiled, then paused to ask
How Jan-yu Ch'iu would face the task.

"The state I'd rule should be but small,
Some fifty, sixty miles in all.
If three years' reign to me were lent
I'd bring it plenty and content;
Then you, Sir, in that land might live
And to its well-fed people give
Music and cultured courtesies."

"What, Kung-hsi Ch'ih, would your plan be?"

"'Tis not for daring deeds I yearn;
No skill I boast; I seek to learn;
To serve in some high-altared fane
Or royal presence-chamber,—gain,
Arrayed in ritual cap and gown,
A scholar's erudite renown."

Lastly the Master cast his eye
On Tseng-hsi Tien, who prone did lie
Fingering his lute upon the ground.
The music ceased, but while the sound
Still lingered on the quivering strings,
Pushing the lute aside, up springs
Friend Tien, and says :—" My choice would be
Quite different from those other three."

" What harm in that ? " Confucius spake,
" Each did but a suggestion make."

" In balmy May, in light spring dress,
With comrades five or six I'd press,
Or romping boys for company,
To bathe where mountain streams flow free.
Fanned dry, when long enough we'd played,
By breezes of the Rain-God's Glade,
We'd, singing, wander home again ! "

The Master sighed,— " I hold with Tien ! "

W. J. CLENNELL.

EVOLUTION

The Master Spirit whence I emanate,
Projected from His radiant habitat,
That which is I, a master potential,
In degree infinitesimal ;
Dynamic in virility,
Essence and force.
Aspiring by inherency,
Through æons evolutionary
To ultimate perfection in my course.

Encased in forms of crystal, plant and beast,
Time's passage saw my throbbing life released,
Due knowledge gained, contacting force torrential.
In periods sequential,
Productively, effectually
My progress sped.
Attaining power spiritually,
Possessing free will virtually,
My soul proceeded to the goal ahead.

In Sorrow's school I sought to conquer hate,
And in Love's gift the joys that compensate.
My self-made path provided evidential
Examples, where eventual
Effects of Causes
Infringing Law,
Deranging Nature's harmony,
Produced their due result on me,
And emphasized the lesson that they bore.

Self-conquest shall in time commensurate,
Ephemeral life and death annihilate.
And I shall pass that ever open Portal
And tread the Path immortal.
There I shall win immunity
From temporal ties,
Renouncing mutability,
Ascending to Infinity,
To spheres from whence I issued re-arise.

VERA EYTON WAVELL.

CORRESPONDENCE

CHINESE SNUFF BOTTLES

DEAR SIR,—I am greatly interested in Chinese "Snuff-bottles" of which I have been for many years a keen collector and possess now a fairly large collection. Could you kindly advise me where to find any literature treating or having any bearing upon the subject of these bottles? I have been making diligent enquiries in many directions, both foreign and Chinese, but without success. Apart from the knowledge which I developed in collecting the bottles, but which is limited to the composition and workmanship of these works of art, I know very little about them or about their history. Any information would be greatly appreciated. I know that there are, both in China and abroad, many collectors, who, like myself, would be pleased to be enlightened upon the subject of their collection, but they do not know where to find the light.

Thanking you very much in advance,

Yours faithfully,

E. CARETTI.

c/o Post Office
Tsinan, Shantung.
November 21, 1927.

CHINESE CASH COINS

DEAR SIR,—Being a subscriber to *The China Journal* I notice that some of your other subscribers seem to be interested in Chinese cash and coins. My collection contains some old cash pieces, one trouser coin, ant-monies, etc., with inscriptions and characters, the year and meanings of which are rather difficult to discern. I would ask you if it has come to your knowledge that books and catalogues are existing about all Chinese monies, cash, and coins from the early beginning till now.

I shall be very much obliged to you if you can give me names of such books and where they are to be had.

Yours truly,

Mrs. EVATTUS,

c/o Fuhrmeister & Co.,
Hankow, S.A.D. I.
November 23, 1927.

 EDITORIAL COMMENTS

EARLY JADE

The interesting series of articles on jade by Mr. K. C. Wong which have appeared in this journal have presented all the classical allusions and many literary references to the use of jade objects in ancient China. There can be no doubt that it was the most precious of all the stones known to the early inhabitants of the basin of the Yellow River and I can think of no more likely explanation of this fact than that the tribes which emigrated from Central Asia and formed the two streams, one of the Chows and the other of the Ch'ins, which flowed into northwestern China, brought jade with them. Its use was universal among the feudal states of the Chow period, but we have only scant indication as to the sources from which the precious stone was obtained. One of the earliest mentioned localities is Kun Shan, the range of mountains extending from Tibet to the Gobi Desert, but the Shi Ki, in which this reference is found, gives no indication of the part of this long range which is meant.

There is another record of jade coming from the Kingdom of Ch'u, modern Hupeh Province, in the time of Wu Wang (B.C. 1122-1115), but we as yet know nothing further about it than that it was called Pien Ho jade. Whether Pien Ho is the name of a place or of a mythological person we do not know. Then there was jade from Lan T'ien, a district of modern Hsi-an Fu in Shensi Province. We know also about Chung Shan jade, but have no information as to which of the many places of this name is meant. There is a Chung Shan in localities now known as Kiangsu, Honan and Hupeh. Much of the jade used in the T'ang Dynasty came from Khoten (Yü Tien) and there are also records of imports at that time of jade from the South Sea Islands.

In determining the period to which early objects should be assigned we have almost no help. Only a few pieces have inscriptions with any historical information, and the certainty that even such inscriptions as we have were incised at the time of the production of the objects can only be guaranteed when we have the additional information as to the exact place where they were found. One of the most valuable sources of information is that obtained in the discovery of the jade knives in what is reputed to have been the grave of Chao Kung. I have referred to this find in my "Outlines of Chinese Art," but Monsieur Paul Pelliot has recently called in question the tradition that the grave from which the knives came was that of Chao Kung. This is an added evidence of the paucity of credible information as to early jade objects. It is very difficult to distinguish the jade objects of the T'ang-Sung periods from those of the Han Dynasty, and, apart from the evidence of inscriptions or provenance, we have nothing to guide us in distinguishing Han jades from those of the San Tai. All that is now needed to give us an accurate point of departure is the discovery of jade objects in ancient tombs whose locations are well verified. A few objects from such places will set standards of workmanship, design and shape which will be sufficient for us to use in deciding upon the date of production. At the present time we have much speculation but little information.

J. C. F.

REVIEWS

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE THINKER, by Ida B. Saxby, D.Sc.: University of London Press, Ltd., London. Price 7/6.

In "The Psychology of the Thinker" we have a book that attempts "to give the teacher of adolescents and adults an account of the psychology of thinking in the light of our present knowledge of the unconscious." It claims to deal "with man's efforts to satisfy his desires in spite of obstacles and with the ways in which these efforts may lead on the one hand to problem-solving, on the other to phantasy thinking."

The adoption of Semon's words *engram* and *cephory* used in his book "The Mneme" tend to confuse the reader at first, but, since, as claimed by the author, they have no other meaning than that assigned them by their coiner, they actually add clearness to the somewhat difficult subject dealt with.

Engram is the permanent change produced on the mind by some outside phenomenon. The action of the stimulus which produces it is called its *engraphic* action. The *engram*, the change which has been wrought, causes the nervous energy to take a different path when a stimulus is repeated after a suitable interval. This is called *cephory*. "When the stimulus is repeated, the energy which it sets free *cephores* the engram, that is to say, it flows through the changed part of the organism." Such difficulties as these mastered, the intelligent reader will not find the book too hard to follow. Thought is defined as *cephory* (*i.e.* the nervous energy which takes a new path after the repetition of a stimulus) which is produced under the influence of a blocked impulsion. In other words, when an impulse (or desire) is blocked, energy is set loose which seeks to get round the obstacles. This is thought. When the said energy produces awareness it is called conscious thought, unconscious thought when it does not. The reader may test this definition out

for himself, when he will find it applies in most cases if not in every case he can conjure up. Conscious thought is called into being by a need or a desire. We may pass a newspaper stand daily without being conscious of it, but the moment we are in need of a newspaper we are stopped, as it were, by the newspaper stand. Along such lines the author conducts us, unfolding the whole science relating to thinking, a science as fascinating as any of the many that have come to the fore in recent years.

The book is divided into three parts under the headings "The Function of Thought," "The Thought-Processes," and "The Acquisition of Knowledge." A bibliography and an appendix giving definitions of the terms used add to its value. It might be suggested that the reader who is unfamiliar with the terms commonly used in the science of psycho-analysis would do well to master these definitions before attempting to read the book.

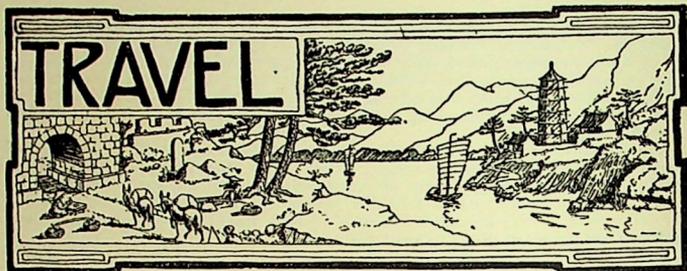
SAN MIN CHU I: THE THREE PRINCIPLES OF THE PEOPLE, by Dr. Sun Yat-sen; Translated by Frank W. Price: The Commercial Press, Ltd., Shanghai. Price \$4.00.

It is not our purpose to discuss Dr. Sun Yat-sen's "Three Principles," since this journal claims to be non-political. Nevertheless, since we have received this book for review we are prepared to discuss it on its own merits. We have heard a great deal about the "Three Principles" during the last few years, yet it is to be questioned whether many have actually read them. We have seen many excerpts from them, and recently there appeared a translation of a pamphlet embodying the main points in the *San Min Chu I*, as they are called in China, which was sufficient to make the reader familiar with the general line of argument. Recently, also, the *North-China Daily News* came out with a full translation of Dr. Sun's famous work, and in comparing this with the present translation, we come to the conclusion that it is a fair one. Perhaps Mr. Price's translation is a little more sympathetic than the other. This full translation has been undertaken, the translator tells us in his preface, because of the prominent and influential place which the work holds in the Chinese Nationalist movement, and because of the difficulty involved in making a fair selection of passages for an abridged edition. The *San Min Chu I* consists of a series of lectures delivered under three main headings, which are the "Three Principles," namely, "The Principle of Nationalism," "The Principle of Democracy," and "The Principle of Livelihood." There are six lectures, each under the first two "Principles" and four under the last. There is a short biographical note by L. T. Chen, who has edited the translation. The work of the translator is good, and the book is written in a clear and easy style. It would be well for all who are interested in China to get a copy and read it. It will prove enlightening.

A. DE C. S.

MR. GEORGE KIN LEUNG WRITES ON "THE CHINESE ACTRESS:" *Asia* for December contains an article by Mr. George Kin Leung entitled "The Chinese Actress." Mr. Leung, who has made a name for himself in Shanghai as an authority on Chinese drama, has recently been engaged in translating a book on the story and the art of Mei Lan-fang. He has been a frequent contributor to *The China Journal*, and readers will remember his series on the Chinese stage which appeared in its pages some months ago, as well as articles on other subjects included from time to time. We are pleased to note that his fame is travelling farther afield and that now recognition is coming to him from other sources as well as China. In his contribution to *Asia* he gives a delightful study of the Chinese actress and the progress made by women in the past few years since the ban against their appearing on the Chinese stage has been lifted. The illustrations accompanying the article are interesting, though we note a regrettable error in that the captions for two of the photographs are reversed. Evidently American editors are not so familiar with the features of the incomparable Mei as are most of us in China, and his photograph has been confused with one of his pupil, Ch'eng Yen-chiu, who also takes feminine roles.

M. R.



THE YALU RIVER TO LINKIANG (臨江)

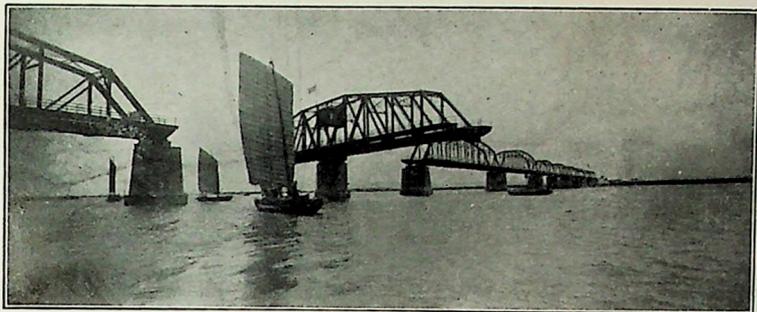
BY

R. FARQUHARSON

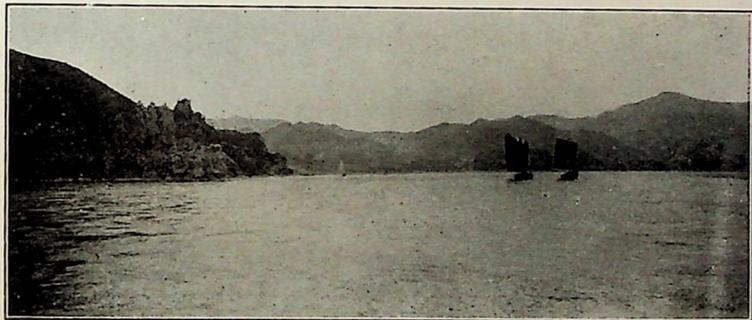
As far as can be ascertained it is only once in every two or three years that a member of the white races journeys up the Yalu. It is to be hoped therefore that these notes, compiled in Korean inns convenient to the launch's nightly moorings, may prove a record of interest.

JUNE 21st.—Shortly after dawn we crossed the Yalu from Antung over to the Korean side to join the launch. The river just above the iron bridge which traverses it is about 5 *li* wide. The construction itself, completed by the American Bridge Company in 1910, is, one would imagine, rather a feat in engineering. It consists of twelve arches, one of which pivots away from the remainder three times each day, allowing passage to high masted craft.

There is always considerable formality with the Customs immediately one touches Korea. They are not content with a complete exploration of baggage; they require to inspect closely the contents of pockets and person also. The launch arrived at 5 a.m. It resembles the ordinary flat bottomed river "sampan," though it is a few feet longer. There is a bamboo and canvas roof three feet from the floor. If this were removed the craft might house in moderate comfort for a few hours perhaps four persons. However, on this trip it must accommodate thirty-seven, and the canvas roof is not removed. Moreover the trip is one of several days. It seems impossible. It works out at about eight square inches for each individual and his personal effects. Then the canvas side screens are drawn preventing the passage of air either way. The final agony is the engine and the roar of the aeroplane propeller, for the shallowness of the water prevents the usual method of marine propulsion. I squat on my haunches nursing a small parcel of effects and a portable typewriter, praying that the craft will speedily and effectually burst, and so afford relief from the atmosphere of cramped and indifferent humanity. But all that happens, and this frequently, is a breakdown of the engine.

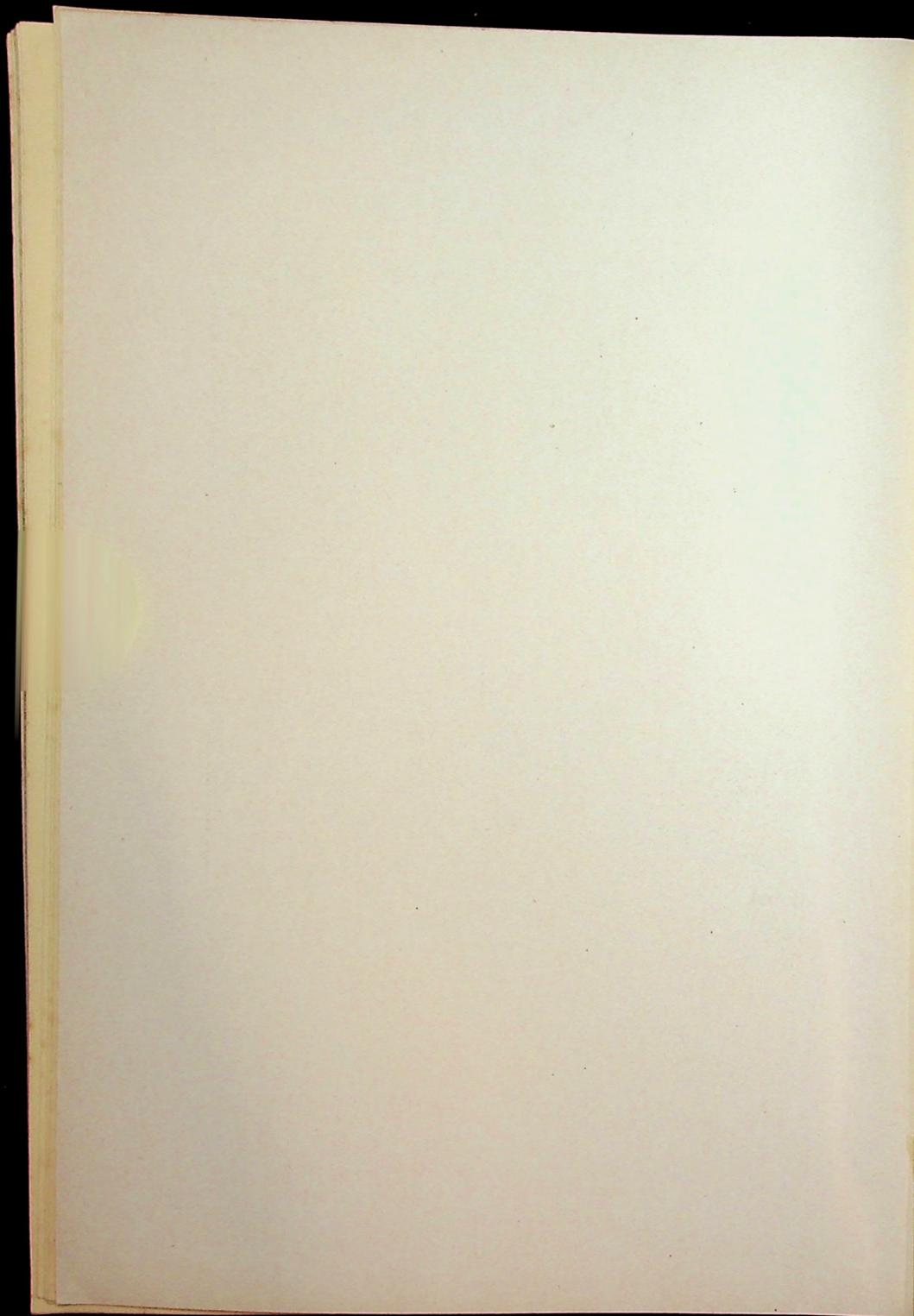


The great Railway Bridge that crosses the Yalu River from South Manchuria into Korea at Antung.



From "The Naturalist in Manchuria."

Chinese Sampans sailing up the Yalu River.



THE YALU RIVER TO LINKIANG

By the time we are again deafened by its roar we have drifted back a mile or so with the strong current. My fellow passengers have, for the most part, adopted a fine disregard for convention and are sleeping, as it were, in layers. They are a mixed crowd, chiefly Koreans, the rest, in majority, a poor class of Chinese and Japanese, probably on a short distance trip.

It is difficult and, incidentally, expensive to view the scenery. At 10 a.m. when several plates of raw fish, sliced turnip, and the inevitable rice bowls were passed through the screens, and everybody woke up and got down to it, I felt that a view of the landscape was more than essential at all costs. Accordingly I thrust my head and shoulders through the screen and was in the act of emerging further when a Korean hand descended upon my back from above and gently but very firmly followed my head and shoulders back from whence they came. A short interval and a cigarette was passed up. This was received without encouragement. A Yen note was immediately passed back. Truly things looked pretty hopeless. An Oriental does not appreciate how impossible it is for a fair sized foreigner to sit on his heels or his haunches for an unlimited period. The roof did not permit standing; it was, as previously stated, a bare three feet from the floor. The worst nightmare imaginable could not be worse than this.

There is no objection to living native in the ordinary way, but a hot overcrowded mass of feeding oriental humanity in far too confined a space with frequent disgorging of unchewable fish can try to the breaking point even the most hardy. But relief will generally come in the hardest moments, and it so happened that the engine broke down again, requiring the full attention of the Korean attendant. It was possible to emerge fully without his observation, and clinging on to the hand rail move my toes along the narrow ledge leading to the stern. The engine was eventually repaired, and the mechanic discovered to be amenable to bribery of the higher order. The latter fact alone was responsible for relieving me from the terrible torture of slow suffocation. Indeed, it seemed worth a whole month's salary, if necessary, just to breath fresh air again.

The river has narrowed to about two *li*, and we journey against the strong current at about six knots. I lean against a pile of gasoline tins, in close proximity to the engine and propeller, and, although the Korean does not offer to share the cotton wool he has stuffed in his ears against the bursting of his drums, the deafening roar is sanctuary compared to the atmosphere below. It would be difficult to attempt any description of the scenery which would allow it adequate justice.

On the Korean side the slopes are sheer to the water. They tower high, casting a shadow at times over the whole river. Their surface, where it shows now and again in patches among the green of overhanging foliage, is a dull purple. At times there are high rocks slightly removed from the mainland hung as if with gigantic green creepers. There appears to be no habitation except where the hills break here and there to undulating slopes, and there will be found a few fishing huts with the natives quite naked arranging their nets in the water.

On the Manchurian side the river meets a wide stretch of shingle which shimmers in the heat of the day across to blue hills in the distance. Like the Yangtze, all the way we meet huge lumber rafts drifting down on the stream, complete with erected shelters, and on the upward way flat merchant craft under sail or human towage.

And so I stand for several hours, drinking in the changing features of the landscape, watching the Manchurian side gradually acquiring the grandeur of the Korean, and the latter temporarily losing its superior highness and lying in small tree-grown hillocks, until late in the afternoon when the first day's journey is completed.

We have arrived at the Korean village of Tzetangpu (石昌蒲) ninety miles from Antung. After twelve hours of deafening discomfort, it is a joy to stretch the legs again in quiet surroundings. The Japanese inn has a large washtub in the centre of the courtyard, and, hastily divesting myself of garments, I make a dash for it prior to the necessity of performing my ablutions in the flotsam and jetsam of fellow travellers. The one meal of the day, in spite of its somewhat doubtful appearance, is done full justice to.

Hordes of Korean natives flock round to witness the typing of these notes. They are vastly interested and very anxious to be friendly. They feel my clothes, then feel their own as if surprised that they are not the same. They compare arm and calf measurements, and judge what their height is in comparison to mine. They are very amused, especially over the typewriter.

A Korean official has just appeared with a large volume in which he desires to inscribe many particulars not only about my business, but about age, parents, and other domestic details.

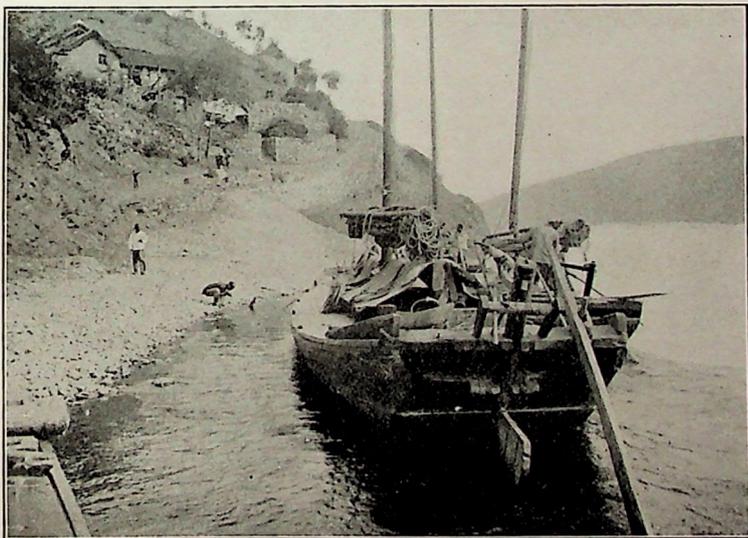
The inhabitants are extremely pleased with many varied fertiliser posters which we have distributed among them, and are now discussing the matter in detail with Mr. Wu, the Antung agent, who journeys with us.

JUNE 22ND.—The launch started punctually at 3 a.m. so that there was little time for sleeping last night. The river has now narrowed still further and is about one *li* wide. The current is consequently stronger and our progress slower. The river is walled high on either side; the Korean edge is sheer and gloriously green right to the very top. On the summits outlined against the sky are pine trees dotted about in solitary clusters. Manchuria affords a contrast; trees have been hewn in groups of geometrical precision, and the effect, as the sun catches the upper slopes, is that of patchwork in bright colours against the sombre green of Korea. There is a sameness about it, though, as regards the scenery as a whole.

Throughout the day there is little change, and it all differs very little from yesterday. Perhaps the discomforts have warped my enthusiasm for beautiful surroundings. We travel at about five knots, hugging the Korean coast. Until we make Linkiang we never touch the Chinese side and, in journeying, the craft keeps well away. It is said that the Manchurian slopes all along the river are infested with bandit tribes, who periodically find their way to menace travellers and traffic. A boatload of disreputable looking Chinese in soiled military uniforms did move

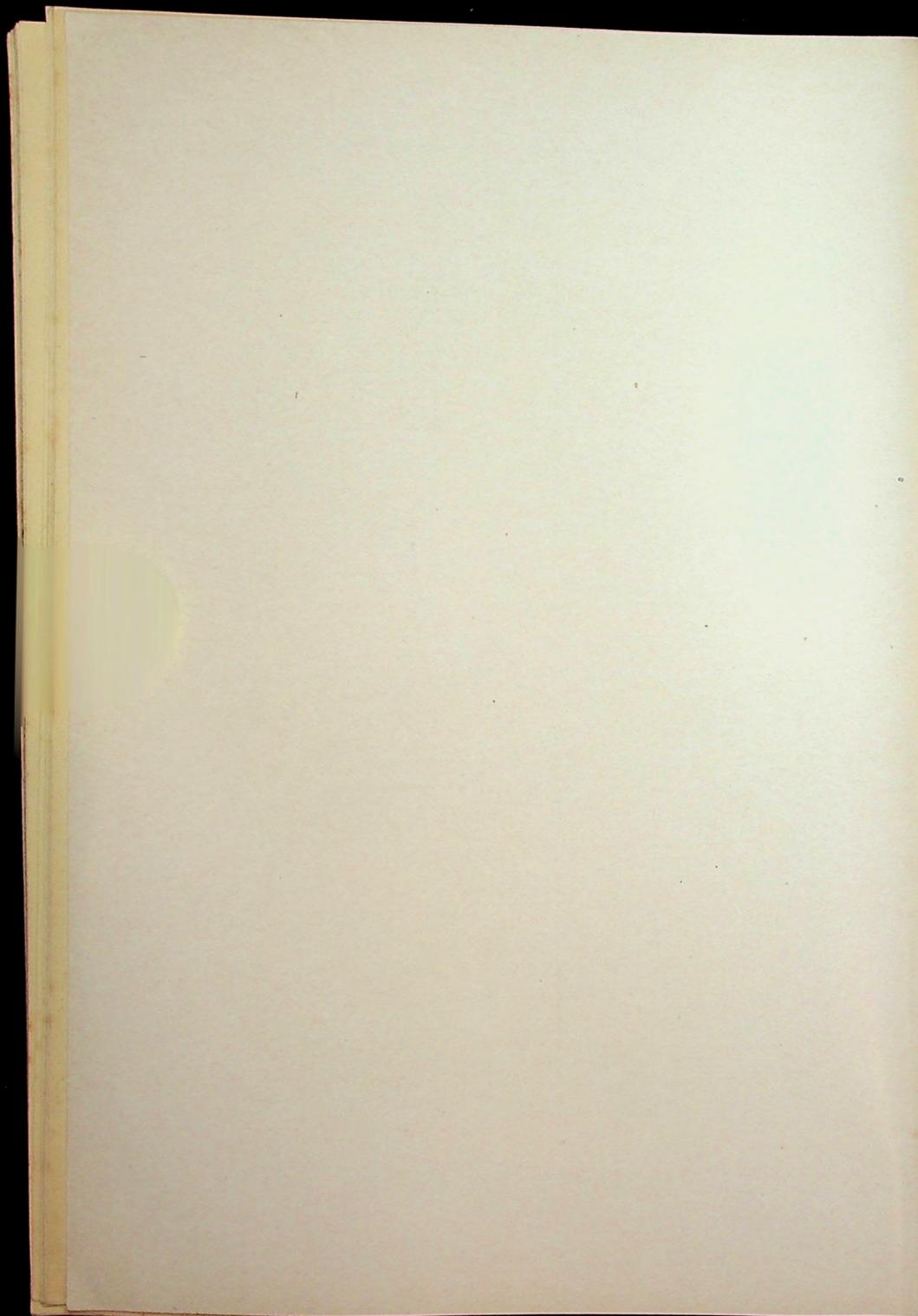


The Wharf at Antung at the Mouth of the Yalu River. Note the Stacks of Bean Cake, which is one of the chief Exports from South Manchuria.



From "The Naturalist in Manchuria."

A Chinese Cargo Boat on the Yalu River. Such vessels as these carry the Bulk of the rich Produce which passes up and down this fine Waterway.



THE YALU RIVER TO LINKIANG

across our bows this morning and frantically hail us to stop. The Korean attendant immediately changed his course across stream and pumped oil into the engine for all he was worth. The incident left me speculating as to the nature of these would-be intruders, and the apparent alarm registered by our pilot.

At 6.30 p.m. the launch tied up at Chusan (楚山) and the Koreans proved even more interested in me than yesterday. It is only with difficulty that they can be persuaded to remove themselves when I wish to sleep. It has begun to rain, the noise as it falls on the tin roof above is considerable, but of little account in comparison to the roar of daytime.

JUNE 23RD.—It poured as we joined the launch again at 3.00 a.m., and it poured incessantly the whole day through. The canvas roof is not rain proof, and the water poured through, running off us into pools on the floor, and so we sat for fifteen solid hours in damp stuffiness. Mercifully the launch is a little emptier, and, with Mr. Wu and the boy, I can occupy a section of the accommodation which is partially divided from the whole by two steps leading above. There was considerable trouble, however, in this respect. The attendant maintained that this section represented first class accommodation and unless we paid an additional 25 per cent. on the fare we should have to move back into a space more crowded than on the day we started. In Antung we had been informed that there was only one class, and consequently protested that the charge was illegal. We were then informed that we either must pay, move, or with the assistance of the Japanese police be removed at the next stopping place.

The rain stopped at 6 p.m. as we were going ashore at Manpuchun (滿波城). The evening was exceedingly fresh, and I walked a hard two miles to overcome crampness of limbs and the disagreeableness of the day. At the inn, all is as usual. The official with his volume, the eternal rice and raw fish, and the mass of wondering natives. We have now travelled in all 260 miles. Only another 140—it is something to have accomplished over half of our journey.

JUNE 24TH.—To-day has been cloudy, but it has not rained. The mechanic has apparently obtained a fair slice of yesterday's financial extraction. He is all affability. I have been persuaded to accept the free loan of his camp stool even though it is beside the engine.

It is nearly four days since I sat on anything resembling a chair. It has either been the floor, the haunches, or merely leaning. The river has changed to a muddy brown, perhaps it is only after the rains of yesterday. The scenery has not changed, though. It may still be very attractive, but might one venture to say that it is growing horribly monotonous. There are happy intervals, though, where miniature waterfalls break down through the wooded heights on Korea's side. Here also are lumber rafts being assembled on both sides of the river.

The Chinese are busy cultivating the bare patches where trees have been, but the Korean slopes are too sheer to permit the working of such clearings. The crops appear to be for the most part of vegetable variety, but here and there a waterway has been partially diverted to flood a paddy, built up from under to a level surface. It was with somewhat

mingled feelings that I observed a motor police launch fitted with a perfectly good machine gun in the bows, cruising round the river on the watch for bandits. As it is the only one that has so far been observed I wonder how it accomplishes service for four hundred miles of swift current.

The engine broke down for three hours this afternoon, and consequently it was practically dark before we arrived at Pimalung (白馬浪). Here there was no proper inn, and as special permission to stay on the launch was refused, I had to make the best of sharing a room with several somewhat well inhabited natives. The meal was rice and raw eggs, the latter a change from fish, however.

JUNE 25TH.—There were to-day only twelve of us in the launch. This was luxury indeed, for I could actually lie full length, and, leaving the scenery for the short return trip with the current, sleep gloriously till mid-afternoon. The launch had now completed its five day run up stream, and landed us, not at Linkiang (臨江) but, true to precaution, at the Korean village of Chukochin (中江鎮), an attractive name, and an equally attractive place.

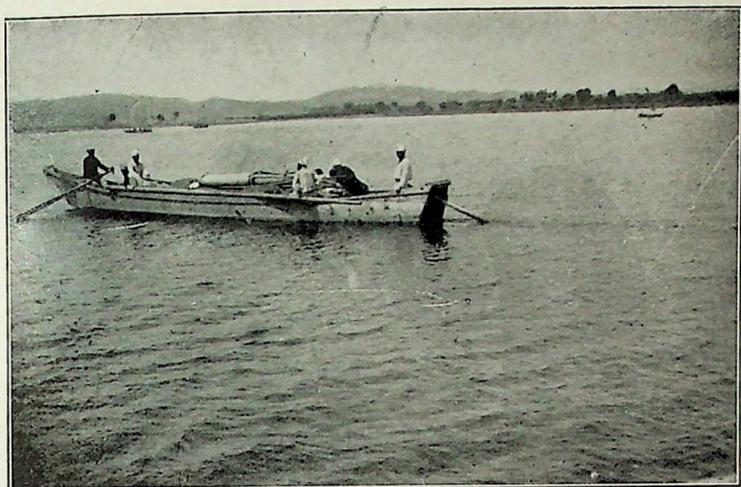
To-morrow we journey on foot and by ferry another 20 *li* to Linkiang. The Koreans look at me with a vague wonder when they are informed of the fact. But then, of course, they regard one with mild surprise at all times, so it may be only their natural expression.

As Chukochin is the last of the Korean villages we touch, a word may be written to embrace the character of this one and all of them, for they differ but little. Each comprises one winding mainway of loose cobbles, with one or two general stores dealing in Japanese goods, and the rest ordinary habitations on either side. There are a few stone houses, the majority are made of mud. The chief occupations are fishing and market gardening. Each village appears to be sufficient to itself; for the most part they are independent of outside produce.

The women appear to do all the heavy work. They are frequently seen not only bearing on their heads kongs* of no small dimensions but at the same time having an offspring secured to their waists.

JUNE 26TH.—Leaving Chukochin soon after dawn, the ferry across the river at Linkiang was reached about 6 a.m. On the Chinese side there were again formalities with the police, who asked innumerable questions. The place is full of soldiers owing to the proximity of bandits who inhabit the hills above the town. Linkiang proves to be no mean city. It is isolated from the rest of the commercial area of China, and it takes as much as fifty days for cargo to arrive from Antung by the only method of merchandise transport, namely, native boat. Nevertheless the city is progressive, and furthermore has the desire to progress. There is a main thoroughfare nearly two miles long with shops of all descriptions on either side. The houses in the main part are all of stone, the streets, though ill-conditioned through the continual passage of mule carts, are wide.

* Earthen water jars.

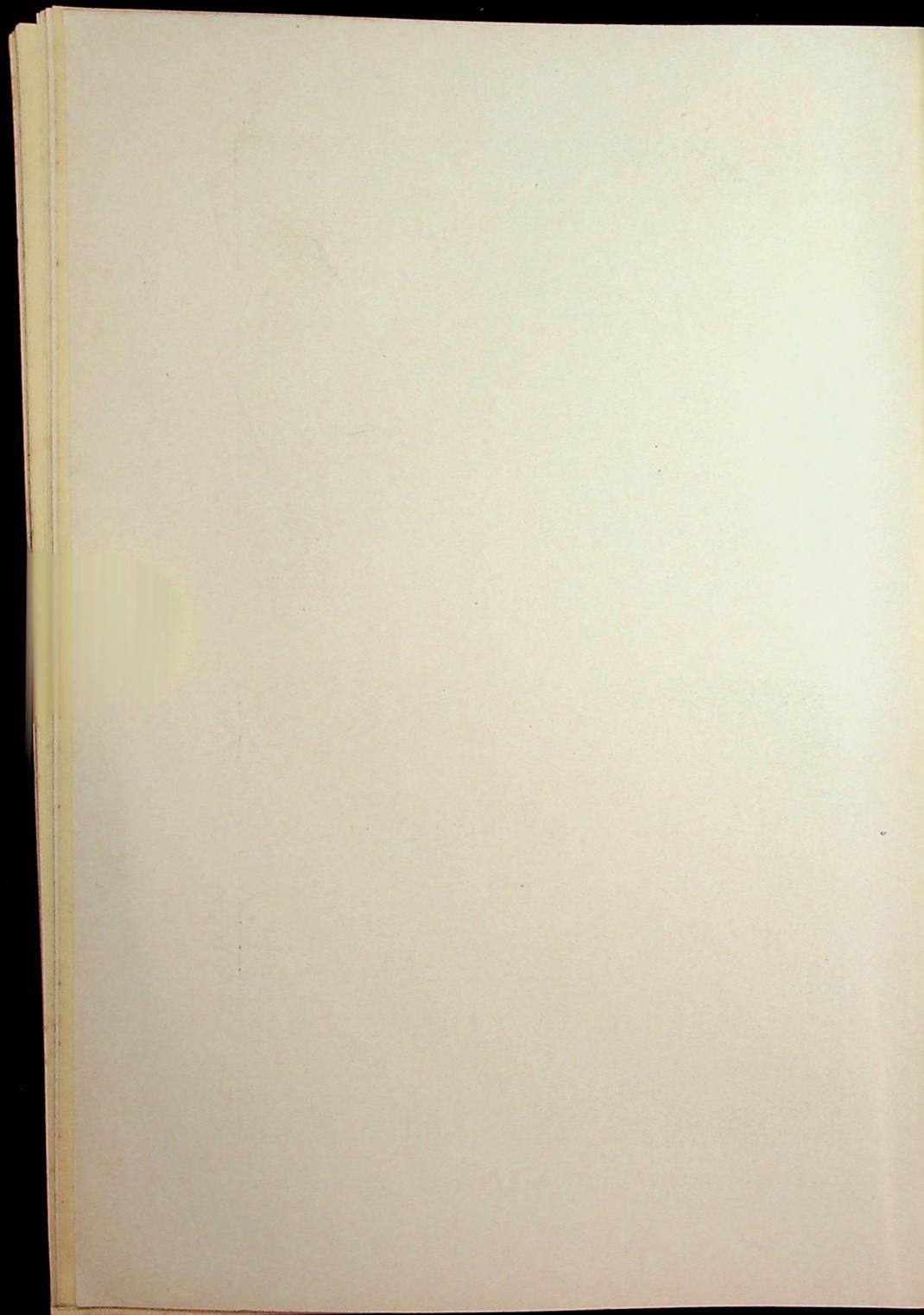


A Typical Korean Dug-out, made from the Trunk of a large Tree and with boarded up Gunwales. Such craft are common on the Yalu River.



From "The Naturalist in Manchuria."

A Korean Gentleman, whose Home is on the Banks of the Yalu River.



THE YALU RIVER TO LINKIANG

There are many well-to-do merchants, the town seems moderately clean, and there is a general air of prosperity. The authorities are arranging to install electric lighting, but are not yet ready for any modern system of sanitation. As regards the latter, however, the present absence of pipes, etc., does not make itself felt by obnoxious odours. Waste matter is carried away on a stone surface dug below the sides of the street, and well covered with duck boards.

There is one great point which makes up for the expense and discomforts of the trip, and that is the fact that Linkiang, for a town of its size, is unique in that it is totally unexplored by foreign enterprise. No representative of business, other than an oriental, comes to Linkiang except, on very rare occasions, a B.A.T. traveller.

We are indebted for the above interesting account of a little known region to the management of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., whose enterprising travellers penetrate the most inaccessible regions of this country.—ED.

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION NOTES

MODERN TEACHING OF GEOGRAPHY: To most people, the word geography conveys an impression of locations, sugar coated with various interesting facts about strange peoples and customs. The conventional geography as taught in most elementary schools has been little more than an endless list of places and entertaining descriptions. If a course is added in High School, it is usually Commercial Geography, which is merely a continuation of statistics. In its higher development, geography has been largely represented by exploration and map making, and by physiography and meteorology.

Although geography in some form has existed since primitive man first found his way from place to place, it is only very recently that it has been studied as a science and included in the college curriculum. With this new position, modern geography has become a very different subject. In place of facts and descriptions it has substituted causal relationships. Its present status may be described as a link between the natural and physical sciences, with physical geology, climatology and agriculture on one side, and economics, sociology and history on the other. In the center is man. Geography is, thus, an attempt to understand human activities in terms of the natural and social environment.

This new geography uses all the material of the old, but considers it of significance only in so far as it furnishes the information for explaining relationships. This new attitude may be illustrated by a standard joke among geographers. Little Mary had just returned from school and was asked "Where is Tokyo?" Mary replied "I don't know, but if you will tell me where it is I can explain why it is there."

This transformation in the attitude and content of geography has been brought about largely by those whose original training was in geology. Land forms are not entitled to any larger place than several related subjects, but, due to the influence of such geographic geologists as Salisbury, physiography marks the starting point in the new development. An examination of several collegiate texts will indicate the changing emphasis toward the social and economic side.

THE CHINA JOURNAL

"Elements of Geography"* by Salisbury, Barrows, and Tower was published in 1912 and is the first of the newer texts. For the most part it is a rewriting of the larger volumes on physical geology by the senior author. This book and its smaller companion "Modern Geography" have been widely used. They mark the beginning of geography as a serious college subject, and, until after the Great War, were the standard texts.

The appearance of "Principles of Human Geography"† by Huntington and Cushing in 1920 signified a great advance. The book met with instant success and within a year was adopted by nearly 200 colleges and normal schools. It is now in its third edition. Ellsworth Huntington, the senior author, is one of the most discussed men in the geographic world and this book is largely the product of his brilliant generalizations. As the result of extended travels in Central Asia and elsewhere, combined with a mind constantly filled with new ideas, Huntington has given to geography a flood of ideas concerning the significance of the environment. As he himself admits, some of these are perhaps overdone, but with the rapidly changing scenes of his interests he leaves to others the more laborious sifting out of the chaff. His books now number nearly twenty and in addition he has written scores of short articles.

Just as genetic physiography is the theme of "Elements of Geography," so climatic influence is the dominant note in "Principles of Human Geography." The case for climate is convincingly presented with a wealth of examples ranging from the dependance of nomads upon grass and rainfall to the influence of the weather upon health and human energy. The book is written in a fascinating style and is well illustrated. Some sections are open to criticism and the balance is not ideal, but the book has done more than any other text book to place geography firmly in the college curriculum.

A new college geography appeared in 1925 called "An Introduction to Economic Geography" by Jones and Whittlesey.‡ Volume one is entitled "Natural Environment as related to Economic Life." The most striking thing about this text is the organization of the book itself. It consists of three parts. The first is a series of problems and questions arranged according to topics which are designed to enable the student to think out the significance of each element of geography. This covers 100 pages. In the second section of 250 pages is a collection of short excerpts from books of travel and description, together with some articles by the authors. Finally there is a section containing 350 charts and photographs which carry further the descriptive material. Part one refers constantly to the other sections and the whole book is closely tied together. As a text-book for college underclassmen, however, its success requires unusual skill on the part of the teacher in guiding the students.

"An Introduction to Economic Geography" reflects the viewpoint of the Department of Geography at the University of Chicago. In the brief history of college geography in America, Chicago has been the leading university center. Whereas the department grew out of the larger department of geology, there has now come a distinct swing to the economic side. The authors of this text go so far as to say that all geography is economic; that all geography must have its economic interpretation in order to be included within the science. Climate is given a large part in this book, but it is not stressed as in Huntington's works.

The balance between the physical and social emphasis of the book reflects the viewpoint at Chicago as to the content of geography. This may be illustrated by the departmental requirements for the degree of Ph.D. In addition to the courses in geography proper, candidates must take work in Economics, Political Economy,

*Rollin D. Salisbury, Harlan H. Barrows and Walter S. Tower, "Elements of Geography." Henry Holt, New York, 1912, U. S. \$3.00.

†Ellsworth Huntington and Sumner W. Cushing, "Principles of Human Geography." John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1920, U. S. \$3.50.

‡Wellington D. Jones and Derwent S. Whittlesey, "An Introduction to Economic Geography" Vol. I: Univ. of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1925, U. S. \$5.00.

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION NOTES

History, Sociology, Plant and Animal Ecology, Geology, Soils and Agriculture. The nature of geography is defined in the University catalogue as follows:

"The distinctive function of Geography is to describe and explain the relations between man and his natural environment; to examine and interpret the adjustments which groups of people have made to the combinations of natural environmental conditions which exist in the regions in which they live; to explain why men use the land and its resources as they do; to study the advantages and disadvantages, the opportunities and handicaps, of unit regions throughout the world for utilization by man. Geography is neither a natural science nor a social science; its field lies between the domains of those subjects; its point of view is unique among the sciences which deal with the earth or with humanity."

The most recent text-book is "College Geography"* by Peattie. It appeared in 1926 and is somewhat similar to Huntington and Cushing. It might in fact be described as a modification of that book, and frequently refers to Huntington's work. The organization of the material is somewhat less systematic and most of the debatable topics are omitted. For instance, less significance is attached to the direct influence of the climate. The great importance of the natural environment on human activities is clearly presented and the whole treatment is sound. The book is provided with an exceptionally complete and valuable bibliography.

GEORGE B. CRESSEY, PH.D.

KOZLOFF'S NEW EXPEDITION: Colonel Kozloff, according to reports, is preparing for another archaeological expedition into Mongolia, where he will make an attempt to reach the sources of the Blue River. As reported from time to time in these pages, he has previously carried out important excavations in Central Asia, including Western Mongolia and the Altai Region. Recently it was erroneously announced that he had discovered the tomb of Genghis Khan.

THE REED ASIATIC EXPEDITION: Little public notice has been attracted by an expedition reported under the above name in the *China Press* (October 12 and 13) as proceeding to North Korea and Southern Manchuria in search of the great woolly tiger described by Fitzinger under the subspecific name of *Felis tigris longipilus*. The leader, Mr. Howard S. Reed, is reported to have stated that there is a dispute amongst scientists as to the origin of this beast, some holding that it has spread from more tropical countries and others that it has occupied its present habitat since the close of the Ice Age. The leader also expressed the intention of collecting other zoological data while on this expedition. At the advent of cold weather the expedition was proposing to leave Manchuria and North Korea and proceed to Indo-China, there to secure specimens of the tropical tiger for comparison with the northern species. News of the results of this expedition will be eagerly awaited.

*Roderick Peattie, "College Geography": Ginn, Boston, 1926, U. S. \$3.00.



SHELLS OF PEITAIHO

BY

A. W. GRABAU AND SOHTSU G. KING.

(Continued from Volume V, page 330)

CHAPTER IV.

COMMON BIVALVE OR PELECYPOD SHELLS OF THE PEITAIHO BEACHES.

In the two final chapters we shall give sufficiently full descriptions and illustrations to enable the student to recognize the common shells of the Peitaiho beaches, of which there are now known more than one hundred and twenty-five species. Many of these, however, are rare, and the casual visitor to the beach will not come across them. For his benefit, however, a brief discussion, in general terms, of the commoner types which he may find during his strolls along the beach may be of value.

No attempt is here made to deal with them systematically, that is reserved for the last chapter. If, however, the reader has made himself acquainted with the characters of the animals, both the soft parts and the shells, he will have no difficulty in gaining at least a superficial acquaintance with the treasures of the seashore, and he will find that as his knowledge progresses, his interest will gain in intensity and his powers of observation and discrimination will awaken to his own surprise at their previously unsuspected keenness.

If the collector does not confine his attention to a single beach, but visits them all in turn, repeating his visits at frequent intervals, he will soon acquire the conviction that the distribution of the shells varies with the location of the beach, its character and, to some extent, the season of the year. Some beaches will prove barren on repeated visits, but, if such visits are persisted in, some day the visitor will be surprised by an unsuspected display of conchological treasures.

Again, the relative abundance of the shells will vary, both in individuals and in species, and the most abundant form at one time will be

comparatively rare at another, when its place is taken by a different species.

Nevertheless, there are certain types which are always met with, and which, moreover, always occur in abundance. This is especially true of certain types of bivalve or pelecypod shells, which seem to be as truly a part of these beaches as the sand on which they lie or in which they are embedded.

None can surpass in this respect the little boat-shaped oyster shell, which even the casual visitor to the beach cannot fail to notice, and which the utilitarianly inclined finds so serviceable an adjunct to his summer table-ware in the form of salt and sugar spoons. One may not be aware of the fact that the shell, which in places forms dense layers on the shore, is represented almost entirely by only one of the valves, the lower and deeper one, the other, the flatter upper valve, being comparatively rare. It seems that the boat-shaped form of the lower valve favours its sailing or drifting capacity, and that this valve is more commonly carried inshore than the other flat one. The abundance of this shell is shown by the fact that a single cubic foot of shell debris has yielded about 2000 individuals of this form, nearly all left valves, and only a few hundred individuals of other species.

There is infinite variety in the form of this little shell, which rejoices in the name of *Ostrea talienwahnensis*, or the Talienwahn oyster, because it was first obtained from Talien-wahn or Dairen on the opposite coast of the bay. Here, however, the shell reaches a much larger size, a length of six inches being not unusual, whereas at Peitaiho the majority of individuals do not exceed an inch or two in length. This is due to the fact that the composition and salinity of the water of the Liaotung coast is more nearly that of the open sea, whereas, as has been shown in a previous chapter, the composition and salinity of the water at Peitaiho is abnormal. At Dairen, too, this shell when fresh is beautifully marked by radiating lines of purple, but at Peitaiho the shells are usually white, especially if they have been bleached by long exposure to the sun.

The most striking part of this little shell is the flat platform, which, like a partial deck, covers the prow of the little craft. This platform varies in length as the shell itself varies in lateral compression, but it is always a notable feature. The keel of the boat may be rounded, but more often it is irregularly plicated, though these plications are few and rather coarse.

Five other species of oysters have been recognized upon this coast, most of these being much larger than the one just described. There are, however, several other small species, one of which, with the plications extending as spines beyond the margin, is a new elongated variety of Chemnitz's oyster (*O. chemnitzii* var. *elongata*) distinguished by its elongate form. Another, also spinous, but of nearly equal length and width, is of very irregular form and hence is called the irregular oyster (*O. irregularis*). These two are readily distinguished by the slight development of the ligamental platform. It is true that the irregular form last mentioned shows this platform sometimes well developed. But, in spite of this tendency for the decking over of the prow of this broader and flatter

vessel, it seems to be an unsteady seagoing craft, and its success as a drifting object is not very pronounced. Hence we usually find both valves in conjunction where they have been thrown up by the waves, and often the two valves show but little difference in convexity. This is a form which apparently prefers to attach itself to rock surfaces, for we find that the lower valve usually shows a broad flat scar of attachment, and sometimes specimens still affixed to fragments of rock may be picked up on the shore.

A somewhat larger shell, usually more elongated, but also at times of nearly equal length and breadth, is the imbricated oyster (*O. imbricata*) readily recognized by its coarse plications, which are especially strong in the middle part of the shell where they often bifurcate. It takes its name from the fact that the successive shell-layers, or lamellæ, of which it is composed, project as frills above the surface, especially upon the plications.

The large oyster shells are much less common on this coast, but now and then are met with. One is the giant oyster of the Japan coast (*O. gigas*) where it sometimes reaches a length and breadth of a foot, and a thickness of an inch. But at Peitaiho it scarcely ever exceeds a quarter these dimensions. Its surface is without plications, but strongly lamellose. Giant oysters of this type once lived in the estuary of the ancient Huang-Ho, as is shown by the fact that half way between Tientsin and the Taku Bar a bed of extinct oyster shells is found, many of which reach a length of more than one foot and a thickness of several inches. This has been given the name var. *tientsinensis*.

The other large shell found on the coast is the densely layered oyster, (*O. densilamellosa*) which differs from the giant oyster in having the margins on either side of the beak expanded in a wing-like manner, while the rest of the surface is plicated as well as strongly lamellose. When fresh, the shell is marked with purple streaks and blotches.

Oyster shells are of such common occurrence upon the seashore that the average visitor tends to scorn them rather than give them the attention which they deserve. Perhaps, too, the difficulty of discriminating species, because of the extreme variability of these shells, has rather a deterrent influence upon the young conchologist. The cause of this extreme variation is to be sought in the habits of the animal, and it would surprise most persons to know that the very young oyster shell is as regular and beautiful as any that can be found upon the coast, with two convex and similar valves. Such a young oyster shell resembles more nearly a *Venus* or a *Nucula* than it does its own adult, but such young shells are never met with by the ordinary collector, for very early in its life the oyster attaches itself to whatever object of support is available. This may be a sea-weed, a branch or a stick, a rocky surface of the shore, the shell of another mollusk, or, what is most common of all, the shells of members of its own tribe.

Once attached, the oyster settles down to a permanently sedentary life; locomotion no longer is possible and consequently the influence of the environment, which makes for bilateral symmetry in the normal pelecypod, is here nullified. As a result, the oyster grows careless in its habit

SHELLS OF PEITAIHO

of growth. The shell extends in whichever direction seems most readily possible and often grows irregularly without any apparent cause whatsoever. Most commonly the lower, or attached shell, tends to become more or less boat or cup-shaped, that is, strongly convex, while the upper valve, the one which must be elevated by the ligament to admit the seawater and the food, remains flat or becomes only slightly convex, and usually is the thinner and lighter of the two. It acts, indeed, rather as a cover to the deep dish-shaped under shell, in which the animal reposes. But this cover, as every lover of oysters knows, can be shut down with surprising force so that opening it often results in the breaking of the shell. This closing is performed by a single, large muscle, the scars of which are plainly marked on both valves. This muscle is not a union of the two muscles seen in the normal pelecypod shell and often in the very young oyster, but is rather the enlargement of one of them, the other being suppressed by retaining its situation close under the beak or hinge region.

The apparatus which opens the shell is an internal ligament or resilium which is compressed when the valves are closed and forces them apart by its expansion when the muscular tension is relaxed.

Next to the oysters, the ark-shells are the most common pelecypods represented by their shells upon this coast, occurring sometimes to the virtual exclusion of other types. All the *Arca* shells are radiately plicated, but they are not the only ribbed shells common on this coast. Indeed there is a *Venus* shell, which superficially looks much like an *Arca*, but which is seen to be quite distinct when the hinge-line is examined. All the ark-shells have a hinge-line which extends on both sides of the beak and is marked by a succession of more or less vertical crenulations. In the *Venus*, on the other hand, there are no such crenulations, but only a few coarse teeth instead. Moreover, the *Arca* shell has a flattened space or area between the beak and hinge-line, though in some forms this area is narrow, and in worn shells may be obliterated. *Venus*, on the other hand has no such area, but beneath the beak has a heart-shaped depression outlined by a groove, *i.e.* the *lunule*.

Up to the present, nine species of *Arca* have been obtained from this coast, but only a few of these are commonly met with. The most abundant type is a transverse form, with its plications slightly notched or sub-crenate, from which it takes its name, the faintly crenulated *Arca* (*Arca subcrenata*). It is an inflated shell of somewhat oblique outline, but with the beak nearly in the center, and projecting over a high area, which is marked by grooves parallel to its outer margin. The shell has from 32 to 34 flat-topped ribs, for the most part crenulated by strong growth-lines, especially in the left valve. The colour of the shell is white to cream, but often it is oxidized to a deep brown or purplish. When fresh, it is covered by a dark chestnut-coloured epidermis, hairy in the depressions, but this feature it shares with most of the other ark-shells. The average length does not exceed an inch and three-quarters, nor the height an inch and three-sixteenth, but specimens more than two and a quarter inches in length and of proportional height have been found. On the outer coast, however, the shell grows to a large size.

Very similar to it, though usually somewhat smaller, is the noded ark-shell (*A. granosa*), a species which is very commonly sold in the Chinese markets. This is easily recognized by the fact that it has only 17 ribs which are so strongly crenulated that they have almost a nodulose appearance.

Still another one of this type is the inflated ark-shell (*A. inflata*), so called because of its great convexity, and recognized by the less pronounced distinction between the posterior slope and the rest of the shell surface. The number of its ribs is greater than that in *Arca subcrenata*, ranging from 42 to 44, and the shell grows to a larger size, one 4 inches in length by about $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height having been obtained from one of these beaches.

One other large ark-shell is commonly found upon these beaches, though a number of small ones occur in the shell-sand, the composition of which we will discuss later. The *Arca* referred to is so strikingly distinct from the more common species so far noted that one at first would question its relationship to them. Indeed, the relation is not a close one, for while this is a true *Arca*, the others so far mentioned belong to the subgenus *Anomalocardia*.

Kobelt's ark-shell (*A. kobeltiana*), is the name given to this shell, first recognized on the Japanese coast. In general it is very similar in appearance to the Noah's Ark (*Arca noae*) of the older conchologists, a shell very familiar to thoughtful strollers on the British and Mediterranean coasts. When Linnæus named these shells *Arca*, he was probably struck by the resemblance of this species to the picture which a vivid imagination might draw of the famous house boat of the sole survivors of the great flood in the Bible story. When the valves are in conjunction, the beaks, which are near the anterior end, form two flanking turrets, one on either side of the prow, while the hinge-area between them forms a broad and flattened deck, where, on the return of calm, the shut-up voyagers might find room for exercise. But there is one fatal defect so far as the sea-worthiness of this craft is concerned, and that is a gap in the keel, which permits entrance of water and mud when the shell is empty, but which, when the animal is alive, serves for the passage of a series of anchoring strands of silk-like or horny texture, these forming the so-called byssus by means of which the animal attaches itself to foreign objects of support. The location of this byssal notch is indicated by a depression in the surface of each valve, which extends obliquely from the beak to the base and which marks the surface in addition to the numerous crowded radial ribs, which not only vary in size, but, in certain parts at least, alternate with finer ones. The covering coat or epidermis of this shell, when preserved, is deep brown and densely hairy.

The shell itself is marked by deep-brown colour bands and on our coast it reaches a length of two inches or more and a height about equal to half its length. The larger shells, however, are most commonly worn, and for a most perfect representation of the characters one must turn to young individuals.

Several species of *Arca* belonging to the sub-genera *Scapharca* and *Barbatia* are found, chiefly in the shell sand. Of these the ambiguous

scapharca (*S. ambigua*) resembles in general the immature shell of *Arca inflata*, but has a very low hinge-area, with the denticulations strongly oblique at the ends and from 32 to 34 surface plications. It may reach a length of one and a quarter inches but is usually smaller and is one of the rare species.

Much more abundant is the Peitaiho scapharca (*S. peitaihoensis*) which is one of the commonest in the shell sand. It is always less than a half inch in length, the height being about two-thirds the length and greatest in the posterior region, which is subtruncate with a slightly obtuse cardinal angle. The beaks are in the anterior third of the shell, and the surface behind them is somewhat compressed, giving them a wing-like appearance. The area is very narrow, the crenulated hinge-line gently curved, and the crenulations oblique at the ends. There are about 34 simple riblets, somewhat roughened by transverse ridges. The colour is white and the epidermis, which is rarely preserved, is light-brown and strongly hairy.

The only common *Barbatia* is *B. tenebraca*, which is about the size of the preceding species, but easily distinguished from it by its strong convexity, with the incurved beak situated almost at the anterior end of the very narrow hinge-area. The crenulated hinge margin forms a regular arc, with the crenulations normal to the curve and becoming larger outwardly. The surface is marked by numerous sharp, distinct plications with finer ones between them.

Still another, a small form associated with the preceding two, is the alternately plicated barbatia, (*B. interplicata*) also seldom more than half an inch in length. It is readily distinguished from the others by its strongly inflated character, with the beaks near the centre and incurved over a moderately high arched triangular area, which is a little more than half the length of the shell. The outer denticulations are nearly twice as high as those in the centre and are obliquely placed. Of the fifty or more radiating striæ on the surface of the shell, every alternate one begins some distance below the beak. These shells are often found oxidized to a golden brown.

More attractive than the other barbatias is the doubly plicated variety of the obtuse barbatia (*B. obtusa*, var. *duplicostata*) so far known only from this coast. The shell may reach a length of something over an inch, but its height is only half the length, while the beak is in front of the centre, surmounting a narrow area with a gently curved crenulated margin, the outer crenulations of which are oblique. The most distinguishing character of the shell, however, is found in the fact that all except the outermost of the twenty-five or twenty-six broad plications are divided by a sharp median groove, which gives them a double character. This is also one of the rare shells.

When the ark-shells are in retreat, their place upon the beach is occupied by the *Venus* shell, a member of the group of clams. To the dwellers in the American metropolis, the mercenary *Venus*, or *Venus* of commerce (*V. mercenaria*) is familiar as the "little-neck clam," and to the student of Indian lore its name of Quahog is well known. Quahog Bay upon the Maine coast is so named because there a colony of this

Venus has survived in isolation; but the clam of other parts of the New England coast is a very different creature, and the clam chowder, dear to the heart of the Bostonian, has the clam *Mya*, or gaper, and not *Venus*, as its principal ingredient. *Mya*, the Boston clam, or northern clam, has rarely ventured south of Cape Cod, but one or another of its species, especially the blunt gaper, (*M. truncata*) extends into the Arctic and is well known on the north-west coast of Europe. And since it has acquired a circumpolar habitat, it has also been able to venture through the Bering Straits and migrate south upon the western coast of America on the one hand, and the Pacific coast of Asia on the other. It is not unfamiliar to the Japanese, and once in a while the visitor to Peitaiho may find that it has preceded him, though never finding here a congenial environment. Like all the gapers, it is an elongate, somewhat rough surfaced, but not plicated, shell, two inches or more in length, but never very robust, and easily recognized by the fact that beneath the umbo of the left valve there is a spoon-shaped process, in the bowl of which is lodged the compressible resilium, which, when the valves are closed by contractions of the muscles, is compressed against the inside of the opposite valve, and is in constant readiness to open the valves again by expansion when the tension of the muscles is relaxed. *Mya truncata*, as its name implies, is squarely truncated in the posterior part, where the gaping shell-margins permit the extrusion of a long wrinkled double siphon, the so-called "neck" of the clam, which, when the animal is buried, reaches to the surface of the sand, permitting continual entrance and exit of water currents. The appearance of this organ is well-represented in our Fig. 4 in the preceding chapter,* and it is an organ found in all true clams, that is, members of the genus *Mya*.

But, while the blunt gaper is rare upon this coast, the acute gaper (*M. acuta*) is not infrequently met with, especially on Shell Beach. This may reach a length of several inches, and is easily distinguished from the former by the acute extension of the posterior end. But it needs more care and observation to distinguish it from the common sand gaper, or old maid (*M. arenaria*) of the New England and the British Coasts, and the Bostonian first picking up this *Mya* on Shell Beach will think himself back home and will entertain illusive visions of a chowder party. The young of this animal live in the deeper water and are sometimes carried in by hundreds after a storm.

Another typical clam which the wader will find on Shell Beach is the duck clam, *Anatina*, also called the lantern-shell, a genus confined to Pacific waters. After a storm the living animal is left upon the beach, and its long united siphons, covered with a wrinkled skin, are seen hanging from one end. The shell is very thin, elongate, and, in the posterior end, the valves do not join but leave an open gap for the protrusion of the siphons. A striking feature of these shells is the fact that the beaks are usually split, while each valve is furnished with a downward pointing spoon-shaped process. The Peitaiho shell is at present known only from the Pechili Gulf, and is named accordingly *Anatina pechiliensis*.

**China Journal*, Vol. VI. No. 6, p. 321.

It can be readily distinguished from species found elsewhere by the nearly parallel upper and lower margins and by the fact that the surface of the shell is covered by very fine granulations which stop abruptly in the posterior part, leaving it perfectly smooth.

The *Venus* of the New York market has acquired its name of "little-neck clam" because its siphons are so much shorter. Its relative on the Peitaiho shores is smaller, but more elegantly constructed. Instead of a surface marked only by growth-lines of varying irregularity, the Jedo *Venus* of Japan and Peitaiho (*V. jedoensis*) has its surface thrown into ribs or costæ, on which concentric lamellæ form a minor pattern which is most pronounced in the depressions between the ribs. The strong teeth, so distinct from the hinge crenulations of the *Arca*, and the well developed lunule readily distinguish it from that shell.

This species is more frequently met with in the East Cliff region while the ark-shells seem more at home in the Rocky Point district.

There is another common shell, which, on a superficial view, might easily be mistaken for a *Venus*. This is the variegated tapestry, or carpet shell (*Tapes variegatus*), also called the painted tapestry shell. It deserves both its names, for, of all the shells upon this coast, it is the most variable, not so much in form, but in the pattern of the design which is painted upon its surface. It would probably be difficult to find two shells marked exactly alike and yet there is a semblance of unity in the zigzags, bars and bands of brown, yellow, orange and purple, with which this shell is decorated. Its resemblance to *Venus* is enhanced by the well-marked lunule, but only suggested by the striations on its surface, these being much finer and more numerous than the plications of the Jedo *Venus*. But the most marked distinction is in the form, which is always more elongate than that of the *Venus*, which approaches the sub-circular with nearly or quite similar height and length. One further striking difference is found in the partial separation of the two siphons, this being similar to the conditions shown in Fig. 3 in the preceding chapter.* Large specimens of *Tapes* from this shore may reach a length of one and a half inches, by a height of nearly an inch, but most of the shells are smaller than this.

There are, however, several other relatives of the *Venus* upon this coast, though in appearance these more nearly suggest the Atlantic species near which they were at one time classed. The Chinese shells belong to the genus *Dosinia*, and, so far, three of the hundred known species have been found upon this coast. These are the Japanese *Artemis* (*D. japonica*) the laminated *Artemis* (*D. laminata*) and the swollen *Artemis* (*D. gibba*). The first two are large, almost circular, with a small forward-pointing beak, slight convexity, and white colour; while concentric ridges of some strength characterize the surface, these being often elevated into leaf-like projections upon the angular ridge which marks the vicinity of the hinge-line. These laminae are more marked upon the Japanese *Artemis*, which is also less truly circular than is *D. laminata*, while the umbonal ridge also forms a more pronounced posterior obtuse angulation in the

**China Journal*. Vol. VI. No. 6, p. 320.

margin of the shell of the Japanese species. This species, too, sometimes reaches a length of eight inches, whereas that of *D. laminata* seldom reaches a greater length than one and a quarter inches.

Like all the *Artemis*, their resemblance to the *Venus* is specially marked by a well-developed lunule, but the compressed character of the larger species of this region quickly differentiate them. The small species, *D. gibba*, which is almost always under an inch in length, resembles the smooth species of *Venus* much more closely, because of its gibbous form, but a distinction is readily possible when we note that the lunule, while large, is merely outlined by a depressed line, whereas in *Venus* it is more definitely differentiated by its surface characters. A comparison of the two will readily show the difference.

Similar to the *Artemis* in appearance is the distinctively Chinese shell *Cyclina*, only one species of which, *C. chinensis*, is found at Peitaiho. This mollusk constitutes a well-known article of food, and may be obtained in many Chinese markets. The siphons of the animal are united as in *Dosinia*, and the shell has the same general shape but lacks the lunule and the strong umbonal ridge, both of which are so characteristic of *Dosinia*. The surface of the valve, moreover, is marked by fine radiating striae in addition to the concentric lamellae, these striae being best seen when the shell is slightly worn. Large specimens may reach a height of one and three-quarters inches and a length of one and five-eighths inches. Specimens of this shell may be picked up on the beach at all times.

More difficult to distinguish from the larger smooth *Venus* of the Atlantic coast is *Meretrix*, one species of which occurs abundantly upon these shores, which seem to be its native habitat, if we may judge from the fact that Lamarck long ago called it the Pechili *Meretrix*, although he misspelled the name, calling it *Meretrix petechialis*, that being apparently the way of spelling the name of this water-body a hundred years ago. The shell is, however, also found farther south on the China coast.

This is one of the large smooth shells of these beaches, and its outline is not unlike that of the smooth *Venus*, but the beak is nearer the center and the form is more triangular. It may, however, be readily distinguished from the *Venus* by the absence of a lunule, but the region behind the beak is marked by a pronounced excavation or escutcheon in which lies the partly sunken, dark-brown, horny ligament, which has the form of a C-spring, and is often intact in freshly cast-up specimens. The posterior slope of the shell appears distinct from the rest, but chiefly because of the pronounced change in colouration. This species is indeed one of the most beautifully coloured shells of the Chinese coast, though the colour is best seen in the immature shells. These are often strongly marked in brown, yellow, and purple spots, and zigzag lines of rather variable pattern, the vividness of this colouration being especially pronounced because of the smooth and shining surface. The adult shells, however, are but slightly tinted, and are generally covered by a thin, light coloured epidermis. On the inside the strong hinge-teeth, the muscle scars, and the short sinus of the pallial line, as well as the smooth non-crenulated margins of the shell, are characteristic features. The siphons are separated in their outer

half. This animal, too, is a common article of food and obtainable in the Chinese markets.

The beginner almost invariably fails to distinguish between this shell and another, the *Maetra*, trough-shell or hen-clam, which is also common on this coast. The trough-shells of Pechili Gulf are all characterized by sub-triangular form with nearly central beak, and on this account they have been separated under the distinctive generic name of *Trigonella*. Like all the trough-shells, these can be readily distinguished from similar shells by the fact that they carry a large sub-triangular cartilage-pit beneath the beak of each valve, this pit being a depression in the hinge-plate, and flanked by teeth on either side. (See Fig. 6, Chapter III)*. The animal, too, is distinguished from the preceding one by the united siphons, and the long, slender, pointed foot. Three species and an additional variety have been found on these shores, the largest and most common having received the name of the showy trigonella (*T. spectabilis*) because of its striking purplish colour, especially on the interior. This colour also characterizes the exterior of the young, but that of the adult is whitish. The surface of the shell is smooth and gently arched except in the posterior part, which is flat or even slightly concave, and defined by a rather strong umbonal ridge which extends obliquely across the shell from the beak to the postero-basal margin. This shell, which is common, especially on Shell Beach, sometimes exceeds four inches in length, with a height of three and a quarter inches or more.

A smaller species is the Chinese trigonella (*T. chinensis*). This is also more elongate than its showy relative, and has its beak separated from a depressed and often concave area on either side by pronounced angulations. This portion of the shell, furthermore, is marked by strong, rather rounded concentric ridges, which extend towards the center of the shell, where they become obsolete. Though less showy, this shell is more delicately and more beautifully marked than its larger relative. The ground tint is whitish, and upon this appears a series of delicate purple rays, a type of marking easily identifying this species. The colouration is, however, not always the same, and several colour varieties might be distinguished. This species seldom reaches more than half the size of the preceding one, the largest shell obtained so far being two inches in length, and one and a half inches in height. It is also a common shell.

Smaller, and appearing quite distinct from the preceding, is the square or quadrangular trigonella (*T. quadrangularis*), and its swollen variety (var. *ventricosa*). In this the length and height are more nearly alike, and its form suggests more readily a small smooth *Cardium* or true cockle, but the cartilage pits distinguish it. In colour it is a dirty-white, and in size it ranges up to one and a half inches in length and slightly less in height. It is more common than the ventricose variety which is also more triangular in form, and more strongly swollen or tumid at the umbos, besides being slightly larger.

(To be continued)

*China Journal, Vol. VI. No. 6, p. 323.

TAI-KAM, A PARADISE FOR LEPERS

BY

GEORGE KIN LEUNG

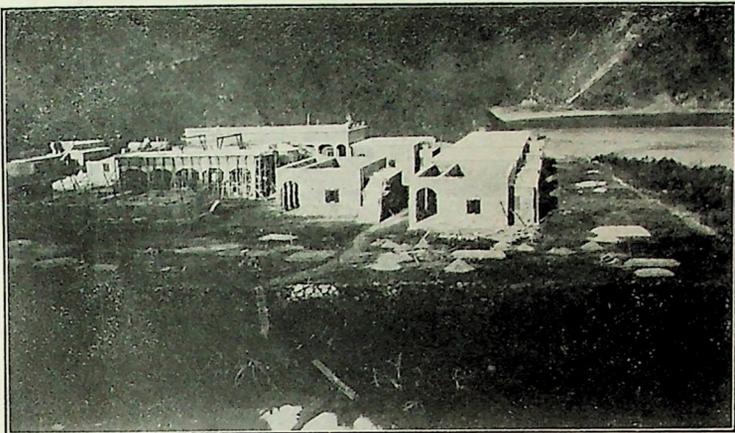
About one hundred miles, as the crow flies, from the queen of southern cities, Canton, somewhere in the expanses of the brilliant green and mazarine-blue of the China South Seas, there arise, in forms and colours fantastic, the jagged shale formations of that paradise for lepers, the Island of Tai-kam. In nature's sunny moods the wealth of colour here furnishes a living canvas, fit for the brush of a Parrish to capture. A kingfisher may be seen skimming lightly by, dipping his feet into the deep blue waters, while the pulsating red of flowering plants on the hills above, and the yellows and purples of irises below, quiver, like the rippled sea beyond, in the faint morning breeze. But suddenly a shrieking typhoon snatches away all colour, palling heaven and earth with blackness, and one is reminded of the battered junks, manned by strong buccaneers, and swift-sailing pirates, who, in the not distant past, made the island their haven of refuge.

While the visitor might continue to rhapsodize over the lavish beauties of nature on Tai-kam, the outside world, which seldom has access to the spot that lies in a region sometimes convulsed by revolution, at other times infested with argosies of pirates, will be more interested in the historical names which are associated with the noble work done on the island. First is that of the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang, widely known as the "Grand Old Man of China," who manifested such deep concern over the sufferings of his "dark-haired people" that he went in person with the Rev. and Mrs. John Lake to Tai-kam Island, purchased it from the fishermen-owners, and, after paying \$5,000 with his own cheques, presented the island to Mr. Lake for the noble task of ameliorating the sufferings of the lepers in the thickly populated Sz Yap and Canton Delta regions. More recently, among the leading men who furnished Mr. Lake with government gunboats to make his way to Tai-kam through the troubled district, one finds the name of the Generalissimo of the Nationalist Armies, Chiang Kai-shek.

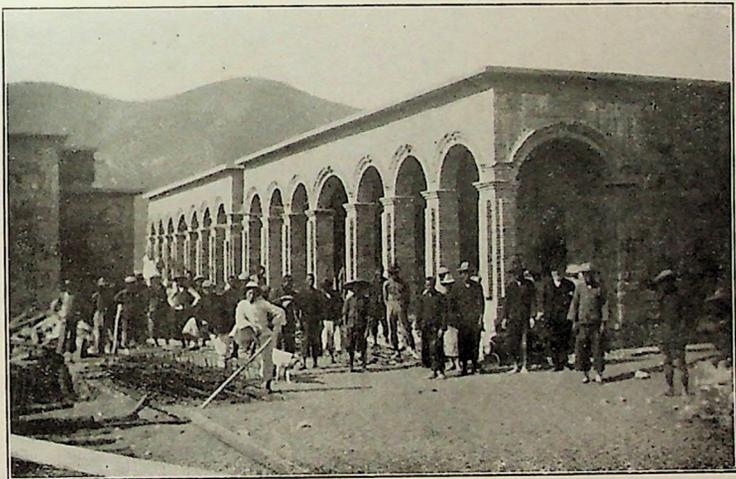
VILLAGE UNITS.

The magnitude of the work is obvious when one hears that the committee has planned to group the lepers in village units of two hundred each, every group having its own house of worship, its own hospital, its own ward and its own cottages. It seems the best plan, for it accords with the Chinese idea of village life and village government, and looks carefully to the physical and spiritual welfare of those who have no hands, no feet, mere stumps of humanity, every one of whom should be within a stone's throw of a church or hospital. Already two piers have been built by labourers, who are fishermen and ex-pirates. In a letter from Canton, dated August 4, 1927, the Rev. John Lake wrote me as follows :

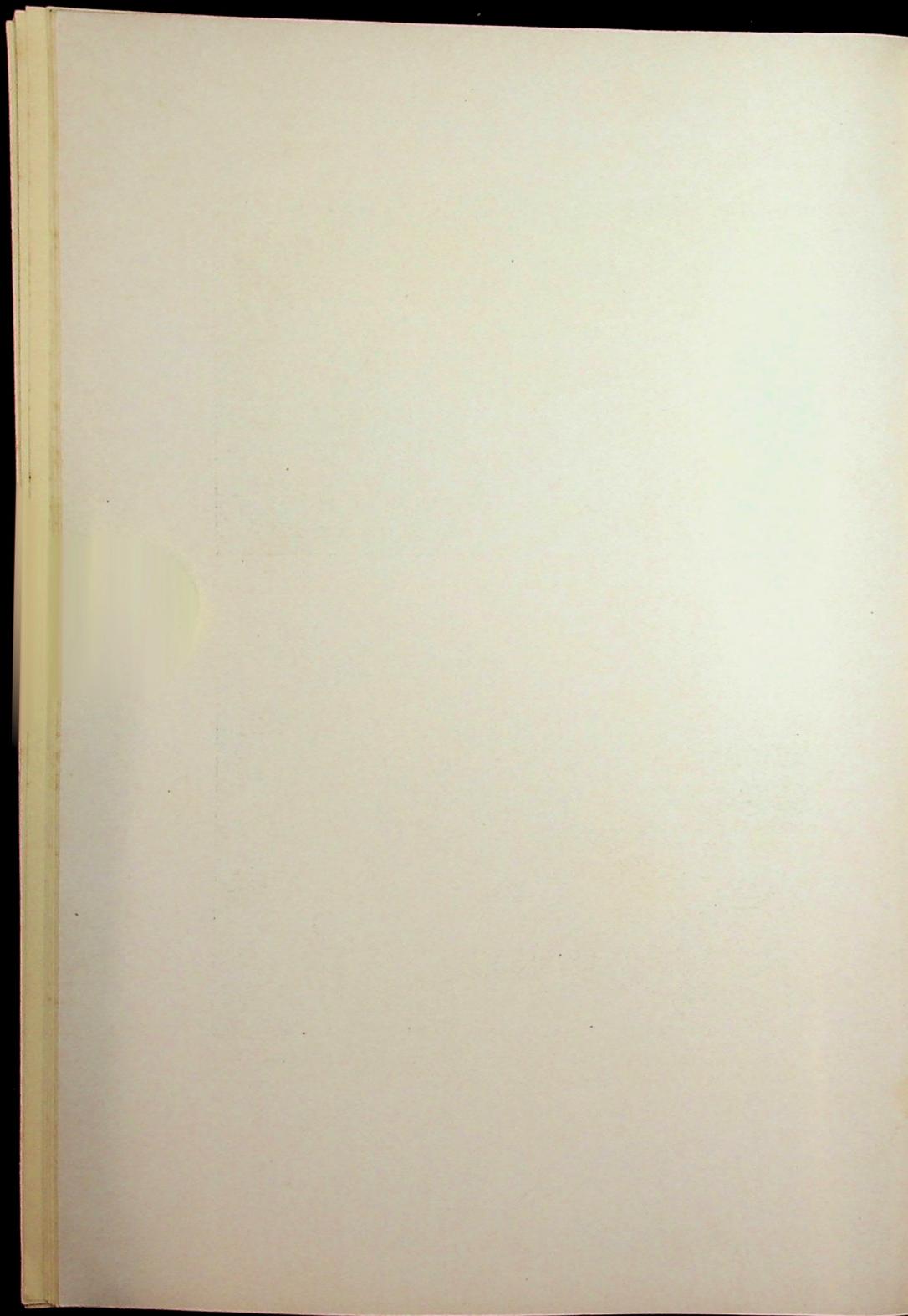
"You will be glad to know that all the sixteen brick and stone buildings of our leper colony have been started ; that the walls of all but one



The Leper Home on Tai-kam Island in Course of Construction.



One of the Dormitories of the Leper Home on Tai-kam Island in Course of Construction.



The Sunning and Sz Yap (四邑) sections are well known the world over as the home of tens of thousands of enterprising Cantonese, who are in business in America and foreign countries. In a semicircle on the mainland about Tai-kam Island, there is much of historical interest. San Wooi (新會), the ancestral home of Dr Wu Ting-fang, is in plain view, especially the island belonging to it, where, in 1270, the last of the emperors of the Sung Dynasty made his last capital and lost his life with the coming of the troops of Kublai Khan. . . . Also in plain view are the shores of Heung Shan County (香山), the home of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the first President of China, and his son, Mr. Sun-fo, the first Mayor of Canton, and of the former Premier, Mr. Tang Shao-yi, and of other famous men."

When one thinks of this good work, he naturally recalls the gentle and deeply beloved Dr. Wu, who once said to Mr. Lake, "I think I'll come here (Tai-kam) to build a house. I'd like to be a recluse." That the great statesman had at heart the welfare of the island is proved by documents he wrote shortly before his death.

THE WORK OF REV. JOHN LAKE.

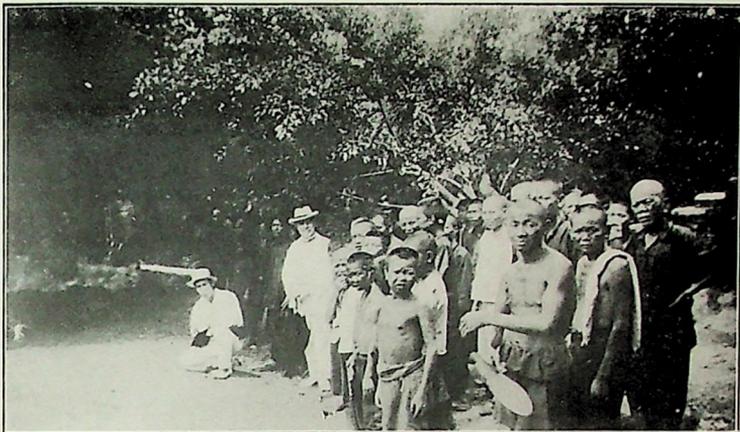
The motivating power of this gigantic philanthropic enterprise is no other than the quiet, unassuming gentleman, who styles himself simply John Lake of Canton, China. For about a quarter of a century, he has been hard at the task, while both he and Mrs. Lake have collected donations from America. When a man sees his way as clearly as does the Rev. John Lake and possesses the faith and courage that are so indispensable to such a Herculean labour, it is not surprising to find passages like the following in his paper, entitled "Little Less than Miracles:"

"My wife and I have gone back and forth unmolested by the pirates that swarm these troubled waters during these troublous times; and during these troublous times, whether we were on the island or not, the building continued and is still going steadily forward—everyone, from the superintendent and the foreman to the workers on the rock pile, being Chinese—nearly all of them ex-robbers. Those of their number who are in positions of trust are now devoted Christians; and even the roughest of men are friendly to us and to Christianity. . . . Thus, we have retained the good-will of the officials and the people, even when the anti-foreign feeling and anti-Christian propaganda swept the country and great mission hospitals were closed by strikers, and confiscated; we have made friends with pirate chiefs and their thousands of armed followers along the wild coast; and we are able to travel back and forth with perfect freedom."

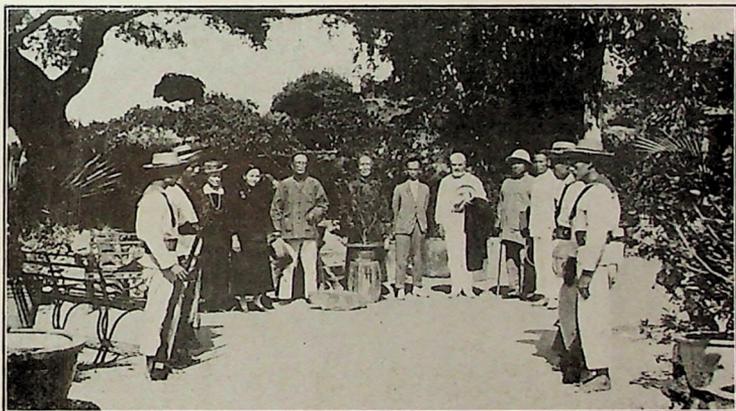
Working efficiently under what seem impossible circumstances, the Rev. John Lake has proved himself the man for the task. Those who are in any way interested in the progress of this admirable enterprise may write him at Tungshan, Canton.

RELIGIOUS ASPECTS OF THE WORK.

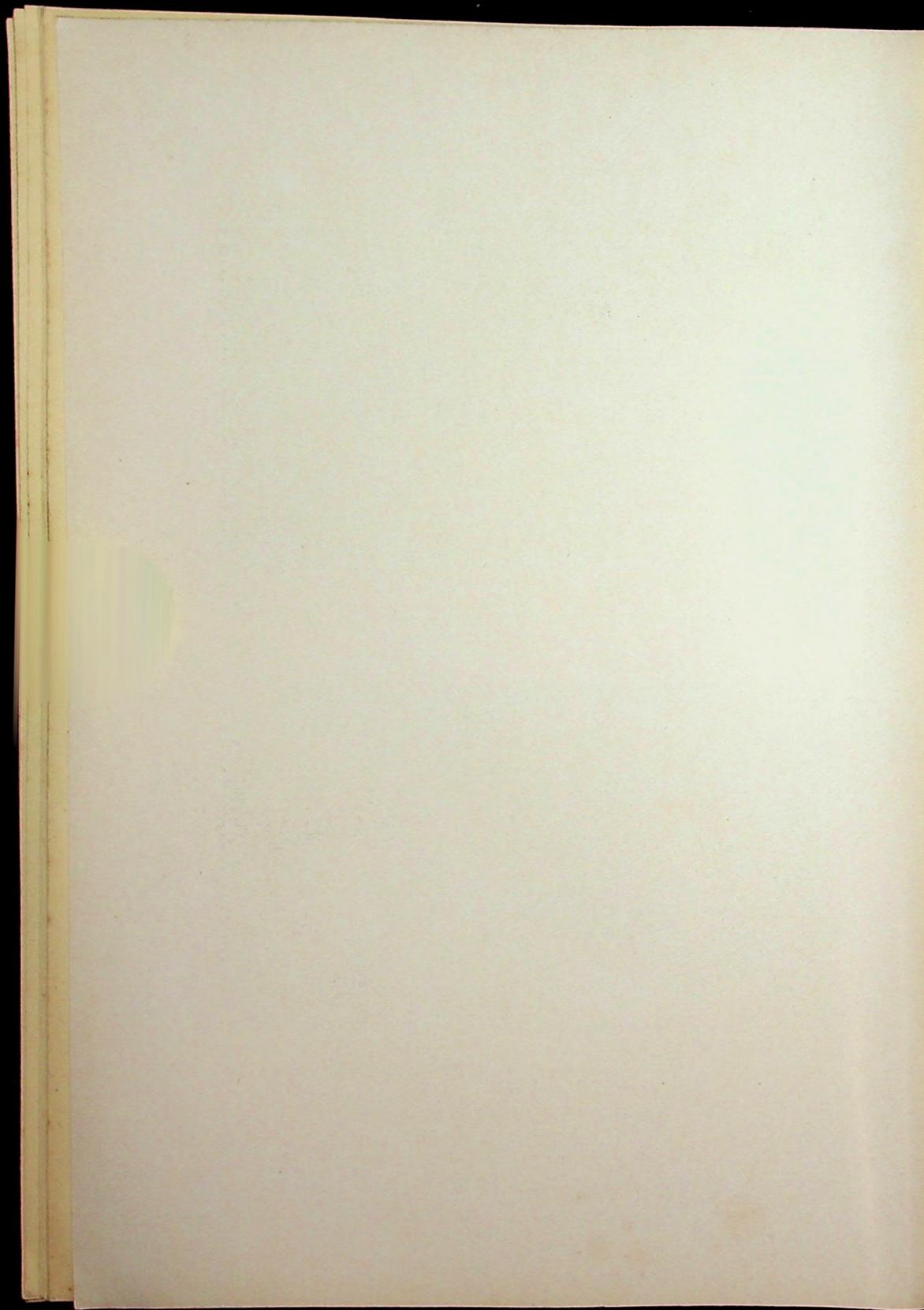
Mr. Lake offers to the suffering not only material aid but spiritual aid as well. Until the dormitories are complete and more donations are



A Group of Lepers on Tai-kam Island.



The Reverend and Mrs. John Lake, the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Party, who had been visiting the Leper Island of Tai-kam, call on Ex-Premier Tang Shao-yi.



TAI-KAM, A PARADISE FOR LEPERS

forthcoming, lepers will not be received in large numbers. Meanwhile, Mr. Lake and his co-workers attempt to dissuade the pirates from their nefarious habits by offering them both employment and the Word. Among the many meetings described, the following, as told by Dr. T. C. Wu, is typical:

"The next day happened to be Sunday, and I was asked by Mr. Lake to preach to the islanders. Our service started at seven o'clock in the morning and my congregation composed of men, women, and children (pirates and lepers among them) came promptly, some standing and some sitting on the hillside. The picture bore a striking resemblance to Christ's feeding of the five thousand! But, alas, I had not the power to perform the miracle!"

But are not the Lakes and their co-workers performing feats, not much less than miracles when they have enlisted the services of pirates to help build a paradise for lepers?

A paradise truly! An entire island for those who have no hands, no feet, mere stumps of humanity, an island bountifully blest by nature in her happiest mood. From the hilltops even in the driest season, run streams of limpid fresh water. Rocks of various kinds furnish more building material than is needed, while the rich earth on the hillsides may be afforested to produce groves of noble trees. The sea offers in profusion oysters, crabs, shrimps and fish. If nature has been kind, so, too, have men. Donated by a statesman who loved his people, developed by one from the antipodes, Tai-kam and its work should thrive and enjoy the support of the world so that soon it will be possible to see complete its groups of splendid buildings with their staff of workers,—a paradise for lepers.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND REVIEWS

BIOLOGY

NEW LAGOMORPHS FROM CHINA: In a recent issue of the *American Museum Novitates* (No. 284, September 13, 1927), Dr. Glover M. Allen gives an account of the lagomorphs (hares, rabbits and picas) collected on the recent Asiatic expeditions of the museum in China and the Gobi Desert region, describing two new forms. These are *Caprolagus sinensis flaviventris* from Fukien (type locality: Chungansien) and *Lepus comus* from Yunnan (type locality: Teng-yueh).

The former is the more southerly representative of what has up to now been called the South China hare (*Lepus sinensis*, Gray), but which Dr. Allen calls a rabbit, placing it in the same genus as *Caprolagus hispidus* of Nepal and Assam. He claims that it differs so much in external and cranial characters from the more typical members of the genus *Lepus* (which includes the true hares) that it can no longer be classed in this genus. While we are prepared to agree with this, we cannot agree with his use of the word "rabbit" in the place of "hare" for several reasons. A rabbit, in the true meaning of the word as used in England, whence the term

came, excavates and lives in burrows, the young being born naked and blind. The hare, on the other hand, does not live in burrows, cannot burrow to any extent, if at all, and is born with a full coat of fur and eyes wide open. The animal found in China south of the Yangtze follows the hare in these respects and in no way conforms to the English idea of a rabbit. *Caprolagus sinensis flaviventris* is darker than the typical form and has the whole of the underparts ochraceous buff instead of pure white mid-ventrally.

Lepus comus is related to *L. nigricollis*, the black-necked hare of the Indian Peninsula and Ceylon, but has a longer foot, darker, less buffy colour, the nape dull brown, the tail beneath and bases of belly-hairs pale slaty grey. It is much larger than *L. siamensis*, *L. peguensis* and *L. hainanus*.

Dr. Allen confirms Hollister's *Lepus aurigineus* from Kiukiang, Northern Kiangsi, which he considers a subspecies of *L. tolai*, the Gobi hare of Pallas, and of which all the North and Central China hares are subspecies, instead of being subspecies of *swinhoei*, as Thomas held. He retains Matschie's *L. filchneri* described from South Shensi, suppressing J. A. Allen's *L. brevinasus* and Hollister's *L. sowerbyi* from Northern Shansi as the synonyms of this species, and suggesting that *L. ganuicus* Satunin from Kansu may possibly also be the same. He admits, however, that the nomenclature of what he calls the black-tailed hares of Eastern Asia is still in much need of revision. He points out that specimens from North Shensi agree in every respect with specimens from the Tai-pei Shan region of South Shensi. Assuming his findings to be correct we have the subspecies of *L. tolai* distributed as follows:

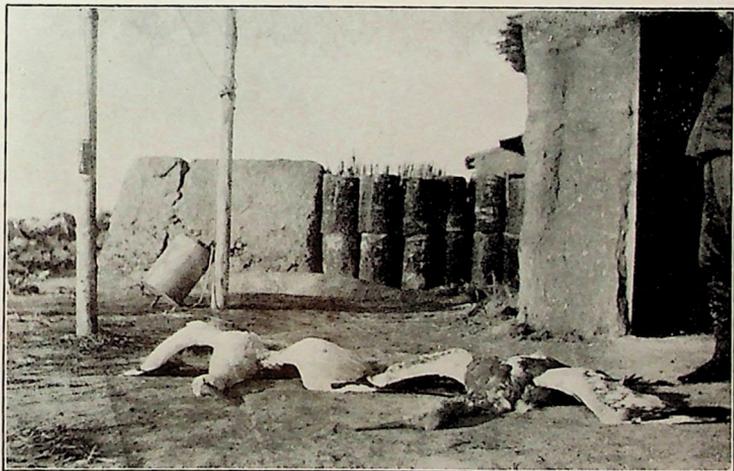
1. *Lepus tolai tolai*, Pallas, occupying Mongolia.
2. *Lepus tolai swinhoei*, Thomas, occupying Shantung, and probably Chihli, southward to the north bank of the Yangtze River.
3. *Lepus tolai aurigineus*, Hollister, occupying Central China.
4. *Lepus tolai filchneri*, Matschie, occupying North China from Shansi westward to the Tibetan border.
5. *Lepus tolai subluteus*, Thomas, occupying the Ordos Desert and neighbouring North Shensi and Kansu.

THE FLUKE-WORM CRAB: Under this heading appears an interesting note by R. I. Pocock in *The Field* (October 27) dealing with the Japanese fresh-water crab, *Eriocheir japonicus*, which has suddenly made its appearance in the river Elbe, in Germany, a couple of specimens having recently been sent to the Zoological Gardens in Regents Park. "In its native country," says Mr. Pocock, "the Japanese hairy-clawed crab has shown a capacity, quite unusual in crabs, for adaptation to varied conditions. It lives in brackish water, fresh-water streams, and on the land, and it has made its way up the water courses from the lowlands to the mountains."

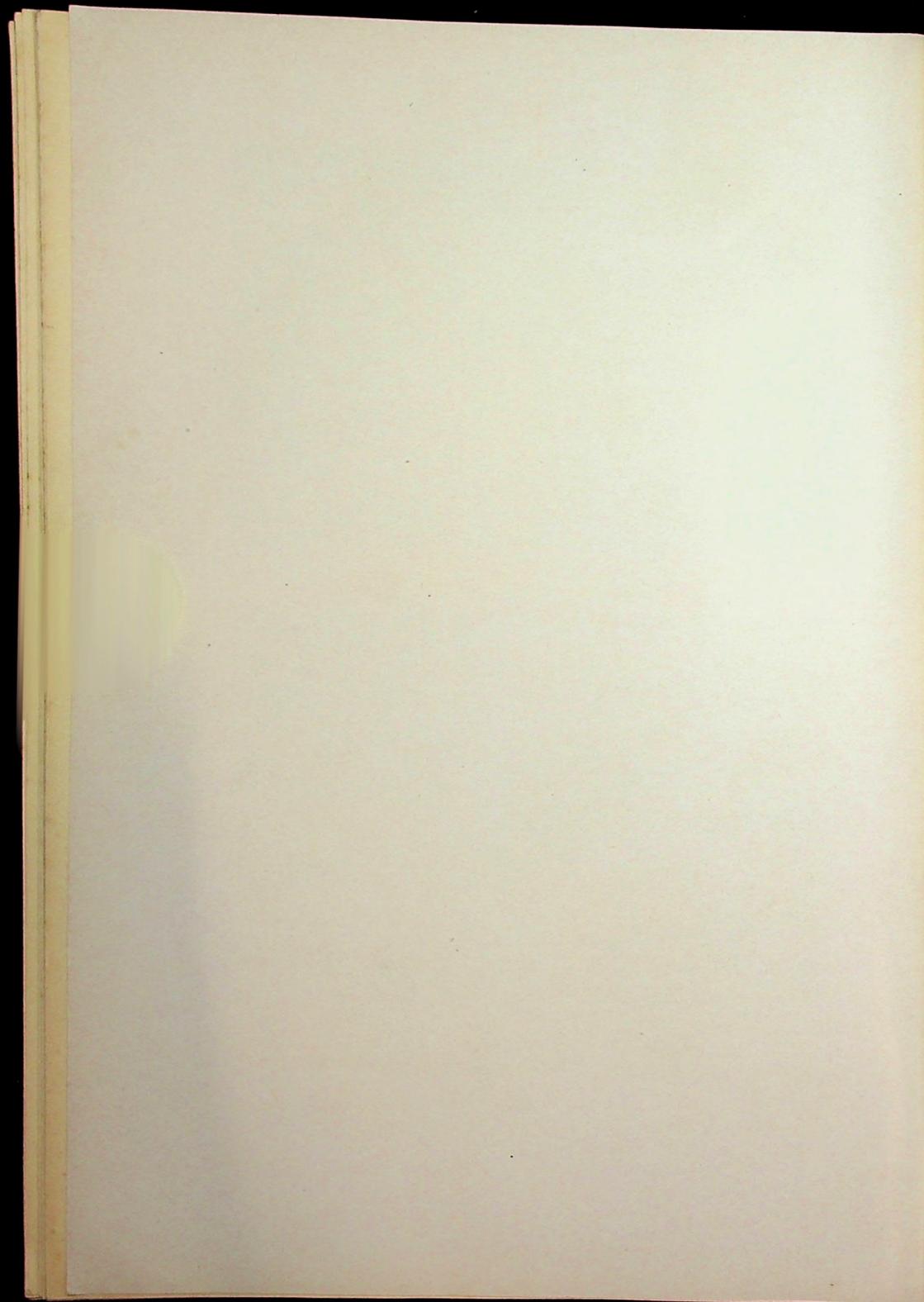
Recently considerable interest has been added to this species owing to the discovery that it is one of the intermediate hosts of a fluke-worm, akin to the liver fluke, and a dangerous parasite in man. This fluke passes one stage of its existence in a fresh-water snail, after leaving which it enters various species of crab, whence it gets into its human host, how is not yet known, where it burrows into the softer tissues, such as liver or lungs, causing a sickness similar to that inflicted by the European liver fluke.

The hairy-clawed crab, or a close relation, is found also in China; indeed the species is sometimes called the Chinese hairy-clawed crab. Its appearance in European waters has not yet been explained, but it is almost certain that it has been transplanted by human agency.

CRANES IN MANCHURIA: The following letter has been received from a correspondent in Manchuria. We cannot agree that the birds are specimens of the Eastern white stork (*Ciconia ciconia boyciana*, Swinhoe) which has black tail feathers, whereas the specimens mentioned in the letter have white tail feathers, as shown in the accompanying illustration. An immature specimen of *C. c. boyciana* from Fukien in our possession has these feathers black, as also has an



These two Photographs, sent to us by Mr. H. F. Wooster from near Newchwang in South Manchuria, show two large Birds thought by our Correspondent to be Specimens of the Eastern White Stork. The Bill's are too short and the Size too great for this Species, in which the Tail Feathers are black. The Specimens appear to represent the Great White Crane (*Leucogeranus, leucogeranus*, Pallas), which has the Tail Feathers white.



SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND REVIEWS

adult in the Museum of the Royal Asiatic Society. In our opinion the birds are specimens of the great white crane (*Leucogeranus leucogeranus*, Pallas), known to occur in Manchuria. See "The Naturalist in Manchuria Vol. III, page 222.

DEAR SIR :

Since I have your book, "The Naturalist in Manchuria," on my book-shelf, I take the liberty of writing to you with reference to two birds which I recently came across.

These two birds were bought by my cook in the market at Panshan, where he had gone for supplies. According to him they were shot locally and are called by the natives "kuan" (鵠). He wanted to give them to me for dinner but I drew the line at that. However, my curiosity was aroused and I looked them up in the "Naturalist" to try to identify them. I've never seen a stork but supposed them to belong to that family and so looked them up under that heading. Neither of the birds checks exactly with the description of either of the two birds mentioned in your book. Except for having a white tail, the first agrees with your description of the Eastern White Stork and it occurs to me that possibly the other may be an immature specimen of the same species.

Both birds are of about the same size, their measurements being as follows :—

Width from wing tip to wing tip	...	...	...	72-in.
Length from tip of bill to end of tail	...	...	...	48 "
Length of legs	...	...	...	24 "
Length of bill	...	...	...	7 "

The general characteristics of the birds are as follows :—

1st Bird : Pure white plumage except for black primaries. Legs and bare face orange, bill black.

2nd Bird : White under parts with back and wing coverts mottled reddish brown. Head and neck solid reddish brown. Primaries black, feet slaty-grey, and bill black. The face is feathered and the same colour as the head.

If it is not too much to ask, I should be much obliged to you should you satisfy my curiosity as to these birds. I enclose two photographs, unfortunately not very clear, which may help to identify them.

Yours sincerely,

H. F. WOOSTER.

Panshanhsien, Manchuria, November 8, 1927.

MEDICINE

LEPERS PRACTICALLY CURED IN TSINAN HOSPITAL: According to a recent report published in the *Peking Leader*, November 3rd, fourteen of the fifty-five patients admitted to the Leper Hospital at Tsinanfu, Shantung, since its completion, have been practically cured and discharged under supervision. These patients have been treated with injections (presumably of chaulmoogra oil or its ethyl esters), which have proved very successful. The hospital was erected by the Shantung Christian University, the Mission to Lepers and local gentry, while the civil governor at first provided funds for maintenance, but this has been stopped lately owing to disturbed conditions. The report does not indicate how the hospital is being maintained now, though it states that the Shantung Christian University provides medical supervision, and holds the property in trust, while the Mission to Lepers paid for the erection of the buildings and gives an annual grant. All patients are admitted and cared for without charge.

CANCER CURE REPORTED FROM JAPAN: A report from Tokyo makes the statement that Dr. Kawakami, Professor of the Medical Department of the Kei-O University, claims to have discovered a serum that will cure cancer. It is stated that cancer germs (we presume cells is meant) in the human body are trans-

THE CHINA JOURNAL

planted into a horse, and after a certain period of cultivation a serum is obtained which is injected into the patient. It is claimed that already several patients have been cured, while others under treatment show decided signs of improvement. So far no confirmation of this newspaper report is to hand.

FIGHTING THE HOOKWORM: *The Straits Times* for November 3rd has an interesting article on the campaign that is being carried on in the Straits Settlements against hookworm. The disease is prevalent in tropical countries, and is caused by a minute worm that enters the human body by way of the foot and gets to the small intestine, to the walls of which they hook themselves, feeding on the victim's blood, and discharging large quantities of eggs which pass out and infect others.

As education of the people and their coöperation in stamping out the evil are prime factors in the campaign, moving picture films have been prepared and used with great effect. Pamphlets have also been distributed, but with less effect. Results from treating 22,000 cases in Malacca have been very satisfactory, fifty per cent. being completely cured and the rest all reduced to but comparatively light and decreasing infection.

It may be noted that hookworm infection is prevalent in South China, and the disease, while not usually fatal, causes a great loss of vitality in the patient. It is suggested that the habitual laziness and inertia of the majority of the natives of these climes is due to hookworm infection. The example of the Straits Settlement authorities may be recommended to the Chinese authorities, who might apply for copies of the films and pamphlets used, as well as for details of the plan of campaign. Medicines that kill the worms are well known, but unless the patient remains under skilled treatment, all the worms are not killed and the trouble starts up again. Hence the need of the coöperation of the people with the authorities.

A. DE C. S.

SEISMOLOGY

NOTES DE SEISMOLOGIE NO. 8. HOULE ET MICROSEISMES SUR LA COTE DE CHINE-PRINCIPAUX SEISMOGRAMMES 1926: E. Gherzi, S. J., Imprimerie de la Mission Catholique, Shanghai 1927: Father Gherzi has continued his brilliant work at Zikawei by now showing that a special class of microseisms (small tremblings of the earth) with a period from 4 to 8 seconds which appear on certain records of the Galitzin seismograph in successive groups with regularly waxing and waning amplitudes *are due to typhoons at sea*. He says "we are convinced that these regularly grouped microseisms never show themselves except when a cyclonic centre occurs over our seas at distances up to 1,000 or 2,000 kilometres." He shows by reproductions of records how these oscillations differ from those which occur during great cold or strong monsoon winds, and that these particular vibrations have the same period as the "swell" and cease as soon as the cyclonic centre lands. Incidentally, this last fact is quite useful in connection with the forecasts as to the probable arrival or otherwise of a typhoon at Shanghai.

The usual annual sketch of seismic activity is given for 1926, but is incomplete owing to the political interruptions of communications.

ASTRONOMY

ANNUALES DE L'OBSERVATOIRE ASTRONOMIQUE DE ZO-SE, TOME XVI. CO-OPERATION DE L'OBSERVATOIRE DE ZIKAWEI A LA REVISION INTERNATIONALE DES LONGITUDES, IMPRIMERIE DE LA MISSION CATHOLIQUE, SHANGHAI 1927: This is a report on the work done at Zikawei in October and November 1926 in carrying out the scheme of radiotelegraphic fixation of longitudes at Algiers, Shanghai and San Diego (Cal.), initiated by General Ferrié and others and decided upon at a conference of the International Commission on Longitudes at Cambridge in 1925. The local observations with pris-

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND REVIEWS

matic astrolabe were taken by Monsieur Fayet, the director of Nice observatory, who came specially to Shanghai for the purpose, assisted by Father de La Ville-marque and Messrs. Lan Ling-fang, Lieh Pu-chou and T'sa Tsang-chi.

Fathers Chevalier, Burgaud and Lejay took the meridian observations.

Father Gherzi took charge of the routine work of the observatory during this period.

The conclusion arrived at was that the Longitude of Zikawei with respect to Greenwich is 8 h. 5 m. 42.891 s \pm 0.005 s. = $121^{\circ} 25' 43.37'' \pm 0.07$.

As 0.005 seconds (time) of longitude in latitude 32° corresponds to *about 6-ft.*, this is a very respectable accuracy in some 8,000 miles! Full details are given as to the observations and methods and the observatory is highly to be complimented on the results which will be of permanent interest and value.

H. C.

SHOOTING AND FISHING NOTES

SHOOTING

THE ABUNDANCE OF PHEASANTS: Since last writing we have received several accounts of up country bags in the various districts accessible from Shanghai; and we find there is considerable divergence of opinion as to the abundance or otherwise of game. Some sportsmen claim that pheasants are much fewer this season than last; while others report no paucity of birds. All are agreed that there is a remarkable preponderance of cocks over hens, which we take to indicate an abundance of birds, for the following reasons. In the first place we must take into consideration the fact that the rice crop was very late this season with the result that there was far too much cover for the birds, which could slip from one field to another without being flushed. Next, the greater nervousness of the cocks must be taken into consideration. This makes them get up more readily than the hens, the latter, with the abundance of cover, sneaking off and so avoiding the guns. There is no reason to suppose that the proportion of cocks to hens has changed, so that we may fairly assume that if plenty of cocks were seen, there are plenty of hens in the country. Such information as we have indicates that good bags of cock pheasants have been made, so we may confidently assume that pheasants are on the increase.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE OPEN SEASON FOR PHEASANTS: In discussing the question of pheasant shooting in this part of China with various keen sportsmen we have been driven to the conclusion that October 1st is much too early a date for the opening of the season for these birds. There are three main reasons for this conclusion, the most important of which is that the farmers in these areas never get their rice crops cut and harvested before the end of October, and they do not like sportsmen or their dogs going through the standing rice or over the cut rice lying on the ground, since rice grains fall off the stalk very easily. The second reason hangs on the first. The standing rice results in lost birds, since it is not fair to the farmers to trample through the rice looking for birds that drop in it. The third reason is that good sport cannot be enjoyed till the rice is out of the way and the bean and cotton fields have been reduced by cutting; and finally many very young birds are shot in October, which would be full grown by November.

We therefore suggest that the sportsmen of Shanghai should decide to postpone the opening of the pheasant shooting season till November 1st.

THE CHINA JOURNAL

A GOOD BAG OF WOODCOCK: Shooting in the Haice district the week before Race Week, a party of three sportsmen made a very respectable bag of woodcock, securing about twenty-three birds. This is the best bag of woodcock we have heard of since we reported that made by a party in the same district during the Christmas holiday in 1924, when fifty-five woodcock were secured by three guns in a week. (See *The China Journal of Science and Arts*, Vol. III, No. 2, p. 116 and Plate.) Since the bag made early in the present season, comparatively few woodcock have been shot, owing, no doubt, to the excessive dryness of the season.

SHOOTING IN THE NANKING DISTRICT: In our last issue we said we had received no reports from the Nanking District. Since then we have received the following notes from a correspondent.

Duck shooting was very good at Nanking during the migratory period, and parties from H.M.S. Carlisle, otherwise allowed no shore leave, took full advantage of their opportunities. Duck Island was at its best and bags of thirty and over were fairly frequent as the result of an evening flight. Several morning flights were attempted, but, as ship's duties called for a premature return, only the earlier birds could be dealt with, and thus none of the comparatively large bags, which await the sportsmen who can afford to spend a few hours in the right spot at the right time (and there are several well known Yangtze sportsmen who know the "secret of Duck Island"), were secured. One early effort, however, produced over thirty birds picked up, besides a considerable number unfortunately dropped in the reeds and for which the party, for the reason above stated, could not afford the time to search. From the number of wild fowl one sees exposed for sale in the Nanking market, presumably for purely Chinese consumption, one hopes that the reed-cutters reaped the harvest.

As most of the favourite "spots" for pheasant are not available to shooting parties under present conditions, the number of those birds bagged so far this season is necessarily small. One small naval party spent a profitable week-end at Pheasant Island, and although a fair, mixed bag resulted, the writer heard, with what appeared to be a fair show of reason, doubts expressed as to the sanity of the gentleman (*pax vobiscum*) who was responsible for naming the Island.

One combined Shanghai, Wuhu and Nanking party of four guns, spent a very profitable day on—Island (the "spot" belongs to Wuhu so cannot be given away), situated between the two Yangtze River ports. Seven brace of pheasant and a number of other birds were secured. A goodly number of pheasant were about, and if full advantage of opportunities had been taken the bag might have been considerably larger. However, an enjoyable day was spent under the able direction of a well-known and very keen Wuhu sportsman, not unconnected with the storage of petroleum in that region.

There is little change to be noted in the attitude of the local countryman towards the foreign sportsman. Perhaps he is a little more sensitive about his cabbages than of yore (and rightly so) and when crossing cultivated land the sportsman should stick strictly to the path, and, what is more, see that his dogs and beaters do the same. We have had on several occasions audiences of soldiers who appeared to be highly interested in our proceedings and were on those occasions friendly if somewhat frank critics of our shooting. They were prepared to applaud with absolute impartiality either the snipe or the sportsman, especially when the former emerged victorious on several successive occasions, possibly owing to passing recollections of the 24th of March on the sportsman's part, which may or may not have prompted some form of subconscious sympathy for the bird, then faced with a similar problem.

From these notes we may assume that shooting in the Nanking district is improving, and we may look forward to a return of the good old days when the country has settled down once more.

SOME OF THE WINNERS
IN THE DOG SHOW OF THE CHINA KENNEL CLUB HELD IN
SHANGHAI ON DECEMBER 3, 1927.

(See pages 50-52)



Photo by Celesta Co.

The Two Champions of the 1927 Dog Show of the China Kennel Club, held on December 3rd, at the Race Course at Shanghai: Mrs. P. Smith's Bulldog "Wathen Bonzer" and Mrs. O. L. Ilbert's Irish Setter Bitch "Patricia of Kiangsu."

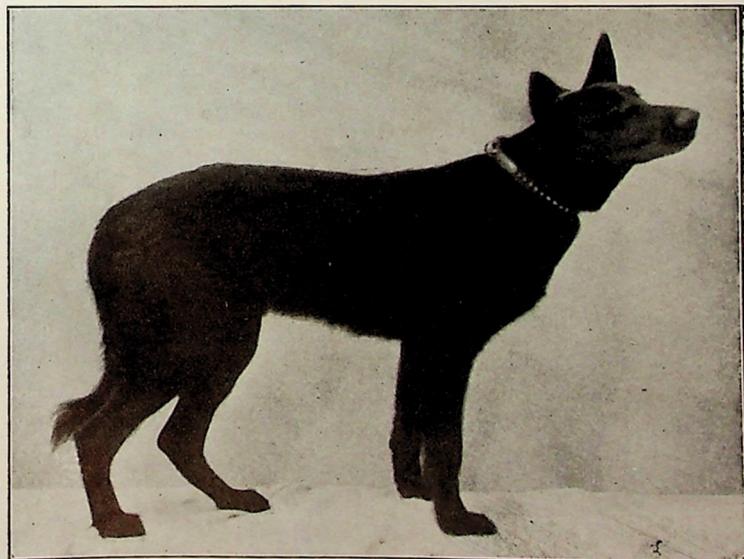
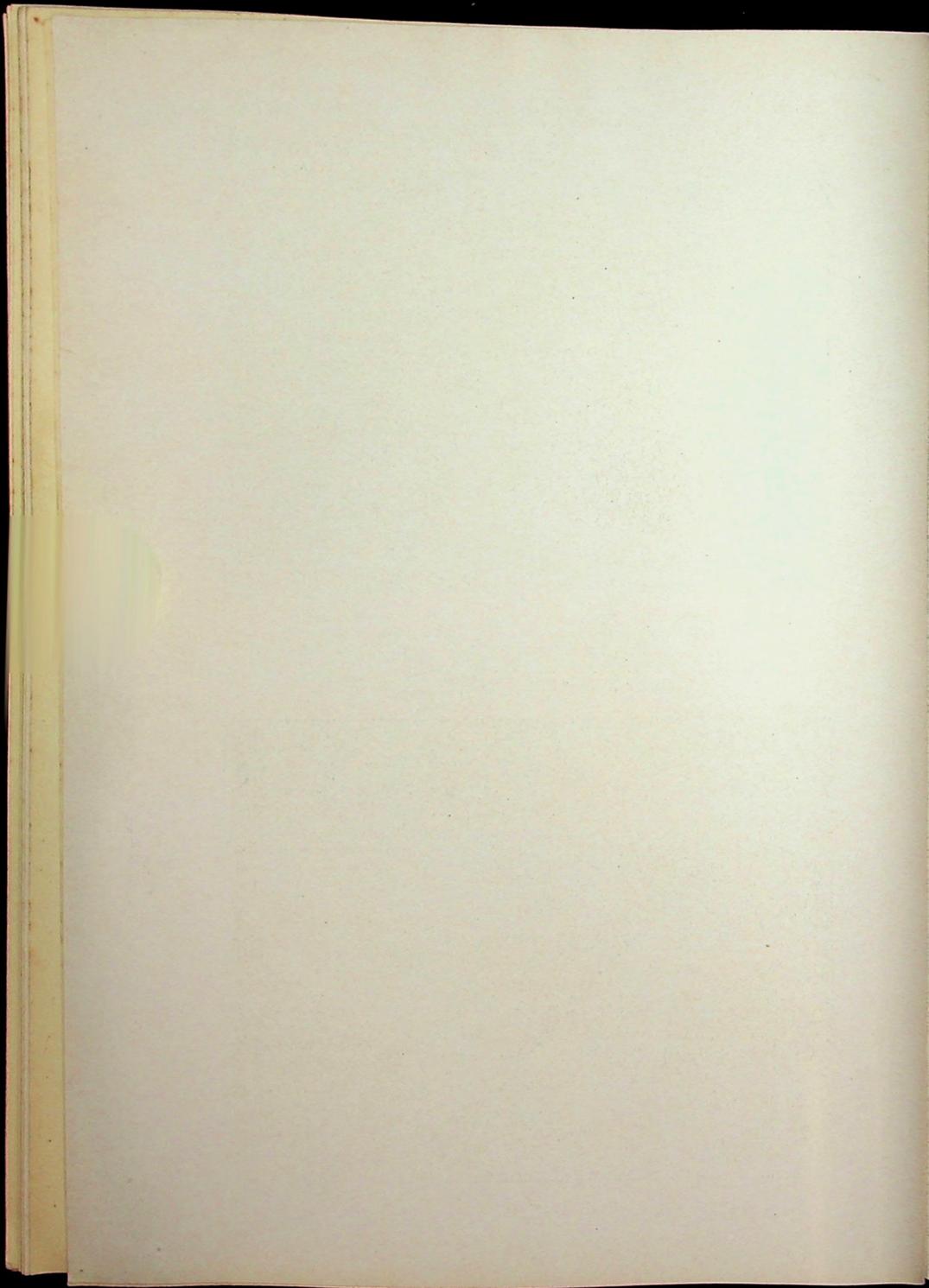


Photo by Sanzetti.

Mrs. A. Rayden's "Cash of Doddington," the winner in the Alsatian Puppy Class. Dog, 8 months old.



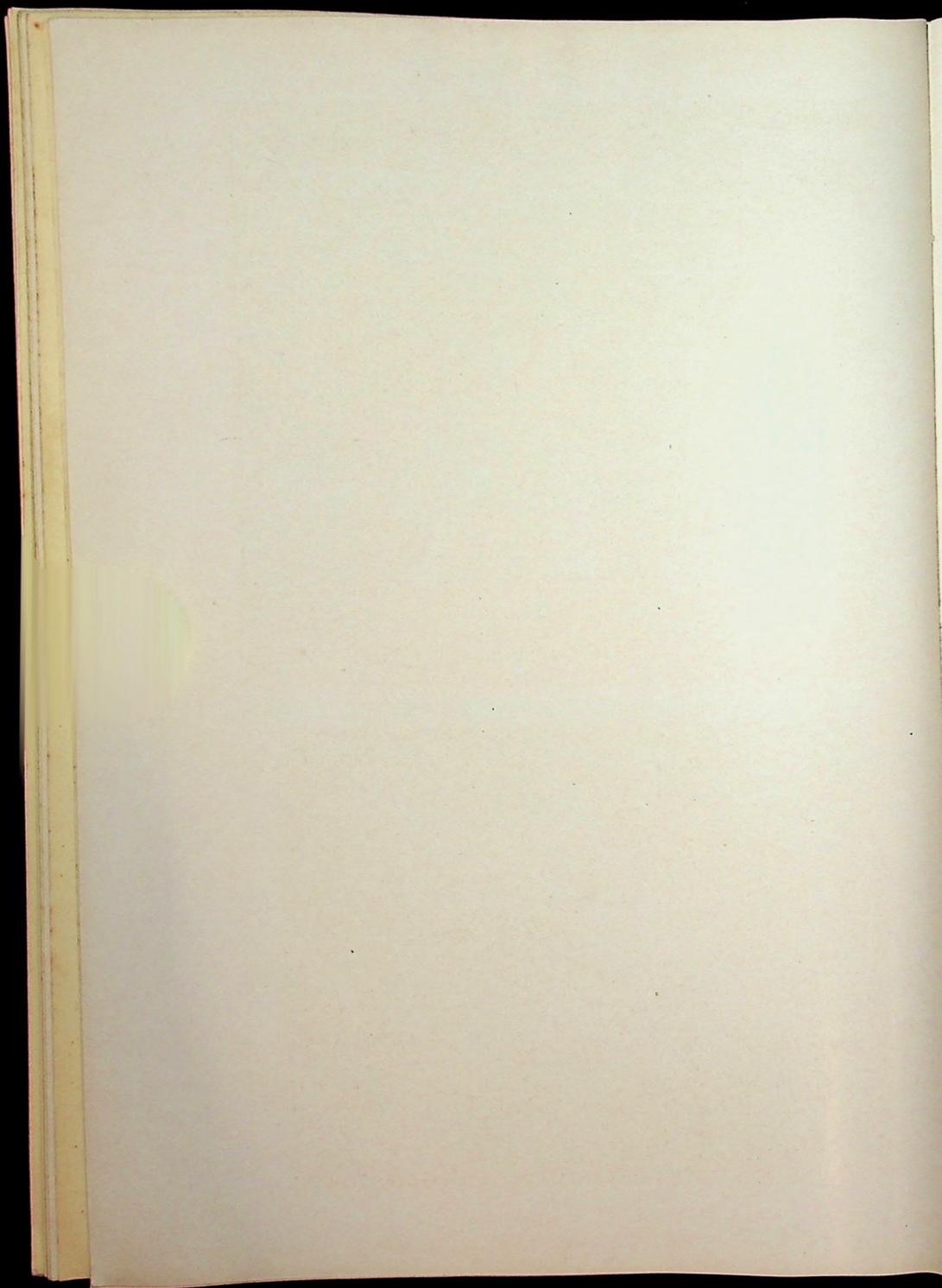


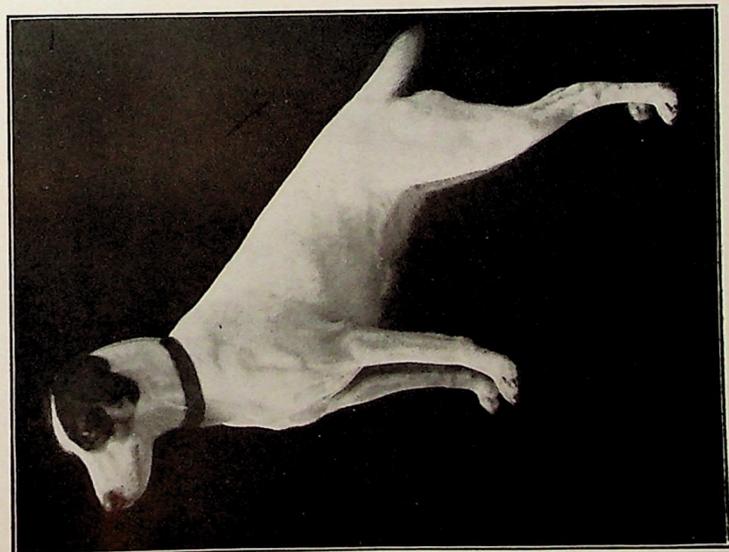
Photos by Sanzetti.

"Patricia of Kiangsu," the winner in the Irish Setter Bitches Class, and Champion Bitch of the Show. She is the property of Mrs. O. L. Ilbert.

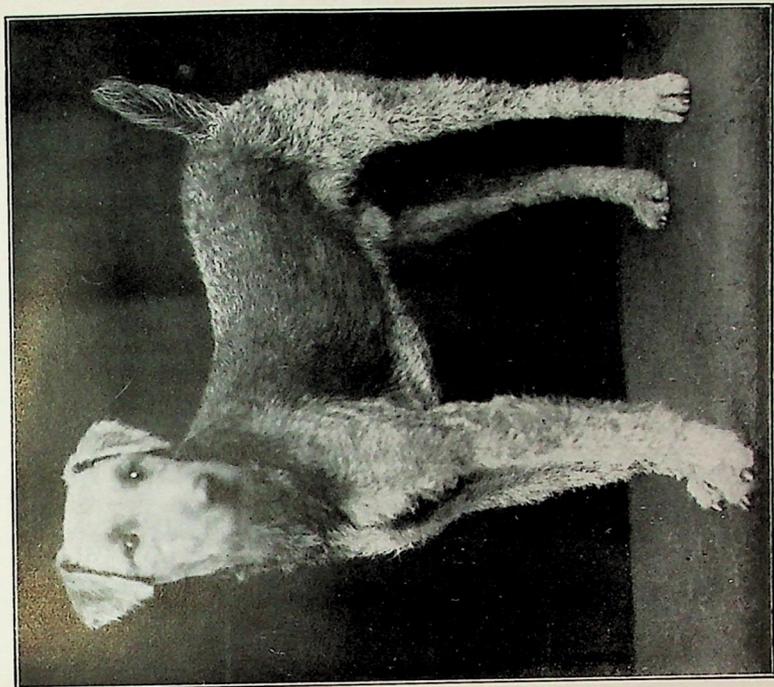


"Toby," Mr. A. P. Nazer's Pointer Dog, winner of the First Prize in his Class for the Fourth Year in Succession.

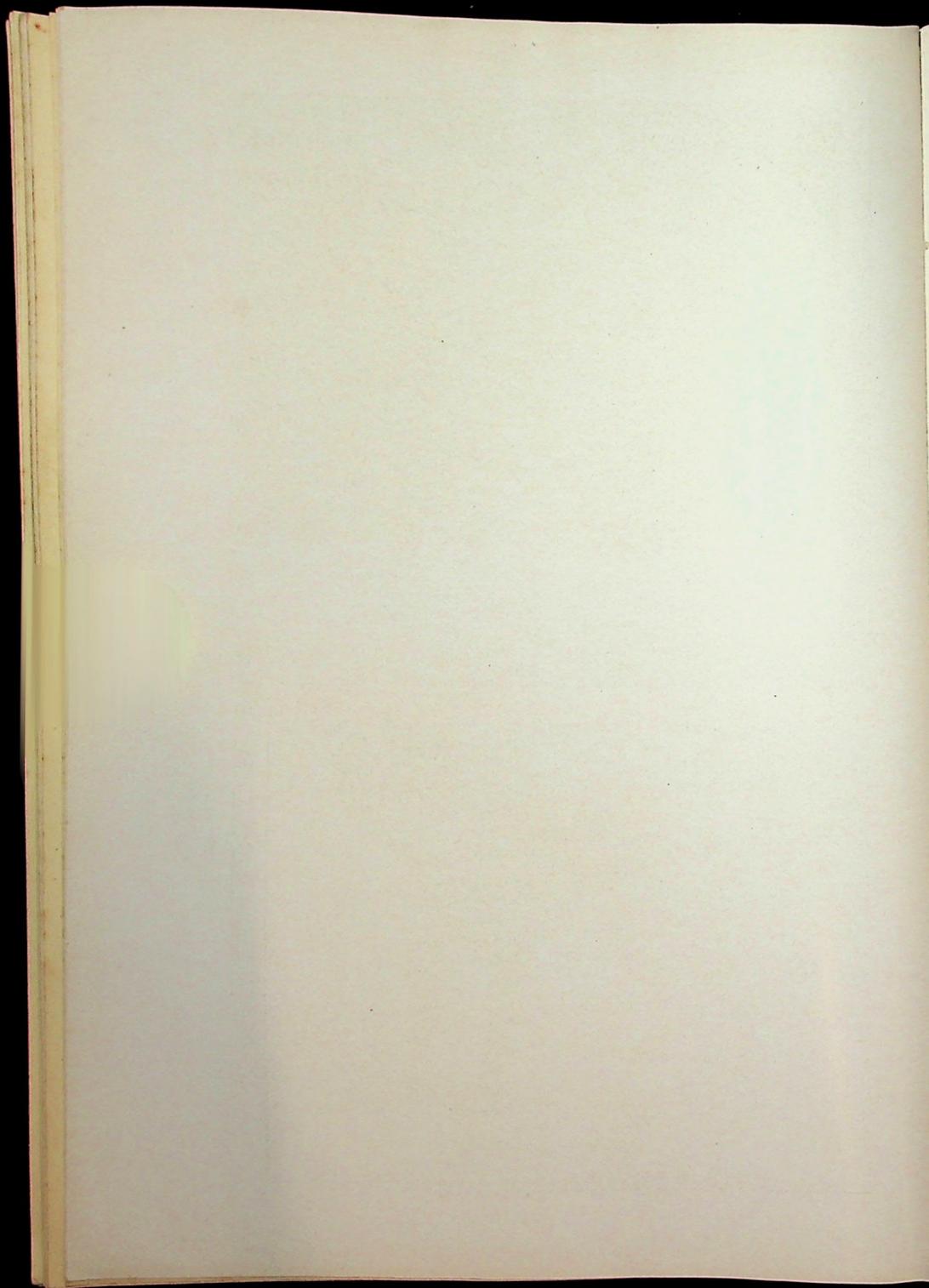


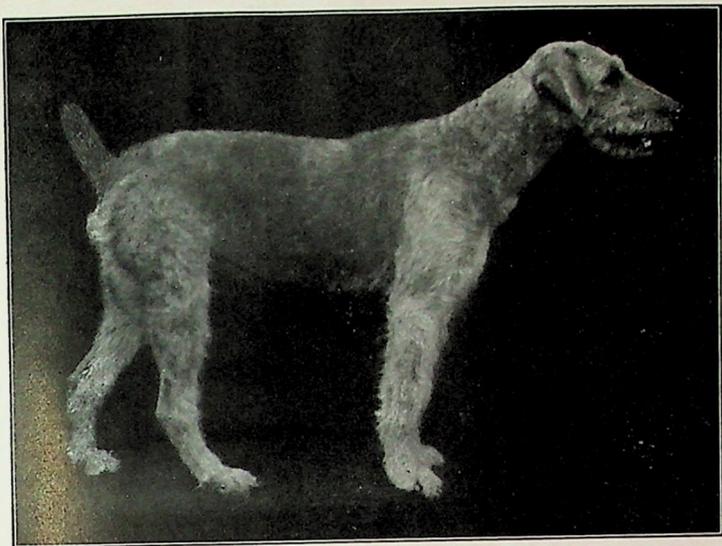


"Marie," Mr. A. L. Danson's Smooth Haired Fox
Terrier Bitch, winner in her Class.



Photos by Sanzetti.
Mr. A. G. Hearne's "Jumbo of Cathay," winner in Airdale Terrier
Dog Class.



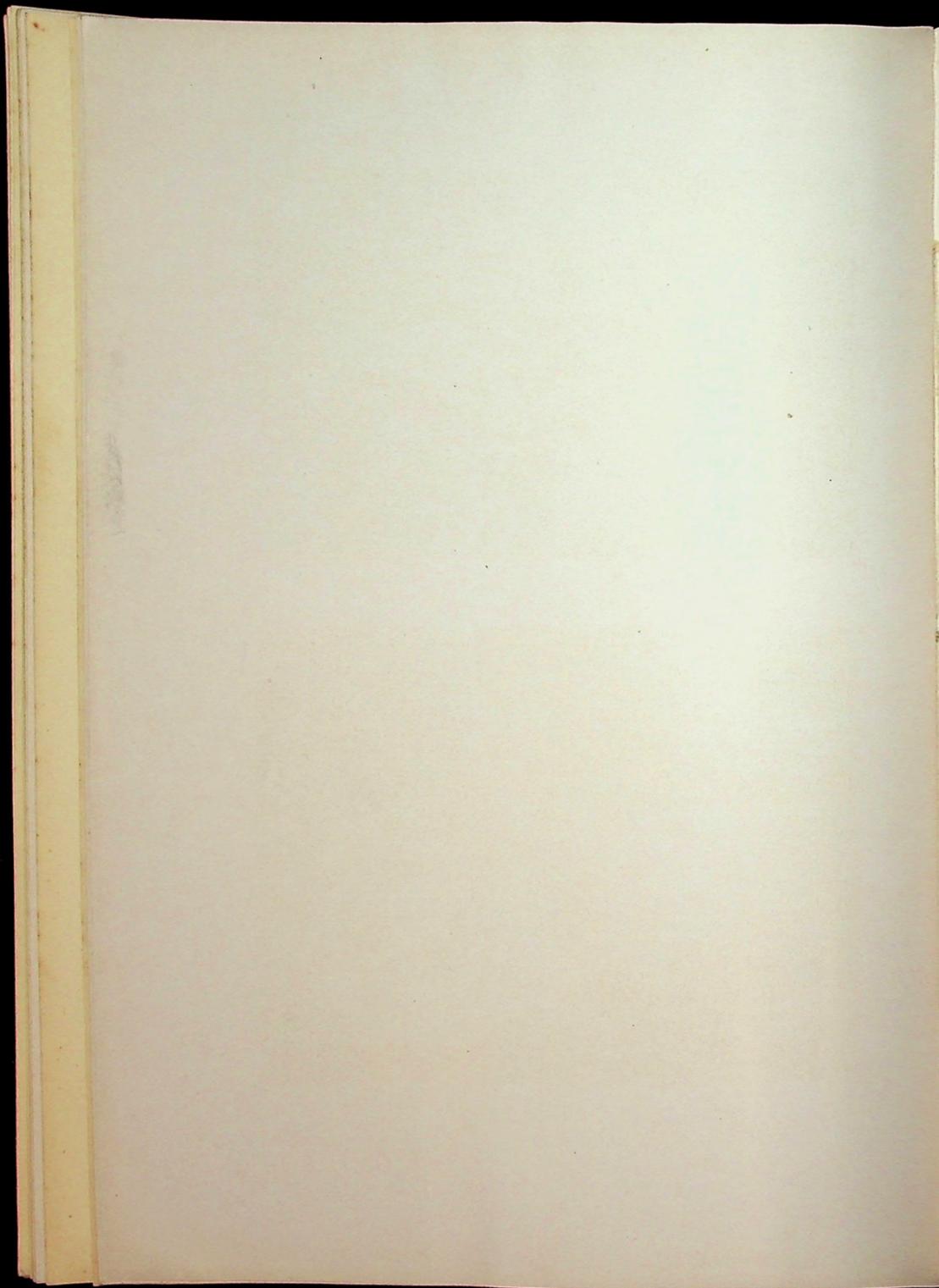


Mr. A. G. Hearne's "Bonnie of Cathay," winner in the Airdale Terrier Bitches Class.



Photos by Sanzetti.

Mrs. John Moller's "Kiki," winner of the First Prize in the Boston Bull Terrier Class. Bitch, one and a half years old.



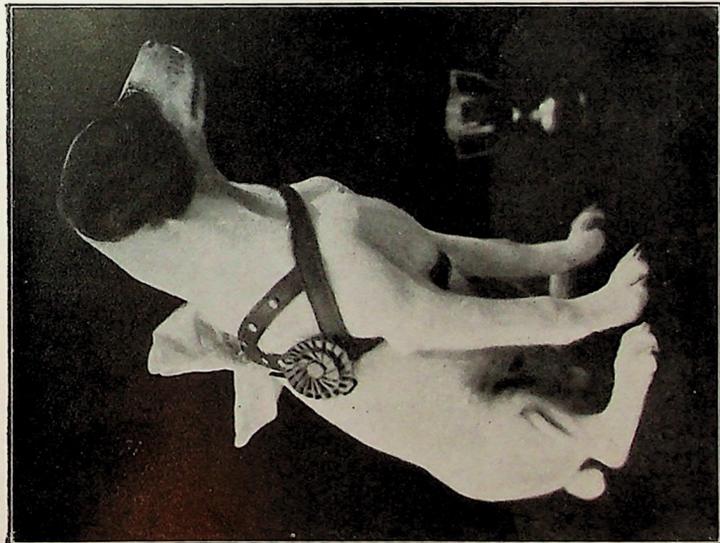
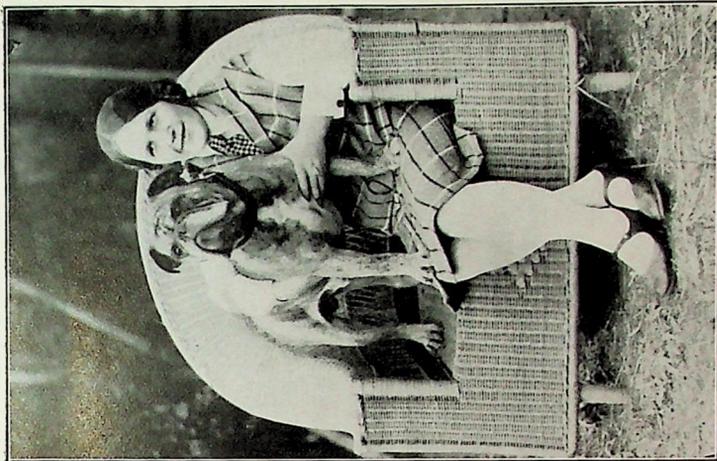
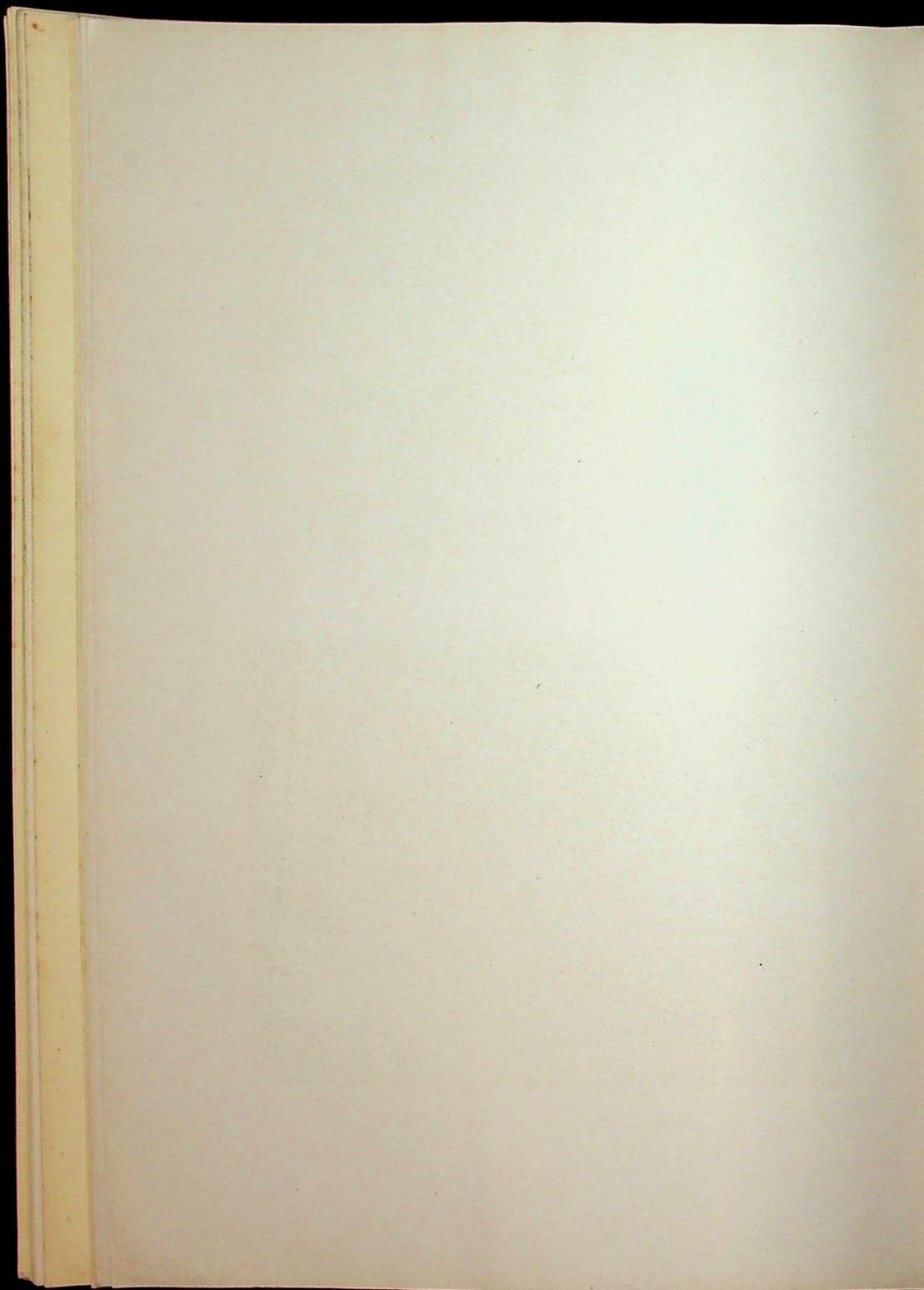


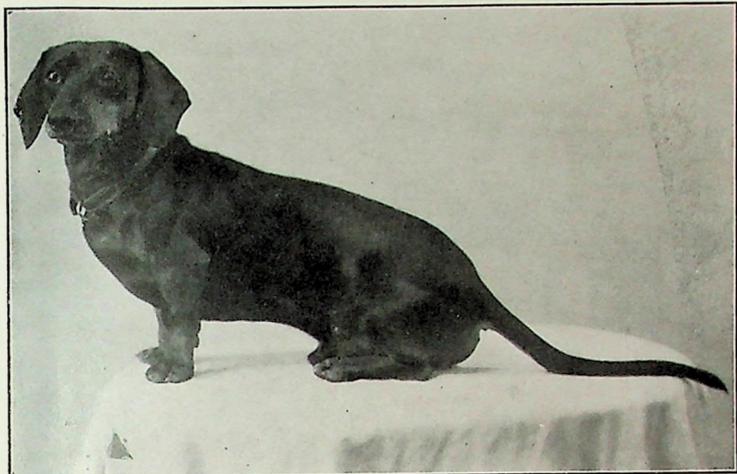
Photo by Sanzetti.

Mrs. J. W. Cameron's "Peter," winner in the Smooth Haired Fox Terrier Puppy Class. Dog, three and a half months old.



Mrs. Percy Smith and her fine Bulldog "Wathen Bonzer," First in his Class and Champion Dog of the Show.



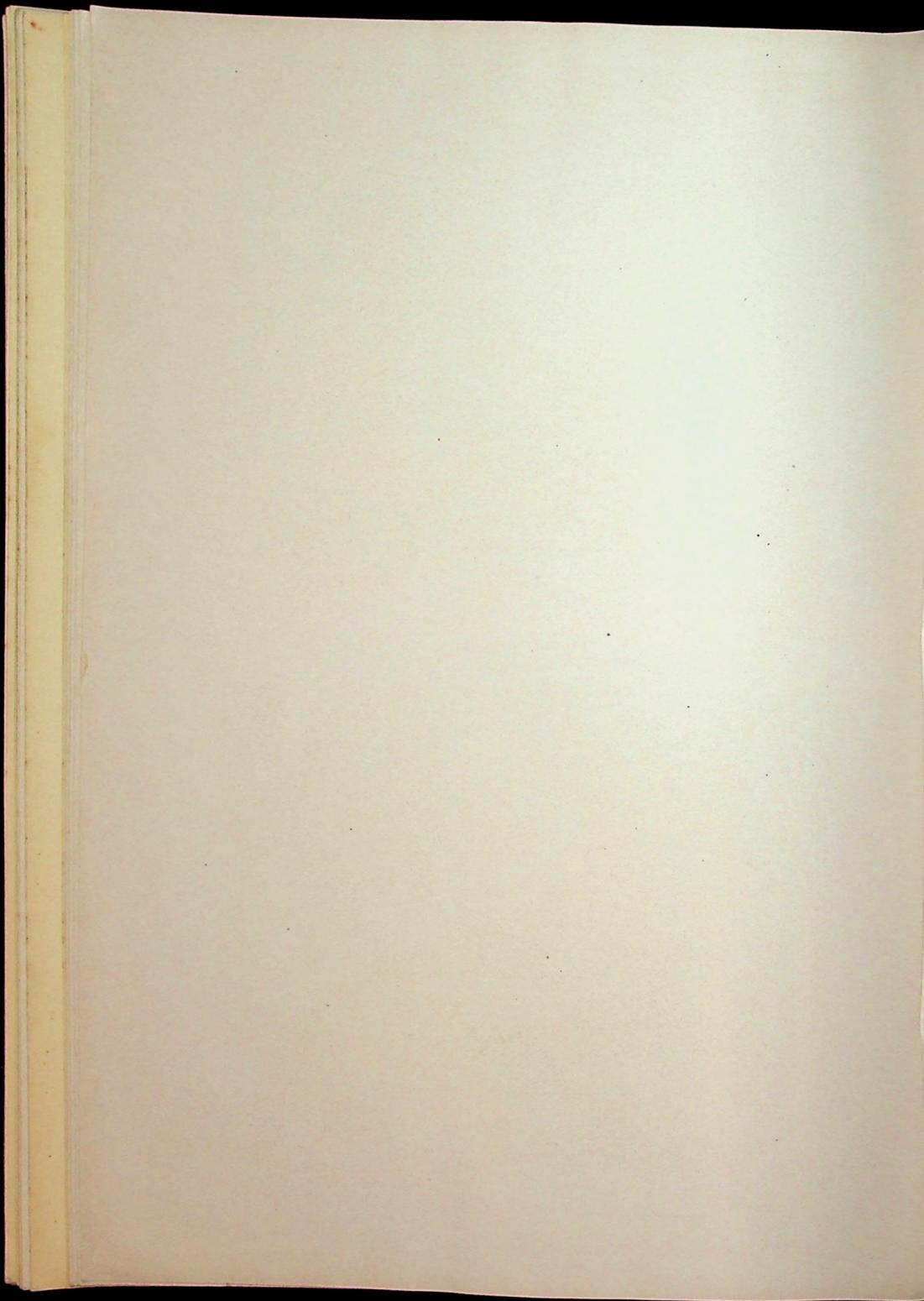


Mr. Ernst Kunisch's Dachshund Dog "Seppl," winner in his Class.



Photos by Sanzetti.

"Peggy," Mrs. Strelley's Wire Haired Fox Terrier Bitch, winner of the First Prize in her Class.





"Sprig," Mr. H. A. Macintyre's Scottish Terrier Dog, winner of the First Prize in his Class.



Photo by Sanzetti.

"Craigie Lady Sheila," Mrs. C. J. Hall's Scottish Terrier Bitch, winner in her Class.

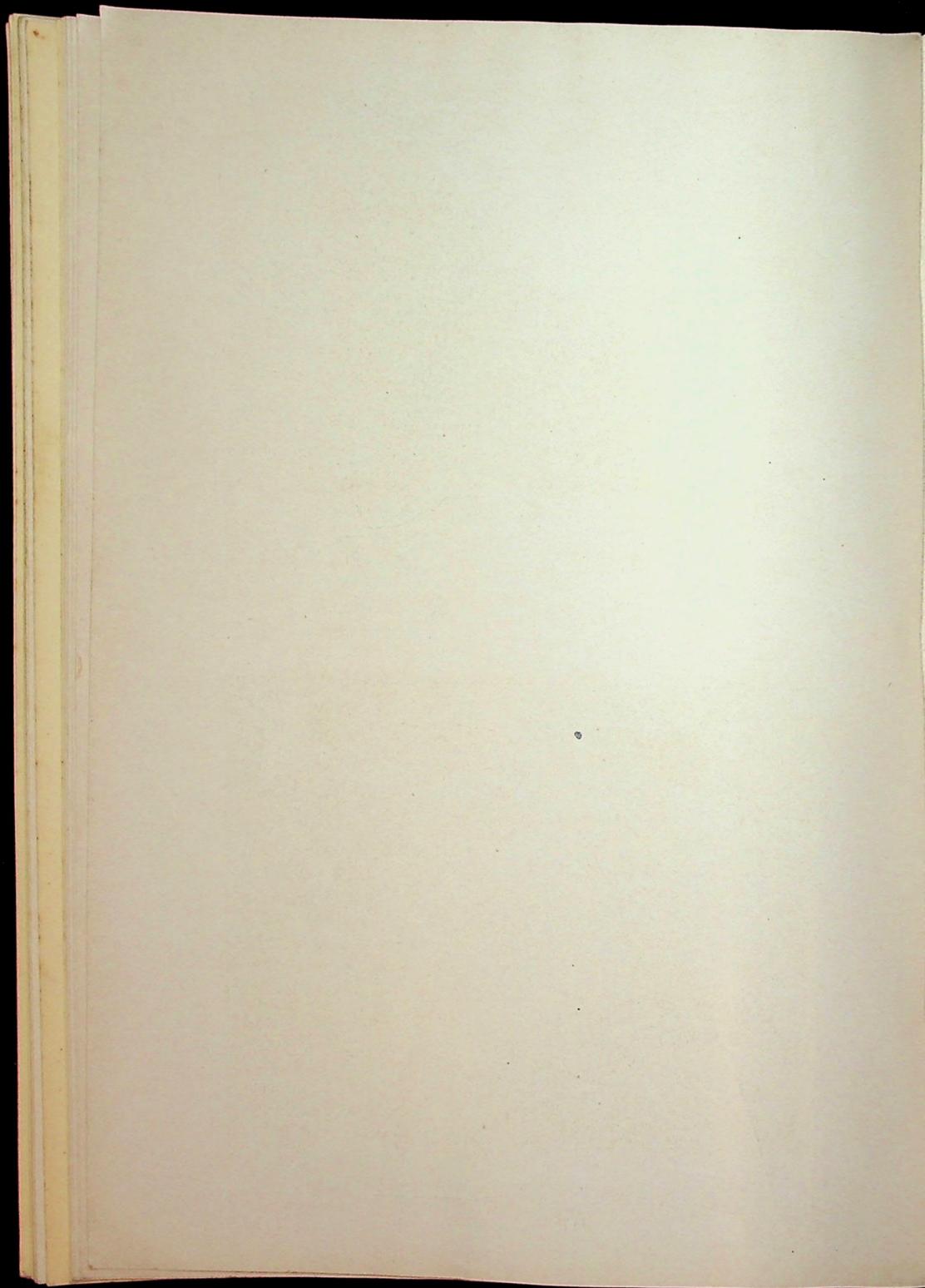




Photo by Sanzetti.

Mrs. Arthur Morris' "Pekee," First in the Pekinese Class. Bitch, three and a half years old.

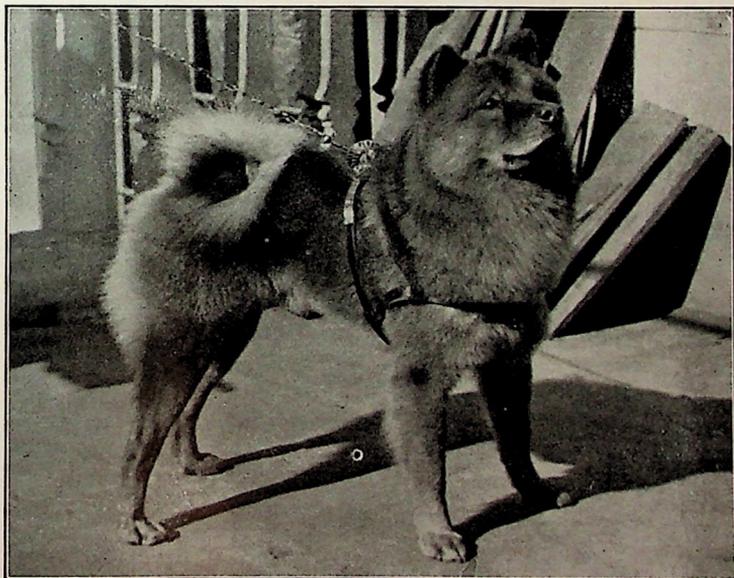
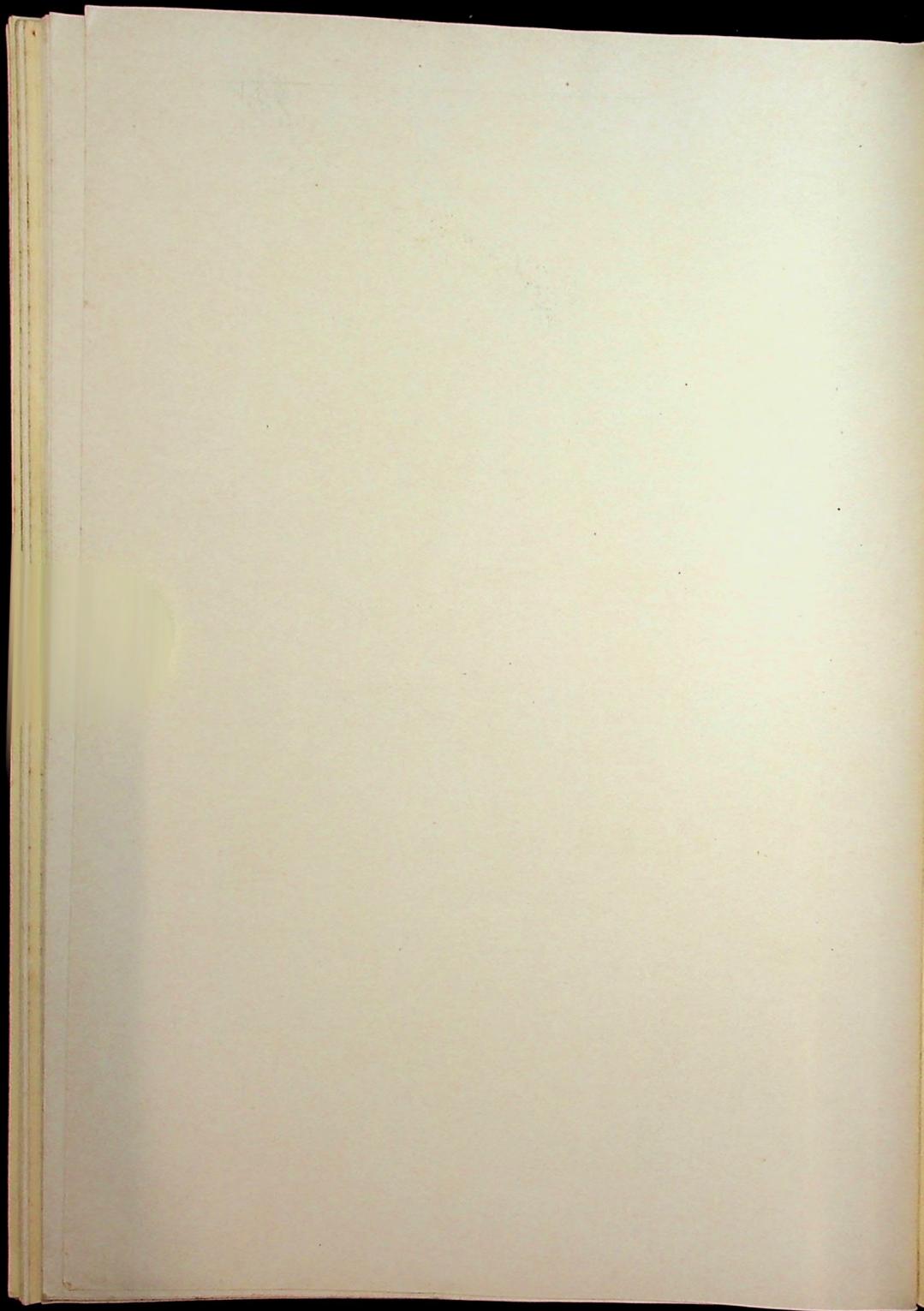


Photo by Celesta Co.

Mrs. Francis Milner's "Jing Fah," winner of the First Prize in the Class for Chows, and son of a former Prize Winner "La Fah."



SHOOTING AND FISHING NOTES

DUCKS: The season's duck shooting has been good. Those who have been able to get to the islands outside Woosung have reported an abundance of birds. We enjoyed some extremely good flight-shooting in the Chapu area, where, early in November, the ducks came in every evening in considerable numbers to feed in inland waters. Duck flight-shooting has not been given the attention it deserves in this part of China, and there are very few sportsmen who have made any kind of study of the subject. The conditions, roughly, are as follows: All along the coast from the mouth of the Yangtze to Hangchow the ducks spend the day out at sea, in the estuary or along the shore line. As dusk falls they begin to get restive, and finally at a given moment, almost as if by signal, they start flying inland in groups of from two to twenty. The destination of each group is some stretch or piece of inland water, either creek or pond, where, apparently, they feed on various weeds, snails and the like. Except in very fine weather the ducks do not fly high, passing over the sea wall, which runs the whole length of the coast, within easy range, and coming very low as they reach the pond or creek headed for. All that is needed to secure excellent sport is a knowledge of the lines of flight, the favourite feeding grounds, and any variations that may result from tide and weather. In severe weather, such as a snow storm, the ducks begin coming in as early as two o'clock in the afternoon, fly very low and are careless as to their choice of a feeding place. In very fine weather they come in very late and fly high. Between these two extremes there are a variety of conditions, which the expert may learn to foretell.

A. DE C. S.

SHOOTING IN MANCHURIA, JANUARY NOTES: Hoary with frost stand the forests of Manchuria in January and snow covers the ground knee-deep below. But it is not the soft white noiseless carpet of November, which makes stalking so delightful. A hard crust has formed under the bright rays of the ever-shining Manchurian sun and one's steps resound like pistol shots as they break through the treacherous surface.

Except for the hammering of wood-peckers there are few signs of life, and a great stillness prevails over the white wilderness. But game trails are just as numerous as before, if not more so, for food has become scarce and the game is constantly on the move. From the oak-covered ridges wapiti deer and boar cross over to the cedar forest, there to dig for cedar cones from under the snow, or roam through the deep gulches of the northern slopes where the bitter Manchurian evergreen grows and where they can browse on the thick growing willow and aspen bushes.

Lynx and wolf tracks closely follow those of deer and wapiti, and from time to time one comes across the round, large imprints of a tiger's paw alongside of a boar herd's trail. For it is the way of the striped master of the Manchurian *taiga*, to attach himself to a large herd, usually one in which sows and their young progeny predominate, for they make an easier kill than a solitary husky tusker. Such a herd the tiger will follow for weeks, exacting a toll every second or third day, and it is only during a snowfall which will cover their tracks, that the panic-stricken animals stand a chance to shake off their grim herder.

Hunting in January requires good lungs and a lot of patience. Breaking through the snow crust and floundering through snowdrifts waist-high makes the ascent of even a small hill a long and tedious affair and then one's noisy progress warns the game far ahead and the shooting has to be done at a long range.

But yet there is a particular fascination in this winter hunting. The crisp, dry, frosty air acts like tonic to tired lungs, and game secured under these adverse conditions will be valued much higher by a sportsman.

And then those long hours of bliss, when after a hard day's hunt, half frozen and "dead beat" one returns to the cosiness of the tent in a sheltered nook of the woods. The little red-hot stove radiates warmth and homeliness—the tea kettle bubbles merrily and the air is permeated with the appetizing fumes of "pelmeny" that king of camp dishes. Deliciously one stretches one's tired limbs upon a soft couch of pine or cedar boughs and drowsily listens to never ending tales of the grizzled guide, until one's eyes close for a long night's sleep.

FISHING

FISHING IN THE PACIFIC REGION: As we have nothing to report in the way of local fishing or fishing in China, we may direct our readers' attention to some of the fishing that may be had in other countries within comparatively easy reach of Shanghai.

Perhaps the best fly fishing is to be had in Vancouver Island, accessible from Victoria, and in this connection we would direct our angling friends to an article which appeared in this journal some time back (September, 1927, p. 145) where they will find all the necessary information to guide them on a delightful holiday. In British Columbia good salmon fishing is to be had, as may be seen by a reference to Colonel M. H. Logan's article in our November, 1926, issue (p. 254). Excellent sea fishing is to be had, especially for what are called big game fish. The nearest is that to be had in the Philippine area, an account of which will be found in our issue of February, 1925 (p. 119), by an old China hand who had some splendid sport in that region. Hawaii has recently come into fame as an area for big game fishing, as noted in our last issue. The best of all big game fishing, perhaps, in the world, is to be had in New Zealand waters, and readers who are interested in this are referred to the January, 1926, issue of this journal (p. 49) where appears an account of the experiences of a Tientsin resident who took a holiday in that part of the world.

We must not forget to mention Northern Manchuria, accessible from Harbin, as a fine fishing ground for trout and hucho, as shown in our frequent notes by Mr. V. de Franck; while there is good fishing for trout and salmon to be had in the northern parts of Japan.

From these notes it may be gathered that the resident in China who desires fishing, though not overly blest with good sport in this country, has comparatively easy and inexpensive access to some of the finest fishing in the world.

THE KENNEL

SHANGHAI DOG SHOW: The most interesting event in the dog world in Shanghai, if we except, perhaps, the formation of greyhound racing clubs and companies, during the past few weeks was the annual dog show of the China Kennel Club. This was held on Saturday, December 3, in the capacious galleries under the new grand stand at the Race Course by kind permission of the Stewards of the Race Club, and it may be said at once that the show was a conspicuous success. The benches were arranged round the sides of the halls, while judging took place inside the enclosures formed by the counters, which made excellent judging rings.

It has been remarked that there was a considerable improvement in the organization and judging this year, while there was also a noticeable improvement in the quality of the dogs shown.

Altogether there were 242 dogs catalogued for exhibition, which were divided into 34 classes, the winner of each class being awarded a silver cup.

The Aleatian was again by far the largest class, some magnificent dogs being exhibited. The three classes, dogs, bitches and puppies, contained 46 exhibits, which testifies to the popularity of this breed.

Next in size was the Airedale terrier class, which contained 24 exhibits. Mr. A. G. Heame, who won the first prize both for dogs and bitches, is to be congratulated on the success he is having with his imported stock.

THE KENNEL

Bulldogs were well represented, while the classes for fox terriers were strong, numerically, as also were those for other terriers.

An interesting feature of the show was the number of Chinese exhibitors, indicating the growing popularity of this event amongst the Chinese.

The championships for the show were won by Mrs. Percy Smith's bulldog, "Wathen Bonzer," and Mrs. O. L. Ilbert's Irish setter bitch, "Patricia of Kiangsu."

The band of the Bedfs. and Herts. played during the afternoon, while excellent lunching arrangements were provided. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Duncan, who, with Major-General Duncan, took a great interest in the show.

The officers and judges were as follows :

President :—Mr. E. T. Byrne.

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Hon. Veterinary Surgeons :—Major H. E. Keylock and Dr. J. Edgar.

Hon. Treasurer :—Mr. R. N. Swann.

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Judges :—Dr. F. G. Philipp, Mr. A. da Silva, Lieut. N. W. Bott, Mr. James Jackson, Major Hughes, Mr. P. W. Goldring, Mr. R. N. Swann, Mr. A. de C. Sowerby, Mr. J. F. W. Milne, Mr. H. E. Gibson, Mr. A. J. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Corbin, Mr. N. S. O. Watson, and Mr. H. K. Strachan.

Following is a complete list of the prize winners.

ALSATIANS (Dogs): 1. Mrs. P. H. Duncan's Gerwin von Blantal. 2. Mrs. A. Rayden's Zaza. 3. Mrs. J. Ebert's Immo.

H. C.—Mrs. G. I. Bro's Graf.

ALSATIANS (Bitches): 1. Mrs. P. H. Duncan's Cora von Hill. 2. Mr. H. W. Blume's Lotti. 3. Mrs. R. F. Cave's Lady Patricia.

H. C.—Mrs. J. Ebert's Hexe.

ALSATIANS (Puppies): 1. Mrs. A. Rayden's Cash of Doddington. 2. Mr. P. H. Duncan's Pollus von Hill. 3. Mr. T. Foley's Lady Claire.

H. C.—Mr. V. Y. Tsiang's Hai Hai.

AIREDALE TERRIERS (Dogs): 1. Mr. A. G. Hearne's Jumbo of Cathay. 2. Mrs. R. W. Davis' Marten's Reliance. 3. Mrs. V. Pereira's Paddy.

H. C.—Mr. P. D. Webb's Togue.

AIREDALE TERRIERS (Bitches): 1. A. G. Hearne's Bonnie of Cathay. 2. Mrs. C. Neubourg's Lady Beatrice. 3. Mrs. H. Maitland's Peggy.

AIREDALE TERRIERS (Puppies): 1. Mr. O. K. Week's Peter. 2. Mr. P. D. Webb's Dizzy. 3. Mr. Ed. Carroll's Easter Susan.

H. C.—Miss E. Morrison's Pit.

GREAT DANES: 1. Mr. Ellis Hayim's Prince. 2. Mr. A. Hughes' Flott Cleo. 3. Mr. Ellis Hayim's Thunder.

H. C.—Mrs. E. Kella's Teddy.

BULLDOGS (Dogs): 1. Mrs. Percy Smith's Wathen Bonzer. 2. Mrs. J. H. Liddell's Gouff. 3. Mrs. David Campbell's Gay Fawkes.

BULLDOGS (BITCHES): 1. Mr. E. R. Huntington's Patricia Lass. 2. Mr. Ma Man-kaap's Lady Lou II.

FOREIGN CROSSBREDS: 1. Mrs. H. Brian Bates' Irish Setter-Labrador, Snowball. 2. Mr. C. E. Thurgood's Labrador-Setter, Jim Crow. 3. Mr. Ellis Hayim's Mastiff-Great Dane, Sultan.

H. C.—Mr. J. G. Bell's Pointer-Chesapeake Bay Retriever, Rex.

GREYHOUNDS: 1. Mrs. Emile Essig's Snaka. 2. Mrs. Emile Essig's Cloth of Gold. 3. Mrs. H. A. White's Oktine.

H. C.—Mrs. A. T. Thieme's Leda.

POINTERS (Dogs): 1. Mr. A. P. Nazer's Toby. 2. Mr. Joseph Hall's Prince. 3. Mr. O. B. Perkin's Don.

POINTERS (Bitches): 1. Mr. N. W. Hickling's Daisy. 2. Mr. L. H. Richard's Nora of Nyne. 3. Mr. E. L. Elias' Pam.

SETTERS: 1. Mr. O. L. Ilbert's Patricia of Kiangsu. 2. Mr. J. G. Bell's Prince of Kiangsu. 3. Mr. O. L. Elbert's Sheila.

H. C.—Mr. J. G. Bell's Don.

LABRADORERS: 1. Mr. H. Brian Bates' Drinkstone Rex. 2. Mr. A. P. Nazer's Ramp, dog. 3. Mrs. H. Maitland's Jumbo, dog.

THE CHINA JOURNAL

Spaniels (Dogs): 1. Mr. A. Nazer's Cocker, Kafir. 2. Mr. A. P. Nazer's Cocker, Blackie. 3. Mr. P. A. Cox's Cocker, Church.

H. C.—Mr. Reginald F. C. Master's Springer, Pan.

SPANIELS (Bitches): 1. Mr. N. W. Hickling's Springer, Opalena. 2. Mr. N. W. Hickling's Springer, Floss. 3. Mrs. H. Maitland's Cocker. Fantastic of Ware.

SPANIELS (Puppies): 1. Mr. N. W. Hickling's Welsh Springer, Michael Jones. 2. Mr. P. A. Cox's Cocker, Nun. 3. Mr. A. E. Jones' Welsh Springer, Shot.

BIG DOGS (Miscellaneous): 1. Mr. C. H. Green's Deer Hound, Jock, dog. 2. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bigges' Collie, Prince Charles (Jerry), dog. 3. Mr. Tweedie's Bull Terrier, Trixy, bitch. H. C.—Miss W. W. Thacher's Collie, Lassie, bitch.

BOSTON BULL TERRIERS: 1. Mrs. John Moller's Kiki, bitch. 2. Mrs. W. R. Mowll's Jiggs, dog. 3. Miss Barrett's Bill, dog.

FOX TERRIERS—WIRE HAISED (Dogs): 1. Mr. W. Mellor's Billy. 2. Mr. W. Thomson's Leddy. 3. Mr. T. R. Howarth's Selwor Brandy.

(Bitches): 1. Mrs. Strelley's Peggy. 2. Miss Ada B. Law's Bonnie. 3. Miss Ada Law's Betty.

FOX TERRIERS—SMOOTH HAISED (Dogs): 1. Mr. R. E. Phillips' Surrex Ercildoune. 2. Mr. F. J. Robinson's Binge.

FOX TERRIERS—SMOOTH HAISED (Bitches): 1. Mr. A. L. Danson's Marie. 2. Mr. J. F. Woolley's Fido.

FOX TERRIERS—SMOOTH HAISED (Puppies): 1. Mrs. J. W. Cameron's Peter. 2. Mr. W. Palmer's Mick.

WEST HIGHLAND TERRIERS: 1. Mr. G. Worby's Patsy. 2. Mr. Carroll Lunt's Betty. 3. Mr. G. D. Happer's Jessie.

H. C.—Mr. F. Reilly's Lassie.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS (Dogs): 1. Mr. H. A. Macintyre's Sprig. 2. Mr. P. H. Provot's Micky. 3. Miss Jean V. Read's Bonnie Chief.

H. C.—Mrs. H. S. Sweeting's Shanghai Jock.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS (Bitches): 1. Mrs. C. T. Hall's Craigie Lady Sheila. 2. Mrs. N. M. Hickling's Sarah.

H. C.—Mr. W. C. Bond's Caranuru Judy.

POMERANIANS: 1. Mr. K. S. Sih's Toy. 2. Mr. Y. S. Sih's Mickey.

H. C.—Mrs. E. Kella's Bully.

DACHSHUNDS: 1. Mr. Ernst Kunisch's Seppl. 2. Mr. A. Hummell's Hexe. 3. Mrs. L. Junginger's Madel. H. C.—Mr. H. T. Unkel's Teuf.

CHOWS: 1. Mrs. Francis Milner's Jing Fah. 2. Mrs. Ethel Manley's Inki. 3. Mrs. Francis Milner's La Fah.

PEKINGESE: 1. Mrs. Arthur Morris' Pekee. 2. Mrs. J. W. Ross' Chu Chow. 3. Mrs. J. Varkevitter's Peggy.

SMALL DOGS (Miscellaneous): 1. Mrs. N. H. Schregardus's Japanese Toy Spaniel, Ki Ku San. 2. Mr. L. D. Wen's Mexican Hairless Terrier, Midland. 3. Mr. W. R. Hepburn's Tibetan, Polly.

H. C.—Mrs. Wiczorek's Spitz, Silk White, Mucki.

RACING GREYHOUNDS REACH SHANGHAI: The first batch of greyhounds for racing in Shanghai arrived on December 27 on the S.S. Glenogle. Of the original number that left London, seven died on the voyage through taking chills. A litter of pups was born on board. The number reaching Shanghai, not including the pups, is 68. These are the property of the Greyhound Association (China) Ltd. Major Duncan Campbell, who is taking up the position of general manager of this company, arrived in Shanghai a few days before the hounds were due.

THE GARDEN

JANUARY

FLOWER GARDEN: Garden work is practically at a standstill this month, that is, assuming all the flower beds were planted during the past two months with spring flowering bulbs, and other plants which flower from the middle of March to the middle of June. If, owing to the mild and dry weather recently experienced, flower beds were gay with dahlias and chrysanthemums, and planting of spring flowers had consequently to be deferred, there is still ample time to attend to planting. Autumn planting gives best results if it is done in two sections, namely:

Flower Garden A, to be planted with early flowering tulips, such as Artus, Keizer Kroon, Chrysolora, Joost Van Vondal, etc., wallflowers, pansies, forget-me-nots, allysums, Scotch marigolds, hyacinths, *Primula malacoides*, crocuses, anemones, ranunculuses, *Scilla sibirica* and other early plants.

Flower Garden B, flowering from April 15th to June 15th, to be planted with sweet peas, nigellia, canterbury bells, snapdragons, lupine, annual chrysanthemums, *Godetia*, *Phlox Drummondii*, *Dianthus*, hollyhocks, larkspur, stocks, May flowering tulips, blue salvias, pentstemons, *Gypsophila*, *Nicotiana*, poppies, etc.

Garden A will have finished in time to have it planted with geraniums, marguerites, lobelias, etc., which flower to the middle of July, followed by scarlet salvias and dahlias.

Garden B may be planted in early July with cannas, chrysanthemums, zinnias, castor oil plants, *Vinca rosea*, African and French marigolds. If chrysanthemums are grown in pots, they can be planted in the spaces rendered vacant by the end of October wherein marigolds, zinnias, and vincas were grown during the summer.

Thus it will be noted, by having two sections, one or the other will be in flower from early in March to the end of November. This display may be intensified by planting under trees snowdrops, autumn and spring crocuses, forms of iris, and lilies-of-the-valley, whilst vacant spaces in the shrubberies may be planted with perennials, such as peonies, Japanese anemones, Michaelmas daisies, Shasta daisies, perennial flowering peas, and other plants of a permanent nature.

KITCHEN GARDEN: Hot beds may be started, wherein seeds may be sown of lettuce, early cauliflowers, radishes, early carrots, onions for salads, also carrots. Potato sets may be placed in them, laid on the surface of light soil in boxes for convenience. These will have made leaf and root growth sufficient to be fit for planting in the open about the middle of February. Asparagus and rhubarb roots may be placed in heat, and kept dark, until growth is well advanced. Roots of Swiss chard if treated the same way will yield blanched leaf stalks considered by some equal to asparagus. Those who possess suitable accommodation in their greenhouses can sow the seeds, etc. there instead of in a hot bed. Vacant ground may be dug to a depth of at least 9 inches, incorporating 4 to 6 inches of half decayed, preferably, horse manure. When dug, the surface is to be kept as rough as possible so that the frost may act on a maximum surface aerating and pulverizing the soil.

CONSERVATORY: At this season most of the plants are in flower, or are within a month or two of flowering. Expose the plants to light and air on all favourable occasions. Generally speaking it will be best to keep the fires smouldering all day, thus keeping up the temperature, and open the top ventilator for about three hours. Feeding plants in growth need not be carried out more often than once a week, giving no food to plants in flower. Tulips and hyacinths potted in September may now be exposed to the light in cool frost-proof quarters. When they show flower buds, place in a higher temperature, say a minimum of 50° Fahr. Daffodils will not stand much forcing. A minimum temperature of 45° Fahr. will suit them.

LAWNS: These may be top-dressed with superphosphate and bone meal, over which a thin layer of decayed manure may be spread. After frost, roll in order to consolidate the lawns.

D. MACGREGOR.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

DR. NEEDHAM LECTURES BEFORE PEKING SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY: Dr. J. G. Needham, head of the Department of Entomology of Cornell University, who has been appointed special lecturer to the Peking Universities under the China Foundation, gave a very interesting lecture before the Peking Society of Natural History on November 11, the subject being Dragonflies. He told of their usefulness as destroyers of mosquitoes, and described the characteristics by which they may be recognized at different stages of their development. Dr. Needham is preparing a monograph on Chinese Dragonflies and asked the local collectors to cooperate with him by saving specimens for him during the coming season. This monograph, when completed, will enable local collectors to name their own specimens and will encourage students to study the natural history of China.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY: On December 8, Dr. D. MacGillivray lectured before the Society on the subject of "The Jews of Honan." Dr. MacGillivray has made an original study of the memorial stones erected by the Jews of Kaihengfu in 1489, 1512, and 1663 A.D. of which he has obtained rubbings. These were on exhibition during the lecture.

"A Day in a Buddhist Monastery" was the subject of the lecture on December 15th delivered by Dr. Robert Fitch.

THINGS CHINESE SOCIETY: This society held an interesting meeting in Peking on November 22 when Madame Munthe lectured on ancient Chinese lore, thrilling her audience with amazing tales of ghosts and spells and charms.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PARASITOLOGISTS: At the autumn meeting of this Society on September 30, the following important papers were presented:

1. Malaria in a Village near Peking, Drs. C. U. Lee and H. E. Meleney.
2. Parasitic Infections in the Foochow Area, Fukien Province, China. Dr. E. C. Faust and Professor C. R. Kellogg.
3. Report of the Second Case of Sparganosis from Man in China, Dr. Horace E. Campbell.
4. Demonstration: Peripheral Lesions in the Hamsters, Produced by the Inoculation of Several Strains of Leishmania, Dr. C. W. Young.

DR. CHATLEY LECTURES ON SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING: Dr. Herbert Chatley of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board delivered two important addresses in Shanghai on December 13, one on the "Relations of Meteorology to Shanghai Shipping," at a tiffin meeting of the Pan-Pacific Association, and the other before the Engineering Society of China at the Royal Asiatic Society hall in the afternoon. The economic importance of engineering science as applied to China was the subject of the second address.

PEKING INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS: The programme of the Institute for December has included a number of interesting events in the intellectual life of Peking, one of great importance being the Memorial Exhibition, given in collaboration with the Western Returned Students Club, of the paintings of the late Kungpah King. The exhibit of wood block prints by Berl Lum proved so popular that it was extended into December. Other events of interest were the song recital by Madame Ellen Munter, a play, "It Pays to Advertise" given under the auspices of the "Little Theatre," and a children's concert. It is planned to give a series of concerts especially for children so that they will have an opportunity to learn to appreciate good music. The explanations given by Miss Helen Gunderson of the programmes presented will be translated into Chinese for the benefit of the Chinese children attending the recitals.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

THE CHINA SOCIETY OF SCIENCE AND ARTS: A very interesting lantern lecture was delivered before this Society on Friday, December 30, by Mr. J. A. Jackson on Formosa. The lecturer having visited this famous island and toured through it, was able to give a first hand account of its beauties, people, government and economic importance, greatly interesting his audience. The lantern slides, made from photographs taken by the lecturer, were particularly attractive. A fuller report of this lecture will appear in a later issue of this journal.

THE QUEST SOCIETY: Dr. Herbert Chatley, President of this Society, delivered an interesting lecture upon the subject of "Recent Scientific Controversies," a good summary of which he was able to present owing to his recent visit to England on furlough. The chief subject was "Evolution," which had been given prominence once more by Sir Arthur Keith's presidential address before the British Association. "Vitalism, Psychology, Economics, Relativity, Astronomy, Chemistry and Physics were other subjects dealt with, the latest advances in each being cited.

THE PEGASUS ART ASSOCIATION: This association, or, to give it its Chinese name, *Tien Ma Hui*, which was founded some nine years ago is a group of painters, architects and calligraphists organized for the purpose of fostering both Chinese and European art. During November the association held its seventh annual art exhibit in Shanghai. A patron has now donated a building lot where the members plan to erect club rooms and a "Little Theatre" for the presentation of ancient and modern Chinese plays. With this in mind the members under the direction of Mrs. Tsemon Hsu arranged two evenings of old drama at the Embassy Theatre, December 6 and 7, for the purpose of raising money to start the building fund.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES AND INTELLIGENCE

MIDDLE SCHOOL SYSTEM IN CHINA REVISED: According to the *Shih Chieh Jih Pao*, the ministry of education has revised the "three-three" system for middle schools. Under the old regulations it took three years for a student to graduate from a junior middle school and another three years to finish his work in a senior middle school. The old system has been considered inadequate to meet the present educational needs in the country. According to the new regulations one year is required for kindergarten work, six for primary school and another six for middle school. Six years are required for higher education (two years in junior college, and four years in college). A student with full middle school graduate standing may enter college without necessarily doing work in the junior college. No institution can be one of full college standing unless it has arts and science schools.

THREE HUNDRED STUDENTS FROM ORIENT AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY: There are about three hundred students from the Orient enrolled at Columbia University, New York, this year. These include 150 Chinese and 45 Japanese, the remainder being natives of India, Persia, Korea, Syria, Palestine, the Hawaiian Islands, Turkey and Formosa.

THE CHINA JOURNAL

Many of the Chinese students are doing graduate work and are registered with the Chinese Educational Mission in Washington, D. C. The candidates for the degree of doctor of philosophy are taking courses in international law, economics, and European government.

PEI-YANG UNIVERSITY TO ENLARGE MUSEUM OF ENGINEERING :
Pei-Yang University, which was organized in 1895, is one of the oldest and best known government institutions in China. The civil engineering department of the university is one of its best equipped departments. The Civil Engineering Museum however is not so well furnished, and a committee has been elected from the members of the civil engineering association of the University to work out details of a plan to enlarge and equip the museum with models and samples covering structural engineering, railway engineering, hydraulic engineering, and highway engineering, as well as samples of materials of construction.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

BOOKS :

The Life of the White Ant, by Maurice Maeterlinck : George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London, 1927.

Forgotten Tales of Ancient China, by Verne Dyson : Commercial Press, Ltd. Shanghai, 1927.

Palaentologia Sinica, Series A, Vol. 1, Fascicle 2, (Fossil Plants from South-Western China, by T. G. Halle). Geological Survey of China, Peking, 1927.

Palaentologia Sinica, Series C. Vol. 4. Fascicle 1. (Die Familie Giraffidae, by Birger Gohlin) Geological Survey of China, Peking, 1927.

Chang Tso-lin's Struggle against the Communist Menace, by Putnam Weale : Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai, 1927.

Hills of Blue, by A. E. Grantham : Methuen & Co., Ltd., London, 1927.

PERIODICALS :

Annals and Magazine of Natural History—Philippine Journal of Science—Far Eastern Review—Discovery—Extrême Asie—Man—The Chinese Recorder—Shipping and Engineering—The Naturalist—Salmon and Trout Magazine—Game and Gun—Chinese Economic Bulletin—Chinese Economic Journal—Bulletin of Geological Survey of China—Science—New Zealand Journal of Science and Technology—World's Work—Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, Japan—World Unity.—The Lingnaam Agricultural Review—Biological Bulletin of the Marine—Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass.



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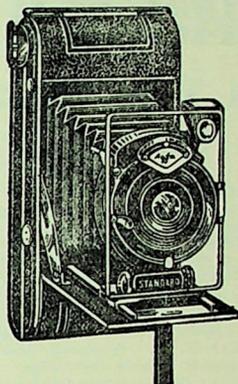
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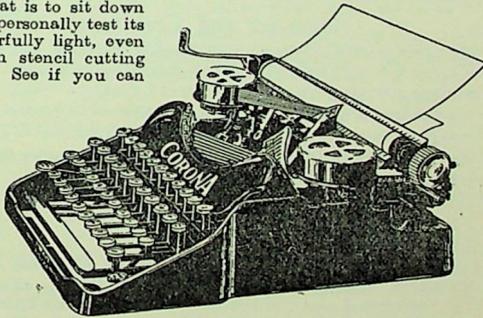


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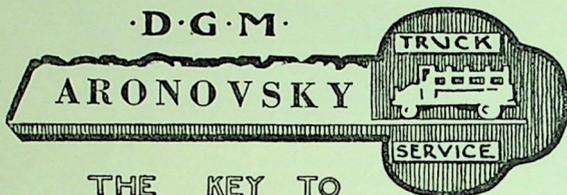
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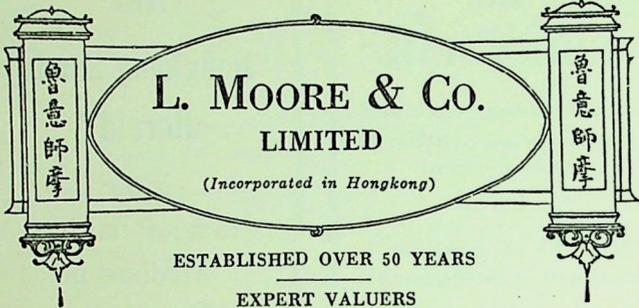
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