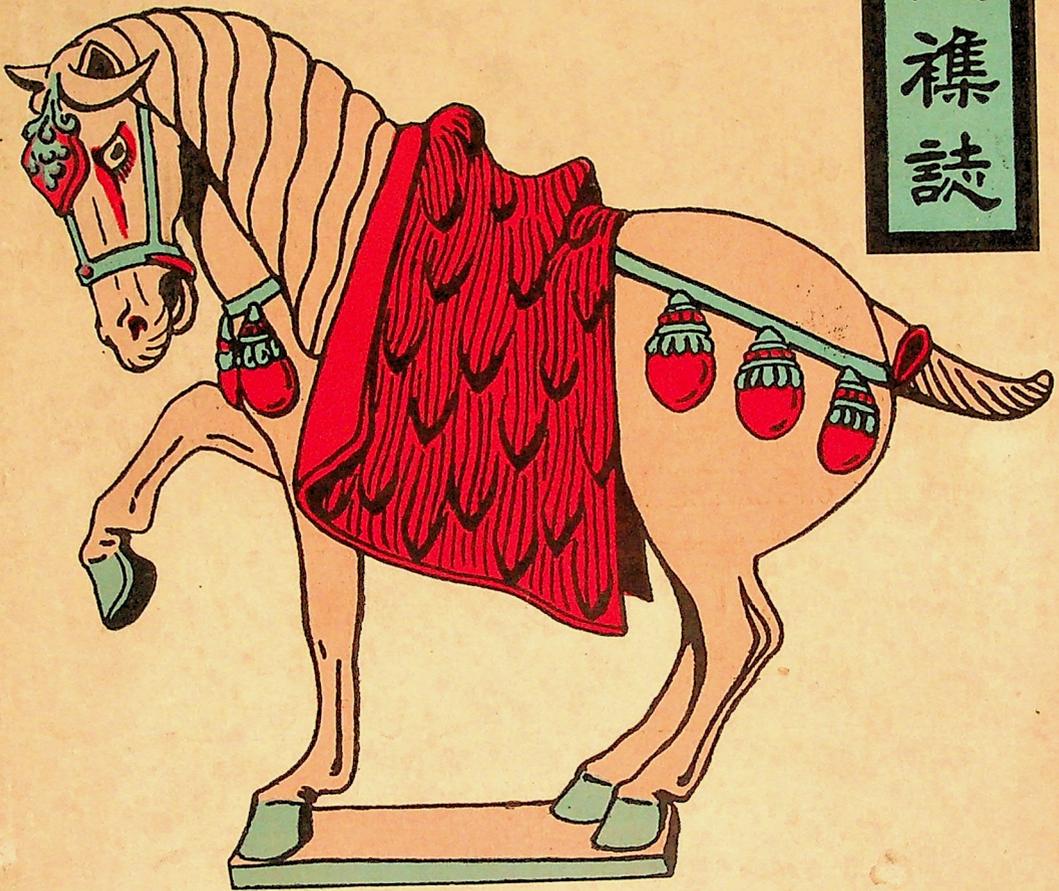


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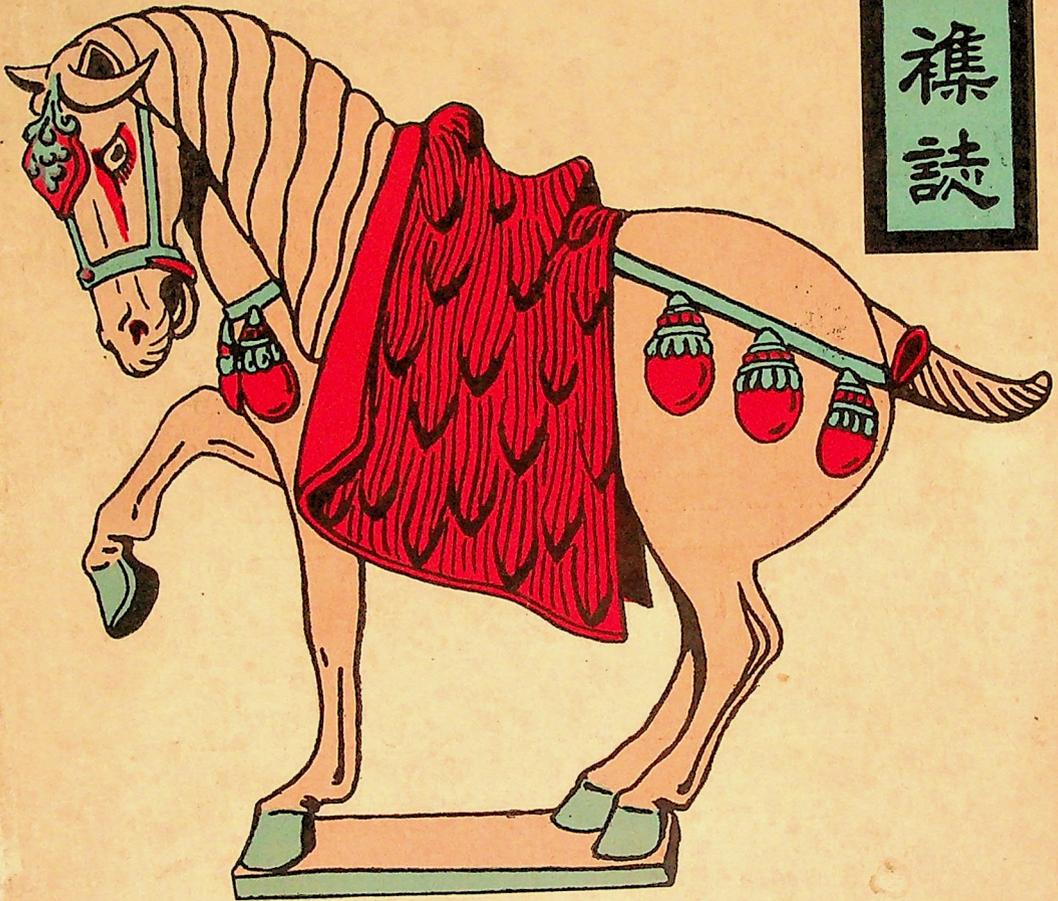


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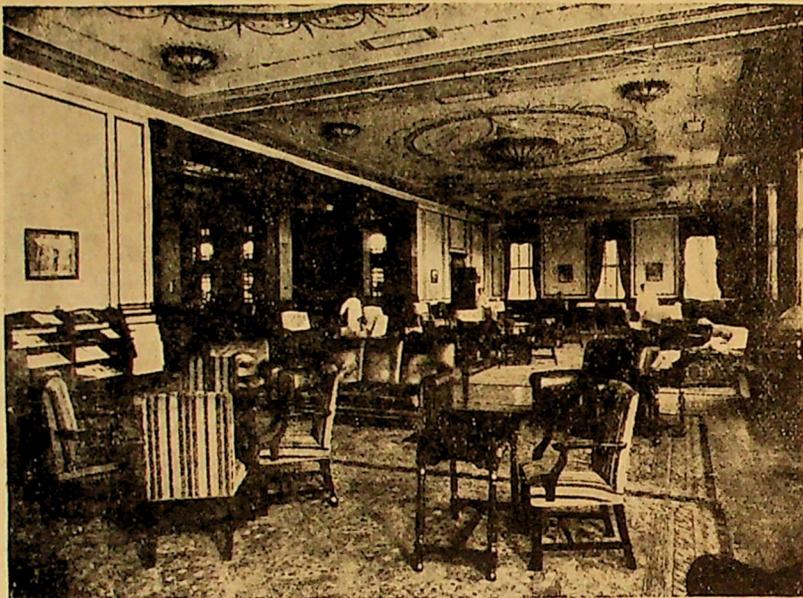


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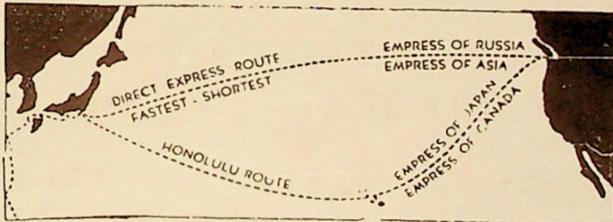
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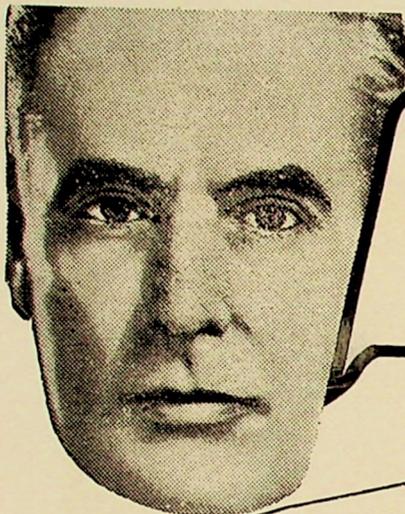


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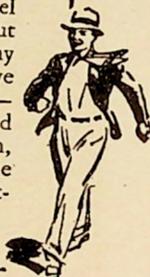


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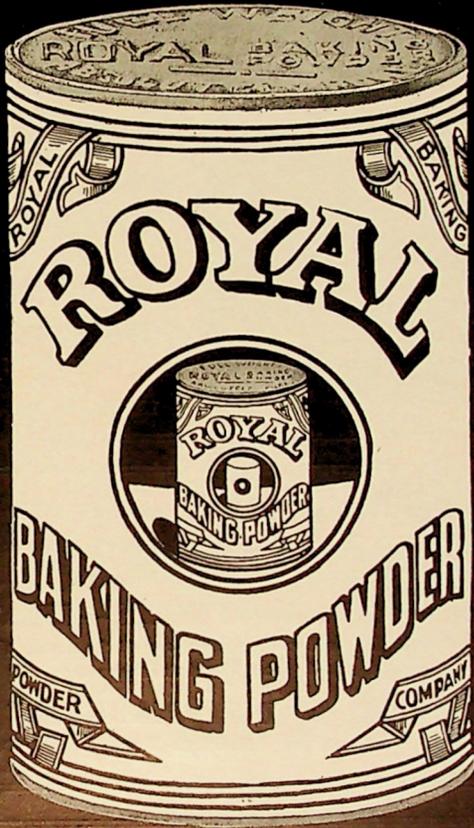
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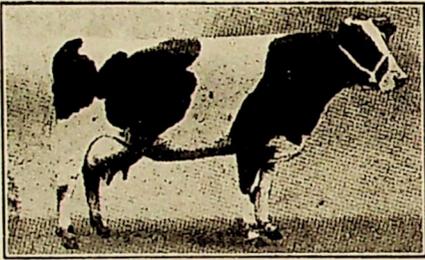
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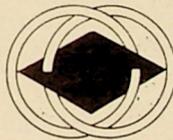
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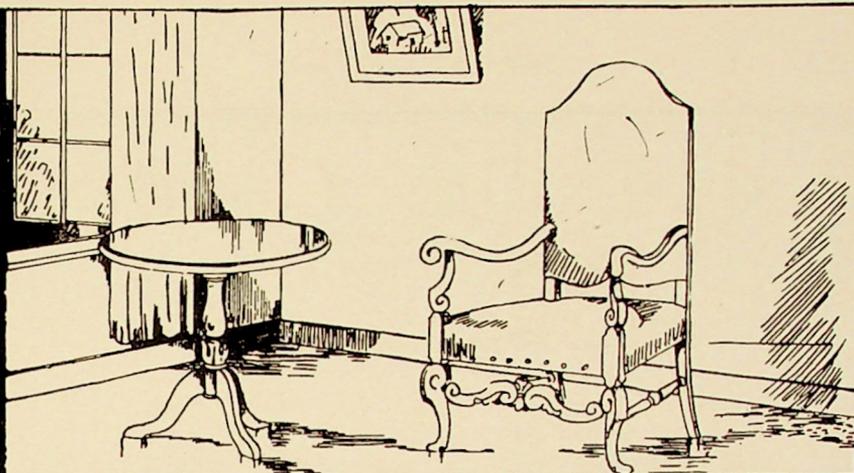
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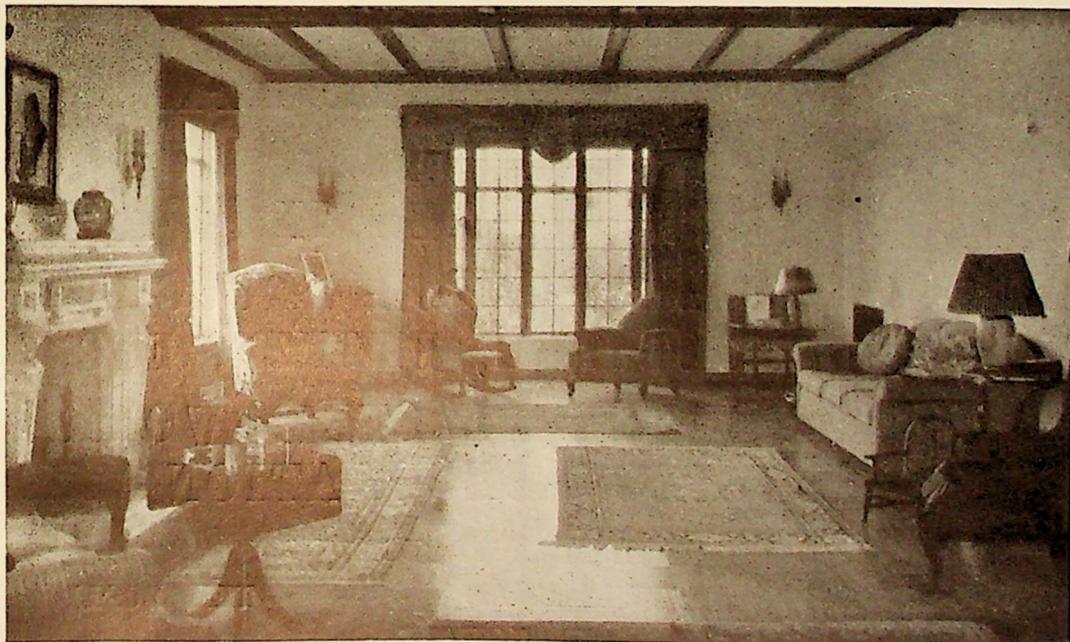
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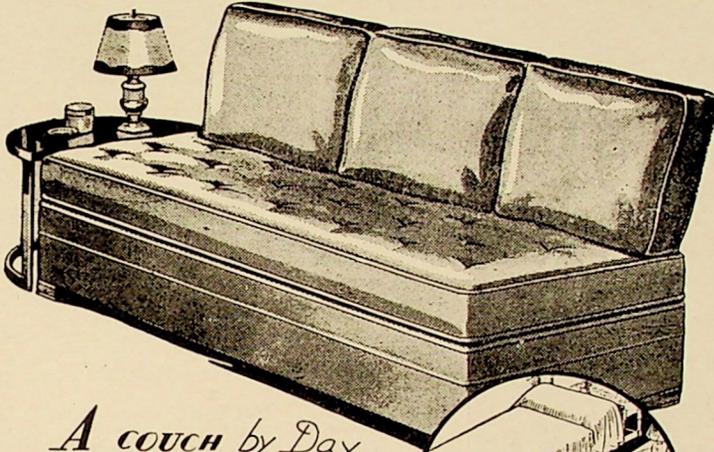
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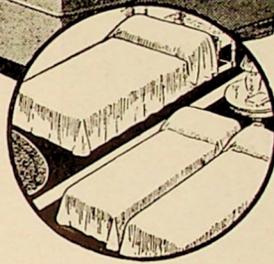
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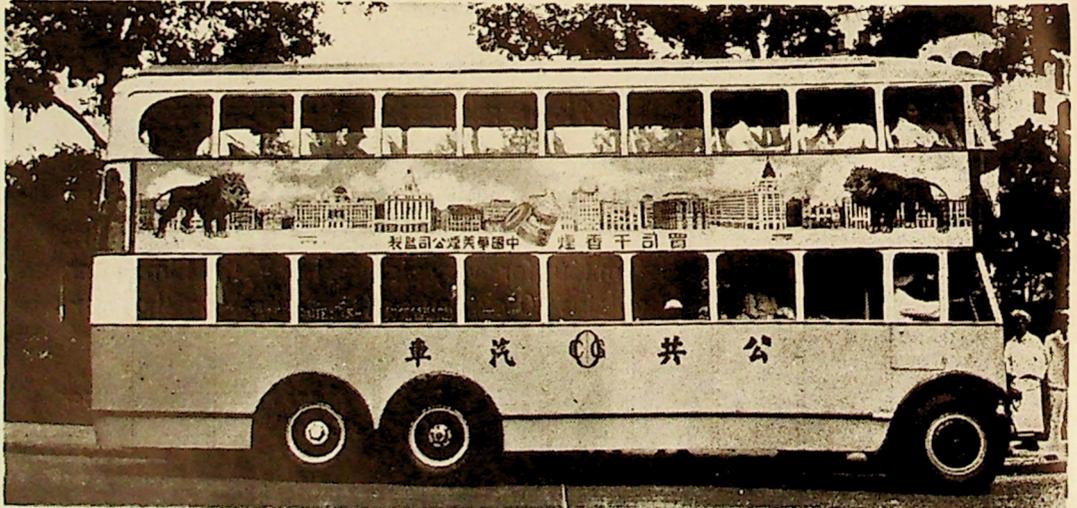
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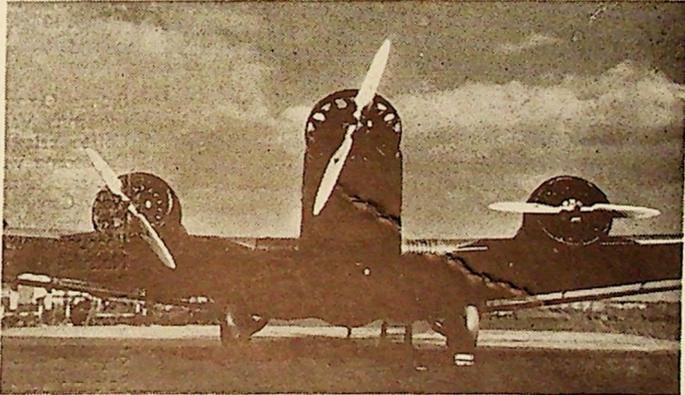
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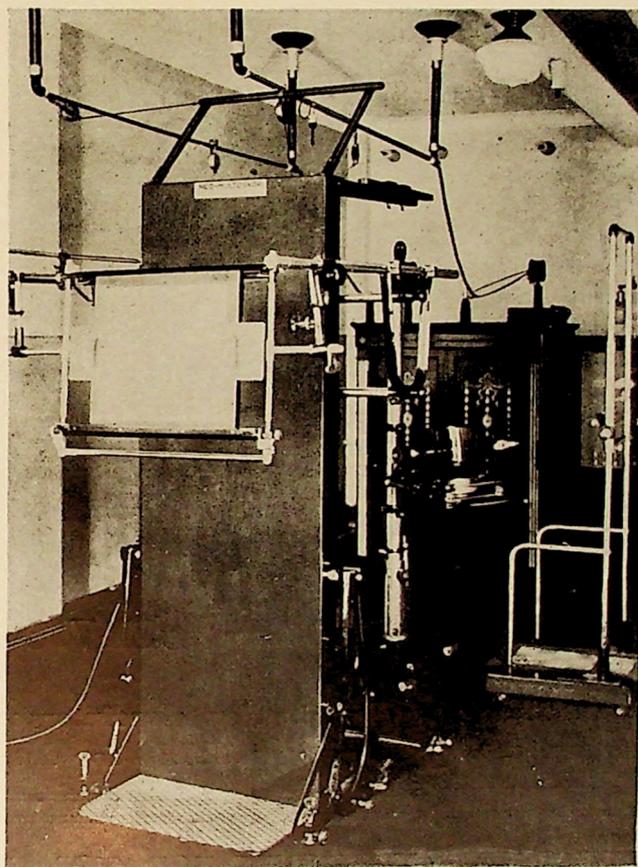
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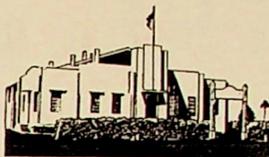
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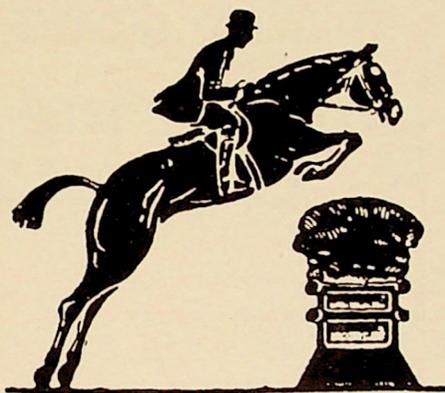
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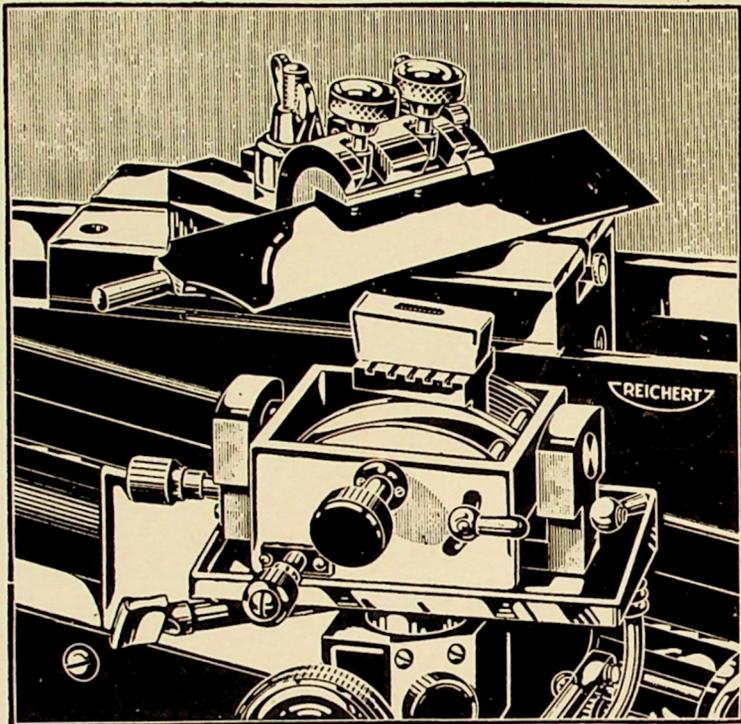
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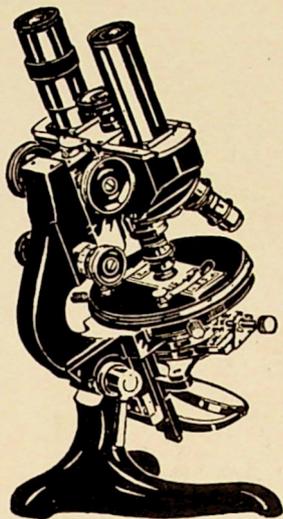
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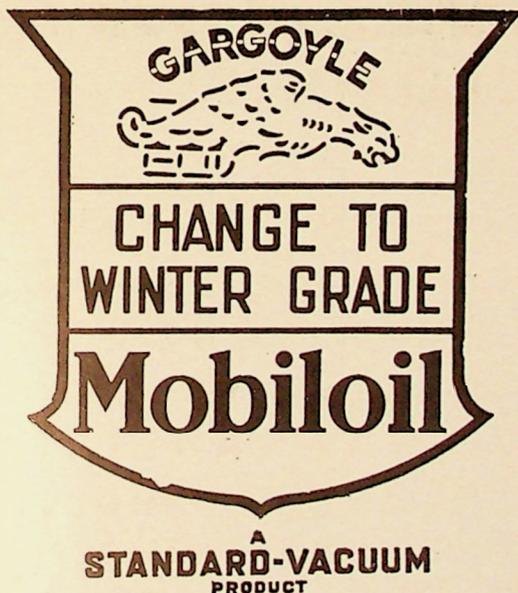
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Editor: ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY, F.Z.S.

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[ENTERED AT THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER]

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NOVEMBER, 1935

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

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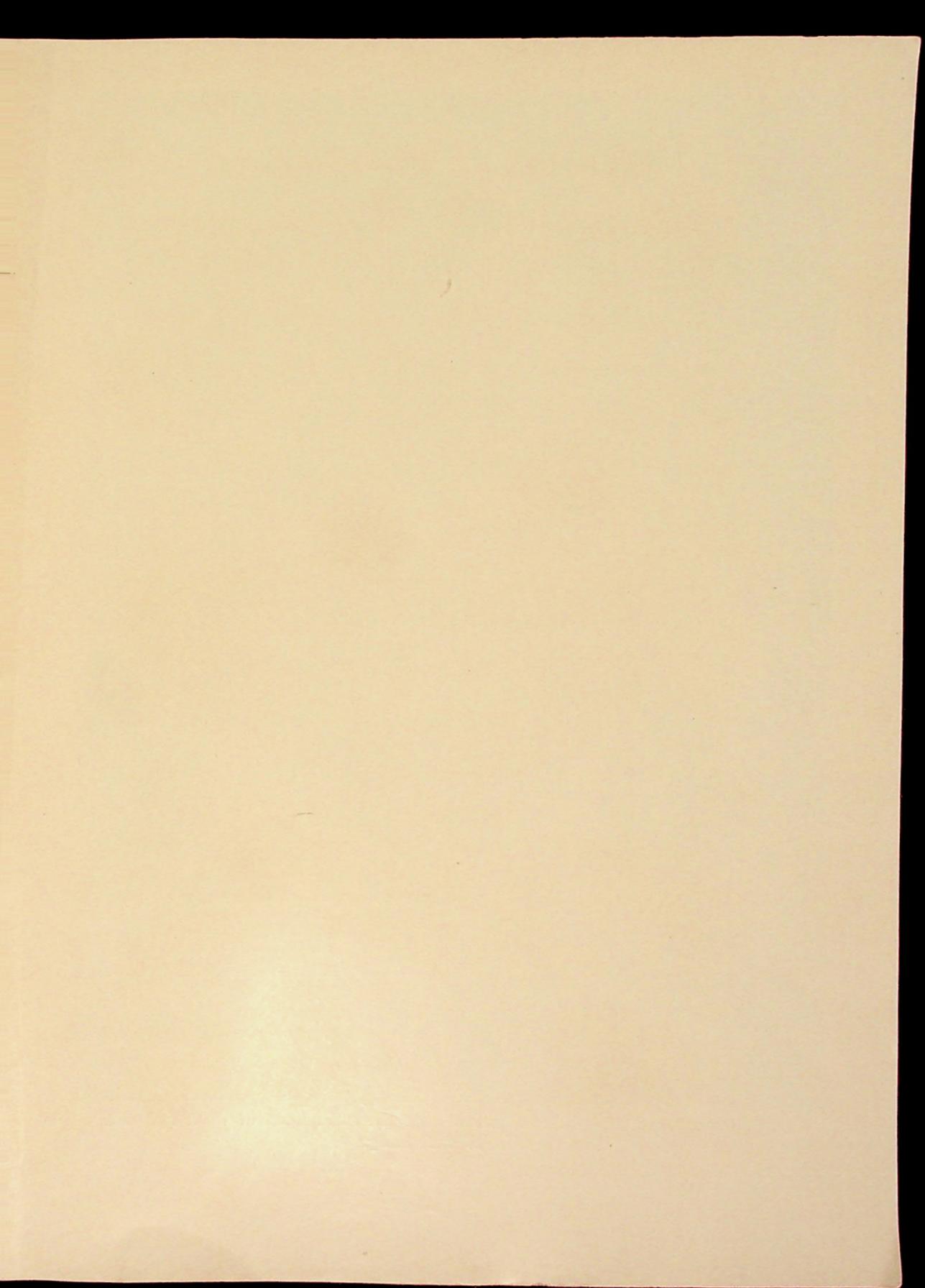
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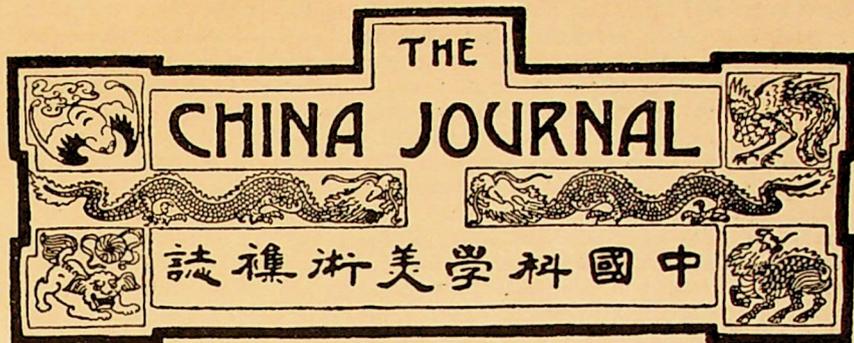
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VOL. XXIII

NOVEMBER, 1935

No. 5

EVENTS AND COMMENTS

Congratulations To Wang Ching-wei

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Chinese Government, is to be congratulated on escaping with his life from the dastardly attempt at assassination on November 1, which momentarily clouded the political horizon at the very opening of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Fourth Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang. Shot three times, as he was posing with other high officials for a photograph immediately after declaring the Session open, by a would-be assassin named Sung Feng-min, who has since died from wounds received in the affray, the prominent leader in China's revolutions against the old imperialism of the Manchus and later machinations of the northern warlords, has, up to the time of going to press, made satisfactory progress toward a complete recovery from his wounds.

At first it was feared that the attack upon Mr. Wang Ching-wei had some deep significance, possibly heralding a return to the political unrest and chaos that racked the country before the assumption of power by the Nationalist Government; but these fears have been completely laid to rest by the discovery that Sung Feng-min and his associates belong to that underworld of communistic intriguers and plotters which is all that remains in this section of China of the once dangerous Red menace to the country. Before dying Sung is alleged to have stated that his action in attempting to take the life of the President of the Executive Yuan was inspired by purely personal motives. It is indeed a happy augury for China's future that his attempt failed.

* * * *

The Sino- Japanese Situation

Observers are experiencing no little difficulty in accurately gauging the situation that exists between China and Japan. On the one hand we hear of frequent expressions of goodwill and assurances of a readiness to cooperate

for the mutual benefit of the two countries, while on the other rumours persist of constant demands being presented to the Chinese Government or provincial authorities by the official representatives of the Japanese Government. One of the latest of these is reported by *Reuter* to have been presented to the Government by the Japanese military authorities in Peiping on October 31, and is alleged to call for the resignation of Mayor Yuan Liang and the abolition of the Peiping Military Council, as well as an apology for the so-called Luan-chou incident, in which Captain Liu Tso-chow was murdered, compensation for his family, the arrest of a number of Blue Shirt leaders, and an extension of the Demilitarized Zone. The last demand could not be confirmed, the message stated, and was being strenuously denied in well informed quarters. Since these demands were presented Mayor Yuan Liang has resigned from his post.

One thing stands out very clearly in all this welter of rumour, propaganda and official denial, and that is that a gigantic struggle is going on under the surface for influence in China, and that Japan is no longer going to be balked of the position of dominance on the mainland of Asia she has sought since her first entry into the arena of world affairs when she defeated China in 1895 and became master of Korea.

Japan is a powerful country now, and in all friendliness to China it may be suggested to her leaders that they direct their whole energy toward the obviating of any action or policy that might antagonize so strong and determined a neighbour, accepting the facts of the situation as they are and making a friend of the new power in the East instead of an enemy.

On the other hand, if Japan desires to make any real headway toward leadership amongst the Asiatic peoples, she must not only endeavour to understand them, but must show an appreciation of and sympathy toward their national aspirations. Japan's goal should be leadership, not mastery. The former engenders love and respect, the latter only a hatred which must inevitably end in nemesis.

* * * *

**The Italo-Abys-
sinian Situation**

The soundness of this doctrine is clearly shown by the disgraceful state of affairs in East Africa, where the horrors of war have engulfed the hitherto independent Kingdom of Ethiopia and a European Power is trying to establish its mastery over a freedom-loving and proud people. Long ago a similar attempt was made by the same European Power, ending in a disastrous defeat. The bitter memory of Adowa has persisted in the minds of the Italian people and to-day revenge is being sought. Not the united effort of the rest of civilization has been able to dissuade Italy from seeking this revenge and with it the mastery of Abyssinia. In spite of the threat of a resort to economic sanctions against Italy, which are to come into effect on November 18, the war in Ethiopia goes on and human beings are being massacred, homes rendered desolate, smiling country laid waste.

Italy's only answer to this attempt on the part of the League of Nations to carry out the terms of a solemn pact to which Italy herself subscribed is a renewed expression of her intention to carry out her policy of aggression against and subjugation of Abyssinia, and a bitter

denunciation of Great Britain as the instigator of the repressive measures being adopted for her own selfish ends.

Italy's action is sowing seeds of hate which inexorably will some day bear terrible fruit for her people.

* * * *

**The League's
Fundamental
Weaknesses**

While Italy is in no way to be excused on account of them the fundamental weaknesses of the League of Nations are in no small degree responsible for what has happened in the case of Abyssinia. Those weaknesses are three in number, first and foremost of which is the fact that America, after taking the leading part through her plenipotentiary, President Wilson, in the formation of the League, refused to become a member of it. It matters not to the rest of the world what America's reasons were for refraining from joining in this attempt to create a World Court of Appeal and Arbitration, its concern is that without America the League could never impose its decisions on recalcitrant nations, which meant that this institution was little better than still-born.

Arising out of this first weakness is the League's second great weakness, namely, the hesitancy of the nations belonging to it in taking immediate drastic action in the case of armed aggression by one country against another. For instance, what could the League of Nations do in the murderous war in the Gran Chaco in South America with the United States as a non-member upholding the Monroe Doctrine? And, again, supposing the League had decided against Japan in her action in Manchuria in 1931 and had wished to take drastic action, what could she have done without American cooperation in the Pacific? Certain defeat of the forces available to the League would have been the result. Had the League, with America as a member, been pledged and determined to take immediate military action against any nation violating its principles by resorting to force against another, such action would never have proved necessary, for the simple reason that no country would have dared risk a recourse to violence. Arbitration would have been the order of the day, or, failing that, a presentation of controversial cases to the League for judgment and a readiness to abide by the League's decisions.

Finally, the unwieldiness of the League's machinery and the slowness with which it comes into action constitute a weakness that seriously militates against what little effectiveness it might have in settling disputes between its members. There is no need to dwell upon this phase of the subject, too much has taken place during the last few years that makes it obvious.

Summing up, the League is weak because:

- (1) It is not truly a League of Nations, since it does not embrace all the nations of the world;
- (2) It is not constituted to take, and dares not take, sufficiently strong action to prevent its members violating its principles of non-aggression; and
- (3) It is altogether too slow in taking what action it can to prevent untoward happenings between nations that have fallen out.

What the world needs for its welfare, and must ultimately create and maintain, is an institution embracing all nations and pledged to deal

drastically with offenders and those endangering or violating world peace. Such a Super-State is not impossible of achievement, but it can never come into existence until all nations and peoples are willing to submerge their own immediate interests in the welfare of humanity as a whole.

* * * *

History's Greatest What has been described as probably the greatest **Famine Disaster** famine disaster in modern history is facing China as the result of the devastating floods that have occurred in this country during the past few months. According to a report submitted by its Hydraulic Engineering Bureau to the National Economic Council an area of three thousand square miles in Shantung and Northern Kiangsu containing a population of five million people has been inundated by the flood waters of the Yellow River. It will require at least ten months to close the breaks in the dykes that have allowed the angry waters to flow over this vast area, and to drain it sufficiently to permit the resumption of cultivation. This means no crops next year, which, coupled with the fact that this year's crops are all gone, means that the inhabitants of the stricken region will have nothing whatsoever with which to tide over the crisis.

Honan, Hupeh and Hunan Provinces have also been seriously affected by floods this year, adding several more millions to the destitute in China. The magnitude of this catastrophe staggers the imagination, and it is difficult to see what can be done to alleviate the sufferings or save the lives of the unprecedented number of people facing starvation. At least two years must elapse before the flooded country can yield food for this great horde, to feed which in the interim will require the expenditure of well over \$100,000,000, allowing something under a dollar a head a month, as well as a vast organization and an army of relief workers.

Last month we made an appeal to our readers to help in this relief work by contributing what they can to the funds being raised by the China International Famine Relief Commission, whose offices in Shanghai are situated at 505 Honan Road, Room 401. There is no need to repeat this appeal: that made by the picture presented by the above mentioned facts should prove irresistible.

* * * *

**China Off
The Silver
Standard**

Something like a financial panic reigned in Shanghai during the latter part of October when the value of the Chinese Standard Dollar *vis-a-vis* foreign currencies made a headlong decline, falling from 1s., 6d. to 1s., 2d. or from 35-7/16 cents U.S. currency to 30¾ in a fortnight. Such a decline naturally brought business to a standstill, nobody knowing where he stood or what it portended. Rumours were rife to the effect that the Chinese Government was about to devalue the dollar, while all manner of other explanations of the phenomenon were offered, most persistent of which was that a group of high officials were heavily overbought in gold and were hammering the market. The silence of Government authorities in face of the rumours of devaluation undoubtedly helped to accelerate the decline of the Chinese dollar, the more especially as contradictions of such rumours have always been issued immediately they appeared heretofore.

Recently an official statement was issued through the *Central News Agency* categorically denying what it termed irresponsible rumours actuating the local exchange markets, and emphatically asserting that there would be no change in the policy that had been consistently followed by the Government. The Central Bank, it said, was trying to stabilize the ratio of exchange.

This, apparently, was only the precursor to the Government's action on November 3 in withdrawing silver dollars from circulation altogether and making the notes of the Government banks—the Bank of China, the Central Bank and the Bank of Communications—legal tender. This means that China is officially off the Silver Standard and now has a controlled currency. Attempts are being made to stabilize that currency at around 1s., 2d. So far the effect of this action appears to have been good. It remains to be seen whether the Government is sufficiently strong to keep the country's currency stabilized. If it can, great prosperity should be the result.

* * * *

A Better Homes Exhibition in Shanghai Certainly it is to be hoped that something will happen to mitigate the prevailing stagnation before the much talked of Better Homes Exhibition, which the enterprising firm of Millington Limited is sponsoring in

Shanghai, takes place. The name of such an exhibition provides all the explanation and description necessary. The idea is an excellent one, for in a thousand ways the homes of Shanghai could be improved, though, perhaps, these all fall under three main headings. Artistically there is so much to be said against the average Shanghai home that it would require far more space than we have at our command to express it all. While many of the more modern Western style homes occupied by foreigners who can afford their upkeep are hygienically all that can be desired the vast majority of residences in Shanghai are so bad in this direction that they beggar description. The conditions under which hundreds of thousands, we might even say millions, live in Shanghai are so hygienically unsound as to cause one to wonder why epidemics of dreaded diseases are not the rule here instead of the exception. Finally the lack of comfort that innumerable Shanghai home-dwellers endure is pathetic, considering the facilities they have at their command for making themselves comfortable. The Good Homes Exhibition should do much to rectify this sad state of affairs, and we can only wish it the success it deserves. It is to be held in the building formerly occupied by Messrs. Hall and Holtz on the corner of Nanking and Szechuen Roads, and will open on November 15, continuing till November 24.

GREATER PEIPING

The present issue of *The China Journal* partakes of the nature of a semi-special "Peiping Number." If we are not very much mistaken the Old Capital of China is likely in the near future to loom rather larger in world news than it has done since the Government of this country was transferred from it to Nanking in 1928. The time, therefore, seems ripe for devoting special space to the picturesque City of the Northern Plains as it has existed since it first became known to and loved by Europeans, for who knows what drastic changes will soon take place? Of course, Peking, to give it its old title, will always be Peking, but political events seem to be shaping themselves to alter its former destiny.

There is no need here to go into details concerning this great city's history or to describe its many beauties and places of interest, for both are to be found fully dealt with in numerous erudite volumes in many languages. Something, however, should be said about the plans now on foot for the development of a "Greater Peiping," presumably along the lines of the "Greater Shanghai" that has evolved since the Nationalist Government came into power in China. To accomplish the plan of a "Greater Peiping" it is necessary to extend the present boundaries of the Peiping Municipality in all directions so as to include the many places of historic interest in the immediate vicinity of the city. We understand that already the Ministry of Interior has recommended the inclusion in the Peiping Municipality of considerable areas to the north, west and south, while Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is reported to favour an even greater increase in the jurisdiction of the city.

Important items in the programme for the development of this area are the renovating of all monuments and buildings of historic interest and the making of good roads in all directions.

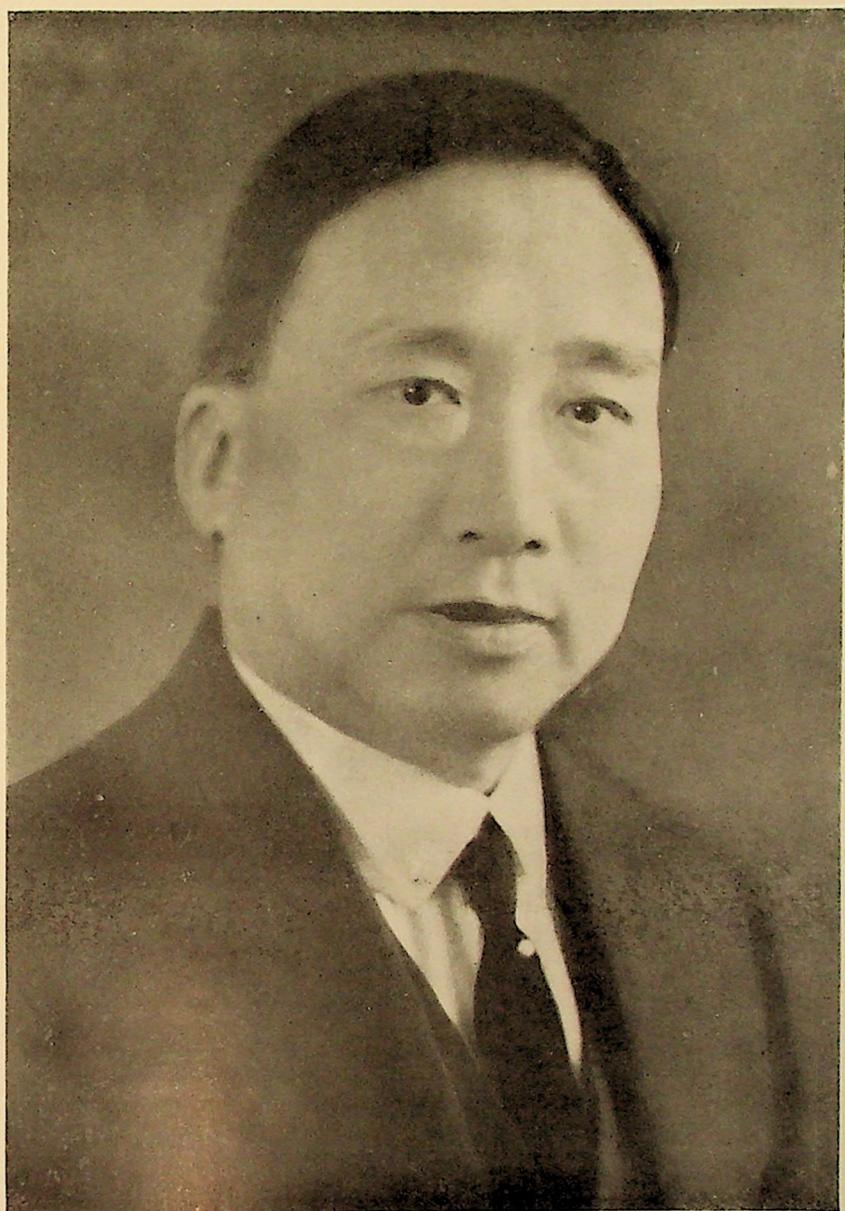
Already this programme has been partially carried out, the subject being fully dealt with in an article in the present issue of this journal.

Behind all this activity and chiefly responsible for the recent progress noticeable in Peiping has been Mr. Yuan Liang, who has occupied the important position of Mayor since May, 1933, but whose resignation has recently been reported.

Popularly known as the "Moral Mayor," because of his strenuous efforts at reform in closing up gambling houses, dancing cafes, mixed students' rooming houses and the like, Mr. Yuan has accomplished a great deal in Peiping during the past two and a half years. He has been a hard worker, preparing and delivering all his own speeches at public gatherings, supervising the activities of all large committees, and personally organising many of the newest developments in the city, such as the children's day fete, athletic tournaments and the like.

Although he speaks no English he is highly respected by all members of the foreign community in Peiping.

Born in Hangchow in 1883, Mr. Yuan Liang was graduated from Waseda University in Tokyo, Japan, where he received the training that fitted him for his subsequent public activities. His entire life has been devoted to administrative work, amongst other positions held by him being Commissioner of Constabulary in Liaoning, Director of Military



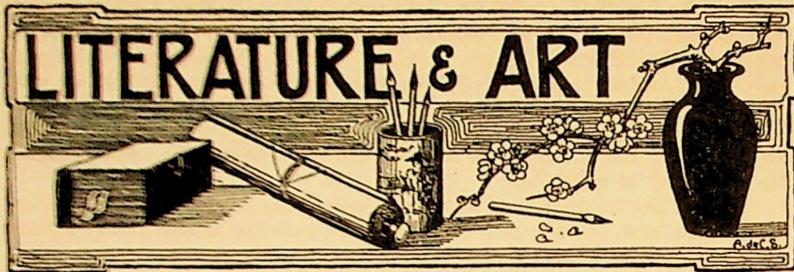
EX-MAYOR YUAN LIANG OF PEIPING

GREATER PEIPING

Supplies in Fengtien, Director General of National Conservancy, Commissioner of Public Safety, Greater Shanghai, and Commissioner of Public Safety in Kiangsi:

The exigencies of the present political situation appear to have proved too much for him, and he has resigned from the position of Mayor of Peiping, but, although he has gone, the work which he inaugurated will doubtless continue, and plans for a Greater Peiping be realized in the not too distant future.

A. de C.S.



SEMI-PRECIOUS STONE CARVING IN PEIPING

BY

J. H. POTTER

A cold north wind, keen as a knife, whistled by me. I buttoned my coat higher and jammed my frozen fingers to the farthest limits of my overcoat pockets. Cold! Tientsin can be cold in February.

The station platform was seemingly bare of travellers: not to be wondered at, still what did it matter? Peiping, the city of infinite charm, was but a few miles away, and I was returning to the place that had been my home for five years and which I had come to know so intimately.

I was aroused from my reverie by the arrival of the station coolies. The through train from Tang-ku had been signalled and stray passengers were collecting from obscure corners.

Striding briskly along the platform, stamping my frozen feet to restore circulation, I saw the hotel porter gathering together the odd pieces of my baggage as the train drew in. The warmth of the coupé was distinctly inviting after the arctic blasts of the open, so, settling down, I allowed my thoughts to ramble on. Lo-fa, Lan-fang, Feng-tai . . . yes, at Feng-tai I should renew my acquaintanceship with the hills.

The Hopei plain, flat and monotonous, gives little relief to the eye, but at Feng-tai the Hsi Shan (Western Hills) would loom up. Pleasant recollections of the hills passed through my mind; the days and care free week-ends which I had spent there. The drive through P'ing Ts'u Men, the disdainful camels ambling along the track from Men-t'ou-kou, Pa-li-chuang, Pa-ta-ch'u nestling at the very foot of the hills, Pei-yün Ssu, Hei-lung-t'ang . . .

The grinding of brakes and the cries of the fruit hawkers aroused me to a sense of my surroundings. No need for me to enquire where we were, for to an old Peiping hand this was undoubtedly Feng-tai. Half-an-hour would suffice to land me in the old city itself. The countryside was already changing, and all the familiar landmarks were coming into view. There was much to be done, however, and my visit, all too brief for my liking, promised to be a busy one. I wondered whether old Chao, the dealer, was still there. It is stupid, of course to imagine people as permanent fixtures, but his association with the market of Lu-li-chang was so long that it was difficult to think of the place without him. I

SEMI-PRECIOUS STONE CARVING IN PEIPING

reproached myself inwardly for not verifying this before I started, as it was the old dealer, of all people, who could supply the information I required. There were others, I knew, but his knowledge of Peiping craft work and semi-precious stones was unique, and to get the old man talking, as I had done years ago, would be an experience in itself. Foolishly I had omitted to make notes on the long conversations we had had together, and it was my intention on this visit to the city to repair this omission, if possible.

At last the terminus! Back again in Peiping! The train boy gathered my bags, and, alighting, I made my way over the bridge to the station exit through the Water Gate.

The old dealer was there when I called to see him on the following day. His bland expansive face lit up as I approached, for he recognised me instantly. We exchanged courtesies and slowly the conversation drifted into reminiscences.

"Business," said Chao, after I had steered the discussion round to it, "is improving. It has been bad, or, as you would describe it, negligible, but, as regards trade, it would be better, perhaps, to consider it from the particular angle of the City's adaption to changed circumstances, for, with the departure of the Government, a general apathy seemed to descend upon us.

"It is undeniable, too, that, were it not for the adverse exchange and the serious slump in American finance (the Americans being our best customers), the various little industries would have forged ahead vigorously. However, after a while the depression seemed to lift, and an impetus was noted in the manufacture and the export of local craft wares. Peiping's manufactures, in the main, can be best considered under handicrafts. From the silversmiths' work to the carvings in semi-precious stone, beads, cloisonné and embroideries—all figure as efforts expressed on individual lines."

"Tell me, Chao," I interrupted, seeing his interest was gaining, "how would you rate these trades or manufactures in their order of importance?"

A flick of his fingers betrayed his temporary annoyance. "There is no order of importance," he said, "for, as you are aware, our little manufactures are mostly those of the arts and so are unlike the machine made products of the West. However, if you are at liberty to listen, I will endeavour to describe in detail the various types passing through my hands."

I sat forward in my chair whilst Chao, as is politely customary, excused himself and sat down beside me.

"The cutting and carving of semi-precious stones," he commenced, "is, as you know, carried out in Peiping on a proportionally large scale. Jade, agate, carnelian, lapis lazuli, malachite, fluor spar and crystal for the larger carvings, Shansi amethyst, turquoise matrix and the like for the smaller beads and necklaces.

"Here again the tools and machinery for this industry can only be described by Western standards as primitive, yet the exactness and precision shown in the design is sometimes incredibly perfect.

"Juvenile workers are largely employed as apprentices, and can be seen at their rough lathes hollowing out the agates and other stones in

preparation for the external working of the pieces. Natural markings in the stone are invariably seized upon for cutting into leaves and floral sprays to enhance the beauty of the finished piece, and no effort is spared in utilizing the markings for a more artistic finish. It has been said, and it is undoubtedly correct, that months are taken up in thinking out a design. A rough shaped stone might suggest by its form a dragon. Then a dragon it will be. But an awkward shaped top will necessitate cutting and waste, so this must be utilised. The top might suggest a hill, so the dragon is carved coming around a hill, and any markings in the hill can be cut in relief for dwarf shrubs, or as the idea suggests itself to the designer. The designers' motto might well be 'artistry but no waste.'

"The working and cutting of jade has been considered a Peiping industry for many years, although the market for the rough stones can be said to have always been in Canton. This applies mostly to stones of Burmese origin. The selling or auctioning is arranged in this manner. On arrival the stones are weighed and the weight noted on each piece. The dealers inspect the stones, noting the small cut and polished section carved in the top of each and mentally appraise its worth. Bids are called for and the prospective buyers file by the auctioneer and signal by finger pressure under the sleeves of his gown the amount of their bids, the highest bidder naturally securing the piece. The buying of jade in the rough is a matter of much speculation. The small cut section is really a poor indication of quality, for, until the piece is cut, its quality cannot be known.

"There are many kinds of jade and much confusion over their classification. They differ not only in their appearance, composition and point of origin, but in their actual chemical composition. Strange though it may seem to you, the jade from Burma is actually jadeite and differs distinctly from the true nephrite coming from Turkestan. Marystone or greenstone from New Zealand is said to be true nephrite, although little is seen here. Mukden or "mutton-fat" jade is a creamy white opaque jade and receives its name from its similarity in appearance to cold mutton fat. Examples of mutton-fat jade can be seen worked in the form of the larger ornaments such as vases and seals. Its value is comparatively much lower than that of the other jades. Spinach jade varies in actual colour from dark olive to greyish green, whilst the substance, opaque in itself, is flecked with dark markings. Although fairly valuable, it is restricted in use mainly to the larger carvings."

"Tell me," I interrupted, "is jade still mined in China?"

"No, not in any great quantities. Undoubtedly it does occur, but the former mines in Shensi and Honan are said to have been exhausted."

Excusing himself, Chao left me, returning in a few moments with a small case from which he extracted a ring.

"This, my friend," he said, "is, as you will note, a particularly fine piece of jade. Glance at it and try to estimate its value. The jade is, as you see, no larger than a small bean. Observe the depth of colour and," as he held it up to the light, "its transparency. It is really a good piece and is valued at \$1,600, or in your English money about £145."

I felt that I had encroached already too long on my host's time, so politely rose and bade him adieu, but not before I had secured his word to continue his interesting conversation on my next visit.

SEMI-PRECIOUS STONE CARVING IN PEIPING

The following morning I set out again, hoping to find my old friend in discursive mood, and I was not disappointed.

"Chao," I remarked, "this morning I visited Lung-fu Ssu and was tempted to buy." The old man's face lit up appreciatively. "Yes," I continued, "and nearly overcame my instinct of prudence, and bought outright." Chao grinned broadly. "It was an agate," I interjected.

"Agates," said Chao, "although hardly considered as precious or even semi-precious stones, are much in favour here for the carving of ornaments. They belong with carnelians to the chalcedony quartz group, and are distinguished and known apart by colour, the carnelians being of a rich brownish red, whilst the agates are of a greyish white to blue. Some agates have concentric markings of milky white which fade to a dull grey. Moss agates are occasionally seen as cut pieces with small dots of pigment in the structure of the stone showing a marked similarity to embedded moss. It is not moss, of course, but mineral pigment. Carnelians are cut for beads and small personal ornaments, agates for the larger carvings. Both stones are imported, coming from Japan, South America and Siberia.

"Another material extensively used for the larger carvings is rock crystal. Pink rock crystal or rose quartz originates in Brazil. It generally arrives *via* Japan, where, possibly, is the market for this material. Owing to its friability, quality is judged by size, absence of flaws, depth of colour and freedom from stains. This last point is particularly important, as iron compounds in the soil stain the crystal, permeating large sections and spoiling the pieces. The small waste chips in the carving of rose quartz are used with other stone fragments in the making of jewel trees, popularly known as jade trees, and floral sprays. This is a separate little industry.

"White rock crystal is found in Mongolia, Siberia and India. Black rock crystal is said to come mainly from Mongolia. Both are used for the larger carvings."

"Tomorrow," he continued, "I intend to view a private collection of curios which is for disposal at Wu-fu-ching Ta Chieh. If you care to accompany me I shall be pleased to discuss the merits of the pieces." I accepted the offer gladly, and, thanking Chao for the instructive afternoon's discussion, wished him good day.

It was a bitter morning when I set off in my rickshaw to keep my appointment with the old dealer. The piercing wind was laden with dust, and I devoutly hoped that he would be punctual. I found him waiting for me, and we lost little time making our way to the house. It was delightful to find that, for the time being at least, we were the sole visitors, which meant that I was not to be denied the discussion. The articles were tastefully arranged in a room, so that it was not difficult to select the choice pieces. An amber necklace reposing in a silk lined case seemed to take Chao's fancy. He lifted it out, ran the beads through his fingers, weighed it in his hand and then replaced it.

"Amber?" I said mechanically. "Possibly, but one cannot judge amber these days either by appearance, feel, or by weight," was the reply. "Real amber, as you may know, is a fossil resin coming mainly from the Baltic coast. This type is known as strand amber. It is also said to be

found in the form of deposits in parts of Germany. A darker kind comes from Burma.

"Without doubt many of the beads now sold as amber are spurious. This new material imitating amber is a recent invention and simulates the real article so well as to escape all but the chemical tests. The earlier manufactures, being of celluloid, gum copal and similar substances, were easy to detect, mainly by smell, burning or by noting the air bubbles in the structure. This new material is non-inflammable, has no smell and possesses the exact requirement of being similar in weight to amber. No, my friend, without chemical test I should very much hesitate to pronounce those beads genuine."

I crossed the room where a delightful vase of lapis lazuli stood. The phoenix and lotus design was wonderfully executed.

"A beautiful piece of work," I remark. "And of good colour," said Chao. "Quality in this material, apart from the size of the pieces, is judged by colour. A good blue, not too dark or smoky, not fading to greyish, mixed with a good black to give contrast, is the exact requirement."

"These gold flecks?" I enquired. "Are iron pyrites, and, although liked by some, are not essential in considering quality. The best material originates in Persia, and arrives usually from the London market. It is also mined in Afghanistan, and is found in Siberia and in the province of Shansi. The native lapis is considered inferior to the imported stone, being very patchy. It is used principally for beads and small plaque carvings.

"This," said Chao, indicating a group of carved dragons, "is..." "Soapstone or steatite," I interrupted.

"From a distance and judging by this green piece in particular I do not blame you for being deceived," he continued, "but lift this piece and try to scratch it as you would steatite." I found that I could not, although the appearance, colour and texture of the piece were markedly similar to those of soapstone. I had undoubtedly erred in declaring it as such.

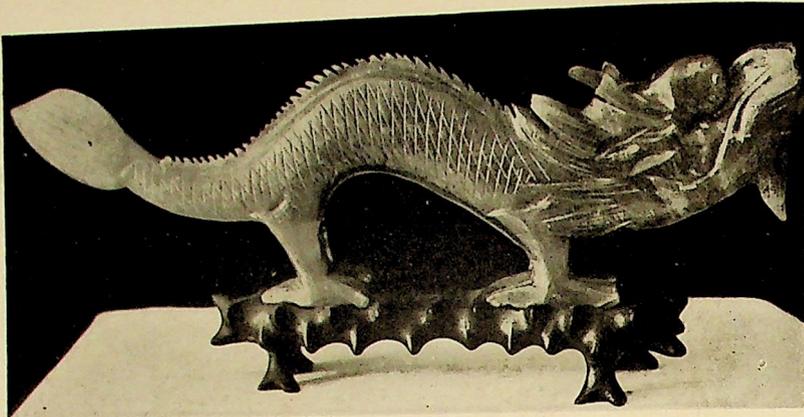
"That," said the old man, after I had confessed my ignorance, "is jasper. The box here," indicating a gilt box with inlays of reddish brown stone, "is likewise jasper. The stone is a very close relation of the agates and carnelians. Yellow jasper is said to come from India and Smyrna, the brown or Egyptian from Greece, and the green from Siberia."

A collection of beads and plaques came next under discussion. "Shansi amethysts," he remarked, indicating several pieces. "The Shansi material is too patchy and poor in quality to be compared with the Russian from the Urals. Amethysts are a form of crystal. It is said, and is undoubtedly true, that many forms of crystal are nowadays artificially coloured to imitate the more precious stones.

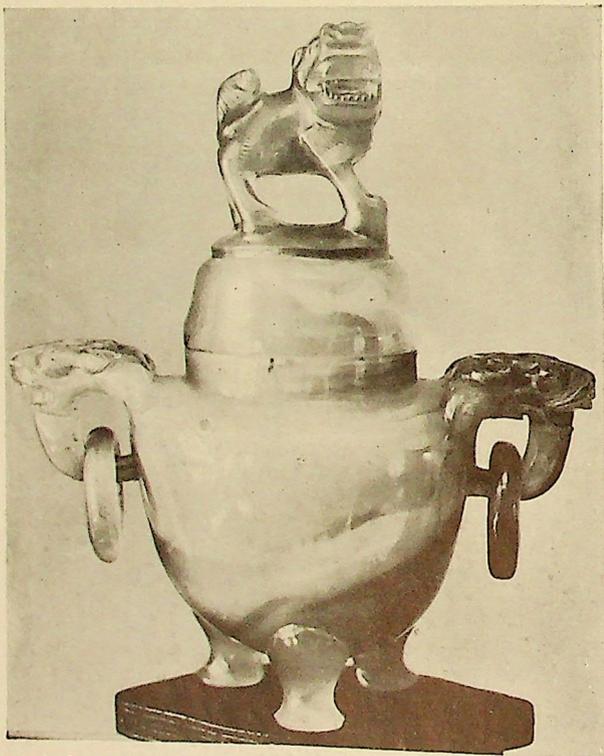
"These beads are of turquoise matrix. The raw material seen here is said to come from Chinese Turkestan and Tibet. In the rough it is seen in the form of irregularly shaped pebbles of varying sizes, and is only useful in the cutting of small plaques and beads. Large size, good colour and the absence of flaws constitute the best qualities, the pebbles being sold usually by weight. The stones darken to a bluish-green with



The Goddess Kuan Yin carved by a Peiping Craftsman in Rose Quartz. In the Collection of J. H. Potter.



Here is a Piece of Green Jasper carved into the Form of a Dragon. It will be seen that the Workmanship in this Piece is somewhat crude.

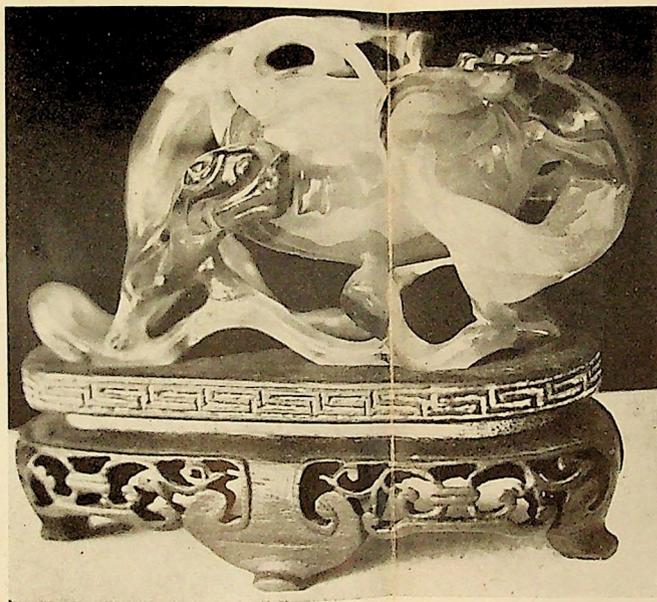


A beautiful Incense Burner carved out of an Agate. The Striations of the Stone are clearly Visible.

SEMI-PRECIOUS STONE CARVING IN PEIPING.



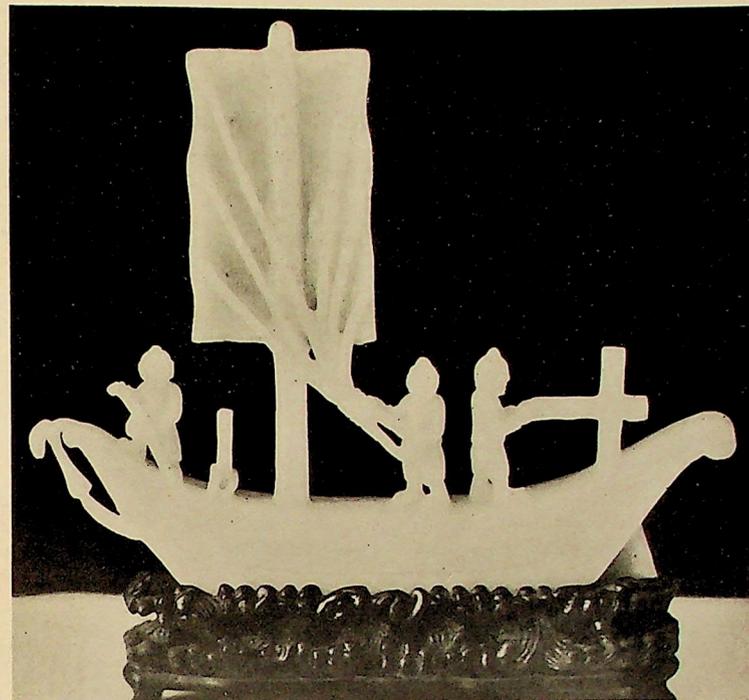
The Carving of Jade, Crystal, Agate, Carnelion and other Semi-precious Stone into all Manner of Useful and Ornamental Shapes is a Thriving Industry in Peiping.



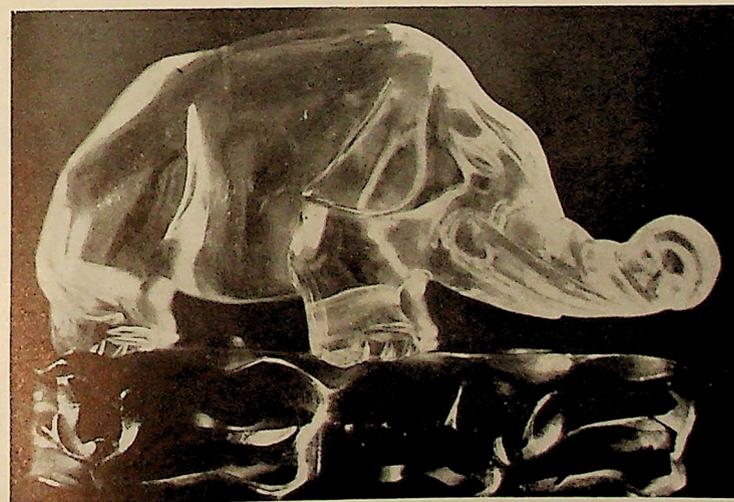
Above is an Agate Bowl decorated with two Cat-like Animals whose sinuous Bodies and long Tails coil round it and give it Support. On the Left is an Elephant carved from Crystal, a Substance with which the Peiping Artisan achieves some of his finest Effects.

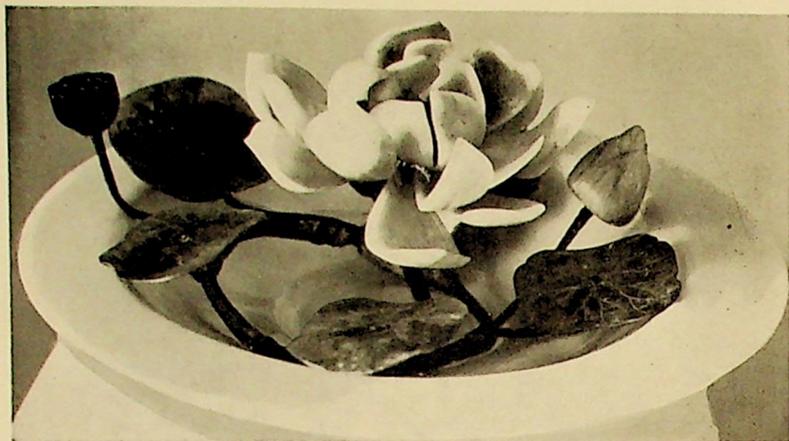


J. H. Potter Collection.



An extremely clever Piece of Stone Carving is here seen in the Form of a Boat with Mast, Sail, Anchor, Rudder and a Crew of Three carved from a Chunk of Mutton Fat Jade. The dead White of this Material prevents the exquisite Details from showing up clearly.





Amongst the most popular Products of the Peiping Art Factories are the Flowers made from Semi-precious Stones. Here is shown a Lotus Bloom, with Bud, Seed Pod and Leaves carved from Steatite, resting in a Dish made of the famous "Peking Glass." What are known as Jade Trees are also made in Peiping.



Objects carved from Semi-precious Stone are not the only Art Objects to be purchased in Peiping. Beautiful Examples of old Porcelain may be picked up at the numerous Curio Dealers' Shops. Above is a lovely Kang Hsi Tea Jar, on the Left one belonging to the Ch'ien Lung Period.



J. H. Potter Collection.

age, as, owing to their very porous nature, they are capable of absorbing grease very easily."

A particularly beautiful cloisonné vase next drew my attention. "Genuinely old?" I enquired of the dealer. "Yes, I think so . . . of the Ming Dynasty or Ching T'ai period, from which is derived the Chinese name *Ching T'ai lan* or Ching T'ai enamel. *Fa lan* is the common name given to cloisonné and other enamel work. Occasionally one hears cloisonné spoken of as *Ching T'ai lan*, but this is incorrect, as only the works of the Ming Dynasty belong to this category. The art, strangely enough, was not originally Chinese, and is said to have been introduced by Arabs in the Yuan Dynasty, but cloisonné has been manufactured in Peking for a very long period and has become, to all intents and purposes, a type of work recognised as peculiarly Chinese. It is difficult for Western peoples, so used to modern machine made products, to appreciate the amount of labour expended in the manufacture of this product, and this applies equally to the cheaper kind.

"The article to be decorated with enamel is first struck up, usually in copper. The design is then marked out, and thin copper ribands are shaped to follow it, being stood on edge, thus bringing it out in relief. Silver filings are scattered over the piece with a flux, and the whole article fired to solder the riband design to the copper surface. After cooling the article is now ready to receive the enamel glaze, which consists of mineral oxides and siliceous matter ground to a paste. This is now pressed tightly into the small interstices of the design, the colours being arranged according to the pattern. The whole is then baked to vitrify the enamel, but in the best qualities each colour is fired separately. The whole surface is now ground and polished, any holes in the enamel being carefully filled and the piece re-baked. When judged to be satisfactory the piece is again polished, thoroughly cleansed and the exposed metal parts gilded. Quality is judged by the richness of design, absence of holes in the enamel and the weight of the piece. The glaze for cloisonné was formerly largely imported from Japan, but nowadays it is mainly obtained from Po Shan in Shantung Province. The yellow is the most expensive and is said to contain gold leaf."

Four days were to elapse before I was able to see the old dealer again. I felt that I had profited greatly by his discourses, and I was loath to leave before I could get his opinion on the much vexed question of the valuation of curios. He smiled broadly when I ventured the subject.

"Curios?" he said, "I dislike the term, for anything can be a curio without possessing any value at all, and what to us would be a commonplace article might possess a quaintness and become a curio to a stranger. Nevertheless, I understand your meaning, although, as I point out, the term is a much abused one. You will understand if I repeat the word curio that I am not referring to the various little knickknacks known as such by dealers and tourists alike. Much has been said and much remains to be said on the curios of Peiping. The city's very name is suggestive of all that is best in the way of Chinese art, and undoubtedly in the past it has been a fertile field for collectors. It is very regrettable, too, to remember that a very large number of these works cannot be replaced, for the artisans are no more. The

modern tendency is for Western style products and the older things are no longer made.

"However, I am digressing and I must revert to the subject. The question has often been asked concerning the value of a curio, and the reply might rightfully be made that the question is entirely academic, for the significance lies not so much in the buying price as in the ability of the seller. If, for instance, a curio is purchased for \$400, its value remains at this figure until sold. Should it realise as much the value stands; if a higher price is obtained it increases, or falls if disposed of for a lesser amount. This instances the point that a curio cannot and does not possess a fixed value, either in the country of origin or the country of ultimate destination, unless it is an identifiable bona fide piece of which there is an existing replica that has attained a definite value in the open market and so sets a value for its counterpart. This applies particularly to Chinese porcelains already abroad, which have been sold in well known auction rooms, judged by experts and disposed of to connoisseurs at collectors' prices. They retain their value, being by virtue of their owners' wealth so seldom passed through the markets that it is neither enhanced nor depreciated. Museum exhibits are often alluded to as priceless for no other reason than that their rarity indicates a value which is entirely out of any reckoning. Such a specimen would cease to be a subject for exhibition if duplicates existed and a value could be given by comparison."

I thanked the old man for his opinion. The question I knew to be a difficult one, and the expression of his views was something for me to reflect upon, but the final question which I had been turning over in my mind, was yet to be asked.

"If I may, Chao," I said, "I should like to enquire about fake curios? Are they still being made?"

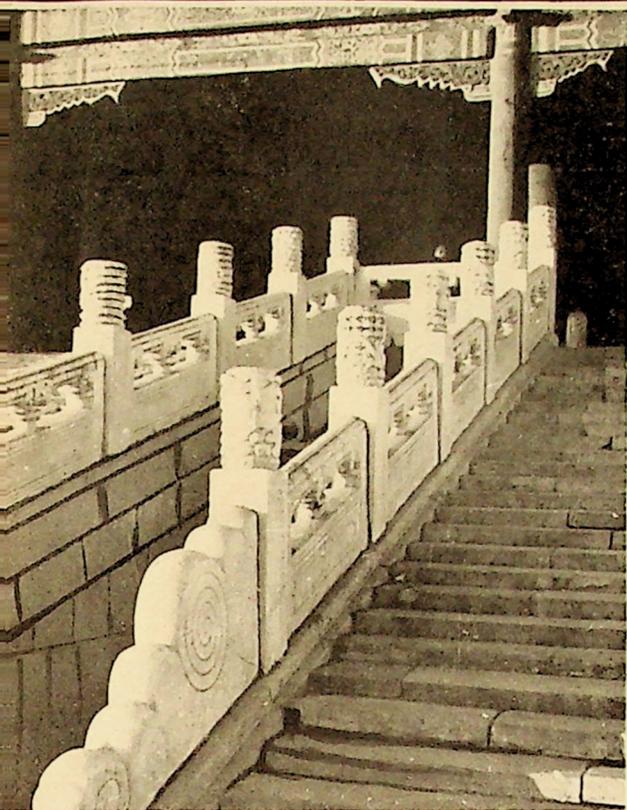
"Yes," said the old dealer, "and fairly plentifully. To the uninitiated they are difficult to detect. Copies of ancient bronzes, supposedly excavated in Shansi, are notoriously faked and seasoned, and to distinguish between the spurious and genuine is sometimes a difficult matter. Pickling the newly cast bronze in corrosive acid is resorted to. This eats into the metal, the article being buried afterwards in wet clay for further seasoning. Gilt horses of the Ming Dynasty are reproduced with gilding and corrosion intact...all spurious, of course."

He crossed over to a cupboard and returned with a pair of small bowls, which I noticed were delightfully decorated. "These," he remarked, passing one for my inspection, "are a type well known to collectors as mille-fleurs. Observe the paste, its purity and transparency, the interior gilding, the brilliance of the exterior colourings." I was, I confess, rather puzzled at the old man's remarks. The paste, I thought, was decidedly good and the colourings likewise, but I could not, at the moment, understand his meaning.

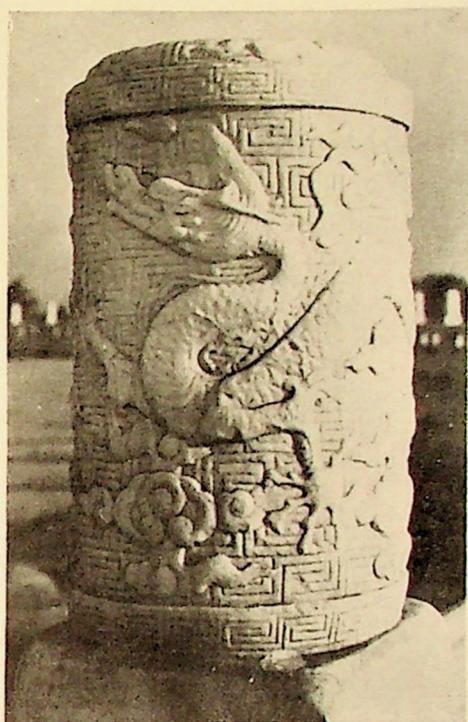
"Have you forgotten your enquiry already?" he asked, "Then this is a fake?" I said. "Only partly," said Chao, "for the paste is genuine, but the decoration is modern." I could hardly believe him.

"You remember my remark on the brightness of the colouring? . . . Only time can mellow that, but, apart from this, the decoration is exquisitely done and the design faithfully copied. Genuine mille-fleur

SCULPTURES IN PEIPING

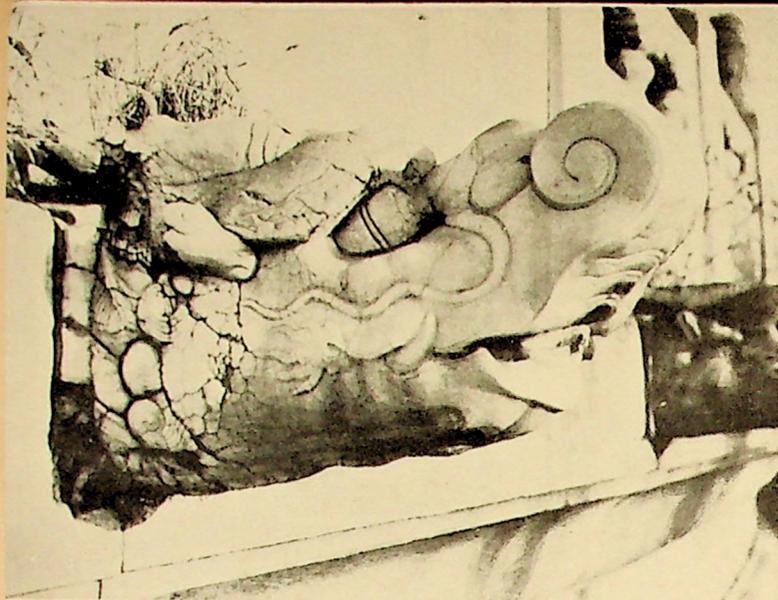


Balustrades of richly carved white Marble are a conspicuous Feature of the Palace Building in the Forbidden City.



Looking down from the Great Gate Tower on to the spacious Courts and Yellow-roofed Buildings of the Forbidden City and Imperial Palace.

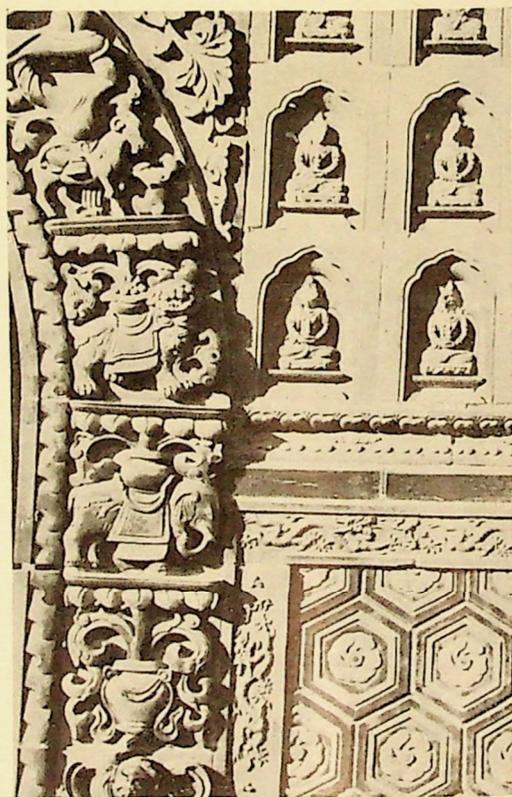
Photographs
by
J. Eigner



One of the innumerable Dragon Heads that jut out from the Bases of the Marble Balustrades that characterize the Buildings of the Temple of Heaven in Peiping.



On the Right is shown some of the Decorative Work on the Base of the great White Dagoba on the Pei Hai.



A realistically carved Figure forming Part of the Decoration round the Base of the Dagoba on the Pei Hai.

Photographs by J. Eigner.

bowls can be said to be valued from \$2,000 to \$2,500 a pair, whilst these, my friend, are worth no more than \$150.

"The white undecorated bowls of the period, although not plentiful, are not uncommon, and the value of these is no more than the cost of the bowls plus the labour of the skilled craftsman who decorates them. However, if you would care to see the process of this little roguery I shall be pleased to introduce you as a prospective buyer."

I was delighted to fall in with his suggestion, and, after a short run in a rickshaw, we arrived at the works, which consisted simply of a shed and a primitive mud plastered brick kiln erected in an open yard. A little wizened man came out to meet us, and, after a few words with the dealer, politely ushered us into the workroom.

Pottery and glassware in various stages of decoration were staged around us, and, to my delight, a mille-fleur was in the process of decoration. I was not allowed to handle the piece as one colour, having already been fired, was receiving a protective temporary glaze prior to a second colour being added, which was later to be fired. I was amazed at the infinite patience and skill displayed, and the delightful results achieved with such primitive tools. As I remarked to Chao, after we had been bowed out, "I forgive him the deception, for his art is superb, and for him it is as a light under a bushel."

Chao was on the platform to wave me adieu as I was leaving for Tientsin. I felt I owed a lot to the old dealer. He had not disappointed me, and I was more than compensated for the time spent in his company.

"Peiping," I said to myself as Feng-tai drew nearer, "will always be to those that love her, and know her, unsurpassed."

ART NOTES

Stone Carvings in Peiping: No visitor to Peiping can fail to be impressed by the innumerable stone carvings this ancient city offers for his inspection. Wherever he turns he will encounter examples of the sculptor's work; not, of course, in the form of statues, as would be the case in any large European city of antiquity, but in the form of decorative carvings in the temples and palaces with which the Old Capital of China abounds. Some time ago we published a series of photographs taken by Mr. Lee Shao Chun of stone carvings and sculptures on buildings in Peiping and the surrounding country: we now present some more, taken by Mr. Julius Eigner. These supplement the pictures we gave in the August, 1935, issue of *The China Journal*. None of the carvings here shown are of any great antiquity, being confined to the Ming and Ch'ing periods.

But they are none the less beautiful. Executed in white marble or some similar stone, they greatly enhance the stately beauty of the buildings they adorn. Particularly attractive are the stone balustrades that line the walks, bridges, stairs and verandas of the buildings, especially those of the Forbidden City and Imperial Palace and on the terraces of the Temple and Altar of Heaven.

The Peiping the Home of the Arts:

Unquestionably Peiping is the home of Chinese art. The fact that for centuries it was the capital of the country, the headquarters of both the Ming and the Ch'ing or Manchu Dynasties, naturally concentrated the artistic wealth of China there. It still holds the cream of this country's art products, and is a happy hunting ground for seekers and collectors of Chinese *objets d'art*. Of course, it

must be noted that the bulk of the art treasures originally contained in the Palace museum have been removed to Shanghai, where they are being stored for safe keeping, but there is still plenty of material of this nature on exhibition in the Palace Museum to make a visit to that institution worth while.

More important, perhaps, than the fact that Peiping contains so much of China's ancient art is the existence in that city of a very active group of artists and art lovers who have formed themselves into an association known as the Peiping Institute of Fine Arts. This society sponsors many art exhibitions annually and holds meetings at which interesting and valuable lectures are given. Most recent of such activities are an exhibition of paintings by the well known artist, Mrs. Bertha Lum, and a lecture by the famous authority on Chinese art, Dr. J. C. Ferguson, formerly Associate Editor of this journal. Dr. Ferguson's lecture was on the subject of "Chinese Art as it is Affecting the Western World To-day," and was published in the *Peiping Chronicle* of October 3.

Exhibition of Chinese Woodcuts in Shanghai: During the past month an extremely interesting exhibition of Chinese woodcuts was held by the China Arts Society at its headquarters on Avenue Victor Emmanuel III in Shanghai. This exhibition had already been held in Peiping, Tientsin, Tsi-nan, Hankow and Tai-yuan, having been sponsored by a group of prominent Chinese artists. The woodcuts shown cover a period of nearly a thousand years, namely, from the beginning of the Sung Dynasty (A.D. 960) to the present day. The Chinese were, of course, the inventors of this process of reproducing pictures, and it is not surprising that many exquisite examples were included in the exhibition. It is interesting to note that the art of woodcut reproductions has many present day exponents of considerable repute.

Liu Tze-ku's Works Exhibited: On

Peiping Newspaper Gives Synopses of Chinese Plays: A practice of the *Peiping Chronicle* which might well be adopted by one or more of the Shanghai newspapers is the presentation to its readers of synopses of plays that are about to be put on in the local Chinese theatres, thereby helping those who patronize the latter to understand and

September 30 the one-man exhibition of Mr. Liu Tze-ku's artistic productions came to an end after a successful run of about a week. Mr Liu's paintings are greatly appreciated by Chinese of all classes, and his exhibition, which was sponsored by the Bureau of Education and Social Affairs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, was well attended. It was held in the Continental Emporium building at the corner of Nanking and Shantung Roads.

Progressive Artists Hold Exhibition: Members of what is known as the Storm Society held an exhibition of their work in the China Society of Arts and Science's building on Avenue Victor Emmanuel III. in Shanghai during October. The artists involved call themselves "Fauves," and their claim is that they are able to investigate and study Western art without losing anything of the traditional art of China. Altogether some sixty paintings were exhibited consisting of both oils and water-colours or aquarelles. Many of these showed considerable merit, and it is interesting to find success attending the efforts of modern Chinese painters to borrow from the West and yet retain the essential character of Chinese art in their productions. All the members of the Storm Society have had training in Paris. The exhibition drew a lot of attention during its run.

National Dramatic School Founded in Nanking: October 18 saw the opening of the newly founded National Dramatic School in Nanking by Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Education. The school has been established with the purpose of training good actors and actresses for the Chinese stage in order that the latter may be raised to a higher standard. Greater attention is to be paid to the artistic production of plays, while the talents of the students in the school will be fostered with care. In the end it is hoped to open a National Theatre for Chinese drama.

DRAMA

enjoy what they see. Undoubtedly the Chinese drama is making an ever greater appeal to Westerners living in this country, but it is a practical impossibility even for those who speak and read the Chinese language to follow the dialogue of the Chinese stage. A brief synopsis, therefore, of a play is essential to its understanding.

"Lady Precious Stream" Going To America: News from London is to the effect that the Chinese play in the English language known as "Lady Precious Stream," which was so popular here in Shanghai and has attained considerable

success in London, is going to America where it will be produced in New York under the direction of Mr. Morris Gest. Mr. Hsi Hsung, the author, was to have sailed for America on October 19.

A. de C. S.

THE LIBRARY

The National Library of Peiping: Although, with the establishment of Nanking as the capital city of China after the Nationalist Government came into power in 1927, the centre of cultural life and activity of the country was transferred from Peking, or Peiping, as it was subsequently called, to the new seat of administration, there remained many cultural institutions in the Old Capital. Not the least important of these was the National Library which had already been established, and which has since been housed in a fine new building and greatly enlarged by the addition of considerable numbers of valuable books in both the Chinese and foreign languages. The National Library, which is situated on Wen Tsin Chieh, adds to its usefulness by publishing the *Quarterly Bulletin of Chinese Bibliography*. This contains a mass of information concerning books, pamphlets and serials relative to China, including those in foreign languages on this country or some subject connected with it, those in the Chinese languages, and translations from foreign languages into Chinese—all carefully catalogued under distinguishing headings. The perusal of this *Quarterly* will keep the reader well informed as regards current literature in and on China, and we venture to suggest that he will be surprised at the amount that is being turned out. Particularly interesting is the "Notes & News" section with which the *Quarterly* begins. We have recently received Number 2 of Volume II of this useful publication.

Noted Chinese Library for Canada: Some time this year a famous Chinese library of 45,000 volumes will be sent to a new home in the Royal Ontario

Museum in Toronto according to a recent *Reuter* news item from that city. The library was collected by the noted Chinese savant, Dr. Moo, who left it to Canada in his will. According to advices received in Toronto the precious books are at present being packed in Peiping ready for shipment to Canada. It was a Canadian adviser to the Chinese Government who first suggested to Dr. Moo that he should leave his books to the Royal Ontario Museum, which already has an extensive collection of Chinese literature.

"The books are civic histories," explained Dr. C. T. Currelly, Director of the Royal Ontario Museum, in an interview there, "and they tell the exact story by years of how many of the cities of China were built and developed. In our museum here we already have the world's greatest collection of Chinese archaeological exhibits, more, even, than China itself has. For years now China has had to send experts to our museum to study some phases of ancient Chinese development."

The arrival of the great Moo Library will be one of the biggest events in the history of Canada's best-known museum, which is said to be the third in importance in North America.

Han Dynasty Manuscripts Discovered in Shansi: According to a *Kuomin* message of October 7 from Tai-yuan Fu, Shansi, twenty rare volumes of autographic manuscripts of the Han Dynasty (B.C. 206 to A.D. 221) have been discovered in the P'ing-yao district in the southern part of that province by the Shansi Literary Society. The message further states that these manuscripts will be reproduced by the photo-lithographic process for sale to connoisseurs.

REVIEWS

Buddhist Sculptures at the Yun Kang Caves: By Mary Augusta Mullikin and Anna M. Hotchkiss: Henri Vetch, Peiping. Price \$9.00.

The text and some of the illustrations in this beautifully got up book on the famous Temple Caves at Yun Kang near Ta-t'ung Fu in North China are by Miss Mullikin, whose drawings and paintings are well known to art lovers in China, the rest of the illustrations being by Miss Hotchkiss, equally well known as a talented artist. As a matter of fact these two artists have not only held several joint exhibitions of their work in various cities in this country, but they have gone on several painting expeditions together. The work of both of them is exceedingly good, a fact which in itself must ensure the success of any book in which examples of it are reproduced, especially in colour. But in the case of the volume under review we have, added to this excellent art work, an erudite description of the famous caves and the Buddhistic sculptures they contain by Miss Mullikin, whose studies in this direction stamp with authority all she writes upon China's ancient relics.

In view of the fact that an article on the Yun Kang caves appears in the present issue of this journal there is no need for any discussion here of the subject of Miss Mullikin's and Miss Hotchkiss' book. We may devote ourselves to a brief account of the book itself. We can say at once that we have seldom handled one that has given us more pleasure. By no means a ponderous volume, it is so well printed and got up that it is a sheer delight. The halftone and line illustrations are all that could be desired, but the coloured reproductions of tempora paintings by the two artists are really exquisite. We believe these are the first reproductions in colour to be published of any of the early stone carvings found in China, and have no doubt that many of our readers who have not seen the actual sculptures will be surprised to discover that they had been covered with layers of plaster and painted, a fact not revealed by photography. These coloured drawings of ancient Buddhistic sculptures form a most valuable record, especially in view of the fact that, with the ravages of time and vandalism, much of what now exists will soon be lost.

A distinct debt of gratitude is owed the Misses Mullikin and Hotchkiss for putting out such a valuable book. We

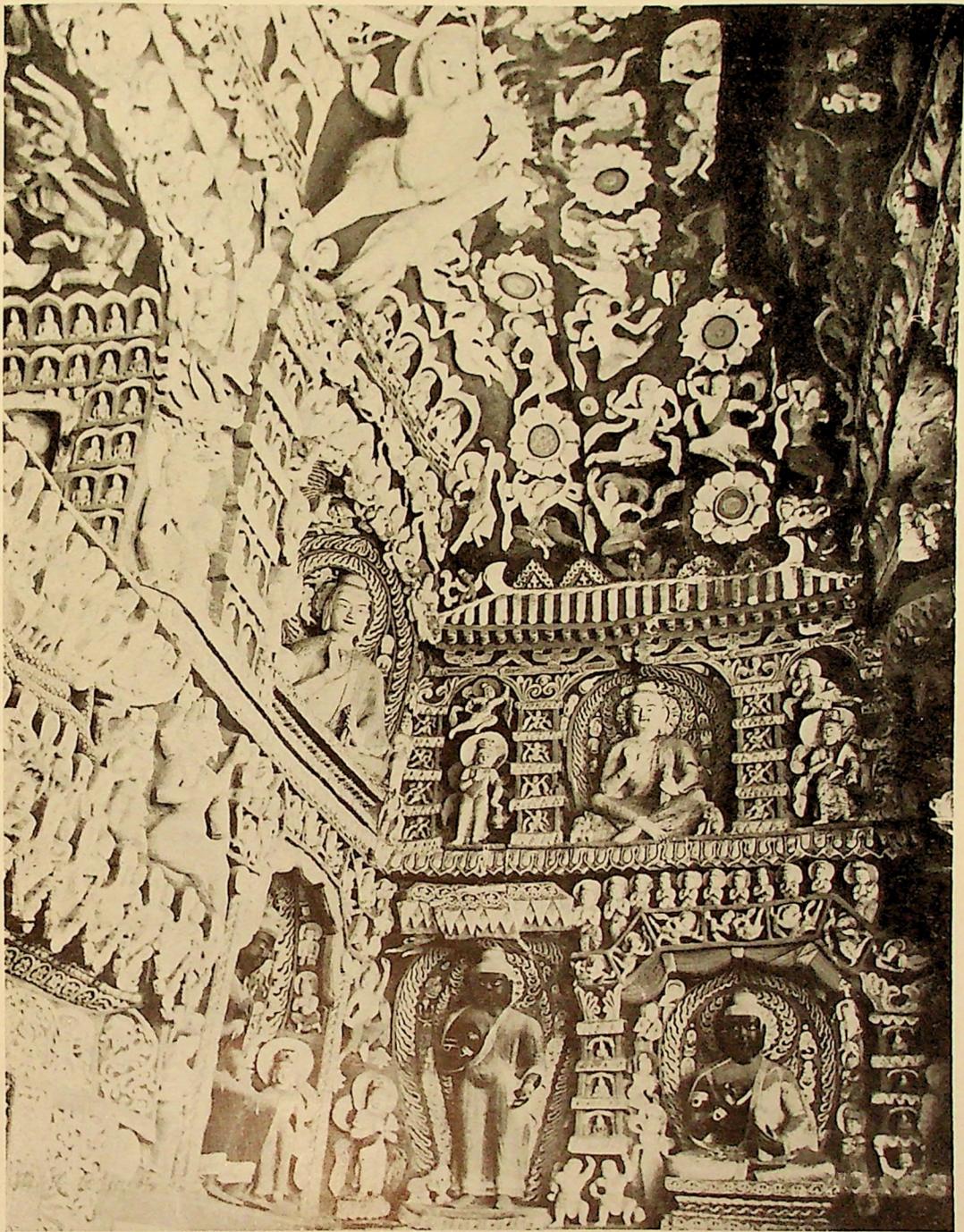
hope it is not the last they will publish.
A. de C. S.

The Natural Economic Order (Money Part), by Silvio Gesell: Free Economy Publishing Co., San Antonio, Texas, U.S. \$1.90.

Silvio Gesell (1862-1930) was born in Germany, but while still a young man emigrated to the Argentine. Establishing himself in business, he was able to observe there the economic effects of successive periods of monetary inflation and deflation, with both the detachment of a foreigner and the keen attention of one whose own business interests were being affected. It was thus that Gesell became interested in, and began to write upon, monetary problems long before there was any general world consciousness that these problems existed.

Gesell's real importance in the development of monetary theory lies in the fact that already before the turn of the century he had a clear appreciation of the intimate relationship that exists between monetary policies and economic conditions, and had begun to recognize both that the gold standard is far from being the ideal form for money and that the proper business of a Central Monetary Authority is something much more than any mere maintaining of the gold convertibility of the currency.

This present work, originally published in German in Switzerland in 1915, gives a good picture of all that Gesell has to offer. Its particular purpose is, however, to present his idea of Free Money, a special form of currency the use of which, according to Gesell, will make possible a fall in the rate of interest to zero. Gesell notes that wherever in the market money is exchanged for goods, the holder of the money has a fundamental advantage over the holder of the goods in that all goods depreciate if held while money can be held indefinitely without depreciation. He then comes to the opinion that it is this ability of money to be held without depreciation that is the real cause of crises, which, in turn, are the only thing that keeps construction of additional houses and machines from causing a continuing and indefinite fall in the interest rate. He reaches this conclusion by coming to the opinion that there is a certain figure of Basic Interest, and that, when construction drives the return on money below this rate, holders of money, finding such a low rate unsatisfactory and taking advantage of the fact that they alone can hold back



The Interior of one of the Temple Caves at Yün Kang showing the marvellous Sculpturing and Decoration.

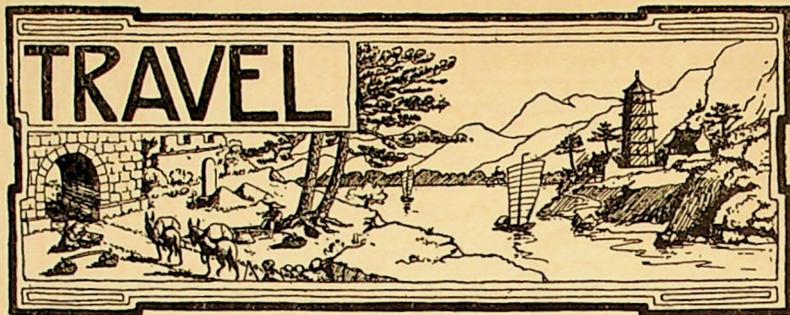
without loss, withdraw their money from the market and so bring on a crisis, unemployment and a sufficient cessation of construction to cause interest rates again to rise. He proposes that by taking away from money its unique ability to be held without depreciation, it will thus be possible to prevent crises, and, the natural fall in interest rates taking its unimpeded course, interest rates will eventually fall to zero, when the "Natural Economic Order" will have been achieved, and when stores of wealth will be lent without interest because the borrowers, undertaking to return the full value of the wealth they borrow, in successive future instalments, will offer a sensible advantage to the lenders who, otherwise, forced to hold their wealth themselves, would suffer depreciation on it. The actual depreciation of Free Money is arranged by using (as the only form of legal tender) currency bills which suffer a regular depreciation in their value, and can be kept or restored to their full value only by periodically affixing to them a revenue stamp of the proper amount. Thus, if the rate of depreciation is fixed at six per cent. per annum, a one dollar bill would require a half cent stamp every month until, at the end of a year, its successive holders would have paid out a total of six cents.

The basic idea of this, the idea of a money which when held would depreciate but when loaned would not depreciate, is

not an impossible one. Gesell's error is rather that, having conceived of such a money, he becomes too easily convinced that he has discovered a cure for all economic ills. Actually, Free Money, while not unworkable and, in certain circumstances, perhaps helpful, could not prevent the withdrawal of money from the market during crises, since holders of money could well prefer a known six per cent. loss, say, to perhaps losing all of their wealth in unwise ventures or on bad credit risks; nor could it in any case bring interest rates to zero, since the demand for money for construction of permanent improvements, as interest rates fell lower and lower, would grow in such a manner as to keep ahead of any possible supply of Savings.

Gesell is, therefore, interesting to two quite different types of readers. To those readers who are looking for an economic millenium, his "Natural Economic Order" has a sufficient appeal to have occasioned the formation of countless "Free Economy Leagues" throughout the world for the study and propagation of his doctrines. On the other hand, anyone seriously interested in monetary theory, although necessarily rejecting Gesell's extravagant claims for his Free Money, will yet find in him an author well worth reading because of the clear way in which he presents those monetary problems that are still crying for a final answer.

J. F. F.



CHINA'S ANCIENT CAVE TEMPLES

A VISIT TO THE YUN KANG CAVES AND TA-T'UNG FU

BY

REWI ALLEY AND R. LAPWOOD

As the crowded train of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway left Hsi Chih Mên Station in Peiping early one August morning, we felt that at last we were well on the way towards the achievement of the first objective in our summer holiday—a visit to the Wei Dynasty relics at Yün Kang (雲崗) near Ta-t'ung Fu in Northern Shansi.

Dropping the usual crowd of tourists at the Nan-k'ou Pass, the train slowly climbed up to the Inner Mongolian plateau, passed through Kalgan, and at midnight arrived at the city of Ta-t'ung, a hundred and fifty miles west of Peiping. Here we struggled through the horde of inn touts, and at length found lodging in a caravanserai, whose *k'ang*, or brick bed, was rendered comparatively free of insects of the more unpleasant kind by the liberal use of the invaluable "Keatings" powder.

After a not too appetising breakfast of boiled millet and steamed bread, we set off on ponies, passing through the city's several gates, under the Drum Tower and on out of the West Gate to a tree-lined road which led towards a valley in the Wu Chou Hills (武州山).

Here we found that in the recent heavy summer rains the cart road had suffered badly, so that it was no longer passable for vehicles.

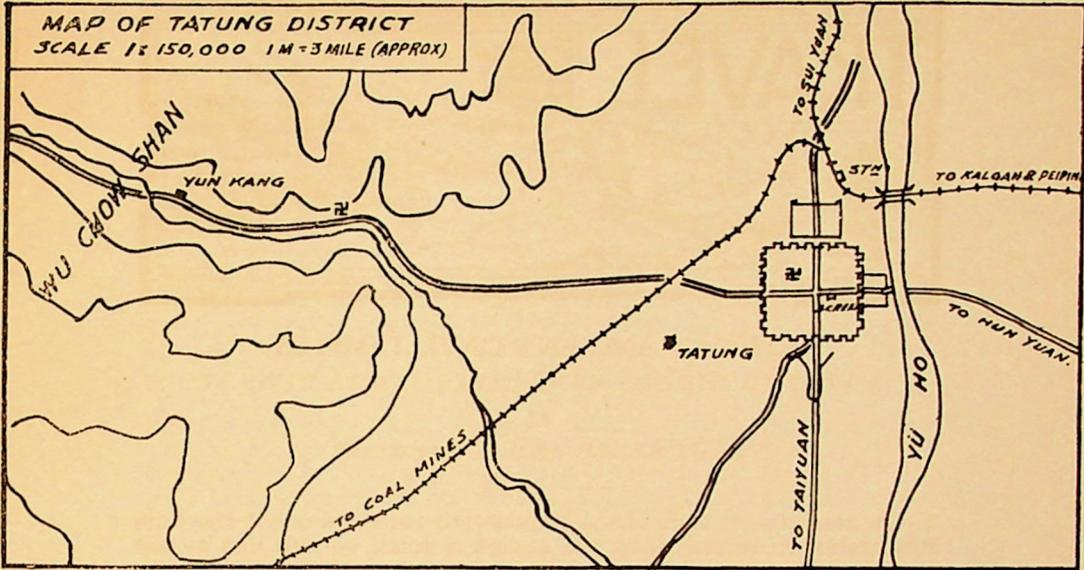
The way led past interesting temples, one of which had a screen of coloured tiles, and then up a ravine, along whose bottom tumbled a stream swollen by recent rains.

Missing our way in an attempt to make a short cut, we wandered over the hills, past cave villages in the *loess* and along valleys filled with growing corn and dotted with the occasional furnaces of lime burners.

Many outcrops of coal were being worked by local farmers, using primitive methods and wheeling the coal out of horizontal shafts running into the hills.

After we had made a rather long detour, the watch tower on top of the cliffs in which the famous Yün Kang caves are situated was seen, and soon we had descended again into the valley and had in view the

CHINA'S ANCIENT CAVE TEMPLES



four-storey wooden buildings of the Ta Fu Ssu (大佛寺), fronting the main group of caves in which the images are best preserved. Altogether, it may be remarked, about half a mile of sandstone cliffs have been excavated and carved.

In many of the caves on either side of the Ta Fu Ssu, the beautifully carved images that line their walls have had their heads removed or are otherwise defaced. This vandalism appeared to be of recent date, it being generally stated that soldiers were responsible. There is, however, still so much of interest in the larger caves that one can spend the whole of one's time in them and still not take in everything. An effort has been made to restore to the many effigies in the main group some of the colour they originally possessed, and, though this has not always been done in the most artistic fashion, yet the general effect, especially on some of the great images, is very striking. It was most interesting to find amongst the mural decorations evidences of that Graeco-Roman influence noted by Sir Aurel Stein and others in the caves in Chinese Turkestan. Here one may see amongst certain rather badly executed figures some with winged helmets and feet carrying the trident of Neptune or the thyrsus of Bacchus, others wielding thunderbolts. Then Indian influence shows clearly in a figure with three heads and six arms seated on a cow, probably representing Siva, while opposite sits a similar one on an eagle. One of these holds a bow in one hand and a dove in the other. Cupids with garlands face each other on the ceilings in a manner surprisingly like those with which we are familiar in early Georgian mansions.

Many of the faces have been painted brown by the renovators, who, apparently, have desired to make it more clear that they represent

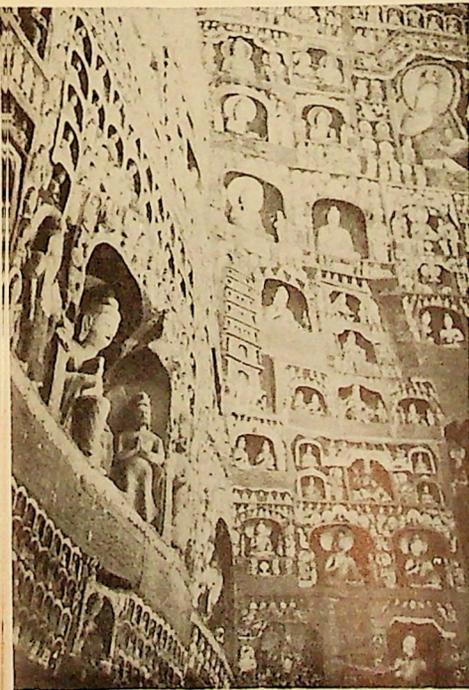
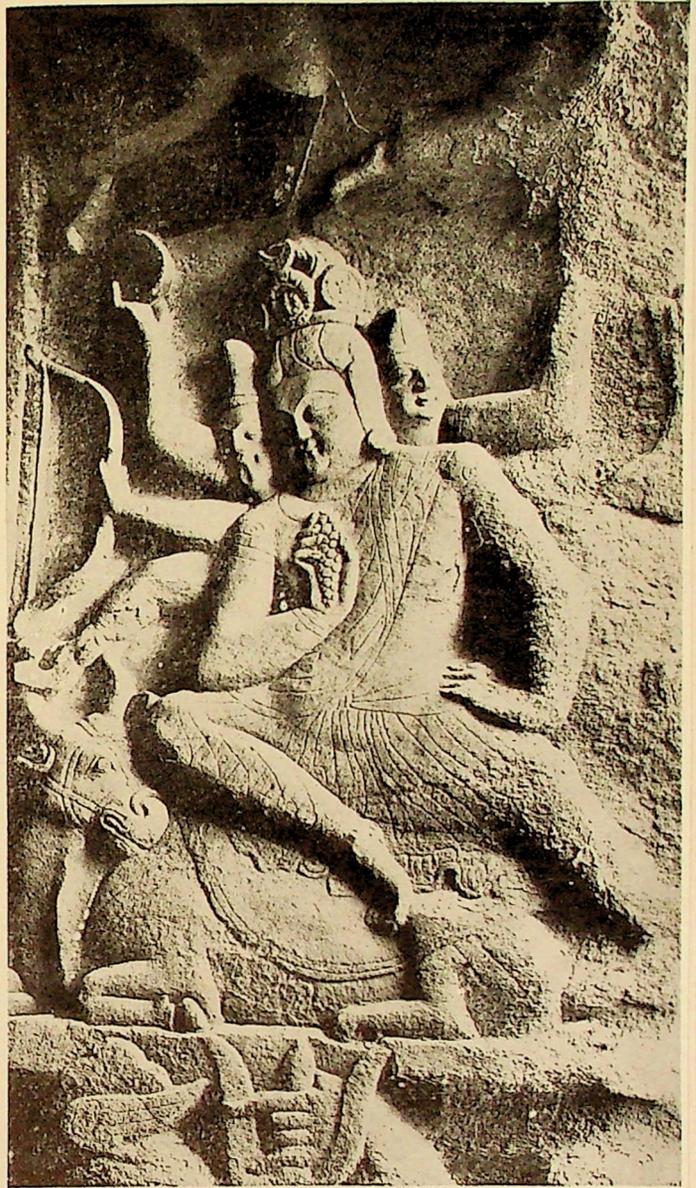
Indians. A number of the smaller mural figures wear toga-like garments with bracelets on the upper parts of their arms. The difference in dress stands out very clearly on those which have been repainted recently. In the first cave north of the buildings is a large meditating figure, which might easily be called the "Grumpy Buddha," for the lines given to its face, perhaps by those who have replastered and gilded it recently, produce a comically sour expression. Several of the images attain huge dimensions, about sixty feet in height. These are faced by the buildings of the Ta Fu Ssu, so that one may climb to the upper storeys and see them more closely. The most westerly of the renovated idols has scratched on its robe the inscription in Latin "*Oculus habet sed perebit caput suum*—he has eyes but he shall perish." The temple itself is kept in fair repair, though the monks are few. There are many interesting tablets including one erected in the short reign of the first Emperor of the Ch'ing Dynasty over one of the main doors, which says, "The first hill from the West" (西來第一山).

Near the main entrance a local military official, said to be a cavalry commander, has recently erected a residence built in temple style, but containing modern Western furniture. It was not occupied at the time of our visit, but was in charge of liveried attendants. The old caravan road to Mongolia winds past the front of the caves, as, perhaps, it did in the years from 414 to 520 A.D., when the work on them was being carried out under the Toba Tartars of the Northern Wei. We found photography difficult, as one of Shansi's noted rain storms was in progress, and, seeing that the return journey would be slow, we reluctantly climbed back into our very wet saddles and urged our ponies over the slippery rocks and stones along the sticky *loess* roads. Finally, after a ten mile journey and wading through the appalling mud of Ta-t'ung streets we came to the welcome shelter of our inn and met the cheerful greetings of our somewhat rapacious host. Before leaving this frontier city, which is situated at one of the gateways to Mongolia some 4,000 feet above sea level, we visited the famous nine dragon screen of coloured tiles (九龍銀壁). This is a splendid piece of work erected during the Ming Dynasty. It stands twenty feet high and is a hundred and twenty feet long, but is situated in a congested and dirty locality. Next we visited the great Shang Ssu (上寺), or Upper Temple, with its wide-spread yellow-tiled roof, its bronze and stone images of Emperors and Empresses, and its spacious court-yards, well kept and quiet in a complete absence of priests. The walls and the thrones of the five great Buddhas in the main hall are carved in an intricate design, but most striking of all is the beautiful ceiling with circles of golden dragons covering its whole extent.

In the city of Ta-t'ung Fu the soldier seems to be all-important, his bugles, his barracks, his parades are ever present, as also are the multitude of summer flies, and the clouds of dust which quickly give place in rain to a sea of mud in the uncared-for streets of this picturesque but uncomfortable frontier post of the North-west, whose history dates back to the third century before the Christian era, when it was named Yün Chung. In 386 A.D. it became the first capital of the Northern Weis, who called it P'ing Ch'êng, but who in 535 A.D. moved to Lo-yang in Honan, where caves somewhat similar to those at Yün Kang were



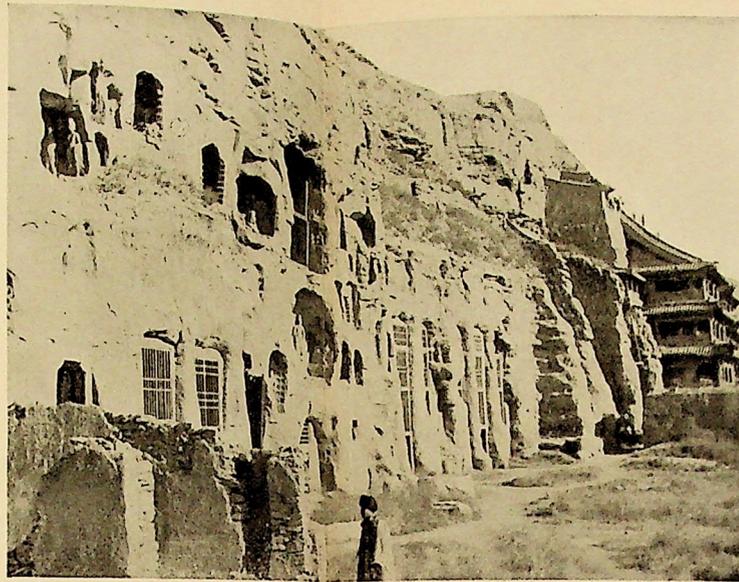
One of the many beautiful Rock Carvings in the Caves at Yün Kang. Indian Influence is clearly visible in this Masterpiece, as also is the Texture of the Sandstone out of which it has been carved.



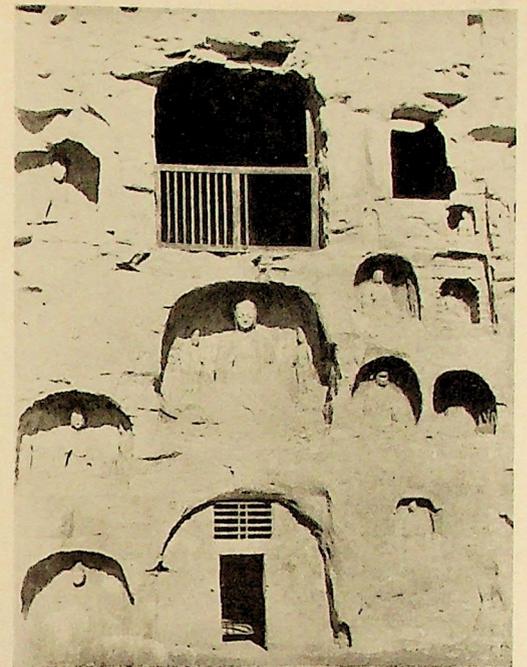
Innumerable Images of Buddha and various Saints of the Buddhist Religion, sitting each in his little Niche, line the Walls of the Caves in the Yün Kang Temples. The Multiplication of Likenesses of Buddha was considered a Means of acquiring Merit by those who carved out these Caves.



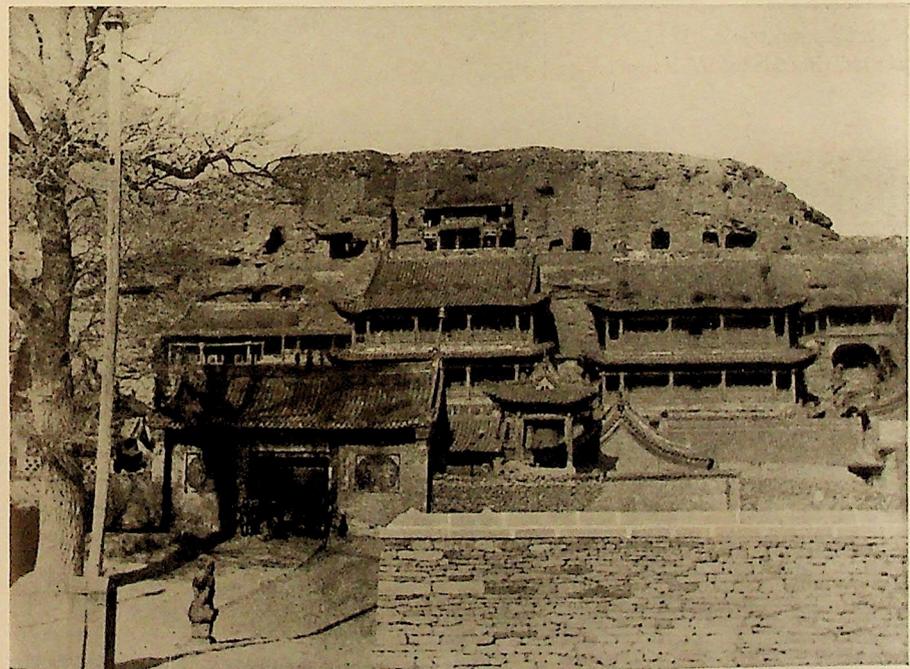
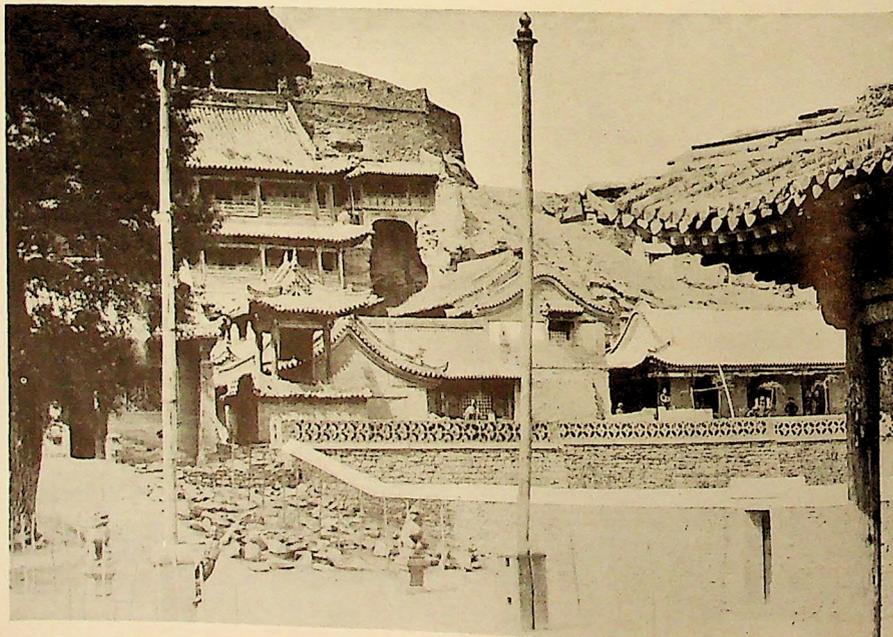
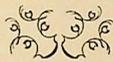
The Road from Ta-t'ung Fu to the Yün Kang Caves.



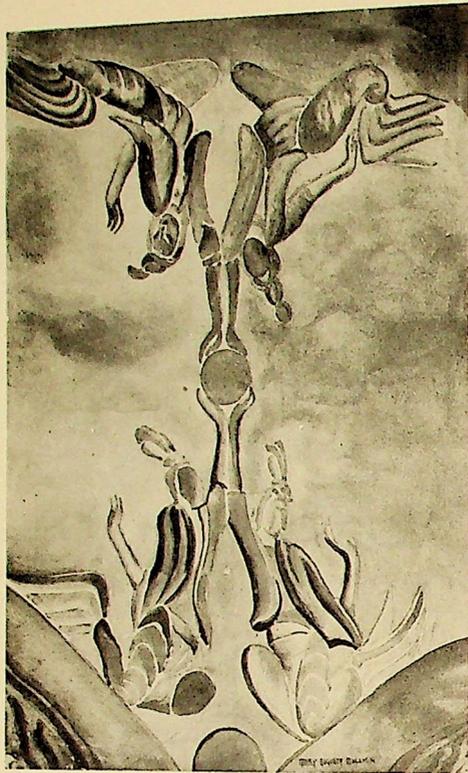
The famous Caves at Yün Kang near Ta-t'ung Fu in Suiyuan Province (formerly North Shansi) were carved from the Living Rock during the Period known as the Northern Wei which was founded by the Toba Tartars in the Year 386 A. D. The Figures and Decorations are all Buddhistic and show a strong Indian Influence.



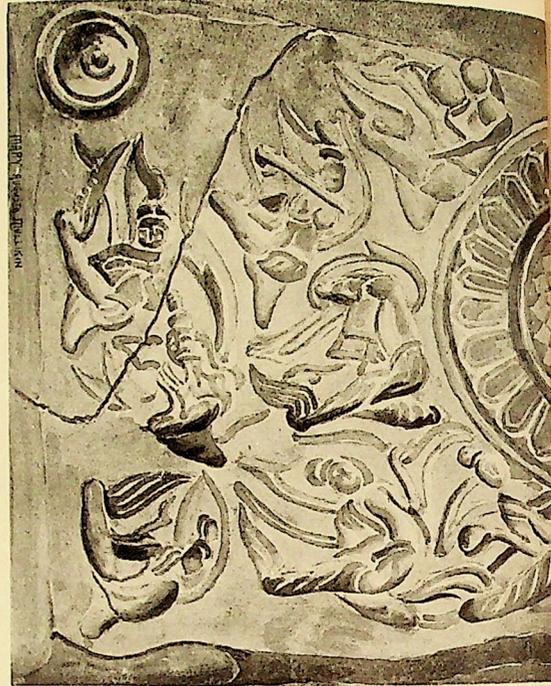
Caves with Images of Buddha carved in the Sandstone Cliff at Yün Kang.



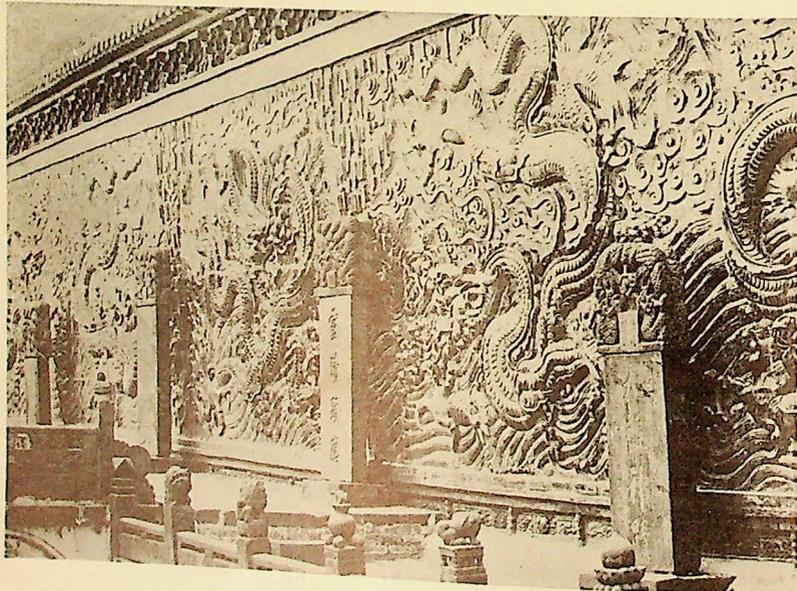
Two Views of the Entrance to the Cave Temple at Yün Kang, where innumerable Buddhistic Rock Carvings of the Fifth Century are to be found. The above two Photographs were taken by S. Lillico.



Two Paintings of the Ceiling of one of the Caves at Yün Kang by Mary Augusta Mullikin, Author of a recently published Book on the Buddhist Sculptures of this famous Site.



Below is the magnificent Nine Dragon Screen executed in Glazed Tiles of different Colours that stands in Ta-t'ung Fu, a Rival of, if not superior to, the one in Peiping.



As will be seen, the Workmanship is superb and does full Credit to the Artisans of the Ming Dynasty who fashioned it.



PEIPING AS A TOURIST CENTRE

excavated. Later it was the capital of the Liao Dynasty (907-1119), and then from 1115 to 1234 it served the same purpose for the Kin Tartars, who named it Hsi Ching. In the travels of Marco Polo it is called Tenduc. To-day there is little that remains of its former magnificence. The five gates on the north stand smashed and pathetic symbols of the uselessness of the old defences against modern attack. They were shelled during one of the civil wars of the past decade.

The city is now linked up by 'bus with the provincial capital of Tai-yuan Fu, and in a few years the light railway, which is at present under construction, should give it connection with T'ung-kuan (潼關) on the Lung-Hai Railway at the other end of the province.

The district of Ta-t'ung has good coal in abundance, but communications and taxes make it impossible for it to compete with other coals nearer to the sea board. One can confidently expect, however, that, when the resources of the district are properly developed, it will show that improvement in prosperity and culture to which its strong geographical position entitles it, for its people are a sturdy lot, and, when not contaminated by opium or crushed by one or other of China's many scourges, are capable enough of helping themselves to the fuller life they so well deserve.

PEIPING AS A TOURIST CENTRE

BY
STUART LILICO

The two Chinese characters that comprise the name Peiping, 北平, have a variety of meanings. The first is indisputably "north," but the second can be interpreted as "peace" or "plain," according to the context. "Northern Peace" is usually given as the meaning of the old capital's present name, but actually the historic meaning is "The City of the Northern Plains." By the latter name it is probably best described, for the vast stretch of flat land extending from the Western Hills to the Pe-chi-li Gulf and southward to the Shantung hills is absolutely unrelieved by any elevations except those made by man. And Peiping, either as capital of the Celestial Empire, or in its present theoretical political insignificance, dominates it all.

An exact explanation for Peiping's attractiveness is not easy to find offhand. The climate is severe, being hot in summer and biting cold in winter. The streets are not attractive, and the buildings are always covered with a layer of dust. During the spring, as a result of continuous north-westerly winds, a perpetual pall of dust hangs over the city. The fine buildings of the old Manchu regime are showing signs of deterioration, though many of them are now undergoing repair. There is no single physical characteristic of Peiping that is not better displayed by some other Chinese city. Yet the Old Capital remains one of the most romantic and attractive cities in the world.

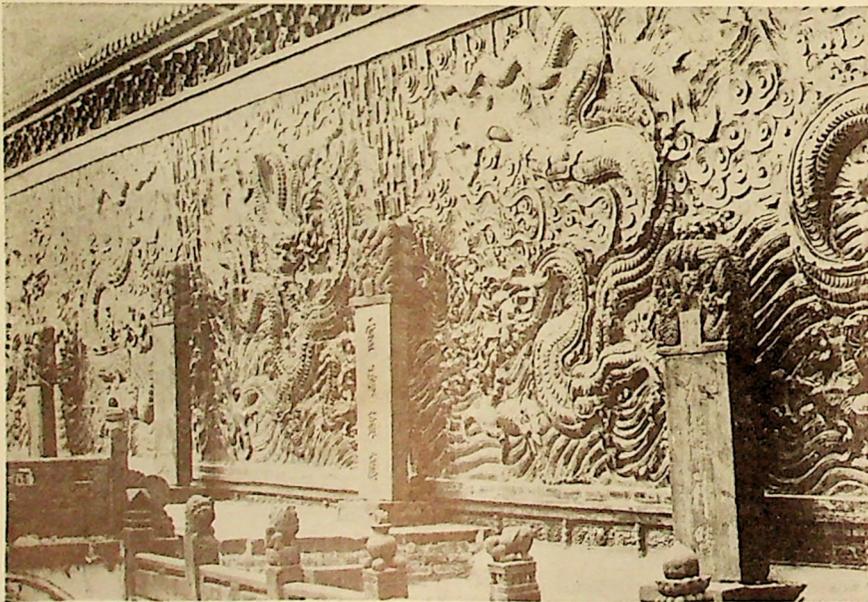


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One may well ask, Why? Because there is an atmosphere about it, an old world flavour, so to speak, that makes it unique. It appeals alike to the transient visitor and the resident of long standing.

One of the joys of Peiping is the shopping. Had this feature been created for the express purpose of attracting visitors, which it was not, it could not have been better arranged. Jade Street, Silver Street, Embroidery Street and a host of other special districts cater to the tastes of all and sundry. No cheap souvenir seems too trifling and no commission too big for the shops to handle. Some specialize, others generalize. A few devote their efforts to producing goods strictly for the use of foreign visitors. Most are devoted to handling products purely for domestic consumption.

There are several shops in Peiping operated by Westerners. These are particularly attractive to the foreign visitor, with little time to spare for shopping, since they are easily accessible from the leading hotels. Those who are not rushed for time, however, would be foolish indeed if they did not make a round of the Chinese shops, for, if they know how to bargain, they may pick up numerous delightful art objects or curios that will repay them the trouble involved.

Peiping's shopping specialties include jade work, carved ivory, furs and skins, cloissonè, ornaments adapted from old Chinese enamel and silver work, an endless variety of antiques and articles of clothing made from Chinese materials. The shops selling these lines are scattered all over the city, although the district outside Ch'ien Mên is, perhaps, the most popular.

The Ch'ien Mên district is also known for its many Chinese style hotels, in which most of the Chinese visitors to Peiping stay. Foreigners usually restrict their residence to the hosteleries inside what is known as the Tartar City. The three largest foreign hotels are the Grand Hotel de Pekin, the Grand Hotel de Wagon Lits and the Hotel Du Nord. The first two are the customary homes of tourists, who find in them many facilities for obtaining information and guides, while many of those visiting Peiping on business stay at the Hotel Du Nord. There are, however, a number of other establishments where visitors may stay, as, for instance, Mrs. Chien's boarding house, the Hostel of the College of Chinese Studies or Language School, the Pension Fechner, Mrs. Sennet's and half a dozen others.

Those coming to Peiping for a long stay may find it worth their while to rent a Chinese style house to live in. These dwellings, which sometimes have as many as fifty rooms, one connected with another round picturesque courts, can be rented at unbelievably low rates. A few of the best rooms in the upper courts of such a house are used as living quarters, while the rest are either left empty or turned over to servants and their dependants for use. A great many of these houses are genuinely attractive in appearance when they have been renovated and furnished. Another decided advantage to housekeeping in Peiping is the low cost of living. It is no exaggeration to say that a family of two can operate a house with several servants for about half of what it would cost them to keep a two roomed apartment in Shanghai.

The outstanding feature of Peiping, as far as the average visitor from abroad is concerned, however, is the unlimited opportunity for

sightseeing. It is to be doubted if there is a city in the world which has more to offer in the line of quaint and interesting native customs, gay pageantry, beautiful architecture and relics of ancient greatness. Peiping has all of these in abundance, and in addition has them close to good tourist accommodation.

The first goal of every visitor on arrival in the Old Capital is the massive South Gate of the Forbidden City. Within the red walls of the latter the occupants of the Dragon Throne lived for nearly nine centuries, and most of the relics of their careers are still to be seen. The vast courtyards may be filled with grass and the marble edged water courses may be dry, but the air of impressive spaciousness that characterized it in previous years remains. Part of the premises have been converted into a Museum, where many of the old palace treasures are still housed, despite a wholesale removal to Shanghai in 1932. Most of the buildings, including the old Throne Room, are open to inspection upon payment of a small fee.

Running directly south from the foot of the old Dragon Throne is a broad stone-paved avenue over which the Sons of Heaven used to travel on their journeys to the Temple of Heaven. For nearly four miles, as straight as a taut string, this road leads the visitor to the second of the great sights of Peiping, the traditional Centre of the Universe. Here in the midst of yellow-tiled buildings and mystically correct altars the Emperors made annual obeisance to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. To-day the tourist finds it largely untouched, the only changes evident being those necessary in the process of reconstruction.

Within the Imperial City are other attractions. The Coal Hill is traditionally a man-made resort where the Emperors came to enjoy the cool breezes in summer. To-day the visitor climbs to the top to get a superb view across the broad City of the Northern Plains in the late afternoon. The geometric accuracy with which the Forbidden City was planned and executed is at once apparent, while in the middle distance the gate towers of the Tartar Wall pierce the haze. To the west, cutting off the view in a jagged sky line, are the Western Hills, standing out purple against the glowing sunset sky. Closer at hand, almost at the base of the Coal Hill, is the Pei Hai and its famous white Tibetan Dagoba.

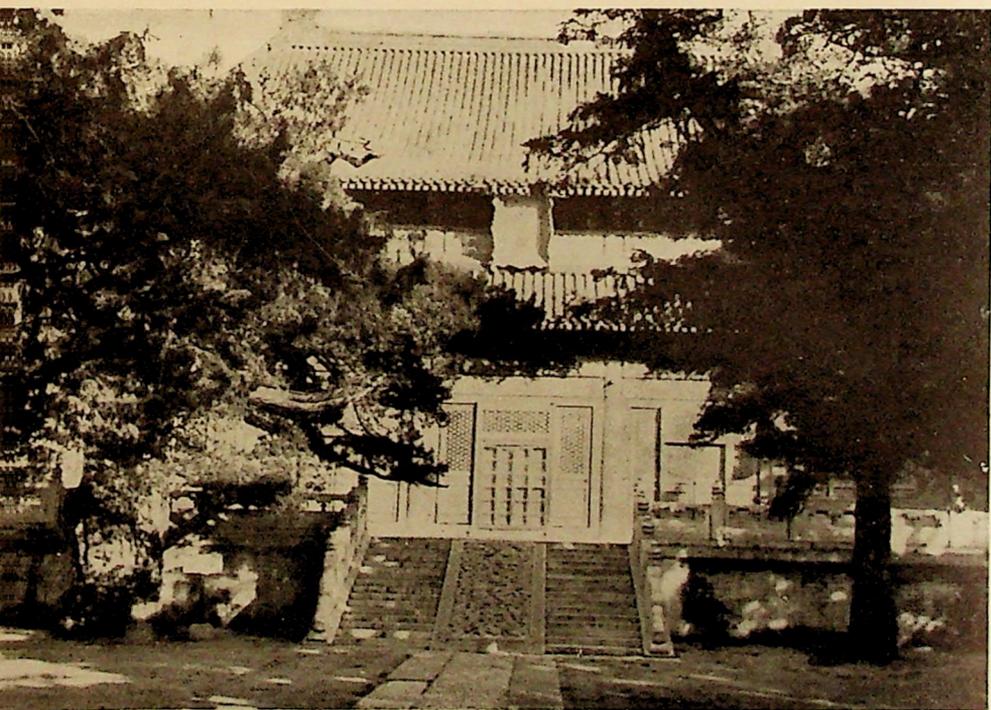
Of all the vistas to be found within the Peiping area, that from the top of the Coal Hill as the sun is sinking toward the Western Hills is without exception the most breath-taking.

In search of quiet, one can go to the northern wall of the Tartar City and visit the Confucian Temple there. Age old trees, fading stone tablets and shining tiled buildings make its precincts, dedicated to learning, among the most quietly impressive areas in the city. Among Confucian temples it is second in importance only to the original in the Sage's birth place, Chu-fu in Shantung.

Close at hand is the Yellow Lama Temple, a complete contrast in atmosphere and architecture. It bustles with activity and noise, and the thousand or more lamas or monks who live there present a striking picture.



The famous Temple of Heaven, whose Blue-tiled Roofs make a familiar Landmark as Peiping is approached by Train from the South.



The Stately and Silent Temple of Confucius in Peiping.

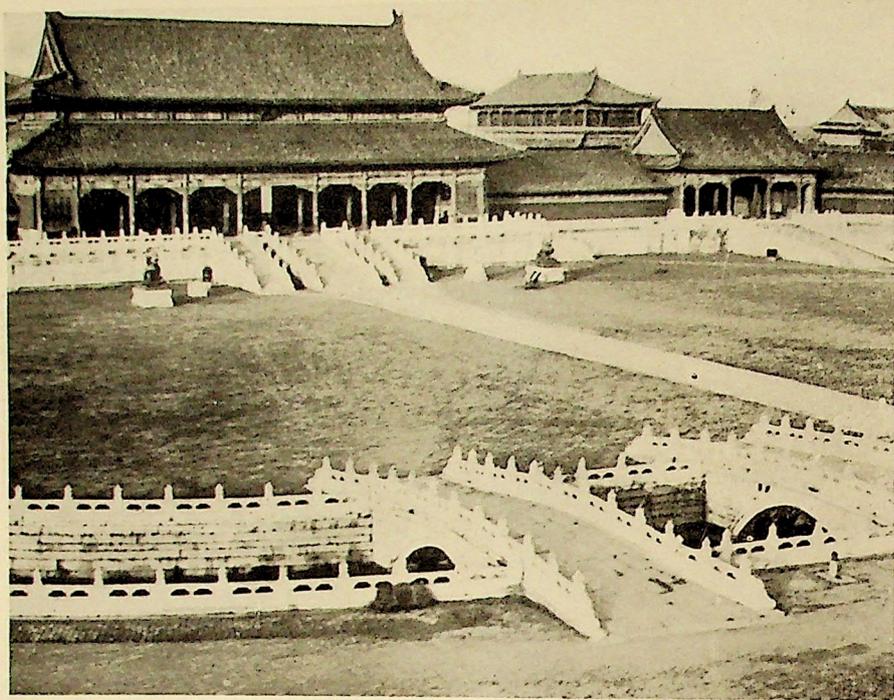


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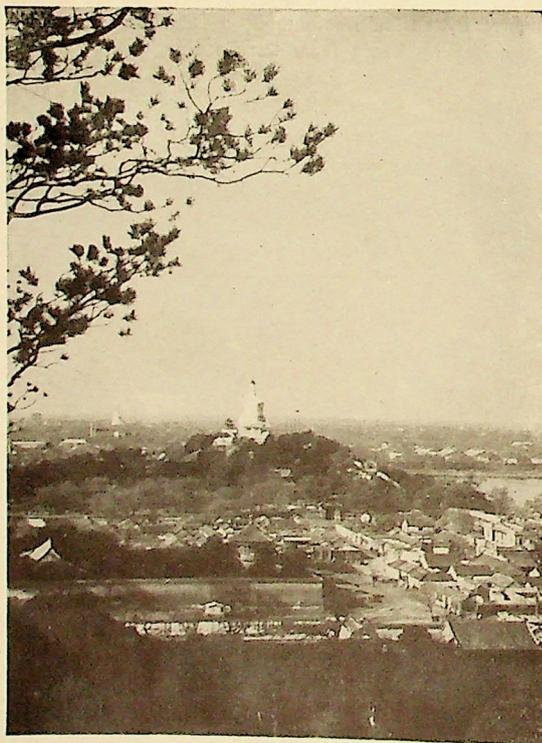
by

J. Eigner

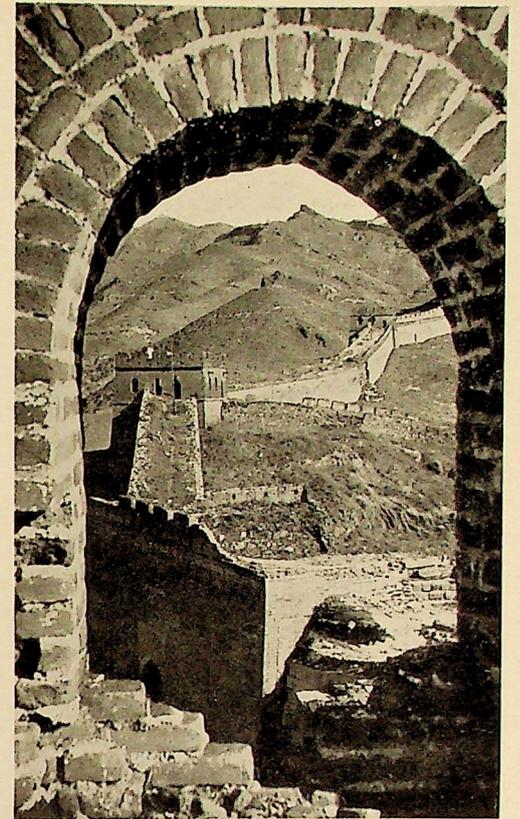
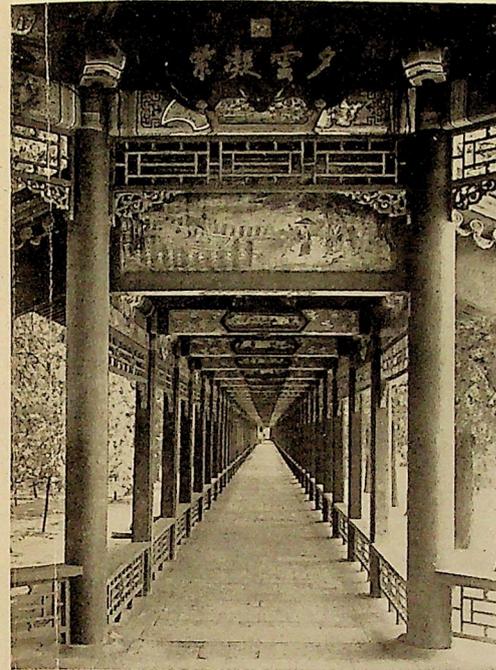




Peiping is one of the most attractive Tourist Centres in the whole of China. Not only has this Ancient City many interesting Places within its Walls, but it lies in the Midst of other Cities and Areas of the greatest Historical Importance.

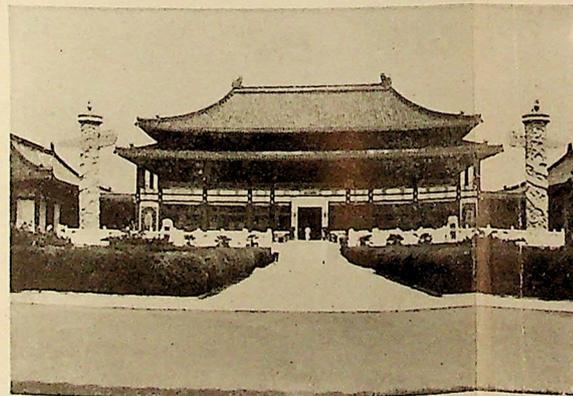


The great Plaza of the Palace is shown above and on the Right a Roofed Pergola in the Summer Palace. On the Left is the famous White Dagoba on the Pei Hai or "Northern Sea" in the Tartar City of Peiping.



Part of the Great Wall at Nankou Pass seen through a Portal in one of the Watch Towers.

Photograph by Mei Li.

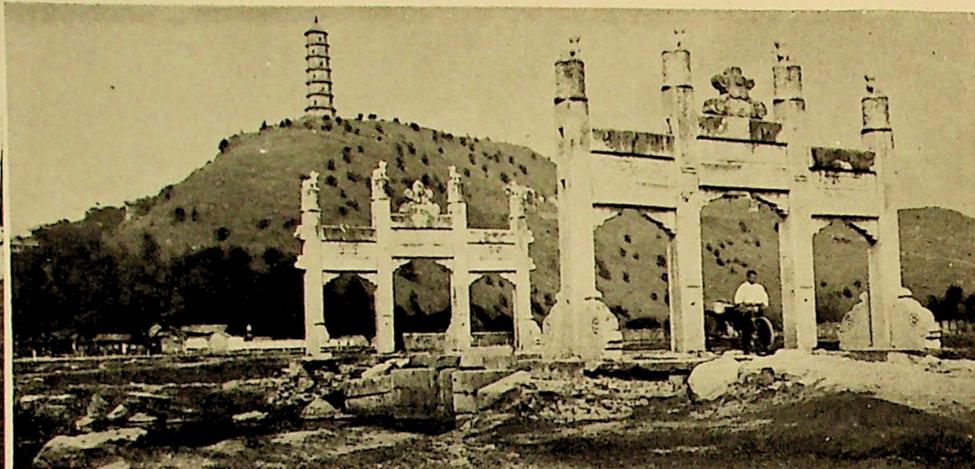


The National Library, one of Peiping's Modern Buildings in the Traditional Style of Chinese Architecture.



The Lake and Buildings of the Summer Palace. Photograph by Ah Tung.

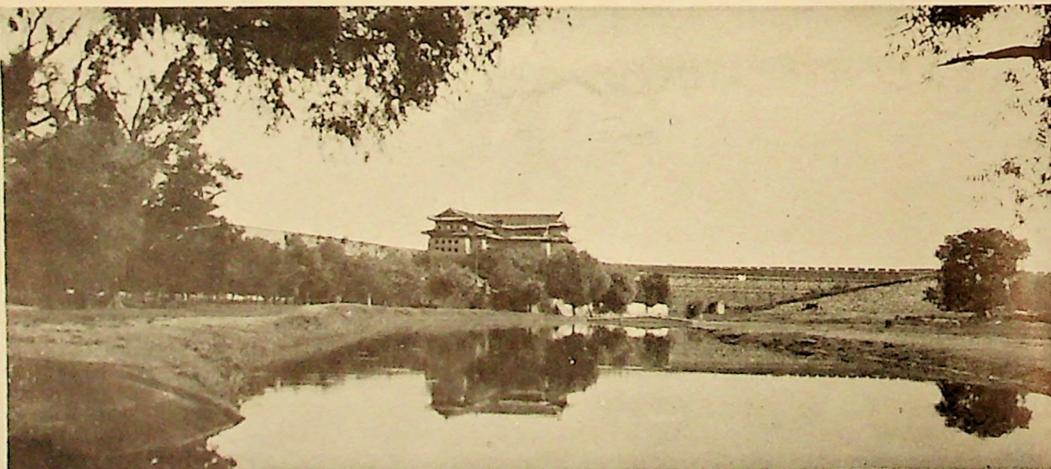
Photographs by J. Eigner.



Above are seen the *Pai Lou* or Memorial Arches which mark the Entrance to the Jade Fountain Grounds, above which on a Spur of the Hills stands a Picturesque Pagoda.

On the Right is one of the many Temples inside the City of Peiping.

Photograph by S. Lillico.



Peiping's City Wall with one of the huge Corner Towers, Photograph by Ah Tung.

Photograph

by

Ah Tung

In every part of the city there are sights worthy of close attention. Truly one need never be at a loss for something new to see in this ancient capital. There are the famous old Observatory, with the great bronze instruments designed and constructed by the Jesuit missionaries who acted as advisers to the Dragon Throne during the seventeenth century; the South, Centre and North Seas (Lakes), where residents enjoy boating in summer and ice skating in winter; the old Examination Hall; and the mighty walls of the city themselves. The very streets are filled with interest, with the squeaking wheel barrows, complacent camels and hurrying crowds.

Outside the walls of the city there is even more to attract the tourist. The Western Hills, the Summer Palace and the Ming Tombs are famous all over the world, and deservedly so. Those who like walking have every opportunity to follow their desires in journeying from temple to temple among the hills. A visit can take a day or a week, according to the traveller's wishes. For those less energetic there are donkeys, sedan chairs and even camels. Many Peiping residents have summer homes in the temples that dot the hills, and temple parties are renowned.

One of the most poignant memories of most visitors to Peiping is that of a day at the Summer Palace. Here, among the magnificent buildings that cover a steep hill on the edge of a picturesque lake, the Empress Dowager of a few decades ago lived and ruled over the Celestial Empire. The "Old Buddha," as she was often called, is gone now, but her work in creating this historic pleasure resort remains.

A final trip of great interest is that to the Ming Tombs, where, in the low hills twenty-five miles from the palace walls, thirteen of the Ming Emperors lie buried. The site is awe-inspiring in its rugged simplicity, and the manner in which the mausolea are laid out fan-wise from a central *p'ai lou* or memorial arch adds to its impressiveness. Even more famous than the actual tombs, however, is the long avenue leading to them, since it is lined with grotesque stone figures of animals and men. The long journey to the tombs and back is best made by motor and requires a whole day.

It is one of the attractions of life in Peiping that the visitor is not restricted to the city and its immediate environs in his wanderings, but he is free to roam at will through a hinterland that is almost without equal as regards historic interest and scenic beauty. On this score alone the situation would be attractive enough, but coupled with it is the fact that transportation facilities in North China are more highly developed than in any other area in the country. Peiping, the hub of this well developed area, is now almost as important as a centre for tours through North China as it is as a tourist resort itself.

Railways radiate from the city in three directions. To the north-westward the Peiping-Suiyuan Line runs nearly a thousand miles along the border of Inner Mongolia. Passing through the Great Wall a few miles north of the Old Capital, the trains emerge from the rugged mountains that mark the northern limit of the Peiping plain and travel across typical North China country to Kalgan. From there the line turns slightly south-west to Ta-t'ung Fu and zig-zags in a general westerly direction past K'uei-hua Ch'êng to Pao-t'ou Chên on the northern

loop of the Yellow River. The country through which it passes is probably the most interesting in China from the standpoint of the Western visitor. It is typical border country, wild, bare and wind-swept, with tall Mongols staking through the streets of the towns, and horses, camels and sheep the principal domestic animals. Kalgan is the old entré-pot for the formerly extensive trade between Russia and China across the Gobi Desert, and what is left of the old caravans may still be seen entering and leaving the city through the North Gate.

Ta-t'ung Fu is principally famous for the nearby Yün Kang Caves, which are relics of the ancient Wei Dynasty. These caves and the ancient Wei capital itself are discussed more fully elsewhere.

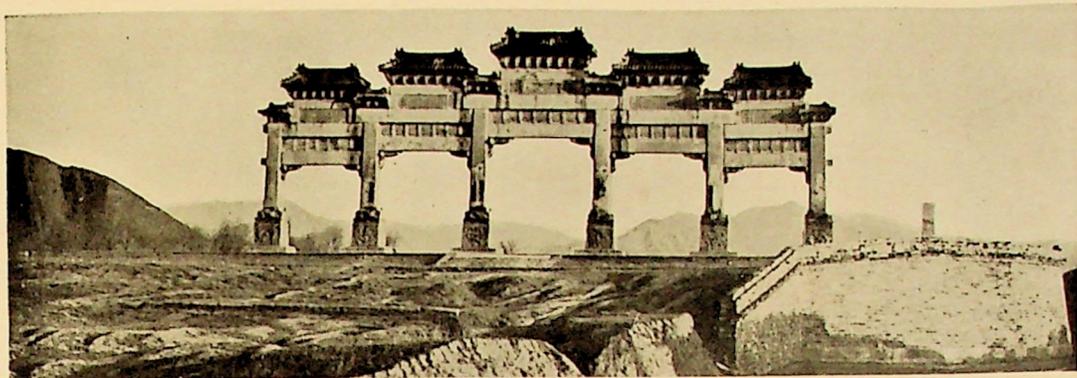
K'uei-hua Ch'êng, Sa-la-tsi and Pao-tou Chên are notable as being of some antiquity as well as centres for the caravan trade with Western Mongolia. K'uei-hua Ch'êng bears a Mongol name meaning "The Blue City," and is the home of a Living Buddha. The town itself is flat, dry and dusty, but has an air of romance about it such as only a border community can boast. Camels are a commonplace in the streets, and all the residents look as if they were about to leave on expeditions into the interior.

At Sa-la-tsi the China International Famine Relief Commission has built an irrigation system that is providing moisture for nearly seven hundred square miles of formerly semi-arid land. The project is well worth a visit. Sa-la-tsi itself lies close in under the rugged range of mountains that shuts off the Yellow River Valley from the Mongolian steppes. Several large and picturesque lamaseries are visible on the slopes. Mongolia is not far away, although the trail is rough. Camel caravans are constantly filing in and out of the narrow passes that lead to the higher ground to the north.

The last of the three, Pao-tou Chên, is little different from the rest, except that it is the railhead and is consequently the most important transfer point for goods to and from Western Mongolia. Hotel accommodation in all of these border towns is primitive, but it is possible to stay with the occasional foreign missionary or trader, who live, there, if arrangements have been made in advance.

The second railway out of Peiping is the Ping-Han Line connecting the Old Capital with Hankow, on the Yangtze River. Two other railways connect with this line, the Chen-Tai Railway coming in from Shansi at Shih-chia Chuang and the Lung-Hai Railway crossing it at Chêng-chou in Honan. In the area within easy reach of these connecting lines there are innumerable places of interest. T'ai-yuan Fu, the capital of Shansi, is an ancient city and a thriving one. The whole province of Shansi is worthy of close inspection because of its political history in the past two decades. The mountains of the province are noted for their good hunting and their fine scenery. There are two important sacred mountains in the province, namely Hêng Shan and Wu T'ai Shan, both in the north.

Ten miles in a south-westerly direction from Peiping is Chou-kou-tien, where in a cave in the adjacent hills the skull of the famous "Peking Man" was discovered a few years ago. Declared to be amongst the earliest actual remains of a human being so far found, this fossilized cranium created a considerable stir in the scientific world at the time



The magnificent *P'ai Lou* or Memorial Arch that stands at the Entrance to the Ming Tombs to the North of Peiping.



A View of the Hills to the North from the Ming Tombs.



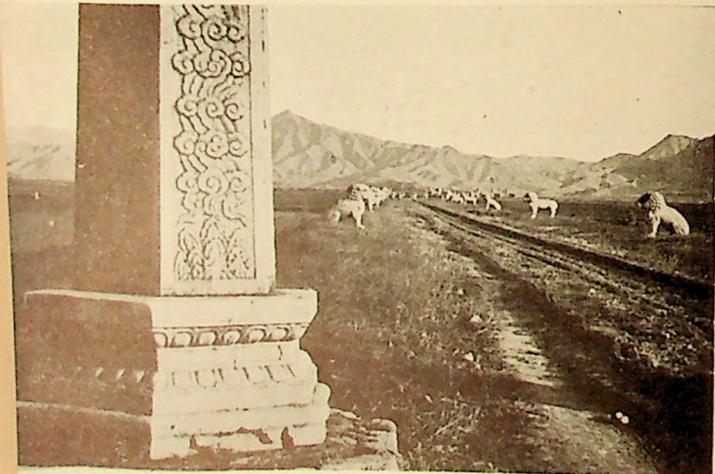
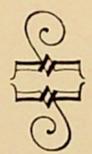
Large Stone Animals line the Approach to the Tombs of the Ming Emperors.



Details of the Stone Figures of Gods and Animals that line the Approach to the Ming Tombs.



The Placing of Stone Animals and Gods on either Side of the Approaches to Tombs of important Personages was characteristic of the Ming Period. It was later copied by the Emperors of the Manchu Dynasty.



Details of Carving on the Hexagonal Pillars in the Avenue of Stone Animals leading to the Tombs of the Ming Emperors.

Photograph by J. Eigner

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION NOTES

of its discovery. A short spur line from the main railway runs to within a short distance of the actual site of the discovery and a visit may be made in a day from Peiping without difficulty. Pao-ting Fu, the new capital of Hopei Province, is also located south-west of Peiping. as is Ting-hsien, the site of an extremely interesting experiment in rural reconstruction work.

The remaining railway from Peiping is the Peiping-Mukden Line. This turns north-east on leaving Tientsin, and, after passing through the rich coal fields of the Kaiping Basin, goes through the Great Wall at Shan-hai Kuan into Manchuria. A branch line from Chin-chou now enters Jehol, which, until two years ago, was almost completely isolated. At Tientsin, the main port of North China, it is joined by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, which is one of the most prosperous in China, and also passes through some extremely interesting country. In Shantung Province it runs close to Tai-shan, the oldest sacred mountain in the world. A little farther south is Chu-fu, where Confucius lived and died. In this vicinity, known as China's Holy Land, much of the best in this country's history, mythology, religion and culture is centred.

Finally we must not forget to mention what to many must prove the most interesting of all the many features the Peiping area has to offer. The trip to the Great Wall at Nan-k'ou Pass is deservedly popular. Trains leave Hsi-chih Mên Station at seven o'clock in the morning, allowing the visitor to spend several hours in the neighbourhood of the Wall before the return journey starts. One is able to understand how this massive rampart kept out the invading Mongols for many years, for in the days before heavy artillery it must have been an almost unsurmountable obstacle. To-day it has fallen into ruin in many places, but at Nan-k'ou it is still in good repair, one of the most awe-inspiring and romantic relics of China's ancient glory.

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION NOTES

Sir Eric Teichman on Long Overland Trip: Word was received in Peiping on October 11 that Sir Eric Teichman, Chinese Counsellor of the British Embassy in China, had reached Edsin Gol safely, completing the first step of a long overland trip that is to take him across the deserts of Mongolia and Sinkiang to India, where he will continue by boat to England. The trip thus far had apparently been made without incident. Sir Eric left K'uei-hua Ch'eng, Suiyuan, on September 18 accompanied by five Chinese and Mongol chauffeurs and servants. The party travelled in two trucks. Enough gasoline was carried to take the cars to Edsin Gol, where another supply, sent ahead by camel caravan, awaited them.

The trip to Urumchi was expected to take until the end of October. At this point Sir Eric expects to meet Colonel Glover-Thompson, the British Consul General at Kashgar, and Mrs. Glover-Thompson, who have journeyed there to meet him. The latest news is to the effect that Sir Eric has actually reached Urumchi.

Pei-tai Ho Beach Hotel to Remain Open: Announcement has been made by the Peiping-Liaoning Railway Administration that the Pei-Ning Railway Beach Hotel at Pei-tai Ho will remain open during the forthcoming winter and spring seasons. The famous North China seaside resort is said to be extremely picturesque when snow is on

the ground, and anglers are advised that the sea fishing which the vicinity affords is unimpaired by cold weather.

New Organization Will Help Tourists:

Organized under the auspices of Ex-Mayor Yuan Liang to Peiping, a new institution known as the Peiping Tourist Association has recently been formed in the Old Capital for the purpose of assisting both foreign and Chinese visitors to the city. Mr. Fu Tseng-hsiang, former Minister of Education, is Chairman of the new body. The Association is under the direct supervision of the Peiping Municipal Administration.

Temple of Heaven Popular With

Visitors: During the month of September 5,247 persons visited the Temple of Heaven in Peiping, the *Peiping Chronicle* reported recently. Of that number, which was an increase of 1,977 over the previous month, 2,845 were Chinese, 294 were Japanese and the remaining 2,008 were Americans and Europeans. In order to prevent motor cars from entering the Temple precincts without buying a ticket the Peiping Municipal Government has been petitioned by the gate keeper to erect a large iron gate at the point were the visitors are required to surrender their tickets.

National Park at Kuling is Suggest-

ed: Ambitious plans for the conversion of the famous Lu-shan area in Kiangsi into a National Park similar to those existing in other countries are now being put forward in Nan-chang, according to a *Central* dispatch. The scheme under consideration includes the construction of a lagoon for boating, a tree conservatory, a public cemetery, and a swimming pool. The erection of a waterworks is already under way.

Chekiang Tourist Bureau Opens New

Office: Of great interest to all who travel by motor car in the interior of Chekiang Province is the recent announcement that the Chekiang Tourist Bureau has opened a new office in Hangchow where information and assistance of all sorts may be obtained. It is located at the junction of the main lakeside highway with the "Broken Bridge" or Pei's Causeway. A rest room, telephones, a check room, facilities for light refreshments, parking space and helpful assistance are available at all times. The Bureau even offers to

look after accident cases that come within the Province's jurisdiction. The public is invited to take advantage of these facilities.

Seeing the World on £500: Travelling "hard class" on Russian trains, seeing Persia from the top of a motor truck, crossing India at a cost of twenty-one rupees, bicycling from Calcutta to Singapore, "going broke" in some of the most difficult spots in the world—these are a few of the accomplishments of Mr. Phillip T. M. Knowling, a young man from Toronto, Canada, who recently arrived in Shanghai after thirteen months of travel around the world. He left his home with less than £100 capital and has been able to earn all the rest of the £500 that the journey has cost so far. During his stay in Shanghai he hopes further to recoup his fortunes by lecturing and writing.

Knowling left his job as an insurance company clerk in Toronto to see the world and managed to get a semi-working passage across the Atlantic for \$10 Canadian Currency. After "hitch hiking" through England he paid £7 for a passage to Leningrad, where he undertook to see Russia at a minimum expense. The experience cost £40, but Knowling travelled all the way to the Persian border on that sum. "Hard class" on the Russian railways is not comfortable, he admitted, but it was certainly the most economical way to travel. At the Persian border the immigration authorities made some trouble about his financial status, but he convinced them that he was well provided for by exhibiting a gaudy stock certificate representing 500 shares in a pre-depression gold mining concern.

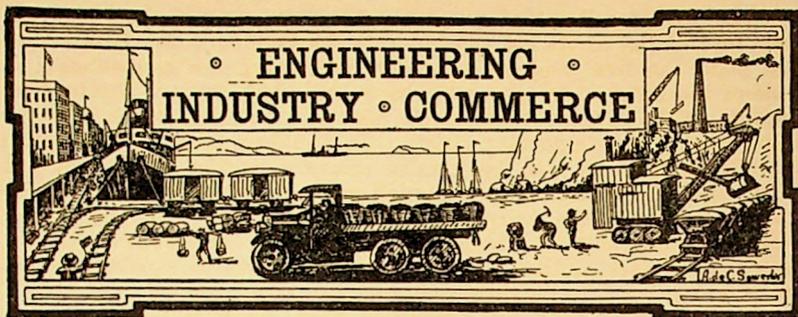
After traversing Persia the young Canadian entered India and crossed to Calcutta at a total cost of twenty-one rupees. The amount of walking that was necessary convinced him that he should buy a bicycle, which he did at Chittagong. From there to Singapore he pedalled his way, although on more than one occasion he had to carry the bicycle for long stretches. Around the head of the Bay of Bengal he travelled, turning southward again into Burma, Siam and the Malay States. On one occasion he woke up from a night's sleep in a straw hut along the way and saw a tiger of considerable size strol-

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION NOTES

ling past in the moonlight. The tiger did not stop.

Although Knowling found himself entirely without money in Bangkok he managed to pay his way by lecturing. When he reached Singapore funds were still low, so he took advantage of a chance to go to Hongkong on a pig boat. After a brief stay in the Colony he continued to Shanghai on a Japanese

freighter. For the present the Canadian adventurer intends to find some way of building up his finances while in Shanghai, and to that end is anxious to lecture before schools and clubs. From here he intends to go to North China, Korea and Japan, before returning to his homeland. His Shanghai address is in care of the Canadian Trade Commissioner.



RENOVATION OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS IN PEIPING

BY

HALDORE E. HANSON

For five hundred and nineteen years the present city of Peiping was the seat of imperial splendour. Flagstone trails from a thousand miles to the south and west and north converged upon this triple-walled Forbidden City, the symbol of power and obeisance to half a continent. Versailles was no match for its half square mile of throne halls. In its Sea Palaces there was something of the freshness and aquatic finesse of modern Stockholm. The opulence of the imperial temples was unbelievable, probably surpassing the Temple of Solomon. And no cathedral of the Renaissance period in Europe is to be compared with the Temple of Heaven for the solemnity of its natural setting. Such concentration of grandeur is rare if not unique in history.

All that was before 1911. To-day many of the old buildings are shedding their coats of guilt paint, pillars are tottering, and roof dogs are acquiring unlawful masters who place them beside fireplaces in many parts of the world. The flagstones on the Altar of Heaven, once the most sacred spot in Asia, have now been heaved up or sunk by frosts until they resemble the waves of the sea. The Jade Fountain Pagoda is no longer safe for visitors to enter. The Hall of Classics is overgrown with weeds. The great Ch'ien Mên archway was recently condemned by the Municipal Department of Public Works. Imperial splendour has been fading for want of Republican money.

Such, at least, was the shabby condition of the cultural relics prior to 1935. When Mayor Yuan Liang assumed office in 1933 he called attention of the National Government to the possibility of making Peiping the best museum of Chinese culture this country had to offer, and at the same time a first class tourist centre. Chiang Kai-shek personally studied the matter, and prevailed upon the Ministries of Finance and Railways to contribute \$2,500,000 toward a "Greater Peiping" project, which the Municipal Government had initiated with a million dollar fund of its own.

RENOVATION OF HISTORIC BUILDING IN PEIPING

The "Greater Peiping" project contemplates nothing short of a complete restoration of its old splendour to the Peiping area. It is a four-fold plan, the first and most urgent need being the rehabilitation of some of the palaces, temples and city gates, which are now shabby from neglect. Next in importance is the need for first class motor highways leading to all the important sights. To facilitate these first two plans the city boundaries will be greatly enlarged on the north, west and south, bringing within its jurisdiction many outlying tombs and temples now neglected by the *hsien* authorities. Lastly the City Government, under the leadership of Mayor Yuan Liang, has undertaken to improve the social welfare of the people in order that domestic squalor may not act as a deterrent to foreign visitors.

The supervision of the \$3,500,000 fund, which is to be expended during a three year period between 1935 and 1937, has been placed in the hands of a special commission representing the Executive Yuan, the Ministries of Interior, Finance and Railways and the Municipal Government. About two-thirds of the money has been allotted to building reconstruction, and the contracts have already been signed for the three years of work. The remainder of the fund, amounting to about a million dollars, will be used for paved motor highways in and about the city. In addition to this fund the Municipal Government is spending \$700,000 annually on street repair.

Throughout the past spring and summer Peiping has echoed to the stone cutter's hammer and the chug of a Belgian steam roller. In the courtyard of the Ming Tombs, about fifteen miles north of the city, is one of the strangest sights which the residents of Peiping have seen since the rebuilding of the Ch'ien Mên tower thirty years ago. Chinese contractors have spun gossamers of bamboo over the great tablet hall of Emperor Yung Loh, the largest hall in China; and intrepid coolies are scurrying about on causeways a hundred feet in the air, some bearing fresh tiles from the kilns in Kiangsi, some crying for more mortar from the hodsters on the ground. The open six-acre courtyard has been converted into a vast carpentry shop, and all the expert wood carvers of Peiping have been called out to execute the fine flourishes on each of the eight thousand new eave-arches in this classical-styled building. There must have been five hundred men at work in the early part of the summer.

The Temple of Heaven has likewise become a hive of energy, with three hundred contractors, painters, stone cutters, masons, carpenters and sculptors at work daily to restore the pristine solemnity of the Altar and Temple. Thirty years ago the Chinese were greatly perturbed by the report that a foreigner had danced on the Altar of Heaven, yet to-day they look on stolidly while coolies tear apart the sacred flagstones on which the Emperor used to kneel. Every block of the Altar is to be taken out for re-alignment, and the surface will be re-chipped with a fine cross grain.

Most curious of all the sights about the Temple during July was the group of six sculptors who were giving new eyes, noses and ears to the dragons. Around the Altar are several hundred gargoyle-like heads, many of them chipped by malicious tourists. Should the sculptor be giving the dragon a new nose, as an accompanying picture

shows, he first covers the broken part with a generous coating of cement, which he allows to become almost dry. Then by a few deft strokes with his chissel he shapes the nostrils into rough relief. When this rough form is thoroughly hardened, a finishing layer of white plaster is applied, a finely grained plaster for delicate sculptoring, yet able to crystalize later to the durability of stone. When the new nose is completed, the white marble and the new plaster are of an identical colour, almost defying detection.

In dealing with the Temple of Heaven the Municipal Government has shown considerable wisdom. This is to reduce the area of all historical relics to a minimum, and to concentrate the available money on the upkeep of the really worth while objects. The vast park surrounding the Temple of Heaven is more than a square mile in area, and was not worth the cost of relandscaping, though it has afforded the public some excellent riding paths. One remote corner of the park is used as an Agricultural Experiment Station, while animal anti-toxin experiments are being conducted in the former Imperial Stables.

The old *pai lou* or archway outside of Ch'ien Mên presents another interesting piece of reconstruction going on at the present time, and one which has caused some public dissension. When the city engineer announced in the English papers that the tottering landmark was to be torn down and replaced by a modern structure of cement and steel, letters poured in from loyal residents pointing to the ugliness of the Kettler stone archway in Central Park, and begging the administration to retain the old Chinese architecture. The engineers replied quite truthfully that, when the present building operations shall have been completed, no one will be able to detect the difference between the old and the new. The upright pillars will be of cement, heavily coated with marine paint; the buttresses will be of steel, but likewise disguised under paint; the delicate wood carvings of the cross wings will remain unchanged, most of the carvings being those removed from the falling structure.

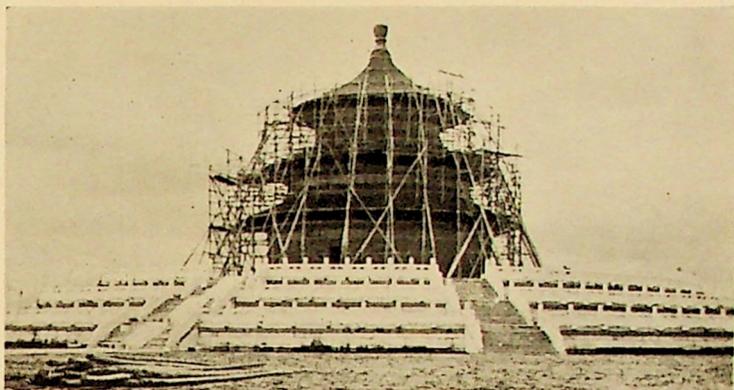
The point which the engineers have raised is an important one. When a venerable old structure has become a public menace, is it not the wisest policy to replace it with a structure in modern materials, retaining as much as possible of the old carvings? The sentiments and traditions are destroyed, some say. Yet in this same manner every cell of the human body changes in seven years without in anyway upsetting the personality of the individual involved.

One of the most necessary items on the three year rebuilding programme is the repairing of the city gate towers. The wall of the Tartar City contains nine gates, whose seasoned rafters and roofs have been neglected by both the Manchus and the Republic. The dust-laden staircases leading to the upper lookouts have all been condemned, and at least one staircase collapsed when the sentries tried to mount to the lookout during the Japanese advance of 1932. One of the most tragic sights in the whole city is the Fox Tower on the south-east corner of the city wall, its roof still gaping from the cannon shots fired by the Russians in 1900. As for the city walls themselves, thirteen miles in length, they are stronger now than on the day on which they were com-

REPAIRING PEIPING'S
PUBLIC BUILDINGS



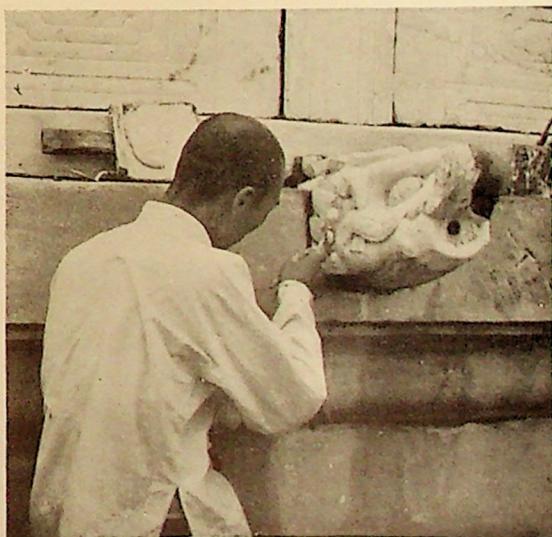
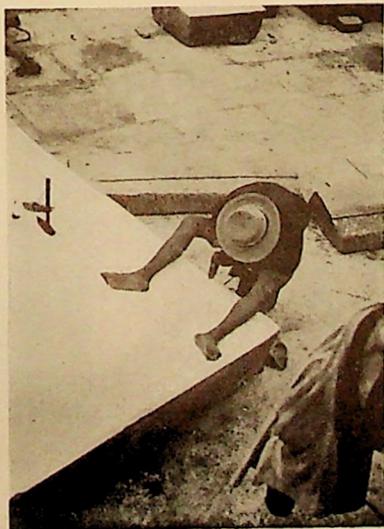
The Temple of Heaven under-
going Renovation.



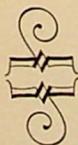
Stone Masons busy
upon the Altar of Hea-
ven, re-aligning the
great Blocks of White
Marble and giving them
a new smooth Surface.

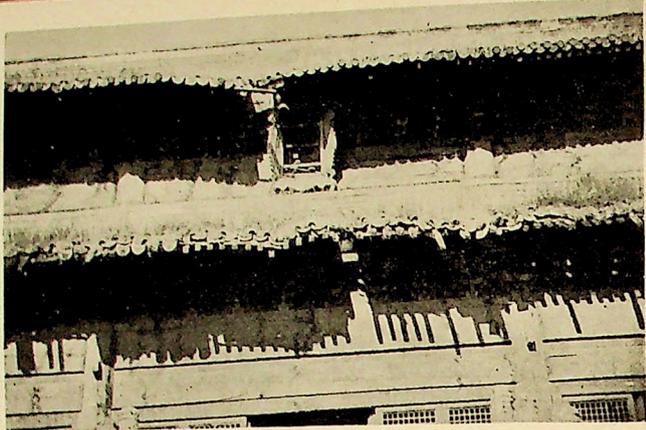


Below is seen a Stone Mason re-surfacing one
of the great Marble Slabs.

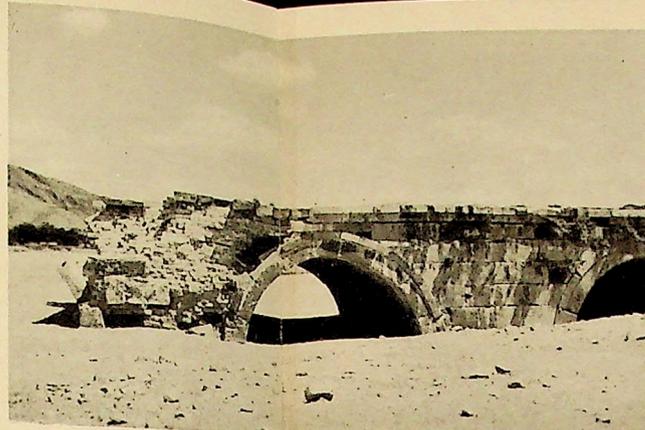


Cunningly restoring with specially
prepared Cement the Carving on a
Stone Dragon's Head.





Before and After Renovation of the Gate Hall in the Forbidden City. The Decay in this Building is well shown in the Picture above. Note the Ten-foot Inscription as seen in the Repaired Building to the Right.



A Bridge on the Imperial Road to the Ming Tombs. It was built Twelve Years before Columbus sailed for America. Soon it will be restored to its former Glory.

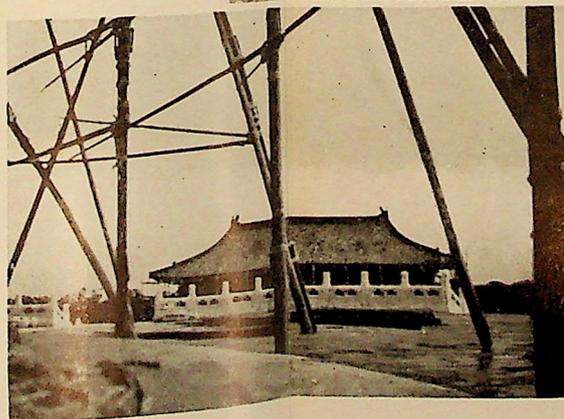


Another Example of "Before and After" Treatment is here seen in the Great Tablet Tower on the Spirit Road, Peiping. Below are shown some Donkeys and their Drivers resting in the Shadow of this impressive Edifice.



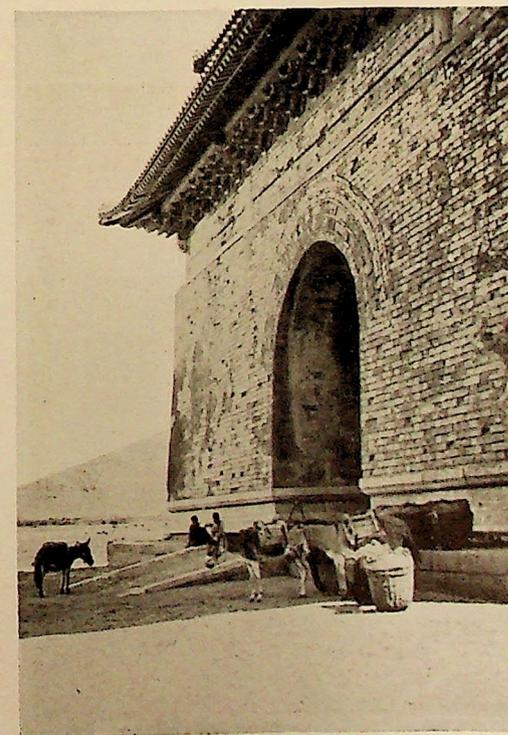
The above Picture gives a very good Idea of the intricate Woodwork in the Eaves of a large Chinese Building in the Old Style of Architecture.

Looking through one of the Archways of the Ming Tombs.



Scaffolding surrounds many of the large Buildings of Historic Interest in Peiping to-day as a Result of that City's Reconstruction Programme.

The round Arch is one of the most characteristic Features in Chinese Architecture.





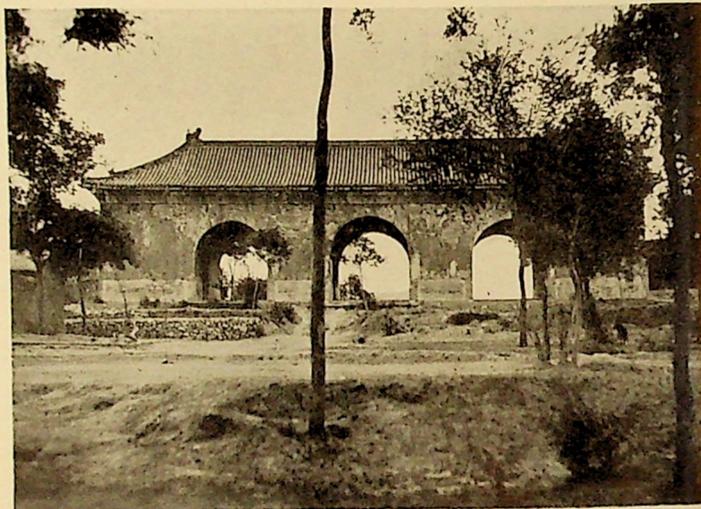
Three of Peiping's Historic Buildings that have recently been Renovated.



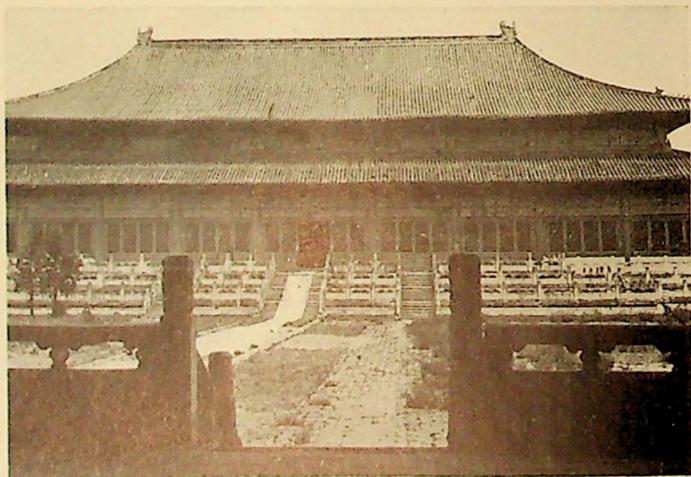
Above is the Spirit Tower of Yung Loh.



To the Right are Archways on the Spirit Road.



The Tablet Hall of Yung Loh.



RENOVATION OF HISTORIC BUILDING IN PEIPING

pleted more than five hundred years ago, for the sun has baked the huge bricks to the hardness of rock.

Other extensive repair projects are the Temple of Confucius, the Hall of Classics, the Jade Fountain Pagoda, and a dozen minor temples within and without the city. The most famous sights of old Peking—the Forbidden City, the Sea Parks, and the Summer Palace—have recently been kept in good condition for visitors to see, and will require but little money from the "Greater Peiping" project. The two palaces have been showing an annual profit from entrance fees, but this is not a good thing in itself, since the price of admission has been too high to attract the common people. No one would wish to see the Government imitate the Japanese, who have closed the Palace at Kyoto to their own people, yet open it to foreign visitors. A country's historical relics are of first importance to her own people.

The control of all these relics after the completion of the "Greater Peiping" project will revert to the City Government, which is financially able to maintain them thereafter. City revenues have shown a marked increase under the present administration without any great change in the tax burden, which itself is an encouraging sign of stability. Yet, despite the favourable outlook, thoughtful residents, both foreign and Chinese, are hopeful that the historical buildings may soon be placed under a non-partisan endowment, as are the important cultural landmarks of Europe and America.

The road building plans of the next three years are in many respects more phenomenal than the repair of buildings. During the Ch'ing Dynasty Peking was but a dust-blown network of untended cart roads, with the exception of the Emperor's highways to the Temple of Heaven and to the Summer Palace. In 1904 the Empress Dowager finally realized the backwardness of the city, and had thirty-five miles of streets macadamized during her remaining years of power. These streets, augmented by similar work under the Republic, were an improvement, but the arid climate of the city soon caused them to crumble under the pounding of heavy cartwheels.

In 1929 a new administration decided to try an American form of asphalt surfacing, very expensive because of the importation of tar. The experiment showed that this was ideal for the climate, and fourteen miles of the new streets were built prior to 1935. Under the "Greater Peiping" project twenty-three additional miles of asphalt will be laid, giving the city thirty-seven miles of first class motor road. Every important historical building in the city is to have a dust-free motor approach. One mile of this work along Hatamen Street was completed this spring in the record time of seven weeks, with armies of coolies working day and night, and seven ten-ton steam rollers pausing only for re-coaling. Similar work may now be observed on the road to the Summer Palace, as well as on a dozen smaller streets within the Tartar City.

The most costly item in the entire building programme is the new road to the Western Hills. The first eight miles from the north-west gate, running past Yen-ching University and the Summer Palace, circling the Jade Fountain pagoda and heading westward to the Imperial Hunting Park, will be made entirely of asphalt. The rest of the road on

its southward run through the hills to Pa Ta Ch'u, past Emperor Ch'ien Lung's military reviewing grounds, eastward to the golf course and so into the city through the west gate, is to be macadamized. This entire circuit of twenty-four miles, passing dozens of temples dating from the Sung, Yuan and Ming periods, will then be reduced to an hour's ride on a Sunday afternoon, and the visitor may linger at a different temple each week.

The third part of the "Greater Peiping" project is the enlargement of the city boundaries. On the north and west of the city are many tombs of Princes and Imperial Consorts, which are crumbling away for want of attention from the rural officials. These could easily be cared for if brought within the jurisdiction of the Peiping Council. To the north also are the famous Tang-shan Hot Springs, and to the southwest the Marco Polo Bridge. The latter is an interesting marble structure about ten miles outside the city walls. It was on the flagstones of this bridge that Kublai Khan is said to have given his blessing to Marco Polo as he started back to his native Venice.

Enlarging the city's boundaries affords the additional benefit of greater safety from bandits. It will bring the entire area of the Western Hills under the surveillance of the City Police, whose fleet of riot trucks and motorcycles, each mounting a machine gun, have kept excellent order within the old city boundary. Although some foreign travel agents have recently refused to book tourists to Peiping because of the bandit raid late in June, the incident actually proved the safety of the city. During the weeks of martial law which followed the attack, foreigners were treated with the utmost care and courtesy by the thirty-three thousand soldiers gathered about the city. The city gates were frequently opened after dark to accommodate a foreigner, whereas the ricksha man who came too late was simply out of luck.

The fourth part of the "Greater Peiping" project is the elevation of public welfare by the City Authorities. A city may have many alluring buildings, yet frighten people away by the squalid condition of the inhabitants. That was the apprehension of Chicago in 1932, when prospects for the World's Fair were dark because of political graft. That, too, was the apprehension of Mayor Yuan Liang, when he came into office and surveyed the extreme poverty of the working people, the inadequate school system, the complete lack of playgrounds, the non-cooperation among local industries and the sad neglect of public health.

Two years have seen a difference. This autumn there will be nearly twice as many schools as there were two years ago. Public playground equipment has been provided in every park, and a swimming pool to accommodate a thousand people is in daily use at Chung Nan Hai Park. A poor man's bank operated by the Municipality has been making character loans without collateral. Local industries have been persuaded to form an association which is now advertising Peiping products throughout the world. Mayor Yuan Liang has devoted so much attention to the immoral cafes and student rooming houses that the English newspapers have dubbed him "the moral mayor." All this may sound like so much patronage, but, as a matter of fact, the political rivals of the present administration have tardily expressed their approval of the despatch with which reforms are now being carried out.

The "Greater Peiping" project would burst like a bubble, some say, if the legations were to move to Nanking in the near future. Economically it is true that Peiping would be adversely affected, because twenty or thirty thousand servants and wholesalers are directly concerned with the maintenance of the Legation Quarter. But from a political point of view the legations are but so many thorns in the side of Peiping. They pay no taxes, they require their special police force, their foreign secretaries demand special privileges throughout the city, and the other foreigners follow their example. There is nothing artistic about the legation quarter from a Chinese point of view, its one doubtful value being to serve as a foil for true architectural beauty as revealed by the rest of the city. A "Greater Peiping" will in no wise suffer from the moving of the legations.

With such restoration plans already in operation, I think we can justifiably speak of Peiping in the same breath with Paris, Rome, Athens and other centres of former culture. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that the time is not far removed when the American tourist will find no more bother or expense in visiting Nikko, Kyoto, Peiping and Angkor on a summer's tour than in spending a vacation on the Rhine and the Danube.

ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL NOTES

AVIATION

News of Trans-Pacific Air Line: Early inauguration of the Pan-American Airways' air mail and passenger service across the Pacific Ocean seems assured as the result of recent successful test flights and the announcement that the Philippine Senate had granted the firm a twenty-year franchise for operation in the islands. The last of the series of test flights was made to Guam during October, and the giant "Flying Clipper" returned to its base in Alameda, California, after an entirely uneventful trip. With a base on the Asiatic mainland assured as the result of the Portuguese Government's permission to use Macao harbour, Pan-American Airways is expected to start its America-China service at an early date.

Eurasia Opens Cheng-tu Service: On September 25 the Eurasia Aviation Corporation opened a new service between Shanghai and Cheng-tu, the capital of Szechuan. Stops are made at Nanking, Cheng-chou, Si-an Fu and Han-chung Fu. The complete trip takes a

little over ten hours, the big new Junkers 'plane leaving Cheng-tu at 8 o'clock in the morning and reaching Lung-hua Airdrome at 6.15 that evening. Newly installed night-flying equipment makes the latter part of the journey safe.

The same firm is hoping to re-establish its Peiping-Canton line soon, and, by using faster aeroplanes, cut the time required for the trip down to one day. Up to the present it has been necessary to stop overnight at Hankow. The new 'planes, which are reported to have been ordered, are capable of a cruising speed of 200 miles an hour.

Express Service is Announced: Two round trips a week, covering the 1,400 miles between Shanghai and Cheng-tu in eight hours, are now being operated by the China National Aviation Corporation, following announcements which appeared in the Shanghai papers on October 19 giving rates and schedules. A single fare between the terminals by this express 'plane will cost \$400. The

new Douglas DC-2 air liner recently purchased by the company is being used. It carries fourteen passengers at a speed of 200 miles an hour and makes brief calls at Nanking, Kiu-kiang, Hankow, I-chang and Chung-king on the way. The big monoplane leaves Shanghai at seven o'clock in the morning and reaches Cheng-tu by three o'clock in the afternoon.

New Air Routes Planned for Manchuria: Four new air routes to connect outlying parts of Manchuria are to be inaugurated by the Manchuria Aviation Company before March 1, 1936, according to a recent *Rengo* message from Ch'ang-ch'un. The projected lines would link Ch'ang-ch'un with Tsi-tsi-har via Tao-nan; Tsi-tsi-har with Ta-hei Ho on the Amur River; Mukden with Tung-ho; and Ch'ang-ch'un with Seishin, North Korea, via Kirin, Yen-chi and Lung-ching Tsun. This last service, which is scheduled to open on December 3, will cut fifteen hours off the time required to reach Japan from the new capital. A bi-weekly service using single motor six-place Fokkers will be operated.

Aircraft Activity Throughout the World: News items from all parts of the world during the last month have told of the advance of aviation. Among

Szechuan-Shensi Road Ready for Use: As the result of good work on the part of the citizens of West China the Szechuan-Shensi Inter-Provincial Highway was scheduled to be opened on October 20, nearly forty days ahead of the date the original plans called for. Work, which started in the middle of September, was entirely done by volunteer labour. The exact route is not announced.

Blue Line Buses Make Debut: A new omnibus, comfortably equipped and

Shansi Rail Link Is Opened: Train service on the newly built Yuanping-Yungchi section of the Tatung-Puchou Railway in Shansi Province was opened to the public on October 5, according to *Kuomin*. The completed line now totals more than 900 kilometers in length.

Two Streamlined Trains for China: China is soon to have two streamlined

these brevities were the following:

1. To commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the founding of Japanese rule in Formosa, a regular air mail service between Kyushu and Taiwan was inaugurated on October 8. A stop is made at the Loochoo Islands. A weekly service will be maintained.

2. Completing the first leg of a hop from Penang to Hongkong, a four motor air liner belonging to Imperial Airways landed in the Colony on the afternoon of October 4.

3. A globe girdling air service is being considered by Pan-American Airways and the Netherlands Airlines, according to a *Reuter* message of September 23. The route would include San Francisco, China, the Philippines, Borneo, Java, places along the India route to Amsterdam, England, Iceland, Greenland and New York.

4. Aeroplane travel time between the east and west coasts of the United States has been reduced to sixteen hours, the United Air Lines announced on September 27. All the firm's Boeing transports have been repowered.

5. A new standard of performance for commercial aircraft was set by the new Boeing "flying fort", which is easily convertible to passenger use, when it flew 2,100 miles without a stop in nine hours. Its average speed was 232 miles an hour.

ROADS AND ROAD BUILDING

streamlined, and designed for use in carrying sightseeing parties around the city, made its first appearance on the streets of Shanghai on September 23. It was the first of the new Blue Line Coaches, of which six more will appear soon. The vehicle is modelled after current European buses and will carry twenty passengers with a maximum of comfort. A feature of the new sightseeing service will be a tour of "Shanghai by Night," in which most of the gay spots will be visited and the highlights of the city seen.

RAILWAYS

trains in operation, according to a *Reuter* message of September 20 from Dairen. The new rolling stock is to be constructed for the Peiping-Mukden Railway by the South Manchuria Railway Company at the latter's shops near Dairen. The order is to be filled before the end of the present year. The equipment of the two trains will total twenty-four cars and will cost Yen 1,400,000.

Ping-Han Railway Improvements

Approved: General improvement of the Peiping-Hankow Railway, which is the longest in China and one of the oldest, will be carried out in the next seven years, says a *Central News* despatch from Hankow. The project, which calls for an increase of railway property, development of traffic and the payment of outstanding obligations, is understood to have been approved by the Executive Yuan. The cost is estimated at \$2,200,000.

The scheme calls for 500,000 new sleepers and 5,500 tons of rails. All the bridges on the line will be repaired and a new iron bridge will be built across the Yellow River to replace the present one, which is in precarious condition. Two hundred new locomotives will be purchased from abroad, and workshop equipment will be increased. The traffic system will be improved by the extension of the present telephone service and the provision of more sidings. Many new stations will be established, while present station buildings will be replaced by new ones. Finally, the present standing debt of \$91,000,000 will be funded in annual installments. Realization of the scheme is expected to make the Peiping-Hankow Line the model railway of China.

Railway Plans in China: Railways all over China are planning extension

RADIOS AND

New Telephone Link is Opened:

Service on the newly completed Shanghai-Nanking-Hsuehou long distance telephone line was officially opened on October 10, according to *Kuomin*. The new circuit is part of the projected nine-province system which is rapidly nearing completion

Japanese Telegraph Service Resumed in North China:

Facilities for sending messages in Japanese "kana" characters between Tientsin and points in Manchuria are again to be available after November 1, says *Rengo*. The service will later be extended to Peiping. The facilities were first made available some years ago, but were suspended in 1931.

Through Telephone to Harbin is Announced:

Tientsin will also be able

or improvement. Projects which have been mentioned in the press recently include:

1. *The Tientsin-Pukow Railway.* Because seventy-five per cent. of its total passenger income is from third class travellers, the Tsin-Pu Line has decided to improve its third class coaches. The purchase of twenty new cars is also contemplated.

Tests having proved them satisfactory, the use of concrete sleepers by this line is now thought likely. The innovation is the idea of a Chinese cement worker.

2. *The Peiping-Hankow and Hankow-Canton Railways.* To facilitate through traffic between the two railways ending on the banks of the Yangtze River at Hankow and Wu-chang, respectively, the operation of a train ferry service across the river is now advocated.

3. *The Canton-Swatow Railway.* A plan for financing the construction of a railway between Canton and Swatow has been worked out by the Kuangtung Provincial authorities. Construction is expected to be completed in 1940 and after the debt has been amortized at the rate of five per cent. per annum the line will be turned over to the Provincial Government. It is projected to pass through Tung-kuan, Wei-yang, Hai-feng, Poh-lo, Lu-feng, Huei-lai, Pu-ling, Hsien-yang and Chao-an.

TELEPHONES

to talk with Hsinking and Harbin in Manchuria after November 1, according to a recent announcement of the Manchuria Telephone and Telegraph Company. Direct connection has previously been limited to points along the Peiping-Mukden Railway. The charge for a three minute call from Tientsin to Harbin will be Yen 3.75.

Added Telegraph Service is Offered:

Effective November 1, International Settlement and French Concession telephone subscribers may dictate domestic telegrams over the telephone to the Telegraph office of the Ministry of Communications. No deposit is required, but the bill will be sent at the end of the month. The only stipulation is that the sender's name must be in the telephone book.

SHIPPING

Fire Protection in Shanghai Harbour: The new Harbour Fire Brigade organized

by the Chinese Maritime Customs became active in the protection of shipping on

October 1. Previously fires in the harbour were dealt with entirely by a crew from the Shanghai Fire Brigade operating the Customs fire float *Poochi*, but under the new arrangement this body of men is withdrawn and a new group, trained by the Municipal Brigade, put in its place. The two smaller floats, owned by the Brigade, will be retained under Settlement control. The division of responsibility agreed upon by the Customs authorities and the Watch Committee of the Municipal Council is as follows:

(a) Fires on riparian property and wharves in the Settlement are the primary responsibility of the Council.

(b) Fires on ships moored to such property and wharves to be attacked jointly, the Council operating from the land and the Customs Brigade from the river, the Council's float to assist if necessary.

(c) Fires on the Pootung side to be the responsibility of the Customs authorities, although the Council will always cooperate if requested to do so.

Chinese Cruiser is Launched: The cruiser *Ping Hai*, sister ship of the *Ning Hai*, was launched at a simple ceremony at the Kao-chang Miao Naval

Dockyard on September 28. It is now moored alongside the Kiangnan Dock being fitted for duty. Construction work on the cruiser, which has a length of about four hundred feet and a beam of forty feet, was started late last year with the assistance of Japanese naval engineers. No date has yet been fixed for the maiden voyage.

China's Shipping Tonnage Increases:

The Republic of China was one of the three countries in the world whose commercial shipping tonnage increased during the past year, according to a summary from Lloyd's Register of Shipping published recently in the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*. The other two were Russia and Greece. China's additional tonnage amounted to 56,546, that of Greece to 203,905 and that of Russia to 171,522. The largest fleet of merchant vessels in the world is still that of Great Britain and Ireland combined, totalling 17,298,000. America follows with 12,145,000 tons and Japan is third with 4,086,000 tons. The most remarkable increase in recent years has been that of the United States, the summary concludes. In the past twenty-one years American salt water shipping tonnage has increased 376.8 per cent.

ENGINEERING

New Bridges for the Tumen River: Two huge new railway bridges over the Tumen River, which divides Manchuria from North-eastern Korea, was scheduled to be completed late in October, according to a *Rengo* message from Ch'ang-ch'un. The Ching-sin bridge will be 500 metres in length and the Shun-chieh span will be 230 metres long. Another bridge across the Tumen is also reported under construction by the Korean Government General, while eleven others are now projected by the National Road Construction Bureau of Manchoukuo and the Korean authorities.

Paper Factory for Shansi Province: Employing more than three hundred persons, the North-western Paper Factory in Lan-tsun, near Tai-yuan Fu, Shansi, will soon be formally opened for the manufacture of newsprint and other kinds of paper. Machinery costing \$200,000 has been installed. There is already a considerable amount of crude paper manufactured in and around Tai-yuan Fu, but no previous attempt has been made to modernize the industry.

Plans for Engineering Developments:

Engineering projects of importance now awaiting action in South-eastern China include:

1. *Development of Lien-yun Kang.* One million dollars will soon be appropriated by the Kiangsu Provincial Treasury for the development of Lien-yun Harbour at Hai-chou, the eastern terminus of the Lung-Hai Railway, says a *Central News* dispatch from Nanking.

2. *Newsprint Mill in Chekiang.* Share subscriptions totalling \$600,000 have been secured from private interests for the completion of a newsprint mill near Wen-chou, Chekiang, says *Kuomin*. Application has been made to the British Boxer Indemnity Fund for further capital.

3. *Cement Factory in Nanking.* What is to be known as the Kiangnan Cement Factory is soon to be erected in Nanking, according to a *Chekai* dispatch. The capital will amount to \$2,400,000. A number of prominent Government officials are on the Board of Directors.

4. *Motor Car Factory in China.*

ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL NOTES

Negotiations were recently reported under way between the Ministry of Industries in Nanking and the representative of an unnamed American motor

car manufacturer concerning the establishment of an assembling plant on Chinese soil. An agreement in principle is said to have been reached.

COMMERCE

Cuba to Promote Tobacco Sales in China: For the purpose of promoting the sale of Cuban tobacco products in the Far East, the Government of Cuba plans to establish a commercial agency

in Shanghai, according to *United Press*. The Cuban representatives in Shanghai is expected to conduct an active sales promotion campaign and will also organize a group to import Cuban tobacco.

FINANCE

Central Trust Bureau is Inaugurated: Organized for the purpose of handling all the non-banking activities of the Central Bank of China, the Central Trust of China was formally opened for business on October 1. Its capital of \$10,000,000, fully paid up, has been supplied by the Central Bank. The bureau has four departments, Trust, Savings, Purchasing and Accounting. Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance and Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, is Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Thriftcor Bank Suspends Payments: Following heavy withdrawals as the result of the general exodus of Russians from Harbin in recent months, the Thriftcor Bank, a Russian savings institution with branches in Shanghai, Harbin and Hailar, failed to open its doors on October 5. A notice stated that an urgent meeting of the Directors the night before had decided to liquidate the institution. Although the bank held a charter issued by the State of Nevada, U. S. A., all its officers were Russian, its business was almost entirely Russian, and it was not registered in

the American Consulate General as an American firm. Directors pointed out the liquid condition of the bank's assets, as the result of which seventy per cent. of the depositors were paid off before it became necessary to close the doors.

New Twenty-five Cent Notes Are Popular: General approval has been expressed at the decision of the Central Bank of China to issue twenty-five cent notes for general circulation. Slightly bigger than the present twenty cent notes, the new currency was found to be of great assistance in converting small money into big money. The notes are printed by the Chung Hwa Book Company, and bear both Chinese and English legends.

New Issue of Bank Notes is Approved: Approval of a new issue of five dollar notes, amounting to \$10,000,000, has been obtained by the Bank of China from the Ministry of Finance, according to *Central News* of October 14. The new currency will bear Shanghai as the place of issue.

AGRICULTURE

Cotton Improvement Board is Organised: All cotton experiment stations in North China are shortly to be taken over by the newly formed Hopei Provincial Cotton Improvement Commission, the Board of Directors decided at their first meeting, held in Peiping on September 23. For the improvement of growing conditions, 3,000,000 piculs of cotton seeds of superior quality will be bought by the commission for free distribution among the farmers. The technical section of the group will deal with matters pertaining to the expansion of cotton fields, cotton production, experimentation, the devising of plans and the supervision of cotton enterprises, says a *Kuomin* report.

Nanking University Distributes Seed: Despite the fact that more than 40,000 catties of improved wheat seed are being distributed by the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking there is still a demand for considerable quantities. The corn crop is reported to be unusually good this autumn and it is expected that after threshing there will be a large quantity of seed of "Chinese Yellow," a selected local variety, for distribution. The seed laboratory equipment of the College has been augmented by the arrival of new apparatus from the United States, facilitating the development of the seed multiplication and distribution programme.

CONSTRUCTION

New Hardoon Building Is Planned:

Rising on the site of the old Hall and Holtz building on the corner of Nan-king and Szechuan Roads, a structure to be known as the Liza Hardoon Building is soon to be erected, the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury* reported on October 18. The project will be completed late next year. It is generally hailed as an important and significant sign of better times ahead. When the present building is demolished considerable land will be surrendered for street widening and traffic at that point is expected to benefit greatly.

Included in the many ultra-modern features of the Liza Hardoon Building will be complete air conditioning, using a fully automatic system of temperature and humidity control. The entire ground floor is reported to have been leased to the Chase Bank for its headquarters in the Far East.

New Wayfong House Opens in

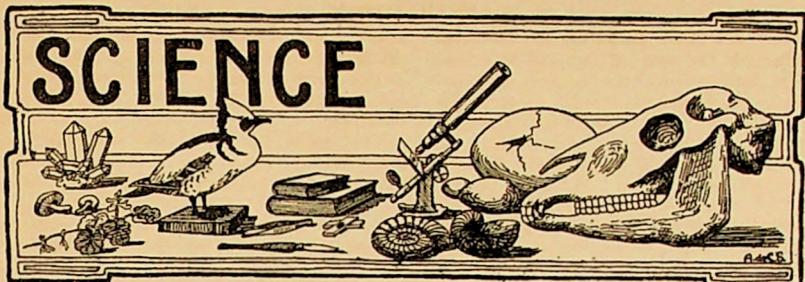
Hongkong: Before a large crowd of notables the Acting Governor of Hongkong, Mr. N. L. Smith, on October 10 officially declared the new \$7,000,000 head office of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation open for business. The old building which has been completely outgrown is fifty-two years old. The present structure faces Statue Square, in the centre of the city of Victoria, and directly overlooks Hongkong Harbour. Two bronze lions, somewhat similar to the pair which have attracted the superstitious reverence of

lower class Chinese in Shanghai, are established on either side of the Des Voeux Road entrance. They were modelled and cast by Mr. W. W. Wagstaff of Shanghai.

The main tower of the building is 220 feet in height and the entire building is air conditioned. The main entrance is protected by a pair of magnificent bronze gates, while the polished steel door guarding the safe deposit vault weighs twenty tons. It is so finely balanced, however, that a touch of the hand will swing it open or closed. The vaults are entirely proof against breaking and are protected by a number of signal and alarm devices.

Big Hotel in Tokyo is Planned:

In order to accommodate visitors to Tokyo on the occasion of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire and the hoped-for Olympic Games in 1940 an outstanding hotel worthy of its position in a world capital is soon to be erected, says the *Japan Times*. It will be jointly financed by the Mitsui, Mitsubishi and other interests, and will be controlled by the Ministry of Railways. A site in the Marunouchi district, near Tokyo Station, has tentatively been picked. The completed structure will have 500 rooms and an assembly hall with a seating capacity of 1,000. It is intended that this hotel shall cater to business visitors to Tokyo, rather than pleasure-seeking tourists, who are already well taken care of at the Imperial Hotel.



THE GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM IN PEIPING

BY

ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY

One of the most interesting institutions in Peiping is the Geological Museum, situated at 9 Ping Ma Ssu in the West City. For some reason, however, one does not hear much about it. It is not one of the places tourists are urged to visit. None of the guide books so much as mention it. Yet in it are to be seen such items of world-wide interest as the original cranium of the now famous "Peking Man," excavated from a cave in the nearby hills a few years ago, and claimed to be one of the oldest relics of true man so far discovered. Other fascinating objects reposing in glass cases in this establishment are the fossilized skulls and skeletons of strange prehistoric animals, telling of periods when the part of the earth's surface now occupied by China and Mongolia supported faunas altogether different from that prevalent to-day, in most cases far richer and more varied. For instance, there was the age of great reptiles when dinosaurs of every description inhabited the shores of ancient lakes, laying their eggs in the sand, fighting amongst themselves, the flesh-eating forms armed with terrible teeth and claws preying upon the herbivorous species which were protected by heavy coats of armour or immense horns and spines, and nearly all of sizes far exceeding anything on earth to-day. Then there were the monster mammals of a later age, the mastodons, the shovel-toothed elephant, the mighty rhinoceroses, the unbelievably gigantic *Baluchitherium*, greatest mammal that ever trod the earth, capable of standing comfortably over a full-sized rhinoceros, peculiar forms of horses, deer, bovids and carnivores—the remains of these and many others may be seen in the Geological Museum in Peiping. Still later came the time when the great deposits of *loess* were laid in North China, a period of drought and constant winds from the Central Asian deserts, a period when ostriches, considerably larger than the present day species found in Arabia and Africa, wandered over the sandy wastes and left their eggs buried in the *loess* dust and preserved for modern geologists to discover and place on exhibition for the benefit of wondering tourists.

The fossil remains, too, of various plants which existed in the age when China's valuable coal deposits were being formed may be seen

neatly arranged and docketed in this unique institution, as well as fossil shells, ammonites, trilobites, sea-urchins, crinoids, corals and other marine forms speaking eloquently of still earlier periods when this general region lay deep beneath the ocean.

Those interested in China's mineral resources may see ores from all parts of the country, gathered in the course of careful surveys carried out by Chinese and foreign geologists during the past two decades; or they may examine innumerable examples of coal from the different fields which form so important a part of China's potential wealth.

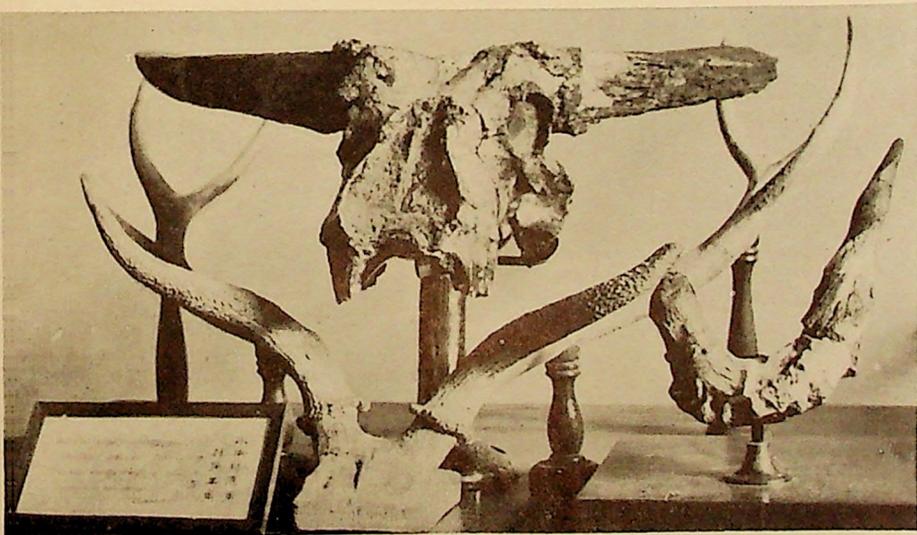
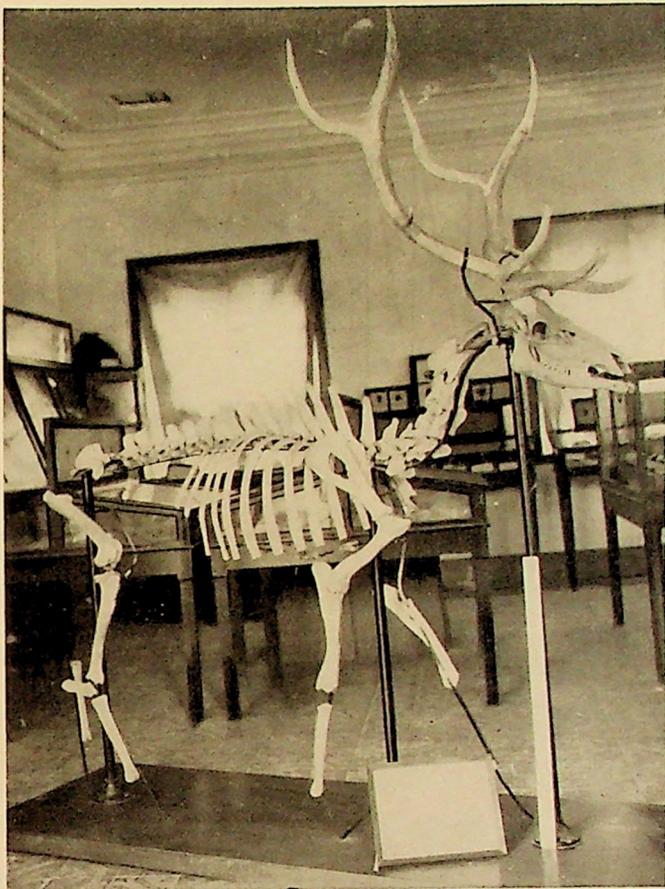
It will come as a surprize to the ordinary visitor to find such a museum in Peiping, and he will naturally ask how came it there and who is, or was, responsible for its existence? The answer is to be found in the history of the National Geological Survey of China. This important Government institution was founded in 1916 as the logical outcome of the formation in 1912 by the Ministry of Industry of a Subdivision of Geology and a School of Geology. Dr. V. K. Ting, the famous geologist, was the first Director of the Survey, and during his able administration were laid the foundations of what has turned out to be China's foremost accomplishment along the lines of scientific research. The Geological Survey of China and the publications it has issued are equal to similar work done in any country of the West. With Dr. Ting were associated such well known authorities as Dr. J. G. Andersson, now one of our leading archaeologists but formerly geology and mining advisor to the Chinese Government, Dr. C. C. Wang, prominent Chinese geologist, and many others. Later came Professor A. W. Grabau, one of the world's most famous palaeontologists, to assist in the great work of the Survey, as well as the late Dr. Davidson Black, whose work led to the discovery of the remains of "Peking Man" by W. C. Pei. Père Teilhard de Chardin, S.J., Dr. E. T. Nystrom, Dr. E. Norin and many other prominent scientists from Europe and America also came to work with the Geological Survey. The bulk of the work, however, must be laid to the credit of Chinese scientists, who have succeeded in setting up a standard of attainment in geological, palaeontological and other related branches of research that will be hard to surpass. It is impossible to mention them by name here: the list would be too long.

The National Geological Survey of China issues several notable series of extremely well got up publications, most important of which, perhaps, is its *Palaeontologia Sinica*. Then come the *Geological Bulletin*, *Geological Memoires*, the *Soil Bulletin*, the *Seismological Bulletin of the Chiu-feng Seismic Station*, *Contributions from the Cenozoic Research Laboratory*, *Contributions from the Sin Yuan Fuel Laboratory*, various miscellaneous publications and maps. The first three of these now run into many volumes, *Palaeontologica Sinica* comprising four series, namely, A, Fossil Plants; B, Fossil Invertebrates; C, Fossil Vertebrates; and D, Ancient Man in China. The information contained in all these publications is phenomenal. Authorities from all over the world have contributed papers.

Besides the Museum and various Laboratories the Geological Survey has a splendid Library housed in a separate building. This provides students of geology and related subjects with all the literature they

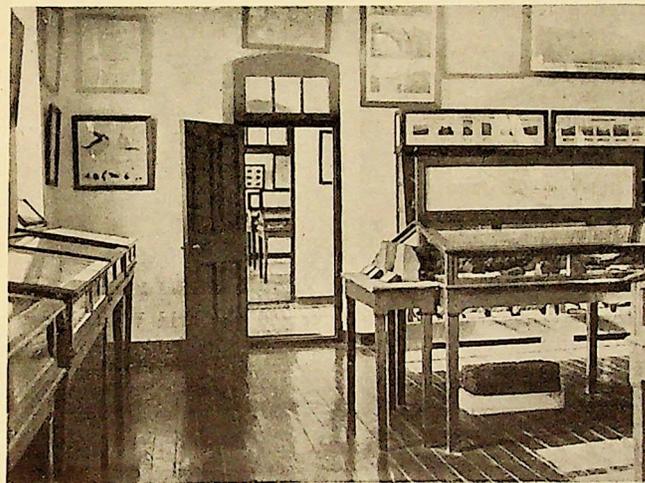
THE GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM
AT PEIPING

A large Deer of the Wapiti Type once roamed the Hills of Northern Shensi. Here is shown the Fossil Skeleton of a magnificent Stag found in that Area and now mounted in the Geological Museum in Peiping. The Representative of this Type of Deer found in North and West China to-day is scientifically known as *Cervus canadensis kansuensis*, Pocock.



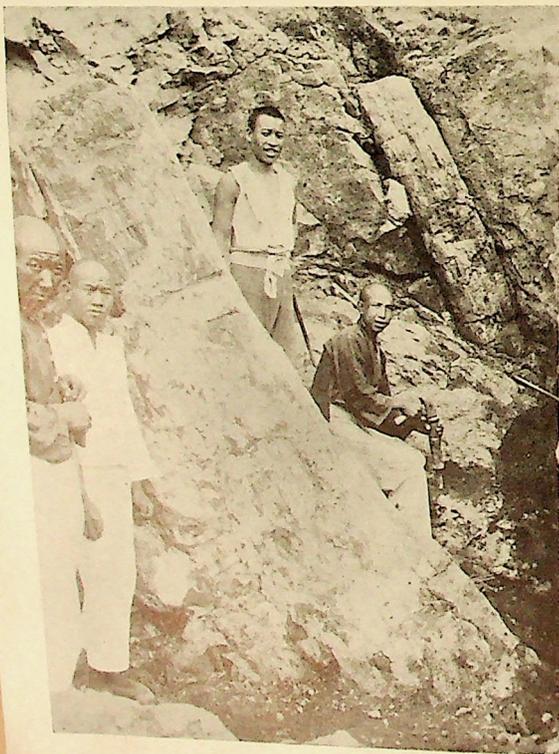
Fossil remains of an extinct Buffalo (*Bubalus tielhardi* Young) and a Sika Stag (*Cervus [Sika] grayi*, Zdansky) from Chou-kou-tien, the famous Site where "Peking Man" was discovered. The Specimen on the extreme Right represents the Horn-cores of a prehistoric Antelope (*Spirocerus peii* Young) from the same Site.



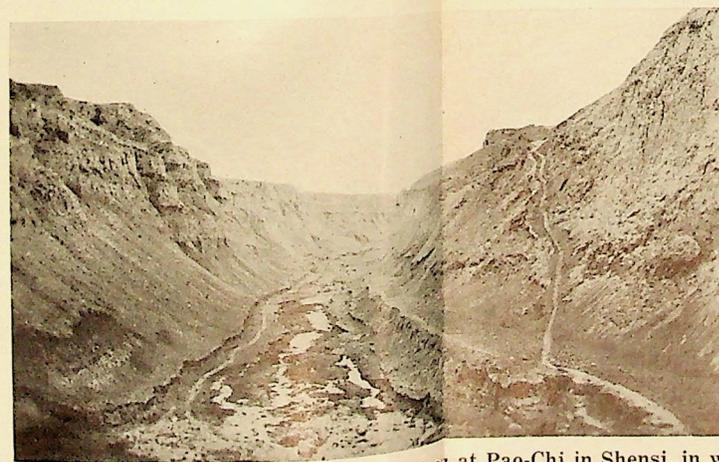


Above is a View of an almost peneplained Limestone Formation at Ssu-shui in Honan examined by Members of the Geological Survey of China.

On the Left and Below are shown interior Views of the Geological Museum in Peiping, where Minerals, Rock Samples and Fossils from all over China and Mongolia are well displayed in Glass Cases.

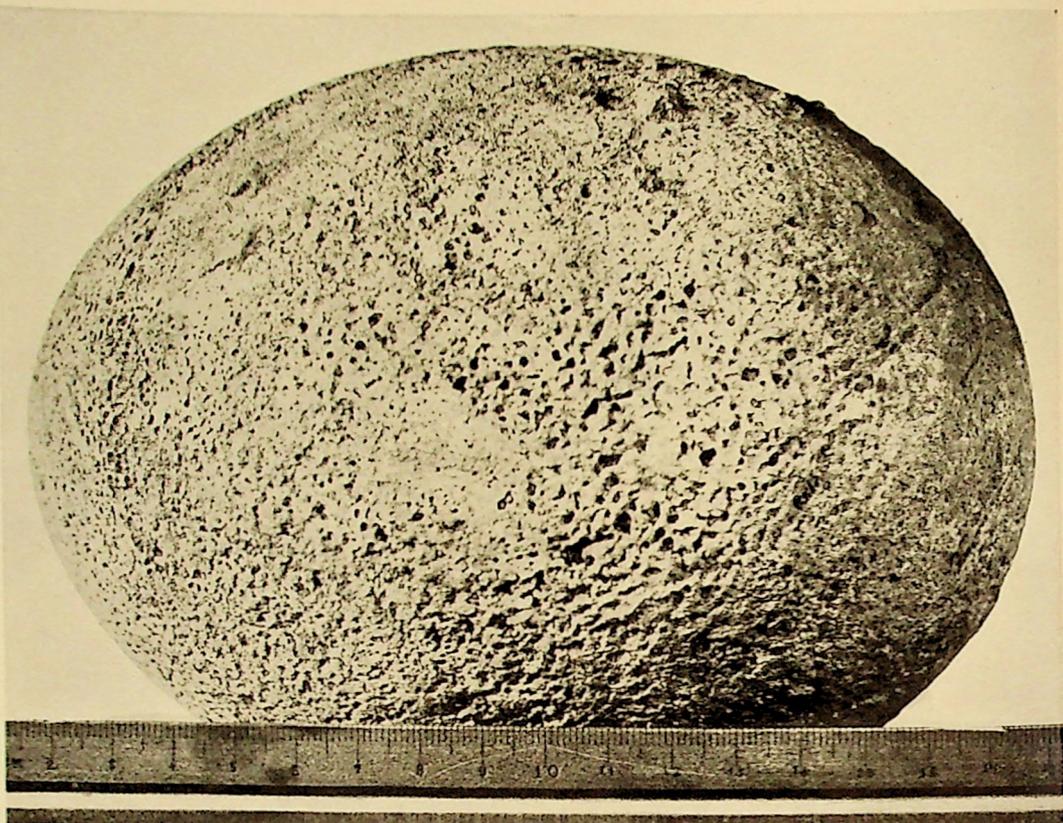


A good Example of Cross-bedded Sandstone found by Members of the Government Geological Survey in the Lai-wu District in Shantung. On the Left may be seen some large Fossil Tree Trunks being excavated in the Wai-lai District of Chahar, Inner Mongolia.



A Deep Valley or Ravine in the Loess Plateau at Pao-Chi in Shensi, in which Province this strange Formation is to be seen at its Best.





A Fossil Egg of the giant Ostrich (*Struthio anderssoni*) which roamed the arid Wastes of North China at the Time when the great Deposits of *Loess* were being laid down. This Specimen was found by Members of the Geological Survey in Honan. The Presence of this Bird tells clearly of a Period when North China must have been a Desert, though immediately before its Time and directly after very different Conditions prevailed, as shown by the Presence of such Animals as the Buffalo and the Elephant.



A Fossil Fish from Locality 14 at the Chou-kou-tien Site excavated by Members of the Cenozoic Laboratory of the Geological Survey, Peiping.

THE TIGER MOSQUITO IN SHANGHAI

need, no expense having been spared in making it complete and every effort being put forth to keep it up to date.

In this short account of a very interesting and useful institution it is impossible to do the subject justice, but enough, perhaps, has been said to stimulate the desire of the casual visitor to Peiping to include the Geological Museum in his tour of inspection. He will not be disappointed, and will, when he has been through its galleries and halls, be ready to admit that China has something to be proud of in this demonstration of the splendid work done by her geologists in the two decades since the Geological Survey of the country was inaugurated.

THE TIGER MOSQUITO IN SHANGHAI*

BY

R. C. ROBERTSON, M.D., D.P.H., and STEPHEN M. K. HU, M.S., sc.D.

The mosquito which probably annoys us most in Shanghai is the little black one with silvery white stripes popularly, or, rather, unpopularly, called the tiger mosquito. The members of this species have been unusually troublesome pests during the past summer and autumn, and most of us have had painful reminders of their voracity. This particular mosquito does not await the evening hours to steal her repasts, but makes for our uneasiness during those forty winks which we may allow ourselves after luncheon. Most of our summer mosquitoes are more conventional, and regulate their meal hours to the hours of darkness, when they can make good their escape more readily. Not so the tiger mosquito, which has the audacity to attack us in broad daylight. She is bold and daring and it takes all our prowess with the swatter to score against the elusive little devil. Her self confidence is supreme and tactical ability in guerilla warfare amazing.

The tiger mosquito, known scientifically as *Aedes albopictus* (Skuse), as the name indicates, is a black creature with distinct white markings. There is a conspicuous silvery white line along the middle of the thorax, in line with another at the back of the head. Examine at close range the next tiger mosquito which you may not have smashed to an unrecognizable pulp, and you will see the distinctive scheme of decoration. Without the help of a hand lens you can readily see the legs elegantly banded with white rings. Look at the sides of this brilliantly marked creature and observe the bright spots on the thoracic wall and the silver-banded abdomen.

The male can be distinguished by his more bushy antennae. Note that his palps, those along side of the proboscis, are longer than those of the female. As he is not ferocious like his better half, his mouth parts are rather undeveloped, not being fitted for puncturing the skin. The male has shorter and less developed wings than the female. He is a harmless creature and quite devoid of bloodthirsty inclinations.

*Contribution from the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research, Shanghai.

His diet being vegetarian, he prefers sweet nectar and fruit juice. He need not be so quick and agile in his flight, and is a frail creature compared with the robust female. The latter is equipped for a much more ambitious rôle in the scheme of things. She has to nourish a fat brood of eggs, and has to adventure on dangerous expeditions in search of her victims for meals of blood.

Should the reader find tiger mosquitoes as unfriendly companions in his room, he may rest assured that the breeding places are not far away, very probably in his own garden or in that of his immediate neighbour. The tiger mosquito has enjoyed a long acquaintance with man. This is indicated by her domesticity and adaptability to our ways. Having acquired a taste for our blood, she has developed innumerable tricks the better to steal her meals off us and "get away with it." For instance she does not herald her approach by buzzing and singing as some other less wary mosquitoes are apt to do. She does not intend to give herself away. She believes that silence is the better part of discretion when she is out for blood.

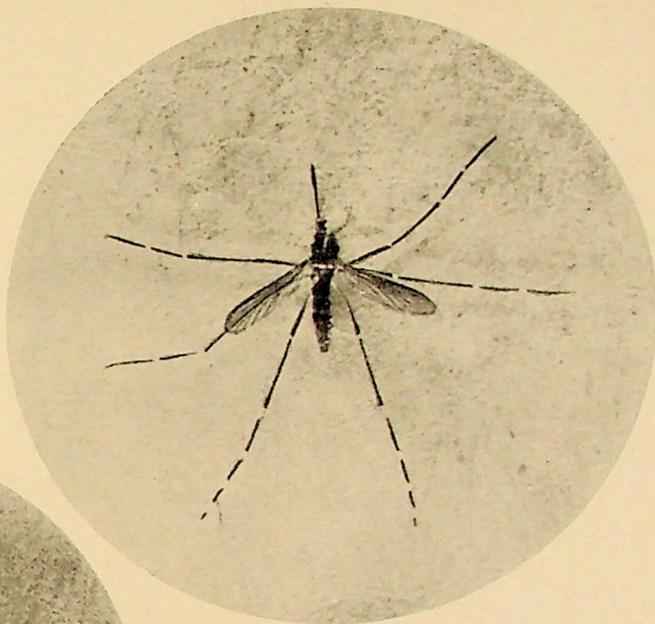
Apparently full of a knowledge of the ways of man, the tiger mosquito does not plan her attacks indiscriminately. She appears to know where our weak spots are, as well as where it is dangerous to alight. From the experience of many a bite during these summer months, we are inclined to conclude that the tiger mosquito generally lands on those portions of our anatomy where we will be least able to reply so immediately with a slam. In most instances she prefers to settle on our legs. By the time we bend over in our attempts to squash her she has been sufficiently warned by our movements as to what is coming, and off she goes, much to our chagrin. She seems to know that the lower portion of the leg is the safer, as there must be more bending to do if her presence is unduly noticed. Even when we are wearing shorts, we are likely to be more bitten about the ankle than about the knees. The bare skin about the knees is scarcely enough to tempt her. She would rather play safe and insert her needle-like blood-sucking apparatus through the crevices of the stockings further down. The back of the neck is another choice spot for her attention. Other spots that she is likely to land on are those where there would be considerable commotion on our part if we should make an attempt to get at the little beast, such as the back of the elbow.

There is another life-saving trick of the tiger mosquito. Her biting is generally painless while she is at it. We hardly know that we are being bitten unless we actually happen to see the creature at her meal, whereas with some other mosquitoes we may feel their bites as soon as they are made, and so have time to avenge ourselves on the invaders. While enjoying herself at her meal, a mosquito is generally off her guard, at which time a slap at her may meet with more chance of success. As this is a rather critical period for the mosquito, the painlessness of the tiger mosquito's bite serves in not attracting fatal attention during her weak moments.

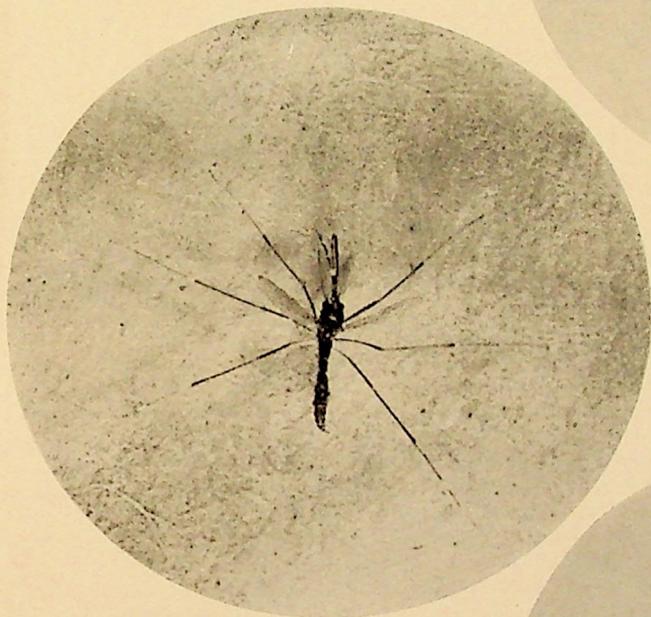
The local breed of tiger mosquito has often an annoying habit of not completely satisfying her appetite at one bite. It may take several nips in rapid succession before the effect of the first bite is felt, so that, by the time we commence to feel the itching of the first,

The Tiger Mosquito of Shanghai, whose scientific Name is *Aedes albopictus* (Skuse).

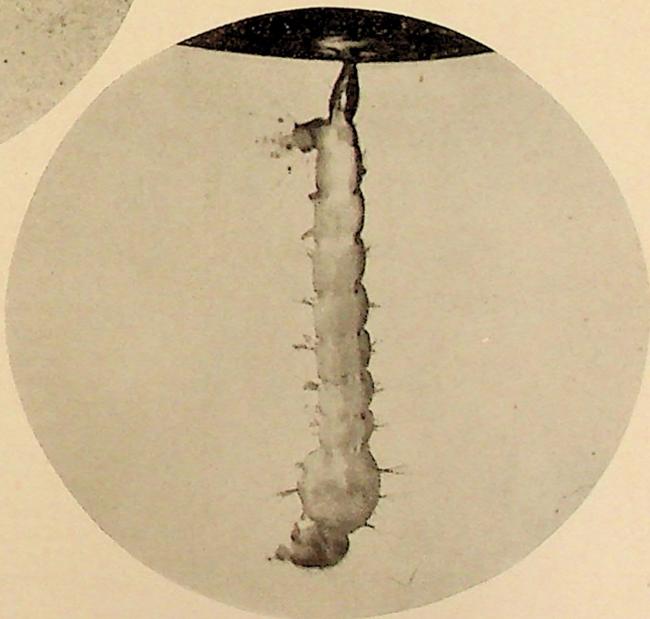
Photographs by R. V. Dent,
A. R. P. S.



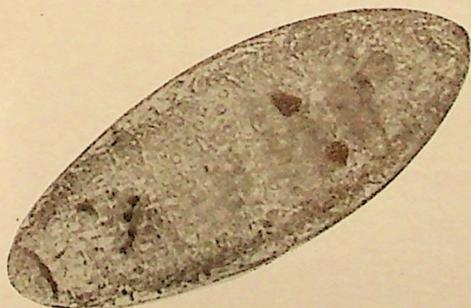
The Female Tiger Mosquito. Note the insignificant Antennae and the formidable Proboscis with which she jabs her Victims and sucks their Blood.



The Male Tiger Mosquito. His Antennae are much more pronounced than those of the Female and more feathery, while his Mouth Parts are not adapted to puncturing the Human Skin.



The Larva of the Tiger Mosquito assumes an almost perpendicular Position when it reposes Head downwards at the surface of the Water with its Breathing Tube protruding to obtain Air.



The single Egg of the Tiger Mosquito greatly enlarged.

THE TIGER MOSQUITO IN SHANGHAI

we may find that we need to apply soothing lotion to several separate lumps. Or she may dart off and attack us later again and again, so that the repeated activities of but a single insect may give us the impression that there is a battalion of tiger mosquitoes in ambush in the room.

This common habit of our tiger mosquito in taking short intermittent bites may be one reason why we do not feel her attack while it is actually taking place. The irritating effect of a mosquito's bite is due mainly to the injection of an anti-coagulating substance from the salivary glands of the mosquito which helps in maintaining a free flow of blood while her sucking apparatus is in operation. This is the substance left behind which causes the irritation and swelling subsequent to a mosquito's bite, rather than the mere puncturing of our skin at the initial attack. We usually start suffering from this after-effect very soon after the mosquito's bite. But by the time we commence feeling the irritating effect from the short bite of a tiger mosquito, the pest has safely made her escape, whereas the long bite indulged in by a member of some other less cautious species may betray her while she is still at her gory meal. We have seen a specimen of our rather sluggish local species of *Anopheles*, or malaria carrying mosquito, so intent on filling herself with blood that she would not budge unless she was actually swept away. Even our local night-biting *Culex* is less agile than our tiger mosquito. It is rather intriguing to see specimens of *Culex pipiens* engorging themselves so full of blood that they barely manage to roll over on their backs after having partaken of their meal, not being able to fly off with such a heavy load of blood within them. Mosquitoes which do their biting only under the cover of the darkness of night, when we are usually fast asleep, may not need to develop such adaptability as the day-biting tiger mosquito.

Another adaptation of the tiger mosquito to day-biting habits is her elusiveness. She does not believe in making herself noticeable if she can help it. The night-biter can afford to fly gently about in the darkness all over the room. When the lights are on at night, we can at times actually grasp one of these night-flyers while she is in the air. But try and catch a tiger mosquito in broad daylight while she is on the wing and you will find it a strenuous game of hide and seek. When it looks as if you surely must have caught the pest, you are faced with an empty palm. These little compactly built creatures are able to execute aerial acrobatics that are quite beyond us. Instead of floating about in the air, where they will be easily seen in broad daylight, they will be darting swiftly about from one dark corner of the room to another. Under the dining room table is a favourite rendezvous for them.

We may seem to be giving undue credit to the tiger mosquito for her intelligence at beating us time and again in a battle of wits. However, it is simply a matter of instinct on the part of the little pest. The mosquito is born with her bag of tricks, so to speak, in order that she may by automatic action save her life when it is threatened.

From long association with man, the tiger mosquito evidently has acquired the knack of stealing meals off us with little for us on our part to say or do in the matter. Having acquired a day-biting habit, the odds against the survival of the species in the process of evolution

were great. Thus arose a need for greater adaptability to the ways of her host if the race of the tiger mosquito was to be perpetuated. In adapting themselves for generations to the safest ways of satisfying their appetites off man without being exterminated in the attempt, certain species which were most successful in the past have handed on their best tricks to posterity. The mechanism of all this may be explained by the laws of the survival of the fittest and the passing on of acquired characteristics which have proved useful to the race. On the other hand one can explain it by a series of sudden mutations. In fact, we have here a debatable point, and one which has divided naturalists into two schools of thoughts with respect to somewhat more ponderous topics than the tiger mosquito. The final result, however, is the same, and unfortunate and inhuman as it may seem, we have here in this lowly and virulent species an unedifying example of the success of the policy of continuously "getting away with it."

The tiger mosquito appears to have arranged her propagation to suit her domestic surroundings. Other mosquitoes, such as our common *Culex pipiens*, usually do their mating out in the open spaces. The so-called swarming of mosquitoes, taking place about the time of sundown, is doubtless a familiar sight to most Shanghai residents. One usually sees this performance over one's lawn or over the grassy spaces of the public parks. These merrily dancing creatures are all males of the species. The young dandies apparently are showing off what fine fellows they are to their prospective mates, who are likely to be enjoying the spectacle somewhere about. The dance of the male mosquitoes is a dance of courtship. Watch closely one of these swarms about the time of twilight. Now and then you will see one of the females lurking nearby darting into the swarm of males and making off with her mate. It is a question whether the approaching bride does the selection once she has flown into the swarm of young dandies or submits to some chance male that claims her for his own. Once the couple are mated, and it takes little time for this public ceremony to be over with, together they float off in a love embrace on their mosquito honeymoon, leaving behind the swarm of dancing suitors.

The tiger mosquitoes, however, prefer to confine their mating to the privacy of their temporary host's residence as being more suited to their domesticated nature. No wild gypsy dances and merry making in swarms of hundreds for them. The males go about their ways, each by himself, and select their mates, or are selected, as the case may be, in solitude. This simpler form of mating, since it needs little space, can well take place within the confines of our houses, as the tiger mosquitoes would rather not wander about too far from their source of nourishment.

The simplicity of this form of mating habit makes it easy to breed generation after generation of tiger mosquitoes in the laboratory. They will mate even in the narrow confines of a test tube, whereas it is quite another matter to try to breed our other Shanghai species in the laboratory. There is not space enough indoors for the males to form into swarms. These less domesticated mosquitoes usually will not mate unless they can enjoy their own free ways of courting.

THE TIGER MOSQUITO IN SHANGHAI

In order to make sure that her offspring will not have to seek far and wide for possible nourishment the tiger mosquito generally lays her eggs in the immediate vicinity of our houses. Instead of looking about for some wayside ditch or pool for a suitable breeding place, as many of our other species do, the tiger mosquito prefers not to venture so far afield. Almost any sort of container about the house which happens to be holding some water may be chosen. In our study area in the Kaochiao district, we find them breeding in discarded jugs.

Apparently knowing that her young will need to be wriggling about in their aquatic home for a week or more, the tiger mosquito generally will only choose those containers in which the water will not dry up for a few days. So one is not likely to find the larvae in shallow pots or tin cans fully exposed to the sun. Those resting in some shady spot in the yard are preferred.

Any kind of container will do—old cans, broken pots or pans, jam jars, pickle bottles and other odds and ends that may be lying about in out-of-the-way corners of the yard or in some empty lot nearby. These are likely to be filled with water when it rains, and, if the water is not evaporated soon enough, they are likely to be breeding the summer supply of tiger mosquitoes. Barrels or *kongs* containing water for drinking or gardening purposes can breed these pests in sufficient abundance to provide the entire neighbourhood with more than enough of this form of summer annoyance. Empty flower pots in and around greenhouses should be inspected with care. The saucers of water beneath rockeries or pots of orchids are favourable breeding sites for the pest.

Even within the heart of the city we may find tiger mosquitoes bothering us in our offices. Considering how well these domestic pests can make themselves at home everywhere, this is not surprising. They may be breeding in stopped-up gutters about the buildings, or in empty pots lying about. The flooded concrete foundation spaces beneath some of our buildings may be a prolific source of larvae when there happens to be access to such unnoticed collections of standing water. Even spittoons about the building may serve as the home of these wrigglers, especially when janitorial diligence is lacking.

Some of our local forms of mosquito are rather particular in their choice of breeding places and generally are found only in certain types of water. For instance, the big black mosquito, *Armigeres obturbans*, the giant of our Shanghai species, usually will select water that is heavily polluted with organic waste, being found in the open latrines of farmers' houses or in their fertilizer *kongs*. Our malaria carrier, *Anopheles hyrcanus* var. *sinensis*, is seldom found to breed in artificial containers, preferring the water of rice fields, irrigation ditches and ponds. Our tiger mosquito also shows her own peculiarity in the choice of breeding places. We will not find her larvae in ditches and other types of natural ground water. She appears to avoid depositing her precious young ones where there would be a thousand and one dangers for them to face, not the least of which are ferocious water beetles, dragon-fly nymphs and the many larvae-eating fishes that regard them as so many dainty morsels to be enjoyed. Apparently she feels safer in depositing her eggs in an old tin can of left-over water, or some

such discarded receptacle; in fact she counts on human carelessness in the most cynical manner.

That the past may help to explain the present applies to the antics of our tiger mosquito as well as to human behaviour. The question arises as to how it came about that tiger mosquitoes developed such a preference for breeding in artificial containers. Let us consider where they were likely to be breeding before man, in his prehistoric days, invented pots and pans, certainly long before man cast his discarded tin cans at his neighbours cat. We submit that the probabilities are that they evolved by breeding in tree holes filled with rain water, and that they followed our distant hairy ancestors with interest when they commenced discarding wooden utensils for earthenware receptacles. Ever ready to profit by human failings and untidiness, the wretches have simply continuously regarded the domestic receptacles of man in the same light as the discarded rinds of fruit or cracked coconuts of our simian forefathers. Even to the present day tiger mosquitoes are rather attached to tree holes or the hollows in cut bamboos. They do not like ground water at all.

A somewhat similar theory has been advanced to explain how the yellow fever mosquito, *Aedes aegypti*, came to develop a like preference for such artificial sorts of breeding places. As the tiger mosquito is a close cousin of this infamous public enemy, a similar trend in the evolution of instinct in this direction may have occurred in both lines of the family.

In the foothills of Hangchow and other parts hereabout the tiger mosquito can be found breeding in prolific numbers in bamboo holes. The many stone holes on the rocky hills around West Lake are also favourable spots for this pest. We have found them breeding contentedly even in the odour of sanctity in some of the oblong granite troughs used as incense burners in the courtyards of temples.

Taking advantage of the tiger mosquito's preference for tree holes, we have set up some bamboo traps in our study area. By lining the bottom of these traps with dead leaves and filling them with rain water, we are assured of a good supply of these larvae whenever we need them for our laboratory investigations.

The tiger mosquito lays her eggs singly, instead of in groups in the form of a floating raft, as is the case with *Culex pipiens*. She usually deposits her eggs, which are without side floats, on the side of the container, about the edge of the water. *Anopheles'* eggs, which are deposited on the water surface, are provided with floats to keep them from sinking. The eggs of the tiger mosquito can stand a long period of dessication. When it rains again after several weeks of dryness, the eggs will still be viable and the larvae will be hatching out as if nothing had happened. This adaptability of its eggs enables the species to tide over any summer, no matter how dry it may turn out to be.

The young of the tiger mosquito require very little in the way of nourishment. They can flourish even in containers that are used for storing drinking water. By leaving some tumblers of clear water undisturbed in dark corners around our field laboratory, we usually find tiger mosquito wrigglers in them after a week or so. One would wonder

THE TIGER MOSQUITO IN SHANGHAI

how these larvae can thrive without any visible sign of food. However, they are able to obtain sufficient nourishment by feeding on the millions of microscopic bacteria that are sharing their aquatic homes with them. They also may be extracting soluble forms of organic nourishment from their liquid environment. Mosquitoes that emerge from such ill-nourished larvae are usually smaller in size than those that have been better fed during their young days. The tiger mosquito's larvae can thrive even in the water in old tree holes that is so saturated with decaying vegetation that it is just about coffee-coloured. Their ability to withstand this wide range of conditions enables the species to survive where other more fastidious mosquitoes would find conditions uninhabitable.

The elusiveness of the tiger mosquito begins in extreme youth. The larvae are not easily seen when we go about looking for them. As soon as we approach their breeding place, they dart down to the bottom of the water before we are near enough to see them. They usually rest in a position about perpendicular to the surface of the water. This enables them to head towards the obscurity of the bottom debris of their breeding spot all the sooner when danger approaches. The larvae of *Culex pipiens*, resting at an acute angle to the water's surface, are much slower in response to danger. Having made their escape, the tiger mosquito larvae hide themselves under dead leaves or any other debris that they can manage to find. They can thus remain hidden for quite a long time, but, sooner or later, they are forced to rise to the water's surface for more air. Then is the time to scoop them up, if it is desired to make a collection.

Receptacles that may be breeding tiger mosquitoes should be turned upside down if they cannot be disposed of immediately. Just emptying off the water may not be doing away entirely with their stocks of wrigglers. The larvae of the tiger mosquito, having all hidden themselves in the bottom debris at the first sign of disturbance, are mostly concentrated in the last few ounces of water that may remain in the container if we do not manage to empty it completely. Even then these tenacious wrigglers may be clinging to the moist bottom debris. Unless they are entirely dried up, another fall of rain, and they will be wriggling about happily again. One way of preventing tiger mosquitoes from breeding in water barrels which cannot very well be emptied, such as those used in water storage for gardening purposes, is to keep a few mosquito-eating minnows in each. These will take good care that any larvae which may hatch out will not have time to wriggle about very long.

The tiger mosquito is not only one of our worst Shanghai summer pests, but potentially is a dangerous disease carrier as well. In some parts of the world this particular species can be a transmitter of dengue. This is popularly known as break-bone fever, as one who is unfortunate enough to be bitten by a mosquito infected with this virus, will be likely to feel as if he were on the rack. Dengue is not uncommon in Southern China, as cases have been annually reported to occur in Foochow. Fortunately in Shanghai, we hear little of it, but it has been found to occur in Hangchow and Ningpo. As we have plenty of tiger mosquitoes in this region, the possibility of dengue spreading in Shanghai is one not to be disregarded.

The tiger mosquito may also be a potential carrier of a more deadly disease, yellow fever. Experimental studies carried on by Dinger at Amsterdam, working with laboratory monkeys, have proved that *Aedes albopictus* obtained from Java can transmit this dread scourge of mankind from a diseased to a healthy animal. This species is thus under rather strong suspicion. Should the tiger mosquitoes of this part of the world likewise be found to be possible transmitters of yellow fever, then we must consider it as a dangerous pest. Although the endemic area of yellow fever in West Africa is a long way off, there is just the possibility that aerial transportation, which is rapidly developing, will afford a link by which the virus might be introduced into China.

ON THE UNRECORDED MALE OF THE BAT FLEA
ISCHNOPSYLLUS TATEISHII SUGIMOTO
(*SIPHONAPTERA*)*

BY

CHI-YING LIU

Last winter I received several vials of fleas from Mr. F. S. Lee, then Assistant Entomologist of the Bureau of Entomology at Hangchow. Of the many fleas he sent to me for identification one pair was taken off a bat at Hangchow on July 15, 1934, and was found to represent *Ischnopsyllus tateishii* Sug. Sugimoto described only the female of this species from Formosa in 1933, and since then the male has remained unknown. The discovery of the male is, therefore, very interesting, and adds to our knowledge of the phylogenetic relationships and geographical distribution of this species. It may not be out of place to describe the characteristics of the male, especially the genitalia and chaetotaxy, which are so important in the classification of the *Siphonaptera*, and at the same time to add to the original description of some salient features of the female. It is my pleasant duty here to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Lee for his kindness in supplying me with specimens from time to time.

ISCHNOPSYLLUS TATEISHII Sugimoto

Ischnopsyllus tateishii Sugimoto, 1933. *Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa*, XXIII, pp. 137-140, figs. 1-3 (♀). In Japanese with English resume.

1. MALE.

In its genital armature it is closely related to *I. hexactenus* Kolen. of Europe rather than to *I. comans* of China. However, it can be

*Contribution No. 2 from the Division of Entomology, College of Agriculture, National University of Chekiang, Hangchow.

UNRECORDED MALE OF THE BAT FLEA

separated from its allies without difficulty. It differs from *I. hexactenus* by its slender exopodite, its tapering manubrium with a pointed apex, its club-shaped eighth sternite and the possession of eight combs instead of six. Compared with the other Chinese species, *I. comans*, it can be distinguished by the shape of the exopodite and eighth sternite, the absence of long dorsal bristles near the apex of the mesonotum and the presence of a blade-like bristle near the apex of the eighth sternite.

Head. Maxilla truncate. Maxillary palpi longer than labial palpi, which are 5-segmented. The posterior apex of the internal preoral tuber is somewhat club-shaped. A frontal row of about sixteen minute setae situated along the membranous band of the front, the last seta being more prominent and projecting across the antennal groove. Above the anterior longitudinal portion of the internal preoral tuber and below the frontal row is a row of two minute setae; further back are scattered six minute setae. Still further back are three prominent bristles forming a triangle and another very stout bristle situated along the anterior margin of the antennal groove (at the middle of the second antennal joint) and extending beyond the club. Following this long bristle is a small seta. The scape of the antenna bears a row of three to four setae near its posterior margin and another larger one behind the middle of this anterior row. Close to and behind the posterior margin of the antennal groove are four setae. One longitudinal occipital row of three bristles extending obliquely from a little behind the middle of the scape to the lower apex of the head, the bristles increasing in size as they extend backward. An apical row of seven bristles, the long bristles more or less alternating with smaller ones.

Thorax. Pronotum with a submedian row of three bristles on each side, a posterior row of four larger bristles (the lowest being the stoutest and longest) between which are a few minute setae and, lastly, an apical comb of twenty-four spines. Mesonotum with two somewhat irregular rows of a few setae each and a short crowded apical row of four bristles. These apical bristles are not long at all, a characteristic which distinguishes the present species from *I. comans*. Mesopleurum with seven bristles, including the two near the spiracle. Metanotum with two rows of bristles (two and three on each side) and an apical comb of twenty-four spines. Metaepimeron with three rows of bristles (1, 2, 2-3); the last row of two or three bristles are crowded near the apex and, in case three are present, the two upper ones are much stouter than the lower one. The proportions of the lengths of all tarsi are as follows:

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Fore-tarsi	20	18	16	11	25
Mid-tarsi	55	36	24	14	28
Hind-tarsi	81	45	32	18	33

Abdomen. The first six abdominal tergites each bear an apical comb; the numbers of spines of each comb are: I. 14, II. 20, III. 17, IV. 10, V. 8 and VI. 10. Besides, each tergite bears on each side a row of bristles: I. 2, II. 4, III. 4, IV. 4, V. 4, VI. 4 and VII. 4, the lowest bristle of each tergite being a little below the spiracle. Each of the sternites IV. to VI. bears a row of three bristles on each side. Only one very long antepygial bristle present on each side.

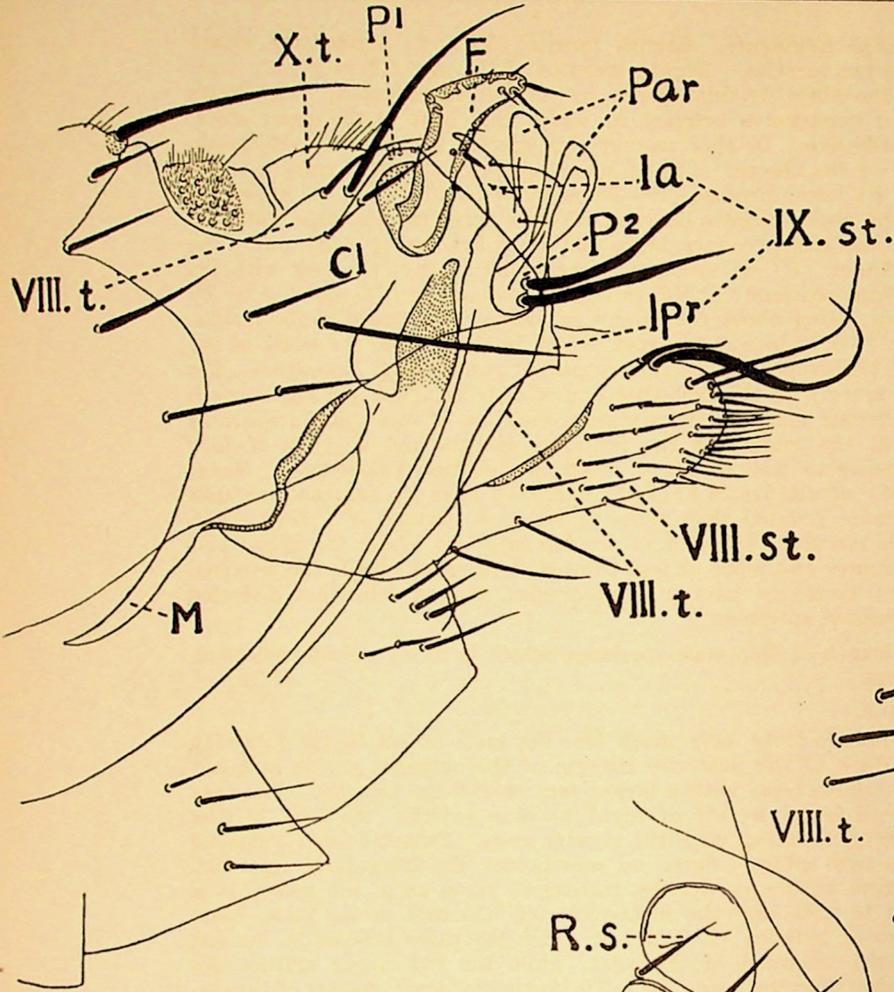


Figure 1. Modified Segments
of Male of *Ischnopsyllus tateishii*
Sugimoto

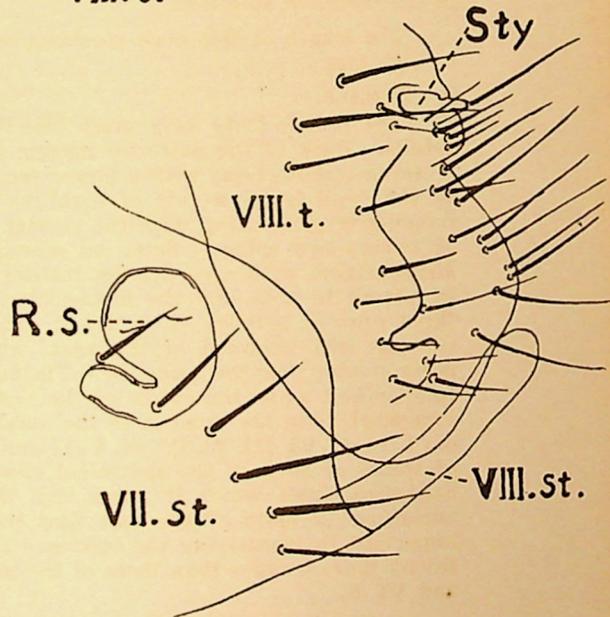


Figure 2. Modified Segments
of Female of *Ischnopsyllus*
tateishii Sugimoto

UNRECORDED MALE OF THE BAT FLEA

Modified Segments. Eighth tergite (VIII. t.) irregularly square and bears ten bristles. Eighth sternite (VIII. st.) differs greatly from those of the allies of this species by its club-shaped apex, which bears more than twenty-five bristles, of which that next to the upper apical one is blade-like. In this respect this species resembles *I. octactenus*. The apex of the clasper (C1) is square-shaped; its apical margin is not incurved, its lower process (P²) being more rounded than the upper one (P¹). The upper process bears at its apex three minute setae while the lower process has two very large and stout bristles of equal size. The movable finger (F) or exopodite appears as an inverted sock with the toes pointing posticad; it differs from *I. comans* or *I. hexactenus* by its slenderness, being about four times as long as it is broad at the middle. Moreover, it is widest at the apex, which is about twice the width of the middle of the exopodite. In this respect it resembles *I. hexactenus*. The posterior margin of the exopodite is distinctly incurved, but not so much so the anterior margin; its armature consists of one spiniform bristle situated at the middle of the posterior margin and a group of four apical bristles as well as a few small ones scattered elsewhere. Manubrium (M) of clasper is abruptly narrowed near its base and its apex is much more pointed than those of either *I. comans* or *I. hexactenus*. The ninth sternite (IX. st.) is divided into two lobes: the apical lobe (1a) is slender and more or less pointed at the apex; while the proximal lobe (1pr) seems to have a pointed apex, though somewhat distorted in the mounted specimen.

The length of this male specimen, which is in my private collection, is 1.83 mm.

2. FEMALE.

The female looks very much like the male except in the following details. Back of the posterior margin of the antennal groove is a row of seven minute setae with a larger seta behind the last one. The apex of the head bears a row of eight to nine bristles, the long bristles irregularly alternating with the shorter ones. Pronotal comb composed of twenty-two spines. Setae on mesonotum are irregularly scattered. Mesopleurum with nine bristles instead of seven as in the male. It is important to note that the metaepimeron, like that of the male, bears three rows of bristles (1, 2, 3), of which the three bristles in the last row are also crowded at the apex, while the two upper bristles are much stouter than the lower one. The metanotal comb consists of twenty-four spines, while the combs of the first six abdominal segments differ somewhat from the male as to the number of spines they are composed of: I. 14, II. 22, III. 18, IV. 14, V. 11 and VI. 10. Moreover, the numbers of spines of some of the abdominal combs disagree with those given by Sugimoto, from which it seems that they are subject to rather wide variation, in spite of the fact that the number of combs present is important in identifying the species. The abdominal tergites bear distinctly more bristles than those of the male: I. 2, II. 4, III. 5, IV. V. 5 and VI. 5.

Modified Segments. Seventh sternite (VII. st.) more or less resembles that of *I. comans*, but its lower apical margin is more incurved. It bears a row of six bristles. Eighth tergite (VIII. t.) almost as in

I. comans. The stylet (Sty), however, appears more slender than that of *I. comans*, being three and a half to four times as long as basally broad. Receptaculum seminis (R. S.) differs from that of *I. comans* in its larger head, which is longer than and about two and half times as abroad as the tail.

The length of this female specimen is 1.91 mm.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND REVIEWS

BIOLOGY

A Pangolin discovered in Nantao: Considerable surprise was occasioned recently amongst a number of workmen who were demolishing an old building in Nantao, the Chinese administered area on the Whangpoo River south of the French Concession in Shanghai, when they suddenly came upon a pangolin or scaly anteater curled up in the basement. The strange creature was placed in a cage and taken to the Nantao "Zoo," where it has since formed the centre of attraction of large crowds of inquisitive visitors. Many of the latter considered it to be some kind of fabulous monster, probably a dragon, on account of its armature of large scales and its powerful claws.

The pangolin is distributed all over China south of the Yangtze River, the Chinese form being known to science as *Manis pentadactyla dalmanni* Sundevall. Although actually fairly common it is not often seen because of its strictly nocturnal habits and retiring disposition.

How the specimen under discussion came to be living comfortably in the heart of a city, and what it lived on, are mysteries not easily solved. The food of the pangolin consists mainly of termites or white ants and the soft larvae of ordinary ants, which it secures by digging up the nests of these insects with the powerful claws on its front feet and inserting its excessively long tongue down the narrow galleries.

Either our specimen is a recent escape from captivity or it is a survival of the days when the Nantao area was not so heavily built over. That the pangolin existed in the Shanghai area till comparatively recent times is vouched for by Mr. O. S. Benbow Rowe of this city, who assures us that he has more than once seen specimens captured in the

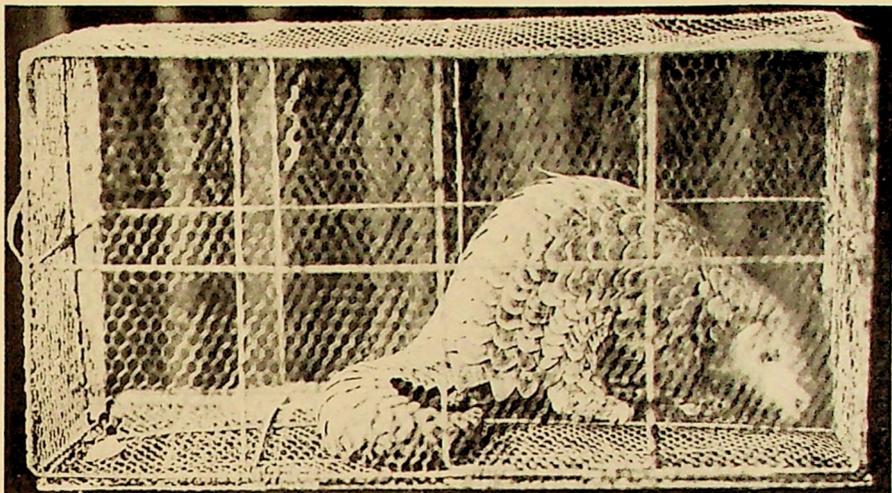
surrounding country by farmers, while some years ago one was actually caught in a trap for vermin on the estate on Great Western Road of his brother, Mr. E. S. Benbow Rowe, former secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The possibility of our pangolin being a recent escape is enhanced by the fact that these animals are constantly being brought in alive by country folk to sell to native medicine dealers, who use the scales in some of their concoctions, and will pay fairly good prices for them.

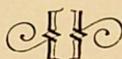
In the accompanying illustrations are shown photographs of the Nantao specimen, reproduced here by courtesy of the *China Press*.

Locusts rampant in Kiangsu: While Northern Kiangsu has been suffering from severe floods caused by the overflow of the Yellow River this summer the region south of the Yangtze, namely, the areas about Chinkiang, the capital of the province, Soochow, Wusih, Wukiang, Changshu, Kiangyin and Sungkiang, have been afflicted with the locust scourge. An estimate made by Mr. Tsai Peng-hua, entomologist of the National Agricultural Experiment Station, places the damage done by these insects as fifty per cent. of the total crops in the affected areas.

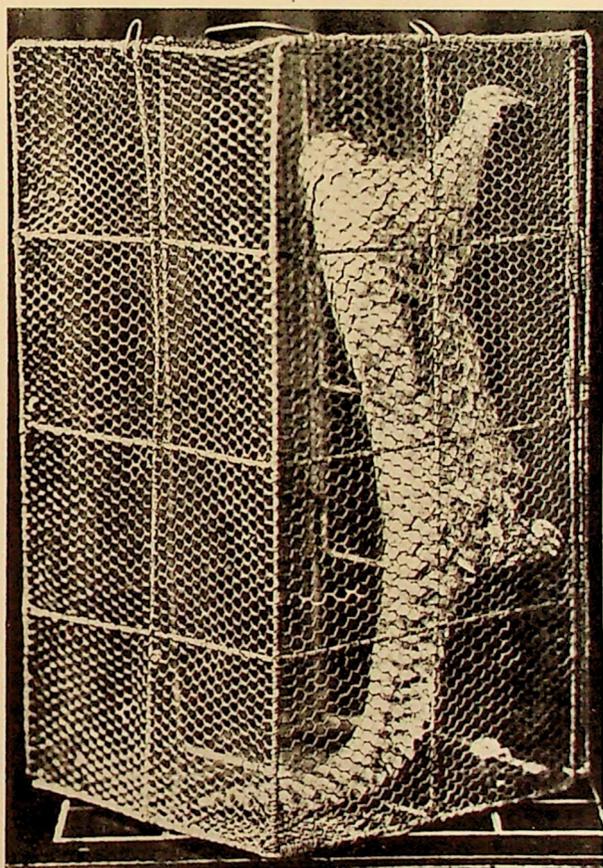
Meanwhile the well known authority on locusts, Mr. B. P. Uvarov, of the Imperial Institute of Entomology, London, declares that the world's locust menace can be eliminated and millions of pounds worth of crops saved by international co-operation and tackling of the problem. He is, of course, referring mainly to Africa, where international boundaries hamper the work of those engaged in locust destruction, but do not hold back the insects. In China things are



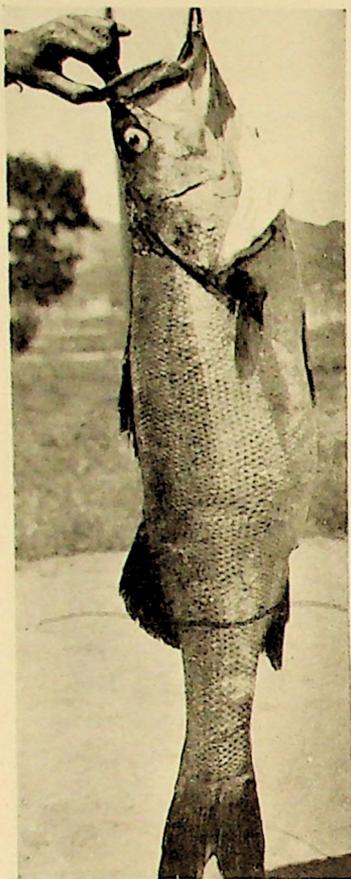
The Chinese Pangolin or Scaly Anteater, scientifically known as *Manis pentadactyla dalmanni* Sun-devall.



Some few Weeks ago Workmen engaged in demolishing an old House in Nantao, the Chinese Section of Shanghai on the Whangpoo, were startled at finding a strange scaly Monster hiding in the Basement of the Building. This turned out to be a Specimen of the Chinese Representative of the remarkable Group of Mammals known as the Pangolins or Scaly Anteaters. The



Animal was captured and taken to the Nantao Zoo, where it was photographed by a Representative of *The China Press*. Note the prehensile Tail, which is very muscular and can be used, not only as a clasping organ, but as a strong Support like that of the Kangaroo. The front Feet are armed with powerful Claws to assist the Animal in digging for its Food in the form of Termites, or White Ants, or the soft Larvae of ordinary Ants.



BASS FISHING AT WEI-HAI-WEI.



The Record Japanese Sea Bass for Wei-hai-wei, caught this Summer by Mr. N. W. Hickling of Shanghai. It weighed 18½ lbs.



Below are Mr. and Mrs. Hickling with the Record 18½ lbs. Sea Bass and a 9½ lbs. Fish, taken at Wei-hai-wei this Summer. Known to science as *Lateolabrax japonicus* (C. & V.) the Japanese Sea Bass is the most sporting Fish to be found along the China Coast.



different, and there is no reason at all why the Government should not inaugurate an anti-locust campaign that would very soon eradicate this pest. The habits of these insects and the way they form into swarms are now well known, as also are the means of combatting them. All that remains now

is to put the latter into effect. Fifty per cent. of Kiangsu's crops represents an enormous figure when we come to reckon what this province is capable of yielding, and there is now no longer any reason why such losses to China should take place.

SEISMOLOGY

Monthly Record of Earthquakes: Severe seismic disturbances in the Tovidora region of Tadjikistan near the Afghan border which occurred on October 8 and 15 caused the complete destruction of twelve villages and the death of over a hundred people. A *Tass* message from Moscow dated October 17 said that 112 dead bodies had been found buried in the debris up to that date, while the injured numbered 407.

Since October 18 the whole of Western Montana has been subjected to a series of earthquake shocks, the city of Helena particularly being affected. The latest and most severe of the 564 shocks recorded took place during the afternoon of October 31, resulting in two deaths. Previous to this two deaths only had

occurred, though scores of people were injured by falling debris. The damage in Helena is estimated at \$2,000,000, while the shocks were felt over a radius of 500 miles.

In a series of earth tremors that took place on the Ecuador-Colombia frontier on October 29 caused the deaths of many people in the towns of Tuqueres, Santa Ana, Guaitarillas and Illis, which were severely shaken. Many scores were injured. Quito in Ecuador also felt strong shocks, though no casualties or damage to property were reported.

On October 31 the city of Casso d'Adda in Northern Italy was rocked by violent seismic shocks, though no casualties occurred.

VOLCANOLOGY

Mount Aso, Japan, in Eruption: From Kumamoto in Japan came the news on October 9 that Mount Aso was still in eruption, the first outbreak having occurred on October 5. Fears were being entertained for the safety of the crops in the surrounding area, which were in

danger of being destroyed by the falling ash and dust. The first crater, which was formed on October 5, was showing signs of increasing in size, and it was from this that most of the volcanic material was being ejected.

METEOROLOGY

The Weather in China during October: With the exception of a few cloudy days and a little rain on occasions the weather in the Shanghai area was consistently fine during October. There has been no cold weather at all. Rain fell on the night of October 1, a few drops fell on October 5, about an hour's rain fell on October 8 at 1.30 p.m. and again late in the afternoon, there were intermittent showers on October 10, a little rain on the night of October 14 and some showers during the day and late at night on October 24. Except for the rain on the night of October 1 there was no really heavy or prolonged precipitation, and the month could be called a dry one. The mildness of the weather is evidenced by the fact that lilac bushes came into bloom, as also did the Forsythias, in the Shanghai area, while chrysanthemums were unusually advanced by the end of the month. So far no fires have been needed in houses. The minimum temperature record by us (Lucerne Road

in the Western District) during October was 51.0° F., the maximum 87.0° F.

The lack of news from other parts of China of any untoward meteorological conditions indicates that fine weather has prevailed during the past month throughout the country. The following exceptions may be noted, however. Heavy snow was reported from Tientsin as having fallen in the Tang-shan area on October 3, while snow had also fallen in Shensi and Kansu.

From Si-an Fu in Shensi came a report that a terrific gale had swept that area on October 18, on which date also several deaths from freezing in the streets were reported as having occurred in Harbin, North Manchuria.

A severe storm struck the Tsingtao area on October 25, doing damage to shipping, while a terrific gale with heavy downpours of rain and hail was reported as sweeping Northern Kiangsu during the few days preceding that date.

Unification of Weather Reports Planned: A *Chekiai* message of October 22 from Nanking stated that the Ministry of Communications was conferring with the Meteorological Research Department of the Academia Sinica with the object of unifying the administration of the various meteorological stations in China in order to furnish aviators with more

accurate weather reports. This will call for the installation of more wireless stations along the different air routes. It is proposed to establish a meteorological station at Sian Fu, capital of Shensi, at a cost of \$16,000, so as to study weather conditions in the territories of the North-west.

MEDICINE

Bubonic Plague Raging in Sinkiang: An outbreak of bubonic plague in China's most north-westerly province, Sinkiang, is reported to be assuming serious proportions, several thousands of people having already succumbed in the Khotan or Hotien area in the south. The Government at Nanking has instructed the National Health Administration to rush a medical unit to the stricken area with all speed. Meanwhile medical assistance from Soviet Russia has been arranged through diplomatic channels, the Russian doctors to be withdrawn on the arrival of the Chinese. No news later than October 23 is available.

Plague Continues in Fukien: A message from Foochow dated October 17 indicates that bubonic plague is still prevalent in the Yung-ting and other dis-

tricts in the south-west of Fukien. The National Government has been petitioned for a further appropriation of \$30,000 to fight the epidemic.

Shanghai Free from Cholera this Year: According to reports issued by the various Public Health Departments in Shanghai this city and port has been entirely free from cholera during the present year, not a single case having been reported. This constitutes a record, and must be due in no small measure to the precautions that have been taken by the medical authorities for the health of this huge community. These included wholesale inoculation against the disease during the spring and summer months, and the ensuring of supplies of clean water.

A. de C. S.

SHOOTING AND FISHING NOTES

SHOOTING

Hunting Grounds accessible from Peiping: While the Shanghai sportsman has always been envied because of the splendid shooting grounds available to him within easy reach of this city, he is not, on the whole, as fortunate as his Peiping confrere. The reason for this is that while the environs of Shanghai, immediate and more distant, have in the past offered splendid sport in the way of pheasant, snipe and duck shooting, the Lower Yangtze region provides very little in the way of big-game hunting. A few of our sportsmen have essayed serow hunting in the mountainous region to the west of Hangchow in Northern Chekiang with some success, while some years ago excellent wild boar shooting could be secured in the Chinkiang hills and westward towards Nanking. But this is about all that is to be had in this line from Shanghai.

Peiping, on the other hand, lies within comparatively easy reach of the wild sheep, blue sheep, goral and wapiti country of Suiyuan, the antelope country of Chahar in Inner Mongolia, and the game-filled mountains of Western Shansi, where wild boar and roedeer are exceedingly plentiful, and there is always a chance of picking up a handsome leopard.

Formerly the Imperial Hunting Grounds in what is now known as Jehol offered good sport in the way of sika, or spotted deer, roedeer, goral and an occasional black bear, but latterly this area has been ruined by the cutting away of the once magnificent forests.

Then, too, Peiping is not very distant from North Manchuria, where wapiti, grizzly and black bear, wild boar, goral, roedeer and even tiger are to be had.

Besides these opportunities for hunting big-game animals at no very great expenditure of time and money, Peiping offers good game-bird and wild fowl shooting. The abundance of pheasant, chukar and partridge in the mountains of Shansi is proverbial, and provides pleasant days of easy shooting between the more strenuous ones spent after the larger animals. Wild duck and geese are to be had in considerable numbers at such places as Huai-lai to the north beyond Nan-k'ou Pass, and, of course,

there are always good snipe patches to be found during the season in the immediate vicinity of the city itself. We must not omit to mention the lordly bustard that occurs in great flocks on all the plains of North China from November to March and offers excellent sport to those who will take the trouble to go after him.

One way and another the Peiping resident with a penchant for big-game or bird shooting can secure a lot of good sport if he goes the right way about getting it.

FISHING

Wanted, Specimens of the Tung Ling Trout: As long ago as 1877 Mollendorff in a paper published in the *Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* reported the occurrence of a trout in the waters of the Imperial Hunting Grounds, or Wei Chang, in the Jehol area. He gave it the generic name of the British trout, which is probably wrong; but from that day to this the true identity of the Tung Ling trout, as it may be called, has not been established scientifically. Various sportsmen and travellers visiting the Tung Ling or Eastern Tombs area and the forested country to the north, known as Hsin Lung Shan, have reported seeing this mysterious fish and even enjoying it at breakfast, but so far no specimens have been collected and preserved for scientific examination and identification. It has generally been assumed that it is *Brachimystax lenok* (Pallas), the spotted trout found in Manchuria and Eastern Siberia, but this has never been proved. On two visits to the area in question we failed to secure specimens, although we tried very hard both by examining the streams personally and by offering rewards to the local natives. Recently we have solicited the assistance of Mr. L. C. Arlington of Peiping to secure specimens, and he has made offers of substantial rewards to natives of Ma-lan-yü for samples of the fish, but so far without success. As this trout is almost the only salmonoid known to occur in China Proper

(that is if we can still call Jehol part of China Proper), our knowledge of the ichthyology of this country is not complete till it has been secured, preserved and properly identified. It might well turn out to be an entirely new species.

Mr. Hickling's Bass Catch at Weihai-wei: In our last issue we referred briefly to a record sea bass taken by Mr. N. W. Hickling of Shanghai at Weihai-wei last summer. We are now able to give pictures of this fish, which weighed 18½ lbs., and another weighing 9½ lbs. Two other good sized bass, weighing 11½ lbs. and 12¼ lbs., respectively, were also captured, the total season's catch amounting to 102 fish weighing altogether 421 lbs. The 18½-pounder was not measured, but the specimen weighing 12¼ lbs. measured 35½ inches in length and 18 inches in girth. It will be realized from these details that Weihai-wei offers extremely good sport to the ardent angler, for the Japanese sea bass, known scientifically as *Lateolabrax japonicus* (Cuv. & Val.) is an exceedingly good fighter, and calls for considerable skill both in getting him hooked and in bringing him to the net when hooked. We believe the favourite implements used by our China coast anglers are short steel rods with light lines furnished with spinning minnows. To be successful the angler has to know much about tides, tides and localities, as well as just how and where to cast his lure.

A. DE C. S.

THE KENNEL

The Peking Lion Dog or Tibetan Apso: Considerable doubt and confusion has reigned in Kennel Club circles as to

the proper designation of a certain type of dog variously known as the Tibetan, the Lhasa terrier and the Peking lion dog,

and officers of the Dog Shows held both in Shanghai and Peiping have been considerably exercised in their minds from time to time as to how to classify dogs of this type entered.

The matter has now been cleared up beyond doubt by a letter and photograph published in *Country Life*, London, for September 21, 1935, (Vol. LXXVIII, No. 2018), page 312. The letter is by no less a person than the great authority on dogs, Mr. A. Croxton Smith, and the photograph accompanying it is of what is commonly called in Shanghai a lion dog or Tibetan. That is to say, it resembles a Pekingese in size and general shape, but has a coat of long somewhat rough straight or only slightly curled hair, which gives it a very different appearance. The hair falls thickly over the eyes and hides the face generally. Mr. Croxton Smith says it is an "Apso Lhasa Terrier" of the type approved by the Kennel Club, the officials of which have agreed to the name "Lhasa Apso." The colour may be golden, honey, dark grizzle, slate, smoke, black, white, brown or parti-coloured.

There are quite a number of good examples of this breed in Shanghai and every year several are entered in the Dog Show. It may be suggested that official notice be taken both in Shanghai and Peiping of the proper designation of this attractive dog.

A very good drawing of a dog of this breed is given in a pamphlet entitled "Some Canine Breeds of Asia" by Dr. C. Walter Young of Peiping, well known breeder of chows. It is there called the Lhasa lion dog.

Peiping Active in Dog Registration:
About a year ago a statement appeared

in the *Peiping Chronicle* to the effect that over two thousand dogs had been registered in the Peiping area. The period for registration, it said, was to end on December 15, after which sixteen days' grace would be allowed for renewals or for new registration. Thereafter any dogs not registered were to be impounded. It would be interesting to know how matters now stand in this connection, and whether the streets of Peiping have been freed from the hordes of pariahs or wunks that are so characteristic a feature of most Chinese cities.

A Beautiful Boston Terrier: The September issue of *Town and Sportsman*, popular Shanghai publication, has on its cover the reproduction of a photograph by Dorothea Bertrand of a Boston terrier. This is "Kim," the property of Miss V. Pearson of Shanghai. Kim has an interesting history. He is from the well known B. & O. Kennels of Mr. and Mrs. A. de C. Sowerby, being the offspring of Elfrida and Bonzo, the latter owned by Mr. J. Harris of Shanghai. He won first prize in the Puppy Class for Boston Terriers in the Annual Dog Show held in Shanghai the year he was born under the kennel name "Blitzo," given to him because of a zigzag white streak down the back of his neck which looks like lightning. Going to Mr. Harris, he was sold to Mr. Makawa, the well known Japanese shoemaker on Broadway. Apparently he did not agree with other dogs, including an Alsatian, owned by Mr. Makawa, who in the end reluctantly parted with him to Miss Pearson, his present adoring owner. He now enjoys a lovely home and has grown into a very handsome dog, being of a fine dark bronze-brown brindle with splendid white markings.

THE GARDEN

Peiping Gardens: For the most part gardens in Peiping are very different from what is usually understood as a garden in Europe and America. Except in the case of foreign style houses in the Pao Ma Ch'ang area outside the city, and the American missionary compounds within, the residences of Peiping are provided with courts sur-

rounded on all sides by buildings or high walls, usually paved, and containing artificial ponds, rockeries and potted plants. In other words, they follow the traditions of the typical Chinese garden. In the missionary compounds already referred to the spacious grounds have been laid out along the lines of the informal garden of the West, and form an attrac-

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

tive feature in a city where every home is hidden within four high walls.

There are besides these private gardens a number of really beautiful public gardens and parks, a legacy from the days of imperial splendour, when Emperors lavished money on their pleasure grounds. These, of course, adhere to the Chinese idea of landscape architecture, from which the English school borrowed so freely, and truly wonderful effects are obtained. Lakes, rocks, woods and even hills have been created in a successful attempt to reproduce the beauties of natural scenery in areas originally devoid of all features of interest.

There are a number of difficulties confronting the horticulturist in Peiping, the two most formidable being the excessive dryness of the climate and the bitter cold of the North China winter. These make it almost impossible to grow lawns or any other kind of permanent ground cover, so that unsightly bare yellow earth pervades the scene during a considerable part of the year. To secure a pleasing scenic effect under such conditions is not easy, and recourse has been made to the use on a considerable scale of fantastically shaped rocks. There are few evergreens that can withstand the cold of the winter, and most trees and shrubs show only bare brown branches during this period.

In spite of all these difficulties Peiping gardeners succeed in producing a wide

range of splendid blooms from season to season, most noticeable of which, perhaps, are the chrysanthemums.

Shanghai Chrysanthemum Show Scheduled: The 48th Annual Chrysanthemum Show of the Shanghai Horticultural Society will be held this year in the Drill Hall of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps on Saturday and Sunday, November 16 and 17. It is expected that there will be a fine display, as the weather this autumn has been particularly favourable. There is only one fear and that is that it has been so mild that chrysanthemum plants in the Shanghai area are too advanced and may have gone past their prime before the days of the Show.

Lilac in Bloom: As an indication of the mildness of the weather during the past month, an instance may be cited, of lilac coming into bloom in a garden in the Western District of Shanghai during the latter part of October. A tree in Mr. A. de C. Sowerby's garden on Lucerne Road has produced over a dozen sprays of white lilac since the middle of October. The scent of these blooms is unusually strong, far stronger than in those produced by the same tree in spring. Two years ago the same tree bloomed in December. No ill effects were noted in that instance in the following spring, when the tree bloomed as usual.

A. de C. S.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

THE PEIPING INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS

Autumn Programme Announced: Towards the end of October the Peiping Institute of Fine Arts announced its programme for the autumn and early winter. This included an exhibition of Mrs. Bertha Lum's paintings and prints commencing October 20; a lecture on the history of Chinese painting by Madame Lo Chang on October 24, illustrated with examples of the work of famous artists of different periods; a farewell piano recital on November 3

by Mrs. Wilhelmine Creel, to take place in the Auditorium of the Peiping Union Medical College; the second performance given by the Little Theatre, consisting of the German play "Der Schatz der Rhampsinit" by Graf von Platen, on November 14, to be directed by Mr. Hans Riediger; and a dance recital by Mrs. Eric Thunder and Mrs. Murray in the Auditorium of the Peiping Union Medical College on November 26.

THE CHINA SCIENCE SOCIETY

Twentieth Anniversary Observed: Presided over by Dr. Lo Chia-lun, Chancellor of the National Central University,

a meeting of the China Science Society was held on the morning of October 28 to celebrate the 20th anniversary of its es-

tabishment. More than two thousand five hundred people attended the meeting, at which Mr. Len Hung-chiun, President of the Szechuan University, and Chair-

man of the Society, gave an account of the work done by the Society during the past year.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, NORTH CHINA BRANCH

Dr. Erik T. Nystrom Lectures: The first lecture of the season of this Society was delivered before a large and appreciative audience on October 17 by Dr. Erik T. Nystrom of Peiping on the subject of "Hunting Gold, Metallic Ores and Petroleum with Electricity: the Modern Miracle of Geophysics." The lecturer, who has resided in China for over thirty years, was introduced by the President, Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby, as an old friend and companion in many an expedition and adventure in North China in the past. In the course of his lecture he described the various methods that had been used by geologists and engineers in locating mineral deposits, dwelling at length upon the latest and most successful. These consist of the use of electricity and electrical devices, by means of which astonishing results have been obtained at a cost far below that incurred by the older methods. The best of these is known as the "induction method," by means of which currents set up or existing in ore deposits at depths up to a thousand feet can be detected by telephone at the surface, and the positions, extent and other details of the various deposits accurately determined. The richest gold field in Europe was discovered by this means in Sweden a few years ago, the lecturer said, with the result that that country, which used to produce but a few pounds of gold a year, now produces one ton of the precious metal a month. Dr. Nystrom, who was formerly a Professor in Shansi University and was largely responsible for the initiation of the cooperation that has taken place between Swedish and Chinese scientists in connection with the Geological Survey of China and the splendid archaeological work carried out by Dr. J. G. Anderson, is the Founder and Director of the Nystrom Institute in Peiping devoted to scientific research work in various parts of North China, notably in Shansi.

Dr. Fearn's South African Tour: On October 31 Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, well known Shanghai lady, delighted a large gathering of Society members when she described her recent tour in South Africa in the course of a lecture on the subject, illustrated with motion pictures by Mr. F. L. Robbins, also of Shanghai, who accompanied her. The Eastman Kodak Co. very kindly provided the projector for the motion pictures. Amongst other items of interest Dr. Fearn described the Victoria Falls on the great Zambesi River; the last resting place of the famous empire builder, Cecil Rhodes; the great game reserve in Rhodesia; and the beauties of Cape Town. She succeeded in giving a wonderful picture of a country which she predicted would some day make the rest of the world "sit up and take notice."

Forthcoming Lectures: On November 14 Professor A. F. Barker of Chiaotung University will lecture before the Society on "The Land of the Incas," illustrated with lantern slides and motion pictures. Mr. Brooke Dolan II, whose expeditions in the Chinese-Tibetan border regions have attracted so much attention of late, will tell of his experiences and the results of those expeditions on November 21. It is hoped that his lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides, and possibly also with motion pictures. Later in the season Mr. R. V. Dent will lecture on "The Science of Photography," his lecture to be illustrated with many beautiful examples of what can be done in this direction, while Mr. H. E. Gibson, Keeper of Archaeology in the Shanghai Museum (R.A.S.), will lecture on the famous Oracle Bones and other remains of the Shang Dynasty, and Dr. Yuanting T. Chu, Keeper of Ichthyology, will lecture on Fishes.

Owing to the initial heavy expense, which the Society is not in a position to bear, it is feared that the proposed exhibition of Chinese art will not be held. Possibly something of the nature may be arranged later in the season.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES AND INTELLIGENCE

Peiping Catholic University Enrollment is Good: The enrollment for the first semester of 1935-36 in the Catholic University of Peiping (Fu Jen Ta Hsueh) compares favourably with that of a year ago, says a *Reuter* dispatch from the old capital. The University proper has 725 students and the Middle School has 218, totalling 943. Seventy-eight of the University students and fifty-one of the Middle School students are Catholic. The faculty has 127 members, of which 105 are lay professors and the rest are ordained. Of the eighteen priests, one is Chinese, one is Dutch, five are American and eleven are German. There are four German and Austrian brothers. The successor to the late Dr. Murphy was Rector of the University and Religious Superior of the Community is the Very Reverend Joseph Henkels.

Yenching and Tsinghua Universities: Of the seventeen institutions of higher learning in Peiping, two are probably better known to foreigners than the others. These are Yenching University and Tsinghua University. Yenching was originally organized as an amalgamation of a number of mission schools, the result being one of the outstanding universities in the country. Its graduates have extremely high scholastic standings. Tsinghua is supported to a large extent by the American Boxer Indemnity Fund. The faculties of both Tsinghua and Yenching include many famous scholars and educators. On October 29, Dr. Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching University, sailed from Shanghai for America, where he is to spend several months. Since Yenching receives most of its support from American sources, Dr. Stuart is believed to be making the trip for the purpose of obtaining further funds.

Peiyang Celebrates Fortieth Anniversary: To celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the founding of Peiyang Engineering College, faculty members and alumni met with nearly a hundred educational leaders on the College campus in Tientsin on October 2. Mr. Li Shu-tien presided. Two important ceremonies took place during the afternoon. The cornerstone of a new \$150,000 library building, financed by contributions from the students and alumni, was laid, and

the newly-built engineering hall was opened.

Fuh Tan University Has Newspaper Exhibit: One of the most popular features of the recent celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of Fuh Tan University, in Kiangwan, Shanghai, was an extremely comprehensive display of ancient and modern newspapers from all parts of the world. The exhibits were prepared by the School of Journalism of the University.

Fuh Tan's School of Journalism vies in popularity with that of Yenching University in Peiping. It was first organized in 1926 as a division of the department of Chinese literature, but in 1929 it was reorganized to assume its present form. Mr. Shih Loh-i is dean. To date ten classes have been graduated, three members of which are at present abroad continuing their studies. Others are scattered throughout China. The exhibit at the anniversary celebrations contained many valuable copies of old periodicals. In one room there was a collection of more than 1,500 Chinese newspapers, which the students call their "journalism laboratory." The School also has a complete printing plant of the most modern design.

Tung Chi University Offers New Courses: In compliance with a request from the Ministry of Communications, Tung Chi University, a private institution near Woosung, Shanghai, is offering two new courses this year, according to a *Kuomin* dispatch from Nanking. The courses will be in shipbuilding and aeronautics. A monthly grant of \$2,000 will be made to the university by the Ministry of Communications.

China Foundation Helps Nanking University: For the sixth consecutive year the China Foundation has granted \$5,000 to the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking for the continuation of studies in plant breeding and pathology. Of the sum granted, \$4,000 is to be used on rice disease experiments and rest for a study of the inheritance of disease resistance in crops.

Heavy Enrollments in China's Schools and Colleges: In Nanking the two most important educational institutions

reported increased enrollments this autumn. The University of Nanking has the greatest number of students in its history, totalling 690. Including those taking the numerous special courses which this university provides, there are 1,806 students on the campus. Construction plans now in the process of completion include those for a modern gymnasium building at the University Middle School, a new faculty residence, and a new dormitory for college students. The widening of Chung Shan Avenue has necessitated the demolition of one of the older dormitories. At the same time plans are being pushed to start work on a new library, for which a sum of \$200,000 has already been received from the Ministry of Education.

Ginling College, also in Nanking, opened its twentieth term as the premier institution of higher learning for women in September with a capacity student body. There are 232 enrolled. Of that number 80 are entering freshmen and twelve others are the first members of a newly organized two-year class in physical education. Thirty-four senior students are starting their last year in Ginling.

In the Middle Yangtze Valley the National Wuhan University at Wu-chang began its autumn sessions on September 17 with approximately 700 students in attendance. Although this marks the beginning of only its seventh year this university already has four colleges and fourteen departments. Its faculty numbers more than eighty and the students

come from every province of the country. A library of 110,000 volumes (nearly 31,000 of them being in foreign languages) is maintained, while the equipment of the Engineering and Science Colleges is particularly complete. Situated on the crest of a hill overlooking a large lake east of Wu-chang, the National Wuhan University is one of the most imposing looking institutions in China.

During the first two weeks of September most of the universities located in and around Shanghai opened for the autumn term. St. John's University found 175 new students among the five hundred or more who began studying on September 10. A further group of students enrolled in the St. John's Middle School started at the same time and began living in the just-completed dormitory which was financed by parents and friends.

The University of Shanghai had a record enrollment of more than 600, including 400 men and 200 women. Middle School students added another 400 to the total. The Downtown School of Commerce of the same institution opened its classes a week earlier. Aurora University opened its doors to find 150 new students awaiting entrance, most of them wishing to enroll in courses in medicine or science. A number of additions to the foreign and Chinese faculties of this institution have been made, and construction has been started on a fine new library building, which will be able to house 350,000 volumes. A hydraulics laboratory is also under construction.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

BOOKS

In a Bengal Jungle, by John Symington: University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, U.S.A.

Catalogus Insectorum Sinensium, Vol. II, by Chenfu F. Wu, M.A., Ph.D.: Fan Memorial Institute of Biology, Peiping.

Buddhist Sculptures at the Yun Kang Caves, by Miss Mary Augusta Mullikin

and Miss Anna Hotchkiss: The French Bookstore, Peiping.

New Life For Kiangsi, by C. W. H. Young: China Publishing Company, Shanghai.

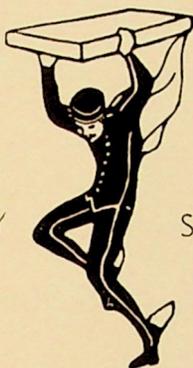
The Chinese Railways: A Historical Survey, by Cheng Lin (China Today Series): China United Press, Shanghai.

PERIODICALS

Metropolitan-Vickers Gazette — The People's Tribune — Lloyd Mail — Bengal Municipal Gazette — Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society — Chinese Economic Journal — Shipping Review — Chinese Economic Bulletin — Natural History — Discovery — Bulletin of the Geological Society of China — Far Eastern Travellers' Gazette — Game & Gun — Man — Nankai Social and Economic Quarterly —

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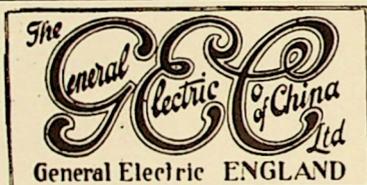
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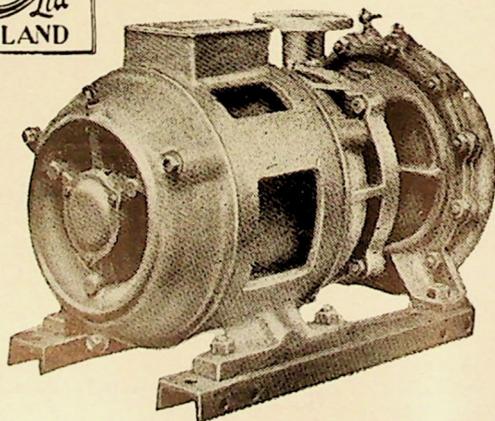
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The Cotton Industry; List of Cotton Mills in China
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Total Tonnage 1,400,000

Peninsular & Oriental Fortnightly Direct Royal Mail Steamers

(Under Contract with H. M. Government)

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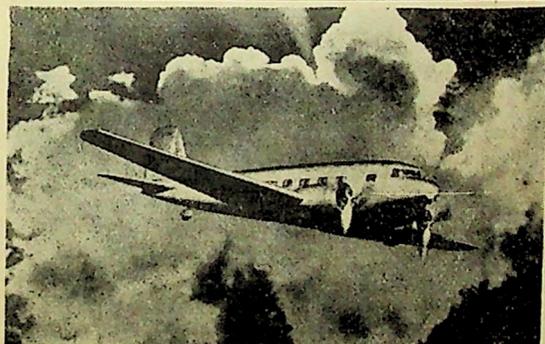
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BY

AIR

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SHANGHAI—HANKOW	about	4½ hours
SHANGHAI—CANTON	about	8 hours
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